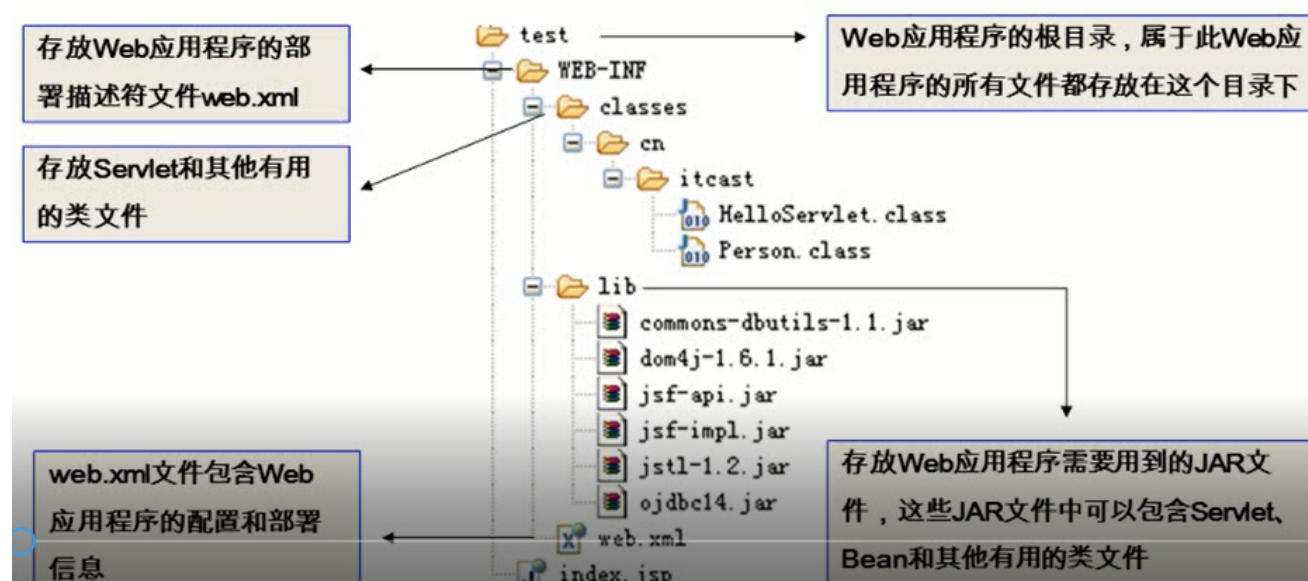


## Web程序结构

### Web 程序结构2

- Servlet 规范中定义了 web 应用程序的目录层次：



localhost:8080/docs/



## Apache Tomcat 7

Version 7.0.90, Jul 2 2018

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## Documentation Index

### Introduction

This is the top-level entry point of the documentation bundle for the Apache Tomcat version 7.0 implements the Servlet 3.0 and JavaServer Pages 2.0. This version implements the Servlet 3.0 and JavaServer Pages 2.0 [Community Process](#), and includes many additional features that make it easy to deploying web applications and web services.

Select one of the links from the navigation menu (to the left) to drill down to the manual that is available. Each available manual is described in more detail below.

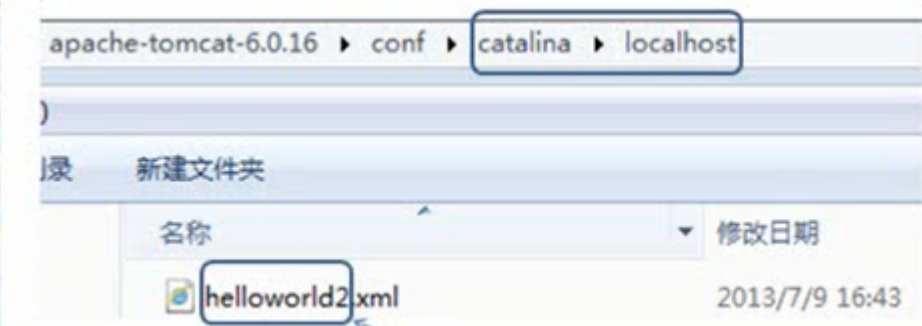
## Standard Directory Layout

To facilitate creation of a Web Application Archive file in the required format, it is convenient to arrange the "executable" files of your web application (that is, the files that Tomcat actually uses when executing your app) in the same organization as required by the WAR format itself. To do this, you will end up with the following contents in your application's "document root" directory:

- **\*.html, \*.jsp, etc.** - The HTML and JSP pages, along with other files that must be visible to the client browser (such as JavaScript, stylesheet files, and images) for your application. In larger applications you may choose to divide these files into a subdirectory hierarchy, but for smaller apps, it is generally much simpler to maintain only a single directory for these files.
- **/WEB-INF/web.xml** - The *Web Application Deployment Descriptor* for your application. This is an XML file describing the servlets and other components that make up your application, along with any initialization parameters and container-managed security constraints that you want the server to enforce for you. This file is discussed in more detail in the following subsection.
- **/WEB-INF/classes/** - This directory contains any Java class files (and associated resources) required for your application, including both servlet and non-servlet classes, that are not combined into JAR files. If your classes are organized into Java packages, you must reflect this in the directory hierarchy under `/WEB-INF/classes/`. For example, a Java class named `com.mycompany.mypackage.MyServlet` would need to be stored in a file named `/WEB-INF/classes/com/mycompany/mypackage/MyServlet.class`.
- **/WEB-INF/lib/** - This directory contains JAR files that contain Java class files (and associated resources) required for your application, such as third party class libraries or JDBC drivers.

## 补充

- 将物理路径上的web应用映射到Tomcat



`http://localhost:8989/helloworld2/hello.jsp`  
映射路径

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Context
  path="/test2"
  docBase="E:\\Java\\Source\\atguigu\\java-1\\firstWebApp\\WebContent"
  reloadable="true"/>
```

物理路径

6). 把 WebContent 目录复制到 Tomcat 的 webapps 目录下, 并改名为: helloworld

7). 在浏览器的地址栏中输入: `http://localhost:8989/helloworld/hello.jsp` 即可看到命令行的打印信息

8). 配置任意目录下的Web应用程序:

在 conf 目录下依次创建 catalina\localhost 目录, 然后在 localhost 目录下为 test 这个Web应用程序建立 test.xml 文件, 编辑这个文件输入以下内容

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Context
docBase="E:\\Java\\Source\\atguigu\\java-1\\firstWebApp\\WebContent"
reloadable="true"/>
```