



# **MotivSMA: Certificate Generation for HTTPS browsing**

Necessary for the connection between sma-client  
(frontend) and sma-server (backend)

Carmen Arese Sánchez, Pilar Bourg, Pablo Hervalejo, Carlota Laverón, Alejandra O'Shea

## Table of contents:

1.	Introduction .....	3
1.1.	General aspects .....	3
1.2.	Prerequisites .....	3
2.	Certificate generation and configuration on sma-server (backend).....	4
2.1.	Creation of the certificate .....	4
2.2.	Configuration in <i>sma-server</i> .....	4
2.3.	Final steps .....	4
3.	If problems persist .....	5
3.1.	Integration of certificate in the computer .....	5
3.2.	Integration of certificate in browser .....	7

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. General aspects

HTTPS encrypts all data and requests travelling on the network automatically, ensuring confidentiality and preventing data leaks.

A certificate allows the browser to verify who the server is and that the connection is not being intercepted. Without the certificate, the browser would not trust the server; meaning that a certificate is necessary to run MotivSMA.

MotivSMA uses SpringBoot, which in turn uses TLS to support HTTPS. To enable TLS it needs:

- A **private key**
- A **public certificate**
- Bundled together inside a **keystore file (PKCS#12 .p12)**

### 1.2. Prerequisites

- Chocolatey allows for a simple mkcert installation in Windows
- Mkcert generates an SSL certificate (P12 file) necessary for SpringBoot to activate the HTTPS network connection.

## 2. Certificate generation and configuration on sma-server (backend)

If the certificate found in GitHub is not providing the expected outcomes and the connection between sma-server and sma-client is not successful, it is recommended to create a new certificate following the steps given in this section:

### 2.1. Creation of the certificate

On the terminal of the sma-server project write:

```
mkcert -pkcs12 telemedicine.p12 localhost 127.0.0.1 telemedicine
```

- A P12 file with name “*telemedicine.p12*” must have been created in the root of the project.
- The automatic password for certificates generated this way is: *changeit*

You must know the alias your P12 file is under, for that write in the same terminal:

```
keytool -list -v -keystore telemedicine.p12+3.p12 -storepass changeit
```

A lot of information will appear on the terminal, but you must look for the alias:

```
PS C:\Users\Carlota\Documents\java\sma-server> keytool -list -v -keystore telemedicine.p12+3.p12 -storepass changeit
Keystore type: PKCS12
Keystore provider: SUN

Your keystore contains 1 entry

Alias name: 1
Creation date: 1 dic 2025
Entry type: PrivateKeyEntry
```

### 2.2. Configuration in sma-server

Now, you must relocate “*telemedicine.p12*” from the root to *src/main/resources*. Once this has been done successfully and you need to know:

- The alias
- The password
- Where it has been stored (! Must be in *src/main/resources*)

Moreover, you must configure your application-local.yml (! Must be in *src/main/resources*). Add:

```
server:
  port: 8443
  ssl:
    enabled: true
    key-store: src/main/resources/{FILE_NAME}.p12
    key-store-password: {PASSWORD}
    key-store-type: PKCS12
    key-alias: {YOUR_ALIAS}
```

*Highlights must correspond to your admin parameters; these will be used to log into the system*

### 2.3. Final steps

Finally, you must do:

```
mvn clean package
```

```
mvn spring-boot:run
```

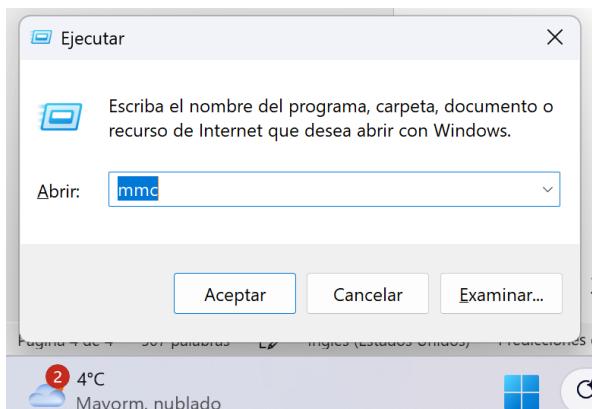
### 3. If problems persist

If after generating the key, the connection between the front-end and back-end of the website is not successfully established, there are two possible solutions you must follow.

#### 3.1. Integration of certificate in the computer

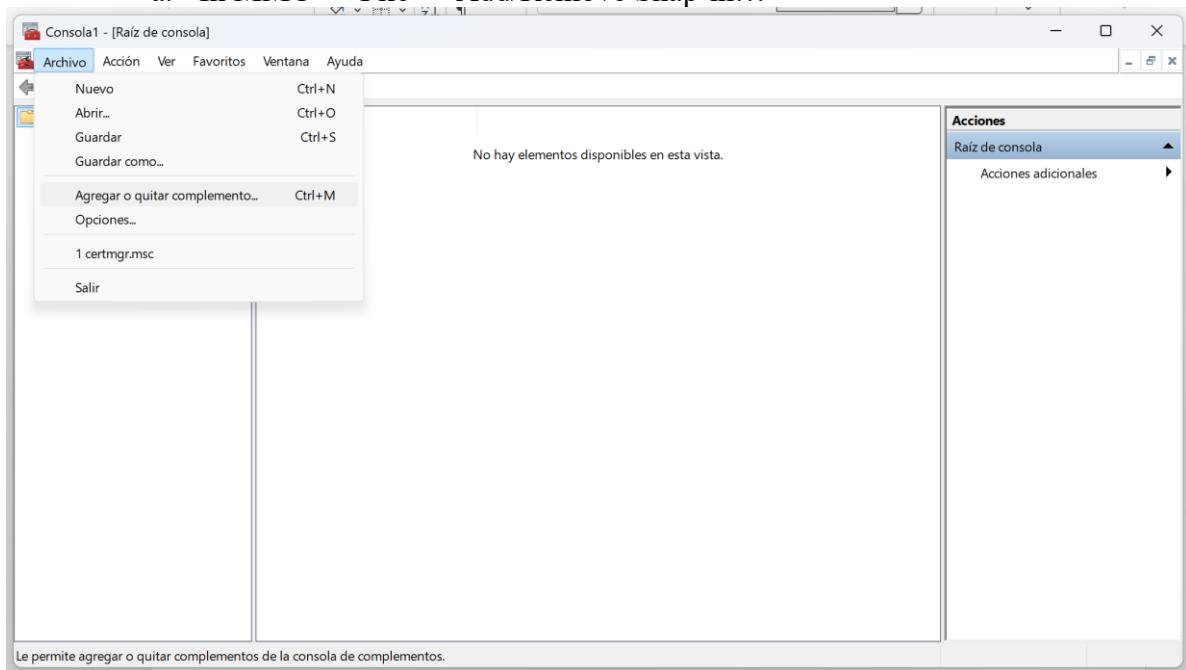
First, install the CRT certificate on your computer:

1. Open Microsoft Management Console (Win+R)



2. Add the Certificates snap-in

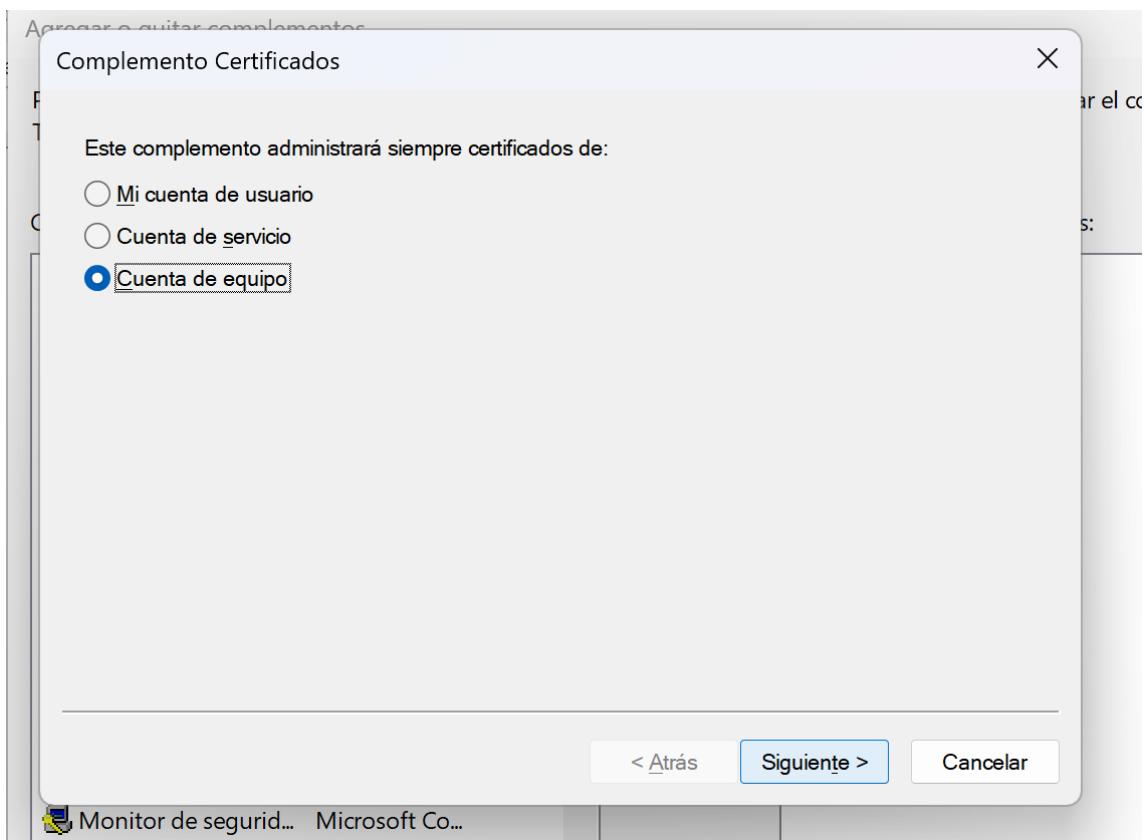
- a. In MMC → File → Add/Remove Snap-in...



- b. Select Certificates

- c. Click Add

- d. Choose Computer account



- e. Click Next → Finish
- f. Click OK
  
3. Import the Root CA
  - a. Expand Certificates (Local Computer)
  - b. Expand “Trusted Root Certification Authorities”
  - c. Right-click Certificates → All Tasks → Import
  - d. Click Next
  - e. Browse to where your certificate is located
  - f. Select it → Open
  - g. Continue → Place in: Trusted Root Certification Authorities
  - h. Click Finish

### **3.2. Integration of certificate in browser**

Furthermore, the browser must trust the network communication system (HTTPS) as well, allowing endpoints to communicate successfully between frontend and backend. For this, follow these steps:

1. Go to configuration in your Chrome browser
2. In settings go to: Settings → Privacy and Security → Security
3. At the end of this section click on “Manage certificates” it should open a new tab in the browser
4. Go to “Local certificates” → Installed by you
5. Trusted Root Certification Authorities → Import → Select the CRT certificate and accept all prompts