**Exercise 6**

*Creating Keystores for WS-Security*

**Prior Knowledge**

*Understand Private Key Crypto and Certificates (at a high level)*

**Objectives**

*Create the keystores we will use for the WS-Security Exercise*

**Software Requirements**

* Java Development Kit 7

1. Check that the keytool command is working  
     
   On a command line type keytool  
     
   You should see   
   keytool usage:  
   … [LOTS MORE]
2. Create a directory (e.g. ~/keys/) and change to that directory

Now let’s create a client key (for Signing)  
Type:  
keytool -genkeypair -alias client –storepass clientpass -keystore clientkeystore.jks

**All on one line!**

You will be prompted as follows:

What is your first and last name?

[Unknown]: Oxford Student

What is the name of your organizational unit?

[Unknown]: DCS

What is the name of your organization?

[Unknown]: Oxford University

What is the name of your City or Locality?

[Unknown]: Oxford

What is the name of your State or Province?

[Unknown]: Oxon

What is the two-letter country code for this unit?

[Unknown]: GB

Is CN=Oxford Student, OU=DCS, O=Oxford University, L=Oxford, ST=Oxon, C=GB correct?

[no]: yes

Enter key password for <client>

(RETURN if same as keystore password):

Press enter to use the same as the keystore password (“clientpass”)

You don’t have to use my details!

1. Now let’s create a server keystore (for encryption):  
     
   keytool -genkeypair -alias server -keyalg RSA \  
   -keystore serverkeystore.jks \  
   -storepass serverpass
2. Once again fill in the details (this time in a more “server-ish” way perhaps?)
3. Now we need to get these two keystores to trust each other (since there is no uber-CA). Export the client certificate.

**keytool -export -alias client -keystore clientkeystore.jks \**

**-file client.cert**

Enter keystore password: *[clientpass]*

Certificate stored in file <client.cert>

1. Now import into the server keystore:

**keytool -import -file client.cert -keystore serverkeystore.jks \**

**-alias client**

Enter keystore password:

Owner: CN=Oxford Student, OU=DCS, O=Oxford University, L=Oxford, ST=Oxon, C=GB

Issuer: CN=Oxford Student, OU=DCS, O=Oxford University, L=Oxford, ST=Oxon, C=GB

Serial number: 5379f1ec

Valid from: Mon Nov 24 09:21:56 GMT 2014 until: Sun Feb 22 09:21:56 GMT 2015

Certificate fingerprints:

MD5: 6B:75:0E:B5:47:3B:66:BB:6D:F9:F9:ED:0B:26:CB:71

SHA1: C1:F1:CA:86:FE:CF:D1:7A:92:76:F9:16:AB:C8:2C:B0:D5:A8:0F:05

SHA256: A5:CA:3C:1E:2A:A8:FE:78:59:B6:4E:88:77:EE:08:C0:B1:7C:5C:2F:F6:7E:A4:8B:97:96:2C:62:0F:21:10:93

Signature algorithm name: SHA256withRSA

Version: 3

Extensions:

#1: ObjectId: 2.5.29.14 Criticality=false

SubjectKeyIdentifier [

KeyIdentifier [

0000: 4D 15 BD FF F5 20 E8 2E 28 5C 21 86 F5 A9 07 8B M.... ..(\!.....

0010: 17 62 B7 E2 .b..

]

]

Trust this certificate? [no]: yes

Certificate was added to keystore

1. Do the opposite – export the server’s certificate and import into the client’s keystore.
2. Validate you have successfully done everything by listing the contents of each keystore. For example:

**keytool -list -keystore serverkeystore.jks**

Enter keystore password:

Keystore type: JKS

Keystore provider: SUN

Your keystore contains 2 entries

client, 24-Nov-2014, trustedCertEntry,

Certificate fingerprint (SHA1): C1:F1:CA:86:FE:CF:D1:7A:92:76:F9:16:AB:C8:2C:B0:D5:A8:0F:05

server, 24-Nov-2014, PrivateKeyEntry,

Certificate fingerprint (SHA1): F9:01:03:4D:8F:17:C1:4E:57:C0:89:47:D6:E1:B6:92:66:1F:B7:51

**That’s all folks!**