

FAQ

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JDK support

- what are the JDK Requirements

jUDDI 0.7 requires a 1.4.x JDK. You can compile and run with a 1.3.x JDK, if you remove the package `org.apache.juddi.auth.crypt` from your codebase.

Embedded Databases

- Can i use an embedded database

You can use the `juddi.useConnectionPool` property (and other related properties) to avoid using the JNDI lookup. Here's a sample setup of `juddi.properties`

Required JDBC [DataSource](#) properties

- `juddi.dataSource=java:comp/env/jdbc/juddiDB`

Required JDBC Driver properties

- `juddi.useConnectionPool=true`
- `juddi.jdbcDriver=org.hsqldb.jdbcDriver`
- `juddi.jdbcURL=jdbc:hsqldb:C:/jakarta-tomcat/server/webapps/juddi/WEB-INF/hsqldb/juddidb`
- `juddi.jdbcUser=sa`
- `juddi.jdbcPassword=`

optional JDBC Driver connection pool properties

- `juddi.jdbcMinConnections = 3`
- `juddi.jdbcMaxConnections = 50`
- `juddi.jdbcMaxWaitTime = 15000`
- `juddi.jdbcRetryInterval = 1000`

How do I configure jUDDI to run with Tomcat, MySQL and use a JNDI [DataS](#) [ource](#)?

- How do I configure jUDDI to run with Tomcat, MySQL and use a JNDI [DataSource](#)?

A good setup is discussed here http://sourceforge.net/mailarchive/forum.php?thread_id=2429672&forum_id=7138

Writing pluggable authentication modules

- How do I write a pluggable authentication module?

You can configure jUDDI to use one of the three Authentication modules supplied or you can write your own Authenticator that integrates jUDDI with your organizations authentication mechanism. All you have to do to create your own Authenticator is: Create a class that implements the `Authenticator` interface (your Authenticator); create a class that extends the [AuthenticatorFactory](#) abstract class (your Authenticator's Factory); specify your [AuthenticatorFactory](#) in jUDDI's property file ("`juddi.properties`").

For example:

`juddi.authFactory = org.apache.juddi.auth.simple.SimpleAuthenticatorFactory` In the example above you'll need to replace "org.apache.juddi.auth.simple.SimpleAuthenticatorFactory" with the fully qualified name of your [AuthenticatorFactory](#) class. Take a look at the [SimpleAuthenticator](#) and [SimpleAuthenticatorFactory](#) classes in the "org.apache.juddi.auth.simple" package for an example

Using a datastore without JDBC

- How do I access a datastore without using JDBC

jUDDI is designed to allow different persistence (datastore) implementations to be "plugged-in". The JDBCDataStore included with jUDDI attempts to support as many as the mainstream RDBMS's as possible (Oracle, DB2, Sybase, MySQL - even HSQLDB). If you're interested in using something other than JDBC or if you want to take advantages of proprietary features of your RDBMS (i.e. using stored procedures to improve performance) then you will need to develop your own datastore implementation. To do so you'll need to create implementations of the [DataStoreFactory](#) and [DataStore](#) interfaces in the org.apache.juddi.datastore package and make a change to the jUDDI properties file to use your new [DataStoreFactory](#) implementation (i.e. the `juddi.dataStoreFactory` property) instead of the one supplied. Check out jUDDI's JDBCDataStoreFactory and JDBCDataStore for examples.

Application server support

- Which application servers does jUDDI support?

jUDDI is known to work with a number of application servers like Tomcat, Sybase EAServer and Borland Enterprise Server 5.2 and 6.0.

FAQ Contributors

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