

Installing a configuration that uses IBM HTTP Server and InstantDB on AIX

The steps that follow describe the easiest way to install a single configuration of WebSphere Application Server that uses--

- AIX 4.3.3
- IBM Developer Kit, Java 2™ Technology Edition, 1.2.2
- IBM HTTP Server 1.3.12
- InstantDB
- A single node

Installations using InstantDB should not be used in production environments and will not be supported if used in that manner. InstantDB is provided solely to help you evaluate WebSphere Application Server. Before installing, check the [Prerequisite hardware and software](#) Web site to ensure that you have the correct prerequisites.

Steps for installation

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Installing WebSphere Application Server -- Quick Install option

To install WebSphere Application Server, do the following:

1. Log into your machine with superuser (root) privileges.
2. If you have a version of IBM HTTP Server previous to Version 1.3.12 installed on your system, uninstall IBM HTTP Server. The installation of WebSphere Application Server will install Version 1.3.12.

Further, if a Web server on your system is running, stop the Web server.

3. Run the install script file (`./install.sh`), which is in the `/cdrom` directory.
4. Click **Next** to pass the introductory page.
5. On the Install Options dialog, click **Quick Installation** and then **Next**.
6. On the Security Information dialog, fill in the user ID, password, and confirming password to use for the application server and click **Next**.
7. Specify the destination directory. If you do not have IBM HTTP Server already installed on your system, then a fixed destination directory (`/usr/HTTPServer`) for IBM HTTP Server will be shown. Click **Next**.
8. Click **Next** again and then **OK** to begin the installation.
9. The next page points you to the README. If you do not use a Netscape browser or if the installation program cannot open a browser, look in the `<main_Application_Server_directory>/web/InfoCenter/was` directory for the `readme.html` file.

For the most recent version of the README or release notes, go to **Library** section of the product Web site at <http://www.ibm.com/software/webservers/appserv/>.

10. Click **Finish**.

Testing the installation

1. Start the WebSphere Administrative Server by running the `startupServer` script in the `/usr/WebSphere/AppServer/bin` directory:

```
./startupServer.sh
```

2. Wait patiently. If the server is slow to start or does not start successfully, look at the tracefile log. If the trace file says

server is open for e-business, the server has started.

3. Start the administrative console by running the adminclient script in the /usr/WebSphere/AppServer/bin directory:

```
./adminclient.sh
```

4. Wait until you see the console message *Console Ready*. Then administer the server:
 1. When the Administrative Console opens, the **Topology** tree view is shown. Click on the + sign next to **WebSphere Administrative Domain** to expand the view.
 2. Your host name should be listed. Expand the view of that node, and you should see an entry called **Default Server**. Expand that and you will see the default container and servletEngine.
 3. Select **Default Server**. If the **Current State** of DefaultServer is *Stopped*, click the **Start** icon on the tool bar. After an information dialog displays, stating that the server is running, click **OK**. Note that the current state changes from *Stopped* to *Running*.

Once the server starts, it is marked in the configuration database that it should be running. If it stops, or if you reboot the machine, the administrative server will automatically restart it. Even if the administrative server fails, it will continue to run.

5. Test the server. Ensure that the IBM HTTP Server is running. If the IBM HTTP Server is not running, start the server by entering the following in the /usr/HTTPServer/bin directory:

```
./apachectl start
```

Then, open a browser and go to <http://localhost/servlet/snoop>, which is a standard sample servlet installed by default. You should see information on /servlet/snoop.

