

Deploying Enhydra Super-Servlet Applications as WAR

Table of Contents

- 1. Relative Paths in Enhydra 5.1
- 2. Using DODS in Enhydra Super-Servlet Applications deployed on Tomcat 4
- 3. Using Log4j in Enhydra Super-Servlet Applications deployed on Tomcat 4

List of Examples

- 1.1. Directory structure: 1
- 1.2. WEB.XML: 2
- 1.3. DemoApp.conf (part): 2

Chapter 1. Relative Paths in Enhydra 5.1

A new feature in Enhydra 5.1 Beta is possibility to deploy Enhydra super-servlet application as web archive that uses relative paths.

In previous Enhydra versions user needed to change the path of configuration file in web.xml. Path was absolute, and the change was implemented each time application was deployed to another servlet container.

"Server.ClassPath[]" parameter in configuration file needed to be changed, too, because it contains absolute paths to jar files.

In Enhydra 5.1, user can use relative path to configuration file in web.xml. Path base is WEB-INF directory.

"Server.ClassPath[]" is not obligatory any more. User should place his jars in WEB-INF/lib directory (or class files in WEB-INF/classes), without their explicit declaration in configuration file.

When application is configured by relative paths, WAR can be deployed to any other servlet container (e.g Tomcat 4), without changes.

Next example shows directory structure, web.xml, and position of configuration file and jars of Enhydra 5.1 application:

Example 1.1. Directory structure:

```
DemoApp/
  WEB-INF/
    web.xml
    DemoApp.conf
    classes/
    lib/
      DemoApp.jar      ----- Application jar
      core.jar         -----+
      dods-runtime.jar |
      enhydra.jar       |
      gnu-regexp.jar   |
      jtidy.jar         |
      log4j.jar         +- Enhydra jars
      snoop.jar         |
      wireless.jar      |
      xerces.jar        |
      xhtml.jar         |
      xmlc.jar          |
      xmlcSupport.jar   -----+
```

Example 1.2. WEB.XML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE web-app
  PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web Application 2.3//EN"
  "http://java.sun.com/dtd/web-app_2_3.dtd">
<web-app>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>
      enhydra
    </servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>
      com.lutris.appserver.server.httpPresentation.servlet.HttpPresentationServlet
    </servlet-class>
    <init-param>
      <param-name>ConfFile
      </param-name>
      <param-value>DemoApp.conf</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
  </servlet>
  <!-- The mapping for the default servlet -->
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>enhydra</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

Example 1.3. DemoApp.conf (part):

```
...
#
# Comma separated CLASSPATH directories and files used by this application.
#
#Server.ClassPath[] =
```

#

...

Note that "Server.ClassPath[]" line is commented.

Chapter 2. Using DODS in Enhydra Super-Servlet Applications deployed on Tomcat 4

If your Enhydra application uses DODS on any other servlet container (e.g. Tomcat 4), JVM environment variable DODS_HOME must be set to point on your DODS installation, when starting servlet container. On Tomcat 4 (on Windows) just need to edit \${tomcat_root}/bin/startup.bat file. Add this line before "call "%EXECUTABLE%" run %CMD_LINE_ARGS%" (if your DODS installation root dir is c:\dods):

```
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -DDODS_HOME=c:\dods
```

Chapter 3. Using Log4j in Enhydra Super-Servlet Applications deployed on Tomcat 4

If your Enhydra application need logging and it is deployed on any other servlet container (e.g. Tomcat 4), you just need to put Log4j configuration file (log4j.xml) in \${your_app_name}/WEB-INF directory.