Name   login– logs you into a domain

Synopsis   login [--terse=*false*] [--echo=*false*]
 [--host *host_name*] [--port *port_number*]
 [--secure|-s] [--help]

Description   The purpose of the login subcommand is to ease domain administration by letting you log in
to a particular domain. If application server domains are created on various machines
(locally), you can run the asadmin utility from any of these machines and manage domains
located elsewhere (remotely). This is especially useful when a particular machine is chosen as
an administration client that manages multiple domains and servers.

The login subcommand prompts you for the admin user name and password. On successful
login. the .asadminpass file is created in your home directory. (This is the same file that is
modified when you run the create-domain subcommand with the --savelogin option.) The
literal host name is stored, and no resolution with the DNS is attempted. If a domain is being
administered from other machines, it is sufficient to run the login subcommand once. You do
not need to specify the --user and --passwordfile option when you run additional remote
subcommands on that domain.

Subsequent use of same subcommand with the same parameters will result in overwriting the
contents of the .asadminpass file for the given admin host and port. You can decide to
overwrite the file or to reject such a login.

After you have logged in to a domain, you still need to provide the host and port for any
subsequent remote subcommands unless you chose the default values for --host (localhost)
and --port (4848) options.

Login information is saved permanently and can be used across multiple domain restarts.

There is no logout subcommand. If you want to login to another domain, run the login
subcommand with new values for --host and --port.

Options   -t --terse
   Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly
   sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

-e --echo
   Setting to true will echo the subcommand line statement on the standard output. Default is
   false.

-H --host
   The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value
   is localhost. If you log in to localhost, you need not specify host or port options for
   subsequent remote commands.

-p --port
   The port number of the domain administration server listening for administration
   requests.

-s --secure
> If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

--help
> Displays the help text for the subcommand.

Examples   EXAMPLE 1   Logging In To a Domain on a Remote Machine

This example logs in to a domain located on another machine:

```
asadmin> login --host foo --port 8282
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>

Trying to authenticate for administration of server at host [foo]
and port [8282] ...
Login information relevant to admin user name [admin] for host [foo]
and admin port [8282] stored at [/.asadminpass] successfully.
Make sure that this file remains protected. Information stored in this
file will be used by asadmin commands to manage associated domain.
```

EXAMPLE 2   Logging In To a Domain on the Default Port of Localhost

This example logs in to a domain on localhost on the default port.

```
asadmin> login --host myhost
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>
Trying to authenticate for administration of server
at host [myhost] and port [4848] ...
An entry for login exists for host [myhost] and port [4848], probably
from an earlier login operation.
Do you want to overwrite this entry (y/n)?y
Login information relevant to admin user name [admin] for host [myhost]
and admin port [4848] stored at [/home/joe/.asadminpass] successfully.
Make sure that this file remains protected. Information stored in this
file will be used by asadmin commands to manage associated domain.
```

Exit Status   0   subcommand executed successfully

1   error in executing the subcommand

See Also   create-domain(1), delete-domain(1)

asadmin(1M)