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Rahul Kundra

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Ubuntu OS: A Step-by-Step Guide

1. Go to the Tomcat installation directory and locate the 'conf' folder.
2. In the 'conf' folder, you will find the 'server.xml' file. Open it with a text editor.
3. Look for the following line:



```
sudo vim /var/lib/tomcat9/conf/server.xml
```

```
<Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"  
          connectionTimeout="20000"  
          redirectPort="8443" />
```

This is the default configuration for the HTTP connector of Tomcat, which listens on port 8080.

4. Replace “8080” with the new port number you want to use. For example, if you want to use port 8090, change the line to:

```
sudo vim /var/lib/tomcat9/conf/server.xml
```

```
<Connector port="8090" protocol="HTTP/1.1"  
          connectionTimeout="20000"  
          redirectPort="8443" />
```

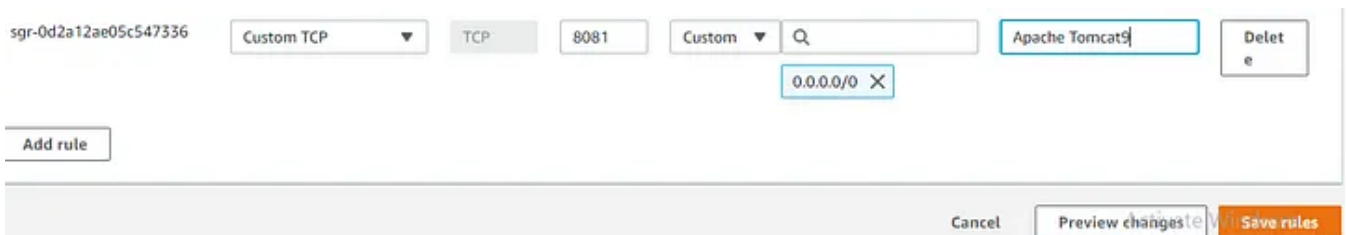
5. Save the file and restart the Tomcat server.

```
sudo systemctl restart tomcat9.service
```

After restarting Tomcat, it will listen on the new port you specified in the ‘server.xml’ file. Note that if the port you choose is already in use by another application, you will get an error message and Tomcat will fail to start. In that case, choose a different port number that is not in use.

To Change the port of Apache Tomcat and the associated security group in an AWS EC2 instance

1. Open the AWS Management Console and navigate to the EC2 dashboard.
2. Select the EC2 instance associated with the Tomcat installation.
3. Click on the “Security” tab and then click on the name of the security group associated with the instance.
4. Click on the “Edit inbound rules” button.
5. Add a new rule to allow inbound traffic on the new port you have set for Tomcat. For example, if you have set the port to 8081, you can add a rule for TCP traffic on port 8081.



6. Save the changes and exit the security group editor.

Note that the specific steps may vary depending on the version of Tomcat and the Linux distribution used in your AWS instance. Also, make sure to configure the security group associated with your instance to allow inbound traffic on the new port you have set for Tomcat.

Red Hat OS: A Step-by-Step Guide

1. Find the ‘Connector’ element in the ‘server.xml’ file.
2. By default, the ‘Connector’ element listens on port 8080 for HTTP requests. It should look something like this:

```
sudo vim /etc/tomcat9/server.xml
```

```
<Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"  
          connectionTimeout="20000"
```

```
redirectPort="8443" />
```

3. Change the 'port' attribute to the desired port number.

4. For example, if you want Tomcat to listen on port 8081, you would change the 'port' attribute to:

```
sudo vim /etc/tomcat9/server.xml
```

```
<Connector port="8081" protocol="HTTP/1.1"  
connectionTimeout="20000"  
redirectPort="8443" />
```

5. Save the changes to the 'server.xml' file.

6. Restart Tomcat to apply the changes.

```
systemctl restart tomcat
```

After restarting Tomcat, it will listen on the new port you specified in the 'server.xml' file. Note that if the port you choose is already in use by another application, you will get an error message and Tomcat will fail to start. In that case, choose a different port number that is not in use.

Understanding the Different Locations of server.xml File in Ubuntu Depending on the Installation Method Used for Tomcat

Both `/var/lib/tomcat9/conf/server.xml` and `/etc/tomcat9/server.xml` are possible locations for the server.xml file on Ubuntu, depending on how Tomcat was installed.

The `/etc/tomcat9/server.xml` file is the default location for the server.xml file in the Tomcat package provided by the Ubuntu repositories.

On the other hand, the `/var/lib/tomcat9/conf/server.xml` file is the default location for the `server.xml` file in the Tomcat package provided by the Apache Tomcat project.

If you installed Tomcat using the Ubuntu package manager, you should modify the `/etc/tomcat9/server.xml` file to change the default port.

If you installed Tomcat manually by downloading it from the Apache Tomcat website, you should modify the `/var/lib/tomcat9/conf/server.xml` file.

In general, it's a good practice to use the default location for the `server.xml` file that corresponds to the installation method you used, to avoid potential issues with compatibility or updates.

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