DOC-3043 Documentation Changes

**Link**: <http://jira.pentaho.com/browse/DOC-3043>

**Summary**: Replacing CATALINA\_HOME/LIB with Pentaho-server/tomcat/lib in the four install topics about using your own repository.

**Versions**: 7.1, 7.0

**Questions**: How far back should we implement this change?

*From “Use PostgreSQL as Your Repository Database”* <https://help.pentaho.com/Documentation/7.0/0F0/0P0/030/010>

# Perform Tomcat-Specific Connection Tasks

After your repository has been configured, you must configure the web application servers to connect to the Pentaho Repository. In this step, you will make JDBC and JNDI connections to the Hibernate, Jackrabbit, and Quartz components.

By default, the Pentaho Server software is configured to be deployed and run on the Tomcat server. As such, connections have already been specified and the Tomcat context.xml file must be modified *only* if you have changed the default ports or passwords.

The next couple of sections guide you through the process of working with the JDBC drivers and connection information for Tomcat.

## Step 1: Download Driver and Apply to the Pentaho Server

To connect to a database, including the Pentaho Repository database, you will need to download and copy a JDBC driver to the appropriate places for the Pentaho Server as well as on the web application server.

Due to licensing restrictions, Pentaho cannot redistribute some third-party database drivers. You should download and install the file yourself.

1. Download a JDBC driver JAR from your database vendor or a third-party driver developer.
2. Copy the JDBC driver JAR you just downloaded to the pentaho/server/pentaho-server/tomcat/lib folder.
3. Verify the PostgreSQL driver is in the pentaho-server/tomcat/lib folder. If it is not there, copy it into that folder.
4. Copy the hsqldb-2.3.2.jar file to pentaho-server/tomcat/lib if you want to retain the sample provided by Pentaho.

*From “Use MySQL as Your Repository Database”* <https://help.pentaho.com/Documentation/7.0/0F0/0P0/030/020>

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## Step 1: Download Drivers and Apply to the Pentaho

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1. Download a JDBC driver JAR from your database vendor or a third-party driver developer.
2. Copy the JDBC driver JAR you just downloaded to the pentaho/server/pentaho-server/tomcat/lib folder.
3. Copy the MySQL driver to pentaho-server/tomcat/lib.
4. Copy the hsqldb-2.3.2.jar file to pentaho-server/tomcat/lib if you want to retain the sample provided by Pentaho.

*From “Use Oracle as Your Repository Database”* <https://help.pentaho.com/Documentation/7.0/0F0/0P0/030/030>

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1. Download a JDBC driver JAR from your database vendor or a third-party driver developer.
2. Copy the JDBC driver JAR you just downloaded to the pentaho/server/pentaho-server/tomcat/lib folder.
3. Copy the Oracle driver to pentaho-server/tomcat/lib.
4. Copy the hsqldb-2.3.2.jar file to pentaho-server/tomcat/lib.

*From “Use MS SQL Server as Your Repository Database”*<https://help.pentaho.com/Documentation/7.0/0F0/0P0/030/040>

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Due to licensing restrictions, Pentaho cannot redistribute some third-party database drivers. You should download and install the file yourself.

1. Download a JDBC driver JAR from your database vendor or a third-party driver developer.
2. Copy the JDBC driver JAR you just downloaded to the pentaho/server/pentaho-server/tomcat/lib folder.
3. Copy the MS SQL driver to pentaho-server/tomcat/lib.
4. Copy the hsqldb-2.3.2.jar file to pentaho-server/tomcat/lib.