

## 9.2. Integración de Apache y Tomcat usando mod\_jk

Utiliza **mod\_jk** para integrar *Apache* y *Tomcat* en la máquina **ServidorLinuxXX** y permitir que la aplicación **Calendar** del *Host* **localhost** en **Tomcat** sea accesible a través de *Apache*.

### 1. Instalación de *mod\_jk*.

- 1.1. Inicia sesión en **ServidorLinuxXX** con un usuario con privilegios de administración.
- 1.2. Descarga el módulo desde los repositorios oficiales de *Ubuntu*.

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install libapache2-mod-jk
```

- 1.3. Observa que al instalar el paquete se habilita el módulo.
- 1.4. Reinicia *Apache*.

### 2. Configuración de *mod\_jk* en *Apache*.

- 2.1. Edita el fichero `/etc/apache2/mods-enabled/jk.conf` y observa las directivas de configuración, Figura 9.13.

```
# limitations under the License.

# Configuration Example for mod_jk
# used in combination with Apache 2.2.x

<IfModule jk_module>

    # We need a workers file exactly once
    # and in the global server
    JkWorkersFile /etc/libapache2-mod-jk/workers.properties

    # Our JK error log
    # You can (and should) use rotatelog here
    JkLogFile /var/log/apache2/mod_jk.log

    # Our JK log level (trace,debug,info,warn,error)
    JkLogLevel info

    # Our JK shared memory file
    JkShmFile /var/log/apache2/jk-runtime-status
```

Figura 9.13: Fichero `/etc/apache2/mods-enabled/jk.conf`

- 2.2. Edita el fichero `/etc/libapache2-mod-jk/workers-properties` y configura la siguiente directiva, Figura 9.14.

```
#
# workers.tomcat_home should point to the location where you
# installed tomcat. This is where you have your conf, webapps and lib
# directories.
#
workers.tomcat_home=/usr/share/tomcat7
```

Figura 9.14: Fichero /etc/libapache2-mod-jk/workers-properties

- 2.3. Observa la configuración de los *workers* (instancias de *Tomcat* en ejecución) definidos, Figura 9.15.

```
#
#----- worker list -----
#
#
# The workers that your plugins should create and work with
#
worker.list=ajp13_worker
#
#----- ajp13_worker WORKER DEFINITION -----
#
#
# Defining a worker named ajp13_worker and of type ajp13
# Note that the name and the type do not have to match.
#
worker.ajp13_worker.port=8009
worker.ajp13_worker.host=localhost
worker.ajp13_worker.type=ajp13
```

Figura 9.15: Fichero /etc/libapache2-mod-jk/workers-properties

- 2.4. Reinicia *Apache*.

### 3. Habilitar el conector AJP en *Tomcat*.

- 3.1. Edita el fichero /var/lib/tomcat7/conf/server.xml/. Habilita el conector AJP descomentando las directivas que se muestran en la Figura 9.16.

```
<!-- Define an AJP 1.3 Connector on port 8009 -->
<Connector port="8009" protocol="AJP/1.3" redirectPort="8443" />
```

Figura 9.16: Fichero /var/lib/tomcat7/conf/server.xml/

- 3.2. Reinicia *Tomcat*.

#### 4. Configuración de Apache.

- 4.1. Edita el fichero `/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default` y añade las siguientes directivas para redirigir las peticiones de la aplicación **Calendar** desde *Apache* a *Tomcat*, Figura 9.17.

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
# The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
# the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
# redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
# specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
# match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
# value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
# However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
#ServerName www.example.com

ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
DocumentRoot /var/www/html

ProxyPreserveHost on
ProxyPass /sample http://localhost:8080/sample
ProxyPassReverse /sample http://localhost:8080/sample
ProxyPass /curso http://localhost:8080/curso
ProxyPassReverse /curso http://localhost:8080/curso
ProxyPass /compras http://localhost:8080/compras
ProxyPassReverse /compras http://localhost:8080/compras

JkMount /Calendar ajp13_worker
JkMount /Calendar/* ajp13_worker
```

Figura 9.17: Fichero `/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default`

- 4.2. Reinicia *Apache*.
- 4.3. Desde **DesarrolloW7XX** abre el navegador y establece una conexión a `http://192.168.1.X7/Calendar/` o `http://servidorlinuxXX.dawXX.net/Calendar/`, Figura 9.18

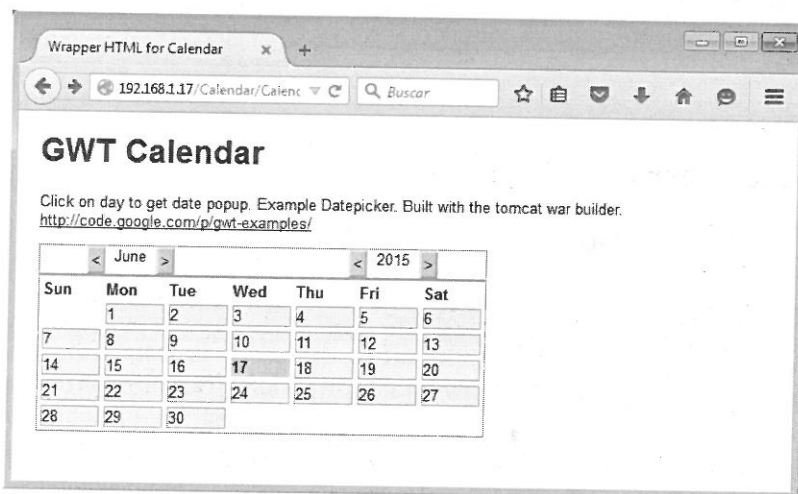


Figura 9.18: Conexión a la aplicación **Calendar**