

# **WebLogic Domain Setup and Configuration**

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**Oracle WebLogic**

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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1. Purpose of Document**

This document provides technical information about setting up and configuring WebLogic Domain, including Managed Server, JMS, Data Sources, installing application (JAR / WAR / EAR).

## **1.2. Intended Audience**

This manual is intended for

- IT / Support department
- Technical staffs that perform setup, and configuration on WebLogic Domain.

## **1.3. Scope of this guide**

This document consists of 2 parts:

- The first part is to install WebLogic Domain.
- The second part is to configure WebLogic Domain.

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## 2. Domain Installation

### 2.1. Preparation

- Login to the desktop of server (Solaris 10) that is already installed with Oracle Weblogic as user xanadu.
- Make sure JDK 1.5 (9.2.x) or 1.6 (10g or 11g) has been installed

### 2.2. Domain Creation

Step 1 : The installation process can be started by executing command that located in BEA HOME in this case /xanadu/oracle11g, then go to wlserver\_10.3/common/bin in console

```
bash
```

```
cd /xanadu/oracle11g/wlserver_10.3/common/bin
```

```
./config.sh
```

There installation will be started in console mode.

```
-bash-3.00# ./config.sh
Unable to instantiate GUI, defaulting to console mode.

<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->

Welcome:
-----

Choose between creating and extending a domain. Based on your selection,
the Configuration Wizard guides you through the steps to generate a new or
extend an existing domain.

->1|Create a new WebLogic domain
   |   Create a WebLogic domain in your projects directory.

   2|Extend an existing WebLogic domain
   |   Use this option to add new components to an existing domain and modify
   |configuration settings.

Enter index number to select OR [Exit][Next]>
```

Choose Create a new WebLogic domain and press enter

Step 2 : Choose Weblogic Platform components by pressing enter button

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Select Domain Source:
-----

Select the source from which the domain will be created. You can create the
domain by selecting from the required components or by selecting from a
list of existing domain templates.

->1|Choose Weblogic Platform components
   |   You can choose the Weblogic component(s) that you want supported in
   |   your domain.

   2|Choose custom template
   |   Choose this option if you want to use an existing template. This
   |   could be a custom created template using the Template Builder.

Enter index number to select OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

Step 3 : Choose Basic Weblogic Server Domain, by default already chosen, there is x mark beside it. Press enter to continue

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Application Template Selection:
-----

Available Templates
|   ___ Basic WebLogic Server Domain - 10.3.3.0 [wlserver_10.3]x
|   ___ WebLogic Advanced Web Services for JAX-RPC Extension - 10.3.3.0 [wlser
ver_10.3] [2]
|   ___ WebLogic Advanced Web Services for JAX-WS Extension - 10.3.3.0 [wlserv
er_10.3] [3]

Enter number exactly as it appears in brackets to toggle selection OR [Exit][Pre
vious][Next]>
```

Step 4 : Type the value for the domain name, then press enter button.

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Edit Domain Information:
-----

|   Name   |   Value   |
|_____|_____|
1| *Name:  | base_domain |

Enter value for "Name" OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

Step 5 : If the domain is already correct, press enter to continue.

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Edit Domain Information:
-----
| Name | Value |
|-----|-----|
1| *Name: | domain |

Use above value or select another option:
1 - Modify "Name"
2 - Discard Changes

Enter option number to select OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

Step 6 : Specify the folder to place the domain, in this case the default value is used, then press enter to continue.

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Select the target domain directory for this domain:
-----
"Target Location" = [Enter new value or use default
"/oracle11g/user_projects/domains"]

Enter new Target Location OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

Step 7 : Insert the name of Administrator Name and password,

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Configure Administrator User Name and Password:
-----
Create a user to be assigned to the Administrator role. This user is the
default administrator used to start development mode servers.

| Name | Value |
|-----|-----|
1| *Name: | weblogic |
2| *User password: | |
3| *Confirm user password: | |
4| Description: | This user is the default administrator. |

Use above value or select another option:
1 - Modify "Name"
2 - Modify "User password"
3 - Modify "Confirm user password"
4 - Modify "Description"

Enter option number to select OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

Step 8 : Leave the name to weblogic and press 2 to input the password then press enter and 3 to confirm it. The password must be unique. If the password is already correct press enter to continue.

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Configure Administrator User Name and Password:
-----
Create a user to be assigned to the Administrator role. This user is the
default administrator used to start development mode servers.

  |          Name          |          Value          |
  |-----|-----|
1|      *Name:             |      weblogic           |
2|      *User password:    |      *****          |
3| *Confirm user password: |      *****          |
4|      Description:      | This user is the default administrator. |

Use above value or select another option:
  1 - Modify "Name"
  2 - Modify "User password"
  3 - Modify "Confirm user password"
  4 - Modify "Description"
  5 - Discard Changes

** CFGFWK-60050: Property "Password" of User "weblogic" is invalid.
** CFGFWK-60455: The password must be at least 8 alphanumeric
** characters with at least one number or special character.

Enter option number to select OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

Step 9 : Choose Production Mode by typing 2 then press enter

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Domain Mode Configuration:
-----
Enable Development or Production Mode for this domain.

->1|Development Mode

   2|Production Mode

Enter index number to select OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

Step10 : Choose Sun JDK that is installed and used when installing Oracle Weblogic 11g, type 1 to go to the next step, or choose 2 if there are specific Java SDK. After that push enter.

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->

Java SDK Selection:
-----

->1|Sun SDK 1.6.0_17 @ / /jdk1.6.0_17
   2|Other Java SDK

Enter index number to select OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

Step 11 : Choose Administration Server to configure Admin server of this domain, type 1 then enter, then type enter again.

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->

Select Optional Configuration:
-----

1|Administration Server [ ]
2|Managed Servers, Clusters and Machines [ ]
3|RDBMS Security Store [ ]

Enter index number to select OR [Exit][Previous][Next]> 1
```

Step 12 : Type 1 then input the name of admin server (AdminServer) then push enter, type 3 to change listen port (example: 9000) then push enter. After that press enter to continue.

```
Configure the Administration Server:
-----

Enter administration server configurations. Each WebLogic Server domain must
have one Administration Server. The Administration Server hosts the
Administration Console which is used to perform administrative tasks.

|      Name      |      Value      |
|-----|-----|
1| *Name:         | AdminServer     |
2| *Listen address: | All Local Addresses |
3| Listen port:   | 7001            |
4| SSL listen port: | N/A            |
5| SSL enabled:   | false          |

Use above value or select another option:
1 - Modify "Name"
2 - Modify "Listen address"
3 - Modify "Listen port"
4 - Modify "SSL enabled"

Enter option number to select OR [Exit][Previous][Next]>
```

---

Step 13 : The domain creation process is done

```
<----- Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard ----->
Creating Domain...

0%          25%          50%          75%          100%
[-----|-----|-----|-----]
[*****]

*** Domain Created Successfully! ***

-bash-3.00# █
```

### 2.3. Nodemanager Configuration

By default Oracle Weblogic will use SSL connection, however there will be several issues that will happen if the certificate is not correct. So it is better to use Plain connection for nodemanager. To start the configuration, start the nodemanager first.

```
bash
cd /xanadu/oracle11g/wlserver_10.3/server/bin
nohup ./startNodeManager.sh &
```

Kill the started process after 1 minutes

```
ps -ef | grep nodemanager
kill -9 pid_number
```

After the process is killed, do this

```
cd /xanadu/oracle11g/wlserver_10.3/common/nodemanager
vi nodemanager.properties
```

```
--parts of the file
LogLevel=INFO
DomainsFileEnabled=true
StartScriptName=startWebLogic.sh
ListenAddress=
NativeVersionEnabled=true
ListenPort=5556
LogToStderr=true
SecureListener=true – change this to false
LogCount=1
StopScriptEnabled=false
QuitEnabled=false
LogAppend=true
StateCheckInterval=500
CrashRecoveryEnabled=false
StartScriptEnabled=false
--part of the file
```

After the changes at nodemanager.properties is done, then start the nodemanager again.

---

## 3. Domain Configuration

### 3.1. Starting Domain

Before starting the domain there is a configuration that needs to be added to the startup script, the script itself is located in BEA HOME /user\_projects/domains/*domainName*/bin.

To do so you can open terminal or console and login as user xanadu, and type this command:

```
bash

cd /xanadu/oracle11g/user_projects/domains/some-Domain/bin

vi startWeblogic.sh
```

Add USER\_MEM\_ARGS that is available in the Production Setup and Deployment Document and make it like the picture below change *-XX:ParallelGCThreads=8* as needed according thread number that available in the server (using mptstat)

```
# *****

umask 037

# Call setDomainEnv here.

USER_MEM_ARGS="-server -Xms1024m -Xmx1024m -XX:PermSize=512m
-XX:MaxPermSize=512m -XX:-UseParallelOldGC -XX:+UseParallelGC
-XX:ParallelGCThreads=8"
```

After the addition is already completed, start the domain by executing this command:

```
./startWeblogic.sh
```

When running the script it will ask the weblogic user and password, which was inputted during the domain creation. To make it automatic, there several steps that need to be done:

Step 1 : Shutdown the admin server by pressing ctrl + c after weblogic user and password has been inputted.

Step 2 : Go to the domain location, in this case  
/xanadu/bea92/user\_projects/domains/some-Domain/servers/AdminServer

Step 3 : Create a directory named security, inside security folder create a file named boot.properties, and inside that file put weblogic username and password, it can be done by these commands:

```
bash

cd /xanadu/bea92/user_projects/domains/some-Domain/servers/AdminServer
```



Open the following URL in a supported browser: **http://hostname:port/console**

**hostname** is the name or IP address of the machine on which you installed the WebLogic Server software.

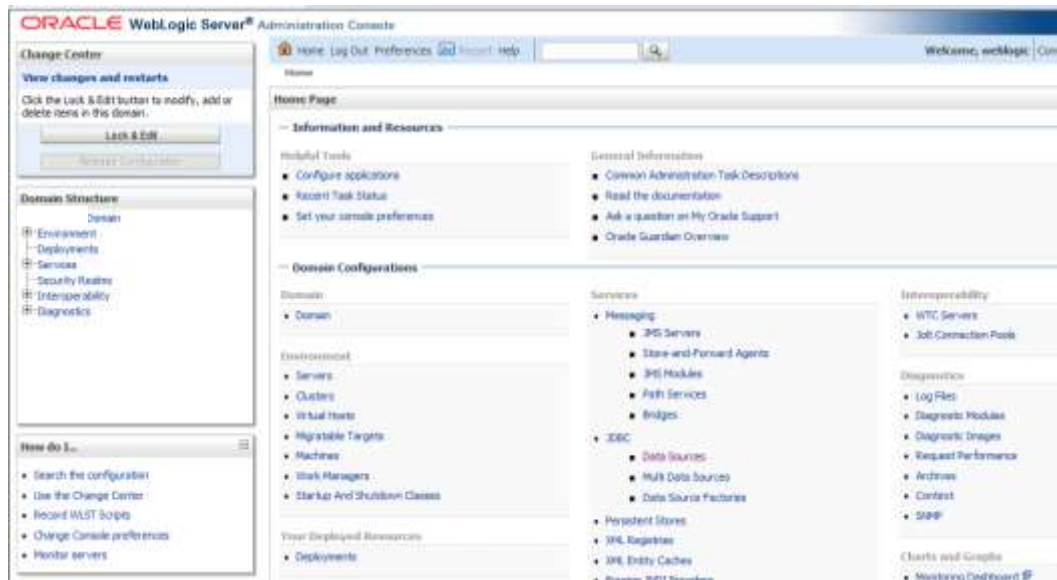
**port** is the address of the Application Domain and Web Domain server listen port.

The login page will look like this, enter the username and password that was created in domain creation process. After that click Log In or Press enter.



The image shows a login page with a light blue background and a white border. At the top center, the word "Welcome" is displayed in bold. Below it, the text "Log in to work with the WebLogic Server domain" is centered. There are two input fields: one for "Username:" and one for "Password:". A "Log In" button is located at the bottom right of the form area.

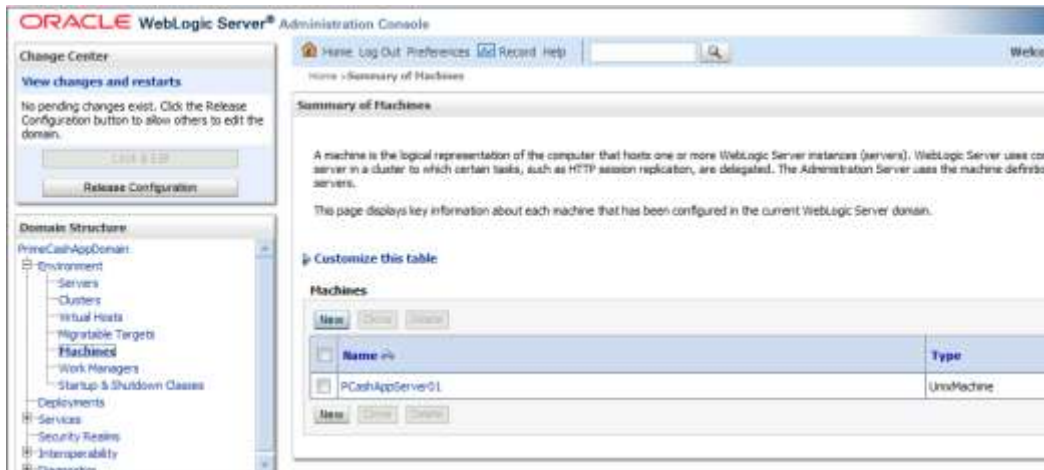
Below is the page that will show up when you managed to enter the Admin server's administration console.



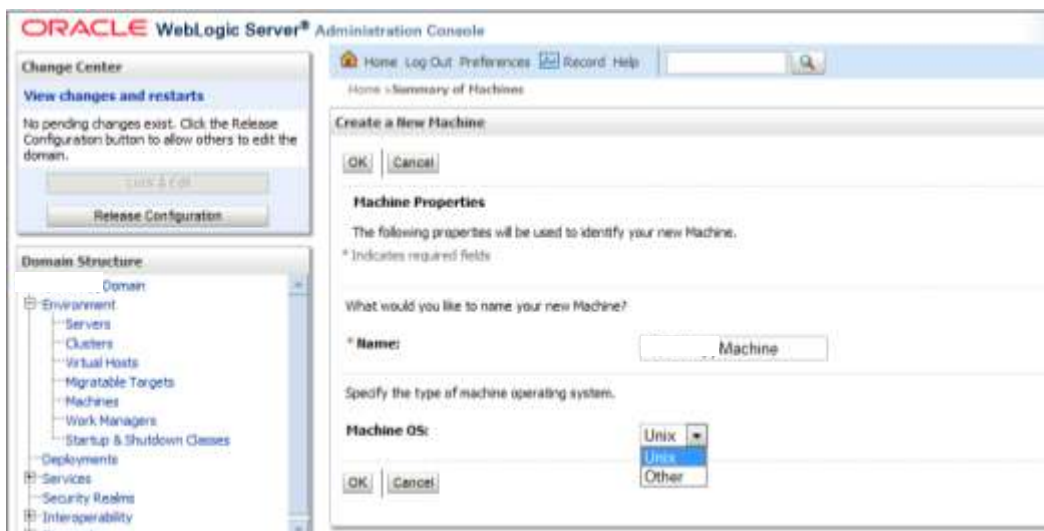
### 3.2.1. Creating Domain's Machine

Machine must be created first since machine will be used in a domain that using cluster and also machine relates to nodemanager that will control the managed servers. With machine managed servers will be able to control from Admin server's administration console. To make it happen there are several steps that need to be done:

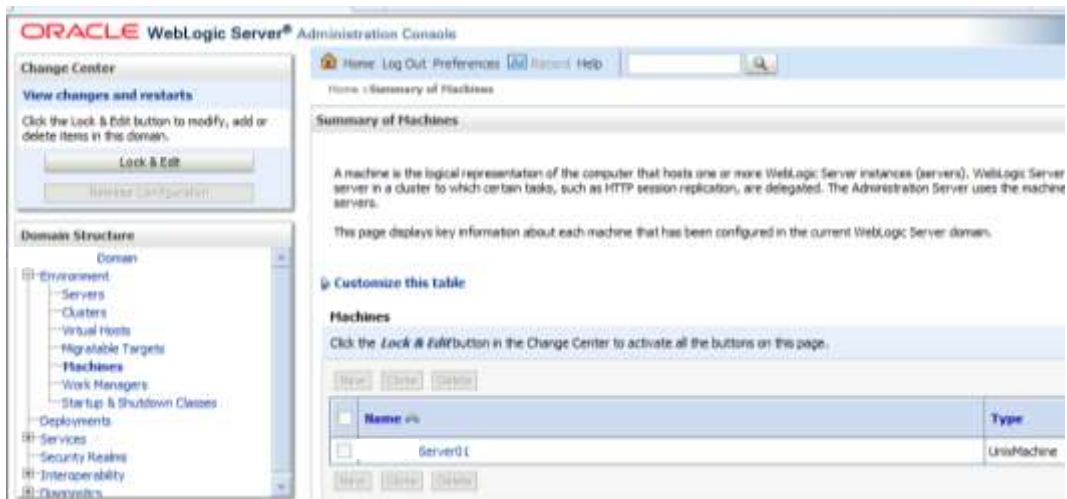
Step1 : In the left menu click Environment then choose Machines. Click Lock & Edit and then click New to create new Machine



Step 2 : In this step please enter the name of the machine and choose the type of the os, while for the Machine OS choose Unix since the OS is Solaris or choose Other if it is Windows. Then Click OK to finish the process.



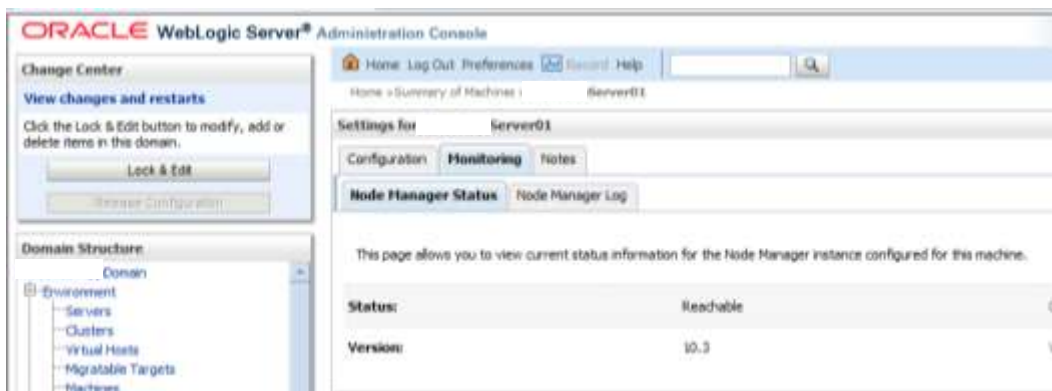
Step 3 : After that click Activate Changes to apply the configuration, then edit the machine again by click the name of the machine and click Lock & Edit.



Step 4 : Choose tab Configuration then tab Node Manager and change the drop down value of type from SSL to Plain, after that click save and activate changes.



Step 5 : To check whether the configuration is correct or not, choose tab Monitoring then tab Node Manager Status, if the current status is Reachable then it is correct.



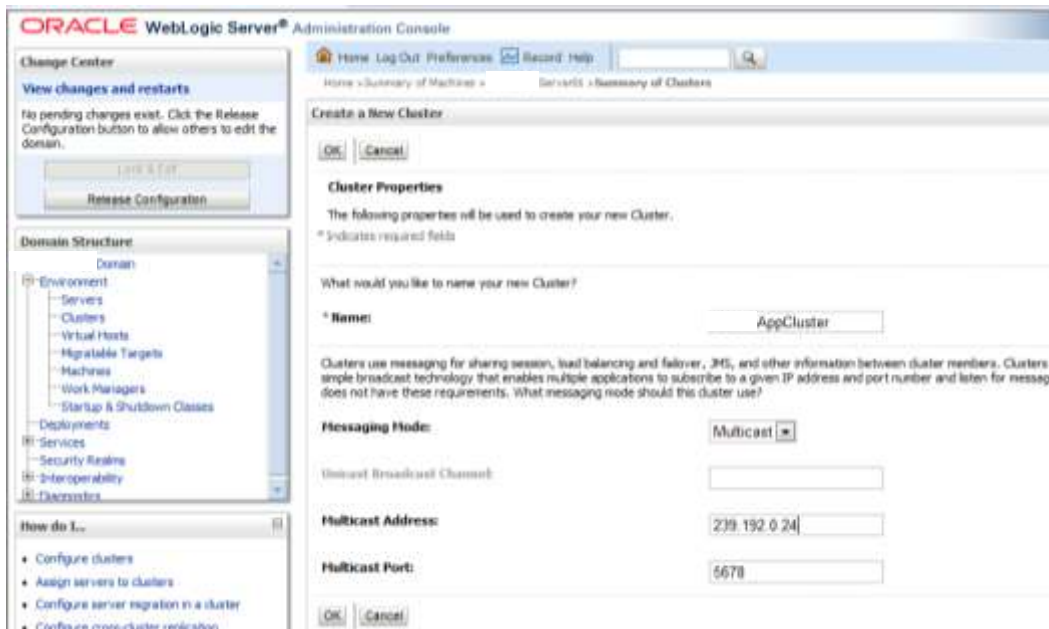
### 3.2.2. Creating Domain's Cluster

In Creating Domain's cluster fill by yourself the value that have to filled in setup process.

In the left menu click Environment then choose Cluster. Click Lock & Edit then click New



In the Create a New Cluster menu input the name of the cluster, multicast address, and multicast port. Click Ok and click Activate Changes to finish it.



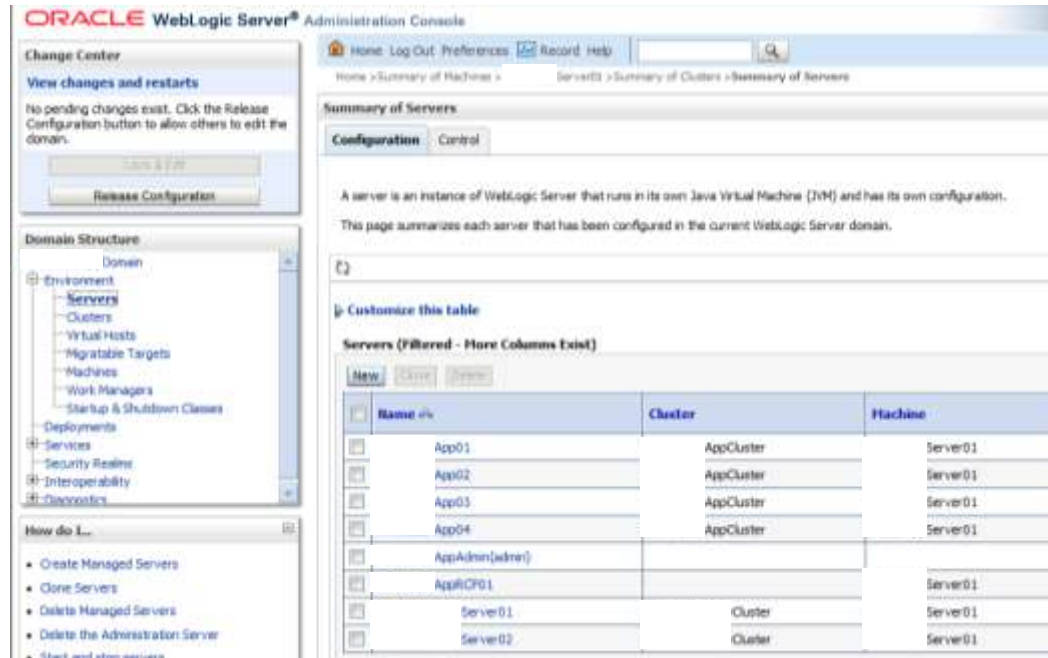
### 3.2.3. Creating Domain's Managed Servers

In this step managed server will be created, managed servers are the servers that will host the application, and they will be managed by the Admin Server.

The steps that will be shown is about creating App Servers in each cluster

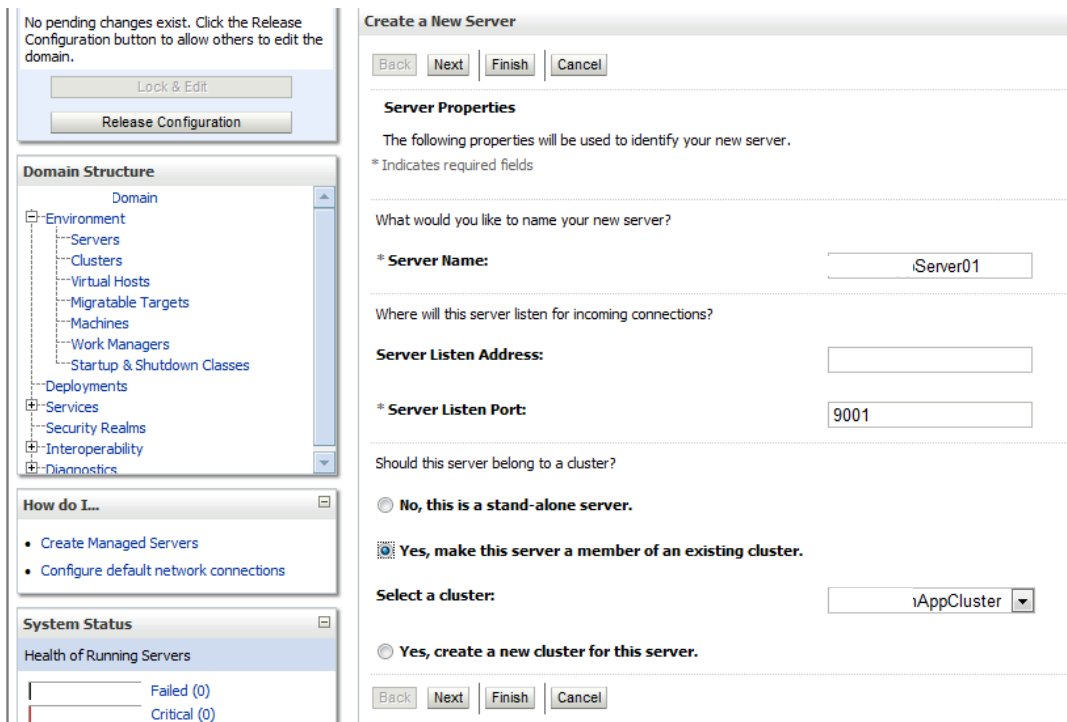
In the production there might be 2 up to 8 managed server that are member of one cluster, so repeat these steps as much as the needed App Server.

Step 1 : In the left menu click Environment then choose Server. Click Lock & Edit and Click New to create new managed server.



Step 2 : Please do these according to needs

- input the managed server's name,
- leave blank the listen address,
- input the listen port,
- choose Yes, make this server a member of an existing cluster
- select App cluster from drop down menu

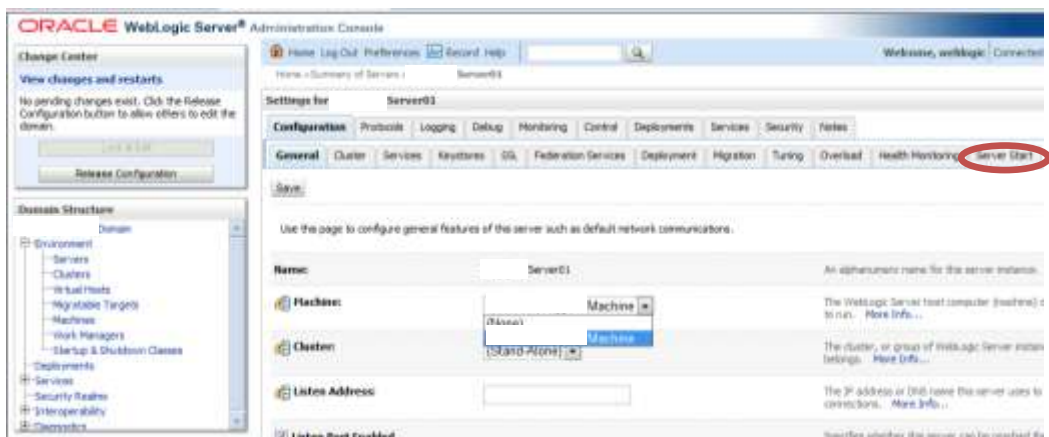


Step 3 : Click Next to see the summary of the configuration or Click finish to end the process.

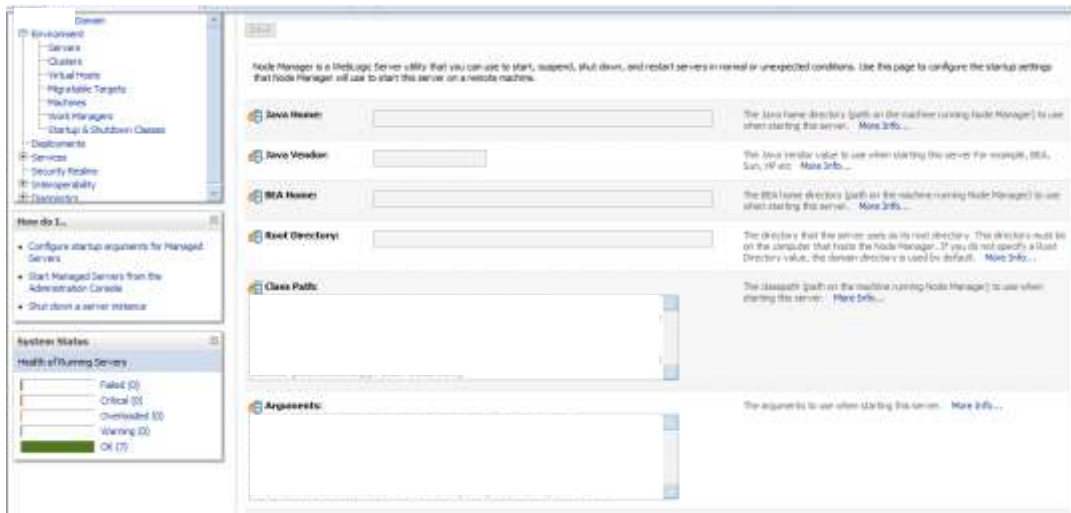
Step 4 : After the server has been created, this server need to be configured so that it will be able to host application, to do so in the left menu choose Environment then servers then click the newly created server.

Step 5 : The newly created server must be connected with Machine that was created before, therefore go to the newly created server configuration tab and find in general tab about machine, then click save and click Activate Changes.

Then choose the configuration tab then choose Server Start tab in the most left of tab.



Step 6 : Inside Server Start menu insert the value for Class Path and Java Arguments for the application. Then click save and click Activate Changes.



### 3.2.4. Creating Domain's JMS Modules

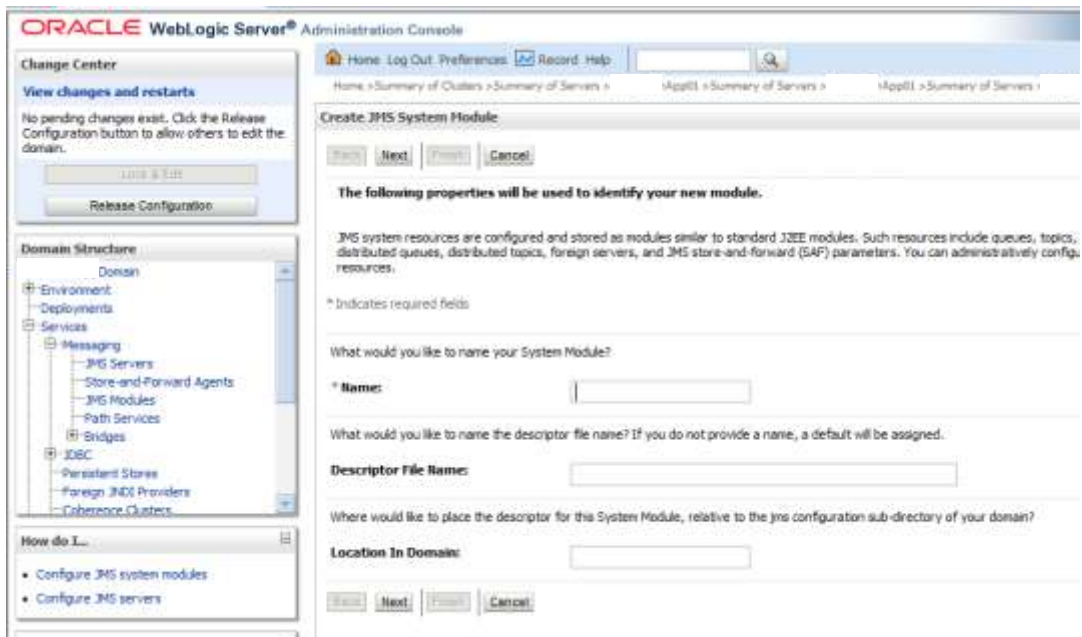
Some applications required the usage of JMS (Java Message Service), this is useful if the application requires asynchronous process i.e. adding audit log or non transactional process.

#### 3.2.4.1. Creating JMS Module

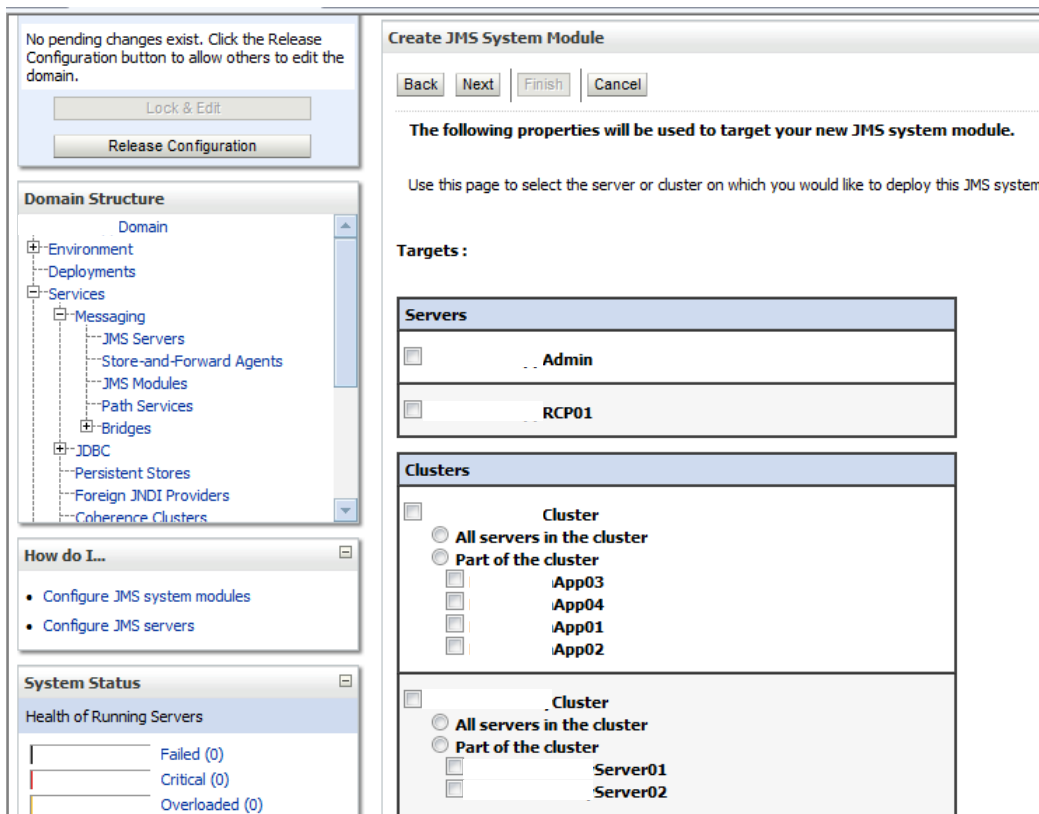
Step 1 : In the left menu click on **Services** node, and then expand the **Messaging** node. Click the **JMS Modules** node.



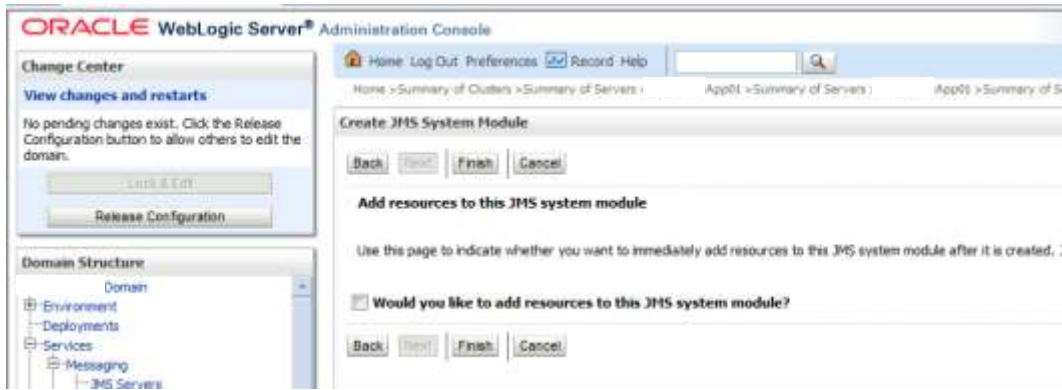
Step 2 : Insert Name with JMS module name, leave the others empty.



Step 3 : Select the target for this JMS Module, this module will be targeted for the Cluster and also select all the server of the selected cluster.



Step 4 : Leave the configuration as it is, and just press finish to complete the process.



Step 5 : Create the desired Subdeployment, each for connection factory and queue..

### 3.2.4.1.1. Creating ConnectionFactory JMS Subdeployment

Step 1 : The next step is to create subdeployment in this JMS Module, it can be done by clicking Lock & Edit and choosing the newly created JMS Module.



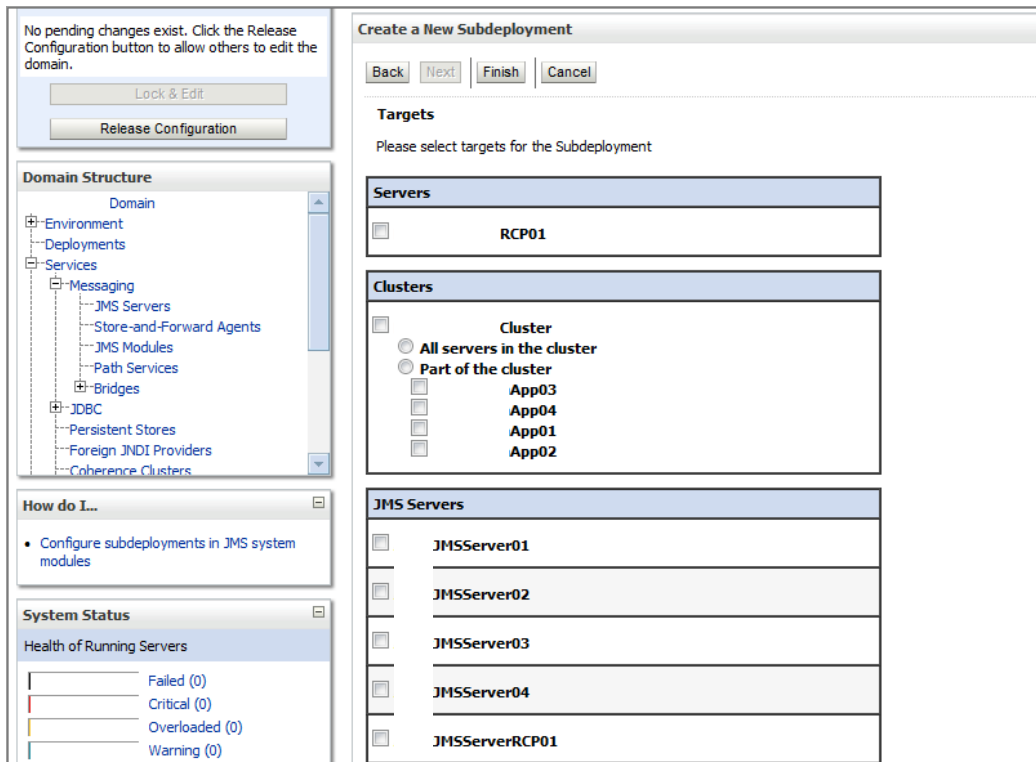
Step 2 : Select Subdeployment tab then click new button to create new Subdeployment.



Step 3 : Insert the new Subdeployment name in the text box. After that click next



Step 4 : In this step a target must specified for this Subdeployment, in this case is the Cluster and its servers. Click Finish to end Subdeployment creation process.



### 3.2.4.1.2. Creating Queue JMS Subdeployment

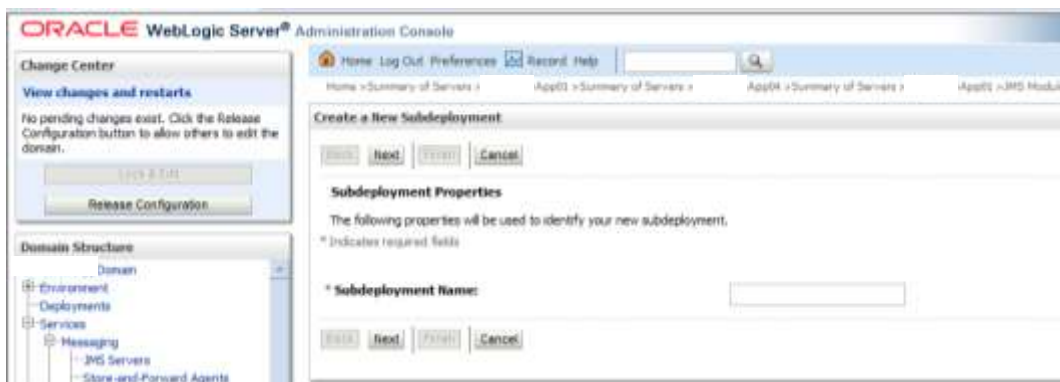
Step 1 : The next step is to create subdeployment in this JMS Module, it can be done by clicking Lock & Edit and choosing the newly created JMS Module.



Step 2 : Select Subdeployment tab then click new button to create new Subdeployment.



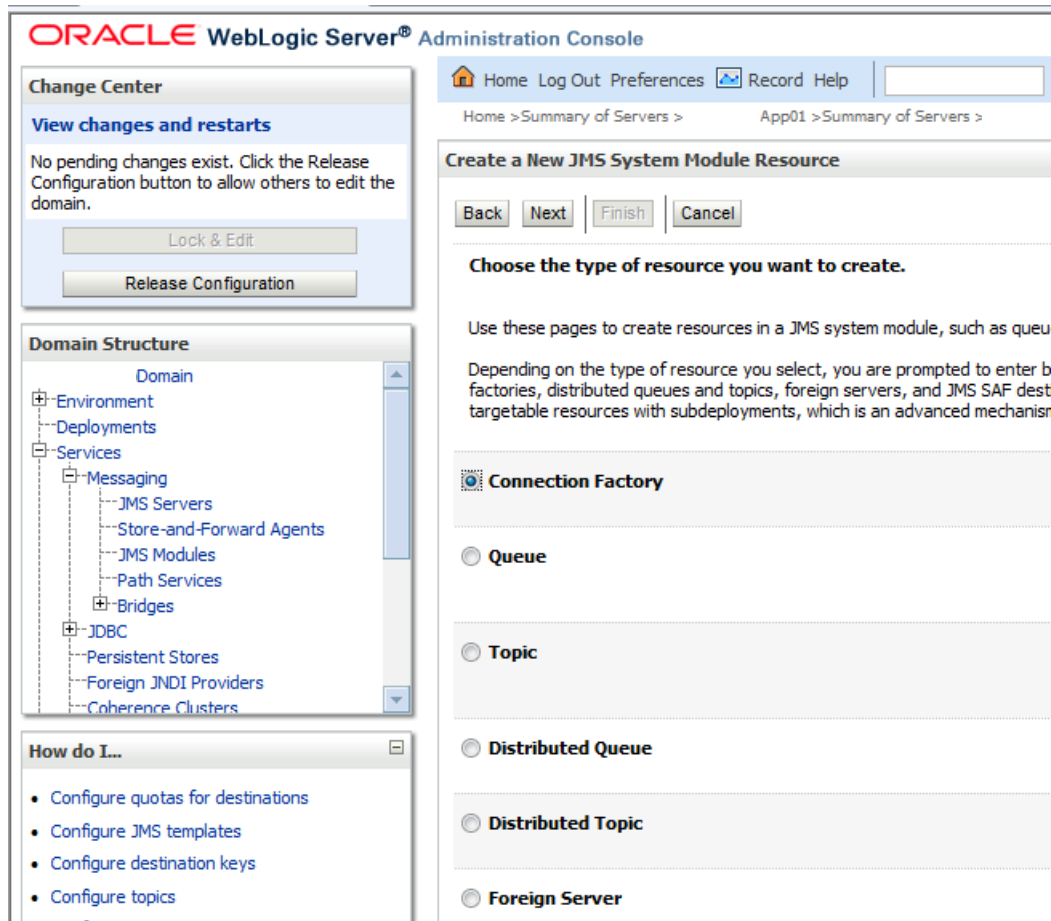
Step 3 : Insert the new Subdeployment name in the text box. After that click next



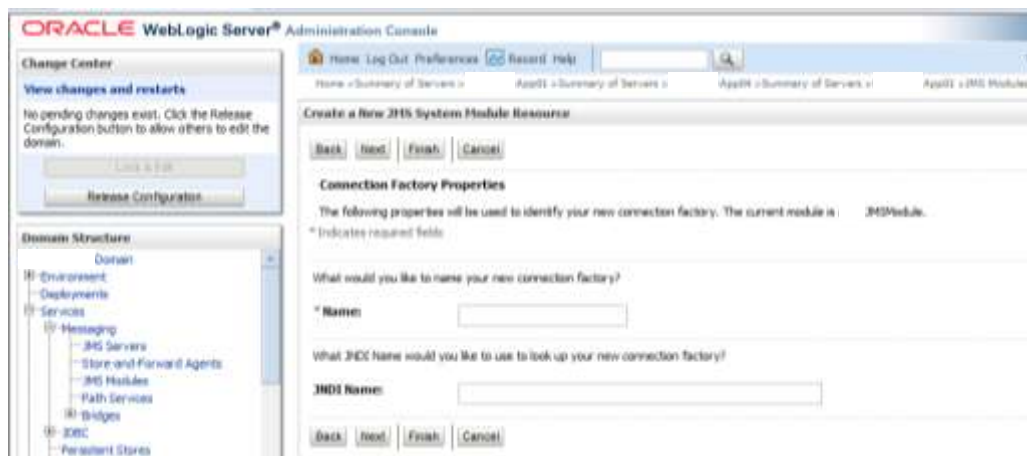
Step 4 : In this step a target must specified for this Subdeployment, in this case is Cluster and its servers. Click Finish to end Subdeployment creation process.



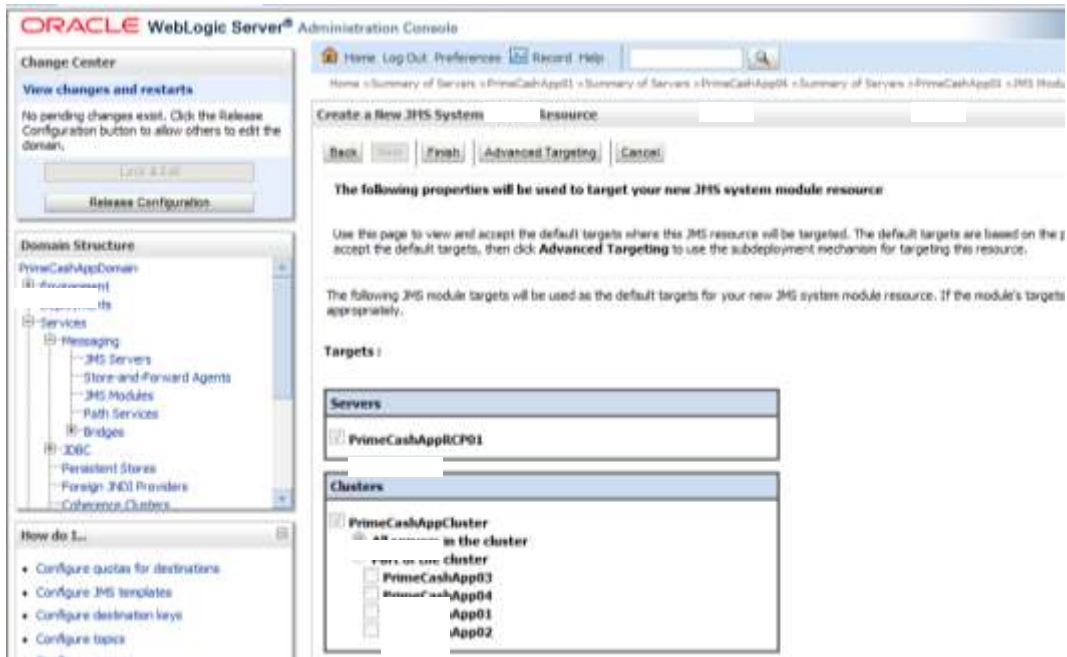
Step 2 : Inside **Create a New JMS Module Resource**, choose radio button **Connection Factory** and then click **Next** button.



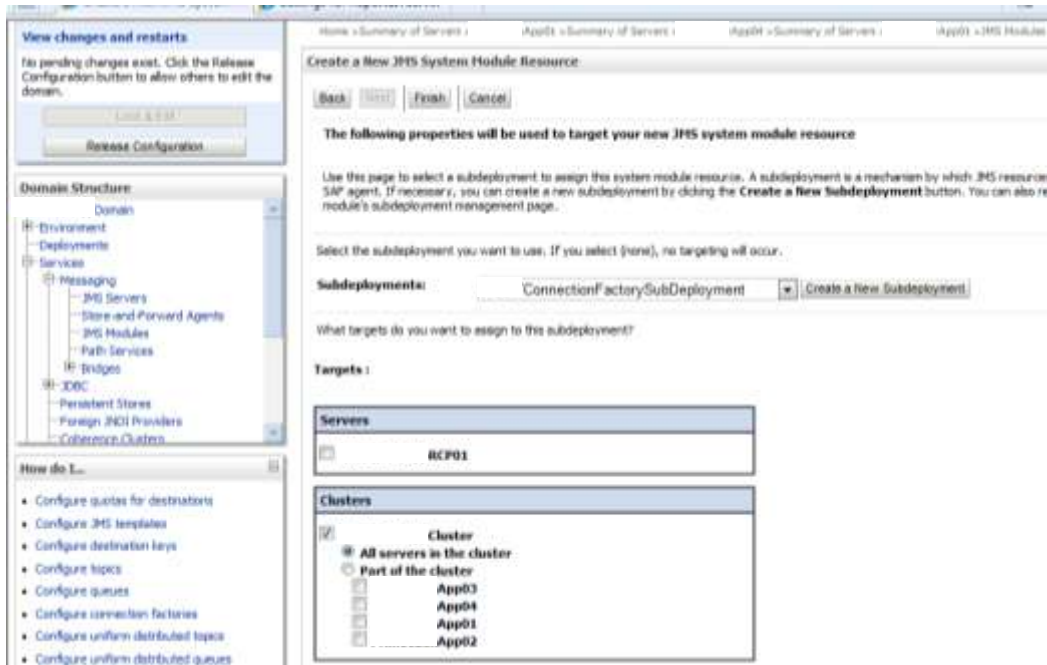
Step 3 : Put the value of Connection Factory Name and JNDI name on **Connection factory Properties** in this case **JMSConnectionFactory** and the desired **JNDI Name**. After that click Next.



Step 4 : Choose Advance Targeting button.



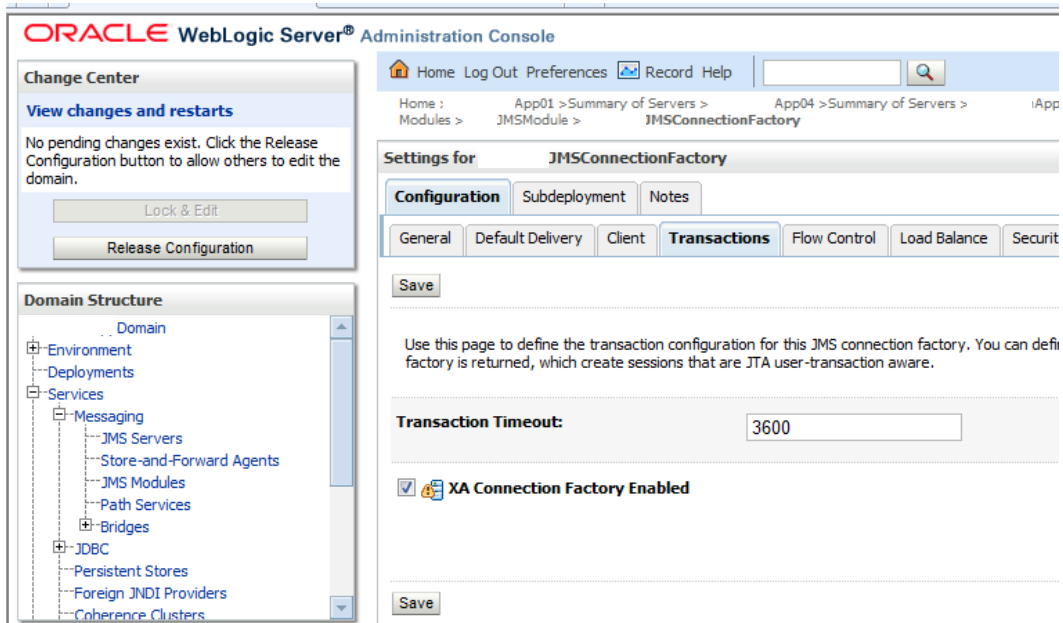
Step 5 : Choose **ConnectionFactorySubDeployment** in the drop down Subdeployment and choose the target with Cluster. Then click finish button to end it.



Step 6 : Edit the newly created Connection Factory by clicking JMSConnectionFactory in the JMSModule configuration tab.



Step 7 : Click Tab **Transaction** under Configuration Tab and then check the checkbox **XA Connection Factory Enabled**

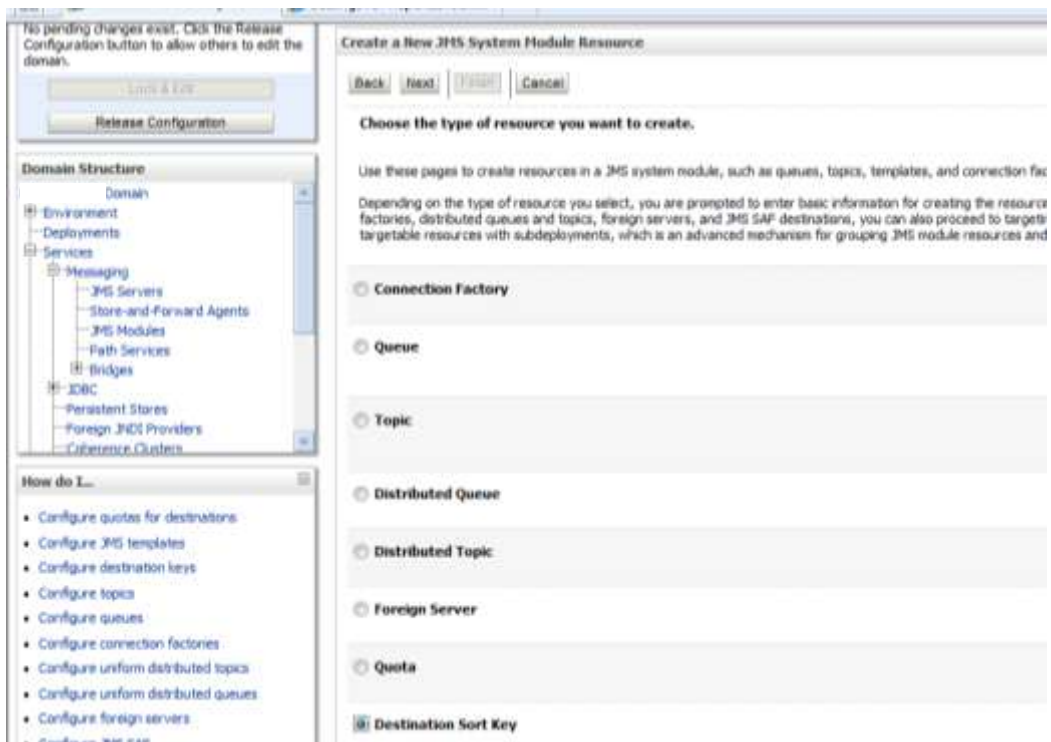


### 3.2.4.2.2. Configuring Destination Sort Key

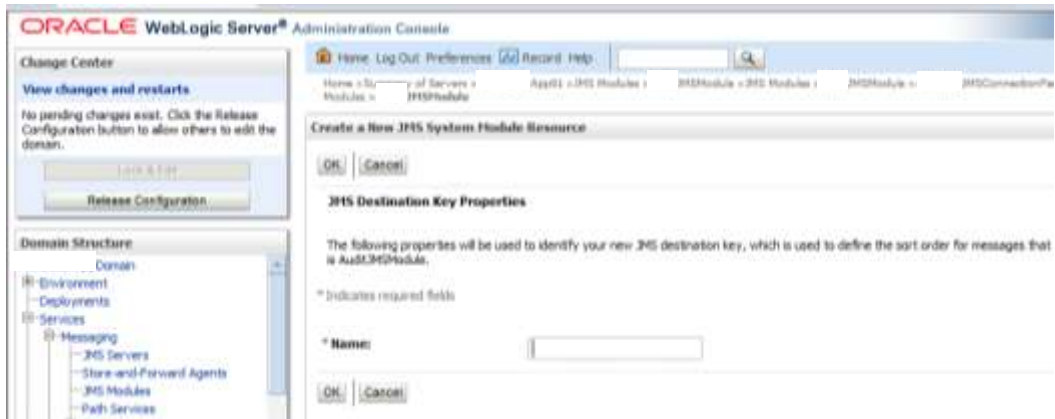
Step 1 : Click **JMS Modules** node in the left pane. Click link on JMS Module name in this case is JMSModule and then click **New** button in Configuration tab to create new Resources for JMS Module



Step 2 : Inside **Create a New JMS Module Resource**, choose radio button **Destination Sort Key** and then click **Next** button.



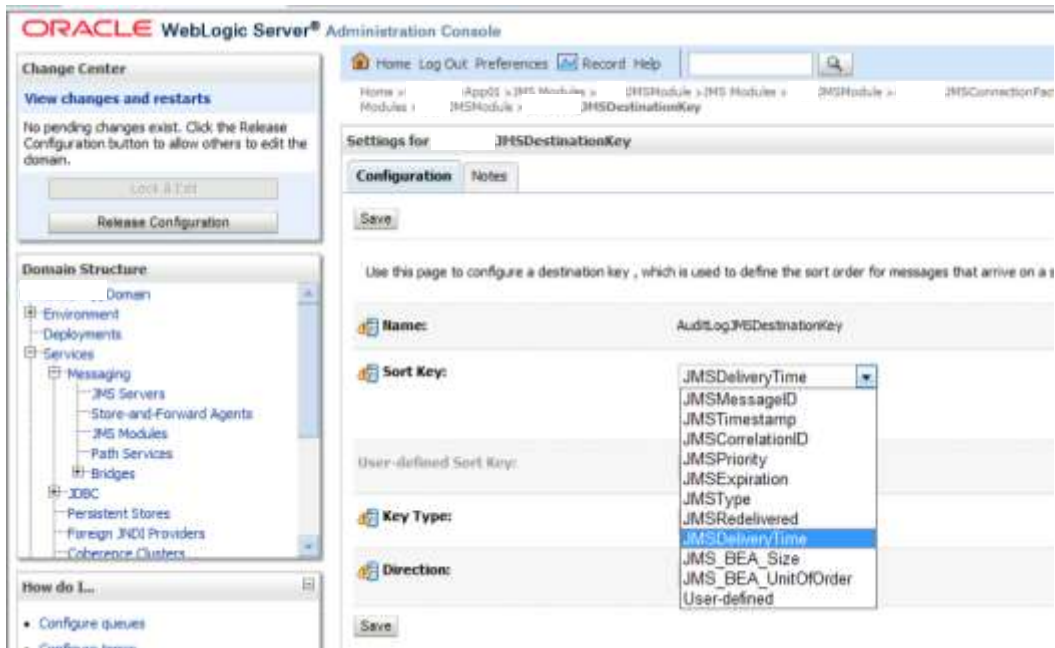
Step 3 : Put inside name with **JMSDestinationKey** or you can refer to the Production Setup and Configuration Document, then click **OK**



Step 4 : Edit the newly created JMSDestinationKey by clicking in the summary tab



Step 5 : Under Configuration Tab, change the entry value in Sort Key with **JMSDeliveryTime**

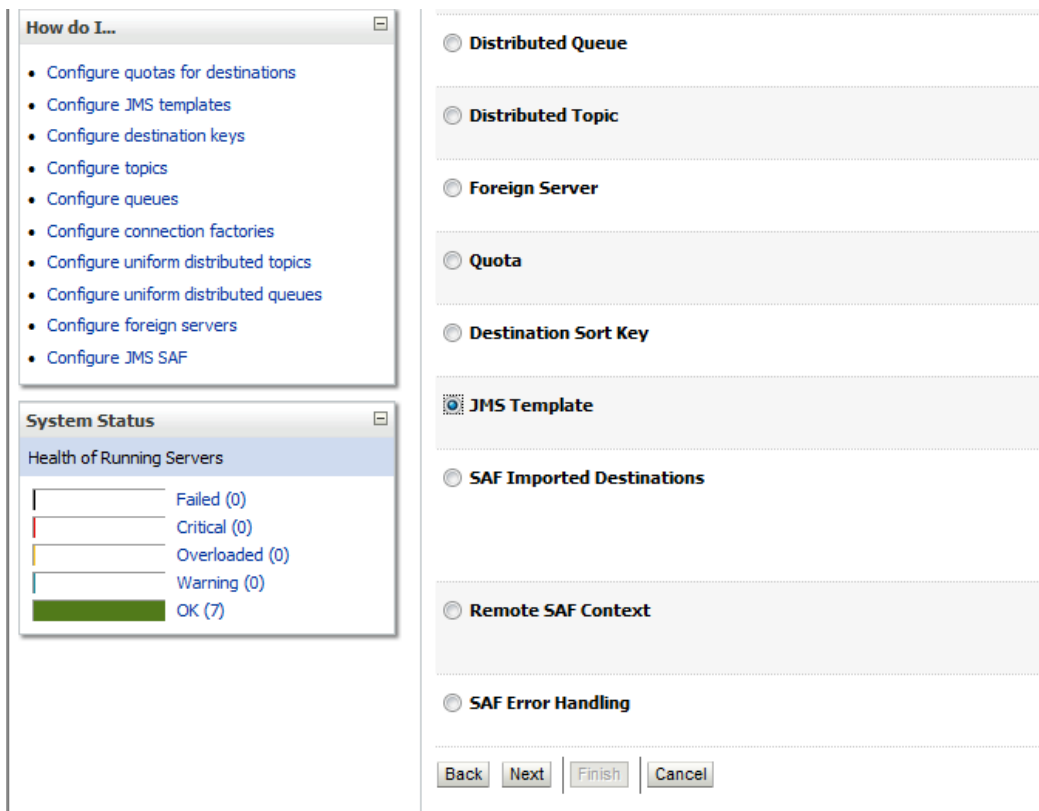


### 3.2.4.2.3. Configuring JMS Template

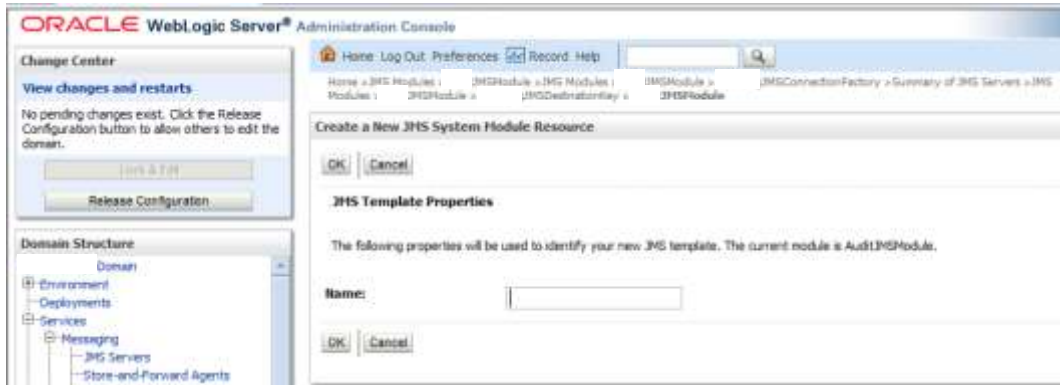
Step 1 : Click **JMS Modules** node in the left pane. Click link on JMS Module name in this case is JMSTemplate and then click **New** button in Configuration tab to create new Resources for JMS Module



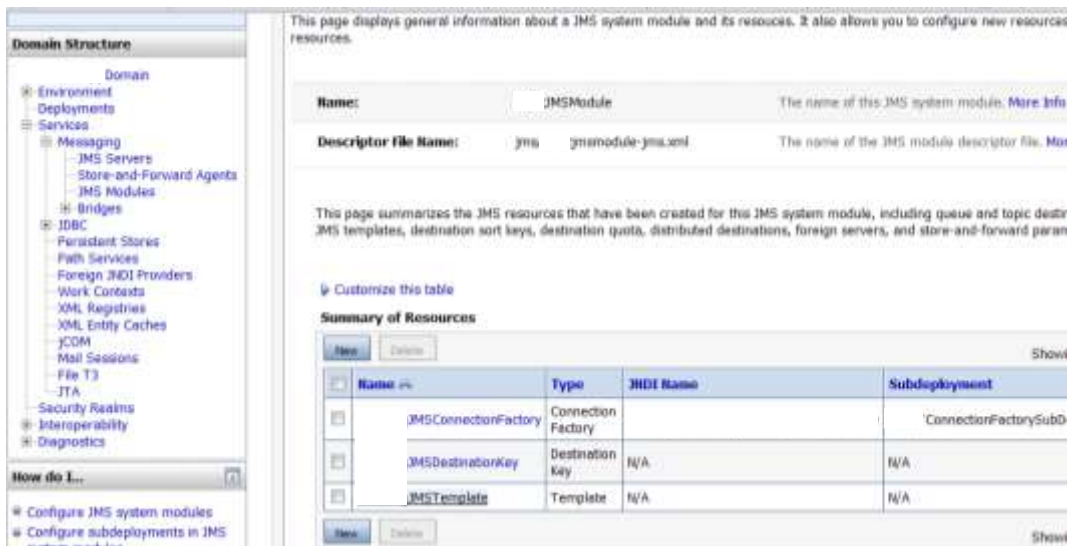
Step 2 : Inside **Create a New JMS Module Resource**, choose radio button **JMS Template** and then click **Next** button.



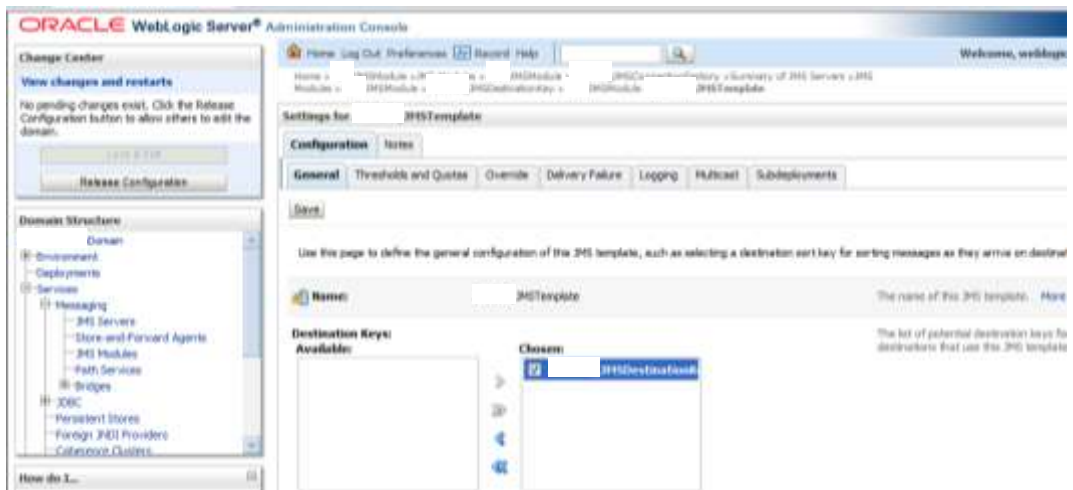
Step 3 : Put the value **JMSTemplate** in the Name textbox.



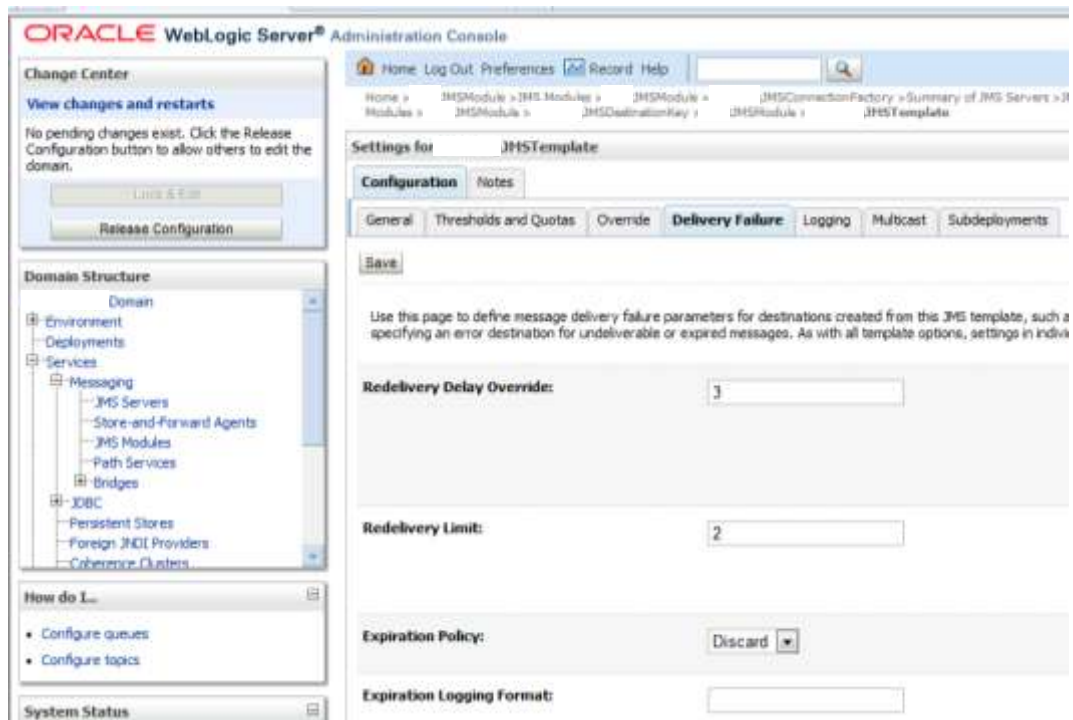
Step 4 : Edit newly created JMSTemplate, by clicking it in the Resource Summary table



Step 5 : Under Configuration Tab of JMSTemplate, check **JMSDestinationKey** to be moved from Available to Chosen and then click **Save** button.



Step 6 : Choose Delivery Failure tab in the configuration tab, and put value **3** in Redelivery Delay Override (change as needed) and **2** in Redelivery Limit (change as needed), then click save button and activate changes.

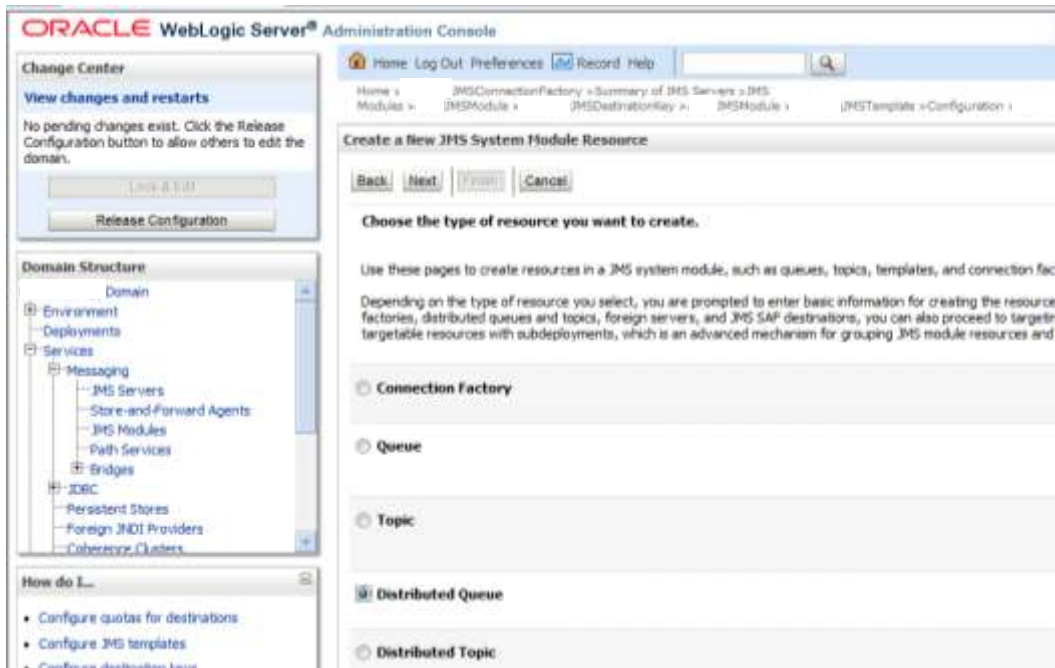


### 3.2.4.2.4. Configuring Distributed Queue

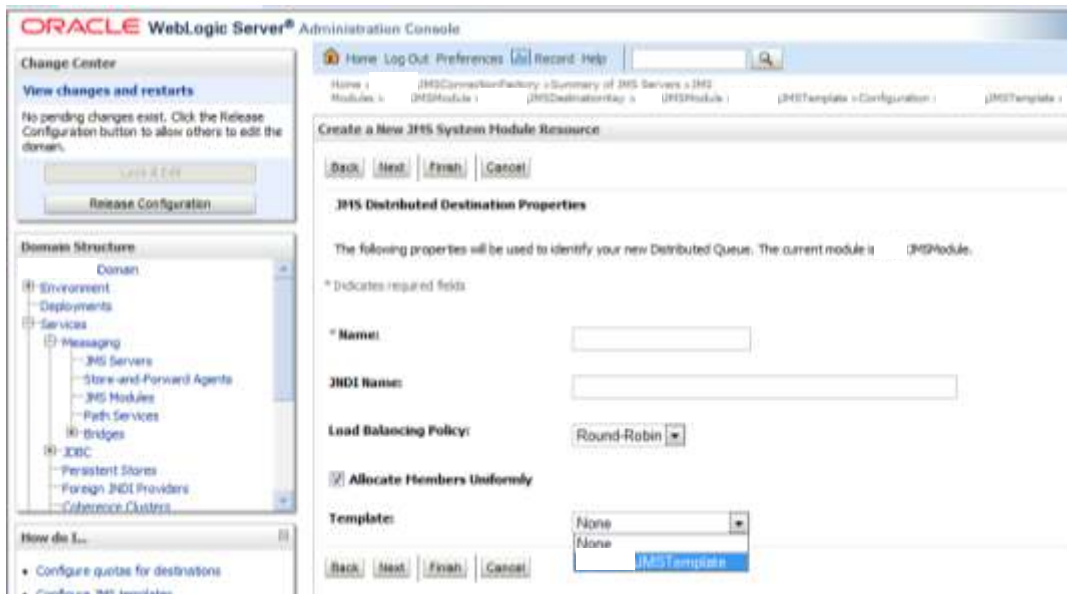
Step 1 : Click **JMS Modules** node in the left pane. Click link on JMS Module name in this case is JMSModule and then click **New** button in Configuration tab to create new Resources for JMS Module



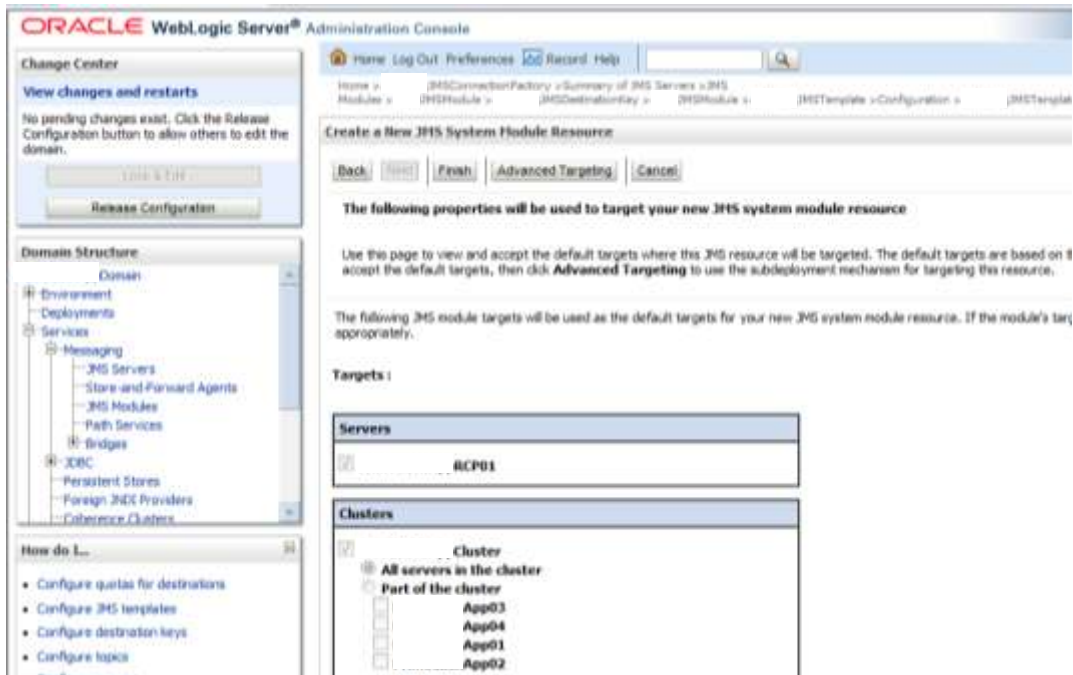
Step 2 : Click **New** button to create another New Resources. Inside **Create a New JMS Module Resource**, choose radio button **Queue** and then click **Next** button.



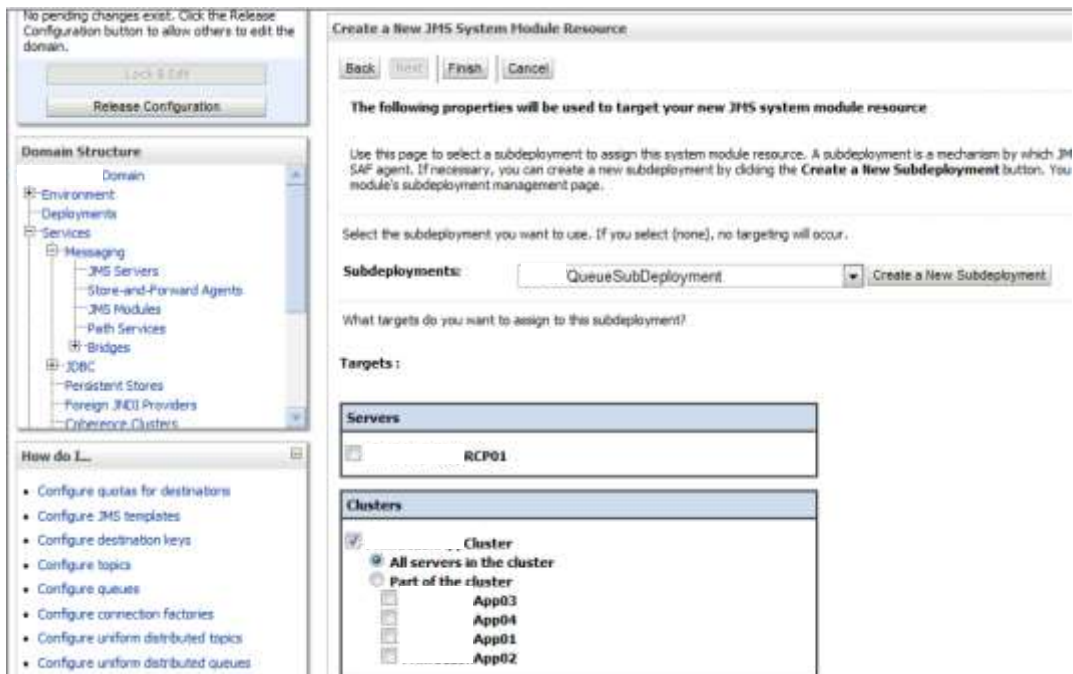
Step 3 : Put the value **JMSQueue** in name textbox and **the desired JNDI name** in JNDI name, then click next.



Step 4 : In this step click Advance Targeting



Step 5 : In this step choose **QueueSubDeployment** in subdeployment drop down list and also Cluster and its servers. Then click Finish.



The Result of the all the configuration of JMSModule JMS Module's Resources can be seen in the Resource Summary table.



### 3.2.5. Creating Domain's JMS Servers

In order to use the JMS Modules, JMS Servers need to be created, and each of these JMS servers is mapped to one managed server that will use JMS.

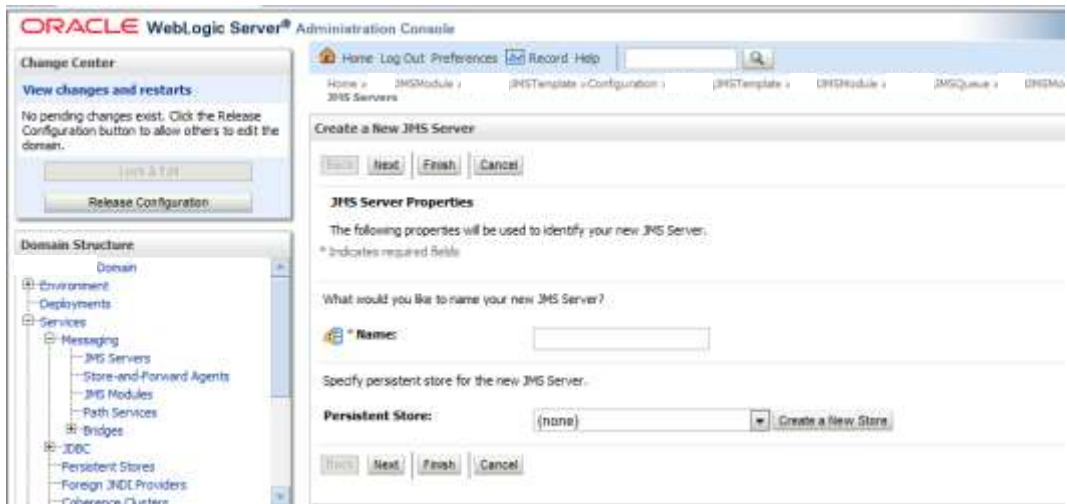
#### 3.2.5.1. Creating AuditJMSServer01 JMS Servers

In the production there might be 2 or more managed server that are member of one cluster that want to use JMS, so repeat these steps as much as the needed Managed Server.

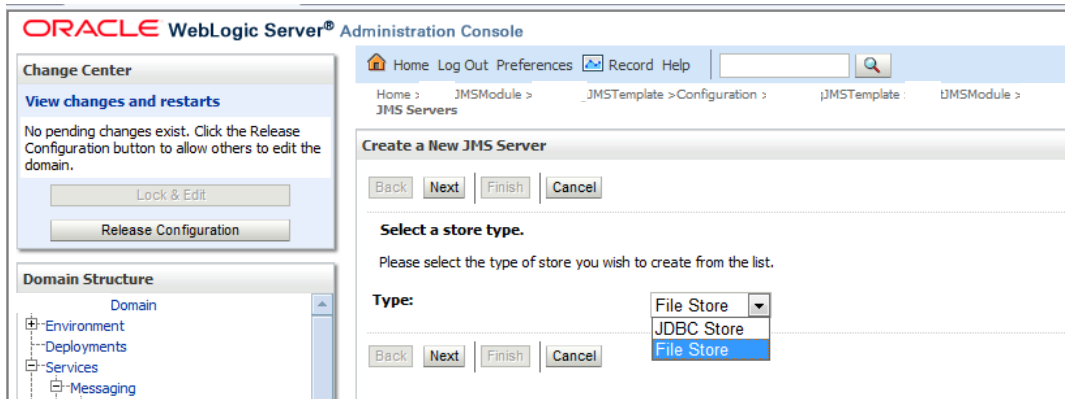
Step 1 : In the left menu click on **Services** node, and then expand the **Messaging** node. Select the **JMS Servers** node. Click **Lock & Edit** button to enable modification of domain configuration.



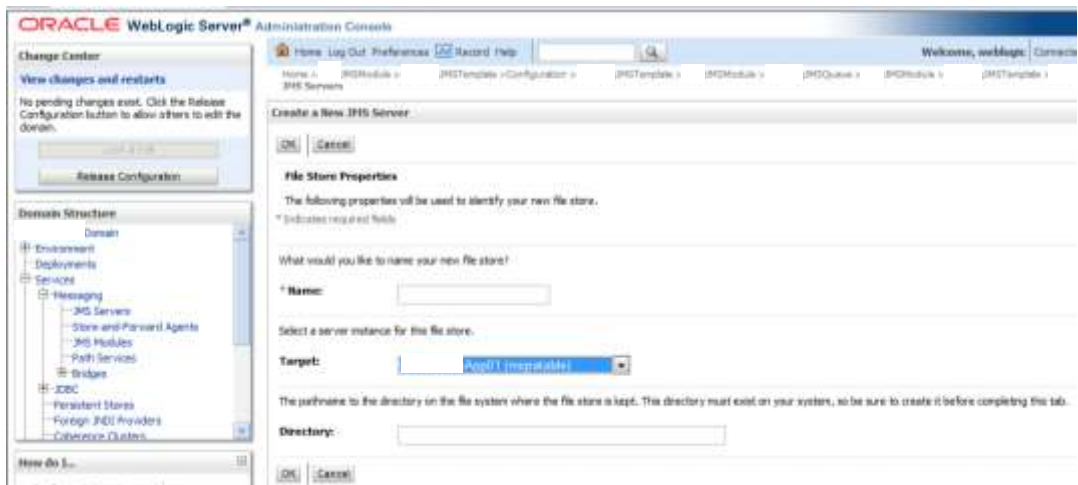
Step 2 : Click **New** button to create new JMS Server. In **Name** put **JMSServer01** and for **Persistent Store** click Create a New Store.



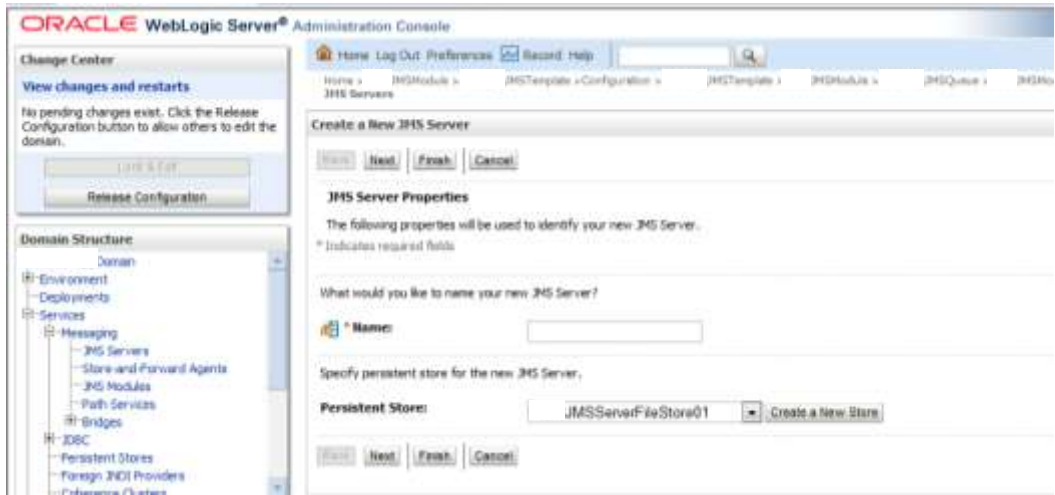
Step 3 : Create Persistent Store for each JMS Servers by choosing File Type and then click next.



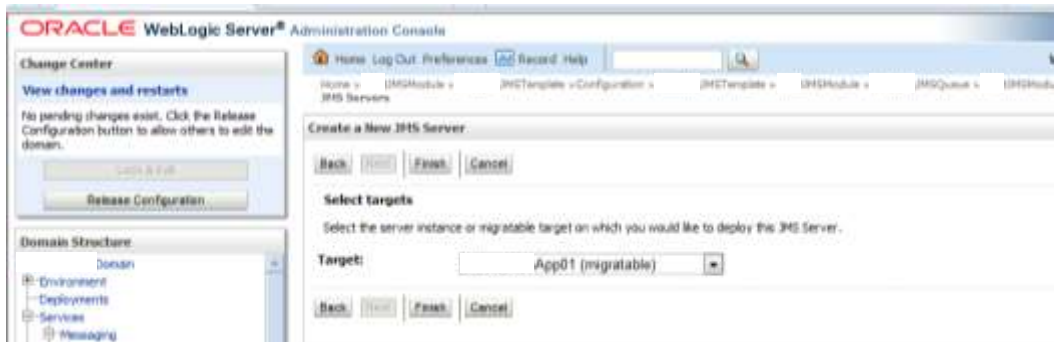
Step 4 : Insert **JMSServerFileStore01** in name, **App01 (migrateable)** in target, and **/xanadu/bea92/user\_projects/domains/some-Domain/ jmsFiles** in directory (create first).



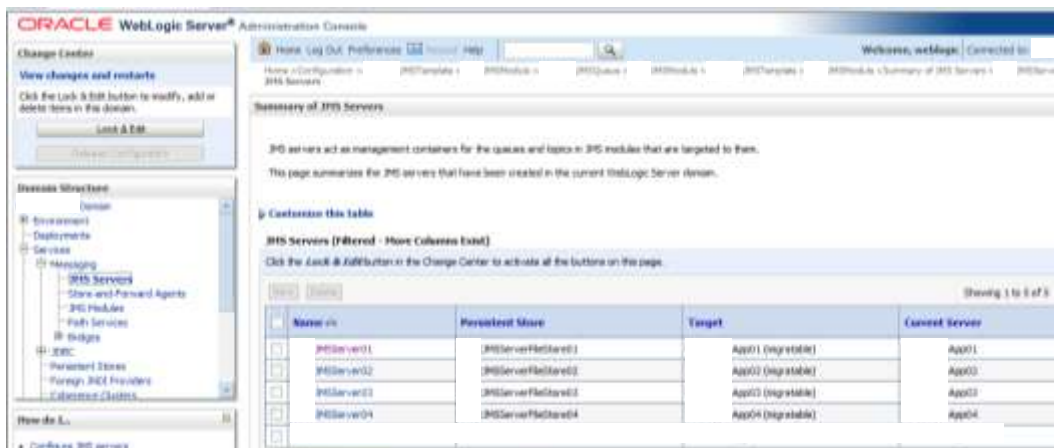
Step 5 : Choose **JMServerFileStore01** in the Persistent Store and then click next



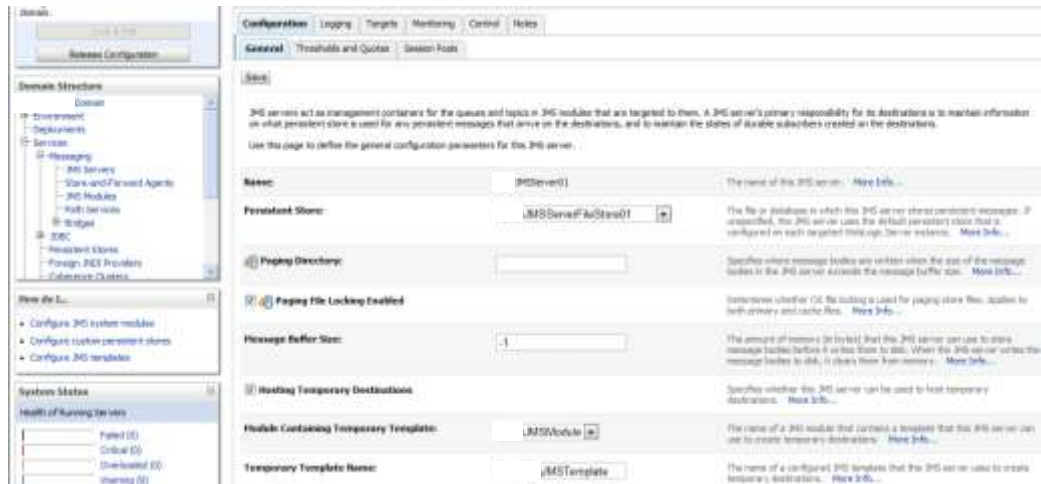
Step 6 : In this step Select **Targets** server for JMS Server then click finish to end it. In this case select App01 (migrateable), this will make this JMS Server will move the process to the next server in a cluster, that is a target of JMS Module, so that the process is not stuck.



Step 7 : Click Finish and click the newly created JMS server.



Step 8 : In General tab under Configuration tab, choose **JMSModule** for module containing temporary template and **JMSTemplate**, after that click save and activate changes.

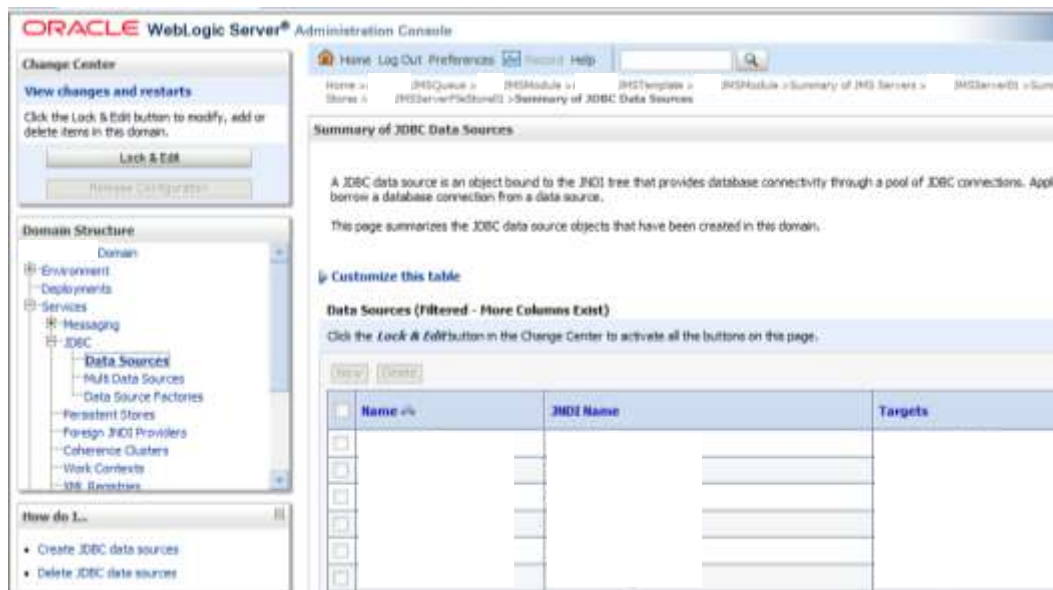


### 3.2.6. Creating Domain's Data Sources

There will be several Data Source will be needed, for the rest just use the same method as the first. The value have to be filled with the correct data.

#### 3.2.6.1. Creating DS Data Sources

Step 1 : In the left menu click on **Services** node, and then expand the **JDBC** node. Select the **Data Sources**. Click **Lock & Edit** button to enable modification of domain configuration.



Step 2 : In this step insert these values, also refer to Production Setup and Deployment Document:

**Name** :DS  
**JNDI Name** :datasource/tx/DS  
**Database Type** :Oracle  
**Database Driver** :Oracle's Driver (Thin XA) Versions: 9.0.1,9.2.0,10  
After this Click next

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console. The main content area is titled "Create a New JDBC Data Source". It includes a breadcrumb trail: Home > JMSQueue > JMSModule > JMSModule > Summary of JMS Servers > JMSModule > Summary of JDBC Data Sources. The wizard has four steps: "Name", "JNDI Name", "Database Type", and "Database Driver". The "Database Type" step is currently active, showing a dropdown menu with "Oracle" selected. The "Name" step has a text input field for the name, and the "JNDI Name" step has a text input field for the JNDI name. The "Database Driver" step is visible at the bottom, showing a dropdown menu with "Oracle's Driver (Thin XA) Versions: 9.0.1,9.2.0,10" selected. The left sidebar contains a "Change Center" with "View changes and restarts" and "Release Configuration" buttons, a "Domain Structure" tree, and "System Status" information.

Step 3 : Click Oracle Driver Thin XA for instance connection and just click next

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console, similar to the previous one, but at the "Database Driver" step of the "Create a New JDBC Data Source" wizard. The "Database Type" is still "Oracle". The "Database Driver" dropdown menu is now expanded, showing "Oracle's Driver (Thin XA) for instance connections, Versions 9.0.1,9.2.0,10,11" as the selected option. The "Name" and "JNDI Name" fields are still visible. The left sidebar remains the same.

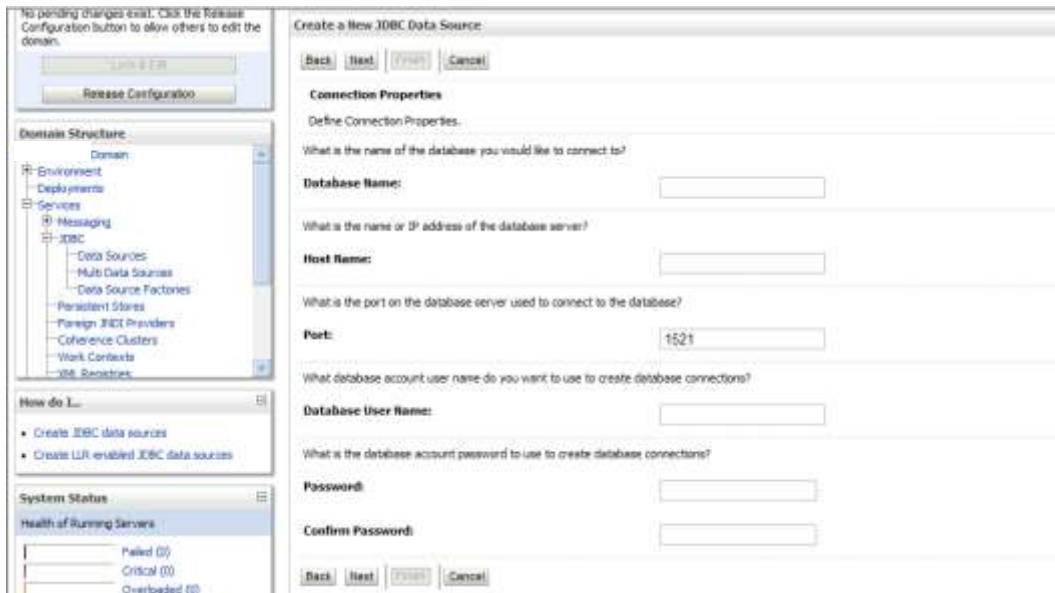
Step 4 : Just click next



Step 5 : In this step insert these values, also refer to Production Setup and Deployment Document:

**Database Name** : XE  
**Database User name** : SCOTT  
**Host Name** : DatabaseServer1  
**Port** : 1521  
**Password** : password  
**Confirm Password** : password

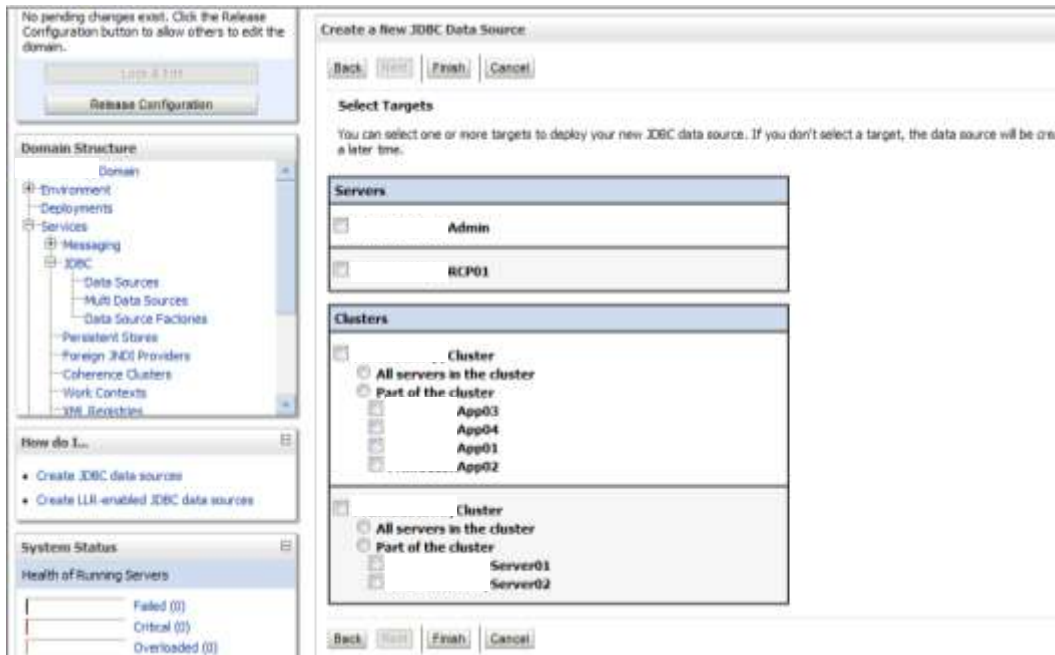
After this Click next



Step 6 : Click **Test Configuration** button and if there is notification Connection test succeeded, then click next.



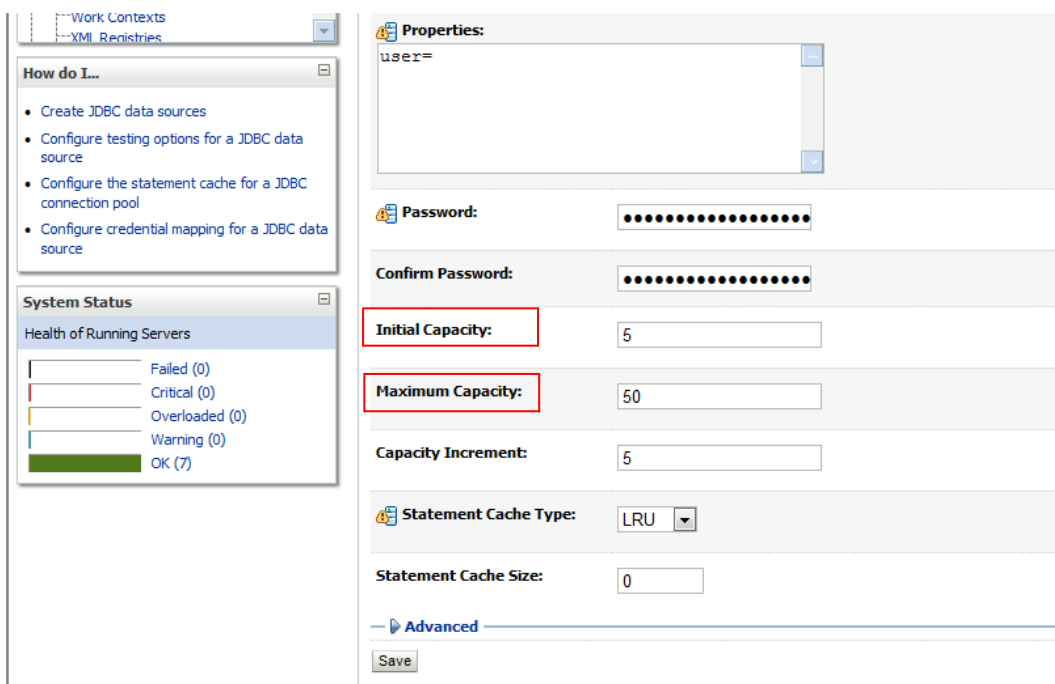
Step 7 : Check all servers then click finish.



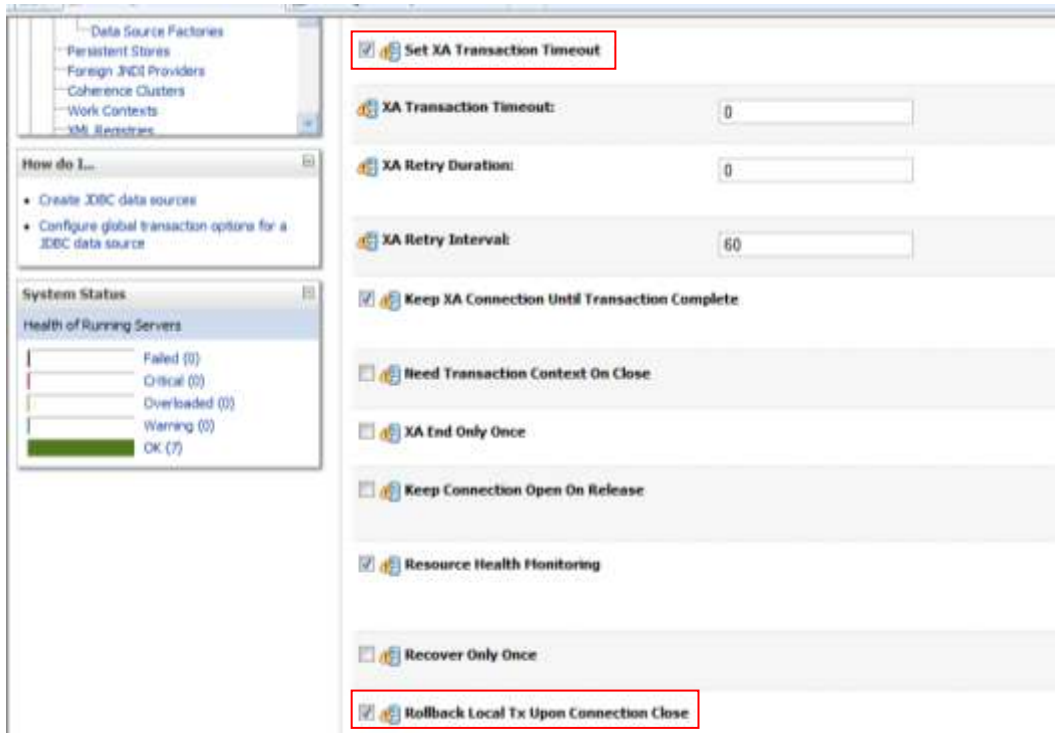
Step 8 : Edit the newly created server by clicking it in Data Source menu, then click Lock & Edit button. Go to configuration tab, then choose Connection Pool tab to edit these values:

**Initial Capacity** : 10 (change as needed)  
**Maximum Capacity** : 20 (change as needed)  
**Statement Cache Size** : 0

Then Click Save



Step 9 : After Connection pool tab, choose Transaction tab under configuration tab, check **Rollback Local Tx Upon Connection Close** then click save and click activate changes.



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## 4. Application Installation

### 4.1. Preparation

Perhaps there are some directories or changes in the config files that must be prepared before installing application

### 4.2. App Installation

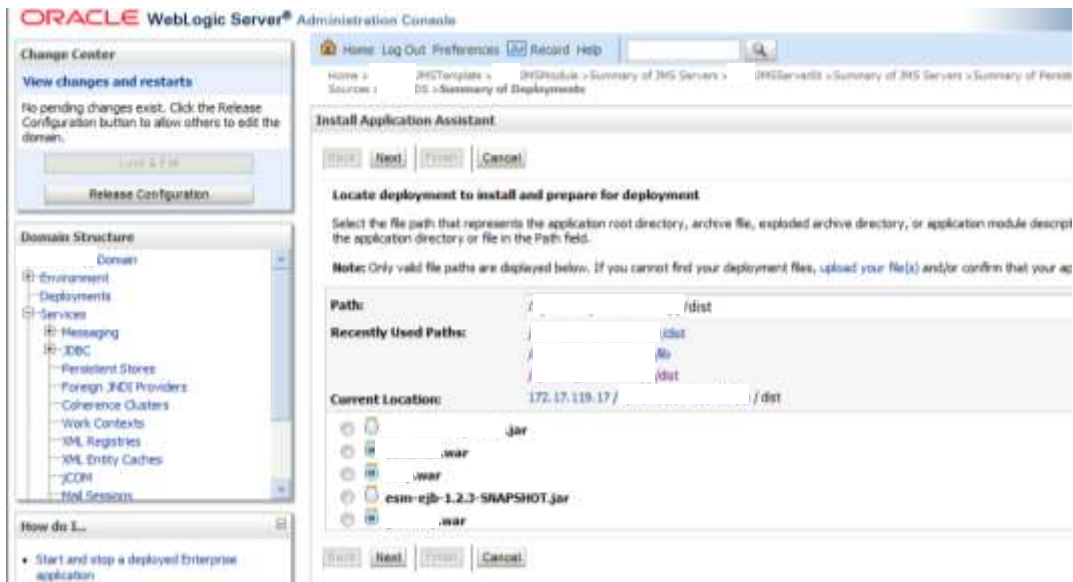
In App there will be up to several installer (JAR/WAR/EAR) that have to be installed. The steps below is the installation process for the first installer, while for the second and the rest of the installers use the same method as the first.

For the first one is esm-ejb installation process, that will be guided by these steps

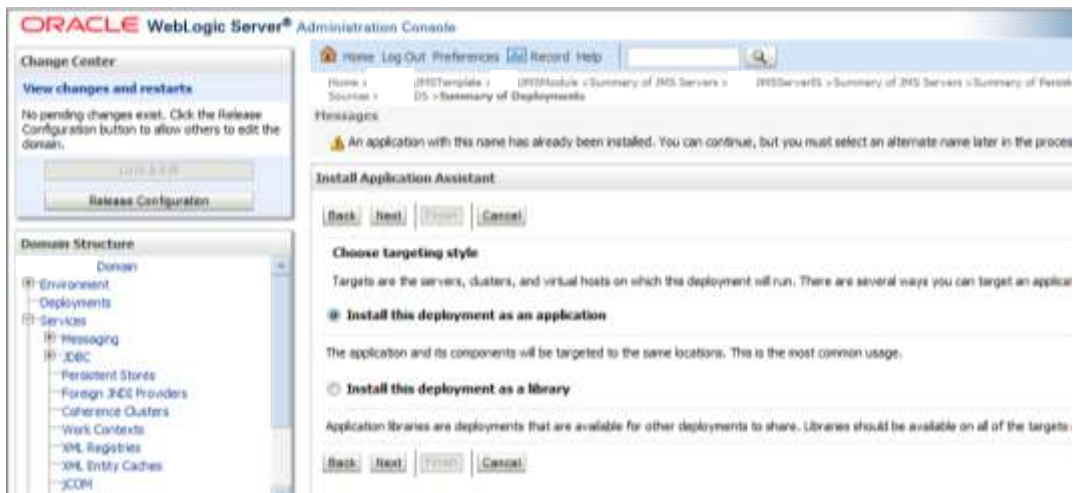
Step 1 : In the left menu click Deployment then click install.



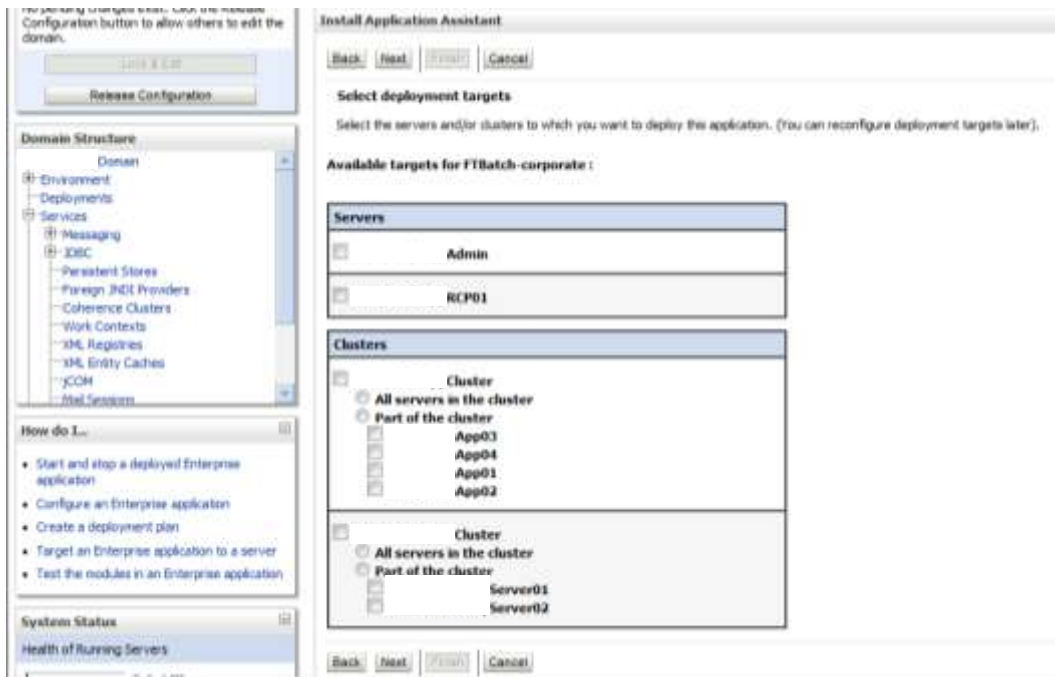
Step 2 : In Install Application Assistant choose location **server-ip-address/xanadu /App/dist** there find jar file named **esm-ejb-1.2.3-SNAPSHOT.jar** then click next.



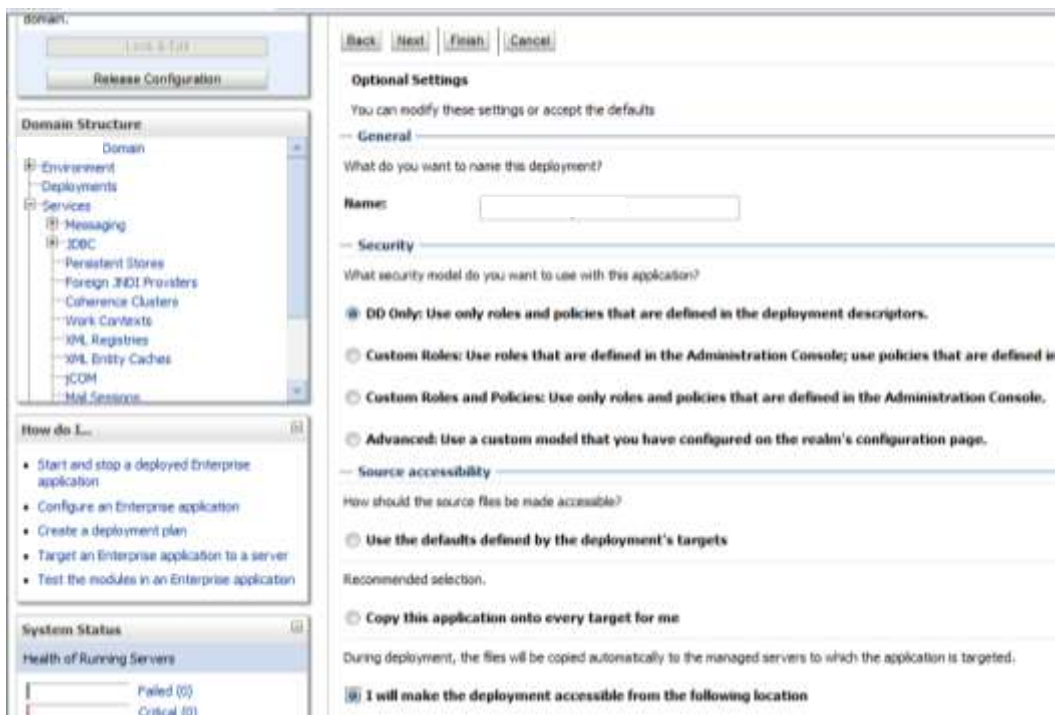
Step 3 : In choose target style click option “install this deployment as an application” then click next



Step 4 : In select deployment target choose Cluster and RCP01 (just for example) and click option All servers in the cluster then click Next



Step 5 : Click next to go to the next step



Step 6 : In additional configuration choose “yes take me to the deployment’s configuration screen” then click next and finish. In the next screen click save and activate changes.



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## 5. Application Update Deployment

Whenever there are new update or usually called as source code promotion or “promote” there are several things that must be considered.

- In order to update or patch please the start or shutdown done in proper way.
- Upload the updated jar/war/ to the specified directory.
- If the new jar/war/ear require new library then upload the new libraries to the specified directory.
- If the new jar/war/ear require changes on the application context or config files, please update it.
- If there are changes on Weblogic's data sources of the domain, because of this deployment, refer to chapter 3 of this document, and make necessary changes on them.
- Before starting all the managed server again, please delete folder **cache**, **data/nodemanager**, **data/store**, and **tmp**, while for **logs** can be deleted when not needed, that located in `/xanadu/oracle11/user_projects/domains/some-Domain/servers/managedServerName`
- While for Admin Server, please delete folder **cache**, **data/console**, **data/store**, and **tmp** , while for **logs** can be deleted when not needed, that located in `/xanadu/oracle11/user_projects/domains/some-Domain/servers/adminServerName`