

Web KeePass

Web Password Safe

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/webkeepass>

1 - Installation Instructions.....	2
2 - Applet Navigation	5
3 - Using Web KeePass.....	10
4- KeePass Integration.....	15
5 - Creating New Web KeePass Users	18
 Apndx A - Using LDAP.....	 21
Apndx B - Running Tomcat as a Service.....	23

1 - Installation Instructions

The following outlines creating an application environment using the pre-bundled Tomcat Servlet web server running on a) Windows or b) Linux. The data source used is an embedded JVM data base.

We have attempted to stay as non-proprietary as possible in building SQL within the application. Creating an application environment on another Java Servlet Web Server (other than Tomcat) and/or using another database manager should require very minimal changes to SQL scripts and statements (hopefully none!) and system environment variables.

Creating an Application Environment

- 1- Download and install Suns JDK versions 1.6 (or greater) @ <http://java.sun.com/>
-Follow the installation instructions for your platform
- 2- Download and extract The WebKeePass zip file @ <http://sourceforge.net/projects/webkeepass>
- 3- Run the Install.bat (**Windows**) or Install.sh (**Linux**) script found in the installation folder. Linux people will need to set Install.sh with executable permissions by running - **chmod a+x ./install.sh**. Enter required fields and hit the install button. This will create a Tomcat server pre-configured for WebKeePass and a new database/schema embedded within the application.
- 4- If all goes well you should get a message about the installation being completed. You may re-run this installer if things go amiss
- 5- If you are running **Linux**, you will need to set permissions on all executable scripts after installation is complete This can be done by executing the following commands within the folder you installed into:

```
chmod a+x ./startup.sh
chmod a+x ./jakarta-tomcat-5.5.7/bin/*.sh
```

- 6- Start the Tomcat server by running the startup.bat or startup.sh (based on your platform). These scripts are in the root of your install folder – NOT the ones in

Tomcat's /bin folder (You can use the /bin startup scripts if you set your JAVA_HOME variable needed by Tomcat).

- 7- If Tomcat starts without any exceptions, open a web browser to <https://localhost:8443/> (or whatever host and port you used). If things don't go so well, look at your logs within Tomcat's "logs" folder. Fix your problems and try again.

Installing on a Linux or a BSD sever without X11 (X Windows)

Our java installer needs X11 on BSD/Linux to run correctly. The following is a brief overview on how to get things running on a BSD/Linux server that does not support X11:

Best thing to do is install to a machine with Microsoft Windows or Linux/BSD with X11. Then copy the installed folder onto your machine that **does not** support X11. You may need to edit a few file paths in; ../webpapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/ConfigFile1.xml and ../webpapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/web.xml after you copy.

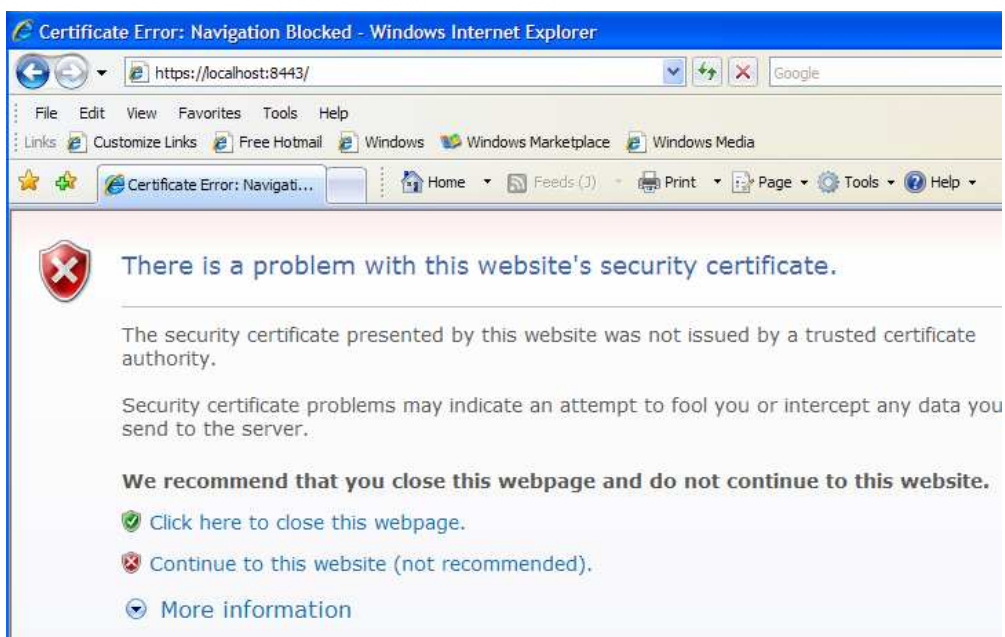
Review the two files carefully and make any adjustments needed based on the location you put the folder on the server. You may also need change the JAVA_HOME system variable to tell Tomcat the location your JVM.

Last thing is to back-up and restore that database onto the new machine. You can use any of the standard administration tools to do so. Once you have the database restored, edit file ../webpapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/ConfigFile1.xml and ensure that database URL is correct.

Notes and Things to Remember

You will need to allow pop-ups for localhost or whatever your host.domain name is. Ensure you use SSL in your browser – ie [https:// localhost:8443/](https://localhost:8443/) and **not** <http://localhost:8443/> You will also need to accept **both** the SSL certificate (created by the java installer) **AND** our signed applet certificate.

The SSL certificate created by the installer is not authorized because it was created by **you and you** alone during the installation. You will be presented with a screen similar to this one – click “Continue” if you think you can trust yourself!



You can purchase an authorized SSL certificate from one of the following dealers (for use at you own risk. - I don't endorse **any** of the following):

<http://www.geocerts.com>

<http://www.GoDaddy.com/SSL>

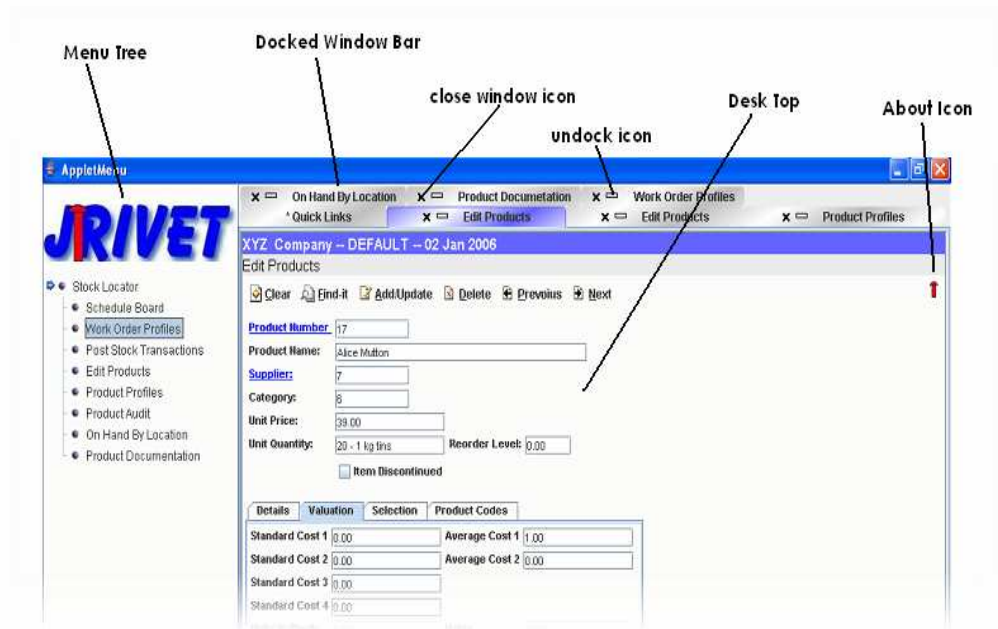
<http://www.rapidssl.com/>

Once you have your new certificate in hand, you can use the following How-to – to get it up and running with Web KeePass

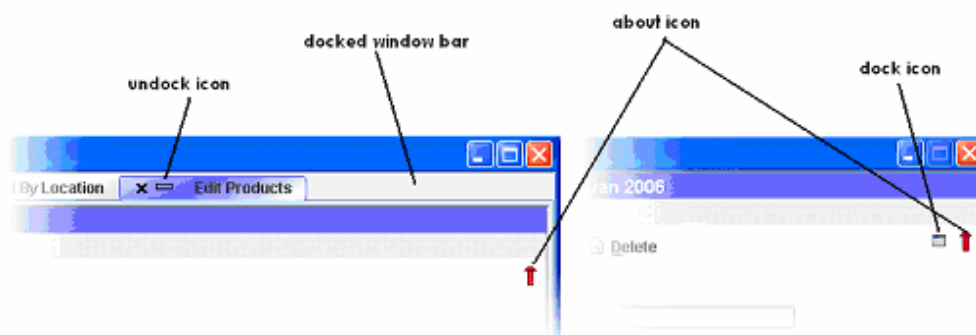
<http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-5.5-doc/ssl-howto.html>

2 - Applet Navigation

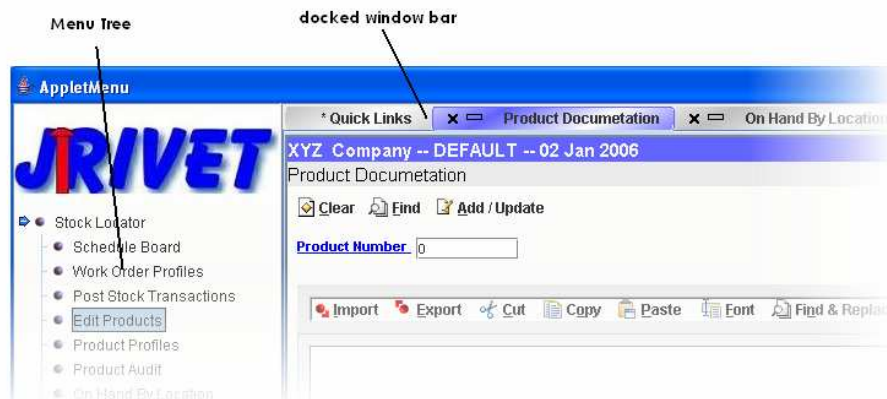
The application explorer is used to navigate menus, screens and prompts. A menu tree is provided to display menu options. A 'quick link' panel is also available for regularly used options.



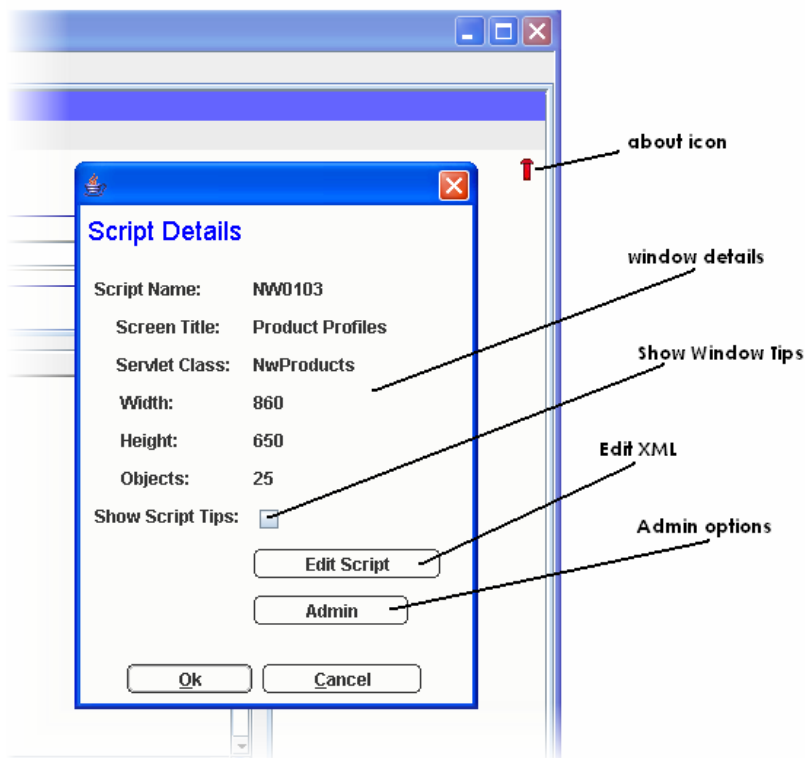
Windows can be docked and undocked from the main desktop area using the docking icons found in the Docked Windows Bar:



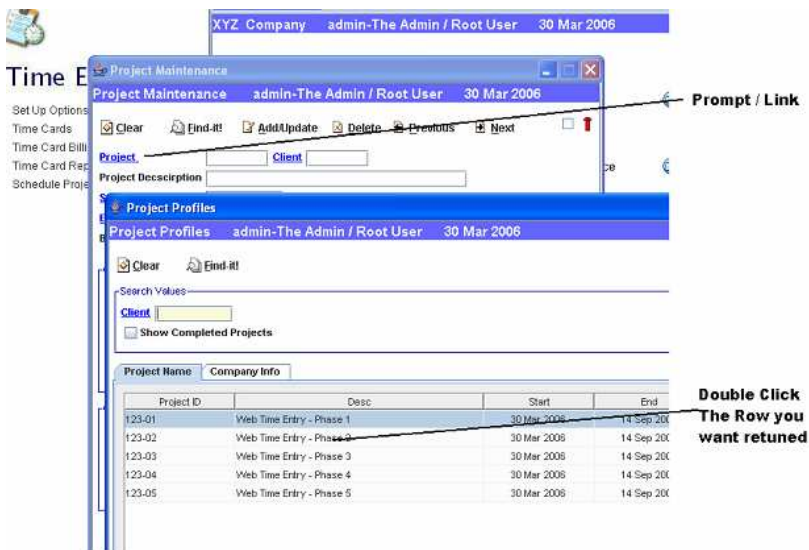
The menu tree is maximized and minimized by double clicking the Docked Window Bar.



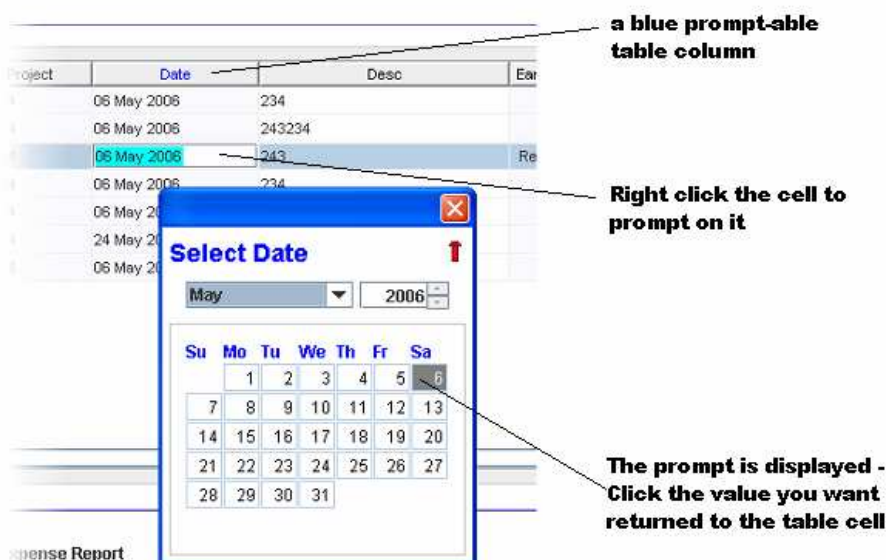
Information regarding the current window is accessed from the about icon:



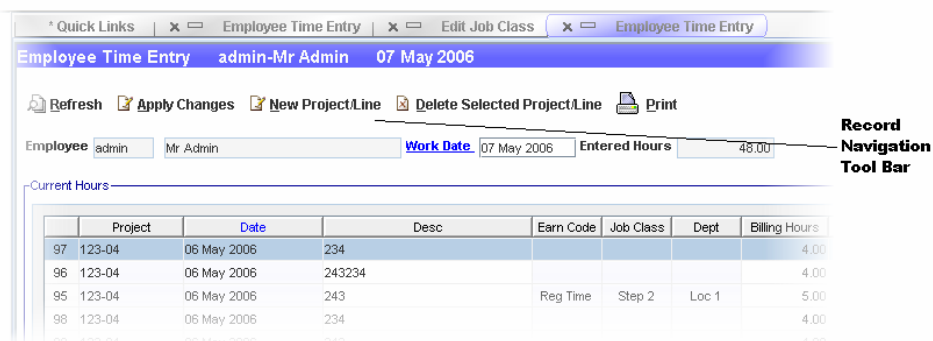
Prompt-able fields will have a standard blue under link. Select the link to prompt on a field. Enter any search parameters and select the Search/Find It button. Double click the table row to return a value:



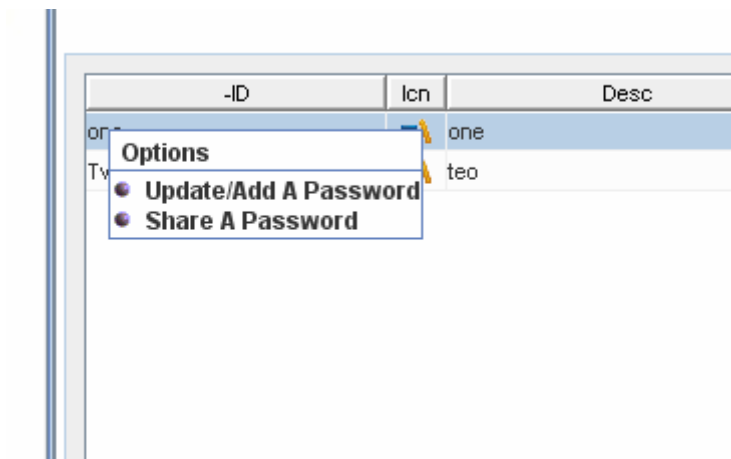
”Prompt-able” fields within a table will have a blue table heading. To prompt on the field, right click within desired table cell. The prompt will be displayed. As above, select the desired value to have it returned to the prompted cell:



Record navigation is done using the navigation tool bar found under the title bar of each screen. **Add/Update** must be selected to commit changes to the database.

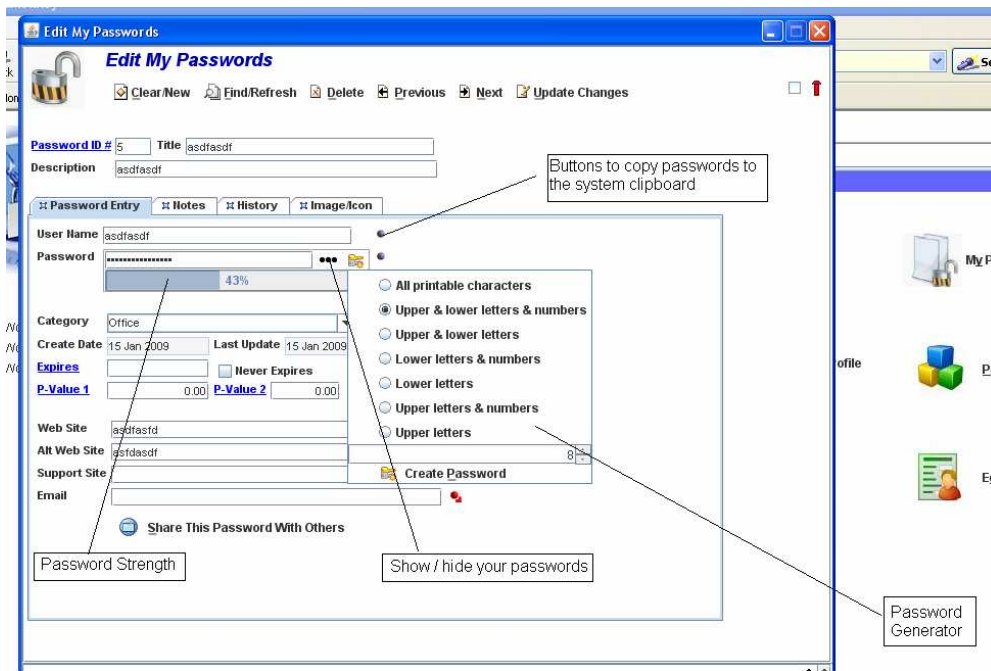


Right clicking within a table will also display a list of options available for each table row:

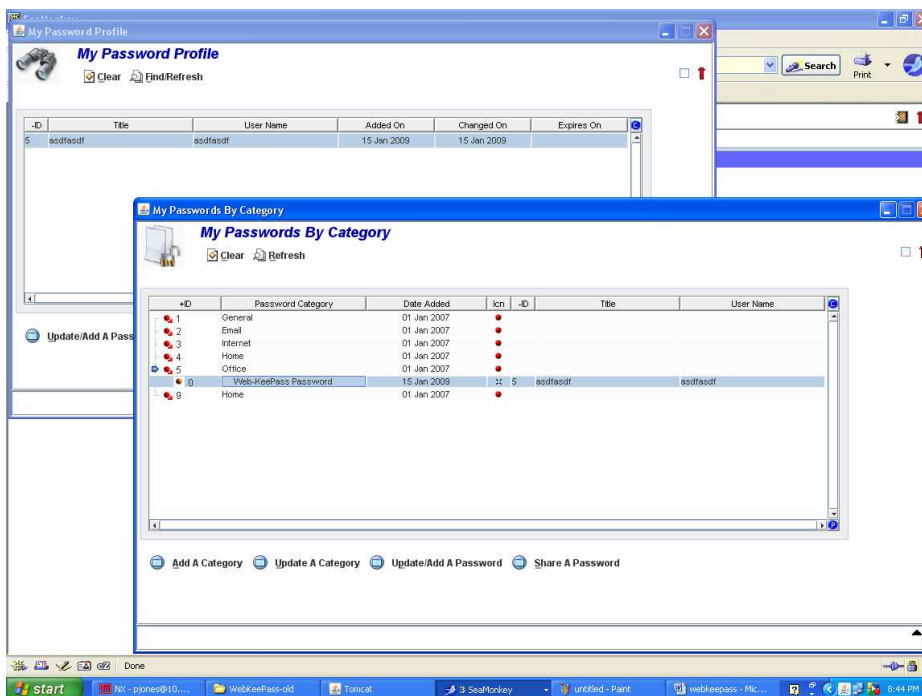


3 - Using Web KeePass

The Edit Password Screen is used to create and maintain password records:

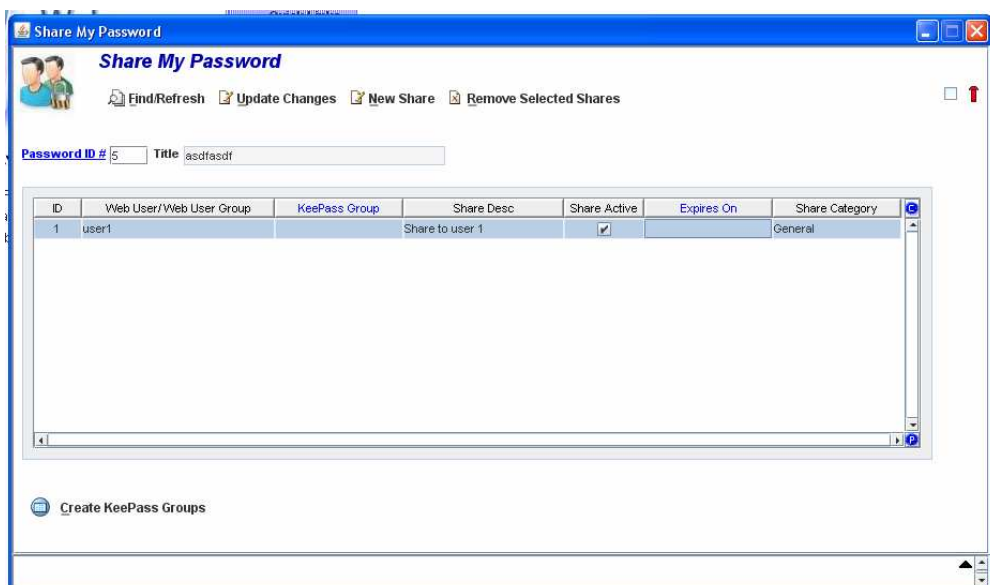


You can search for your passwords using the Password Profile and/or Password Category screens.



The sharing password feature allows you to grant **view only** access of your password records to other users. Passwords can be shared to a web user, web user group or a special “KeePass” group (see below).

To share a password, simply enter it in the ‘Share My Password’ Screen and assign it to a user, user group or KeePass Group



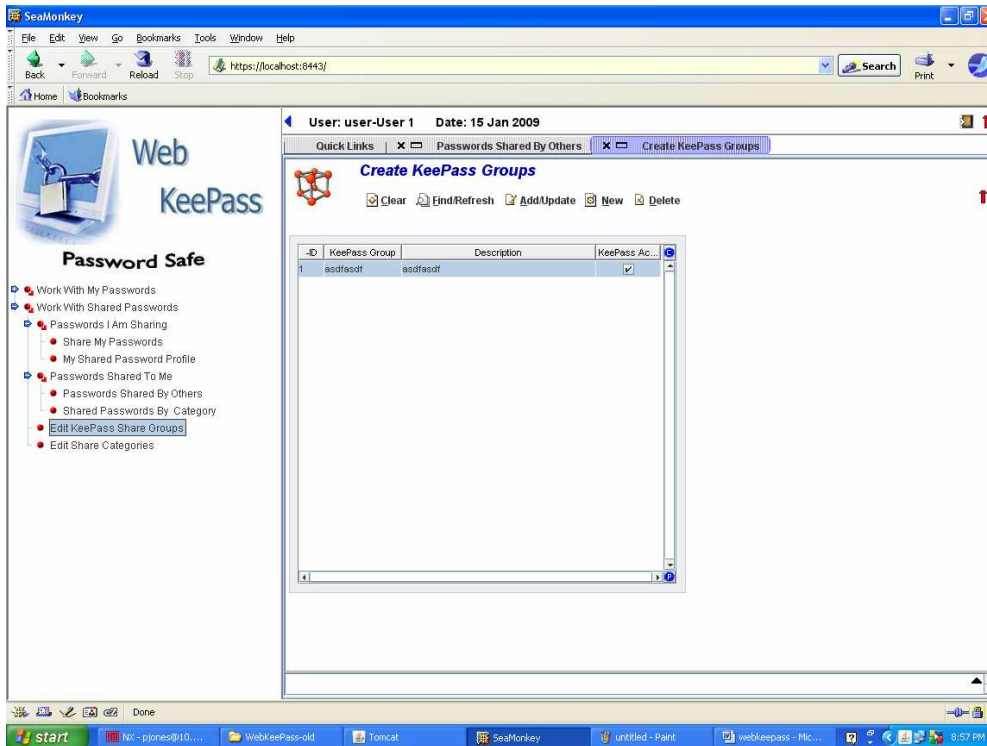
Once shared, it can be viewed in “Passwords Shared by Others” by the user



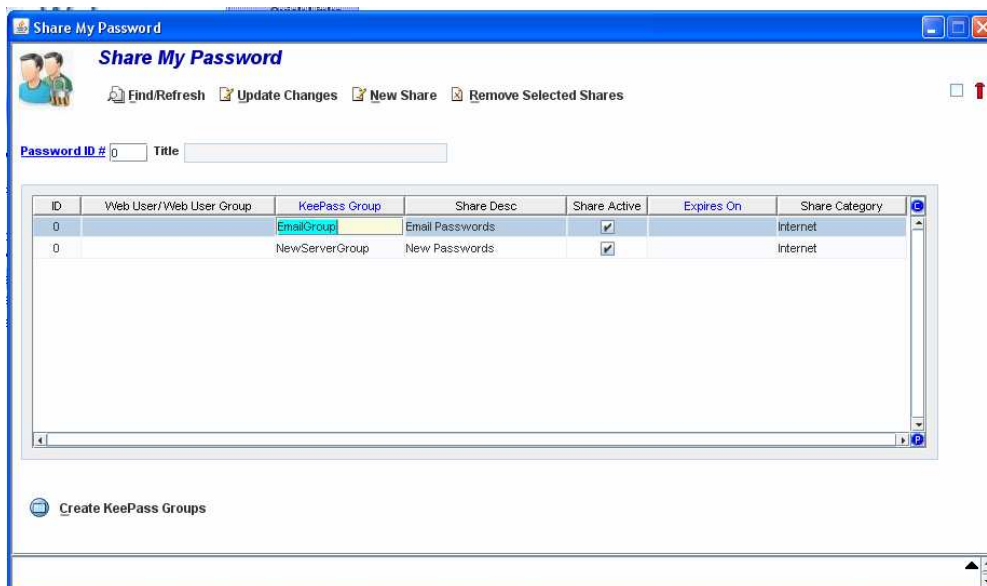
The View Password button will display all details of the shared password to the user. The user cannot update the password record.

KeePass Groups are a method of linking password records and users together for shared passwords.

You Create KeePass Groups in “Create KeePass Groups” as follows:



Once a KeePass Group is created, it can be assigned to any number of passwords in “Share My Passwords”












To share the password to another user, assign the same KeePass group to the user in “Edit User.”

User: root-Administrator / Root Date: 15 Jan 2009

Quick Links **Edit User**

Edit User

User ID

Description

Password ☐ Update Password

Web Site

Email Address

KeePass Groups This User Is In—

KeePass Group	Description	Active
<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Enter KeePass Group Here to complete the link

Address **KeePass Groups**

The user will be able to view all passwords shared within the assigned KeePass group, using the “Passwords Shared by Others” screen.

4 - KeePass Integration

Passwords can be imported and exported (to / from) KeePass for Windows. KeePass for Windows can be downloaded at:

<http://keepass.info/download.html>.

In order to support importing and exporting passwords, KeePass also requires the VariousImport plug-in authored by Dominik Reichl. The VariousImport plug-in can be downloaded at

<http://keepass.info/plugins.html#variousimport>

Details on how to install the plug-in can be found at the KeePass site at:

<http://keepass.info/help/v1/plugins.html>

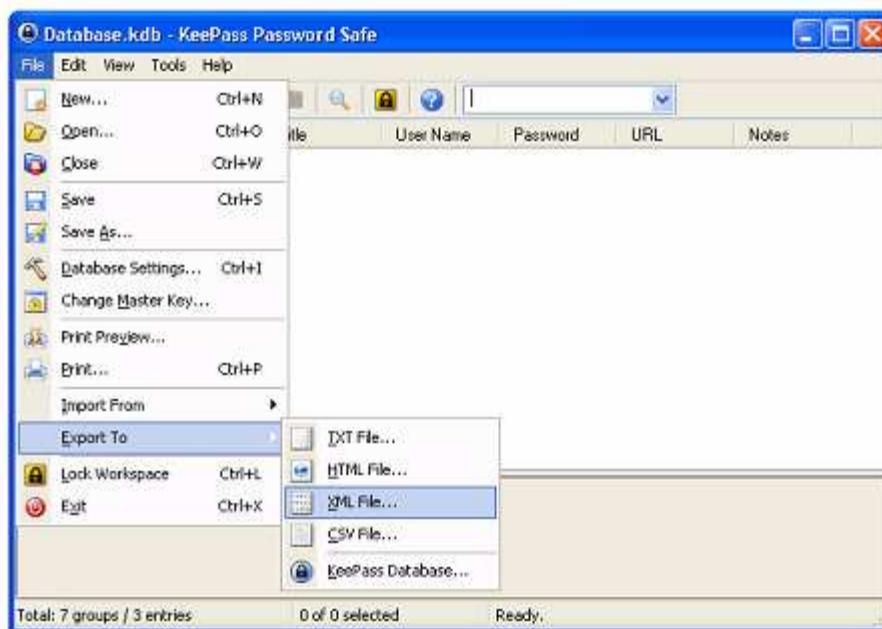
Once you have installed KeePass and the VariousImport plug-in, you can import and export passwords to/from Web KeePass.

A – Import Passwords from Windows Keepass.

1 - Extract your passwords to an XML file and save it someplace in your local file system

In Keepass select File → Export To → XML File.

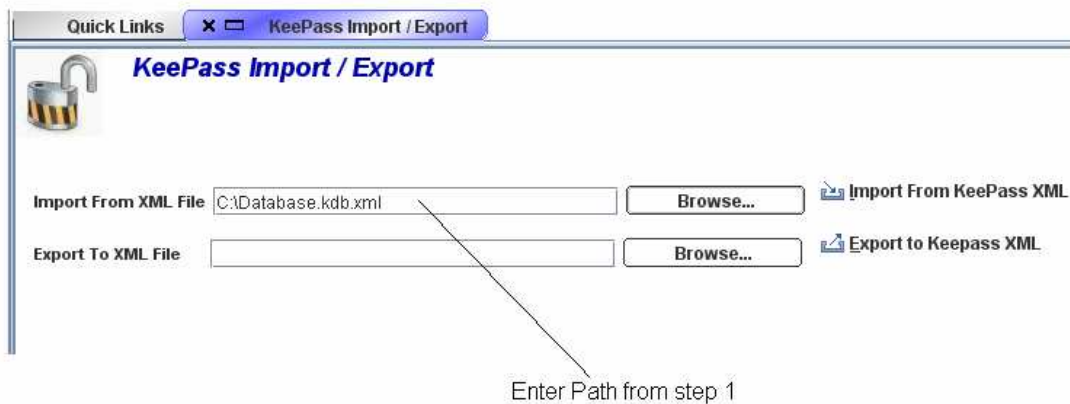
Enter the file name and click 'Save'




2 - Keepass will prompt you to select fields to export – Select all the fields and click OK to save the file.



3- Within Web KeePass use the import option to import the XML file saved from step 1



Quick Links X KeePass Import / Export

 **KeePass Import / Export**

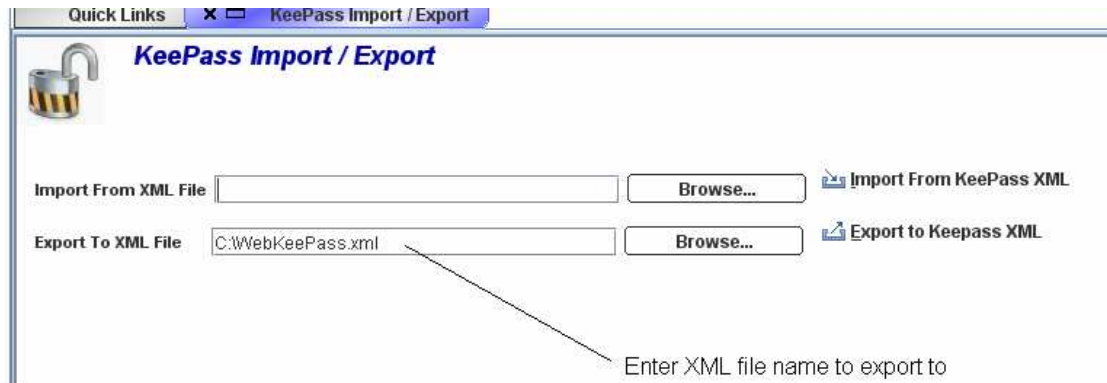
Import From XML File [Import From KeePass XML](#)

Export To XML File [Export to KeePass XML](#)

Enter Path from step 1

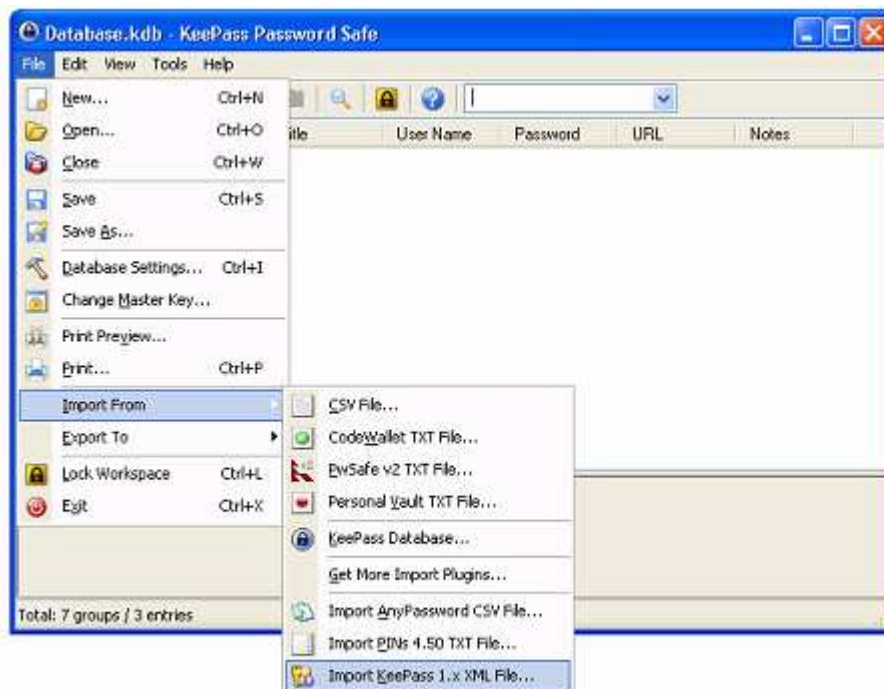
B – Export Passwords to Windows Keepass.

1 – Export passwords using the Export to XML option. Save the XML file someplace in your local file system



2 - Use the “Import Keepass 1.x XML” option to import the XML file to Keepass

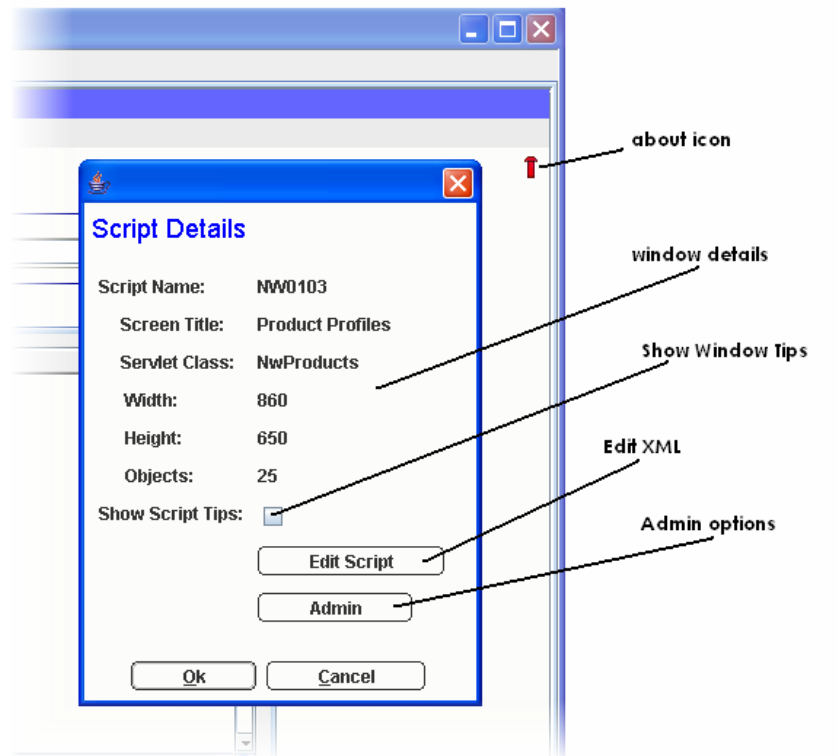
In KeePass go to File → Import From → Import KeePass 1.x XML File. Click Open to import the passwords



5 - Creating New Web KeePass Users

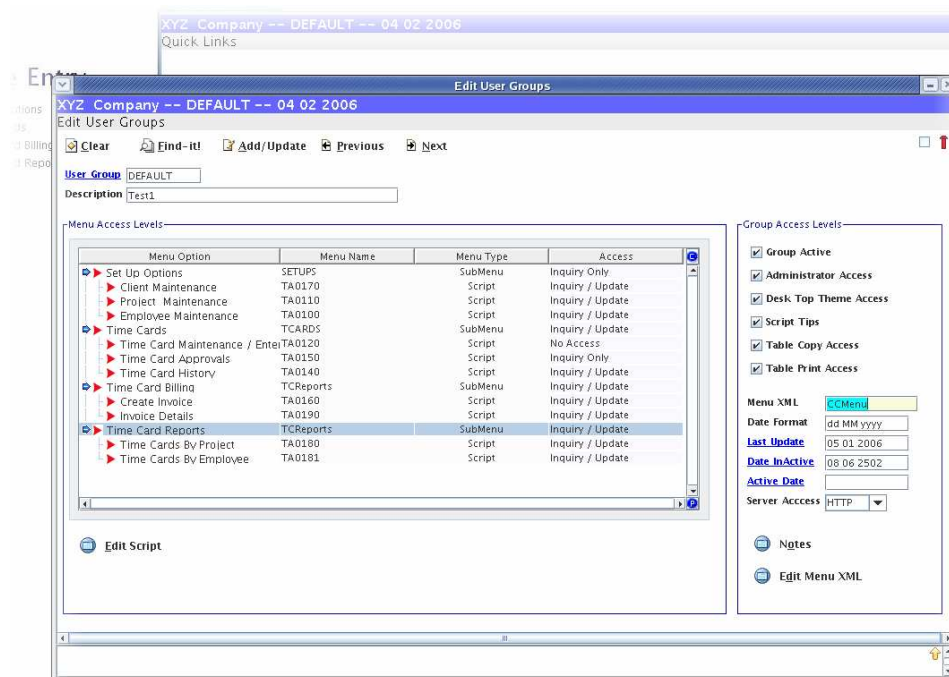
Access is granted to users by user group. When creating a new user group you;

- 1- Access the Edit User Group screen from the administrator's panel.



- 2- Enter group name and menu XML document for the group (the menu XML document must be a valid jRivet menu document). Select add/update to create the group and retrieve the menu tree.

3- Set access levels for the group using the menu tree. Set group access levels for administrators, theme access and copy/print access:



Create new user profiles with the edit User screen.

- 1- Access the Edit User screen from the administrator's panel
- 2- Enter the user name, description and a valid user group. Select Add/Update

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Edit User". The interface includes a toolbar with icons for Clear, Find-It!, Delete, Previous, Next, Add/Update, New KeePass Grp, and Delete KeePass Grp. Below the toolbar, there are input fields for User ID (containing "user"), Description (containing "User 1"), Password, Web Site, and Email Address. A checkbox labeled "Update Password" is next to the Password field. Below these fields, there are two main sections: "Address Information" and "Access Information". The "Address Information" section contains fields for Name (containing "User 1"), Address, Phone Number, and Fax Number. The "Access Information" section contains a checked checkbox for "User Active", a "User Group" dropdown menu (showing "Users"), a "Last Update" date field (showing "06 Jul 2006"), and a "Date InActive" field. At the bottom of the window, there are tabs for "Address" and "KeePass Groups", and a "Create KeePass Group" button.

Apndx A - Using LDAP

Setting up LDAP authentication is just a matter of turning it on. Edit ConfigFile1.xml and locate the LDAP_CONFIG tag. Set the LDAP value to “true” and modify your principal DN prefix and suffix to meet the requirements of your LDAP server. Restart Tomcat and you are good.

```
- <LDAP_CONFIG>
  <LDAP>true</LDAP>
  <LDAP_Group>Users</LDAP_Group>
  <principalDNPrefix>uid=</principalDNPrefix>
  <principalDNSuffix>,ou=People,dc=home,dc=net</principalDNSuffix>
  <java.naming.provider.url>ldap://localhost:389</java.naming.provider.url>
  <java.naming.security.authentication>simple</java.naming.security.authentication>
  <java.naming.factory.initial>com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory</java.naming.factory.initial>
</LDAP_CONFIG>
```

- Set tag <LDAP> to **true** to turn LDAP authentication on.

Example: <LDAP>true</LDAP>

Setting it to false will turn off the feature and return to internal authentication. (the ‘change my password’ option is not available when LDAP is on).

- The <principalDNPrefix> and <principalDNSuffix> tags are used to create the DN that will be used to authenticate the user. LDAP authentication simply wraps the user id entered by the user around the prefix and suffix values.

An example DN to authenticate:

uid=tomsmith,ou=People,dc=myserver,dc=com

Based on the DN the tags would be set as:

```
<principalDNPrefix>uid=</principalDNPrefix>

<principalDNSuffix>,ou=People,dc=myserver,dc=com</principalDNSuffix>
```

From the above DN, the user will enter ‘tomsmith’ as his user id. LDAP authentication will create the DN as above and use the entered password to authenticate the user.

- The `<java.naming.provider.url>` tag sets the URL for the LDAP sever. This could also include the port:

```
<java.naming.provider.url>ldap://myserver.com:398</java.naming.provider.url>
```

- localhost is also a valid URL

```
<java.naming.provider.url>ldap://localhost</java.naming.provider.url>
```

- The `<java.naming.security.authentication>` tag sets authentication type required by the sever..
- The `<java.naming.factory.initial>` tag sets java jndi class used for authentication. (best just to leave it as the jndi class)

Apndx B - Running Tomcat as a Service

Once you get things running you may want to add Tomcat as a Service. This can be done as follows:

A- Creating a Linux Service

1 - Stop any Tomcat servers that are running.

2 - Create a Start/Stop Script like the following - Simply cut and paste the following into your favorite text editor (between and not including the lines of asterisks).

```
*****
# This is the init script for starting up the
# Jakarta Tomcat server
#
# chkconfig: 345 91 10
# description: Starts and stops the Tomcat daemon.
#

# Source function library.
. /etc/rc.d/init.d/functions

# Get config.
. /etc/sysconfig/network

# Check that networking is up.
[ "${NETWORKING}" = "no" ] && exit 0

tomcat=/usr/local/jakarta-tomcat
startup=$tomcat/bin/startup.sh
shutdown=$tomcat/bin/shutdown.sh
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jdk

start(){
    echo -n "Starting Tomcat service: "
    #daemon -c
    $startup
    RETVAL=$?
    echo
}

stop(){
    action "Stopping Tomcat service: " $shutdown
    RETVAL=$?
    echo
}

restart(){
    stop
    start
}
```

```

# See how we were called.
case "$1" in
start)
    start
    ;;

stop)
    stop
    ;;

status)
    # This doesn't work ;)
    status tomcat
    ;;

restart)
    restart
    ;;
*)

echo $"Usage: $0 {start|stop|status|restart}"
exit 1
esac

exit 0

```

3 - Edit the lines that start with 'tomcat' and 'export' to match where you installed Tomcat and your jdk.

4 - Save to /etc/init.d and chmod

Save the edited file above to /etc/init.d directory as "tomcat" (at least on most newer releases since /etc/init.d is a standard now). Then you have to allow execute access to the script, so run:

```
chmod a+x tomcat
```

5 - Add to appropriate run level directories The easy way to do this is to just simply run:

```
chkconfig --add tomcat
```

6 - Start the Tomcat service, and you should be off to the races!

B – Creating a Windows Service

- 1 - Stop any Tomcat servers that are running.
 - 2 - Download the latest windows installer for Tomcat at <http://tomcat.apache.org/> The Windows binary installer comes with all the stuff needed to run Tomcat as a Windows service. **Note** - Get the Windows Executable - NOT the zip file or the tar ball! Run the executable to install the Tomcat service.
 - 3 - Copy the `../jakarta-tomcat-5.5.7/webapps/ROOT` folder (and all it's sub-folders and files) into the `../webapps` folder within the version of Tomcat you just installed.. You may need to root around a little to find it, but you will have a new Tomcat folder that has a webapps subfolder. Once you find it, copy the ROOT folder into webapps
 - 4 – Also, copy all of the Jar files found in `../jakarta-tomcat-5.5.7/common/lib` into the new version of Tomcat you just install. (into the same `../common/lib` folder
 - 5 - Edit the ALL file paths in `../webapps/Root/Web-INF/ConfigFile1.xml` and `../webapps/Root/Web-INF/web.xml` - They need to point to the new Tomcat location.
 - 6 - Start the Tomcat service, and you should be off to the races!
 - 7 – To have the service run at startup – Go to your Windows Control Panel → Administrative Tools → Services.. Double click the Tomcat service and set the Start-up Type to ‘Automatic’.
-