



Infor ES Application Service Manager Administration Guide

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About this Guide

This document provides the technical instructions and the required data to carry out the installation and configuration. This document also includes all the information you must have to administer the Application Service Manager ASM.

Intended Audience

This document is an Administration guide that is intended for system administrators who will install and manage ASM on their network.

To perform the installation, knowledge of your operating system and network configuration is required. In addition, you must have the basic skills to install software on server and client.

Related documents:

You can find the documents in the product documentation section of the Infor Xtreme Support portal, as described in "Contacting Infor".

- *Infor Enterprise Server Platform Support Matrix*

Contacting Infor

If you have questions about Infor products, go to the Infor Xtreme Support portal.

If we update this document after the product release, we will post the new version on this website. We recommend that you check this website periodically for updated documentation.

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The Application Service Manager (ASM) is an administrative tool that you can use to start and stop LN or other (partner) application services. You can predefine the application services that the ASM can start or stop in files in .XML format. An application service that you define with the ASM is called an instance.

Note:

ASM supports several types of instances. Some instances must be ASM-aware. For example, the Multiple type must have an integration with the ASM.

You can run ASM on these platforms:

- Windows
- UNIX

For a complete overview of the supported hardware platforms for ASM, see "ASM platform OS availability" on page 37.

The procedure to install and configure ASM:

- 1 Install ASM.
- 2 Configure the ASM server.

Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations

Term	Definition
API	Application Programming Interface
<home directory >	The ASM installation/home directory
ASM	Application Service Management
ASM Server	The ASM engine that handles start and stop requests and management requests
ASM Snap-in	A graphical user interface for managing the ASM that runs as a snap-in in the MMC (Windows only)
BSE	LN software environment
CMD	Command prompt
GUI	Graphical User Interface

Term	Definition
DLL	Dynamic Link Library: A library of executable functions or data for use by a Windows application.
DNS	Domain Name Server
MMC	Microsoft Management Console
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
UI	User interface
IU	Installable Unit
%variable%	A Windows environment variable.
\${BSE}	A UNIX environment variable

The ASM Server consists of these components:

- The ASM Server.
- A client command line interface, (asm_cli).

For more information about the command line interface, see "Management from command line" on page 31.

Several graphical user interface-based utilities are available to configure and manage the ASM Server. These utilities are called the ASM configuration (UI) utilities, and run as a snap-in on the Microsoft Management Console (MMC). For information on how to use these utilities, see ""Configuring services and instances" on page 21".

The common line interface of ASM provides functionality similar to the MMC snap in, AsmSnapin.

Note:

To use the ASM Server, you must:

- 1 Start the server, as discussed in "Starting the ASM server" on page 17.
- 2 Configure the server after installation, as described in "Configuring services and instances" on page 21

ASM software components

These tables show all ASM software components for Windows and UNIX environments.

The <home directory > points to the ASM installation directory.

Windows Files and Directories	
ASM Server	<home directory >\bin\asm_srv.exe <home directory>\bin\asm_cli.exe <home directory >\bin\baanmsg.dll <home directory >\bin\benttool.dll <home directory >\bin\rexeccfg.dll <home directory >\shlib\TssConvert.dll

Windows Files and Directories

	+ similar named files with .pdb extension
ASM Server sample configuration files	<home directory >\lib*.xml.sample
ASM MMC snap-in DLLs	< home directory >\bin\AsmSnapin.dll < home directory >\bin\AsmCfgSnapin.dll < home directory >\bin\Asm.msc + similar named files with .pdb extension

UNIX Files and Directories

ASM Server	<home directory >\bin\asm_srv <home directory >\bin\asm_cli <home directory >\shlib\TssConvert.<ext> where <ext> is OS dependent
ASM Server sample start/stop scripts	<home directory >\etc/rc.startasm <home directory >\etc/rc.stopasm
ASM Server sample configuration files	<home directory >\lib*.xml.sample

Installation of Application Service Manager server (Remote)

This section is for UNIX installations only.

With the ASM Installation Wizard, you can install the software on computers that operate on various platforms, such as Windows and UNIX. You can find this installation program in the setup folder. The installation program only runs on Windows.

To remotely install the ASM software:

- 1 Double-click the `setup.exe` file in the setup folder to start the setup program manually. The Welcome dialog box is displayed, which tells you that ASM will be installed. It is recommended to close all other programs.
- 2 Click **Next** to continue with the Location dialog box.
- 3 Specify whether you want to install the software locally, on the computer where you run the ASM Installation Wizard, or on a computer in your network, a remote computer. In this procedure, you will install the software remotely.
- 4 Click **Remote** and click **Next**. The Host Name dialog box is displayed.

- 5 Specify the host computer on which the ASM software will be installed. The dialog box contains fields for the DNS name of this computer, the **Host Name**, and for a user name to gain access to this computer, the **Login Name**.
Select the checkbox: **Use SFTP and SSH-2 for connecting to host** when you want to use the secure protocol. Note that the host [or host account] must be configured to support this.
Secure ftp is implemented by means of the SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) over SSH protocol version 2 (SSH-2). Secure rexec is also implemented by means of SSH-2.
- 6 Click **Next**. The Platform Type dialog box is displayed.
Every platform uses a different LN porting set. This dialog box helps you to determine which porting set you must use. The installation wizard detects on which platform type you want to install the ASM software. One or more platform types that are suitable for your machine can be presented.
- 7 Select the platform type and click **Next**. The Destination Directory dialog box is displayed.
Specify the path and the name of the directory in the **Destination Directory** field. To this directory you will copy the ASM software. This so-called installation directory, or home directory, of the ASM represents the root directory for all ASM software that you will install during this installation session.
- 8 Click **Next**. The Installation Components dialog box is displayed. Specify which components you want to install. The ASM Installation Wizard installs those components that you select. The other two options with snap-in are unavailable because these options cannot be installed on non-Microsoft platforms.
- 9 The Ready to Install dialog box is displayed, which provides a summary of the installation settings. Check whether the settings are correct.
- 10 Click **Install** to start the installation of the ASM software to the specified directory on the selected computer.
- 11 When the installation has finished, click **Finish** to complete the ASM Server installation.

Installation of ASM server (Local)

Windows only

To install the ASM software locally:

- 1 Double-click the `setup.exe` file in the `setup` folder to start the set-up program manually. The Welcome dialog box is displayed, which tells you that ASM will be installed, that you are recommended to close all other programs.
- 2 Read this information and click **Next**. The Location dialog box appears. In this dialog box, you specify whether you want to install the software locally, on the computer where you run the ASM Installation Wizard, or on a computer in your network, a remote computer. In this procedure, you will install the software locally.
- 3 Click **Local** and click **Next**. The Host Name dialog box appears. The **Host Name** and the **Login Code** fields are already filled.
- 4 Click **Next**. The Destination Directory dialog box is displayed.

- 5 Click **Browse** to specify the path and the name of the directory in the **Destination Directory** field, or click **Next** to accept the default directory.

The ASM software will be copied to this directory. This so-called installation directory, or home directory, of the ASM represents the root directory for all ASM software that you will install during this installation session.

Note that you cannot run more than one ASM Server on Windows. If the ASM software is already installed and found during installation, the ASM software components will be updated. The previous ASM software version will be overwritten on the directory where the ASM Server was installed. You must uninstall the existing ASM software before you can install the new software in another directory. For more information about the uninstall process see "Remove ASM" on page 33.

- 6 The Installation Components dialog box is displayed. Specify which components you want to install. The ASM Installation Wizard only installs the components you selected.
- 7 The Ready to Install dialog box is displayed which provides a summary of the installation settings. Check the entered settings carefully.
- 8 Click **Install** to copy the ASM software in the specified directory on the selected computer.
- 9 Click **Finish** to complete the ASM server installation.

Updating an ASM server installation

If you want to update a previous ASM installation, a number of limitations apply.

On UNIX

To avoid writing permission errors in the directory where ASM was already installed, permit the user who performed the initial ASM Server installation to run the update.

In addition, set all the files of ASM, as described in the table in "#unique_17", with an overview of all ASM files, under <home directory>\bin and <home directory>\lib to writable. This procedure enables you to prevent installation problems.

On Windows

You cannot install more than one ASM Server on Windows. During an update of a previous ASM Server installation, you cannot choose a target directory. The directory that was used for the first ASM Server installation will be reused. This directory overwrites the existing binaries and DLLs.

Note that the configuration files will not be overwritten or removed. To install ASM in a different directory, you must first uninstall the ASM Server. For more information, see "Remove ASM" on page 33 in this document.

If a newer version of ASM is shipped with an updated Asm.msc file, the existing Asm.msc file will be renamed to the Asm.sav.msc.

**Caution:**

Stop ASM before upgrading. No ASM snap-in (Windows) must be in use in any MMC console. To stop ASM results in:

- Stopping automatic instances.
- Lose information of running processes.

An update to 64-bit ASM is supported if a 32-bit version of ASM was already installed (all versions prior to ASM 1.7 were 32-bit), however, some restrictions apply:

- If ASM Server was installed and was configured with customized start-up arguments (for example; specifying a non-default listening port), then these arguments are lost upon update from 32-bit to 64-bit ASM.
- Customization of startup arguments is still possible:
 - Temporary:
 - Open the service control manager (from Windows, Start->Administrative Tools->Services).
 - Open the property page of the Application Service Manager and pass the required arguments in the Start parameters field.
 - These parameters become active if the service is restarted. These parameters get lost upon closure of this dialog and/or upon reboot of the system.
 - Permanent:
 - Open a CMD window with administrator privileges (run as administrator).
 - Move to the <home directory>\bin
 - Stop ASM (`asm_srv -stop`)
 - Re-install ASM with the required arguments: for example `asm_srv -install -p 8000`

This chapter describes the setup and use of the Application Service Manager server.

Running the server on UNIX

By default, the server runs as a daemon process. The `asm_srv` command starts a server that listens to incoming commands on the specified port. You can assign a port number by the `p` parameter. If this number is omitted, the server uses the default port 7250. With the `h`, or `?` argument, you can display Help information.

You can specify these parameters in the `asm_srv` command on UNIX:

Parameter	Description
-inherit	Enable inherit of the system environment variables that were set when the ASM server was started.
-k	Stop server process (on UNIX)
-d	Debug info (verbose output) for daemon <code>asm_srv</code> to stdout.
-p <port number>	Override default TCP/IP listening port.
-home <home directory>	Set program home directory for Application Service Manager Server. This option is mandatory.
-r <time in seconds>	Refresh interval for which Application Service Manager scans the existence of the process for instances with Running status. Minimum refresh time is 10 seconds. Default refresh time is 30 seconds.
-? or -h[elp]	Display help/usage information
-v	Version information

Starting a server that uses the default port 7250 run this command:

```
# asm_srv -home <home directory>
```

or use the rc.startasm script in the <home directory>/etc directory.

To start an Application Service Manager Server that listens on port 7252 and inheriting environment variables of current process run:

```
# asm_srv -home <home directory> -p 7252 -inherit
```

or use the rc.stopasm script in the <home directory>/etc directory.

To stop the server, you can simply stop the daemon. Do not forget to add the port number parameter if the server does not use the default port:

```
# asm_srv -home <home directory> -p 7252 -k
```

Ensure that you start the server with the correct installation directory, provided in the -home <home directory > argument.

The first time you start the Application Service Manager Server:

```
# ./asm_srv -home <home directory>
```

This message is displayed:

```
asm_srv: ASM daemon failed to read/open/parse configuration files. Please
refer to previous messages.
```

You can ignore this message. To verify if the server is running, use this command:

```
# ps -ef | grep asm_srv
```

```
root 10598 1 0 Jan 7 ? 0:00 /home/bw/root/asm/bin/asm_srv -home /home/bw/
root/asm -p 7250
```

```
root 13944 1 0 Jan 2 ? 0:00 /home/root/bin/asm_srv -home /home/root -d
```

```
root 26663 1 0 11:26:27 ? 0:00 ./asm_srv -home <home directory> -p 7252
```

Running the server on Windows

At default, the installer configures the ASM Server. The ASM Server is installed as a Windows service. The ASM is automatically started when a system is rebooted. To stop ASM you can use the Microsoft Windows Service Manager.

The manual configuration of ASM Server on Windows is only required in these instances:

- You want to run ASM Server from a different port number.
- You must run ASM Server in debug mode for verbose output.

In these cases, you must start and configure ASM Server from the command line.

Starting the server on Windows

To start the ASM server, use the Windows service manager:

Click **Start > All Programs > Control Panel Administrative Tools > Services > Application Service Manager**.

Starting the ASM server

After you have installed the Application Service Manager server, you must configure the server. To configure the server, you must start the server. This section describes the procedure to start the Application Service Manager Server.

The method to start an Application Service Manager server on UNIX differs from a Windows computer. Some elements are common, while others are platform specific.

The Application Service Manager server runs as a daemon on UNIX and as a service on Windows.

The server is represented by one single executable file called `asm_srv`.

Follow these rules:

- To run the Application Service Manager server on a UNIX platform, you must have a root or super user authorization. Ensure that only authorized personal can run the Application Service Manager server or configure Application Service Manager.
- In all cases, including for Windows, UNIX, the `-home <home directory>` argument is mandatory. For Windows, the installer will create this argument for you at default.

Manual startup of the server on Windows

For settings other than the defaults, such as occasional maintenance, and in case of, for example, troubleshooting, you must use different command line options. You must start the Application Service Manager Server once from the command line, rather than use the Services Manager. After you start the Application Service Manager Server once with the required arguments, the arguments will be remembered the next time you start the Application Service Manager Server, either by command line with (only) the `-start` argument, or by the service manager.

This table lists the available command line options:

<code>-inherit</code>	Enable inherit of the system environment variables that were set when the Application Service Manager server was started.
<code>-start</code>	Start asm srv service (if installed)
<code>-stop</code>	Stop asm srv service (if installed)

-install	Install asm srv service
-remove	Remove asm srv service
-p[port] <port number>	Override default TCP/IP listening port.
-home <home directory>	Set program home directory for Application Service Manager Server. This option is mandatory.
-r <time in seconds>	Refresh interval for which Application Service Manager scans the existence of the process for instances with Running status. Minimum refresh time is 10 seconds. Default refresh time is 30 seconds.
-, -h[elp]	Display help/usage information
-d	Debug info (verbose output) for daemon 'asm_srv' written to (typically) %windir%\temp\asm_srv.log.
-v	Version information

To change the -home parameter, you must stop the Application Service Manager Server. Change the -home parameter and restart the server with this new -home parameter.

- If no additional arguments are provided to the start-stop or install command, the arguments of a previous call will be used. If the arguments were provided once, these arguments are used after a reboot or by means of the Control Panel, or if manual, these arguments are used from the command line.
- If you use the -d option, additional events are written in the Event Viewer, for example, the location of the debug file is also shown in the Event Viewer. Check the events in the Event Viewer when the Application Service Manager Server is started with the -d argument.

This chapter describes the installation process and the use of the Application Service Manager configuration tools.

Using the Application Service Manager MMC snap-ins

Snap-ins are the individual management components loaded into the MMC as tools to help you perform administration tasks. These Application Service Manager snap-ins are available for the MMC:

- Application Service Manager Cfg snap-in: With this snap-in you configure instances and services. This snap-in requires a manual installation.
- Application Service Manager Snap-in: With this snap-in, you can monitor, start, or stop the instances. This snap-in requires a manual installation.

Both snap-ins are implemented as an MMC snap-in and use the Microsoft Management Console. Note that the interface can look slightly different for different MMC versions.

Prerequisites for Application Service Manager MMC snap-ins

To perform the installation of the Application Service Manager UI snap-in on the client computers you must meet these system requirements:

- A supported Windows version is used, see "ASM platform OS availability" on page 37.
- MMC version 3.0 or later is installed locally.

In addition, to use the snap-in, the Application Service Manager Server must also be available, either locally or on a remote computer.

LN snap-ins for MMC

Before you can use an Application Service Manager snap-in, you must save the MMC with ASM snap-in to a MMC console file (optional).

To start the MMC console you must double-click the `Asm.msc` file. By default, you can find this file in the directory: < home directory > \bin\ asm.msc

To save your MMC with added ASM snap-ins, on the Console menu, click File > Save or Save As ... to save your console as an MMC console file with the extension `.msc`. This enables you to use the console in the future.

If you save the snap-in settings, Windows saves the settings by default in the directory `Start Menu\Programs\Administrative Tools` of the client-user. In that case, to start the snap-in, you must choose the snap-in from the Administrative Tools on the Start menu.

An error is displayed in the right pane of the snap-in if the ASM snap-in DLLs are 32-bit, and the used Windows version is 64-bit. It is recommended to move to a 64-bit version of the snap-in.

This chapter describes how to configure the Application Service Manager server.

Configuring services and instances

After the installation, you must configure the ASM server so you can use ASM to start or stop services or sessions. To create services or sessions, you must use UI-based utilities on a Windows system. The user interface of Application Service Management (Manager UI) consists of a graphical ASM snap-in that runs on the Microsoft Management Console (MMC).

Overview

With the ASM Cfg snap-in, you can manage the data related to servers and some configuration settings of the ASM, such as the servers that are currently in use.

The snap-in uses a two-pane view that is similar to the Windows Explorer. The console tree is used for navigation and selection and represents the hierarchical structure in which the data are stored. This tree appears in the left pane, which is called the Scope pane. The Detail or List pane on the right shows the content of what you select in the Scope pane.

The console tree contains nodes and items. Nodes are composite and consist of other nodes or items. You can compare nodes to the folders in the Windows Explorer.

Items are simple components at the lowest level of the console tree, which do not contain other elements. Items are similar to the files in the Windows Explorer.

Items are only visible in the Detail pane. All items have properties or attributes that are displayed as columns in the detail pane. To adjust the column width, you can drag the margins of a column with the mouse. To sort a column, you can click the column's header, and on the **View** menu, click **Choose Columns** to select the properties that you want to see.

Action menu

The Action menu contains a number of commands for the nodes and items in the console tree. The commands that are available on the menu depend on what you select. The same commands are available in the shortcut menu that appears if you right-click the node.

Nodes can also have properties, although not necessarily. Both items and nodes can have tasks and various other features.

Configuring the ASM Server

Use AsmCfg Snapin to create specific services. With the ASM Snapin, you can stop or start these services.

To configure the ASM Server:

- 1 Log off and return to the MMC console. To configure your snap-in, right-click **AsmCfg Snapin**.
- 2 On the shortcut menu, point to **New** and click **New Host**. You can also click **Action** from the menu and make the same selection.
- 3 The Create a New Host dialog box is displayed. Specify the host and click **Create**.
- 4 Specify this information in the fields of the Specify Connection Data dialog box:
 - **Host name:** Specify the name of the server which applications you want to control with the ASM.
 - **Port number:** Specify the port number on which the server's ASM receives commands. The search path determines the server's ASM port number:
 - The port number you specify at startup of the ASM.
 - If you do not specify a port number at startup, ASM uses the port number defined for the logical name BaanASM, in the file etc/services.
 - If no port number is specified, ASM uses the default port number 7250.If the value you enter in this field does not correspond to the server's ASM port number, the MMC cannot command the server's ASM.
 - **Time out value(s):** Specify the MMC's timeout value, in seconds, for communication with the ASM daemon. The default value is thirty seconds. For wide area networks, or if your ASM runs on a heavily loaded server, you must increase this value.
- 5 Click **OK**.
- 6 Open the service types of the host you just configured. On the right pane, these types appear:
 - Generic service types: Usable for every environment.
 - Specific service types: Limited to a single environment.
- 7 Right click **Generic Service Types**, and on the shortcut menu that appears, point to **New**, and click **New Service Type** to create a service type.
- 8 Specify a service type and click **Create**. The Specify Type Properties dialog box is displayed. In this example, a service will be created to stop and start the printer daemon.

- 9 Specify a Type Name and click the **Start Attributes** tab.

Specify the executable that starts an LN application service, for example, a command to start the printer daemon.

Executable Name

The name of the executable that starts the application service, for example, the command to start the printer daemon, `${BSE}/bin/pdaemon6.2`

Executable Parameters

The service or session starts with the parameters you specify here. You can also leave this field empty.

Session Code

Enter the session code of the session that the ASM must start. For example, the Activate Job Daemon (ttaad5206m000) session, to start the job daemon.

Session Parameters

Overrules the default start parameters. The service or session will be started with the parameters you specify here. You can also leave this field empty.

- 10 Click the **Stop Attributes** tab.

Specify this information:

Executable Name

The name of the executable that stops the application service, for example, the command to stop the printer daemon, `${BSE}/bin/pdaemon6.2`

Executable Parameters

The service or session stops with the parameters you fill in here. You can also leave this field empty. To stop the printer daemon specify `-k`.

Session Code

Enter the session code of the session that the ASM must start to stop.

Session Parameters

Overrules the default stop parameters. You can also leave this field empty.

- 11 Click **OK** to return to the MMC console.

The specific service types are limited to a single environment and have precedence over generic service types if both exist with the same name. You do not have to specify the Stop Attributes.

You have now predefined in XML files the application services that the ASM can start, and in some cases, stop. The services that you defined to be started, and for unique instances only, stopped by the ASM, are called instances. To be able to work with the services, you must configure the service instances.

- 12 Right-click Service Instances.

- 13 On the shortcut menu that appears, point to **New**, and click **New Service Instance Host**.

- 14 Enter a service instance and click **Create**. The Specify Host Properties dialog box is displayed.

- 15 Fill in the host name where you want to stop or start the service and click **OK**.

- 16** Right-click the **Host Name** you just specified, and on the shortcut menu that appears, point to **New**, and click **New Environment**.
- 17** On the Create a new Environment dialog box, specify the directory of the new environment, and click **Create**
- 18** On the Specify Environment Name and Directory dialog box, specify the environment Name and the correct path name to the LN environment where you want the service type to start. This name appears in the left pane of the MMC console.
- 19** Right-click the environment you just created, and on the shortcut menu that appears, point to **New**, and click **New Service Instance**.
- 20** Specify the name and click **Create**. The Specify Instance Properties page is displayed.
- 21** On the **Service Instance Properties** tab, specify this information:

Instance Name

Specify the appropriate instance name

Service Type

Select a service type.

Occurrence (Multiple)

Select the Multiple occurrence, when you can have multiple occurrences of the instance's application service running at the same time. The ASM can start a multiple occurring instance's application service when requested by a user of an external software module. The user, and not the ASM, stops the application service using the external software module. To communicate back to the ASM server, Multiple instances must have an integration with ASM.

Occurrence (Unique)

Select the Unique occurrence, when you can only run one occurrence of the instance's application service at a time. You can use the ASM to start or stop a unique occurring instance's application service. For example, the ASM can start and stop a job daemon.

Note that If you use the ASM to start and stop a job daemon in a BSE, you must stop and disable the Infor manager's control of the job daemon service in that BSE.

Startup (Automatic)

When you start the ASM, the ASM automatically starts the instance's application service. You can still manually command the ASM to stop and restart the instance's application service.

Startup (Manual)

When a user sends the start command to the ASM, the instance's application service starts.

User Name

Specify the OS name of the user to whom the system registers the instance's application service, when started by the ASM. If this user name is not a valid user name on the system, the ASM will not start the application service.

Password

Enter the OS password of the user that you entered in the User Name field. If the password is not valid, the ASM will not start the application service. Ensure to update this field whenever the OS password changes.

Retype Password

Re-enter the OS password of the user that you entered in the User Name field.

- 22** On the **Start Attribute** and **Stop Attribute** tabs, specify the fields to your requirements. Steps 9 and 10 list the descriptions of the tab's fields.

- 23** Click **OK**. The instance is created and appears on screen.

To check the data before you send the data directly to the server, you can use the consistency check. In this case, you can test the data and decide whether or not to save the data to the server. Otherwise the server content is always refreshed without testing. On the shortcut menu that appears, point to **All Tasks** and click **Verify Consistency**.

If you decide to save the data to the server, choose to save all your settings. Select the host name and right-click on the mouse. On the shortcut menu that appears, point to **All Tasks** and click **Save Service Types and Instances to ASM Server**.

After you change the configuration settings, you must always restart your ASM Server to let the changes take effect. You can stop and restart the server on UNIX with the `rc.stopasm` and `rc.startasm` scripts.

You can also use these commands:

```
# <home directory>/bin/asm_srv -home <home directory> -k  
# <home directory>/bin/asm_srv -home <home directory>
```

On Windows, you can restart the ASM Service with Microsoft's Services Manager. Click Start > All Programs > Control panel > Administrative Tools > Services . For more information, see ""Starting the ASM server" on page 17."

ASM in combination with the LN installation

During an installation of LN together with the ASM software in one run, the Job Daemon will be configured automatically.

To modify these automatically configured files:

- 1** Start the ASM snap-in (asm.msc) and define the host in the AsmCfg Snap-in.
- 2** To configure your snap-in, right-click **AsmCfg Snapin**. On the shortcut menu that appears, point to **New** and click **New Host**.

You can also click **Action** from the shortcut menu and make the same selection. The Create a New Host dialog box is displayed.

- 3** Enter the host and click **Create**. The Specify Connection Data dialog box is displayed.
- 4** Check the Port Number and Time Out Value (for example 7250 and 10).
- 5** Click **OK** to complete the insert action.

The AsmCfg Snapin is configured with the jobdaemon information.

You must now follow the same procedure for the Asm Snapin. After the configuration, you can use the jobdaemon service.

Proceed with " "Starting and stopping services" on page 27" .

Here is described how you can use the ASM to start and stop application services.

Starting and stopping services

The Application Service Manager server is an administrative tool that you can use to start, and in some cases, stop LN application services.

For example, the Application Service Manager can:

- Start and stop the job daemon: You can perform these steps either by UI, using the MMC snap-in called Application Service Manager snap-in, or from the command line with the `asm_cli` utility, as described in "Management from command line" on page 31 in this document.
You configured your MMC's Application Service Manager snap-in. To command the host's Application Service Manager to start or stop unique instances, take these steps:
- Host:
In the Details pane, or in the Tree pane, right-click a host, or select the host, and click the **Action** menu. Point to **All Tasks**, and on the sub-menu click:
 - **Start**: To start all of the host's unique stopped instances.
 - **Stop**: To stop all of the host's unique running instances.
- BSE:
In the Details pane, or the Tree pane, right click on a BSE, or select the BSE, and click the **Action** menu. Point to **All Tasks**, and on the sub-menu click:
 - **Start**: To start all unique stopped instances of the BSE.
 - **Stop**: To stop all unique running instances of the BSE.
- Instance:

In the Details pane, or the Tree pane, right-click on an instance, or select the instance and click the **Action** menu. Point to **All Tasks** and on the sub-menu, click:

- **Start:** To start a stopped instance.
- **Stop:** To stop a running instance.

Note:

- You cannot start or stop multiple instances with the MMC. You can only view the Application Service Manager's multiple instances with the status Defined.
- Stopping Application Service Manager will lose information about all running processes.

Various statuses of the Asm Snapin

For multiple instances:

- Stopped
- Defined

The status Defined signifies that a minimum of one multiple instance is started. However, this does not imply that this multiple instance is also still running, because an ASM client, such as OpenWorldX, itself will trigger a multiple instance when to stop. The ASM server has nothing to do with this process.

For unique instances:

- Stopped
- Running
- Unknown

The status Unknown signifies that the ASM server starts a unique instance and the start/stop command that belongs to this instance finished the execution. This occurs if the unique instance runs another command or forks itself to a background process with another process ID. The ASM server can no longer find the process ID of the start/stop command. To prevent the ASM server from showing instances with status Unknown, you must use commands that will continue to run as a foreground process after being started. An example of a process that forks itself to the background, and as a result, receives the Unknown status after being started, is the LN printer daemon. Do not start this daemon from `${BSE}/etc/rc.start_pdaemon`.

At default ASM will scan its running processing each 30 seconds. If a process was stopped, without ASM got a stop request, the process is being marked with Unknown status.

Here is described how to deal with error messages and other issues that can occur during the installation or configuration of ASM.

Messages

The Application Service Manager Server creates messages due to configuration mistakes.

Error -2

- The BSE environment (path) is unknown.
- The instance is not found for the entered environment.

Error -4

- Incorrect path to executable for start command.
- Authentication failure (no permission to start).

Error -6

- Incorrect path to executable for stop command.
- Authentication failure (no permission to stop).

Error -8

- The Application Service Manager Server is not running. No connection was possible from a client.
- The Application Service Manager Server was running, but on a port number other than the port the client uses.

Not all possible causes for errors can be described here. In case of errors, for more information, see the log files for UNIX, or check the Event Viewer for Windows. More detailed information appears if you start the Application Service Manager Server in debug mode

To debug ASM Server

In case of problems, you can see additional information when the -d argument is used.

For Windows, the debug information is logged in %windir%\temp\asm_srv.log. The name of the debug file appears in the Event Viewer.

For UNIX, the debug information is written to the console (stdout).

To start the server in debug mode on UNIX, type this command:

```
# asm_srv -d -home <home directory>
```

On Windows:

```
# asm_srv -start -d -home <home directory>
```

ASM and the command line

B

This appendix describes the use of the command line. With a command prompt, you can send commands to ASM through a command line interface.

Management from command line

Start, stop, and view the uniquely occurring instances defined for the ASM in any of your domain's BSEs.

View the multiple occurring instances defined for a host.

This table lists the commands for the command line.

Command	Action	Additional Mandatory Commands	Additional Optional Commands
-l	List all instances defined for the ASM		-h host -p port
-start	Starts your selected instance.	-i instance_name -e env.directory	-h host -p port -u user_name -p pwd password
-stop	Stops your selected instance	-i instance_name -e env.directory	-h host -p port -u user_name -p pwd password
-start_all	Starts all the BSE's unique instances	-e env.directory	-h host -p port
-stop_all	Stops all the BSE's unique instances		-h host -p port

Command	Action	Additional Mandatory Commands	Additional Optional Commands
-v -V	Displays the version information for the asm_cli binary		
-help	Displays help for the asm_cli binary		

Specify the appropriate command for your platform:

- On UNIX: asm_cli
- On Windows: asm_cli.exe

Do not start instances of the type 'multiple' from the command line, which is uncommon. This type of instance expects to be able to talk back to another application. If this type of talk back application is unavailable, the started multiple instance will not respond. In general, external applications start multiple instances. These external applications know how to communicate with such kind of instance.

Any user with a command prompt can send commands to the command line interfaces of the Application Service Manager s in their domain. For every server in your domain that has a BSE, you must restrict the access, and executable permissions in the directory \${BSE}/bin, to trusted users.

These procedures describe how to remove the software. First, uninstall the server, subsequently, uninstall the ASM MMC snap-ins.

Remove ASM software

Uninstalling the ASM Server

In case of an installation failure or a change to the installation directory, you must complete these steps to uninstall the ASM Server:

On UNIX

- Stop the ASM Server and remove all ASM components manually.
For the list of ASM components see "ASM software components" on page 9.

On Windows

- Stop the ASM Server and run the CMD window as administrator. Change to the directory where the ASM Server was installed. To stop and remove the server, run these commands:
 - `cd <home directory>/bin`
 - `asm_srv -remove`
Before you can remove the `bin\AsmCfgSnapin.dll` and `bin\AsmSnapin.dll` files, you must first run these commands:
 - `regsvr32 /u <home directory>\bin\AsmCfgSnapin.dll`
 - `regsvr32 /u <home directory>\bin\AsmSnapin.dll`
 - Remove all remaining ASM components.
For the list of ASM components, see "ASM software components" on page 9.

Note that the folder where ASM is installed, the `<home directory>`, will contain more data. For example, files for the Solution License Manager. Be careful when you delete files in this directory. For a complete list of files for each platform, see the table in "ASM software components" on page 9

Why and how to set environment variables.

Environment variables

In some specific cases, you must specify environment variables for the ASM server. These variables are required in these cases:

- An instance started by the ASM server can require an enviroLN environment variable. An environment variable can be set system wide. This means that all LN environments installed on the system, and use the same environment variable are forced to use the same (value for this) variable. For example, a bshell must load a shared library for a third-party product, such as the database driver. In this case you must set the appropriate environment variables. On a Windows platform, you must set the environment variable as a system environment variable. A user environment variable will not be recognized by ASM. If you have set a system wide environment variable, you must reboot your system to activate the variable. Any subsequent process that is started by an ASM instance is assumed to be accessible by the PATH variable if not qualified with a full path name. At default, the ASM instances do not inherit system environment variables (of the user that starts the ASM server). You must use the -inherit flag to inherit system/service environment variables by ASM instances.
- On Windows, the ASM Server runs in the context, and with the same environment, in which the server was started. As a result, for Windows, the ASM Server runs in system context, and only has the variables of that specific system environment.
- On UNIX, no environment variables are defined if the ASM Server was started from, for example, boot time. Environment variables are only available on UNIX as soon as you start to work from a shell, such as korn shell/bourne shell, and so on. To overcome these problems, start the ASM Server from a shell with the correct environment variables defined. Remember that the shell may affect argument passing. Use for ksh for example; " \$@" (with quotes) instead of \$*. Check manual page of ksh for more information.
- If it is not desirable to use a system wide set environment variable, you must use a shell script or batch file to set the variable. For LN Environments, you can also set variables per LN environment with the Infor Manager snap-in.

Example Set your environment variables

Set your library variable on the server if you use the Web UI framework to connect to the LN environment and you use the Java Development Kit or Java Runtime Environment. On an AIX machine, the variable is the LIBPATH variable. On all other UNIX systems, the variable is called the LD_LIBRARY_PATH

variable. The operating system dependent variable must be set using a shell, for example, korn shell, before the ASM Server is started.

Note:

All environment variables defined at startup of the ASM Server are system-wide settings. These variables are valid for all instances and types defined. To set environment variables, which are only required for one instance, the application, or shell scripts for UNIX only, must take care of the application's own environment variables. In LN you can use the Infor Manager snap-in to set the environment variables.

ASM platform OS availability



See for the support matrix, support Java versions and Virtualization support the last version of the *Infor Enterprise Server Support Matrix for porting set (U9757)*. The last version of this document can be found in KB 1183466 at <http://www.infor.com/Inforxtreme>.

32-bit Windows is not supported anymore starting with ASM 1.7

Starting the tmboaserver through ASM



If you want to start and stop the tmboaserver with ASM, you can use this section to specify the correct information. To create a new Service type and Service Instance you can follow the procedure as described in "Configuring ASM" on page 21.

The sessions which are used most to start are:

Multiple occurrence (runs forever unless killed):

- tmboaasmserver

Unique occurrence:

- job daemon (ttaad5206m000/ttaad5207m000) (with start and stop function)
- job (ttaad5203m000) (only with start function)
- tmboaserver (with start and stop function)

This table contains the information for the tmboaserver:

Service Type properties tab specify the name tmboaserver

On the Start Attributes tab

Executable Name	\${BSE}/bin/bshell6.2
-----------------	-----------------------

Executable Parameters	-server
-----------------------	---------

Session Code	tmboaserver
--------------	-------------

Session Parameters	-d
--------------------	----

On the Stop Attributes tab

Executable Name	/usr/bin/java
-----------------	---------------

Executable Parameters	-Xrs -cp \${BSE}/java/ow.jar:\${BSE}/java/ow3p.jar:\${BSE}/java
-----------------------	---

Session Code	com.baan.owtools.BackendControl
--------------	---------------------------------

Session Parameters	-d
--------------------	----

The sessions which are used most to start are:

Multiple occurrence (runs forever unless killed):

Starting the tmboaserver through ASM

- tmboaasmserver

Unique occurrence:

- job daemon (ttaad5206m000/ttaad5207m000) (with start and stop function)
- job (ttaad5203m000) (only with start function)
- tmboaserver (with start and stop function)

This table contains the information for the tmboaserver:

Service Type properties tab specify the name tmboaserver

On the Start Attributes tab

Executable Name	\${BSE}/bin/bshell6.2
Executable Parameters	-server
Session Code	tmboaserver
Session Parameters	-d

On the Stop Attributes tab

Executable Name	/usr/bin/java
Executable Parameters	-Xrs -cp \${BSE}/java/ow.jar:\${BSE}/java/ow3p.jar:\${BSE}/java
Session Code	com.baan.owtools.BackendControl
Session Parameters	-d

This table contains the information for the server instance:

Service Instance Properties

Instance Name	Specify the appropriate instance name
Service Type	tmboaserver
Occurrence	Unique
Startup	Manual
User Name	bsp
Password	Enter the OS password of the user that you entered in the User Name field

On the Start Attributes tab

Override Executable Parameter	Do not select
Extra Executable Parameter	-dbgjvmi
Override Session Parameter	Do not select
Extra Session Parameter	-busc <Buscomponent> -l log.tmboa -s

On the Stop Attributes tab

Service Instance Properties	
Override Executable Parameter	Do not select
Extra Executable Parameter	Do not select
Override Session Parameter	Do not select
Extra Session Parameter	-busc <Buscomponent> -action deactivate

