

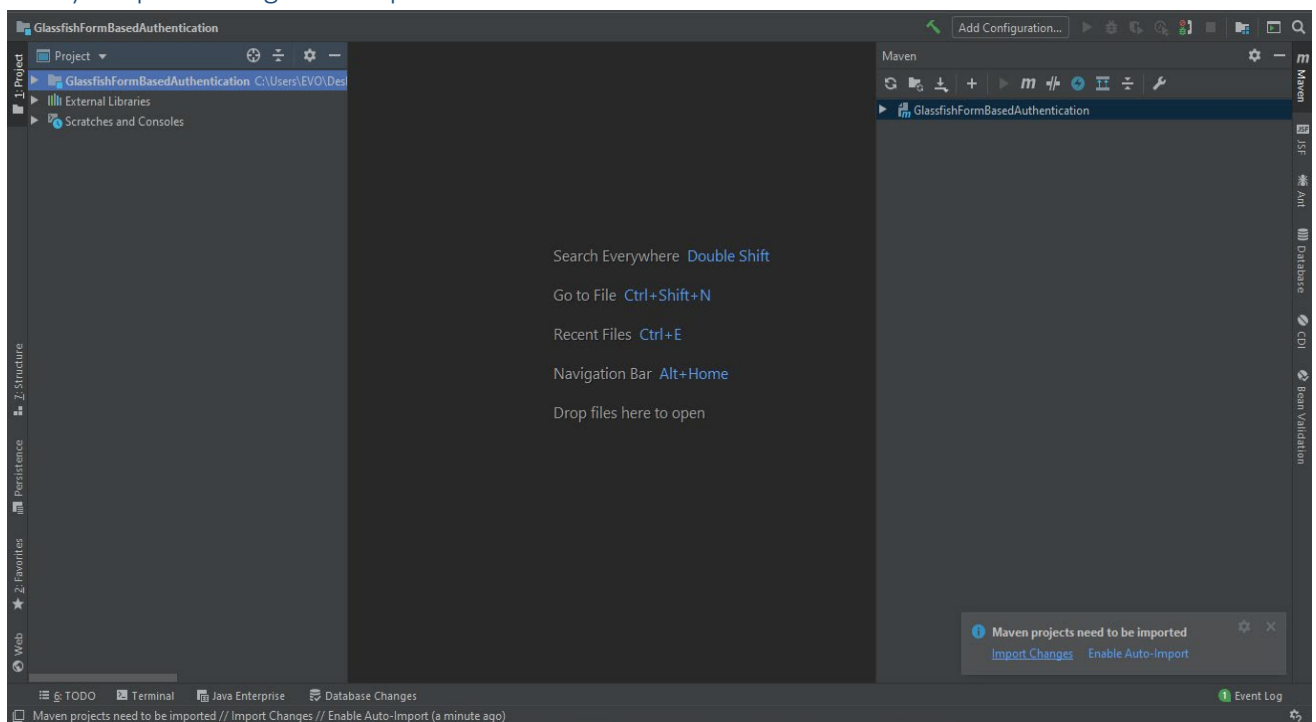
Guide for setup the configuration to run Realm Glassfish based authentication

1. Knowledge:

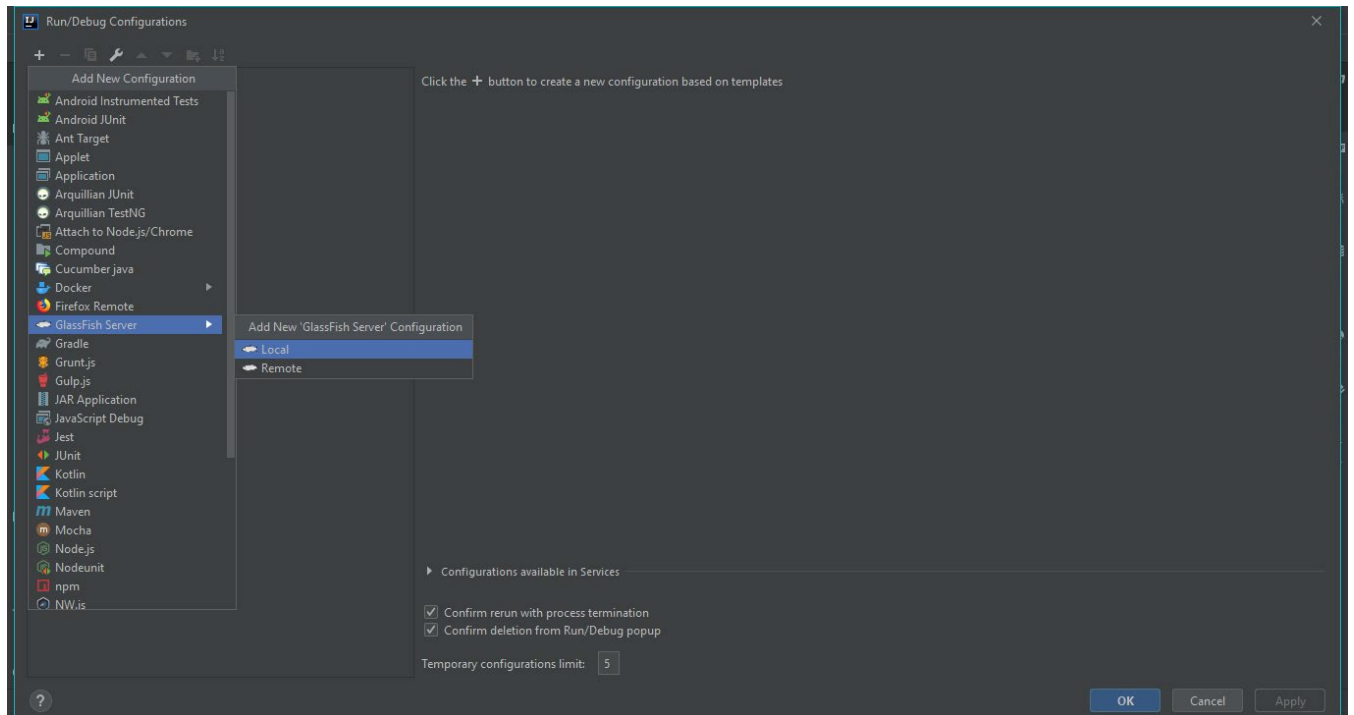
- 1) You must have some basic in Java EE and Java and Hibernate and Glassfish server, IntelliJ Idea.
- 2) You should have some idea about authentication and authorization in general.
- 3) Have an idea what is A security realm :
is a mechanism used for protecting Web application resources. It gives you the ability to protect a resource with a defined security constraint and then define the user roles that can access the protected resource.
- 4) Take a look at tutorial: <https://javatutorial.net/glassfish-form-based-authentication-example>, which guide you to setup and create Glassfish Form Based Authentication Example and give you some best practices to how to create roles and assign user to those roles .

2. Practical steps:

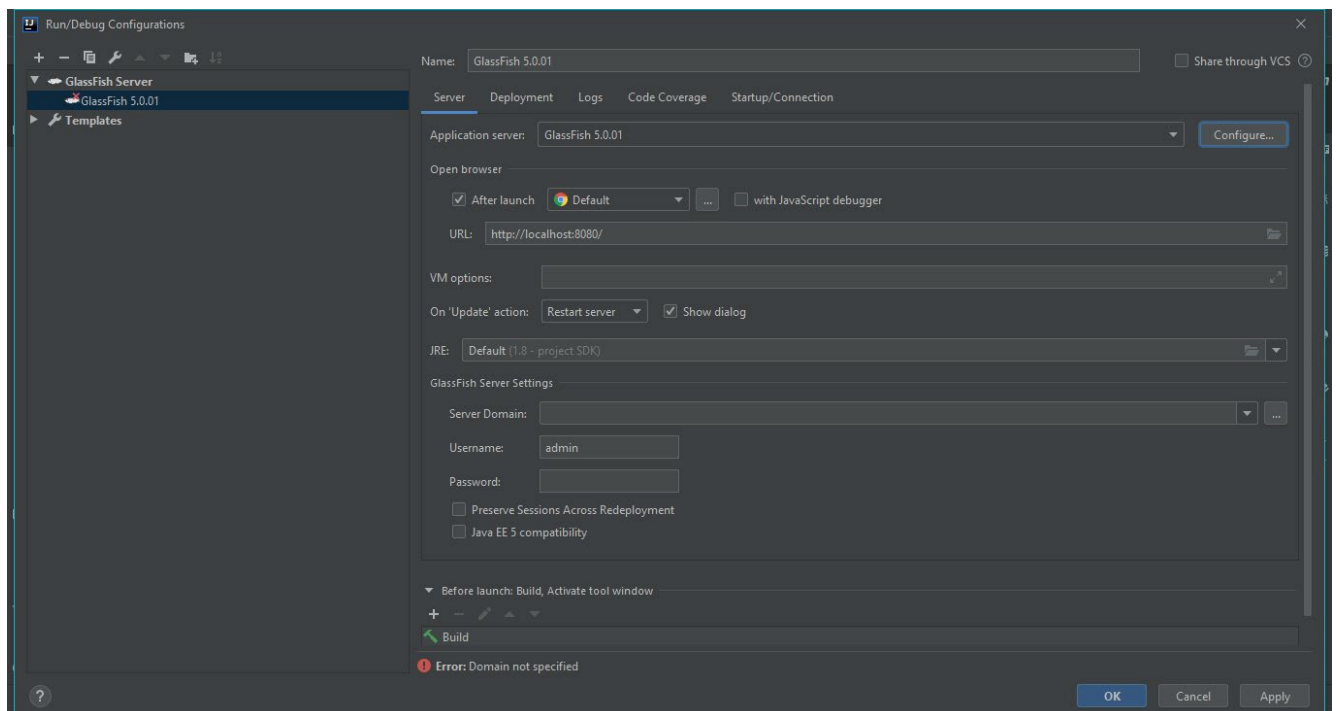
- 1) Download payara or glassfish server from the following link :
<https://www.payara.fish>
<https://javaee.github.io/glassfish/>
Then extract them to C:\Program Files .
- 2) In this example we'll work with glassfish.
- 3) Load the project:
- 4) Import Changes and Dpendancies in Maven

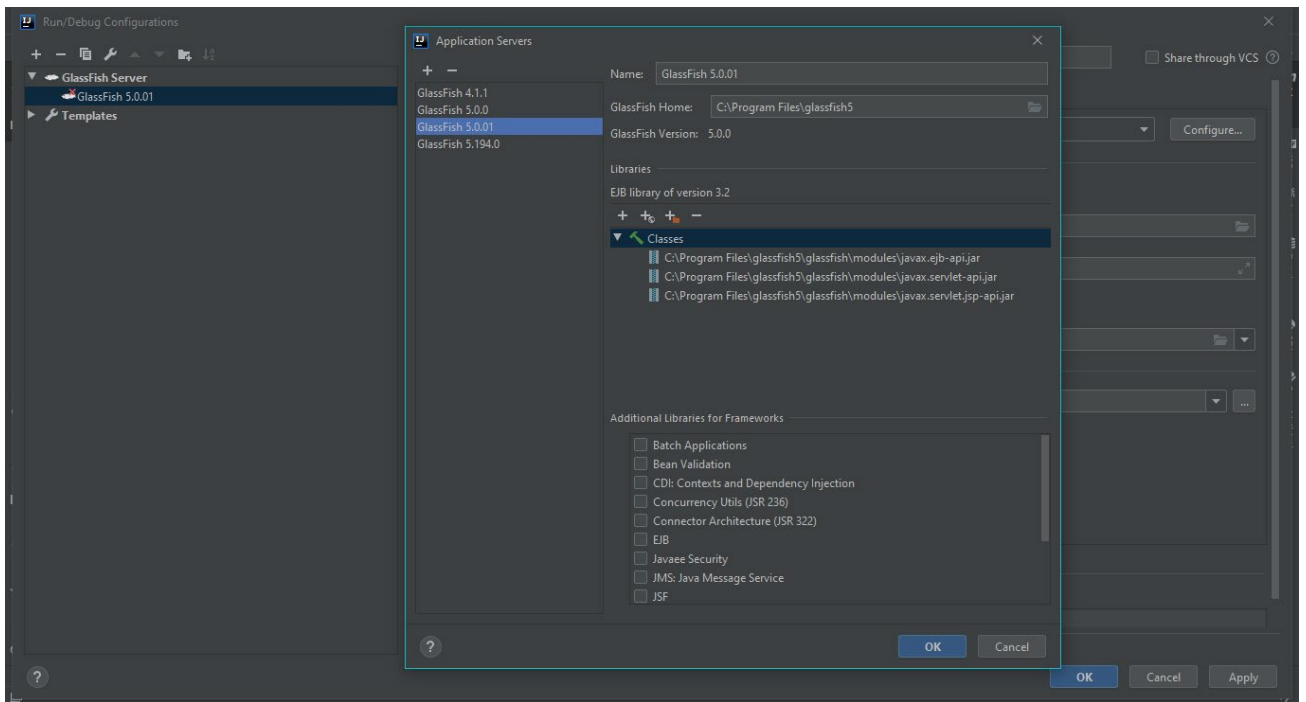


5) Configure Glassfish server

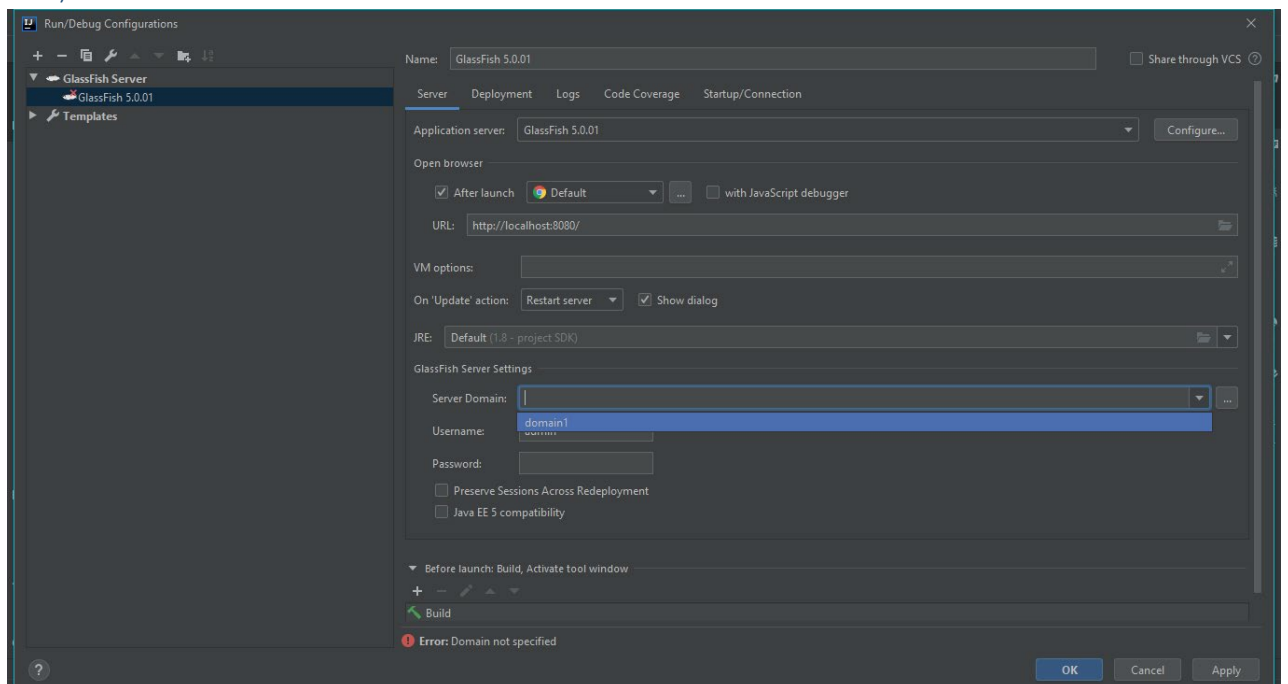


6) Load from source: Configure...

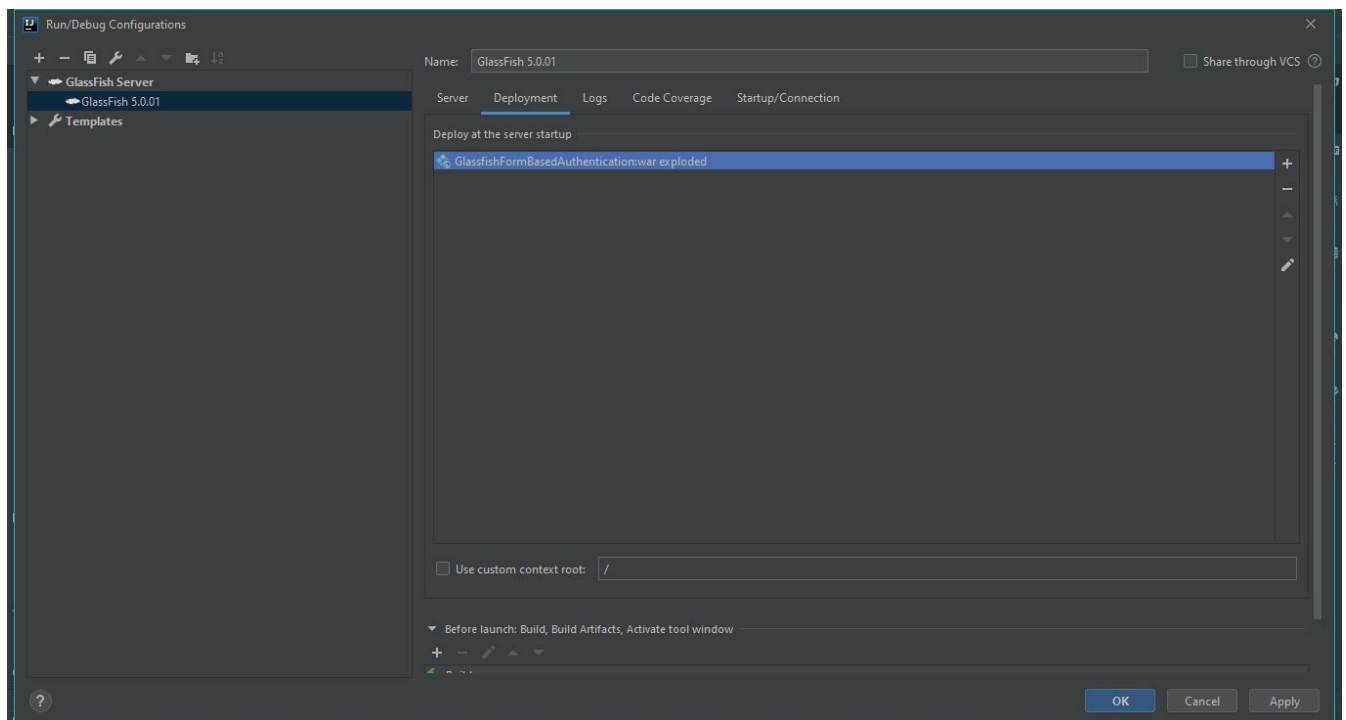




7) Add domain

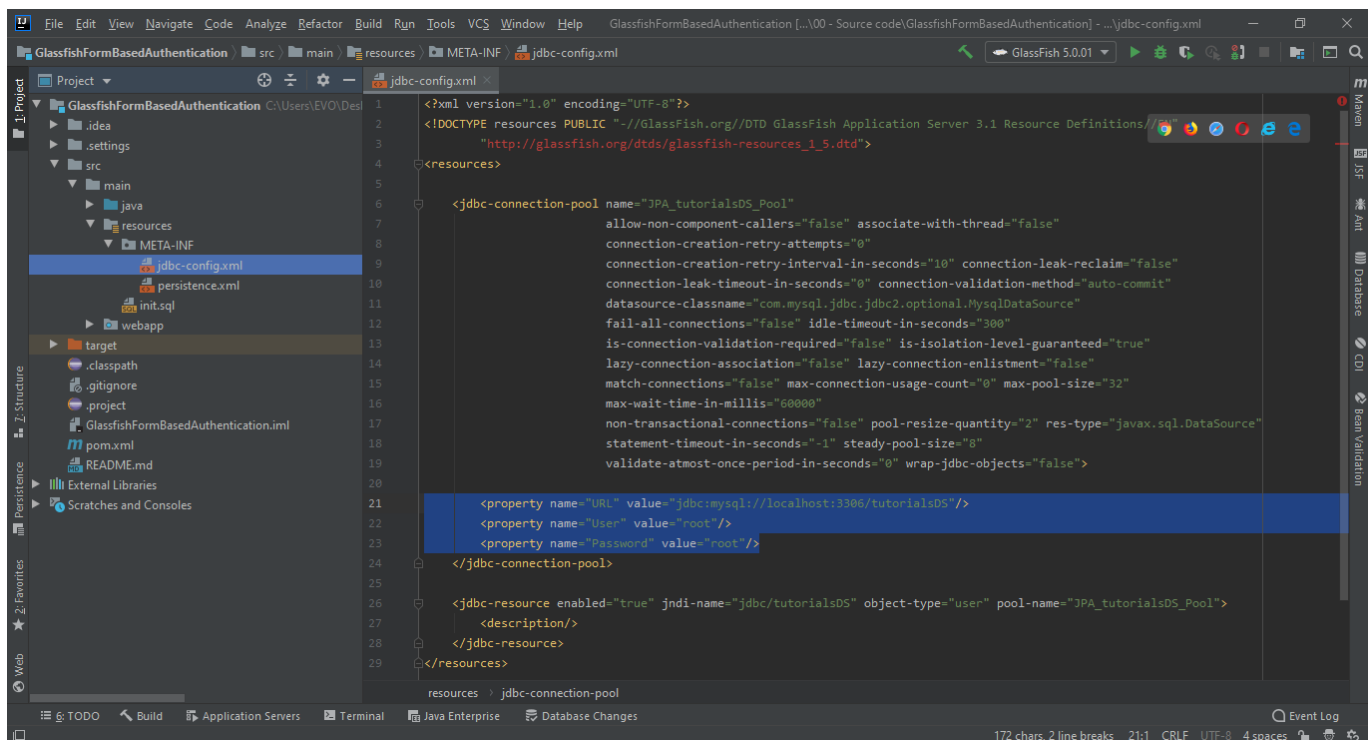


8) Configure the deployment options then click OK

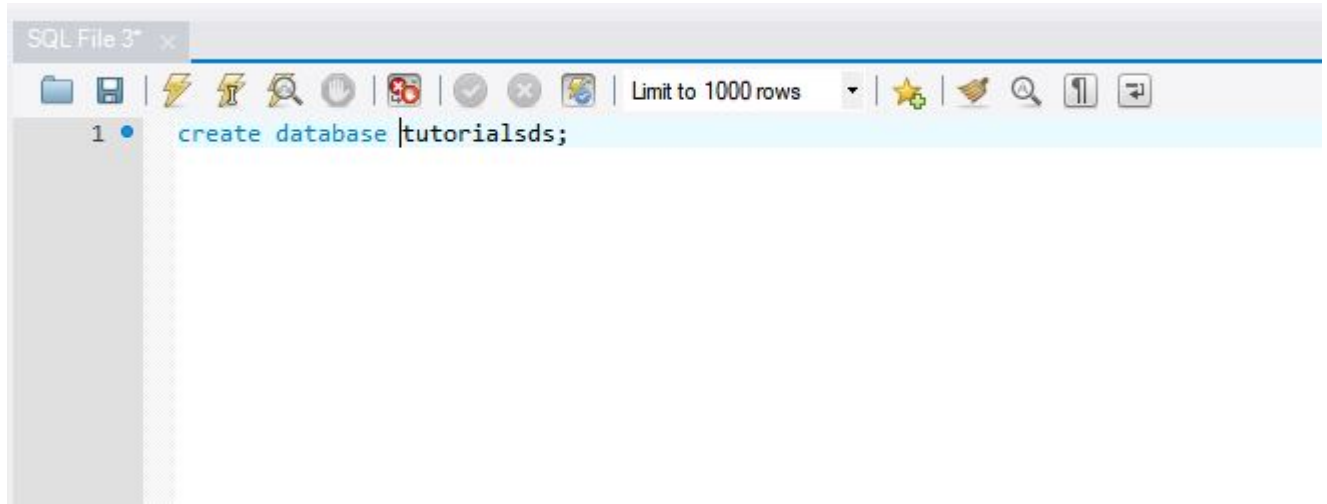


9) Now the step of configuration of database

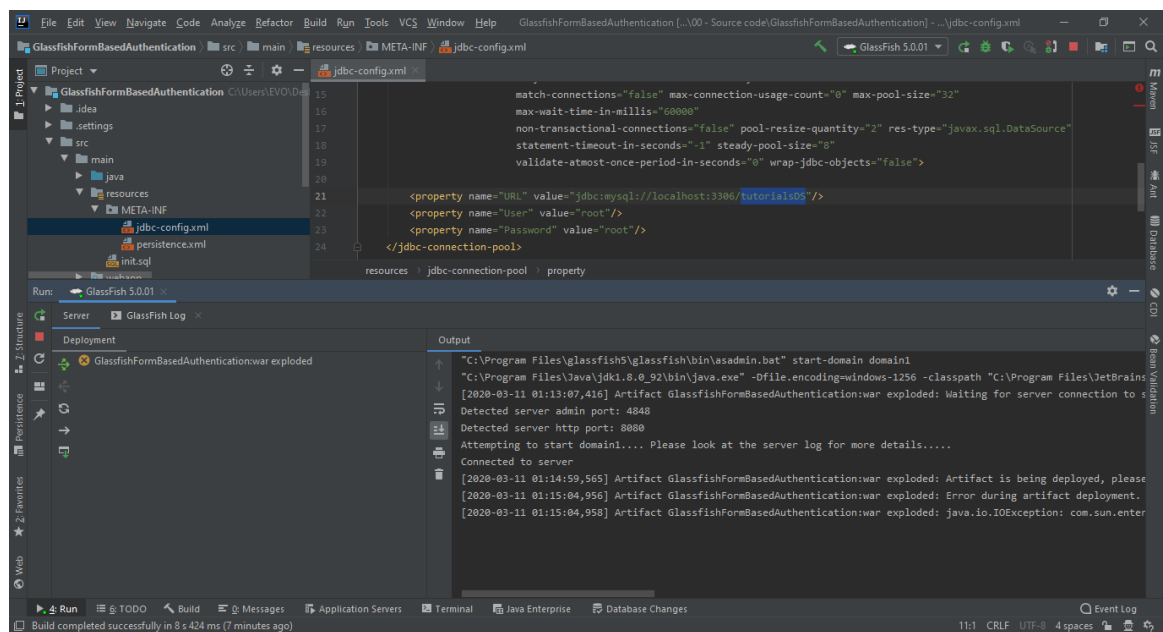
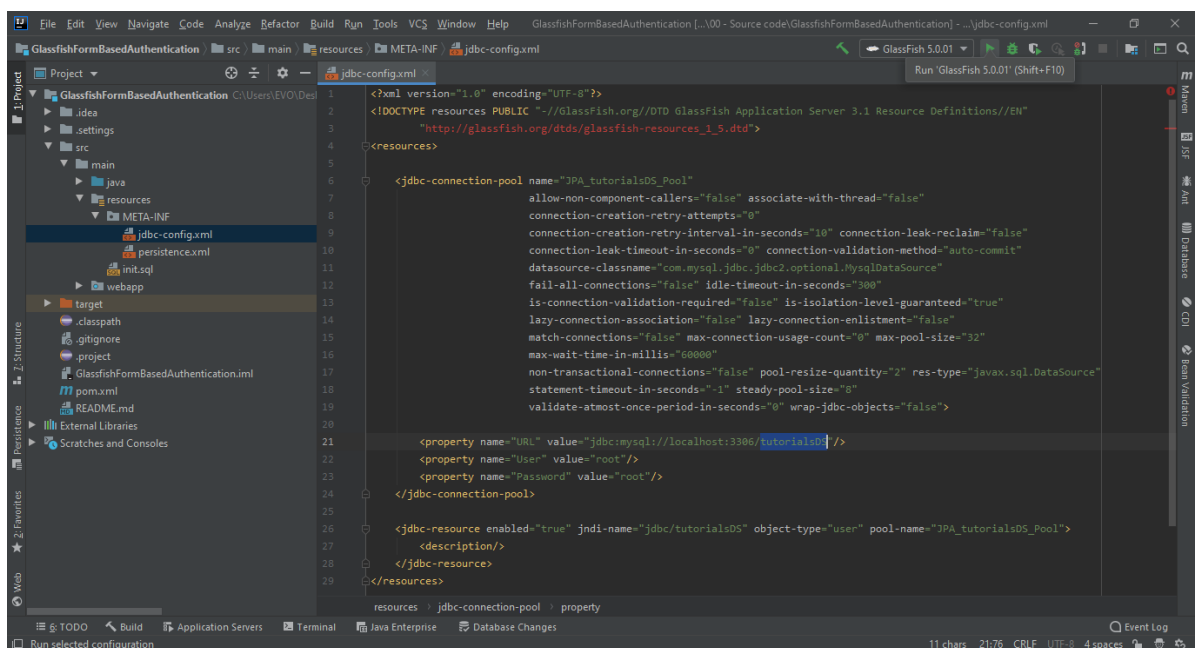
10) First you must create a database in you SGBD as what is in jdbc-config.xml “ META-INF/jdbc-config.xml ” , in our example we use Mysql as SGBD ,and we use Hibernate as ORM framework and implementation for the JPA specification.



11) Create database “ tutorialsds ” in Mysql



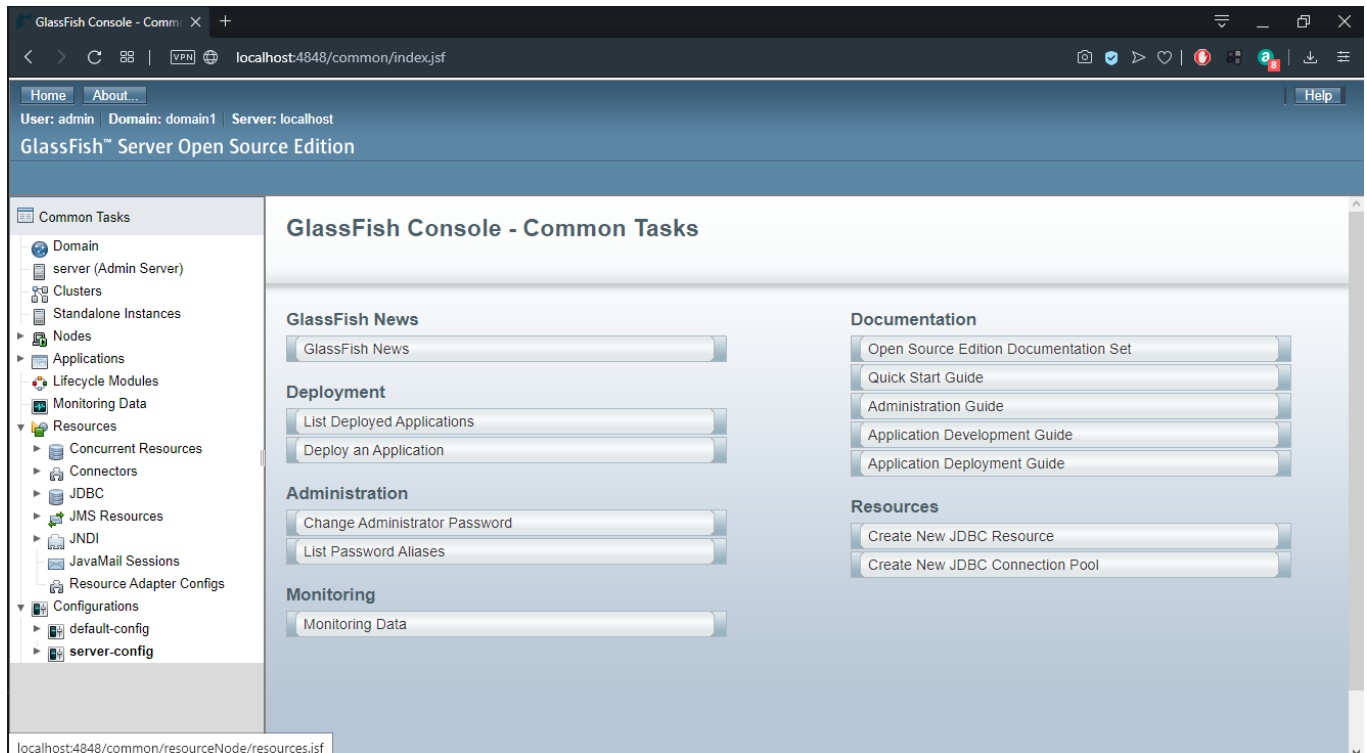
12) Run the application “ Green Arrow ”



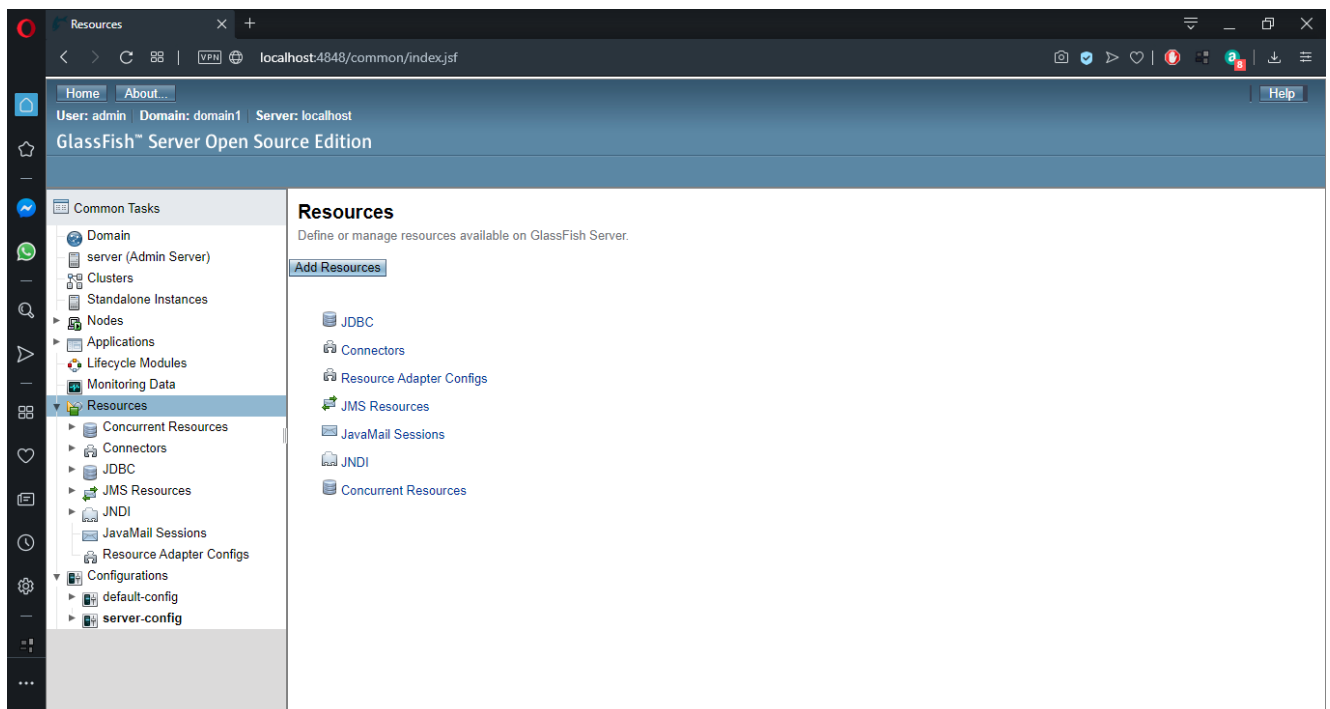
13) Now go to administration of the server “ localhost:4848 ” to setup data source “ **jdbc/tutorialsDS** ” and “ **jdbcRealm** ” configurations .

*First we’ll setup data source “ **jdbc/tutorialsDS** ”*

Go to Resources



14) Then click Add Resources



15) Click choose file

Add Resources

Add Resources specified in a file for all the selected targets.

Location: ☒ XML File to Be Uploaded to the Server

No file chosen

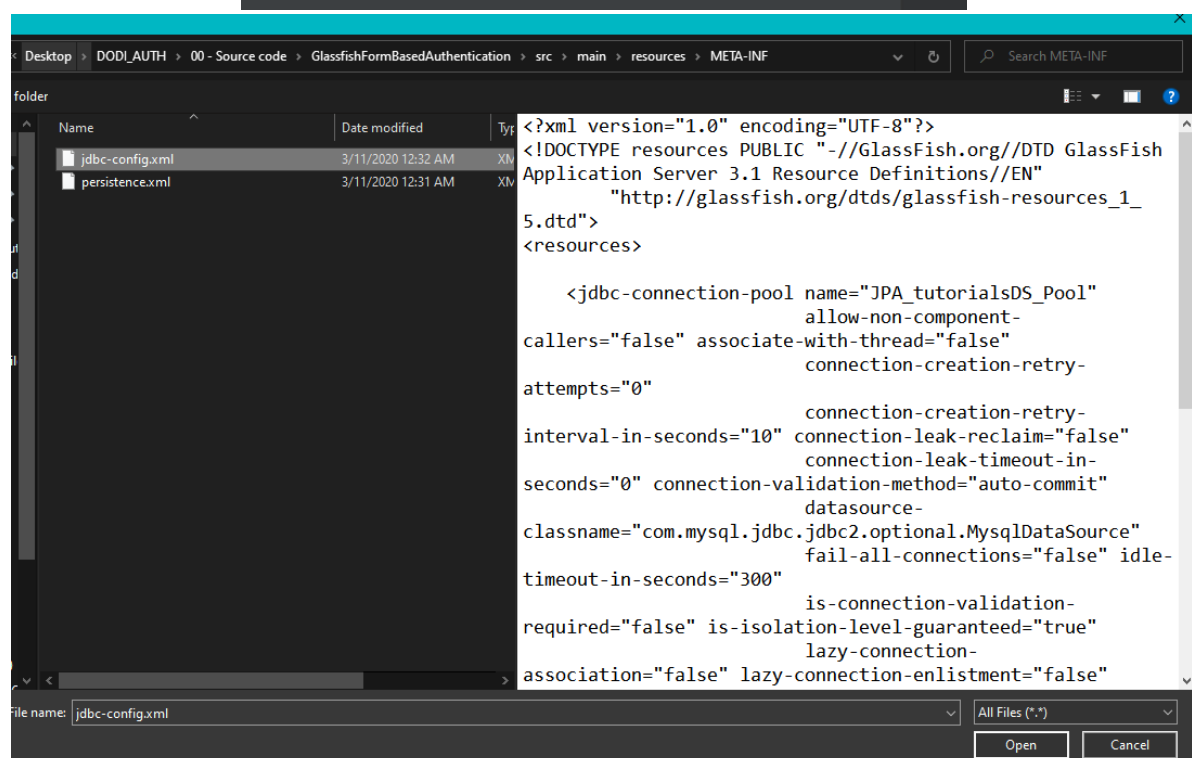
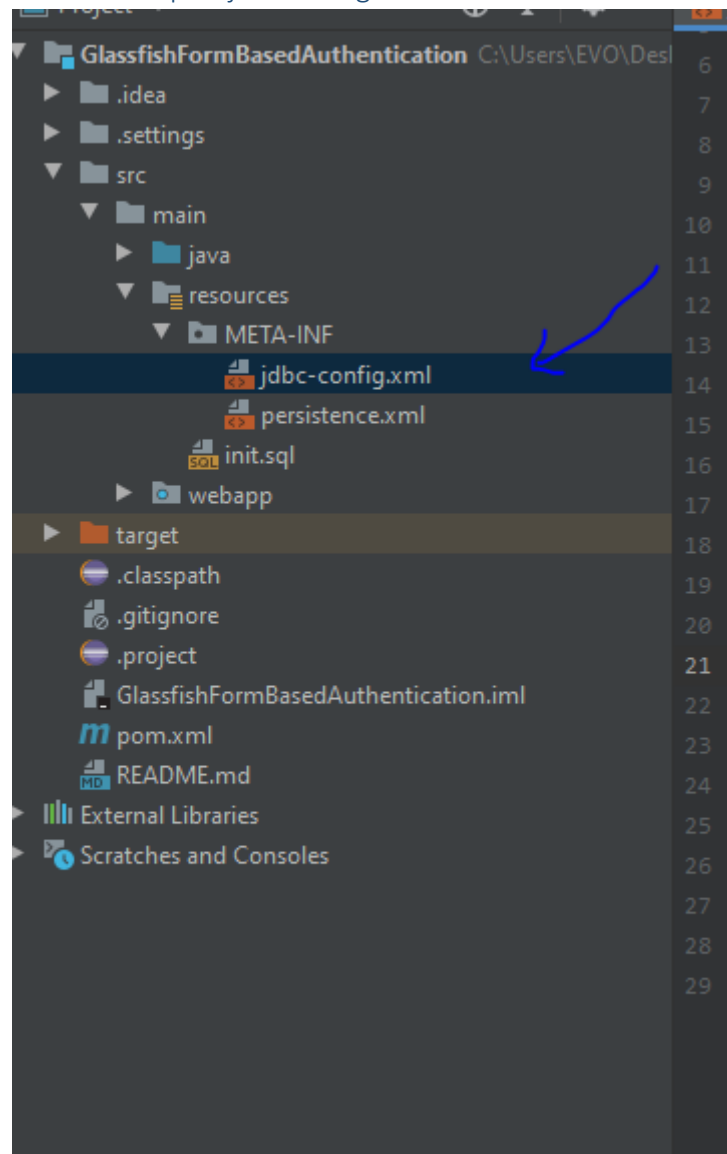


☐ Local XML File That Is Accessible from GlassFish Server

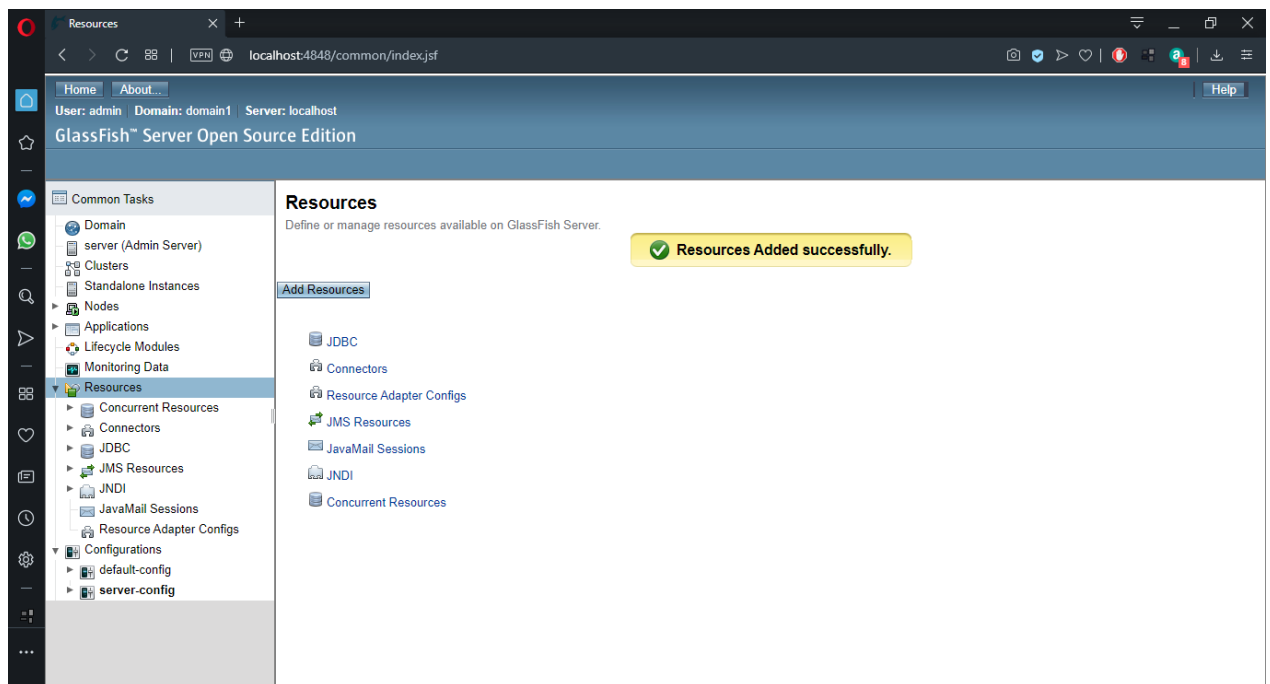
Target: *

Choose a target from the drop-down list.

16) Go to project's folder then pick jdbc-config.xml

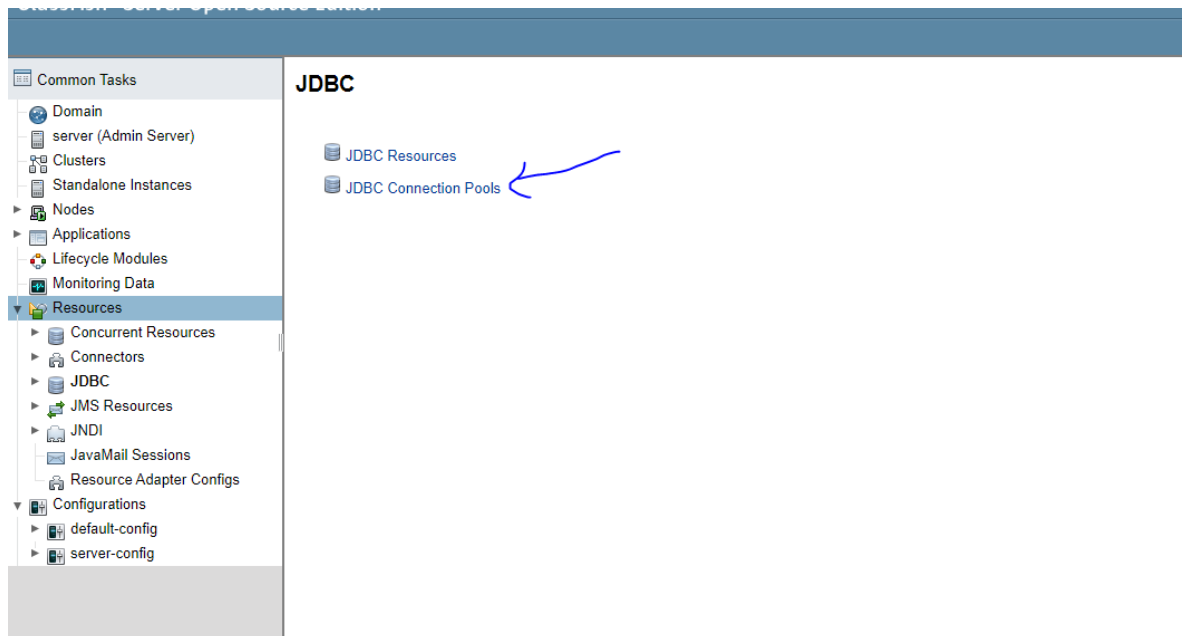
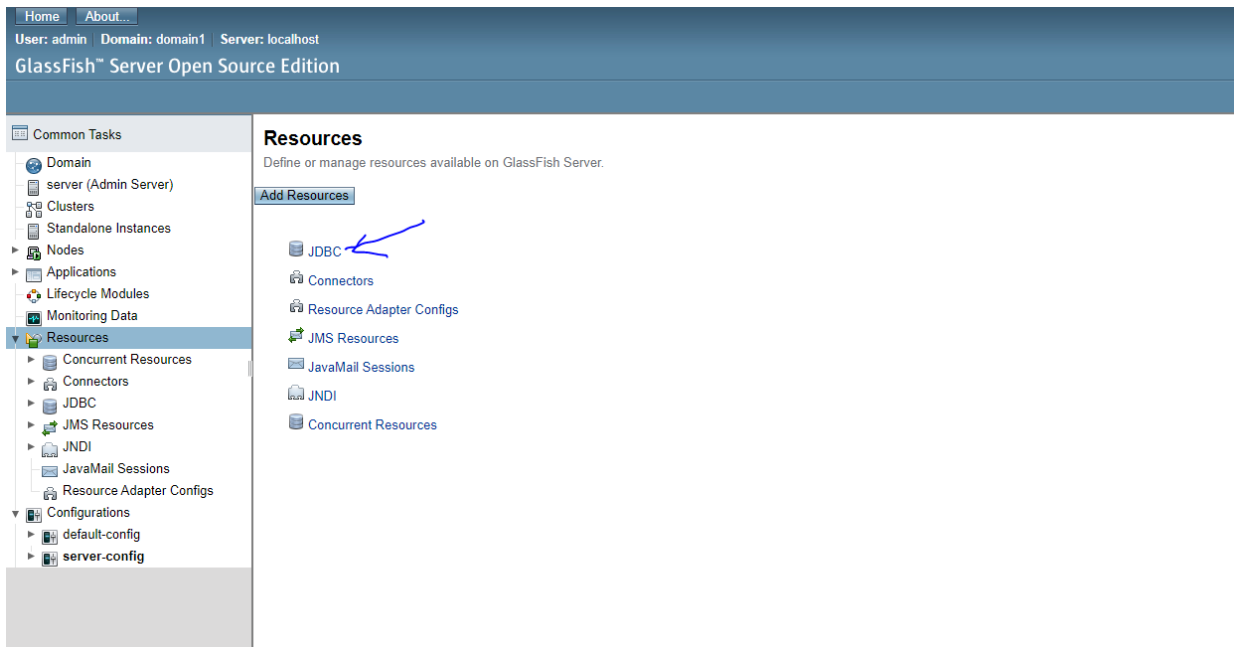


17) Then click OK

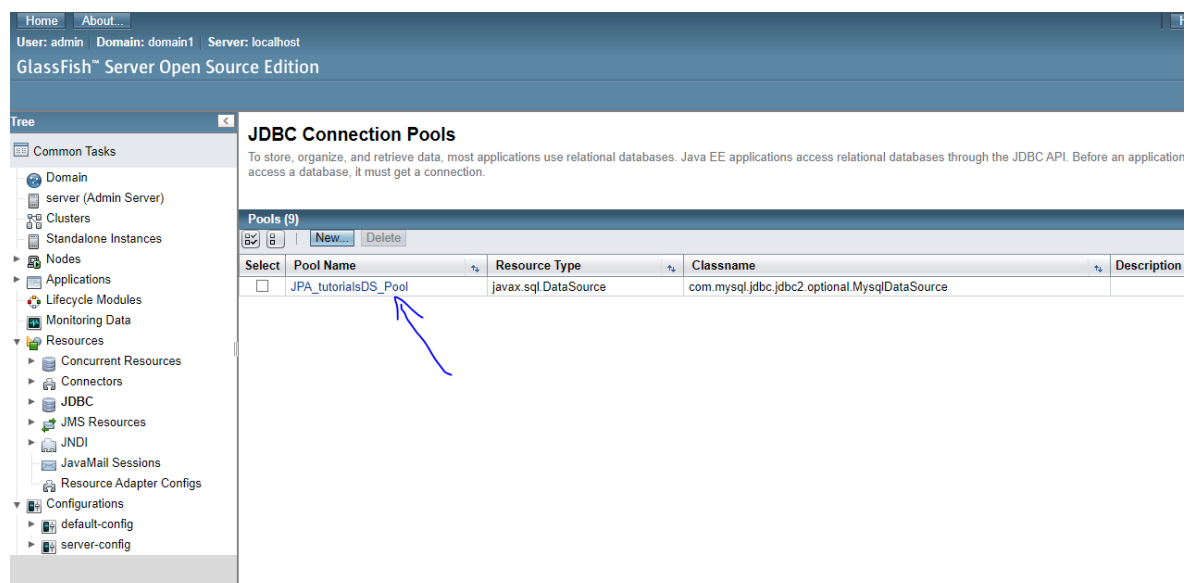


18) Data source should be created correctly to verify you must test to ping it from your server to your SGBD MySQL

To ping go to  JDBC then  JDBC Connection Pools



19) Enter JPA_tutorialsDS_Pool



20) Click ping

Edit JDBC Connection Pool Save Cancel

Modify an existing JDBC connection pool. A JDBC connection pool is a group of reusable connections for a particular database.

Load Defaults Flush Ping

General Settings

Pool Name: JPA_tutorialsDS_Pool

Resource Type: Must be specified if the datasource class implements more than 1 of the interface.

Datasource Classname: Vendor-specific classname that implements the DataSource and/or XADataSource APIs

Driver Classname: Vendor-specific classname that implements the java.sql.Driver interface.

Ping: ☐ **Enabled** When enabled, the pool is pinged during creation or reconfiguration to identify and warn of any erroneous values for its attributes

Deployment Order: Specifies the loading order of the resource at server startup. Lower numbers are loaded first.

Description:

Pool Settings

Initial and Minimum Pool Size: Connections Minimum and initial number of connections maintained in the pool

21) Should be succeed

Edit JDBC Connection Pool Save Cancel

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Load Defaults Flush Ping

General Settings

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Description:

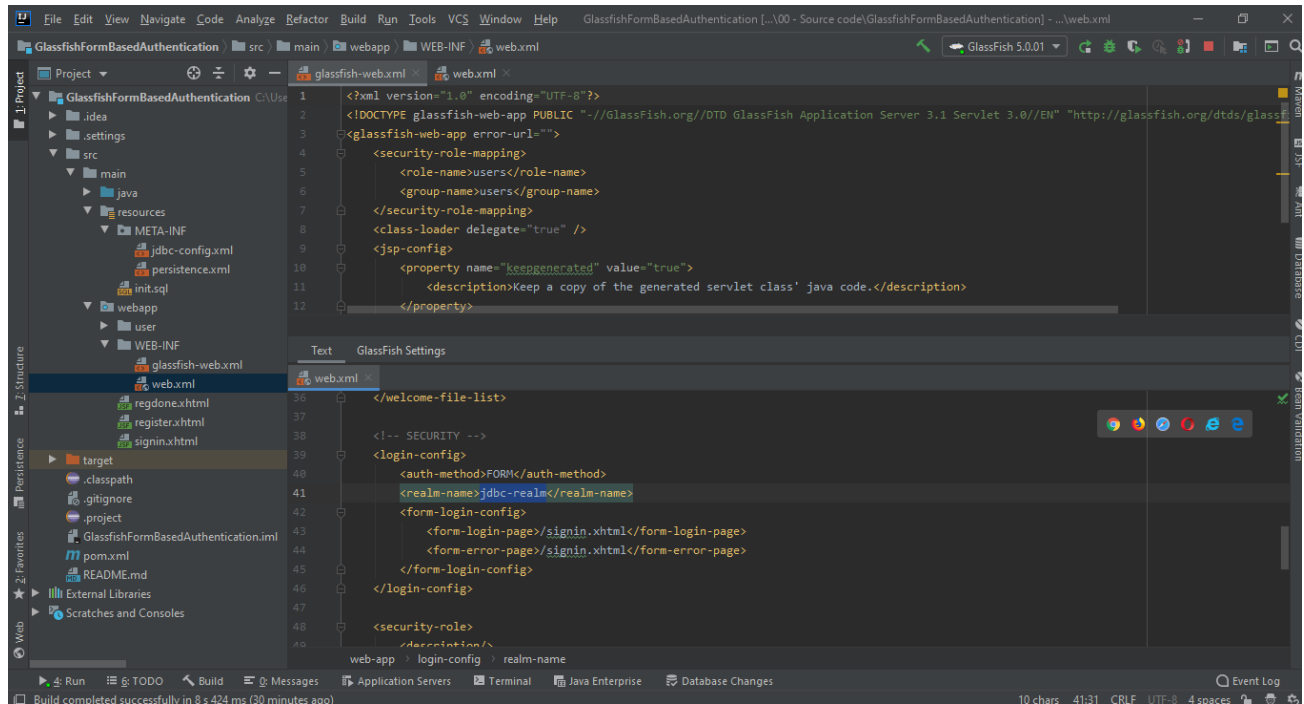
Pool Settings

Initial and Minimum Pool Size: Connections Minimum and initial number of connections maintained in the pool

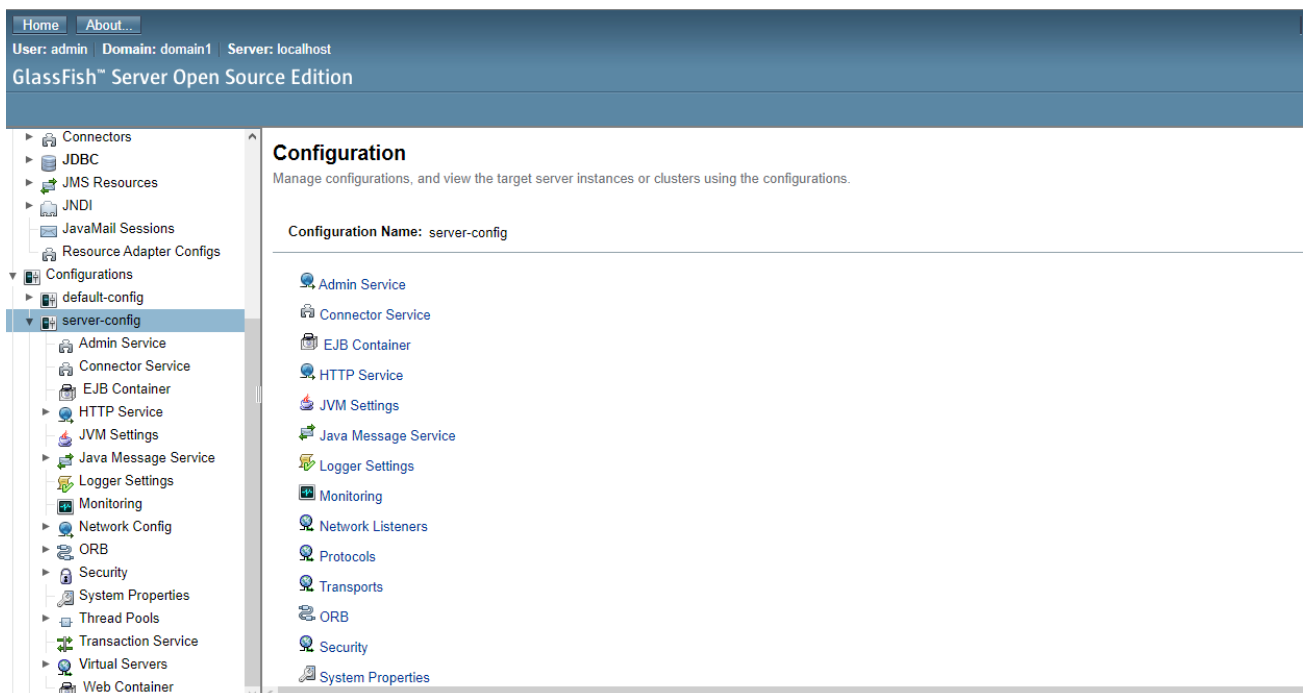
✓ Ping Succeeded

22) Second we'll setup jdbcRealm configuration

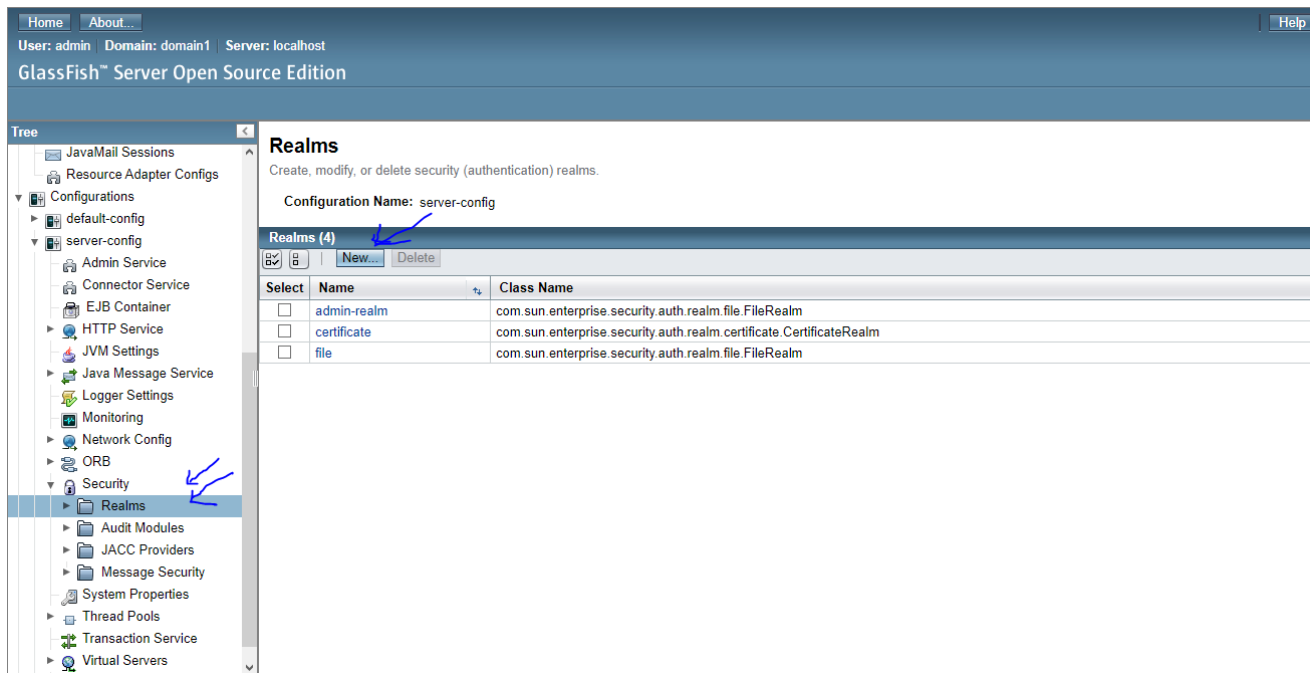
Such as we had set up the configuration in the code level "*WEB-INF/glassfish-web.xml*" and "*WEB-INF/web.xml*" we must suite this as it is in the server



23) In the server go to configuration -> server-config then open the drop down menu

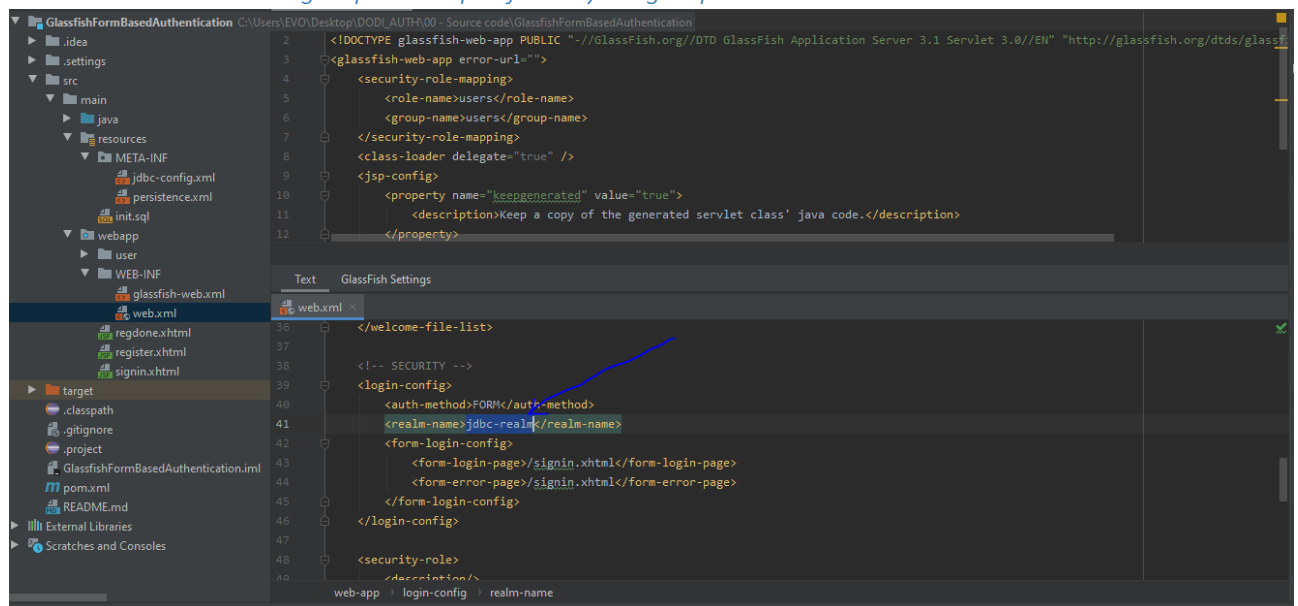


24) From **security** choose **Realms** then click **New...** to add new realm security

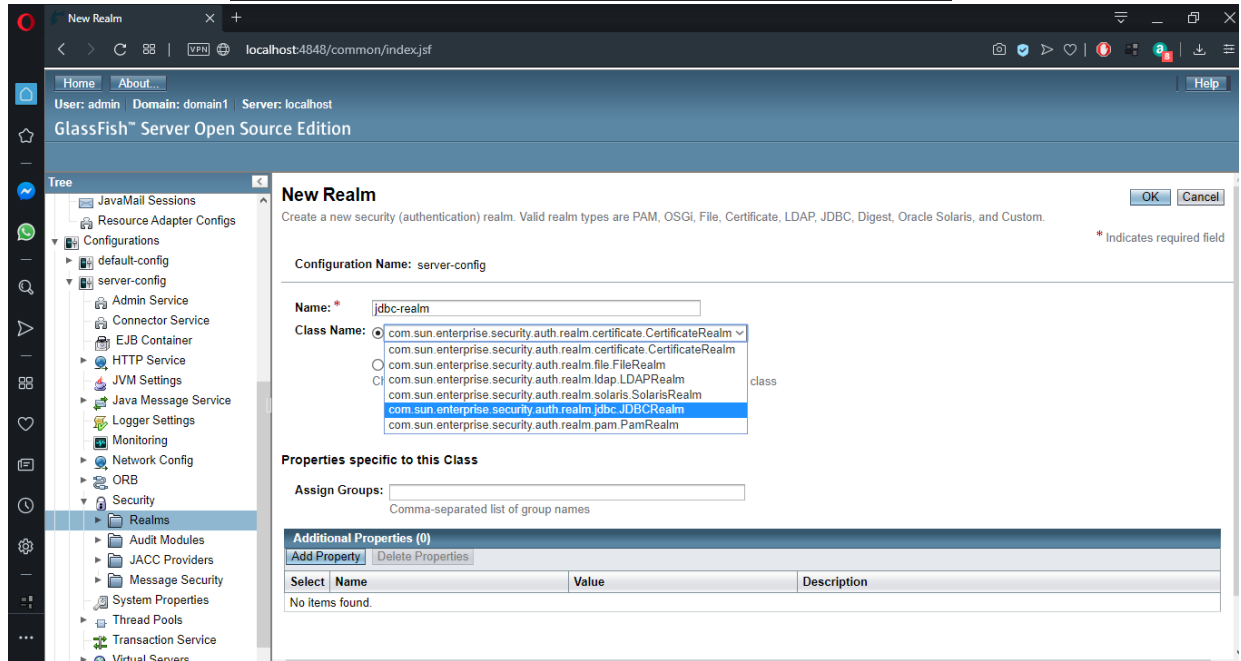


25) As we had named it in the code level, write it in the server level's configurations

- *Web.xml => authorization setting for the security constraint*
- *Glassfish-web.xml => Specifying the group name for the roles*
- *Database => group name specified in your groups table*



26) Also choose `com.sun.enterprise.security.auth.realm.jdbc.JDBCRealm` realm type



27) Then complete the form as the following



| | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | JAAS Context: | <input type="text" value="jdbcRealm"/> | Identifier for the login module to use for this realm |
| | JNDI: | <input type="text" value="jdbc/tutorialsDS"/> | JNDI name of the JDBC resource used by this realm |
| | User Table: | <input type="text" value="users"/> | Name of the database table that contains the list of authorized users for this realm |
| | User Name Column: | <input type="text" value="email"/> | Name of the column in the user table that contains the list of user names |
| | Password Column: | <input type="text" value="password"/> | Name of the column in the user table that contains the user passwords |
| | Group Table: | <input type="text" value="user_groups"/> | Name of the database table that contains the list of groups for this realm |
| | Group Table User Name Column: | <input type="text" value="email"/> | Name of the column in the user group table that contains the list of groups for this realm |
| | Group Name Column: | <input type="text" value="groupname"/> | Name of the column in the group table that contains the list of group names |
| | Password Encryption Algorithm: * | <input type="text" value="AES"/> | This denotes the algorithm for encrypting the passwords in the database. It is a security risk to leave this field |
| | Assign Groups: | <input type="text"/> | Comma-separated list of group names |
| | Database User: | <input type="text"/> | Specify the database user name in the realm instead of the JDBC connection pool Database |
| | Password: | <input type="text"/> | Specify the database password in the realm instead of the JDBC connection pool |
| | Digest Algorithm: | <input type="text" value="SHA-256"/> | Digest algorithm (default is SHA-256); note that the default was MD5 in GlassFish versions prior to 3.1 |
| | Encoding: | <input type="text"/> | Encoding (allowed values are Hex and Base64) |
| Charset: | <input type="text" value="UTF-8"/> | | |

28) Finally, it added

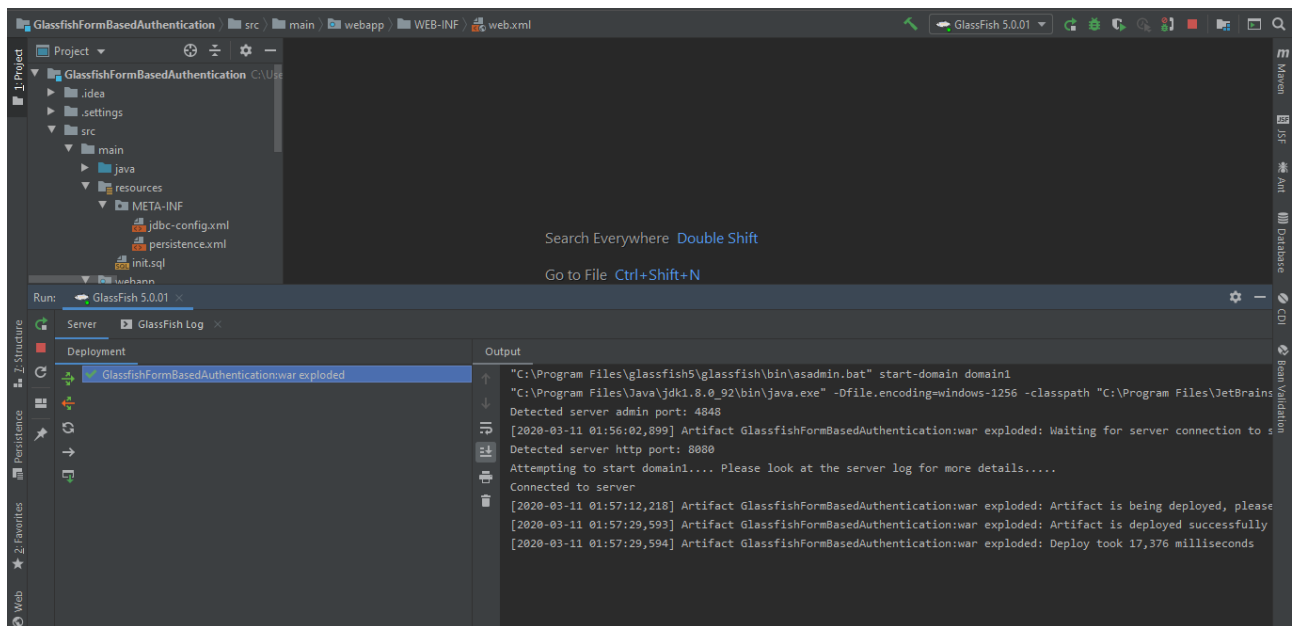
Realms

Create, modify, or delete security (authentication) realms.

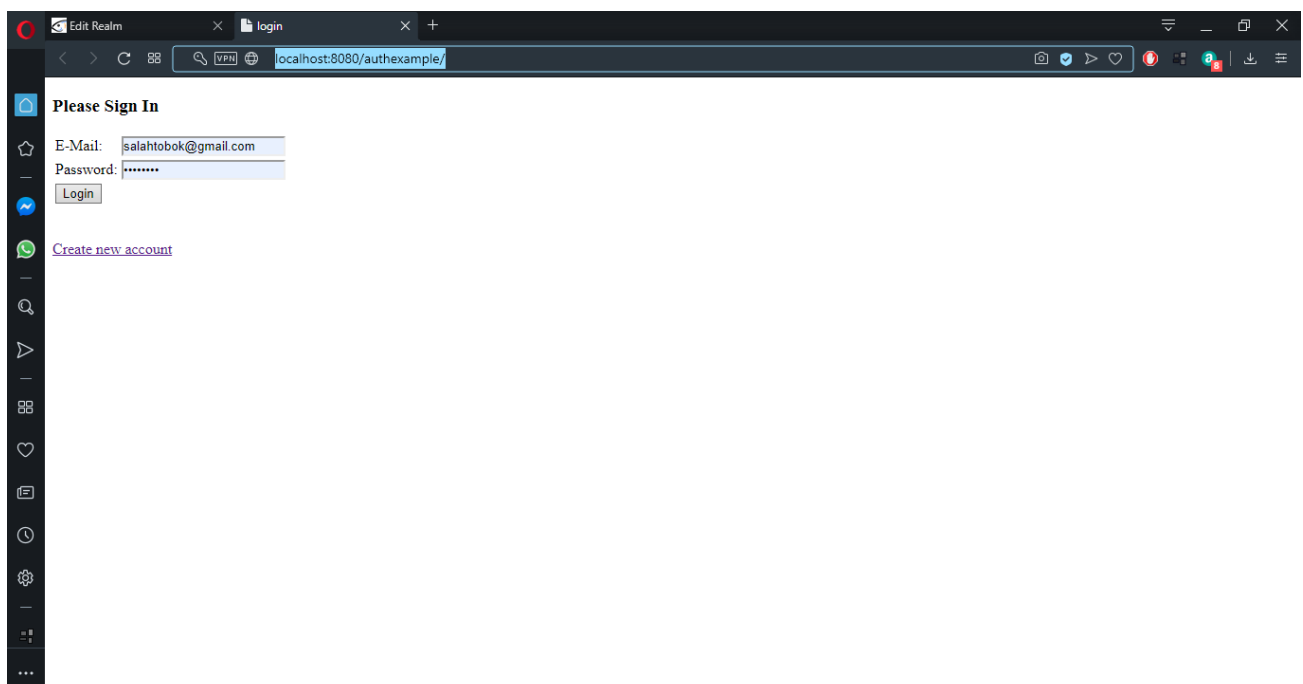
Configuration Name: server-config

| Realms (5) | | |
|---|-------------|---|
|   | | |
| Select | Name | Class Name |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | admin-realm | com.sun.enterprise.security.auth.realm.file.FileRealm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | certificate | com.sun.enterprise.security.auth.realm.certificate.CertificateRealm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | file | com.sun.enterprise.security.auth.realm.file.FileRealm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | jdbc-realm | com.sun.enterprise.security.auth.realm.jdbc.JDBCRealm |

29) Now rerun the application, everything should run correctly

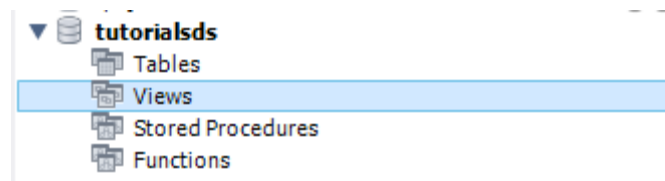


Application path: <http://localhost:8080/authexample/>

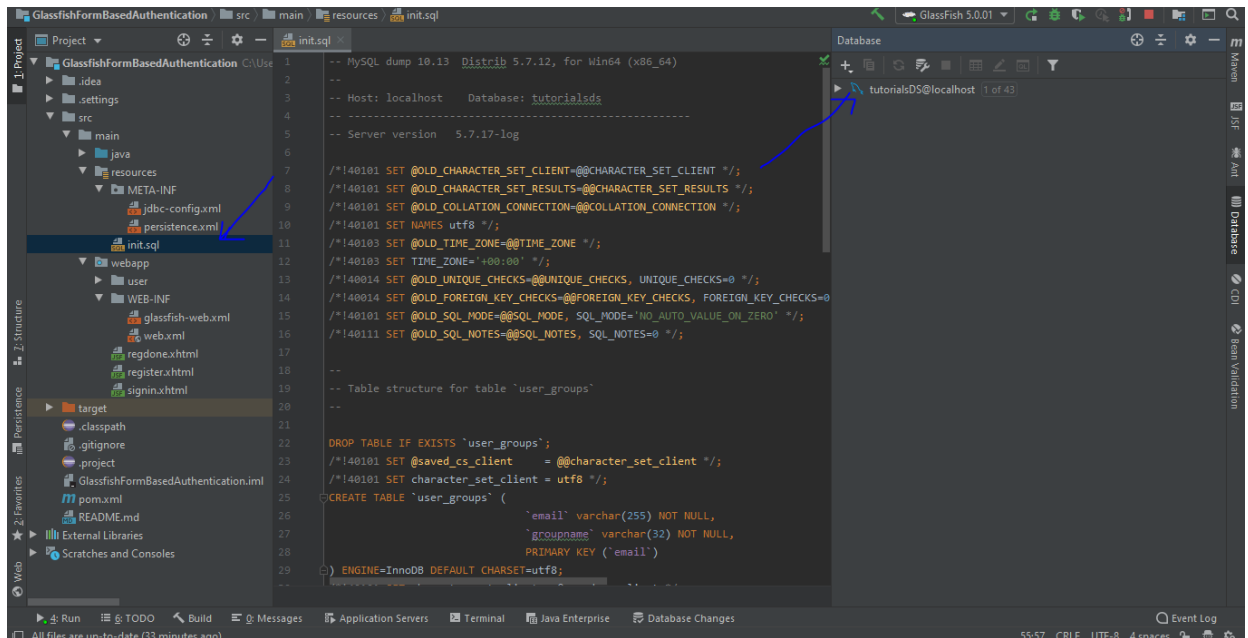


30) Before test the application you must run **init.sql** script to create **database tables** and **test records**

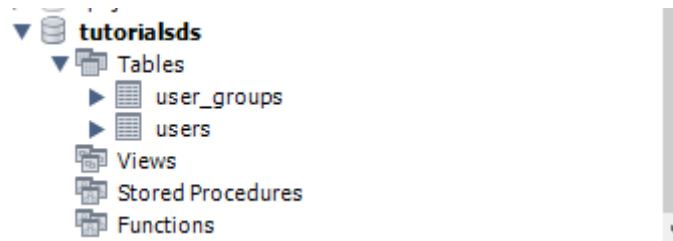
Database statue after run the script



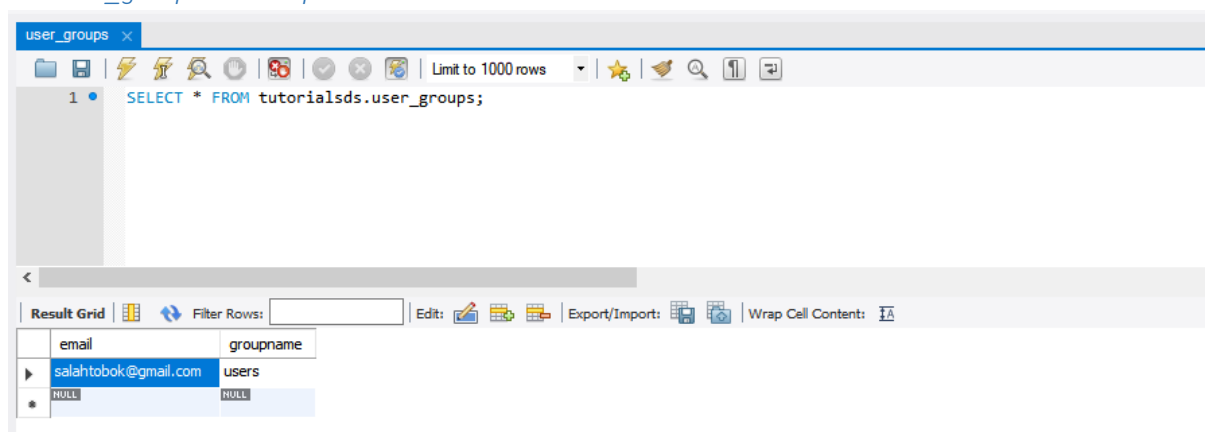
Then after we run it



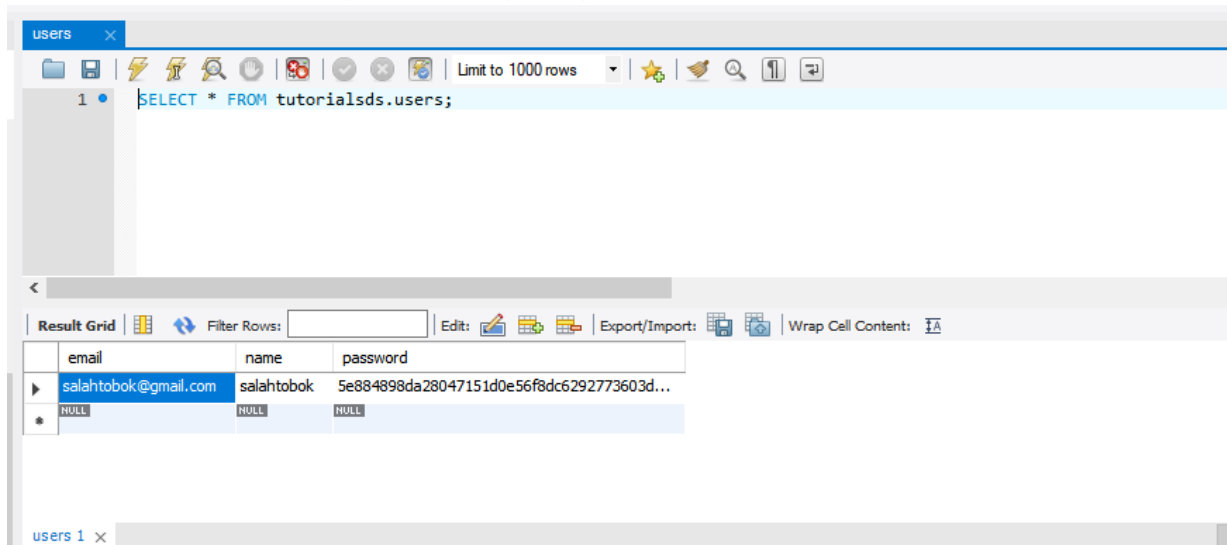
31) We have got two table



User_groups witch represent the roles



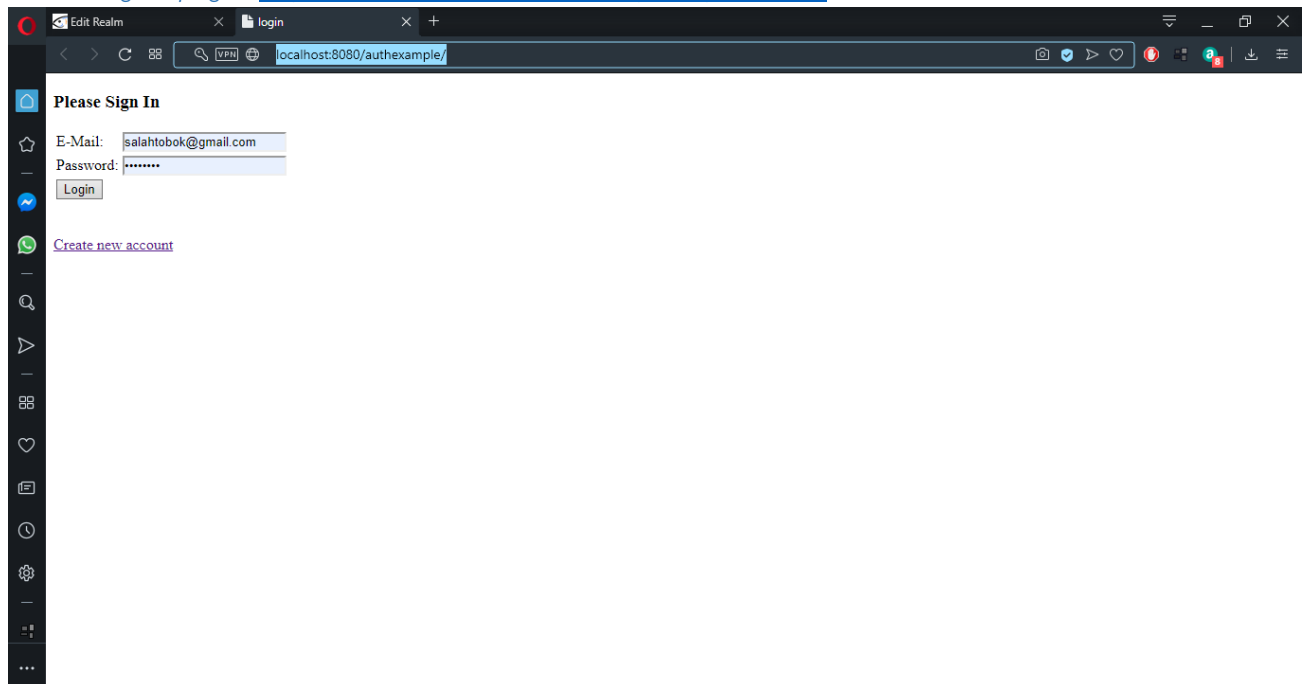
And users table witch represent the signed up users



32) Now, Try this test with the following records:

Go to application path: <http://localhost:8080/authexample/>

SignIn page : <http://localhost:8080/authexample/signin.xhtml/>

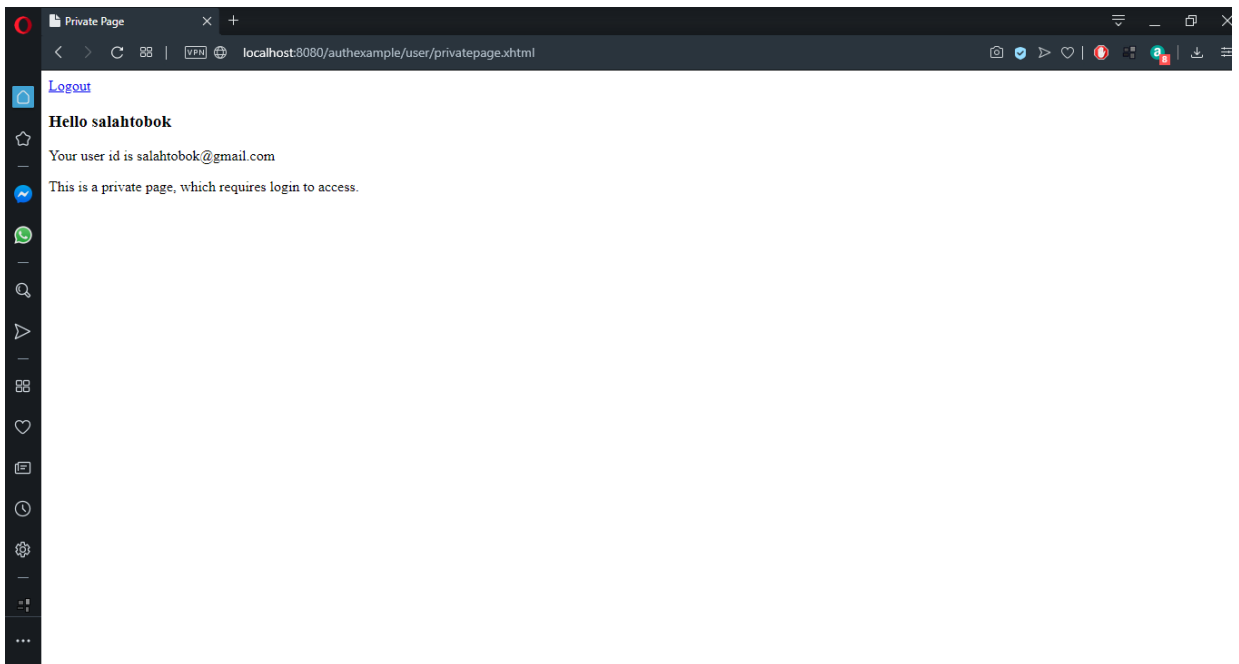


Test record for logging

test :

email : salahtobok@gmail.com

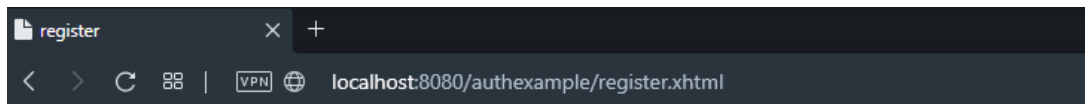
password : password



SignUp page : <http://localhost:8080/authexample/register.xhtml>

Try with these credentials :

Name : Morad ,E-Mail : morad@gmail.com ,Password : password



Create new account

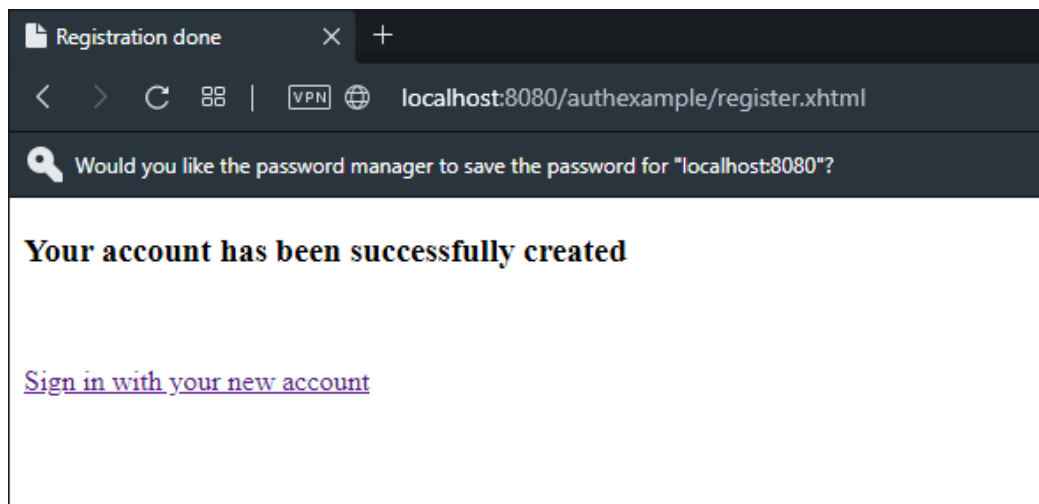
Name:

E-Mail:

Password:

[I already have an account](#)

Well done .



33) Now check your database, you'll see the new records

users

```
SELECT * FROM tutorialsds.users;
```

Result Grid

| | email | name | password |
|---|----------------------|------------|---|
| ▶ | morad@gmail.com | Morad | XohImNooBHFR0OVvjcYpJ3NgPQ1qq73WKHvc... |
| | salahtobok@gmail.com | salahtobok | 5e884898da28047151d0e56f8dc6292773603d... |
| * | NULL | NULL | NULL |

user_groups

```
SELECT * FROM tutorialsds.user_groups;
```

Result Grid

| | email | groupname |
|---|----------------------|-----------|
| ▶ | morad@gmail.com | users |
| | salahtobok@gmail.com | users |
| * | NULL | NULL |

THANKS FOR READING.
BEST REGARD ,SALAHTOBOK .