

Installing a configuration that uses IBM HTTP Server and InstantDB on Windows

The steps that follow describe the easiest way to install a single configuration of WebSphere Application Server that uses--

- Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000 (tolerated)
- IBM Developer Kit, Java™ 2 Technology Edition, 1.2.2
- IBM HTTP Server 1.3.12
- InstantDB
- A single node

This installation that uses InstantDB is provided solely to help you evaluate WebSphere Application Server. You should not use InstantDB in a production environment.

Steps for installation

[Installing WebSphere Application Server -- Quick Install option](#)

[Testing the installation](#)

[Setting up TCP/IP for standalone operations](#) (optional)

Installing WebSphere Application Server -- Quick Install option

To install WebSphere Application Server, do the following:

1. If IBM HTTP Server or another Web server on your system is running, stop the Web server.
2. Run the downloaded executable if you obtained Version 3.5 from the product Web site. Or, run `\nt\setup.exe` if you have the product CD.

You will need 100 MB free in your temp directory (usually on the C drive), even if you are installing on another drive, because the installation shield package unpacks to the temp directory. This will kick off an installation shield package.

3. Select a language and click **OK**.
4. Click **Next** to pass the introductory page.
5. On the Install Options page, click **Quick Install** and then **Next**.
6. On the Security Options page, fill in the user ID, password, and confirming password to use for the application server and click **Next**. You must have administrative privileges.
7. Specify the destination directory, then click **Next**.
8. Click **Next** again to begin the installation.
9. The next page points you to the README and states where the samples have been installed.

For the most recent version of the README or release notes, go to the **Library** section of the product Web site at <http://www.ibm.com/software/webservers/appserv/>.

10. Click **Finish**, and choose to restart.

Testing the installation

1. Check that WebSphere administrative server has been registered in the Services dialog. Open the

- Control Panel and select **Services**. If you scroll down you should see **IBM WS AdminServer**.
2. Start the service by selecting **IBM WS AdminServer** and then selecting **Start**.

Wait patiently. To see whether the system is still trying to start the server, examine the **Performance** page of the Task Manager. If the server is slow to start or does not start successfully, look at the last line in the \WebSphere\AppServer\logs\tracefile log. If the trace file says *server is open for e-business*, the server has started.

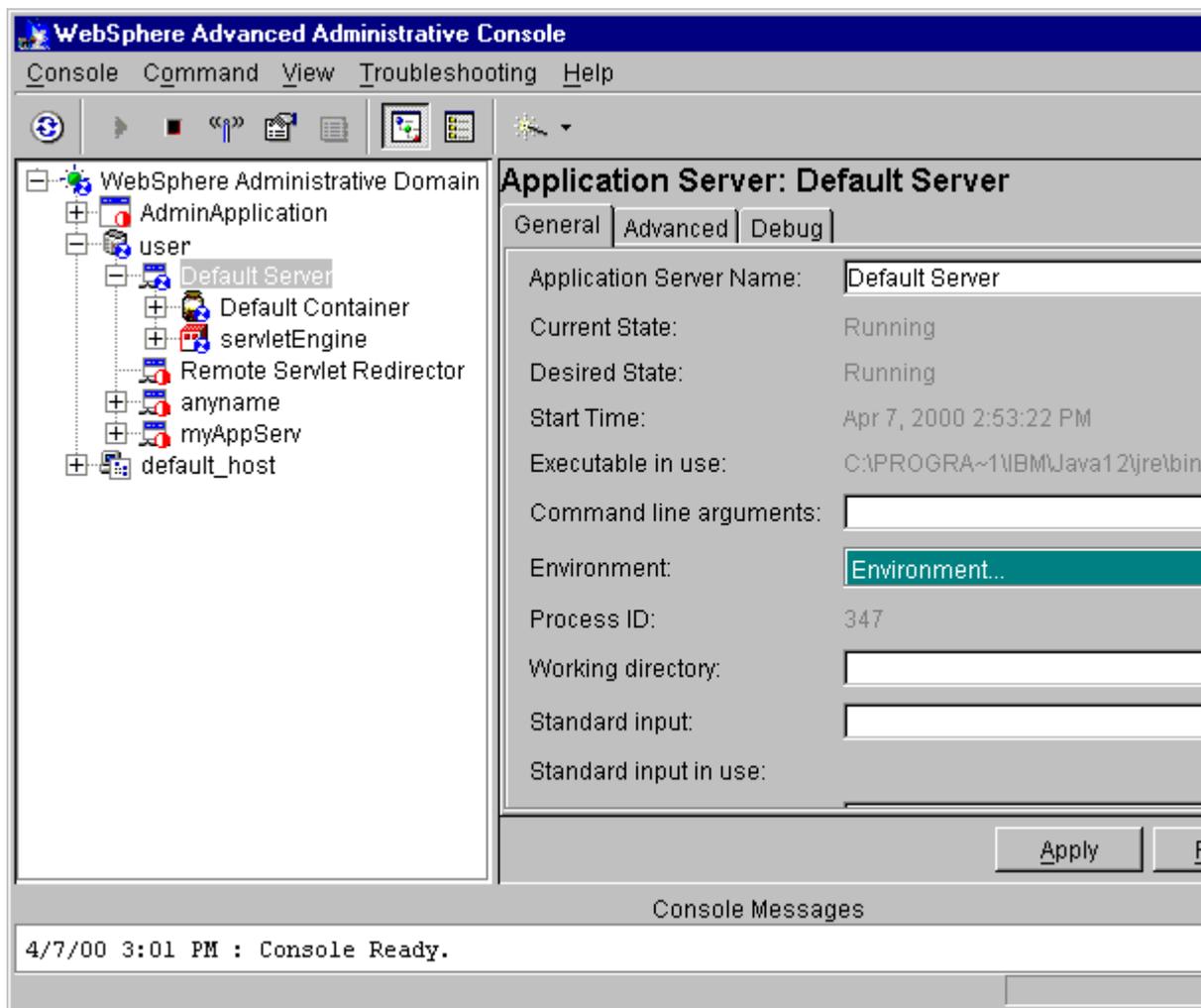
Hint: You can control the server from a command line or batch file using the following commands:

```
net start "IBM WS AdminServer"  
net stop "IBM WS AdminServer"
```

Explaining the AdminServer: The AdminServer doesn't run any servlets, Java Server Pages, or Enterprise Beans. Each node can have multiple JVMs known as servers which run the application code. The Admin Server manages these servers, and if they stop, it restarts them. Each server can have EJB Containers to run EJBs, and a servlet engine to run servlets. Servers can either be independent, running different code, or clones which are identical, and the infrastructure manages spreading the incoming requests across the servers. A cluster consists of multiple nodes, each with clones.

Although the installation has created a default server, it hasn't started it, so you can't run anything yet.

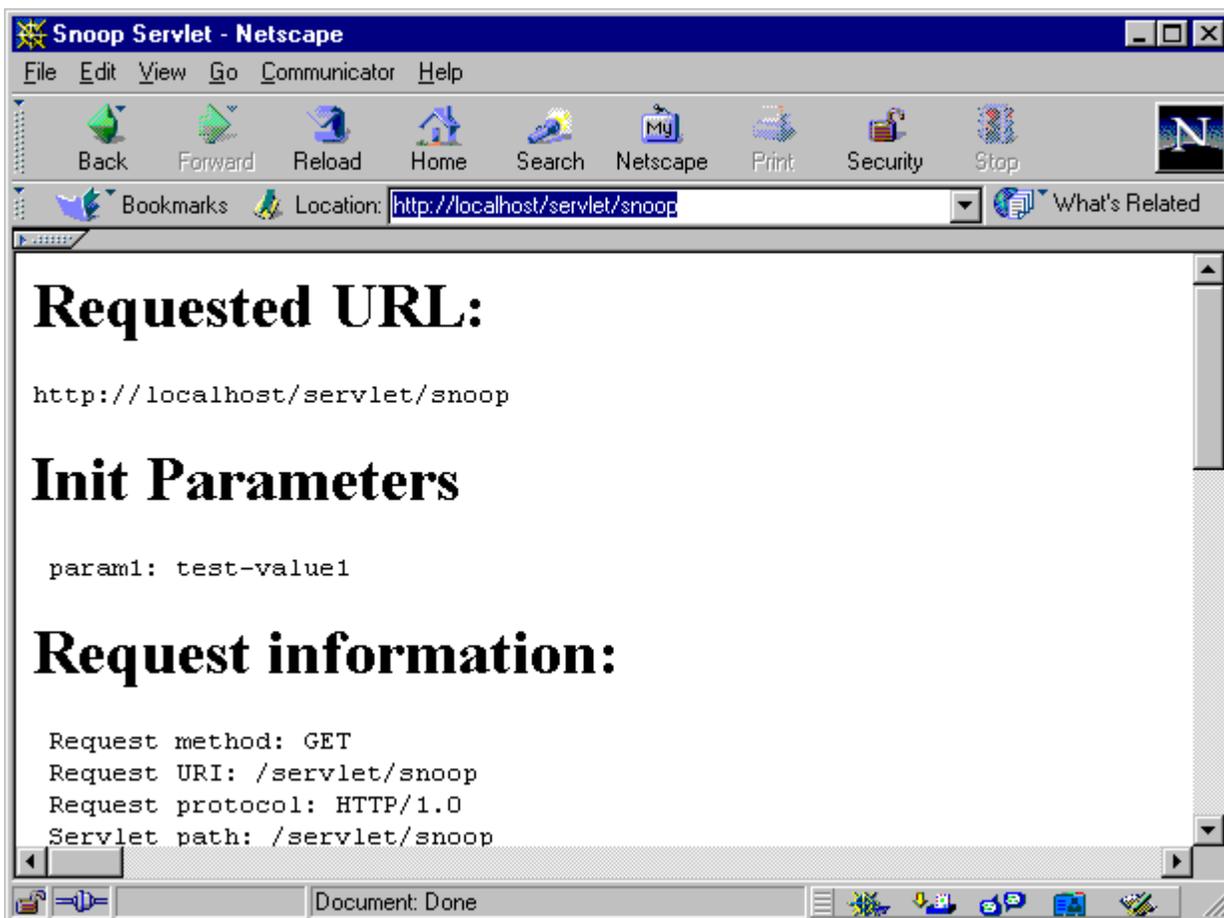
3. To start the server, run the administrative console, which is how you manage WebSphere Application Server 3.5. From the **Start** menu, select **Programs-> IBM WebSphere -> Application Server 3.5 -> Administrator's Console**. This starts the WebSphere Advanced Administrative Console.
4. Wait until you see the console message *Console Ready*. Then administer the server:
 1. When the Administrative Console opens, the **Topology** tree view is shown. Click on the + sign next to **WebSphere Administrative Domain** to expand the view.
 2. Your host name should be listed. Expand the view of that node, and you should see an entry called **Default Server**. Expand that and you will see the default container and servletEngine.



3. Select **Default Server**. If the **Current State** of DefaultServer is *Stopped*, click the **Start** icon on the tool bar. After an information dialog displays, stating that the server is running, click **OK**. Note that the current state changes from *Stopped* to *Running*.

Once the server starts, it is marked in the configuration database that it should be running. If it stops, or if you reboot the machine, the administrative server will automatically restart it. Even if the administrative server fails, it will continue to run.

5. Test the server. Ensure that the IBM HTTP Server is running. (The status for **IBM HTTP Server** in a Services dialog, which is accessible from a Control Panel, shows *Started*.) If the IBM HTTP Server is not running, use the **Start** option in a Services dialog to start the server, or select **Start -> Programs -> IBM HTTP Server -> Start HTTP Server**. Then, open a browser and go to <http://localhost/servlet/snoop>, which is a standard sample servlet installed by default. You should see information on /servlet/snoop.



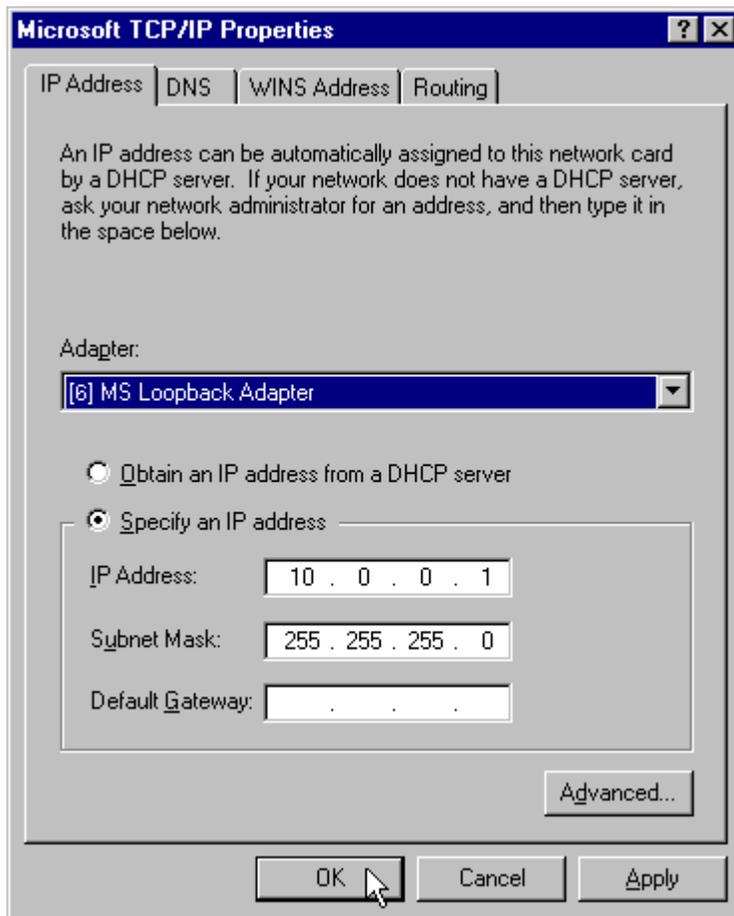
Setting up TCP/IP for standalone operations

If your system is not connected to a network, you must set up WebSphere Application Server for standalone operations.

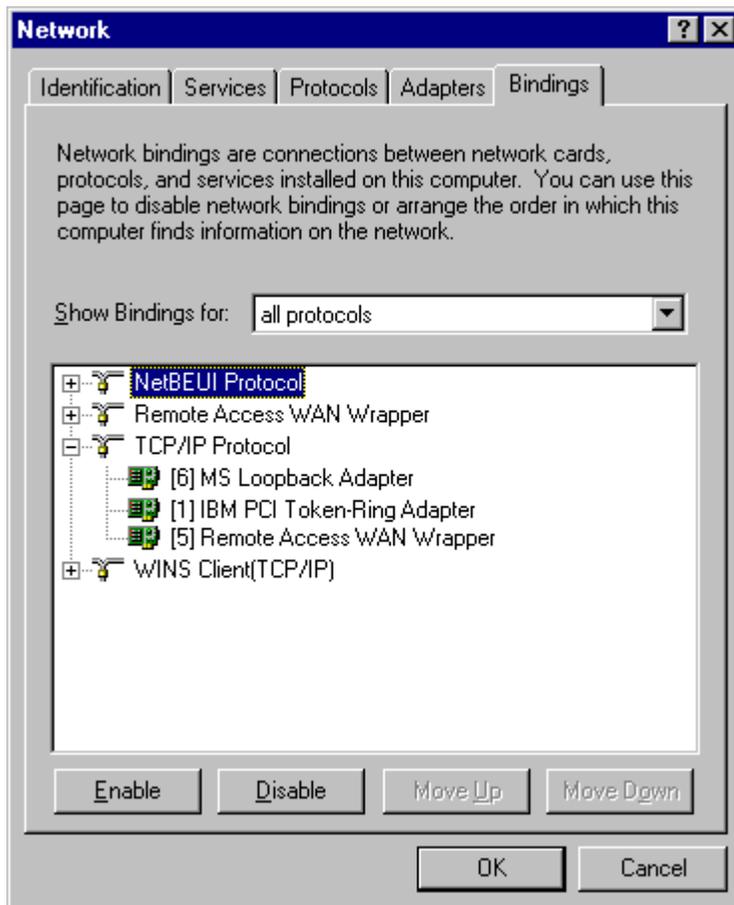
To set up your system for standalone operations, you must have TCP/IP networking installed. If you will run WebSphere Application Server as a standalone (not connected to a network), your host name must remain fixed. WebSphere Application Server is a "networked" system that can be clustered into a single domain, with the administration and other aspects rely upon the IP networking. When the product starts for the first time, it records the host name. When it restarts, it needs to be able to contact that IP address again. If you wish to use WebSphere Application Server "disconnected", you must still always be able to "ping" your host name successfully.

If you need to set up a fixed IP address, go to the **Network** section of the Control Panel, in the **Adapters** tab, and install the **MS Loopback Adapter**.

Then, go to the **Protocols** tab, open TCP/IP properties, and specify a fixed TCP/IP address of 10.0.0.1 (which is an address reserved for private use and thus appropriate for standalone operations), and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.



No default gateway for this adapter is specified. Go to the **Bindings** tab, select **all protocols**, expand **TCP/IP Protocol**, and then move the MS Loopback Adapter to the top of the **TCP/IP Protocol** list.



Save the changes and reboot. After rebooting, you should be able to ping your host name whether or not you are connected to a network. To test your new TCP/IP setup, ping your host name while running standalone and, optionally, while connected to a network.