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.

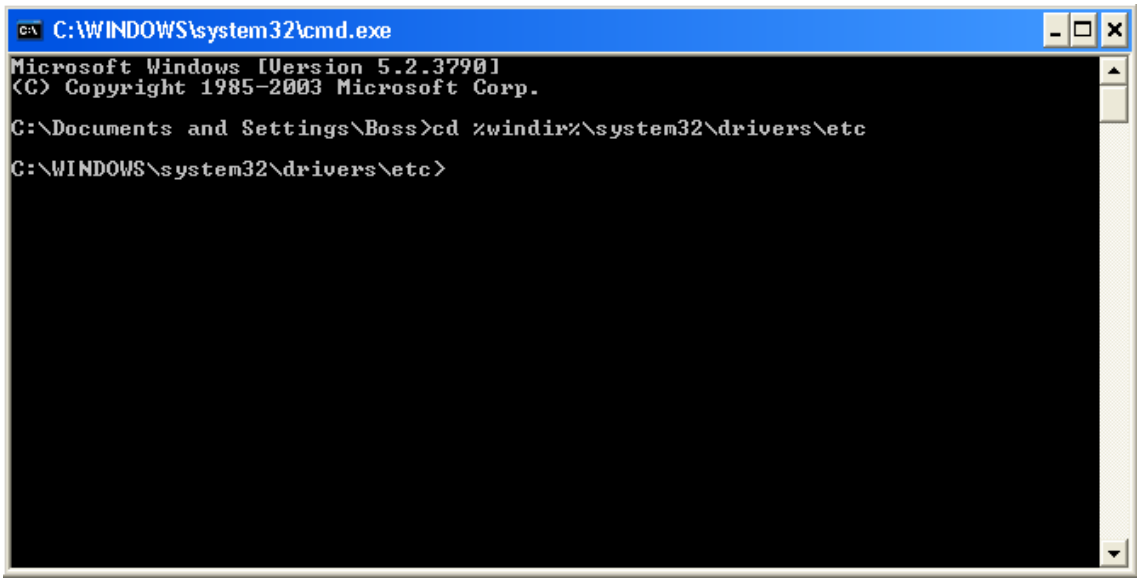

Figure 1

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.

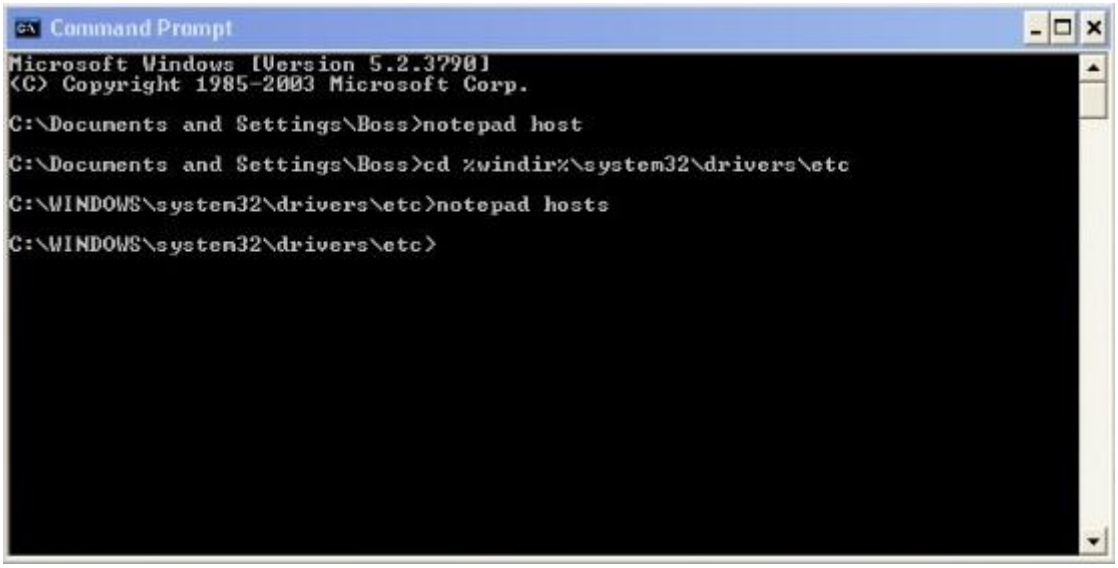

Figure 2

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 “ww.acme.com”, it gets IP “127.0.0.1” from the DNS service, that is, our local host.

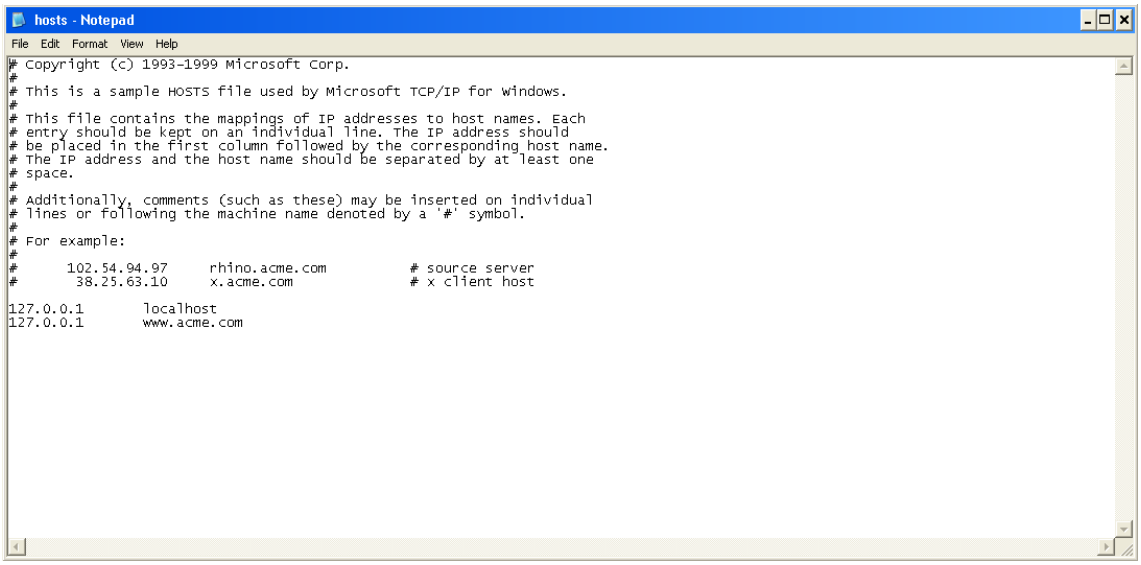

Figure 3

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.

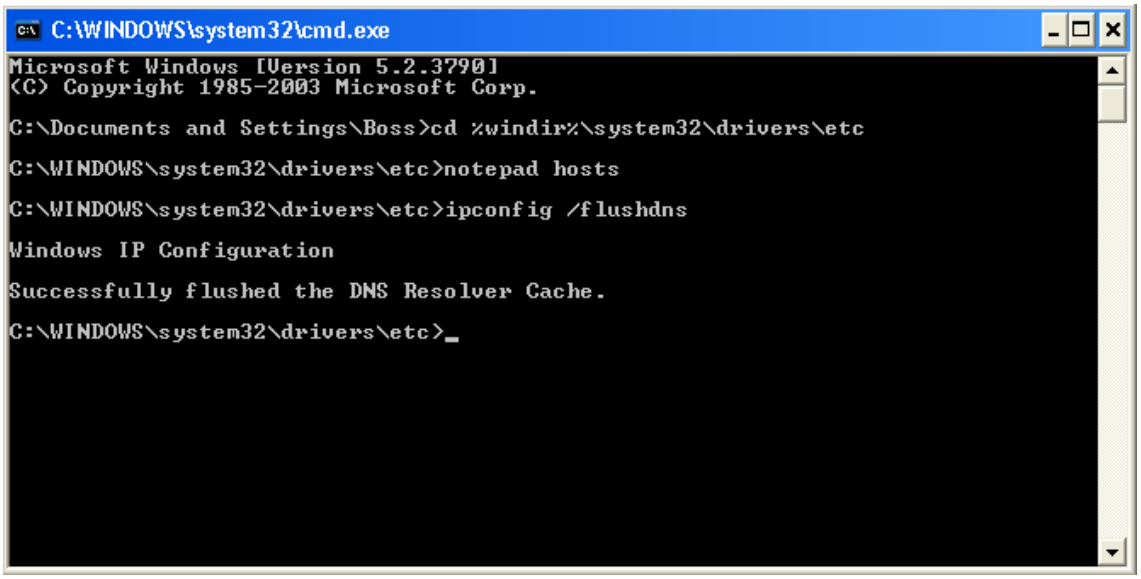

Figure 4

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.

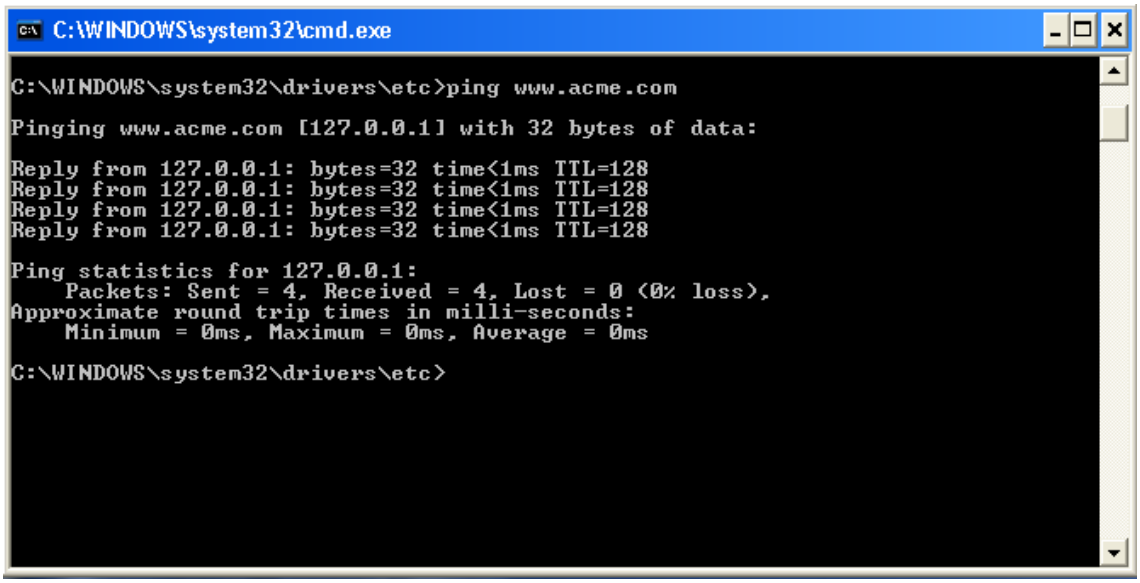

Figure 5

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.

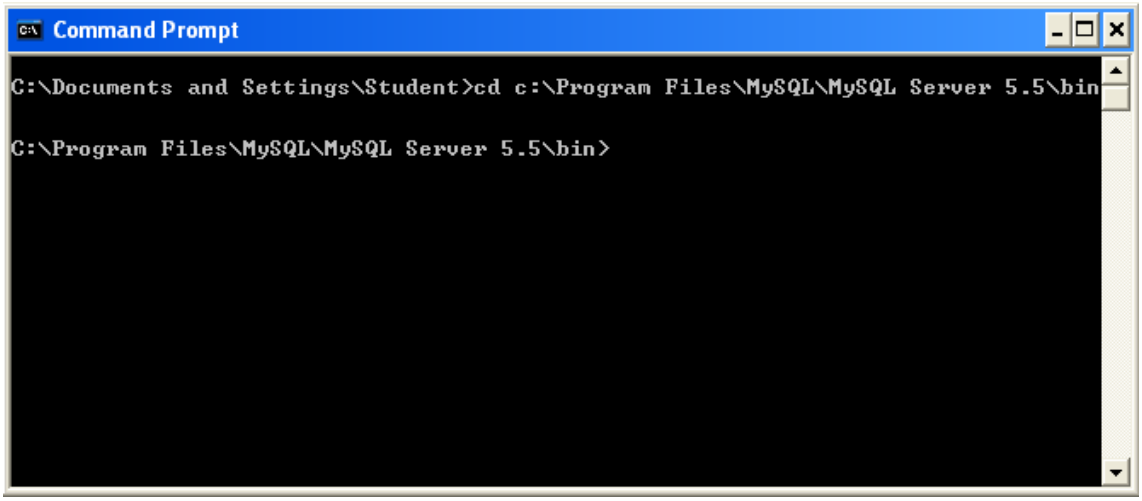

Figure 6

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.

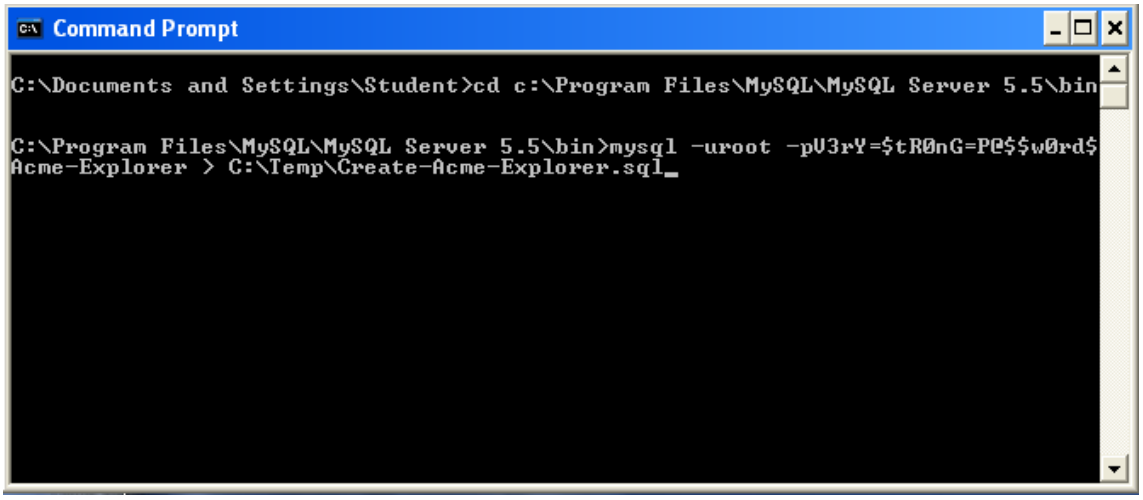

Figure 7

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.

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.

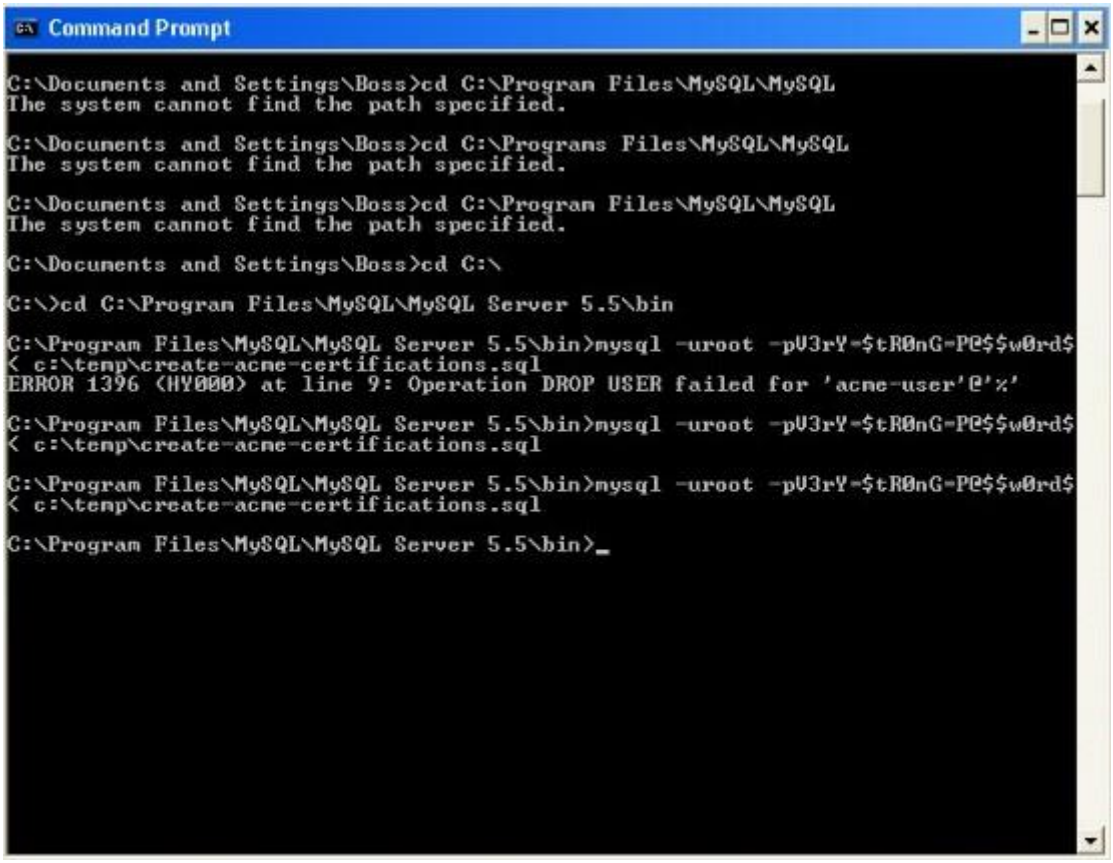

Figure 9

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.

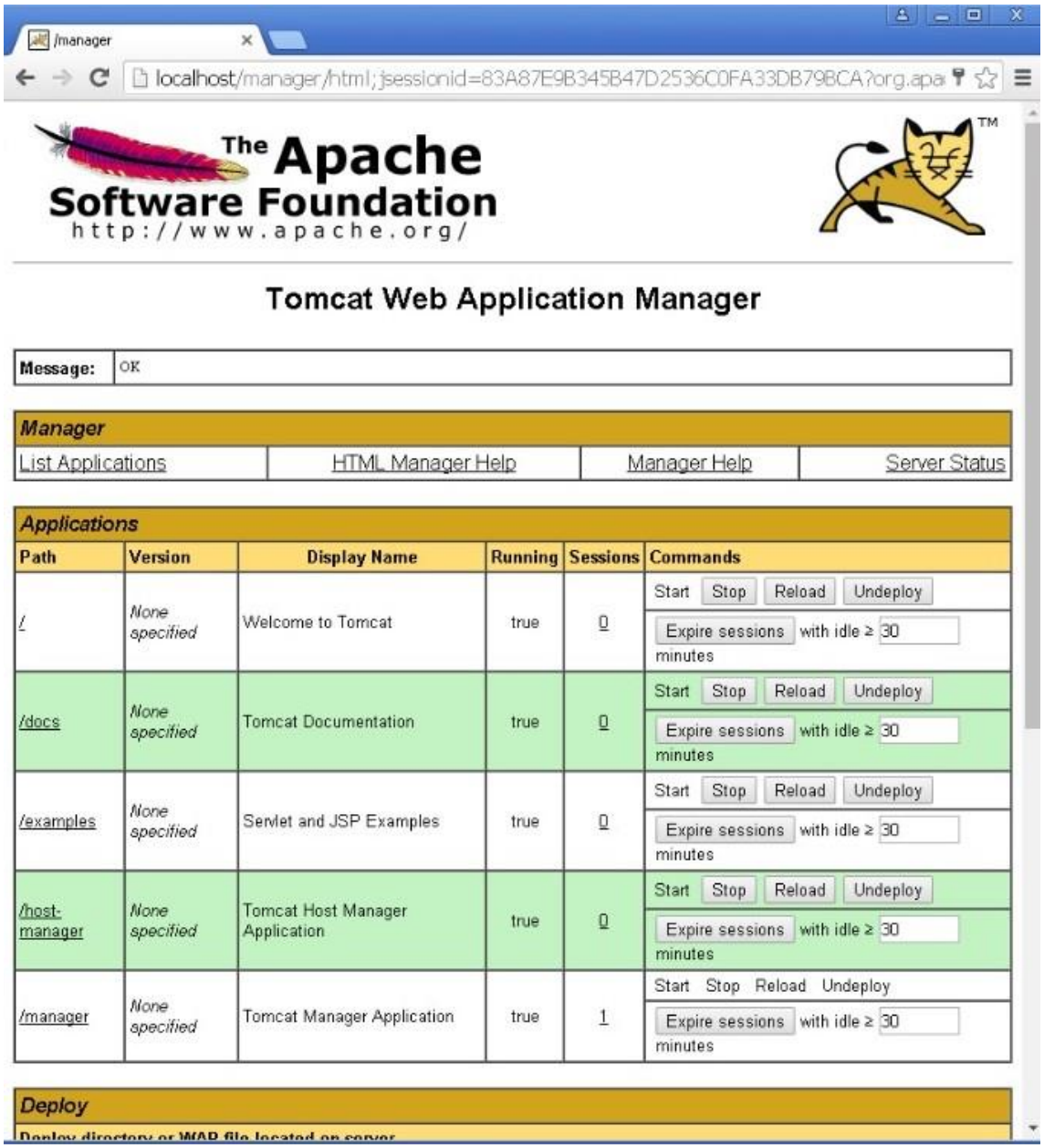

Figure 10

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.

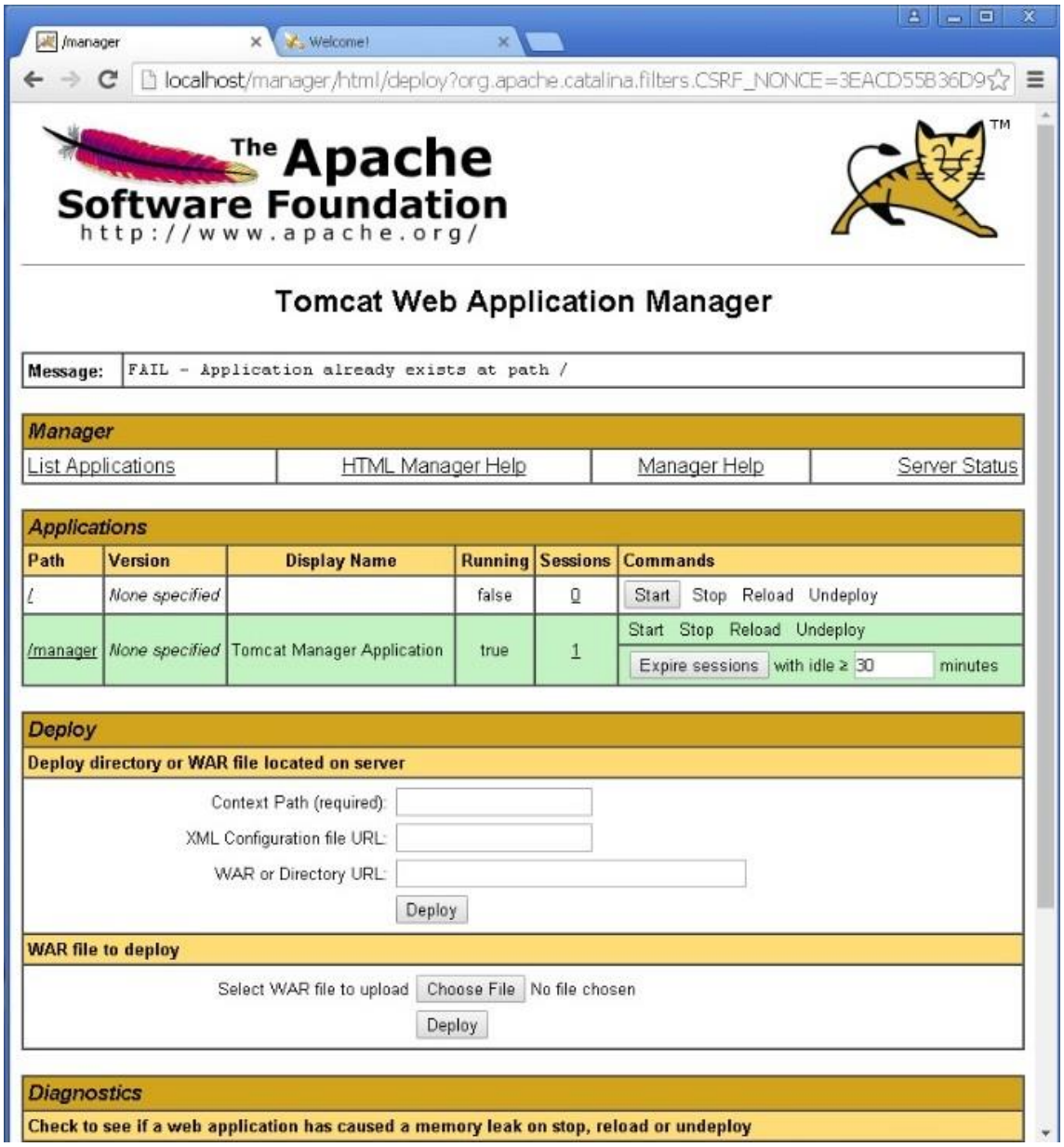

Figure 11

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

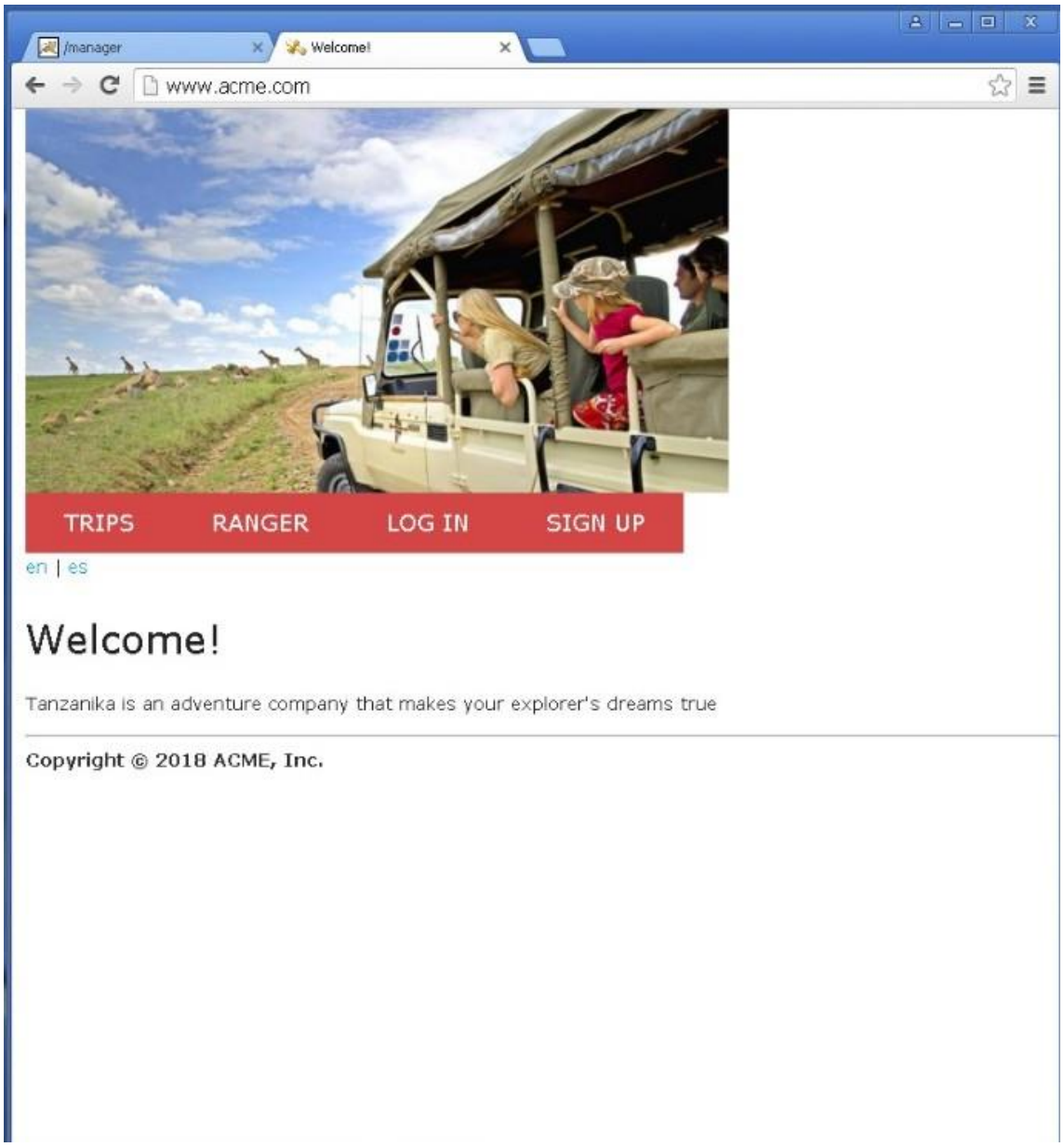
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Figure 12