|  |
| --- |
| 2015.08.17: (MONDAY AUG 17th, 2015) |
| Summary: CH 3 of Spring IN action |

Plan today: Do spring in action book. Finish chapter 2. Keep moving.

Blocker:

|  |
| --- |
| MY error: StandardOutputStreamLog cannot be resolved to a type <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/30171912/how-to-test-print-that-made-by-function> Found this on github: system-rules/src/main/java/org/junit/contrib/java/lang/system/StandardOutputStreamLog.java <https://github.com/stefanbirkner/system-rules/blob/master/src/main/java/org/junit/contrib/java/lang/system/StandardOutputStreamLog.java> |

Solved: Via, asking our group on skype:  
Joel Dewy and David Sun provided this:  
<http://mvnrepository.com/artifact/com.github.stefanbirkner/system-rules/1.2.0>  
http://stefanbirkner.github.io/system-rules/index.html#SystemErrAndOutRule

on page 56 of Spring In Action.  
NOTE: Escape sequences for new lines do not seem to work correctly in JUnit.  
Got rid of newline characters in comparison, and test passed.  
  
Guy with same problem as me:  
<https://github.com/TNG/junit-dataprovider/issues/42>  
  
Another solution:  
If using System.out.println, make sure you use:  
String n = System.*lineSeparator*();  
  
Non-Printable characters JUnitTest  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/21418265/non-printable-characters-in-eclipse-junit-view>

SIA: Page 61: @ImportResource  
PG74: @Conditional(SC.class)  
Where class "SC" must implement interface "condition"  
PG75-76: Desserts & NonUniqueBean Definition Exemption.  
PG77: @Primary and QUALIFIERS. @Qualifier.  
 @Autowired.  
PG79-80: Create your own annotation interface.  
Public interface cold {}  
PG81: NON-singleton beans.  
@Scope(ConfigurableBeanFactory.SCOPE\_PROTOTYPE)  
  
OH NO! My page numbers were ordered specific to ADOBE's PDF viewer.  
In other PDF viewers, pages may not be the same. Instead, use the BOOK pages.  
The numbers on the corner pages of PDF and book are IDENTICAL.  
Searching is a bit harder, but at least it is constant.  
Book Page 80: Creating your own qualifier:

|  |
| --- |
| @Target({ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR, ElementType.FIELD,  ElementType.METHOD, ElementType.TYPE})  @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)  @Qualifier  public @interface Creamy { } |

BOOKPAGE82: SCOPE\_SESSION

83 Near bottom: ScopedProxyMode.TARGET\_CLASS  
If the proxy is made from a concrete CLASS rather than an interface.  
85, bottom: Property placeholders.  
  
At 87: Resolving property placeholders:

|  |
| --- |
| <bean id="sgtPeppers"  class="soundsystem.BlankDisc"  c:\_title="${disc.title}"  c:\_artist="${disc.artist}" /> |

@PG88:

|  |
| --- |
| public BlankDisc(  @Value("${disc.title}") String title,  @Value("${disc.artist}") String artist) {  this.title = title;  this.artist = artist;  }  //must use: PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer bean for this placeholder stuff to work.  @Bean  public  static PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer placeholderConfigurer() {  return new PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer();  }  //Or in XML:  <context:property-placeholder /> |

PG89, bottom: #{1} //The simplest SpEL expression you can have. Evaluates to 1.  
${...} == Property Placeholder  
#{...} == SpEL expression.  
#{T(System).currentTimeMillis()}  
#{sgtPeppers.artist}  
#{systemProperties['disc.title']}

|  |
| --- |
| public BlankDisc(  @Value("#{systemProperties['disc.title']}") String title,  @Value("#{systemProperties['disc.artist']}") String artist) {  this.title = title;  this.artist = artist;  } //page 90 |

Working With Types in Expressions. Page92:

|  |
| --- |
| T(java.lang.Math)  Wire to PI: T(java.lang.Math).PI  Random number: T(java.lang.Math).random() |

Page 92, bottom. SpEL operators:

|  |
| --- |
| Arithmetic +, -, \*, /, %, ^  Comparison <, lt, >, gt, ==, eq, <=, le, >=, ge  Logical and, or, not, |  Conditional ?: (ternary), ?: (Elvis)  Regular expression matches |

PG94: Selection Operator:  
.?[] == selection operator. Where logical statement goes into the brackets.  
#{jukebox.songs.?[artist eq 'Aerosmith']}  
//checks .artist property of everything in collection.  
//if artist=="Aerosmith" for a given item in collection, it is added to the selection.  
  
.^[] = select first matching entry.  
.$[] = select the last matching entry.

.![] = Makes a sub-selection by routing out the selected property.  
#{jukebox.songs.![title]}   
//Will create a set of strings stripped from the .title property of each entry in the songs array.

#{jukebox.songs.?[artist eq 'Aerosmith'].![title]} //<--Gets a list of all Aerosmith songs.

|  |
| --- |
| 2015.08.18: (TUESDAY AUG 18th, 2015) |
| Summary: CH 4 of Spring IN action. AOP (Aspect Orientated Programming)  Finished reading the chapter and taking notes. But ran into some problems when actually  trying to implement what I read. |

Blocker:  
Project this applies to can be found in:

\CHRONO\12\_SIA\_CH04\wrkSpc\SIA\_CH04  
Also: I made a shortcut that makes the files needed for a spring hello world to be printed out

to the active document.  
It is: [springhello]

|  |
| --- |
| [5:30:04 PM] John Madison: I am tyring to get a hello-world spring application working. From scratch. No wizards. So I can test some things I've read in Chapter 4 of Spring In Action...When I use: context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("Beans.xml"); I get a warning about the resource never being closed. Which I guess leads to memory leaks. Strangely, context.close() throws an error saying the method does not exist. The spring documentation list this as a method though. So I am very confused. Anyone got any ideas? |

|  |
| --- |
| **2015.08.19:** |
| Summary: Made the following projects from scratch without use of Maven or Gradle. The point is for me to understand exactly how all the pieces are wired up. Also: I know how to use Maven+Gradle on command line.  (I don't want to make this sound like I am trying to avoid learning Maven + Gradle)  Made Spring AOP Advice HelloWorld using XML configuration project. AHK Shortcut: [aopxmlprj] or [aopxmlhello] Project Location: CHRONO\12\_SIA\_CH04\_XML\WrkSpc   Made Spring AOP Advice HelloWorld using XML config and Java Annotated Aspects. AHK ShortCut: [aopmixprj] or [aopmixhello] //mix for "mix of annotation and xml" Project Location: CHRONO\13\_SIA\_CH04\_MIX\WrkSpc  Made Spring AOP Advice HelloWorld using only JavaConfig (AKA: Annotations only, no XML) AHK ShortCut: [aopannprj] or [aopannhello] Project Location: CHRONO\14\_SIA\_CH04\_ANN\WrkSpc  Made Spring AOP INTRODUCER project AHK ShortCut: [introducerhello] && [introducerprj] Project Location: CHRONO\15\_SIA\_CH04\_INTRODUCER\WrkSpc |

**AOP alliance:** We need this jar to get rid of the MethodInterceptor error that happens when  
 we include the line: <aop:aspectj-autoproxy /> within our Beans.xml file.  
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/aopalliance/files/latest/download?source=files>  
<http://forum.spring.io/forum/spring-projects/aop/74011-java-lang-noclassdeffounderror-org-aopalliance-intercept-methodinterceptor>  
java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: org/aopalliance/intercept/MethodInterceptor

|  |
| --- |
| <http://iswwwup.com/t/c5dba86ca39e/spring-aop-using-aspectj-not-working-with-aop-aspectj-autoproxy.html>  If you are using AspectJ LTW you only need the tag  **<context:load-time-weaver/>**  in your Spring context file. So you can remove,  **<aop:aspectj-autoproxy proxy-target-class="false"/>**  If the target class is proxied is because LTW with AspectJ is not configured in a good way, for this reason is not AspectJ who is handling your advices, and is Spring who is doing that. For this reason you see proxy based target class.  Check this links,  http://static.springsource.org/spring/docs/3.2.2.RELEASE/spring-framework-reference/html/aop.html#aop-aj-ltw  http://static.springsource.org/spring/docs/3.2.2.RELEASE/spring-framework-reference/html/aop.html#aop-aj-ltw-environments |

http://forum.spring.io/forum/spring-projects/aop/74618-ava-lang-classnotfoundexception-org-aopalliance-aop-advice  
**aopalliance is no longer bundled in Spring..it was completely removed from spring-aop.jar**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/27324015/how-to-resolve-java-lang-noclassdeffounderror-org-aopalliance-aop-advice-error>  I don't know what aopalliance-alpha1 is. You need aopalliance which is at version 1.0. You can get it [here](http://mvnrepository.com/artifact/aopalliance/aopalliance/1.0). (Download JAR if you aren't using Maven.) | |  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | I got that jar file from the aopalliance website. I could not find the aopalliance file. The link that you provided points to aopalliance-alpha1. –  [tadpole](http://stackoverflow.com/users/469203/tadpole) [Dec 5 '14 at 21:03](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/27324015/how-to-resolve-java-lang-noclassdeffounderror-org-aopalliance-aop-advice-error#comment43108395_27324067) | | | |  | | --- | |  | | @tadpole What do you mean it points to aopalliance-alpha1? There's a Download (JAR) link. Use that. –  [Sotirios Delimanolis](http://stackoverflow.com/users/438154/sotirios-delimanolis) [Dec 5 '14 at 22:13](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/27324015/how-to-resolve-java-lang-noclassdeffounderror-org-aopalliance-aop-advice-error#comment43110194_27324067) | | | |  | | --- | |  | | Ok. I got wrong link. I followed that link from appliance.sourceforge.net instead of just the artifact file. Thank you. –  [tadpole](http://stackoverflow.com/users/469203/tadpole) [Dec 5 '14 at 22:37](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/27324015/how-to-resolve-java-lang-noclassdeffounderror-org-aopalliance-aop-advice-error#comment43110738_27324067)  [**http://mvnrepository.com/artifact/aopalliance/aopalliance/1.0**](http://mvnrepository.com/artifact/aopalliance/aopalliance/1.0) **aopalliance != aopalliance-alpha1** | | |  | | | |

**Blocker: Trying to get a pure annotation based spring-aop hello world project working.  
But not sure how the JAVA\_CONFIG file needs to be wired up.**[**http://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/javadoc-api/org/springframework/context/annotation/EnableAspectJAutoProxy.html**](http://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/javadoc-api/org/springframework/context/annotation/EnableAspectJAutoProxy.html) **Something tells me I have to implement an interface, and then this will work:**

|  |
| --- |
| [**http://stackoverflow.com/questions/16914623/aspectj-and-nosuchbeandefinitionexception-at-least-1-bean-which-qualifies-as-aut**](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/16914623/aspectj-and-nosuchbeandefinitionexception-at-least-1-bean-which-qualifies-as-aut)  from <http://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/3.1.1.RELEASE/spring-framework-reference/html/aop.html>  Spring AOP uses either JDK dynamic proxies or CGLIB to create the proxy for a given target object. (JDK dynamic proxies are preferred whenever you have a choice).  If the target object to be proxied implements at least one interface then a JDK dynamic proxy will be used. All of the interfaces implemented by the target type will be proxied. If the target object does not implement any interfaces then a CGLIB proxy will be created.  If you want to force the use of CGLIB proxying (for example, to proxy every method defined for the target object, not just those implemented by its interfaces) you can do so. .... To force the use of CGLIB proxies set the value of the proxy-target-class attribute of the element to true:  So, you have turned on the CGLIB proxy for all your classes. Read the whole page for more information - it's important background info to using spring AOP. Some interesting and different things happen when you use CGLIB (all documented on the above link) - you're better off following the Spring conventions if you can. i.e. if you autowire a class, give it an interface and a null constructor. |

|  |
| --- |
| **2015.08.20: (Aug 20th, Thursday, 2015):** |
| **Summary:  8AM: Finished Chapter 5 of Spring In Action. 8AM: Began implementing code from chapter 5 of SIA.**  **5PM: Want to rip my hair out. On page 148 trying to comprehend**  **this JSTL + JSP that somehow creates delevers an object when**  **mockito sends an HTTP-GET request to the .jsp page....  Need to augment this book with JSTL and JSP tutorials.**  **6PM: Played with angular. Hacked together a checkbox array.**  **AHK link: <myex01]  Need to read more of Spring In Action: But: 1. Burnt out for the day. 2... ... ... think.... Ah. Yes... Didn't finish code for CH5 which I read this morning.** |

**<%@ Means what?? %>  
Short Answer: A Directive tag.**[**http://stackoverflow.com/questions/25431475/what-does-mean-in-jsp**](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/25431475/what-does-mean-in-jsp)he **taglib** directive declares that your JSP page uses a set of custom tags  
<%@ taglib uri="uri" prefix="prefixOfTag" >

|  |
| --- |
| <%@ taglib uri="http://www.example.com/custlib" prefix="mytag" %>  <html>  <body>  <mytag:hello/>  </body>  </html> |

**JSTL = "Java Standard Tag Library"  
Tomcat + Jetty come with JSTL built in.**[**http://stackoverflow.com/tags/jstl/info**](http://stackoverflow.com/tags/jstl/info)

|  |
| --- |
| **<ERROR>**  **The superclass "javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet" was not found on the Java Build Path**  **</ERROR>**  **http://stackoverflow.com/questions/22756153/**  **Project Properties --> |>Project Facets<| --> /Runtimes\ --> [X]ApacheTomCat**  **This error indicates that http-servlet is not available in the project class**  **path, once we add target-runtime to the project , http-servlet**  **will be available in the project class-path.**  **Alternatively, but a worse solution I think:**  **Include servlet-api-3.1.jar in your dependencies.** |

|  |
| --- |
| **<ERROR>** The type javax.servlet.ServletException cannot be resolved. It is indirectly referenced from required .class files  </ERROR> http://stackoverflow.com/questions/13951127 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse  -- it may be best to point to the application servers runtime instead of pulling in servlet.jar –  **-- *Project > Properties > Java Build Path > Libraries > Add library from library tab > Choose server runtime > Next > choose Apache Tomcat v 6.0 > Finish > Ok*** |

**https://commons.apache.org/proper/commons-lang/javadocs/api-2.6/org/apache/commons/lang/builder/HashCodeBuilder.html   
"**In general, any field used in the equals method must be used in the hashCode method."

|  |
| --- |
| Blocker: Page 145 (Top of page) The code sample giving me this error: <error> The method reflectionHashCode(int, int, Object) in the type HashCodeBuilder is not applicable for the arguments (Spittle, String, String) </error> |

How to shoot yourself in the foot with hash code builder:  
<http://mikemainguy.blogspot.com/2012/05/host-to-shoot-yourself-in-foot-with.html>  
  
My problem right now:  
no reflectionHashCode(object, string, string) ?  
The hash code builder's reflectionHashCode does not have overloading for the usage that  
is used in the the book. (Spring In Action, 4th Edition)  
  
<https://commons.apache.org/proper/commons-lang/javadocs/api-2.5/org/apache/commons/lang/builder/HashCodeBuilder.html>  
Maybe... Actually utilize the HashCodeBuilder a bit better?  
  
OUTDATED:  
**import** org.apache.commons.lang.builder.EqualsBuilder;

**import** org.apache.commons.lang.builder.HashCodeBuilder;  
USE THIS INSTEAD: (Probably, or something like this)  
**import** org.apache.commons.lang3.builder.EqualsBuilder;

**import** org.apache.commons.lang3.builder.HashCodeBuilder;

What is with the: Page144-145 of Spring In Action 4th Edition  
"when" and "mock" words in these tests?  
"when" seems like a keyword, and "mock" seems to be used  
like it is some type of static method.

Blocker: JUnitMatchers.hasItems is deprecated. Looking up now.  
Use: import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.hasItems;

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/22708241/unknown-tag-cforeach-in-eclipse>  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8400301/cout-unknown-tag>  
Even after converting to a maven project... I still have errors for all of  
The JSTL libs in my .jsp files. Even though I included the JSTL depdendency  
in my POM.xml file...  
Then again.... I Have question marks all over the place in my eclipse file.  
  
The lines between:  
AngularJS, JSTL, and JSP are blurred for me.  
I am going to have to augment Spring In Action with study of these.  
  
2015.08.21 (August 21st, 2015, Friday)  
Summary:   
7:45AM-8:45AM: Read up to Chapter 6, Page 170 of SIA.  
2:00PM: Made Command-Line TomCat Help Doc:  
 Covers: 1. Launching Tomcat on command line.  
 2. Configuring Tomcat for App Manager access.  
 3. Deploying .WAR file.  
5:20PM Learned about .War file structure. Tried to make my own from "scratch"  
But ran into trouble. Could not figure out why. Realized that when I zip files it includes  
the original folder as a sub-directory within the zip. Effectively wrecking the .war file format.  
Need to read more on documentation to zip files differently.  
  
Plan today:   
Decided I need to do some tutorials on JSTL before I continue with Spring In Action. Feeling that a better understanding of JSTL will lead to me solving some technical difficulties with SIA.  
<http://www.journaldev.com/2090/jstl-tutorial-with-examples-jstl-core-tags>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SHORTCUT COMBO: | RESOLVES TO: |
| :jstlcore] | <%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" prefix="c" %> |
| :jstlformat] | <%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/fmt" prefix="fmt" %> |
| :jstlsql] | <%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/sql" prefix="sql" %> |
| :jstlxml] | <%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/xml" prefix="x" %> |
| :jstlfuncs] | <%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/functions" prefix="fn" %> |

Going to put away: CHRONO/16\_SIA\_CH05\_MAIN  
And start work on 17\_JSTL\_CORE\_EXAMPLE  
Will come back to 16\_SIA\_CH05\_MAIN when finished.  
// <http://superuser.com/questions/425873/replace-with-and-with-using-autohotkey>  
  
Started the lesson as a plain java project. Now running into problems getting it to run on sever.  
Looking up how to build.war file and then deploy on server via command line.  
  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/16342075/generate-war-file-from-tomcat-webapp-folder>  
cd /to/your/folder/location  
jar -cvf my\_web\_app.war \*

|  |
| --- |
| TomCat War File Manager? Tomcat - war file deployment [Manager Application] By: Ram N <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9X9DA8oVodk>  @0:54 tomcat home page: localhost:8080 @1:03 Clicking manager app.  @1:16 : User name and password config: Tomcat\conf\tomcat-users.xml  @1:42 : localhost:8080/manager/html Get nothing. Because server is currently shutdown.  @1:54: tomcat-users.xml, OPENING.  @2:16: Copying some information to put into tomcat-users.xml: <role rolename="manager-gui" />  <role rolename="manager-script" />  <role rolename="manager-jmx" />  <role rolename="manager-status" />  <role rolename="admin" />  <user username="admin" password="admin" roles="admin,manager-gui,manager-script"/>  @2:52: ON COMMAND LINE: > catalina.bat run <----JMadison Note: What is catalina? Seen this before. Researching.  @2:53: SERVER STARTING UP.....  @3:06: On localhost:8080 Clicking [Manager App] again.  @3:17: Use configured password from tomcat-users.xml  (We did this earlier)  @3:22: Title: "Tomcat Web Application Manager"  @3:39: Scroll down to the "deploy" section.  @3:42:  ------------------------------------------------------- SubSection: WAR file to deploy. -------------------------------------------------------  Select WAR file to upload [Choose File] No file chosen.  [Deploy] -------------------------------------------------------  @4:02: After choosing, hit [Deploy]  @4:10: Can now see the war file under the "Applications" Table.  @4:19: RIGHT CLICK the Path ---->|Open Link In New Tab|  @4:31: PIZZA!  @4:35: About to demo the "commands" column of  the "applications" table.  @5:15: Start+Stop demoed. Pretty Self-explanatory. @5:15+: About to demo [Undeploy]  @5:49: REVIEW? Probably will quit watching here then. Since I already took notes.  [Scrubbed/skimmed] through the review. I am thinking it would be shorter. For a review of something like this, maybe keep it under 30 seconds and put it in a separate video. Then it could be really helpful for people who have watched your full video before and just need a quick reference. |

More Tomcat Run-On Comman-line research:

|  |
| --- |
| What is catalina.bat? Takes me to apple website: <http://www.opensource.apple.com/source/JBoss/JBoss-737/jakarta-tomcat-LE-jdk14/bin/catalina.bat>  <http://crunchify.com/how-to-start-stop-apache-tomcat-server-via-command-line-setup-as-windows-service/>  Is "shall" script really a thing or is that a type of "shell" script? Or have I been spelling it wrong my whole life? Pretty sure typo. But the command list looks interesting.  //TS// Run the service as console application This is the default operation. It is called if the no option is provided. The ServiceName is the name of the executable without exe suffix, meaning Tomcat6  //RS// Run the service Called only from ServiceManager  //SS// Stop the service  //US// Update service parameters  //IS// Install service  //DS// Delete service Stops the service if running  I want this option:  **To Start server: <Tomcat Root>/bin>startup.bat**  **To Stop server: <Tomcat Root>/bin>shutdown.bat**  **Okay... So made a tomcat help doc that can be accessed using hotkey: [?tomcat]** |

**I need to understand .war files better.  
I get that they are actually .zip files. But I need to understand their structure  
better so that I can properly build them.**

**Maybe google ".War File Structre?"**

|  |
| --- |
| **How to create a .war file:** [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uj6EypG9zZo**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uj6EypG9zZo) **By:Ram chander**  **@3:14 CMD> jar -cvf reg.war . @3:28: Adds manifest and creates a "reg" file of some unknown extention. ...this tutorial is complete crap.** |

|  |
| --- |
| **Searched for .war structure for tomcat.**  [**https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/appdev/deployment.html**](https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/appdev/deployment.html)  Ooops... Read the one for 8: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.0-doc/appdev/deployment.html  NOTES:  \*html, \*jsp: Simplist to put at root.  But can put in sub-directory also.  (But how does tomcat find them???)  /WEB-INF/classes/  Where non-jar .class files go.  Must use correct package structure.  /WEB-INF/lib/  Java class files and associated resources  required for app to run. Such as 3rd party  classes or JDBC drivers. **FOR JAR FILES??** Pretty sure from what I have seen.  IF EVERYTHING IS IN PLACE:  If you use /WEB-INF/classes/ and /WEB-INF/lib/  All of the code will have access to each other.  Deployment will be easy.  Consult CH9 of the Servlet API Specification, Version 2.3 for more details.  Going to try and implement this knowledge.  Stopped reading at section:  Web Application Deployment Descriptor |

**WikiPedia on .WAR:**

|  |
| --- |
| **The /WEB-INF directory in the WAR file contains a file named web.xml which defines the structure of the web application. If the web application is only serving JSP files, the web.xml file is not strictly necessary.** |

**Think I need to know more about Web.xml  
I am still not certain how Tomcat knows where everything is.**[**http://wiki.metawerx.net/wiki/Web.xml**](http://wiki.metawerx.net/wiki/Web.xml)[**http://wiki.metawerx.net/wiki/RemovingTaglibFromWeb.xml**](http://wiki.metawerx.net/wiki/RemovingTaglibFromWeb.xml)

|  |
| --- |
| **HTTP Status 404 - /HandMadeWar/**  **description The requested resource is not available. http://stackoverflow.com/questions/9511960/tomcat-7-the-requested-resource-is-not-available**  **You may have not mapped the URL correctly . Tomcat does not know what to hit with the current URL'**  **I got the same error. I tried this. In my web.xml, i have the code like this.**  **<context-param>**  **<javaee:param-name>**  **contextConfigLocation**  **</javaee:param-name>**  **<javaee:param-value>**  **/WEB-INF/dispatcher-servlet.xml**  **</javaee:param-value>**  **</context-param>**  **<listener>**  **<javaee:listener-class>**  **org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoaderListener**  **</javaee:listener-class>**  **</listener>** |

**From this... I think I need to know how to correcly map a URL in a .war file for deployment?**

**Probably need to do something like this in your web.xml since the servlet annotations  
on your java probably do NOT work because of the way you assembled the .war file.**

|  |
| --- |
| **<servlet>**  **<servlet-name>helloServlet</servlet-name>**  **<servlet-class>crunch.HelloWorld</servlet-class>**  **</servlet>**  **<servlet-mapping>**  **<servlet-name>helloServlet</servlet-name>**  **<url-pattern>/hello</url-pattern>**  **</servlet-mapping>** |

**Still having trouble. Does my code have errors maybe?  
How does tomcat know where to find home.jsp?????  
  
Downloaded a sample .war file and am going to dissect it.  
Note that, it is for old version of tomcat. So will want to look at newer stuff too.**[**https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-6.0-doc/appdev/sample/**](https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-6.0-doc/appdev/sample/)

The name of the ware file matters! But how does the .zip file (.war) know what it's name is???

Gives me MAVEN advice. I need more like... Hacking advice.  
http://stackoverflow.com/questions/14694600/maven-adds-version-number-to-war-wont-deploy

|  |
| --- |
| <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/9517182/deploying-war-file-to-tomcat-with-a-different-path>  Tomcat will always extract the contents of a war file, to a folder of the same name (when it's configured to deploy wars - as default etc.).  [...]  [...] you use **context.xml** in the META-INF folder of your web application / war file:  **<Context path="/bar" .../>** |

**Still NO CLUE how the .war file "KNOWS" what it is named...  
It must know somehow, else re-naming and redeploying would work...  
This seems to be the answer... But it leaves my question of "how/why" unanswered.**

|  |
| --- |
| **http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5328518/deploying-my-application-at-the-root-in-tomcat**  **<Context path="" docBase="war\_name" debug="0" reloadable="true"></Context>** |

[**http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3365135/deploying-a-war-file-gives-me-a-404-status-code-on-tomcat**](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3365135/deploying-a-war-file-gives-me-a-404-status-code-on-tomcat) **"My problem is my application name and war file name are different."  
...  
But when I look... I see no indication in sample.war that...  
That there is any application name.  
Nothing in web.xml...**

**Experiment:  
GUT IT!  
Open each file in a text editor, copy contents into new file.  
Do for every file until you have copied the entire sample war file.  
Then see if you can rename and re-run it.**

**Hmm... If I unzip the war. Copy it. Re-zip it. Name it .war...  
The display name is MISSING!!  
But besides that, it still launches.**

**2015.08.22: SAT, AUG 22nd, 2015.**

**JSP Tutorial I was doing friday:**[**http://www.journaldev.com/2090/jstl-tutorial-with-examples-jstl-core-tags#comment-33020**](http://www.journaldev.com/2090/jstl-tutorial-with-examples-jstl-core-tags#comment-33020) **Stuff on .zip files:  
Need to learn how to zip files without including the directory zipped as a sub-directory. Ability to do this with 7zip will make it so I can make my own .war files.  
  
Going to mess around with OpenShift account and see what I can make happen.  
Maybe just deploy the sample tomcat war file? (sample.war)**

**GIT-BASH: No "ls" command... What the heck!?**[**http://askubuntu.com/questions/186808/every-command-fails-with-command-not-found-after-changing-bash-profile**](http://askubuntu.com/questions/186808/every-command-fails-with-command-not-found-after-changing-bash-profile) **Maybe the "gitBashHere" does something special?  
Or my >gitbash shortcut is opening something else similiar, but not the same??  
  
Downloading JArchitect to see if this will help me visualize the project.**[**http://www.jarchitect.com/screenshots**](http://www.jarchitect.com/screenshots)

**Cobertura seems useful:  
http://cobertura.github.io/cobertura/  
Also seems like some JArchitect functionality depends on it.**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

[**http://tirthalpatel.blogspot.com/2014/12/static-code-analyzers-jarchitect.html**](http://tirthalpatel.blogspot.com/2014/12/static-code-analyzers-jarchitect.html) **Seeing a thing about SwaggerUI in the code base.  
Cool demo:  
http://petstore.swagger.io/  
I thought we were using Angular???**

**Questions about the Nexient Testing Service:  
<prjRoot>/src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/web.xml  
\*.css, \*.html, \*.js, \*.map, \*.gif, \*.png, \*.ttf, \*.woff, \*.woff2  
All have their own servlet mapping... mapping to default.**[**http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8995353/many-url-pattern-for-the-same-servlet**](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8995353/many-url-pattern-for-the-same-servlet) **This should be okay in our current version of tomcat:  
<servlet-mapping>**

**<servlet-name>fred</servlet-name>**

**<url-pattern>\*.jsp</url-pattern>**

**<url-pattern>/url</url-pattern>**

**</servlet-mapping>**

|  |
| --- |
| **Monday: 2015.08.24 (Aug 24th, 2015, Monday)** |

Mike helped me get setup with gauntlet.  
Read up on what is new in Java8.  
Read about documentation and comments in code:  
Successfully made a .war by "hand" via using 7zip on command line.  
Successfully deployed .war file on OpenShift.  
  
http://blog.codinghorror.com/code-tells-you-how-comments-tell-you-why/  
<http://queue.acm.org/detail.cfm?id=1053354>

//I want to be able to create a servlet "by hand" by assembling a .war file.  
//to prove I understand everything. Maybe settle with doing template projects  
//for now and work up to that.  
<http://javatechig.com/java/servlets/java-servlet-helloworld-example>

Trying to deploy sample war on open shift.com...

Not working...   
<http://madnamespace.rhcloud.com/sample>  
<https://help.openshift.com/hc/en-us/articles/202399740-How-to-deploy-pre-compiled-java-applications-WAR-and-EAR-files-onto-your-OpenShift-gear-using-the-java-cartridges>  
  
This is how to access deployed war file:  
http://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com/sample/  
http://<gear/applicationtype>-<namespace>.rhcloud.com/sample/  
  
  
Better worded in the MySQL documentation for open shift:  
http://MyApp-MyDomain.rhcloud.com/  
<https://developers.openshift.com/en/databases-mysql.html>

Length Values in MYSQL/PHPMyAdmin:  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/17198098/mysql-setting-integer-length>  
Looks like you can ignore the "length" property, but you must supply it:  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/14573451/mysql-size-limits-to-integer-columns>  
AND:  
http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1632403/what-is-the-difference-when-being-applied-to-my-code-between-int10-and-int1/1632567#1632567

TODO: Use this project as a template for creating your own hello world.  
But make the entities simpler.  
http://www.java2blog.com/2013/01/hibernate-hello-world-example-in-eclipse.html

|  |
| --- |
| **2015.08.24: (Tuesday, Aug:25th, 2015)** |

Plan today: Get simple hibernate tutorial working on OpenShift.  
Then get an angular interface to display. Eventually I want to make  
my simple "token" app.  
Filled out timesheet slot for yesterday.

<https://infinum.co/the-capsized-eight/articles/eclipse-is-dead-for-android-development-and-i-helped-kill-it>  
  
War plugin usage gives good details of how war file is structured.  
But it is not 100% applicable to eclipse. Because... You know... eclipse.  
<https://maven.apache.org/plugins/maven-war-plugin/usage.html>  
  
How do I get the connection port in open shift???  
<https://developers.openshift.com/en/databases-mysql.html>  
OPENSHIFT\_MYSQL\_DB\_HOST : The MySQL server IP address  
OPENSHIFT\_MYSQL\_DB\_PORT : The MySQL server port  
OPENSHIFT\_MYSQL\_DB\_URL : MySQL server configuration url (mysql://OPENSHIFT\_MYSQL\_DB\_USERNAME:OPENSHIFT\_MYSQL\_DB\_PASSWORD@OPEN  
  
Reading up on OpenShift documentation so I can get a jdbc database connection going.  
<https://developers.openshift.com/en/managing-environment-variables.html>  
  
This leads me to an SSH tutorial for windows:  
<http://support.suso.com/supki/SSH_Tutorial_for_Windows>  
  
More genertically: This is how database variables are accessed.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| JMadison Note: Weird. I thought it said I could access these values with SSH? I am going to do the SSH tutorial anyways and see what I can do.  Database Environment Variables  Database environment variables pertain to a database, if one exists, and are used to connect an application to a database. Note that these connections are only available to an application internally; you cannot connect from an external source.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Variable Name | Purpose | | OPENSHIFT\_<database>\_DB\_HOST | The host name or IP address used to connect to the database. | | OPENSHIFT\_<database>\_DB\_PORT | The port the database server is listening on. | | OPENSHIFT\_<database>\_DB\_USERNAME | The database administrative user name. | | OPENSHIFT\_<database>\_DB\_PASSWORD | The database administrative user’s password. | | OPENSHIFT\_<database>\_DB\_SOCKET | An AF socket for connecting to the database (for non-scaled apps only). | | OPENSHIFT\_<database>\_DB\_URL | Database connection URL. | | |

Jenkins is a continuous build tool for java:  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jenkins_%28software%29>  
  
What is a continuous build too?  
" Continuous integration describes a set of software engineering practices that speed up the delivery of software by decreasing integration times. Software that accomplish this practice is called continuous integration software."   
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_continuous_integration_software>  
  
Downloaded Putty:  
<http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>  
  
Now trying to figure out the HOST name I need to use to connect to openShift.  
<https://developers.openshift.com/en/managing-remote-connection.html>  
  
Need to install client tools for OpenShift's SSH.  
<https://developers.openshift.com/en/managing-client-tools.html>  
The OpenShift Client tools, known as rhc, are built and packaged using Ruby.  
OpenShift rhc can be run on any operating system with Ruby 1.8.7 or higher  
It is assumed that you are running the commands from a command line window, such as Command Prompt or Terminal.

SSH Specific configuaration for windows:  
<https://developers.openshift.com/en/getting-started-windows.html#client-tools>

|  |
| --- |
| Possibly all needed config can be done via web-interface: <https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/applications> This gives me a GREAT starting point for figuring out what my environment varaibles are. But will have to use the SSH tools to derive the Ports from the variable names. <https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/application/55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1-tomcat7xxjbossxxews> |

Back here:  
<https://developers.openshift.com/en/getting-started-windows.html#client-tools>  
Firs step: Installing RUBY:  
http://rubyinstaller.org/downloads/  
  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0jj8fLiO1Bs>  
@3:50 -RHC SETUP, RCH APPS.  
JMadisonNote: Never asked me about login when I used RCH SETUP....  
  
Command line is giving me this error when I do "RCH SETUP" on command line:  
**kernel-require.rb:54in 'require': cannot load such file -- dl/import  
  
Stack overflow has answer:**gem install net-ssh -v 2.9.3.beta1  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/28896733/rhc-setup-gives-error-no-such-file-dl-import>  
  
That worked!  
  
Edited password to my simple base password from middle school.  
Here is where my SSH keys are stored on the OpenShift web interface:  
<https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/settings>  
  
**CONSOLE PROBLEM:**

|  |
| --- |
| Your private SSH key file should be set as readable only to yourself.  Please run 'chmod 600 C:\Users\jmadison\.ssh\id\_rsa'  An SSH connection could not be established to tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com. Your SSH configuration may note be correct, or the  application may not be responding. Could not parse PKey: no start line (ArgumentError)  However! Later the command line tells me that it is awere of my account:  Checking for applications.... found 1.  tomcat7xxjbossews http://tomcat7xxjbossews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com/  You are using 1 of 3 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/24221319/unable-to-login-to-openshift>  tried from URL:  $ rhc ssh tomcat7xxjbossxxews  GOT:  No system SSH available. Please use the --ssh option to specify the path to your  SSH executable, or install SSH. We recommend this free application:  Git for Windows - a basic git command line and GUI client <http://mysysgit.github.io/>  This has zero votes, but looks like the way to go:   |  | | --- | | The only way that this worked for me was to actually create a SSH key locally with ssh-keygen -p without rhc setup and "not" giving it a password. I then went back to OpenShift clicked add a key and pasted the contents of my rsa file.  There is obviously some kind of bug with authentication on Openshift or the installation is not right. |   Also this on V1 keys:   |  | | --- | | **ssh-keygen -t rsa** " The key you are trying to use from /Users/myuser/.ssh/id\_rsa may be an ssh V2 key. If you created this on a Mac, it can be configured to create either V1 or V2 by default. OpenShift isn't AFAIK configured to support V2 keys. I would expect ssh-keygen -t rsa to create V1 keys." |   For generating an SSH key, I think it would be better to do it as mentioned here. Doing it this way will avoid overwriting old keys.(I think) https://help.github.com/articles/generating-ssh-keys/ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C [your\_email@example.com](mailto:your_email@example.com) Hmm... but I already used [JMadison@Nexient.com](mailto:JMadison@Nexient.com) will have to think about this.  Problem:  Could not create directory '//.ssh': No such file or directory  Solution: Be more specific. .ssh is NOT a valid folder in windows. If we were on linux, this would be fine. https://www.itefix.net/content/cant-create-ssh-folder-windows |

Just registered my new SSH key with OpenShift HERE:  
<https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/settings>  
  
Now going to try and run "rhc setup" again...  
Try it this way again: rhc ssh tomcat7xxjbossxxews  
  
Hmm... try this. Supplying the PUTTY SSH client program to the command:

**rhc ssh tomcat7xxjbossxxews --ssh C:\DEV\PROG\SSH\Putty**

**ALMOST: This:**Hmm... try this. Supplying the PUTTY SSH client program to the command:

|  |
| --- |
| **rhc ssh tomcat7xxjbossxxews --ssh C:\DEV\PROG\SSH\Putty.exe** |

**And now... I have a warning. Wonder if that matches something on my openShift [interface/dashboard].**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **"The server's host key is not cached in the registry. You have no guarantee that the server is the computer you think it is.  The server's rsa2key fingerprint is: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX If you trust this host, hit Yes to add the key to PuTTy's cache and carry on connecting. If you want to carry on connecting just once, without adding the key to the cache, hit No. If you do not trust this host, hit Cancel to abandon the connection.** |
|  | **Disconnected: No supported authentication methods available (server sent: publickey, gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic)** |

[**https://forums.openshift.com/sftp-problem**](https://forums.openshift.com/sftp-problem)[**https://forums.openshift.com/new-and-problems-with-my-application-unable-to-connect**](https://forums.openshift.com/new-and-problems-with-my-application-unable-to-connect)

**Previous link let me to new tutorial. And possibly Full-circle??**[**https://blog.openshift.com/dive-into-openshift-with-ssh/**](https://blog.openshift.com/dive-into-openshift-with-ssh/)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**”** **And the private keys should be placed in your $HOME/.ssh/ folder by default, or you can customize it in $HOME/.ssh/config."  
Looks like the part I am missing.  
  
That didn't work...  
But it may have been PART of the solution:  
  
Solution, I think:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | [**https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/settings**](https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/settings) **I deleted the DEFAULT key, and kept the key that I made with ssh-keygen earlier:**  **COMMAND LINE NOW: (much better)**  **is\_rsa\_for\_openshift.pub (type:ssh-rsa)**  **---------------------------------------**  **Fingerprint: c9:d3:e0:31:07:87:d5:52:c9:98:4e:ea:47:87:1f:b8**  **....**  **Provide a name for this key: |jmadisonLT5CG504|** |

**What???**

|  |
| --- |
| **On command line: "Uploading key 'jmadisonLT5CG504' ... done .... An SSH connection could not be established...** |

**And now in my web-interface/dashboard... I have a key that appeared out of nowhere!  
(I thought I was going to use the one I already set??**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Video by OpenShift on youtube:**

|  |
| --- |
| How to Install and Configure PuTTY on Windows to Access OpenShift with SSH  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dZwngyEtWmU> Nick Harvey = Speaker. We may want to do this tutorial first: <https://youtu.be/dZwngyEtWmU> <--RHC client tools install.  PROBLEM! HELP! @4:18 when I click [Open] I get: PuTTY Fatal Error: Disconnected: No supported authentication methods available (server sent: publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic)  I was having the same problem when I tried this all throught the windows command line using ssh-keygen. Been working on this all day. And I took very detailed notes. So I am not sure what I could be overlooking.  NOTES:  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------ @1:06: Done with intro. Getting into details. @1:15: Installing putty client via putty.org @1:35: Using the windows installer. @2:00: Done installing. Pulling up Putty-Gen (Maybe I need to do it this way instead of on command line?) (Maybe command line is making V2 keys when I need V1 keys? )  @2:05-2:10: "Now this is going to allow us to import our private ssh key"| @2:10-2:14: "That we created during our rhc client tools install." (I don't recall doing that on command line. I recall doing 'rhc setup' ) (And I recall doing something to setup ruby... But nothing verbatam to that) (Maybe this is the part I am missing?)  @2:18: Importing key. |Conversion| --> |Import Key| @2:24: Selecting the PRIVATE id\_rsa ssh-key. (I definitely did NOT do this. Will need to try what is happening here)  @2:30: Select it, open it, and then select: [Save Private Key]  @2:38-2:25: Name it: id\_rsa.ppk (What is a .ppk file??)------------------------------------------------------------------------------------  @2:53: At this point:   1. We have our putty client installed. 2. Have it configured to use our private sshkey   @3:00: About to get connection information for the application we want to SSH into: @3:11: Getting remote access link off of openshift's web-interface. @3:12: Known as "The SSH URL"  @3:17: Opening up putty client after copying the SSH-URL: @3:20: SSH-URL pasted into: Host Name (or IP address) box of PuTTY Configuration. @3:28: DELETE THE "SSH" from beginning!  Hmm... he made a V2 key. Maybe that is not problem.  @3:33: Hit [-]|connection| from the category list on left. @3:34: Hit [+]|SSH| @3:36: Hit [+]|AUTH| @3:38: [Browse] for that .ppk file we made!  @3:50: Just selected the .ppk file. @3:52: Click [Open]  @4:00: "One thing that could make it easier in the future is to save these"  @4:00: "Settings that we just did."  @4:04: Click on "Saved Sessions" field. @4:43: Where is the "Quick launch" button we have created? @4:18: AH! Select it from list,then hit [Open] That is our quick launch.  @4:22: Inside SSH terminal.  @4:34: Can now move around remote openshift application via terminal as if  you were on local machine. Cool stuff. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Here is my SSH connection URL for tomcat7xxjbossxxews: ssh 55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com  Downloaded from this page: https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/application/55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1-tomcat7xxjbossxxews** |

[**https://blog.openshift.com/dive-into-openshift-with-ssh/**](https://blog.openshift.com/dive-into-openshift-with-ssh/)

**Mentions that rhc sshkey will list the keys associated with your open shift account.  
That is useful.  
----------  
Maybe do not include the .ppk when browsing for the privat key file??**

**Getting burnt out. Closing most recent to least recent. In order.  
And putting the links down here.**

|  |
| --- |
| [**https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/settings**](https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/settings)[**https://forums.openshift.com/new-and-problems-with-my-application-unable-to-connect**](https://forums.openshift.com/new-and-problems-with-my-application-unable-to-connect)[**https://www.google.com/search?q=openShift+Disconnected%3A+No+supported+authentication+methods+available+%28server+sent%3A+publickey%2C+gssapi-keyex%2Cgssapi-with-mic%29&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8**](https://www.google.com/search?q=openShift+Disconnected%3A+No+supported+authentication+methods+available+%28server+sent%3A+publickey%2C+gssapi-keyex%2Cgssapi-with-mic%29&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8)[**https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/settings**](https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/settings)[**https://developers.openshift.com/en/getting-started-windows.html#client-tools**](https://developers.openshift.com/en/getting-started-windows.html#client-tools)[**https://developers.openshift.com/en/managing-client-tools.html**](https://developers.openshift.com/en/managing-client-tools.html)[**http://support.suso.com/supki/SSH\_Tutorial\_for\_Windows#What\_Is\_SSH.3F**](http://support.suso.com/supki/SSH_Tutorial_for_Windows#What_Is_SSH.3F)  **-----here is where we get back to hibernate tutorial:** [**http://www.java2blog.com/2013/01/hibernate-hello-world-example-in-eclipse.html**](http://www.java2blog.com/2013/01/hibernate-hello-world-example-in-eclipse.html)  [**https://app.asana.com/0/44290512042702/46744490222067**](https://app.asana.com/0/44290512042702/46744490222067)  **http://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com/sample/hello.jsp** |

**Okay... what do I do??????  
Maybe just read and collect URLs???  
Do my searching all over again and hope for a better result???**

**Suggestion:**

|  |
| --- |
| Restarting in a clean state. Deleting all keys on computer and on web-interface. Then re-run rhc setup <https://forums.openshift.com/rhc-setup-ok-rhc-app-show-ok-rhc-domain-status-nok-and-git-clone-fatal-error>  Possibly key is being made in the WRONG FORMAT: open id\_rsa.pub and check the contents. If you see **--BEGIN** then key was created with wrong format. To fix it, run ssh-keygen -t rsa then go to web console, delete your existing keys again and paste the new contents from id\_rsa.pub.  PAGEANT SOLUTION: EDIT: Solution: In Windows putty installation has a component called pageant which manages keys. Just by adding the private key into it resolved my issue.  **Possible Bug in Putty:** [**https://support.rightscale.com/06-FAQs/FAQ\_0038\_-\_How\_can\_I\_get\_PuTTY\_to\_work\_to\_SSH\_into\_running\_instances/**](https://support.rightscale.com/06-FAQs/FAQ_0038_-_How_can_I_get_PuTTY_to_work_to_SSH_into_running_instances/)  **....**  **There seems to be two different public key formats depending on how I make**  **the key. Using GIT to make key might be my ticket...  Also.. Lets work on that [paste] command now... Because I need it for the command prompt. As the context paste command is missing and CTRL+PASTE... never works in a command prompt.** |

**After work, I would like to accomplish this:  
http://www.autohotkey.com/board/topic/82233-read-a-file-and-send-line-per-line/  
A special [paste] command that pastes the clip board using auto-hot key.  
Reads clip board into file. Then "types" from that file.  
To circumvent youtube not letting me paste into the comments.**

|  |
| --- |
| **2015.08.26: (Wednesday, August, 25th, Year 2015)** |

Plan:   
1. Get SSHKeys working.  
2. Deploy simple hibernate application to OpenShift.ssh-keygen -t rsa  
[sshdir] ---> C:\Users\jmadison\.ssh  
***"OpenShift isn't AFAIK configured to support V2 keys."*** *-Earlier In My Notes***"No SSH keys were found. We will generate a pair of keys for you."** *-rhc setup, after I had made a public&private key and a .ppk file.*

|  |
| --- |
| *Plans of attack:* |
| NOTE: Decimal ordered items are "sub-divisions" meaning they are plans that came to light as a result of doing another list item. Rather than append new plans to the end of the list, I insert them using a decimal number.  GREEN: Indicates I did the test. RED : Indicates something got in my way from performing the test. |
| *0.50: Use puttyGen to import&convert to PRIVATE and PUBLIC key.  0.75: [X]Try step 0.50 with V2 key[X]  0.80: [X]Try step 0.50 with V1 key[X] <--problems!  0.85: [X]Try using rhc setup's auto generated keys to SETUP AGAIN  And see if rch setup can even recognize it's own keys.  Or if rhc setup will say,* "No SSH keys were found."  WORKED! But... Still failed to connect.[X]  0.86: [X]Try re-naming the keys that just worked to something arbitrary like:  "BanannaKey.pub & BannanaKey" and see if "rch setup" still works.  RESULT: OpenShift could NOT recognize it's own key!  This however, creates a problem for me, if I want multiple keys in  this folder, but OpenShift will not accept anything that isn't named  "id\_rsa".  0.87: [x]Try names that start with id\_rsa or end with id\_rsa   and see if openShift  "rhc setup" can recognize the keys.  Tried: rsa\_id\_caterpillar. result? Failed. Did not recognize ssh-key.  Tried: caterpillar\_rsa\_id. result? Failed. Did not recognize ssh-key.  0.88: [x]Try is\_rsa.whatever extentions. See if recognized.  id\_rsa.superPrivateKey & id\_rsa.thisIsPublicLikeToilet, not recognized.  id\_rsa (private) & id\_rsa.dorrito (private).  Result: Recognized private key, but was unable to find public key  When it tried to upload.  id\_rsa.ppk & id\_rsa.pub, Result: no ssh keys found. Will generate.  **0.98: Try auto-generating a key and giving it a special name rather than**  **default. What happens?  0.90: [X]Look at key from #0.85, is it SSH-1 or SSH-2?[X]** *1.00 Try V1 key in puttygen. What if open shift is looking for keys based on beginning of file name? 1.50: Try V1 but name rsa\_id 1.75: Try V2, but name rsa\_id 2.00 If that does not work, google the problem. 3.00 If that does not work, try using GIT to make the key.* |

|  |
| --- |
| *Attack#0.80 Trouble:* |
| *When I go to use puttygen to make an SSH-1 key, it makes an SSH-2 key anyways. Shown here:*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *Outputs SSH-2, even though I selected SSH-1 for my import:* | *ScreenShot:* | | *---- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----*  *Comment: "imported-openssh-key"*  *AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQC+CNiik5A3NTdnziNmRCGSoSkl5Iu+sHuh*  *w7rfg94D8+AqySgE3zl38/D9odretNzlNuMGsh6ZRouM9yFlZ3a9zwuHR7upG+Ir*  *yUNxu2k7CeoOLcyBghuv3hAG6u4JsCuJFVwPn4KMfx9zdrzNyqsZZGlDcyVDqHcR*  *1Qkul27fSSjOWCyCyBj/91O9zs2Bg+tKFM9oHGvPEVOXDgEjSUBV0nWpHYmfXytx*  *rAyIp3qqIH2wNBDzWkPROg4k+hVH+XzUoUP0g/OISGgjIeYtdlYe2ue98/pDZ5Q+*  *ZHw3OLHnzb0nOzPc6mBlAzhMcIu6bZMJhIEOSShFgoUU+1rZrQjh*  *---- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----* |  |   *Go ahead and run $> rhc setup <$ on the command line and see what happens...*  **"No SSH keys were found. We will generate a pair of keys for you."**.... New attack plan: #0.85 .... Try using the keys that openshift has just generated for you and see  .... If you still get **"No SSH keys were found."** |

*Attack#0.90 Notes:*

|  |
| --- |
| *Article #01 for Attack#0.90 notes:* [*http://www.unix.com/unix-for-dummies-questions-and-answers/86671-ssh1-ssh2-how-tell-version-i-have.html*](http://www.unix.com/unix-for-dummies-questions-and-answers/86671-ssh1-ssh2-how-tell-version-i-have.html) |
| *"Your '/etc/ssh/sshd\_config' file should have a line 'Protocol'. If it is '2', you have ssh 2. If you're unsure, paste your config file."*   |  | | --- | | *JMadison Notes:* | | *This tells me I might need to configure SSH for SSH-1 on my [box/machine].*  *It also tells me that on the command line, I probably can use ssh-keygen with an argument to specify SSH-1 or SSH-2. I DO NOT know how to tell if the .pub file is SSH-1 or SSH-2, this article does*  *not help with that.* |  |  | | --- | | *Article #02 for Attack#0.90 notes: https://burnz.wordpress.com/2007/12/14/ssh-convert-openssh-to-ssh2-and-vise-versa/* | | *Hold up... is... OpenSSH != SSH-1 != SSH-2 ???? Still not sure how to read into .pub file and know what version of SSH it is.*  *This URL resource may be valuable to come back to.* | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Attack #0.5 to #0.90 notes:* |
| *1. OpenShift probably needs one version of SSH key. SSH-1 or SSH-2.  It is probably SSH-1, But we can't be certain.  We also can't be certain of what version of SSH "rhc setup" is generating for us. There is the possibility "rhc setup is generating the WRONG SSH version key". Hence why the auto-setup cannot establish a connection with the key itself generated.*  *2. OpenShift CANNOT recognize a public or private key if it is not named EXACTLY "id\_rsa" before the file name extension. You CANNOT put a prefix or postfix word before or after this. Example: apple\_id\_rsa or id\_rsa\_apple will not be recognized. I am not sure if the file name extention is also important? Possibly if we get the beginning correct, but the extention wrong, we get a partial setup? Where, the setup is successful, but the opening of a connection is not.  AKA: The code that recognizes the id\_rsa SSHkey for SETUP is not the same code that recognizes the id\_rsa SSHkey for opening a SSH session with openshif.* |

|  |
| --- |
| *Pinging: Open shift gives me a URL to establish a connection with: ssh* [*55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com*](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) *When I ping: ping* [*55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com*](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) *Result: "Ping request could not find host..."  ping tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com Result:Pinging ec2-52-20-7-6.compute-1.amazonaws.com [52.20.7.6] with 32 bytes of data: Request timed out. [...] 100% loss.*  *Try this:*  *ping* [*http://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com*](http://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) *Result: Request could not find host...  Try this: ping* [*http****s****://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com*](https://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)  *Result: Request could not find host...* |

*Try rhc ssh command from here:*[*https://developers.openshift.com/en/managing-remote-connection.html#connecting-to-your-application*](https://developers.openshift.com/en/managing-remote-connection.html#connecting-to-your-application) *$ rhc ssh tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace  
Result: "No system SSH available. Please use the --ssh option to specify the"  
"path to your SSH executable, or install SSH. We recommend this free application:"  
"Git for windows - a basic git command line and GUI client http://msysgit.github.io/  
  
Tried on GIT bash... Same error. Look this up!*

|  |
| --- |
| *This might be my solution:* [*http://stackoverflow.com/questions/27143724/rhc-ssh-no-system-ssh-available-error*](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/27143724/rhc-ssh-no-system-ssh-available-error) |
| *That is not an executable, just the folder which contains ssh-related files (keys, config, authorized\_keys, known\_hosts, ...). I am talking about ssh.exe. It should be included in your msysgit distribution. You need to add it to your %PATH%*  *AND:*  *You need to make sure:*  *you are in a cmd session where HOME is define (type set HOME to check its value: it must be C:\Users\yourLogin, because ssh needs to look for keys in %HOME%\.ssh)*  *your ssh.exe parent folder is referenced in the %PATH%, or you can type:*  *rhc ssh -ssh "c:\prgs\git\PortableGit-1.9.0-preview20140217\bin\" -a appname*  *Replace c:\prgs\git\PortableGit-1.9.0-preview20140217 with the actual installation path of your Git for Windows.*  *The easiest solution is to add the git\bin folder (which includes ssh.exe) to the PATH environment variable.* |

*This tutorial is noting in comments that putty cannot be ran from the command line.  
Possibly I need another SSH client?*[*http://kb.site5.com/shell-access-ssh/putty/putty-how-to-start-a-ssh-session-from-the-command-line/*](http://kb.site5.com/shell-access-ssh/putty/putty-how-to-start-a-ssh-session-from-the-command-line/)

|  |
| --- |
| *OpenSSH for Windows:* |
| *Weird... So OpenShift wants me to use putty to make my keys... But it doesn't want me to use the putty.exe ssh client to connect, But rather wants me to use ssh.exe which is part of OpenSSH for windows? Download link: http://sshwindows.sourceforge.net/ http://sshwindows.sourceforge.net/download/ http://sourceforge.net/projects/sshwindows/files/OpenSSH%20for%20Windows%20-%20Release/* [*http://sourceforge.net/projects/sshwindows/files/latest/download?source=files*](http://sourceforge.net/projects/sshwindows/files/latest/download?source=files) |

*Strangly:  
$ssh is already working on command line. And I have not  
installed openSSH yet... What program is being invoked?  
Also: This tells me windows has a problem with private keys:  
http://www.windows-commandline.com/windows-command-line-ssh/  
Two solutions are given:  
1. use Cygwin  
2. $ssh-keygen -t rsa -N  
Or something like that on command line to alter SSH private key  
in a way that will work for windows.*

*In order to find out where ssh is being executed from, I need something similiar to the linux command line "which" command.*[*http://stackoverflow.com/questions/304319/is-there-an-equivalent-of-which-on-the-windows-command-line*](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/304319/is-there-an-equivalent-of-which-on-the-windows-command-line) *Distracted: Variable name lenght is a heated discussion:*[*http://programmers.stackexchange.com/questions/176582/is-there-an-excuse-for-short-variable-names/176611#176611*](http://programmers.stackexchange.com/questions/176582/is-there-an-excuse-for-short-variable-names/176611#176611)

|  |
| --- |
| **ANSWER: $ where ssh RESULT: C\DEV\PROG\Git\bin\ssh.exe AWESOME.** |

*Trying on windows command line:  
ssh* [*55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com*](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) *Result:  
ssh: connect to host tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com port 22: Bad file number.  
  
Hmm... that is more information than I have been getting!  
Google Search:"ssh connect to host port 22 bad file number openshift"*

|  |
| --- |
| *https://forums.openshift.com/i-can-not-log-into-my-openshift-application-with-ssh* |
| *"* *Amazon Web Services may be blocked in china by the governement firewall." Maybe I should see if amazon web services is blocked on my computer?*  *Pinging Amazon web services: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1465076/how-to-access-ping-a-server-located-on-aws*  *Surprisingly, ssh with* ***root@ec2-174-129-24-92.compute-1.amazonaws.com*** *works fine.*   |  | | --- | | *See if port 22 is blocked via command line:*  [*http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7144811/git-ssh-error-connect-to-host-bad-file-number*](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7144811/git-ssh-error-connect-to-host-bad-file-number) | | *$nmap -sS github.com -p 22*  *Starting Nmap 5.35DC1 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2011-11-05 10:53 CET*  *Nmap scan report for github.com (207.97.227.239)*  *Host is up (0.10s latency).*  *PORT STATE SERVICE*  *22/tcp \*\*\*filtered\*\*\* ssh*  *Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.63 seconds* | | *As you can see the state is Filtered, which means something is blocking it. You can solve this by performing an SSH to port 443 (your firewall / isp wont block this). Whats also important that you need to ssh to "ssh.github.com" instead of github.com. Else you will report to the webserver instead of ssh server. Below all the steps needed to solve this problem.* | |

*Downloading nmap for windows to see if port22 is blocked:*[*https://nmap.org/book/inst-windows.html*](https://nmap.org/book/inst-windows.html) *https://nmap.org/download.html*

*WIFI Packet sniffing:  
WireShark: (not all that easy)  
https://www.acrylicwifi.com/en/blog/how-to-capture-wifi-traffic-using-wireshark-on-windows/*

*You don't need any special tools if you JUST WANT TO CHECK IF THE PORT IS BLOCKED.*[*https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT203875*](https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT203875) *Type telnet 127.0.0.1 followed by the port you want to test...  
  
Looks like... I need to download "telnet" first.  
How to: http://www.wikihow.com/Activate-Telnet-in-Windows-7*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

*Supposidly if you get:  
"Could not open connection to the host, on port ###: Connect failed"  
Then the port is blocked... But I think this is happening on port I know  
to NOT be blocked.  
  
Might want to also check to see if a port is ALREADY IN USE.  
And also, looks like netstat is a good command to use:  
netstat -a -n*[*http://serverfault.com/questions/26564/how-to-check-if-a-port-is-blocked-on-a-windows-machine*](http://serverfault.com/questions/26564/how-to-check-if-a-port-is-blocked-on-a-windows-machine) *I cannot get the netstat command listed here to work for querying specific port:*[*http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12010631/command-line-for-looking-at-specific-port*](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12010631/command-line-for-looking-at-specific-port) *Example usage of netstat on windows:  
http://www.hsc.fr/ressources/articles/win\_net\_srv/netstat.html*

|  |
| --- |
| *C:\WINNT>netstat -anp tcp | find ":135 "*  *TCP 0.0.0.0:135 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING*  *TCP 0.0.0.0:135 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING*  *UDP 0.0.0.0:135 \*:\** |

*No matter what I do... I keep getting error:  
"no such file or directory" whenever I try to query a port.*

|  |
| --- |
| *Neeto command line stuff I have found today:* |
| *Where ssh NMap TelNet Netsh Netstat*  *Unfortunately, none of this was able to tell me if port22 was blocked. How about... Just assuming it is and making a firewall exception for it?* |

*Leads me to a internet utility for checking my IP. But not quite what I want.*[*http://www.inmotionhosting.com/support/website/ssh/add-ip-to-firewall*](http://www.inmotionhosting.com/support/website/ssh/add-ip-to-firewall)[*http://support.inmotionhosting.com/ipcheck.php*](http://support.inmotionhosting.com/ipcheck.php)

|  |
| --- |
| http://www.sevenforums.com/network-sharing/14235-win7-firewall-wont-allow-ssh-ftp.html |
| **" so you need to specifically open the SSH inbound port in the firewall."** |
| FULL DETAILS: By Jeremyjjbrown:  I just read this page and though I would write up a complete answer for when someone else reads this.  In order to pass windows firewall with SSH FTP or whatever you need to do the following.  1. set an outgoing rule with the path of the .exe your want to to use.  IE C:\Program Files (x86)\MobaSSHServer\MobaSSH\_Server\_Home\_1.53  2. set an incoming rule with the same path.  3. open the static port the app uses.  IE Telnet and SSH are port 22.  4. If you want to connect from the outside world you will have to set your router to forward the port to the computer that hosts the .exe  5. if your host network and internet connections are configured with DHCP ( the default setting for most Non-Work networks) you need give you computer a static ip in your router settings. You will also need to get a DNS name for your home network so you can find it from the outside world ( dyndns.com is free).  BTW Why are you Windows Engineers morons who can't write a firewall interface that lets you enter all of the setting in one place? |

*How do I create firewall rules?  
http://blink.ucsd.edu/technology/security/firewall/windows7-a.html#1.-Choose-security-settings.  
  
STATUS REPORT:  
I have made inbound+outbound firewall exceptions for ssh.exe.  
I am now going to try:  
ssh* [*55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com*](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) *On the command line. If that does not work, I will try to unblock port 22  
on the firewall with a rule.  
  
RESULT:  
We wait for a while with no response. Then get the message:****ssh: connect to host tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com port 22: Bad file number.*** *I will now attempt to unblock port 22 on windows firewall and try again.  
SSH uses TCP port. However, I guess it is possible to do it with UDP, but that  
is a fringe case.*[*http://superuser.com/questions/742331/for-what-does-ssh-use-udp*](http://superuser.com/questions/742331/for-what-does-ssh-use-udp)

*Added UDP port 22 exception just in case. Closed firewall options.  
Opened new Command prompt... Tried again... Still failing with message:****ssh: connect to host tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com port 22: Bad file number.***

Will restart computer. Try again. Then trouble shoot some more.  
Still getting error!!  
***ssh: connect to host tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com port 22: Bad file number.***

|  |
| --- |
| <https://forums.openshift.com/ssh-connect-to-host-error> Try:  ping ***tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com*** ssh -vvv ***tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com telnet tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com 22 nslookup tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com  PING:*** Pinging ec2-52-20-7-6.compute-1.amazonaws.com [52.20.7.6] with 32 bytes of data. Request timed out. for ping.  ***SSH:*** OpenSSH\_6.6.1, OpenSSL 1.0.1m 19 Mar 2015 debug2: ssh\_connect needpriv 0 debug1: Connecting to tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com port 22. debug1: connect to address 52.20.7.6 port 22: Attempt to connect timed out without establish a connection ssh: connect to host tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com port 22: Bad file number.  **TELNET:** Connecting To tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com...could not open connection to the host, on port 22: Connect failed  ***NSLOOKUP:*** Server: aa2k8srv1.c.systemsinmotion.com Address: 172.22.2.20  Non-Authorative Answer: Name: ec2-52-20-7-6.compute-1.amazonaws.com Address: 52.20.7.6 Alsiases: tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com |

***Since tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com  
is an alias.. Why not try telnet with 52.20.7.6 ??***ping ***52.20.7.6*** --------Request timed out.  
ssh -vvv ***52.20.7.6*** ----Bad file number.  
telnet ***52.20.7.6*** 22 ---Connect failed.  
nslookup ***52.20.7.6*** ---(Same stats as before)

Try specifically unblocking 52.20.7.6 on firewall.  
Also, antivirus may be blocking as well!  
  
Making custom rule to allow ALL programs.  
Access on TCP port 22. Both local and remote port 22.  
Rule applying to ALL local IP addresses.  
Rule applying to remote 52.20.7.6 specifically.  
  
STILL NO RESULTS!!! (Anti virus blocking??)  
Also: What is ssh\_connect: needpriv 0 ??  
When using: ssh -vvv ***52.20.7.6***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***needpriv 0 might mean: "Cannot access private key"***  <https://answers.launchpad.net/ubuntu/+question/225199> Tried: C:\Users\jmadison> chmod go-rwx .ssh   |  | | --- | | so the answer is: "needpriv 0" tells you that your connecting ssh client has no local priviledge and will therefore use a TCP port above 1023 for the outgoing connection. However the line has nothing to do with your login issue. | |

TRY:  
ssh -vvv ***52.20.7.6   
On GIT BASH***

|  |
| --- |
| <https://forums.openshift.com/i-cant-connect-to-openshift-app-by-ssh>  ***Tried: rhc app force-stop tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com RESULT: Application 'tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com' not found.... CRAP! I've been using the wrong address! Need to include the beginning part! Try all those commands over again!*** |

***Tried:  
ssh*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)

***Result: bad file number.  
  
Tried:  
ping*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)

***Result: Request could NOT find host at*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) ***Tried:  
ssh -vvv*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)

***Result: Bad file number.***

***Tried:  
telnet*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) ***22***

***Result: Connect failed.***

***Tried:  
nslookup*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)

***Result: Non existant domain.***

***Sooo... maybe force stop, now that we know correct  
address?  
  
TRY:  
rhc app force-stop*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)

***RESULT:  
Application [....] not found.***

***Restarting application on web-interface:***[***https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/application/55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1-tomcat7xxjbossxxews#***](https://openshift.redhat.com/app/console/application/55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1-tomcat7xxjbossxxews)

***Is this url different now?(old & new in that order)***

[***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) ***ssh*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)

***doesn't look like it.***

***HMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM...***

***What about trying SSH with port 80 somehow?  
ssh*** [***55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com***](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com) ***-p 80  
NOPE!...  
  
How about... ping 55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@52.20.7.6***

***NOPE!***

***I have the same problem as this person.  
I can successfully use: rhc domain show, but cannot ping***[***https://forums.openshift.com/unable-to-configure-an-app-on-openshift***](https://forums.openshift.com/unable-to-configure-an-app-on-openshift) ***Tried running:  
ssh 55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com -p 80  
AS ADMIN in GIT-BASH... No luck.  
  
TURN THE ENTIRE FIREWALL OFF!  
Control Panel\System and Security\Windows Firewall\Customize Settings***[***http://superuser.com/questions/548454/turning-off-windows-7-firewall***](http://superuser.com/questions/548454/turning-off-windows-7-firewall)

***Can we retrieve the environment variables WITHOUT SSH access?***

[***https://docs.openshift.com/online/cartridge\_specification\_guide/environment\_variables.html***](https://docs.openshift.com/online/cartridge_specification_guide/environment_variables.html) ***YES!!!  
HERE:***<https://developers.openshift.com/en/managing-common-rhc-commands.html>  
Section: Commands for managing environment variables:  
rhc env-list -a [55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)  
RESULT: **Application not found...**  
rhc env-list -a [tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com)  
RESULT: **Application not found...**  
rhc env-list -a 55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1  
RESULT: **Application not found...**  
rhc env-list -a [55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@52.20.7.6](mailto:55d8ef470c1e6625d90001a1@52.20.7.6)  
RESULT: **Application not found...**

***http://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com/  
The request times out....  
Maybe there is a collision? My SQL database has the same name  
as my app name.***

***THIS IS HOW YOU ACCESSED PHPMYADMIN ONCE UPON A TIME (A DAY AGO)***[***https://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com/phpmyadmin***](https://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-madnamespace.rhcloud.com/phpmyadmin)

***https://tomcat7xxjbossxxews-theDomain.rhcloud.com/phpmyadmin***

***You cant even access your PHP client from open shift anymore.  
Might be time to DELETE the entire application.  
And start over. This time not naming a database with the same  
name you gave to your application.***

|  |
| --- |
| ***Are these... Where did these come from? Perhaps I need to add these authorizations to be able to SSH in? Maybe it doesn't matter anymore. Think my app is destroyed somehow. Since the PhpMyAdmin can no longer be accessed via HTTP. Add authorization? SURE! Why not!?*** |
|  |

***DELETING APPLICATION! Start over tomorrow?  
Maybe try another host service?***

***Try tomorrow. After that.... Might want to quit. Since I saw comments of people  
having trouble for YEARS with this.***

***THOUGHT! After creating new app and cloning it...  
I see the rsa\_id contents in a "known hosts" file.  
This might be needed!***