What you will find?

1. OAuth2 protocol based authorization token generation
2. Details of creating self-signed certificate chain with java keytool
3. Java cryptography eco-system
4. Creating a local tomcat servers alias-ed with separate domain names
5. Use of Mongo database and MySQL database to store user encrypted keywords
6. Use of Bouncy castle for Elliptic curve (EC) key
7. Use of JWKS for digital signature verification

**Self-signed Digital Certificate chain using java keytool**

A certificate chain created with self-signed top level RootCA , an intermediate CA (IntermediateCA) signed by RootCA and End-Entity Certificate (OAuth2Server.cer / OAuth2Client.cer) signed by IntermediateCA.

The following steps illustrate the creation of three certificates.

Note:- To use **keytool** look at the footnote below.

**1) Create a Root CA keypair and store it in a keystore**

keytool -genkeypair -alias root -dname "cn=RootCA, ou=Root\_CertificateAuthority, o=CertificateAuthority, c=IN" -keyalg RSA -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -storepass password -keypass password -ext KeyUsage=digitalSignature,keyCertSign -ext BasicConstraints=ca:true,PathLen:3 -validity 1000

Forget not to include the ‘BasicConstraints’ = ca:true, else the root certificate would not be trusted by the browser or java as a trusted signing authority

**2) Create an Intermediate CA keypair**

keytool -genkeypair -alias intermediate -dname "cn=IntermediateCA, ou=Intermediate\_CertificateAuthority, o=CertificateAuthority, c=IN" -keyalg RSA -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -storepass password -keypass password -ext KeyUsage=digitalSignature,keyCertSign -ext BasicConstraints=ca:true,PathLen:3 -validity 1000

The ‘PathLen’ attribute signifies the maximum number of certificates (could be less than) that can be obtained in the certificate chain signed by the issuing CA certificate.

**Initiate the certificate generation**

**For Server (OAuth2Server)**

**3) Create server keypair and its keystore**

keytool -genkeypair -alias server -dname "cn=OAuth2Server, ou=Java, o=Oracle, c=IN" -keyalg RSA -keystore c:/oauth2server.jks -storepass password -keypass password -validity 1000 -ext KeyUsage=digitalSignature,dataEncipherment,keyEncipherment,keyAgreement -ext ExtendedKeyUsage=serverAuth,clientAuth

The oauth2server.jks is the keystore currently storing the keypair from which we will later create the certificate (i.e the publickey in a wrapper) and store it in the same keystore.

**4)** **Create a certificate signing request (CSR) and certificate for intermediateCA**

keytool -certreq -alias intermediate -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -keyalg RSA | keytool -alias root -gencert -ext san=dns:intermediate -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -keyalg RSA -validity 1000 -ext KeyUsage=digitalSignature,dataEncipherment,keyEncipherment,keyAgreement,keyCertSign -ext ExtendedKeyUsage=serverAuth,clientAuth -ext BasicConstraints=ca:true,PathLen:3 -rfc | keytool -alias intermediate -importcert -storepass password -keyalg RSA -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore

The keyword SAN (Subject Alternate Name) is used to configure the domain name of the server certificate as would be visible in the browser (moden browsers look for SAN to validate rather than CN)

The pipeline operator ‘|’ is used to chain multiple commands into a single command. The command to the left of the operator produces an action that is a prerequisite for the command to the right.

**5)** **Export the root certificate rootCA and intermediateCA and import them to oauth2server keystore (required for trust chain) before the server certificate is imported in server keystore**

keytool -exportcert -alias root -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -validity 1000| keytool -importcert -alias root -keystore c:/oauth2server.jks -storepass password -noprompt –trustcacerts

keytool -exportcert -alias intermediate -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -validity 1000 | keytool -importcert -alias intermediate -keystore c:/oauth2server.jks -storepass password -noprompt -trustcacerts

The order of importing certificate in the keystore is important and should be followed in the order **root CA -> intermediate CA -> server**.

**6) Create the CSR for the server and then import it into server keystore**

keytool -certreq -alias server -storepass password -keystore c:/oauth2server.jks -keyalg RSA | keytool -alias intermediate -gencert -ext san=dns:OAuth2Server -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -keyalg RSA -ext KeyUsage=digitalSignature,dataEncipherment,keyEncipherment,keyAgreement -ext ExtendedKeyUsage=serverAuth,clientAuth -rfc | keytool -alias server -importcert -storepass password -keyalg RSA -keystore c:/oauth2server.jks -validity 1000

**7)** **Delete the imported CA certificates from the server keystore**

keytool -delete -alias root -keystore c:/oauth2server.jks -storepass password

keytool -delete -alias intermediate -keystore c:/oauth2server.jks -storepass password

The CA certificates were imported in the server keystore in the specified order only for trust generation (chain validation) and is not needed later.

**8) Create a trust keystore with root and the intermediate certificates: (first the root then the intermediate)**

keytool -exportcert -alias root -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore | keytool -importcert -alias root -keystore c:/trust.jks -storepass password -trustcacerts -noprompt

keytool -exportcert -alias intermediate -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore | keytool -importcert -alias intermediate -keystore c:/trust.jks -storepass password -trustcacerts -noprompt

The trust keystore will be required for the SSL (‘https’) configuration of the tomcat server.

9) **Extract certificates**

keytool -exportcert -alias root -keystore C:/trust.jks -file c:/rootCA.cer -storepass password

keytool -exportcert -alias intermediate -keystore C:/trust.jks -file c:/intermediateCA.cer -storepass password

keytool -exportcert -alias server -keystore C:/oauth2server.jks -file c:/oauth2server.cer -storepass password

For configuring SSL on a Tomcat server, you'll need a keystore containing your server certificate and potentially a truststore containing the CA certificates.

**10) Import rootCA into jvm’s truststore (cacerts)**

keytool -import -trustcacerts -keystore "C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17.0.4\lib\security\cacerts " -storepass changeit -alias rootCA -file “C:\rootCA.cer”

To obtain the path to ‘cacerts’ in your windows system, start from your Java home directory Program Files and navigate to security folder in lib. Observe the version number of your jdk may vary. This is important for your java application to trust your server certificate (signed by intermediate CA). Observe only the root certificate is required to be imported in jvm’s cacerts for certificate chain validation.

**11) Import the root certificate in your browser’s trusted certificate directory**

Open **RUN** dialog box (Win + R) and then type **certmgr.msc** . Click **Trusted Root Certificate Authorities** in the left pane. Right click the subfolder **Certificates**. Click **All Task** -> **Import**. This will open the **Certificate Import Wizard**. Click **Next** and browse to your folder containing your certificate file (rootCA.cer). Click **Next** -> **Next** -> **Finish**. This is quintessential for your browser to trust your root certificate of your certificate chain, else your server certificate will **NOT** be validate for a self signed certificate chain.

This ends your certificate chain generation and their imports into the trusted certificate stores.

**For Client (OAuth2Client)**

**3) Create client keystore**

keytool -genkeypair -alias client -dname "cn=OAuth2Client, ou=Java, o=Oracle, c=IN" -keyalg RSA -keystore c:/oauth2client.jks -storepass password -keypass password -validity 1000 -ext KeyUsage=digitalSignature,dataEncipherment,keyEncipherment,keyAgreement -ext ExtendedKeyUsage=serverAuth,clientAuth

**4) Create a certificate request (CSR) and certificate for IntermediateCA (no change)**

keytool -certreq -alias intermediate -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -keyalg RSA | keytool -alias root -gencert -ext san=dns:intermediate -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -keyalg RSA -validity 1000 -ext KeyUsage=digitalSignature,dataEncipherment,keyEncipherment,keyAgreement,keyCertSign -ext ExtendedKeyUsage=serverAuth,clientAuth -ext BasicConstraints=ca:true,PathLen:3 -rfc | keytool -alias intermediate -importcert -storepass password -keyalg RSA -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore

**5) Export the root certificate RootCA and intermediateCA and import them to oauth2client keystore (required for trust chain) before the client certificate is imported in client keystore**

keytool -exportcert -alias root -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -validity 1000| keytool -importcert -alias root -keystore c:/oauth2client.jks -storepass password -noprompt -trustcacerts

keytool -exportcert -alias intermediate -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -validity 1000| keytool -importcert -alias intermediate -keystore c:/oauth2client.jks -storepass password -noprompt -trustcacerts

**6) Create certificate signing request (CSR) for the client and later importing into client keystore**

keytool -certreq -alias client -storepass password -keystore c:/oauth2client.jks -keyalg RSA | keytool -alias intermediate -gencert -ext san=dns:OAuth2Client -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -keyalg RSA -validity 1000 -ext KeyUsage=digitalSignature,dataEncipherment,keyEncipherment,keyAgreement -ext ExtendedKeyUsage=serverAuth,clientAuth -rfc | keytool -alias client -importcert -storepass password -keyalg RSA -keystore c:/oauth2client.jks

**7) Delete the imported CA certificates from the client keystore**

keytool -delete -alias root -keystore c:/oauth2client.jks -storepass password

keytool -delete -alias intermediate -keystore c:/oauth2client.jks -storepass password

**8)** **Create a trust keystore with root and intermediate certificate: (first root then intermediate) (no change)**

keytool -exportcert -alias root -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -validity 1000| keytool -importcert -alias root -keystore c:/trust.jks -storepass password -trustcacerts -noprompt

keytool -exportcert -alias intermediate -storepass password -keystore c:/caKeyStore.keystore -validity 1000| keytool -importcert -alias intermediate -keystore c:/trust.jks -storepass password -trustcacerts -noprompt

**9)** **To extract certificates**

keytool -exportcert -alias root -keystore C:/trust.jks -file c:/rootCA.cer -storepass password

keytool -exportcert -alias intermediate -keystore C:/trust.jks -file c:/intermediateCA.cer -storepass password

keytool -exportcert -alias client -keystore C:/oauth2client.jks -file c:/oauth2client.cer -storepass password

**10) To import rootCA into jvm’s truststore**

keytool -import -trustcacerts -keystore "C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17.0.4\lib\security\cacerts" -storepass changeit -alias rootCA -file “C:\rootCA.cer”

**Foot Note:-** To use **keytool** command open a command terminal (*type cmd in windows search box*) with administrative privilege. Then change to **bin** directory of your**jdk** ( *type* ***C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-version no\bin*** in your command prompt).

To verify entries in your keystore

keytool -list -v -keystore *your-keystore-location* -storepass *your-keystore-password* -alias *alias-name*

keytool -list -v -keystore "C:\caKeyStore.keystore" -storepass password –alias rootCA

To verify your import in **cacert**

## keytool -list -v -keystore "C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-20\lib\security\cacerts" -alias rootCA Creating Two Tomcat Instances and Configuring Them for a Client-Server Model To create an instance of tomcat Creating Tomcat Instances

**Step 1: Copy the Tomcat Directory**

1. Copy the folder located at C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0.
2. Paste it in C:\Tomcat1.

**Step 2: Modify Configuration in server.xml**

1. Open C:\Tomcat1\conf\server.xml.
2. Make the following changes:  
     
   change the port number 8080 to say 8081 in connector tag  
     
   <Connector connectionTimeout="20000" maxParameterCount="1000" port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1" redirectPort="8443"/> <Server port="8700" shutdown="SHUTDOWN">  
     
   <Connector connectionTimeout="20000" maxParameterCount="1000" port="8081" protocol="HTTP/1.1" redirectPort="8443"/> <Server port="8700" shutdown="SHUTDOWN">  
     
   change the port number 8100 to say 8200 in server tag  
     
   <Server port="8100" shutdown="SHUTDOWN"> to <Server port="8200" shutdown="SHUTDOWN">
3. Create a Shutdown.bat & startup.bat in Tomcat1 folder  
     
   paste the following commands in startup.bat  
    @echo off   
    set CATALINA\_BASE=C:\Tomcat1   
    cd "C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0\bin"   
    set TITLE=Tomcat1 call startup.bat %TITLE%  
     
   paste the following commands in shutdown.bat  
    @echo off   
    set CATALINA\_BASE=C:\Tomcat1  
    cd "C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0\bin"   
    call shutdown.bat

### Start Tomcat

Run startup.bat by double-clicking it.

5. Verify Configuration  
  
 Open a browser and navigate to http://localhost:8081 to check if Tomcat1 is correctly configured.  
  
  
**Registering Tomcat Instance as a Windows Service  
open command terminal in administrative mode**   
   
Step 1: Open Command Prompt in Administrative Mode  
  
Step 2: Change the directory to C:\Tomcat1\bin

cd C:\Tomcat1\bin  
  
Step 3: Run the following command to install Tomcat1 as a service:  
  
service.bat install Tomcat1  
  
Step 4: Verify Service Installation:

Search for "Services" in the taskbar search bar.

Open services.msc.  
 Locate Tomcat1 in the list to verify it is correctly installed.  
  
Step 5: Change Startup Type:   
 In services.msc, right-click on Tomcat1.  
 Select Properties.  
 Change the startup type to Automatic.