

Secure Communication with HTTPS



Secure Communication

- We have secured Angular frontend
- Now let's secure the Spring Boot backend



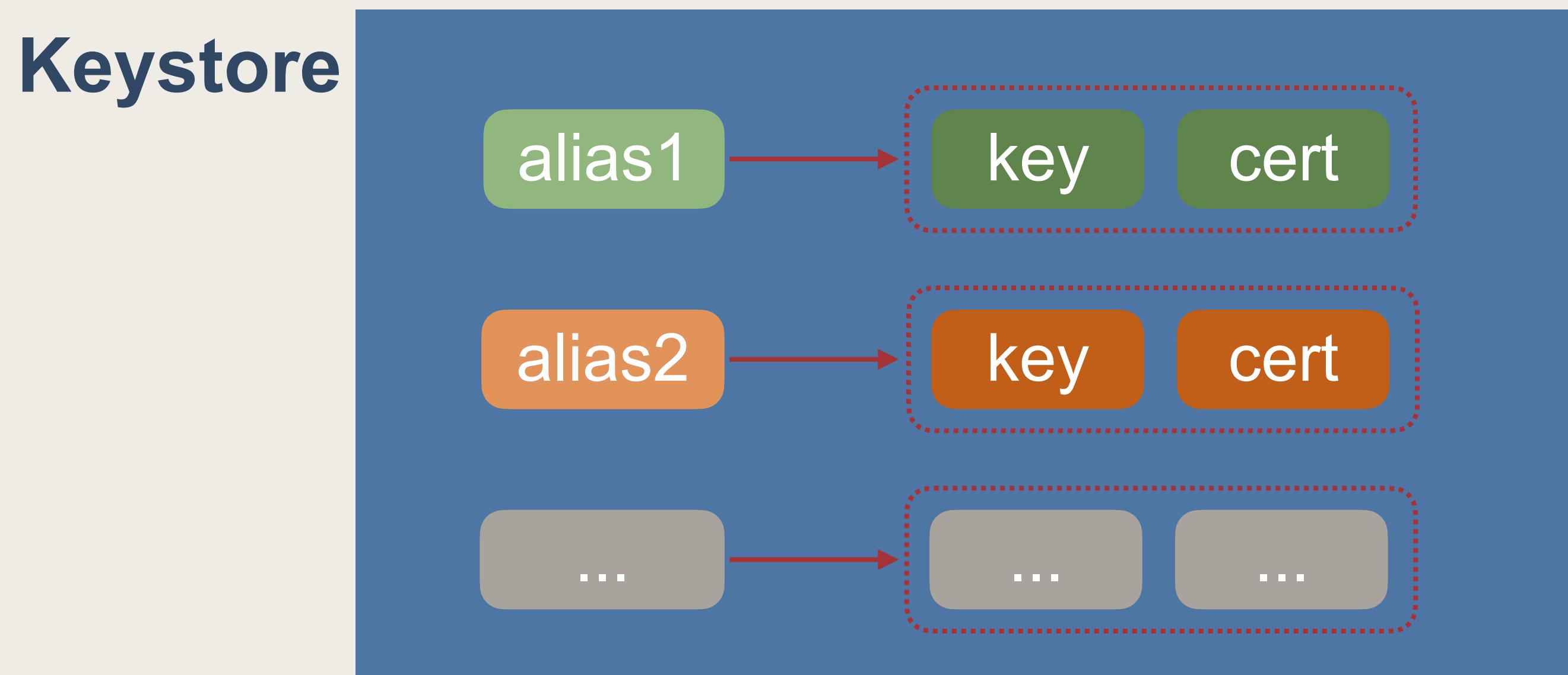
Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Generate key and self-signed certificate
2. Update application.properties with security configs

Java Keystore

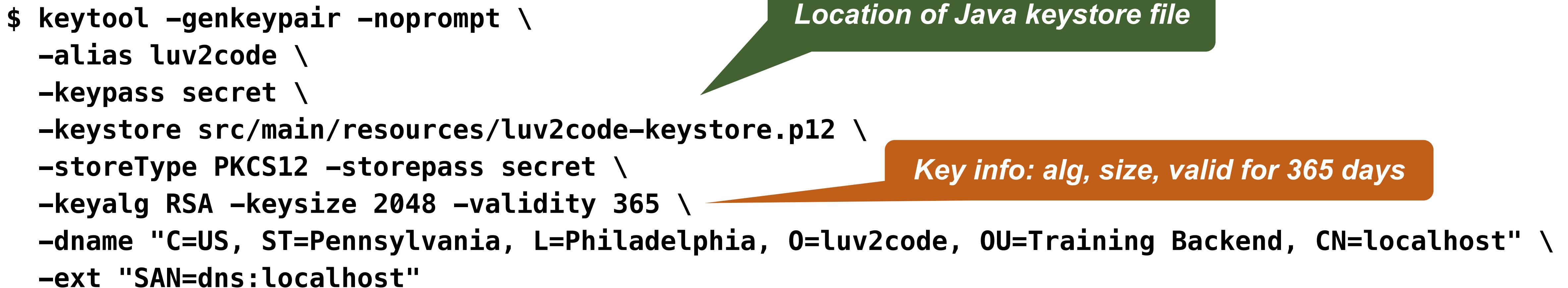
- Java provides support for keys and certificates
- A keystore is a file that contains keys and certificates
- The entries are associated with an alias and password



Step 1: Generate key and self-signed certificate

- Use the JDK utility: `keytool`

```
$ keytool -genkeypair -noprompt \
-alias luv2code \
-keypass secret \
-keystore src/main/resources/luv2code-keystore.p12 \
-storeType PKCS12 -storepass secret \
-keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -validity 365 \
-dname "C=US, ST=Pennsylvania, L=Philadelphia, O=luv2code, OU=Training Backend, CN=localhost" \
-ext "SAN=dns:localhost"
```



www.luv2code.com/java-keytool-docs

Step 2: Update application.properties with security configs

File: application.properties

```
# Server web port  
server.port=8443  
  
# Enable HTTPS support (only accept HTTPS requests)  
server.ssl.enabled=true  
  
# Alias that identifies the key in the key store  
server.ssl.key-alias=luv2code ←  
  
# Keystore location  
server.ssl.key-store=classpath:luv2code-keystore.p12 ←  
  
# Keystore password  
server.ssl.key-store-password=secret ←  
  
# Keystore format  
server.ssl.key-store-type=PKCS12 ←
```

Based on keytool command in previous slide

```
$ keytool -genkeypair -noprompt \  
  -alias luv2code \  
  -keypass secret \  
  -keystore src/main/resources/luv2code-keystore.p12 \  
  -storeType PKCS12 -storepass secret \  
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