1. enterprise-app/sso/

1.1. SSO之CAS单点登录实例演示

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一、概述

此文的目的就是为了帮助初步接触SSO和CAS的人员提供一个入门指南,一步一步演示如何实现基于CAS的单点登录。

CAS的官网: http://www.jasig.org/cas

二、演示环境

本文演示过程在同一个机器上的(也可以在三台实体机器或者三个的虚拟机上),环境如下:

- windows7 64位,主机名称: michael-pc
- JDK 1.6.0_18
- Tomcat 6.0.29
- CAS-server-3.4.11、CAS-client-3.2.1

127.0.0.1 demo.micmiu.com 127.0.0.1 appl.micmiu.com

127.0.0.1 app2.micmiu.com

三、JDK安装配置

这个详细过程就不在描述,如果是免安装版的,确保环境变量配置正确。

<u>本机环境变量:JAVA_HOME=D:\idk,如果看到以下信息则表示安装成功:</u>

```
C:\Users\Michael>java -version
java version "1.6.0_18"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.6.0_18-b07) \\ \micmiu.com
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 16.0-b13, mixep.mote)
C:\Users\Michael>_
```

四、安全证书配置

有关keytool工具的详细运用见:http://www.micmiu.com/lang/java/keytool-start-guide/4.1. 生成证书:

keytool -genkey -alias ssodemo -keyalg RSA -keysize 1024 -keypass michaelpwd -validity 365 -keystore g:\sso\ssodemo.keystore -storepass michaelpwd

```
G:\>keytool -genkey -alias ssodemo -keyalg RSA -keysize 1024 -keypass michaelpwd
-validity 365 -keystore g:\sso\ssodemo.keystore -storepass michaelpwd
您的名字与姓氏是什么?
 [Unknown]: demo.micmiu.com
                                          http://www.micmiu.com
您的组织单位名<mark>称是什么?</mark>
 [Unknown]:
             micmiu.com
您的组织名称是什么?
 [Unknown]:
             micmiu
您所在的城市或区域名称是什么?
 [Unknown]:
             SH
您所在的州或省份名称是什么?
 [Unknown]:
             SH
该单位的两字母国家代码是什么
 [Unknown]:
             CN
CN=demo.micmiu.com, OU=micmiu.com, O=micmiu, L=SH, ST=SH, C=CN 正确吗?
 [否]:
```

ps:

- 截图中需要输入的姓名和上面hosts文件中配置的一致;
- keypass 和 storepass 两个密码要一致,否则下面tomcat 配置https 访问失败;

4.2.导出证书:

keytool -export -alias ssodemo -keystore g:\sso\ssodemo.keystore -file g:\sso\ssodemo.crt -

```
G:\>keytool -export -alias ssodemo -keystore g:\sso\ssodemo.keystore -file g:\ss
o\ssodemo.crt
输入keystore密码: 该处输入: michaelpwd
保存在文件中的认证〈g:\sso\ssodemo.crt〉 http://www.micmiu.com
```

4.3.客户端导入证书:

 $\verb|keytool -import -keystore %JAVA_HOME%\jre\\lib\\security\\cacerts -file g:\\sso\\ssodemo.crt -alias for example of the context of the context$

```
G:\>keytool -import -keystore **JAVA_HOME**\jre\lib\security\cacerts -file g:\sso\ssodemo.crt -alias ssodemo
输入keystore密码: 输入: changeit 不是证书的密码: michaelpwd

所有者:CN=demo.micmiu.com, OU=micmiu.com, O=micmiu, L=SH, ST=SH, C=CN
签发人:CN=demo.micmiu.com, OU=micmiu.com, O=micmiu, L=SH, ST=SH, C=CN
序列号:4fb0763c
有效期: Mon May 14 11:04:28 CST 2012 至Tue May 14 11:04:28 CST 2013
证书指纹:

MD5:DC:C6:1C:C2:DE:6A:2F:FD:DC:93:BE:02:23-B2:144430\.micmiu.com
SHA1:93:46:AC:6B:62:4A:C8:E6:CB:16:B5:D8:09:99:50:77:BC:0D:04:28
签名算法名称:SHA1withRSA
版本: 3
信任这个认证? [否]: y
认证已添加至keystore中
```

ps:该命令中输入的密码和上面输入的不是同一个密码;如果是多台机器演示,需要在每一台客户端导入该证书。

五、部署CAS-Server相关的Tomcat

5.1. 配置HTTPS

解压apache-tomcat-6.0.29.tar.gz并重命名后的路径为 G:\sso\tomcat-cas, 在文件 conf/server.xml文件找到

修改成如下:

参数说明:

- keystoreFile 就是4.1中创建证书的路径
- keystorePass 就是4.1中创建证书的密码
- 5.2. 验证HTTPS配置

其他按照默认配置不作修改,双击%TOMCAT_HOME%\bin\startup.bat 启动tomcat-cas 验证https访问



如果看到上述界面表示https 访问配置成功。

5.3 部署CAS-Server

CAS-Server 下载地址: http://www.jasig.org/cas/download

本文以cas-server-3.4.11-release.zip 为例,解压提取cas-server-3.4.11/modules/cas-server-webapp-3.4.11.war文件,把改文件copy到 G:\sso\tomcat-cas\webapps\ 目下,并重命名为: cas.war. 启动tomcat-cas,在浏览器地址栏输入:https://demo.micmiu.com:8443/cas/login ,回车 © CAS - Central Authentication Service - Windows Internet Explorer ▼ 😵 证书错误 🔯 😽 🗶 🔼 Bing 0 → 📈 https://demo.micmiu.com:8443/cas/logir 🏠 ▼ 🔝 ▼ 📑 🖶 ▼ 页面(P) ▼ 安全(S) ▼ CAS - Central Authentication Service JASIG Central Authentication Service (CAS) 请输入您的用户名和密码. 出于安全考虑,一旦您访问过那些需要您提供凭证信息的应用时,请操作完成之后关闭浏览器。 用户名: English | Spanish | French | Russian | Nederland | Spanish | Deutsch | Japanese | Croatian | Catalina | Catali 密码: 转向其他站点前提示我。 CAS-server的默认验证规则:只要用户名和密码相同就认证通过(仅仅用于测试,生成环境需要根据 <mark>际情况修改),输入admin/admin 点击登录,就可以看到登录成功的页面:</mark> CAS – Central Authentication Service - Windows Internet Explorer | ★ https://demo.micmiu.com:8443/cas/login;jsessionid=E5764EF9 ▼ ② 证书错误 | № 😽 🗶 🌟 收藏夹 □ ▼ □ □ □ ▼ 页面(P) ▼ CAS – Central Authentication Service JASIG Central Authentication Service (CAS) http://www.micmiu.com 登录成功 您已经成功登录中央认证系统。 出于安全考虑,一旦您访问过那些需要您提供凭证信息的应用时,请操作完成之后关闭浏览器。 Copyright @ 2005 - 2010 Jasig, Inc. All rights reserved. Powered by Jasig Central Authentication Service 3.4.11 看到上述页面表示CAS-Server已经部署成功。 六、部署CAS-Client相关的Tomcat

6.1Cas-Client 下载

CAS-Client 下载地址: http://downloads.jasig.org/cas-clients/

以cas-client-3.2.1-release.zip 为例,解压提取cas-client-3.2.1/modules/cas-client-core-3.2.1.jar

借以tomcat默认自带的 webapps\examples 作为演示的简单web项目

6.2 安装配置 tomcat-app1

解压apache-tomcat-6.0.29.tar.gz并重命名后的路径为 G:\sso\tomcat-app1,修改tomcat的启动端口,在文件 conf/server.xml文件找到如下内容:

Servlet Examples with Code

This is a collection of examples which demonstrate some of the more frequently use the Java(tm) Programming Language is assumed.

These examples will only work when viewed via an http URL. They will not work it URL. Please refer to the *README* file provide with this Tomcat release regarding server.

Wherever you see a form, enter some data and see how me servlet reacts. When p Examples, jump back to the Headers Example to see exactly what your browser is

To navigate your way through the examples, the following icons will help:



Execute the example



Look at the source code for the example



Return to this screen

看到上述界面表示tomcat-app1的基本安装配置已经成功。

接下来复制 client的lib包cas-client-core-3.2.1.jar到 tomcat-app1\webapps\examples\WEB-INF\lib\目录下,在tomcat-app1\webapps\examples\WEB-INF\web.xml 文件中增加如下内容:

- <!-- 用于单点退出,该过滤器用于实现单点登出功能,可选配置-->
- stener>
- listener-class>org.jasig.cas.client.session.SingleSignOutHttpSessionListener/listener-class>
- </listener>
- <!-- 该过滤器用于实现单点登出功能,可选配置。 -->
- <filter>
- <filter-name>CAS Single Sign Out Filter</filter-name>
- <filter-class>org.jasig.cas.client.session.SingleSignOutFilter</filter-class>
- </filter>
- <filter-mapping>

```
<filter-name>CAS Single Sign Out Filter</filter-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
<filter>
<filter-name>CAS Filter</filter-name>
<filter-class>org.jasig.cas.client.authentication.AuthenticationFilter</filter-class>
<init-param>
<param-name>casServerLoginUrl</param-name>
<param-value>https://demo.micmiu.com:8443/cas/login</param-value>
</init-param>
<init-param>
<param-name>serverName</param-name>
<param-value>http://app1.micmiu.com:18080</param-value>
</init-param>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
<filter-name>CAS Filter</filter-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
<!-- 该过滤器负责对Ticket的校验工作,必须启用它 -->
<filter>
<filter-name>CAS Validation Filter</filter-name>
<filter-class>
org.jasig.cas.client.validation.Cas20ProxyReceivingTicketValidationFilter</filter-class>
<init-param>
<param-name>casServerUrlPrefix</param-name>
<param-value>https://demo.micmiu.com:8443/cas</param-value>
</init-param>
<init-param>
<param-name>serverName</param-name>
<param-value>http://app1.micmiu.com:18080</param-value>
</init-param>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
<filter-name>CAS Validation Filter</filter-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
<!--
该过滤器负责实现HttpServletRequest请求的包裹,
比如允许开发者通过HttpServletRequest的getRemoteUser()方法获得SSO登录用户的登录名,可选配置。
-->
<filter>
<filter-name>CAS HttpServletRequest Wrapper Filter</filter-name>
<filter-class>
org.jasig.cas.client.util.HttpServletRequestWrapperFilter</filter-class>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
<filter-name>CAS HttpServletRequest Wrapper Filter</filter-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
```

```
<!--
该过滤器使得开发者可以通过org.jasig.cas.client.util.AssertionHolder来获取用户的登录名。
比如AssertionHolder.getAssertion().getPrincipal().getName()。
-->
<filter>
<filter-name>CAS Assertion Thread Local Filter</filter-name>
<filter-class>org.jasig.cas.client.util.AssertionThreadLocalFilter</filter-class>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
<filter-name>CAS Assertion Thread Local Filter</filter-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
有关cas-client的web.xml修改的详细说明见官网介绍:
https://wiki.jasig.org/display/CASC/Configuring+the+JA-
SIG+CAS+Client+for+Java+in+the+web.xml
6.3 安装配置 tomcat-app2
解压apache-tomcat-6.0.29.tar.gz并重命名后的路径为 G:\sso\tomcat-app2, 修改tomcat的启动端口,在
文件 conf/server.xml文件找到如下内容:
<Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
               connectionTimeout="20000"
              redirectPort="8443" />
<Connector port="8009" protocol="AJP/1.3" redirectPort="8443" />
修改成如下:
<Connector port="28080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
              connectionTimeout="20000"
               redirectPort="28443" />
<Connector port="28009" protocol="AJP/1.3" redirectPort="28443" />
启动tomcat-app2,浏览器输入 http://app2.micmiu.com:28080/examples/servlets/ 回车,按照上述6.2中
的方法验证是否成功。
同6.2中的复制 client的lib包cas-client-core-3.2.1.jar到 tomcat-app2\webapps\examples\WEB-INF\lib\目
录下,在tomcat-app2\webapps\examples\WEB-INF\web.xml 文件中增加如下内容:
<!-- 用于单点退出,该过滤器用于实现单点登出功能,可选配置-->
listener>
listener-class>org.jasig.cas.client.session.SingleSignOutHttpSessionListener/listener-class>
</listener>
<!-- 该过滤器用于实现单点登出功能,可选配置。 -->
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<filter-class>org.jasig.cas.client.session.SingleSignOutFilter</filter-class>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
<filter-name>CAS Single Sign Out Filter</filter-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
<filter>
<filter-name>CAS Filter</filter-name>
```

```
<filter-class>org.jasig.cas.client.authentication.AuthenticationFilter</filter-class>
<init-param>
<param-name>casServerLoginUrl</param-name>
<param-value>https://demo.micmiu.com:8443/cas/login</param-value>
</init-param>
<init-param>
<param-name>serverName</param-name>
<param-value>http://app2.micmiu.com:28080</param-value>
</init-param>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
<filter-name>CAS Filter</filter-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
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<filter>
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org.jasig.cas.client.validation.Cas20ProxyReceivingTicketValidationFilter</filter-class>
<init-param>
<param-name>casServerUrlPrefix</param-name>
<param-value>https://demo.micmiu.com:8443/cas</param-value>
</init-param>
<init-param>
<param-name>serverName</param-name>
<param-value>http://app2.micmiu.com:28080</param-value>
</init-param>
</filter>
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<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
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比如允许开发者通过HttpServletRequest的getRemoteUser()方法获得SSO登录用户的登录名,可选配置。
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org.jasig.cas.client.util.HttpServletRequestWrapperFilter</filter-class>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
<filter-name>CAS HttpServletRequest Wrapper Filter</filter-name>
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
  <!--
该过滤器使得开发者可以通过org.jasig.cas.client.util.AssertionHolder来获取用户的登录名。
比如AssertionHolder.getAssertion().getPrincipal().getName()。
-->
<filter>
```

- <filter-name>CAS Assertion Thread Local Filter</filter-name>
 <filter-class>org.jasig.cas.client.util.AssertionThreadLocalFilter</filter-class>
- </filter>
- <filter-mapping>
- <filter-name>CAS Assertion Thread Local Filter</filter-name>
- <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
- </filter-mapping>

七、测试验证SSO

启动之前配置好的三个tomcat分别为:tomcat-cas、tomcat-app1、tomcat-app2.

7.1 基本的测试

预期流程:打开app1 url —-> 跳转cas server 验证 —-> 显示app1的应用 —-> 打开app2 url —-> 显示app2 应用 —-> 注销cas server —-> 打开app1/app2 url —-> 重新跳转到cas server 验证.

打开浏览器地址栏中输入:http://app1.micmiu.com:1



跳转到验证页面:





上述表示 认证注销成功,此时如果再访问:

http://app1.micmiu.com:18080/examples/servlets/servlet/HelloWorldExample 或 http://app2.micmiu.com:28080/examples/servlets/servlet/HelloWorldExample 需要重新进行认证。 7.2 获取登录用户的信息

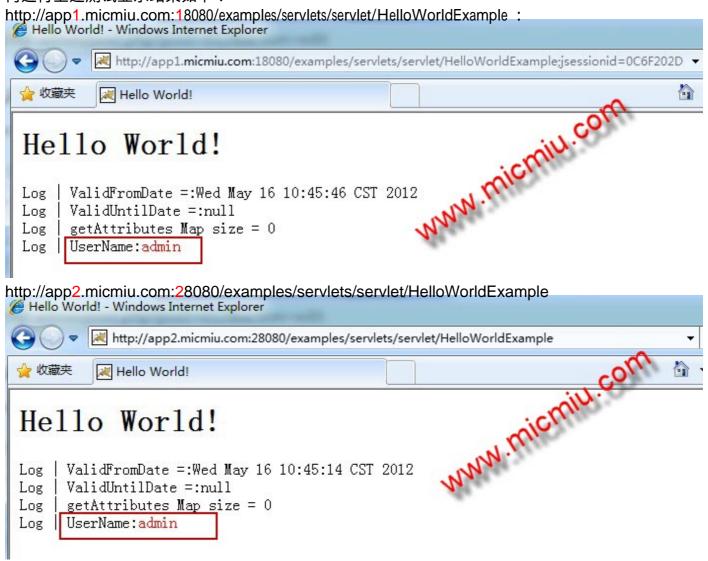
修改HelloWorldExample.java,重新编译替换webapps\examples\WEB-

INF\classes\HelloWorldExample.class文件,修改后的HelloWorldExample.java代码如下:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.util.Map.Entry;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import org.jasig.cas.client.authentication.AttributePrincipal;
import org.jasig.cas.client.util.AbstractCasFilter;
import org.jasig.cas.client.validation.Assertion;
 * The simplest possible servlet.
 * @author James Duncan Davidson
public class HelloWorldExample extends HttpServlet {
public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws IOException, ServletException {
ResourceBundle rb = ResourceBundle.getBundle("LocalStrings", request
.getLocale());
response.setContentType("text/html");
```

```
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
String title = rb.getString("helloworld.title");
out.println("<title>" + title + "</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body bgcolor=\"white\">");
out.println("<a href=\"../helloworld.html\">");
out.println("<img src=\"../images/code.gif\" height=24 "
+ "width=24 align=right border=0 alt=\"view code\"></a>");
out.println("<a href=\"../index.html\">");
out.println("<img src=\"../images/return.gif\" height=24 "</pre>
+ "width=24 align=right border=0 alt=\"return\"></a>");
out.println("<h1>" + title + "</h1>");
Assertion assertion = (Assertion) request.getSession().getAttribute(
AbstractCasFilter.CONST_CAS_ASSERTION);
if (null != assertion) {
out.println(" Log | ValidFromDate =: "
+ assertion.getValidFromDate() + "<br>");
out.println(" Log | ValidUntilDate =: "
+ assertion.getValidUntilDate() + "<br>");
Map<Object, Object> attMap = assertion.getAttributes();
out.println(" Log | getAttributes Map size = " + attMap.size()
+ "<br>");
for (Entry<Object, Object> entry : attMap.entrySet()) {
out.println("
                 | " + entry.getKey() + "=:"
+ entry.getValue() + "<br>");
}
AttributePrincipal principal = assertion.getPrincipal();
// AttributePrincipal principal = (AttributePrincipal) request
// .getUserPrincipal();
String username = null;
out.print(" Log | UserName:");
if (null != principal) {
username = principal.getName();
out.println("<span style='color:red;'>" + username + "</span><br>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
}
}
```

再进行上述测试显示结果如下:



从上述页面可以看到通过认证的用户名。 到此已经全部完成了CAS单点登录实例演示。