Deploy, secure, and manage Data Grid Server deployments
Abstract

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RED HAT DATA GRID

Data Grid is a high-performance, distributed in-memory data store.

Schemaless data structure
   Flexibility to store different objects as key-value pairs.

Grid-based data storage
   Designed to distribute and replicate data across clusters.

Elastic scaling
   Dynamically adjust the number of nodes to meet demand without service disruption.

Data interoperability
   Store, retrieve, and query data in the grid from different endpoints.
DATA GRID DOCUMENTATION

Documentation for Data Grid is available on the Red Hat customer portal.

- Data Grid 8.3 Documentation
- Data Grid 8.3 Component Details
- Supported Configurations for Data Grid 8.3
- Data Grid 8 Feature Support
- Data Grid Deprecated Features and Functionality
DATA GRID DOWNLOADS

Access the Data Grid Software Downloads on the Red Hat customer portal.

NOTE

You must have a Red Hat account to access and download Data Grid software.
MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE

Red Hat is committed to replacing problematic language in our code, documentation, and web properties. We are beginning with these four terms: master, slave, blacklist, and whitelist. Because of the enormity of this endeavor, these changes will be implemented gradually over several upcoming releases. For more details, see our CTO Chris Wright’s message.
We appreciate your feedback on our technical content and encourage you to tell us what you think. If you’d like to add comments, provide insights, correct a typo, or even ask a question, you can do so directly in the documentation.

**NOTE**

You must have a Red Hat account and be logged in to the customer portal.

To submit documentation feedback from the customer portal, do the following:

1. Select the **Multi-page HTML** format.
2. Click the **Feedback** button at the top-right of the document.
3. Highlight the section of text where you want to provide feedback.
4. Click the **Add Feedback** dialog next to your highlighted text.
5. Enter your feedback in the text box on the right of the page and then click **Submit**.

We automatically create a tracking issue each time you submit feedback. Open the link that is displayed after you click **Submit** and start watching the issue or add more comments.

Thank you for the valuable feedback.
CHAPTER 1. GETTING STARTED WITH DATA GRID SERVER

Quickly set up Data Grid Server and learn the basics.

Ansible collection
Automate installation of Data Grid clusters with our Ansible collection that optionally includes Keycloak caches and cross-site replication configuration. The Ansible collection also lets you inject Data Grid caches into the static configuration for each server instance during installation.

The Ansible collection for Data Grid is available from the Red Hat Automation Hub.

1.1. DATA GRID SERVER REQUIREMENTS
Data Grid Server requires a Java Virtual Machine. See the Data Grid Supported Configurations for details on supported versions.

1.2. DOWNLOADING DATA GRID SERVER DISTRIBUTIONS
The Data Grid Server distribution is an archive of Java libraries (JAR files) and configuration files.

Procedure
1. Access the Red Hat customer portal.
2. Download Red Hat Data Grid 8.3 Server from the software downloads section.
3. Run the md5sum or sha256sum command with the server download archive as the argument, for example:

   ```
   sha256sum jboss-datagrid-${version}-server.zip
   ```
4. Compare with the MD5 or SHA-256 checksum value on the Data Grid Software Details page.

Reference
- Data Grid Server README describes the contents of the server distribution.

1.3. INSTALLING DATA GRID SERVER
Install the Data Grid Server distribution on a host system.

Prerequisites
- Download a Data Grid Server distribution archive.

Procedure
- Use any appropriate tool to extract the Data Grid Server archive to the host filesystem.

   ```
   unzip redhat-datagrid-8.3.1-server.zip
   ```

The resulting directory is your $RHDG_HOME.
1.4. STARTING DATA GRID SERVER

Run Data Grid Server instances in a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) on any supported host.

Prerequisites

- Download and install the server distribution.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal in `$RHDG_HOME`.
2. Start Data Grid Server instances with the `server` script.

   **Linux**
   ```bash
   bin/server.sh
   ```

   **Microsoft Windows**
   ```batch
   bin\server.bat
   ```

Data Grid Server is running successfully when it logs the following messages:

```
ISPN080004: Protocol SINGLE_PORT listening on 127.0.0.1:11222
ISPN080034: Server '...' listening on http://127.0.0.1:11222
ISPN080001: Data Grid Server <version> started in <mm>ms
```

Verification

2. Enter your credentials at the prompt and continue to Data Grid Console.

1.5. PASSING DATA GRID SERVER CONFIGURATION AT STARTUP

Specify custom configuration when you start Data Grid Server.

Data Grid Server can parse multiple configuration files that you overlay on startup with the `--server-config` argument. You can use as many configuration overlay files as required, in any order.

Configuration overlay files:

- Must be valid Data Grid configuration and contain the root `server` element or field.
- Do not need to be full configuration as long as your combination of overlay files results in a full configuration.

**IMPORTANT**

Data Grid Server does not detect conflicting configuration between overlay files. Each overlay file overwrites any conflicting configuration in the preceding configuration.
NOTE

If you pass cache configuration to Data Grid Server on startup it does not dynamically create those cache across the cluster. You must manually propagate caches to each node.

Additionally, cache configuration that you pass to Data Grid Server on startup must include the `infinispan` and `cache-container` elements.

Prerequisites

- Download and install the server distribution.
- Add custom server configuration to the `server/conf` directory of your Data Grid Server installation.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal in `$RHDG_HOME`.
2. Specify one or more configuration files with the `--server-config=` or `-c` argument, for example:

   ```
   bin/server.sh -c infinispan.xml -c datasources.yaml -c security-realms.json
   ```

1.6. CREATING AND MODIFYING DATA GRID USERS

Add Data Grid user credentials and assign permissions to control access to data.

Data Grid server installations use a property realm to authenticate users for the Hot Rod and REST endpoints. This means you need to create at least one user before you can access Data Grid.

By default, users also need roles with permissions to access caches and interact with Data Grid resources. You can assign roles to users individually or add users to groups that have role permissions.

You create users and assign roles with the `user` command in the Data Grid command line interface (CLI).

TIP

Run `help user` from a CLI session to get complete command details.

1.6.1. Adding credentials

You need an `admin` user for the Data Grid Console and full control over your Data Grid environment. For this reason you should create a user with `admin` permissions the first time you add credentials.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal in `$RHDG_HOME`.
2. Create an `admin` user with the `user create` command.
   - Add a user assigned to the `admin` group.
1.6.2. Assigning roles to users

Assign roles to users so they have the correct permissions to access data and modify Data Grid resources.

Procedure

1. Start a CLI session with an admin user.

   $ bin/cli.sh

2. Assign the deployer role to "katie".

   [//containers/default]> user roles grant --roles=deployer katie

3. List roles for "katie".

   [//containers/default]> user roles ls katie
   ["deployer"]

1.6.3. Adding users to groups

Groups let you change permissions for multiple users. You assign a role to a group and then add users to that group. Users inherit permissions from the group role.

Procedure

1. Start a CLI session with an admin user.

2. Use the user create command to create a group.
   a. Specify "developers" as the group name with the --groups argument.
   b. Set a username and password for the group.

   bin/cli.sh user create myuser -p changeme -g admin
   bin/cli.sh user create admin -p changeme

3. Open user.properties and groups.properties with any text editor to verify users and groups.

   $ cat server/conf/users.properties
   #$REALM_NAME=default$
   #$ALGORITHM=encrypted$
   myuser=scram-sha-1:BYGcIAwvf6b...

   $ cat server/conf/groups.properties
   myuser=admin
In a property realm, a group is a special type of user that also requires a username and password.

```
[//containers/default]> user create --groups=developers developers -p changeme
```

3. List groups.

```
[//containers/default]> user ls --groups
["developers"]
```

4. Assign the application role to the "developers" group.

```
[//containers/default]> user roles grant --roles=application developers
```

5. List roles for the "developers" group.

```
[//containers/default]> user roles ls developers
["application"]
```

6. Add existing users, one at a time, to the group as required.

```
[//containers/default]> user groups john --groups=developers
```

### 1.6.4. User roles and permissions

Data Grid includes a default set of roles that grant users with permissions to access data and interact with Data Grid resources.

**ClusterRoleMapper** is the default mechanism that Data Grid uses to associate security principals to authorization roles.

**IMPORTANT**

ClusterRoleMapper matches principal names to role names. A user named **admin** gets **admin** permissions automatically, a user named **deployer** gets **deployer** permissions, and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Permissions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admin</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Superuser with all permissions including control of the Cache Manager lifecycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deployer</td>
<td>ALL_READ, ALL_WRITE, LISTEN, EXEC, MONITOR, CREATE</td>
<td>Can create and delete Data Grid resources in addition to <strong>application</strong> permissions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Role Permissions Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Permissions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>ALL_READ, ALL_WRITE, LISTEN, EXEC, MONITOR</td>
<td>Has read and write access to Data Grid resources in addition to observer permissions. Can also listen to events and execute server tasks and scripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observer</td>
<td>ALL_READ, MONITOR</td>
<td>Has read access to Data Grid resources in addition to monitor permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
<td>Can view statistics via JMX and the <strong>metrics</strong> endpoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reference
- [org.infinispan.security.AuthorizationPermission Enumeration](#)
- Data Grid configuration schema reference

### 1.7. VERIFYING CLUSTER VIEWS

Data Grid Server instances on the same network automatically discover each other and form clusters.

Complete this procedure to observe cluster discovery with the **MPING** protocol in the default **TCP** stack with locally running Data Grid Server instances. If you want to adjust cluster transport for custom network requirements, see the documentation for setting up Data Grid clusters.

**NOTE**

This procedure is intended to demonstrate the principle of cluster discovery and is not intended for production environments. Doing things like specifying a port offset on the command line is not a reliable way to configure cluster transport for production.

### Prerequisites

Have one instance of Data Grid Server running.

### Procedure

1. Open a terminal in `$RHDG_HOME`.
2. Copy the root directory to `server2`.
   
   ```bash
   cp -r server server2
   ```
3. Specify a port offset and the `server2` directory.
   
   ```bash
   bin/server.sh -o 100 -s server2
   ```
Verification
You can view cluster membership in the console at 127.0.0.1:11222/console/cluster-membership.

Data Grid also logs the following messages when nodes join clusters:

- INFO  [org.infinispan.CLUSTER] (jgroups-11,<server_hostname>)
  ISPN000094: Received new cluster view for channel cluster:
  [<server_hostname>|3] (2) [<server_hostname>, <server2_hostname>]

- INFO  [org.infinispan.CLUSTER] (jgroups-11,<server_hostname>)
  ISPN100000: Node <server2_hostname> joined the cluster

1.8. SHUTTING DOWN DATA GRID SERVER
Stop individually running servers or bring down clusters gracefully.

Procedure

1. Create a CLI connection to Data Grid.

2. Shut down Data Grid Server in one of the following ways:
   - Stop all nodes in a cluster with the shutdown cluster command, for example:

     ```
     shutdown cluster
     ```

     This command saves cluster state to the data folder for each node in the cluster. If you use a cache store, the shutdown cluster command also persists all data in the cache.

   - Stop individual server instances with the shutdown server command and the server hostname, for example:

     ```
     shutdown server <my_server01>
     ```

   IMPORTANT

   The shutdown server command does not wait for rebalancing operations to complete, which can lead to data loss if you specify multiple hostnames at the same time.

   TIP

   Run help shutdown for more details about using the command.

Verification

Data Grid logs the following messages when you shut down servers:

- ISPN080002: Data Grid Server stopping
- ISPN000080: Disconnecting JGroups channel cluster
- ISPN000390: Persisted state, version=<$version> timestamp=YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS
- ISPN080003: Data Grid Server stopped
1.8.1. Data Grid cluster restarts

When you bring Data Grid clusters back online after shutting them down, you should wait for the cluster to be available before adding or removing nodes or modifying cluster state.

If you shutdown clustered nodes with the `shutdown server` command, you must restart each server in reverse order.
For example, if you shutdown `server1` and then shutdown `server2`, you should first start `server2` and then start `server1`.

If you shutdown a cluster with the `shutdown cluster` command, clusters become fully operational only after all nodes rejoin.
You can restart nodes in any order but the cluster remains in DEGRADED state until all nodes that were joined before shutdown are running.

1.9. DATA GRID SERVER INSTALLATION DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

Data Grid Server uses the following folders on the host filesystem under `$RHDG_HOME`:

- bin
- boot
- docs
- lib
- server
- static

TIP

See the Data Grid Server README for descriptions of the each folder in your `$RHDG_HOME` directory as well as system properties you can use to customize the filesystem.

1.9.1. Server root directory

Apart from resources in the `bin` and `docs` folders, the only folder under `$RHDG_HOME` that you should interact with is the server root directory, which is named `server` by default.

You can create multiple nodes under the same `$RHDG_HOME` directory or in different directories, but each Data Grid Server instance must have its own server root directory. For example, a cluster of 5 nodes could have the following server root directories on the filesystem:

- server
  - server1
  - server2
  - server3
  - server4

Each server root directory should contain the following folders:
**server/conf**  
Holds `infinispan.xml` configuration files for a Data Grid Server instance.

Data Grid separates configuration into two layers:

**Dynamic**  
Create mutable cache configurations for data scalability.  
Data Grid Server permanently saves the caches you create at runtime along with the cluster state that is distributed across nodes. Each joining node receives a complete cluster state that Data Grid Server synchronizes across all nodes whenever changes occur.

**Static**  
Add configuration to `infinispan.xml` for underlying server mechanisms such as cluster transport, security, and shared datasources.

**server/data**  
Provides internal storage that Data Grid Server uses to maintain cluster state.

---

**IMPORTANT**

Never directly delete or modify content in `server/data`.

Modifying files such as `caches.xml` while the server is running can cause corruption. Deleting content can result in an incorrect state, which means clusters cannot restart after shutdown.

**server/lib**  
Contains extension JAR files for custom filters, custom event listeners, JDBC drivers, custom `ServerTask` implementations, and so on.

**server/log**  
Holds Data Grid Server log files.

**Additional resources**

- Data Grid Server README

- What is stored in the `<server>/data` directory used by a RHDG server (Red Hat Knowledgebase)
CHAPTER 2. NETWORK INTERFACES AND SOCKET BINDINGS

Expose Data Grid Server through a network interface by binding it to an IP address. You can then configure endpoints to use the interface so Data Grid Server can handle requests from remote client applications.

2.1. NETWORK INTERFACES

Data Grid Server multiplexes endpoints to a single TCP/IP port and automatically detects protocols of inbound client requests. You can configure how Data Grid Server binds to network interfaces to listen for client requests.

Internet Protocol (IP) address

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <!-- Selects a specific IPv4 address, which can be public, private, or loopback. This is the default network interface for Data Grid Server. -->
  <interfaces>
    <interface name="public">
      <inet-address value="${infinispan.bind.address:127.0.0.1}"/>
    </interface>
  </interfaces>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
{
  "server": {
    "interfaces": [
      {
        "name": "public",
        "inet-address": {
          "value": "127.0.0.1"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

YAML

```yaml
server:
  interfaces:
    - name: "public"
      inetAddress:
        value: "127.0.0.1"
```

Loopback address

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <interfaces>
    <interface name="loopback">
      <inet-address value="127.0.0.1"/>
    </interface>
  </interfaces>
</server>
```
Non-loopback address
CHAPTER 2. NETWORK INTERFACES AND SOCKET BINDINGS

YAML

server:
  interfaces:
    - name: "public"
      nonLoopback: ~

Any address

XML

<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <!-- Uses the \`INADDR_ANY\` wildcard address which means Data Grid Server listens for inbound client requests on all interfaces. -->
  <interfaces>
    <interface name="public">
      <any-address/>
    </interface>
  </interfaces>
</server>

JSON

{
  "server": {
    "interfaces": [
      {
        "name": "public",
        "any_address": null
      }
    ]
  }
}

YAML

server:
  interfaces:
    - name: "public"
      anyAddress: ~

Link local

XML

<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <!-- Selects a link-local IP address in an IPv4 or IPv6 address block. -->
  <interfaces>
    <interface name="public">
      <link-local/>
    </interface>
  </interfaces>
</server>
2.1.1. Match and fallback strategies
Data Grid Server can enumerate all network interfaces on the host system and bind to an interface, host, or IP address that matches a value, which can include regular expressions for additional flexibility.

**Match host**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
   <!-- Selects an IP address that is assigned to a matching host name. -->
   <interfaces>
      <interface name="public">
         <match-host value="my_host_name"/>
      </interface>
   </interfaces>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
   "server": {
      "interfaces": [{
         "name": "public",
         "match-host": {
            "value": "my_host_name"
         }
      }]
   }
}
```

**YAML**

```yaml
server:
   interfaces:
      - name: "public"
        matchHost:
           value: "my_host_name"
```

**Match interface**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
   <!-- Selects an IP address assigned to a matching network interface. -->
   <interfaces>
      <interface name="public">
         <match-interface value="eth0"/>
      </interface>
   </interfaces>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
}
```
YAML

```yaml
server:
  interfaces:
  - name: "public"
    match-interface:
      value: "eth0"

Match address

XML

```xml```
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <!-- Selects an IP address that matches a regular expression. -->
  <interfaces>
    <interface name="public">
      <match-address value="132\.\..*/">
        </interface>
    </interfaces>
</server>
```

JSON

```json```
{
  "server": {
    "interfaces": [{
      "name": "public",
      "match-address": {
        "value": "132\..*"
      }
    }]
  }
}
```

YAML

```yaml```
server:
  interfaces:
  - name: "public"
    matchAddress:
      value: "127\..*"
```
Fallback

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
   <!-- Includes multiple strategies that Data Grid Server tries in the declared order until it finds a match. -->
   <interfaces>
      <interface name="public">
         <match-host value="my_host_name"/>
         <match-address value="132\..*"/>
         <any-address/>
      </interface>
   </interfaces>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
{
   "server": {
      "interfaces": [{
         "name": "public",
         "match-host": {
            "value": "my_host_name"
         },
         "match-address": {
            "value": "132\..*"
         },
         "any_address": null
      }]
   }
}
```

YAML

```yaml
server:
  interfaces:
    - name: "public"
      matchHost:
        value: "my_host_name"
      matchAddress:
        value: "132\..*"
      anyAddress: ~
```

### 2.2. SOCKET BINDINGS

Socket bindings map endpoint connectors to network interfaces and ports. By default, Data Grid Server includes a socket binding configuration that listens on the localhost interface, **127.0.0.1**, at port **11222** for the REST and Hot Rod endpoints. If you enable the Memcached endpoint, the default socket bindings configure Data Grid Server to bind to port **11221**.
Default socket bindings

```
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <socket-bindings default-interface="public"
      port-offset="${infinispan.socket.binding.port-offset:0}">
    <socket-binding name="default"
        port="${infinispan.bind.port:11222}"/>
    <socket-binding name="memcached"
        port="11221"/>
  </socket-bindings>
</server>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration element or attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>socket-bindings</code></td>
<td>Root element that contains all network interfaces and ports to which Data Grid Server endpoints can bind and listen for client connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>default-interface</code></td>
<td>Declare the network interface that Data Grid Server listens on by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port-offset</code></td>
<td>Specifies the offset that Data Grid Server applies to port declarations for socket bindings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>socket-binding</code></td>
<td>Configures Data Grid Server to bind to a port on a network interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Custom socket binding declarations

The following example configuration adds an `interface` declaration named "private" and a `socket-binding` declaration that binds Data Grid Server to the private IP address:

```
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <interfaces>
    <interface name="public">
      <inet-address value="${infinispan.bind.address:127.0.0.1}"/>
    </interface>
    <interface name="private">
      <inet-address value="10.1.2.3"/>
    </interface>
  </interfaces>
  <socket-bindings default-interface="public"
      port-offset="${infinispan.socket.binding.port-offset:0}">
    <socket-binding name="private_binding"
        interface="private"
        port="49152"/>
  </socket-bindings>
</server>
```
<endpoints socket-binding="private_binding" security-realm="default"/>
</server>

**JSON**

```json
{
  "server": {
    "interfaces": [{
      "name": "private",
      "inet-address": {
        "value": "10.1.2.3"
      }
    }, {
      "name": "public",
      "inet-address": {
        "value": "127.0.0.1"
      }
    }],
    "socket-bindings": {
      "port-offset": "0",
      "default-interface": "public",
      "socket-binding": [{
        "name": "private_binding",
        "port": "1234",
        "interface": "private"
      }]
    },
    "endpoints": {
      "endpoint": {
        "socket-binding": "private_binding",
        "security-realm": "default"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

**YAML**

```yaml
server:
  interfaces:
    - name: "private"
      inetAddress:
        value: "10.1.2.3"
    - name: "public"
      inetAddress:
        value: "127.0.0.1"
  socketBindings:
    portOffset: "0"
    defaultInterface: "public"
    socketBinding:
      - name: "private_binding"
        port: "49152"
        interface: "private"
```
2.3. CHANGING THE BIND ADDRESS FOR DATA GRID SERVER

Data Grid Server binds to a network IP address to listen for inbound client connections on the Hot Rod and REST endpoints. You can specify that IP address directly in your Data Grid Server configuration or when starting server instances.

Prerequisites

- Have at least one Data Grid Server installation.

Procedure

Specify the IP address to which Data Grid Server binds in one of the following ways:

- Open your Data Grid Server configuration and set the value for the `inet-address` element, for example:

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <interfaces>
    <interface name="custom">
      <inet-address value="${infinispan.bind.address:192.0.2.0}"/>
    </interface>
  </interfaces>
</server>
```

- Use the `-b` option or the `infinispan.bind.address` system property.

  **Linux**

  ```bash
  bin/server.sh -b 192.0.2.0
  ```

  **Windows**

  ```bash
  bin\server.bat -b 192.0.2.0
  ```

2.3.1. Listening on all addresses

If you specify the `0.0.0.0` meta-address, or `INADDR_ANY`, as the bind address in your Data Grid Server configuration, it listens for incoming client connections on all available network interfaces.

Client intelligence

Configuring Data Grid to listen on all addresses affects how it provides Hot Rod clients with cluster topology. If there are multiple interfaces to which Data Grid Server binds, then it sends a list of IP addresses for each interface.

For example, a cluster where each server node binds to:

- **10.0.0.0/8** subnet
Hot Rod clients receive IP addresses for server nodes that belong to the interface through which the clients connect. If a client connects to 192.168.0.0, for example, it does not receive any cluster topology details for nodes that listen on 10.0.0.0.

**Netmask override**

Kubernetes, and some other environments, divide the IP address space into subnets and use those different subnets as a single network. For example, 10.129.2.100/23 and 10.129.4.100/23 are in different subnets but belong to the 10.0.0.0/8 network.

For this reason, Data Grid Server overrides netmasks that the host system provides with netmasks that follow IANA conventions for private and reserved networks:

- IPv4: 10.0.0.0/8, 192.168.0.0/16, 172.16.0.0/12, 169.254.0.0/16 and 240.0.0.0/4
- IPv6: fc00::/7 and fe80::/10

See RFC 1918 for IPv4 or RFC 4193 and RFC 3513 for IPv6.

**NOTE**

You can optionally configure the Hot Rod connector to use the netmask that the host system provides for interfaces with the `network-prefix-override` attribute in your Data Grid Server configuration.

**Additional resources**

- Data Grid Server schema reference
- RFC 1918
- RFC 4193
- RFC 3513

### 2.4. DATA GRID SERVER PORTS AND PROTOCOLS

Data Grid Server provides network endpoints that allow client access with different protocols.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11222</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Hot Rod and REST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11221</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Memcached (disabled by default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Single port**

Data Grid Server exposes multiple protocols through a single TCP port, 11222. Handling multiple protocols with a single port simplifies configuration and reduces management complexity when deploying Data Grid clusters. Using a single port also enhances security by minimizing the attack surface on the network.
Data Grid Server handles HTTP/1.1, HTTP/2, and Hot Rod protocol requests from clients via the single port in different ways.

**HTTP/1.1 upgrade headers**

Client requests can include the HTTP/1.1 upgrade header field to initiate HTTP/1.1 connections with Data Grid Server. Client applications can then send the Upgrade: protocol header field, where protocol is a server endpoint.

**Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN)/Transport Layer Security (TLS)**

Client requests include Server Name Indication (SNI) mappings for Data Grid Server endpoints to negotiate protocols over a TLS connection.

**NOTE**

Applications must use a TLS library that supports the ALPN extension. Data Grid uses WildFly OpenSSL bindings for Java.

**Automatic Hot Rod detection**

Client requests that include Hot Rod headers automatically route to Hot Rod endpoints.

### 2.4.1. Configuring network firewalls for Data Grid traffic

Adjust firewall rules to allow traffic between Data Grid Server and client applications.

**Procedure**

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) workstations, for example, you can allow traffic to port 11222 with `firewalld` as follows:

```
# firewall-cmd --add-port=11222/tcp --permanent
success
# firewall-cmd --list-ports | grep 11222
11222/tcp
```

To configure firewall rules that apply across a network, you can use the `nftables` utility.

**Reference**

- Using and configuring `firewalld`
- Getting started with `nftables`

### 2.5. SPECIFYING PORT OFFSETS

Configure port offsets for multiple Data Grid Server instances on the same host. The default port offset is 0.

**Procedure**

Use the `-o` switch with the Data Grid CLI or the `infinispan.socket.binding.port-offset` system property to set port offsets.
For example, start a server instance with an offset of 100 as follows. With the default configuration, this results in the Data Grid server listening on port 11322.

**Linux**

```bash
bin/server.sh -o 100
```

**Windows**

```cmd
bin\server.bat -o 100
```
CHAPTER 3. DATA GRID SERVER ENDPOINTS

Data Grid Server endpoints provide client access to the cache manager over Hot Rod and REST protocols.

3.1. DATA GRID SERVER ENDPOINTS

3.1.1. Hot Rod

Hot Rod is a binary TCP client-server protocol designed to provide faster data access and improved performance in comparison to text-based protocols.

Data Grid provides Hot Rod client libraries in Java, C++, C#, Node.js and other programming languages.

Topology state transfer

Data Grid uses topology caches to provide clients with cluster views. Topology caches contain entries that map internal JGroups transport addresses to exposed Hot Rod endpoints.

When client send requests, Data Grid servers compare the topology ID in request headers with the topology ID from the cache. Data Grid servers send new topology views if client have older topology IDs.

Cluster topology views allow Hot Rod clients to immediately detect when nodes join and leave, which enables dynamic load balancing and failover.

In distributed cache modes, the consistent hashing algorithm also makes it possible to route Hot Rod client requests directly to primary owners.

3.1.2. REST

Data Grid exposes a RESTful interface that allows HTTP clients to access data, monitor and maintain clusters, and perform administrative operations.

You can use standard HTTP load balancers to provide clients with load balancing and failover capabilities. However, HTTP load balancers maintain static cluster views and require manual updates when cluster topology changes occur.

3.1.3. Memcached

Data Grid provides an implementation of the Memcached text protocol for remote client access.

**IMPORTANT**

The Memcached endpoint is deprecated and planned for removal in a future release.

The Data Grid Memcached endpoint supports clustering with replicated and distributed cache modes.

There are some Memcached client implementations, such as the Cache::Memcached Perl client, that can offer load balancing and failover detection capabilities with static lists of Data Grid server addresses that require manual updates when cluster topology changes occur.

3.1.4. Comparison of endpoint protocols
### 3.1.5. Hot Rod client compatibility with Data Grid Server

Data Grid Server allows you to connect Hot Rod clients with different versions. For instance during a migration or upgrade to your Data Grid cluster, the Hot Rod client version might be a lower Data Grid version than Data Grid Server.

**TIP**

Data Grid recommends using the latest Hot Rod client version to benefit from the most recent capabilities and security enhancements.

**Data Grid 8 and later**

Hot Rod protocol version 3.x automatically negotiates the highest version possible for clients with Data Grid Server.

**Data Grid 7.3 and earlier**

Clients that use a Hot Rod protocol version that is higher than the Data Grid Server version must set the `infinispan.client.hotrod.protocol_version` property.

**Additional resources**

- [Hot Rod protocol reference](#)
- [Connecting Hot Rod clients to servers with different versions](#) (Red Hat Knowledgebase)
3.2. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER ENDPOINTS

Control how Hot Rod and REST endpoints bind to sockets and use security realm configuration. You can also configure multiple endpoints and disable administrative capabilities.

NOTE

Each unique endpoint configuration must include both a Hot Rod connector and a REST connector. Data Grid Server implicitly includes the hotrod-connector and rest-connector elements, or fields, in an endpoint configuration. You should only add these elements to custom configuration to specify authentication mechanisms for endpoints.

Prerequisites

- Add socket bindings and security realms to your Data Grid Server configuration.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.
2. Wrap multiple endpoint configurations with the endpoints element.
3. Specify the socket binding that the endpoint uses with the socket-binding attribute.
4. Specify the security realm that the endpoint uses with the security-realm attribute.
5. Disable administrator access with the admin="false" attribute, if required.
   With this configuration users cannot access Data Grid Console or the Command Line Interface (CLI) from the endpoint.
6. Save the changes to your configuration.

Multiple endpoint configuration

The following Data Grid Server configuration creates endpoints on separate socket bindings with dedicated security realms:

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <endpoints>
    <endpoint socket-binding="public"
              security-realm="application-realm"
              admin="false">
    </endpoint>
    <endpoint socket-binding="private"
              security-realm="management-realm">
    </endpoint>
  </endpoints>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
{
  "server": {
```
3.3. ENDPOINT CONNECTORS

Connectors configure Hot Rod and REST endpoints to use socket bindings and security realms.

Default endpoint configuration

```xml
<endpoints socket-binding="default" security-realm="default"/>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration element or attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>endpoints</td>
<td>Wraps endpoint connector configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endpoint</td>
<td>Declares a Data Grid Server endpoint that configures Hot Rod and REST connectors to use a socket binding and security realm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotrod-connector</td>
<td>Includes the Hot Rod endpoint in the <code>endpoint</code> configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rest-connector</td>
<td>Includes the Hot Rod endpoint in the <code>endpoint</code> configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memcached-connector</td>
<td>Configures the Memcached endpoint and is disabled by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4. ENDPOINT IP ADDRESS FILTERING RULES

Data Grid Server endpoints can use filtering rules that control whether clients can connect based on their IP addresses. Data Grid Server applies filtering rules in order until it finds a match for the client IP address.

A CIDR block is a compact representation of an IP address and its associated network mask. CIDR notation specifies an IP address, a slash (/) character, and a decimal number. The decimal number is the count of leading 1 bits in the network mask. The number can also be thought of as the width, in bits, of the network prefix. The IP address in CIDR notation is always represented according to the standards for IPv4 or IPv6.

The address can denote a specific interface address, including a host identifier, such as 10.0.0.1/8, or it can be the beginning address of an entire network interface range using a host identifier of 0, as in 10.0.0.0/8 or 10/8.

For example:

- 192.168.100.14/24 represents the IPv4 address 192.168.100.14 and its associated network prefix 192.168.100.0, or equivalently, its subnet mask 255.255.255.0, which has 24 leading 1-bits.
- the IPv4 block 192.168.100.0/22 represents the 1024 IPv4 addresses from 192.168.100.0 to 192.168.103.255.
- ::1/128 represents the IPv6 loopback address. Its prefix length is 128 which is the number of bits in the address.

IP address filter configuration

In the following configuration, Data Grid Server accepts connections only from addresses in the 192.168.0.0/16 and 10.0.0.0/8 CIDR blocks. Data Grid Server rejects all other connections.

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <endpoints>
    <endpoint socket-binding="default" security-realm="default">
      <ip-filter>
        <accept from="192.168.0.0/16"/>
        <accept from="10.0.0.0/8"/>
        <reject from="/0"/>
      </ip-filter>
    </endpoint>
  </endpoints>
</server>
```

JSON

```json

```
3.5. INSPECTING AND MODIFYING RULES FOR FILTERING IP ADDRESSES

Configure IP address filtering rules on Data Grid Server endpoints to accept or reject connections based on client address.

**Prerequisites**

- Install Data Grid Command Line Interface (CLI).

**Procedure**

1. Create a CLI connection to Data Grid Server.

2. Inspect and modify the IP filter rules `server connector ipfilter` command as required.
   a. List all IP filtering rules active on a connector across the cluster:

   ```
   server connector ipfilter ls endpoint-default
   ```
   
   b. Set IP filtering rules across the cluster.

   ```
   server connector ipfilter set endpoint-default
   ```

   **NOTE**

   This command replaces any existing rules.
c. Remove all IP filtering rules on a connector across the cluster.

server connector ipfilter clear endpoint-default
CHAPTER 4. ENDPOINT AUTHENTICATION MECHANISMS

Data Grid Server can use custom SASL and HTTP authentication mechanisms for Hot Rod and REST endpoints.

4.1. DATA GRID SERVER AUTHENTICATION

Authentication restricts user access to endpoints as well as the Data Grid Console and Command Line Interface (CLI).

Data Grid Server includes a "default" security realm that enforces user authentication. Default authentication uses a property realm with user credentials stored in the server/conf/users.properties file. Data Grid Server also enables security authorization by default so you must assign users with permissions stored in the server/conf/groups.properties file.

TIP

Use the user create command with the Command Line Interface (CLI) to add users and assign permissions. Run user create --help for examples and more information.

4.2. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER AUTHENTICATION MECHANISMS

You can explicitly configure Hot Rod and REST endpoints to use specific authentication mechanisms. Configuring authentication mechanisms is required only if you need to explicitly override the default mechanisms for a security realm.

NOTE

Each endpoint section in your configuration must include hotrod-connector and rest-connector elements or fields. For example, if you explicitly declare a hotrod-connector you must also declare a rest-connector even if it does not configure an authentication mechanism.

Prerequisites

- Add security realms to your Data Grid Server configuration as required.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.

2. Add an endpoint element or field and specify the security realm that it uses with the security-realm attribute.

3. Add a hotrod-connector element or field to configure the Hot Rod endpoint.
   a. Add an authentication element or field.
   b. Specify SASL authentication mechanisms for the Hot Rod endpoint to use with the sasl mechanisms attribute.
   c. If applicable, specify SASL quality of protection settings with the qop attribute.
d. Specify the Data Grid Server identity with the `server-name` attribute if necessary.

4. Add a `rest-connector` element or field to configure the REST endpoint.
   a. Add an `authentication` element or field.
   b. Specify HTTP authentication mechanisms for the REST endpoint to use with the `mechanisms` attribute.

5. Save the changes to your configuration.

**Authentication mechanism configuration**

The following configuration specifies SASL mechanisms for the Hot Rod endpoint to use for authentication:

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <endpoints>
    <endpoint socket-binding="default"
      security-realm="my-realm">
      <hotrod-connector>
        <authentication>
          <sasl mechanisms="SCRAM-SHA-512 SCRAM-SHA-384 SCRAM-SHA-256 SCRAM-SHA-1 DIGEST-SHA-512 DIGEST-SHA-384 DIGEST-SHA-256 DIGEST-SHA DIGEST-MD5 PLAIN"
            server-name="infinispan"
            qop="auth"/>
        </authentication>
      </hotrod-connector>
    </endpoint>
  </endpoints>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "server": {
    "endpoints": {
      "endpoint": {
        "socket-binding": "default",
        "security-realm": "my-realm",
        "hotrod-connector": {
          "authentication": {
            "security-realm": "default",
            "sasl": {
              "server-name": "infinispan",
              "qop": ["auth"]
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```
4.2.1. Disabling authentication

In local development environments or on isolated networks you can configure Data Grid to allow unauthenticated client requests. When you disable user authentication you should also disable authorization in your Data Grid security configuration.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.

```yaml
server:
  endpoints:
    endpoint:
      socketBinding: "default"
      securityRealm: "my-realm"
      hotrodConnector:
        endpoint:
          socketBinding: "default"
          security Realm: "default"
      hotrodConnector:
        securityRealm: "my-realm"
      hotrodConnector:
        hotrodConnector:
          securityRealm: "default"
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2. Remove the `security-realm` attribute from the `endpoints` element or field.

3. Remove any `authorization` elements from the `security` configuration for the `cache-container` and each cache configuration.

4. Save the changes to your configuration.

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <endpoints socket-binding="default"/>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "server": {
    "endpoints": {
      "endpoint": {
        "socket-binding": "default"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

**YAML**

```yaml
server:
  endpoints:
    endpoint:
      socketBinding: "default"
```

### 4.3. DATA GRID SERVER AUTHENTICATION MECHANISMS

Data Grid Server automatically configures endpoints with authentication mechanisms that match your security realm configuration. For example, if you add a Kerberos security realm then Data Grid Server enables the **GSSAPI** and **GS2-KRB5** authentication mechanisms for the Hot Rod endpoint.

**Hot Rod endpoints**

Data Grid Server enables the following SASL authentication mechanisms for Hot Rod endpoints when your configuration includes the corresponding security realm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security realm</th>
<th>SASL authentication mechanism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property realms and LDAP realms</td>
<td>SCRAM-<em>, DIGEST-</em>, <strong>SCRAM-</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Token realms</td>
<td>OAuthBEARER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust realms</td>
<td>EXTERNAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REST endpoints

Data Grid Server enables the following HTTP authentication mechanisms for REST endpoints when your configuration includes the corresponding security realm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security realm</th>
<th>HTTP authentication mechanism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property realms and LDAP realms</td>
<td>DIGEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Token realms</td>
<td>BEARER_TOKEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust realms</td>
<td>CLIENT_CERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerberos identities</td>
<td>SPNEGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL/TLS identities</td>
<td>BASIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.1. SASL authentication mechanisms

Data Grid Server supports the following SASL authentication mechanisms with Hot Rod endpoints:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authentication mechanism</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Security realm type</th>
<th>Related details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLAIN</strong></td>
<td>Uses credentials in plain-text format. You should use <strong>PLAIN</strong> authentication with encrypted connections only.</td>
<td>Property realms and LDAP realms</td>
<td>Similar to the <strong>BASIC</strong> HTTP mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIGEST-</strong></td>
<td>Uses hashing algorithms and nonce values. Hot Rod connectors support <strong>DIGEST-MD5</strong>, <strong>DIGEST-SHA</strong>, <strong>DIGEST-SHA-256</strong>, <strong>DIGEST-SHA-384</strong>, and <strong>DIGEST-SHA-512</strong> hashing algorithms, in order of strength.</td>
<td>Property realms and LDAP realms</td>
<td>Similar to the <strong>Digest</strong> HTTP mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication mechanism</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Security realm type</td>
<td>Related details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCRAM-</strong></td>
<td>Uses salt values in addition to hashing algorithms and nonce values. Hot Rod connectors support <strong>SCRAM-SHA</strong>, <strong>SCRAM-SHA-256</strong>, <strong>SCRAM-SHA-384</strong>, and <strong>SCRAM-SHA-512</strong> hashing algorithms, in order of strength.</td>
<td>Property realms and LDAP realms</td>
<td>Similar to the <strong>Digest</strong> HTTP mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GSSAPI</strong></td>
<td>Uses Kerberos tickets and requires a Kerberos Domain Controller. You must add a corresponding <strong>kerberos</strong> server identity in the realm configuration. In most cases, you also specify an <strong>ldap-realm</strong> to provide user membership information.</td>
<td>Kerberos realms</td>
<td>Similar to the <strong>SPNEGO</strong> HTTP mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GS2-KRB5</strong></td>
<td>Uses Kerberos tickets and requires a Kerberos Domain Controller. You must add a corresponding <strong>kerberos</strong> server identity in the realm configuration. In most cases, you also specify an <strong>ldap-realm</strong> to provide user membership information.</td>
<td>Kerberos realms</td>
<td>Similar to the <strong>SPNEGO</strong> HTTP mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTERNAL</strong></td>
<td>Uses client certificates.</td>
<td>Trust store realms</td>
<td>Similar to the <strong>CLIENT_CERT</strong> HTTP mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OAUTHBEARER</strong></td>
<td>Uses OAuth tokens and requires a <strong>token-realm</strong> configuration.</td>
<td>Token realms</td>
<td>Similar to the <strong>BEARER_TOKEN</strong> HTTP mechanism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.2. SASL quality of protection (QoP)
If SASL mechanisms support integrity and privacy protection (QoP) settings, you can add them to your Hot Rod endpoint configuration with the `qop` attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QoP setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auth</td>
<td>Authentication only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth-int</td>
<td>Authentication with integrity protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth-conf</td>
<td>Authentication with integrity and privacy protection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.3. SASL policies

SASL policies provide fine-grain control over Hot Rod authentication mechanisms.

**TIP**

Data Grid cache authorization restricts access to caches based on roles and permissions. Configure cache authorization and then set `<no-anonymous value=false />` to allow anonymous login and delegate access logic to cache authorization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>forward-secrecy</td>
<td>Use only SASL mechanisms that support forward secrecy between sessions. This means that breaking into one session does not automatically provide information for breaking into future sessions.</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass-credentials</td>
<td>Use only SASL mechanisms that require client credentials.</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-plain-text</td>
<td>Do not use SASL mechanisms that are susceptible to simple plain passive attacks.</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-active</td>
<td>Do not use SASL mechanisms that are susceptible to active, non-dictionary, attacks.</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-dictionary</td>
<td>Do not use SASL mechanisms that are susceptible to passive dictionary attacks.</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-anonymous</td>
<td>Do not use SASL mechanisms that accept anonymous logins.</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SASL policy configuration
In the following configuration the Hot Rod endpoint uses the GSSAPI mechanism for authentication because it is the only mechanism that complies with all SASL policies:

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <endpoints>
    <endpoint socket-binding="default"
      security-realm="default">
      <hotrod-connector>
        <authentication>
          <sasl mechanisms="PLAIN DIGEST-MD5 GSSAPI EXTERNAL"
            server-name="infinispan"
            qop="auth"
            policy="no-active no-plain-text"/>
        </authentication>
      </hotrod-connector>
    </endpoint>
  </endpoints>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
{
  "server": {
    "endpoints": {
      "endpoint": {
        "socket-binding": "default",
        "security-realm": "default",
        "hotrod-connector": {
          "authentication": {
            "sasl": {
              "server-name": "infinispan",
              "mechanisms": ["PLAIN","DIGEST-MD5","GSSAPI","EXTERNAL" ],
              "qop": ["auth"],
              "policy": ["no-active","no-plain-text"]
            }
          }
        }
      }
    },
    "rest-connector": ""
  }
}
```

YAML

```yaml
server:
  endpoints:
    endpoint:
      socketBinding: "default"
```
4.3.4. HTTP authentication mechanisms

Data Grid Server supports the following HTTP authentication mechanisms with REST endpoints:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authentication mechanism</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Security realm type</th>
<th>Related details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASIC</strong></td>
<td>Uses credentials in plain-text format. You should use <strong>BASIC</strong> authentication with encrypted connections only.</td>
<td>Property realms and LDAP realms</td>
<td>Corresponds to the <strong>Basic</strong> HTTP authentication scheme and is similar to the <strong>PLAIN</strong> SASL mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIGEST</strong></td>
<td>Uses hashing algorithms and nonce values. REST connectors support <strong>SHA-512</strong>, <strong>SHA-256</strong> and <strong>MD5</strong> hashing algorithms.</td>
<td>Property realms and LDAP realms</td>
<td>Corresponds to the <strong>Digest</strong> HTTP authentication scheme and is similar to the <strong>DIGEST-</strong>* SASL mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPNEGO</strong></td>
<td>Uses Kerberos tickets and requires a Kerberos Domain Controller. You must add a corresponding <strong>kerberos</strong> server identity in the realm configuration. In most cases, you also specify an <strong>ldap-realm</strong> to provide user membership information.</td>
<td>Kerberos realms</td>
<td>Corresponds to the <strong>Negotiate</strong> HTTP authentication scheme and is similar to the <strong>GSSAPI</strong> and <strong>GS2-KRB5</strong> SASL mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication mechanism</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Security realm type</td>
<td>Related details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEARER_TOKEN</strong></td>
<td>Uses OAuth tokens and requires a <strong>token-realm</strong> configuration.</td>
<td>Token realms</td>
<td>Corresponds to the Bearer HTTP authentication scheme and is similar to <strong>OAUTHBEARER</strong> SASL mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLIENT_CERT</strong></td>
<td>Uses client certificates.</td>
<td>Trust store realms</td>
<td>Similar to the <strong>EXTERNAL</strong> SASL mechanism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 5. SECURITY REALMS

Security realms integrate Data Grid Server deployments with the network protocols and infrastructure in your environment that control access and verify user identities.

5.1. CREATING SECURITY REALMS

Add security realms to Data Grid Server configuration to control access to deployments. You can add one or more security realm to your configuration.

NOTE

When you add security realms to your configuration, Data Grid Server automatically enables the matching authentication mechanisms for the Hot Rod and REST endpoints.

Prerequisites

- Add socket bindings to your Data Grid Server configuration as required.
- Create keystores, or have a PEM file, to configure the security realm with TLS/SSL encryption. Data Grid Server can also generate keystores at startup.
- Provision the resources or services that the security realm configuration relies on. For example, if you add a token realm, you need to provision OAuth services.

This procedure demonstrates how to configure multiple property realms. Before you begin, you need to create properties files that add users and assign permissions with the Command Line Interface (CLI). Use the user create commands as follows:

```
user create <username> -p <changeme> -g <role> \
    --users-file=application-users.properties \
    --groups-file=application-groups.properties
```

```
user create <username> -p <changeme> -g <role> \
    --users-file=management-users.properties \
    --groups-file=management-groups.properties
```

TIP

Run user create --help for examples and more information.

NOTE

Adding credentials to a properties realm with the CLI creates the user only on the server instance to which you are connected. You must manually synchronize credentials in a properties realm to each node in the cluster.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.
2. Use the security-realms element in the security configuration to contain create multiple security realms.
3. Add a security realm with the `security-realm` element and give it a unique name with the `name` attribute.
   To follow the example, create one security realm named `application-realm` and another named `management-realm`.

4. Provide the TLS/SSL identify for Data Grid Server with the `server-identities` element and configure a keystore as required.

5. Specify the type of security realm by adding one the following elements or fields:
   - properties-realm
   - ldap-realm
   - token-realm
   - truststore-realm

6. Specify properties for the type of security realm you are configuring as appropriate.
   To follow the example, specify the `.properties` files you created with the CLI using the `path` attribute on the `user-properties` and `group-properties` elements or fields.

7. If you add multiple different types of security realm to your configuration, include the `distributed-realm` element or field so that Data Grid Server uses the realms in combination with each other.

8. Configure Data Grid Server endpoints to use the security realm with the with the `security-realm` attribute.

9. Save the changes to your configuration.

**Multiple property realms**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="application-realm">
        <properties-realm groups-attribute="Roles">
          <user-properties path="application-users.properties"/>
          <group-properties path="application-groups.properties"/>
        </properties-realm>
      </security-realm>
      <security-realm name="management-realm">
        <properties-realm groups-attribute="Roles">
          <user-properties path="management-users.properties"/>
          <group-properties path="management-groups.properties"/>
        </properties-realm>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json

```

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YAML

```yaml
server:
  security:
    security-realms: [[
      "name": "management-realm",
      "properties-realm": {
        "groups-attribute": "Roles",
        "user-properties": {
          "digest-realm-name": "management-realm",
          "path": "management-users.properties"
        },
        "group-properties": {
          "path": "management-groups.properties"
        }
      },
      "name": "application-realm",
      "properties-realm": {
        "groups-attribute": "Roles",
        "user-properties": {
          "digest-realm-name": "application-realm",
          "path": "application-users.properties"
        },
        "group-properties": {
          "path": "application-groups.properties"
        }
      }
    ]]
```

CHAPTER 5. SECURITY REALMS
5.2. SETTING UP KERBEROS IDENTITIES

Add Kerberos identities to a security realm in your Data Grid Server configuration to use keytab files that contain service principal names and encrypted keys, derived from Kerberos passwords.

Prerequisites

- Have Kerberos service account principals.

**NOTE**

keytab files can contain both user and service account principals. However, Data Grid Server uses service account principals only which means it can provide identity to clients and allow clients to authenticate with Kerberos servers.

In most cases, you create unique principals for the Hot Rod and REST endpoints. For example, if you have a "datagrid" server in the "INFINISPAN.ORG" domain you should create the following service principals:

- **hotrod/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG** identifies the Hot Rod service.
- **HTTP/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG** identifies the REST service.

Procedure

1. Create keytab files for the Hot Rod and REST services.

   **Linux**
   
   ```shell
   kutil
   kutil:  addent -password -p datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG -k 1 -e aes256-cts
   Password for datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG: [enter your password]
   kutil:  wkt http.keytab
   kutil:  quit
   ```

   **Microsoft Windows**
   
   ```shell
   ktpass -princ HTTP/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG -pass * -mapuser INFINISPAN\USER_NAME
   ktab -k http.keytab -a HTTP/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG
   ```

2. Copy the keytab files to the **server/conf** directory of your Data Grid Server installation.

3. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.

4. Add a **server-identities** definition to the Data Grid server security realm.

5. Specify the location of keytab files that provide service principals to Hot Rod and REST connectors.

6. Name the Kerberos service principals.

7. Save the changes to your configuration.
Kerberos identity configuration

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
    <security>
        <security-realms>
            <security-realm name="kerberos-realm">
                <server-identities>
                    <!-- Specifies a keytab file that provides a Kerberos identity. -->
                    <!-- Names the Kerberos service principal for the Hot Rod endpoint. -->
                    <!-- The required="true" attribute specifies that the keytab file must be present when the server starts. -->
                    <kerberos keytab-path="hotrod.keytab"
                        principal="hotrod/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG"
                        required="true"/>
                    <!-- Specifies a keytab file and names the Kerberos service principal for the REST endpoint. -->
                    <kerberos keytab-path="http.keytab"
                        principal="HTTP/localhost@INFINISPAN.ORG"
                        required="true"/>
                </server-identities>
            </security-realm>
        </security-realms>
    </security>
    <endpoints>
        <endpoint socket-binding="default"
            security-realm="kerberos-realm">
            <hotrod-connector>
                <authentication>
                    <sasl server-name="datagrid"
                        server-principal="hotrod/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG"/>
                </authentication>
            </hotrod-connector>
        </endpoint>
    </endpoints>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
{
    "server": {
        "security": {
            "security-realms": [{
                "name": "kerberos-realm",
                "server-identities": [{
                    "kerberos": {
                        "principal": "hotrod/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG",
                        "keytab-path": "hotrod.keytab",
                        "required": true
                    }
                }]
            }]
        }
    }
}
```
"principal": "HTTP/localhost@INFINISPAN.ORG",
"keytab-path": "http.keytab",
"required": true
}
}
}

"endpoints": {
"endpoint": {
"socket-binding": "default",
"security-realm": "kerberos-realm",
"hotrod-connector": {
"authentication": {
"security-realm": "kerberos-realm",
"sasl": {
"server-name": "datagrid",
"server-principal": "hotrod/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG"
}
}
},
"rest-connector": {
"authentication": {
"server-principal": "HTTP/localhost@INFINISPAN.ORG"
}
}
}

YAML

server:
  security:
    securityRealms:
      - name: "kerberos-realm"
    serverIdentities:
      - kerberos:
        principal: "hotrod/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG"
        keytabPath: "hotrod.keytab"
        required: "true"
      - kerberos:
        principal: "HTTP/localhost@INFINISPAN.ORG"
        keytabPath: "http.keytab"
        required: "true"

endpoints:
  endpoint:
    socketBinding: "default"
    securityRealm: "kerberos-realm"
    hotrodConnector:
      authentication:
        sasl:
        serverName: "datagrid"
        serverPrincipal: "hotrod/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG"
    restConnector:
5.3. PROPERTY REALMS

Property realms use property files to define users and groups.

- **users.properties** contains Data Grid user credentials. Passwords can be pre-digested with the DIGEST-MD5 and DIGEST authentication mechanisms.

- **groups.properties** associates users with roles and permissions.

**NOTE**

Properties files contain headers that associate them with security realms in Data Grid Server configuration.

**users.properties**

myuser=a_password
user2=another_password

**groups.properties**

myuser=supervisor,reader,writer
user2=supervisor

**Property realm configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="default">
        <!-- groups-attribute configures the "groups.properties" file to contain security authorization roles. -->
        <properties-realm groups-attribute="Roles">
          <user-properties path="users.properties" relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path" plain-text="true"/>
          <group-properties path="groups.properties" relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"/>
        </properties-realm>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json
```
5.4. LDAP REALMS

LDAP realms connect to LDAP servers, such as OpenLDAP, Red Hat Directory Server, Apache Directory Server, or Microsoft Active Directory, to authenticate users and obtain membership information.

**NOTE**

LDAP servers can have different entry layouts, depending on the type of server and deployment. It is beyond the scope of this document to provide examples for all possible configurations.
IMPORTANT

The principal for LDAP connections must have necessary privileges to perform LDAP queries and access specific attributes.

As an alternative to verifying user credentials with the `direct-verification` attribute, you can specify an LDAP attribute that validates passwords with the `user-password-mapper` element.

NOTE

You cannot use endpoint authentication mechanisms that perform hashing with the `direct-verification` attribute.

Because Active Directory does not expose the `password` attribute you can use the `direct-verification` attribute only and not the `user-password-mapper` element. As a result you must use the `BASIC` authentication mechanism with the REST endpoint and `PLAIN` with the Hot Rod endpoint to integrate with Active Directory Server. A more secure alternative is to use Kerberos, which allows the `SPNEGO`, `GSSAPI`, and `GS2-KRB5` authentication mechanisms.

The `rdn-identifier` attribute specifies an LDAP attribute that finds the user entry based on a provided identifier, which is typically a username; for example, the `uid` or `sAMAccountName` attribute. Add `search-recursive="true"` to the configuration to search the directory recursively. By default, the search for the user entry uses the `(rdn_identifier={0})` filter. Specify a different filter with the `filter-name` attribute.

The `attribute-mapping` element retrieves all the groups of which the user is a member. There are typically two ways in which membership information is stored:

- Under group entries that usually have class `groupOfNames` in the `member` attribute. In this case, you can use an attribute filter as in the preceding example configuration. This filter searches for entries that match the supplied filter, which locates groups with a `member` attribute equal to the user’s DN. The filter then extracts the group entry’s CN as specified by `from`, and adds it to the user’s `Roles`.

- In the user entry in the `memberOf` attribute. In this case you should use an attribute reference such as the following:

  ```xml
  <attribute-reference reference="memberOf" from="cn" to="Roles" />
  ```

  This reference gets all `memberOf` attributes from the user’s entry, extracts the CN as specified by `from`, and adds them to the user’s `Roles`.

LDAP realm configuration

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="ldap-realm">
        <!-- Specifies connection properties. -->
        <ldap-realm url="ldap://my-ldap-server:10389"
                    principal="uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
                    credential="strongPassword"
                    connection-timeout="3000"
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```
<server>
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <ldap-realm>
        <url>ldap://my-ldap-server:10389</url>
        <principal>uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org</principal>
        <credential>strongPassword</credential>
        <connection-timeout>3000</connection-timeout>
        <read-timeout>30000</read-timeout>
        <connection-pooling>true</connection-pooling>
        <referral-mode>ignore</referral-mode>
        <page-size>30</page-size>
        <direct-verification>true</direct-verification>
        <identity-mapping>
          <rdn-identifier>uid</rdn-identifier>
          <search-dn>ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org</search-dn>
          <search-recursive>false</search-recursive>
          <attribute-mapping>
            <from>cn</from>
            <to.Roles/>
            <filter>(&(objectClass=groupOfNames)(member={1}))</filter>
            <filter-dn>ou=Roles,dc=infinispan,dc=org</filter-dn>
          </attribute-mapping>
        </identity-mapping>
      </ldap-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>

```json
{
  "server": {
    "security": {
      "security-realms": [{
        "name": "ldap-realm",
        "ldap-realm": {
          "url": "ldap://my-ldap-server:10389",
          "principal": "uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org",
          "credential": "strongPassword",
          "connection-timeout": "3000",
          "read-timeout": "30000",
          "connection-pooling": "true",
          "referral-mode": "ignore",
          "page-size": "30",
          "direct-verification": "true",
          "identity-mapping": {
            "rdn-identifier": "uid",
            "search-dn": "ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org",
            "search-recursive": "false",
            "attribute-mapping": [{
              "from": "cn",
              "to": "Roles",
              "filter": "(&(objectClass=groupOfNames)(member={1}))",
              "filter-dn": "ou=Roles,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
            }]
          }
        }
      }]
    }
  }
}
```
5.4.1. LDAP realm principal re-writing

SASL authentication mechanisms such as GSSAPI, GS2-KRB5 and Negotiate include a username that needs to be cleaned up before you can use it to search LDAP directories.
<user-password-mapper from="userPassword"/>
</identity-mapping>
</ldap-realm>
</security-realm>
</security-realms>
</security>
</server>

JSON

{
  "server": {
    "security": {
      "security-realms": [{
        "name": "ldap-realm",
        "ldap-realm": {
          "principal": "uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org",
          "url": "ldap://${org.infinispan.test.host.address}:10389",
          "credential": "strongPassword",
          "name-rewriter": {
            "regex-principal-transformer": {
              "pattern": "(.*)@INFINISPAN\..ORG",
              "replacement": "$1"
            }
          }
        },
        "identity-mapping": {
          "rdn-identifier": "uid",
          "search-dn": "ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org",
          "attribute-mapping": {
            "attribute": {
              "filter": "(&(objectClass=groupOfNames)(member={1}))",
              "filter-dn": "ou=Roles,dc=infinispan,dc=org",
              "from": "cn",
              "to": "Roles"
            }
          },
          "user-password-mapper": {
            "from": "userPassword"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

YAML

server:
  security:
    securityRealms:
      - name: "ldap-realm"
        ldapRealm:
          principal: "uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
5.5. TOKEN REALMS

Token realms use external services to validate tokens and require providers that are compatible with RFC-7662 (OAuth2 Token Introspection), such as Red Hat SSO.

Token realm configuration

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
    <security>
        <security-realms>
            <security-realm name="token-realm">
<!-- Specifies the URL of the authentication server. -->
            <auth-server-url>https://oauth-server/auth/</auth-server-url>
<!-- Specifies the URL of the token introspection endpoint. -->
            <oauth2-introspection-url>https://oauth-server/auth/realms/infinispan/protocol/openid-connect/token/introspect"</oauth2-introspection-url>
            <client-id>infinispan-server</client-id>
            <client-secret>1fdca4ec-c416-47e0-867a-3d471af7050f</client-secret>
        </security-realm>
        </security-realms>
    </security>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
{
    "server": {
        "security": {
            "security-realms": [
                {
                    "name": "token-realm",
                    "token-realm": {
                        "url": "ldap://${org.infinispan.test.host.address}:10389",
                        "credential": "strongPassword",
                        "nameRewriter": {
                            "regexPrincipalTransformer": {
                                "pattern": "(.*)@INFINISPAN.ORG",
                                "replacement": "$1"
                            }
                        },
                        "identityMapping": {
                            "rdnIdentifier": "uid",
                            "searchDn": "ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
                        },
                        "attributeMapping": {
                            "attribute": {
                                "filter": "(&(objectClass=groupOfNames)(member={1}))",
                                "filterDn": "ou=Roles,dc=infinispan,dc=org",
                                "from": "cn",
                                "to": "Roles"
                            }
                        },
                        "userPasswordMapper": {
                            "from": "userPassword"
                        }
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```
5.6. TRUST STORE REALMS

Trust store realms use certificates, or certificate chains, that verify Data Grid Server and client identities when they negotiate connections.

Keystores

Contain server certificates that provide a Data Grid Server identity to clients. If you configure a keystore with server certificates, Data Grid Server encrypts traffic using industry standard SSL/TLS protocols.

Trust stores

Contain client certificates, or certificate chains, that clients present to Data Grid Server. Client trust stores are optional and allow Data Grid Server to perform client certificate authentication.

Client certificate authentication

You must add the `require-ssl-client-auth="true"` attribute to the endpoint configuration if you want Data Grid Server to validate or authenticate client certificates.

Trust store realm configuration

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="trust-store-realm">
        "auth-server-url": "https://oauth-server/auth/",
        "oauth2-introspection": {
          "client-id": "infinispan-server",
          "client-secret": "1fdca4ec-c416-47e0-867a-3d471af7050f",
          "introspection-url": "https://oauth-server/auth/realms/infinispan/protocol/openid-connect/token/introspect"
        }
      }
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```
<server-identities>
  <ssl>
    <!-- Provides an SSL/TLS identity with a keystore that contains server certificates. -->
    <keystore path="server.p12"
      relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"
      keystore-password="secret"
      alias="server"/>
    <!-- Configures a trust store that contains client certificates or part of a certificate chain. -->
    <truststore path="trust.p12"
      relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"
      password="secret"/>
  </ssl>
  <server-identities>
    <!-- Authenticates client certificates against the trust store. If you configure this, the trust store
    must contain the public certificates for all clients. -->
    <truststore-realm/>
  </security-realm>
</server-

---

JSON

```json
{
  "server": {
    "security": {
      "security-realms": [{
        "name": "trust-store-realm",
        "server-identities": {
          "ssl": {
            "keystore": {
              "path": "server.p12",
              "relative-to": "infinispan.server.config.path",
              "keystore-password": "secret",
              "alias": "server"
            },
            "truststore": {
              "path": "trust.p12",
              "relative-to": "infinispan.server.config.path",
              "password": "secret"
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "truststore-realm": {}]
    }
  }
}
```

---

YAML

```
server:
  security:
    securityRealms:
```

---
5.7. DISTRIBUTED SECURITY REALMS

Distributed realms combine multiple different types of security realms. When users attempt to access the Hot Rod or REST endpoints, Data Grid Server uses each security realm in turn until it finds one that can perform the authentication.

Distributed realm configuration

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="distributed-realm">
        <ldap-realm url="ldap://my-ldap-server:10389"
                     principal="uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
                     credential="strongPassword">
          <identity-mapping rdn-identifier="uid"
                           search-dn="ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
                           search-recursive="false">
            <attribute-mapping>
              <attribute from="cn" to="Roles"
                         filter="(&(objectClass=groupOfNames)(member={1}))"
                         filter-dn="ou=Roles,dc=infinispan,dc=org"/>
            </attribute-mapping>
          </identity-mapping>
        </ldap-realm>
        <properties-realm groups-attribute="Roles">
          <user-properties path="users.properties"
                           relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"/>
          <group-properties path="groups.properties"
                             relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"/>
        </properties-realm>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
- name: "trust-store-realm"
  serverIdentities:
    ssl:
      keystore:
        path: "server.p12"
        relative-to: "infinispan.server.config.path"
        keystore-password: "secret"
        alias: "server"
      truststore:
        path: "trust.p12"
        relative-to: "infinispan.server.config.path"
        password: "secret"
  truststoreRealm: ~
```
server:
  security:
    security-realms:
      - name: "distributed-realm"
        ldap-realm:
          principal: "uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
          url: "ldap://my-ldap-server:10389"
          credential: "strongPassword"
          identity-mapping:
            rdn-identifier: "uid"
            search-dn: "ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
            search-recursive: false
            attribute-mapping:
              attribute:
                filter: "(&(objectClass=groupOfNames)(member={1}))"
                filter-dn: "ou=Roles,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
                from: "cn"
                to: "Roles"
filter: "(&(objectClass=groupOfNames)(member={1}))"
filterDn: "ou=Roles,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
from: "cn"
to: "Roles"

propertiesRealm:
groupsAttribute: "Roles"
userProperties:
digestRealmName: "distributed-realm"
path: "users.properties"
groupProperties:
path: "groups.properties"
distributedRealm: ~
CHAPTER 6. CONFIGURING TLS/SSL ENCRYPTION

You can secure Data Grid Server connections using SSL/TLS encryption by configuring a keystore that contains public and private keys for Data Grid. You can also configure client certificate authentication if you require mutual TLS.

6.1. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER KEYSTORES

Add keystores to Data Grid Server and configure it to present SSL/TLS certificates that verify its identity to clients. If a security realm contains TLS/SSL identities, it encrypts any connections to Data Grid Server endpoints that use that security realm.

Prerequisites

- Create a keystore that contains certificates, or certificate chains, for Data Grid Server.

Data Grid Server supports the following keystore formats: JKS, JCEKS, PKCS12/PFX and PEM. BKS, BCFKS, and UBER are also supported if the Bouncy Castle library is present.

IMPORTANT

In production environments, server certificates should be signed by a trusted Certificate Authority, either Root or Intermediate CA.

TIP

You can use PEM files as keystores if they contain both of the following:

- A private key in PKCS#1 or PKCS#8 format.
- One or more certificates.

You should also configure PEM file keystores with an empty password (password="").

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.
2. Add the keystore that contains SSL/TLS identities for Data Grid Server to the $RHDG_HOME/server/conf directory.
3. Add a server-identities definition to the Data Grid Server security realm.
4. Specify the keystore file name with the path attribute.
5. Provide the keystore password and certificate alias with the keystore-password and alias attributes.
6. Save the changes to your configuration.

Next steps

Configure clients with a trust store so they can verify SSL/TLS identities for Data Grid Server.

Keystore configuration
XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="default">
        <server-identities>
          <ssl>
            <!-- Adds a keystore that contains server certificates that provide SSL/TLS identities to clients. -->
            <keystore path="server.p12"
                      relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"
                      password="secret"
                      alias="my-server"/>
          </ssl>
        </server-identities>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
{
  "server": {
    "security": {
      "security-realms": [
        {
          "name": "default",
          "server-identities": {
            "ssl": {
              "keystore": {
                "alias": "my-server",
                "path": "server.p12",
                "password": "secret"
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

YAML

```yaml
server:
  security:
    securityRealms:
      - name: "default"
    serverIdentities:
      ssl:
        keystore:
          alias: "my-server"
          path: "server.p12"
        password: "secret"
```
Additional resources

- Configuring Hot Rod client encryption

6.1.1. Generating Data Grid Server keystores

Configure Data Grid Server to automatically generate keystores at startup.

**IMPORTANT**

Automatically generated keystores:

- Should not be used in production environments.
- Are generated whenever necessary; for example, while obtaining the first connection from a client.
- Contain certificates that you can use directly in Hot Rod clients.

**Procedure**

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.

2. Include the `generate-self-signed-certificate-host` attribute for the `keystore` element in the server configuration.

3. Specify a hostname for the server certificate as the value.

4. Save the changes to your configuration.

**Generated keystore configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="generated-keystore">
        <server-identities>
          <ssl>
            <!-- Generates a keystore that includes a self-signed certificate with the specified hostname. -->
            <keystore path="server.p12" relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path" password="secret" alias="server">
              generate-self-signed-certificate-host="localhost"/>
          </ssl>
        </server-identities>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json

```
6.1.2. Configuring TLS versions and cipher suites

When using SSL/TLS encryption to secure your deployment, you can configure Data Grid Server to use specific versions of the TLS protocol as well as specific cipher suites within the protocol.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.

2. Add the `engine` element to the SSL configuration for Data Grid Server.

3. Configure Data Grid to use one or more TLS versions with the `enabled-protocols` attribute. Data Grid Server supports TLS version 1.2 and 1.3 by default. If appropriate you can set `TLSv1.3` only to restrict the security protocol for client connections. Data Grid does not recommend enabling `TLSv1.1` because it is an older protocol with limited support and provides weak security. You should never enable any version of TLS older than 1.1.
If you modify the SSL engine configuration for Data Grid Server you must explicitly configure TLS versions with the `enabled-protocols` attribute. Omitting the `enabled-protocols` attribute allows any TLS version.

```
<engine enabled-protocols="TLSv1.3 TLSv1.2"/>
```

4. Configure Data Grid to use one or more cipher suites with the `enabled-ciphersuites` attribute. You must ensure that you set a cipher suite that supports any protocol features you plan to use; for example HTTP/2 ALPN.

5. Save the changes to your configuration.

**SSL engine configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="default">
        <server-identities>
          <ssl>
            <keystore path="server.p12"
                      relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"
                      password="secret"
                      alias="server"/>
            <!-- Configures Data Grid Server to use specific TLS versions and cipher suites. -->
            <engine enabled-protocols="TLSv1.3"
                    enabled-ciphersuites="TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384,TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256"/>
          </ssl>
        </server-identities>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "server": {
    "security": {
      "security-realms": [
        {
          "name": "default",
          "server-identities": {
            "ssl": {
              "keystore": {
                "alias": "server",
                "path": "server.p12",
...
It is possible to configure Data Grid Server to present SSL/TLS certificates that verify its identity to clients. If a security realm contains TLS/SSL identities, it encrypts any connections to Data Grid Server endpoints that use that security realm.

**Prerequisites**

- A system in FIPS mode. Execute `fips-mode-setup --check` to ensure it is enabled.
- A correctly initialized NSS database.
- A JDK installation with the `java.security` file configured to enable the `SunPKCS11` provider pointing to the NSS database and the SSL provider initialized with the `SunPKCS11-nss-fips` argument.
- A certificate installed in the NSS database.
NOTE

The OpenSSL provider requires a private key, but it is not possible to retrieve a private key from the PKCS11 store. FIPS does not allow the export of unencrypted keys from FIPS compliant cryptographic module. Therefore it is not possible to use the OpenSSL provider for TLS when in FIPS mode. Start the server with the -Dorg.infinispan.openssl=false argument to disable OpenSSL.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.
2. Add a server-identities definition to the Data Grid Server security realm.
3. Specify the PKCS11 keystore with the SunPKCS11-NSS-FIPS provider.
4. Save the changes to your configuration.

Keystore configuration

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="default">
        <server-identities>
          <ssl>
            <!-- Adds a keystore that reads certificates from the NSS database. -->
            <keystore provider="SunPKCS11-NSS-FIPS" type="PKCS11"/>
          </ssl>
        </server-identities>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
{
  "server": {
    "security": {
      "security-realms": {
        "name": "default",
        "server-identities": {
          "ssl": {
            "keystore": {
              "provider": "SunPKCS11-NSS-FIPS",
              "type": "PKCS11"
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```
6.3. CONFIGURING CLIENT CERTIFICATE AUTHENTICATION

Configure Data Grid Server to use mutual TLS to secure client connections.

You can configure Data Grid to verify client identities from certificates in a trust store in two ways:

- Require a trust store that contains only the signing certificate, which is typically a Certificate Authority (CA). Any client that presents a certificate signed by the CA can connect to Data Grid.

- Require a trust store that contains all client certificates in addition to the signing certificate. Only clients that present a signed certificate that is present in the trust store can connect to Data Grid.

**TIP**

Alternatively to providing trust stores you can use shared system certificates.

**Prerequisites**

- Create a client trust store that contains either the CA certificate or all public certificates.

- Create a keystore for Data Grid Server and configure an SSL/TLS identity.

**NOTE**

PEM files can be used as trust stores provided they contain one or more certificates. These trust stores should be configured with an empty password: `password=""`.

**Procedure**

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.

2. Add the `require-ssl-client-auth="true"` parameter to your `endpoints` configuration.

3. Add the client trust store to the `$RHDG_HOME/server/conf` directory.

4. Specify the `path` and `password` attributes for the `truststore` element in the Data Grid Server security realm configuration.
5. Add the `<truststore-realm/>` element to the security realm if you want Data Grid Server to authenticate each client certificate.

6. Save the changes to your configuration.

**Next steps**

- Set up authorization with client certificates in the Data Grid Server configuration if you control access with security roles and permissions.
- Configure clients to negotiate SSL/TLS connections with Data Grid Server.

**Client certificate authentication configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="trust-store-realm">
        <server-identities>
          <ssl>
            <!-- Provides an SSL/TLS identity with a keystore that contains server certificates. -->
            <keystore path="server.p12" relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path" keystore-password="secret" alias="server"/>
            <!-- Configures a trust store that contains client certificates or part of a certificate chain. -->
            <truststore path="trust.p12" relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path" password="secret"/>
          </ssl>
        </server-identities>
        <!-- Authenticates client certificates against the trust store. If you configure this, the trust store must contain the public certificates for all clients. -->
        <truststore-realm/>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
  <endpoints>
    <endpoint socket-binding="default" security-realm="trust-store-realm" require-ssl-client-auth="true">
      <hotrod-connector>
        <authentication>
          <sasl mechanisms="EXTERNAL" server-name="infinispan" qop="auth"/>
        </authentication>
      </hotrod-connector>
      <rest-connector>
        <authentication mechanisms="CLIENT_CERT"/>
      </rest-connector>
    </endpoint>
  </endpoints>
</server>
```
<endpoint/>
</endpoints>
</server>

JSON

```json
{
  "server": {
    "security": {
      "security-realms": [
        {
          "name": "trust-store-realm",
          "server-identities": {
            "ssl": {
              "keystore": {
                "path": "server.p12",
                "relative-to": "infinispan.server.config.path",
                "keystore-password": "secret",
                "alias": "server"
              },
              "truststore": {
                "path": "trust.p12",
                "relative-to": "infinispan.server.config.path",
                "password": "secret"
              }
            }
          }
        },
        "truststore-realm": {}
      ]
    }
  },
  "endpoints": [
    {
      "socket-binding": "default",
      "security-realm": "trust-store-realm",
      "require-ssl-client-auth": "true",
      "connectors": {
        "hotrod": {
          "hotrod-connector": {
            "authentication": {
              "sasl": {
                "mechanisms": "EXTERNAL",
                "server-name": "infinispan",
                "qop": "auth"
              }
            }
          },
          "rest": {
            "rest-connector": {
              "authentication": {
                "mechanisms": "CLIENT_CERT"
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}```
Enabling client certificate authentication means you do not need to specify Data Grid user credentials in client configuration, which means you must associate roles with the Common Name (CN) field in the client certificate(s).

**Prerequisites**

- Configuring Hot Rod client encryption
- Using Shared System Certificates  (Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Security Guide)
• Provide clients with a Java keystore that contains either their public certificates or part of the certificate chain, typically a public CA certificate.

• Configure Data Grid Server to perform client certificate authentication.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.

2. Enable the common-name-role-mapper in the security authorization configuration.

3. Assign the Common Name (CN) from the client certificate a role with the appropriate permissions.

4. Save the changes to your configuration.

Client certificate authorization configuration

XML

```xml
<infinispan>
  <cache-container name="certificate-authentication" statistics="true">
    <security>
      <authorization>
        <!-- Declare a role mapper that associates the common name (CN) field in client certificate trust stores with authorization roles. -->
        <common-name-role-mapper/>
        <!-- In this example, if a client certificate contains `CN=Client1` then clients with matching certificates get ALL permissions. -->
        <role name="Client1" permissions="ALL"/>
      </authorization>
    </security>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

JSON

```json
{
  "infinispan": {
    "cache-container": {
      "name": "certificate-authentication",
      "security": {
        "authorization": {
          "common-name-role-mapper": null,
          "roles": {
            "Client1": {
              "role": {
                "permissions": "ALL"
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```
infinispan:
cacheContainer:
  name: "certificate-authentication"
security:
  authorization:
    commonNameRoleMapper: ~
  roles:
    Client1:
      role:
        permissions: "ALL"
CHAPTER 7. STORING DATA GRID SERVER CREDENTIALS IN KEYSTORES

External services require credentials to authenticate with Data Grid Server. To protect sensitive text strings such as passwords, add them to a credential keystore rather than directly in Data Grid Server configuration files.

You can then configure Data Grid Server to decrypt passwords for establishing connections with services such as databases or LDAP directories.

IMPORTANT

Plain-text passwords in $RHDG_HOME/server/conf are unencrypted. Any user account with read access to the host filesystem can view plain-text passwords.

While credential keystores are password-protected store encrypted passwords, any user account with write access to the host filesystem can tamper with the keystore itself.

To completely secure Data Grid Server credentials, you should grant read-write access only to user accounts that can configure and run Data Grid Server.

7.1. SETTING UP CREDENTIAL KEYSTORES

Create keystores that encrypt credential for Data Grid Server access.

A credential keystore contains at least one alias that is associated with an encrypted password. After you create a keystore, you specify the alias in a connection configuration such as a database connection pool. Data Grid Server then decrypts the password for that alias from the keystore when the service attempts authentication.

You can create as many credential keystores with as many aliases as required.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal in $RHDG_HOME.

2. Create a keystore and add credentials to it with the credentials command.

TIP

By default, keystores are of type PKCS12. Run help credentials for details on changing keystore defaults.

The following example shows how to create a keystore that contains an alias of "dbpassword" for the password "changeme". When you create a keystore you also specify a password for the keystore with the -p argument.

Linux

```bash
bin/cli.sh credentials add dbpassword -c changeme -p "secret1234!"
```

Microsoft Windows

```bash
bin\cli.bat credentials add dbpassword -c changeme -p "secret1234!"
```
3. Check that the alias is added to the keystore.

   bin/cli.sh credentials ls -p "secret1234!" dbpassword

4. Configure Data Grid to use the credential keystore.

   a. Specify the name and location of the credential keystore in the `credential-stores` configuration.

   b. Provide the credential keystore and alias in the `credential-reference` configuration.

   **TIP**

   Attributes in the `credential-reference` configuration are optional.
   - `store` is required only if you have multiple keystores.
   - `alias` is required only if the keystore contains multiple aliases.

### 7.2. CREDENTIAL KEYSTORE CONFIGURATION

This topic provides examples of credential keystores in Data Grid Server configuration.

**Credential keystores**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <!-- Uses a keystore to manage server credentials. -->
    <credential-stores>
      <!-- Specifies the name and filesystem location of a keystore. -->
      <credential-store name="credentials" path="credentials.pfx">
        <!-- Specifies the password for the credential keystore. -->
        <clear-text-credential clear-text="secret1234!"/>
      </credential-store>
    </credential-stores>
  </security>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
   "server": {
      "security": {
         "credential-stores": [
            {
               "name": "credentials",
               "path": "credentials.pfx",
               "clear-text-credential": {
                  "clear-text": "secret1234!"
               }
            }
         ]
      }
   }
}
```
YAML

server:
  security:
    credentialStores:
    - name: credentials
      path: credentials.pfx
      clearTextCredential:
        clearText: "secret1234!"

Datasource connections

XML

<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <data-sources>
    <data-source name="postgres"
      jndi-name="jdbc/postgres">
      <!- Specifies the database username in the connection factory. -->
      <connection-factory driver="org.postgresql.Driver"
        username="dbuser"
        url="${org.infinispan.server.test.postgres.jdbcUrl}"
      >
      <!- Specifies the credential keystore that contains an encrypted password and the alias for it. -->
      <credential-reference store="credentials"
        alias="dbpassword"/>
    </connection-factory>
    <connection-pool max-size="10"
      min-size="1"
      background-validation="1000"
      idle-removal="1"
      initial-size="1"
      leak-detection="10000"/>
  </data-source>
</data-sources>
</server>

JSON

{
  "server": {
    "data-sources": [
      {
        "name": "postgres",
        "jndi-name": "jdbc/postgres",
        "connection-factory": {
          "driver": "org.postgresql.Driver",
          "username": "dbuser",
          "url": "${org.infinispan.server.test.postgres.jdbcUrl}"  
        }  
      }  
    ]
  }
}
YAML

```yaml
server:
dataSources:
  - name: postgres
    jndiName: jdbc/postgres
    connectionFactory:
      driver: org.postgresql.Driver
      username: dbuser
      url: '${org.infinispan.server.test.postgres.jdbcUrl}'
    credentialReference:
      store: credentials
      alias: dbpassword
```

LDAP connections

XML

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <security>
    <credential-stores>
      <credential-store name="credentials"
        path="credentials.pfx">
        <clear-text-credential clear-text="secret1234!">
        </clear-text-credential>
      </credential-store>
    </credential-stores>
    <security-realms>
      <security-realm name="default">
        <!-- Specifies the LDAP principal in the connection factory. -->
        <ldap-realm name="ldap"
          url="ldap://my-ldap-server:10389"
          principal="uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org">
          <!-- Specifies the credential keystore that contains an encrypted password and the alias for it. -->
          <credential-reference store="credentials"
            alias="ldappassword"/>
        </ldap-realm>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>
</server>
```

JSON

```json
"url": "${org.infinispan.server.test.postgres.jdbcUrl}",
"credential-reference": {
  "store": "credentials",
  "alias": "dbpassword"
}
```

CHAPTER 7. STORING DATA GRID SERVER CREDENTIALS IN KEYSTORES
- name: credentials
  path: credentials.pfx
  clearTextCredential:
    clearText: "secret1234!"
- name: default
  ldapRealm:
    name: ldap
    url: 'ldap://my-ldap-server:10389'
    principal: 'uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org'
    credentialReference:
      store: credentials
      alias: ldappassword
CHAPTER 8. CONFIGURING USER ROLES AND PERMISSIONS

Authorization is a security feature that requires users to have certain permissions before they can access caches or interact with Data Grid resources. You assign roles to users that provide different levels of permissions, from read-only access to full, super user privileges.

8.1. SECURITY AUTHORIZATION

Data Grid authorization secures your deployment by restricting user access.

User applications or clients must belong to a role that is assigned with sufficient permissions before they can perform operations on Cache Managers or caches.

For example, you configure authorization on a specific cache instance so that invoking `Cache.get()` requires an identity to be assigned a role with read permission while `Cache.put()` requires a role with write permission.

In this scenario, if a user application or client with the `io` role attempts to write an entry, Data Grid denies the request and throws a security exception. If a user application or client with the `writer` role sends a write request, Data Grid validates authorization and issues a token for subsequent operations.

Identities

Identities are security Principals of type `java.security.Principal`. Subjects, implemented with the `javax.security.auth.Subject` class, represent a group of security Principals. In other words, a Subject represents a user and all groups to which it belongs.

Identities to roles

Data Grid uses role mappers so that security principals correspond to roles, which you assign one or more permissions.

The following image illustrates how security principals correspond to roles:

8.1.1. User roles and permissions

Data Grid includes a default set of roles that grant users with permissions to access data and interact with Data Grid resources.

`ClusterRoleMapper` is the default mechanism that Data Grid uses to associate security principals to authorization roles.
IMPORTANT

ClusterRoleMapper matches principal names to role names. A user named admin gets admin permissions automatically, a user named deployer gets deployer permissions, and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Permissions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admin</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Superuser with all permissions including control of the Cache Manager lifecycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deployer</td>
<td>ALL_READ, ALL_WRITE, LISTEN, EXEC, MONITOR, CREATE</td>
<td>Can create and delete Data Grid resources in addition to application permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>ALL_READ, ALL_WRITE, LISTEN, EXEC, MONITOR</td>
<td>Has read and write access to Data Grid resources in addition to observer permissions. Can also listen to events and execute server tasks and scripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observer</td>
<td>ALL_READ, MONITOR</td>
<td>Has read access to Data Grid resources in addition to monitor permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
<td>Can view statistics via JMX and the metrics endpoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference
- org.infinispan.security.AuthorizationPermission Enumeration
- Data Grid configuration schema reference

8.1.2. Permissions

Authorization roles have different permissions with varying levels of access to Data Grid. Permissions let you restrict user access to both Cache Managers and caches.

8.1.2.1. Cache Manager permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONFIGURATION</td>
<td>defineConfiguration</td>
<td>Defines new cache configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTEN</td>
<td>addListener</td>
<td>Registers listeners against a Cache Manager.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.1.2.2. Cache permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>READ</td>
<td>get, contains</td>
<td>Retrieves entries from a cache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE</td>
<td>put, putIfAbsent, replace, remove, evict</td>
<td>Writes, replaces, removes, evicts data in a cache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXEC</td>
<td>distexec, streams</td>
<td>Allows code execution against a cache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTEN</td>
<td>addListener</td>
<td>Registers listeners against a cache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULK_READ</td>
<td>keySet, values, entrySet, query</td>
<td>Executes bulk retrieve operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULK_WRITE</td>
<td>clear, putAll</td>
<td>Executes bulk write operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFECYCLE</td>
<td>start, stop</td>
<td>Starts and stops a cache.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.2.2. Cache permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIFECYCLE</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>Stops the Cache Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE</td>
<td>createCache, removeCache</td>
<td>Create and remove container resources such as caches, counters, schemas, and scripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONITOR</td>
<td>getStats</td>
<td>Allows access to JMX statistics and the metrics endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Includes all Cache Manager permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMIN</td>
<td>getVersion, addInterceptor*, removeInterceptor, getInterceptorChain, getEvictionManager, getComponentRegistry, getDistributionManager, getAuthorizationManager, evict, getRpcManager, getCacheConfiguration, getCacheManager, getInvocationContextContainer, setAvailability, getDataContainer, getStats, getXAResource</td>
<td>Allows access to underlying components and internal structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONITOR</td>
<td>getStats</td>
<td>Allows access to JMX statistics and the metrics endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Includes all cache permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL_READ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Combines the READ and BULK_READ permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL_WRITE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Combines the WRITE and BULK_WRITE permissions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional resources**

- [Data Grid Security API](#)

**8.1.3. Role mappers**

Data Grid includes a **PrincipalRoleMapper** API that maps security Principals in a Subject to authorization roles that you can assign to users.

**8.1.3.1. Cluster role mappers**

**ClusterRoleMapper** uses a persistent replicated cache to dynamically store principal-to-role mappings for the default roles and permissions.

By default uses the Principal name as the role name and implements **org.infinispan.security.MutableRoleMapper** which exposes methods to change role mappings at runtime.

- Java class: `org.infinispan.security.mappers.ClusterRoleMapper`
- Declarative configuration: `<cluster-role-mapper />`

**8.1.3.2. Identity role mappers**
IdentityRoleMapper uses the Principal name as the role name.

- Java class: `org.infinispan.security.mappers.IdentityRoleMapper`
- Declarative configuration: `<identity-role-mapper />

8.1.3.3. CommonName role mappers

CommonNameRoleMapper uses the Common Name (CN) as the role name if the Principal name is a Distinguished Name (DN).

For example this DN, `cn=managers,ou=people,dc=example,dc=com`, maps to the `managers` role.

- Java class: `org.infinispan.security.mappers.CommonRoleMapper`
- Declarative configuration: `<common-name-role-mapper />

8.1.3.4. Custom role mappers

Custom role mappers are implementations of `org.infinispan.security.PrincipalRoleMapper`.

- Declarative configuration: `<custom-role-mapper class="my.custom.RoleMapper" />

Additional resources

- Data Grid Security API
- `org.infinispan.security.PrincipalRoleMapper`

8.2. ACCESS CONTROL LIST (ACL) CACHE

Data Grid caches roles that you grant to users internally for optimal performance. Whenever you grant or deny roles to users, Data Grid flushes the ACL cache to ensure user permissions are applied correctly.

If necessary, you can disable the ACL cache or configure it with the `cache-size` and `cache-timeout` attributes.

**XML**

```xml
<infinispan>
  <cache-container name="acl-cache-configuration">
    <security cache-size="1000" cache-timeout="300000">
      <authorization/>
    </security>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "infinispan": {
    "cache-container": {
      "name": "acl-cache-configuration",
```


8.3. CUSTOMIZING ROLES AND PERMISSIONS

You can customize authorization settings in your Data Grid configuration to use role mappers with different combinations of roles and permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Declare a role mapper and a set of custom roles and permissions in the Cache Manager configuration.

2. Configure authorization for caches to restrict access based on user roles.

**Custom roles and permissions configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<infinispan>
  <cache-container name="custom-authorization">
    <security>
      <authorization>
        <!-- Declare a role mapper that associates a security principal to each role. -->
        <identity-role-mapper />
        <!-- Specify user roles and corresponding permissions. -->
        <role name="admin" permissions="ALL" />
        <role name="reader" permissions="READ" />
        <role name="writer" permissions="WRITE" />
        <role name="supervisor" permissions="READ WRITE EXEC" />
      </authorization>
    </security>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

**YAML**

```yaml
infinispan:
  cacheContainer:
    name: "acl-cache-configuration"
    security:
      cache-size: "1000"
      cache-timeout: "300000"
      authorization: ~
```

Additional resources

- Data Grid configuration schema reference
CHAPTER 8. CONFIGURING USER ROLES AND PERMISSIONS

```json
{
    "infinispan": {
        "cache-container": {
            "name": "custom-authorization",
            "security": {
                "authorization": {
                    "identity-role-mapper": null,
                    "roles": {
                        "reader": {
                            "role": {
                                "permissions": "READ"
                            }
                        },
                        "admin": {
                            "role": {
                                "permissions": "ALL"
                            }
                        },
                        "writer": {
                            "role": {
                                "permissions": "WRITE"
                            }
                        },
                        "supervisor": {
                            "role": {
                                "permissions": "READ WRITE EXEC"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```yaml
infinispan:
  cacheContainer:
    name: "custom-authorization"
  security:
    authorization:
      identityRoleMapper: "null"
    roles:
      reader:
        role:
          permissions: "READ"
      admin:
```

8.4. CONFIGURING CACHES WITH SECURITY AUTHORIZATION

Use authorization in your cache configuration to restrict user access. Before they can read or write cache entries, or create and delete caches, users must have a role with a sufficient level of permission.

Prerequisites

- Ensure the `authorization` element is included in the `security` section of the `cache-container` configuration.
  
  Data Grid enables security authorization in the Cache Manager by default and provides a global set of roles and permissions for caches.

- If necessary, declare custom roles and permissions in the Cache Manager configuration.

Procedure

1. Open your cache configuration for editing.

2. Add the `authorization` element to caches to restrict user access based on their roles and permissions.

3. Save the changes to your configuration.

Authorization configuration

The following configuration shows how to use implicit authorization configuration with default roles and permissions:

**XML**

```xml
<distributed-cache>
  <security>
    <!-- Inherit authorization settings from the cache-container. --> <authorization/>
  </security>
</distributed-cache>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "distributed-cache": {
    "security": {
      "authorization": {
        "enabled": true
      }
    }
  }
}```
8.5. DISABLING SECURITY AUTHORIZATION

In local development environments you can disable authorization so that users do not need roles and permissions. Disabling security authorization means that any user can access data and interact with Data Grid resources.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid configuration for editing.
2. Remove any **authorization** elements from the **security** configuration for the Cache Manager.

3. Remove any **authorization** configuration from your caches.

4. Save the changes to your configuration.
CHAPTER 9. ENABLING AND CONFIGURING DATA GRID STATISTICS AND JMX MONITORING

Data Grid can provide Cache Manager and cache statistics as well as export JMX MBeans.

9.1. ENABLING STATISTICS IN REMOTE CACHES

Data Grid Server automatically enables statistics for the default cache manager. However, you must explicitly enable statistics for your caches.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid configuration for editing.
2. Add the `statistics` attribute or field and specify `true` as the value.
3. Save and close your Data Grid configuration.

Remote cache statistics

**XML**

```xml
<distributed-cache statistics="true"/>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "distributed-cache": {
    "statistics": "true"
  }
}
```

**YAML**

```yaml
distributedCache:
  statistics: true
```

9.2. ENABLING HOT ROD CLIENT STATISTICS

Hot Rod Java clients can provide statistics that include remote cache and near-cache hits and misses as well as connection pool usage.

Procedure

1. Open your Hot Rod Java client configuration for editing.
2. Set `true` as the value for the `statistics` property or invoke the `statistics().enable()` methods.
3. Export JMX MBeans for your Hot Rod client with the `jmx` and `jmx_domain` properties or invoke the `jmxEnable()` and `jmxDomain()` methods.
4. Save and close your client configuration.

**Hot Rod Java client statistics**

**ConfigurationBuilder**

```java
(ConfigurationBuilder builder = new ConfigurationBuilder();
builder.statistics().enable()
    .jmxEnable()
    .jmxDomain("my.domain.org")
    .addServer()
    .host("127.0.0.1")
    .port(11222);
RemoteCacheManager remoteCacheManager = new RemoteCacheManager(builder.build());
```

**hotrod-client.properties**

```properties
infinispan.client.hotrod.statistics = true
infinispan.client.hotrod.jmx = true
infinispan.client.hotrod.jmx_domain = my.domain.org
```

### 9.3. CONFIGURING DATA GRID METRICS

Data Grid generates metrics that are compatible with the MicroProfile Metrics API.

- Gauges provide values such as the average number of nanoseconds for write operations or JVM uptime.
- Histograms provide details about operation execution times such as read, write, and remove times.

By default, Data Grid generates gauges when you enable statistics but you can also configure it to generate histograms.

**Procedure**

1. Open your Data Grid configuration for editing.
2. Add the **metrics** element or object to the cache container.
3. Enable or disable gauges with the **gauges** attribute or field.
4. Enable or disable histograms with the **histograms** attribute or field.
5. Save and close your client configuration.

**Metrics configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<infinispan>
  <cache-container statistics="true">
    <metrics gauges="true"
```
Data Grid Server exposes statistics through the **metrics** endpoint. You can collect metrics with any monitoring tool that supports the OpenMetrics format, such as Prometheus.

Data Grid metrics are provided at the **vendor** scope. Metrics related to the JVM are provided in the **base** scope.

You can retrieve metrics from Data Grid Server as follows:

```bash
$ curl -v http://localhost:11222/metrics
```

To retrieve metrics in MicroProfile JSON format, do the following:

```bash
```

### Additional resources

- Eclipse MicroProfile Metrics

### 9.4. REGISTERING JMX MBEANS

Data Grid can register JMX MBeans that you can use to collect statistics and perform administrative operations. You must also enable statistics otherwise Data Grid provides 0 values for all statistic attributes in JMX MBeans.
Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid configuration for editing.

2. Add the **jmx** element or object to the cache container and specify **true** as the value for the **enabled** attribute or field.

3. Add the **domain** attribute or field and specify the domain where JMX MBeans are exposed, if required.

4. Save and close your client configuration.

**JMX configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<infinispan>
  <cache-container statistics="true">
    <jmx enabled="true">
      <domain="example.com"/>
    </jmx>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "infinispan": {
    "cache-container": {
      "statistics": "true",
      "jmx": {
        "enabled": "true",
        "domain": "example.com"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

**YAML**

```yaml
infinispan:
  cacheContainer:
    statistics: "true"
  jmx:
    enabled: "true"
    domain: "example.com"
```

**9.4.1. Enabling JMX remote ports**

Provide unique remote JMX ports to expose Data Grid MBeans through connections in JMXServiceURL format.
**NOTE**

Data Grid Server does not expose JMX remotely via the single port endpoint. If you want to remotely access Data Grid Server via JMX you must enable a remote port.

**Procedure**

- Pass the following system properties to Data Grid at startup:
  
  -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote
  -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=9999
  -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=false
  -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false

**9.4.2. Data Grid MBeans**

Data Grid exposes JMX MBeans that represent manageable resources.

**org.infinispan:type=Cache**

Attributes and operations available for cache instances.

**org.infinispan:type=CacheManager**

Attributes and operations available for cache managers, including Data Grid cache and cluster health statistics.

For a complete list of available JMX MBeans along with descriptions and available operations and attributes, see the Data Grid JMX Components documentation.

**Additional resources**

- Data Grid JMX Components

**9.4.3. Registering MBeans in custom MBean servers**

Data Grid includes an **MBeanServerLookup** interface that you can use to register MBeans in custom MBeanServer instances.

**Prerequisites**

- Create an implementation of **MBeanServerLookup** so that the **getMBeanServer()** method returns the custom MBeanServer instance.
- Configure Data Grid to register JMX MBeans.

**Procedure**

1. Open your Data Grid configuration for editing.
2. Add the **mbean-server-lookup** attribute or field to the JMX configuration for the cache manager.
3. Specify fully qualified name (FQN) of your **MBeanServerLookup** implementation.
4. Save and close your client configuration.
JMX MBean server lookup configuration

XML

```xml
<infinispan>
  <cache-container statistics="true">
    <jmx enabled="true">
      <domain="example.com">
        <mbean-server-lookup="com.example.MyMBeanServerLookup"/>
      </domain>
    </jmx>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

JSON

```json
{
  "infinispan": {
    "cache-container": {
      "statistics": "true",
      "jmx": {
        "enabled": "true",
        "domain": "example.com",
        "mbean-server-lookup": "com.example.MyMBeanServerLookup"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

YAML

```yaml
infinispan:
  cacheContainer:
    statistics: "true"
  jmx:
    enabled: "true"
    domain: "example.com"
    mbeanServerLookup: "com.example.MyMBeanServerLookup"
```
CHAPTER 10. ADDING MANAGED DATASOURCES TO DATA GRID SERVER

Optimize connection pooling and performance for JDBC database connections by adding managed datasources to your Data Grid Server configuration.

10.1. CONFIGURING MANAGED DATASOURCES

Create managed datasources as part of your Data Grid Server configuration to optimize connection pooling and performance for JDBC database connections. You can then specify the JNDI name of the managed datasources in your caches, which centralizes JDBC connection configuration for your deployment.

Prerequisites

- Copy database drivers to the `server/lib` directory in your Data Grid Server installation.

Procedure

1. Open your Data Grid Server configuration for editing.
2. Add a new `data-source` to the `data-sources` section.
3. Uniquely identify the datasource with the `name` attribute or field.
4. Specify a JNDI name for the datasource with the `jndi-name` attribute or field.
   
   **TIP**
   
   You use the JNDI name to specify the datasource in your JDBC cache store configuration.
5. Set `true` as the value of the `statistics` attribute or field to enable statistics for the datasource through the `/metrics` endpoint.
6. Provide JDBC driver details that define how to connect to the datasource in the `connection-factory` section.
   
   a. Specify the name of the database driver with the `driver` attribute or field.
   b. Specify the JDBC connection url with the `url` attribute or field.
   c. Specify credentials with the `username` and `password` attributes or fields.
   d. Provide any other configuration as appropriate.
7. Define how Data Grid Server nodes pool and reuse connections with connection pool tuning properties in the `connection-pool` section.
8. Save the changes to your configuration.

Verification

Use the Data Grid Command Line Interface (CLI) to test the datasource connection, as follows:

1. Start a CLI session.
2. List all datasources and confirm the one you created is available.

```
bin/cli.sh
```

```
server datasource ls
```

3. Test a datasource connection.

```
server datasource test my-datasource
```

**Managed datasource configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<server xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:13.0">
  <data-sources>
    <!-- Defines a unique name for the datasource and JNDI name that you reference in JDBC cache store configuration. Enables statistics for the datasource, if required. -->
    <data-source name="ds"
                 jndi-name="jdbc/postgres"
                 statistics="true">
      <!-- Specifies the JDBC driver that creates connections. -->
      <connection-factory driver="org.postgresql.Driver"
                           url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/postgres"
                           username="postgres"
                           password="changeme">
        <!-- Sets optional JDBC driver-specific connection properties. -->
        <connection-property name="name">value</connection-property>
      </connection-factory>
      <!-- Defines connection pool tuning properties. -->
      <connection-pool initial-size="1"
                       max-size="10"
                       min-size="3"
                       background-validation="1000"
                       idle-removal="1"
                       blocking-timeout="1000"
                       leak-detection="10000"/>
    </data-source>
  </data-sources>
</server>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "server": {
    "data-sources": [
      {
        "name": "ds",
        "jndi-name": "jdbc/postgres",
        "statistics": true,
        "connection-factory": {
          "driver": "org.postgresql.Driver",
          "url": "jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/postgres",
```
When you add a managed datasource to Data Grid Server you can add the JNDI name to a JDBC-based cache store configuration.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure Data Grid Server with a managed datasource.

**Procedure**

1. Open your cache configuration for editing.
2. Add the `data-source` element or field to the JDBC-based cache store configuration.

3. Specify the JNDI name of the managed datasource as the value of the `jndi-url` attribute.

4. Configure the JDBC-based cache stores as appropriate.

5. Save the changes to your configuration.

**JNDI name in cache configuration**

**XML**

```xml
<distributed-cache>
  <persistence>
    <jdbc:string-keyed-jdbc-store>
      <!-- Specifies the JNDI name of a managed datasource on Data Grid Server. -->
      <jdbc:data-source jndi-url="jdbc/postgres"/>
      <jdbc:string-keyed-table drop-on-exit="true" create-on-start="true" prefix="TBL">
        <jdbc:id-column name="ID" type="VARCHAR(255)"/>
        <jdbc:data-column name="DATA" type="BYTEA"/>
        <jdbc:timestamp-column name="TS" type="BIGINT"/>
        <jdbc:segment-column name="S" type="INT"/>
      </jdbc:string-keyed-table>
    </jdbc:string-keyed-jdbc-store>
  </persistence>
</distributed-cache>
```

**JSON**

```json
{
  "distributed-cache": {
    "persistence": {
      "string-keyed-jdbc-store": {
        "data-source": {
          "jndi-url": "jdbc/postgres"
        },
        "string-keyed-table": {
          "prefix": "TBL",
          "drop-on-exit": true,
          "create-on-start": true,
          "id-column": {
            "name": "ID",
            "type": "VARCHAR(255)"
          },
          "data-column": {
            "name": "DATA",
            "type": "BYTEA"
          },
          "timestamp-column": {
            "name": "TS",
            "type": "BIGINT"
          },
          "segment-column": {
            "name": "S",
            "type": "INT"
          }
      }
    }
  }
}
```
10.3. CONNECTION POOL TUNING PROPERTIES

You can tune JDBC connection pools for managed datasources in your Data Grid Server configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial-size</td>
<td>Initial number of connections the pool should hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-size</td>
<td>Maximum number of connections in the pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min-size</td>
<td>Minimum number of connections the pool should hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blocking-timeout</td>
<td>Maximum time in milliseconds to block while waiting for a connection before throwing an exception. This will never throw an exception if creating a new connection takes an inordinately long period of time. Default is 0 meaning that a call will wait indefinitely.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YAML

distributedCache:
  persistence:
    stringKeyedJdbcStore:
      dataSource:
        jndi-url: "jdbc/postgres"
    stringKeyedTable:
      prefix: "TBL"
      dropOnExit: true
      createOnStart: true
      idColumn:
        name: "ID"
        type: "VARCHAR(255)"
      dataColumn:
        name: "DATA"
        type: "BYTEA"
      timestampColumn:
        name: "TS"
        type: "BIGINT"
      segmentColumn:
        name: "S"
        type: "INT"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>background-validation</strong></td>
<td>Time in milliseconds between background validation runs. A duration of 0 means that this feature is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>validate-on-acquisition</strong></td>
<td>Connections idle for longer than this time, specified in milliseconds, are validated before being acquired (foreground validation). A duration of 0 means that this feature is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>idle-removal</strong></td>
<td>Time in minutes a connection has to be idle before it can be removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>leak-detection</strong></td>
<td>Time in milliseconds a connection has to be held before a leak warning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 11. SETTING UP DATA GRID CLUSTER TRANSPORT

Data Grid requires a transport layer so nodes can automatically join and leave clusters. The transport layer also enables Data Grid nodes to replicate or distribute data across the network and perform operations such as re-balancing and state transfer.

11.1. DEFAULT JGROUPS STACKS


You can find this JAR file in the `$RHDG_HOME/lib` directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File name</th>
<th>Stack name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>default-jgroups-udp.xml</code></td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>Uses UDP for transport and UDP multicast for discovery. Suitable for larger clusters (over 100 nodes) or if you are using replicated caches or invalidation mode. Minimizes the number of open sockets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>default-jgroups-tcp.xml</code></td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>Uses TCP for transport and the MPING protocol for discovery, which uses UDP multicast. Suitable for smaller clusters (under 100 nodes) only if you are using distributed caches because TCP is more efficient than UDP as a point-to-point protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>default-jgroups-kubernetes.xml</code></td>
<td>kubernetes</td>
<td>Uses TCP for transport and DNS_PING for discovery. Suitable for Kubernetes and Red Hat OpenShift nodes where UDP multicast is not always available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>default-jgroups-ec2.xml</code></td>
<td>ec2</td>
<td>Uses TCP for transport and NATIVE_S3_PING for discovery. Suitable for Amazon EC2 nodes where UDP multicast is not available. Requires additional dependencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>default-jgroups-google.xml</code></td>
<td>google</td>
<td>Uses TCP for transport and GOOGLE_PING2 for discovery. Suitable for Google Cloud Platform nodes where UDP multicast is not available. Requires additional dependencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>default-jgroups-azure.xml</code></td>
<td>azure</td>
<td>Uses TCP for transport and AZURE_PING for discovery. Suitable for Microsoft Azure nodes where UDP multicast is not available. Requires additional dependencies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional resources

- JGroups Protocols
11.2. CLUSTER DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS

Data Grid supports different protocols that allow nodes to automatically find each other on the network and form clusters.

There are two types of discovery mechanisms that Data Grid can use:

- Generic discovery protocols that work on most networks and do not rely on external services.
- Discovery protocols that rely on external services to store and retrieve topology information for Data Grid clusters. For instance, the DNS_PING protocol performs discovery through DNS server records.

NOTE

Running Data Grid on hosted platforms requires using discovery mechanisms that are adapted to network constraints that individual cloud providers impose.

Additional resources

- JGroups Discovery Protocols
- JGroups cluster transport configuration for Data Grid 8.x  (Red Hat knowledgebase article)

11.2.1. PING

PING, or UDPPING is a generic JGroups discovery mechanism that uses dynamic multicasting with the UDP protocol.

When joining, nodes send PING requests to an IP multicast address to discover other nodes already in the Data Grid cluster. Each node responds to the PING request with a packet that contains the address of the coordinator node and its own address. C=coordinator’s address and A=own address. If no nodes respond to the PING request, the joining node becomes the coordinator node in a new cluster.

PING configuration example

```xml
<PING num_discovery_runs="3"/>
```

Additional resources

- JGroups PING

11.2.2. TCPPING

TCPPING is a generic JGroups discovery mechanism that uses a list of static addresses for cluster members.

With TCPPING, you manually specify the IP address or hostname of each node in the Data Grid cluster as part of the JGroups stack, rather than letting nodes discover each other dynamically.

TCPPING configuration example

```xml
<TCP bind_port="7800"/>
<TCPPING timeout="3000"/>
```
MPING uses IP multicast to discover the initial membership of Data Grid clusters.

You can use MPING to replace TCPPING discovery with TCP stacks and use multicasting for discovery instead of static lists of initial hosts. However, you can also use MPING with UDP stacks.

**MPING configuration example**

```
<MPING mcast_addr="${jgroups.mcast_addr:228.6.7.8}"
    mcast_port="${jgroups.mcast_port:46655}"
    num_discovery_runs="3"
    ip_ttl="${jgroups.udp.ip_ttl:2}"/>
```

**Additional resources**

- JGroups MPING

**11.2.4. TCPGOSSIP**

Gossip routers provide a centralized location on the network from which your Data Grid cluster can retrieve addresses of other nodes.

You inject the address (\texttt{IP:PORT}) of the Gossip router into Data Grid nodes as follows:

1. Pass the address as a system property to the JVM; for example, `DGossipRouterAddress="10.10.2.4[12001]"`.
2. Reference that system property in the JGroups configuration file.

**Gossip router configuration example**

```
<TCP bind_port="7800" />
<TCPGOSSIP timeout="3000"
   initial_hosts="${GossipRouterAddress}"
   num_initial_members="3" />
```

**Additional resources**

- JGroups Gossip Router

**11.2.5. JDBC_PING**

JDBC_PING uses shared databases to store information about Data Grid clusters. This protocol supports any database that can use a JDBC connection.
Nodes write their IP addresses to the shared database so joining nodes can find the Data Grid cluster on the network. When nodes leave Data Grid clusters, they delete their IP addresses from the shared database.

**JDBC_PING configuration example**

```
<jdbc.PING connection_url="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/database_name"
               connection_username="user"
               connection_password="password"
               connection_driver="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"/>
```

**IMPORTANT**

Add the appropriate JDBC driver to the classpath so Data Grid can use JDBC_PING.

Additional resources

- JDBC_PING
- JDBC_PING Wiki

### 11.2.6. DNS_PING

JGroups DNS_PING queries DNS servers to discover Data Grid cluster members in Kubernetes environments such as OKD and Red Hat OpenShift.

**DNS_PING configuration example**

```
<dns.DNS_PING dns_query="myservice.myproject.svc.cluster.local"/>
```

Additional resources

- JGroups DNS_PING
- DNS for Services and Pods (Kubernetes documentation for adding DNS entries)

### 11.2.7. Cloud discovery protocols

Data Grid includes default JGroups stacks that use discovery protocol implementations that are specific to cloud providers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discovery protocol</th>
<th>Default stack file</th>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATIVE_S3_PING</td>
<td>default-jgroups-ec2.xml</td>
<td>org.jgroups.aws.s3: native-s3-ping</td>
<td>1.0.0.Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOGLE_PING2</td>
<td>default-jgroups-google.xml</td>
<td>org.jgroups.google:jgroups-google</td>
<td>1.0.0.Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZURE_PING</td>
<td>default-jgroups-azure.xml</td>
<td>org.jgroups.azure:jgroups-azure</td>
<td>1.3.0.Final</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Providing dependencies for cloud discovery protocols
To use **NATIVE_S3_PING**, **GOOGLE_PING2**, or **AZURE_PING** cloud discovery protocols, you need to provide dependent libraries to Data Grid.

**Procedure**

1. Download the artifact JAR file and all dependencies.
2. Add the artifact JAR file and all dependencies to the `$RHDG_HOME/server/lib` directory of your Data Grid Server installation.
   For more details see the [Downloading artifacts for JGroups cloud discover protocols for Data Grid Server](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-US/Red-Hat-Infinispan/7.0/rhel/redhat-en-US/2793892) (Red Hat knowledgebase article)

You can then configure the cloud discovery protocol as part of a JGroups stack file or with system properties.

**Additional resources**

- JGroups **NATIVE_S3_PING**
- JGroups **GOOGLE_PING2**
- JGroups **AZURE_PING**

### 11.3. USING THE DEFAULT JGROUPS STACKS

Data Grid uses JGroups protocol stacks so nodes can send each other messages on dedicated cluster channels.

Data Grid provides preconfigured JGroups stacks for **UDP** and **TCP** protocols. You can use these default stacks as a starting point for building custom cluster transport configuration that is optimized for your network requirements.

**Procedure**

Do one of the following to use one of the default JGroups stacks:

- Use the `stack` attribute in your `infinispan.xml` file.

  ```xml
  <infinispan>
  <cache-container default-cache="replicatedCache">
  <!-- Use the default UDP stack for cluster transport. -->
  <transport cluster="${infinispan.cluster.name}" stack="udp" node-name="${infinispan.node.name:}"/>
  </cache-container>
  </infinispan>
  ```

- Use the `cluster-stack` argument to set the JGroups stack file when Data Grid Server starts:

  ```bash
  bin/server.sh --cluster-stack=udp
  ```

**Verification**

Data Grid logs the following message to indicate which stack it uses:

```
<infinispan>
  <cache-container default-cache="replicatedCache">
    <!-- Use the default UDP stack for cluster transport. -->
    <transport cluster="${infinispan.cluster.name}" stack="udp" node-name="${infinispan.node.name:}"/>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```
Additional resources

- JGroups cluster transport configuration for Data Grid 8.x  (Red Hat knowledgebase article)

11.4. CUSTOMIZING JGROUPS STACKS

Adjust and tune properties to create a cluster transport configuration that works for your network requirements.

Data Grid provides attributes that let you extend the default JGroups stacks for easier configuration. You can inherit properties from the default stacks while combining, removing, and replacing other properties.

Procedure


2. Add the `extends` attribute and specify a JGroups stack to inherit properties from.

3. Use the `stack.combine` attribute to modify properties for protocols configured in the inherited stack.

4. Use the `stack.position` attribute to define the location for your custom stack.

5. Specify the stack name as the value for the `stack` attribute in the `transport` configuration. For example, you might evaluate using a Gossip router and symmetric encryption with the default TCP stack as follows:

```xml
<infinispan>
  <jgroups>
    <!-- Creates a custom JGroups stack named “my-stack”. -->
    <!-- Inherits properties from the default TCP stack. -->
    <stack name="my-stack" extends="tcp">
      <!-- Uses TCPGOSSIP as the discovery mechanism instead of MPING -->
      <TCPGOSSIP initial_hosts="${jgroups.tunnel.gossip_router_hosts:localhost[12001]}">
        stack.combine="REPLACE"
        stack.position="MPING" />
      <!-- Removes the FD_SOCK protocol from the stack. -->
      <FD_SOCK stack.combine="REMOVE" />
      <!-- Modifies the timeout value for the VERIFY_SUSPECT protocol. -->
      <VERIFY_SUSPECT timeout="2000" />
      <!-- Adds SYM_ENCRYPT to the stack after VERIFY_SUSPECT. -->
      <SYM_ENCRYPT sym_algorithm="AES">
        keystore_name="mykeystore.p12"
        keystore_type="PKCS12"
        store_password="changeit"
        key_password="changeit"
        alias="myKey"
        stack.combine="INSERT_AFTER"
        stack.position="VERIFY_SUSPECT" />
    </stack>
  </jgroups>
  <cache-container name="default" statistics="true">
```
6. Check Data Grid logs to ensure it uses the stack.

```
<node.name>$/infinispan.node.name:
stack=my-stack

[org.infinispan.CLUSTER] ISPN000078: Starting JGroups channel cluster with stack my-stack
```

Reference

- JGroups cluster transport configuration for Data Grid 8.x (Red Hat knowledgebase article)

## 11.4.1. Inheritance attributes

When you extend a JGroups stack, inheritance attributes let you adjust protocols and properties in the stack you are extending.

- **stack.position** specifies protocols to modify.
- **stack.combine** uses the following values to extend JGroups stacks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMBINE</td>
<td>Overrides protocol properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPLACE</td>
<td>Replaces protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT_AFTER</td>
<td>Adds a protocol into the stack after another protocol. Does not affect the protocol that you specify as the insertion point. Protocols in JGroups stacks affect each other based on their location in the stack. For example, you should put a protocol such as NAKACK2 after the SYM_ENCRYPT or ASYM_ENCRYPT protocol so that NAKACK2 is secured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT_BEFORE</td>
<td>Inserts a protocols into the stack before another protocol. Affects the protocol that you specify as the insertion point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMOVE</td>
<td>Removes protocols from the stack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 11.5. USING JGROUPS SYSTEM PROPERTIES

Pass system properties to Data Grid at startup to tune cluster transport.

**Procedure**
- Use `-D<property-name>=<property-value>` arguments to set JGroups system properties as required.

For example, set a custom bind port and IP address as follows:

```
bin/server.sh -Djgroups.bind.port=1234 -Djgroups.bind.address=192.0.2.0
```

### 11.5.1. Cluster transport properties

Use the following properties to customize JGroups cluster transport.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required/Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.bind.address</code></td>
<td>Bind address for cluster transport.</td>
<td>SITE_LOCAL</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.bind.port</code></td>
<td>Bind port for the socket.</td>
<td>7800</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.multicast_addr</code></td>
<td>IP address for multicast, both discovery and inter-cluster communication.</td>
<td>228.6.7.8</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The IP address must be a valid &quot;class D&quot; address that is suitable for IP multicast.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.multicast_port</code></td>
<td>Port for the multicast socket.</td>
<td>46655</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.ip_ttl</code></td>
<td>Time-to-live (TTL) for IP multicast packets.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value defines the number of network hops a packet can make before it is dropped.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.thread_pool.min_threads</code></td>
<td>Minimum number of threads for the thread pool.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.thread_pool.max_threads</code></td>
<td>Maximum number of threads for the thread pool.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.join_timeout</code></td>
<td>Maximum number of milliseconds to wait for join requests to succeed.</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>jgroups.thread_dumps_threshold</code></td>
<td>Number of times a thread pool needs to be full before a thread dump is logged.</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional resources

- JGroups system properties
- JGroups protocol list

11.5.2. System properties for cloud discovery protocols

Use the following properties to configure JGroups discovery protocols for hosted platforms.

11.5.2.1. Amazon EC2

System properties for configuring **NATIVE_S3_PING**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required/Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jgroups.s3.region_name</td>
<td>Name of the Amazon S3 region.</td>
<td>No default value.</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jgroups.s3.bucket_name</td>
<td>Name of the Amazon S3 bucket. The name must exist and be unique.</td>
<td>No default value.</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.5.2.2. Google Cloud Platform

System properties for configuring **GOOGLE_PING2**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required/Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jgroups.google.bucket_name</td>
<td>Name of the Google Compute Engine bucket. The name must exist and be unique.</td>
<td>No default value.</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.5.2.3. Azure

System properties for **AZURE_PING**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required/Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jboss.jgroups.azure_ping.storage_account_name</td>
<td>Name of the Azure storage account. The name must exist and be unique.</td>
<td>No default value.</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.5.2.4. OpenShift

System properties for **DNS_PING**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required/Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jboss.jgroups.azure_storage_access_key</td>
<td>Name of the Azure storage access key.</td>
<td>No default value.</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jboss.jgroups.azure_ping.container</td>
<td>Valid DNS name of the container that stores ping information.</td>
<td>No default value.</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.6. USING INLINE JGROUPS STACKS

You can insert complete JGroups stack definitions into **infinispan.xml** files.

**Procedure**

- Embed a custom JGroups stack declaration in your **infinispan.xml** file.

```xml
<infinispan>
<!-- Contains one or more JGroups stack definitions. -->
<jgroups>
<!-- Defines a custom JGroups stack named "prod". -->
<stack name="prod">
   <TCP bind_port="7800" port_range="30" recv_buf_size="20000000"
    send_buf_size="640000" />
   <MPING break_on_coord_rsp="true"
    mcast_addr="${jgroups.mping.mcast_addr:228.2.4.6}" 
    mcast_port="${jgroups.mping.mcast_port:43366}" 
    num_discovery_runs="3"
    ip_ttl="${jgroups.udp.ip_ttl:2}" />
   <MERGE3 />
   <FD_SOCK />
   <FD_ALL timeout="3000" interval="1000" timeout_check_interval="1000" />
   <VERIFY_SUSPECT timeout="1000" />
   <pbcast.NAKACK2 use_mcast_xmlit="false" xmit_interval="200" />
</stack>
```

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11.7. USING EXTERNAL JGROUPS STACKS

Reference external files that define custom JGroups stacks in `infinispan.xml` files.

**Procedure**

1. Add custom JGroups stack files to the `$RHDG_HOME/server/conf` directory. Alternatively you can specify an absolute path when you declare the external stack file.

2. Reference the external stack file with the `stack-file` element.

```
<infinispan>
  <jgroups>
    <!-- Creates a "prod-tcp" stack that references an external file. -->
    <stack-file name="prod-tcp" path="prod-jgroups-tcp.xml"/>
  </jgroups>
  <cache-container default-cache="replicatedCache">
    <!-- Use the "prod-tcp" stack for cluster transport. -->
    <transport stack="prod" node-name="${infinispan.node.name:}"/>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

11.8. ENCRYPTING CLUSTER TRANSPORT

Secure cluster transport so that nodes communicate with encrypted messages. You can also configure Data Grid clusters to perform certificate authentication so that only nodes with valid identities can join.

11.8.1. Securing cluster transport with TLS identities

Add SSL/TLS identities to a Data Grid Server security realm and use them to secure cluster transport. Nodes in the Data Grid Server cluster then exchange SSL/TLS certificates to encrypt JGroups messages, including RELAY messages if you configure cross-site replication.
Prerequisites

- Install a Data Grid Server cluster.

Procedure

1. Create a TLS keystore that contains a single certificate to identify Data Grid Server. You can also use a PEM file if it contains a private key in PKCS#1 or PKCS#8 format, a certificate, and has an empty password: `password=""`.

   **NOTE**
   
   If the certificate in the keystore is not signed by a public certificate authority (CA) then you must also create a trust store that contains either the signing certificate or the public key.

2. Add the keystore to the `$RHDG_HOME/server/conf` directory.

3. Add the keystore to a new security realm in your Data Grid Server configuration.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You should create dedicated keystores and security realms so that Data Grid Server endpoints do not use the same security realm as cluster transport.

4. Configure cluster transport to use the security realm by specifying the name of the security realm with the `server:security-realm` attribute.
Verification

When you start Data Grid Server, the following log message indicates that the cluster is using the security realm for cluster transport:

```
[org.infinispan.SERVER] ISPN080060: SSL Transport using realm <security_realm_name>
```

11.8.2. JGroups encryption protocols

To secure cluster traffic, you can configure Data Grid nodes to encrypt JGroups message payloads with secret keys.

Data Grid nodes can obtain secret keys from either:

- The coordinator node (asymmetric encryption).
- A shared keystore (symmetric encryption).

Retrieving secret keys from coordinator nodes

You configure asymmetric encryption by adding the `ASYM_ENCRYPT` protocol to a JGroups stack in your Data Grid configuration. This allows Data Grid clusters to generate and distribute secret keys.

**IMPORTANT**

When using asymmetric encryption, you should also provide keystores so that nodes can perform certificate authentication and securely exchange secret keys. This protects your cluster from man-in-the-middle (MitM) attacks.

Asymmetric encryption secures cluster traffic as follows:

1. The first node in the Data Grid cluster, the coordinator node, generates a secret key.
2. A joining node performs certificate authentication with the coordinator to mutually verify identity.
3. The joining node requests the secret key from the coordinator node. That request includes the public key for the joining node.
4. The coordinator node encrypts the secret key with the public key and returns it to the joining node.
5. The joining node decrypts and installs the secret key.
6. The node joins the cluster, encrypting and decrypting messages with the secret key.

Retrieving secret keys from shared keystores

You configure symmetric encryption by adding the `SYM_ENCRYPT` protocol to a JGroups stack in your Data Grid configuration. This allows Data Grid clusters to obtain secret keys from keystores that you provide.

1. Nodes install the secret key from a keystore on the Data Grid classpath at startup.
2. Nodes join clusters, encrypting and decrypting messages with the secret key.
Comparison of asymmetric and symmetric encryption

ASYM_ENCRYPT with certificate authentication provides an additional layer of encryption in comparison with SYM_ENCRYPT. You provide keystores that encrypt the requests to coordinator nodes for the secret key. Data Grid automatically generates that secret key and handles cluster traffic, while letting you specify when to generate secret keys. For example, you can configure clusters to generate new secret keys when nodes leave. This ensures that nodes cannot bypass certificate authentication and join with old keys.

SYM_ENCRYPT, on the other hand, is faster than ASYM_ENCRYPT because nodes do not need to exchange keys with the cluster coordinator. A potential drawback to SYM_ENCRYPT is that there is no configuration to automatically generate new secret keys when cluster membership changes. Users are responsible for generating and distributing the secret keys that nodes use to encrypt cluster traffic.

11.8.3. Securing cluster transport with asymmetric encryption

Configure Data Grid clusters to generate and distribute secret keys that encrypt JGroups messages.

Procedure

1. Create a keystore with certificate chains that enables Data Grid to verify node identity.

2. Place the keystore on the classpath for each node in the cluster. For Data Grid Server, you put the keystore in the $RHDG_HOME directory.

3. Add the SSL_KEY_EXCHANGE and ASYM_ENCRYPT protocols to a JGroups stack in your Data Grid configuration, as in the following example:

```xml
<infinispan>
  <jgroups>
    <!-- Creates a secure JGroups stack named "encrypt-tcp" that extends the default TCP stack. -->
    <stack name="encrypt-tcp" extends="tcp">
      <!-- Adds a keystore that nodes use to perform certificate authentication. -->
      <!-- Uses the stack.combine and stack.position attributes to insert SSL_KEY_EXCHANGE into the default TCP stack after VERIFY_SUSPECT. -->
      <SSL_KEY_EXCHANGE keystore_name="mykeystore.jks"
        keystore_password="changeit"
        stack.combine="INSERT_AFTER"
        stack.position="VERIFY_SUSPECT"/>
      <!-- Configures ASYM_ENCRYPT -->
      <!-- Uses the stack.combine and stack.position attributes to insert ASYM_ENCRYPT into the default TCP stack before pbcast.NAKACK2. -->
      <ASYM_ENCRYPT asym_keylength="2048"
        asym_algorithm="RSA"
        change_key_on_coord_leave = "false"
        change_key_on_leave = "false"
        use_external_key_exchange = "true"
        stack.combine="INSERT_BEFORE"
        stack.position="pbcast.NAKACK2"/>
    </stack>
  </jgroups>
  <cache-container name="default" statistics="true">
    <!-- Configures the cluster to use the JGroups stack. -->
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```
Verification

When you start your Data Grid cluster, the following log message indicates that the cluster is using the secure JGroups stack:

```
[org.infinispan.CLUSTER] ISPN000078: Starting JGroups channel cluster with stack <encrypted_stack_name>
```

Data Grid nodes can join the cluster only if they use ASYM_ENCRYPT and can obtain the secret key from the coordinator node. Otherwise the following message is written to Data Grid logs:

```
[org.jgroups.protocols.ASYM_ENCRYPT] <hostname>: received message without encrypt header from <hostname>; dropping it
```

Additional resources

- JGroups 4 Manual
- JGroups 4.2 Schema

11.8.4. Securing cluster transport with symmetric encryption

Configure Data Grid clusters to encrypt JGroups messages with secret keys from keystores that you provide.

Procedure

1. Create a keystore that contains a secret key.

2. Place the keystore on the classpath for each node in the cluster.
   For Data Grid Server, you put the keystore in the $RHDG_HOME directory.

3. Add the SYM_ENCRYPT protocol to a JGroups stack in your Data Grid configuration.

```
<infinispan>
  <jgroups>
    <!-- Creates a secure JGroups stack named "encrypt-tcp" that extends the default TCP stack. -->
    <stack name="encrypt-tcp" extends="tcp"/>
    <!-- Adds a keystore from which nodes obtain secret keys. -->
    <!-- Uses the stackcombine and stack.position attributes to insert SYM_ENCRYPT into the default TCP stack after VERIFY_SUSPECT. -->
    <SYM_ENCRYPT keystore_name="myKeystore.p12"
      keystore_type="PKCS12"
      store_password="changeit"
      key_password="changeit"
      alias="myKey"
      stack.combine="INSERT_AFTER"
      stack.position="VERIFY_SUSPECT"/>
  </jgroups>
</infinispan>
```
Verification

When you start your Data Grid cluster, the following log message indicates that the cluster is using the secure JGroups stack:

```
[org.infinispan.CLUSTER] ISPN000078: Starting JGroups channel cluster with stack
```

Data Grid nodes can join the cluster only if they use SYM_ENCRYPT and can obtain the secret key from the shared keystore. Otherwise the following message is written to Data Grid logs:

```
[org.jgroups.protocols.SYM_ENCRYPT] <hostname>: received message without encrypt header from <hostname>; dropping it
```

Additional resources

- JGroups 4 Manual
- JGroups 4.2 Schema

11.9. TCP AND UDP PORTS FOR CLUSTER TRAFFIC

Data Grid uses the following ports for cluster transport messages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Port</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7800</td>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>JGroups cluster bind port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46655</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>JGroups multicast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross-site replication

Data Grid uses the following ports for the JGroups RELAY2 protocol:

- **7900**
  - For Data Grid clusters running on OpenShift.
- **7800**
  - If using UDP for traffic between nodes and TCP for traffic between clusters.
- **7801**
  - If using TCP for traffic between nodes and TCP for traffic between clusters.
CHAPTER 12. CREATING REMOTE CACHES

When you create remote caches at runtime, Data Grid Server synchronizes your configuration across the cluster so that all nodes have a copy. For this reason you should always create remote caches dynamically with the following mechanisms:

- Data Grid Console
- Data Grid Command Line Interface (CLI)
- Hot Rod or HTTP clients

12.1. DEFAULT CACHE MANAGER

Data Grid Server provides a default Cache Manager that controls the lifecycle of remote caches. Starting Data Grid Server automatically instantiates the Cache Manager so you can create and delete remote caches and other resources like Protobuf schema.

After you start Data Grid Server and add user credentials, you can view details about the Cache Manager and get cluster information from Data Grid Console.

- Open 127.0.0.1:11222 in any browser.

You can also get information about the Cache Manager through the Command Line Interface (CLI) or REST API:

CLI

Run the `describe` command in the default container.

```
[/containers/default]> describe
```

REST

Open 127.0.0.1:11222/rest/v2/cache-managers/default/ in any browser.

Default Cache Manager configuration

XML

```xml
<infinispan>
  <!-- Creates a Cache Manager named "default" and enables metrics. -->
  <cache-container name="default"
      statistics="true">
    <!-- Adds cluster transport that uses the default JGroups TCP stack. -->
    <transport cluster="${infinispan.cluster.name:cluster}"
        stack="${infinispan.cluster.stack:tcp}"
        node-name="${infinispan.node.name:}/">
      <!-- Requires user permission to access caches and perform operations. -->
      <security>
        <authorization/>
      </security>
    </transport>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```
12.2. CREATING CACHES WITH DATA GRID CONSOLE

Use Data Grid Console to create remote caches in an intuitive visual interface from any web browser.

Prerequisites

- Create a Data Grid user with admin permissions.
- Start at least one Data Grid Server instance.
- Have a Data Grid cache configuration.

Procedure

1. Open `127.0.0.1:11222/console/` in any browser.

```json
{
    "infinispan": {
        "jgroups": {
            "transport": "org.infinispan.remoting.transport.jgroups.JGroupsTransport"
        },
        "cache-container": {
            "name": "default",
            "statistics": "true",
            "transport": {
                "cluster": "cluster",
                "node-name": "",
                "stack": "tcp"
            },
            "security": {
                "authorization": {}
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```yaml
infinispan:
  jgroups:
    transport: "org.infinispan.remoting.transport.jgroups.JGroupsTransport"
  cacheContainer:
    name: "default"
    statistics: "true"
    transport:
      cluster: "cluster"
      nodeName: ""
      stack: "tcp"
    security:
      authorization: ~
```
2. Select **Create Cache** and follow the steps as Data Grid Console guides you through the process.

### 12.3. CREATING REMOTE CACHES WITH THE DATA GRID CLI

Use the Data Grid Command Line Interface (CLI) to add remote caches on Data Grid Server.

**Prerequisites**

- Create a Data Grid user with **admin** permissions.
- Start at least one Data Grid Server instance.
- Have a Data Grid cache configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Start the CLI and enter your credentials when prompted.
   
   ```
   bin/cli.sh
   ```

2. Use the `create cache` command to create remote caches.
   For example, create a cache named "mycache" from a file named `mycache.xml` as follows:
   
   ```
   create cache --file=mycache.xml mycache
   ```

**Verification**

1. List all remote caches with the **ls** command.
   
   ```
   ls caches
   mycache
   ```

2. View cache configuration with the **describe** command.
   
   ```
   describe caches/mycache
   ```

### 12.4. CREATING REMOTE CACHES FROM HOT ROD CLIENTS

Use the Data Grid Hot Rod API to create remote caches on Data Grid Server from Java, C++, .NET/C{hash}, JS clients and more.

This procedure shows you how to use Hot Rod Java clients that create remote caches on first access. You can find code examples for other Hot Rod clients in the *Data Grid Tutorials*.

**Prerequisites**

- Create a Data Grid user with **admin** permissions.
- Start at least one Data Grid Server instance.
- Have a Data Grid cache configuration.
Procedure

- Invoke the `remoteCache()` method as part of your the `ConfigurationBuilder`.
- Set the `configuration` or `configuration_uri` properties in the `hotrod-client.properties` file on your classpath.

```
ConfigurationBuilder

File file = new File("path/to/infinispan.xml")
ConfigurationBuilder builder = new ConfigurationBuilder();
    builder.remoteCache("another-cache")
        .configuration("<distributed-cache name="another-cache"/>");
    builder.remoteCache("my.other.cache")
        .configurationURI(file.toURI());
```

---

**hotrod-client.properties**

```
infinispan.client.hotrod.cache.another-cache.configuration=<distributed-cache name="another-cache"/>
infinispan.client.hotrod.cache.[my.other.cache].configuration_uri=file:///path/to/infinispan.xml
```

**IMPORTANT**

If the name of your remote cache contains the `.` character, you must enclose it in square brackets when using `hotrod-client.properties` files.

Additional resources

- Hot Rod Client Configuration
- `org.infinispan.client.hotrod.configuration.RemoteCacheConfigurationBuilder`

### 12.5. CREATING REMOTE CACHES WITH THE REST API

Use the Data Grid REST API to create remote caches on Data Grid Server from any suitable HTTP client.

**Prerequisites**

- Create a Data Grid user with `admin` permissions.
- Start at least one Data Grid Server instance.
- Have a Data Grid cache configuration.

**Procedure**

- Invoke `POST` requests to `/rest/v2/caches/<cache_name>` with cache configuration in the payload.

Additional resources
• Creating and Managing Caches with the REST API
CHAPTER 13. RUNNING SCRIPTS AND TASKS ON DATA GRID SERVER

Add tasks and scripts to Data Grid Server deployments for remote execution from the Command Line Interface (CLI) and Hot Rod or REST clients. You can implement tasks as custom Java classes or define scripts in languages such as JavaScript.

13.1. ADDING TASKS TO DATA GRID SERVER DEPLOYMENTS

Add your custom server task classes to Data Grid Server.

Prerequisites

- Stop Data Grid Server if it is running.
  Data Grid Server does not support runtime deployment of custom classes.

Procedure

1. Add a META-INF/services/org.infinispan.tasks.ServerTask file that contains the fully qualified names of server tasks, for example:

   example.HelloTask

2. Package your server task implementation in a JAR file.

3. Copy the JAR file to the $RHDG_HOME/server/lib directory of your Data Grid Server installation.

4. Add your classes to the deserialization allow list in your Data Grid configuration. Alternatively set the allow list using system properties.

Reference

- Adding Java Classes to Deserialization Allow Lists
- Data Grid 8.3 Configuration Schema

13.1.1. Data Grid Server tasks

Data Grid Server tasks are classes that extend the org.infinispan.tasks.ServerTask interface and generally include the following method calls:

setTaskContext()

Allows access to execution context information including task parameters, cache references on which tasks are executed, and so on. In most cases, implementations store this information locally and use it when tasks are actually executed.

getName()

Returns unique names for tasks. Clients invoke tasks with these names.

gEXECUTIONMODE() (sic)

Returns the execution mode for tasks.
• **TaskExecutionMode.ONE_NODE** only the node that handles the request executes the script. Although scripts can still invoke clustered operations.

• **TaskExecutionMode.ALL_NODES** Data Grid uses clustered executors to run scripts across nodes. For example, server tasks that invoke stream processing need to be executed on a single node because stream processing is distributed to all nodes.

call()

Computes a result. This method is defined in the `java.util.concurrent.Callable` interface and is invoked with server tasks.

**IMPORTANT**

Server task implementations must adhere to service loader pattern requirements. For example, implementations must have a zero-argument constructors.

The following **HelloTask** class implementation provides an example task that has one parameter:

```java
package example;

import org.infinispan.tasks.ServerTask;
import org.infinispan.tasks.TaskContext;

public class HelloTask implements ServerTask<String> {
    private TaskContext ctx;

    @Override
    public void setTaskContext(TaskContext ctx) {
        this.ctx = ctx;
    }

    @Override
    public String call() throws Exception {
        String name = (String) ctx.getParameters().get().get("name");
        return "Hello " + name;
    }

    @Override
    public String getName() {
        return "hello-task";
    }
}
```

**Reference**

• `org.infinispan.tasks.ServerTask`

• `java.util.concurrent.Callable.call()`

• `java.util.ServiceLoader`
13.2. ADDING SCRIPTS TO DATA GRID SERVER DEPLOYMENTS

Use the command line interface to add scripts to Data Grid Server.

Prerequisites

Data Grid Server stores scripts in the __script_cache cache. If you enable cache authorization, users must have CREATE permissions to add to __script_cache.

Assign users the deployer role at minimum if you use default authorization settings.

Procedure

1. Define scripts as required.
   For example, create a file named multiplication.js that runs on a single Data Grid server, has two parameters, and uses JavaScript to multiply a given value:

   ```
   // mode=local,language=javascript
   multiplicand * multiplier
   ```

2. Create a CLI connection to Data Grid.

3. Use the task command to upload scripts, as in the following example:

   ```
   task upload --file=multiplication.js multiplication
   ```

4. Verify that your scripts are available.

   ```
   ls tasks
   multiplication
   ```

13.2.1. Data Grid Server scripts

Data Grid Server scripting is based on the javax.script API and is compatible with any JVM-based ScriptEngine implementation.

Hello world

The following is a simple example that runs on a single Data Grid server, has one parameter, and uses JavaScript:

```
// mode=local,language=javascript,parameters=[greetee]
"Hello " + greetee
```

When you run the preceding script, you pass a value for the greetee parameter and Data Grid returns "Hello ${value}".

13.2.1.1. Script metadata

Metadata provides additional information about scripts that Data Grid Server uses when running scripts.

Script metadata are property=value pairs that you add to comments in the first lines of scripts, such as the following example:
Use comment styles that match the scripting language (//, ;, #).

- Separate property=value pairs with commas.
- Separate values with single (') or double ('"') quote characters.

Table 13.1. Metadata Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>mode</strong></td>
<td>Defines the execution mode and has the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>local</strong> only the node that handles the request executes the script. Although scripts can still invoke clustered operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>distributed</strong> Data Grid uses clustered executors to run scripts across nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>language</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the ScriptEngine that executes the script.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>extension</strong></td>
<td>Specifies filename extensions as an alternative method to set the ScriptEngine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>role</strong></td>
<td>Specifies roles that users must have to execute scripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>parameters</strong></td>
<td>Specifies an array of valid parameter names for this script. Invocations which specify parameters not included in this list cause exceptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>datatype</strong></td>
<td>Optionally sets the MediaType (MIME type) for storing data as well as parameter and return values. This property is useful for remote clients that support particular data formats only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Currently you can set only text/plain; charset=utf-8 to use the String UTF-8 format for data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.2.1.2. Script bindings

Data Grid exposes internal objects as bindings for script execution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Binding</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cache</td>
<td>Specifies the cache against which the script is run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 13.2.1.3. Script parameters

Data Grid lets you pass named parameters as bindings for running scripts.

Parameters are **name,value** pairs, where **name** is a string and **value** is any value that the marshaller can interpret.

The following example script has two parameters, **multiplicand** and **multiplier**. The script takes the value of **multiplicand** and multiplies it with the value of **multiplier**.

```
// mode=local,language=javascript
multiplicand * multiplier
```

When you run the preceding script, Data Grid responds with the result of the expression evaluation.

### 13.2.2. Programmatically Creating Scripts

Add scripts with the Hot Rod **RemoteCache** interface as in the following example:

```
RemoteCache<String, String> scriptCache = cacheManager.getCache("___script_cache");
scriptCache.put("multiplication.js",
"// mode=local,language=javascript\n" +
"multiplicand * multiplier\n");
```

### 13.3. RUNNING SCRIPTS AND TASKS

Use the command line interface to run tasks and scripts on Data Grid Server deployments. Alternatively, you can execute scripts and tasks from Hot Rod clients.

**Prerequisites**

- Add scripts or tasks to Data Grid Server.

**Procedure**

1. Create a CLI connection to Data Grid.
2. Use the **task** command to run tasks and scripts, as in the following examples:

- Execute a script named `multiplier.js` and specify two parameters:

  ```
  task exec multiplier.js -Pmultiplicand=10 -Pmultiplier=20
  200.0
  ```

- Execute a task named `@@cache@names` to retrieve a list of all available caches:

  ```
  task exec @@cache@names
  ["___protobuf_metadata","mycache","___script_cache"]
  ```

**Programmatic execution**

- Call the `execute()` method to run scripts with the Hot Rod `RemoteCache` interface, as in the following examples:

**Script execution**

```java
RemoteCache<String, Integer> cache = cacheManager.getCache();
// Create parameters for script execution.
Map<String, Object> params = new HashMap<>();
params.put("multiplicand", 10);
params.put("multiplier", 20);
// Run the script with the parameters.
Object result = cache.execute("multiplication.js", params);
```

**Task execution**

```java
// Add configuration for a locally running server.
ConfigurationBuilder builder = new ConfigurationBuilder();
builder.addServer().host("127.0.0.1").port(11222);

// Connect to the server.
RemoteCacheManager cacheManager = new RemoteCacheManager(builder.build());

// Retrieve the remote cache.
RemoteCache<String, String> cache = cacheManager.getCache();

// Create task parameters.
Map<String, String> parameters = new HashMap<>();
parameters.put("name", "developer");

// Run the server task.
String greet = cache.execute("hello-task", parameters);
System.out.println(greet);
```

**Additional resources**

- [org.infinispan.client.hotrod.RemoteCache](https://www.infinispan.org/docs/12.0/client-api/)
CHAPTER 14. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER LOGGING

Data Grid Server uses Apache Log4j 2 to provide configurable logging mechanisms that capture details about the environment and record cache operations for troubleshooting purposes and root cause analysis.

14.1. DATA GRID SERVER LOG FILES

Data Grid writes server logs to the following files in the $RHDG_HOME/server/log directory:

**server.log**
- Messages in human readable format, including boot logs that relate to the server startup.
- Data Grid creates this file when you start the server.

**server.log.json**
- Messages in JSON format that let you parse and analyze Data Grid logs.
- Data Grid creates this file when you enable the JSON-FILE appender.

14.1.1. Configuring Data Grid Server logs

Data Grid uses Apache Log4j technology to write server log messages. You can configure server logs in the `log4j2.xml` file.

Procedure

1. Open `$RHDG_HOME/server/conf/log4j2.xml` with any text editor.
2. Change server logging as appropriate.
3. Save and close `log4j2.xml`.

Additional resources

- Apache Log4j manual

14.1.2. Log levels

Log levels indicate the nature and severity of messages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRACE</td>
<td>Fine-grained debug messages, capturing the flow of individual requests through the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEBUG</td>
<td>Messages for general debugging, not related to an individual request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>Messages about the overall progress of applications, including lifecycle events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARN</td>
<td>Events that can lead to error or degrade performance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 14.1.3. Data Grid logging categories

Data Grid provides categories for **INFO**, **WARN**, **ERROR**, **FATAL** level messages that organize logs by functional area.

- **org.infinispan.CLUSTER**
  - Messages specific to Data Grid clustering that include state transfer operations, rebalancing events, partitioning, and so on.

- **org.infinispan.CONFIG**
  - Messages specific to Data Grid configuration.

- **org.infinispan.CONTAINER**
  - Messages specific to the data container that include expiration and eviction operations, cache listener notifications, transactions, and so on.

- **org.infinispan.PERSISTENCE**
  - Messages specific to cache loaders and stores.

- **org.infinispan.SECURITY**
  - Messages specific to Data Grid security.

- **org.infinispan.SERVER**
  - Messages specific to Data Grid servers.

- **org.infinispan.XSITE**
  - Messages specific to cross-site replication operations.

### 14.1.4. Log appenders

Log appenders define how Data Grid Server records log messages.

- **CONSOLE**
  - Write log messages to the host standard out (**stdout**) or standard error (**stderr**) stream.
  - Uses the `org.apache.logging.log4j.core.appender.ConsoleAppender` class by default.

- **FILE**
  - Write log messages to a file.
  - Uses the `org.apache.logging.log4j.core.appender.RollingFileAppender` class by default.
Write log messages to a file in JSON format. Uses the `org.apache.logging.log4j.core.appender.RollingFileAppender` class by default.

### 14.1.5. Log pattern formatters

The **CONSOLE** and **FILE** appenders use a **PatternLayout** to format the log messages according to a pattern.

An example is the default pattern in the **FILE** appender:

```plaintext
%d{yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss,SSS} %-5p (%t) [%c{1}] %m%throwable%n
```

- `%d{yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss,SSS}` adds the current time and date.
- `%5p` specifies the log level, aligned to the right.
- `%t` adds the name of the current thread.
- `%c{1}` adds the short name of the logging category.
- `%m` adds the log message.
- `%throwable` adds the exception stack trace.
- `%n` adds a new line.

Patterns are fully described in the **PatternLayout** documentation.

### 14.1.6. Enabling the JSON log handler

Data Grid Server provides a log handler to write messages in JSON format.

**Prerequisites**

- Stop Data Grid Server if it is running.
  You cannot dynamically enable log handlers.

**Procedure**

1. Open `$RHDG_HOME/server/conf/log4j2.xml` with any text editor.

2. Uncomment the **JSON-FILE** appender and comment out the **FILE** appender:

   ```xml
   <!--<AppenderRef ref="FILE"/>-->
   <AppenderRef ref="JSON-FILE"/>
   ```

3. Optionally configure the JSON appender and JSON layout as required.

4. Save and close `log4j2.xml`.

When you start Data Grid, it writes each log message as a JSON map in the following file:

```
$RHDG_HOME/server/log/server.log.json
```

**Additional resources**
RollingFileAppender

JSONLayout

14.2. ACCESS LOGS

Access logs record all inbound client requests for Hot Rod and REST endpoints to files in the 
$RHDG_HOME/server/log directory.

org.infinispan.HOTROD_ACCESS_LOG
Logging category that writes Hot Rod access messages to a hotrod-access.log file.

org.infinispan.REST_ACCESS_LOG
Logging category that writes REST access messages to a rest-access.log file.

14.2.1. Enabling access logs

To record Hot Rod and REST endpoint access messages, you need to enable the logging categories
in log4j2.xml.

Procedure

1. Open $RHDG_HOME/server/conf/log4j2.xml with any text editor.
2. Change the level for the org.infinispan.HOTROD_ACCESS_LOG and org.infinispan.REST_ACCESS_LOG logging categories to TRACE.
3. Save and close log4j2.xml.

14.2.2. Access log properties

The default format for access logs is as follows:

%X{address} %X{user} [%d{dd/MM/yyyy:HH:mm:ss Z}] "%X{method} %m
%X{protocol}"%quot;%X{status} %X{requestSize} %X{responseSize} %X{duration} %n

The preceding format creates log entries such as the following:

127.0.0.1 - [DD/MM/YYYY:HH:MM:SS +0000] "PUT /rest/v2/caches/default/key HTTP/1.1" 404 5 77
10

Logging properties use the %X{name} notation and let you modify the format of access logs. The
following are the default logging properties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>Either the X-Forwarded-For header or the client IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>Principal name, if using authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>method</td>
<td>Method used. PUT, GET, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol</td>
<td>Protocol used. HTTP/1.1, HTTP/2, HOTROD/2.9, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>An HTTP status code for the REST endpoint. OK or an exception for the Hot Rod endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requestSize</td>
<td>Size, in bytes, of the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responseSize</td>
<td>Size, in bytes, of the response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration</td>
<td>Number of milliseconds that the server took to handle the request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIP**

Use the header name prefixed with `h:` to log headers that were included in requests; for example, `%X{h:User-Agent}`.

### 14.3. AUDIT LOGS

Audit logs let you track changes to your Data Grid Server deployment so you know when changes occur and which users make them. Enable and configure audit logging to record server configuration events and administrative operations.

**org.infinispan.AUDIT**

Logging category that writes security audit messages to an `audit.log` file in the `$RHDG_HOME/server/log` directory.

#### 14.3.1. Enabling audit logging

To record security audit messages, you need to enable the logging category in `log4j2.xml`.

**Procedure**

1. Open `$RHDG_HOME/server/conf/log4j2.xml` with any text editor.

2. Change the level for the `org.infinispan.AUDIT` logging category to `INFO`.

3. Save and close `log4j2.xml`.

```xml
<!-- Set to INFO to enable audit logging -->
<Logger name="org.infinispan.AUDIT" additivity="false" level="INFO">
  <AppenderRef ref="AUDIT-FILE"/>
</Logger>
```
14.3.2. Configuring audit logging appenders

Apache Log4j provides different appenders that you can use to send audit messages to a destination other than the default log file. For instance, if you want to send audit logs to a syslog daemon, JDBC database, or Apache Kafka server, you can configure an appender in `log4j2.xml`.

Procedure

1. Open `$RHDG_HOME/server/conf/log4j2.xml` with any text editor.

2. Comment or remove the default AUDIT-FILE rolling file appender.

   ```xml
   <!--RollingFile name="AUDIT-FILE"
   ...
   </RollingFile-->
   ```

3. Add the desired logging appender for audit messages.
   For example, you could add a logging appender for a Kafka server as follows:

   ```xml
   <Kafka name="AUDIT-KAFKA" topic="audit">
   <PatternLayout pattern="%date %message"/>
   <Property name="bootstrap.servers">localhost:9092</Property>
   </Kafka>
   ```

4. Save and close `log4j2.xml`.

Additional resources

- Log4j Appenders

14.3.3. Using custom audit logging implementations

You can create custom implementations of the `org.infinispan.security.AuditLogger` API if configuring Log4j appenders does not meet your needs.

Prerequisites

- Implement `org.infinispan.security.AuditLogger` as required and package it in a JAR file.

Procedure

1. Add your JAR to the `server/lib` directory in your Data Grid Server installation.

2. Specify the fully qualified class name of your custom audit logger as the value for the audit-logger attribute on the authorization element in your cache container security configuration. For example, the following configuration defines `my.package.CustomAuditLogger` as the class for logging audit messages:

   ```xml
   <infinispan>
   <cache-container>
   <security>
   <authorization audit-logger="my.package.CustomAuditLogger"/>
   </security>
   </cache-container>
   </infinispan>
   ```
Additional resources

- org.infinispan.security.AuditLogger
CHAPTER 15. PERFORMING ROLLING UPGRADES FOR DATA GRID SERVER CLUSTERS

Perform rolling upgrades of your Data Grid clusters to change between versions without downtime or data loss and migrate data over the Hot Rod protocol.

15.1. SETTING UP TARGET DATA GRID CLUSTERS

Create a cluster that uses the Data Grid version to which you plan to upgrade and then connect the source cluster to the target cluster using a remote cache store.

Prerequisites

- Install Data Grid Server nodes with the desired version for your target cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Ensure the network properties for the target cluster do not overlap with those for the source cluster. You should specify unique names for the target and source clusters in the JGroups transport configuration. Depending on your environment you can also use different network interfaces and port offsets to separate the target and source clusters.

Procedure

1. Create a remote cache store configuration, in JSON format, that allows the target cluster to connect to the source cluster.

Remote cache stores on the target cluster use the Hot Rod protocol to retrieve data from the source cluster.

```json
{
   "remote-store": {
      "cache": "myCache",
      "shared": true,
      "raw-values": true,
      "security": {
         "authentication": {
            "digest": {
               "username": "username",
               "password": "changeme",
               "realm": "default"
            }
         }
      },
      "remote-server": [
         {
            "host": "127.0.0.1",
            "port": 12222
         }
      ]
   }
}
```
2. Use the Data Grid Command Line Interface (CLI) or REST API to add the remote cache store configuration to the target cluster so it can connect to the source cluster.

   - CLI: Use the `migrate cluster connect` command on the target cluster.
     
     ```bash
     [/containers/default]> migrate cluster connect -c myCache --file=remote-store.json
     ```

   - REST API: Invoke a POST request that includes the remote store configuration in the payload with the `rolling-upgrade/source-connection` method.
     
     ```bash
     POST /v2/caches/myCache/rolling-upgrade/source-connection
     ```

3. Repeat the preceding step for each cache that you want to migrate.

4. Switch clients over to the target cluster, so it starts handling all requests.

   a. Update client configuration with the location of the target cluster.

   b. Restart clients.

Additional resources

- Remote cache store configuration schema

### 15.2. SYNCHRONIZING DATA TO TARGET CLUSTERS

When you set up a target Data Grid cluster and connect it to a source cluster, the target cluster can handle client requests using a remote cache store and load data on demand. To completely migrate data to the target cluster, so you can decommission the source cluster, you can synchronize data. This operation reads data from the source cluster and writes it to the target cluster. Data migrates to all nodes in the target cluster in parallel, with each node receiving a subset of the data. You must perform the synchronization for each cache that you want to migrate to the target cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- Set up a target cluster with the appropriate Data Grid version.

**Procedure**

1. Start synchronizing each cache that you want to migrate to the target cluster with the Data Grid Command Line Interface (CLI) or REST API.

   - CLI: Use the `migrate cluster synchronize` command.
     
     ```bash
     migrate cluster synchronize -c myCache
     ```

   - REST API: Use the `?action=sync-data` parameter with a POST request.
     
     ```bash
     POST /v2/caches/myCache?action=sync-data
     ```

     When the operation completes, Data Grid responds with the total number of entries copied to the target cluster.

2. Disconnect each node in the target cluster from the source cluster.
- **CLI**: Use the `migrate cluster disconnect` command.
  
  ```bash
  migrate cluster disconnect -c myCache
  ```

- **REST API**: Invoke a DELETE request.
  
  ```bash
  DELETE /v2/caches/myCache/rolling-upgrade/source-connection
  ```

**Next steps**

After you synchronize all data from the source cluster, the rolling upgrade process is complete. You can now decommission the source cluster.
CHAPTER 16. TROUBLESHOOTING DATA GRID SERVER DEPLOYMENTS

Gather diagnostic information about Data Grid Server deployments and perform troubleshooting steps to resolve issues.

16.1. GETTING DIAGNOSTIC REPORTS FROM DATA GRID SERVER

Data Grid Server provides aggregated reports in tar.gz archives that contain diagnostic information about server instances and host systems. The report provides details about CPU, memory, open files, network sockets and routing, threads, in addition to configuration and log files.

Procedure

1. Create a CLI connection to Data Grid Server.
2. Use the server report command to download a tar.gz archive:

   server report
   Downloaded report 'infinispan-<hostname>-<timestamp>-report.tar.gz'

   The command responds with the name of the report, as in the following example:

   Downloaded report 'infinispan-<hostname>-<timestamp>-report.tar.gz'
3. Move the tar.gz file to a suitable location on your filesystem.
4. Extract the tar.gz file with any archiving tool.

16.2. CHANGING DATA GRID SERVER LOGGING CONFIGURATION AT RUNTIME

Modify the logging configuration for Data Grid Server at runtime to temporarily adjust logging to troubleshoot issues and perform root cause analysis.

Modifying the logging configuration through the CLI is a runtime-only operation, which means that changes:

- Are not saved to the log4j2.xml file. Restarting server nodes or the entire cluster resets the logging configuration to the default properties in the log4j2.xml file.
- Apply only to the nodes in the cluster when you invoke the CLI. Nodes that join the cluster after you change the logging configuration use the default properties.

Procedure

1. Create a CLI connection to Data Grid Server.
2. Use the logging to make the required adjustments.
   - List all appenders defined on the server:

     logging list-appenders
The command provides a JSON response such as the following:

```json
{
    "STDOUT" : {
        "name" : "STDOUT"
    },
    "JSON-FILE" : {
        "name" : "JSON-FILE"
    },
    "HR-ACCESS-FILE" : {
        "name" : "HR-ACCESS-FILE"
    },
    "FILE" : {
        "name" : "FILE"
    },
    "REST-ACCESS-FILE" : {
        "name" : "REST-ACCESS-FILE"
    }
}
```

- List all logger configurations defined on the server:

  ```
  logging list-loggers
  ```

  The command provides a JSON response such as the following:

  ```json
  [
    {
      "name" : ".",
      "level" : "INFO",
      "appenders" : [ "STDOUT", "FILE" ]
    },
    {
      "name" : "org.infinispan.HOTROD_ACCESS_LOG",
      "level" : "INFO",
      "appenders" : [ "HR-ACCESS-FILE" ]
    },
    {
      "name" : "com.arjuna",
      "level" : "WARN",
      "appenders" : []
    },
    {
      "name" : "org.infinispan.REST_ACCESS_LOG",
      "level" : "INFO",
      "appenders" : [ "REST-ACCESS-FILE" ]
    }
  ]
  ```

- Add and modify logger configurations with the **set** subcommand
  For example, the following command sets the logging level for the `org.infinispan` package to `DEBUG`:

  ```
  logging set --level=DEBUG org.infinispan
  ```

- Remove existing logger configurations with the **remove** subcommand.
  For example, the following command removes the `org.infinispan` logger configuration, which means the root configuration is used instead:
16.3. GATHERING RESOURCE STATISTICS FROM THE CLI

You can inspect server-collected statistics for some Data Grid Server resources with the **stats** command.

Use the **stats** command either from the context of a resource that provides statistics (containers, caches) or with a path to such a resource:

```
stats
```

```
+
{
   "statistics_enabled" : true,
   "number_of_entries" : 0,
   "hit_ratio" : 0.0,
   "read_write_ratio" : 0.0,
   "time_since_start" : 0,
   "time_since_reset" : 49,
   "current_number_of_entries" : 0,
   "current_number_of_entries_in_memory" : 0,
   "total_number_of_entries" : 0,
   "off_heap_memory_used" : 0,
   "data_memory_used" : 0,
   "stores" : 0,
   "retrievals" : 0,
   "hits" : 0,
   "misses" : 0,
   "remove_hits" : 0,
   "remove_misses" : 0,
   "evictions" : 0,
   "average_read_time" : 0,
   "average_read_time_nanos" : 0,
   "average_write_time" : 0,
   "average_write_time_nanos" : 0,
   "average_remove_time" : 0,
   "average_remove_time_nanos" : 0,
   "required_minimum_number_of_nodes" : -1
}
```

```
stats /containers/default/caches/mycache
```

```
+
{
   "time_since_start" : -1,
   "time_since_reset" : -1,
   "current_number_of_entries" : -1,
   "current_number_of_entries_in_memory" : -1,
   "total_number_of_entries" : -1,
   "off_heap_memory_used" : -1,
   
   }
16.4. ACCESSING CLUSTER HEALTH VIA REST

Get Data Grid cluster health via the REST API.

Procedure

- Invoke a **GET** request to retrieve cluster health.

```plaintext
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/health
```

Data Grid responds with a **JSON** document such as the following:

```json
{
  "cluster_health":{
    "cluster_name":"ISPN",
    "health_status":"HEALTHY",
    "number_of_nodes":2,
    "node_names":[
      "NodeA-36229",
      "NodeB-28703"
    ]
  },
  "cache_health":[
    {
      "status":"HEALTHY",
      "cache_name":"__protobuf_metadata"
    },
    {
      "status":"HEALTHY",
      "cache_name":"cache2"
    },
    {
      "status":"HEALTHY",
      "cache_name":"mycache"
    },
    {
      "status":"HEALTHY",
      "cache_name":"
    }
  ]
}
```
TIP

Get cache manager status as follows:

```plaintext
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/health/status
```

Reference

See the REST v2 (version 2) API documentation for more information.

16.5. ACCESSING CLUSTER HEALTH VIA JMX

Retrieve Data Grid cluster health statistics via JMX.

Procedure

1. Connect to Data Grid server using any JMX capable tool such as JConsole and navigate to the following object:

```java
org.infinispan:type=CacheManager,name="default",component=CacheContainerHealth
```

2. Select available MBeans to retrieve cluster health statistics.
17.1. DATA GRID SERVER 8.3.1 README

Information about Data Grid Server 13.0.10.Final-redhat-00001 distribution.

17.1.1. Requirements

Data Grid Server requires JDK 11 or later.

17.1.2. Starting servers

Use the server script to run Data Grid Server instances.

Unix / Linux

$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh

Windows

$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat

TIP

Include the --help or -h option to view command arguments.

17.1.3. Stopping servers

Use the shutdown command with the CLI to perform a graceful shutdown.

Alternatively, enter Ctrl-C from the terminal to interrupt the server process or kill it via the TERM signal.

17.1.4. Configuration

Server configuration extends Data Grid configuration with the following server-specific elements:

- **cache-container**
  
  Defines cache containers for managing cache lifecycles.

- **endpoints**
  
  Enables and configures endpoint connectors for client protocols.

- **security**
  
  Configures endpoint security realms.

- **socket-bindings**
  
  Maps endpoint connectors to interfaces and ports.

The default configuration file is $RHDG_HOME/server/conf/infinispan.xml.

Use different configuration files with the -c argument, as in the following example that starts a server without clustering capabilities:
Unix / Linux

$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh -c inﬁnispan-local.xml

Windows

$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat -c inﬁnispan-local.xml

17.1.5. Bind address

Data Grid Server binds to the loopback IP address localhost on your network by default.

Use the -b argument to set a different IP address, as in the following example that binds to all network interfaces:

Unix / Linux

$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh -b 0.0.0.0

Windows

$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat -b 0.0.0.0

17.1.6. Bind port

Data Grid Server listens on port 11222 by default.

Use the -p argument to set an alternative port:

Unix / Linux

$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh -p 30000

Windows

$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat -p 30000

17.1.7. Clustering address

Data Grid Server conﬁguration deﬁnes cluster transport so multiple instances on the same network discover each other and automatically form clusters.

Use the -k argument to change the IP address for cluster trafﬁc:

Unix / Linux

$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh -k 192.168.1.100

Windows


17.1.8. Cluster stacks

JGroups stacks configure the protocols for cluster transport. Data Grid Server uses the \texttt{tcp} stack by default.

Use alternative cluster stacks with the \texttt{-j} argument, as in the following example that uses UDP for cluster transport:

Unix / Linux

\begin{verbatim}
$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh -j udp
\end{verbatim}

Windows

\begin{verbatim}
$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat -j udp
\end{verbatim}

17.1.9. Authentication

Data Grid Server requires authentication.

Create a username and password with the CLI as follows:

Unix / Linux

\begin{verbatim}
$RHDG_HOME/bin/cli.sh user create username -p "qwer1234!"
\end{verbatim}

Windows

\begin{verbatim}
$RHDG_HOME\bin\cli.bat user create username -p "qwer1234!"
\end{verbatim}

17.1.10. Server home directory

Data Grid Server uses \texttt{infinispan.server.home.path} to locate the contents of the server distribution on the host filesystem.

The server home directory, referred to as \texttt{$RHDG_HOME\}}, contains the following folders:

\begin{verbatim}
├── bin
└── boot
  ├── docs
  └── lib
    └── server
    └── static
\end{verbatim}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/bin</td>
<td>Contains scripts to start servers and CLI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contains JAR files to boot servers.

Provides configuration examples, schemas, component licenses, and other resources.

Contains JAR files that servers require internally. Do not place custom JAR files in this folder.

Provides a root folder for Data Grid Server instances.

Contains static resources for Data Grid Console.

17.1.11. Server root directory

Data Grid Server uses `infinispan.server.root.path` to locate configuration files and data for Data Grid Server instances.

You can create multiple server root folders in the same directory or in different directories and then specify the locations with the `-s` or `--server-root` argument, as in the following example:

**Unix / Linux**

```
$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh -s server2
```

**Windows**

```
$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat -s server2
```

Each server root directory contains the following folders:

- `conf`
- `data`
- `lib`
- `log`

### Folder Description System property override

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/server/conf</code></td>
<td>Contains server configuration files.</td>
<td><code>infinispan.server.config.path</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/server/data</code></td>
<td>Contains data files organized by container name.</td>
<td><code>infinispan.server.data.path</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17.1.12. Logging

Configure Data Grid Server logging with the `log4j2.xml` file in the `server/conf` folder.

Use the `--logging-config=<path_to_logfile>` argument to use custom paths, as follows:

**Unix / Linux**

```bash
$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh --logging-config=/path/to/log4j2.xml
```

**TIP**

To ensure custom paths take effect, do not use the `~` shortcut.

**Windows**

```bash
$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat --logging-config=path\to\log4j2.xml
```