



## Running the Application Manager

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This chapter describes how to start and run the Subscriber Edge Services Manager (SESM) Application Manager. Topics are:

- [Startup Procedures for Application Manager, page 4-1](#)
- [Troubleshooting Application Manager Startup, page 4-2](#)
- [Stopping the Application Manager, page 4-4](#)
- [Adding and Removing Services on Windows, page 4-4](#)

### Startup Procedures for Application Manager

Use the following procedure to start the Application Manager:

- Step 1** On each of the SESM application host systems, make sure that the RMI Registry (rmiregistry) is running. If the rmiregistry process is not running, you can start it with the following script in the SESM installation directory:

```
jetty
  bin
    runrmiregistry
```

See “[Setting the Classpath and Running the RMI Registry](#)” section on page 3-4. Once started, the RMI Registry usually runs continuously until the system reboots.

- Step 2** Start the SESM applications on each host system.



**Note** Applications register with the RMI registry at application startup. The RMI Registry must be running on the system before you start the SESM applications on that system.

- Step 3** Start the Application Manager. The startup script is in the SESM installation directory with other SESM web application startup scripts:

```
jetty
  bin
    startAPPMGMT
```

- Step 4** Open a web browser. See the “[Recommended Browsers](#)” section on page 2-1.

- Step 5** Navigate to the Application Management URL. You can either:
- Click the Application Management link on the CDAT main page, or
  - Enter the Application Management URL in the browser. For example:

`http://localhost:8082`

The URL is:

`http://hostName:portNo`

Where:

*hostName* is the IP address or host name of the system where the Application Manager is running

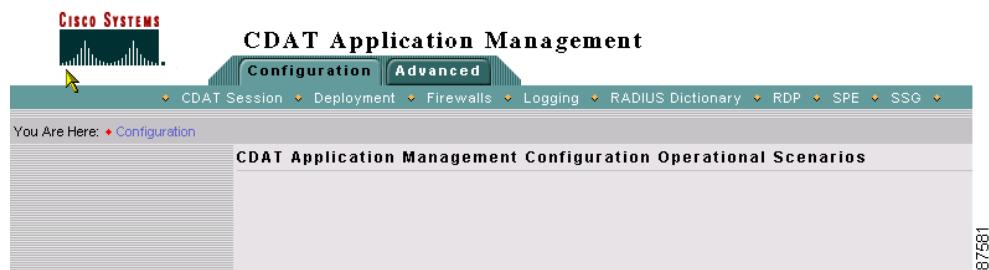
*portNo* is the Application Management port, specified in the startAPPMGMT startup script.

The Application Management logon page appears.

- Step 6** Log in using a valid user name and password. See “[Configuring Logon Values for the Application Manager](#)” section on page 3-6.

The Application Management main window appears. See [Figure 4-1](#).

**Figure 4-1 Application Management Main Window**



The tabs at the top of the window control the type of management you can perform.

- Configuration Tab (selected by default)—Accesses the SESM operational scenarios. To enter an operational scenario, click one of the menu items on the second line of the window. For more information, see [Chapter 5, “Using the Application Manager Operational Scenarios.”](#)
- Advanced Tab—Accesses the MBean details for individual applications. For more information, see [Chapter 6, “Using the Application Manager Advanced Windows.”](#)

## Troubleshooting Application Manager Startup

If the main window does not appear:

- Check the Application Manager URL. Make sure the port number in the URL matches the port number used at startup. The startAPPMGMT script sets the port number.
- Check the Application Manager logs in:

```
appmgmt
  logs
```

If applications that you have configured for management do not appear in the operational scenarios, check the following:

- Make sure the RMI Registry is running on the systems that are hosting the SESM applications. See “[Setting the Classpath and Running the RMI Registry](#)” section on page 3-4 for a description of the `rmiregistry` script and what it does.
- Make sure the RMI Registry is running before you start the SESM applications that you want to manage.
- Make sure that the RMI Registry port is correctly specified in the `RMIURL` attribute in the `AdapterFactoryInit.xml` file. The default port used by the `rmiregistry` startup script is 1099. For example:

```
<RMIURL>rmi://server1-w2k01:1099</RMIURL>
```

- Make sure the `CLASSPATH` environment variable contains the correct path name to the `installDir/redis/mx4j/lib/mx4j-tools.jar` file in the SESM installation directory. You must change the `CLASSPATH` variable if you reinstall the product into a different directory. If you have to change the `CLASSPATH` value, stop and restart the `rmiregistry` process.
- Make sure the `JNDIName` attributes in the application `rmi.xml` files specify a unique names for each application running on a system.




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**Note** The RDP application does not use a separate `rmi.xml` file. The `JNDIName` attribute is in the `rdp.xml` file.

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- Make sure the `JNDIName` attribute values in the application `rmi.xml` files match the `JNDIName` attribute values in the `AdapterFactoryInit.xml` file. The relevant path names are:

```
nwsp (or other application name)
  config
    rmi.xml
appmgmt
  config
    AdapterFactoryInit.xml
```

For example, the following line is extracted from `nwsp/config/rmi.xml`:

```
<Set name="JNDIName" type="String">webapp_server1-w2k01_8080</Set>
</Configure>
```

The following lines are extracted from `appmgmt/config/AdapterFactoryInit.xml`:

```
<AdapterMapping name="webapp_server1-w2k01_8080">
  <Protocol>rmi</Protocol>
  <JNDIName>webapp_server1-w2k01_8080</JNDIName>
  <RMIURL>rmi://server1-w2k01:1099</RMIURL>
</AdapterMapping>
```




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**Note** The `name` attribute specifies the name displayed in the Application Manager window. It does not have to match the `JNDIName`, but matching names aids debugging.

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## Stopping the Application Manager

To stop the Application Manager on Solaris and Linux, execute the following script. The script does not accept arguments.

```
jetty/bin/stopAPPMGMT.sh
```

To stop the Application Manager on Windows, you can:

- Open the Task Manager window, select the appropriate task, and click the **End Task** button. If you are prompted again, click the **End Now** button.
- If you added the application as an NT service, you can use the Services window to stop the service. Open **Control Panel > Services** or **Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services** and select the service you want to stop. Use the menu commands on the Services window to stop the selected service.

## Adding and Removing Services on Windows

On a Windows platform, you can add SESM applications to the list of Windows services. When an application is a service, it appears in the Services window accessed from the control panel. You can start and stop any service from this window. You can optionally configure a service to start automatically when the system reboots.

The SESM installation program provides service scripts for the RMI Registry and Application Manager, as well as for the web portals, CDAT, and RDP applications. The command syntax is the same for all of the service scripts:

- `scriptName -i` installs the application as a service so that it can be managed from the Services window
- `scriptName -h` displays the command usage
- `scriptName -r` removes the application from the Services window

[Table 4-1](#) lists the names and locations of the scripts that add and remove services for application management.

**Table 4-1** Scripts for Adding and Removing Services on Windows

Services Script Location and Name	Default Service Name
jetty\bin\apppgmtsvc.cmd	Application Management

## Service Dependencies

If you select the automatic startup option for SESM applications, make sure the dependencies are set correctly.

- On each system that is hosting SESM applications, the RMI Registry must start before the SESM applications.
- The Application Manager, which may or may not be on the same system as other SESM applications, can start before or after the applications it manages. The Application Manager picks up newly started applications whenever you display a new window or refresh the current window, if the configuration files include the newly started application.