



# Progeny 10

## Application Migration Guide

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## Getting Started

This guide will assist you with the process of the migration of the Progeny software and its essential files from one server to another, in one of three ways.

- Migrating Progeny 10
- Migrating Progeny 10 while Upgrading to a New Version
- Upgrading to Progeny 10 from Progeny (9 or older) during your Migration

While all three are very similar, they are different enough that separate instructions are needed. This guide will cover the migration process in the order mentioned.

Before you begin, please be sure that a backup or restore point is made in case the process needs to be reverted in the case of failure. If you should need any assistance with this process, please call or email us at Progeny Support.

## Progeny 10 Migration

### Preparing for The Migration

#### Gathering The Application Files

Confirm the version of Progeny you currently have for the Desktop Client and the Web Application on the original server and determine if you still have the original installation files. If the installation files are needed, these can be retrieved from Progeny Support or from the links below.

Click to download the needed files.

[Apache Tomcat](#)

[Progeny 10 Desktop](#)

[Progeny 10 Web](#)

[Progeny 10 Server Configuration Utility - SQL Central](#)

[Java](#)

For ease and organization of the migration process, create a folder on the Desktop called 'Progeny Migration'.

Once you download all the files, transfer them to the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

#### Copying Essential Files

This section can affect your services running on your server if users are currently signed in. If no downtime is scheduled during this process, it is advised that you either warn users of possible interrupted service when you are working on the migration or send out a warning before you proceed.

We will need to back up the database(s), which can be done in one of two ways.

- Copying and pasting the .db and .log files.
- Log in to the database backend and run the SQL backup command.
  - BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY "Path to where the backup will be stored"

Depending on the circumstances, use the one that is most convenient. Both will end with the same result.

Inside the 'Progeny Migration' folder, create two sub-folders called 'Databases' and 'Tomcat'. In the 'Database' folder, make a folder for each database to help keep the databases organized during the transfer.

If the Service configuration in SQL Central is going to be the same for the server, please be sure to take notes of the Service Connection Parameters. Copy them for each database service and saved them in a note file called 'Progeny Parameters'.

There is a set of network connection info that may or may not need to be copied. This will depend on whether you have any Network Connections setup in the Progeny Desktop Client. If there are connections, follow the steps below to save the configuration files.

1. Open a file explorer window.
2. Go to the following path: C:\Users\XXXXXXX\AppData\Roaming\Progeny Software\Progeny 10
3. Copy both the 'progeny' and 'progenyNetConnections' files and move them into the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

After you have backed up the Database(s) and your network connection info, if you are using the Progeny WEB App, then we need to backup certain files from Tomcat. If not, then this section can be skipped.

1. You will need to open Task Manager, go to the 'Services' tab and find the 'Tomcat9' service (Default Name) and stop it.
2. If you have difficulties, you will need to go to the 'Processes' tab and find the 'Apache Commons Daemon Service Runner' background process and end that task.
3. Once the Tomcat9 service has stopped, you will need to go into your Tomcat folder, the default path being 'C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0'.
4. In this folder, you will need to back up the following folders:
  - conf
  - progenyConfig
  - webapps

All three must be copied and moved to the 'Tomcat' sub-folder in the 'Progeny Migration' folder, however the size of these folders can be rather large, so it may be necessary to copy the files one at a time.

Once all the files have been successfully copied, we can move on to installing Progeny onto the new server. Now copy the 'Progeny Migration' folder onto to the new server.

### Progeny Desktop Client Installation & Setup

Log into the desktop computer with a user account that has LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE rights. Without LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE rights, users will not be able to complete the installation of the Progeny desktop client.

Before installing any of the Progeny software, verify the computer configuration meets the System Requirements.

Once that is confirmed, then you can proceed to download the Progeny Desktop Client.

NOTE: This requires your Customer Number. If you do not know this number, reach out to Progeny Support for assistance.

1. Double-click the .exe to launch the Progeny installation wizard.
2. Click Next to proceed to the License Agreement.
3. Please take a moment to read the License Agreement. When ready to proceed, select the 'I accept the terms in the license agreement' radio button and click Next.
4. Click Next to save Progeny in the default directory C:\Program Files (x86)\Progeny Software\Progeny 10
5. Click Install to continue the installation process.
6. When a successful confirmation message is displayed, click the Finish button to complete the installation and close the installation wizard.

After the Desktop Client is successfully installed, open a file explorer window, and go to the following path. C:\Users\XXXXXXX\AppData\Roaming\Progeny Software\Progeny 10

Now open the 'Progeny Migration' folder, then copy and paste the 'progeny' and 'progenyNetConnections' into the file location you opened. If the files already exist, replace them.

### Progeny Server Utility Setup

1. Once the Progeny Server is installed, launch the Progeny 10 Server Configuration Utility.
2. Double-click on SQL Anywhere 17
3. Click the Services tab
4. Right-click on a blank area in the Services list, and choose New > Service:
5. This will open the Create Service Wizard. On the first window, choose a name for the service which will be displayed within the Progeny 10 Server application. This name cannot contain any spaces, slashes, or backslashes. The name entered in this step is a "friendly name" that is local to the application and is not connected to the actual service. This is also, typically, the same as

the Connection Name parameter in the desktop client Network Connections window. After the service is named, click Next:

6. On the next window, define the type of Database Service to be created. Keep the default selected option Network Database Server then click Next:
7. On the next window, define the server executable to use for the service. Keep the default path C:\Program Files (x86)\Progeny Software\Progeny 10\Server\Bin64\dbsrv17.exe and then click Next:
8. On the Specify Parameters window, create a connection string that defines what database is being hosted, the port it will be broadcasted on, and any miscellaneous optional configuration settings. Reference an example of the default connection string format below:

```
-x tcpip(port=2638) -n Progeny10 "C:\Program Files (x86)\Progeny Software\Progeny 10\Progeny10Template.db")
```

When creating the new services, open the 'Progeny Parameters' note file and copy and paste the parameters for the correct service.

But from here, you should be able to click next until you reach the "Start The Service" window. Uncheck 'Start the service now' and click finish.

Then right click on the connection you just made and turn it on the connection to test it, if there is an error, attempt troubleshooting. Make sure everything is correct.

If you are still unable to resolve, contact Progeny Support.

NOTE: After you install Progeny 10 Server Configuration Utility (Sybase SQL Anywhere 17), If you already have Progeny 9 Server (Sybase SQL Anywhere 12) installed, you will need to edit each existing database service by double-clicking the service, selecting the Configuration tab, and pointing the File name: to the Progeny 10 Server dbsrv17.exe file. The default path is C:\Program Files (x86)\Progeny Software\Progeny 10\Server\BIN64\dbsrv17.exe. You can then uninstall the older Progeny Server.

## Progeny WEB App Installation and Setup

After installing the latest version of Java, it is time to install Tomcat.

1. Click through the Apache Tomcat Setup welcome and licensing pages. On the Choose Components page, click the + (expansion button) next to the Tomcat item to reveal additional options. Check only the Service Startup option. Click Next to continue.
2. On the Apache Tomcat Setup: Configuration Options window, you can leave the settings as default. The only setting to change is the **HTTP/1.1 Connector Port**. Change it to **80**, if it is already 80 you may leave it. However, if you have something else you prefer to use, you may.

3. Define the file path where the Java Virtual Machine is located – therefore, Java should be installed first. The Tomcat installation will automatically identify the best-possible Java Runtime location available. After the appropriate Java location is detected, click Next:

(Warning: Tomcat has difficulty functioning if Java is located somewhere other than the default location, you may try, but it may not work.)

4. On the Choose Install Location dialog box, define the installation directory. The default location is C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0 for ease of management, however, based on your institution's preference, a different location may be used. Once the desired installation directory is chosen, click Install:

5. When the installation process has completed, deselect the Run Apache Tomcat and Show Readme checkboxes and click Finish:

Now, for this next step, do not overwrite the files or do all of them at once, it should be done one at a time. Before proceeding, these files should be copied and placed somewhere safe, just in case. Otherwise, Tomcat will need to be uninstalled and the process will need to be started again from the beginning. Additionally, remember to always use copies, never move the files themselves. If something happens, then the files can be corrupted and new ones will be needed.

6. After Tomcat is installed, open Task Manager and Stop Tomcat, if necessary, use the 'Taskkill' option in the Command Prompt same as before.

7. Following the default path, go to 'C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0', then copy the "New" 'conf' and 'webapps' files. Then create a new folder on the Desktop called 'Installed Tomcat', then paste the file you just made into it.

8. Now go to the 'bin' folder, look for the 'Tomcat9w.exe' and run it. Go to the 'Java' tab and confirm that the 'Java Virtual Machine:' path is correct, it should be the same as it was during the setup. Then for the 'Initial & Maximum Memory Pools and the Tread Stack Size', delete what is there and then click 'Apply' then 'Ok'.

9. Then you will move the files for Tomcat you moved over from your older server. Delete the 'webapps' folder from Tomcat and replace it with the one you copied from the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

10. Next, delete the 'progenyConfig' folder from Tomcat and replace it with the one you copied from the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

11. Finally, delete the 'conf' folder from Tomcat and replace it with the one you copied from the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

Now try to login to the Progeny WEB App.

If you are directed to the Config Page, then you will need to troubleshoot.

This tends to happen if settings from the server are not carried over or not updated from the previous server.

However, you are not carrying over the Servers name or IP Address, you will need to go to the Config page and have these settings updated. This is done on the 'Database Connection Configuration' module.

But if you made it to the regular login screen and you can login, then the Migration was successful. Again, this is assuming you are carrying over the settings.

If not, they will need to be updated.

## SSL Setup and Configuration

Please bear in mind, that this will not work if the new server information is different or if the SSL information is different. If it is, then new SSL Certificates will need to be generated.)

If you have already moved over your SSL certificates, be sure to check the 'server.xml.' file. Make sure the file path for the 'Certificate certificateKeystoreFile .jks' is correct. If the path is different now on the new server from where the certificates are stored, then it must be updated to the current location.

If updates need to be made, stop Tomcat and make the corrections. Once that is updated or you are sure this is correct, we can move on.

For simplicity, it is best to make a folder in the same location as where the certs were located on the previous server, then just copy and paste the certs here.

```

    This connector uses the NIO implementation. The default
    SSLImplementation will depend on the presence of the APR/native
    library and the useOpenSSL attribute of the
    AprLifecycleListener.
    Either JSSE or OpenSSL style configuration may be used regardless of
    the SSLImplementation selected. JSSE style configuration is used below.
<!--
<Connector port="8443" protocol="org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11NioProtocol"
    maxThreads="150" SSLEnabled="true">
  <SSLHostConfig>
    <Certificate certificateKeystoreFile="C:\Users\XXXXXXX\Documents\SSL"
      certificateKeystorePassword="PAssWord1!" type="RSA" />
  </SSLHostConfig>
</Connector>
-->
<!-- Define a SSL/TLS HTTP/1.1 Connector on port 8443 with HTTP/2
This connector uses the APR/native implementation which always uses
OpenSSL for TLS.
Either JSSE or OpenSSL style configuration may be used. OpenSSL style
configuration is used below.
-->
```

Check here for your previous info in the old server.xml file and update the info in the new server.xml file.

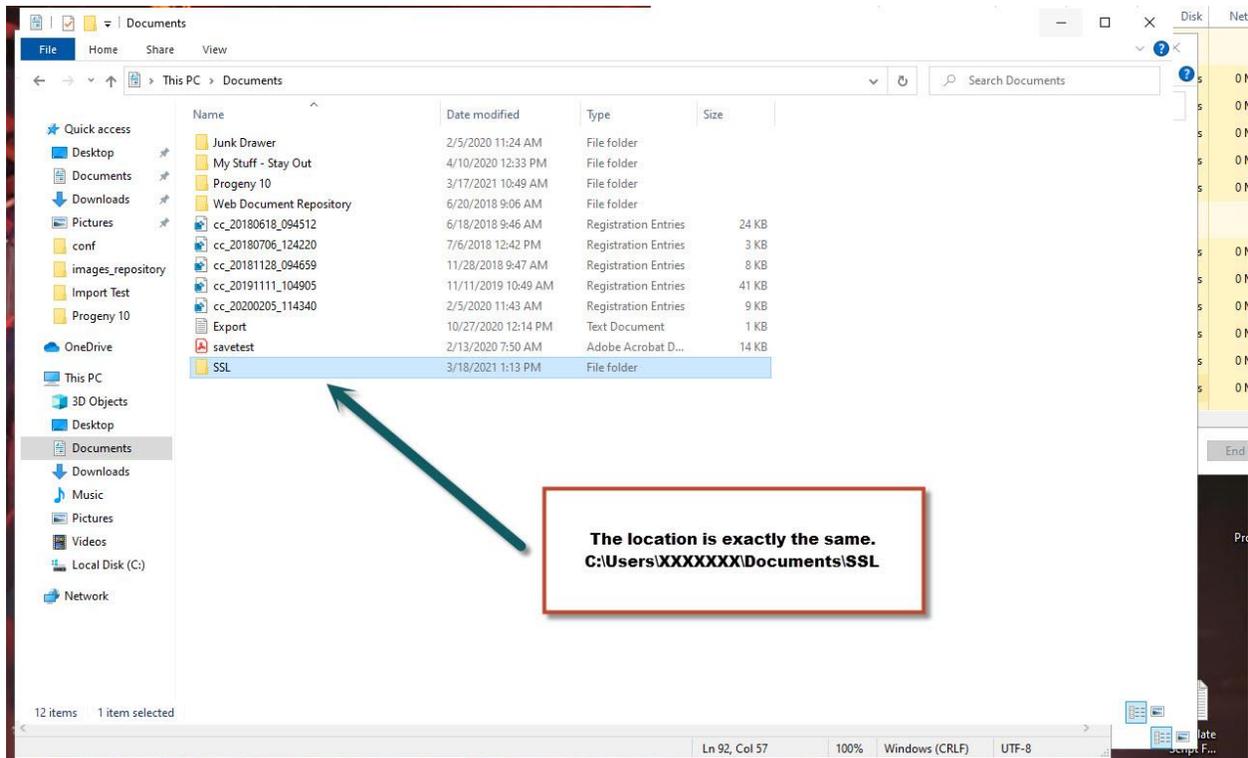
Then follow steps 1 – 9 of the [Generating SSL Certificates For Progeny Web.](#)

Now, restart Tomcat. You may need to wait for a few moments, 30 sec to 2 min.

After this time has passed, try to access the Progeny WEB Login.

If you can reach the page, and successfully login, then SSL is working, then the only thing remaining is to try and reach Progeny from a User Computer.

But if you are experiencing issues, you will need to troubleshoot. If necessary, contact Progeny Support for assistance.



The new SSL File was made in the exact same place according to the path in the server.xml file, then the certs were moved here.

## Progeny 10 Migration while Upgrading to a New Version

### Preparing for The Migration

The process is very similar as a standard Migration, with only a few minor differences. This part of the guide will only highlight and walk you through those differences, if there are no differences, that portion will be skipped. For details, please refer to earlier in the guide for the corresponding section of the guide that is needed.

For preparing your Migration, please follow the original steps as written above.

However, instead of locating the original Program Installers or requesting them from Progeny Support. You will download the latest versions of the Desktop Client and WEB App.

Once this is done, proceed as normal.

## Progeny Desktop Client Installation & Setup

[\(Click Here For Desktop Client Instructions\)](#)

-Scroll back here for further instructions-

-Proceed to the next step-

## Progeny WEB App Installation and Setup

[\(Click Here For WEB App Instructions\)](#)

-Scroll back here for further instructions-

After Tomcat is installed, open Task Manager and Stop Tomcat, if necessary, use the 'Taskkill' option in the Command Prompt same as before.

Now, for this next step, do not overwrite the files or do all of them at once, it should be done one at a time. And before proceeding these files should be copied and placed somewhere safe, just in case. Otherwise, Tomcat will need to be uninstalled and the process will need to be started again from the beginning.

Delete the 'webapps' folder from Tomcat and replace it with the one you copied from the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

Next, delete the 'progenyConfig' folder from Tomcat and replace it with the one you copied from the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

Finally, delete the 'conf' folder from Tomcat and replace it with the one you copied from the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

Now, go in to the 'webapps' folder, and then 'ROOT' folder.

This step may need to be repeated depending on how many ROOT files you have.

Copy the 'png' folder and place it on the Desktop for now.

Go back until you can see the 'ROOT.war' file and 'ROOT' file and delete them both then copy and paste the 'ROOT.war' file for the latest version of Progeny into the 'webapps' folder. If the ROOT file is named differently, then rename the copy. Do this as many times as needed to replace all the files.

After this is finished, restart Tomcat.

The WAR files will create new folders and unpack, this may take some time.

Go into the ROOT folder(s) and check for the file 'webDataCapture.jsp' to appear at the bottom. Once you see this file, the ROOT has been rebuilt.

Then stop Tomcat again copy and paste the 'png' folder for that ROOT folder into it. Skip over any similar files, DO NOT OVERWRITE.

Once more, this process will take some time, as Tomcat can only do one folder at a time. When all the folders are finished unpacking and you replaced the 'png' files, restart Tomcat.

Now try to login to the Progeny WEB Config page.

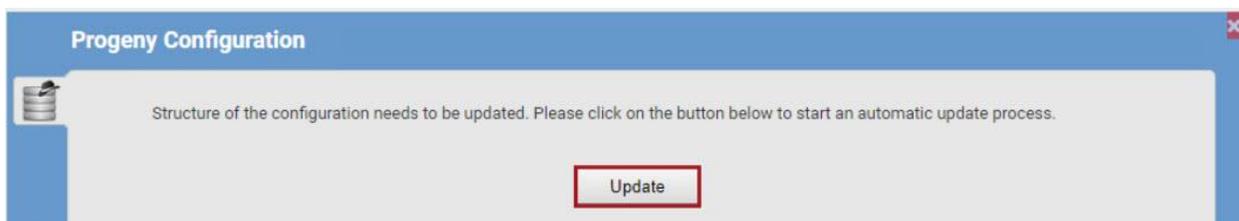
You should see a button that says 'Update', press it. When it says it is successful, close out of the Config page and log back in.

If you see the Upgrade button again, repeat the previous step.

But you should appear at the main configuration page, if all your settings look correct, then logout and try and login to the regular Progeny WEB App.

If you have issues, begin with troubleshooting. Contact Progeny Support for assistance if necessary.

If you are experiencing issues, you may need to update the network connection info on the Database Connection Configuration tab.



You may need to do this more than once, so do not be alarmed. 2 or 3 times is normal.

(This tends to happen if settings from the server are not carried over or not updated from the other server. Such as the Server name, hostname, or IP address.)

Once the WEB Config is set properly, and you are able to login to the WEB App. Try to login to the WEB App on a User's Computer, if you can successfully login on a User's Computer to Progeny that is located on the new server, then the Migration was successful.

Now you have your data and settings from Progeny and Upgraded to the latest version.

## Upgrading to Progeny 10 from Progeny 9 or older during your Migration

### Preparing for The Migration

Out of the 3 Migration types, this is the most complex.

It is recommended that after the Migration that testing is done on the new server to make sure that everything is running properly before the cut over and the old server is decommissioned.

In addition to making copies of your Database(s) and notes of your network connection info, some files are not where they are traditionally. You will need to go elsewhere to find them.

For the most part, these directions will focus on Progeny 9 as the example, but the premise should apply for older versions as well.

But, while you are copying your older Tomcat files, **YOU SHOULD NOT** move or replace Tomcat 9's files with the older files directly! Further explanations will be given when you reach that step.

To begin, make a folder on your desktop called 'Progeny Migration', then download the latest versions of Progeny, Tomcat and Java move them to the folder.

Then make a copy of your Database(s) and move it to the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

Make notes of the Service Connection Parameters if they will be the same on the new server, save the info to a text file and put it in the folder. Then look for ProgenyNetConnections file, it will be located using the same file path as mentioned before. Make a copy and place it in the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

---Important Note---

Now we will need to make copies of select files from Tomcat, but bear in mind. If Tomcat is not the same version you are upgrading to (Going from 8 to 9), there can be complications. While we are backing up and Migrating the Tomcat files, they may not work.

During the Migration and while Tomcat is setting up, either it will pull the data it needs automatically from the files and no further action will be necessary. Other times it will not work, in this case, you will need to enter the info manually, such as the SMTP info, Network Connection Info, etc..

Before stopping Tomcat, we will need to take notes of your WEB Config Settings on the previous server. Login to the WEB Config page and make notes of all the info on the pages in the following screenshots.

The screenshot shows the 'Progeny Configuration' interface. On the left is a sidebar with various icons. The main area is divided into several sections:

- Configuration Identifiers:** A list of identifiers with 'New', 'Delete', and 'View URL' buttons.
- Global License Server Setup:** Fields for License ID (7583426012) and Client Serial ID (96ctcbfd-fcec-4352-8093-ceac7406fb7f), with 'Generate' and 'Verify License' buttons.
- Options:** A list of checkboxes for various configuration options like Database Connection Configuration, Web Configuration Parameters, etc.
- Change Configuration Password:** Fields for Old password, New password, and Repeat new password, with a 'Change' button.
- Change Encryption Key:** Fields for Current key (masked with dots), New key, and Repeat new key, with 'Show' and 'Change' buttons.

A red box highlights the 'Change Encryption Key' section, and a blue arrow points to it from a text box that says: **If an Encryption Key is used, make a note.**

This may not be necessary, but if nothing is entered here, you can skip this.

The screenshot shows the 'Progeny Configuration' interface for connection settings. It includes input fields for Connection Name, Service Name, Database Name, Host Address, Db Port, and Description. On the right are buttons for 'Save', 'New', 'Delete', 'Test Connection', and 'TLS Encryption'.

Below the input fields is a table with the following data:

Connection	Service Name	Database Name	Host Address	Db Po	Description
TestEnvironment	TestEnvironment		127.0.0.1	2639	

A red box highlights the table with the text: **These setting are important!**

Take note of EACH connection, you will need it for setting up the connections.

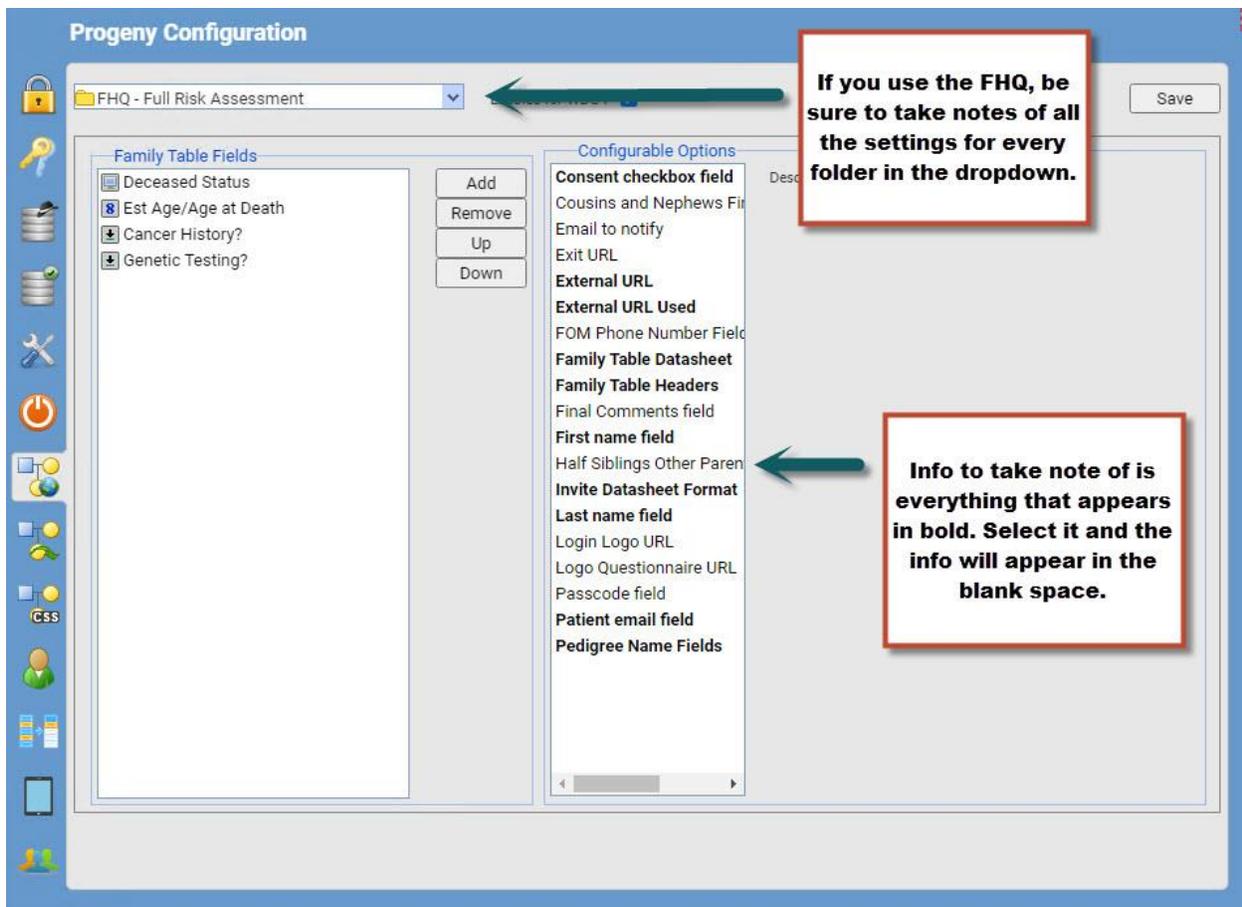
**Progeny Configuration**

Param Name :   
 Value :   
 Description :

**Be sure to take note of all settings here.**

Param Name	Value	Description
ALLOW_AUTOSHOW_TOGGLE_DATASH	0	Enter '1' to allow toggle datasheets to be displayed by default
ALLOW_REFRESH_COMPUTEDS	1	ENTER '1' if you want computed fields in datasheets to be re
ALLOW_SEARCH_SUGGESTIONS	1	Enter '1' to allow suggestions to be displayed while searchin
AUTHENTICATION_TYPE	0	Set to "0" for Standard Authentication. Set to "1" for LDAP Au
CONFIG_CLIENT_TRAFFIC_ALLOW_ALL	1	Enter '1' to allow all traffic to web server including non-FHQ. I
CONFIG_CLIENT_TRAFFIC_REDIRECT_U	client_traffic_redirect_url.html	URL for page to which blocked users will be redirected if nor
CONFIG_PROFILE_IMAGE_MAX_SIZE	256	The maximum allowed size for user profile images in kilobyt
DASHBOARD_INDIVIDUAL_DEFAULT_NA	0	The individual name used in creating individual on Dashboar
DASHBOARD_PAGE_CUSTOMER_LOGO		The logo to be used on the dashboard screen to replace the
DATE_DISPLAY_FORMAT	2	Enter 2 to display dates in 2 digit year format (YY). Enter 4 to
DOCUMENTS_REPOSITORY_FOLDER	C:\Program Files\Apache Software Found	The folder on the web server where documents used in the a
DOCUMENT_UPLOAD_MAX_SIZE_KILOE	1024	The maximum size in kilobytes of a document that can be up
EMAIL_TRIGGER_DB_ALIAS	TestEnviroment	The db alias used for Email Trigger
EMAIL_TRIGGER_INTERVAL	1	This is used to start Email Trigger every time in Minutes
EMAIL_TRIGGER_SMTP_AUTH	1	Enter '1' if authentication is required. Otherwise '0' for unautf
EMAIL_TRIGGER_SMTP_EMAIL_FROM	notifications@progenygenetics.com	The email used to send emails regarding WDC
EMAIL_TRIGGER_SMTP_PASSWD	*****	The SMTP password used to authenticate sending emails
EMAIL_TRIGGER_SMTP_PORT	25	The SMTP Server port used to send emails
EMAIL_TRIGGER_SMTP_SERVER	progenygenetics-com.mail.protection.outl	The SMTP Server used to send emails
EMAIL_TRIGGER_SMTP_TRANSPORT_S	0	Enter '1' to send emails over SSL, '2' for sending over TLS an
EMAIL_TRIGGER_SMTP_USERNAME	notifications@progenygenetics.com	The SMTP username used to authenticate sending emails
EMR_PASSWORD	*****	This password is used for EMR embedded link connection
EMR_USERNAME	progeny	This username is used for EMR embedded link connection
ENABLE_CLIENTSIDE_LOGS_ON_SERVE	0	ENTER '1' if you want javascript logs of errors/exceptions to
FHQ4_URL		The URL address of the running FHQ4 instance

Take note of the settings here, but pay attention to the SMTP settings and the WDCuser info.



This info is for your FHQ, be sure to take note of what is set for the FHQ folders and what is set for the configuration options for them.

Now we will stop Tomcat and copy the files.

Go to the Tomcat folder and copy the 'config' folder.

Next, go into 'webapps', and go into your 'ROOT' folder and look for the 'png' file. Make a copy of this file.

For the next part, open up a new window, and follow this file path 'C:\Program Files\Progeny Software\Progeny 9\web'. Copy both the 'conf' and 'lic' folders.

Move the copies of these folders into the 'Progeny Migration' folder.

Once all files have been copied and the latest copies of Progeny have been downloaded and moved to the 'Progeny Migration', move the file from the old server to the new server.

Now when all this is completed, download the latest versions of Progeny, Java and Tomcat.

## Progeny Desktop Client Installation & Setup

[\(Click Here For Desktop Client Instructions\)](#)

-Scroll back here for further instructions-

Once the Desktop Client is installed and the Database has been placed. You will need to login to the Database, please do so as the 'progeny' superuser.

You will be prompted with a popup that will mention "Database Maintenance", this is normal. Click 'OK' and proceed.

## Progeny Server Utility Install and Setup

[\(Click Here For Server Utility Instructions\)](#)

## Progeny WEB App Installation and Setup

-Important Note Before Proceeding-

Since these directions are focusing on Progeny 9, this will run under the assumption you are using a version of Tomcat 8 or older. During the Migration with the data, a number of things can happen.

-During the install of Tomcat 9, it **WILL** see the files from the older Tomcat and pull the data.

-During the install of Tomcat 9, it **WILL NOT** see the files from the older Tomcat and pull the data.

If Tomcat 9 does see the old files, then it will use some of the data for your settings. If it doesn't, then you will have to enter everything manually. The chances of this happening tend to be higher if this is done on the same server rather than migrating.

But older Tomcat files cannot be used to replace Tomcat 9 files directly, **IT WILL BRAKE THE PROGRAM** and it will need to be reinstalled, data corruption is also a possibility.

For the installation of the WEB APP, follow the directions via the link.

However, ignore any steps about replacing any files with the possible exception of the '.png' file, but only if you have custom images.

Once you login to the WEB Config page, if your settings have carried over, congratulations. If not, then you will have to will have to reenter everything.

[\(Click Here For WEB App Instructions\)](#)

## SSL Setup and Configuration

-Important Note-

Now as mentioned before, depending on if the new servers information is different or if the SSL information is still valid, then new SSL Certificates will need to be generated and this will not work.

While the server.XML is where the SSL information is entered. Tomcat 9 will be different from how the information for the SSL certs path and password was entered in Tomcat 8.

Instead of....

```
"keystoreFile="{KEYSTOREPATH}.jks" & "keystorePass="{PASSWORD}"
```

You will see....

```
"Certificate certificateKeystoreFile="{KEYSTOREPATH}.jks" &  
"certificateKeystorePassword="{PASSWORD}" type="RSA".
```

But in these locations, you will enter the path for the SSL Certificates and enter the password. You can refer to your old server.xml file from Tomcat 8 for details.

Make sure Tomcat is off before updating the information in the server.XML file.

Then follow steps 1 – 9 of the [Generating SSL Certificates For Progeny Web](#).

Now, restart Tomcat. You may need to wait for a few moments, 30 sec to 2 min.

After this time has passed, try to access the Progeny WEB Login.

If you can reach the page, and successfully login, then SSL is working, then the only thing remaining is to try and reach Progeny from a User Computer.

But if you are experiencing issues, you will need to troubleshoot. If necessary, contact Progeny Support for assistance.

#### Tomcat 9

```
<Connector port="443" protocol="org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11NioProtocol" maxThreads="150"  
SSLEnabled="true" >  
  <SSLHostConfig>  
    <Certificate certificateKeystoreFile="{KEYSTOREPATH}.jks"  
      certificateKeystorePassword="{PASSWORD}" type="RSA" />  
  </SSLHostConfig>  
</Connector>
```

#### TOMCAT 8

```
<Connector port="443" protocol="org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11NioProtocol" maxThreads="150"  
SSLEnabled="true" scheme="https" secure="true" clientAuth="false" sslProtocol="TLS"  
keystoreFile="{KEYSTOREPATH}.jks" keystorePass="{PASSWORD}" />
```

The comparison between Tomcat 9 and Tomcat 8 when entering the SSL info into the server.xml file.

## Contact Us

Need further help? Check out our Learning Center at <http://www.progenygenetics.com/learning-center/>

Our Support Team is here to help! You can reach us at the contact information below.

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