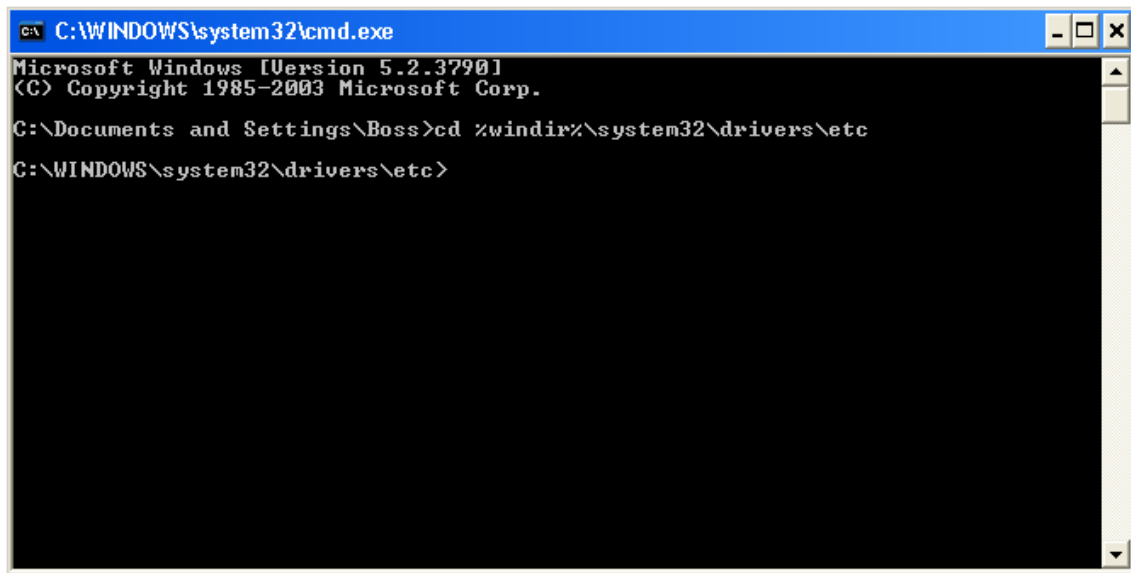


## D07: pre-production configuration

To set up our pre-production configuration we followed the next steps:

First, we configured our hosts file so that when requests to our customer's domain are made, the operating system will translate them into "localhost".

To do that, we entered the path where the hosts file is located with the command "cd %windir%\system32\drivers\etc" in an administrator's shell, as can be seen in Figure 1.

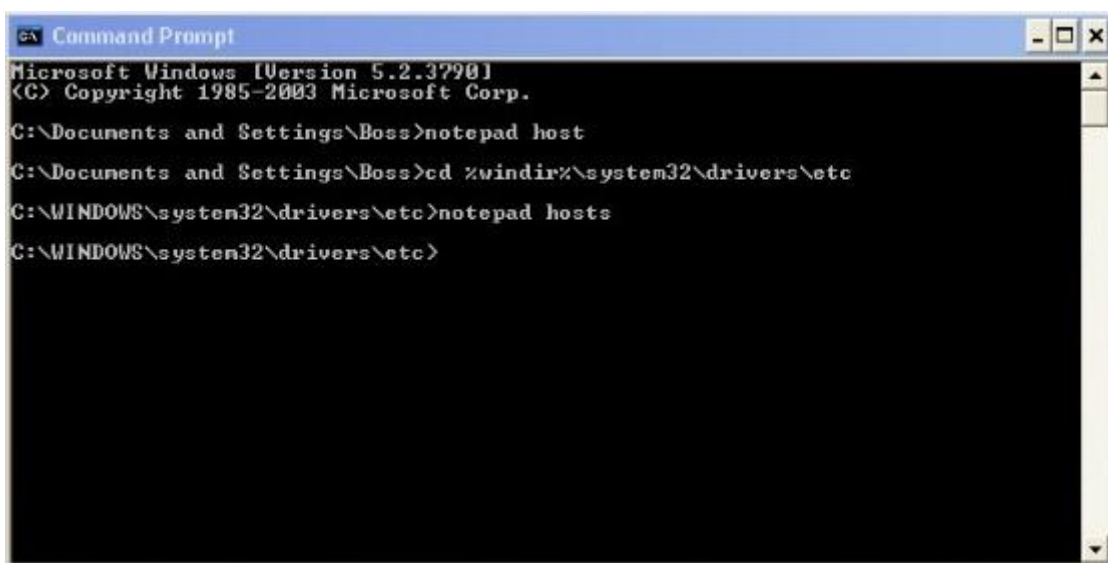


```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd %windir%\system32\drivers\etc
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>
```

Figure 1

Once we were placed in this location, we opened the file with notepad using the command "notepad hosts". It can be seen in Figure 2.

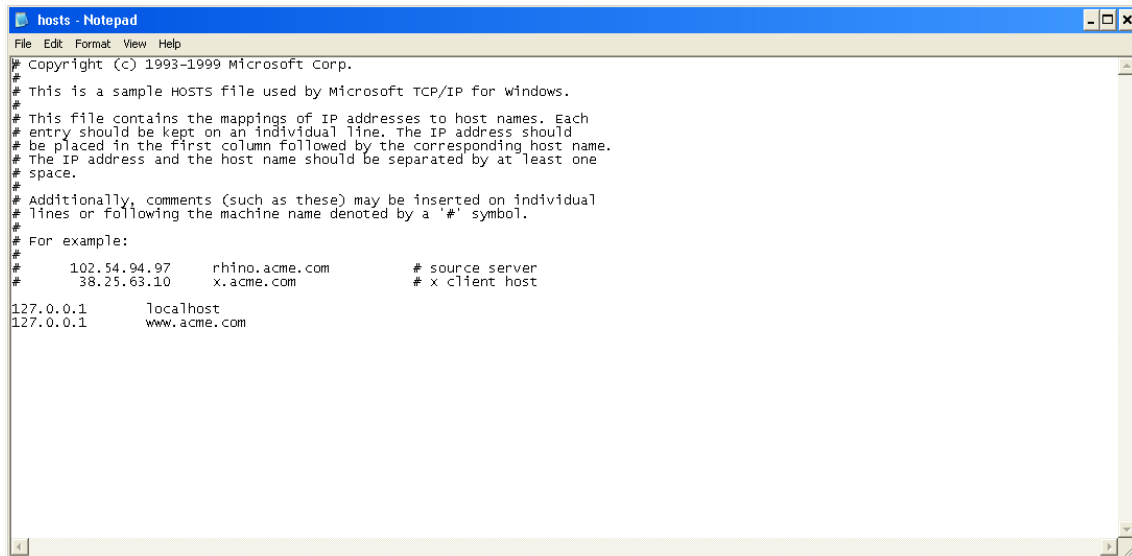


```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>notepad host
C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd %windir%\system32\drivers\etc
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>notepad hosts
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>
```

Figure 2

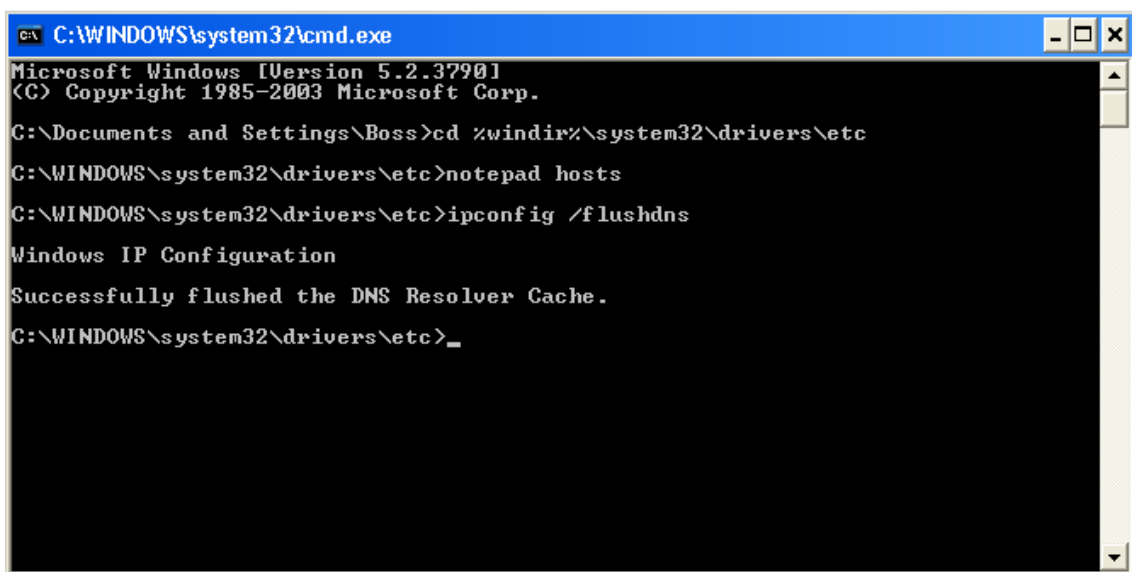
At the end of the hosts file, we added two lines that can be seen in Figure 3. These two lines define two hosts called “localhost” and “www.acme.com” and match them to our computer loopback address. With this we override the public DNS record for our customer’s domain so that when our computer needs to dereference “www.acme.com”, it gets IP “127.0.0.1” from the DNS service, that is, our local host.



```
hosts - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
# Copyright (c) 1993-1999 Microsoft Corp.
#
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
#
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
#
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
#
# For example:
#
#       102.54.94.97       rhino.acme.com   # source server
#       38.25.63.10       x.acme.com       # x client host
127.0.0.1        localhost
127.0.0.1        www.acme.com
```

Figure 3

Then we refreshed our DNS cache by means of the command “ipconfig /flushdns” to instruct the operating system to reload the hosts file. It can be seen in Figure 4.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd %windir%\system32\drivers\etc
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>notepad hosts
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>ipconfig /flushdns

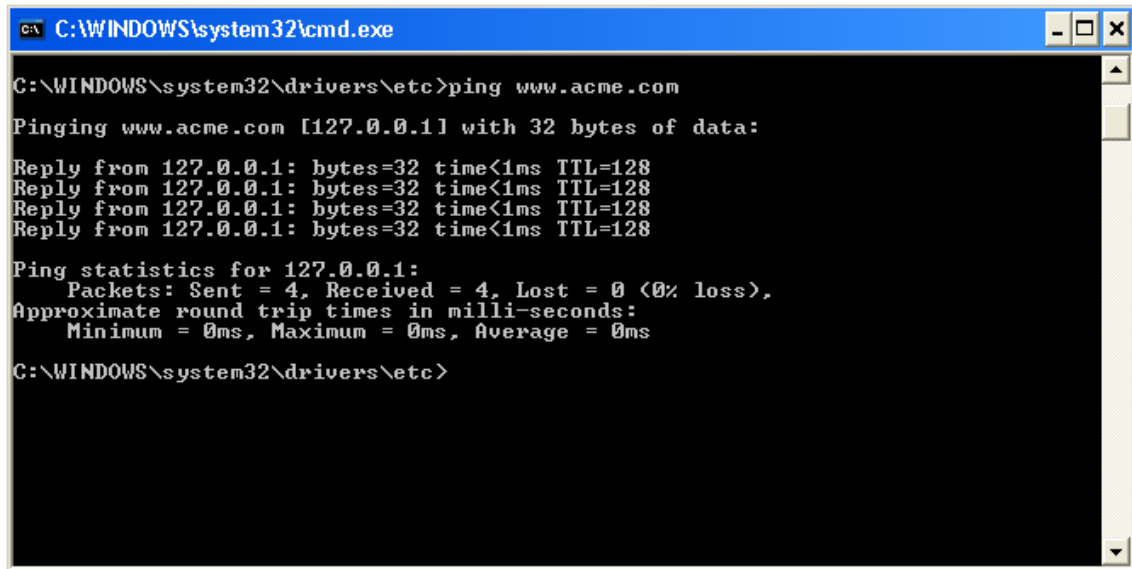
Windows IP Configuration

Successfully flushed the DNS Resolver Cache.

C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>_
```

Figure 4

To try the new internet domain, we established connection with “www.acme.com” through the command “ping www.acme.com”. Four replies were received from “127.0.0.1” as can be seen in Figure 5. This means that the change introduced in the hosts file works and requests to “www.acme.com” are being routed to our computer.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>ping www.acme.com

Pinging www.acme.com [127.0.0.1] with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

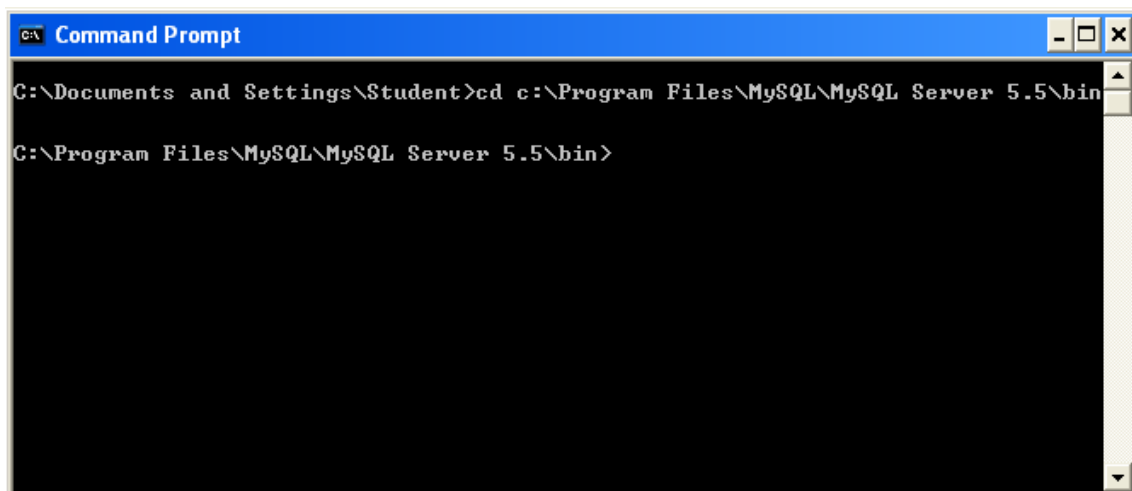
Ping statistics for 127.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>
```

Figure 5

Once configured the hosts file in the pre-production configuration, we proceeded to deploy our database.

We opened a user’s shell on our developer’s configuration and we entered the MySQL’s bin directory executing the command: “cd c:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin” as can be seen in Figure 6.



```
C:\ Command Prompt

C:\Documents and Settings\Student>cd c:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin

C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin>
```

Figure 6

Then we executed the command “mysqldump -u<root> -p<pass> <database-name> > <script-file.sql>” replacing <root> and <pass> by our MySQL’s root credentials (“root”/”V3rY=\$tR0nG=P@\$\$w0rd\$”) and replacing <database-name> and <script-file.sql> by our database name (Acme-Explorer) and by the file in which to store the script (Create-Acme-Explorer.sql) respectively. It can be seen in Figure 7.

```

C:\Documents and Settings\Student>cd c:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin

C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin>mysql -uroot -pV3rY=$tR0nG=P@$$w0rd$
Acme-Explorer > C:\Temp\Create-Acme-Explorer.sql_

```

Figure 7

Then we added the statements to create the database, to create the users and to grant privileges to them as can be seen in Figure 8 and we removed the data that are not necessary on the pre-production configuration.

```

base.sql - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

start transaction;
drop database if exists 'Acme-Explorer';
create database 'Acme-Explorer';
use 'Acme-Explorer';
drop user 'acme-user';
drop user 'acme-manager';
create user 'acme-user'@'%' identified by password '*4F10007AADA9EE3DBB2CC365750FC6F4FDE27577';
create user 'acme-manager'@'%' identified by password '*FDB8CD304EB2317D10C95D797A4BD7492560F55F';
grant select, insert, update, delete
on 'Acme-Explorer'.* to 'acme-user'@'%';
grant select, insert, update, delete, create, drop, references, index, alter,
create temporary tables, lock tables, create view, create routine,
alter routine, execute, trigger, show view
on 'Acme-Explorer'.* to 'acme-manager'@'%';

-- MySQL dump 10.13  Distrib 5.5.29, for win64 (x86)
--
-- Host: localhost    Database: Acme-Explorer
--
-- Server version      5.5.29
--
/*140101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*140101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*140101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*140101 SET NAMES utf8 */;
/*140103 SET @OLD_TIME_ZONE=@@TIME_ZONE */;
/*140103 SET TIME_ZONE='+00:00' */;
/*140014 SET @OLD_INTOIF_CHECKS=@@INTOIF_CHECKS, INTOIF_CHECKS=0 */;

```

Figure 8

To execute the script, we opened an administrator's shell on the pre-production configuration, we changed the working directory to MySQL's bin directory and we executed the command "mysql -u<root> -p<pass> <script-file.sql" replacing <root> and <pass> by our MySQL's root credentials ("root"/"V3rY=\$tR0nG=P@\$\$w0rd\$") and replacing <script-file.sql> by the file in which the script was stored. It can be seen in Figure 9.

```
Command Prompt
C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL
The system cannot find the path specified.
C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd C:\Programs Files\MySQL\MySQL
The system cannot find the path specified.
C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL
The system cannot find the path specified.
C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd C:\
C:\>cd C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin
C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin>mysql -uroot -pV3rY=$tR0nG=P@$$w0rd$
< c:\temp\create-acne-certifications.sql
ERROR 1396 (HY000) at line 9: Operation DROP USER failed for 'acne-user'@'%'
C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin>mysql -uroot -pV3rY=$tR0nG=P@$$w0rd$
< c:\temp\create-acne-certifications.sql
C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin>mysql -uroot -pV3rY=$tR0nG=P@$$w0rd$
< c:\temp\create-acne-certifications.sql
C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.5\bin>_
```

Figure 9

To deploy the application, we created a war artefact using the Eclipse workbench and then we configured the server on the pre-production configuration.

To configure the server, we entered the url "http://localhost/manager" with the Tomcat's administrator's credentials ("admin"/"T0mC@t=Adm1n1\$trat0R") as can be seen in Figure 10.

The Apache Software Foundation  
http://www.apache.org/

Tomcat Web Application Manager

Message: OK

Manager

[List Applications](#) [HTML Manager Help](#) [Manager Help](#) [Server Status](#)

Applications

Path	Version	Display Name	Running	Sessions	Commands
/	None specified	Welcome to Tomcat	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/docs	None specified	Tomcat Documentation	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/examples	None specified	Servlet and JSP Examples	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/host-manager	None specified	Tomcat Host Manager Application	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/manager	None specified	Tomcat Manager Application	true	1	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes

Deploy

Deploy directory or WAR file located on server

Figure 10

After undeploying every default application, we deployed our war artefact using the section “Deploy”.

We set “/” as the “Context path” and the war directory as the “WAR or Directory URL”. It is shown in Figure 11.

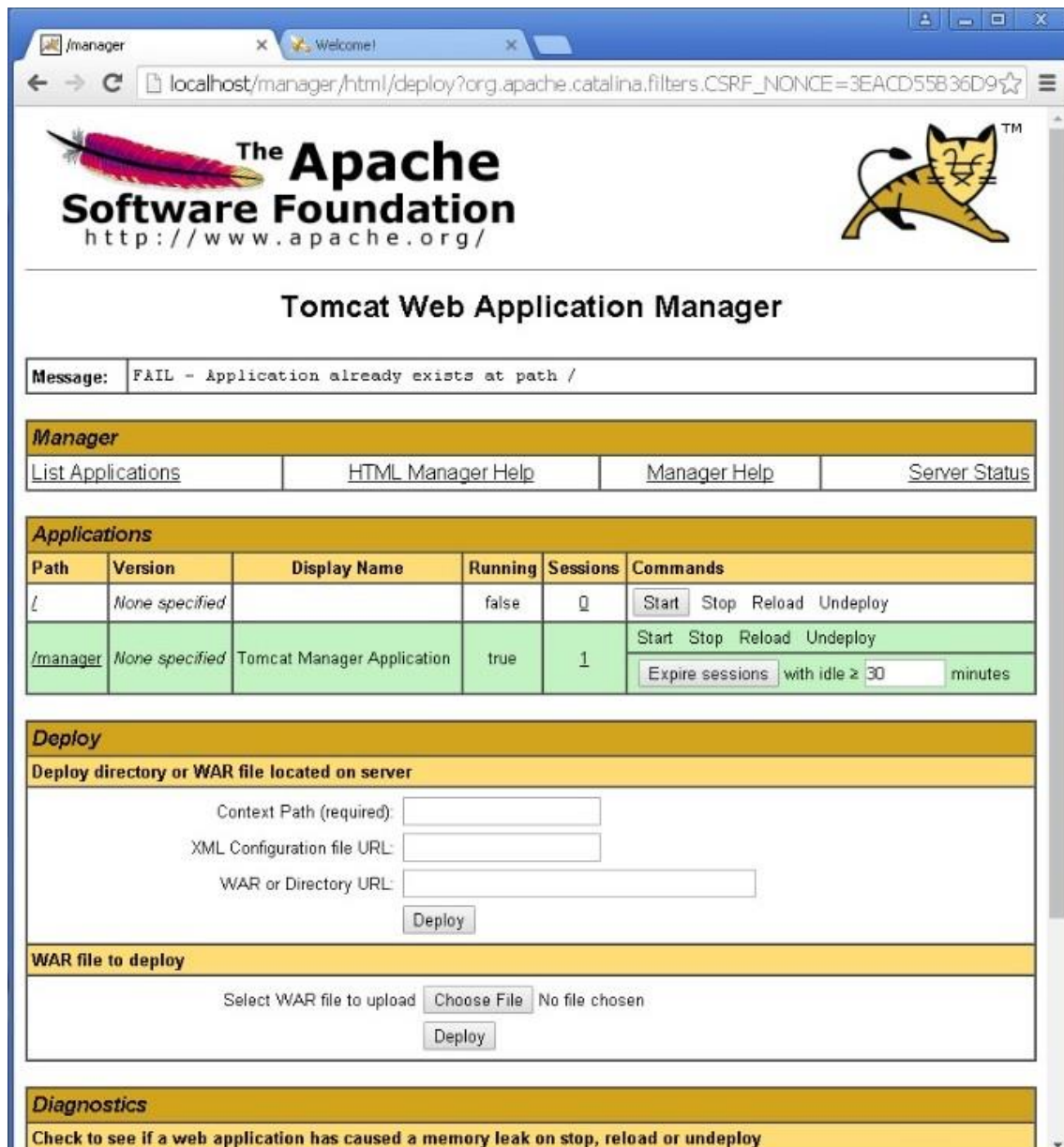


Figure 11

Finally, entering “www.acme.com” we could see the application deployed as can be seen in Figure 12.



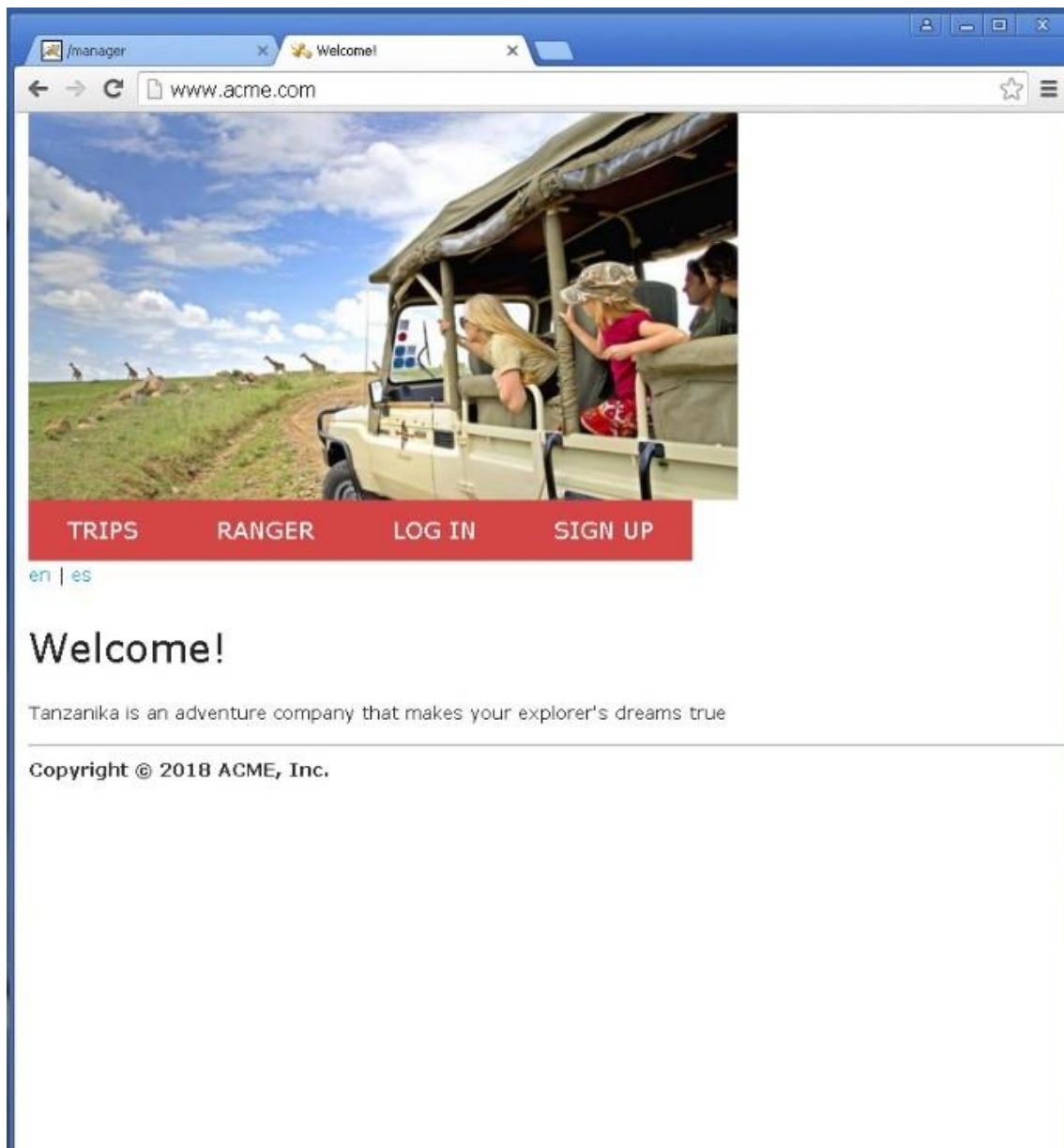


Figure 12