



# Red Hat Data Grid 8.2

## Data Grid Server Guide

Deploy, secure, and manage Data Grid Server



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## Abstract

Install, configure, monitor, and troubleshoot Data Grid Server.

# Table of Contents

<b>RED HAT DATA GRID</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>DATA GRID DOCUMENTATION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>DATA GRID DOWNLOADS</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1. GETTING STARTED WITH DATA GRID SERVER</b> .....	<b>10</b>
1.1. DATA GRID SERVER REQUIREMENTS	10
1.2. DOWNLOADING SERVER DISTRIBUTIONS	10
1.3. INSTALLING DATA GRID SERVER	10
1.4. STARTING DATA GRID SERVERS	10
1.5. CREATING AND MODIFYING USERS	11
1.5.1. Adding Credentials	11
1.5.2. Assigning Roles to Users	12
1.5.3. Adding Users to Groups	12
1.5.4. User Roles and Permissions	13
1.6. VERIFYING CLUSTER VIEWS	14
1.7. SHUTTING DOWN DATA GRID SERVER	15
1.7.1. Restarting Data Grid Clusters	16
1.8. DATA GRID SERVER FILESYSTEM	16
1.8.1. Server Root Directory	16
server/conf	17
server/data	17
server/lib	17
server/log	17
<b>CHAPTER 2. NETWORK INTERFACES AND ENDPOINTS</b> .....	<b>18</b>
2.1. NETWORK INTERFACES	18
Match and fallback strategies	19
2.2. SOCKET BINDINGS	20
2.3. CHANGING THE DEFAULT BIND ADDRESS FOR DATA GRID SERVERS	21
2.4. SPECIFYING PORT OFFSETS	21
2.5. DATA GRID ENDPOINTS	21
2.5.1. Hot Rod	21
2.5.2. REST	22
2.5.3. Protocol Comparison	22
2.6. ENDPOINT CONNECTORS	23
2.6.1. Hot Rod Connectors	23
2.6.2. REST Connectors	24
2.7. DATA GRID SERVER PORTS AND PROTOCOLS	24
2.8. SINGLE PORT	25
2.8.1. Configuring Network Firewalls for Remote Connections	25
<b>CHAPTER 3. SECURITY REALMS</b> .....	<b>27</b>
3.1. PROPERTY REALMS	27
3.1.1. Creating and Modifying Users	27
3.1.1.1. Adding Credentials	28
3.1.1.2. Assigning Roles to Users	28
3.1.1.3. Adding Users to Groups	29
3.2. LDAP REALMS	29
3.2.1. LDAP Realm Principal Rewriting	31

3.3. TOKEN REALMS	32
3.4. TRUST STORE REALMS	32
<b>CHAPTER 4. CONFIGURING ENDPOINT AUTHENTICATION MECHANISMS</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1. DATA GRID SERVER AUTHENTICATION	35
4.2. MANUALLY CONFIGURING HOT ROD AUTHENTICATION	36
4.2.1. Hot Rod Authentication Configuration	36
4.2.2. Hot Rod Endpoint Authentication Mechanisms	37
4.2.3. SASL Quality of Protection (QoP)	38
4.2.4. SASL Policies	38
4.3. MANUALLY CONFIGURING REST AUTHENTICATION	40
4.3.1. REST Authentication Configuration	40
4.3.2. REST Endpoint Authentication Mechanisms	40
4.4. DISABLING AUTHENTICATION	41
<b>CHAPTER 5. ENCRYPTING DATA GRID SERVER CONNECTIONS</b>	<b>43</b>
5.1. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER KEYSTORES	43
5.1.1. Automatically Generating Keystores	44
5.1.2. Configuring TLS versions and cipher suites	45
5.2. CONFIGURING CLIENT CERTIFICATE AUTHENTICATION	46
5.3. CONFIGURING AUTHORIZATION WITH CLIENT CERTIFICATES	47
<b>CHAPTER 6. CONFIGURING KERBEROS IDENTITIES FOR DATA GRID SERVER</b>	<b>49</b>
6.1. SETTING UP KERBEROS IDENTITIES	49
6.2. KERBEROS IDENTITY CONFIGURATION	49
<b>CHAPTER 7. STORING DATA GRID SERVER CREDENTIALS IN KEYSTORES</b>	<b>51</b>
7.1. SETTING UP CREDENTIAL KEYSTORES	51
7.2. CREDENTIAL KEYSTORE CONFIGURATION	52
<b>CHAPTER 8. ENDPOINT IP FILTERING</b>	<b>54</b>
8.1. DATA GRID SERVER IP FILTER CONFIGURATION	54
8.2. INSPECTING AND MODIFYING DATA GRID SERVER IP FILTER RULES	54
<b>CHAPTER 9. CONFIGURING USER AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>56</b>
9.1. ENABLING AUTHORIZATION IN CACHE CONFIGURATION	56
9.2. USER ROLES AND PERMISSIONS	56
9.3. HOW SECURITY AUTHORIZATION WORKS	57
9.3.1. Permissions	58
9.3.1.1. Cache Manager permissions	58
9.3.1.2. Cache permissions	58
9.3.2. Role Mappers	59
9.3.2.1. Cluster role mappers	60
9.3.2.2. Identity role mappers	60
9.3.2.3. CommonName role mappers	60
9.3.2.4. Custom role mappers	60
9.4. ACCESS CONTROL LIST (ACL) CACHE	60
9.5. CUSTOMIZING ROLES AND PERMISSIONS	61
9.6. DISABLING SECURITY AUTHORIZATION	62
9.7. CONFIGURING AUTHORIZATION WITH CLIENT CERTIFICATES	62
<b>CHAPTER 10. SETTING UP DATA GRID CLUSTERS</b>	<b>63</b>
10.1. DEFAULT JGROUPS STACKS	63
10.2. CLUSTER DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS	64
10.2.1. PING	64

10.2.2. TCPPING	64
10.2.3. MPING	65
10.2.4. TCPGOSSIP	65
10.2.5. JDBC_PING	65
10.2.6. DNS_PING	66
10.2.7. Cloud Discovery Protocols	66
Providing Dependencies for Cloud Discovery Protocols	67
10.3. USING THE DEFAULT JGROUPS STACKS	67
10.4. CUSTOMIZING JGROUPS STACKS	68
10.4.1. Inheritance Attributes	69
10.5. USING JGROUPS SYSTEM PROPERTIES	69
10.5.1. Cluster Transport Properties	70
10.5.2. System Properties for Cloud Discovery Protocols	71
10.5.2.1. Amazon EC2	71
10.5.2.2. Google Cloud Platform	71
10.5.2.3. Azure	71
10.5.2.4. OpenShift	72
10.6. USING INLINE JGROUPS STACKS	72
10.7. USING EXTERNAL JGROUPS STACKS	73
10.8. ENCRYPTING CLUSTER TRANSPORT	73
10.8.1. Data Grid Cluster Security	73
10.8.2. Configuring Cluster Transport with Asymmetric Encryption	75
10.8.3. Configuring Cluster Transport with Symmetric Encryption	76
10.9. TCP AND UDP PORTS FOR CLUSTER TRAFFIC	77
Cross-Site Replication	77
<b>CHAPTER 11. REMOTELY CREATING DATA GRID CACHES</b> .....	<b>78</b>
11.1. CACHE CONFIGURATION WITH DATA GRID SERVER	78
11.2. DEFAULT CACHE MANAGER	78
11.3. CREATING CACHES WITH THE DATA GRID CONSOLE	78
11.4. CREATING CACHES WITH THE DATA GRID COMMAND LINE INTERFACE (CLI)	79
11.5. CREATING REMOTE CACHES WITH HOT ROD CLIENTS	80
11.6. CREATING DATA GRID CACHES WITH HTTP CLIENTS	81
11.7. CACHE CONFIGURATION	81
JSON format	82
<b>CHAPTER 12. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER DATASOURCES</b> .....	<b>83</b>
12.1. DATASOURCE CONFIGURATION FOR JDBC CACHE STORES	83
12.2. USING DATASOURCES IN JDBC CACHE STORES	84
12.3. TESTING DATA SOURCES	84
<b>CHAPTER 13. REMOTELY EXECUTING SERVER-SIDE TASKS</b> .....	<b>86</b>
13.1. CREATING SERVER TASKS	86
13.1.1. Server Tasks	86
13.1.2. Deploying Server Tasks to Data Grid Servers	87
13.2. CREATING SERVER SCRIPTS	88
13.2.1. Server Scripts	88
13.2.1.1. Script Metadata	88
13.2.1.2. Script Bindings	89
13.2.1.3. Script Parameters	89
13.2.2. Adding Scripts to Data Grid Servers	89
13.2.3. Programmatically Creating Scripts	90
13.3. RUNNING SERVER-SIDE TASKS AND SCRIPTS	90
13.3.1. Running Tasks and Scripts	90

13.3.2. Programmatically Running Scripts	91
13.3.3. Programmatically Running Tasks	91
<b>CHAPTER 14. ENABLING AND CUSTOMIZING LOGGING</b>	<b>93</b>
14.1. SERVER LOGS	93
14.1.1. Configuring Server Logs	93
14.1.2. Log Levels	93
14.1.3. Data Grid Log Categories	94
14.1.4. Log Appenders	94
14.1.5. Log Patterns	95
14.1.6. Enabling and Configuring the JSON Log Handler	95
14.2. ACCESS LOGS	96
14.2.1. Enabling Access Logs	96
14.2.2. Access Log Properties	96
14.3. AUDIT LOGS	97
14.3.1. Enabling Audit Logging	97
14.3.2. Configuring Audit Logging Appenders	98
14.3.3. Using Custom Audit Logging Implementations	98
<b>CHAPTER 15. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER STATISTICS</b>	<b>100</b>
15.1. ENABLING DATA GRID STATISTICS	100
15.2. CONFIGURING DATA GRID METRICS	100
15.3. COLLECTING DATA GRID METRICS	101
15.4. CONFIGURING DATA GRID TO REGISTER JMX MBEANS	101
15.4.1. Data Grid MBeans	102
<b>CHAPTER 16. RETRIEVING HEALTH STATISTICS</b>	<b>103</b>
16.1. ACCESSING THE HEALTH API VIA JMX	103
16.2. ACCESSING THE HEALTH API VIA REST	103
<b>CHAPTER 17. PERFORMING ROLLING UPGRADES FOR DATA GRID SERVERS</b>	<b>105</b>
17.1. SETTING UP TARGET CLUSTERS	105
17.1.1. Remote Cache Stores for Rolling Upgrades	105
17.2. SYNCHRONIZING DATA TO TARGET CLUSTERS	106
<b>CHAPTER 18. TROUBLESHOOTING DATA GRID SERVERS</b>	<b>108</b>
18.1. GETTING DIAGNOSTIC REPORTS FOR DATA GRID SERVERS	108
18.2. CHANGING DATA GRID SERVER LOGGING CONFIGURATION AT RUNTIME	108
18.3. RESOURCE STATISTICS	110
<b>CHAPTER 19. REFERENCE</b>	<b>112</b>
19.1. DATA GRID SERVER 8.2.3 README	112
19.1.1. Requirements	112
19.1.2. Starting servers	112
19.1.3. Stopping servers	112
19.1.4. Configuration	112
19.1.5. Bind address	113
19.1.6. Bind port	113
19.1.7. Clustering address	113
19.1.8. Cluster stacks	114
19.1.9. Authentication	114
19.1.10. Server home directory	114
19.1.11. Server root directory	115
19.1.12. Logging	116





## 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 8.2 Documentation](#)
- [Data Grid 8.2 Component Details](#)
- [Supported Configurations for Data Grid 8.2](#)
- [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](#).

# CHAPTER 1. GETTING STARTED WITH DATA GRID SERVER

Quickly set up Data Grid Server and learn the basics.

## 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 SERVER DISTRIBUTIONS

The Data Grid server distribution is an archive of Java libraries (**JAR** files), configuration files, and a **data** directory.

### Procedure

1. Access the Red Hat customer portal.
2. Download Red Hat Data Grid 8.2 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-8.2.3-server.zip
```

The resulting directory is your **\$RHDG\_HOME**.

## 1.4. STARTING DATA GRID SERVERS

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

```
$ bin/server.sh
```

### Microsoft Windows

```
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

1. Open [127.0.0.1:11222/console/](http://127.0.0.1:11222/console/) in any browser.
2. Enter your credentials at the prompt and continue to Data Grid Console.

## 1.5. CREATING AND MODIFYING 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.

### 1.5.1. 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 in the CLI.

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

Alternatively, the username "admin" automatically gets **admin** permissions.

```
$ 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\:BYGclAwvf6b...

$ cat server/conf/groups.properties
myuser=admin
```

## 1.5.2. 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"]
```

## 1.5.3. 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.  
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
```

### 1.5.4. 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.

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

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

## Reference

- [org.infinispan.security.AuthorizationPermission Enumeration](#)
- [Data Grid Configuration Schema Reference](#)

## 1.6. VERIFYING CLUSTER VIEWS

Data Grid nodes 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**.

```
$ cp -r server server2
```

3. Specify a port offset and the **server2** directory.

```
$ 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](http://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
```

## Reference

[Setting Up Data Grid Clusters](#)

## 1.7. 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:

```
[//containers/default]> 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:

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

### 1.7.1. Restarting Data Grid Clusters

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.

## 1.8. DATA GRID SERVER FILESYSTEM

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.

### 1.8.1. Server Root Directory

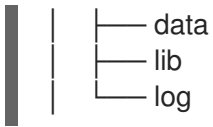
Apart from resources in the **bin** and **docs** folders, the only folder under **\$RHDG\_HOME** that you should interact with is the server root directory, which is named **server** by default.

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
```



### 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.

#### Reference

- [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 ENDPOINTS

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.



### NOTE

By default, Data Grid Server exposes a single port that automatically detects the protocol of inbound requests.

## 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

```
<!-- 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>
```

### Loopback address

```
<!-- Selects an IP address in an IPv4 or IPv6 loopback address block. -->
<interfaces>
  <interface name="public">
    <loopback/>
  </interface>
</interfaces>
```

### Non-loopback address

```
<!-- Selects an IP address in an IPv4 or IPv6 non-loopback address block. -->
<interfaces>
  <interface name="public">
    <non-loopback/>
  </interface>
</interfaces>
```

### Any address

```
<!-- 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>

```

### Link local

```

<!-- Selects a link-local IP address in an IPv4 or IPv6 address block. -->
<interfaces>
  <interface name="public">
    <link-local/>
  </interface>
</interfaces>

```

### Site local

```

<!-- Selects a site-local (private) IP address in an IPv4 or IPv6 address block. -->
<interfaces>
  <interface name="public">
    <site-local/>
  </interface>
</interfaces>

```

### 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

```

<!-- Selects an IP address that is assigned to a matching host name. -->
<interfaces>
  <interface name="public">
    <match-host value="my_host_name"/>
  </interface>
</interfaces>

```

### Match interface

```

<!-- Selects an IP address assigned to a matching network interface. -->
<interfaces>
  <interface name="public">
    <match-interface value="eth0"/>
  </interface>
</interfaces>

```

### Match address

```

<!-- Selects an IP address that matches a regular expression. -->
<interfaces>
  <interface name="public">

```

```
<match-address value="132\..*" />
</interface>
</interfaces>
```

## Fallback

```
<!-- 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>
```

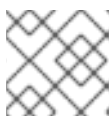
## 2.2. SOCKET BINDINGS

Socket bindings map endpoint connectors to server interfaces and ports.

By default, Data Grid servers provide the following socket bindings:

```
<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>
```

- **socket-bindings** declares the default interface and port offset.
- **default** binds to hotrod and rest connectors to the default port **11222**.
- **memcached** binds the memcached connector to port **11221**.



### NOTE

The memcached endpoint is disabled by default.

To override the default interface for **socket-binding** declarations, specify the **interface** attribute.

For example, you add an **interface** declaration named "private":

```
<interfaces>
  ...
  <interface name="private">
    <inet-address value="10.1.2.3" />
  </interface>
</interfaces>
```

You can then specify **interface="private"** in a **socket-binding** declaration to bind to the private IP address, as follows:

```
<socket-bindings default-interface="public" port-offset="{infinispan.socket.binding.port-offset:0}">
  ...
```



```
<socket-binding name="private_binding" interface="private" port="1234"/>
</socket-bindings>
```

## 2.3. CHANGING THE DEFAULT BIND ADDRESS FOR DATA GRID SERVERS

You can use the server **-b** switch or the **infinispan.bind.address** system property to bind to a different address.

For example, bind the **public** interface to **127.0.0.2** as follows:

### Linux

```
$ bin/server.sh -b 127.0.0.2
```

### Windows

```
bin\server.bat -b 127.0.0.2
```

## 2.4. SPECIFYING PORT OFFSETS

Configure port offsets with Data Grid servers when running multiple instances on the same host. The default port offset is **0**.

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

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

### Windows

```
bin\server.bat -o 100
```

## 2.5. DATA GRID ENDPOINTS

Data Grid endpoints expose the **CacheManager** interface over different connector protocols so you can remotely access data and perform operations to manage and maintain Data Grid clusters.

You can define multiple endpoint connectors on different socket bindings.

### 2.5.1. 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.

## 2.5.2. REST

### Reference

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.

## 2.5.3. Protocol Comparison

Table 2.1. Reference

	Hot Rod	HTTP / REST
Topology-aware	Y	N
Hash-aware	Y	N
Encryption	Y	Y
Authentication	Y	Y
Conditional ops	Y	Y
Bulk ops	Y	N
Transactions	Y	N
Listeners	Y	N
Query	Y	Y
Execution	Y	N

	Hot Rod	HTTP / REST
Cross-site failover	Y	N

## 2.6. ENDPOINT CONNECTORS

You configure Data Grid server endpoints with connector declarations that specify socket bindings, authentication mechanisms, and encryption configuration.

The default endpoint connector configuration is as follows:

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

- **endpoints** contains endpoint connector declarations and defines global configuration for endpoints such as default socket bindings, security realms, and whether clients must present valid TLS certificates.
- **<hotrod-connector/>** declares a Hot Rod connector.
- **<rest-connector/>** declares a REST connector.
- **<memcached-connector socket-binding="memcached"/>** declares a Memcached connector that uses the memcached socket binding.

Declaring an empty **<endpoints/>** element implicitly enables the Hot Rod and REST connectors.

It is possible to have multiple **endpoints** bound to different sockets. These can use different security realms and offer different authentication and encryption configurations. The following configuration enables two endpoints on distinct socket bindings, each one with a dedicated security realm. Additionally, the **public** endpoint disables administrative features, such as the console and CLI.

```
<endpoints socket-binding="public" security-realm="application-realm" admin="false">
  <hotrod-connector/>
  <rest-connector/>
</endpoints>
<endpoints socket-binding="private" security-realm="management-realm">
  <hotrod-connector/>
  <rest-connector/>
</endpoints>
```

### Reference

<urn:infinispan:server> schema provides all available endpoint configuration.

### 2.6.1. Hot Rod Connectors

Hot Rod connector declarations enable Hot Rod servers.

```
<hotrod-connector name="hotrod">
  <topology-state-transfer />
  <authentication>
    <!-- Hot Rod endpoint authentication configuration. -->
  </authentication>
```

```

<encryption>
  <!-- Hot Rod endpoint SSL/TLS encryption configuration. -->
</encryption>
</hotrod-connector>

```

- **name="hotrod"** logically names the Hot Rod connector. By default the name is derived from the socket binding name, for example *hotrod-default*.
- **topology-state-transfer** tunes the state transfer operations that provide Hot Rod clients with cluster topology.
- **authentication** configures SASL authentication mechanisms.
- **encryption** configures TLS settings for client connections.

## Reference

[urn:infinispan:server](#) schema provides all available Hot Rod connector configuration.

## 2.6.2. REST Connectors

REST connector declarations enable REST servers.

```

<rest-connector name="rest">
  <authentication>
    <!-- REST endpoint authentication configuration. -->
  </authentication>
  <cors-rules>
    <!-- Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) rules. -->
  </cors-rules>
  <encryption>
    <!-- REST endpoint SSL/TLS encryption configuration. -->
  </encryption>
</rest-connector>

```

- **name="rest"** logically names the REST connector. By default the name is derived from the socket binding name, for example *rest-default*.
- **authentication** configures authentication mechanisms.
- **cors-rules** specifies CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) rules for cross-domain requests.
- **encryption** configures TLS settings for client connections.

## Reference

[urn:infinispan:server](#) schema provides all available REST connector configuration.

## 2.7. DATA GRID SERVER PORTS AND PROTOCOLS

Data Grid Server exposes endpoints on your network for remote client access.

Port	Protocol	Description
<b>11222</b>	TCP	Hot Rod and REST endpoint
<b>11221</b>	TCP	Memcached endpoint, which is disabled by default.

## 2.8. SINGLE PORT

Data Grid Server exposes multiple protocols through a single TCP port, which is **11222** by default. 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.

## 2.8.1. Configuring Network Firewalls for Remote Connections

Adjust any firewall rules to allow traffic between the server and external clients.

### 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](#)

## CHAPTER 3. SECURITY REALMS

Security realms define identity, encryption, authentication, and authorization configuration for Data Grid Server endpoints.

### 3.1. PROPERTY REALMS

Property realms use property files to define users and groups.

**users.properties** maps usernames to passwords in plain-text format. Passwords can also be pre-digested if you use the **DIGEST-MD5** SASL mechanism or **Digest** HTTP mechanism.

```
myuser=a_password
user2=another_password
```

**groups.properties** maps users to roles.

```
myuser=supervisor,reader,writer
user2=supervisor
```

#### Endpoint authentication mechanisms

When you configure Data Grid Server to use a property realm, you can configure endpoints to use the following authentication mechanisms:

- Hot Rod (SASL): **PLAIN**, **DIGEST-\***, and **SCRAM-\***
- REST (HTTP): **Basic** and **Digest**

#### Property realm configuration

```
<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <!-- Defines groups as roles for server authorization. -->
      <properties-realm groups-attribute="Roles">
        <!-- Specifies the properties file that holds usernames and passwords. -->
        <!-- The plain-text="true" attribute stores passwords in plain text. -->
        <user-properties path="users.properties"
          relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"
          plain-text="true"/>
        <!-- Specifies the properties file that defines roles for users. -->
        <group-properties path="groups.properties"
          relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"/>
      </properties-realm>
    </security-realm>
  </security-realms>
</security>
```

#### 3.1.1. Creating and Modifying 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.

### 3.1.1.1. 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 in the CLI.

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

Alternatively, the username "admin" automatically gets **admin** permissions.

```
$ 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\:BYGclAwvf6b...

$ cat server/conf/groups.properties
myuser=admin
```

### 3.1.1.2. 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"]
```

### 3.1.1.3. 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.  
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
```

## 3.2. 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.

**Endpoint authentication mechanisms**

When you configure Data Grid Server to use an LDAP realm, you can configure endpoints to use the following authentication mechanisms:

- Hot Rod (SASL): **PLAIN**, **DIGEST-\***, and **SCRAM-\***
- REST (HTTP): **Basic** and **Digest**

**LDAP realm configuration**

```
<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <!-- Names an LDAP realm and specifies connection properties. -->
      <ldap-realm name="ldap"
        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">
        <!-- Defines how principals are mapped to LDAP entries. -->
        <identity-mapping rdn-identifier="uid"
          search-dn="ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
          search-recursive="false">
          <!-- Retrieves all the groups of which the user is a member. -->
          <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>
    </security-realm>
  </security-realms>
</security>
```

**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 password with the **user-password-mapper** element.

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:

```
<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**.

### 3.2.1. LDAP Realm Principal Rewriting

Some SASL authentication mechanisms, such as **GSSAPI**, **GS2-KRB5** and **Negotiate**, supply a username that needs to be *cleaned up* before you can use it to search LDAP servers.

```
<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <ldap-realm name="ldap"
        url="ldap://${org.infinispan.test.host.address}:10389"
        principal="uid=admin,ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org"
        credential="strongPassword">
        <name-rewriter>
          <!-- Defines a rewriter that extracts the username from the principal using a regular
expression. -->
          <regex-principal-transformer name="domain-remover"
            pattern="(.*)@INFINISPAN\.ORG"
            replacement="$1"/>
        </name-rewriter>
        <identity-mapping rdn-identifier="uid"
          search-dn="ou=People,dc=infinispan,dc=org">
          <attribute-mapping>
            <attribute from="cn" to="Roles"
              filter="(&amp;(objectClass=groupOfNames)(member={1}))"
              filter-dn="ou=Roles,dc=infinispan,dc=org" />
          </attribute-mapping>
          <user-password-mapper from="userPassword" />
        </identity-mapping>
```

```

</ldap-realm>
</security-realm>
</security-realms>
</security>

```

### 3.3. 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.

#### Endpoint authentication mechanisms

When you configure Data Grid Server to use a token realm, you must configure endpoints to use the following authentication mechanisms:

- Hot Rod (SASL): **OAUTHBEARER**
- REST (HTTP): **Bearer**

#### Token realm configuration

```

<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <!-- Specifies the URL of the authentication server. -->
      <token-realm name="token"
        auth-server-url="https://oauth-server/auth">
        <!-- Specifies the URL of the token introspection endpoint. -->
        <oauth2-introspection
          introspection-url="https://oauth-server/auth/realms/infinispan/protocol/openid-
connect/token/introspect"
          client-id="infinispan-server"
          client-secret="1fdca4ec-c416-47e0-867a-3d471af7050f"/>
        </token-realm>
      </security-realm>
    </security-realms>
  </security>

```

### 3.4. TRUST STORE REALMS

Trust store realms use certificates, or certificates 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.

## Endpoint authentication mechanisms

If you configure Data Grid Server with a keystore only, you can use encryption in combination with any authentication mechanism.

When you configure Data Grid Server to use a client trust store, you must configure endpoints to use the following authentication mechanisms:

- Hot Rod (SASL): **EXTERNAL**
- REST (HTTP): **CLIENT\_CERT**

## Trust store realm configuration

```
<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <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>
<!-- Configures Data Grid Server to require client certificates
  with the "require-ssl-client-auth" attribute. -->
<endpoints xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1"
  socket-binding="default"
  security-realm="default"
  require-ssl-client-auth="true">
<hotrod-connector>
```

```
<!-- Configures the Hot Rod endpoint for client certificate authentication. -->
<authentication>
  <sasl mechanisms="EXTERNAL"
    server-name="infinispan"
    qop="auth"/>
</authentication>
</hotrod-connector>
<rest-connector>
  <!-- Configures the REST endpoint for client certificate authentication. -->
  <authentication mechanisms="CLIENT_CERT"/>
</rest-connector>
</endpoints>
```

## CHAPTER 4. CONFIGURING ENDPOINT AUTHENTICATION MECHANISMS

Configure Hot Rod and REST connectors with SASL or HTTP authentication mechanisms to authenticate with clients.

Data Grid servers require user authentication to access the command line interface (CLI) and console as well as the Hot Rod and REST endpoints. Data Grid servers also automatically configure authentication mechanisms based on the security realms that you define.

### 4.1. DATA GRID SERVER AUTHENTICATION

Data Grid servers automatically configure authentication mechanisms based on the security realm that you assign to endpoints.

#### SASL Authentication Mechanisms

The following SASL authentication mechanisms apply to Hot Rod endpoints:

Security Realm	SASL Authentication Mechanism
Property Realms and LDAP Realms	SCRAM-*, DIGEST-*, CRAM-MD5
Token Realms	OAuthbearer
Trust Realms	EXTERNAL
Kerberos Identities	GSSAPI, GS2-KRB5
SSL/TLS Identities	PLAIN

#### HTTP Authentication Mechanisms

The following HTTP authentication mechanisms apply to REST endpoints:

Security Realm	HTTP Authentication Mechanism
Property Realms and LDAP Realms	DIGEST
Token Realms	BEARER_TOKEN
Trust Realms	CLIENT_CERT
Kerberos Identities	SPNEGO
SSL/TLS Identities	BASIC

#### Default Configuration

Data Grid servers provide a security realm named "default" that uses a property realm with plain text credentials defined in `$RHDG_HOME/server/conf/users.properties`, as shown in the following snippet:

```
<security-realm name="default">
  <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>
```

The **endpoints** configuration assigns the "default" security realm to the Hot Rod and REST connectors, as follows:

```
<endpoints socket-binding="default" security-realm="default">
  <hotrod-connector name="hotrod"/>
  <rest-connector name="rest"/>
</endpoints>
```

As a result of the preceding configuration, Data Grid servers require authentication with a mechanism that the property realm supports.

## 4.2. MANUALLY CONFIGURING HOT ROD AUTHENTICATION

Explicitly configure Hot Rod connector authentication to override the default SASL authentication mechanisms that Data Grid servers use for security realms.

### Procedure

1. Add an **authentication** definition to the Hot Rod connector configuration.
2. Specify which Data Grid security realm the Hot Rod connector uses for authentication.
3. Specify the SASL authentication mechanisms for the Hot Rod endpoint to use.
4. Configure SASL authentication properties as appropriate.

### 4.2.1. Hot Rod Authentication Configuration

#### Hot Rod connector with SCRAM, DIGEST, and PLAIN authentication

```
<endpoints xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1
  https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1"
  socket-binding="default"
  security-realm="default">
  <hotrod-connector>
    <authentication>
      <!-- Specifies SASL mechanisms to use for authentication. -->
      <!-- Defines the name that the server declares to clients. -->
      <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>
</endpoints>

```

### Hot Rod connector with Kerberos authentication

```

<endpoints xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1"
  socket-binding="default"
  security-realm="default">
  <hotrod-connector>
    <authentication>
      <!-- Enables the GSSAPI and GS2-KRB5 mechanisms for Kerberos authentication. -->
      <!-- Defines the server name, which is equivalent to the Kerberos service name, and specifies
the Kerberos identity for the server. -->
      <sasl mechanisms="GSSAPI GS2-KRB5"
        server-name="datagrid"
        server-principal="hotrod/datagrid@INFINISPAN.ORG"/>
    </authentication>
  </hotrod-connector>
</endpoints>

```

## 4.2.2. Hot Rod Endpoint Authentication Mechanisms

Data Grid supports the following SASL authentications mechanisms with the Hot Rod connector:

Authentication mechanism	Description	Related details
<b>PLAIN</b>	Uses credentials in plain-text format. You should use <b>PLAIN</b> authentication with encrypted connections only.	Similar to the <b>Basic</b> HTTP mechanism.
<b>DIGEST-*</b>	Uses hashing algorithms and nonce values. Hot Rod connectors support <b>DIGEST-MD5</b> , <b>DIGEST-SHA</b> , <b>DIGEST-SHA-256</b> , <b>DIGEST-SHA-384</b> , and <b>DIGEST-SHA-512</b> hashing algorithms, in order of strength.	Similar to the <b>Digest</b> HTTP mechanism.

Authentication mechanism	Description	Related details
<b>SCRAM-*</b>	Uses <i>salt</i> values in addition to hashing algorithms and nonce values. Hot Rod connectors support <b>SCRAM-SHA</b> , <b>SCRAM-SHA-256</b> , <b>SCRAM-SHA-384</b> , and <b>SCRAM-SHA-512</b> hashing algorithms, in order of strength.	Similar to the <b>Digest</b> HTTP mechanism.
<b>GSSAPI</b>	Uses Kerberos tickets and requires a Kerberos Domain Controller. You must add a corresponding <b>kerberos</b> server identity in the realm configuration. In most cases, you also specify an <b>ldap-realm</b> to provide user membership information.	Similar to the <b>SPNEGO</b> HTTP mechanism.
<b>GS2-KRB5</b>	Uses Kerberos tickets and requires a Kerberos Domain Controller. You must add a corresponding <b>kerberos</b> server identity in the realm configuration. In most cases, you also specify an <b>ldap-realm</b> to provide user membership information.	Similar to the <b>SPNEGO</b> HTTP mechanism.
<b>EXTERNAL</b>	Uses client certificates.	Similar to the <b>CLIENT_CERT</b> HTTP mechanism.
<b>OAUTHBEARER</b>	Uses OAuth tokens and requires a <b>token-realm</b> configuration.	Similar to the <b>BEARER_TOKEN</b> HTTP mechanism.

### 4.2.3. SASL Quality of Protection (QoP)

If SASL mechanisms support integrity and privacy protection settings, you can add them to your Hot Rod connector configuration with the **qop** attribute.

QoP setting	Description
<b>auth</b>	Authentication only.
<b>auth-int</b>	Authentication with integrity protection.
<b>auth-conf</b>	Authentication with integrity and privacy protection.

### 4.2.4. SASL Policies

SASL policies let you control which authentication mechanisms Hot Rod connectors can use.

Policy	Description	Default value
<b>forward-secrecy</b>	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.	false
<b>pass-credentials</b>	Use only SASL mechanisms that require client credentials.	false
<b>no-plain-text</b>	Do not use SASL mechanisms that are susceptible to simple plain passive attacks.	false
<b>no-active</b>	Do not use SASL mechanisms that are susceptible to active, non-dictionary, attacks.	false
<b>no-dictionary</b>	Do not use SASL mechanisms that are susceptible to passive dictionary attacks.	false
<b>no-anonymous</b>	Do not use SASL mechanisms that accept anonymous logins.	true

## TIP

Data Grid cache authorization restricts access to caches based on roles and permissions. If you configure cache authorization, you can then set **<no-anonymous value=false />** to allow anonymous login and delegate access logic to cache authorization.

## Hot Rod connector with SASL policy configuration

```

<hotrod-connector socket-binding="hotrod" cache-container="default">
  <authentication security-realm="ApplicationRealm">
    <!-- Specifies multiple SASL authentication mechanisms for the Hot Rod connector. -->
    <sasl server-name="myhotrodserver"
      mechanisms="PLAIN DIGEST-MD5 GSSAPI EXTERNAL"
      qop="auth">
      <!-- Defines policies for SASL mechanisms. -->
      <policy>
        <no-active value="true" />
        <no-anonymous value="true" />
        <no-plain-text value="true" />
      </policy>
    </sasl>
  </authentication>
</hotrod-connector>

```

As a result of the preceding configuration, the Hot Rod connector uses the **GSSAPI** mechanism because it is the only mechanism that complies with all policies.

## 4.3. MANUALLY CONFIGURING REST AUTHENTICATION

Explicitly configure REST connector authentication to override the default HTTP authentication mechanisms that Data Grid servers use for security realms.

### Procedure

1. Add an **authentication** definition to the REST connector configuration.
2. Specify which Data Grid security realm the REST connector uses for authentication.
3. Specify the authentication mechanisms for the REST endpoint to use.

### 4.3.1. REST Authentication Configuration

#### REST connector with BASIC and DIGEST authentication

```
<endpoints xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1"
  socket-binding="default"
  security-realm="default">
  <rest-connector>
    <!-- Specifies SASL mechanisms to use for authentication. -->
    <authentication mechanisms="DIGEST BASIC"/>
  </rest-connector>
</endpoints>
```

#### REST connector with Kerberos authentication

```
<endpoints xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1"
  socket-binding="default"
  security-realm="default">
  <rest-connector>
    <!-- Enables the `SPENGO` mechanism for Kerberos authentication and specifies an identity for
the server. -->
    <authentication mechanisms="SPNEGO"
      server-principal="HTTP/localhost@INFINISPAN.ORG"/>
  </rest-connector>
</endpoints>
```

### 4.3.2. REST Endpoint Authentication Mechanisms

Data Grid supports the following authentications mechanisms with the REST connector:

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

## 4.4. 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 **infinispan.xml** for editing.
2. Remove any **security-realm** attributes from the **endpoints** configuration.
3. Ensure that the Hot Rod and REST connectors do not include any **authentication** configuration. For example, the following configuration allows unauthenticated access to Data Grid:

```
<endpoints socket-binding="default">
  <hotrod-connector name="hotrod"/>
  <rest-connector name="rest"/>
</endpoints>
```

4. Remove any **authorization** elements from the **security** configuration for the **cache-container** and each cache configuration.

## CHAPTER 5. ENCRYPTING DATA GRID SERVER CONNECTIONS

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.

### 5.1. 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, BKS, BCFKS, and UBER.



#### IMPORTANT

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

#### Procedure

1. Add the keystore that contains SSL/TLS identities for Data Grid Server to the **\$RHDG\_HOME/server/conf** directory.
2. Add a **server-identities** definition to the Data Grid Server security realm.
3. Specify the keystore file name with the **path** attribute.
4. Provide the keystore password and certificate alias with the **keystore-password** and **alias** attributes.

#### Data Grid Server keystore configuration

```
<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <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.pfx"
            relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"
            keystore-password="secret"
            alias="rhdg-server"/>
        </ssl>
      </server-identities>
    </security-realm>
  </security-realms>
</security>
```

```

    </server-identities>
  </security-realm>
</security-realms>
</security>

```

## Next steps

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

## Additional resources

- [Configuring Hot Rod client encryption](#)

## 5.1.1. Automatically Generating Keystores

Configure Data Grid servers 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. Include the **generate-self-signed-certificate-host** attribute for the **keystore** element in the server configuration.
2. Specify a hostname for the server certificate as the value.

## SSL server identity with a generated keystore

```

<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <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"
            keystore-password="secret"
            alias="server"
            generate-self-signed-certificate-host="localhost"/>
        </ssl>
      </server-identities>
    </security-realm>
  </security-realms>

```



```

</security-realm>
</security-realms>
</security>

```

## 5.1.2. 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. Add the **engine** element to the SSL configuration for Data Grid Server.
2. 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.



### WARNING

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" />
```

3. 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**.

### SSL engine configuration

```

<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1
  https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <server-identities>
        <ssl>
          <keystore path="server.p12"
            relative-to="infinispan.server.config.path"
            keystore-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
            TLS_AES_128_CCM_8_SHA256"/>
        </ssl>
      </server-identities>
    </security-realm>
  </security-realms>
</security>

```

```

    </server-identities>
  </security-realm>
</security-realms>
</security>

```

## 5.2. 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.

### Procedure

1. Add the **require-ssl-client-auth="true"** parameter to your **endpoints** configuration.
2. Add the client trust store to the **\$RHDG\_HOME/server/conf** directory.
3. Specify the **path** and **password** attributes for the **truststore** element in the Data Grid Server security realm configuration.
4. Add the **<truststore-realm/>** element to the security realm if you want Data Grid Server to authenticate each client certificate.

### Data Grid Server trust store realm configuration

```

<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <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>
<!-- Configures Data Grid Server to require client certificates
     with the "require-ssl-client-auth" attribute. -->
<endpoints xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
           xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
           xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1"
           socket-binding="default"
           security-realm="default"
           require-ssl-client-auth="true">
<hotrod-connector>
    <!-- Configures the Hot Rod endpoint for client certificate authentication. -->
    <authentication>
        <sasl mechanisms="EXTERNAL"
                server-name="infinispan"
                qop="auth"/>
    </authentication>
</hotrod-connector>
<rest-connector>
    <!-- Configures the REST endpoint for client certificate authentication. -->
    <authentication mechanisms="CLIENT_CERT"/>
</rest-connector>
</endpoints>

```

### 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.

### Additional resources

- [Configuring Hot Rod client encryption](#)
- [Using Shared System Certificates](#) (Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Security Guide)

## 5.3. CONFIGURING AUTHORIZATION WITH CLIENT CERTIFICATES

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

- 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. Enable the **common-name-role-mapper** in the security authorization configuration.
2. Assign the Common Name (**CN**) from the client certificate a role with the appropriate permissions.

```
<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>
```

## CHAPTER 6. CONFIGURING KERBEROS IDENTITIES FOR DATA GRID SERVER

Provide Data Grid Server endpoints with Kerberos identities to secure connections with clients.

### 6.1. SETTING UP KERBEROS IDENTITIES

Kerberos identities use *keytab* files that contain service principal names and encrypted keys, derived from Kerberos passwords.



#### NOTE

*keytab* files can contain both user and service account principals. However, Data Grid servers use service account principals only. As a result, Data Grid servers 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 connectors. For example, you have a "datagrid" server in the "INFINISPAN.ORG" domain. In this case 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

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

##### Microsoft Windows

```
$ 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 **\$ISPN\_HOME/server/conf** directory.
3. Add a **server-identities** definition to the Data Grid server security realm.
4. Specify the location of keytab files that provide service principals to Hot Rod and REST connectors.
5. Name the Kerberos service principals.

### 6.2. KERBEROS IDENTITY CONFIGURATION

The following example configures Kerberos identities for Data Grid Server:

```
<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="default">
      <server-identities>
        <!-- Specifies a keytab file that provides a Kerberos identity for the Hot Rod connector. -->
        <!-- Names the Kerberos service principal for the Hot Rod connector. -->
        <!-- 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 that provides a Kerberos identity for the REST connector. -->
        <!-- Names the Kerberos service principal for the REST connector. -->
        <kerberos keytab-path="http.keytab"
          principal="HTTP/localhost@INFINISPAN.ORG"
          required="true"/>
      </server-identities>
    </security-realm>
  </security-realms>
</security>
```

## 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

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

#### Microsoft Windows

```
$ bin\cli.bat credentials add dbpassword -c changeme -p "secret1234!"
```

```
$ bin/cli.sh credentials add dbpassword -c changeit -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.

### Reference

- [Credential Keystore Configuration](#)

## 7.2. CREDENTIAL KEYSTORE CONFIGURATION

Review example configurations for credential keystores in Data Grid Server configuration.

### Credential keystore

```
<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <!-- 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>
```

### Datasource connection

```
<data-sources xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <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>

```

## LDAP connection

```

<security xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="urn:infinispan:server:12.1 https://infinispan.org/schemas/infinispan-
server-12.1.xsd"
  xmlns="urn:infinispan:server:12.1">
  <credential-stores>
    <credential-store name="credentials" path="credentials.pfx">
      <clear-text-credential clear-text="secret1234!"/>
    </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"
        connection-timeout="3000"
        read-timeout="30000"
        connection-pooling="true"
        referral-mode="ignore"
        page-size="30">
        <!-- 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>

```

## CHAPTER 8. ENDPOINT IP FILTERING

Configure IP Filtering rules on the endpoints to accept or reject connections based on the client address.

### 8.1. DATA GRID SERVER IP FILTER CONFIGURATION

Data Grid endpoints and connectors can specify one or more IP filtering rules. These rules specify the type of action to take when a client which matches a supplied CIDR block connects. IP filtering rules are applied in order up until the first one that matches.

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**.
- the IPv6 block **2001:db8::/48** represents the block of IPv6 addresses from **2001:db8:0:0:0:0:0:0** to **2001:db8:0:fff:fff:fff:fff:fff**.
- **::1/128** represents the IPv6 loopback address. Its prefix length is 128 which is the number of bits in the address.

```
<endpoints 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>
  <hotrod-connector name="hotrod"/>
  <rest-connector name="rest"/>
</endpoints>
```

As a result of the preceding configuration, Data Grid servers accept connections only from addresses in the **192.168.0.0/16** and **10.0.0.0/8** CIDR blocks. Data Grid servers reject all other connections.

### 8.2. INSPECTING AND MODIFYING DATA GRID SERVER IP FILTER RULES

Server IP filter rules can be manipulated via the CLI.

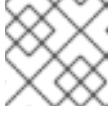
#### Procedure

1. Open a terminal in **\$RHDG\_HOME**.
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:

```
[//containers/default]> server connector ipfilter ls endpoint-default
```

- b. Set IP filtering rules across the cluster.

**NOTE**

This command replaces any existing rules.

```
[//containers/default]> server connector ipfilter set endpoint-default --  
rules=ACCEPT/192.168.0.0/16,REJECT/10.0.0.0/8`
```

- c. Remove all IP filtering rules on a connector across the cluster.

```
[//containers/default]> server connector ipfilter clear endpoint-default
```

## CHAPTER 9. CONFIGURING USER AUTHORIZATION

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.

### 9.1. ENABLING AUTHORIZATION IN CACHE CONFIGURATION

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.

#### Procedure

1. Open your **infinispan.xml** configuration for editing.
2. If it is not already declared, add the **<authorization />** tag inside the **security** elements for the **cache-container**.  
This enables authorization for the Cache Manager and provides a global set of roles and permissions that caches can inherit.
3. Add the **<authorization />** tag to each cache for which Data Grid restricts access based on user roles.

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

```
<infinispan>
  <cache-container default-cache="rbac-cache" name="restricted">
    <security>
      <!-- Enable authorization with the default roles and permissions. -->
      <authorization />
    </security>
    <local-cache name="rbac-cache">
      <security>
        <!-- Inherit authorization settings from the cache-container. -->
        <authorization />
      </security>
    </local-cache>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

### 9.2. 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.

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

#### Reference

- [org.infinispan.security.AuthorizationPermission Enumeration](#)
- [Data Grid Configuration Schema Reference](#)

## 9.3. HOW SECURITY AUTHORIZATION WORKS

Data Grid authorization secures your installation 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.

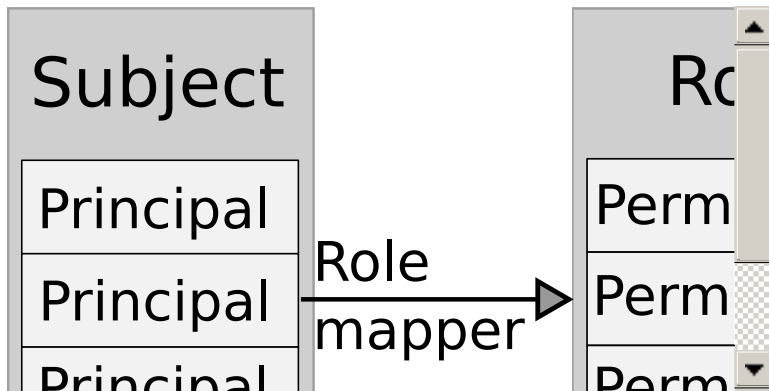
### Identities

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:



### 9.3.1. 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.

#### 9.3.1.1. Cache Manager permissions

Permission	Function	Description
CONFIGURATION	<b>defineConfiguration</b>	Defines new cache configurations.
LISTEN	<b>addListener</b>	Registers listeners against a Cache Manager.
LIFECYCLE	<b>stop</b>	Stops the Cache Manager.
CREATE	<b>createCache, removeCache</b>	Create and remove container resources such as caches, counters, schemas, and scripts.
MONITOR	<b>getStats</b>	Allows access to JMX statistics and the <b>metrics</b> endpoint.
ALL	-	Includes all Cache Manager permissions.

#### 9.3.1.2. Cache permissions

Permission	Function	Description
READ	<b>get, contains</b>	Retrieves entries from a cache.

Permission	Function	Description
WRITE	<b>put, putIfAbsent, replace, remove, evict</b>	Writes, replaces, removes, evicts data in a cache.
EXEC	<b>distexec, streams</b>	Allows code execution against a cache.
LISTEN	<b>addListener</b>	Registers listeners against a cache.
BULK_READ	<b>keySet, values, entrySet, query</b>	Executes bulk retrieve operations.
BULK_WRITE	<b>clear, putAll</b>	Executes bulk write operations.
LIFECYCLE	<b>start, stop</b>	Starts and stops a cache.
ADMIN	<b>getVersion, addInterceptor*, removeInterceptor, getInterceptorChain, getEvictionManager, getComponentRegistry, getDistributionManager, getAuthorizationManager, evict, getRpcManager, getCacheConfiguration, getCacheManager, getInvocationContextContainer, setAvailability, getDataContainer, getStats, getXAResource</b>	Allows access to underlying components and internal structures.
MONITOR	<b>getStats</b>	Allows access to JMX statistics and the <b>metrics</b> endpoint.
ALL	-	Includes all cache permissions.
ALL_READ	-	Combines the READ and BULK_READ permissions.
ALL_WRITE	-	Combines the WRITE and BULK_WRITE permissions.

## Reference

- [Data Grid Security API](#)

### 9.3.2. Role Mappers

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

### 9.3.2.1. 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 />**

### 9.3.2.2. Identity role mappers

**IdentityRoleMapper** uses the Principal name as the role name.

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

### 9.3.2.3. 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 />**

### 9.3.2.4. Custom role mappers

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

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

## Reference

- [Data Grid Security API](#)
- [org.infinispan.security.PrincipalRoleMapper](#)

## 9.4. 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.



```
<security cache-size="1000" cache-timeout="300000">
  <authorization />
</security>
```

## Reference

- [Data Grid Configuration Schema Reference](#)

## 9.5. 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. Open your **infinispan.xml** configuration for editing.
2. Configure authorization for the **cache-container** by declaring a role mapper and a set of roles and permissions.
3. Configure authorization for caches to restrict access based on user roles.

The following configuration example shows how to configure security authorization with roles and permissions:

```
<infinispan>
  <cache-container default-cache="restricted" 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>
    <local-cache name="implicit-authorization">
      <security>
        <!-- Inherit roles and permissions from the cache-container. -->
        <authorization/>
      </security>
    </local-cache>
    <local-cache name="restricted">
      <security>
        <!-- Explicitly define which roles can access the cache. -->
        <authorization roles="admin supervisor"/>
      </security>
    </local-cache>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

## 9.6. 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 **infinispan.xml** configuration for editing.
2. Remove any **authorization** elements from the **security** configuration for the **cache-container** and each cache configuration.

## 9.7. CONFIGURING AUTHORIZATION WITH CLIENT CERTIFICATES

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

- 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. Enable the **common-name-role-mapper** in the security authorization configuration.
2. Assign the Common Name (**CN**) from the client certificate a role with the appropriate permissions.

```
<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>
```

## CHAPTER 10. SETTING UP DATA GRID CLUSTERS

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.

### 10.1. DEFAULT JGROUPS STACKS

Data Grid provides default JGroups stack files, **default-jgroups-\*.xml**, in the **default-configs** directory inside the **infinispan-core-12.1.11.Final-redhat-00001.jar** file.

You can find this JAR file in the **\$RHDG\_HOME/lib** directory.

File name	Stack name	Description
<b>default-jgroups-udp.xml</b>	<b>udp</b>	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.
<b>default-jgroups-tcp.xml</b>	<b>tcp</b>	Uses TCP for transport and the <b>MPING</b> protocol for discovery, which uses <b>UDP</b> multicast. Suitable for smaller clusters (under 100 nodes) <i>only if</i> you are using distributed caches because TCP is more efficient than UDP as a point-to-point protocol.
<b>default-jgroups-kubernetes.xml</b>	<b>kubernetes</b>	Uses TCP for transport and <b>DNS_PING</b> for discovery. Suitable for Kubernetes and Red Hat OpenShift nodes where UDP multicast is not always available.
<b>default-jgroups-ec2.xml</b>	<b>ec2</b>	Uses TCP for transport and <b>NATIVE_S3_PING</b> for discovery. Suitable for Amazon EC2 nodes where UDP multicast is not available. Requires additional dependencies.
<b>default-jgroups-google.xml</b>	<b>google</b>	Uses TCP for transport and <b>GOOGLE_PING2</b> for discovery. Suitable for Google Cloud Platform nodes where UDP multicast is not available. Requires additional dependencies.
<b>default-jgroups-azure.xml</b>	<b>azure</b>	Uses TCP for transport and <b>AZURE_PING</b> for discovery. Suitable for Microsoft Azure nodes where UDP multicast is not available. Requires additional dependencies.

#### Additional resources

- [JGroups Protocols](#)

## 10.2. 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)

### 10.2.1. 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

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

### Additional resources

- [JGroups PING](#)

### 10.2.2. 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

```
<TCP bind_port="7800" />
<TCPHING timeout="3000"
```

```
initial_hosts="${jgroups.tcpping.initial_hosts:hostname1[port1],hostname2[port2]}"
port_range="0"
num_initial_members="3"/>
```

#### Additional resources

- [JGroups TCPPING](#)

### 10.2.3. MPING

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](#)

### 10.2.4. 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 (**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](#)

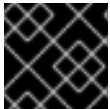
### 10.2.5. JDBC\_PING

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](#)

### 10.2.6. 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)

### 10.2.7. Cloud Discovery Protocols

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

Discovery protocol	Default stack file	Artifact	Version
<b>NATIVE_S3_PING</b>	<b>default-jgroups-ec2.xml</b>	<b>org.jgroups.aws.s3:native-s3-ping</b>	<b>1.0.0.Final</b>
<b>GOOGLE_PING2</b>	<b>default-jgroups-google.xml</b>	<b>org.jgroups.google:jgroups-google</b>	<b>1.0.0.Final</b>
<b>AZURE_PING</b>	<b>default-jgroups-azure.xml</b>	<b>org.jgroups.azure:jgroups-azure</b>	<b>1.3.0.Final</b>

### 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](#) (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](#)

## 10.3. 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.

```
<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:

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

#### Verification

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

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

### Additional resources

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

## 10.4. 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

1. Create a new JGroups stack declaration in your **infinispan.xml** file.
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:

```
<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>
  </cache-container name="default" statistics="true">
```



```

<!-- Uses "my-stack" for cluster transport. -->
<transport cluster="${infinispan.cluster.name}"
      stack="my-stack"
      node-name="${infinispan.node.name:}"/>
</cache-container>
</jgroups>
</infinispan>

```

6. Check Data Grid logs to ensure it uses the 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)

### 10.4.1. 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:

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

## 10.5. 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
```

### 10.5.1. Cluster Transport Properties

Use the following properties to customize JGroups cluster transport.

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

## Reference

- [JGroups System Properties](#)
- [JGroups Protocol List](#)

## 10.5.2. System Properties for Cloud Discovery Protocols

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

## 10.5.2.1. Amazon EC2

System properties for configuring **NATIVE\_S3\_PING**.

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

## 10.5.2.2. Google Cloud Platform

System properties for configuring **GOOGLE\_PING2**.

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

## 10.5.2.3. Azure

System properties for **AZURE\_PING**.

System Property	Description	Default Value	Required/Optional
<b>jboss.jgroups.azure_ping.storage_account_name</b>	Name of the Azure storage account. The name must exist and be unique.	No default value.	Required

System Property	Description	Default Value	Required/Optional
<b>jboss.jgroups.azure_ping.storage_access_key</b>	Name of the Azure storage access key.	No default value.	Required
<b>jboss.jgroups.azure_ping.container</b>	Valid DNS name of the container that stores ping information.	No default value.	Required

#### 10.5.2.4. OpenShift

System properties for **DNS\_PING**.

System Property	Description	Default Value	Required/Optional
<b>jgroups.dns.query</b>	Sets the DNS record that returns cluster members.	No default value.	Required

## 10.6. 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.

```

<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_SOCKET />
      <FD_ALL timeout="3000" interval="1000" timeout_check_interval="1000" />
      <VERIFY_SUSPECT timeout="1000" />
      <pbcast.NAKACK2 use_mcast_xmit="false" xmit_interval="100"

```

```

xmit_table_num_rows="50"
        xmit_table_msgs_per_row="1024" xmit_table_max_compaction_time="30000"
/>
  <UNICAST3 xmit_interval="100" xmit_table_num_rows="50"
xmit_table_msgs_per_row="1024"
        xmit_table_max_compaction_time="30000" />
  <pbcast.STABLE stability_delay="200" desired_avg_gossip="2000" max_bytes="1M" />
  <pbcast.GMS print_local_addr="false" join_timeout="{jgroups.join_timeout:2000}" />
  <UFC max_credits="4m" min_threshold="0.40" />
  <MFC max_credits="4m" min_threshold="0.40" />
  <FRAG3 />
</stack>
</jgroups>
<cache-container default-cache="replicatedCache">
  <!-- Uses "prod" for cluster transport. -->
  <transport cluster="{infinispan.cluster.name}"
        stack="prod"
        node-name="{infinispan.node.name:}" />
</cache-container>
</infinispan>

```

## 10.7. 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-tcp" />
    <replicated-cache name="replicatedCache"/>
  </cache-container>
  <!-- Cache configuration goes here. -->
</infinispan>

```

## 10.8. 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.

### 10.8.1. Data Grid Cluster Security

To secure cluster traffic, you 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. Node 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.

## 10.8.2. Configuring 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:

```
<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. -->
    <!-- The use_external_key_exchange = "true" attribute configures nodes to use the
    'SSL_KEY_EXCHANGE' protocol for certificate authentication. -->
    <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. -->
  <transport cluster="{infinispan.cluster.name}"
    stack="encrypt-tcp"
    node-name="{infinispan.node.name:}"/>
</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
```

## Reference

The example **ASYM\_ENCRYPT** configuration in this procedure shows commonly used parameters. Refer to JGroups documentation for the full set of available parameters.

- [JGroups 4 Manual](#)
- [JGroups 4.2 Schema](#)

### 10.8.3. Configuring 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 stack.combine 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"/>
  </stack>
</jgroups>
<cache-container name="default" statistics="true">
  <!-- Configures the cluster to use the JGroups stack. -->
  <transport cluster="{infinispan.cluster.name}"
    stack="encrypt-tcp"
    node-name="{infinispan.node.name:}"/>
</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 **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
```

## Reference

The example **SYM\_ENCRYPT** configuration in this procedure shows commonly used parameters. Refer to JGroups documentation for the full set of available parameters.

- [JGroups 4 Manual](#)
- [JGroups 4.2 Schema](#)

## 10.9. TCP AND UDP PORTS FOR CLUSTER TRAFFIC

Data Grid uses the following ports for cluster transport messages:

Default Port	Protocol	Description
<b>7800</b>	TCP/UDP	JGroups cluster bind port
<b>46655</b>	UDP	JGroups multicast

### 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.

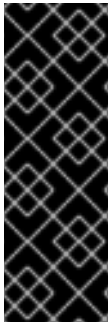
## CHAPTER 11. REMOTELY CREATING DATA GRID CACHES

Add caches to Data Grid Server so you can store data.

### 11.1. CACHE CONFIGURATION WITH DATA GRID SERVER

Caches configure the data container on Data Grid Server.

You create caches at run-time by adding definitions based on **org.infinispan** templates or Data Grid configuration through the console, the Command Line Interface (CLI), the Hot Rod endpoint, or the REST endpoint.



#### IMPORTANT

When you create caches at run-time, Data Grid Server replicates your cache definitions across the cluster.

Configuration that you declare directly in **infinispan.xml** is not automatically synchronized across Data Grid clusters. In this case you should use configuration management tooling, such as Ansible or Chef, to ensure that configuration is propagated to all nodes in your cluster.

### 11.2. DEFAULT CACHE MANAGER

Data Grid Server provides a default Cache Manager configuration. When you start Data Grid Server, it instantiates the Cache Manager so you can remotely create caches at run-time.

#### Default Cache Manager

```
<!-- Creates a Cache Manager named "default" and exports 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:}"/>
</cache-container>
```

#### Examining the Cache Manager

After you start Data Grid Server and add user credentials, you can access the default Cache Manager through the Command Line Interface (CLI) or REST endpoint as follows:

- CLI: Use the **describe** command in the default container.

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

- REST: Navigate to **<server\_hostname>:11222/rest/v2/cache-managers/default/** in any browser.

### 11.3. CREATING CACHES WITH THE DATA GRID CONSOLE

Dynamically add caches from templates or configuration files through the Data Grid console.

## Prerequisites

Create a user and start at least one Data Grid server instance.

## Procedure

1. Navigate to `<server_hostname>:11222/console/` in any browser.
2. Log in to the console.
3. Open the **Data Container** view.
4. Select **Create Cache** and then add a cache from a template or with Data Grid configuration in XML or JSON format.
5. Return to the **Data Container** view and verify your Data Grid cache.

## 11.4. CREATING CACHES WITH THE DATA GRID COMMAND LINE INTERFACE (CLI)

Use the Data Grid CLI to add caches from templates or configuration files in XML or JSON format.

### Prerequisites

Create a user and start at least one Data Grid server instance.

### Procedure

1. Create a CLI connection to Data Grid.
2. Add cache definitions with the **create cache** command.
  - Add a cache definition from an XML or JSON file with the **--file** option.

```
[//containers/default]> create cache --file=configuration.xml mycache
```

- Add a cache definition from a template with the **--template** option.

```
[//containers/default]> create cache --template=org.infinispan.DIST_SYNC mycache
```

### TIP

Press the tab key after the **--template=** argument to list available cache templates.

3. Verify the cache exists with the **ls** command.

```
[//containers/default]> ls caches  
mycache
```

4. Retrieve the cache configuration with the **describe** command.

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

## Reference

- [Creating Data Grid CLI Connections](#)
- [Performing Cache Operations with the Data Grid CLI](#)

## 11.5. CREATING REMOTE CACHES WITH HOT ROD CLIENTS

When Hot Rod Java clients attempt to access caches that do not exist, they return **null** for **remoteCacheManager.getCache("myCache")** invocations. To avoid this scenario, you can configure Hot Rod clients to create caches on first access using cache configuration.

### Procedure

- Use the **remoteCache()** method in the **ConfigurationBuilder** or use the **configuration** and **configuration\_uri** properties in **hotrod-client.properties**.

### 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

When using **hotrod-client.properties** with cache names that contain the `.` character, you must enclose the cache name in square brackets as in the preceding example.

You can also create remote caches through the **RemoteCacheManager** API in other ways, such as the following example that adds a cache configuration with the **XMLStringConfiguration()** method and then calls the **getOrCreateCache()** method.

However, Data Grid does not recommend this approach because it can more difficult to ensure XML validity and is generally a more cumbersome way to create caches. If you are creating complex cache configurations, you should save them to separate files in your project and reference them in your Hot Rod client configuration.

```
String cacheName = "CacheWithXMLConfiguration";
String xml = String.format("<distributed-cache name=\"%s\" mode=\"SYNC\">\" +
    "<encoding media-type=\"application/x-protostream\"/>\" +
    "<locking isolation=\"READ_COMMITTED\"/>\" +
    "<transaction mode=\"NON_XA\"/>\" +
    "<expiration lifespan=\"60000\" interval=\"20000\"/>\" +
```

```

    "</distributed-cache>" , cacheName);
remoteCacheManager.administration().getOrCreateCache(cacheName, new
XMLStringConfiguration(xml));

```

### Hot Rod code examples

Try some Data Grid code tutorials that show you how to create remote caches in different ways with the Hot Rod Java client.

Visit [Data Grid code examples](#).

### Additional resources

- [Hot Rod Client Configuration](#)
- [org.infinispan.client.hotrod.configuration.RemoteCacheConfigurationBuilder](#)

## 11.6. CREATING DATA GRID CACHES WITH HTTP CLIENTS

Add cache definitions to Data Grid servers through the REST endpoint with any suitable HTTP client.

### Prerequisites

Create a user and start at least one Data Grid server instance.

### Procedure

- Create caches with **POST** requests to **/rest/v2/caches/\$cacheName**.

Use XML or JSON configuration by including it in the request payload.

```
POST /rest/v2/caches/mycache
```

Use the **?template=** parameter to create caches from **org.infinispan** templates.

```
POST /rest/v2/caches/mycache?template=org.infinispan.DIST_SYNC
```

### Reference

- [Creating and Managing Caches with the REST API](#)

## 11.7. CACHE CONFIGURATION

You can provide cache configuration in XML or JSON format.

### XML

```

<distributed-cache name="myCache" mode="SYNC">
  <encoding media-type="application/x-protostream"/>
  <memory max-count="1000000" when-full="REMOVE"/>
</distributed-cache>

```

### JSON

```
{
  "distributed-cache": {
    "name": "myCache",
    "mode": "SYNC",
    "encoding": {
      "media-type": "application/x-protostream"
    },
    "memory": {
      "max-count": 1000000,
      "when-full": "REMOVE"
    }
  }
}
```

### JSON format

Cache configuration in JSON format must follow the structure of an XML configuration. \* XML elements become JSON objects. \* XML attributes become JSON fields.

## CHAPTER 12. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER DATASOURCES

Create managed datasources to optimize connection pooling and performance for database connections.

You can specify database connection properties as part of a JDBC cache store configuration. However, you must do this for each cache definition, which duplicates configuration and wastes resources by creating multiple distinct connection pools.

By using shared, managed datasources, you centralize connection configuration and pooling for more efficient usage.

### 12.1. DATASOURCE CONFIGURATION FOR JDBC CACHE STORES

Data Grid server configuration for datasources is composed of two sections:

- A **connection factory** that defines how to connect to the database.
- A **connection pool** that defines how to pool and reuse connections.

```
<data-sources>
  <!-- Defines a unique name for the datasource, JNDI name, and enables statistics. -->
  <data-source name="ds" jndi-name="jdbc/datasource" statistics="true">
    <!-- Specifies the JDBC driver that creates connections. -->
    <connection-factory driver="org.database.Driver"
      username="db_user"
      password="secret"
      url="jdbc:db://database-host:10000/dbname"
      new-connection-sql="SELECT 1"
      transaction-isolation="READ_COMMITTED">
      <!-- Sets optional JDBC driver-specific connection properties. -->
      <connection-property name="name">value</connection-property>
    </connection-factory>
    <!-- Defines connection pool 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>
```

Connection pools can be tuned using the following parameters:

- **initial-size**: Initial number of connections the pool should hold.
- **max-size**: Maximum number of connections in the pool.
- **min-size**: Minimum number of connections the pool should hold.

- **blocking-timeout:** 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.
- **background-validation:** Time in milliseconds between background validation runs. A duration of 0 means that this feature is disabled.
- **validate-on-acquisition:** 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.
- **idle-removal:** Time in minutes a connection has to be idle before it can be removed.
- **leak-detection:** Time in milliseconds a connection has to be held before a leak warning.

## 12.2. USING DATASOURCES IN JDBC CACHE STORES

Use a shared, managed datasource in your JDBC cache store configuration instead of specifying individual connection properties for each cache definition.

### Prerequisites

Create a managed datasource for JDBC cache stores in your Data Grid server configuration.

### Procedure

- Reference the JNDI name of the datasource in the JDBC cache store configuration of your cache configuration, as in the following example:

```
<distributed-cache-configuration name="persistent-cache"
xmlns:jdbc="urn:infinispan:config:store:jdbc:12.1">
  <persistence>
    <jdbc:string-keyed-jdbc-store>
      <!-- Specifies the JNDI name that you provided for the datasource connection in the server
configuration. -->
      <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-configuration>
```

## 12.3. TESTING DATA SOURCES

Verify that connections to data sources are functioning correctly with the CLI.

### Procedure

1. Start the CLI.



```
$ bin/cli.sh  
[disconnected]>
```

2. List all data sources:

```
[//containers/default]> server datasource ls
```

3. Test a data source connection.

```
[//containers/default]> server datasource test my-datasource
```

## CHAPTER 13. REMOTELY EXECUTING SERVER-SIDE TASKS

Define and add tasks to Data Grid servers that you can invoke from the Data Grid command line interface, REST API, or from Hot Rod clients.

You can implement tasks as custom Java classes or define scripts in languages such as JavaScript.

### 13.1. CREATING SERVER TASKS

Create custom task implementations and add them to Data Grid servers.

#### 13.1.1. 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.

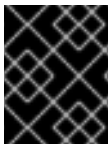
##### **getExecutionMode()**

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:

```
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](#)

### 13.1.2. Deploying Server Tasks to Data Grid Servers

Add your custom server task classes to Data Grid servers.

## Prerequisites

Stop any running Data Grid servers. Data Grid 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.
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 8.2 Configuration Schema](#)

## 13.2. CREATING SERVER SCRIPTS

Create custom scripts and add them to Data Grid servers.

### 13.2.1. Server Scripts

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

#### Hello World Script Example

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 servers use 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:

```
// name=test, language=javascript
// mode=local, parameters=[a,b,c]
```

- 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

Property	Description
<b>mode</b>	<p>Defines the execution mode and has the following values:</p> <p><b>local</b> only the node that handles the request executes the script. Although scripts can still invoke clustered operations.</p> <p><b>distributed</b> Data Grid uses clustered executors to run scripts across nodes.</p>
<b>language</b>	Specifies the ScriptEngine that executes the script.
<b>extension</b>	Specifies filename extensions as an alternative method to set the ScriptEngine.

Property	Description
<b>role</b>	Specifies roles that users must have to execute scripts.
<b>parameters</b>	Specifies an array of valid parameter names for this script. Invocations which specify parameters not included in this list cause exceptions.
<b>datatype</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Currently you can set only <b>text/plain; charset=utf-8</b> to use the String UTF-8 format for data.</p>

### 13.2.1.2. Script Bindings

Data Grid exposes internal objects as bindings for script execution.

Binding	Description
<b>cache</b>	Specifies the cache against which the script is run.
<b>marshaller</b>	Specifies the marshaller to use for serializing data to the cache.
<b>cacheManager</b>	Specifies the <b>cacheManager</b> for the cache.
<b>scriptingManager</b>	Specifies the instance of the script manager that runs the script. You can use this binding to run other scripts from a script.

### 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. Adding Scripts to Data Grid Servers

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

## 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:

```
[//containers/default]> task upload --file=multiplication.js multiplication
```

4. Verify that your scripts are available.

```
[//containers/default]> ls tasks
multiplication
```

### 13.2.3. 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");
```

## Reference

[org.infinispan.client.hotrod.RemoteCache](http://org.infinispan.client.hotrod.RemoteCache)

## 13.3. RUNNING SERVER-SIDE TASKS AND SCRIPTS

Execute tasks and custom scripts on Data Grid servers.

### 13.3.1. Running Tasks and Scripts

Use the command line interface to run tasks and scripts on Data Grid clusters.

## 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:

```
[/containers/default]> task exec multiplier.js -Pmultiplicand=10 -Pmultiplier=20
200.0
```

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

```
[/containers/default]> task exec @@cache@names
["__protobuf_metadata","mycache","__script_cache"]
```

### 13.3.2. Programmatically Running Scripts

Call the **execute()** method to run scripts with the Hot Rod **RemoteCache** interface, as in the following example:

```
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);
```

#### Reference

[org.infinispan.client.hotrod.RemoteCache](http://org.infinispan.client.hotrod.RemoteCache)

### 13.3.3. Programmatically Running Tasks

Call the **execute()** method to run tasks with the Hot Rod **RemoteCache** interface, as in the following example:

```
// 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);
```

#### Reference

[org.infinispan.client.hotrod.RemoteCache](#)



## CHAPTER 14. ENABLING AND CUSTOMIZING LOGGING

Data Grid 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. SERVER LOGS

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 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.

Log level	Description
<b>TRACE</b>	Fine-grained debug messages, capturing the flow of individual requests through the application.
<b>DEBUG</b>	Messages for general debugging, not related to an individual request.
<b>INFO</b>	Messages about the overall progress of applications, including lifecycle events.
<b>WARN</b>	Events that can lead to error or degrade performance.

Log level	Description
<b>ERROR</b>	Error conditions that might prevent operations or activities from being successful but do not prevent applications from running.
<b>FATAL</b>	Events that could cause critical service failure and application shutdown.

In addition to the levels of individual messages presented above, the configuration allows two more values: **ALL** to include all messages, and **OFF** to exclude all messages.

### 14.1.3. Data Grid Log 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 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.

#### **JSON-FILE**

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 Patterns

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:

```
%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 and Configuring the JSON Log Handler

Data Grid provides a JSON 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:

```
<!--<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`.

```
<Logger name="org.infinispan.HOTROD_ACCESS_LOG" additivity="false" level="TRACE">
  <AppenderRef ref="HR-ACCESS-FILE"/>
</Logger>
```

### 14.2.2. Access Log Properties

The default format for access logs is as follows:

```
%X{address} %X{user} [%d{dd/MMM/yyyy:HH:mm:ss Z}] &quot;%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:

Property	Description
<code>address</code>	Either the <b>X-Forwarded-For</b> header or the client IP address.
<code>user</code>	Principal name, if using authentication.

Property	Description
<b>method</b>	Method used. <b>PUT</b> , <b>GET</b> , and so on.
<b>protocol</b>	Protocol used. <b>HTTP/1.1</b> , <b>HTTP/2</b> , <b>HOTROD/2.9</b> , and so on.
<b>status</b>	An HTTP status code for the REST endpoint. <b>OK</b> or an exception for the Hot Rod endpoint.
<b>requestSize</b>	Size, in bytes, of the request.
<b>responseSize</b>	Size, in bytes, of the response.
<b>duration</b>	Number of milliseconds that the server took to handle the request.

**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 environment 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**.

```
<!-- 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.

```
<!--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:

```
<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:

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

```
</security>  
</cache-container>  
</infinispan>
```

#### Additional resources

- [org.infinispan.security.AuditLogger](#)

## CHAPTER 15. CONFIGURING DATA GRID SERVER STATISTICS

Enable statistics that Data Grid exports to a **metrics** endpoint or via JMX MBeans. Registering JMX MBeans also exposes management operations that you can perform remotely.

### 15.1. ENABLING DATA GRID STATISTICS

Configure Data Grid to export statistics for Cache Managers and caches.

Data Grid Server enables Cache Manager statistics by default. You must explicitly enable statistics for your caches.

#### Procedure

Modify your configuration to enable Data Grid statistics in one of the following ways:

- Declarative: Add the **statistics="true"** attribute.
- Programmatic: Call the **.statistics()** method.

#### Declarative

```
<!-- Enables statistics for the Cache Manager. -->
<cache-container statistics="true">
  <!-- Enables statistics for the named cache. -->
  <local-cache name="mycache" statistics="true"/>
</cache-container>
```

#### Programmatic

```
GlobalConfiguration globalConfig = new GlobalConfigurationBuilder()
  //Enables statistics for the Cache Manager.
  .cacheContainer().statistics(true)
  .build();

Configuration config = new ConfigurationBuilder()
  //Enables statistics for the named cache.
  .statistics().enable()
  .build();
```

### 15.2. CONFIGURING DATA GRID METRICS

Configure Data Grid to export gauges and histograms via the **metrics** endpoint.

#### Procedure

- Turn gauges and histograms on or off in the **metrics** configuration as appropriate.

#### Declarative

```
<!-- Computes and collects statistics for the Cache Manager. -->
<cache-container statistics="true">
```



```

<!-- Exports collected statistics as gauge and histogram metrics. -->
<metrics gauges="true" histograms="true" />
</cache-container>

```

### Programmatic

```

GlobalConfiguration globalConfig = new GlobalConfigurationBuilder()
//Computes and collects statistics for the Cache Manager.
.statistics().enable()
//Exports collected statistics as gauge and histogram metrics.
.metrics().gauges(true).histograms(true)
.build();

```

## 15.3. COLLECTING DATA GRID METRICS

Collect Data Grid metrics with monitoring tools such as Prometheus.

### Prerequisites

- Enable statistics. If you do not enable statistics, Data Grid provides **0** and **-1** values for metrics.
- Optionally enable histograms. By default Data Grid generates gauges but not histograms.

### Procedure

- Get metrics in Prometheus (OpenMetrics) format:

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

- Get metrics in MicroProfile JSON format:

```
$ curl --header "Accept: application/json" http://localhost:11222/metrics
```

### Next steps

Configure monitoring applications to collect Data Grid metrics. For example, add the following to **prometheus.yml**:

```

static_configs:
- targets: ['localhost:11222']

```

### Reference

- [Prometheus Configuration](#)
- [Enabling Data Grid Statistics](#)

## 15.4. CONFIGURING DATA GRID TO REGISTER JMX MBEANS

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

## Procedure

Modify your cache container configuration to enable JMX in one of the following ways:

- Declarative: Add the `<jmx enabled="true" />` element to the cache container.
- Programmatic: Call the `.jmx().enable()` method.

### Declarative

```
<cache-container>  
  <jmx enabled="true" />  
</cache-container>
```

### Programmatic

```
GlobalConfiguration globalConfig = new GlobalConfigurationBuilder()  
  .jmx().enable()  
  .build();
```

## 15.4.1. 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](#)

## CHAPTER 16. RETRIEVING HEALTH STATISTICS

Monitor the health of your Data Grid clusters in the following ways:

- Programmatically with `embeddedCacheManager.getHealth()` method calls.
- JMX MBeans
- Data Grid REST Server

### 16.1. ACCESSING THE HEALTH API 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:

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

2. Select available MBeans to retrieve cluster health statistics.

### 16.2. ACCESSING THE HEALTH API VIA REST

Get Data Grid cluster health via the REST API.

#### Procedure

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

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

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

```
{
  "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":"cache1"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

### TIP

Get cache manager status as follows:

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

### Reference

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

## CHAPTER 17. PERFORMING ROLLING UPGRADES FOR DATA GRID SERVERS

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

### 17.1. SETTING UP TARGET CLUSTERS

Create a cluster that runs the target Data Grid version and uses a remote cache store to load data from the source cluster.

#### Prerequisites

- Install a Data Grid cluster with the target upgrade version.



#### 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 specify port offsets to keep the target and source clusters separate.

#### Procedure

1. Add a **RemoteCacheStore** on the target cluster for each cache you want to migrate from the source cluster.  
Remote cache stores use the Hot Rod protocol to retrieve data from remote Data Grid clusters. When you add the remote cache store to the target cluster, it can lazily load data from the source cluster to handle client requests.
2. 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.

#### 17.1.1. Remote Cache Stores for Rolling Upgrades

You must use specific remote cache store configuration to perform rolling upgrades, as follows:

```
<!-- Remote cache stores for rolling upgrades must disable passivation. -->
<persistence passivation="false">
  <!-- The value of the cache attribute matches the name of a cache in the source cluster. Target
clusters load data from this cache using the remote cache store. -->
  <!-- The "protocol-version" attribute matches the Hot Rod protocol version of the source cluster. 2.5
is the minimum version and is suitable for any upgrade path. -->
  <!-- You should enable segmentation for remote cache stores only if the number of segments in the
target cluster matches the number of segments for the cache in the source cluster. -->
  <remote-store xmlns="urn:infinispan:config:store:remote:12.1"
    cache="myDistCache"
    protocol-version="2.5"
```

```

        hotrod-wrapping="true"
        raw-values="true"
        segmented="false">
<!-- Configures authentication and encryption according to the security realm of the source
cluster. -->
<security>
  <authentication server-name="infinispan">
    <digest username="admin"
      password="changeme"
      realm="default"/>
  </authentication>
</security>
<!-- Points to the location of the source cluster. -->
<remote-server host="127.0.0.1" port="11222"/>
</remote-store>
</persistence>

```

## Reference

- [Remote cache store configuration schema](#)
- [RemoteStore](#)
- [RemoteStoreConfigurationBuilder](#)

## 17.2. SYNCHRONIZING DATA TO TARGET CLUSTERS

When your target cluster is running and handling client requests using a remote cache store to load data on demand, you can synchronize data from the source cluster to the target cluster.

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 in your Data Grid configuration.

### Procedure

1. Start the synchronization operation for each cache in your Data Grid configuration that you want to migrate to the target cluster.  
Use the Data Grid REST API and invoke **POST** requests with the **?action=sync-data** parameter. For example, to synchronize data in a cache named "myCache" from a source cluster to a target cluster, do the following:

```
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.

Alternatively, you can use JMX by invoking **synchronizeData(migratorName=hotrod)** on the **RollingUpgradeManager** MBean.

2. Disconnect each node in the target cluster from the source cluster.  
For example, to disconnect the "myCache" cache from the source cluster, invoke the following **POST** request:

POST /v2/caches/myCache?action=disconnect-source

To use JMX, invoke **disconnectSource(migratorName=hotrod)** on the **RollingUpgradeManager** MBean.

### 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 18. TROUBLESHOOTING DATA GRID SERVERS

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

### 18.1. GETTING DIAGNOSTIC REPORTS FOR DATA GRID SERVERS

Data Grid servers provide aggregated reports in **tar.gz** archives that contain diagnostic information about both the Data Grid server and the host. 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.
2. Use the **server report** command to download a **tar.gz** archive:

```
[[/containers/default]> server report
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.

### 18.2. CHANGING DATA GRID SERVER LOGGING CONFIGURATION AT RUNTIME

Modify the logging configuration for Data Grid servers 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.
2. Use the **logging** to make the required adjustments.
  - List all appenders defined on the server:

```
[[/containers/default]> logging list-appenders
```

The preceding command returns:

```
{
  "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:

```

[//containers/default]> logging list-loggers

```

The preceding command returns:

```

[ {
  "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**:

```

[//containers/default]> 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:

```

[//containers/default]> logging remove org.infinispan

```

## 18.3. RESOURCE STATISTICS

You can inspect server-collected statistics for some of the resources within a Data Grid server using the **stats** command.

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

```
[//containers/default]> 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
}
```

```
[//containers/default]> 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,
  "data_memory_used" : -1,
  "stores" : -1,
  "retrievals" : -1,
  "hits" : -1,
  "misses" : -1,
  "remove_hits" : -1,
  "remove_misses" : -1,
  "evictions" : -1,
  "average_read_time" : -1,
  "average_read_time_nanos" : -1,
```

```
"average_write_time" : -1,  
"average_write_time_nanos" : -1,  
"average_remove_time" : -1,  
"average_remove_time_nanos" : -1,  
"required_minimum_number_of_nodes" : -1  
}
```

## CHAPTER 19. REFERENCE

### 19.1. DATA GRID SERVER 8.2.3 README

Information about the Data Grid Server 12.1.11.Final-redhat-00001 distribution.

#### 19.1.1. Requirements

Data Grid Server requires JDK 11 or later.

#### 19.1.2. 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.

#### 19.1.3. 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.

#### 19.1.4. 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
```

### 19.1.5. 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
```

### 19.1.6. 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
```

### 19.1.7. 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

```
$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat -k 192.168.1.100
```

### 19.1.8. Cluster stacks

JGroups stacks configure the protocols for cluster transport. Data Grid Server uses the **tcp** stack by default.

Use alternative cluster stacks with the **-j** argument, as in the following example that uses UDP for cluster transport:

#### Unix / Linux

```
$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh -j udp
```

#### Windows

```
$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat -j udp
```

### 19.1.9. Authentication

Data Grid Server requires authentication.

Create a username and password with the CLI as follows:

#### Unix / Linux

```
$RHDG_HOME/bin/cli.sh user create username -p "qwer1234!"
```

#### Windows

```
$RHDG_HOME\bin\cli.bat user create username -p "qwer1234!"
```

### 19.1.10. Server home directory

Data Grid Server uses **infinispan.server.home.path** to locate the contents of the server distribution on the host filesystem.

The server home directory, referred to as **\$RHDG\_HOME**, contains the following folders:

```

├── bin
├── boot
├── docs
├── lib
├── server
└── static

```

Folder	Description
<b>/bin</b>	Contains scripts to start servers and CLI.

Folder	Description
<b>/boot</b>	Contains <b>JAR</b> files to boot servers.
<b>/docs</b>	Provides configuration examples, schemas, component licenses, and other resources.
<b>/lib</b>	Contains <b>JAR</b> files that servers require internally. Do not place custom <b>JAR</b> files in this folder.
<b>/server</b>	Provides a root folder for Data Grid Server instances.
<b>/static</b>	Contains static resources for Data Grid Console.

### 19.1.11. 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:

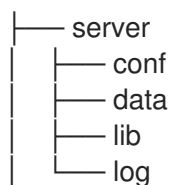
#### Unix / Linux

```
$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh -s server2
```

#### Windows

```
$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat -s server2
```

Each server root directory contains the following folders:



Folder	Description	System property override
<b>/server/conf</b>	Contains server configuration files.	<b>infinispan.server.config.path</b>
<b>/server/data</b>	Contains data files organized by container name.	<b>infinispan.server.data.path</b>

Folder	Description	System property override
<b>/server/lib</b>	Contains server extension files. This directory is scanned recursively and used as a classpath.	<b>infinispan.server.lib.path</b> Separate multiple paths with the following delimiters: : on Unix / Linux ; on Windows
<b>/server/log</b>	Contains server log files.	<b>infinispan.server.log.path</b>

### 19.1.12. 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

```
$RHDG_HOME/bin/server.sh --logging-config=/path/to/log4j2.xml
```

#### TIP

To ensure custom paths take effect, do not use the **~** shortcut.

#### Windows

```
$RHDG_HOME\bin\server.bat --logging-config=path\to\log4j2.xml
```