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# **BEA Systems WebLogic Server Administration Console Help**

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### BEA WebLogic Server Administration Console Online Help

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# About This Document

This document introduces the BEA WebLogic Server™ Administration Console features and the procedures used in the administration of a BEA WebLogic Server domain.

The document is organized as follows:

- There is one chapter for each node in the Administration Console
- Chapters may include information on the attributes that can be set or about which information is available in the node, procedures for creating and deploying entities, and links to additional programming and administrative information.

## Audience

This document is written for Systems Administrators and operators who will be managing one or more WebLogic Server domains. It is assumed that readers know Web technologies.

## e-docs Web Site

BEA product documentation is available on the BEA corporate Web site. From the BEA Home page, click on Product Documentation or go directly to the WebLogic Server Product Documentation page at <http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs60>.

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## Related Information

The BEA corporate Web site provides all documentation for WebLogic Server.

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In your e-mail message, please indicate the software name and version you are using, as well as the title and document date of your documentation. If you have any questions about this version of BEA WebLogic Server, or if you have problems installing and running BEA WebLogic Server, contact BEA Customer Support through BEA WebSupport at <http://www.bea.com>. You can also contact Customer Support by using the contact information provided on the Customer Support Card, which is included in the product package.



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When contacting Customer Support, be prepared to provide the following information:

- Your name, e-mail address, phone number, and fax number
- Your company name and company address
- Your machine type and authorization codes
- The name and version of the product you are using
- A description of the problem and the content of pertinent error messages

## Documentation Conventions

The following documentation conventions are used throughout this document.

Convention	Usage
Ctrl+Tab	Keys you press simultaneously.
<i>italics</i>	Emphasis and book titles.
monospace text	Code samples, commands and their options, Java classes, data types, directories, and file names and their extensions. Monospace text also indicates text that you enter from the keyboard.  <i>Examples:</i> <pre>import java.util.Enumeration; chmod u+w * config/examples/applications .java config.xml float</pre>
<i>monospace italic text</i>	Variables in code.  <i>Example:</i> <pre>String CustomerName;</pre>

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Convention	Usage
UPPERCASE TEXT	Device names, environment variables, and logical operators. <i>Examples:</i> LPT1 BEA_HOME OR
{ }	A set of choices in a syntax line.
[ ]	Optional items in a syntax line. <i>Example:</i>  java utils.MulticastTest -n name -a address [-p portnumber] [-t timeout] [-s send]
	Separates mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. <i>Example:</i>  java weblogic.deploy [list deploy undeploy update] password {application} {source}
...	Indicates one of the following in a command line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ An argument can be repeated several times in the command line.</li><li>■ The statement omits additional optional arguments.</li><li>■ You can enter additional parameters, values, or other information</li></ul>
.	Indicates the omission of items from a code example or from a syntax line.

# 1 ACL

## Create a New ACL

1. Click the ACLs node in the left pane. The ACLs table displays in the right-hand pane showing all the ACLs in the domain.
2. Enter a value in the New ACL Name field.
3. Click the Create button. A dialog displays in the right pane showing information associated with creating a new ACL.
4. Enter values in the Permission, Grant to User, and Grant to Group fields to specify what permissions to assign and which users and groups should receive those permissions. Add a space between multiple values in each field.
5. Click the Update Permission button to create the ACL.

For additional information about creating new ACLs, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Managing Security](#).

## Modify an ACL

1. Click the ACLs node in the left pane. The ACLs table displays in the right pane showing all the ACLs in the domain.
2. Click the name of the ACL you will be modifying.

3. Change values in the Permission, Grant to User, and Grant to Group fields to specify what permissions to assign and which users and groups should receive those permissions. Add a space between multiple values in each field.
4. Click the Update Permission button to modify the ACL.

For additional information about modifying ACLs, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Managing Security](#)

## Permissions

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Permissions	This attribute allows a certain type of access to an individual or a group	Permissions include Write, Read, Modify	Null
Grant to Users	This attribute allows a certain type of access to an individual	Permissions include Write, Read, Modify	Null
Grant to Groups	This attribute allows a certain type of access to a group	Permissions include Write, Read, Modify	Null

For additional information about ACLs, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Managing Security](#).

# 2 ACL Permission

## Permissions

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Permissions	This attribute allows a certain type of access to an individual or a group	Permissions include Write, Read, Modify	Null
Grant to Users	This attribute allows a certain type of access to an individual	Permissions include Write, Read, Modify	Null
Grant to Groups	This attribute allows a certain type of access to a group	Permissions include Write, Read, Modify	Null

For additional information about ACLs, please see the Administration Guide, [Managing Security](#).

# 3 Applications

## Install a New Application

1. Click the Applications node in the left-hand pane. The Applications table displays in the right pane showing all the applications installed in the domain.
2. Enter the path of the .ear, .jar, or .war application in the text-entry field, or click the Browse button to browse your file system and choose the application you want to install.
3. Click the Upload button to install the application. The new application is added under the Applications node in the left pane.

For additional information about Applications, please see the *Administration Guide*.

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# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute reports the name of the application.	String	N/A
Path	This attribute reports the complete path of this application.	String	N/A
Deployed	This attribute reports the deployment status of this application.		N/A

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for optional user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 4 Basic Realm

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name



# 5 Caching Realm

## Create a New Caching Realm

1. Click the Caching Realms node in the left pane. The Caching Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the caching realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New Caching Realm text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new caching realm.
3. Enter values in the Name and Basic Realm attribute fields. Click the Case Sensitive Cache checkbox to enable case sensitivity.
4. Click Create to create a caching realm instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Caching Realms node in the left pane.
5. Click the ACL, Authentication, Groups, Users, and Permission tabs and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a Caching Realm

1. Click the Caching Realms node in the left pane. The Caching Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the caching realms defined in the domain.

2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the caching realm you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a caching realm.
3. Enter values in the Name and Basic Realm attribute fields. Click the Case Sensitive Cache checkbox to enable case sensitivity.
4. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a caching realm instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Caching Realms node in the left pane.
5. Click the ACL, Authentication, Groups, Users, and Permission tabs and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete a Caching Realm

1. Click the Caching Realms node in the left pane. The Caching Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the caching realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the caching realm you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the caching realm. The caching realm icon under the Caching Realms node is deleted.

---

# Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Displays the active security realm. This field can not be changed.	String	MyCachingRealm
Basic Realm	The name of the alternate security realm or custom security realm being used with the Caching realm.	List	None
Case Sensitive Cache	Defines whether the specified security realm is case-sensitive. By default, this field is enabled: the realm is case-sensitive. To use a realm that is not case-sensitive (such as the Windows NT and LDAP security realms), you must disable this field.	Boolean, Selected = True Unselected = False	True

# ACL

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable ACL Cache	Option for enabling the ACL cache.	Boolean, Selected = True Unselected = False	True
ACLCache Size	The maximum number of ACL lookups to cache.	This attribute should be a prime number for best lookup performance.	211
ACLCache TTLPositive	The number of seconds to retain the results of a successful lookup.	Integer	60
ACLCache TTLNegative	The number of seconds to retain the results of an unsuccessful lookup.	Integer	10

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# Authentication

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Authentication Cache	This attribute is set true if the authentication cache is enabled.	Boolean, Selected = True Unselected = False	True
Authentication Cache Size	This attribute sets the maximum number of Authenticate requests to cache.	This attribute should be a prime number for best lookup performance.	211
Authentication Cache TTLPositive	This attribute sets the number of seconds to retain the result of a successful lookup.	Integer	60
Authentication Cache TTLNegative	This attribute sets the number of seconds to retain the result of an unsuccessful lookup.	Integer	10

---

## Groups

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Group Cache	This attribute is set true if group cache is enabled.	Boolean, Selected = True Unselected = False	True
Group Cache Size	This attribute sets the maximum number of Group lookups to cache.	This attribute should be a prime number for best lookup performance	211
Group Cache TTLPositive	This attribute sets the number of seconds to retain the result of a successful lookup.	Integer	60
Group Cache TTLNegative	This attribute sets the number of seconds to retain the result of an unsuccessful lookup.	Integer	10
Group Membership Cache TTL	This attribute sets the maximum number of group members to cache.	Integer	300

## Users

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable User Cache	This attribute is set true if user cache is enabled.	Boolean, Selected = True Unselected = False	True
User Cache Size	This attribute sets the maximum number of User lookups to cache.	This attribute should be a prime number for best lookup performance.	211
User Cache TTLPositive	This attribute sets the number of seconds to retain the result of a successful lookup.	Integer	60
User Cache TTLNegative	This attribute sets the number of seconds to retain the result of an unsuccessful lookup.	Integer	10

# Permissions

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Permission Cache	This attribute is set true if permission cache is enabled.	Boolean, Selected = True Unselected = False	True
Permission Cache Size	This attribute sets the maximum number of Permission lookups to cache.	This attribute should be a prime number for best lookup performance.	211
Permission Cache TTLPositive	This attribute sets the number of seconds to retain the result of a successful lookup.	Integer	60
Permission Cache TTLNegative	This attribute sets the number of seconds to retain the result of an unsuccessful lookup.	Integer	10

## Notes



<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Range of Values</b>	<b>Default Value</b>
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# **6 Startup and Shutdown Class Deployment**

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name
- Type

# 7 Cluster

## Create a Cluster

1. Click the Clusters node in the left pane. The Clusters table displays in the right pane showing all the clusters defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New Cluster text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new cluster.
3. Enter values in the Name, Cluster Address, Default Load Algorithm, and Service Age Threshold attribute fields.
4. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a cluster instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Clusters node in the left pane.
5. Click the Multicast and Replication tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click the Apply button in the lower right corner of each tab to save any changes you made.

## Clone a Cluster

1. Click the Clusters node in the left pane. The Clusters table displays in the right pane showing all the clusters defined in the domain.

2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the cluster you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a cluster.
3. Enter values in the Name, Cluster Address, Default Load Algorithm, and Service Age Threshold attribute fields
4. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a cluster instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Clusters node in the left pane.
5. Click the Multicast and Replication tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click the Apply button in the lower right corner of each tab to save any changes you made.

## Delete a Cluster

1. Click the Clusters node in the left pane. The Clusters table displays in the right pane showing all the clusters defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the cluster you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click the Yes button to delete the cluster. The cluster icon under the Clusters node is deleted.

## Assign Servers to a Cluster

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Clusters to select a cluster for server assignment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Servers tab.

3. Select one or more servers in the Available column that you want to assign to the cluster.
4. Click the mover control to move the servers you selected to the Chosen column.
5. Click the Apply button in the lower right corner to save your assignments.

## **Monitor Server Participation in a Cluster**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Clusters to select a cluster for server monitoring. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Monitor Server Participation in This Cluster text link. The server table displays in the right pane showing all the servers assigned to this cluster.

## **Configuration**

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute reports the name of the cluster.	The cluster name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Cluster Address	This attribute returns the address to be used by clients to connect to this cluster. This address may be either a DNS host name that maps to multiple IP addresses or a comma separated list of single address host names or IP addresses.	This address may be either a DNS host name that maps to multiple IP addresses or a comma separated list of single address host names or IP addresses.	Null
Default Load Algorithm	The default cluster load algorithm is the algorithm by which the load is distributed. When the last server has been assigned a transaction, the load comes back to the starting server.	Round Robin, Weight-based Round Robin, Random, and Parameter-based Routing	Round Robin

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Service Age Threshold	This attribute describes the number of seconds by which the age of two conflicting services must differ before one is considered older than the other.	Integer (seconds)	180

---

## Multicast

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Multicast Address	The cluster multicast address sets the multicast address used by cluster members to communicate with each other. It must be a well-formed IP address.	The valid range of multicast addresses is from 224.0.0.1 to 239.255.255.255	Null
Multicast Send Delay	This attribute returns the number of milliseconds to delay sending message fragments over multicast in order to avoid OS-level buffer overflow.	Integer	12
Multicast TTL	This attribute returns the number of the multicast ttl.	Integer	1



---

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Choose Servers for this Cluster	This attribute allows the user to choose servers to participate in this cluster.	List	Null

## Monitoring

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Number of Servers Configured for this Cluster	This attribute returns the number of servers that have been configured to run in this cluster.	Integer	0
Number of Servers Currently Participating in this Cluster	This attribute returns the number of servers running in this cluster.	Integer	0

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for optional user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

---

# 8 Cluster Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Server
- Resend requests
- Fragments sent
- Fragments received
- Lost multicast messages
- Known servers
- Secondary distributions
- Primaries

# 9 Component

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Server
- Machine
- Source info
- Servlets
- Session
- Sessions high
- Total sessions

---

# 10 Connection

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Remote address
- Protocol
- Connect time
- Bytes received
- Bytes sent
- Messages received
- Messages sent

# 11 ConsoleLink

## Preferences

### General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Autorefresh Every	This attribute sets the time for autorefresh of the console.	Integer, in seconds	10
Remember Last Tab	This attribute enables or disables the ability to return to the last tab selected.	Boolean Enabled = selected Disabled = not selected	Selected
Use Navigation Tree	This attribute enables or disables the ability to use the navigation tree on the console.	Boolean Enabled = selected Disabled = not selected	Selected

# 12 Conversion

If you have used an earlier version of Weblogic Server, you should convert your `weblogic.properties` files into a Domain. The resources defined in a single XML configuration file comprise a single domain.

This section describes the following ways to convert your `.properties` files:

- Conversion Using the Administration Console

## Conversion Using the Administration Console

The first step in the conversion process is locating the root directory for your original WebLogic installation. All of the `weblogic.properties` files you convert must reside under this root, and these files must be located on the same machine that this server is running on.

Use the links to navigate the server's file system to find the weblogic root. When you have found it, click the icon next to it and move on to the next step.

The conversion utility provides a list of entities that have been identified as potential servers and clusters.

To use the Conversion Utility from the WebLogic Server Administration Console:

- Click **Convert Weblogic Properties** on the right pane.

- Select the Root directory (which is the location of the global weblogic.properties files) by navigating the tree using the icon on the left side of the pane.
- Select the Cluster and Server specific weblogic.properties directories.
- Click Convert

Continue to convert your weblogic.properties files until you have created the domains needed for your application.

## SSL Security Files

SSL Security Files are set in the old properties file as

```
weblogic.security.certificate.server=democert.pem
weblogic.security.key.server=demokey.pem
weblogic.security.certificate.authority=ca1024.pem
weblogic.security.clientRootCA=ca.pem
```

and will be copied into the  
config/<NewDomain>/<ServerName>(Server Specific Directory)  
where the config.xml file will reflect them as

```
<Server Name=....

  <SSL
    ServerCertificateFileName="./config/<NewDomain>/democert.pem"
    ServerKeyFileName="./config/<NewDomain>/demokey.pem"
    TrustedCAFileName="./config/<NewDomain>/ca.pem"
    ServerCertificateChainFileName="./config/<NewDomain>/ca1024.pem"
    ....
  >
</Server>
```

If the SSL security files specified in the weblogic.properties are not in the old server specific directory then they will not be set in the config.xml and will have to be copied into the config/<NewDomain>/<ServerName>(Server Specific Directory), and be set in the config.xml.



## Servlets

All servlets registered in the weblogic.properties are converted into a single web application

The conversion tool creates the necessary files like web.xml and weblogic.xml in one of the following directories

1. config/<NewDomain>/applications/DefaultWebApp\_<ServerName>/WEB-INF directory and will be made as the default webapp, unless there is already a default web app declared in the properties file.
2. config/<NewDomain>/<Server\_Name>/WEB-INF, if there is already a default web app declared.

All the Servlet Classes registered individually as weblogic.httpd.register in the old weblogic.properties except for the weblogic internal servlets have to be copied under the new weblogic(6.0) server tree structure as specified in the web.xml

For example if web.xml has

```
<servlet>
<servlet-class>weblogic.hello.HelloworldServlet</servlet-class>
</servlet>
```

The servlet class HelloworldServlet.class should be copied into the corresponding WEB-INF/classes/weblogic/hello directory. The current directory signifies the directory from which the weblogic server(6.0) will be started with the new configuration.

## EJB jar files and Web App war files

If the weblogic.properties has weblogic.ejb.deploy and weblogic.httpd.webApp.<webAppName> pointing to a relative directory then those jar and war files have to be copied under the new weblogic(6.0) server tree structure.

### Example

```
weblogic.ejb.deploy=weblogic/ejb/HelloEJB.jar
```

Then the jar file has to be copied under ./weblogic/ejb/ directory.

The "." indicates the directory from which the server will be started with the new configuration.

# 13 Custom Realm

## Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute specifies the name of the Custom Security realm, such as, AccountingRealm.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Realm Classname	This attribute returns the name of the Java class that contains the Security realm. The Java class needs to be in the CLASSPATH of WebLogic Server.	This attribute can not be changed.	Null
Configuration Data	The information needed to connect to the security store.	String	Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 14 Domain

## View Domain Health

1. Click the Domain node in the left pane. The domain dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this domain.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the View Domain Health text link. The domain health view displays in the right pane showing the Servers table and the domain log for this domain.

## View Domain Log

1. Click the Domain node in the left pane. The domain dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this domain.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the View Domain Log text link. The domain log view displays in the right pane showing the domain log for this domain.

# Edit Application Management Settings

1. Click the Domain node in the left pane. The domain dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this domain.
2. Click the Applications tab.
3. Edit the values in the Directories and Auto Update Interval attribute fields. Click the Auto Deployed Enabled checkbox to automatically deploy applications when they are installed in the domain.
4. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Configuration

### General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of this configuration.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	mydomain

# JTA

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
TimeoutSeconds	The time, in seconds, a transaction may be active before the system forces a rollback.	Integer	30 seconds
AbandonTimeoutSeconds	The maximum time, in seconds, that a transaction coordinator will persist in attempting to complete a transaction.	Integer	86400 seconds
BeforeCompletionIterationLimit	The number of <code>beforeCompletion</code> callbacks that will be processed before the system forces a rollback.	Integer	10
MaxTransactions	The maximum number of transactions that may be active on a particular server at one time.	Integer	10000
MaxUniqueNameStatistics	The maximum number of unique transaction names that may be tracked by a server at one time.	Integer	1000

# 14 *Domain*

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
ForgetHeuristics	A Boolean value specifying whether the transaction manager should instruct a resource to forget any transaction that is has a heuristic outcome.	True, not selected False, selected	Not selected

---



# Logging

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
File Name	This attribute returns the name of the log file.	String	config/mydomain/logs/wl-domain.log
Rotation Type	This attribute allows you to select the type of rotation to be used.	List	none
Size Threshold	This attribute sets the size threshold for a single file.	Integer	500
Time Threshold	This attribute sets the time limit for a single file.	Integer	24
Limit Number of Files	This attribute is used to determine the state of file limitation.	Selected = enabled Not Selected = not enabled	Not Selected
To	This sets the upper limit of files to be created.	Integer	7

## Applications

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Directories	This attribute allows you to set the directories in which the applications can be found.	String	.\config\mydomain\applications
Auto Deployed Enabled	This attribute sets the auto deployment feature.	Selected = enabled Not Selected = not enabled	Selected
Auto Update Interval	This attribute sets the interval for the automatic updates of applications.	Integer	3000

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 15 Domain Log Filter

## Create a New Domain Log Filter

1. Click the Domain Log Filters node in the left pane. The Domain Log Filters table displays in the right pane showing all the log filters in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New Domain Log Filter text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new domain log filter.
3. Enter values in the Name and Severity Level attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a domain log filter instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Domain Log Filters node in the left pane.
5. Click the Servers, Subsystems, and Users tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a Domain Log Filter

1. Click the Domain Log Filters node in the left pane. The Domain Log Filters table displays in the right pane showing all the log filters in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the domain log filter you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a domain log filter.

3. Enter values in the Name and Severity Level attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a domain log filter instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Domain Log Filters node in the left pane.
5. Click the Servers, Subsystems, and Users tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete a Domain Log Filter

1. Click the Domain Log Filters node in the left pane. The Domain Log Filters table displays in the right pane showing all the log filters in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the domain log filter you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the domain log filter. The domain log filter icon under the Domain Log Filters node is deleted.

## Configuration

---

## Criteria

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute sets the name of the Domain log filter.	This attribute must be an alphanumeric string of no more than 256 characters and cannot contain commas.	MyDomain Log Filter
Severity Level	This attribute sets the severity level to be reported in the Domain log filter	List	Error

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Server List	This attribute provides a list of available servers from which the Domain log filter will receive messages.	List	Null

### Subsystems

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Subsystem Names	List of available subsystems from which the Domain log filter will receive messages	List	Null

### Users

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
User IDs	This attribute allows the user to select user IDs from the list of available IDs.	List	Null

### Notes

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for optional user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

---

# 16 EJB Component

## Install a New EJB

1. Click the EJB Deployments node in the left pane. The EJB Deployments table displays in the right pane showing all the deployed EJBs.
2. Enter the path of the .jar file in the text-entry field, or click the Browse button to browse your file system and choose the .jar file you want to install.
3. Click Upload to install the .jar file. The new EJB is added under the EJB Deployments node in the left pane.

## Configuration



# General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the EJB component.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
URL	This attribute returns the URL of this EJB component.	Valid URL	Null
Application	This attribute returns the name of the application.	String	Null
Number of Instances	This attribute returns the number of instances of this EJB component.	Integer	Null
Java Compiler	This attribute sets the java compiler to be used for this component.	Valid java compiler	javac
Tmp Path	This attribute sets the path to be used for this component.	String	Null
Extra RMIC Options	This attribute allows the user to set rmic options.	String	Null
Keep Generated Sources	This attribute enables or disables the ability to keep generated source files.	Boolean Selected = enabled Not Selected = not enabled	Not Selected
URI			

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Deployed		Boolean Deployed = selected Undeployed = not selected	Selected

---

## Target

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute allows the user to select servers on which this ejb will be deployed.	List	None Selected
Target Clusters	This attribute allows the user to select clusters on which this ejb will be deployed.	List	None Selected

---

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 17 EJB Component Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Application
- Name
- URI

---

# 18 EJB Home

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Application
- Name
- URI

# 19 EJB Home Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Application
- Name
- URI

---

# 20 Execute Queue

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name
- Idle execute threads
- Oldest pending request
- Requests serviced
- Pending requests

# 21 Execute Queue Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name
- Idle execute threads
- Oldest pending request
- Requests serviced
- Pending requests



---

# 22 Execute Threads

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Queue
- Name
- User
- Transaction
- Total requests

# 23 File T3

## Create a New FileT3

1. Click the FileT3 node in the left pane. The FileT3 table displays in the right pane showing all the fileT3s defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New FileT3 text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new fileT3.
3. Enter values in the Name and Path attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a fileT3 instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the FileT3 node in the left pane.

## Clone a FileT3

1. Click the FileT3 node in the left pane. The FileT3 table displays in the right pane showing all the fileT3s defined in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the fileT3 you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a fileT3.
3. Enter values in the Name and Path attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a fileT3 instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the FileT3 node in the left pane.

## Delete a FileT3

1. Click the FileT3 node in the left pane. The FileT3 table displays in the right pane showing all the fileT3s defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the fileT3 you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the fileT3. The fileT3 icon under the FileT3 node is deleted.

## Assign a FileT3

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under FileT3 for the file you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the fileT3.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the File T3 component.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	MyFileT3
Path	This attribute allows the user to set the path to the File T3 component.	Valid path	Null

---

## Target

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute allows the user to select the servers to be used as targets for the File T3 component.	List	Null

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute allows the user to select the clusters to be used as targets for the File T3 component.	List	Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 24 Group

## Create a New Group

1. Click the Groups node in the left pane. The Groups table displays in the right pane showing all the groups in the domain.
2. Enter a value in the New Group Name attribute field.
3. Click Create to create the group. A dialog displays in the right pane showing additional controls for working with the new group.
4. Enter values in the Add Users and Add Groups attribute fields to add users and groups respectively. Separate multiple users and multiple groups in each field with a space. Note that any users and groups you add must already exist in the database.
5. Click Update Group. The dialog in the right pane refreshes showing the new users and groups in the Members field.

## Delete a Group

1. Click the Groups node in the left pane. The Groups table displays in the right pane showing all the groups in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the group you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the group. The group icon under the Groups node is deleted.

## Remove Users from a Group

1. Click the Groups node in the left pane. The Groups table displays in the right pane showing all the groups in the domain.
2. Click the name of the group that has users you want to remove. A dialog displays in the right pane showing additional controls for working with the selected group.
3. Enter the names of the users you want to remove in the Remove Users attribute field.
4. Click Update Group. The dialog in the right pane refreshes showing that the users you selected have been removed from the Members field.

## Remove Groups from a Group

1. Click the Groups node in the left pane. The Groups table displays in the right pane showing all the groups in the domain.
2. Click the name of the group that has groups you want to remove. A dialog displays in the right pane showing additional controls for working with the selected group.
3. Enter the names of the groups you want to remove in the Remove Groups attribute field.
4. Click Update Group. The dialog in the right pane refreshes showing that the groups you selected have been removed from the Members field.



---

# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the group.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Members	This attribute returns the members in the group.		Null

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 25 JDBC Connection Pool

## Create a JDBC Connection Pool

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the Connection Pools node. The Connection Pool table displays in the right pane showing all the connection pools defined in your domain.
3. Click the Create a New JDBC Connection Pool text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new connection pool.
4. Enter values in the Name, URL, Driver Classname, and Properties attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a connection pool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Connection Pools node in the left pane.
6. Click the Connections and Testing tabs and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
7. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a JDBC Connection Pool

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.

2. Click the Connection Pools node. The Connection Pool table displays in the right pane showing all the connection pools defined in your domain.
3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the connection pool you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a connection pool.
4. Enter values in the Name, URL, Driver Classname, and Properties attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a connection pool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Connection Pools node in the left pane.
6. Click the Connections and Testing tabs and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
7. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## **Delete a JDBC Connection Pool**

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the Connection Pools node. The Connection Pool table displays in the right pane showing all the connection pools defined in your domain.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the connection pool you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
4. Click Yes to delete the connection pool. The connection pool icon under the Connection Pools node is deleted.

## **Assign a JDBC Connection Pool**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Connection Pools for the pool you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the connection pool.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

---

# Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the connection pool.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
URL	The URL for the database, as specified in the JDBC driver documentation.		
Driver Class Name	The string containing the name of the JDBC driver class.		
Properties	The list of the properties passed to this JDBC driver.		

## Connections

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
LoginDelaySeconds	The number of seconds to delay between logins when creating the pool.	Integer	0
InitialCapacity	The initial number of connections.	Integer	0
MaximumCapacity	This attribute sets the maximum pool capacity for this connection pool.	Integer	1
CapacityIncrement	The increment by which the pool capacity is expanded.	Integer	0
AllowShrinking	Set to true to enable pool shrinking.	Boolean Selected = true Not Selected = false	True
ShrinkPeriod	This attribute sets the shrink period for this connection pool.	Integer	15
RefreshPeriod	This attribute sets the amount of time to wait before refreshing this connection pool.	Integer	0

# Testing

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
TestTableName	This attribute is the name of the test table.	String	null
TestConnectionsOnReserve	This attribute is used to determine if the connections on reserve will be tested.	Boolean Selected = true Not Selected = false	Not Selected
TestConnectionsOnRelease	This attribute is used to determine if connections that are being released are tested.	Boolean Selected = true Not Selected = false	Not Selected

# Targets

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Targets	This attribute sets the target servers for this deployment	String	The default is [Lweblogic.management.configuration.TargetMBean;@2c84d9

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Targets	This attribute sets the target clusters for this deployment	String	The default is [Lweblogic.management.configuration.TargetMBean;@2c84d9



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## Monitoring

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Configured to Deploy On	This attribute is an integer that shows the number of servers on which the pool is configured to deploy.		
Instances Currently Active	This attribute is an integer that shows the number of servers that are currently active for this pool.		

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

**For more information about Connection Pools, see the [Administration Guide](#).**

# 26 JDBC Connection Pool Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Server
- Machine
- Connections High
- Wait Seconds High

# 27 JDBC Data Sources

## Create a JDBC Data Source

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the Data Sources node. The Data Sources table displays in the right pane showing all the data sources defined in your domain.
3. Click the Create a New JDBC Data Source text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new data source.
4. Enter values in the Name, JNDI Name, and Pool Name attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a data source instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Data Sources node in the left pane.

## Clone a JDBC Data Source

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the Data Sources node. The Data Sources table displays in the right pane showing all the data sources defined in your domain.
3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the data source you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a data source.
4. Enter values in the Name, JNDI Name, and Pool Name attribute fields.

5. Click Create to create a data source instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Data Sources node in the left pane.

# Delete a JDBC Data Source

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the Data Sources node. The Data Sources table displays in the right pane showing all the data sources defined in your domain.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the data source you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
4. Click Yes to delete the data source. The data source icon under the Data Sources node is deleted.

# Monitor All Instances of a JDBC Data Source

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the Data Sources node in the left pane. The Data Sources table displays in the right pane showing all the data sources defined in the domain.
3. Click the Monitor All Instances icon in the row of the data source you want to monitor. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all instances of the data source deployed across the server domain.

# Assign a JDBC Data Source

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Data Sources for the source you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the data source.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

# Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute reports the name of the data source.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
JNDIName	This attribute sets the JNDI name associated with this data source.	String	Null
ConnectionPool	This attribute sets the JDBC Connection Pool for this backing store	String	Null

---

## Target

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute allows the user to select the servers to be used as targets for this datasource.	List	Null

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute allows the user to select the clusters to be used as targets for this datasource.	List	Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

**For more information about JDBC Data Sources, see the [Administration Guide](#).**



# 28 JDBC MultiPools

## Create a JDBC MultiPool

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the MultiPools node. The MultiPools table displays in the right pane showing all the MultiPools defined in your domain.
3. Click the Create a New JDBC MultiPool text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new MultiPool.
4. Enter a value in the Name attribute field. Click either the Load Balancing or the High Availability checkbox to chose how you want the connection pools to be selected from the MultiPool.
5. Click Create to create a MultiPool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the MultiPools node in the left pane.
6. On the Pools tab do the following:
  - a. Select the connection pools from the Pool List in the Available column that you want to assign to the MultiPool.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the connection pools you selected to the Chosen column.
7. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Clone a JDBC MultiPool

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the MultiPools node. The MultiPools table displays in the right pane showing all the MultiPools defined in your domain.
3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the MultiPool you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a MultiPool.
4. Enter a value in the Name attribute field. Click the Load Balance and the High Avail checkboxes to enable load balancing and high availability respectively.
5. Click Create to create a MultiPool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the MultiPools node in the left pane.

## Delete a JDBC MultiPool

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.
2. Click the MultiPools node. The MultiPools table displays in the right pane showing all the MultiPools defined in your domain.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the MultiPool you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
4. Click Yes to delete the MultiPool. The MultiPool icon under the MultiPools node is deleted.

## Monitor All Instances of a JDBC MultiPool

1. Click to expand the JDBC node.

2. Click the MultiPools node. The MultiPools table displays in the right pane showing all the MultiPools defined in the domain.
3. Click the Monitor All Instances icon in the row of the MultiPool you want to monitor. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all instances of the MultiPool deployed across the connection-pool domain.

## **Assign a JDBC MultiPool**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under MultiPools for the MultiPool you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers tab:
  - a. Select the server in the Available column to which you want to assign the MultiPool.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the target you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the JDBC Multi pool.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Load Balance	This attribute is used to determine if load balancing is used in this connection pool.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Highavail	This attribute is used to determine if high availability is available in this connection pool.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected

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## Pools

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Pool List	This attribute retrieves the list of connection pools in the multi pool	List	[Lweblogic.management.configuration.JDBCCConnectionPoolMBean;@316e52

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

**For more information about Multi Pools, see the [Administration Guide](#).**

# 29 JDBC Transaction Data Sources

## Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of this data source.	String	MyJDBC Tx Data Source
JNDI Name	This attribute allows the user to set the JNDI name for this data source.	Valid JNDI name	Null
Pool Name	This attribute allows the user to set the name of the connection pool for this data source.	Valid connection pool name	Null
Enable Two-Phase Commit	This attribute allows the user to enable or disable the two phase commitment of transactions.	Boolean Enabled = Selected Not Enabled = Not Selected	Not Selected

# Targets

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute allows the user to select the servers to be used as targets for this datasource.	List	Null

# Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute allows the user to select the clusters to be used as targets for this datasource.	List	Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for optional user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null



# 30 JMS Connection Consumer

## Create a JMS Connection Consumer

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click to expand the JMS Session Pools node.
5. Click to expand a session pool instance under JMS Session Pools.
6. Click the JMS Consumers node. The JMS Consumers table displays in the right pane showing all the connection consumers.
7. Click the Create a new JMS Connection Consumer text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new connection consumer.
8. Enter values in the attribute fields.
9. Click Create to create a connection consumer instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Consumers node in the left pane.

## Clone a JMS Connection Consumer

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click to expand the JMS Session Pools node.
5. Click to expand a session pool instance under JMS Session Pools.
6. Click the JMS Consumers node. The JMS Consumers table displays in the right pane showing all the connection consumers.
7. Click the Clone icon in the row of the connection consumer you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a connection consumer.
8. Enter values in the attribute fields.
9. Click Create to create a connection consumer instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Consumers node in the left pane.

## Delete a JMS Connection Consumer

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click to expand the JMS Session Pools node.
5. Click to expand a session pool instance under JMS Session Pools.
6. Click the JMS Consumers node. The JMS Consumers table displays in the right pane showing all the connection consumers.

7. Click the Delete icon in the row of the connection consumer that you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.

Click Yes to delete the connection consumer. The connection consumer icon under the JMS Consumers node is deleted.

## Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the connection consumer.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Valid Java identifier, unique within a specific JMS Server sessionpool.	My JMS Connection Consumer[-n]
Messages Maximum	Maximum number of messages that can be accumulated by the connection consumer. A value of -1 indicates that there is no maximum.  This attribute is dynamically configurable, but the change does not take effect until the connection consumer's session pool is restarted.	-1, and 1 through $2^{63}-1$	-1
Selector	JMS selector expression used to filter messages. For information on defining selectors, see <i>Programming WebLogic JMS</i> .  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Valid JMS message selector expression	N/A
Destination	Destination on which the connection consumer will listen.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Valid JNDI name or null	null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 31 JMS Connection Factories

## Create a JMS Connection Factory

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Connection Factories node. The JMS Connection Factories table displays in the right pane showing all the connection factories defined in your domain.
3. Click the Create a new JMS Connection Factory text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new connection factory.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a connection factory instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Connection Factories node in the left pane.
6. Assign the JMS Connection Factory to a WebLogic Server.

For more information see “Assign a JMS Connection Factory”.

# Clone a JMS Connection Factory

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Connection Factories node. The JMS Connection Factories table displays in the right pane showing all the connection factories defined in your domain.
3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the connection factory you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a connection factory.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a connection factory instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Connection Factories node in the left pane.
6. Assign the JMS Connection Factory to a WebLogic Server.

For more information see “Assign a JMS Connection Factory”.

# Delete a JMS Connection Factory

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Connection Factories node. The JMS Connection Factories table displays in the right pane showing all the connection factories defined in your domain.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the connection factory you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.
4. Click Yes to delete the connection factory. The connection factory icon under the JMS Connection Factories node is deleted.

## Assign a JMS Connection Factory

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under JMS Connection Factories for the connection factory you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the connection factory.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Configuration



## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the connection factory. The JNDI name is configured separately.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within specific cluster	My JMS Connection Factory[-n]
JNDI Name	Name that is assigned to and used to look up the connection factory within the JNDI namespace. The connection factory name is configured separately.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within JNDI namespace	null
Client ID	Client ID that can be used for clients with durable subscribers. For more information about durable subscribers, see <i>Programming WebLogic JMS</i> .  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier	null

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Default Priority	<p>Default priority used for messages for which a priority is not explicitly defined.</p> <p>For information about defining the priority when sending messages, see <i>Programming WebLogic JMS</i>.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but changes will only affect new connections; existing connections will not be impacted.</p>	0 through 9	4
Default Time to Live	<p>Default maximum length of time (in milliseconds) that a message will exist. Used for messages for which a priority was not explicitly defined. A value of 0 indicates that the message has an infinite amount time to live.</p> <p>For information about defining the time-to-live when sending messages, see <i>Programming WebLogic JMS</i>.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but changes will only affect new connections; existing connections will not be impacted.</p>	0 through $2^{63}-1$	0

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Default Delivery Mode	<p>Default delivery mode used for messages for which a delivery mode is not explicitly defined.</p> <p>For more information about delivery modes and defining them when sending messages, see <i>Programming Weblogic JMS</i>.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but changes will only affect new connections; existing connections will not be impacted.</p>	Persistent or Non-Persistent	Persistent

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Messages Maximum	<p>Maximum number of messages that may exist for an asynchronous session and that have not yet been passed to the message listener.</p> <p>A value of -1 indicates that there is no limit on the number of messages. In this case, however, the limit is set to the amount of remaining virtual memory.</p> <p>When the number of messages reaches the Messages Maximum value:</p> <p>For multicast sessions, new messages are discarded according to the policy specified by the Overrun Policy attribute and a DataOverrunException is thrown.</p> <p>For non-multicast sessions, new messages are flow-controlled, or retained on the server until the application can accommodate the messages.</p> <p>For multicast sessions, when a connection is stopped, messages will continue to be delivered, but only until the Messages Maximum value is reached. Once this value is reached, messages will be discarded based on the Overrun policy.</p>	-1, 1 through 2 <sup>31-1</sup>	10

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Overrun Policy	<p>Overrun policy for multicast sessions. When the number of outstanding messages reaches the Messages Maximum attribute value, messages are discarded based on the specified policy. If set to KeepNew, the most recent messages are given priority over the oldest messages, and the oldest messages are discarded, as needed. If set to KeepOld, the oldest messages are given priority over the most recent messages, and the most recent messages are discarded, as needed.</p> <p>Message age is defined by the order of receipt, not by the JMSTimestamp value.</p> <p>For more information about asynchronous messages and multicasting, see <i>Programming WebLogic JMS</i>.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but changes will only affect new connections; existing connections will not be impacted.</p>	KeepNew, KeepOld	KeepOld

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Allow Close In OnMessage	<p>Flag for specifying whether or not a connection factory creates message consumers that allow a <code>close()</code> method to be issued within its <code>onMessage()</code> method call. If selected, a <code>close()</code> method call from within an <code>onMessage()</code> method call will succeed instead of blocking forever. If the acknowledge mode of the session is set to <code>AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE</code>, the current message will still be acknowledged automatically when the <code>onMessage()</code> call completes.</p> <p>The <code>onMessage()</code> method is implemented to support asynchronous message delivery as described in <i>Programming WebLogic JMS</i>.</p>	<p>Boolean</p> <p>Enabled = selected</p> <p>Disabled = not selected</p>	Not Selected

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# Transactions

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Transaction Timeout	<p>Timeout value (in seconds) for transacted sessions. If a transacted session is still active after the timeout has elapsed, the transaction is rolled back. A value of 0 indicates that the default value will be used.</p> <p>If you have long-running transactions, you might want to adjust the value of this attribute to allow transactions to complete.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but changes will only affect new connections; existing connections will not be impacted.</p>	0 through $2^{32}-1$	3600

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
User Transactions Enabled	Flag for specifying whether or not a connection factory creates sessions that are JTA aware. If set, the associated message producers and message consumers look into the running thread for a transaction context. Otherwise, the current JTA transaction will be ignored.  This attribute is dynamically configurable, but changes will only affect new connections; existing connections will not be impacted.	Boolean Enabled = selected Disabled = not selected	Not Selected



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## Targets

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute provides a list of potential targets for servers. Only one target can be assigned to each JMS Server.	List of available and chosen targets.	No targets are chosen

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute provides a list of potential targets for clusters. Only one target can be assigned to each JMS Server.	List of available and chosen targets.	No targets are chosen

**Notes**

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for optional user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

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# 32 JMS Connection Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Client ID
- Active sessions
- Most sessions
- Total sessions



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# 33 JMS Consumer Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name
- Messages Maximum
- Selector
- Destination

# 34 JMS Destinations

## Create a JMS Queue

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click the JMS Destinations node. The JMS Destinations table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS queues.
5. Click the Create a new JMS Queue text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new queue.
6. Enter values in the attribute fields.
7. Click Create to create a queue instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Destinations node in the left pane.
8. Click the remaining tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
9. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a JMS Queue

1. Click to expand the JMS node.

2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click the JMS Destinations node. The JMS Destinations table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS queues.
5. Click the Clone icon in the row of the queue you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a queue.
6. Enter values in the attribute fields.
7. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a queue instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Destinations node in the left pane.
8. Click the remaining tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
9. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete a JMS Queue

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click the JMS Destinations node. The JMS Destinations table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS queues.
5. Click the Delete icon in the row of the queue you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.
6. Click Yes to delete the queue. The queue icon under the JMS Destinations node is deleted.

## Create a JMS Topic

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click the JMS Destinations node. The JMS Destinations table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS topics.
5. Click the Create a new JMS Topic text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new topic.
6. Enter values in the attribute fields.
7. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a topic instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Destinations node in the left pane.
8. Click the remaining tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
9. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a JMS Topic

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click the JMS Destinations node. The JMS Destinations table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS topics.
5. Click the Clone icon in the row of the topic you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a topic.



6. Enter values in the attribute fields.
7. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a topic instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Destinations node in the left pane.
8. Click the remaining tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
9. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete a JMS Topic

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click the JMS Destinations node. The JMS Destinations table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS topics.
5. Click the Delete icon in the row of the topic you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.
6. Click Yes to delete the topic. The topic icon under the JMS Destinations node is deleted.

## Monitor All Active JMS Destinations

See "[Monitor All Active JMS Destinations](#)" in the JMS Server online help for more information.

# Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Name	Name of the destination. The JNDI name is configured separately.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within the JMSServer	My JMS Destination[-n]
JNDI Name	Name used to look up the destination within the JNDI namespace. The destination name is configured separately. If not specified, the destination name is not advertised through the JNDI namespace.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within the JNDI namespace scope	null
Enable Store	Flag specifying whether or not the destination uses the backing store specified by the JMS server.  If this flag is enabled, but no backing store is defined, then the configuration fails and WebLogic JMS does not boot. If this flag is disabled, then the destination does not support persistent messages. If this flag is set to Default, then the destination uses the backing store if one is defined.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	true, false, default	default
Template	Template from which the destination is derived. If this attribute is not defined, then the attributes for the destination must be specified as part of the destination.  The Template attribute setting per destination is static. The template attributes, however, can be modified dynamically.	Existing template name or none	none



# Thresholds

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Bytes Maximum	<p>Maximum number of bytes that may be stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of bytes that can be stored in the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\geq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1
Bytes Threshold High	<p>Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Bytes Maximum, $>$ Bytes Threshold Low	-1
Bytes Threshold Low	<p>Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $<$ Bytes Threshold High	-1

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Messages Maximum	<p>Maximum number of messages that may be stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of messages that can be stored in the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63-1}$ , $\geq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1
Messages Threshold High	<p>Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63-1}$ , $\leq$ Messages Maximum, >Messages Threshold Low	-1
Messages Threshold Low	<p>Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63-1}$ , <Messages Threshold High	-1

## Overrides

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Priority Override	<p>Priority assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination, regardless of the priority specified by the message producer.</p> <p>The default value (-1) specifies that the destination will not override the priority setting.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through 9	-1
Time To Live Override	<p>Time-to-live assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination, regardless of the time-to-live specified by the message producer.</p> <p>The default value (-1) specifies that the destination will not override the priority setting.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$	-1
Delivery Mode Override	<p>Delivery mode assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination regardless of the delivery mode specified by the message producer. A value of <code>null</code> specifies that the delivery mode will not be overridden.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	Persistent, Non-Persistent, or null	null

## Multicast

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Multicast Address	<p>IP address used for multicasting. This address is used to transmit messages to multicast consumers.</p> <p>This attribute is valid for topics only and is not dynamically configurable.</p>	A well-formed IP address (Class D)	N/A
Multicast TTL	<p>Time-to-live value used for multicasting, specifying the number of routers that the message can traverse en route to the consumers. A value of 0 indicates that the message will not traverse any routers, and is limited to one subnet.</p> <p>This value is independent of the <code>JMSExpirationTime</code> value.</p> <p>This attribute is valid for topics only and is not dynamically configurable.</p>	0 to 255	0
Multicast Port	<p>IP port used for multicasting. This port is used to transmit messages to multicast consumers.</p> <p>This attribute is valid for topics only and is not dynamically configurable.</p>	1 to 65535	6001



## Monitor Destinations

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Destination	Destination name.		N/A
Server	Associated server name.		N/A
Consumers	Current number of registered message consumers.		N/A
Consumers High	Greatest number of registered message consumers at any given time.		N/A
Consumers Total	Total number of registered message consumers.		N/A
Bytes Current	Current number of bytes stored.		N/A
Bytes Pending	Number of unacknowledged and uncommitted transactional bytes stored.		N/A
Bytes Received	Number of bytes received.		N/A
Bytes Threshold Time	Amount of time that the destination has spent in a bytes threshold condition since the last time statistics were reset.		N/A
Messages	Current number of messages sorted at this destination.		N/A
Messages High	Greatest number of messages sorted at any given time.		N/A

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Messages Pending	Number of unacknowledged and uncommitted transactional messages stored.		N/A
Messages Received	Number of messages received.		N/A
Messages Threshold Time	Amount of time that the destination spent in a message threshold condition.		N/A

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

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# 35 JMS Destination Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Destination
- Server
- Consumers
- Messages
- Messages Received
- Bytes Current
- Bytes Pending



# 36 JMS Destination Key

## Create a JMS Destination Key

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Destination Keys node. The JMS Destinations Keys table displays in the right pane showing all the destination keys.
3. Click the Create a new JMS Destination Key text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new destination key.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a destination key instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Destination Keys node in the left pane.

## Clone a JMS Destination Key

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Destination Keys node. The JMS Destinations Keys table displays in the right pane showing all the destination keys.
3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the destination key that you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a destination key.

4. Enter values in the attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a destination key instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Destination Keys node in the left pane.

## Delete a JMS Destination Key

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Destination Keys node. The JMS Destinations Keys table displays in the right pane showing all the destination keys.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the destination key that you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.

Click Yes to delete the destination key. The destination key icon under the JMS Destination Keys node is deleted.

## Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the key. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within a specific domain.	MyJMS Destination Key[-n]
Property	Property name on which to sort. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	JMS Property name, including user properties	N/A
Key Type	Expected property type. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Boolean, Byte, Double, Float, Int, Long, Short, String	String
Direction	Direction in which to sort the destinations. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Ascending or Descending	Ascending

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null





# 37 JMS File Store

## Create a JMS File Store

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Stores node. The JMS Stores table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS file stores.
3. Click the Create a new JMS File Store text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new file store.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a file store instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Stores node in the left pane.

## Clone a JMS File Store

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Stores node. The JMS Stores table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS file stores.
3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the file store you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a file store.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.

5. Click Create to create a file store instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Stores node in the left pane.

## Delete a JMS File Store

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Stores node. The JMS Stores table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS file stores.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the file store you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.
4. Click Yes to delete the file store. The file store icon under the JMS Stores node is deleted.

## Configuration

# General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the backing store. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within the JMS server	MyJMSFile Store[-n]
Directory	Specifies the directory within which the file backing store exists. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Valid directory on system on which backing store is instantiated	N/A

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 38 JMSJDBCStore

## Create a JMS JDBC Store

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Stores node. The JMS Stores table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS JDBC stores.
3. Click the Create a new JMS JDBC Store text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new JDBC store.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a JDBC store instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Stores node in the left pane.

## Clone a JMS JDBC Store

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Stores node. The JMS Stores table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS JDBC stores.
3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the JDBC store you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a JDBC store.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.

5. Click Create to create a JDBC store instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Stores node in the left pane.

## Delete a JMS JDBC Store

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Stores node. The JMS Stores table displays in the right pane showing all the JMS file stores.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the JDBC store you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.
4. Click Yes to delete the JDBC store. The JDBC store icon under the JMS Stores node is deleted.

## Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the JMS JDBC store.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within the JMSServer	MyJMSJDBC Store[-n]
Connection Pool	Name of the JDBC Connection Pool for this backing store.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Existing JDBC ConnectionPool name or none	none
Prefix Name	Prefix that is prepended to table names when:  The database management system requires fully qualified names.  You need to differentiate between JMS tables for two WebLogic servers, enabling multiple tables to be stored on a single DBMS.  The prefix should be specified using the following format and will result in a valid table name when prepended to the JMS table name:  [schema.[catalog.]] prefix	Valid table prefix for JMS tables	N/A

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null



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# 39 JMS Destination Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Destination
- Server
- Consumers
- Messages
- Messages Received
- Bytes Current
- Bytes Pending



# 40 JMS Queue

## Configuration

### General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the queue. The JNDI name is configured separately.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within the JMSServer	My JMSQueue[-n]
JNDI Name	Name used to look up the destination within the JNDI namespace. The destination name is configured separately. If not specified, the destination name is not advertised through the JNDI namespace.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within the JNDI namespace scope	null

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Store	<p>Flag specifying whether or not the queue uses the backing store specified by the JMS server.</p> <p>If this flag is enabled, but no backing store is defined, then the configuration fails and WebLogic JMS does not boot. If this flag is disabled, then the queue does not support persistent messages. If this flag is set to Default, then the queue uses the backing store if one is defined.</p> <p>This attribute is not dynamically configurable.</p>	true, false, default	default
Template	<p>Template from which the queue is derived. If this attribute is not defined, then the attributes for the queue must be specified as part of the destination.</p> <p>The Template attribute setting per destination is static. The template attributes, however, can be modified dynamically.</p>	Existing template name or none	none

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## Thresholds and Quotas

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Bytes Maximum	<p>Maximum number of bytes that may be stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of bytes that can be stored in the JMS server.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1
Bytes Threshold High	<p>Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the JMS server.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Bytes Maximum, >Bytes Threshold Low	-1
Bytes Threshold Low	<p>Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the JMS server.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , <Bytes Threshold High	-1
Messages Maximum	<p>Maximum number of messages that may be stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of messages that can be stored in the JMS server.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\geq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Messages Threshold High	Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the JMS server.  This attribute is dynamically configurable.	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Messages Maximum, >Messages Threshold Low	-1
Messages Threshold Low	Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the JMS server.  This attribute is dynamically configurable.	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , <Messages Threshold High	-1

# Overrides

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Priority Override			-1
Time to Live Override			-1
Delivery Mode Override		none Persistent Non-Persistent	None

# Monitoring

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null



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# 41 JMS Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Server
- Connections
- Connections high
- Connections total
- Servers
- Servers high
- Servers total

# 42 JMS Server

## Create a JMS Server

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Servers node. The JMS Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in your domain.
3. Click the Create a new JMS Server text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new server.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a server instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Servers node in the left pane. A JMS Destinations node and a Session Pools node are automatically added under the new server instance by default.
6. Assign the JMS Server to a WebLogic Server.

For more information, see [Assign a JMS Server](#).

## Clone a JMS Server

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Servers node. The JMS Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in your domain.

3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the server you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a server.
4. Enter values in the attribute fields.
5. Click Create to create a server instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Servers node in the left pane. A JMS Destinations node and a Session Pools node are automatically added under the new server instance by default.
6. Assign the JMS Server to a WebLogic Server.

For more information, see “Assign a JMS Server”.

## Delete a JMS Server

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Servers node. The JMS Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in your domain.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the server you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.
4. Click Yes to delete the server. The server icon under the JMS Servers node is deleted.

## Monitor All Active JMS Services

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Servers node. The JMS Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in your domain.
3. Click the Monitor all Active JMS Services text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all active JMS services for the current domain

## **Monitor All Instances of a JMS Server**

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Servers node. The JMS Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in your domain.
3. Click the Monitor All Instances icon in the row of the server you want to monitor. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all instances of the server deployed across the server domain.

## **Monitor All Active JMS Destinations**

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Servers node. The JMS Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in your domain.
3. Click the Monitor all Active JMS Destinations text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all active JMS destinations for the current domain.

## **Monitor All Active JMS Session Pools**

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click the JMS Servers node. The JMS Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in your domain.
3. Click the Monitor all Active JMS Session Pools text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all active JMS session pools for the current domain.

# Assign a JMS Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under JMS Servers for the server you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the data source.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Configuration

# General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the JMS server. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within specific cluster	My JMS Server[-n]
Store	Backing store used by destinations. A value of none specifies no backing store is supported.  If no backing store is specified, then destinations on this server will not support persistent messages.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Existing backing store name or none	none

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Temporary Template	<p>Name of the template used to create all temporary destinations, including temporary queues and temporary topics. The attributes for a temporary destination are derived from the template.</p> <p>If provided as part of the template, the Store attribute value is ignored because temporary destinations do not support persistent messaging.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If this attribute is set to none, attempts to create a temporary destination (queue or topic) will fail.</p>	Existing template name or none	none (The default values for the destination attribute are used.)

---

## Thresholds and Quotas

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Bytes Maximum	<p>Maximum number of bytes that may be stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of bytes that can be stored in the JMS server.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1
Bytes Threshold High	<p>Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the JMS server.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Bytes Maximum, >Bytes Threshold Low	-1
Bytes Threshold Low	<p>Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the JMS server.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , <Bytes Threshold High	-1
Messages Maximum	<p>Maximum number of messages that may be stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of messages that can be stored in the JMS server.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\geq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1



Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Messages Threshold High	Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the JMS server. This attribute is dynamically configurable.	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Messages Maximum, >Messages Threshold Low	-1
Messages Threshold Low	Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the JMS server. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the JMS server. This attribute is dynamically configurable.	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , <Messages Threshold High	-1

# Monitor

## Monitor All Active JMS Services

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Server	Service name	N/A	N/A
Connections	Current number of connections	N/A	N/A
Connections High	Greatest number of connections at any given time	N/A	N/A
Connections Total	Total number of connections	N/A	N/A
Servers	Current number of servers	N/A	N/A
Servers High	Greatest number of servers at any given time	N/A	N/A
Servers Total	Total number of servers	N/A	N/A

## Monitor All Instances of JMS Server

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of JMS server		N/A
Destinations	List of destinations.		N/A
Destinations High	Greatest number of instantiated destinations at any given time.		N/A
Destinations Total	Total number of instantiated destinations.		N/A
Bytes Current	Current number of bytes stored across all destinations in the JMS server.		N/A
Bytes Pending	Number of bytes sent and received that are pending the result of a transaction.		N/A
Bytes Received Count	Total number of bytes received for all destinations.		N/A
Bytes Threshold Time	Amount of time spent in a bytes threshold condition.		N/A
Messages	Current number of messages stored across all destinations.		N/A

Messages High	Greatest number of messages stored across all destinations at a given time.	N/A
Messages Received	Total number of messages received for all destinations.	N/A
Messages Threshold Time	Amount of time spent in a messages threshold condition.	N/A
Messages Total	Total number of messages stored across all destinations	N/A
Session Pools	List of session pools.	N/A
Session Pools High	Greatest number of session pools at any given time.	N/A
Session Pools Total	Total number of instantiated sessions pools.	N/A

## Monitor Destinations

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Destination	Destination name.		N/A
Server	Associated server name.		N/A
Consumers	Current number of registered message consumers.		N/A
Consumers High	Greatest number of registered message consumers at any given time.		N/A
Consumers Total	Total number of registered message consumers.		N/A
Bytes Current	Current number of bytes stored.		N/A
Bytes Pending	Number of unacknowledged and uncommitted transactional bytes stored.		N/A
Bytes Received	Number of bytes received.		N/A
Bytes Threshold Time	Amount of time that the destination has spent in a bytes threshold condition since the last time statistics were reset.		N/A
Messages	Current number of messages sorted at this destination.		N/A
Messages High	Greatest number of messages sorted at any given time.		N/A
Messages Pending	Number of unacknowledged and uncommitted transactional messages stored.		N/A

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Messages Received	Number of messages received.		N/A
Messages Threshold Time	Amount of time that the destination spent in a message threshold condition.		N/A

## Monitor Server Session Pools

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Session Pool	Name of session pool.		
Server	Name of associated server.		
Consumers	List of consumers.		
Consumers High	Greatest number of consumers on the session pool at any given time.		
Consumers Total	Total number of consumers.		

---

## Targets

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Targets	This attribute provides a list of potential targets	List	No targets are chosen.

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 43 JMS Server Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Session pools
- Destinations
- Messages
- Messages total
- Bytes current
- Bytes pending



# 44 JMS Session Pools

## Create a JMS Session Pool

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click the Session Pools node. The Session Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the session pools.
5. Click the Create a new JMS Session Pool text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new session pool.
6. Enter values in the attribute fields.
7. Click Create to create a session pool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Session Pools node in the left pane.

## Clone a JMS Session Pool

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.

4. Click the Session Pools node. The Session Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the session pools.
5. Click the Clone icon in the row of the session pool you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a session pool.
6. Enter values in the attribute fields.
7. Click Create to create a session pool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Session Pools node in the left pane.

## Delete a JMS Session Pool

1. Click to expand the JMS node.
2. Click to expand the JMS Servers node.
3. Click to expand a server instance under JMS Servers.
4. Click the Session Pools node. The Session Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the session pools.
5. Click the Delete icon in the row of the session pool you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.
6. Click Yes to delete the session pool. The session pool icon under the Session pools node is deleted.

## Monitor All Active JMS Session Pools

See “[Monitor All Active JMS Session Pools](#)” in the JMS Server online help for more information.

# Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the session pool. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within a specific cluster	My JMS Session Pool[-n]
Connection Factory	Connection factory associated with the session pool.	Existing connection factory name or none	N/A
Listener Class	Name of the message listener class that provides an <code>onMessage( )</code> method that, in turn, processes a message.  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Existing message listener class name or java class in your CLASSPATH	N/A
Acknowledge Mode	Acknowledge mode used by non-transacted sessions within a session pool.  For transacted sessions, messages are acknowledged automatically when the session is committed, and this field is ignored.  For more information about acknowledge modes, see <i>Programming WebLogic JMS</i>  This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Auto, Client, Dups OK, and None	Auto

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Sessions Maximum	<p>Number of concurrent sessions in the session pool. A value of -1 indicates that there is no maximum.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, however, it does not take effect until the session pool is restarted.</p>	-1, and 1 through $2^{63}-1$	-1
Transacted	<p>Flag specifying whether or not the session pool creates transacted sessions.</p> <p>This attribute is not dynamically configurable.</p>	<p>Enabled = selected</p> <p>Disabled = not selected</p>	Not Selected

---

## Monitor Server Session Pools

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Session Pool	Name of session pool.		N/A
Server	Name of associated server.		N/A
Consumers	List of consumers.		N/A
Consumers High	Greatest number of consumers on the session pool at any given time.		N/A
Consumers Total	Total number of consumers.		N/A

For additional information about monitoring JMS Session Pools, please see Monitor All Active JMS Services.

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for optional user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

---

# 45 JMS Sessionpool Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Session Pool
- Server
- Consumers
- Consumers High
- Consumers Total

# 46 JMS Stores

JMS stores information can be found in the following files:

- JMS File Store
- JMSJDBCStore



# 47 JMS Templates

## Create a JMS Template

1. Click the JMS node in the left pane.
2. Click the JMS Templates node. The JMS Templates table displays in the right pane showing all the templates defined in the domain.
3. Click the Create a new JMS Template text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new template.
4. Enter a value in the Name attribute field.
5. Click Create to create a template instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Templates node in the left pane.
6. Click the remaining tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
7. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a JMS Template

1. Click the JMS node in the left pane.
2. Click the JMS Templates node. The JMS Templates table displays in the right pane showing all the templates defined in the domain.

3. Click the Clone icon in the row of the template you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a new template.
4. Enter a value in the Name attribute field.
5. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a template instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the JMS Templates node in the left pane.
6. Click the remaining tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
7. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete a JMS Template

1. Click the JMS node in the left pane.
2. Click the JMS Templates node. The JMS Templates table displays in the right pane showing all the templates defined in the domain.
3. Click the Delete icon in the row of the server you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane prompting you to confirm your deletion request.
4. Click Yes to delete the template. The template icon under the JMS Templates node is deleted.

## Configuration

---

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	Name of the template. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within specific cluster	My JMS Template[-n]
Destination Keys	This attribute provides a list of potential destination keys.	List	Null

## Thresholds and Quotas

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Bytes Maximum	<p>Maximum number of bytes that may be stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of bytes that can be stored in the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\geq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1
Bytes Threshold High	<p>Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Bytes Maximum, $>$ Bytes Threshold Low	-1

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Bytes Threshold Low	<p>Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , <Bytes Threshold High	-1
Messages Maximum	<p>Maximum number of messages that may be stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of messages that can be stored in the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\geq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Messages Threshold High	Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.  This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.	-1, 0 through $2^{63-1}$ , $\leq$ Messages Maximum, >Messages Threshold Low	-1
Messages Threshold Low	Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.  This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.	-1, 0 through $2^{63-1}$ , <Messages Threshold High	-1

## Override

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Priority Override	<p>Priority assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination regardless of the priority specified by the message producer.</p> <p>The default value (-1) specifies that the destination will not override the priority setting.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through 9	-1

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Time to Live Override	<p>Time-to-live assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination regardless of the time-to-live specified by the message producer.</p> <p>The default value (-1) specifies that the destination will not override the priority setting.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$	-1
Delivery Mode Override	<p>Delivery mode assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination, regardless of the delivery mode specified by the message producer. A value of null specifies that the delivery mode will not be overridden.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	Persistent, Non-Persistent, or null	Null



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## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for optional user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null



# 48 JMS Topic

## Configuration

### General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Name	Name of the destination. The JNDI name is configured separately. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within the JMSServer	My JMS Destination[- <i>n</i> ]
JNDI Name	Name used to look up the destination within the JNDI namespace. The destination name is configured separately. If not specified, the destination name is not advertised through the JNDI namespace. This attribute is not dynamically configurable.	Java identifier, unique within the JNDI namespace scope	null

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Enable Store	<p>Flag specifying whether or not the destination uses the backing store specified by the JMS server.</p> <p>If this flag is enabled, but no backing store is defined, then the configuration fails and WebLogic JMS does not boot. If this flag is disabled, then the destination does not support persistent messages. If this flag is set to Default, then the destination uses the backing store if one is defined.</p> <p>This attribute is not dynamically configurable.</p>	true, false, default	default
Template	<p>Template from which the destination is derived. If this attribute is not defined, then the attributes for the destination must be specified as part of the destination.</p> <p>The Template attribute setting per destination is static. The template attributes, however, can be modified dynamically.</p>	Existing template name or none	none

## Thresholds & Quotas

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Bytes Maximum	<p>Maximum number of bytes that may be stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of bytes that can be stored in the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\geq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1
Bytes Threshold High	<p>Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $\leq$ Bytes Maximum, $>$ Bytes Threshold Low	-1
Bytes Threshold Low	<p>Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of bytes stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$ , $<$ Bytes Threshold High	-1

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Messages Maximum	<p>Maximum number of messages that may be stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on the number of messages that can be stored in the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63-1}$ , $\geq$ Bytes Threshold High	-1
Messages Threshold High	<p>Upper threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63-1}$ , $\leq$ Messages Maximum, >Messages Threshold Low	-1
Messages Threshold Low	<p>Lower threshold that triggers events based on the number of messages stored in the destination. A value of -1 specifies that threshold events are disabled for the destination.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63-1}$ , <Messages Threshold High	-1

## Overrides

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Priority Override	<p>Priority assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination, regardless of the priority specified by the message producer.</p> <p>The default value (-1) specifies that the destination will not override the priority setting.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through 9	-1
Time To Live Override	<p>Time-to-live assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination, regardless of the time-to-live specified by the message producer.</p> <p>The default value (-1) specifies that the destination will not override the priority setting.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	-1, 0 through $2^{63}-1$	-1
Delivery Mode Override	<p>Delivery mode assigned to all messages that arrive at the destination regardless of the delivery mode specified by the message producer. A value of <code>null</code> specifies that the delivery mode will not be overridden.</p> <p>This attribute is dynamically configurable, but only incoming messages are impacted; stored messages are not impacted.</p>	Persistent, Non-Persistent, or null	null

## Multicast

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Multicast Address	<p>IP address used for multicasting. This address is used to transmit messages to multicast consumers.</p> <p>This attribute is valid for topics only and is not dynamically configurable.</p>	A well-formed IP address (Class D)	N/A
Multicast TTL	<p>Time-to-live value used for multicasting, specifying the number of routers that the message can traverse en route to the consumers. A value of 0 indicates that the message will not traverse any routers, and is limited to one subnet.</p> <p>This value is independent of the <code>JMSExpirationTime</code> value.</p> <p>This attribute is valid for topics only and is not dynamically configurable.</p>	0 to 255	0
Multicast Port	<p>IP port used for multicasting. This port is used to transmit messages to multicast consumers.</p> <p>This attribute is valid for topics only and is not dynamically configurable.</p>	1 to 65535	6001

# Monitoring



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## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user-supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 49 JNDIBinding

WebLogic Server EJBs, RMI, JMS, JDBC, and Mail objects can be bound into the JNDI tree.

To bind an object to the JNDI tree, enter the name under which you want the object bound to the JNDI tree in the JNDI Name field when you create the object.

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# 50 JNDI Context

To view the JNDI tree, click on the View JNDI Tree link on the Monitoring tab for your WebLogic Server deployment.

# 51 Jolt

## Create a Jolt Connection Pool

1. Click the Jolt node in the left pane. The Jolt Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the Jolt connection pools defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New Jolt Connection Pool text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new connection pool.
3. Enter values in the Name, Minimum Pool Size, Maximum Pool Size, and the Recv Timeout attribute fields. Click the Security Context Enabled checkbox to enable security context.
4. Click Create to create a connection pool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Jolt node in the left pane.
5. Click the Config-Addresses and the Config-User tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a Jolt Connection Pool

1. Click the Jolt node in the left pane. The Jolt Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the Jolt connection pools defined in the domain.

2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the connection pool you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a new connection pool.
3. Enter values in the Name, Minimum Pool Size, Maximum Pool Size, and the Recv Timeout attribute fields. Click the Security Context Enabled checkbox to enable security context.
4. Click Create to create a connection pool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Jolt node in the left pane.
5. Click the Config-Addresses and the Config-User tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete a Jolt Connection Pool

1. Click the Jolt node in the left pane. The Jolt Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the Jolt connection pools defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the connection pool you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the connection pool. The connection pool icon under the Jolt node is deleted.

## Assign a Jolt Connection Pool

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Jolt to select a connection pool for assignment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:

- a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the Jolt connection factory.
- b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
- c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## **Monitor All Instances of a Jolt Connection Pool**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Jolt to select a connection pool for monitoring. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Monitor All Instances of a Jolt Connection Pool text link. The Jolt Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all connection pool instances deployed on a server.

# 52 Jolt Connection Pool

## Configuration

### General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Name	This attribute returns the name of this connection pool.	String	MyJolt Connection Pool
Minimum Pool Size	This attribute allows the user to set the minimum pool size for this connection pool.	Integer	0
Maximum Pool Size	This attribute allows the user to set the maximum pool size for this connection pool.	Integer	1
Recv Timeout	This attribute allows the user to set the amount of time the client should wait to receive a response before timing out.	Integer	0

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Range of Values</b>	<b>Default</b>
Security Context Enabled	This attribute enables or disables the security context for this connection pool.	Boolean Enabled = Selected Not Enabled = Not Selected	Not Selected

## Addresses

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Range of Values</b>	<b>Default</b>
Primary Addresses	This attribute allows the user to set the primary addresses	Valid Addresses	Null
Failover Addresses	This attribute allows the user to set the addresses to be used in the event of a failure.	Valid Addresses	Null



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## User

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
User Name	This attribute sets the user name for this connection pool.	Valid user name as set by the administrator.	Null
User Role	This attribute sets the user role for this connection pool.	Valid user role as set by the administrator.	Null
User Password	This attribute sets the user password for this connection pool.	Valid user password as set by the administrator.	Null
Application Password	This attribute allows the user to set the application password for this connection pool.	Valid password	Null

# Targets

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Target Servers	This attribute allows the user to set the target servers for the connection pool.	Valid server names	Null

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Target Clusters	This attribute allows the user to set the target clusters for the connection pool.	Valid server names	Null

---

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default
Notes	This attribute provides space for optional user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 53 Jolt Connection Pool Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Server
- Machine
- Name
- Pool state
- Connections
- MaxCapacity

# 54 JTA

## Configuring JTA

1. Click the Domain node. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuration for the domain.
2. Click the JTA tab.
3. Enter values in the Timeout Seconds, Abandon Timeout Seconds, Before Completion Iteration Limit, Max Transactions, and Max Unique Name Statistics attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
4. Enable or disable the Forget Heuristics attribute as desired.
5. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

# 55 JTA Transaction

By default, this pane allows the user to display transactions which have been active for at least 5 seconds sorted by the following criteria:

- Name
- Status
- Servers
- Resources
- Properties

Edit the number of seconds and click View to change the age limit of transactions displayed.

Click the Customize this view text link to change the columns to display or the sort order.

# 56 LDAP Realm

## Create an LDAP Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the LDAP realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New LDAP Realm text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new realm.
3. Enter a value in the Name attribute field.
4. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a realm instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Realms node in the left pane.
5. Click the LDAP, Users, and Groups tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone an LDAP Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the LDAP realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the realm you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a new realm.

3. Enter a value in the Name attribute field.
4. Click Create to create a realm instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Realms node in the left pane.
5. Click the LDAP, Users, and Groups tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete an LDAP Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the LDAP realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the realm you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the realm. The realm icon under the Realms node is deleted.

Before you can use the Windows NT Security realm, you need to enable the Caching Realm and enter the class name of the Windows NT Security realm in the Basic Realm field.



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# Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute specifies the name of the LDAP Security realm. For example, AccountingRealm	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Realm Class Name	This attribute specifies the name of the Java class that contains the LDAP Security realm. The Java class should be included in the CLASSPATH of WebLogic Server	This attribute can not be changed.	

## LDAP

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
LDAPURL	The location of the LDAP server. Change the URL to the name of the computer on which the LDAP server is running and the number of the port at which it is listening. If you want WebLogic Server to connect to the LDAP server using the SSL protocol, use the LDAP server's SSL port in the URL.		ldap://ldapsrvr:389
Principal	The distinguished name (DN) of the LDAP User used by WebLogic Server to connect to the LDAP server. This user must be able to list LDAP Users and Groups.		
Credential	The password that authenticates the LDAP User, as defined in the Principal field.	Valid password	null

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable SSL	<p>Option for enabling the use of the SSL protocol to protect communications between the LDAP server and WebLogic Server. Keep in mind the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Disable this field if the LDAP server is not configured to use the SSL protocol.</li> <li>■ If you set the UserAuthentication field to <code>external</code>, this field must be enabled.</li> </ul>	<p>Boolean</p> <p>True = selected</p> <p>False = not selected</p>	Null
Auth Protocol	The type of authentication used to authenticate the LDAP server. Netscape Directory Server supports CRAM-MD5. Microsoft Site Server and Novell NDS support Simple.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ None for no authentication.</li> <li>■ Simple for password authentication.</li> <li>■ CRAM-MD5 for certificate authentication.</li> </ul>	None

## Users

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
User Authentication	This attribute determines the method for authenticating Users.	<p>Set the attribute one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <code>Local</code> specifies that the LDAP Security realm retrieves user data include the password from the LDAP Directory server and checks the password in WebLogic Server. The <code>Local</code> setting is appropriate for Netscape Directory Server and Microsoft Site Server.</li><li>■ <code>External</code> specifies that the LDAP Security realm authenticates a User by attempting to bind to the LDAP Directory server with the username and password supplied by the WebLogic Server client. If you choose the <code>External</code> setting, you must also use the SSL protocol. The <code>External</code> setting is appropriate for Novell NDS.</li></ul>	Null

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
User Password Attribute	This attribute sets the password of the LDAP user.	The password of the LDAP User.	Null
User DN	Set this attribute to the list of attributes so that when combined with the attributes in the <code>UserNameAttribute</code> the attribute uniquely identifies a User.	String	Null
User Name Attribute	This attribute sets the login name of the LDAP User.	The value of this field can be the common name of an LDAP User but usually it is an abbreviated string, such as the User ID.	null

## Groups

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Group DN	Enter the list of attributes that, combined with the <code>GroupNameAttribute</code> attribute uniquely identifies a Group in the LDAP server.	String	Null
Group Name Attribute	Enter the name of a Group in the LDAP Server. It is usually a common name.	String	Null
Group IS Context	This boolean attribute specifies how Group membership is recorded in the LDAP server.	Boolean Enable = selected Disabled = not selected Enable this attribute if each Group entry contains one User. By default, the attribute is enabled. Disable this attribute if there is one Group entry containing an attribute for each Group member.	Selected
Group Username Attribute	Set this attribute to the name of the LDAP attribute that contains a Group member in a Group entry.	Valid group member name	Null

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## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 57 Machine

## Create a Machine

1. Click the Machines node. The Machines table displays in the right pane showing all the machines defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New Machine text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new machine.
3. Enter values in the Name and Address attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a machine instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Machines node in the left pane.

## Clone a Machine

1. Click the Machines node. The Machines table displays in the right pane showing all the machines defined in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the machine you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a machine.
3. Enter values in the Name and Address attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a machine instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Machines node in the left pane.



## Delete a Machine

1. Click the Machines node. The Machines table displays in the right pane showing all the machines defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the machine you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the machine. The machine icon under the Machines node is deleted.

## Assign a Machine

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Machines for the machine you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Servers tab.
3. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the machine.
4. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
5. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute lists the name of this machine	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Addresses			
Post Bind UID Enabled	This attribute returns the UNIX UID a server running on this machine will run under after it has carried out all privileged startup actions. If this value is set, it is a valid Unix UID. If it is not set it is null.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Post Bind UID	This attribute sets the UNIX UID a server running on this machine will run under after it has carried out all privileged startup actions.	String	Nobody
Post Bind GID Enabled	Returns the UNIX GID a server running on this machine will run under after it has carried out all privileged startup actions. If this value is set, it is a valid Unix GID. If it is not set it is null.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Post Bind GID	This attribute sets the UNIX GID a server running on this machine will run under after it has carried out all privileged startup actions.	String	Nobody

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## Servers

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Servers	This attribute lists the servers running on this machine.	List	null

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# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 58 MailSession

## Create a Mail Session

1. Click the Mail node. The Mail table displays in the right pane showing all the mail sessions defined in your domain.
2. Click the Create a New Mail Session text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new mail session.
3. Enter values in the Name, JNDI Name, and Properties attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a mail session instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Mail node in the left pane.

## Clone a Mail Session

1. Click the Mail node. The Mail table displays in the right pane showing all the mail sessions defined in your domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the mail session you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a mail session.
3. Enter values in the Name, JNDI Name, and Properties attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a mail session instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Mail node in the left pane.

## Delete a Mail Session

1. Click the Mail node. The Mail table displays in the right pane showing all the mail sessions defined in your domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the mail session you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the mail session. The mail session icon under the Mail node is deleted.

## Monitor All Instances of a Mail Session

1. Click the Mail node. The Mail table displays in the right pane showing all the mail sessions defined in your domain.
2. Click the Monitor All Instances icon in the row of the mail session you want to monitor. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all the instances of the mail session.

## Assign a Mail Session

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Mail for the mail session you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the mail session.

- b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
- c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of this mail session.	String	Null
JNDI Name	This attribute sets the JNDI name for this mail session.	String	Null
Properties	This attribute sets the properties for this mail session.	String	Null

# Targets

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute allows the user to select servers on which this mail session will be deployed.	List	None Selected

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute allows the user to select clusters on which this mail session will be deployed.	List	None Selected





# 59 MBean

The Administration Server is populated with JavaBean-like objects called Management Beans (MBeans), which are based on Sun's Java Management Extension (JMX) standard. These objects provide management access to domain resources. The Administration Server contains both configuration MBeans and run-time MBeans. Configuration MBeans provide both SET (write) and GET (read) access to configuration attributes.

For additional information about MBeans, please see the [Administration Guide](#).

# 60 NTRealm

## Create a NT Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the NT realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New NT Realm text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new realm.
3. Enter values in the Name and Primary Domain attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a realm instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Realms node in the left pane.

## Clone a NT Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the NT realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the realm you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a new realm.
3. Enter values in the Name and Primary Domain attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a realm instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Realms node in the left pane.

## Delete a NT Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the NT realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the realm you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the realm. The realm icon under the Realms node is deleted.

Before you can use the Windows NT Security realm, you need to enable the Caching Realm and enter the class name of the Windows NT Security realm in the Basic Realm field.

---

# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute specifies the name of the Windows NT Security realm, such as, AccountingRealm.	This attribute must be an alphanumeric string of up to 256 characters.	MyNTRealm
Realm Class Name	This attribute reports the name of the Java class that implements the Windows NT Security realm. The Java class needs to be in the CLASSPATH of WebLogic Server.	This attribute can not be changed	weblogic.security.acl.unixrealm.UnixRealm
Primary Domain	This attribute allows you to enter the host and port number of the computer where Users and Groups are defined for the Windows NT domain.		Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 61 Preferences

## Configuration

### General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Language	This attribute enables the user to select the language for the console and the help system.	English, Japanese	English
Autorefresh Every	This attribute sets the time for autorefresh of the console.	Integer, in seconds	10
Remember Last Tab	This attribute enables or disables the ability to return to the last tab selected.	Boolean Enabled = selected Disabled = not selected	Selected
Use Navigation Tree	This attribute enables or disables the ability to use the navigation tree on the console.	Boolean Enabled = selected Disabled = not selected	Selected

## Graphs

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Poll for Graph Data Every	This attribute sets the amount of time between polling for graph data.	Integer, in milliseconds	500



# 62 RDBMS Realm

## Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute specifies the name of the Security realm, such as, AccountingRealm.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Realm Classname	This attribute returns the name of the Java class that contains the Security realm. The Java class needs to be in the CLASSPATH of WebLogic Server.	This attribute can not be changed.	

## Database

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Database Driver	This attribute sets the full class name of the JDBC driver. This class name must be in the CLASSPATH of WebLogic Server.		Null
Database URL	This attribute sets the URL for the database you are using with the RDBMS realm, as specified by your JDBC driver documentation.		Null
Database Username	This attribute sets the user name as determined by the administrator.		Null
Database Password	This attribute sets the password for the default user of the database as determined by the administrator.		Null

---

## Schema Properties

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Schema Properties	This attribute returns the schema properties.		Null

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 63 Realm

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name

# 64 Security

## Configuration

### General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
SystemUser	This attribute reports the administrative user who controls system-level WebLogic Server operations, such as starting and stopping servers, and locking and unlocking resources. The system User is defined during the WebLogic Server installation procedure.	Alphanumeric string of up to 256 characters, not to include commas or spaces.	system
Caching Realm	This attribute allows you to select the caching realm for which you want to set or review security.	List	None Selected

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Connection Filter	This attribute allows you to select the connection filter for your security realm.	List	None Selected
Guest Disabled	This attribute disables the default user Guest.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Selected

## FileRealm

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Max Users	Specifies the maximum number of Users to be used with the File realm. The File realm is intended to be used with 10,000 or fewer Users.	1 to 10000	1000
Max Groups	Specifies the maximum number of Groups to be used with the File realm.	1 to 10000	1000
Max ACLs	Specifies the maximum number of ACLs to be used with the File realm.	1 to 10000	1000

# Auditing

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Audit Providers	This attribute allows you to specify an Audit Provider.	The name of a valid Audit Provider class	Null

## Passwords

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Minimum Password Length	This attribute sets the number of characters required in a password. Passwords must contain a minimum of 8 characters.	Integer	8
Lockout Enabled	This attribute is selected to lock user accounts when invalid login attempts occur.	Boolean Enabled = selected Disabled = not selected	Selected
Lockout Threshold	This attribute specifies the number of failed username/password combinations that can occur before the offending user account will be locked. Any subsequent attempts to access the user account (even if the username/password combination is correct) will raise a Security exception. The account remains locked until it is explicitly unlocked by the system administrator or another login attempt is made after the lockout duration period ends.	Integer	5 Minutes



Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Lockout Duration	This attribute specifies the number of minutes that a user's account will be locked after the number of invalid login attempts occurs within the time specified by the <code>Lockout Reset Duration</code> attribute.	Integer	30 Minutes
Lockout Reset Duration	This attribute specifies the number of minutes within which invalid login attempts must occur in order for the user's account to be locked. An account is locked if the number of invalid login attempts defined in the <code>Lockout Threshold</code> field happens within the amount of time defined by this field.	Integer	5 Minutes
Lockout Cache Size	This attribute is used to set the intended cache size of unused and invalid login attempts.	0 to 10	5

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 65 Server

## Create a Server

1. Click the Servers node in the left pane. The Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New Server text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new server.
3. Enter values in the Name, Machine, and System Password attribute fields.
4. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a server instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Servers node in the left pane.
5. Click the Network, Tuning, Logging, SSL, Certificates, IIOP, and ZAC tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a Server

1. Click the Servers node in the left pane. The Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the server you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a new server.

3. Enter values in the Name, Machine, and System Password attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a server instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Servers node in the left pane.
5. Click the Network, Tuning, Logging, SSL, Certificates, IIOP, and ZAC tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete a Server

1. Click the Servers node in the left pane. The Servers table displays in the right pane showing all the servers defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the server you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the server. The server icon under the Servers node is deleted.

## View Server Log

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose log you want to view. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the View Server Log text link. The log view for the server is displayed in the right pane.

## View Server JNDI Tree

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose JNDI tree you want to view. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the View JNDI Tree text link. The JNDI tree for the server is displayed in the right pane.
4. Click the javax node or the weblogic node in the left side. A new browser window is displayed showing the naming context data for javax or weblogic.

## View Server Execute Queues

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose execute queues you want to view. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Sockets & Threads tab.
4. Click the View Execute Queues text link. The Execute Queues table displays in the right pane showing all the execute queues defined for this server.

## View Server Execute Threads

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose execute threads you want to view. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.

2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Sockets & Threads tab.
4. Click the View Execute Threads text link. The Execute Threads table displays in the right pane showing all the execute queues defined for this server.

## View Server Sockets

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose sockets you want to view. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Sockets & Threads tab.
4. Click the View Sockets text link. The View Sockets table displays in the right pane showing all the sockets defined for this server.

## View Server Connections

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose connections you want to view. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Sockets & Threads tab.
4. Click the View Connections text link. The View Connections table displays in the right pane showing all the connections defined for this server.

## Force Garbage Collection on a Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose memory usage you want to view. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the JVM tab.
4. Check the Memory Usage graph for high usage. Note that the Memory Usage graph will only display for servers that are currently running.
5. Click the Force Garbage Collection text link to force garbage collection. A message displays indicating that the collection operation was successful.

## Monitor JTA

1. Click the JTA node. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring JTA for the domain.
2. Click the Monitoring tab. JTA read-only statistics display in the right pane.

## Monitor Server Security

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose security you want to monitor. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Security tab. The security data for this instance is displayed.

## View Server Version

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose version you want to view. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Version tab. The version data for this instance is displayed.

## Monitor Server Clusters

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers for the server whose clusters you want to monitor. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Cluster tab. The cluster data for this instance is displayed.

## Deploy EJBs on a Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for EJB deployment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Deployments tab.
3. Select one or more EJBs in the Available column that you want to deploy on the server.
4. Click the mover control to move the EJBs you selected to the Chosen column.



5. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## **Monitor All EJB Deployments on a Server**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for EJB monitoring. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Deployments tab.
3. Click the Monitor All EJB Deployments on This Server text link. The EJB Deployments table displays in the right pane showing all the EJBs deployed on this server.

## **Deploy Web Application Components on a Server**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for web-application deployment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Deployments tab.
3. Click the Web Applications tab.
4. Select one or more web applications in the Available column that you want to deploy on the server.
5. Click the mover control to move the web application you selected to the Chosen column.
6. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Monitor All Web Application Components on a Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for web-application monitoring. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Deployments tab.
3. Click the Web Applications tab.
4. Click the Monitor All Web Applications on This Server text link. The web applications table displays in the right pane showing all the web applications deployed on this server.

## Deploy Startup/Shutdown Classes on a Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for startup/shutdown class deployment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Deployments tab.
3. Click the Startup/Shutdown tab.
4. Select one or more startup classes in the Available column that you want to deploy on the server.
5. Click the mover control to move the startup classes you selected to the Chosen column.
6. Click Apply to save your assignments.

7. Repeat steps 4, 5, and 6 using the Shutdown Class control to deploy shutdown classes on the server.

## **Assign Virtual Hosts to a Server**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for web-server assignment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Services tab.
3. Select one or more virtual hosts in the Available column that you want to assign to the server.
4. Click the mover control to move the VirtualHosts you selected to the Chosen column.
5. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## **Assign JDBC Connection Pools to a Server**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for web-server assignment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Services tab.
3. Click the JDBC tab.
4. Select one or more JDBC connection pools in the Available column that you want to assign to the server.
5. Click the mover control to move the JDBC connection pools you selected to the Chosen column.
6. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Assign WLEC Connection Pools to a Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for WLEC connection-pool assignment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Services tab.
3. Click the WLEC tab.
4. Select one or more WLEC connection pools in the Available column that you want to assign to the server.
5. Click the mover control to move the WLEC connection pools you selected to the Chosen column.
6. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Monitor All WLEC Connection Pools on a Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for WLEC connection-pool monitoring. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Services tab.
3. Click the WLEC tab.
4. Click the Monitor All WLEC Connection Pools on This Server text link. The WLEC Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the connection pools assigned to this server.

## **Assign JMS Servers, Connection Factories, and Destinations to a Server**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for JMS assignments. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Services tab.
3. Click the JMS tab.
4. Select one or more JMS servers in the Available column that you want to assign to the server.
5. Click the mover control to move the JMS servers you selected to the Chosen column.
6. Click Apply to save your assignments.
7. Repeat steps 4, 5, and 6 using the JMS Connection Factories and JMS Destinations controls to assign connection factories and destinations to the server.

## **Assign XML Registries to a Server**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a sever for XML registry assignment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the XML tab.
4. Select a registry from the XML Registry drop-down list box.
5. Click Apply to save your assignment.

## Assign Mail Sessions to a Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for mail session assignment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Monitoring tab.
3. Click the Mail tab.
4. Select one or more mail sessions in the Available column that you want to assign to the server.
5. Click the mover control to move the mail sessions you selected to the Chosen column.
6. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## Assign File T3s to a Server

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Servers to select a server for file T3 assignment. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Services tab.
3. Click the File T3 tab.
4. Select one or more file T3s in the Available column that you want to assign to the server.
5. Click the mover control to move the file T3s you selected to the Chosen column.
6. Click Apply to save your assignments.

# Changing Compilers in the WebLogic Server Console

1. Start the WebLogic Server Console.
2. Open the Servers folder in the Navigation Tree.
3. Select your server (myserver in a default installation) in the Servers folder.
4. Click the Configuration tab.
5. Click the Compilers tab and enter the full path of the sj.exe compiler in the Java Compiler text box. For example: `c:\visualcafe31\bin\sj.exe`.
6. Enter the full path to the JRE rt.jar library in the Append to classpath text box. For example: `c:\bea\weblogic600\jdk130\jre\lib\rt.jar`.
7. Click Apply.
8. Restart your server for the new Java Compiler and Append to classpath values to take effect

## Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the server.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	myserver
Machine	This attribute returns the name of the machine.	This attribute is an alphanumeric string that cannot contain commas or spaces.	Null
Listen Port	This attribute determines the bind address of a managed server.	Valid listen port	7001
SSL Listen Port	This attribute sets the port on which this server listens for ssl messages.	Valid SSL listen port	7002
Administration Port	This attribute returns the ServerSocket Port on a managed server where the managed server accepts the messages from the Administration Server.	Valid administration port	0
Listen Address	This attribute allows you to set the listen address for the domain.	Valid listen address	Null



# Cluster

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Cluster	This attribute specifies the cluster to which this server belongs.	Valid cluster name	none
Replication Group	This attribute specifies the replication group to which this cluster belongs.	String	none
Preferred Secondary Group	This attribute specifies the preferred secondary group for this cluster.	String	none
Cluster weight	This attribute specifies the percentage of work to be performed by this cluster.	Integer	100

# HTTP

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Default Web Application	This attribute reports the name of the default web application for this server.	String	DefaultWebApp_myserver
Post Timeout Secs	This attribute sets the timeout (in seconds) that WebLogic Server waits between receiving chunks of data in an HTTP POST data. Used to prevent denial-of-service attacks that attempt to overload the server with POST data.	Integer	0
Max Post Time	This attribute sets the time (in seconds) that WebLogic Server waits for chunks of data in an HTTP POST data.	Integer	0
Max Post Size	This attribute sets the size of the maximum chunks of data in an HTTP POST data.	Integer	0
Enable Keepalives	This attribute sets whether or not HTTP keep-alive is enabled	Boolean True = enabled False = not enabled	Selected
Duration	The number of seconds that WebLogic Server waits before closing an inactive HTTP connection.	Integer	30

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
HTTPS Duration	The number of seconds that WebLogic Server waits before closing an inactive HTTPS connection.	Integer	60

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## SSL

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enabled	This attribute enables server-to-server SSL connections. It is disabled to override automatic SSL between servers.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Selected
SSL Listen Port	This attribute specifies the dedicated port on which WebLogic Server listens for SSL connections.	Valid listen port	7002
Server Key File Name	The name of the private key file for WebLogic Server.	String	config/mydomain/demokey.pem
Server Certificate File Name	This attribute designates the name of the private key file for your WebLogic Server.	String	config/mydomain/democert.pem
Server Certificate Chain File Name	This attribute designates the full directory location of the digital certificate for your WebLogic Server.	String	config/mydomain/ca.pem
Client Certificate Enforced	This attribute is set to true to enforce the client certificate.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected

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Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Trusted CAFile Name	This attribute designates the name of the file that contains the digital certificate for the certificate authority trusted by WebLogic Server.	This attribute can be a file that contains a single digital certificate or a chain of digital certificates for certificate authorities.	trusted-ca.pem
Certificate Authenticator	This attribute specifies the certificate authenticator to be used to determine the validity of the certificate.	Valid authenticator	Null

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## Tuning

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Execute Threads	This attribute returns the size of the execute thread pool.	Integer	15
Socket Readers	This attribute sets the percentage of threads to be available as socket readers.	Integer	33%
Login Timeout	This attribute sets the login timeout for the server.	Integer	1000 ms
Accept Backlog	This attribute sets the number of connections available for backlog. To increase the number of connections to be processed, increase this number.	Integer	50
Reverse DNS Allowed	This attribute determines whether reverse DNS lookup is allowed on this server.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Complete Message Timeout	This attribute sets the amount of time, in seconds, for a complete message timeout.	Integer	480

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Native IO	This attribute determines whether or not native I/O is enabled for the server.	Boolean Enabled = selected Not Enabled = not selected	Selected
Show only Workspace User Keys	This attribute determines whether or not the User Keys will be shown.	Boolean True= selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Enable Default JMS Connection Factories	This attribute determines whether the default JMS connection factories will be enabled for this server.	Boolean Enabled = selected Not Enabled = not selected	Selected
Enable Tunneling	This attribute determines whether tunneling will be enabled for this server.	Boolean Enabled = selected Not Enabled = not selected	Not Selected
Tunneling Client Ping	This attribute sets the time, in seconds, that the server will wait before pinning the client.	Integer	45
Tunneling Client Timeout	This attribute sets the time, in seconds, that the server will wait before timing out.	Integer	40

## Protocols

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Default Protocol	This attribute sets the default protocol to be used by this server.	List	t3
Default Secure Protocol	This attribute sets the default secure protocol to be used by this server.	List	t3s
T3 Max Message Size	This attribute sets the size, in bytes, of the maximum message.	Integer	2000000000
T3 Message Timeout	This attribute sets the time, in seconds, after which the message will time out.	Integer	
HTTP Max Message Size	This attribute sets the size, in bytes, of the maximum message.	Integer	2000000000
HTTP Message Timeout	This attribute sets the time, in seconds, after which the message will time out.	Integer	
Enable IIOP	This attribute determines whether IIOP will be enabled for this server.	Boolean Enabled = selected Not Enabled = not selected	Selected



Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
IOP Max Message Size	This attribute sets the size, in bytes, of the maximum message.	Integer	2000000000
IOP Message Timeout	This attribute sets the time, in seconds, after which the message will time out.	Integer	480
Default IOPPassword	This attribute sets the default IOP password, if any, for this server.	Valid password	*****
Default IOPUser	This attribute sets the default IOP user, if any, for this server	User name as set by the administrator	guest

## Compilers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Java Compiler	This attribute sets the java compiler to be used by the server.	Valid java compiler	javac
Prepend to Classpath	This attribute adds to the beginning of the classpath.	Class path information	Null
Append to Classpath	This attribute adds to the end of the classpath	Class path information	Null
Extra rmic Options	This attribute sets rmic options for this server.	rmic options	Null

## Monitoring

# General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
State	This attribute describes the state of the server.		Running
Activation Time	This attribute states the time of the last activation	Date	Date of last activation

# Peformance

Attribut e	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Request Throughp ut	This attribute reports the rate at which requests are processed by this server.		N/A
Requests Waiting	This attribute reports the number of requests waiting to be serviced.		N/A
Memory Usage	This attribute shows the amount of memory being used by this server.		N/A

# Memory

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Memory Usage	This attribute returns the amount of memory being used by the server.	Integer	n/a
Memory Allocated	This attribute sets the amount of memory allocated for this instance.	Integer	66846720

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Alive Servers	This attribute returns the number of servers currently alive.		n/a
Resend Requests	This attribute returns the number of requests for resends of information.		n/a
Fragments Sent	This attribute returns the number of fragments of information sent.		n/a
Fragments Received	This attribute returns the number of fragments of information received.		n/a
Multicast Messages Lost	This attribute returns the number of multicast messages lost.		n/a
Server Names	This attribute returns the names of the servers currently alive.		n/a
Primary	This attribute returns the primary distribution names of the servers.		n/a
Secondary Distribution Names	This attribute returns the secondary distribution names of the servers.		n/a

# Security

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Total Users Locked Out	This attribute returns the number of users who have been locked out of the server.	Integer	0
Invalid Logins Total	This attribute returns the number of invalid login attempts made.	Integer	0
Total Login Attempts While Locked	This attribute returns the number of login attempts (both valid and invalid) made while the server was locked.	Integer	0
Total Users Unlocked	This attribute returns the number of users whose logins have been unlocked.	Integer	0
Invalid Logins High	This attribute returns the number of invalid logins.	Integer	0
Locked Users	This attribute returns the number of users whose logins have been locked.	Integer	0

## JMS

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Connections	This attribute reports the number of current connections.	Integer	0
Connections High	This attribute reports the high water number of connections.	Integer	0
Connections Total	This attribute reports the total number of connections.	Integer	0
JMS Servers	This attribute reports the number of JMS servers currently running.	Integer	0
JMS Servers High	This attribute reports the high water number of JMS servers.	Integer	0
JMS Servers Total	This attribute reports the total number of JMS servers.	Integer	0



# JTA

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Total Transactions	The total number of transactions processed. This total includes all committed, rolled back and heuristic transaction completions.	Integer	0.
Total Committed	The number of committed transactions.	Integer	0.
Total Rolled Back	The number of transactions that have been rolled back.	Integer	0
Timeout Rollbacks	The number of transactions that were rolled back due to a timeout expiration.	Integer	0
Resource Rollbacks	The number of transactions that were rolled back due to a resource error.	Integer	0
Application Rollbacks	The number of transactions that were rolled back due to an application error.	Integer	0
System Rollbacks	The number of transactions that were rolled back due to a system error.	Integer	0

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Total Heuristics	The number of transactions that completed with a heuristic status.	Integer	0
Average Commit Time	The total number of milliseconds for all committed transactions.	Integer	0

# Versions

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
WebLogic Version	This attribute returns the version of WebLogic Server currently in use.		Version currently in use.
JDK vendor	This attribute returns the name of the vendor of the JDK in use on the server.		null
JDK version	This attribute returns the version of the JDK in use on the server.		null
Operating System	This attribute returns the operating system for the server.		null
OS version	This attribute returns the operating system version for the server.		null

# Logging

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
File Name	This attribute describes the name of the file used to write the log messages to disk	The file name may contain up to 256 alphanumeric characters	weblogic.log.
Console Enabled	This attribute returns whether or not the kernel should direct the event log to the console	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Selected
Log to Stdout	This attribute is set to true if the log is to go to stdout.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Debug to stdout	This attribute is set to true if debugging information is to be sent to stdout.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Stdout severity threshold	This attribute sets the severity to be logged	List	Error

# HTTP

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Logging	This attribute sets the ability to log messages to the logfile.	Boolean Enabled = selected Disabled = not selected	Selected
Logfile Name	This attribute sets the complete name of the logfile.	Fully qualified logfile name	./config/mydomain/logs/access.log
Format	This attribute sets the format to be used	List	Common
Log Buffer Size	This attribute sets the maximum file size for the log file buffer.	Integer, in kilobytes	8
Rotation Type	This attribute sets the type of rotation, if any, for the file.	List	By Size
Rotation Period	This attribute sets the period of time for the rotation of the file.	Integer, in minutes	2147483647
Flush Every	This attribute sets the amount of time to wait before flushing the log file.	Integer, in seconds	60
Rotation Time	This attribute sets the time for the rotation to begin.	Time of rotation	Null

## Rotation

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Rotation Type	This attribute sets the rotation type for the logs.	List	Never rotate
Size Threshold	This attribute sets the threshold at which a new log file is created.	Integer	500
TimeThreshold	This attribute sets the threshold at which a new log file is created	Integer	24
Limit Number of Files	This attribute allows you to set a limit to the number of log files maintained.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
File Count	This attribute sets the number of logging files.	Integer	7

## Domain

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Log to Domain Logfile	This attribute enables the log to be written to the domain log file.	Boolean Enabled = selected Not Enabled = not selected	Selected
Domain Log Filter	This attribute sets the domain log filter to be used for this server.	List	default

## JDBC

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable JDBCLogging	This attribute is set to true if JDBC transactions are to be logged.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
JDBCLog File Name	This attribute returns the name of the JDBC log file.		Null

## JTA

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Transaction Log File Prefix	This attribute sets the prefix for the transaction log files.		./

## Debugging

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
LogRemoteExceptions	This attribute is set to true if remote exceptions are to be reported to the log.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Instrument Stack Traces	This attribute is set to true if stack traces are to be reported to the log.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Selected



# SSL

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enabled	This attribute enables the use of the SSL protocol. It is disabled to override automatic SSL between servers.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Selected
SSLListenPort	This attribute specifies the dedicated port on which WebLogic Server listens for SSL connections.	Valid listen port	7002
Server Key File Name	The name of the private key file for WebLogic Server.	String The file extension (.DER or .PEM) indicates the method that should be used by WebLogic Server to read the contents of the file.	config/mydomain/demokey.pem
Server Certificate File Name	This attribute designates the name of the private key file for your WebLogic Server.	String The file extension (.DER or .PEM) indicates the method that should be used by WebLogic Server to read the contents of the file.	config/mydomain/democert.pem

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Server Certificate Chain File Name	This attribute designates the full directory location of the digital certificate for your WebLogic Server.	String The file extension ( . DER or . PEM) indicates the method that should be used by WebLogic Server to read the contents of the file.	config/mydomain/ca.pem
Client Certificate Enforced	This attribute is set to true to enable mutual authentication.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Trusted CAFile Name	This attribute designates the name of the file that contains the digital certificate for the certificate authority trusted by WebLogic Server.	This attribute can be a file that contains a single digital certificate or a chain of digital certificates for certificate authorities. The file extension ( . DER or . PEM) tells WebLogic Server how to read the contents of the file	trusted-ca.pem
Certificate Authenticator	This attribute specifies the name of the Java class that implements the CertAuthenticator interface.	Valid authenticator	Null

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Use Java	This attribute enables the use of native Java libraries. WebLogic Server provides a pure-Java implementation of the SSL protocol: native Java libraries enhance the performance for SSL operations on the Solaris, Windows NT, and IBM AIX platforms.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected
Use Encrypted Keys	Field that specifies that the private key for the WebLogic Server has been encrypted with a password.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Handler Enabled	This attribute specifies whether or not WebLogic Server rejects SSL connections that fail client authentication.	<p>The reasons authentication may fail:</p> <p>The requested client digital certificate was not furnished</p> <p>The client did not submit a digital certificate</p> <p>The digital certificate from the client was not issued by a certificate authority specified by the <code>SSL Trusted CA Filename</code> attribute.</p> <p>By default, the <code>SSL Handler</code> allows one WebLogic Server to make outgoing SSL connections to another WebLogic Server. For example, an EJB in WebLogic Server may open an HTTPS stream on another Web server. With the <code>HandlerEnabled</code> field enabled, the WebLogic Server acts as a client in an SSL connection. By default this field is enabled.</p> <p>Disable this field only if you want to provide your own implementation for outgoing SSL connections.</p>	Selected

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Export Key Lifespan	This attribute returns the number of times WebLogic Server uses an exportable key between a domestic server and an exportable client before generating a new one. The more secure you want WebLogic Server to be the fewer times the key should be used before a new one is generated	Integer	500
Login Timeout Millis	This attribute allows you to enter the number of milliseconds to wait for an SSL connection before timing out.	Integer	25000
Certificate Cache Size	This attribute sets the number of digital certificates that are tokenized and stored by WebLogic Server.	Integer	3

## Deployments

## EJB

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Choose EJBs for this Server	Select deployed EJBs from a drop-down list of available EJBs. To select more than one EJB from the available list, hold down the Control key while selecting the EJBs.	One or more available EJBs.	Null

## Web Applications

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Web App Component	This attribute allows the user to select the available Web App components.	List	Null

# Startup/Shutdown

:

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Select StartupClasses	This attribute allows the selection of startup classes from a list.	List	Null
Select ShutdownClasses	This attribute allows the selection of shutdown classes from a list.	List	Null

# Services

## Virtual Hosts

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
VirtualHost	This attribute allows the user to select the VirtualHost to use in this configuration	List	Null

## JDBC

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
JDBC Connection Pool	This attribute allows the user to select the connection pool to use in this configuration	List	Null



# WLEC

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
WLEC Connection Pool	This attribute allows the user to select the WLEC connection pool to use in this configuration	List	Null

# Jolt

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Jolt Connection Pool	This attribute allows the user to select the WLEC connection pool to use in this configuration	List	Null

# JMS

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
JMS Server	This attribute allows the user to select the JMS server to use in this configuration	List	Null
JMSConnection Factory	This attribute allows the user to select the JMSConnection Factory to use in this configuration	List	Null
JMSDestination	This attribute allows the user to select the JMSDestination to use in this configuration	List	Null

---

## XML

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
XML Registry	This attribute allows the user to select the xml registry to use in this configuration	List	Null

## Mail

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Mail Session	This attribute allows the user to select the mail session to use in this configuration	List	Null

## File T3

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
File T3	This attribute allows the user to select from the available File T3 entities.	List	Null

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for optional user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

---

# 66 Servlet

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Server
- Name
- Reloads
- Invocation Total
- Pool Max Capacity
- Execution Time Total
- Execution Time High
- Execution Time Low
- Execution Time Average

# 67 Servlet Session

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Server
- Name
- Reloads
- Invocation Total
- Pool Max Capacity
- Execution Time Total
- Execution Time High
- Execution Time Low
- Execution Time Average

# 68 Shutdown Class

## Create a Shutdown Class

1. Click the Startup & Shutdown node. The Startup & Shutdown table displays in the right pane showing all the shutdown classes defined in your domain.
2. Click the Create a New Shutdown Class text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new shutdown class.
3. Enter values in the Name, Class Name, and Arguments attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a shutdown-class instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Startup & Shutdown node in the left pane.

## Clone a Shutdown Class

1. Click the Startup & Shutdown node. The Startup & Shutdown table displays in the right pane showing all the shutdown classes defined in your domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the shutdown class you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a shutdown class.
3. Enter values in the Name, Class Name, and Arguments attribute fields.

4. Click Create to create a shutdown-class instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Startup & Shutdown node in the left pane.

## Delete a Shutdown Class

1. Click the Startup & Shutdown node. The Startup & Shutdown table displays in the right pane showing all the shutdown classes defined in your domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the shutdown class you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click the Yes button to delete the shutdown class. The shutdown-class icon under the Startup & Shutdown node is deleted.

## Assign a Shutdown Class

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Startup & Shutdown for the shutdown class you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the shutdown class.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.



---

# Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the shut down class.	Fully qualified class name	Null
Class Name	This attribute returns the class name.		Null
Arguments	This attribute sets the arguments for the shutdown class.		Null

## Targets

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute sets the server targets for this deployment		[Lweblogic.management.configuration.TargetMBean;@6b7920

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute sets the cluster targets for this deployment		[Lweblogic.management.configuration.TargetMBean;@6b7920

---

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 69 Socket

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Protocol
- Remote address

# 70 Startup Class

## Create a Startup Class

1. Click the Startup & Shutdown node. The Startup & Shutdown table displays in the right pane showing all the startup classes defined in your domain.
2. Click the Create a New Startup Class text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new startup class.
3. Enter values in the Name, Class Name, and Arguments attribute fields. Click the Abort startup on failure checkbox to abort startup when a failure occurs.
4. Click Create to create a startup-class instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Startup & Shutdown node in the left pane.

## Clone a Startup Class

1. Click the Startup & Shutdown node. The Startup & Shutdown table displays in the right pane showing all the startup classes defined in your domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the startup class you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a startup class.
3. Enter values in the Name, Class Name, and Arguments attribute fields. Click the Abort startup on failure checkbox to abort startup when a failure occurs.

4. Click Create to create a startup-class instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Startup & Shutdown node in the left pane.

## Delete a Startup Class

1. Click the Startup & Shutdown node. The Startup & Shutdown table displays in the right pane showing all the startup classes defined in your domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the startup class you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the startup class. The startup-class icon under the Startup & Shutdown node is deleted.

## Assign a Startup Class

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Startup & Shutdown for the startup class you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the startup class.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

# Configuration

## General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the startup class.	Fully qualified class name	Null
Class Name			
Arguments	This attribute sets the arguments for this startup class.		
Abort Startup on Failure	This attribute determines the ability of the server to abort the startup in the event of a failure.	Boolean True = selected False = not selected	Not Selected

# Target

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute sets the server targets for this deployment.		[Lweblogic.management.configuration.TargetMBean;@5e3974

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute sets the cluster targets for this deployment.		[Lweblogic.management.configuration.TargetMBean;@5e3974



---

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 71 Target Groups

## Create a Target Group

1. Click the Target Groups node. The Target Groups table displays in the right pane showing all the target groups defined in your domain.
2. Click the Create a New Target Group text link. A dialog displays in the right-hand pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new target group.
3. Enter a value in the Name attribute field.
4. Click the Create button in the lower right-hand corner to create a target-group instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Target Groups node in the left pane.

## Clone a Target Group

1. Click the Target Groups node. The Target Groups table displays in the right pane showing all the target groups defined in your domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the target group you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a target group.
3. Enter a value in the Name attribute field.
4. Click the Create button in the lower right-hand corner to create a target-group instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Target Groups node in the left pane.

---

## Delete a Target Group

1. Click the Target Groups node. The Target Groups table displays in the right pane showing all the target groups defined in your domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the target group you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click the Yes button to delete the target group. The target-group icon under the Target Groups node is deleted.

## Assign a Target Group

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Target Groups for the target group you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Members tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the target group.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the target groups.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

---

# 72 Transaction Name Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to display transactions sorted by the following criteria:

- Name
- Transactions
- Commits
- Rollbacks
- Timeout Rollbacks
- Resource Rollbacks
- Application Rollbacks
- System Rollbacks
- Heuristics
- Average Commit Time

Click the Customize this view text link to change the columns to display or the sort order.

# 73 Transaction Resource Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name
- Transactions
- Commits
- Rollbacks
- Heuristics
- Heuristic Commits
- Heuristic Rollbacks
- Mixed Heuristics
- Heuristic Hazards

Click the [Customize this view](#) text link to change the columns to display or the sort order.

# 74 UnixMachine

## Create a Unix Machine

1. Click the Machines node. The Machines table displays in the right pane showing all the Unix machines defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New Unix Machine text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new Unix machine.
3. Enter values in the Name, Addresses, Post-Bind UID, and Post-Bind GID attribute fields. Click the Enable Post-Bind UID and the Enable Post-Bind GID checkboxes to enable the UID and GID respectively.
4. Click Create to create a Unix machine instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Machines node in the left pane.

## Clone a Unix Machine

1. Click the Machines node. The Machines table displays in the right pane showing all the Unix machines defined in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the Unix machine you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a Unix machine.

3. Enter values in the Name, Addresses, Post-Bind UID, and Post-Bind GID attribute fields. Click the Enable Post-Bind UID and Enable Post-Bind GID checkboxes to enable the UID and GID respectively.
4. Click Create to create a Unix machine instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Machines node in the left pane.

## Delete a Unix Machine

1. Click the Machines node. The Machines table displays in the right pane showing all the Unix machines defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the Unix machine you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the Unix machine. The Unix machine icon under the Machines node is deleted.

## Assign a Unix Machine

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under Machines for the Unix machine you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Servers tab.
3. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the Unix machine.
4. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
5. Click Apply to save your assignments.



# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the Unix machine.	String	MyUnixMachine
Addresses	This attribute allows the user to set valid multicast addresses for a Unix machine.	Valid machine multicast addresses	Null
Enable Post-Bind UID	This attribute allows the user to enable or disable the post-bind UID.	Boolean True = Selected False = Not Selected	Not Selected
Post-Bind UID	Returns the UNIX UID a server running on this machine will run under after it has carried out all privileged startup actions. If this value is set, it is a valid Unix UID.	String	nobody
Enable Post-Bind GID	This attribute allows the user to enable or disable the post-bind GID.	Boolean True = Selected False = Not Selected	Not Selected
Post-Bind GID	Returns the UNIX GID a server running on this machine will run under after it has carried out all privileged startup actions. If this value is set, it is a valid Unix GID.	String	nobody

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Servers	This attribute allows the user to choose servers for this Unix machine.	List	Null

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides space for optional user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 75 UnixRealm

## Create a Unix Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the Unix realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New Unix Realm text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new realm.
3. Enter values in the Name and Auth Program attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a realm instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Realms node in the left pane.

## Clone a Unix Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the Unix realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the realm you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a new realm.
3. Enter values in the Name and Auth Program attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create a realm instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the Realms node in the left pane.

## Delete a Unix Realm

1. Click the Realms node in the left pane. The Realms table displays in the right pane showing all the Unix realms defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the realm you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click the Yes button to delete the realm. The realm icon under the Realms node is deleted.

Before you can use the Windows NT Security realm, you need to enable the Caching Realm and enter the class name of the Windows NT Security realm in the Basic Realm field.

---

# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute specifies the name of the UNIX Security realm, such as, AccountingRealm	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Realm Classname	This attribute returns the name of the Java class that contains the UNIX Security realm. The Java class needs to be in the CLASSPATH of WebLogic Server.	This attribute can not be changed.	Null
Auth Program	This attribute specifies the name of the program used to authenticate users in the UNIX security realm.	String	In most cases, the name of the program is <code>wlauth</code> .

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

# 76 User

## Add a User

1. Click the Users node in the left pane. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the controls for working with users.
2. Enter the name of the new user in the Name text-entry field.
3. Enter the password of the new user in the Password text-entry field.
4. Click Create to add the user you specified. The user is added to the Users list.

## Remove a User

1. Click the Users node in the left pane. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the controls for working with users.
2. Enter the name of the user you want to remove in the Remove These Users list. You can remove multiple users by separating each name in the list with a blank.
3. Click Remove to delete the user you specified. The user is removed from the Users list.

# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	The name of a User, that is, an entity that will access WebLogic Server resources.	String Names are case-sensitive.	
Password	The password for the User.	The password must contain a minimum of 8 characters in length. Passwords are case-sensitive.	

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null



# 77 VirtualHost

## Create a VirtualHost

1. Click the VirtualHost node. The VirtualHosts table displays in the right pane showing all the VirtualHosts defined in your domain.
2. Click the Create a New VirtualHost text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new VirtualHost.
3. Enter values in the Name and Virtual Host Names attribute fields.
4. Click the Logging and HTTP tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
5. Click Create to create a web-server instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the VirtualHost node in the left pane.
6. Restart the server for the Virtual Host to take effect.

For additional information about VirtualHosts, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Overview of WebLogic Server HTTP Services](#).

## Clone a VirtualHost

1. Click the VirtualHost node. The VirtualHosts table displays in the right pane showing all the VirtualHosts defined in your domain.

2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the VirtualHost you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a VirtualHost.
3. Enter values in the Name and Virtual Host Names attribute fields.
4. Click the Logging and HTTP tabs individually and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
5. Click Create to create a web-server instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the VirtualHost node in the left pane.

For additional information about VirtualHosts, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Configuring VirtualHosts](#).

## Delete a VirtualHost

1. Click the VirtualHost node. The VirtualHosts table displays in the right pane showing all the VirtualHosts defined in your domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the VirtualHost you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the VirtualHost. The web-server icon under the VirtualHost node is deleted.

For additional information about VirtualHosts, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Overview of WebLogic Server HTTP Services](#).

## Assign a VirtualHost

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under HTTP for the VirtualHost you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the VirtualHost.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

For additional information about VirtualHosts, please see the *Administration Guide, Overview of WebLogic Server HTTP Services*.

## Target Web Applications to the Virtual Host.

1. Click the Web Applications node in the left panel.
2. Select the Web Application you want to target.
3. Click the Targets tab in the right panel.
4. Click the Virtual Hosts tab.
5. Click a Virtual Host in the available column and use the right arrow button to move the Virtual Host to the chosen column.

For additional information about VirtualHosts, please see the *Administration Guide, Overview of WebLogic Server HTTP Services*.

## Monitor All Instances of a VirtualHost

1. Click the VirtualHost node. The VirtualHosts table displays in the right pane showing all the VirtualHosts defined in your domain.
2. Click the Monitor All Instances icon in the row of the VirtualHost you want to monitor. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all instances of the VirtualHost deployed across the server domain.

For additional information about VirtualHosts, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Overview of WebLogic Server HTTP Services](#).

## Configuration

# General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the VirtualHost.	String	Null
Virtual Host Name	This attribute returns the host name for which this VirtualHost will serve requests.	String	Null
Default Web Application	This attribute sets the name of the default Web application.	String	Null

## Logging

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Logging	This attribute sets whether or not HTTP access logs are generated.	Boolean True = access logs are generated False = access logs are not generated	true
LogFile Name	If HTTP access logging is enabled, this attribute sets the name of the log file.	String	Null
Format	If HTTP access logging is enabled, this attribute sets the type of log file.	common = uses standard HTTP access log format extended = uses extended HTTP access log format	common
Log Buffer Size	If the Rotation Type is set to size, this attribute sets the maximum size of the log file, in kilobytes. When the log file reaches this size it rotates.	Integer	8 Kilobytes
Rotation Type	This attribute defines whether the HTTP log file is rotated by date or rotated based on the size of the log file.	size= log rotates based on its size. You must also set the Log Buffer Size attribute date = log rotates based on date. You must also set the Rotation Period and Rotation time attributes.	size

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Rotation Period	If the Rotation Type is set to date, this attribute defines the period in minutes after which the access.log rotates.	Integer	2147483647minutes
Flush Every	If the Rotation Type is set to date, this attribute sets the number of seconds after which any new data is written to the log file.	Integer	60 Seconds
Rotation Time	If the Rotation Type is set to date, this attribute defines the date when the first rotation of the access log will begin.	The format follows java.text.SimpleDateFormat at, MM-dd-yyyy-k:mm:ss	Null

# HTTP

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Keepalives	This attribute sets whether or not HTTP keep-alive is enabled	Boolean True = enabled False = not enabled	Selected
Duration	The number of seconds that WebLogic Server waits before closing an inactive HTTP connection.	Integer	30
HTTPS Duration	The number of seconds that WebLogic Server waits before closing an inactive HTTPS connection.	Integer	60
Tunneling	This attribute sets the interval at which WebLogic Server sends a request to an HTTP client on an otherwise inactive connection to determine if the client is still alive.	20-900	45
Tunneling Timeout	If the number of seconds set in this attribute have elapsed since the client last sent a request to the server (in response to a reply), then the server regards the client as dead, and terminates the HTTP tunnel connection.	Integer	40



Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Post Timeout Secs	This attribute sets the timeout (in seconds) that WebLogic Server waits between receiving chunks of data in an HTTP POST data. Used to prevent denial-of-service attacks that attempt to overload the server with POST data.	Integer	0
Max Post Time	This attribute sets the time (in seconds) that WebLogic Server waits for chunks of data in an HTTP POST data.	Integer	0
Max Post Size	This attribute sets the size of the maximum chunks of data in an HTTP POST data.	Integer	0

For more information on setting up HTTP access logs, see the [Setting Up HTTP Access Logs](#) section of the *WebLogic Server Administration Guide*

## Targets

# Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute selects which servers this VirtualHost is deployed on.	List	Null

# Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute is a list which allows you to select one or more targets for use with this webserver.	List	Null

---

## Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string containing up to 256 characters.	Null

For additional information about VirtualHosts, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Configuring VirtualHosts](#).

# 78 Web Applications

## Install a New Web Application

1. Click the Web Applications node in the left pane. The Web Applications table displays in the right pane showing all the deployed Web Applications.
2. Enter the path of the .jar file in the text-entry field, or click the Browse button to browse your file system and choose the .jar file you want to install.
3. Click Upload to install the .jar file. The new Web Application is added under the Web Applications node in the left pane.

For more information about configuring Web Applications, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Configuring Web Applications](#).

For information about writing deployment descriptors, please see [Writing Web Application Deployment Descriptors](#).

## Configuration

# General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute sets the name of the Web Application.	String	Null
URL	This attribute sets the location of the Web Application in the file system. Use an absolute path or a path relative to the <i>path attribute</i> of a J2EE application that contains this Web Application.	string	Null
Web Server	This attribute sets the Web Server on which this application should be deployed.	List If none is selected the application is not deployed.	Null
URI			
Path			
Deployed		Boolean Deployed = selected Not Deployed = not selected	Not Selected
Session Monitoring Enabled		Boolean Enabled = selected Disabled = not selected	Not Selected

## Files

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Index Directories	This attribute sets whether or not to automatically generate an HTML directory listing if no suitable index file is found	Boolean  True = A directory listing will be returned if a suitable index file cannot be served.  False = A directory listing will never be returned.	Selected
Reload Period	This attribute sets the amount of time WebLogic Server waits before checking to see if a servlet has been modified.	-1=WebLogic Server never checks for modified servlets  0=WebLogic Server always checks to see if a servlet has been modified and reloads the modified servlet.  1-maximum integer = number of seconds WebLogic Server waits before checking for a modified servlet.	-1
Case Sensitive Extensions	This attribute sets whether the case of the file extension is considered when resolving HTTP requests.	Boolean  True = case is considered  False = case is ignored	Not Selected

---

## Other

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Single Threaded Servlet Pool Size	This attribute defines the size of the pool used for SingleThreadMode instance pools.	Integer	5
Auth Realm Name	This attribute sets the Realm in the Basic Authentication HTTP dialog box which appears on the browsers.	string	weblogic

## Targets

## Servers

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Servers	This attribute is a list which allows you to select one or more targets for use with this webserver.	List	Null

## Groups

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Groups	This attribute is a list which allows you to select one or more targets for use with this webserver.	List	Null



---

## Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Clusters	This attribute is a list which allows you to select one or more targets for use with this webserver.	List	Null

## VirtualHosts

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Target Virtual Hosts	This attribute is a list which allows you to select one or more targets for use with this webserver.	List	Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

For more information about configuring Web Applications, please see the *Administration Guide*, [Configuring Web Applications](#).

For information about writing deployment descriptors, please see [Writing Web Application Deployment Descriptors](#).

---

# 79 WebApp Component Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Server
- Machine
- Source info
- Servlets
- Session
- Sessions high
- Total sessions

# 80 WLEC Connection Pool Runtime

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name
- Domain
- Primary Addresses
- Failover Addresses
- Minimum Pool Size
- Maximum Pool Size

# 81 WLEC Connection Pool

## Create a New WLEC Connection Pool

1. Click the WLEC node in the left pane. The WLEC Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the WLEC connection pools defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New WLEC Connection Pool text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new WLEC connection pool.
3. Enter values in the Name, Primary Address, Failover Address, Domain, Minimum Pool Size, and Maximum Pool Size attribute fields.
4. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a WLEC Connection Pool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the WLEC node in the left pane.
5. Click the Security tab and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Clone a WLEC Connection Pool

1. Click the WLEC node in the left pane. The WLEC Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the WLEC connection pools defined in the domain.

2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the WLEC connection pool you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a WLEC connection pool.
3. Enter values in the Name, Primary Address, Failover Address, Domain, Minimum Pool Size, and Maximum Pool Size attribute fields.
4. Click the Create button in the lower right corner to create a WLEC Connection Pool instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new instance is added under the WLEC node in the left pane.
5. Click the Security tab and change the attribute fields or accept the default values as assigned.
6. Click Apply to save any changes you made.

## Delete a WLEC Connection Pool

1. Click the WLEC node in the left pane. The WLEC Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the WLEC connection pools defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the WLEC connection pool you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the WLEC connection pool. The WLEC connection pool icon under the WLEC node is deleted.

## Monitor All Instances of a WLEC Connection Pool

1. Click the WLEC node in the left pane. The WLEC Connection Pools table displays in the right pane showing all the WLEC connection pools defined in the domain.

2. Click the Monitor All Instances icon in the row of the WLEC connection pool you want to monitor. A dialog displays in the right pane showing all instances of the WLEC connection pool deployed across the server domain.

## **Assign a WLEC Connection Pool**

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under WLEC Connection Pools for the pool you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Complete the following steps for the Servers, Groups, and Clusters tabs:
  - a. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the data source.
  - b. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
  - c. Click Apply to save your assignments.

## **Configuration**

# General

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute returns the name of the WLEC connection pool. The name must be unique for each WLEC connection pool.	The name can be up to 256 alphanumeric characters, but may not contain commas or spaces.	Null
Primary Addresses	<p>This attribute returns the list of addresses for IIOP Listener/Handlers that can be used to establish a connection between the WLEC connection pool and the WLE domain. The format of each address is <i>//hostname:port</i>.</p> <p>The addresses must match the ISL addresses defined in the <code>UBBCONFIG</code> file. Multiple addresses are separated by semicolons. For example:</p> <pre>//main1.com:1024; //main2.com:1044.</pre> <p>To configure the WLEC connection pool to use the SSL protocol, use the <code>corbalocs</code> prefix with the address of the IIOP Listener/Handler. For example:</p> <pre>corbalocs://hostname:port.</pre>	String	Null



Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Failover Addresses	This attribute returns the list of addresses for IIOP Listener/Handlers that are used if connections cannot be established with the addresses defined in the Primary Addresses field. Multiple addresses are separated by semicolons.	String	Null
WLEC Domain	This attribute returns the name of the WLEC domain to which the pool is connected. You can have only one WLEC connection pool per WLE domain. The domain name must match the <code>domainid</code> parameter in the <code>RESOURCES</code> section of the <code>UBBCONFIG</code> file for the WLE domain.	String	Null
Minimum Pool Size	This attribute returns the number of IIOP connections to be added to the WLEC connection pool when WebLogic Server starts.	Integer	1
Maximum Pool Size	This attribute returns the maximum number of IIOP connections that can be made from the WLEC connection pool.	Integer	1

## Security

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
User Name	This attribute returns the name of a qualified user. This field is required only when the security level in the WLE domain is USER_AUTH, ACL or MANDATORY_ACL.	Valid user name as assigned by the administrator.	Null
User Password	This attribute returns the password of the qualified user specified in the User Name field. This field is required only when you define the User Name field.	Valid user password as assigned by the administrator.	Null
User Role	This attribute sets the user role for this connection pool. This field is required when the security level in the WLE domain is APP_PW, USER_AUTH, ACL, or MANDATORY_ACL.	Valid user role as defined by the administrator or the developer.	Null

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Application Password	This attribute returns the password for the application. This field is required when the security level in the WLE domain is APP_PW, USER_AUTH, ACL, or MANDATORY_ACL.	String	Null
Minimum Encryption Level	This attribute sets the minimum SSL encryption level used between the WLE domain and WebLogic Server. Zero (0) indicates that the data is signed but not sealed. 40, 56, and 128 specify the length, in bits, of the encryption key. If this minimum level of encryption is not met, the SSL connection between WLE and WebLogic Server fails.	The possible values are 0, 40, 56, and 128.	40

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Maximum Encryption Level	This attribute sets the maximum SSL encryption level used between the WLE domain and WebLogic Server. Zero (0) indicates that the data is signed but not sealed. 40, 56, and 128 specify the length, in bits, of the encryption key. If this minimum level of encryption is not met, the SSL connection between WLE and WebLogic Server fails.	The possible values are 0, 40, 56, and 128.	The default is the maximum level allowed by the Encryption Package kit license.
Enable Certificate Authentication	<p>This attribute enables the use of certificate authentication.</p> <p>When you use certificate authentication, WLEC uses the values for the <code>User Name</code> and <code>Application Password</code> fields to create a certificate for WLEC.</p> <p>If you do not use certificate authentication, WLEC uses password authentication or no authentication, depending on the security level of the WLE domain.</p> <p>If password authentication is required, WLEC uses the values for the <code>User Name</code> and <code>User Password</code> fields to authenticate.</p>	<p>Boolean</p> <p>Selected = enabled</p> <p>or Not Selected = not enabled</p>	Not Selected

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Enable Security Context	This attribute determines the state of the security context of the WebLogic Server User passed to the WLE domain.	Boolean Selected = enabled or Not Selected = not enabled	Not Selected

---

## Targets

## Servers

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Servers	This attribute provides a list from which the assigned servers may be chosen.	List	Null

---

# Clusters

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Clusters	This attribute provides a list from which the assigned clusters may be chosen.	List	Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

---

# 82 WLEC Connection

By default, this pane allows the user to sort the objects by the following criteria:

- Name
- Domain
- Primary Addresses
- Failover Addresses
- Minimum Pool Size
- Maximum Pool Size

# 83 XML Registry

## Create an XML Registry

1. Click the XML Registries node in the left pane. The XML Registries table displays in the right pane showing all the XML registries defined in the domain.
2. Click the Create a New XML Registry text link. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with configuring a new registry.
3. Enter values in the Name, Documentation Builder, and SAX Parser Factory attribute fields.
4. Click Create to create an XML-registry instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new registry is added under the XML Registries node in the left pane.

## Clone an XML Registry

1. Click the XML Registries node in the left pane. The XML Registries table displays in the right pane showing all the XML registries defined in the domain.
2. Click the Clone icon in the row of the registry you want to clone. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with cloning a new registry.
3. Enter values in the Name, Documentation Builder, and SAX Parser Factory attribute fields.



4. Click Create to create an XML-registry instance with the name you specified in the Name field. The new registry is added under the XML Registries node in the left pane.

## Delete an XML Registry

1. Click the XML Registries node in the left pane. The XML Registries table displays in the right pane showing all the XML registries defined in the domain.
2. Click the Delete icon in the row of the registry you want to delete. A dialog displays in the right pane asking you to confirm your deletion request.
3. Click Yes to delete the registry. The registry icon under the XML Registries node is deleted.

## Assign an XML Registry

1. Click the instance node in the left pane under XML Registries for the registry you want to assign. A dialog displays in the right pane showing the tabs associated with this instance.
2. Click the Targets tab.
3. Select one or more targets in the Available column that you want to assign to the registry.
4. Click the mover control to move the targets you selected to the Chosen column.
5. Click Apply to save your assignments.

# Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Name	This attribute allows the user to set the name of the registry.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	MyXML Registry
DocumentBuilderFactory	<p>This attribute allows the user to set the default Document Builder Factory for the server.</p> <p>This attribute determines the default factory for all server applications that use DOM to parse documents. To override the default factory for a particular document type definition (DTD), use the Parser Name Class attribute in the XML Registry Entries dialog Configuration tab.</p>	String	weblogic.apache.xerces.jaxp.DocumentBuilderFactoryImpl

---

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
SAX Parser Factory	<p>This attribute allows the user to set the default SAX Parser Factory for the server.</p> <p>This attribute determines the default factory for all server applications that use SAX to parse documents.</p> <p>To override the default factory for a particular document type definition (DTD) or to use a custom-generated SAX parser, use the Parser Name Class attribute on the XML Registry Entries dialog Configuration tab.</p>	String	weblogic.apache.xerces.jaxp.SAXParserFactoryImpl

---

# Targets

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Servers	Select from a drop-down list of available server instances. To select multiple instances, hold the control key down while selecting the servers.	List	None Selected

---

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides a space for user supplied information.	The value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null

---

# 84 XML Registry Entry

## Configuration

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Public Id	This attribute is used to define the public ID of either the entity to be resolved or the document type definition (DTD) file to be used to parse the document.		Null
System Id	This attribute is used to define the system ID of either the entity to be resolved or the document type definition (DTD) file to be used to parse the document		Null
Root Element Tag	This attribute is used to define the root of the document to be parsed.		

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Entity Path	This attribute is used to define the path of the file containing the external entity. The path is relative to the registry's entity directory.		Null
Parser Class Name	<p>This attribute is used to define a DOM parser or a SAX parser to be used to parse a document using the DTD defined in the Entity Path attribute. If you are using a custom-generated parser, this attribute is used to define the generated parser.</p> <p>For a particular DTD (or, in the case of a custom-generated parser, a particular application), this attribute overrides the default DOM or SAX parser that is specified using the DocumentBuiderFactory and SAX Parser Factory attributes in the XML Registry dialog Configuration tab.</p>	Valid class name	Null

# Notes

Attribute	Description	Range of Values	Default Value
Notes	This attribute provides space for optional user supplied information.	This attribute value must be an alphanumeric string.	Null





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