

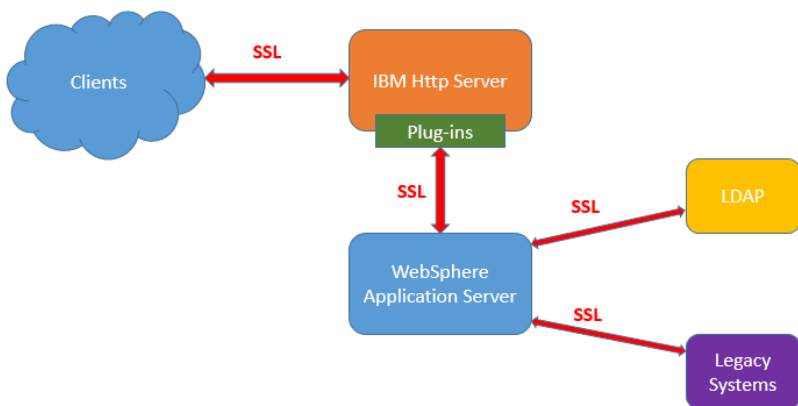
CHAPTER 18: SSL

Theory

WebSphere Application Server communicates with other components of a middleware environment and in order to prevent intrusions, WebSphere uses Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) which is an SSL implementation. SSL capabilities such as handshaking are delivered by JSSE using X.509 standard public key infrastructure (PKI).

PKI contains hardware, software, people and policies to handle whole lifecycle of digital certificates including activities like create, manage, store and renew. The PKI creates digital certificates which map public keys to entities, securely stores these certificates in a central repository and revokes them if needed. Certificate Authority (CA) digitally sign and publish the public key bound to a given user. This is done using the CA's own private key, so that trust in the user key relies on one's trust in the validity of the CA's key.

SSL is a protocol which is designed to provide secure communication over networks. It uses certificates to authenticate the service provider by exchanging keys between server and client. WebSphere Application Server store these certificates in password protected files, in keystores. WebSphere allows you to work with certificates using administrative console where you can create and manage keystores.



WebSphere Application Server can use SSL in the cell between the nodes. The certificate required for this secure communication is created during profile creation. This certificate contains a signer certificate and a personal certificate created by embedded CA. You can also use your own certificate for this purpose.

Another important aspect of secure communication is between WebSphere Application Server and web server. For this purpose, plug-in uses only one keyring file. WebSphere allows you to create your personal keys and add them to the keyring files to be delivered to the web server.

It is also possible to secure the communication between external systems that WebSphere Application Server transmits sensitive information. Following systems worth to be considered to use SSL secured communication:

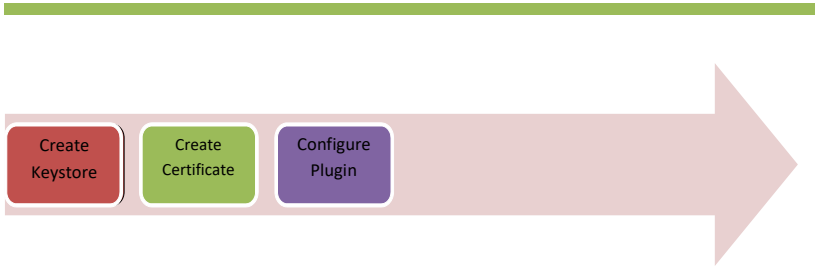
- Database connection
- LDAP connection
- Message channels (i.e. WebSphere MQ connection)
- Web services connections

AIM

In this lab exercise, you will perform common SSL operations. When you finish this lab, you will be able to create a keystore and a personal certificate and configure it to use in communication between WebSphere Application Server and the web server. In order to achieve this goal, you need to complete following tasks:

- Create a keystore
- Create a self-signed certificate
- Configure plug-in to use new certificate

Lab Exercise 18: SSL



1. **Create a keystore**
2. **Create a self-signed certificate**
3. **Configure plug-in to use new certificate**



Create
Keystore

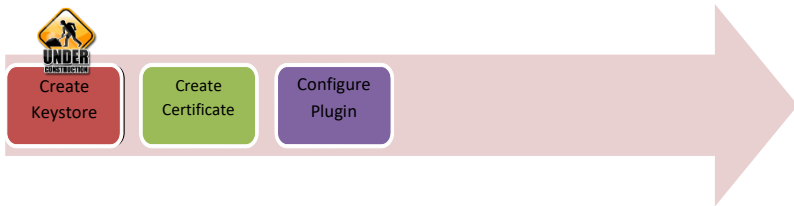
Create
Certificate

Configure
Plugin

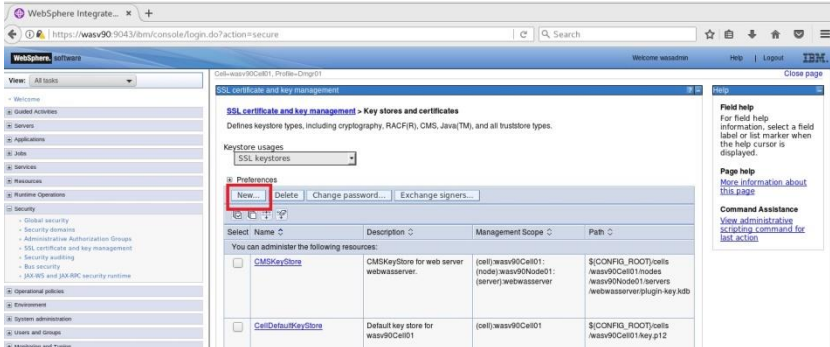
Task 1: Create a keystore

Step 1: Navigate to “Security>SSL certificate and key management” and click “Key stores and certificates”.

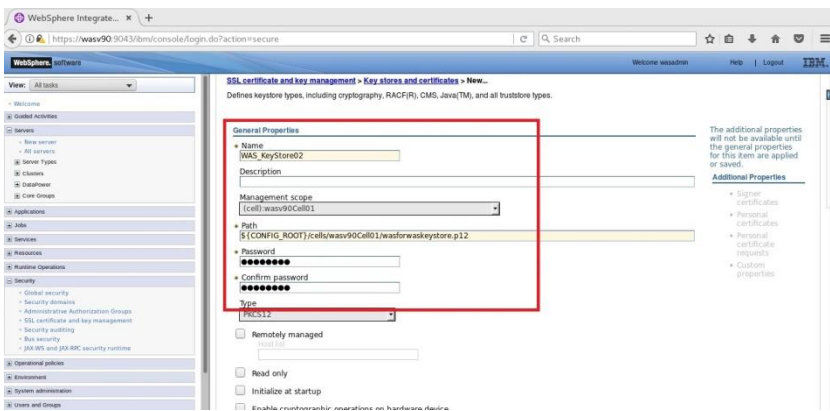
The screenshot shows the WebSphere Integration Center console. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with the following items: Welcome, Guided Activities, Servers, Applications, Jobs, Services, Resources, Business Operations, Security, Operational policies, Environment, System administration, Users and Groups, Monitoring and Tuning, Troubleshooting, Service integration, and UDDI. The 'Security' item is expanded, showing 'Global security', 'Security domains', 'SSL certificate and key management', 'Bus security', and 'JAX-WS and JAX-RPC security runtime'. The 'SSL certificate and key management' item is highlighted. The main content area displays the 'SSL certificate and key management' page. The page title is 'SSL certificate and key management'. The page content includes a section for 'SSL configurations' with a description of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol and a link to 'Manage endpoint security configurations'. The 'Related items' list on the right side of the page includes 'SSL configurations', 'Dynamic outbound endpoint SSL configurations', 'Key stores and certificates', 'Key sets', 'Key set groups', 'Trust managers', and 'Certificate Authority (CA) client configurations'. The 'Key stores and certificates' link is highlighted in red.

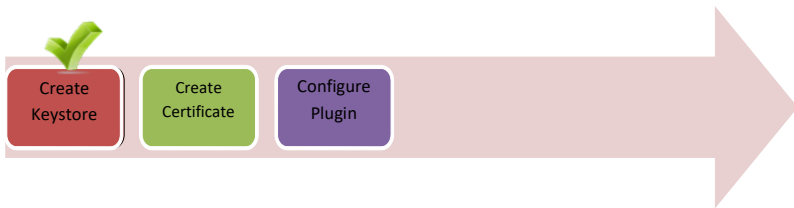


Step 2: Click “New”.

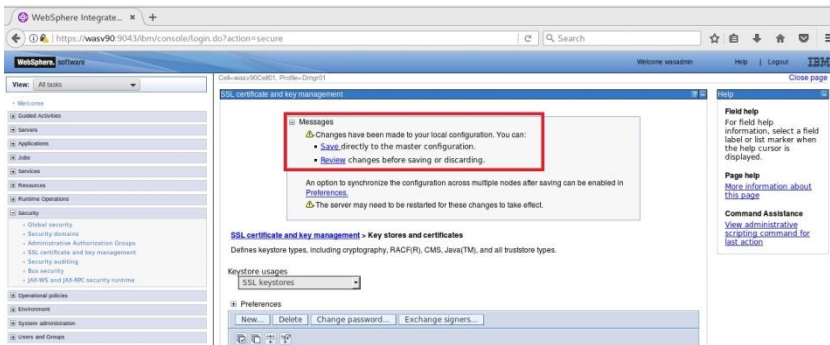


Step 3: Enter the properties of the new keystore similar to following picture.

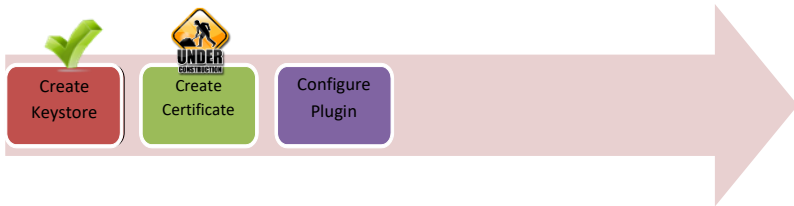




Step 4: Click “Save” to write changes to the master configuration file.



Task 1 is complete!



Task 2: Create a self-signed certificate

Step 1: Navigate to “Security>SSL certificate and key management” and click “Key stores and certificates”.

WebSphere Integrated Solutions console

View: All tasks

Home

- Guided Activities
- Services
- Applications
- Jobs
- Services
- Resources
- Business Operations
- Security**
 - Global Security
 - Security domains
 - SSL certificates and key management**
 - Bus security
 - JAX-WS and JAX-RPC security runtime
- Operational policies
- Environment
- System administration
- Users and Groups
- Monitoring and Tuning
- Toolbox/Tooling
- Service integration
- WSO4

SSL certificate and key management

SSL configurations

The Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol provides secure communications between remote server processes or endpoints. SSL security can be used for establishing communications inbound to and outbound from an endpoint. To establish secure communications, a certificate and an SSL configuration must be specified for the endpoint.

In previous versions of this product, it was necessary to manually configure each endpoint for Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). In this version, you can define a single configuration for the entire application-serving environment. This capability enables you to centrally manage secure communications. In addition, trust zones can be established in multiple node environments by overriding the default, cell-level SSL configuration.

If you have migrated a secured environment to this version using the migration utilities, the old Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) configurations are restored for the various endpoints. However, it is necessary for you to re-configure SSL to take advantage of the centralized management capability.

Configuration settings

- [Manage endpoint security configurations](#)
- [Manage certificate expiration](#)
- [Manage FIPS](#)

☒ Dynamically update the run time when SSL configuration changes occur

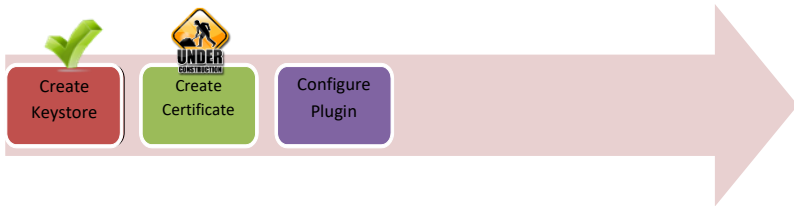
[Apply](#) [Reset](#)

Related items

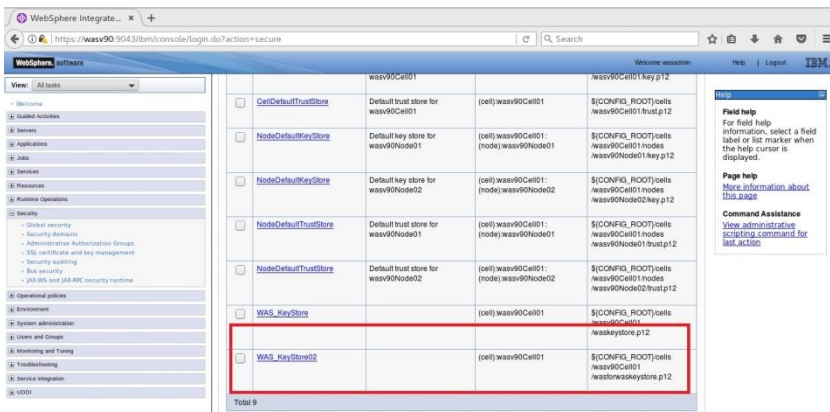
- [SSL configurations](#)
- [Dynamic outbound endpoint SSL configurations](#)
- [Key stores and certificates](#)
- [Key sets](#)
- [Key set groups](#)
- [Trust managers](#)
- [Certificate Authority \(CA\) client configurations](#)

Field help
For field help information, select a field label or list marker when the help cursor is displayed.

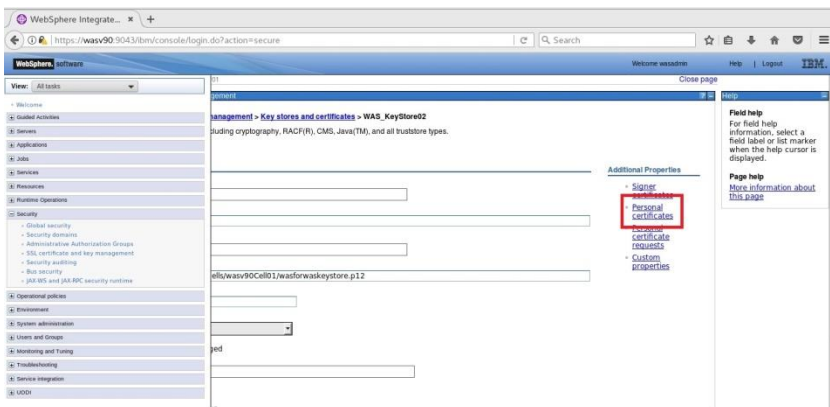
Page help
[More information about this page](#)

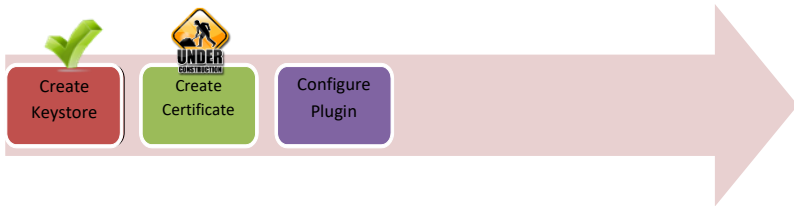


Step 2: Click on “WAS_Keystore02”.



Step 3: Click “Personal certificates”.

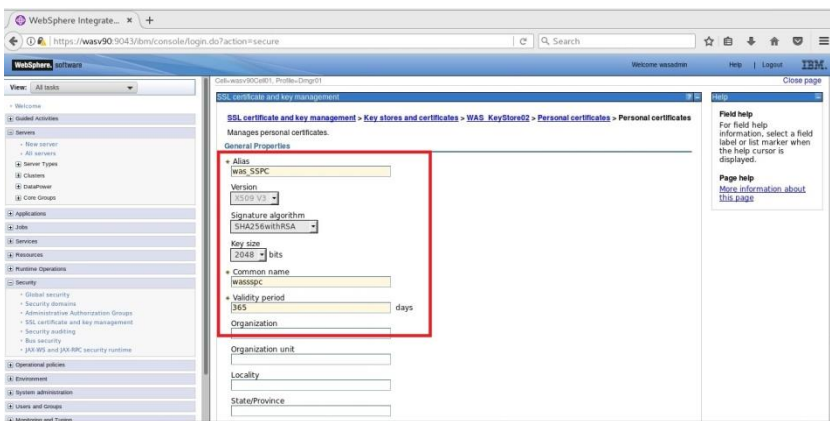


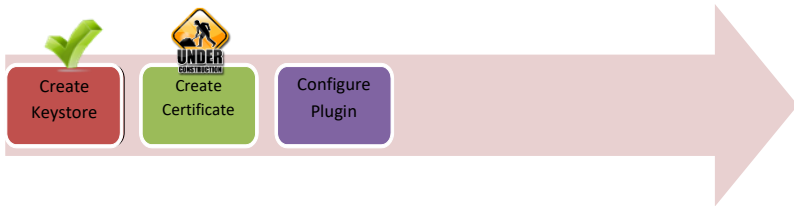


Step 4: Click “Create” to define a new personal certificate.

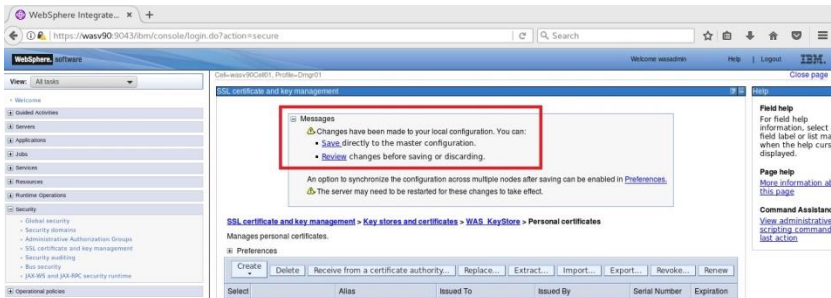


Step 5: Enter the values for the certificate as follows and click “OK”.

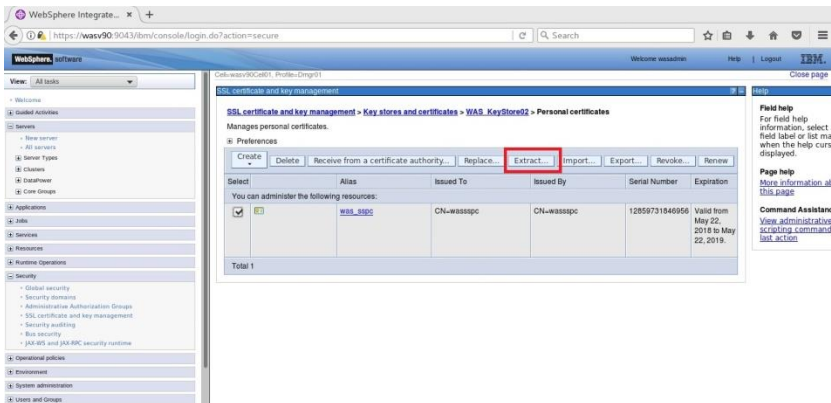


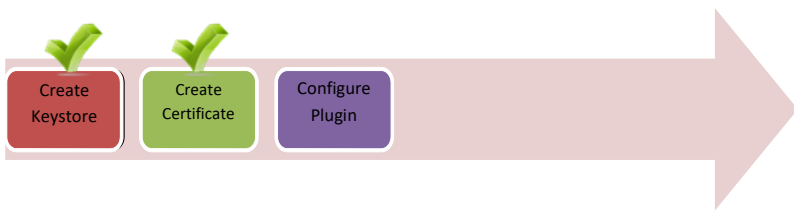


Step 6: Click “Save” to write changes.



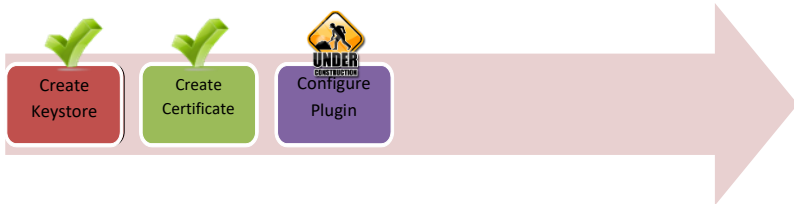
Step 7: Select the “Alias” name and click “Extract”.





Step 8: Enter a name for “Certificate file name” and click “OK”.

Task 2 is complete!



Task 3: Configure plug-in to use new certificate

Step 1: Navigate to “Servers>Server Types>Web servers” and click on the web server name.

WebSphere Integration console

View: All tasks

Web servers

Use this page to view a list of the installed web servers.

Preferences

Generate Plug-in Propagate Plug-in New... Delete Templates... Start Stop Terminate

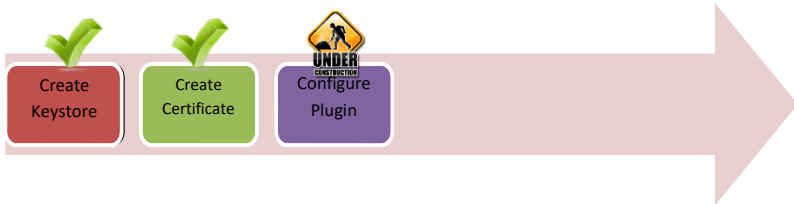
Select	Name	Web server Type	Node	Host Name	Version	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ambassador	IBM HTTP Server	wasv90Node01	wasv90	ND 9.0.0.0	+

Total: 1

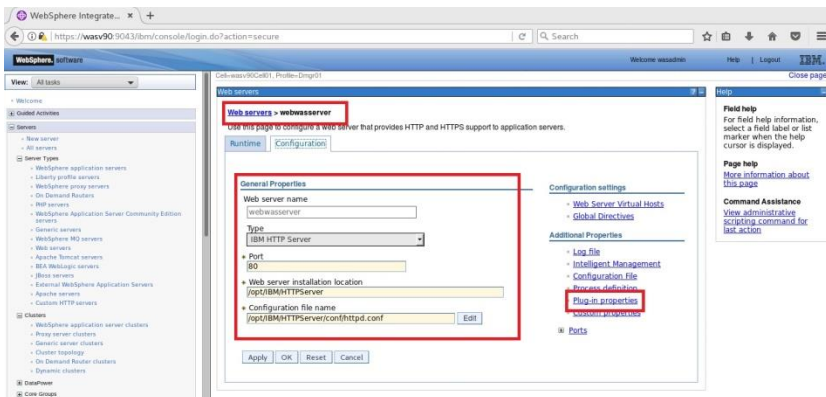
Field help: For field help information, select a field label or list marker when the help cursor is displayed.

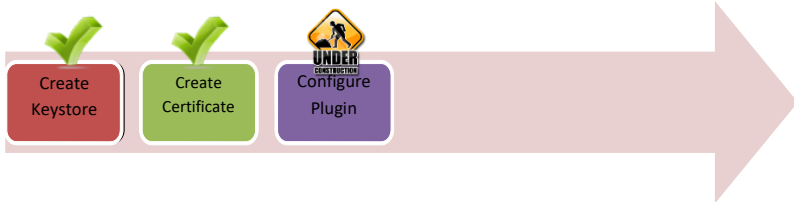
Page help: More information about this page

Command Assistance: View administrative scripting command for list action

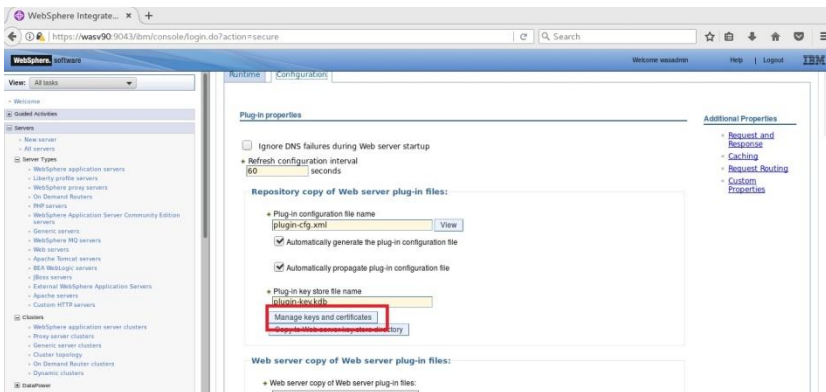


Step 2: Click on “Plug-in properties”.

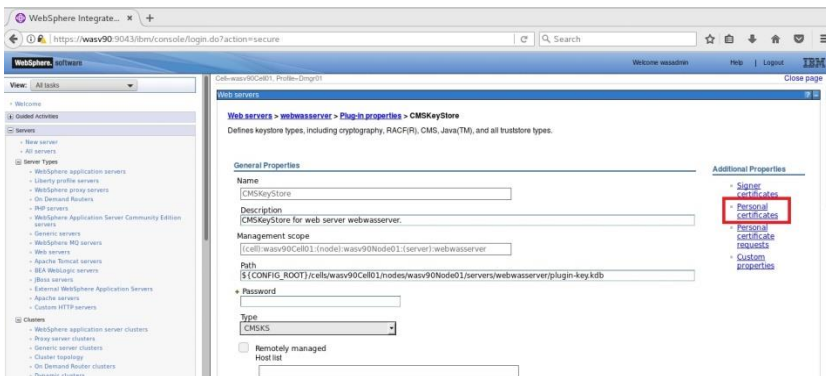


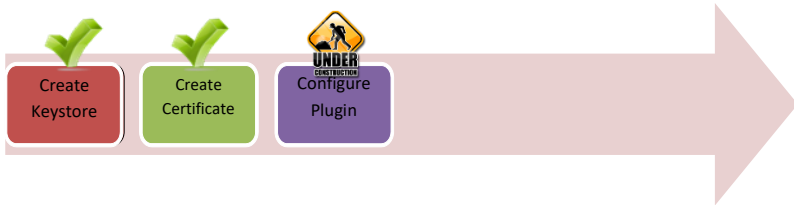


Step 3: In the configuration tab, click on “Manage keys and certificates”.

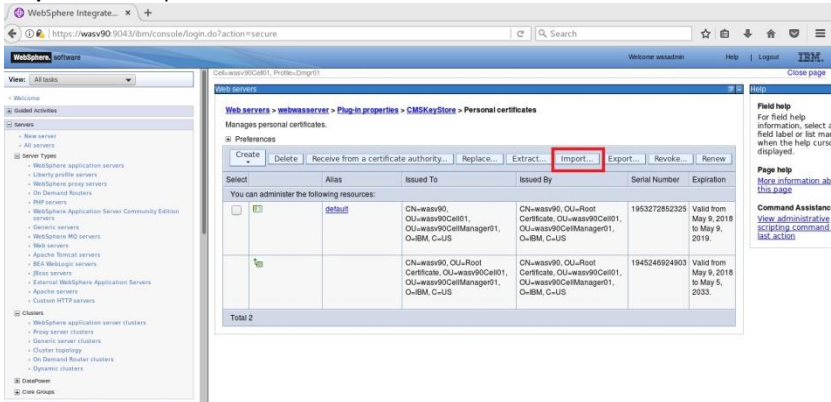


Step 4: Click on “Personal certificates”.

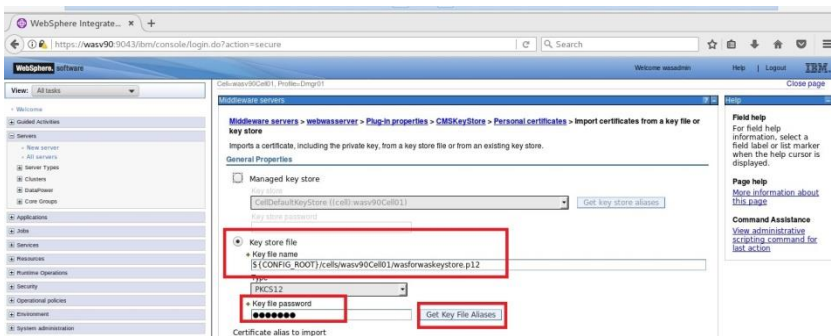


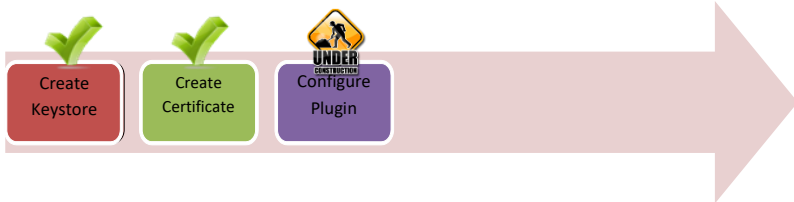


Step 5: Click “Import”.



Step 6: Enter the “Key store file” path and name, “\${CONFIG_ROOT}/cells/wasv90Cell01/wasforwaskeystore.p12” and the password. Click on “Get Key File Aliases”.

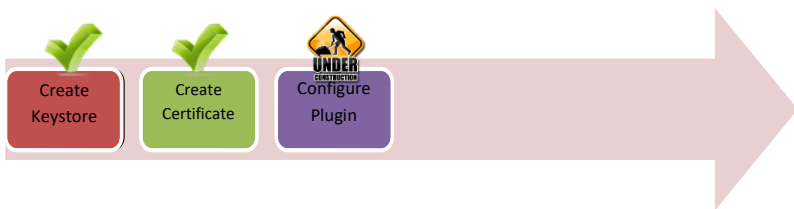




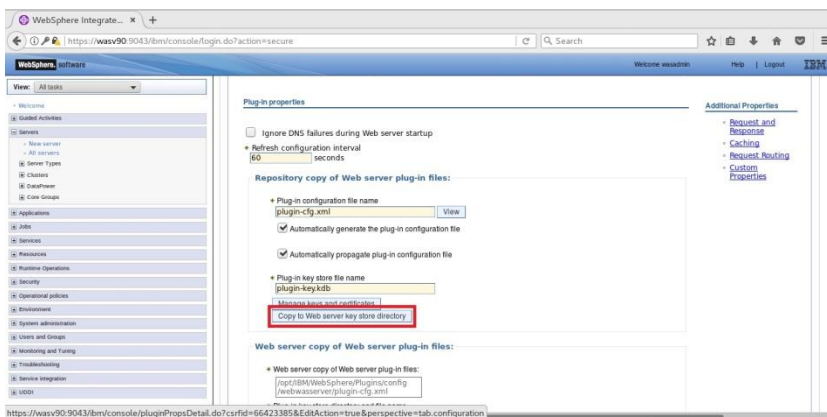
Step 7: Select the alias created on the second task, and click “OK”.

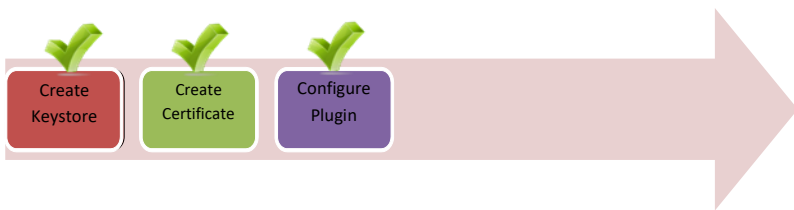
Step 8: Click “Save” to write changes to the master configuration file.

Select	Alias	Issued To	Issued By	Serial Number	Expiration
<input type="checkbox"/>	default	CN=wasv90,	CN=wasv90, OU=Root	195327852325	Valid from

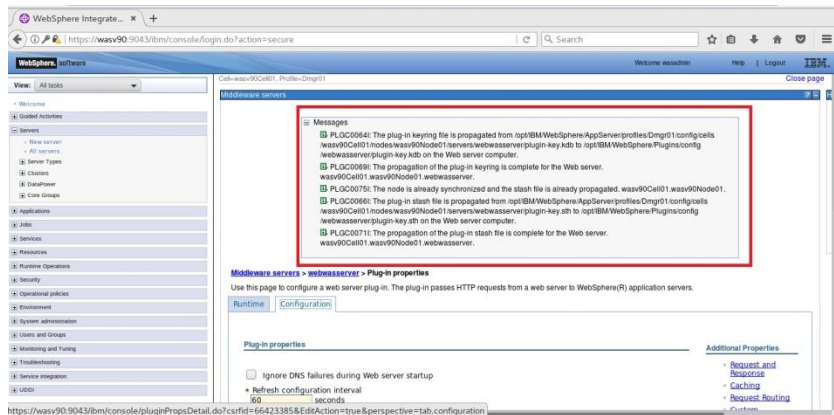


Step 9: On the “Configuration” tab, click “Copy to Web server key store directory”.





Step 10: Keyring file should be propagated to the web server.



Task 3 is complete!

SUMMARY

WebSphere uses Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) which is an SSL implementation. SSL capabilities such as handshaking are delivered by JSSE using X.509 standard public key infrastructure (PKI). SSL uses certificates to authenticate the service provider by exchanging keys between server and client. WebSphere Application Server store these certificates in password protected files, in keystores. WebSphere Application Server can use SSL in the cell between the nodes, or to secure the communication between external systems that WebSphere Application Server transmits sensitive information such as database connection, LDAP connection, messaging connection and web services connection.

REFERENCES

- <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v8r0/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.productization.iisinfsv.install.doc/tasks/configurethewebsphereapplicationserverforssl.html>
- http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/websphere/techjournal/1210_lansche/1210_lansche.html
- http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/linuxonibm/liaag/I0wascry00_2013.htm?cp=linuxonibm%2F0-4-3-2-0
- <http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21179559>

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