



APUSIC
固若长城
睿比世界

Quick Start

Apusic Application Server V10

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1 Overview

1.1 Abstract

This quick start guide mainly introduces the Apusic Application Server V10 (AAS-V10) installation, configuration, etc. It provides the basic process of starting/stopping the server, deploying/uninstalling the application, configuring the data source, etc. It is suitable for developers who use AAS-V10 for development, system administrators in production environment, operation and maintenance personnel, etc.

1.2 Introduction

Apusic Application Server provides a simple and fast development and operation platform for complex applications. For distributed enterprise level applications, it offers features such as easy scalability, high security, and so on.

On the basis of V9.0, V10 has added functions such as domain management, nodes, independent instances, and cluster management. The domain service manager manages nodes, instances, and clusters uniformly.

By default, there is a local instance server that can create remote nodes. Each node is equivalent to an AAS, and the instance runs on the node.

V10 supports unified management of resources, such as application resources, database resources, etc., which can be used for unified upgrade operations.

1.3 Terminology

1. Apusic Application Server

A server is the physical deployment unit of an application server. Intuitively, this is a physical installation of the application server on a user machine.

2. Domain

A domain is a group of related server resources that are managed as a unit. A domain can contain one or more independent servers, as well as a cluster of servers that share a common set of configurations defined using Extensible Markup Language xml in a configuration file called domain.xml and stored in the DOMAIN_HOME/config/ directory. A domain is a complete management unit. When an application is deployed in the domain, the application can only be deployed on the servers in the domain. If a domain contains a cluster, all servers in the cluster must belong to the same domain.

3. Instance

A server instance is a single virtual machine on the Java platform (JVM) that runs on a single node of the server. Server instances form the basis of application deployment. Instances are important components in building clusters, load balancing, and server session persistence. Each instance belongs to only one domain and has its own directory structure, configuration, and deployed application. Each instance contains a reference to the node.

4. Node

Each node corresponds to a host running application server software. The host where the application server instance is installed must have a corresponding node. The node configuration information includes the machine name and the location of the application server on the host.

5. Cluster

A server cluster is a logical entity collection of multiple server instances that share the same application, resource, and configuration information. Regardless of whether the server instances are on the same host or different hosts, the application server can manage all instances in the cluster as a unit in the administrative control center.

1.4 Default Administrative Value

name	default value
domain name	mydomain
asadmin Command-line utilities	APUSIC_HOME/bin
config files	DOMAIN_HOME/config
logs files	DOMAIN_HOME/logs

1.5 Default Module Port

functional module	port
Manager port	6848
HTTP port	6888
HTTP SSL port	6887
IIOP SSL port	6838
IIOP MUTUALAUTH port	6839

JMS port	6876
IIOP port	6837
JMX port	6886
OSGI SHELL port	6866
JAVA DEBUGGER port	8000

2 Quick Setup and Start/Stop

2.1 Prepare before Installation

The Java Runtime Environment needs to be installed and set up on the server in advance. Since the remote access needs to enable security management, the jdk needs to be 1.8.0_201 or above version.

2.2 License Authorization

AAS requires a corresponding license for normal use. Under normal circumstances, Apusic will match the corresponding license according to the product version purchased by the user.

The license location is `${APUSIC_HOME}/license.xml`.



If the license expires or becomes invalid during usage, it is advisable to contact the relevant Apusic service personnel and initiate a re-application process for the corresponding license. When re-applying for the license, it is essential to furnish the product's authentication code to Apusic's support staff as depicted in the illustration:

```
Waiting for mydomain to start ..Error starting domain mydomain.
The server exited prematurely with exit code 1.
Before it died, it produced the following output:

Launching Apusic on Felix platform
auth code=sfc:cDhwMXxXWS9ueS9LUX1tYis4eEdtNVU5ZjFyb3J1cTV3VUNUQU1hK1RL0DRnTVMwPQ==
license is invalid,out of date
Error stopping framework: java.lang.NullPointerException

Command start-domain failed.
```

If the node has an authorization problem, you can view the log. The log will print the corresponding auth code, send the code to the Apusic interconnection personnel to apply for the corresponding license again.

2.3 Install

Windows: Directly unzip the installation package AAS-V10.0.zip.

Linux: Run the command `unzip AAS-v10.0.zip` to unzip the package and install it.

2.4 Start The Default Domain

Execute `asadmin start-domain` in `APUSIC_HOME/bin`. If multiple domains exist, you need to enter the name of the domain, such as `asadmin start-domain mydomain`.

Note: You need to setup the default administrator password when you first startup.

2.5 Stop The Defalut Domain

Execute `asadmin stop-domain` in `APUSIC_HOME/bin`. If multiple domains exist, you need to enter the name of the domain, such as `asadmin stop-domain mydomain`.

2.6 Uninstall

1.Delete the installation directory:

This is done by deleting all files in the `${APUSIC_HOME}/` installation directory.

2.Execute the uninstall script:

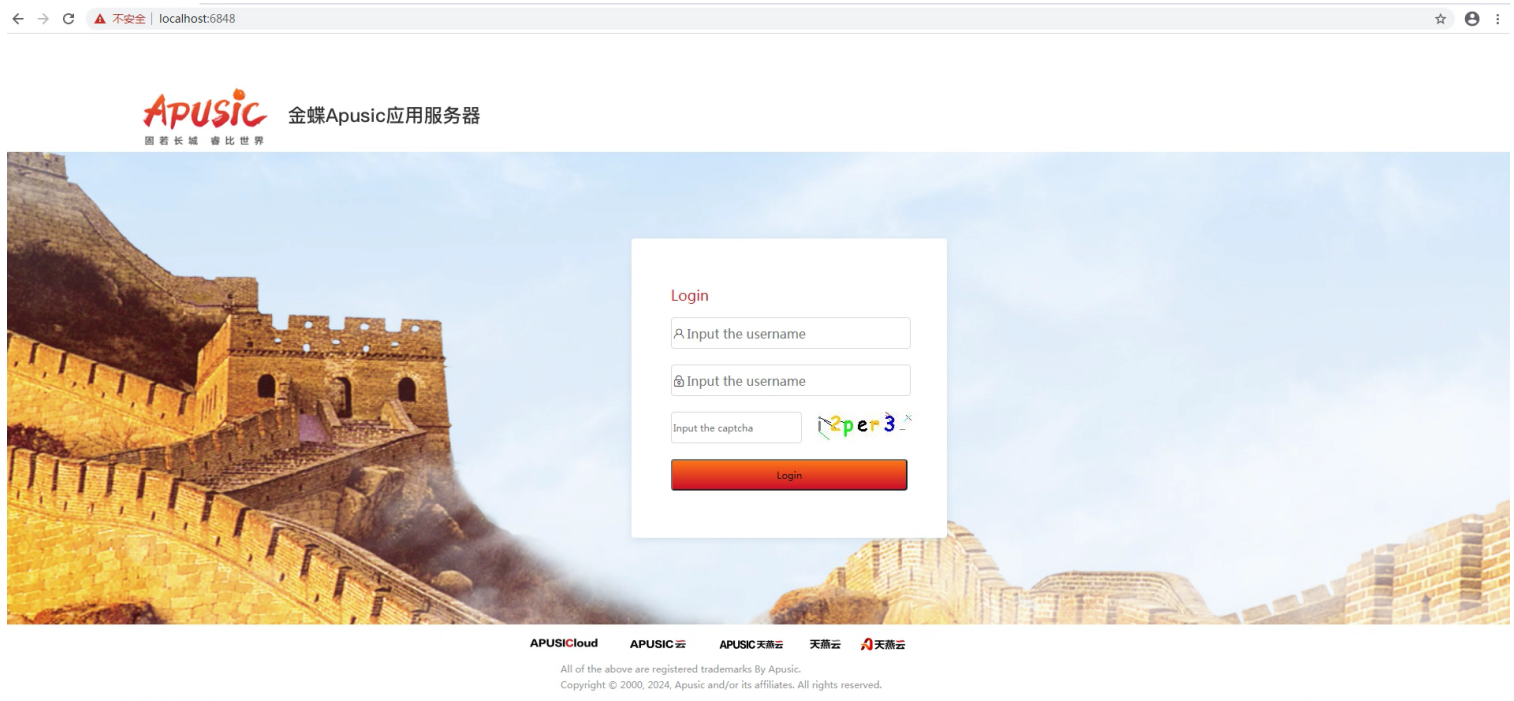
For a graphical installation, execute the uninstall script to complete the installation.

Note: You need to stop running AAS before uninstalling.

3 Manager

3.1 Access

As an application with a user interface you use in your browser, go to <https://ip:port:6848> once installed and started.



3.2 Basic Roles

AAS V10.0 combines Cluster Management Console, Security Management Console and General Management Console. Default three roles and users: 1) System administrator (sysadmin): admin. Mainly responsible for user creation and management, daily system maintenance Settings, resources and cluster management. 2) security: secure. Mainly responsible for the daily security management of the system. 3) auditor: audit. Mainly responsible for audit tracking analysis and supervision and inspection of the operation behavior of system administrators and security administrators.

3.3 Basic Function

Deploy and manage applications.

Create and manage data sources.

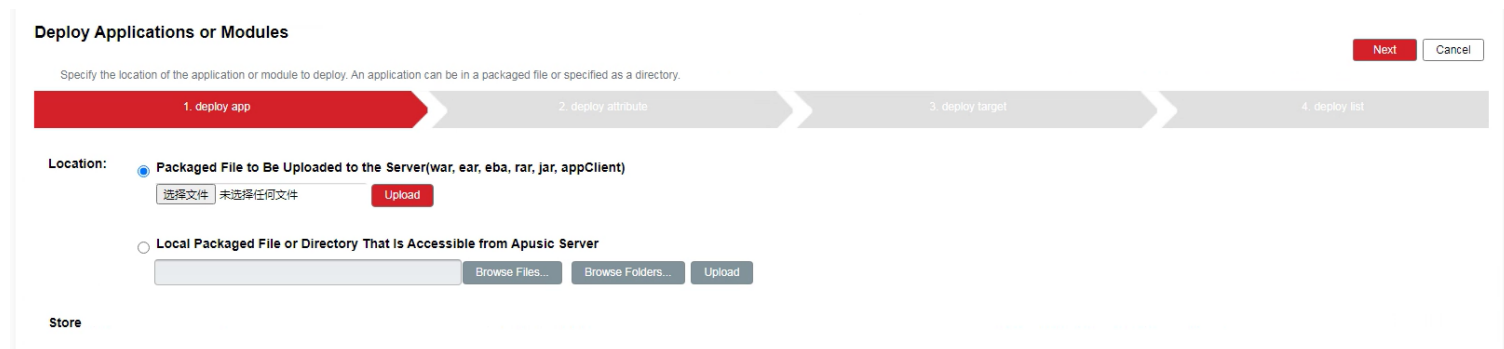
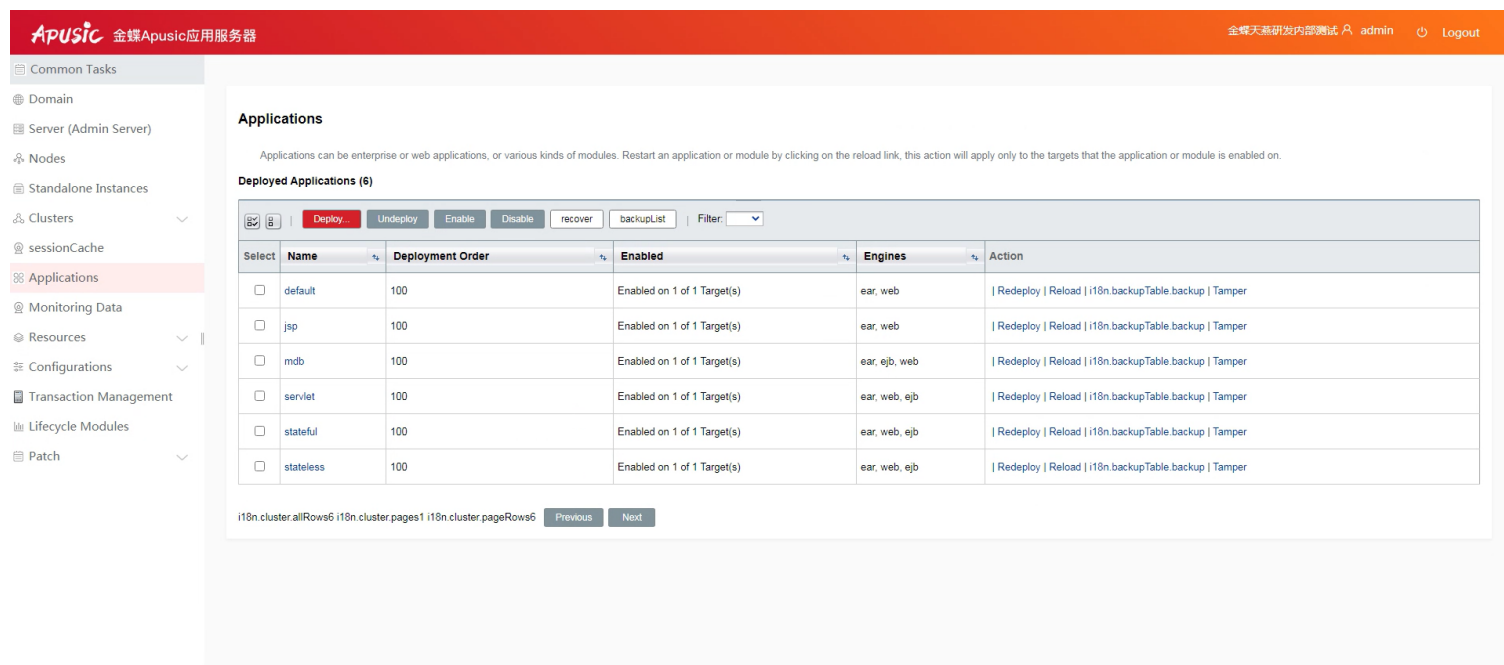
Server cluster unified configuration management, load balancer management, cache cluster management, load balancer cluster management.

User management, resource management, and general configuration management.

4 Application Deployment and Access

4.1 Application Deployment

1. Deploy by Manager: Specify the application deployment target, which can be deployed to multiple instances and clusters at the same time.



Deploy Applications or Modules

Previous Next Cancel

Specify the location of the application or module to deploy. An application can be in a packaged file or specified as a directory.



Type: * Enterprise Application
If it's folder please adjust type

Application Name: * jpa

Choose module to deploy: WEB EJB

Virtual Servers: server
Associates an Internet domain name with a physical server.

Status: Allows users to access the application.

Implicit CDI: Implicit discovery of CDI beans

Delegate:
Except for package java.javax, sun, org.xml.sax, org.w3c.dom, org.apache.taglibs.standard, com.sun.faces, org.apache.commons.logging

SecretLevel: SECRET

Java Web Start: Specifies whether Java Web Start access is permitted for an application client module.

Precompile JSPs: Precompiles JSP pages during deployment.

Run Verifier: Verifies the syntax and semantics of the deployment descriptor. Verifier packages must be installed.

Deploy Applications or Modules

Previous Next Cancel

Specify the location of the application or module to deploy. An application can be in a packaged file or specified as a directory.



Targets

Available Targets:		Selected Targets:
	Add >	server
	Add All >>	
	< Remove	
	<< Remove All	

Deploy Applications or Modules

Previous OK Cancel

Specify the location of the application or module to deploy. An application can be in a packaged file or specified as a directory.

1. deploy app
2. deploy attribute
3. deploy target
4. deploy list

deploy target server

Type: Enterprise Application

Virtual Servers:

Application Name: jpa

Choose module to deploy: web,ejb

Status: open

Implicit CDI: close

Delegate: close

SecretLevel secert

Java Web Start: open

Precompile JSPs: close

Run Verifier: close

Compatibility: close

Force Redeploy: close

Keep State: close

Deployment Order:

Libraries:

Turn on the built-in engine: JPA JSF CDI Bean Validation JSONP RESTful Web Service

2.Command Deployment: `asadmin deploy war-dir` , you can specify the target war-dir as the application file path by `--target`.

3.Copy the application to the DOMAIN_HOME/autodeploy directory.

4.2 Application Access

Once the application has been deployed, you can access it via a browser as follows:

- 1.click [Launch] in the Actions column of the application list;
- 2.In the pop-up page, select any URL in the [Links] column to access the application.

Note: 1) If the deployed file is a folder or ear file, there is no [Launch] button in the [Action], you need to manually enter the access address in the browser. 2) If the deployed application needs to interface with resources, you need to add resource information first, otherwise there will be errors when deploying or accessing the application.

Applications

Applications can be enterprise or web applications, or various kinds of modules. Restart an application or module by clicking on the reload link, this action will apply only to the targets that the application or module is enabled on.

Deployed Applications (7)

Deploy... Undeploy Enable Disable recover backupList | Filter: ▼

Select	Name	Deployment Order	Enabled	Engines	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROOT	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	web	Launch Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper
<input type="checkbox"/>	default	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	ear, web	Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper

Web Application Links

If the server or listener is not running, the link may not work. In this event, check the status of the server instance. After launching the web application, use the browser's Back button to return to this screen.

Application Name: ROOT

Links: [server] <http://172.24.6.42:6888/ROOT>
 [server] <https://172.24.6.42:6887/ROOT>

4.3 Application Undeployment

The system supports 3 ways to undeploy the application.

- 1.The command line method to undeploy the application: execute `asadmin undeply war-name` in the APUSIC_HOME/bin path.
- 2.Delete the application files and deployment flags in autodeploy, autodeploy.autodeploystatus and application directory.
- 3.Manager undeploy: can cancel an instance of application deployment or cancel the application deployment on all directories.

The screenshot shows the Apusic management console interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu on the left and a header with the Apusic logo and user information. A modal dialog box is centered on the screen, displaying the message: "localhost:6848 显示 Selected Application(s) will be undeployed. Continue?". Below the message are two buttons: "确定" (Confirm) and "取消" (Cancel). The background page is titled "Applications" and contains a table of "Deployed Applications (7)".

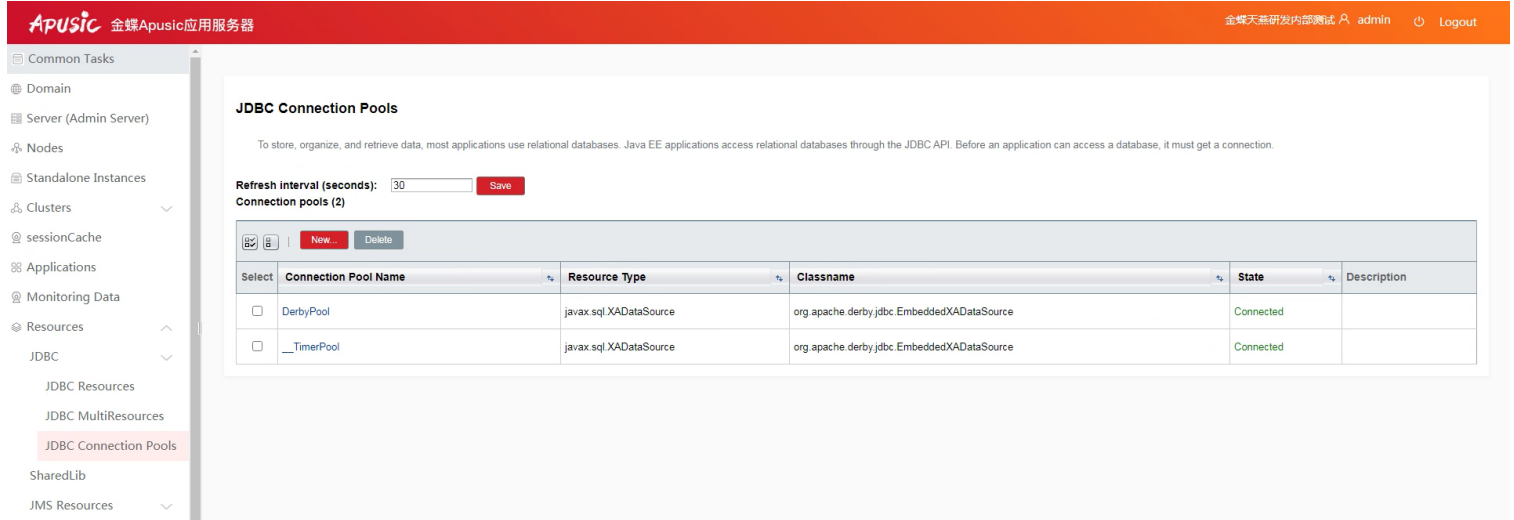
Select	Name	Deployment Order	Enabled	Engines	Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROOT	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	web	Launch Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper
<input type="checkbox"/>	default	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	ear, web	Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper
<input type="checkbox"/>	jsp	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	ear, web	Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper
<input type="checkbox"/>	mdb	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	ear, ejb, web	Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper
<input type="checkbox"/>	servlet	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	ear, web, ejb	Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper
<input type="checkbox"/>	stateful	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	ear, web, ejb	Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper
<input type="checkbox"/>	stateless	100	Enabled on 1 of 1 Target(s)	ear, web, ejb	Redeploy Reload i18n.backupTable.backup Tamper

4.4 DataSources

AAS-V10 data source follow the JDBC specification and support a variety of databases, including Oracle, MySQL, DB2, Derby, Sybase, SQL Server, PostgreSQL and other mainstream databases. Also support DM, Shentongdata, KingbaseES, GaussDB, AISWare AntDB and other domestic databases(Chinese). The JDBC connection pool function

in AAS-V10 is used to create database connections, and the JDBC resource function config the JDBC connection pool into resources that can be called by applications. Here we take mysql database as an example to demonstrate the creation and management of data sources.

New JDBC connection pool: Supports database driver upload and replication functions.



New JDBC Connection Pool (Step 1 of 2)

Next **Cancel**

Identify the general settings for the connection pool.

General Settings

Pool Name: *

Resource Type: *
Must be specified if the datasource class implements more than 1 of the interface.

SecretLevel:

Database Driver Vendor:
Select or enter a database driver vendor

Introspect:
If enabled, data source or driver implementation class names will enable introspection.

New JDBC Connection Pool (Step 2 of 2)

Previous Finish Cancel

Identify the general settings for the connection pool. Datasource Classname or Driver Classname must be specified for the connection pool.

General Settings

Pool Name: mydata

Resource Type: java.sql.Driver

SecretLevel: SECRET

Database Driver Vendor: MySql

Datasource Classname:
Select or enter vendor-specific classname that implements the DataSource and/or XADataSource APIs

Driver Classname: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
Select or enter vendor-specific classname that implements the java.sql.Driver interface.

Host:

Port: 3306

Database Name:

URL Format: jdbc:mysql://{serverName}:{port}/{dataName}

URL: *

User Name: *

Password: *

Maximum Pool Size: 32 Connections
Maximum number of connections that can be created to satisfy client requests

Pool Resize Quantity: 2 Connections
Number of connections to be removed when pool idle timeout expires

Idle Timeout: 300 Seconds
Maximum time that connection can remain idle in the pool

Max Wait Time: 60000 Milliseconds
Amount of time caller waits before connection timeout is sent

Max Age: 0 Seconds
Maximum lifetime of a connection since creation

Transaction

Non Transactional Connections:
Returns non-transactional connections

Transaction Isolation:
If unspecified, use default level for JDBC Driver

Isolation Level: Guaranteed
All connections use same isolation level; requires Transaction Isolation

Add JDBC Driver Libraries

Location: Jar File to Be Uploaded to the Server

未选择任何文件

New JDBC resource: Set the JNDI name of the JDBC resource and bind to a JDBC connection pool.

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- Common Tasks
- Domain
- Server (Admin Server)
- Nodes
- Standalone Instances
- Clusters
- sessionCache
- Applications
- Monitoring Data
- Resources
 - JDBC
 - JDBC Resources
 - JDBC MultiResources
 - JDBC Connection Pools
 - SharedLib

JDBC Resources

JDBC resources provide applications with a means to connect to a database.

Resources (2)

New... Delete Enable Disable

Select	JNDI Name	Logical JNDI Name	Enabled	Connection Pool	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdbc/__TimerPool		✓	__TimerPool	
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdbc/__default	java.comp/DefaultDataSource	✓	DerbyPool	

New JDBC Resource

OK
Cancel

Specify a unique JNDI name that identifies the JDBC resource you want to create. The name must contain only alphanumeric, underscore, dash, or dot characters.

JNDI Name:

SecretLevel: SECRET

Connection Pool Name: DerbyPool
Use the JDBC Connection Pools page to create new pools

Description:

Status:

Additional Properties (0)

Add Property Delete Properties

Select	Name	Value	Description
No items found.			

5 Main Parameter Configuration

AAS-V10 Manager provides unified configuration of common parameters, such as JVM parameters, thread pool settings, JDBC connection pool settings, http connection pool settings, log related parameters and other settings. You can do unified configuration for clusters, service instances, etc. The configuration path is: [Configuration] -> [server-config] (or cluster name).

The screenshot shows the Apusic Application Server V10 Manager interface. The top navigation bar is orange with the Apusic logo and the text '金蝶Apusic应用服务器'. On the right side of the top bar, there is a user profile 'admin' and a 'Logout' button. A left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like Clusters, sessionCache, Applications, Monitoring Data, Resources, Configurations, and Monitoring configuration. The 'Configurations' section is expanded, showing 'default-config' and 'server-config', with 'server-config' selected. Under 'server-config', 'Admin Service' is highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Edit JMX Connector' and shows the configuration for a JMX Connector. The configuration name is 'server-config'. The fields are: Name: system; JMX Protocol: rmi_jrmp; JMXServiceURL: service:jmx.rmi://WIN7SP01V075.apusic.net:6886/jndi/rmi://WIN7SP01V075.apusic.net:6886/jmxrmi; Security: unchecked checkbox; Address: 0.0.0.0; Port: 6886; Realm Name: admin-realm. Below the fields is an 'Additional Properties (0)' section with 'Add Property' and 'Delete Properties' buttons. At the bottom, there is a table with columns 'Select', 'Name', 'Value', and 'Description'.

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