

java tomcat 搭建SSL双向认证以及httpclient代码

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技术文档

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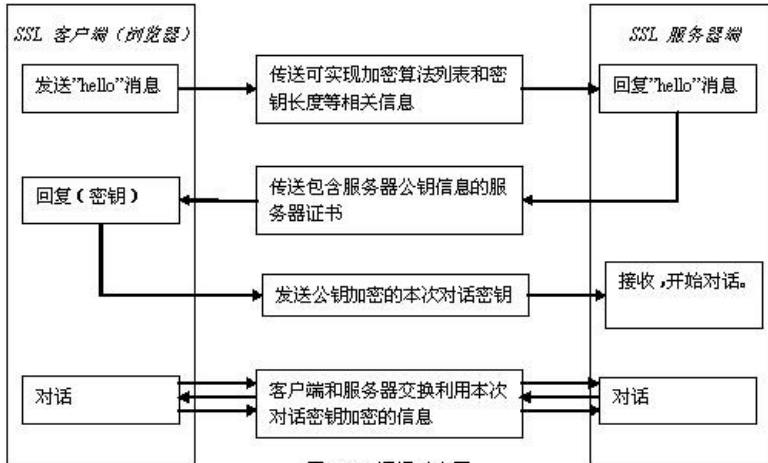


图1 SSL通讯示意图

java tomcat 搭建SSL双向认证以及httpclient代码

一、生成密钥库和证书

可参考以下密钥生成脚本，根据实际情况做必要的修改，其中需要注意的是：服务端的密钥库参数“CN”必须与服务端的IP地址相同，否则会报错，客户端的任意。

key.script

1、生成服务器证书库

```
keytool -validity 365 -genkey -v -alias server -keyalg RSA -keystore /opt/web/ssl/server.keystore -dname "CN=localhost,OU=sumscope,O=sumscope,L=Pudong,ST=Shanghai,c=com" -storepass 111111 -keypass 111111
```

2、生成客户端证书库

```
keytool -validity 365 -genkeypair -v -alias client -keyalg RSA -storetype PKCS12 -keystore /opt/web/ssl/client.p12 -dname "CN=client,OU=sumscope,O=sumscope,L=Pudong,ST=Shanghai,c=com" -storepass 222222 -keypass 222222
```

3、从客户端证书库中导出客户端证书

```
keytool -export -v -alias client -keystore /opt/web/ssl/client.p12 -storetype PKCS12 -storepass 222222 -rfc -file /opt/web/ssl/client.cer
```

4、从服务器证书库中导出服务器证书

```
keytool -export -v -alias server -keystore /opt/web/ssl/server.keystore -storepass 111111 -rfc -file /opt/web/ssl/server.cer
```

5、生成客户端信任证书库(由服务端证书生成的证书库)

```
keytool -import -v -alias server -file /opt/web/ssl/server.cer -keystore /opt/web/ssl/client.truststore -storepass 222222
```

6、将客户端证书导入到服务器证书库(使得服务器信任客户端证书)

```
keytool -import -v -alias client -file /opt/web/ssl/client.cer -keystore /opt/web/ssl/server.keystore -storepass 111111
```

7、查看证书库中的全部证书

```
keytool -list -keystore /opt/web/ssl/server.keystore -storepass 111111
```

二、Tomcat配置

使用文本编辑器编辑\${catalina.base}/conf/server.xml

找到Connector port="8443"的标签，取消注释，并修改成如下：

```
<Connector SSLEnabled="true" clientAuth="true" keystoreFile="F:/ssl/kserver.keystore" keystorePass="111111" maxThreads="150" port="8443" protocol="org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11Protocol" scheme="https" secure="true" sslProtocol="SSL" truststoreFile="F:/ssl/tserver.keystore" truststorePass="111111"/>
```

备注：

keystoreFile: 指定服务器密钥库，可以配置成绝对路径，如“/opt/web/ssl/server.keystore”。

keystorePass: 密钥库生成时的密码

truststoreFile: 受信任密钥库，和密钥库相同即可

truststorePass: 受信任密钥库密码

clientAuth: 是否验证客户端的证书，为FALSE时，可以使用浏览器访问，为“true”时浏览器必须添加自己的证书才可以被服务器接受。

三、建立演示项目
项目结构图：
项目名称：SSL（随意）

1. SSLServlet.java

```
package ian.wang.ssl.servlet;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.security.cert.X509Certificate;

public class SSLServlet extends HttpServlet {
    private static final String ATTR_CER = "javax.servlet.request.X509Certificate";
    private static final String CONTENT_TYPE = "text/plain;charset=UTF-8";
    private static final String DEFAULT_ENCODING = "UTF-8";
    private static final String SCHEME_HTTPS = "https";

    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType(CONTENT_TYPE);
        response.setCharacterEncoding(DEFAULT_ENCODING);
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        out.println("cmd=[" + request.getParameter("cmd") + "], data=[" + request.getParameter("data") + "]);");
        X509Certificate[] certs = (X509Certificate[]) request.getAttribute(ATTR_CER);
        if (certs != null) {
            int count = certs.length;
            out.println("共检测到[" + count + "]个客户端证书");
            for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
                out.println("客户端证书 [" + (++i) + "]: ");
                out.println("校验结果: " + verifyCertificate(certs[--i]));
                out.println("证书详细: \r\n" + certs[i].toString());
            }
        } else {
            if (SCHEME_HTTPS.equalsIgnoreCase(request.getScheme())) {
                out.println("这是一个HTTPS请求，但是没有可用的客户端证书");
            } else {
                out.println("这不是一个HTTPS请求，因此无法获得客户端证书列表 ");
            }
        }
        out.close();
    }

    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        doGet(request, response);
    }

    private boolean verifyCertificate(X509Certificate certificate) {
        boolean valid = false;
        try {
            certificate.checkValidity();
            valid = true;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return valid;
    }
}
```

2. web.xml

说明：该演示项目强制使用了SSL，即普通的HTTP请求也会强制重定向为HTTPS请求，配置在最下面，可以去除，这样HTTP和HTTPS都可以访问。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app version="2.5" xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_2_5.xsd">
    <session-config>
        <session-timeout>30</session-timeout>
    </session-config>
    <servlet>
        <servlet-name>SSLServlet</servlet-name>
        <servlet-class>ian.wang.ssl.servlet.SSLServlet</servlet-class>
    </servlet>
    <servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>SSLServlet</servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>/sslServlet</url-pattern>
    </servlet-mapping>
    <!-- 强制SSL配置，即普通的请求也会重定向为SSL请求 -->
    <security-constraint>
        <web-resource-collection>
            <web-resource-name>SSL</web-resource-name>
            <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern> <!-- 全站使用SSL -->
        </web-resource-collection>
        <user-data-constraint>
            <description>SSL required</description>
            <!-- CONFIDENTIAL: 要保证服务器和客户端之间传输的数据不能够被修改，且不能被第三方查看到 -->
        </user-data-constraint>
    </security-constraint>
</web-app>
```

```

        <!-- INTEGRAL: 要保证服务器和client之间传输的数据不能够被修改 -->
        <!-- NONE: 指示容器必须能够在任一的连接上提供数据。（即用HTTP或HTTPS，由客户端来决定） -->
        <transport-guarantee>CONFIDENTIAL</transport-guarantee>
    </user-data-constraint>
</security-constraint>
</web-app>

```

3. index.jsp

```

<%@ page language="java" pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!doctype html>
<html lang="zh-cn">
<head>
    <title>客户端证书上传</title>
    <meta http-equiv="pragma" content="no-cache">
    <meta http-equiv="cache-control" content="no-cache">
    <meta http-equiv="expires" content="0">
</head>
<body>
<form action="sslServlet" method="post">
    <input type="submit" value="提交证书"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

四、演示及配置

发布演示项目，通过浏览器访问：<http://127.0.0.1:8080/SSL> 或 <https://127.0.0.1:8443/SSL>，提示无法访问，需要导入客户端SSL证书：
双击“client.p12”或在浏览器的工具，输入生成密钥时的客户端密码“222222”，刷新浏览器即可正常访问了。

五、HttpClient模拟SSL Post请求

```

package test;

import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.security.KeyStore;

import javax.net.ssl.HostnameVerifier;
import javax.net.ssl.SSLContext;
import javax.net.ssl.SSLSession;

import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;
import org.apache.http.HttpEntity;
import org.apache.http.client.methods.CloseableHttpResponse;
import org.apache.http.client.methods.HttpPost;
import org.apache.http.client.utils.URIBuilder;
import org.apache.http.conn.ssl.SSLConnectionSocketFactory;
import org.apache.http.conn.ssl.TrustSelfSignedStrategy;
import org.apache.http.impl.client.CloseableHttpClient;
import org.apache.http.impl.client.HttpClients;
import org.apache.http.ssl.SSLContexts;
import org.apache.http.util.EntityUtils;

public class SSLHttpRequest {

    private static String CLIENT_KEY_STORE = "keys/kclient2.keystore";
    private static String CLIENT_TRUST_KEY_STORE = "keys/tclient.keystore";
    private static String CLIENT_KEY_STORE_PASSWORD = "111111";
    private static String CLIENT_TRUST_KEY_STORE_PASSWORD = "111111";
    private static String CLIENT_KEY_PASS = "111111";

    public final static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        //服务端信任的客户端的证书库（可以包含很多客户端的证书）
        KeyStore trustStore = KeyStore.getInstance(KeyStore.getDefaultType());
        FileInputStream instream = new FileInputStream(new File(CLIENT_TRUST_KEY_STORE));
        try {
            trustStore.load(instream, CLIENT_TRUST_KEY_STORE_PASSWORD.toCharArray());
        } finally {
            instream.close();
        }
        //服务端的证书
        KeyStore keyStore = KeyStore.getInstance(KeyStore.getDefaultType());
        FileInputStream keyStoreInput = new FileInputStream(new File(CLIENT_KEY_STORE));
        try {
            keyStore.load(keyStoreInput, CLIENT_KEY_STORE_PASSWORD.toCharArray());
        } finally {
            keyStoreInput.close();
        }

        // Trust own CA and all self-signed certs
        SSLContext sslcontext = SSLContexts.custom()
            .loadTrustMaterial(trustStore, new TrustSelfSignedStrategy())
            .loadKeyMaterial(keyStore, CLIENT_KEY_PASS.toCharArray())

```

```

        .build();
// Allow TLSv1 protocol only 必须加上TLSv1，不然不行
SSLConnectionSocketFactory sslsf = new SSLConnectionSocketFactory(
    sslcontext,
    new String[]{"SSLv3", "TLSv1"},
    null,
    new HostnameVerifier() {

        @Override
        public boolean verify(String hostname, SSLSession session) {
            hostname = "fh1";//证书生成时组织的名称，必须
            return SSLConnectionSocketFactory.getDefaultHostnameVerifier().verify(hostname, session);
        }
    });
CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.custom()
    .setSSLSocketFactory(sslsf)
    .build();
try {
    URIBuilder builder = new URIBuilder("https://127.0.0.1:8443/SSL-Service/SSLServlet");
    builder.setParameter("cmd", "value1")
    .setParameter("data", "value2");
    HttpPost httpPost = new HttpPost(builder.build());
    System.out.println("executing request" + httpPost.getRequestLine());

    CloseableHttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpPost);
    try {
        HttpEntity entity = response.getEntity();

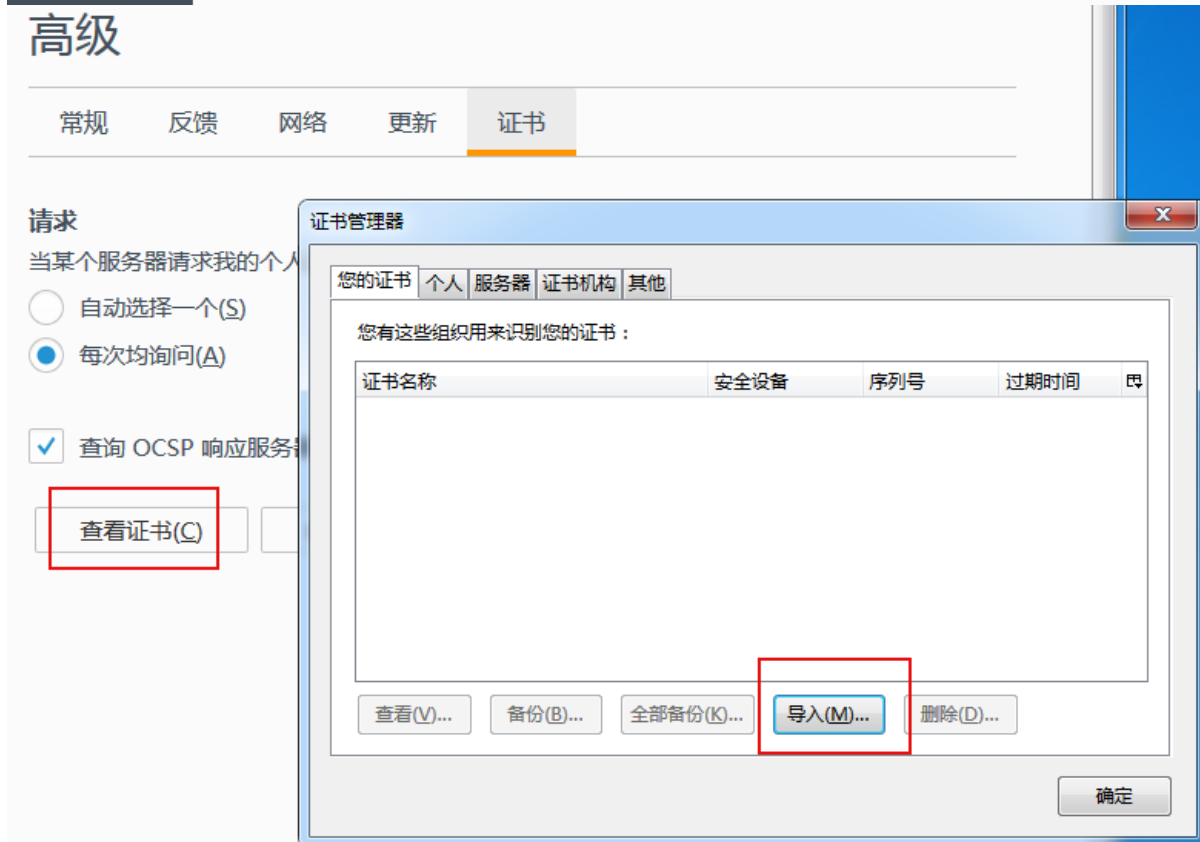
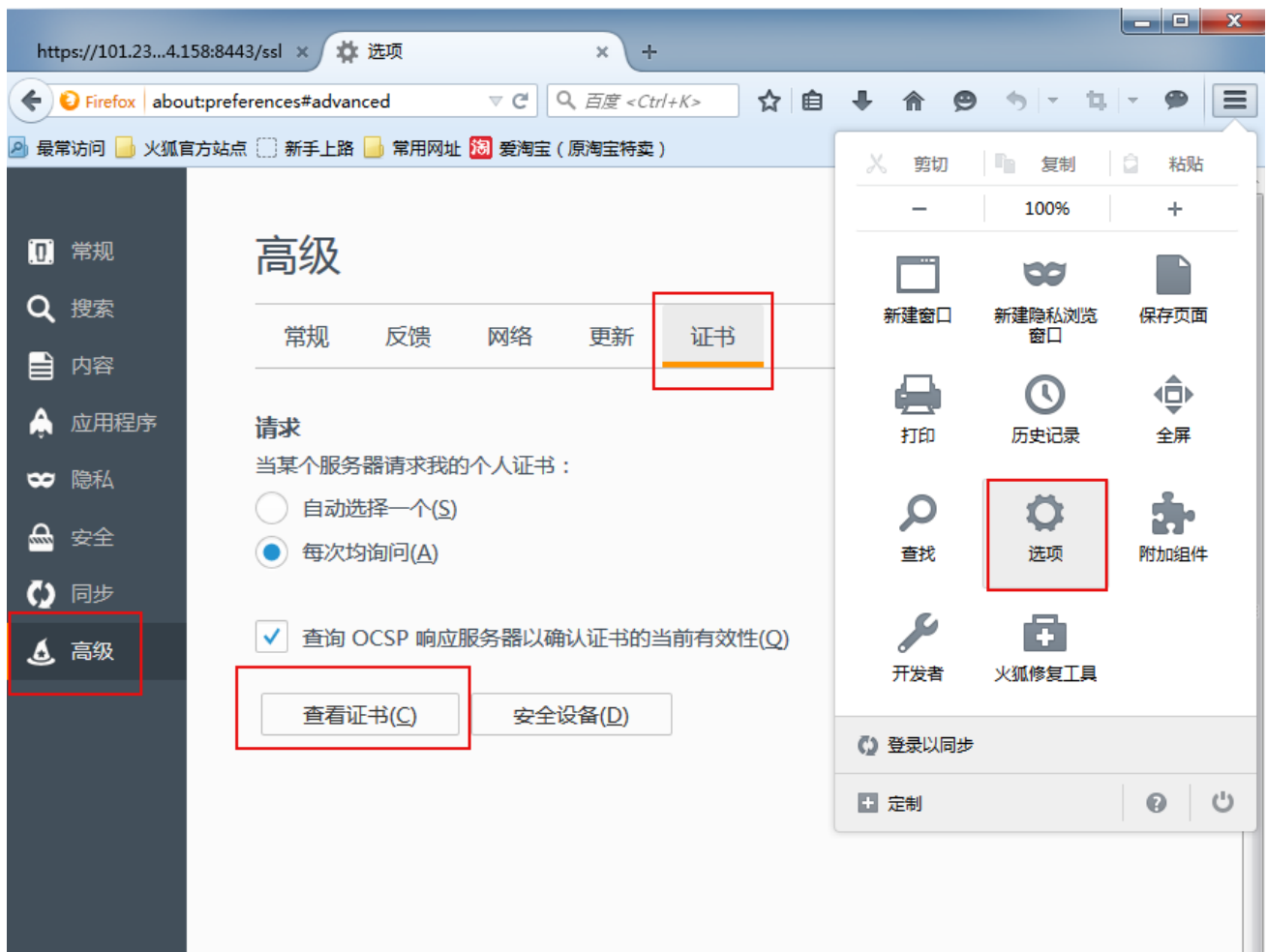
        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println(response.getStatusLine());
        if (entity != null) {
            System.out.println("Response content length: " + entity.getContentLength());
        }
        InputStream iStream=entity.getContent();
        byte buffer[]=new byte[1024];
        int len=0;
        ByteArrayOutputStream os=new ByteArrayOutputStream();
        while ((len=IOUtils.read(iStream, buffer,0,1024))!=0) {
            os.write(buffer, 0, len);
        }
        System.out.println( new String(os.toByteArray()));
        EntityUtils.consume(entity);
    } finally {
        response.close();
    }
} finally {
    httpClient.close();
}
}
}

```

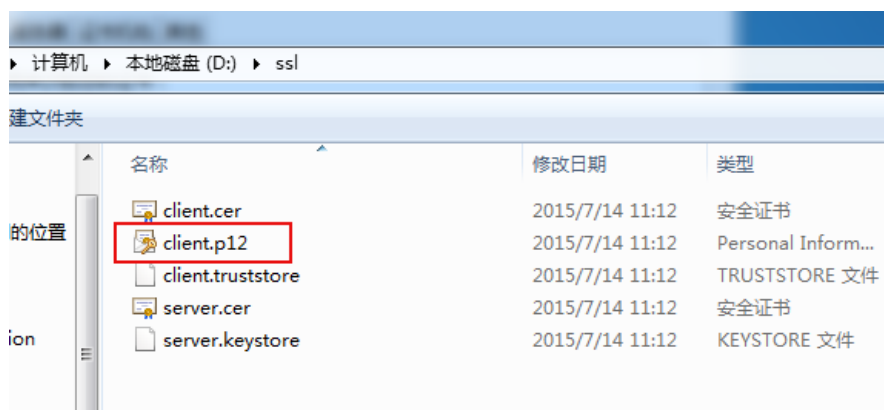
注意：火狐和chrome、IE目前不支持导入个人签名的证书，所以在浏览器中没法使用。

六、使用浏览器访问 https应用截图

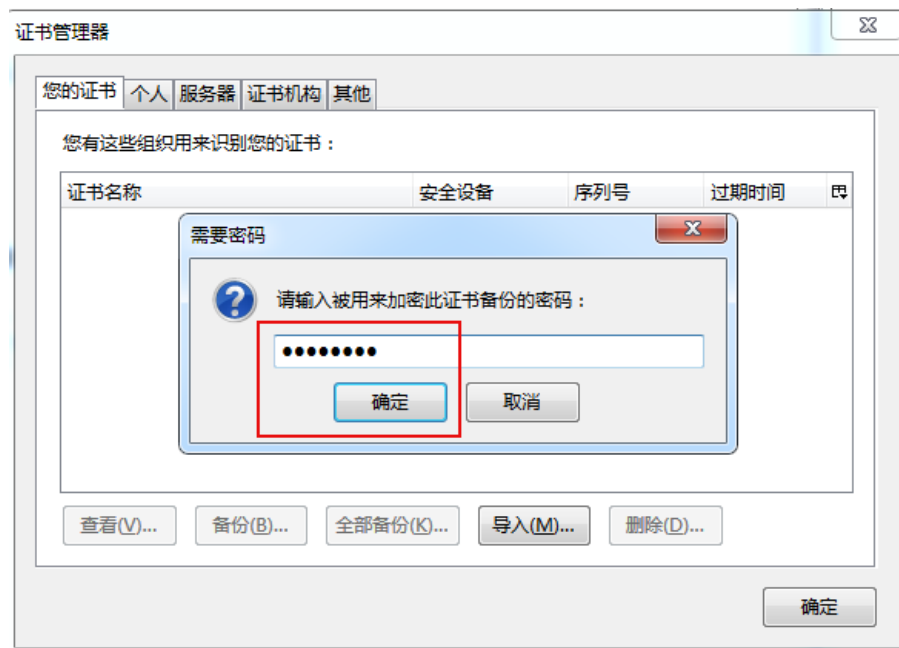
1. 打开浏览器，访问测试网址：<https://101.231.124.155:8443/ssl>，由于该应用配置了 Tomcat SSL双向认证，需要客户端提供证书文件导入成功了，才能正常访问。在Firefox 浏览器中，导入客户端证书，在 Firefox 选项 - 高级 - 证书 中，点击 查看证书。



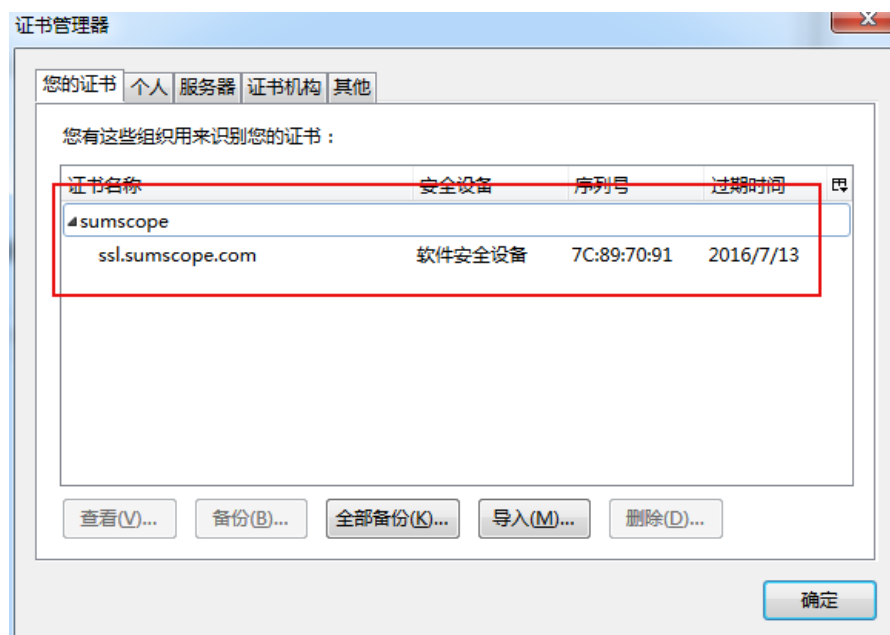
2. 点击“导入”，选择客户端证书文件 client.p12



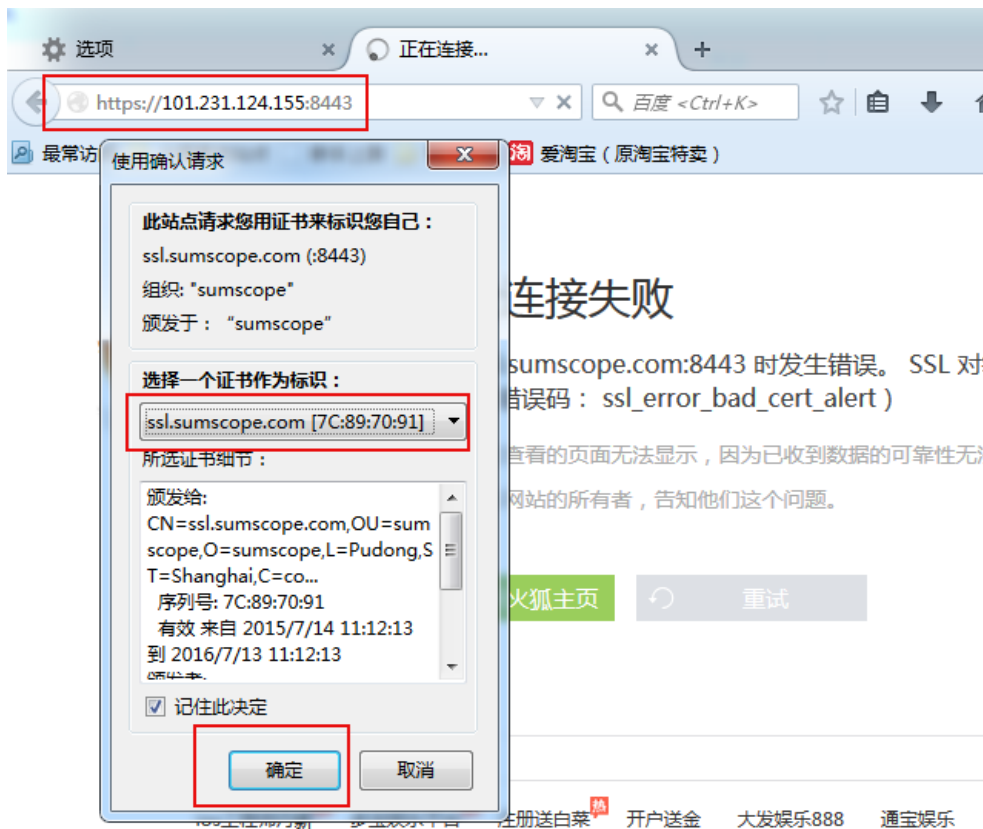
3. 输入客户端证书密码



4. 客户端证书验证成功后，显示证书如下



5. 打开网址，输入：<https://101.231.124.155:8443>，浏览器会提示 选择已安装的证书，点击“确认”。



6. 显示如下，则表示SSL证书导入成功，测试页面正常显示了。

