**Steps for deploy java application on linux server**

1. Download & Install putty from <https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/latest.html>
2. **Converting Your Private Key Using PuTTYgen**
3. Start PuTTYgen (for example, from the **Start** menu, choose **All Programs > PuTTY > PuTTYgen**).
4. Under **Type of key to generate**, choose **RSA**.


       RSA key in PuTTYgen
      

1. Choose **Load**. By default, PuTTYgen displays only files with the extension .ppk. To locate your .pem file, select the option to display files of all types.


       Select all file types
      

1. Select your .pem file for the key pair that you specified when you launched your instance, and then choose **Open**. Choose **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog box.
2. Choose **Save private key** to save the key in the format that PuTTY can use. PuTTYgen displays a warning about saving the key without a passphrase. Choose **Yes**.
3. Specify the **same** **name** for the key that you used for the key pair (for example, my-key-pair). PuTTY automatically adds the .ppk file extension.

3. Start PuTTY (from the **Start** menu, choose **All Programs > PuTTY > PuTTY**).

**A)** In the **Category** pane, choose **Session** and complete the following fields:

Enter your Public DNS (IPv4): ec2-34-209-251-179.us-west- 2.compute.amazonaws.com

B) Under **Connection type**, select **SSH**.

C) Ensure that **Port** is 22.


       PuTTY configuration - Session
      

* 1. In the **Category** pane, expand **Connection**, expand **SSH**, and then choose **Auth**. Complete the following:

1. Choose **Browse**.
2. Select the .ppk file that you generated for your key pair, and then choose **Open**.
3. Choose **Open** to start the PuTTY session.


       PuTTY configuration - Auth
      

1. If this is the first time you have connected to this instance, PuTTY displays a security alert dialog box that asks whether you trust the host you are connecting to.
2. Choose **Yes**. A window opens and you are connected to your instance

4. After that a terminal is open with login as

Type: ubuntu and click enter (now you logged in with linux server)

## 5. Installing the Oracle JDK

**A**) First, add Oracle's PPA, then update your package repository.

* sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/java
* sudo apt-get update

Then, depending on the version you want to install, execute one of the following commands:

### B) Oracle JDK 8

This is the latest stable version of Java at time of writing, and the recommended version to install. You can do so using the following command:

* sudo apt-get install oracle-java8-installer

## C) Managing Java

There can be multiple Java installations on one server. You can configure which version is the default for use in the command line by using update-alternatives, which manages which symbolic links are used for different commands.

* sudo update-alternatives --config java

The output will look something like the following. In this case, this is what the output will look like with all Java versions mentioned above installed.

Output

There are 5 choices for the alternative java (providing /usr/bin/java).

Selection Path Priority Status

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\* 0 /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/bin/java 1081 auto mode

1 /usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/jre/bin/java 1 manual mode

2 /usr/lib/jvm/java-7-oracle/jre/bin/java 2 manual mode

3 /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/bin/java 1081 manual mode

4 /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-oracle/jre/bin/java 3 manual mode

5 /usr/lib/jvm/java-9-oracle/bin/java 4 manual mode

Press <enter> to keep the current choice[\*], or type selection number:

You can now choose the number to use as a default. This can also be done for other Java commands, such as the compiler (javac), the documentation generator (javadoc), the JAR signing tool (jarsigner), and more. You can use the following command, filling in the command you want to customize.

* sudo update-alternatives --config command

## 6. Setting the JAVA\_HOME Environment Variable

## A) We will first need to find out where Java is installed

## sudo update-alternatives --config java

## B) Copy the path from your preferred installation and then open /etc/environment.

## sudo vi /etc/environment

## C) At the end of this file, add the following line, making sure to replace the highlighted path with your own copied path.

* JAVA\_HOME="/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-oracle"

**D)** Save and exit the file, and reload it.

* source /etc/environment

**E )** You can now test whether the environment variable has been set by executing the following command:

* echo $JAVA\_HOME

This will return the path you just set

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## 7. Install Apache Tomcat

## A ) You should also make sure your system is up to date. Enter the following command and install any available updates:

* apt-get update && apt-get upgrade

## B ) Install Tomcat from the Ubuntu repository:

* apt-get install tomcat8

C ) Install tomcat with docs and examples.

* apt-get install tomcat8-docs tomcat8-examples tomcat8-admin

D ) If you need to start, stop or restart Tomcat you can use the following commands:

* systemctl start tomcat8
* systemctl stop tomcat8
* systemctl restart tomcat8

## 

## E ) Test and Use Tomcat

## Enter your dns ip and tomcat default port on browser

## http://34.209.251.179:8080/

F ) Allow user to upload war file

* sudo vi **/var/lib/tomcat8/conf/tomcat-users.xml**

After this command paste bellow commands to tomcat-user file

* **<role** rolename="manager-gui"**/>**
* **<role** rolename="admin-gui"**/>**
* **<user** username="username" password="password" roles="manager-gui,admin-gui"**/>**

G ) Restart the Tomcat server, which will allow these changes to take effect:

* systemctl restart tomcat8

H ) It will ask for authentication

a )  Open sshd\_config file.

* sudo vi /etc/ssh/sshd\_config

**b )** Find the Line containing “**PasswordAuthentication**” parameter and change its value from “**no**” to “**yes**“.

**c)** If you want to set up “**root**” login, find  “**PermitRootLogin**” parameter and change its value from “**prohibit-password**” to “**yes**“

After the changes, save the file and exit.

d ) Set password for ubuntu user

* sudo passwd ubuntu

enter your own password

e ) Now, restart the “**sshd**” service using the following command.

* sudo service sshd restart

Now you can log out and log in using the password you set for the use

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* copy file from your local directory to linux server \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Command: sudo chmod o+w /var/lib/tomcat8/webapps/ROOT

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