CONFIGURATION AND FINE TUNING GUIDE
DIGITAL EXPERIENCE MANAGER 7.1.2
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1 OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Jahia Digital Experience Manager is a platform for managing a variety of digital initiatives in a productive and secure fashion. Initiatives such as building websites, mobile sites, intranets and portals, all of which can interact with visitors in order to deliver the best user experience possible.

1.2 WHAT’S IN THIS DOCUMENTATION?

This document is intended to give an overview of the various aspects of advanced installation, configuration and the fine-tuning of Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 - Enterprise Distribution. It is intended for system administrators and advanced users.

This guide is structured in the following way:

- Chapter 2: Prerequisites and system requirements
- Chapter 3: Installation of Digital Experience Manager on various platforms
- Chapter 4: Configuring main Digital Experience Manager features
- Chapter 5: Fine tuning your Digital Experience Manager server
- Chapter 6: Monitoring your server for performance
- Chapter 7: FAQ

For the ease of reading, all previous product names have been updated in this document by Digital Experience Manager (DX) because it is the same product line. For better understanding DX 6.6 is referring to “Jahia 6.6“, the DX 7.0 – to “Digital Factory 7.0“ and so on.

Should you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact us as mentioned on our website (http://www.jahia.com).
2 PREREQUISITES

2.1 MINIMAL SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Please find below the minimum system requirements in order to properly run Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 - Enterprise Distribution.

OS:

- Windows
- Linux
- Solaris
- Mac OSX

Suggested Min. Development Configuration:

- Dual Core 2GHz or +
- 2 GB RAM
- 5 GB HDD

Suggested Min. Production Environments:

- Quad Core (64 bit CPU and OS)
- 4 GB RAM
- 100 GB HDD

Warning: 32 bit JVM are limited in max memory (1.5 GB under Windows - 2 or 3 GB under Linux/Solaris). Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 tries to cache a maximum of data in order to boost performance. So we highly recommend 64 bit environments with enough memory available at least for all production environments.
2.2 JAVA VIRTUAL MACHINE (JVM)

In order to run Digital Experience Manager, you first need to install an Oracle’s Java SE (Java Platform, Standard Edition) 7 or 8 on your system. Digital Experience Manager requires the JDK (Java Development Kit) package to run. The JRE (Java Runtime Environment) only won’t be sufficient.

To check if Java is already installed on your system, type the following command line at the prompt of your system:

```
java -version
```

You should get a message indicating which Java version is installed on your system. Please note that the same message will be displayed if you only have a JRE installed. If an error is returned, you probably don’t have a Java Platform installed.

If you have installed other versions of the Java Platform, Java Runtime Environment or other Java servers on your system, we recommend that you run a few checks before starting the installation in order to be sure that Digital Experience Manager will run without problems.


To install a Java Virtual Machine on a Windows system, you need to have administrator rights on your computer. Please contact your system administrator if you don’t have sufficient permissions.

It is recommended that the installation path of the Java Platform does not contain any spaces (not like in the default C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_xx, where “xx” is the release number – so please change it to a path without spaces, like C:\Java\jdk1.7.0_xx).

After the installation, you have to set the JAVA_HOME environment variable to the directory where you have installed the Java SE. Note that at run time Digital Experience Manager will check that this variable is correctly set, and will stop if it is not the case.
To setup this variable, follow the steps, described in next sections.

2.2.1 Under Windows

i) Open the Control Panel, and the System option. In Windows 7 and Vista it is: Control Panel → System and Security → System → Advanced System Settings. Then, depending on your system:

- Select the Advanced tab and click on the Environment Variables button (Windows 7/Vista/XP/2000)
- Select the Properties tab and click on the Environment button (Windows NT)

ii) Click on New in the “System variables” section to add a new environment variable. Enter the following information:

- Variable name: JAVA_HOME
- Variable value: c:\Java\jdk1.7.0_xx (replace this value with the correct path)

Click on OK to validate your entry. The Java Virtual Machine should now be correctly set-up. Please note that on Windows NT you will need to restart your computer to apply the changes.

2.2.2 Under Linux

Set the JAVA_HOME variable to the root directory of your JDK installation. Both examples below suppose you have installed the JDK version 1.7 in your /usr/java directory. The classpath is usually set by typing:

In bash or ksh:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.7.0_xx
```

In csh or tcsh:

```
export JAVA_HOME /usr/java/jdk1.7.0_xx
```
2.2.3 Under Solaris

Set the JAVA_HOME variable to the root directory of your JDK installation. Both examples below suppose you have installed the JDK version 1.7 in your /usr/java directory. The classpath is usually set by typing:

In ksh:

```bash
echo export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java
```

In sh:

```bash
JAVA_HOME=/usr/java; export
```

In csh or tcsh:

```bash
setenv JAVA_HOME /usr/java
```

2.3 DATABASE

Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 Enterprise Distribution is by default distributed with the Sun Java DB / Apache Derby database engine. If you wish to get started rapidly or for rapid prototyping purposes, you can use the provided database as is.

But in production, and also for developing a serious project, you should use a standalone database instead. This section addresses only the mandatory configurations. Please refer to the “Fine tuning” section, before going live.

**Your database should be UTF-8 compliant! Have this in mind when creating a new database for Digital Experience Manager.**

Default settings are currently already predefined to allow Digital Experience Manager to run on Sun Java DB / Apache Derby, PostgreSQL, MySQL and the Enterprise Distribution also supports Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle. During the Digital Experience Manager installation, you will
have to provide the URL to the database you have created for Digital Experience Manager. These connection strings are different for each database.

Digital Experience Manager may have also detected bugs in certain DB versions, which would cause errors in Digital Experience Manager, so we integrated validations during installation, which will not allow installing Digital Experience Manager with these database versions.

### 2.3.1 MySQL

The default database URL (the connection string) for MySQL is:

```sql
jdbc:mysql://localhost/jahia?useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8&useServerPrepStmts=false
```

where `localhost` should be replaced by the fully qualified domain name (e.g. mysql.mydomain.com) or IP address of the MySQL server if it is not located on the same machine as the Digital Experience Manager server, and `jahia` is just the default name of the database where Digital Experience Manager tables will be created.

If your MySQL server is not running on the standard port (3306), you should add “:port” after the domain name where `port` is the port number.

Digital Experience Manager is using InnoDB engine for its database engine on MySQL, so be sure that you have configured your MySQL for InnoDB. Here are some default configuration options for your database to be put in your `my.cnf` or `my.ini` file:

```
#
# * InnoDB
#

# InnoDB is enabled by default with a 10MB datafile in /var/lib/mysql/.
# Read the manual for more InnoDB related options. There are many!
#
```
# You can write your other MySQL server options here
# ...
# Data files must be able to hold your data and indexes.
# Make sure that you have enough free disk space.
inndb_data_file_path = ibdata1:100M:autoextend
#
# Set buffer pool size to 50-80% of your computer's memory
innodb_buffer_pool_size=1024M
innodb_additional_mem_pool_size=256M
#
# Set the log file size to about 25% of the buffer pool size
innodb_log_file_size=256M
innodb_log_buffer_size=64M
#
innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit=1

max_allowed_packet has to be at least set to 100M, otherwise Digital Experience Manager will prohibit installation. In case you have chosen to store the files in the database, it should be at least the same size as the biggest file that will be uploaded on your server. Said differently, your users won’t be able to upload any file bigger than the size you specify here. You should also configure jahiaFileUploadMaxSize in WEB-INF/etc/config/jahia.properties accordingly. The Digital Experience Manager limitation should not be bigger than the database limitation, otherwise the Digital Experience Manager UIs will allow files to be uploaded that the database will not be able to store.

| max_allowed_packet | = 1024M |
2.3.1.1 MySQL on Mac OS X

Please note that for MySQL versions from 5.5.9 to 5.5.12 on MacOSX, you must set the value of `lower_case_table_names` to 1 ([http://bugs.mysql.com/bug.php?id=60309](http://bugs.mysql.com/bug.php?id=60309)).

2.3.2 PostgreSQL

The default database URL (the connection string) for PostgreSQL 9.x is:

```
jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/jahia
```

where `jahia` is the default name of the database where Digital Experience Manager tables will be created. If your PostgreSQL server is located on a distant computer and/or on a non-default port (5432), please, adjust the connection URL accordingly.

Make sure your PostgreSQL server is accepting TCP connections. Please refer to your database documentation for detailed instructions on how to configure PostgreSQL to accept TCP connections.

Please know that an issue has recently been identified on the Digital Factory / Digital Experience Manager line of products when using PostgreSQL database. The issue comes up when using the maintenance and cleanup command "vacuumlo" on the database side. This action is supposed to free some space inside the database by removing unreferenced objects inside large objects fields table "pg_largeobject".

Because of the way the database creation schema is designed, it may - in some cases - incorrectly identify some large objects inside the table "pg_largeobject" as unreferenced, whereas these objects are actually in use. By running the "vacuumlo" command, PostgreSQL may delete from the database these large objects if they are identified as not referenced anymore from any of the other tables, even though they actually are in use. This can have an unexpected effect on the internal functioning of Jahia / Digital Factory / Digital Experience Manager.
We are working on identifying the best course of action to address this behavior; in the meantime, we STRONGLY recommend that you do NOT run a "vacuumlo" command on the PostgreSQL database schema of your Digital Experience Manager instance.

2.3.3 Oracle

Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 Enterprise Distribution also comes with JDBC drivers for Oracle. These drivers work with Oracle 11g and above.

The default database URL (the connection string) for Oracle is:

```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:jahia
```

where `localhost` should be replaced by the fully qualified domain name (e.g. `oracle.mydomain.com`) or the IP address of the Oracle Server if it is not located on the same machine as the Digital Experience Manager server, and `jahia` is the default name of the database where Digital Experience Manager tables will be created.

1521 is the standard port for Oracle. If you Oracle server is running on a different port, please change it here.

2.3.4 Microsoft SQL Server

Enterprise Distribution is provided with JDBC drivers for Microsoft SQL Server.

The default database URL (the connection string) for Microsoft SQL Server is:

```
jdbc:sqlserver://localhost;databaseName=jahia
```

where `localhost` should be replaced by the fully qualified domain name (e.g. `sqlserver.mydomain.com`) or the IP address of the Microsoft SQL Server if it is not located on the same machine as the Digital Experience Manager server, and `jahia` is the default name of the database where Digital Experience Manager tables will be created.
If your Microsoft SQL Server is not running on the standard port (1433), you should add ":port" after the domain name, where port is the port number, i.e.:

```
jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:port;databaseName=Jahia
```

### 2.4 OTHER PREPARATIONS AND CHECKS

Check that you have no `TOMCAT_HOME` and no `CATALINA_HOME` environment variable set.
3 INSTALLATION

Digital Experience Manager's official and nightly builds are distributed as installation packages, which contain the entire software suite (Digital Experience Manager, Jahia Core Content Platform, Studio) as well as the ACME-Space demo, several template sets and dozens of composite modules.

3.1 MAIN INSTALLATION STEPS

- Download the latest stable Digital Experience Manager 7.1.2 build from http://www.jahia.com by choosing the right downloadable package for your operating system.
- Double-click on the downloaded installation package, which will start the installation wizard.
- On Unix servers with graphical environment, you can start the installation wizard running `java -jar <your-downloaded-digital-experience-manager-jar>`
- On Unix servers where you have no graphical environment, you can start the installation also in the Console Mode: `java -jar <your-downloaded-digital-experience-manager-jar> -console`
- In case you would require running the wizard in Console Mode on Windows, you will need to open your command prompt with administrator privileges.
- Follow the installation wizard. See next sections for a detailed description of the settings.
- At the end, you can let the wizard launch Digital Experience Manager (if the bundled Apache Tomcat server was selected as an option). Otherwise, you can launch Digital Experience Manager using the generated shortcut or within the created installation folder using a console window launch the command "./start.sh" (on Linux/MacOSX) or "start.bat" (on Windows).
• Important: the first start of your Digital Experience Manager may take up to 3 minutes, depending on your hardware (initial templates publication and modules deployment).
  The next starts will be much faster.

3.2 SETTINGS DURING INSTALLATION

3.2.1 Installation path

There shouldn’t be any spaces in your folder naming. For example
C:\DigitalExperienceManager-7.1\ is OK while C:\Digital Experience Manager 7.1\ is not.

3.2.2 Installation type – Discovery install

This option allows to discover Digital Experience Manager without specific configuration thanks to the installation of an Apache Tomcat 8 server & Sun Java DB / Apache Derby DBMS bundle. This installation also provides and deploys all interesting and available modules, applications and templates.

3.2.2.1 Default application server

The default Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 is distributed with an Apache Tomcat 8.0.23 application server.

No manual configuration of the server is required, as it will be directly setup during the Digital Experience Manager installation. By default Tomcat will use standard ports (8080, 8009 and 8005). Please ensure that you do not have any other servers/services running and using those ports. Optionally, you can change Tomcat ports during the “Custom install” installation type (see “3.2.3 Installation type – Custom install”).

3.2.2.2 Default database

Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 is installed with the embedded Sun Java DB / Apache Derby database engine with the “Discovery install” option. If you wish to get started rapidly, you can
use the provided database as is. With the “Custom Install” option you can choose to install Digital Experience Manager to another more robust standalone database during the configuration wizard of Digital Experience Manager.

Please note that you cannot simply switch the database at a later stage on the same installation. You will have to export the content and import it into a new Digital Experience Manager installation configured with the different database.

3.2.3 Installation type – Custom install

If you want to install Digital Experience Manager on a custom environment (application server, database, mail server configuration, different port numbers), choose particular operating mode (development, production, distant publication server), configure clustering or LDAP providers, you need to choose the “Custom Install” option.

3.2.3.1 Application server

Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 Enterprise Distribution can be installed with an Apache Tomcat 8.0.23 application server. If you want to install into your own server, you need to deselect the “Apache Tomcat” checkbox on Step 5 of the installation wizard and click Next. On the next page you will be able to choose whether the installation is targeted into one of these application servers:

- Apache Tomcat 8.0.x (in case you want to deploy Digital Experience Manager yourself into an existing Tomcat server other than the one bundled by default)
- IBM WebSphere 8.5.5
- Red Hat JBoss EAP 6.x

The installed Digital Experience Manager will then include some specific configurations, which are needed to make it run smoothly in the targeted application server. See the next chapter “3.7 Application server specific installations” for further information.
3.2.3.2 Database

The embedded Sun Java DB / Apache Derby database engine, which is used with “Discovery install” option is not suited for production. During installation you can choose between:

- Microsoft SQL Server
- MySQL 5.x
- Oracle 11g
- PostgreSQL 9.x
- Sun Java DB / Apache Derby (standalone)

Please note, that you cannot simply switch the database at a later stage on the same installation. You will have to export the content and import it into a new Digital Experience Manager installation configured with the different database.

During installation you will be asked to provide the connection URL (see chapter "2.3 Database" for details) and the user/password for accessing the database.

Furthermore, you also will be able to set whether binary data should be stored in the database or directly on a file system (for clustered Digital Experience Manager setup the file system need to be shared by all cluster nodes). By default, the binary files are stored on the file system, which in most cases results in a better performance as the file content can be directly streamed from the file system (utilizing low level OS mechanism) and a higher level of concurrency can be achieved. There is also an option present to define if the Digital Experience Manager DB structure (tables, indexes, sequences) has to be created first (this option needs to be unchecked e.g. when running the installation wizard for installing second, third, etc. cluster nodes).

3.2.3.3 Application and server settings

3.2.3.3.1 Apache Tomcat configuration

This section is available only if you have chosen to use the bundled Tomcat application server.
Here you have the possibility to configure the different ports used by Tomcat.

3.2.3.3.2 Web application settings

Here you have the possibility to specify the context path for Digital Experience Manager Web application. If you want to deploy it into the root context ("/"), just leave the field blank.

You also need to specify a login and password that will be required to access the Tools Area: monitoring and debugging tools embedded in Digital Experience Manager.

3.2.3.4 Operating mode

Here you have to choose in which mode you want to install Digital Experience Manager.

- **Development** – enables development mode for Digital Experience Manager including access to Studio.
- **Development + Modules/JahiApps/Demos** – same as “Development” mode. Additionally, includes the set of all optional modules, template sets and pre-packaged demo sites.
- **Production** – includes the "core" set of Digital Experience Manager modules. Disables development mode for template deployment. Studio mode access is also disabled.
- **Distant publication server** – Same as “Production”. Additionally, content editing activities are limited to the Live content only.

Just take care that even if you can switch later between the modes (you can reconfigure it in jahia.properties), some modules will be packaged only when you perform the installation in “Development + Modules/JahiApps/Demos” Mode. Installing in Production Mode, and then switching to Development Mode will activate the development dedicated features (like the Studio), but will not deploy the additional modules. You will have to deploy them using Module Management Panel in Digital Server Administration. Please refer to the “3.8 Modules” section for more information.
3.2.3.4.1 Differences between Development and Production modes

Here we will list the differences in terms of available features and Digital Experience Manager behavior between the Development and Productions modes. From the packaged modules point of view, there are no differences between plain Development (not the second option, which is “Development + Modules/JahiApps/Demos”) and Production mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Development mode</th>
<th>Production mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Studio</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not accessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache</td>
<td>Display extra information directly in the rendered page by passing request parameter “cacheinfo=true” in the page URL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendering</td>
<td>Display extra view/area rendering information by passing request parameter “moduleinfo=true” in the page URL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error handling</td>
<td>Exception stacktraces are rendered in the error page. Additional (more verbose) error reporting using ErrorFileDumper in the rendering of views.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules</td>
<td>Watch for changes in rule files under &lt;digital-experience-manager-web-app-dir&gt;/WEB-</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INF/etc/repository/rules and automatically rebuild the rule base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job scheduling</strong> (from Spring)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a background job is scheduled from a Spring definition file, the job is recreated (all the job data is deleted) and rescheduled on each Digital Experience Manager restart.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring-based configured jobs are never deleted. If the change is detected in the trigger configuration the job is rescheduled on Digital Experience Manager startup.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL rewriting rules</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scanned for changes each 5 seconds. The rule base is reloaded if changes are detected.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No implicit scanning for changes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groovy patcher</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scans for new patches each 5 seconds and executes them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scan interval is configurable at is set to 5 minutes by default. Scanning can be disabled completely.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.3.4.2 LDAP configuration

In case you will use LDAP directory as a provider for application users or/and groups, you can choose to configure LDAP provider settings during installation. If you check this option, you will then access an additional screen, where you can setup your configuration for user and group providers.

If you do not configure them during the installation process, you will still be able to do it later from the configuration files. Please refer to the “4.5 LDAP” section for more information.
3.2.3.4.3 Cluster configuration

You can also configure Digital Experience Manager to be run in cluster mode. If you check this option, you will then access an additional screen where you can setup your cluster configuration.

Here, you will have to specify if the node you are installing is the processing server. Remember that only one node of this type is allowed in the same cluster. Please refer to the “4.4 Clustering” section for more information.

You will also have to specify a unique server identifier (or leave the <auto> value for it to be auto-generated) and declare the IP and listening port.

3.2.3.5 System administrator settings

You need to at least provide the password for the root user, who, like a super-user, always has all of the privileges in Digital Experience Manager. So you should choose a strong password and keep it secret.

3.2.3.6 Mail server

Mail server: this field contains the SMTP host name, with advanced options.

Digital Experience Manager uses the Apache Camel framework for messaging, and the format of the mail endpoint should conform to the one, required by the Camel Mail Component (http://camel.apache.org/mail.html), i.e.:

```
[smtp|smtps]://[username@]host[:port][?options]
```

All parts except the host are optional. See use cases below.

Mail administrator: the field contains a single e-mail address or multiple addresses (separated by a comma) of users who will receive system-level notifications (e.g. about errors, if this option is enabled).
Mail from: the default sender e-mail address for an e-mail message.

Here are several use cases for "Mail server" field values:

1. SMTP server does not require authentication and uses the standard port 25:

   smtp.acme.com

2. SMTP server requires authentication and uses non-standard port 11019:

   smtp.acme.com:11019?username=myuser&password=secretpassword

3. GMail example: SMTP server requires authentication and SSL enabled (or TLS):

   smtps://smtp.gmail.com?username=acme@gmail.com&password=mypassword
   or

   smtp.gmail.com:587?username=acme@gmail.com&password=mypassword&mail.smtp.starttls.enable=true

4. Enable the mail server debugging option to see the details of e-mail server communication:

   smtp.acme.com?mail.debug=true

3.3 FOLDER STRUCTURE AFTER INSTALLATION WITH BUNDLED TOMCAT

Note, please, that since Digital Experience Manager 7.0.0.2, the runtime data and main configuration files are by default located outside of the Digital Experience Manager Web
application (the feature, known previously as “externalization”). This allows for more clear separation of artifacts, better customization, production deployment and maintainability throughout the project lifecycle, including hotfixes and upgrades.

We will reference further in this document the runtime data folder as digital-factory-data and the configuration folder as digital-factory-config.

Here is a brief overview of the folders structure in Digital Experience Manager along with the important files that will be used throughout this guide. The files and folders in the Web application (here under tomcat/webapps/ROOT) should be the same as what is on the other application servers.

```
<INSTALL_PATH>
|-- digital-factory-data
   |-- db
   |-- `-- sql
   |     `-- schema
   |-- dbdata
   |-- modules
   |-- `-- prepackagedSites
   |-- repository
   |    |-- datastore
   |    |-- workspaces
   |    `-- indexing_configuration.xml
   |-- `-- indexing_configuration_version.xml
   |-- `-- scripts
   |     `-- groovy
|-- digital-factory-config
```
| |-- jahia
|   | |-- applicationContext-custom.xml
|   | |-- jahia.properties
|   | |-- jahia.node.properties
|   | `-- license.xml
|-- docs
|-- icons
|-- licences
|-- logs
|-- tomcat
|   |-- bin
|   |   |-- catalina.bat
|   |   |-- catalina.sh
|   |   |-- setenv.bat
|   |   |-- setenv.sh
|   |   |-- shutdown.bat
|   |   |-- shutdown.sh
|   |   |-- startup.bat
|   |   `-- startup.sh
|   |-- conf
|   |   |-- catalina.properties
|   |   |-- server.xml
|   |   `-- web.xml
|   |-- lib
|   |-- logs
|   | `-- jahia-errors
|   |   |   |   |   | -- export
|   |   |   |   |   | -- jackrabbit
|   |   |   |   |   | -- repository.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | -- nodetypes
|   |   |   |   |   | -- rules
|   |   |   |   |   | -- root.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | -- root-mail-server.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | -- root-permissions.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | -- root-roles.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | -- root-user.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | -- site.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | -- template-root-mail-server.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | -- template-root-user.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | `-- user.xml
|   |   |   |   |   | `-- spring
|   |   |   |   | -- lib
|   |   |   |   | -- notifications
|   |   |   |   | `-- web.xml
|   |   |   |   | -- work
|   |   |   |   | -- uninstaller
|   |   |   |   | -- OpenAdministration.URL
|   |   |   |   | -- OpenHome.URL
|   |   |   |   | -- start.bat
|   |   |   |   | -- start.sh
|   |   |   |   | -- stop.bat
|   |   |   |   | `-- stop.sh
Here is a brief overview of the important folders:

**digital-factory-config/**: Contains Digital Experience Manager configuration and license file under jahia sub-folder.

**digital-factory-data/**: Runtime Digital Experience Manager data, including database creation scripts, modules and prepackaged sites to be deployed, JCR repository folder etc.

**digital-factory-data/db**: The database scripts to create the DB schema of Jahia and to connect to the corresponding database can be found here.

**digital-factory-data/repository**: The Jackrabbit repository home, where the workspace configuration, and version storage is located as well as search indexes.

**digital-factory-data/repository/datastore**: The Jackrabbit datastore folder where the binary resources will be stored.

**digital-factory-data/repository/index**

and **digital-factory-data/repository/workspaces/*/index**: The search indexes will be stored in these directories.

**digital-factory-data/modules**: Modules and template-sets located in that directory will be deployed to the server on startup or whenever a file changes during runtime. Template-sets will be available in the drop-down list when you create a new virtual site, and modules will be seen in the left panel of the Studio or in the Edit mode.

**tomcat/**: Contains pre-configured Apache Tomcat server.

**tomcat/logs/jahia-eros**: Folder where Digital Experience Manager error dumper service writes error reports into.
**tomcat/logs/jahia-threads**: Folder where Digital Experience Manager thread dumper service writes thread dump files into.

**tomcat/temp/jahia-jsp**: This directory will contain compiled JSPs of the Digital Experience Manager modules. It will include both compiled class and Java file for each JSP. This can prove helpful in case you have an error in a template showing in the Tomcat logs, for instance: `sitemap.jsp.java:984: illegal start of expression`. If you want to make sure that all JSP files of the templates are recompiled after a change, you may want to delete the `jahia-jsp` directory and also the `Standalone` directory in `work`. Next time you access a page, Tomcat will recompile all JSP files used by the page.

**tomcat/webapps/ROOT/engines**: This directory contains all the JSP, images and JavaScript files of Digital Experience Manager engines (Content Manager, Content Picker, Live Content Picker etc.).

**tomcat/webapps/ROOT/META-INF/context.xml**: Database connection information. This configuration is applicable only for Apache Tomcat server.

**tomcat/webapps/ROOT WEB-INF/classes**: Besides some configuration files, here you will find mainly resource bundle files used to translate the Digital Experience Manager interface in other languages. There are normally at least 2 files for each language: `JahiaInternalResources.properties` and `JahiaTypesResources.properties`.

**tomcat/webapps/ROOT WEB-INF/etc**: The `etc` directory contains most of the configuration files of Jahia. The `config` sub-directory contains several configuration files (`log4j.xml`, `seo-urlrewrite.xml`, etc.). The `repository` directory contains the configuration files for Jackrabbit repository. The `spring` directory may contain custom Spring bean definition files, but is empty by default. The internal Spring files are located inside `jahia-impl-*` jar file.

**start.*/stop.***: The Digital Experience Manager start and stop scripts.
3.4 DISCOVERING DIGITAL EXPERIENCE MANAGER - FIRST USAGE

This applies only if you want to discover Digital Experience Manager 7.1, using the prepackaged demonstration site. It assumes that you have installed Digital Experience Manager using “Discovery install” or selecting “Development + Modules/JahiApps/Demos” Mode, so that the example templates and the modules they require have been automatically deployed.

- Open a browser and go to http://localhost:8080/start. Use the root user credentials set up during the installation process. You will discover the new Digital Experience Manager landing page. Click on the “Create new Web-Projects” button and you’re ready to create your first site.
- Import the new “ACME Space Website Demo 7.0” package. After successful import, click on the “Go to Edit Mode” tab to see the Edit Mode for this ACME Space Web site.
- Switch to the Live or Contribute Mode and enjoy!

3.5 INSTALLING A PRODUCTION SERVER – ADDITIONAL STEPS

This applies when you install your production server, and assumes that you have installed Digital Experience Manager in Production Mode.

Before being able to create your first website, you will have to deploy your custom set of templates and modules. But during the development process, you may have used some Digital Experience Manager standard modules, automatically available on your installation. Notice that most of those modules were available because you installed your development server using the development mode. As your production server uses the production mode, only the core modules will be available. So, you also need to deploy yourself the standard modules you want to use.

- Prepare all the JAR files for your custom templates and modules, and the one for each standard module you want to use. For the standard modules, you can either download
them from the Jahia Private App Store (http://store.jahia.com/), or retrieve them from your development server (they are available in digital-factory-data/modules/).

In case you download the modules from the Jahia Private App Store, take care to download the same version of the module as the one you have tested during your validation process.

- In order to deploy additional modules you could use a dedicated screen in the Digital Experience Manager installer, where you are offered to provide a folder to additional modules, which have to be deployed to the Digital Experience Manager instance, you are installing. Alternatively, after the installation you could use Module management screen in Digital Experience Manager Administration or manually copy the required modules to digital-factory-data/modules folder.
- The modules will be automatically deployed
- Now you can either import your site data from an export of your integration/development platform, or create a new empty site.
- Now let your users enter content on their site.

### 3.6 Different Types of Environment

During the life-cycle of a project you will need different types of environments:

- Development environment - each of your developers will have their own environment. Those developer environments are normally much lighter than the one needed for production. Your developers can either use the integrated DBMS (Apache Derby) or use another DBMS (MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL or Oracle).
- Integration environment - this environment will help you integrate the work of all your developers on the same platform and prepare the site(s) you are going to deploy in production.
- Production environment - this one is the last step in the development life-cycle of your project.
3.7 APPLICATION SERVER SPECIFIC INSTALLATIONS

3.7.1 Apache Tomcat 8.0.x

In order to deploy Digital Experience Manager into an existing Apache Tomcat 8.0.x installation a number of required steps has to be completed.

Next subsections describe all those steps, which are all mandatory.

3.7.1.1 Installation

The installation procedure for an existing Apache Tomcat 8 is as follows:

- Launch the Installer.
- Choose the Custom Install (advanced) installation type.
- Select only Digital Experience Manager + Jahia Core Content Platform pack, unselecting the Add Apache Tomcat one
- On the next screen choose the Apache Tomcat 8.0.x as the target application server
- Follow the next steps of the Installer.

Once the Installer is finished in your installation directory you should find among others the tomcat folder and, if the locations of runtime data and configuration folders were not changed during the installation, the digital-factory-config and digital-factory-data folders.

3.7.1.2 Deployment

Further, it is assumed that your target Apache Tomcat server is installed in the <tomcat> folder and <install-dir> will reference the folder, where you’ve installed Digital Experience Manager into using the installer.

1. Copy the content of the <install-dir>/tomcat/lib folder into your <tomcat>/lib directory.
2. In case ROOT was configured as the Web application context name, please, remove or rename the default Tomcat’s ROOT Web application at <tomcat>/webapps/ROOT, if it exists, to e.g. tomcat-root or similar.

3. Copy the content of the <install-dir>/tomcat/webapps folder into your <tomcat>/webapps directory.

4. The configuration folder path (digital-factory-config) has to be added into the class path to make it available to Digital Experience Manager. The easiest way is to modify the common.loader variable value in the <tomcat>/conf/catalina.properties file to point to the digital-factory-config folder path. For example, if the Digital Experience Manager configuration folder has a path /opt/DigitalExperienceManager-7/digital-factory-config than the value of common.loader should look like:

```java
common.loader="${catalina.base}/lib","${catalina.base}/lib/*.jar","${catalina.home}/lib","${catalina.home}/lib/*.jar","/opt/DigitalExperienceManager-7/digital-factory-config"
```

If your digital-factory-config folder is inside the installation folder, you could use the path, relative to catalina.home, i.e.:

```java
common.loader="${catalina.base}/lib","${catalina.base}/lib/*.jar","${catalina.home}/lib","${catalina.home}/lib/*.jar","${catalina.home}/../digital-factory-config"
```

5. Please, note, if you decide to move the digital-factory-data folder to other location, the jahiaVarDiskPath value in the digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.properties file should be adjusted to reflect its new path.

6. Adjust the JVM and connector options appropriately (see next sections).
3.7.1.3 JVM tuning options

The default JVM options of the Apache Tomcat have to be adjusted to reflect the Digital Experience Manager requirements.

We recommend creating a `setenv.bat` (Windows) or `setenv.sh` (non-Windows OS) script in the `<tomcat>/bin` folder to put those options.

An example of the `<tomcat>/bin/setenv.bat` for Windows OS could be:

```
rem ------------------------------------------------------------------
rem Digital Experience Manager settings
rem ------------------------------------------------------------------

set CATALINA_OPTS=%CATALINA_OPTS% -server -Dsun.io.useCanonCaches=false -verbose:gc -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -XX:+PrintConcurrentLocks -Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true -Xms2048m -Xmx2048m -XX:MaxPermSize=384m

set CATALINA_OPTS=%CATALINA_OPTS% -Dderby.system.home="%CATALINA_HOME%\..\digital-factory-data\dbdata"
```

In a similar way, the `<tomcat>/bin/setenv.sh` script for a non-Windows OS can look like:

```
#!/bin/sh

# ------------------------------------------------------------------
# Digital Experience Manager settings
# ------------------------------------------------------------------

CATALINA_OPTS="$CATALINA_OPTS -server -Djava.awt.headless=true -verbose:gc -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -XX:+PrintConcurrentLocks -Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true -Xms2048m -Xmx2048m -XX:MaxPermSize=384m"
```
CATALINA_OPTS="$CATALINA_OPTS -Dderby.system.home=$CATALINA_HOME/../digital-factory-data/dbdata"

export CATALINA_OPTS
export CATALINA_PID=$CATALINA_HOME/temp/tomcat.pid

The JVM heap sizes (-Xms and -Xmx) as well as the permanent generation space size (-XX:MaxPermSize) should be adjusted according to your needs. Note that the minimal value of the -Xmx value, required by Digital Experience Manager is 2048 m.

If you have chosen Apache Derby as the target DBMS server during the installation, the value of the -Dderby.system.home in the setenv.bat/setenv.sh script should point to your digital-factory-data/dbdata folder.

### 3.7.1.4 HTTP/AJP connector tuning options

The following configuration for the HTTP and AJP connectors (configured in the <tomcat>/conf/server.xml file) is recommended\(^1\), which includes maximum threads and accept count configuration, compression of the response content etc.:

```xml
<Connector port="8080"
    protocol="HTTP/1.1"
    redirectPort="8443"
    maxThreads="300" acceptCount="100"
    compression="on"
></Connector>
```

\(^1\) Connector settings, especially maxThreads and acceptCount values, should be adjusted accordingly to achieve high performance and scalability in production run.
3.7.2 IBM WebSphere 8.5.5

The installation and configuration steps for IBM WebSphere are covered in a separate “WebSphere 8.5.5 Installation Guide” which can be found on our documentation Web page: https://www.jahia.com/extranet/digital-experience-manager/previous-version-7-releases/digital-factory-70/digital-factory-70-documentation

3.7.3 Red Hat JBoss EAP 6.x

In order to deploy Digital Experience Manager into an existing Red Hat JBoss EAP 6.x installation a number of required steps has to be completed.

Note, please, here we assume the deployment into a JBoss EAP instance, running in a standalone mode with a default configuration profile.

Next subsections describe all those steps, which are all mandatory.

3.7.3.1 Installation

The installation procedure for an existing JBoss server is as follows:

- Launch the Installer.
- Choose the Custom Install (advanced) installation type.
- Select only Digital Experience Manager + Jahia Core Content Platform pack, unselecting the Add Apache Tomcat one
- On the next screen choose the Red Hat JBoss EAP 6.x as the target application server
Follow the next steps of the Installer.

Once the Installer is finished in your installation directory you should find among others the jboss folder and, if the location of runtime data folder was not changed during the installation, the digital-factory-data folder.

### 3.7.3.2 Deployment preparation

Further, it is assumed that your target Red Hat JBoss server is installed in the `<jboss>` folder and `<install-dir>` will reference the folder, where you’ve installed Digital Experience Manager into using the installer.

1. Copy the content of the `<install-dir>/jboss` folder into your `<jboss>` directory.
2. Continue with the steps, described in the next sections.

### 3.7.3.3 JVM tuning options

The default JVM options in the JBoss' startup script (`<jboss>/bin/standalone.conf.bat` or `<jboss>/bin/standalone.conf`) should be adjusted to use server JVM (`-server` option), have at least 1280 MB² heap size (`-Xms1280m`) and at least 256 MB² as a limit for the permanent generation heap size (`-XX:MaxPermSize=256M`), if applicable, also adding other tuning options.

This can be done by adjusting the corresponding line in your `<jboss>/bin/standalone.conf.bat` file (Windows OS):

```bash
set "JAVA_OPTS=-server -Xms2G -Xmx2G -XX:MaxPermSize=384M"
```

² For production systems the memory options should be adjusted accordingly to achieve high performance and scalability.
or in the `<jboss>/bin/standalone.conf` file (non-Windows OS) – here we use larger values as an example:

```
JAVA_OPTS="-server -Xms4G -Xmx4G -XX:MaxPermSize=512M"
```

The following lines needs to be added to:

- have temporary data (Digital Experience Manager caches, errors, thread and heap dumps) inside JBoss’ directory structure
- in case the embedded Apache Derby DBMS is used, a Derby home must be set properly, pointing to the `digital-factory-data/dbdata` folder
- further GC, thread and heap dump options, which we recommend

On Windows OS:

```
set "JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Djava.io.tmpdir=%JBOSS_HOME%/standalone\tmp"

set "JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Dderby.system.home=c:\DigitalExperienceManager-7\digital-factory-data\dbdata"

set "JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -verbose:gc -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -XX:+PrintConcurrentLocks"
```

And for non-Windows OS:

```
JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Djava.io.tmpdir=$JBOSS_HOME/standalone/tmp"

JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Dderby.system.home=/opt/DigitalExperienceManager-7/digital-factory-data/dbdata"

JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -verbose:gc -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -XX:+PrintConcurrentLocks"
```

### 3.7.3.4 Server configuration (JBoss should be running)

The next steps have to be performed on a started JBoss server instance.
Please, start your JBoss server instance from `<jboss>/bin` folder by using:

On Windows OS:

```bash
standalone.bat -b 0.0.0.0
```

On non-Windows OS:

```bash
./standalone.sh -b 0.0.0.0
```

The `0.0.0.0` value after `-b` switch means that JBoss will be bound to all available network interfaces. You could use particular one instead, e.g. `192.168.1.101`.

When omitted the JBoss will bind to the loopback address (127.0.0.1) only.

After the JBoss instance is started continue with the next steps.

3.7.3.4.1 Create management user

When JBoss is running you could create a server management user (for accessing JBoss Management UI) by using `<jboss>/bin/add-user.bat` (Windows platform) or `<jboss>/bin/add-user.sh` (non-Windows platform). Provide the required information to add the user. Alternatively you could add a user in a non-interactive mode:

On Windows OS:

```bash
add-user.bat -u manager -p manager_123
```

On non-Windows OS:

```bash
./add-user.sh -u manager -p manager_123
```
3.7.3.4.2 Apply Digital Experience Manager specific configuration

For configuring JDBC driver, DB datasource and also deactivating default JBoss ROOT application (in case Digital Experience Manager will use ROOT Web application context), the following script has to be executed against running JBoss server instance from `<jboss>/bin` folder:

Windows OS:

```
jboss-cli.bat --file=jahia-config.cli
```

Non-Windows OS:

```
./jboss-cli.sh --file=jahia-config.cli
```

3.7.3.4.3 Deploy and start Digital Experience Manager

The configuration is ready now and we can deploy and start the Digital Experience Manager.

To trigger the deployment, you need to delete the marker file:

```
<jboss>/standalone/deployments/digitalexperiencemanager.ear.skipdeploy
```

This will trigger the deployment and startup of the Digital Experience Manager Web application.

### 3.8 MODULES

#### 3.8.1 Module deployment

Modules are extensions to Digital Experience Manager, which are packaged as JAR files and can be deployed on a server. A module can contain different kinds of resources: JSPs, definitions in CND files, CSS and images, resource bundles, XML or ZIP import files, rules definitions, libraries, Spring files etc.

Modules are deployed by using the built-in module management screen in Server Settings or by dropping them into the `digital-factory-data/modules` folder.
3.8.2 Cluster deployment

In cluster environments, we must differentiate between cold deployment and hot deployment of modules.

3.8.2.1 Cold deployment

Cold deployment means that modules are being deployed when the cluster is completely shut down. Simply copy the jar file of the module on each cluster node in the digital-factory-data/modules folder.

3.8.2.2 Hot deployment

For hot deployments of modules (when the cluster is up and running), installation on different cluster nodes should be done in sequence. Modules will be available only when they have been deployed on the processing server. The main difference with previous versions is that, thanks to OSGi, the servers do not need to be restarted anymore even if the module(s) contains classes or libraries.

3.8.3 Cluster undeployment

3.8.3.1 Cold undeployment

To cold undeploy modules, just remove them from the digital-factory-data/modules folder while all cluster nodes are stopped.

3.8.3.2 Hot undeployment

You can hot undeploy your modules by removing them from digital-factory-data/modules folder of all your nodes.

Alternatively, you can undeploy the modules from the Administration > Server settings > System components > Modules screen. The advantage of doing so over the manual approach of removing the module jar is that Digital Experience Manager will inform you of any modules
that might depend on the one you’re trying to undeploy and will first ask you to disable the module from all the sites that might be using it.

Either way, this procedure only affects the current cluster node and does not propagate the changes to the other nodes. This means that you will need to repeat the procedure for every node of your cluster. This also means that some nodes will still be able to use the modules while they may be unavailable on the nodes where they have already been undeployed using the administration screen.

3.8.4 Deployment on sites

Once the JAR file has been deployed, modules become available. They can then be deployed to Web projects via module management screen in Server Settings or via Studio.

If a new version of the module is uploaded on the server, it will be automatically deployed on all sites that are currently using it. All updates will be immediately available in the site.
4 CONFIGURING SOME DIGITAL EXPERIENCE MANAGER FEATURES

4.1 CONFIGURATION FILES

Digital Experience Manager features can be configured in various files. Nevertheless, the main configuration options are gathered in the `jahia.properties` and `jahia.node.properties` files. The latter one is responsible only for clustering settings.

Since Digital Experience Manager 7.0.0.2 the runtime data and configuration files are located outside the Web application for better maintainability and customization.

4.1.1 Main configuration files

The content of the `digital-factory-config` folder (or the one, which you’ve chosen as a target for configuration location during Digital Experience Manager installation) is as follows:

```plaintext
digital-factory-config
```

```
|-- jahia
   |-- applicationcontext-custom.xml
   |-- jahia.properties
   |-- jahia.node.properties
   `-- license.xml
```

Where:

- `applicationcontext-custom.xml` is a Spring bean definition file (empty by default), where custom bean definitions could be placed or the Digital Experience Manager once can be overridden (a bean definition is overridden by its bean ID).
- `jahia.properties` – main configuration file, which allows customization of most of Digital Experience Manager features and services.
• jahia.node.properties – configuration file for the clustering options
• license.xml – is a file with your current Digital Experience Manager license

4.1.2 Technical details

Technically, the digital-factory-config folder is made available to the Digital Experience Manager via class path, either by adding the path location to some application server specific files or by creating a JAR file with the content of the digital-factory-config folder and deploying it to your application server. In effect the content is available for the application using the classpath lookup like:

```java
getClass().getResource("/jahia/jahia.properties")
```
or in a Spring framework resource lookup format as:

```java
classpath*:jahia/jahia.properties
```

4.2 PERSONALIZING URLs

4.2.1 URL Rewriting

Please refer to the URL rewriting section in the Developers TechWiki for more information:

http://www.jahia.com/get-started/for-developers/developers-techwiki/urls-management/url-rewriting

4.2.2 Removing jsessionid from URLs

Digital Experience Manager requires that the user’s session is correctly handled. Usually, applications use cookies to track the session. If cookies are not available on the client or the client connects for the first time, the application server adds a parameter in all links to handle session tracking. This parameter can create issues when indexing links by search engines. Digital Experience Manager can automatically remove it from all links. This feature can be enabled in the jahia.properties file:
# Disable the jsessionid parameter added by application server to track session when no cookie is present

disableJsessionIdParameter = true

By default, the session ID parameter removal is enabled, and it won’t appear in links. If you need to support browsers which do not handle cookies, you can disable this feature.

### 4.2.3 Changing context and port number

#### 4.2.3.1 During the installation

Changing the Digital Experience Manager Web application context path (the default one is ROOT) as well as default Apache Tomcat port numbers – in case Tomcat pack is selected – is possible during the installation via Installer UI, by choosing and completing the “Custom install” option at the beginning. See the "3.2.3.3.1 Apache Tomcat configuration" and "3.2.3.3.2 Web application settings" sections for more details.

#### 4.2.3.2 After the installation

Once you have installed Digital Experience Manager, you will still be able to change those values if required.

To change the port, you just need to configure it at application server level. Please refer to your application server documentation.

If you need to change the context path, you will need to redeploy your Jahia application using this new context path. Refer to your application server documentation if you need some additional information about how to do this.

#### 4.2.3.3 Permanent move for vanity URLs

In Digital Experience Manager, you can define SEO friendly vanity URLs. There can be more than one URL for the same resource, whereas only one can be set as the default one. With the `permanentMoveForVanityURL` setting in the `jahia.properties` configuration file you
can control access with a non-default vanity URL. Digital Experience Manager should inform the client that the resource has permanently moved (HTTP status code 301). This is the default behavior. If you set the parameter to false, then Digital Experience Manager will serve the request without changing the URL to the new default one.

### 4.3 CACHING

#### 4.3.1 Introduction

![Cache Layers Diagram](image)

Caches are essential to high-performing web systems such as Digital Experience Manager in order to be able to avoid recreating dynamic content under large system loads. In the graph above, we can see the basic architecture of the cache sub-system.

The main focus in Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 lies on the Module Cache (HTML content output cache) which is using the Ehcache implementation.

Digital Experience Manager uses multiple cache layers to optimize the performance of page delivery:

- the browser cache
- front-end HTML caches (skeleton/module cache)
Each of these cache layers plays a different role in making sure values are only computed once.

### 4.3.2 The browser cache layer

While not integrated in Digital Experience Manager, but in the browser, the browser cache plays a critical role in guaranteeing good performance for the end-user.

For example, Digital Experience Manager’s usage of the GWT framework makes it possible for AJAX source code to be aggressively cached in the browser cache; therefore making sure we don’t reload script code that has not changed. Digital Experience Manager also properly manages the browser cache to make sure it does not cache page content that has changed. It also controls expiration times for cached content, so that the browser does not request content that is rarely changed.

### 4.3.3 The front-end HTML cache layer

Historically, Jahia has had many front-end HTML cache layer implementations. The first was the full-page HTML cache. While very efficient when a page was already available in the cache, it did not degrade very well for pages that had a fragment of the HTML that changed from page to page, or from user to user (for example, displaying the user name on the page). Digital Experience Manager v6.5 changed that and it combines the sheer efficiency of the embedded full-page cache with the fragment handling of a page.

This new cache implementation is called the “Module Cache” (previously Container Cache) and integrates fragment caching at a module level, making the interaction with templates very natural. Template developers usually do not have to add any markup in order to have their fragments correctly cached. Even when they need to control the fragment generation, this is much easier to do than in previous versions of Digital Experience Manager.
The HTML code of each module is aggregated on runtime to render the page for the end user. For each module we try to maximize its sharing by building complex keys, taking into account several parameters like roles/templates/etc. That way we can share this rendering with a maximum number of other users that have the same rights.

We also detect cases where more than one parallel request tries to obtain the same fragment, which is not yet cached. In such cases, to not waste resources we let just one request do the work and make the other request(s) wait for it. If rendering the module takes too long, the waiting request gets cancelled with an exception saying "Module generation takes too long due to module not generated fast enough (>10000 ms)". As such errors should be taken seriously see chapter “7.3 How to handle module generation timeouts?” for hints how to solve such issues.

### 4.3.4 Object caches

The next layer below the front-end HTML cache sub-systems are the object caches. This layer handles all Digital Experience Manager objects that represent sites, users, groups, etc. It serves as a layer on top of the content repository/database caches in order to avoid reconstructing objects for each model request. This is all handled internally by Digital Experience Manager and it is only important to interact with these caches if integrators are directly calling Digital Experience Manager’s API to perform object changes that do not automatically update the caches scheduling / batching.

### 4.3.5 Content repository caches

As we moved all content objects to the Java content repository, the object and database caches are used less than in previous Digital Experience Manager versions. Retrieving content objects from the JCR does not require as many additional caches as before. The content repository optimizes the performance with some internal caches. See section “5.10 Increasing bundleCacheSize” for how to tune the content repository bundle caches for optimized performance.
4.3.6 Ehcache configuration

A new section “5.3 Cache configuration” has been added.

4.4 CLUSTERING

4.4.1 Introduction

Deploying Digital Experience Manager in a cluster is a very powerful way of distributing CPU and memory load to handle larger traffic sites.

A typical Digital Experience Manager cluster installation is illustrated in the graph below.

All Digital Experience Manager nodes, belonging to the same cluster, share the same database schema to have a common data storage.

Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 is largely based on Apache Jackrabbit and thus relies on its clustering capabilities and configuration. See http://wiki.apache.org/jackrabbit/Clustering for more details. In Digital Experience Manager uses Jackrabbit’s DataStore (see http://wiki.apache.org/jackrabbit/DataStore for more details of how it works). This way it is now
possible and recommended to store large files on a shared file-system, while storing everything in the database is still an option.

Indexes in Jackrabbit have to be local to each cluster node and cannot be shared.

For Jackrabbit, every change made by one cluster node is reported in a journal (database table). Cluster nodes read the journal and update their state at a configurable synchronization interval.

Ehcache is another component, which needs communication between nodes. We are using JGroups as a communication channel, by default.

4.4.1.1 BROWSING nodes

“Browsing” nodes are specialized Digital Experience Manager nodes that only serve as content publishing nodes. They also interact with portlets to render pages. Using this node specialization allows to separate the browsing load from authoring and background processing loads.

4.4.1.2 AUTHORING nodes

Digital Experience Manager “authoring” nodes are cluster nodes that can be used to either browse or edit Digital Experience Manager content. This is the most common usage of Digital Experience Manager nodes, and therefore it is interesting to have multiple instances of these nodes in order to distribute the load.

4.4.1.3 PROCESSING node

In Digital Experience Manager, long-running tasks such as workflow validation operations, copy and pasting, content import and indexing are executed as background tasks, which can be resource intensive. This way, while these long operations are executed, other nodes are still able to process content browsing and editing requests.
There can be only one processing node in Digital Experience Manager cluster.

4.4.2 Configuration

It is essential that when binary data is stored on a file system (the default and preferred option), all cluster nodes should point to the same shared directory to store binary data in a common file data store. During installation of a cluster node you will be asked to enter the “Path to Data Store files” (on the step for configuring database: see section “3.2.3.2 Database”).

To install your Digital Experience Manager cluster, you will have to install your cluster nodes one after the other.

- For the first one, proceed as if you were installing a standalone Digital Experience Manager, excepted that you need to specify that you are installing a cluster at the “Operating mode” step. If you have chosen to use the bundled Tomcat as application server, do not start it at the end of the wizard.
- For the other nodes, execute the wizard again, connecting to same database. This time just specify that the schema does not have to be created (uncheck “Create required database tables” checkbox). On the screen where you configure your cluster, take care to define a new server ID or keep <auto> for an auto-generated value. If you have already set a node to be the processing server, uncheck the option as only one node can have this role in your cluster.

The cluster configuration is by default located in the `digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.node.properties` file under:

```
# Cluster settings
```
Note, please, that with the Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 there is no longer needed to configure a fixed list of IP addresses of all cluster nodes. We switched to a DB-based member discovery mechanism (all Digital Experience Manager cluster nodes share the same DB schema) to make the configuration much simpler.

4.4.3 Sharing webapps

Web applications need to support clustering on their own to be able to fully work in a clustered Digital Experience Manager environment.

You have to deploy the webapp on each node of the Digital Experience Manager cluster. If this webapp stores some data, you will have to ensure that each instance of your webapp shares the same data, and do not duplicate it, otherwise you may encounter some functional issues. Refer to your webapp documentation to perform this.

4.4.4 Sticky sessions

If you are using a hardware or software load balancer in front of Digital Experience Manager to handle the distribution of load among all Digital Experience Manager nodes in the cluster, you will need to activate "sticky sessions" on your application server and the load balancer. This is required to force an open session to make all requests on the same server for the time of the session.

On Tomcat, this is done by adding a unique `jvmRoute` attribute in the `server.xml` file:

```xml
<Engine name="Catalina" defaultHost="localhost" jvmRoute="jvm1">
```

where `jvm1` is the name of the worker as declared in the load-balancer.

The `jvmRoute` attribute value can be specified during the installation of Digital Experience Manager instance on the screen with cluster configuration settings (=“Server ID of this node”).

You can also see the reference guide for the configuration of the load balancer on the Apache web site: [http://tomcat.apache.org/ connectors-doc/reference/workers.html](http://tomcat.apache.org/connectors-doc/reference/workers.html).
4.4.5 Starting up

The first time the cluster is started, the processing server must be started first and standalone. Once the initialization process is completely finished, you can start the other cluster nodes.

4.4.6 Distributed sessions and failover support

For authenticated users the Digital Experience Manager stores data in the HTTP session. By default this data is stored in memory of the server, where requests of a session are routed to. When the server is shut down, all this session data disappears and the user will have to login again and eventually re-do steps.

For higher availability and up-time we recommend storing the session data in an external system, so that sessions survive a stopped server and that other servers can continue working on user requests, which were previously served from the stopped server. This way the user will not even perceive that there was a problem and will not get unsatisfied.

From Digital Experience Manager v7.1.2 onwards you can deploy the distributed-sessions module, which in its first version offers the ability to store session data in Redis. As the module’s session manager is based on Spring Session more technologies may get added in future.

So for now you first need to install and run Redis 2.8+ (http://redis.io/download).

Then download and install the distributed-sessions module from our AppStore.

You need to make the following configuration changes on all Digital Experience Manager cluster nodes.

In WEB-INF/web.xml of the DX web-application add the following two filter definitions:

```xml
<filter>
  <filter-name>springSessionRepositoryFilter</filter-name>
  <filter-class>org.jahia.bin.filters.ModuleDelegatingFilterProxy</filter-class>
  <async-supported>true</async-supported>
</filter>
<filter>
  <filter-name>httpSessionSynchronizerFilter</filter-name>
  <filter-class>org.jahia.bin.filters.ModuleDelegatingFilterProxy</filter-class>
  <async-supported>true</async-supported>
</filter>
```
Lower in the same file you need to add filter-mapping elements, which must be placed right after the first filter-mapping element for CharacterEncodingFilter:

```xml
<filter-mapping>
  <filter-name>springSessionRepositoryFilter</filter-name>
  <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
<filter-mapping>
  <filter-name>httpSessionSynchronizerFilter</filter-name>
  <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
```

It is also important that in `digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.properties` the setting for `jahiaGeneratedResourcesDiskPath` needs to be uncommented and should point to a shared network folder, which is accessed by all cluster nodes:

```
jahiaGeneratedResourcesDiskPath=${jahia.data.dir}/generated-resources/
```

To configure the session manager with the connection to Redis, the cookie and `jvmRoute` settings (the settings from Tomcat’s `server.xml` are not detected) you need to add the following parameters to `digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.node.properties` (adapt them to your environment):

```
jahia.session.redis.host = localhost
jahia.session.redis.port = 6379
jahia.session.redis.database = 0
jahia.session.redis.timeout = 2000

jahia.session.cookieName = JSESSIONID
jahia.session.cookiePath = /
jahia.session.cookieMaxAge = -1
jahia.session.useHttpOnlyCookie = true
jahia.session.jvmRoute = node1
```

You do not need to set the `jvmRoute` (which will be appended to the session cookie name) if your load balancer does not use that cookie to ensure sticky sessions, but sets an own routing cookie.
Like mentioned in section 4.4.4 **Sticky sessions** it is required in Digital Experience Manager to have sticky sessions configured. Only for live mode, when the content is just read-only, sticky sessions are not mandatory. The reason is that writes to the content repository can take up to around 5 seconds to get synchronized to other cluster nodes. So to make an immediate subsequent read request see the current update, the read request needs to be served by the same server as the write request, which is ensured with sticky sessions.

For some actions in administration or our tools section, we recommend bypassing the load balancer, especially for
- module or portlet deployment/activation
- site import (for site import in Digital Experience Manager we do not provide failover support)
- obtaining the status of certain cluster nodes.

Another limitation is that Atmosphere websockets cannot be used together with our module based on Spring Session.

Notice that for now we have tested and support the distributed-sessions module just with Tomcat.

Also before you start using the feature you need to first thoroughly test it with your application in a test environment. You need to make sure that all the custom objects you write to the HTTP session are serializable. The objects should also not be too huge in size, because the HTTPSession object now is created and deserialized on each single request (so there no longer is a HTTPSession object, which exists for the whole session lifetime). Therefore, you should also not store references to HTTPSession objects, because these just show the parameters at the time, when the session object instance was created to serve that specific request. This instance will afterwards not see changes whenever session objects are added or removed. You should also not update a mutable object held in session from some custom background thread, which does not pass through the servlet filter to write back session object changes to the external store.
You should also check that your custom processing does not rely on storing or reading data on a resource, which is just available from one cluster node, because after failover to a different server node this resource will not be available.

4.5 LDAP

LDAP is an application protocol for querying and modifying directory services running over TCP/IP. Digital Experience Manager has default connectors to retrieve users/groups from an LDAP server. Digital Experience Manager supports most LDAP servers right out of the box, including OpenLDAP and ActiveDirectory. It is most commonly used with SSO technologies to provide a seamless experience to end-users.

The LDAP configuration is deployed as an OSGi configuration, bound to the “Jahia LDAP connection (ldap)” module bundle, available in the Digital Experience Manager 7.1.2 Enterprise Distribution.

The LDAP user and group providers can be configured during the Installation Wizard by activating “Configure an LDAP user/group provider” option and providing your LDAP server specific parameters. After the installation, an LDAP user/group provider can be configured using the administration UI under Server settings / Users and Roles / User and group providers.

Please visit the following documentation for more details:
https://www.jahia.com/community/extend/developers-techwiki/users-and-groups/ldap-connector-71
4.6 AUTHENTICATION

4.6.1 Single Sign-On: CAS

The Central Authentication Service (CAS) is a single sign-on protocol for the web. Its purpose is to permit a user to access multiple applications while providing their credentials (such as user id and password) only once.

When the client visits Digital Experience Manager and wants to authenticate, Digital Experience Manager redirects the user to the CAS server. CAS validates the client’s authenticity, usually by checking a username and password against a database (such as LDAP or Active Directory).

If the authentication succeeds, CAS returns the client to Digital Experience Manager, passing along a security ticket. Digital Experience Manager then validates the ticket by contacting CAS over a secure connection and providing its own service identifier and the ticket. CAS then gives the application trusted information about whether a particular user has successfully authenticated.

Digital Experience Manager uses Jasig CAS 3.1 Java client, which adds support for CAS 2.0 specification features (http://www.jasig.org/cas/protocol), like multi-tier proxy authentication etc.

The following section gives an overview of configuration options.

4.6.1.1 Digital Experience Manager side

Step 1 - The first file to configure is:

```
<digital-factory-config>\jahia\jahia.properties
```

Here the values that you would want to change are:

```
######################################################################
### CAS Authentication config ########################################
```
# Enable CAS authentication valve

auth.cas.enabled = false

# URL prefix of the CAS server

auth.cas.serverUrlPrefix = https://localhost:8443/cas

# Redirect URL to the CAS server for login

auth.cas.loginUrl = ${auth.cas.serverUrlPrefix}/login

# Logout URL to invalidate the user session on the CAS server

auth.cas.logoutUrl = ${auth.cas.serverUrlPrefix}/logout

Please note, the CAS server should be accessed using HTTPS protocol. See “4.6.1.2 Configuring ticket validator” section for advanced configuration.

Step 2 - Add the login link in a Digital Experience Manager view:

In the Studio mode you can use the “Login” component to place a link for the login page into your template.

Alternatively, in your template code you can use the following expression to have a proper link (considering CAS server login page):

```jsp
<%@ taglib prefix="c" uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" %>

<a href="<c:url value='${url.login}'/>">Log in</a>
```

To add only a logout URL, you can use:

```jsp
<%@ taglib prefix="c" uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" %>

<a href="<c:url value='${url.logout}'/>">Log out</a>
```
The page https://wiki.jasig.org/ contains some information in order to configure your CAS server. The following “How-To” can be also helpful: http://jira.jahia.org/browse/JKB-22.

A good architecture would separate the CAS server from the other application servers.

### 4.6.1.2 Configuring ticket validator

By default, Digital Experience Manager uses the org.jasig.cas.client.validation.Cas20ServiceTicketValidator implementation for ticket validation, which validates Service Tickets in compliance with the CAS 2 (using /serviceValidate service endpoint).

The validator implementation is pluggable and can be replaced with e.g. the org.jasig.cas.client.validation.Cas20ProxyTicketValidator one (/proxyValidate endpoint), which also supports ticket validation using configured list of proxies.

To override the default implementation the following configuration option should be added into jahia.properties file with the ID of the Spring bean, representing the validator (implementation of the org.jasig.cas.client.validation.TicketValidator interface), for example:

```
auth.cas.ticketValidator=Cas20ProxyTicketValidator
```

And the corresponding bean can be defined in a Spring file, e.g. <digital-factory-config>\jahia\applicationcontext-custom.xml as follows:

```xml
<bean id="Cas20ProxyTicketValidator"
class="org.jasig.cas.client.validation.Cas20ProxyTicketValidator"
scope="prototype">
  <constructor-arg index="0" value="${auth.cas.serverUrlPrefix}" />
  <property name="acceptAnyProxy" value="true"/>
  <property name="allowedProxyChains">
```
<value>
    http://proxy1 http://proxy2
    http://proxy3 http://proxy4
</value>
</property>
</bean>

The bean defines a list of proxy chains and can accept other supported parameters, like `renew`, `encoding`, `proxyCallbackUrl`, `proxyGrantingTicketStorage`, etc.

### 4.6.1.3 Troubleshooting

If you have errors of the form:

```org.jahia.exceptions.JahiaException: User message=Cannot validate CAS credentials, System message=Cannot validate CAS credentials, root
```

It is most probably due to your SSL certificate, and that the JVM that runs the Jahia does not recognize it.

Refer to [https://wiki.jasig.org/display/CAS/Solving+SSL+issues](https://wiki.jasig.org/display/CAS/Solving+SSL+issues) for more details.

### 4.6.2 SSO with Kerberos

Digital Experience Manager is able to plug-in different authentication policies via HTTP filters and a pipeline of authentication valves. Some filters and valves are provided and can be activated by configuration, like NTLM or the integration of a CAS (Central Authentication Service) server.

We also provide a filter and valve for integration with SPNEGO (Simple and Protected GSSAPI Negotiation Mechanism) to negotiate with the client and use either Kerberos or NTLM as a fallback. This way a non-interactive login is possible, which takes the user logged in to the operating system running the browser.
Such a secure solution is especially interesting for intranets running with Windows servers. This document describes how to configure such an environment.

4.6.2.1 Prerequisites

If using Windows Server 2008, then at least Service Pack 2 needs to be installed (otherwise only simple Kerberos user logons, e.g. via CAS, work, but checks against a Service Principle Name, SPN, will not work, as this one contains slashes, see Microsoft KB article: 951191).

For this guide, we assume that you are using the Windows Active Directory server. If you want to use Kerberos, then all clients and servers need to be joined in the same AD domain. If this requirement is not met, then SPNEGO will fall back to NTLM. It should also be possible to use other directory servers supporting Kerberos and you can take this guide to get some useful information also relevant for alternative environments.

In the guide all terms in angle brackets < > should be replaced by terms fitting your environment or your choice. Notice also that realm names are case-sensitive and recommended to be used in UPPER CASE. Also with Kerberos you will not be able to use IP addresses or localhost but rather you will have to use the server name (DNS must be properly set up).

4.6.2.2 Set up the Active Directory

A Service Principal Name (SPN) account needs to be created for the Jahia server. Note that this account can’t be used to log in.

1. Start the Active Directory User and Computers from the Administration Tools menu.
2. Right click on the Users repository and select New > User.
3. Enter the user information (by example <your-spn-account> for user login), press Next.
4. Enter the `<password>` and select Password never expires, click on Next and then on Finish.

Now in Windows server 2008 there is an extra step, which is not required in Windows server 2003:

In a console enter the command:

```
setspn -a http/<your.jahia.server.name><your-spn-account>
```

### 4.6.2.3 Create the Keytab file

The Keytab file enables a trust link between the Digital Experience Manager server and the Key Distribution Center (KDC). This file contains a cryptographic key. The ktpass tool, which comes from the Windows Resource Kit (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=62270), is used to generate this file (in Windows Server 2008 the tool is already part of the product).

In a console, enter the command:

```
ktpass.exe /out <your-spn-account>.keytab /princ host/<your.jahia.server.name>@<YOUR.AD.REALM> /pass * /mapuser <your-spn-account> /ptype {krb5_nt_principal} /crypto {rc4-hmac-nt}
```

This command will generate the `<your-spn-account>.keytab` file, which has to be copied to a secret place on the Jahia server, which only the Jahia server application can read.

### 4.6.2.4 Create Kerberos configuration file (krb5.conf)

On the Digital Experience Manager server create the Kerberos configuration file (krb5.conf) and place it somewhere on the Digital Experience Manager server. In the startup script of the Digital Experience Manager server you need to add the following parameter to pick up this file:

```
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Djava.security.krb5.conf=<path>\krb5.conf
```

Here is an example:
<YOUR.REALM> is the same as the domain in caps. With evolving versions you may, for instance, have to change the enctypes settings.

```
[libdefaults]

    ticket_lifetime = 24000
    default_realm = <YOUR.REALM>
    default_tkt_enctypes = rc4-hmac des3-cbc-sha1 des-cbc-md5 des-cbc-crc
    default_tgs_enctypes = rc4-hmac des3-cbc-sha1 des-cbc-md5 des-cbc-crc
    permitted_enctypes = rc4-hmac des3-cbc-sha1 des-cbc-md5 des-cbc-crc

[realms]

    <YOUR.REALM> = {
        kdc = <hostname.of.your.kdc>.<your.domain>
    }

[domain_realm]

    .<your.domain> = <YOUR.REALM>
    <your.domain> = <YOUR.REALM>

[logging]

    kdc = FILE:/var/log/krb5kdc.log
    admin_server = FILE:/var/log/kadmin.log
    default = FILE:/var/log/krb5lib.log
```
4.6.2.5 Create JAAS login configuration file (jaas-login.conf)

On the Digital Experience Manager server create the JAAS login configuration file (jaas-login.conf) and place it in a secret place accessible for the Digital Experience Manager server only. In the startup script of the Digital Experience Manager server you need to add the following parameter to pick up this file:

```
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Djava.security.auth.login.config=<path>\jaas-login.conf
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Djavax.security.auth.useSubjectCredsOnly=false
```

Here is an example of the content:

```java
com.sun.security.jgss.accept {
    com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule
    required
    storeKey=true
    keyTab="<path>/<your-spn-account>.keytab"
    doNotPrompt=true
    useKeyTab=true
    principal="HTTP/<your.jahia.server.name>@<YOUR.REALM>"
    isInitiator=false
    debug=false;
};
```

4.6.2.6 Test the SPN account

As it is quite easy to make mistakes in the Kerberos configuration, you should test your configuration with the tools provided by Java, before starting Digital Experience Manager.
In order to have those tests work, you have to copy your krb5.conf file in your windows system directory and rename it krb5.ini (most often c:\windows\krb5.ini)

Verify that you are able to read the keytab file:

```bash
%JAVA_HOME%/bin/klist -k FILE:<path>/<your-spn-account>.keytab
```

and

```bash
%JAVA_HOME%/bin/kinit -k -t FILE:<path>/<your-spn-account>.keytab
HTTP/<your.jahia.server.name>@<YOUR.REALM>
%JAVA_HOME%/bin/klist
```

4.6.2.7 Set up the browser

4.6.2.7.1 Internet Explorer (min 5.0.1)

1. In Internet Explorer, click **Internet Options** on the **Tools** menu.
2. Click on the **Advanced** tab, click to select the **Enable Integrated Windows Authentication (requires restart)** check box in the **Security** section, and then click **OK**.
3. Click on the **Security** tab, click to select **Local Intranet**, then click on Sites, lastly click on **Advanced**.
4. Enter `https://<your.jahia.server.name>` and validate it by clicking on **Add** and **OK**.
5. Restart Internet Explorer.

4.6.2.7.2 Firefox (min 0.9)

1. In Firefox, enter `about:config` as the URL and click on **Go**.
2. On the line `network.negotiate-auth.trusted-uris`, right-click on **Modify** and enter `https://<your.jahia.server.name>`
4.6.2.8 Activate the SPNEGO HTTP filter and authentication valve in Digital Experience Manager

Kerberos authentication in Digital Experience Manager 7.1.2 is only supported with Enterprise Distribution. To activate it, you need to set the `auth.spnego.enabled` property in `jahia.properties` to `true` and restart the server.

4.6.2.9 Activate the SPNEGO filter for specific subnets only

This feature is supported since DX version 7.1.2.0.

To activate SPNEGO filter for specific subnets only, you need to specify these subnets via the `auth.spnego.onlyForSubnets` property in `jahia.properties`. Please note that the desired subnets have to be declared using the CIDR notation. Activating the SPNEGO filter only for some subnets still allows guest users from other IPs to access the website.

CIDR notation is a compact representation of an IP address and its associated routing prefix. The notation is constructed from an IP address, a slash (`/`) character, and a decimal number. The number is the count of leading 1 bits in the routing mask, traditionally called the network mask. The IP address is expressed according to the standards of IPv4 or IPv6.

As example:

192.168.100.14/24 represents the IPv4 address 192.168.100.14 and its associated routing prefix 192.168.100.0, or equivalently, its subnet mask 255.255.255.0, which has 24 leading 1-bits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIDR</th>
<th>Host bits</th>
<th>Subnet mask</th>
<th>Addresses in subnet</th>
<th>Typical usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>255.0.0.0</td>
<td>16777216 = 2^24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>255.128.0.0</td>
<td>8388608 = 2^23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>255.192.0.0</td>
<td>4194304 = 2^22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>255.224.0.0</td>
<td>2097152 = 2^21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>255.240.0.0</td>
<td>1048576 = 2^20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>255.248.0.0</td>
<td>524288 = 2^19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>255.252.0.0</td>
<td>262144 = 2^18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>255.254.0.0</td>
<td>131072 = 2^17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>255.255.0.0</td>
<td>65536 = 2^16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here are some links for further reading and troubleshooting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerberos with Java Troubleshooting</td>
<td><a href="http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jgss/tutorials/Troubleshooting.html">http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jgss/tutorials/Troubleshooting.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Security Programming in Java SE ...</td>
<td><a href="http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/guides/security/jgss/lab/">http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/guides/security/jgss/lab/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Sign-On</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6.2.11 Tips and Tricks

First of all, we recommend you to take a look at http://blogs.technet.com/b/askds/archive/2008/03/06/kerberos-for-the-busy-admin.aspx for information about how Kerberos works.

This Article shows how to resolve common errors.

4.6.2.11.1 ERROR [ErrorLoggingFilter] - Unexpected exception occurred

```
ERROR [SpnegoParser] - Failed to parse: 32
INFO [SpnegoParser] - [0,APPLICATION_CONSTRUCTED_OBJECT,0x4e] Expected type identifier
INFO [SpnegoParser] - Expected length 84 mismatch against actual 30
INFO [SpnegoParser] - [2,OID,0x4c] Expected oid identifier
ERROR [ErrorLoggingFilter] - Unexpected exception occurred
java.lang.NullPointerException
```

This error means that the Kerberos authentication is not done on the client browser.


4.6.2.11.2 KrbException: Clock skew too great (37)

This error occurs when there is more than 5 minutes between the Kerberos’ domain controller and the Digital Experience Manager server times.

Resolution: Check time and time zone.
4.7 DOCUMENT CONVERTER

Digital Experience Manager Document Converter Service delegates conversion tasks to an OpenOffice/LibreOffice instance, either to a local one or a remote service. To use the converter service, you need OpenOffice/LibreOffice v3 or higher installed (the latest stable 4.x version is recommended). Further in this document, we refer to OpenOffice or LibreOffice as “OpenOffice” for the sake of simplicity.

In order to enable the service the following setting should be set to true in the jahia.properties file:

```
# Set this to true to enable the document conversion service
documentConverter.enabled = true
```

4.7.1 LocalOpenOffice instance

The converter service is capable of creating an OpenOffice process and using it, in case Digital Experience Manager and OpenOffice are located on the same machine.

In such case, the converter service starts a local instance of the OpenOffice service for processing conversion tasks.

The configuration in this case is pretty simple: a service needs to be enabled (see above) and a path to the OpenOffice folder has to be provided in the jahia.properties file:

```
# Set this to true to enable the document conversion service
documentConverter.enabled = true
```
documentConverter.enabled = false

# The filesystem path to the OpenOffice
# Usually for Linux it is: /usr/lib/openoffice
# for Windows: c:/Program Files (x86)/OpenOffice 4
# and for Mac OS X: /Applications/OpenOffice.org.app/Contents
documentConverter.officeHome = /usr/lib/openoffice

4.7.2 RemoteOpenOffice service

The converter service is capable of using an OpenOffice process started as a service on a local or remote machine.

This connection is configured as given below in the snapshot of the applicationContext-doc_converter.xml file:

```xml
<bean id="DocumentConverterService"
     class="org.jahia.services.transform.DocumentConverterService"
     init-method="start" destroy-method="stop">

    <property name="enabled" value="true"/>
    <property name="officeManagerBeanName" value="remoteOfficeManagerFactory"/>

</bean>

<bean name="remoteOfficeManagerFactory"
     class="org.jahia.services.transform.RemoteOfficeManagerFactory"
     lazy-init="true">

    <property name="host" value="192.168.1.101"/>
    <property name="portNumber" value="19001"/>
```
OpenOffice in this case should be started as a service on the 192.168.1.101 machine.

A sample command for starting OpenOffice as a service looks like:

```
soffice -headless -accept="socket,host=192.168.1.101,port=19001;urp;"
    -nofirststartwizard
```

More details can be found on the JODConverter Web Site (http://artofsolving.com/node/10), including the HowTo for:

- Creating an OpenOffice.org Service on Windows (http://artofsolving.com/node/11)
- Creating an OpenOffice.org Service on Unix-like systems (http://artofsolving.com/node/12).

### 4.8 DOCUMENT VIEWER

Digital Experience Manager offers a built-in support for previewing various types of documents (PDF, Office, etc.) as a SWF flash using a player in a Web page. The direct conversion to flash is available for PDF documents only. To have a preview for non-PDF files (Microsoft Office, OpenOffice etc.) the document converter service (see section "4.7 Document converter" above) should be enabled to perform an intermediate conversion of documents to PDF files.

The viewer service requires the pdf2swf utility (from SWFTools: http://www.swftools.org/) to be installed. The installation guidelines are available on the corresponding Wiki pages: http://wiki.swftools.org/wiki/Installation.

The following two configuration parameters in digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.properties file are responsible for enabling and configuring the document viewer service:
# Viewer service enables previewing of documents of various formats
# (PDF, Office, etc.) as a SWF flash.
# The direct conversion to flash is available for PDF files only.
# In order for this service to work with non-PDF files a document
# converter service (see section above) should be enabled to perform
# an intermediate conversion of documents to PDF files.
# Set this to true to enable the document viewer service
jahia.dm.viewer.enabled = false

# Viewer service requires the pdf2swf utility (from SWFTools) to be
# installed
# The following specifies the path to the pdf2swf executable file
# Usually for Linux it is: /usr/bin/pdf2swf
# for Windows: C:/Program Files (x86)/SWFTools/pdf2swf.exe
# If the SWFTools installation folder is present in your PATH, you can
# specify only the executable name here
jahia.dm.viewer.pdf2swf = pdf2swf

The jahia.dm.viewer.pdf2swf parameter should contain an absolute path to the pdf2swf
executable file or, in case the corresponding folder is included into the PATH environment
variable, just the executable name, i.e. pdf2swf.

### 4.9 DOCUMENT THUMBNAILS

In Digital Experience Manager we are pleased to offer an out-of-the-box support for automatic
creation of image thumbnails for uploaded documents that significantly improves the usability
and user experience when working with Jahia Document Manager or document-related
components.
The service is enabled by default for all PDF documents. A thumbnail is automatically created for the first page of an uploaded document.

To have thumbnails for non-PDF files (Microsoft Office, OpenOffice etc.) the document converter service (see section “4.7 Document converter” above) should be enabled to perform an intermediate conversion of documents to PDF files.

The following entry in the digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.properties file is responsible for enabling/disabling the document thumbnails service:

```
# Document thumbnails service enables automatic creation of thumbnail images for uploaded documents.
# The direct creation of a thumbnail is available for PDF files only.
# In order for this service to work with non-PDF files a document converter service (see section above) should be enabled to perform an intermediate conversion of documents to PDF files.
# The following enables/disables the document thumbnails service
jahia.dm.thumbnails.enabled = true
```

### 4.10 VIDEO THUMBNAILS

For an improved media experience Digital Experience Manager offers a possibility of automatic thumbnail generation for uploaded video files.

The video thumbnails service requires the ffmpeg utility (http://ffmpeg.org/) to be installed.

The following two configuration parameters in digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.properties file control the service:
### Video Thumbnails Service

The video thumbnails service enables automatic creation of thumbnail images for uploaded video files.

- Set this to true to enable the video thumbnails service:
  
  ```
  jahia.dm.thumbnails.video.enabled = false
  ```

- Video thumbnails service requires the ffmpeg utility to be installed.
  
  The following specifies the path to the ffmpeg executable file:
  
  ```
  jahia.dm.thumbnails.video.ffmpeg = ffmpeg
  ```

  The `jahia.dm.thumbnails.video.ffmpeg` parameter should contain an absolute path to the ffmpeg executable file or, in case the corresponding folder is included into the PATH environment variable, just the executable name, i.e. `ffmpeg`.

#### 4.11 IMAGE SERVICE

The Digital Experience Manager Image Service is here to manipulate images from Digital Experience Manager itself. For licensing reasons the service is by default using a Java native API named ImageJ, but this is not a really powerful API nor really efficient.
So if you want to boost the quality of your thumbnails or the result of your other image manipulation operations, Digital Experience Manager allows you to define the path to your ImageMagick installation so that we can use it instead of the ImageJ API.

### 4.11.1 How-to Install ImageMagick?

Follow the instructions for your system on the Image Magick Binary Releases page:

http://www.imagemagick.org/script/binary-releases.php

Once ImageMagick is installed, modify your `jahia.properties` file to activate ImageMagick instead of the ImageJ API.

```bash
# The image service to use
# Native java service : "ImageJImageService"
# Set to "ImageMagickImageService" to use ImageMagick. You'll then have to set
# the imageMagick path
imageService = ImageJImageService
# The path to image magick and exiftools
# For windows : C:\Programs\ImageMagick;C:\Programs\exiftool
imageMagickPath = /usr/bin:/usr/local/bin:/opt/local/bin
```

### 4.12 ERROR AND THREAD DUMP DIRECTORIES

#### 4.12.1 Error file dumper server

Digital Experience Manager’s error file dumper service is used to automatically create reports when an error occurs.
The location of those files is by default: ${jahia.log.dir}/jahia-errors. In case the jahia.log.dir system property is not set explicitly or detected automatically by Digital Experience Manager (for Apache Tomcat and JBoss EAP / AS servers) the following location is used: ${java.io.tmpdir}/jahia-errors.

Effectively, for Apache Tomcat this is by default under: <tomcat-home>/logs/jahia-errors.

And for the JBoss EAP / AS: <jboss-home>/standalone/log/jahia-errors.

It is possible to override the error folder location with a system property named jahia.error.dir, e.g. by adding -Djahia.error.dir=/var/logs/jahia/errors to the JVM options (CATALINA_OPTS for Apache Tomcat).

4.12.2 Thread dumps

Via a “System Health -> Memory and thread dumps” panel in Server settings or via Jahia Tools Area it is possible to perform single thread dumps as well as a series of thread dumps into a file.

The location of those files is by default: ${jahia.log.dir}/jahia-threads. In case the jahia.log.dir system property is not set explicitly or detected automatically by Digital Experience Manager (for Apache Tomcat and JBoss EAP / AS servers) the following location is used: ${java.io.tmpdir}/jahia-threads.

Effectively, for Apache Tomcat this is by default under: <tomcat-home>/logs/jahia-threads.


It is possible to override the error folder location with a system property named jahia.thread.dir, e.g. by adding -Djahia.thread.dir=/var/logs/jahia/threads to the JVM options (CATALINA_OPTS for Apache Tomcat).
5 FINE TUNING

After having implemented all your templates and you are satisfied with your website, there may be some modifications to be done in order to enhance the performance of your server.

Before changing any values on your production server, you should ask yourself the following questions:

- How many editors do you have working simultaneously on the system?
- What is the number of authenticated users that can log into your system (in general, not necessarily at the same time)?
- What is the number of pages that you have in your system, and if they contain a lot of resources (PDF files, etc.)?

As a general rule, in order to test the performance of any system running Digital Experience Manager, here are the issues that need to be addressed:

1. Tomcat and the amount of virtual memory (typically the -Xmx part in the setenv.sh/setenv.bat file)
2. The database and its default settings
3. Digital Experience Manager properties configuration

The values given here are the high values and have been tested, but that does not mean that this corresponds to the values you should set. The way to find the proper values that will fit your system is to increase progressively, and set the values here one at a time (except for the server.xml and database pool size, they go by pair). Then run a load test (bearing in mind the answers to the questions at the beginning of this section) to see if it corresponds to your expectations.
5.1 TOMCAT

5.1.1 bin/setenv.sh or bin/setenv.bat

We usually recommend raising the amount of virtual memory ($Xms$ and $Xmx$ parameters) in your `bin/setenv.sh` (non-Windows OS) or `bin/setenv.bat` (on Windows) file to 2048, 4096 or even higher.

It is not necessarily true that the more virtual memory you give to your system, the faster you get, as sometimes having a lot of memory can benefit you in the beginning, but then garbage collection may take longer, which will make your server unavailable for a longer period of time.

5.1.2 conf/server.xml

Here you can increase the amount of `maxThreads` as well as the amount of `acceptCount`. These settings are the ones handling the connections to your server. `maxThreads` is the maximum number of threads processing requests in Tomcat, whether serving pages from Digital Experience Manager cache or not. If this one is exceeded, then errors will be sent to the client. In case you need to modify those settings, do it in the HTTP connector, the AJP connector or both, depending how you access your application server.

On the other hand, raising this number may not bring the wanted effect. For example, if you leave `maxModulesToGenerateInParallel` at 50 in `jahia.properties`, as no more than that number will do the real work, while the other threads will queue. But we will talk about that configuration in chapter “5.4 Module generation queue”.

5.2 DATABASE

As we have increased the amount of threads in Tomcat, we have to tune the database connection pool on Digital Experience Manager side and also eventually the maximum number of connection your DBMS is allowing.
Note please that the maximum number of active DB connections in your pool should be in any case higher than maximum number of HTTP or AJP threads, your application server is processing at a time. And in turn your DBMS server should allow that maximum number of DB connections (also considering other applications, which access the same DBMS).

5.3 CACHE CONFIGURATION

Starting with Digital Experience Manager 7.0.0.5, we have separated the caches into two memory spaces. One will hold the big caches (HTML, dependencies and files), the other one will hold all the other caches (users, groups, ACLs, etc.).

This decision about the split was taken after intensive performance tests to achieve the best results and the easiest configuration. This campaign of performance tests will help us guide you through the configuration of your cache behavior.

First thing to know is by default your Digital Experience Manager configuration is a generic one, this means we try to find the best compromise for every configuration. As is by default your caches are configured using a percentage of your memory:

```xml
<ehcache xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="ehcache.xsd"
    updateCheck="false" monitoring="autodetect"
    name="org.jahia.ehcachemanager"
    dynamicConfig="true"
    maxBytesLocalHeap="400M">

and

<ehcache xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="ehcache.xsd"
    updateCheck="false" monitoring="autodetect"
name="org.jahia.ehcachemanager.big"

dynamicConfig="true"

maxBytesLocalHeap="1600M">

Which on a default minimum production configuration of 4Gb give us 2Gb of cache (50% of heap).

First, we will give you some guidelines on how to set up those limits depending on your JVM memory, and then we will see how to check the status of your caches so that you can best adapt those sizes.

5.3.1 How to configure/size your caches

The HTML cache is the cache that can grow very fast depending of how many pages and authenticated users you have and ACLs. So this is the one that will be the one to increase mostly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jvm Memory</th>
<th>General Cache</th>
<th>HTML Cache</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4Gb</td>
<td>400M</td>
<td>1600M</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6Gb</td>
<td>500M</td>
<td>2500M</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8Gb</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>5G</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To update your configuration you need to update two files in your Digital Experience Manager installation, they are by default located in tomcat/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/classes.

Those files are ehcache-jahia.xml and ehcache-jahia-html.xml or ehcache-jahia-cluster.xml and ehcache-jahia-cluster-html.xml if you are in cluster.
Look up for the `<ehcache>` tag near the top of the file and update the value of `maxBytesLocalHeap`, save and restart the Digital Experience Manager.

This is only a general guideline to give you a head start when you increase the amount of RAM available for Digital Experience Manager, you need to adapt the cache first following those generic guidelines then we will see how to refine them. However, the important part is that if you do increase your memory available to your Jahia, you need to increase the limit for those Ehcache managers otherwise the increase in performance might not be the one expected.

### 5.3.2 How to monitor and tune caches

To monitor your caches behavior, go to: `http://localhost:8080/tools/cache.jsp`

There you should see something like this:
Once the page is displayed click on “show size in bytes” to display the sizes of all the caches.

At the bottom line of each table you will see the overall size of each manager. This is already a very good indicator if your caches are near their maximum size or not. If they are not, keep an eye on them on a regular basis for the first few weeks after launching your platform.
Monitoring those numbers will give you the best size needed, if you do have 8Gb of RAM but not that many pages but a lot of users and ACLs you might need more space for the users/groups cache manager than for the html one.

The main rule to follow here is that the HTML caches will deal with whatever space they have, if too little you will regenerate more fragments than needed which will have an impact on rendering but maybe not so much as most of the shared fragments will still be in memory. On the other side the general cache manager need to have plenty of space to keep all objects in memory, if you start to see a lot of misses on eternal caches in this manager you need to increase the memory limit (to see if a cache is configured as eternal click on “show config details” then on the “?” next to the cache name). As some of those caches have to be eternal Ehcache should never evict them.

### 5.3.3 List of eternal caches

- ApplicationCache
- ApplicationContextCache
- ApplicationEntryPointCache
- ExternalIdentifierMapping
- FileLastModifiedCache
- HTMLNodeUsersACLs (50M limit by default)
- HTMLRequiredPermissionsCache
- JCRGroupCache (100M limit by default)
- JCRGroupMembershipCache (100M limit by default)
- RenderService.TemplatesCache (10M limit by default)
- WorkflowRuleCache
- org.jahia.security.matchingPermissions (1M by default)
- org.jahia.security.privilegesInRolesCache
- org.jahia.services.usermanager.JahiaGroupManagerService.groupPathByGroupNameCache
• org.jahia.services.usermanager.JahiaGroupManagerService.membershipCache
• org.jahia.services.usermanager.JahiaUserManagerService.userPathByUserNameCache
• org.jahia.sitesService.siteDefaultLanguageBySiteKey
• org.jahia.sitesService.siteKeyByServerNameCache
• org.jahia.sitesService.sitesListCache
• vanityUrlByUrlCache

5.3.4 Behavior of HTML Caches

The HTMLCache contains all the generated fragments of your pages/users. The
HTMLDependenciesCache and HTMLREGEXPDependenciesCache contain a mapping of
dependencies (nodes or regular expression) and the fragment keys linked to them, so that when
you publish a node we know which fragments need to be regenerated.

Those caches have a strong interdependency, so when memory is needed and Ehcache will have
to evict/expire some entries in one of the “HTML*DependenciesCache” a listener will remove
the dependent entries in HTMLCache. So that everything in cache is always in sync.

5.4 MODULE GENERATION QUEUE

The queue can be configured in:

<digital-factory-config>/jahia/jahia.properties

Here you should increase the following value for your server:

# This variable controls how many threads are allowed to do heavy
weight
# processing (module creation not served from the cache)
maxModulesToGenerateInParallel = 50

This value controls how many parallel threads will be allowed to start rendering modules not coming from cache, meaning that they will open JCR and DB connections to obtain the content from there.

maxModulesToGenerateInParallel in jahia.properties should not be bigger than the maxThreads value in server.xml.

The factor between maxModulesToGenerateInParallel and maxThreads (HTTP or/and AJP) should be around 2-3, meaning:

maxThreads = maxModulesToGenerateInParallel * (2 - 3)

For example:

maxModulesToGenerateInParallel = 100, maxThreads = 300
maxModulesToGenerateInParallel = 200, maxThreads = 600

5.5 OPERATING MODE

Setting the operating mode to “production” enhances the performance of your server as when set to “development”, we check more often, which resources (templates, rules) on the server changed in order to redeploy or reinitialize them. The Development Mode will also write more debug information or not compress certain data in order to have it readable.

The Distant Publication Server Mode provides similar performances as the Production Mode, but deactivates some authoring features, as you are not supposed to perform authoring actions directly on this server.

This mode is configured in digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.properties:

```bash
# This setting can be used to activate particular profile:
# - development
# - production
```
5.6 MAINTENANCE MODE

You can enable the maintenance mode to disable rendering of any pages except for the tools section of your Digital Experience Manager instance. This allows system administrators to perform operations on the instance without running into possible interference from users actions. You can enable the maintenance mode from the System Maintenance page of the Tools section of your Digital Experience Manager instance:

http://localhost:8080/tools/maintenance.jsp

As noted on that page, the setting will not persist across server restarts. If you want to stay in maintenance mode after a server restart, you will need to set the maintenanceMode property to true in digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.properties:

```properties
# Set this to true to enable maintenance mode, i.e. no requests will be served except to /tools/
#maintenanceMode = false
```

5.7 READ-ONLY MODE

It is possible to disable any editing operations on a particular Digital Experience Manager instance. This is particularly useful in a clustering scenario to create “pure” browsing nodes. You can enable the read-only mode from the System Maintenance page of the Tools section of your Digital Experience Manager instance: http://localhost:8080/jahia/tools/maintenance.jsp.

As noted on that page, the setting will not persist across server restarts. If you want your Digital Experience Manager instance to stay in read-only mode even after a server restart, you will need to set the readOnlyMode property to true in digital-factory-config/jahia/jahia.properties:
# Set this to true to enable read-only mode, where access to edit/studio/administration modes is disabled

```
#readOnlyMode = false
```

## 5.8 JCR DATASTORE GARBAGE COLLECTOR

The goal of the JCR DataStore garbage collector is to clean the DataStore up by removing the no longer referenced binaries, i.e. entries which are no longer referenced from any workspace (live, default and versioning). As the nature of the DataStore is append-only (meaning it does not update or delete binaries automatically), this maintenance task should be run periodically (once a week, month or quarter).

As the process could be resource intensive, the operation should be planned for times when the processing node is not under stress. The job can be triggered manually from the Jahia Tools Area -> JCR DataStore garbage collection (http://localhost:8080/ tools/jcrGc.jsp).

## 5.9 STORING BINARY FILES

During the installation process when setting the database connection settings an option allows you to either check or uncheck the box “Store binary data in the database”.

According to the Apache Jackrabbit wiki (http://wiki.apache.org/jackrabbit/DataStore#File_Data_Store), “FileDataStore is usually faster than the DbDataStore, and the preferred choice unless you have strict operational reasons to put everything into a database.”

We recommend you leave the “Store binary data in the database” checkbox unchecked.

**You cannot switch between the store implementation at a later time, unless one makes an export-import of the repository data.**

When using a FileDataStore in cluster, a shared file system needs to be used, where all cluster-nodes point to.
By default the datastore is located at digital-factory-data/repository/datastore.

You can override that location (and move the folder to any other place, when the Digital Experience Manager server is shut down), if needed, by changing the path value for jackrabbit.datastore.path in the jahia.properties file, for example:

```ini
# JCR file datastore path in case of the file-based binary storage
jackrabbit.datastore.path = /opt/DigitalExperienceManager-7/share/datastore
```

### 5.10 Increasing BundleCacheSize

Another recommendation is to increase the value of the bundleCacheSize settings. There are three PersistenceManagers using bundle caches: one for default workspace, one for live workspace and one for the version space. Each is on default just 8MB small. For large production systems you should increase the values, so that they together occupy around 1/10th of the JVM maximum heap space.

More information about this, can be found at this link:


At that linked article you get some information how to read the bundleCache related log output in the console. Based on the miss to access ratio in your environment you can decide whether you should dedicate more or less memory to either default, live or the version bundle cache. In cluster it also depends whether a cluster node is used for authoring/processing content or just for serving the published live content. So you should adapt the setting to the cluster node role, and if for instance it is just used to serve live content, then the live bundle cache should get most of the 1/10th of heap.

Usually the versioning bundleCache can be 2-4 times smaller than the default/live bundleCache, but it depends on the environment and usage, so you can decide on your own by checking the bundleCache lines in the console output.
Let’s take as example that we have a system using 3GB of heap, we may set the bundleCacheSize to the following values: default: 128MB, live: 128MB, version: 64MB.

Depending on the DX version, please, follow the steps in the next sections.

5.10.1 DX 7.1.2.0+

To increase the bundleCacheSize parameter of the different PersistenceManagers you can provide the following settings in the `<digital-factory-config>/jahia/jahia.properties` file:

```
jahia.jackrabbit.bundleCacheSize.workspace=128
jahia.jackrabbit.bundleCacheSize.versioning=64
```

The first entry sets the bundle cache size of the persistence manager for live and default workspaces to 128 MB. The second one – the size of the cache for versioning persistence manager.

If you would like to set different cache size for default and live workspace, please, follow the instructions in the next section.

5.10.2 Older DX versions (<7.1.2.0)

To increase the bundleCacheSize parameter of the different PersistenceManagers you have to do this in the following files:

For the version bundleCache open `WEB-INF/etc/repository/jackrabbit/repository.xml` and in the section Versioning/PersistenceManager adjust the value for the the bundleCacheSize parameter:

```
<param name="bundleCacheSize" value="64">
```

For the default bundleCache open `digital-factory-data/repository/workspaces/default/workspace.xml` and in the Workspace/PersistenceManager edit the following parameter value:
<param name="bundleCacheSize" value="128" />

For the live bundleCache open digital-factory-data/repository/workspaces/live/workspace.xml and in the Workspace/PersistenceManager edit the value for the bundleCacheSize parameter:

<param name="bundleCacheSize" value="128" />

A Digital Experience Manager server restart is needed for changes to be effective.

5.11 JCR INDEXING CONFIGURATION

If you would like to override the indexing configuration of the JCR repository, you could place the files, named indexing_configuration.xml and indexing_configuration_version.xml into the digital-factory-config/jahia folder. Digital Experience Manager will detect them on startup and use them (instead of the digital-factory-data/repository/indexing_configuration.xml and digital-factory-data/repository/indexing_configuration_version.xml files).

5.12 LOGGING

5.12.1 Modifying the Logging Level

The following instructions apply to modify logging levels permanently. If you want to only change the level for a short time, you can use the runtime tool, described in chapter “6.4.2 Logging”.

When you install a release of Digital Experience Manager, the logging level is set to the minimum to avoid slowing down the platform. If you need to increase it for debugging purpose, you need to modify the file log4j.xml which is in the following directory:

<digital-experience-manager-web-app-dir>/WEB-INF/etc/config

Log4j defines the logging levels as follows (from the more to the less verbose):
ALL < DEBUG < INFO < WARN < ERROR < FATAL < OFF

At the bottom of the file, you have the `<root>... </root>` part. Change the:

```
<level value="info"/>
```

To

```
<level value="debug"/>
```

for example, to have more debugging information in the console. You can also change this parameter for some specific part of Digital Experience Manager like Jackrabbit or Lucene. You can even add your own logger on a specific set of classes, for example:

```
<logger name="org.quartz">
<level value="info"/>
</logger>
```

By default logs are redirected to the standard out, which is normally the console. Under Windows, logs will be displayed in the DOS window where Tomcat is running. On Linux, logs will be redirected to the `catalina.out` file. As Digital Experience Manager uses Apache Log4j for its logging system, you can use tools like Chainsaw (part of the Log4j project) to better work with logging messages.

You can change the log-level of Digital Experience Manager “on-the-fly” without having to shutdown and restart it. This is very useful when you need to have extra logs on a production server, but do not want to restart it just for this. Digital Experience Manager watches for changes in the `log4j.xml` file every 60 seconds, so once you have changed the log level, you will need to wait a few seconds before the changes will be effective.

Do not forget to change the values of INFO back, as the DEBUG log level has a pretty important impact on performance.
5.12.2 Logging configuration location

If you would like to override the WEB-INF/etc/config/log4j.xml file completely or change its location, you have several options:

1) By placing a file, named log4j.xml into the digital-factory-config/jahia folder. Digital Experience Manager will detect it on startup and use it (instead of the WEB-INF/etc/config/log4j.xml file)

2) By providing a Java system property named jahia.log4j.config you could specify the resource location for the Log4j configuration (using Spring resource's format), e.g. in the tomcat/bin/setenv.sh:

```
CATALINA_OPTS="$CATALINA_OPTS -Djahia.log4j.config=file:///opt/DigitalExperienceManager-7/log4j.xml"
```
6 MONITORING

There are multiple ways of monitoring a Digital Experience Manager installation's behavior in real-time; we will present it in this chapter.

Also, if you have identified an issue with a Digital Experience Manager installation and want to communicate it back to us, we have a section below that describes what is required to efficiently provide us with the data that will help us assist you in a timely manner.

6.1 STACK TRACE DUMPS

Stack trace dumps are a very useful way of figuring out exactly what the JVM is executing at a specific point in time. Basically the JVM has a way of dumping onto the console output a list of all the threads currently executing with, for each thread, a detailed stack trace of where in the code each thread is currently.

If errors occur, Digital Experience Manager automatically generates thread dumps. To create thread dumps on demand you can also use the “System Health -> Memory and thread dumps” panel in the Server Settings or a “Thread State Information” Tool available in Jahia Tools Area (see chapter “6.4 Tools”), which can also automatically create multiple thread dumps in an interval. If you want to analyze the thread dumps created by Digital Experience Manager with a tool, you may have to switch the useJstackForThreadDumps in jahia.properties to true, provided that the jstack command (from Oracle Java Platform SE package) is available in your PATH. That allows you to generate more accurate thread dumps (although the generation process is slightly slower), and it is guaranteed that in this case a dump can be read by any thread dump analyzer tool available on the market.

You may also trigger such standard thread dumps manually in a Java standard way. Performing a stack trace dump is different on various platforms:
6.1.1 Unix

On UNIX platforms you can send a signal to a program by using the kill command. This is the quit signal, which is handled by the JVM. For example, on Linux you can use the command `kill -QUIT process_id`, where `process_id` is the process number of your JVM. Don't be alarmed by the fact that the command is called "kill", despite the name, all this command will do is perform a stack trace dump and the JVM will continue executing. Alternatively you can enter the key sequence `<ctrl>`\ in the window where the JVM was started (this works only if the java process is running in foreground in this window, not if you are doing a tail on the log file).

Sending this signal instructs a signal handler in the JVM to recursively print out all the information on the threads and monitors inside the JVM.

6.1.2 Windows

To generate a stack trace on Windows platforms, enter the key sequence `<ctrl><break>` in the window where the Java program is running.

The output of the stack trace will go to the console output, so under Windows it will be displayed in the JVM window, and under UNIX it will be usually in `tomcat/logs/catalina.out`.

Once the dump has been performed, you can look for threads that are blocked, or see the amount of threads that are performing some operations, which might not be expected.

6.1.3 Tools

A more convenient way to generate the stacktrace on all platforms is to use the JVM’s "`jstack <pid>`" command if you are using an Oracle Java. This will render the thread dump in your console or you could redirect an output into a file.
6.2 MEMORY DUMPS

In order to analyze the memory usage of a JVM, it is possible to perform memory dumps that can then later be analyzed to determine if the application is behaving as expected, or if a data structure is eating up too many resources.

There are two ways of performing memory dumps with the JVM:

- via Java VM parameters:
  - `-XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError` writes heap dump on OutOfMemoryError (recommended)
  - `-XX:+HeapDumpOnCtrlBreak` writes heap dump together with thread dump on CTRL+BREAK

- via tools:
  - Oracle JMap: `jmap.exe -dump:format=b,file=HeapDump.hprof<pid>`
  - Oracle JConsole: Launch `jconsole.exe` and invoke operation `dumpHeap()` on HotSpotDiagnosticMBean

The heap dump will be written to the working directory.

Once you have the heap dump, you can use a Java profiler (see below) to load up the dump, but they usually have problems analyzing large files.

You could use dedicated tools, like e.g.:

- etc.
What you will be looking for in memory dumps is the largest structures in memory. Usually these will be cached objects, but they may also be objects referenced from the sessions.

### 6.3 Java Profilers

The most powerful tool to analyze in real-time what is going on inside a Digital Experience Manager installation is a JVM profiler. There are multiple tools that exist, but we recommend YourKit Java Profiler (http://www.yourkit.com/), which is a commercial tool that can be used even in production with lesser performance impacts.

You can find a more extensive list of profilers here:

- **Free Profilers:**  
- **Commercial Profilers:**  

### 6.4 Tools

Digital Experience Manager provides several tools as JSP’s files that you can call to run certain commands on your server (activate Maintenance Mode, get information about the system, display thread dump, view the cache, cluster statistics etc.).

Those tools are password protected by a security realm with the Jahia Tool Manager user. Its username and password are configured during the installation wizard (defaults are: jahia/password).

The list of tools can be found after Jahia installation at http://localhost:8080/tools (adapt the URL, if you use other domains, ports or server contexts).

#### 6.4.1 System and Maintenance

The tools under system and maintenance allow you to see the status of your platform. They also allow you to put your system under maintenance. This mode will display a nice page of
information while you update your server (Jahia needs to be running, otherwise use a HTTP server in front to deliver a static maintenance page). The JSP pre-compiler should be run after deploying new releases of modules in order to pre-compile the JSPs, so that this will not happen once the server is already under load.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System information</td>
<td>gather system information to analyze all the current settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread state information</td>
<td>create one or multiple thread dumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory information</td>
<td>show the current memory status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCR sessions information</td>
<td>displays the information about currently running JCR sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System maintenance</td>
<td>set system into Maintenance mode to block access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSP pre-compilation</td>
<td>trigger the precompiling of JSPs after deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System benchmarks</td>
<td>this tool will benchmark the database read performance as well as perform both read and write performance checks for the filesystem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.4.2 Logging

These tools are here to manage your log4j configuration (change the log level for certain categories) over a user interface. Notice that these settings then only apply to the current runtime – they are not persistent, so on the next server startup the settings will be taken from log4j.xml.

You can also control the activation of the error file dumper.
Log4j administration | tool to change log levels immediately
---|---
Error file dumper | ability to switch on/off error dumping to files

### 6.4.3 Administration and Guidance

The tools in this section give you an overview of the currently running or scheduled background jobs in Digital Experience Manager, allow you to trigger re-indexing of the content and run SQL statements or Groovy scripts. As you may update a runtime database with that, you have to be very cautious and do backups before manipulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSGi console</td>
<td>The management and monitoring tool for the OSGi bundles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background job administration</td>
<td>view active or scheduled background jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search engine management</td>
<td>various indexing related actions and integrity checks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB query tool</td>
<td>run SQL queries/updates using a connection from the configured Jahia data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groovy console</td>
<td>paste Groovy code you would like to execute against Digital Experience Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workflow monitoring</td>
<td>View currently running workflow processes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.4.4 Enterprise Tools – Cluster view

This section in the Jahia Tools Area is only available when the clustering is activated for Digital Experience Manager.
### JCR Data

The data tools contain a JCR repository browser that can be really helpful to browse your JCR content and have all data displayed in a particular node. You can also run JCR queries and Groovy scripts within a JCRTemplate.

Furthermore, there are housekeeping tools to clean-up the version history and to run the data store garbage collector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JCR repository browser</td>
<td>browse the JCR content tree in a simple UI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCR query tool</td>
<td>run JCR queries with SQL-2, XPath or SQL syntax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCR query statistics</td>
<td>provides information about slow queries and most popular queries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCR console</td>
<td>paste Groovy code to execute in a JCRTemplate against the JCR repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCR DataStore garbage collection</td>
<td>run the JCR DataStore garbage collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCR version history management</td>
<td>perform cleanup tasks on the version store</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JCR integrity tools perform some integrity checks on the JCR repository, and also implements some fixes

JCR external providers Lists active external providers and current mount points

JCR components and nodetypes integrity tools perform integrity checks and fixes for component nodes and node types

### 6.4.6 JCR Rendering

Some tools to display information about the installed modules, definitions and render filters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installed modules browser</td>
<td>display details of installed modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed definitions browser</td>
<td>display details of installed node/property definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Render filters</td>
<td>display details of installed render filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td>list of registered render actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choicelist initializers &amp; renderers</td>
<td>Information about registered choicelist initializers and renderers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.4.7 Cache

Cache monitoring and management tools. You can also access the content of the HTML output caches if needed by accessing the following tools:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Cache management | view the statistics of all available caches; flush particular caches or all at once
---|---
Output cache statistics | view the stats of the HTML cache
Output cache | view and search HTML cache elements
Output dependencies cache | view and search HTML dependencies cache elements

6.4.8 Miscellaneous Tools

These are various tools that could not be classified into the other categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Password encryption</td>
<td>tool to encrypt passwords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document converter</td>
<td>convert documents into other formats if the conversion service is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document text extractor</td>
<td>check the text extraction from documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCAG checker</td>
<td>paste HTML to validate against Web Content Accessibility Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL rewriting rules</td>
<td>view the rules for the UrlRewriteFilter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CKEditor configuration</td>
<td>allows creating and deploying custom CKEditor (rich text editor) configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5 OTHER ISSUES

The best way to get support for your issues is to contact us for a support agreement. Please see the following page for more information: https://www.jahia.com/enterprise-now/support

If you have a commercial support contract, you will get your own space to submit issues that will be handled according to our SLA (https://support.jahia.com/). Otherwise, you can report issues to the general JIRA projects (https://jira.jahia.org/), but here there will be no guarantee as to how and when the issue will be handled. When submitting an issue to our JIRA Issue tracker, make sure you include as much information as possible, including:

- A detailed description of your environment with the version number and patches (J2EE server, JDK, OS) as well as memory and architecture (32-bit, 64-bit).
- A detailed (or complete) log file, including date and times at which the problem occurs, to be able to corroborate with log file.
- A list of steps to reproduce the problem (if not random).
- A stack trace dump or, in case of performance issues, multiple thread dumps in intervals (see chapter “6.1 Stack trace dumps”).
- If dealing with an OutOfMemory issue, please include a memory dump (see chapter “6.2 Memory dumps”).

A convenient way to get all the relevant system, Digital Experience Manager and environment information is to use the “Jahia Tools Area -> System information -> download as a file” action, which will allow you to download and later attach to the JIRA ticket the relevant information.

As a basic rule, we also prefer to have too much information than too little.
7 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

7.1 HOW TO BACKUP DIGITAL EXPERIENCE MANAGER?

Backing up your system is useful in many cases as it minimizes the risk of losing all of your data, whether it is on the database or server side.

7.1.1 Database

A database dump contains a record of the table structure and/or the data from a database, and it is usually in the form of a list of SQL statements. A database dump is useful for backing up a database so that its contents can be restored in the event of data loss (or in our case reusing an environment). It can be performed anytime (even when the Digital Experience Manager server is running), but it is usually preferable to shut down your Digital Experience Manager before dumping your database.

There are many software products (proprietary or Open Source) that can perform a database dump for all types of databases. Here, we will use the example of MySQL:

```
mysqldump -urootUser -p digitalExperienceManager7 > digital_experience_manager_7_v1.sql
```

7.1.2 Digital Experience Manager runtime data

You should backup the whole `digital-factory-data` folder. It includes modules, JCR repository and other runtime data.

If during the configuration wizard you’ve chosen filesystem-based binary storage (default option) and changed the location of the datastore folder, you should backup also that folder.

7.1.3 Web applications/portlets

If you have no additional Web applications (or portlets) used inside your Digital Experience Manager server, you can skip this part.
All the additional Web applications, you may have deployed, will be usually located on Apache Tomcat under:

```bash
<tomcat-home>/webapps
```

You can backup all web applications or only the one you use. If you installed some third party portlets, be sure to check on their respective documentation. Depending on whether or not the webapp is storing information, the way you backup the webapp will be different. If the webapp stores nothing, you can either backup the .war file you had used to deploy the portlet, or the subfolder of “webapps/” in which the webapp has been deployed. If the webapp stores some data, you will also have to backup it.

### 7.1.4 Configuration files

All major configuration files are situated under the `digital-factory-config` folder and also under `<digital-factory-web-app-dir>/WEB-INF/etc/` folder.

If you are under UNIX, for regular backup of your Digital Experience Manager data, you can create a script file and run it through a Cron job. A typical example of this script could be:

```bash
DAY=`date +%u`
/bin/tar cvfz /home/backup/tomcat_$DAY.tar.gz /home/jahia/tomcat/
#list of folders to copy
```

### 7.2 HOW TO RESTORE AN ENVIRONMENT FROM A BACKUP?

#### 7.2.1 Restore your database dump

Please refer your database documentation for specific instructions of how to perform this.

#### 7.2.2 Reinstall Digital Experience Manager

During the configuration wizard, instead of connecting to a new empty database, connect to your newly restored database. Uncheck the option to create the tables inside this database.
Take care to specify the same value as you did for your former installation regarding the storage of the binaries (inside the database or on the filesystem).

If you do not remember, open `<digital-experience-manager-web-app-dir>/WEB-INF/etc/repository/jackrabbit/repository.xml` and check the DataStore element, which could either be a `DbDataStore` or a `FileDataStore`.

Do not start the application server at the end of the install process.

### 7.2.3 Apply your specific configurations on your new installation

Apply your backed up configuration (usually the `digital-factory-config` folder content is enough) to your new installation.

### 7.2.4 Deploy your templates and modules

Deploy your templates set(s) and modules.

### 7.2.5 Restore the binaries stored on the filesystem

If you have chosen to store the binaries in your database, just skip this step.

Copy your `digital-factory-data/repository/` folder from your backup to your new installation. You will have the following structure:

```
repository
 |_________datastore
 |_________index
 |_________version
 |_________workspaces
 |       |___default
 |       |       |___index
 |       |       |___lock
```
If you have chosen an alternative location of the datastore folder during the Digital Experience Manager configuration wizard (cluster installation), please restore it at the appropriate location.

Remove the 2 “lock” files. If possible, we also recommend you to also remove the 3 “index” folders. Those folders store the JCR indexes, which will be regenerated at first startup if missing. Regenerating it will improve the performances, but this operation will take a variable amount of time, depending on the amount of data you have. If you are doing an emergency restore of a production server, you can keep the former indexes to save time.

7.2.6 Restart the Digital Experience Manager server

For the last step you must restart your reinstalled Digital Experience Manager application.

7.3 HOW TO HANDLE MODULE GENERATION TIMEOUTS?

As mentioned in chapter “4.3.3 The front-end HTML cache layer”, you may sometimes get exceptions saying, “Module generation takes too long due to module not generated fast enough (>10000 ms).” This happens when two requests try to get the same module output at the same time. To save resources, Digital Experience Manager decides to let just one request render the output and the other request wait for it. The maximum wait time is configured in jahia.properties with the parameter moduleGenerationWaitTime. If rendering the module takes longer than this time, the waiting request gets cancelled with the exception.
The reasons for this exception are various. It could either be an indication that sufficient configured resources are lacking (number of database connections, heap memory, maximum number of file handles, etc.), bottlenecks (slow disk, locks, unnecessary synchronization, etc.), problems with modules (JSPs getting compiled, modules opening sockets and waiting for response without timeout, etc.) or bugs/performance issues in the code.

The best way to identify the issue is to analyze thread dumps. Along with the exception, Digital Experience Manager should have automatically created a thread dump (unless the server load is too high), which already is a good start. If the scenario is reproducible, it would also be good to create multiple thread dumps in short intervals of a few seconds (see Thread dump Management tool mentioned in chapter “6.4.1 System and Maintenance”, which is able to create multiple thread dumps).

The thread dump may, for instance, show that the JSP compilation is the cause of the problem. In this case you have to ensure that JSPs are getting precompiled after deployment (see JSP Pre-Compilation tool in chapter “6.4.1 System and Maintenance”) before the server is exposed to public requests (e.g. keep it in the Maintenance Mode). In the error log you should be able to see the URL of the request leading to the timeout, and you should see the cache-key of the module, that is not getting rendered quickly enough. You can also watch out for the other thread, which is rendering the same module and see whether, for instance, it is stuck in some slow or non-responding methods, locks etc.

You should also analyze the error log file from that time to see if there are other exceptions before or after the incident that indicate that the server is running out of resources. In such a case, you may have to utilize or configure more resources for the server.

It could also be an indication that the server is overloaded and not able to serve the number of requests. In such a case, you should think of running Digital Experience Manager in cluster or add more cluster nodes to handle the expected load.
7.4 HOW TO CLEAN REFERENCESKEEPER NODES?

The /referencesKeeper node is used during the import of content/sites. Whenever there is a reference property in the imported content, where the value cannot be resolved immediately, because e.g. the path or UUID does not exist yet, we create(d) a jnt:reference entry under /referencesKeeper in order to resolve the reference at a later time, when this path or UUID gets available (e.g. after importing other related content). After the path gets available, the reference is correctly set and the node from referencesKeeper gets removed. Digital Experience Manager can’t know whether these references will be resolvable in future, that’s why we do not delete them. On the other side the problem is that this list can grow and grow.

If the number of referencesKeeper nodes is growing in your environment, you need to look at the nodes and identify from the j:node reference, the j:propertyName and j:originalUuid if the reason is an unresolvable reference found in one of your import files. In that case you need to fix the repository.xml (or live-repository.xml) in the import file and delete the corresponding jnt:reference nodes manually.

Since Digital Experience Manager 6.6.2.3, meaning also in 7.0.0, we have reduced the cases, where we make use of the referencesKeeper node, as we saw that on customer’s sites the number of sub-nodes could grew to hundred thousands, causing performance degradation on import and module deployment. We now also started to log a warning when the number of sub-nodes exceeds 5000. In that case it is necessary to clean the nodes manually.

For that please go to the JCR query tool (see “6.4.5 JCR Data”), set limit to 10000 and use the SQL-2 request:

```sql
SELECT * FROM [jnt:reference]
```

You could also add a where clause if you want to delete just specific nodes, for which you know that they are unresolvable, but most of the time it will be seen that all of them are unresolvable.
After entering the query and the limit activate the checkbox: "Show actions". After fetching the first 10000 results, select the link: "Delete ALL", which will remove all these 10000 entries. You will have to run the query multiple times until you get rid of all entries. You should do that at low-peak times. To run it overnight you could also raise the limit to e.g. 50000 (modify it in the URL: `...&limit=50000&offset=0&displayLimit=100`) in order to remove 50000 references in one attempt.

### 7.5 HOW TO CONFIGURE DIGITAL EXPERIENCE MANAGER TO RUN BEHIND APACHE HTTP SERVER (HTTPD)

This chapter contains an overview of the Apache HTTP Server (aka “httpd”) configuration to serve as a front-end server for Digital Experience Manager 7.1.

Please, follow the instructions of the corresponding section, depending on chosen communication type.

#### 7.5.1 Apache httpd 2.2.x / 2.4.x with mod_proxy_*

This section is related to the configuration where the requests are proxied to the Tomcat’s AJP connector (port 8009) or HTTP connector (port 8080). The `mod_proxy_ajp` or `mod_proxy_http` module is used in this case, so the following modules have to be enabled:

```
LoadModule proxy_module modules/mod_proxy.so
LoadModule proxy_ajp_module modules/mod_proxy_ajp.so
LoadModule proxy_http_module modules/mod_proxy_http.so
```

#### 7.5.1.1 Using mod_proxy_ajp

The configuration via `mod_proxy_ajp` in this case is as follows:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```
ServerName digital-experience-manager-server

ProxyPreserveHost On

ProxyPass / ajp://localhost:8009/ connectiontimeout=20 timeout=300 ttl=120

ProxyPassReverse / ajp://localhost:8009/
</VirtualHost>

7.5.1.2 Using mod_proxy_http

In a similar way, the configuration via mod_proxy_http is as follows:

<VirtualHost *:80>

    ServerName digital-experience-manager-server

    ProxyPreserveHost On

    ProxyPass / http://localhost:8080/ connectiontimeout=20 timeout=300 ttl=120

    ProxyPassReverse / http://localhost:8080/
</VirtualHost>

7.5.2 Apache httpd 2.2.x / 2.4.x with mod_jk

This section is related to the configuration where the requests are proxied to the Tomcat’s AJP connector (port 8009). The mod_jk module is used in this case, so it has to be enabled:

LoadModule jk_module modules/mod_jk.so

The configuration looks as follows:
JkWorkersFile conf/workers.properties

<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName digital-experience-manager-server
    ProxyPreserveHost On
    JkMount / df
    JkMount /* df
</VirtualHost>

And the workers.properties file content is:

worker.list=df

worker.df.port=8009
worker.df.host=localhost
worker.df.type=ajp13
worker.df.ping_mode=A
worker.df.socket_connect_timeout=10000
worker.df.reply_timeout=300000
worker.df.connection_pool_timeout=600