Apusic 金蝶天燕

生成时间：2026-05-19


# Quick Start

Apusic Application Server V10

## 版权声明

本文档所涉及的软件著作权、版权等知识产权已依法进行了注册，由金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司合法拥有。受《中华人民共和国著作权法》《计算机软件保护条例》《知识产权保护条例》和相关国际版权条约、法律、法规以及其它知识产权法律和条约的保护。未经授权许可，不得非法使用。

## 免责声明

本文档包含的版权信息由金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司合法拥有，受法律的保护，金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司对本文档可能涉及到的非金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司的信息不承担任何责任。在法律允许的范围内，您可以查阅并仅能够在《中华人民共和国著作权法》规定的合法范围内复制和打印本文档。任何单位和个人未经金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司书面授权许可，不得使用、修改、再发布本文档的任何部分和内容，否则将被视为侵权，金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司有依法追究其责任的权利。

本文档如有更新，不另行通知。对本文档中的问题您可向金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司告知或查询。未经本公司明确授予的任何权利均予保留。

## 商标声明

Apusic是深圳市金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司向中华人民共和国国家商标局申请注册的注册商标，注册商标专用权由金蝶天燕合法拥有，受法律保护。未经金蝶天燕的书面许可，任何单位及个人不得以任何方式或理由对该商标的任何部分进行使用、复制、修改、传播、抄录或与其它产品捆绑使用销售。凡侵犯金蝶天燕商标权的，金蝶天燕将依法追究其法律责任。本文档提及的其他所有商标或注册商标，由各自的所有人拥有。

# 目录


- 1 Overview
  - 1.1 Abstract
  - 1.2 Introduction
  - 1.3 Terminology
  - 1.4 Default Administrative Value
  - 1.5 Default Module Port
- 2 Quick Setup and Start/Stop
  - 2.1 Prepare before Installation
  - 2.2 License Authorization
  - 2.3 Install
  - 2.4 Start The Default Domain
  - 2.5 Stop The Defalut Domain
  - 2.6 Uninstall
- 3 Manager
  - 3.1 Access
  - 3.2 Basic Roles
  - 3.3 Basic Function
- 4 Application Deployment and Access
  - 4.1 Application Deployment
  - 4.2 Application Access
  - 4.3 Application Undeployment
  - 4.4 DataSources
- 5 Main Parameter Configuration

# 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

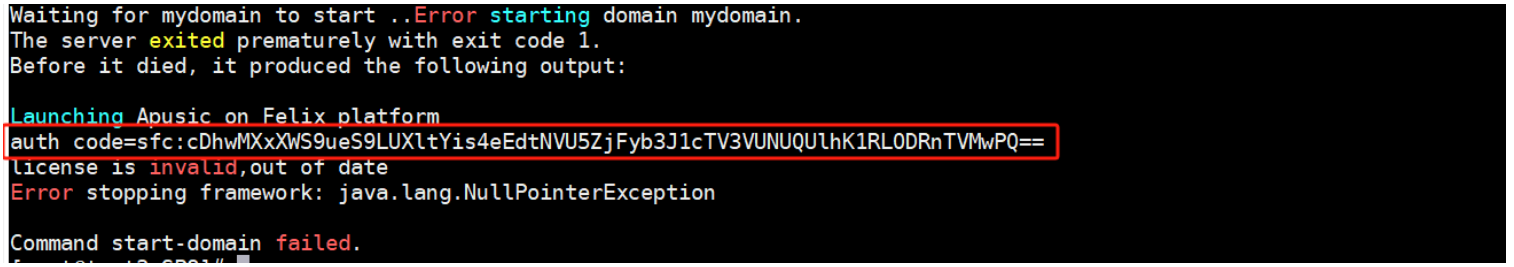
The Java Runtime Environment needs to be installed and set up on the server in advance. Since the remote access needs to enable security management, the jdk needs to be 1.8.0_201 or above version.

## 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:




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:

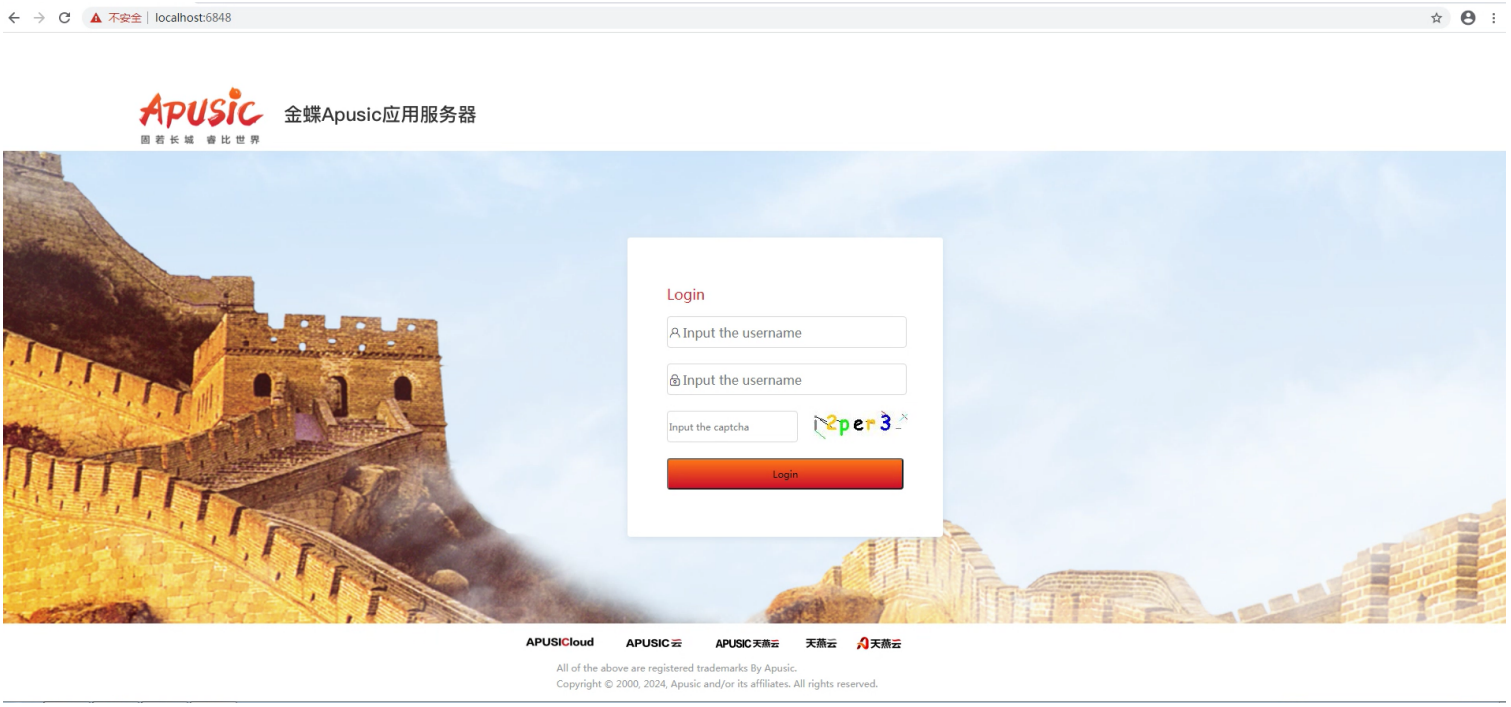
For a graphical installation, execute the uninstall script to complete the installation.

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.

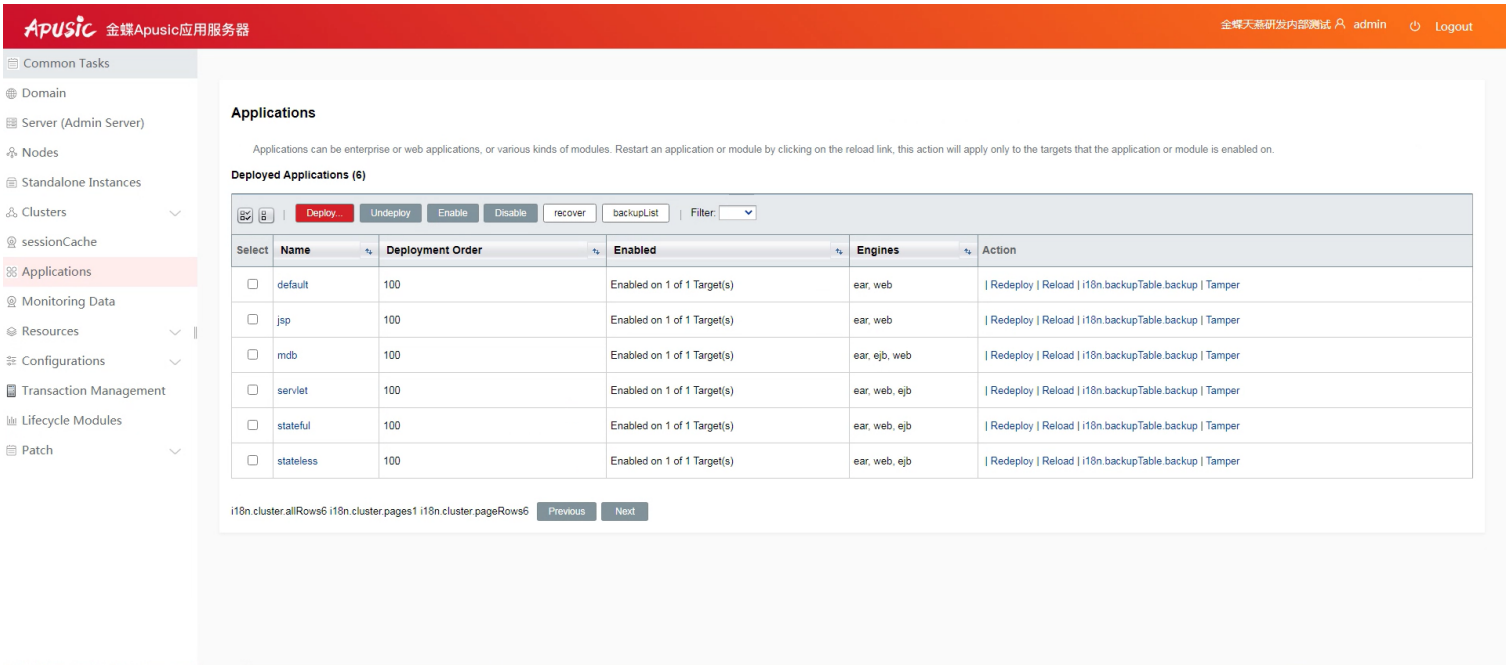
Server cluster unified configuration management, load balancer management, cache cluster management, load balancer cluster management.

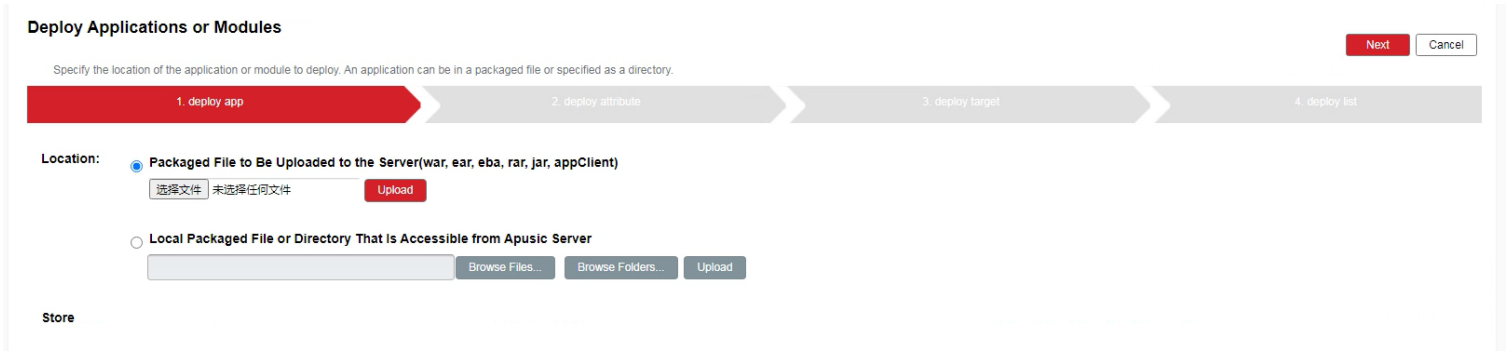
User management, resource management, and general configuration management.

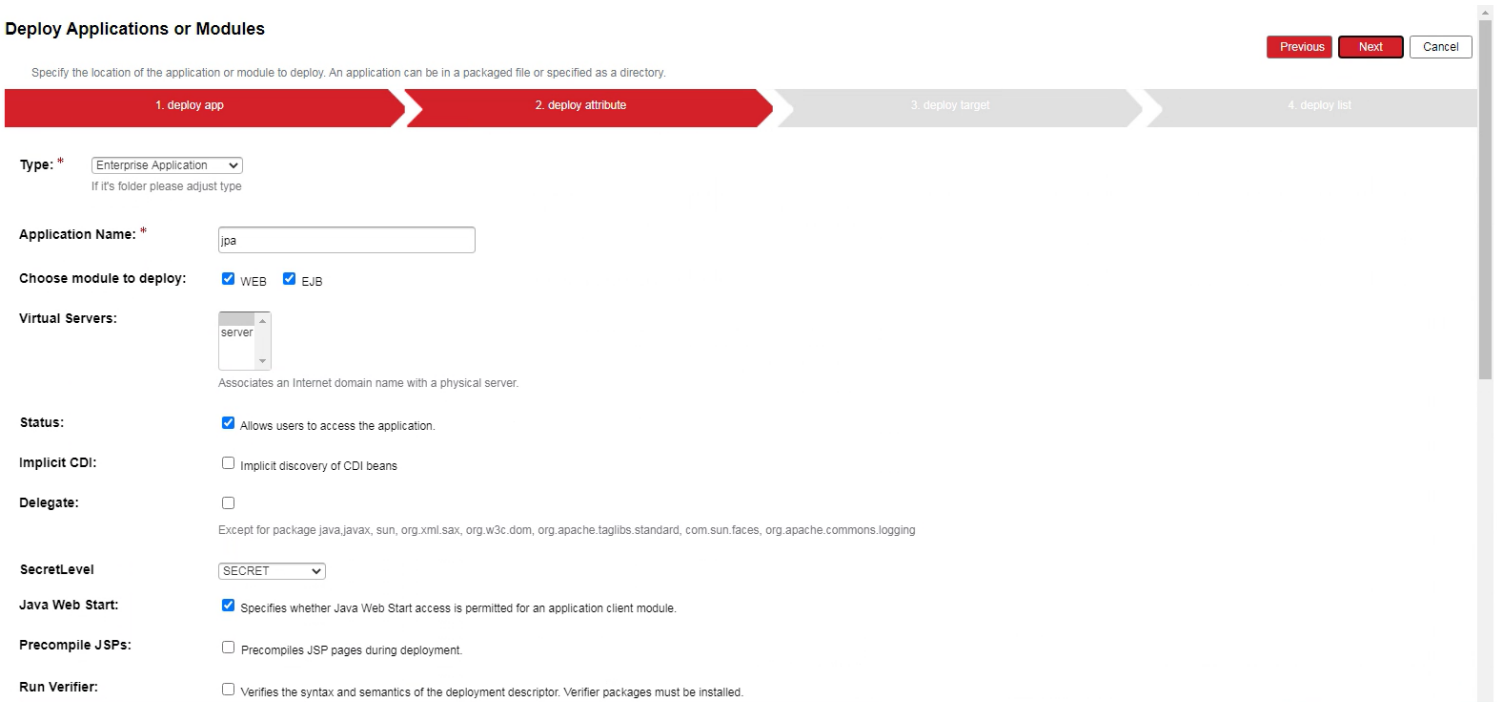
# 4 Application Deployment and Access

## 4.1 Application Deployment

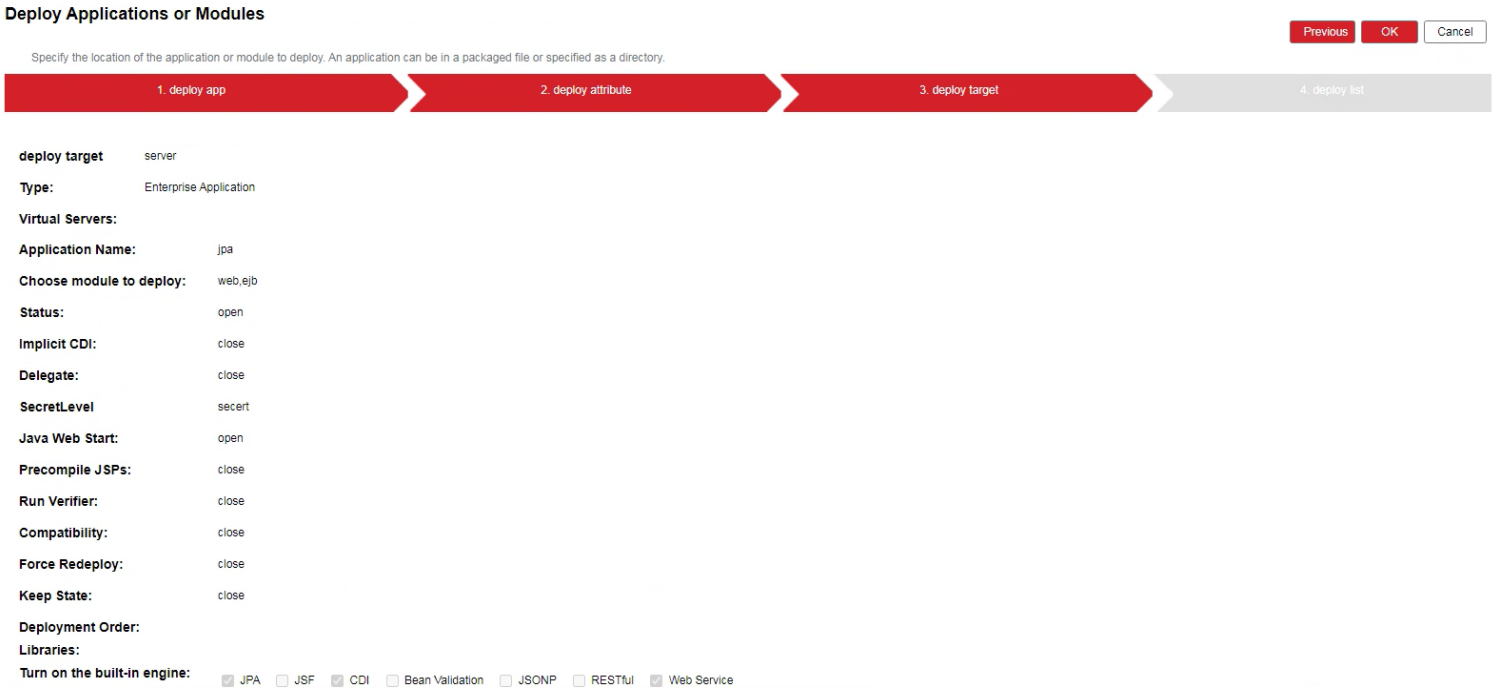
1.Deploy by Manager: Specify the application deployment target, which can be deployed to multiple instances and clusters at the same time.




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.
1. deploy app
2. deploy attribute
3. deploy target
4. deploy list
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.
1. deploy app
2. deploy attribute
3. deploy target
4. deploy list
Targets
Available Targets:
Add >
Add All >>
< Remove
<< Remove All
Selected Targets:
server




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.

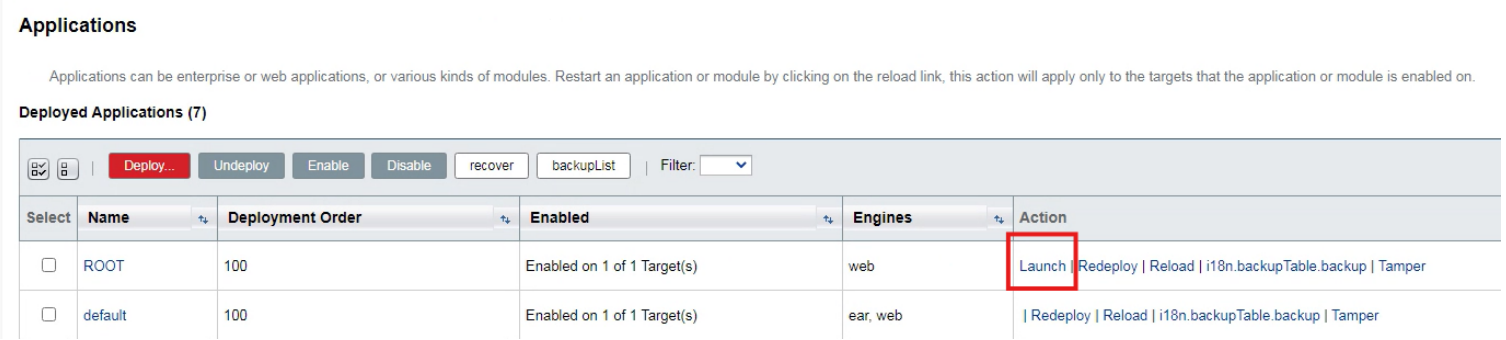
## 4.2 Application Access

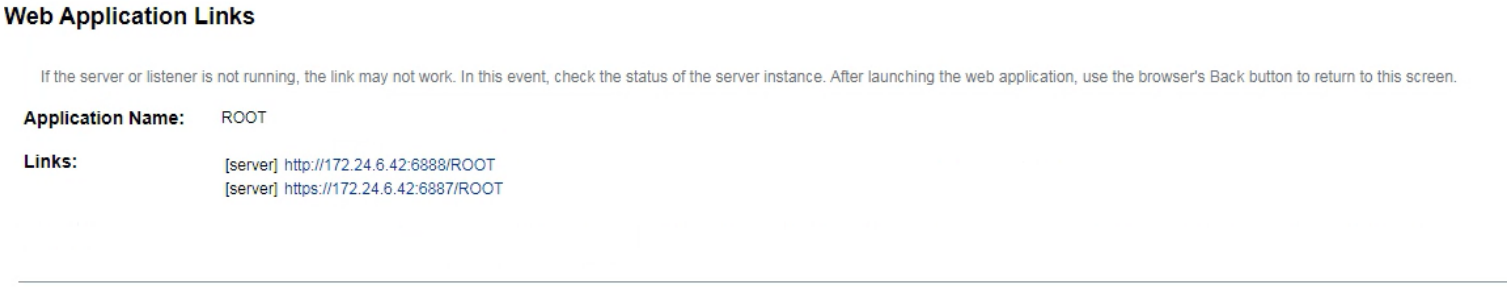
Once the application has been deployed, you can access it via a browser as follows:

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.





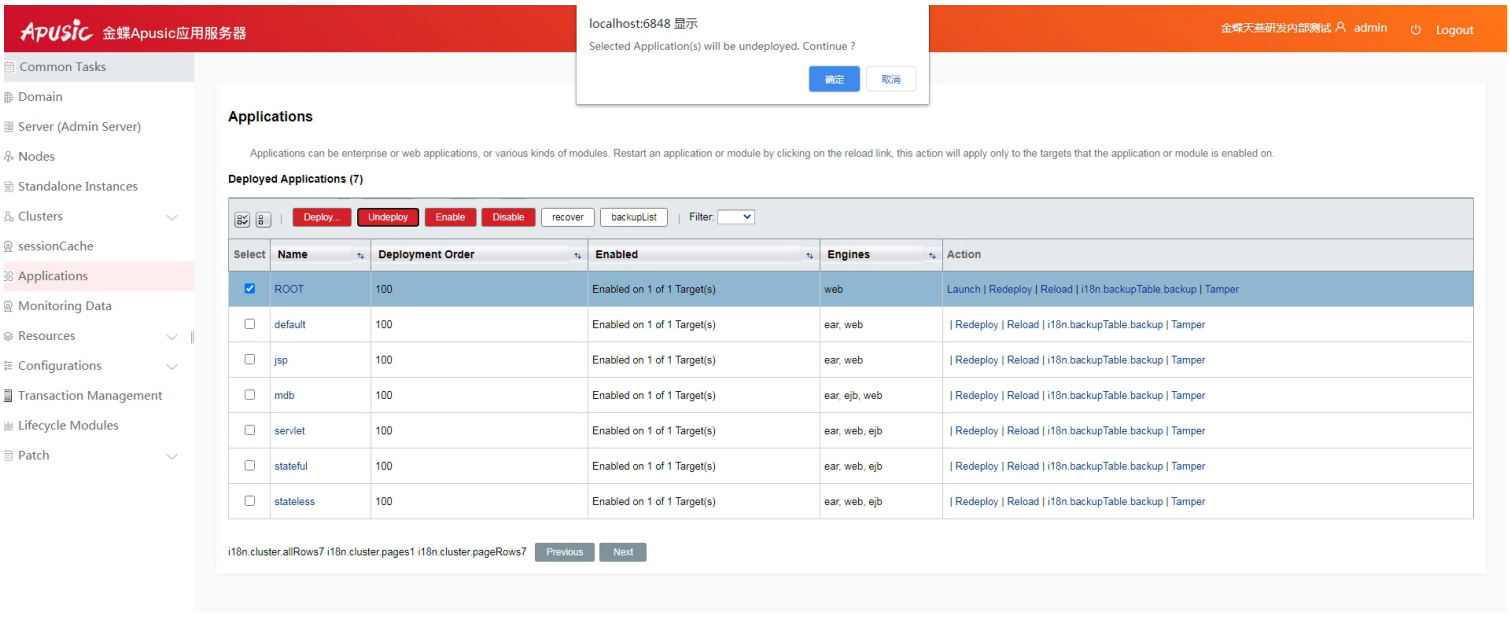

## 4.3 Application Undeployment

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.

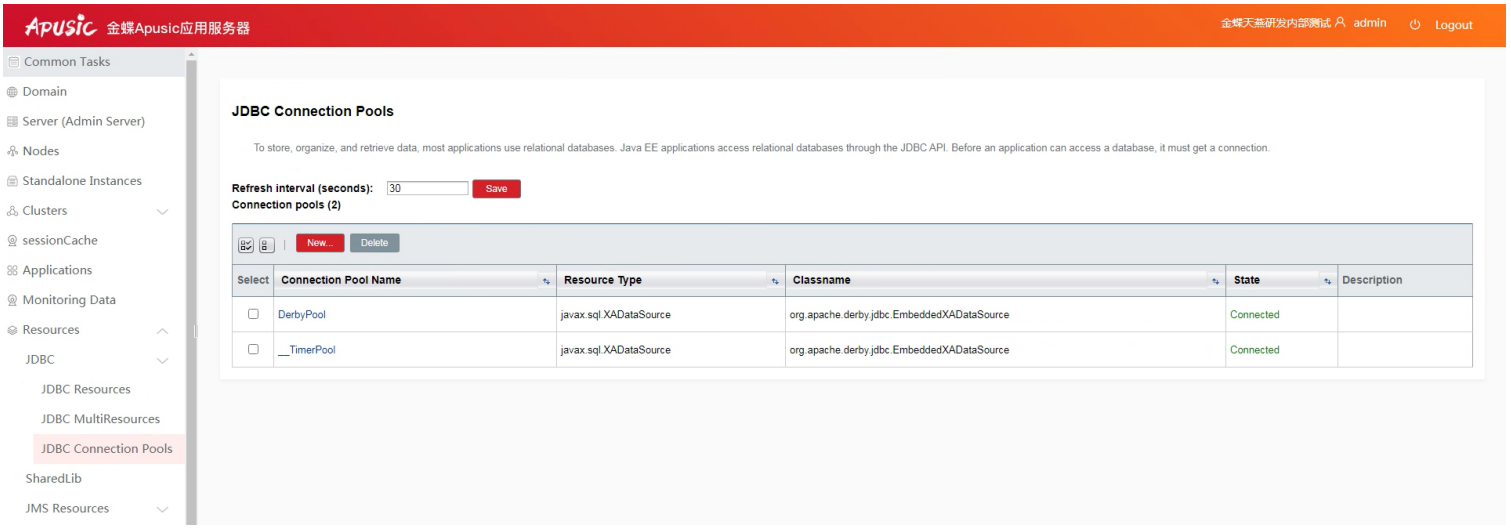


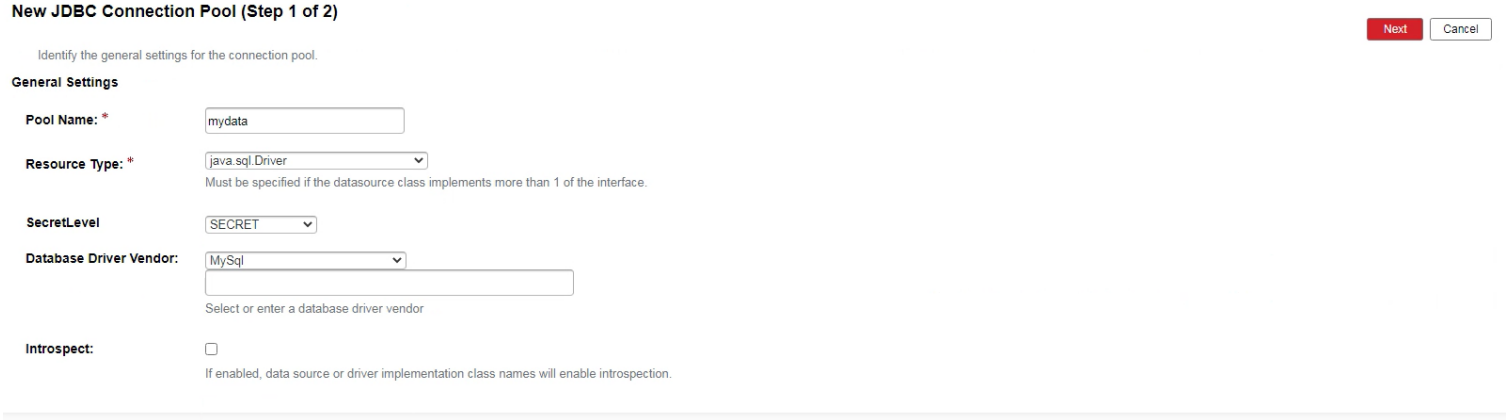

## 4.4 DataSources

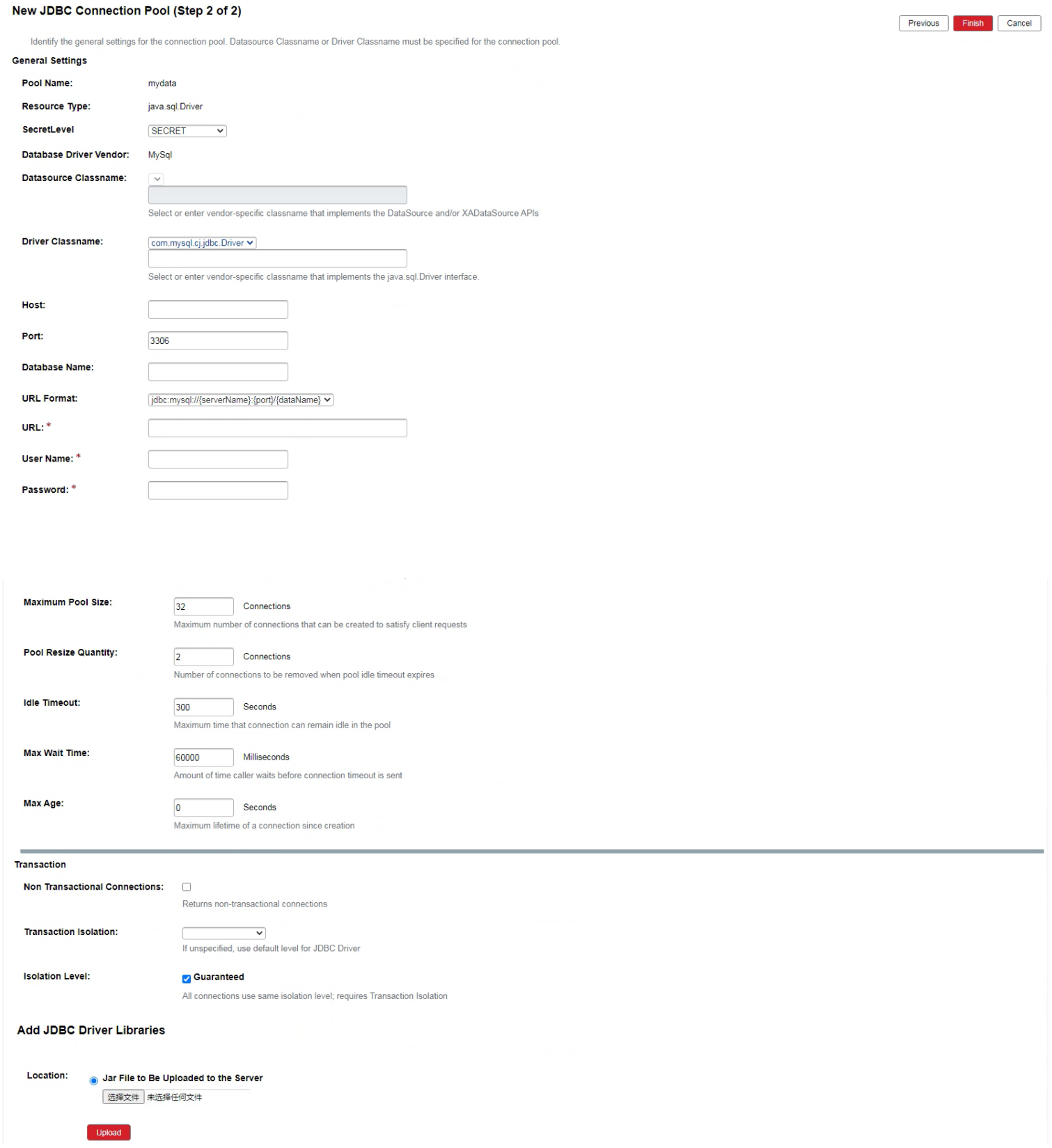
AAS-V10 data source follow the JDBC specification and support a variety of databases, including Oracle, MySQL, DB2, Derby, Sybase, SQL Server, PostgreSQL and other mainstream databases. Also support DM, Shentongdata, KingbaseES, GaussDB, AISWare AntDB and other domestic databases(Chinese). The JDBC connection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

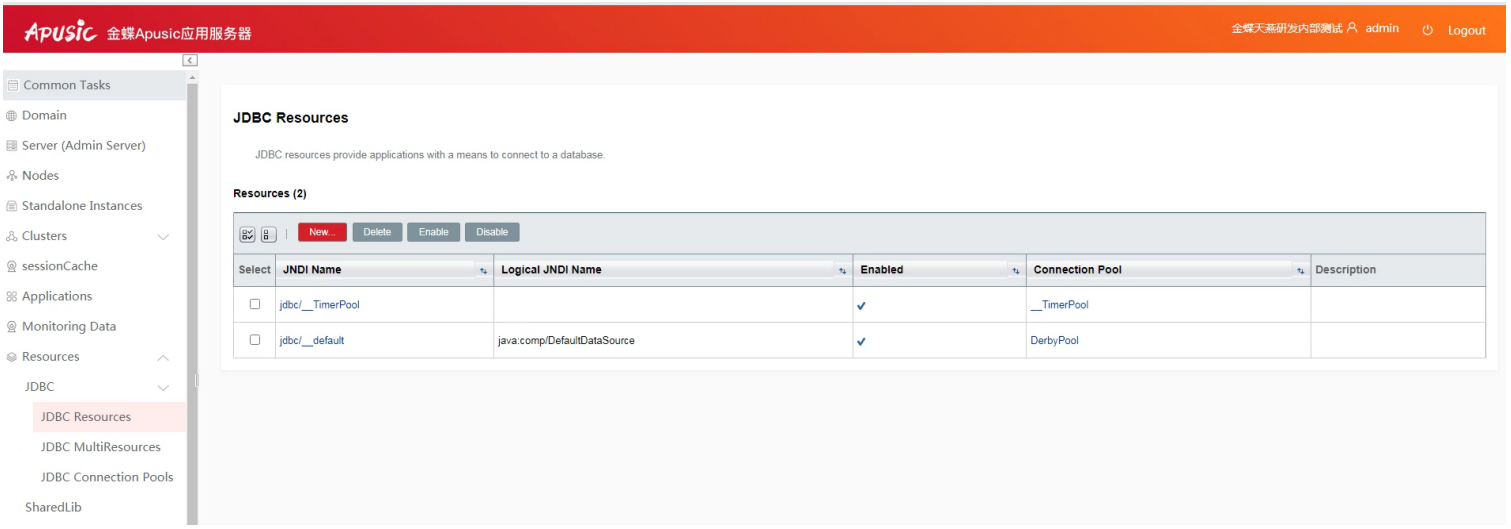
New JDBC connection pool: Supports database driver upload and replication functions.

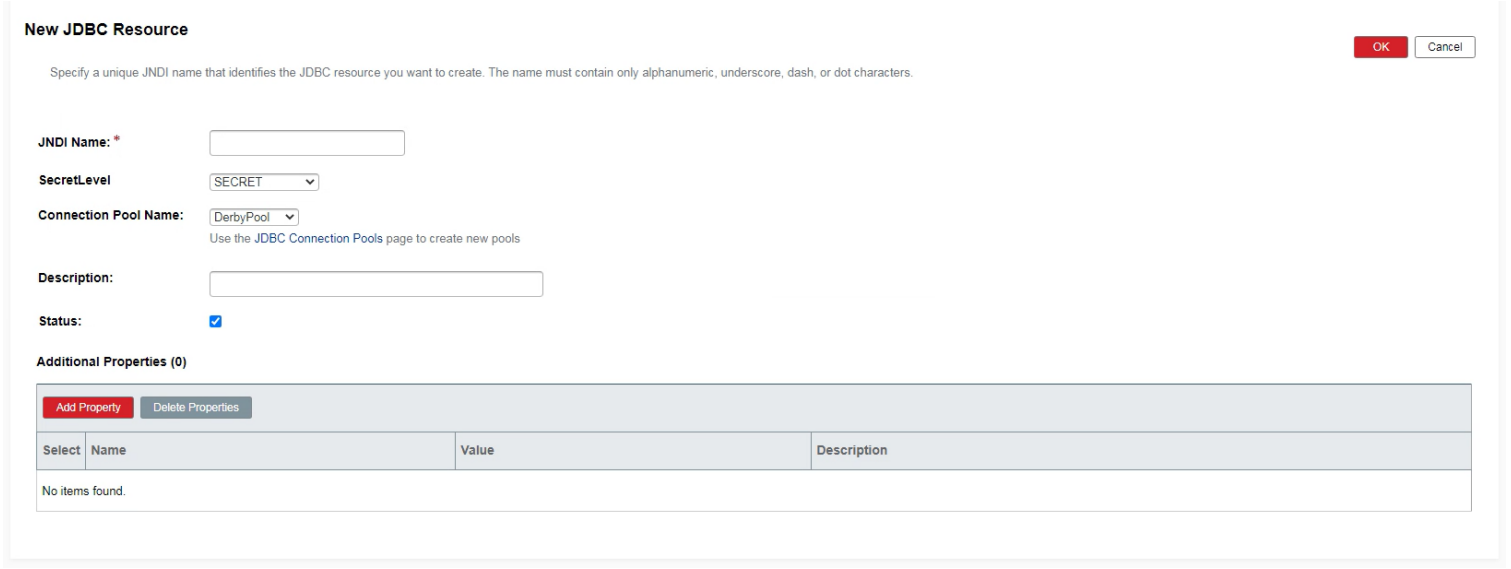




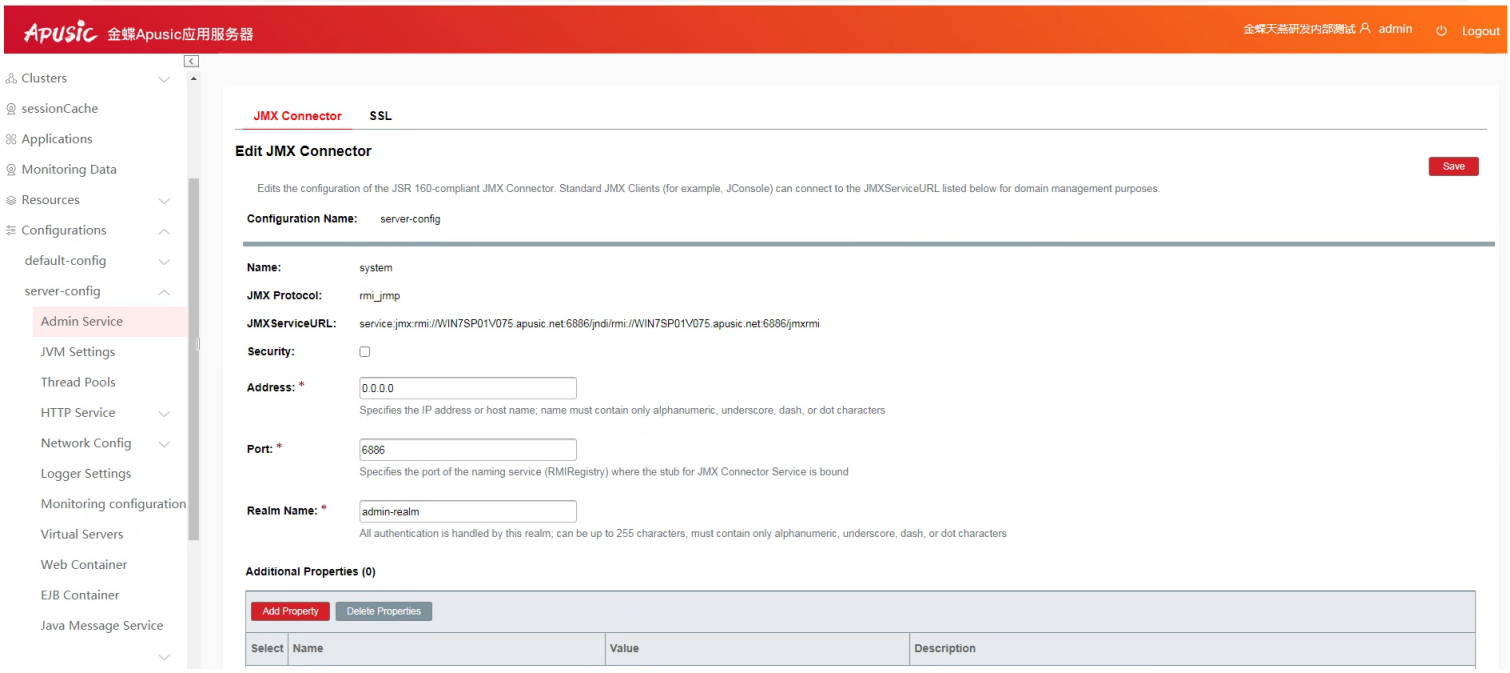

New JDBC resource: Set the JNDI name of the JDBC resource and bind to a JDBC connection pool.


Apusic 金蝶Apusic应用服务器
金蝶天燕研发内部测试 admin Logout
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
jdbc/__TimerPool __TimerPool
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).



全国统一服务热线

4008-555-800

金蝶天燕云计算股份有限公司(简称“金蝶天燕云”)成立于2000年，前身为“金蝶中间件公司”，是金蝶集团旗下新一代软件基础云平台服务商，云计算国家标准制定企业，国家信创产业核心软件企业。金蝶天燕是国家863重点研发计划与核高基重大专项承接企业，也是“两网一站四库十二金”国家重点工程的基础平台提供商，产品广泛应用于政府、军工、金融、能源等关键行业，累计服务客户总数超过10万家。

Apusic 金蝶天燕

云计算国家标准制定企业

金蝶集团旗下基础软件企业

信息技术应用创新核心企业

官网：www.apusic.com