



Guia de Configuração HTTPS – Datasul 11.5.12

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1. Introdução

Este documento tem como objetivo documentar a instalação e configuração do apache em HTTP sobre SSL para funcionamento com o jboss-4.2.3-GA do produto Datasul. Apesar das configurações serem semelhantes, seguiremos o escopo limitado ao Windows 32bits.

Para finalizar tem um tópico sobre as configurações de Tuning do Apache para melhorar o desempenho no tratamento das requisições. Esse artigo foi baseado na versão 2.2.xx para windows, no entanto, as configurações são semelhantes aos outros SOs em que o apache Server-pool está disponível.

2. Configuração HTTPS com FrontEnd Apache – Windows 32Bits

2.1. Apache HTTP Server

A documentação foi realizada com o arquivo .msi de instalação para Windows, porém todas as configurações podem ser reutilizadas com exceção do item "b" abaixo.

- É altamente recomendado baixar a versão apache 2.2 ou superior (a documentação foi baseada na 2.2.XX) que possui várias melhorias e correções para o melhor funcionamento com o produto TomCat disponibilizado com o JBOSS.
- Baixar os arquivos para configurar o ambiente:

Apache	
Documentação	Link
Instalador	Link
Arquivo	httpd-2.2.25-win32-x86-openssl-0.9.8y.msi

2.2. Iniciar a instalação do Apache.

- Duplo clique no arquivo httpd-2.2.25-win32-x86-openssl-0.9.8y.msi
- Escolher Instalação Customizada (Custom)
- Instalar todos os pacotes no disco local.
- Definir a porta 80 como padrão do apache. Caso essa porta não esteja disponível defina outra nesse momento. Lembrando que, essa porta precisa estar liberada em regras de firewalls para correto funcionamento.
- Finalizar a instalação.

- f. Verificar se na bandeja de ícones, ao lado do relógio do sistema aparece o ícone do apache. Caso esteja verde está online caso contrário deve-se clicar com o botão esquerdo e iniciar o serviço.
- g. Abrir o navegador de sua preferência e digitar `http://<server>` e o apache deve mostrar uma página com a mensagem "It works!"

2.3. Configurar mod_jk para loadbalance

- a. Parar o apache.
- b. Baixar o pacote do mod_jk:

TomCat Connector	
Instalador	Link

- c. Descompactar o arquivo e copiar o arquivo `mod_jk.so` para a pasta `APACHE_HOME\modules\`
 - d. Criar o arquivo `APACHE_HOME\conf\extra\httpd-mod-jk.conf` e configurar o modulo `mod_jk.so` como mostrado abaixo:
- d1. Adicionar o conteúdo abaixo no arquivo e salvar.

```
# Configuration Example for mod_jk
# used in combination with Apache 2.2.x
# Change the path and file name of the module, in case
# you have installed it outside of httpd, or using
# a versioned file name.
LoadModule jk_module modules/mod_jk.so
<IfModule jk_module>
#copy configurations to all virtual hosts and servers
JkMountCopy All
# We need a workers file exactly once
# and in the global server
JkWorkersFile conf/workers.properties
# Our JK error log
# You can (and should) use rotatelog here
JkLogFile logs/mod_jk.log
# Our JK log level (trace,debug,info,warn,error)
JkLogLevel info
# Our JK shared memory file
JkShmFile logs/mod_jk.shm
# Define a new log format you can use in any CustomLog in order
# to add mod_jk specific information to your access log.
# LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\" \"%{Cookie}i\" \"%{Set-Cookie}o\" %{pid}P %{tid}P
%{JK_LB_FIRST_NAME}n %{JK_LB_LAST_NAME}n ACC %{JK_LB_LAST_ACCESSED}n ERR %{JK_LB_LAST_ERRORS}n BSY
%{JK_LB_LAST_BUSY}n %{JK_LB_LAST_STATE}n %D" extended_jk
# This option will reject all requests, which contain an
# encoded percent sign (%25) or backslash (%5C) in the URL
# If you are sure, that your webapp doesn't use such
# URLs, enable the option to prevent double encoding attacks.
```

```
# Since: 1.2.24
# JkOptions +RejectUnsafeURI
# After setting JkStripSession to "On", mod_jk will
# strip all "jsessionid=..." from request URLs it
# does *not* forward to a backend.
# This is useful, if all links in a webapp use
# URLencoded session IDs and parts of the static
# content should be delivered directly by Apache.
# Of course you can also do it with mod_rewrite.
# Since: 1.2.21
# JkStripSession On
# Start a separate thread for internal tasks like
# idle connection probing, connection pool resizing
# and load value decay.
# Run these tasks every JkWatchdogInterval seconds.
# Since: 1.2.27
JkWatchdogInterval 60
# Configure access to jk-status and jk-manager
# If you want to make this available in a virtual host,
# either move this block into the virtual host
# or copy it logically there by including "JkMountCopy On"
# in the virtual host.
# Add an appropriate authentication method here!
#<Location /jk-status>
# Inside Location we can omit the URL in JkMount
#   JkMount jk-status
#   Order deny,allow
#   Deny from all
#   Allow from 127.0.0.1
#</Location>
#<Location /jk-manager>
#   # Inside Location we can omit the URL in JkMount
#   JkMount jk-manager
#   Order deny,allow
#   Deny from all
#   Allow from 127.0.0.1
#</Location>
# If you want to put all mounts into an external file
# that gets reloaded automatically after changes
# (with a default latency of 1 minute),
# you can define the name of the file here.
JkMountFile conf/uriworkerman.properties
# Example for Mounting a context to the worker "balancer"
# The URL syntax "a|b" instantiates two mounts at once,
# the first one is "a", the second one is "ab".
# JkMount /myapp/* balancer
# Example for UnMounting requests for all workers
# using a simple URL pattern
# Since: 1.2.26
# JkUnMount /myapp/static/* *
# Example for UnMounting requests for a named worker
# JkUnMount /myapp/images/* balancer
# Example for UnMounting requests using regexps
# SetEnvIf REQUEST_URI "\.(html|html|css|gif|jpg|js)$" no-jk
# Example for setting a reply timeout depending on the request URL
# Since: 1.2.27
# SetEnvIf Request_URI "/transactions/" JK_REPLY_TIMEOUT=600000
# Example for disabling reply timeouts for certain request URLs
```

```
# Since: 1.2.27
# SetEnvIf Request_URI "/reports/" JK_REPLY_TIMEOUT=0
# IMPORTANT: Mounts and virtual hosts
# If you are using VirtualHost elements, you
# - can put mounts only used in some virtual host into its VirtualHost element
# - can copy all global mounts to it using "JkMountCopy On" inside the VirtualHost
# - can copy all global mounts to all virtual hosts by putting
# "JkMountCopy All" into the global server
# Since: 1.2.26
</IfModule>
```

d2. Abrir o arquivo `APACHE_HOME/conf/httpd.conf` e adicionar no final do arquivo a linha abaixo fazendo referência ao arquivo criado no item "d1".

```
# Conf for mod_jk balance.
Include conf/extra/httpd-mod-jk.conf
```

e. Criar o arquivo `APACHE_HOME/conf/workers.properties`

e1. Abrir o arquivo com editor de sua preferência e colocar o conteúdo abaixo.

```
# Licensed to the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) under one or more
# contributor license agreements. See the NOTICE file distributed with
# this work for additional information regarding copyright ownership.
# The ASF licenses this file to You under the Apache License, Version 2.0
# (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with
# the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at
#
# http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
#
# Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
# distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
# WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
# See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
# limitations under the License.

# Note that the distributed version of this file requires modification
# before it is usable.
#
# Reference documentation: http://tomcat.apache.org/connectors-doc/reference/workers.html
#
# As a general note, the characters $( and ) are used internally to define
# macros. Do not use them in your own configuration!!!
#
# Whenever you see a set of lines such as:
# x=value
# y=$(x)\something
#
# the final value for y will be value\something

# Define two status worker:
# - jk-status for read-only use
# - jk-manager for read/write use
#worker.list=jk-status
#worker.jk-status.type=status
#worker.jk-status.read_only=true
```

```
#worker.list=jk-manager
#worker.jk-manager.type=status

# We define a load balancer worker
# with name "balancer"
worker.list=balancer
worker.balancer.type=lb
# error_escalation_time: seconds, default = recover_time/2 (=30)
# Determines, how fast a detected error should switch from
# local error state to global error state
# Since: 1.2.28
worker.balancer.error_escalation_time=0

# - max_reply_timeouts: number, default=0
# If there are too many reply timeouts, a worker
# is put into the error state, i.e. it will become
# unavailable for all sessions residing on the respective
# Tomcat. The number of tolerated reply timeouts is
# configured with max_reply_timeouts. The number of
# timeouts occurring is divided by 2 once a minute and the
# resulting counter is compared against max_reply_timeouts.
# If you set max_reply_timeouts to N and the errors are
# occurring equally distributed over time, you will
# tolerate N/2 errors per minute. If they occur in a burst
# you will tolerate N errors.
# Since: 1.2.24
worker.balancer.max_reply_timeouts=10

# Now we add members to the load balancer
# First member is "node1", most
# attributes are inherited from the
# template "worker.template".
worker.balancer.balance_workers=node1
worker.node1.reference=worker.template
worker.node1.host=10.80.18.123
worker.node1.port=8109
# Activation allows to configure
# whether this node should actually be used
# A: active (use node fully)
# D: disabled (only use, if sticky session needs this node)
# S: stopped (do not use)
# Since: 1.2.19
worker.node1.activation=A

# Second member is "node2", most
# attributes are inherited from the
# template "worker.template".
worker.balancer.balance_workers=node2
worker.node2.reference=worker.template
worker.node2.host=10.80.18.88
worker.node2.port=8009
# Activation allows to configure
# whether this node should actually be used
# A: active (use node fully)
# D: disabled (only use, if sticky session needs this node)
# S: stopped (do not use)
# Since: 1.2.19
```

```
worker.node2.activation=A
```

```
# Finally we put the parameters  
# which should apply to all our ajp13  
# workers into the referenced template  
# - Type is ajp13  
worker.template.type=ajp13
```

```
# - socket_connect_timeout: milliseconds, default=0  
# Since: 1.2.27  
worker.template.socket_connect_timeout=5000
```

```
# - socket_keepalive: boolean, default=false  
# Should we send TCP keepalive packets  
# when connection is idle (socket option)?  
worker.template.socket_keepalive=true
```

```
# - ping_mode: Character, default=none  
# When should we use cping/cpong connection probing?  
# C = directly after establishing a new connection  
# P = directly before sending each request  
# I = in regular intervals for idle connections  
# using the watchdog thread  
# A = all of the above  
# Since: 1.2.27  
worker.template.ping_mode=A
```

```
# - ping_timeout: milliseconds, default=10000  
# Wait timeout for cpong after cping  
# Can be overwritten for modes C and P  
# Using connect_timeout and prepost_timeout.  
# Since: 1.2.27  
worker.template.ping_timeout=10000
```

```
# - connection_pool_minsize: number, default=connection_pool_size  
# Lower pool size when shrinking pool due  
# to idle connections  
# We want all connections to be closed when  
# idle for a long time in order to prevent  
# firewall problems.  
# Since: 1.2.16  
worker.template.connection_pool_minsize=0
```

```
# - connection_pool_timeout: seconds, default=0  
# Idle time, before a connection is eligible  
# for being closed (pool shrinking).  
# This should be the same value as connectionTimeout  
# in the Tomcat AJP connector, but there it is  
# milliseconds, here seconds.  
worker.template.connection_pool_timeout=600
```

```
# - reply_timeout: milliseconds, default=0  
# Any pause longer than this timeout during waiting  
# for a part of the reply will abort handling the request  
# in mod_jk. The request will proceed running in  
# Tomcat, but the web server resources will be freed
```

```
# and an error is send to the client.
# For individual requests, the timeout can be overwritten
# by the Apache environment variable JK_REPLY_TIMEOUT.
# JK_REPLY_TIMEOUT since: 1.2.27
worker.template.reply_timeout=300000
```

```
# - recovery_options: number, default=0
# Bit mask to configure, if a request, which was send
# to a backend successfully, should be retried on another backend
# in case there's a problem with the response.
# Value "3" disables retries, whenever a part of the request was
# successfully send to the backend.
worker.template.recovery_options=3
```

e2. Configurar as propriedades que identificam os nodes(jboss) que participaram do balance. Para isso basta encontrar o bloco de configuração mostrado abaixo e alterar de acordo com as necessidades.

```
# Now we add members to the load balancer
# First member is "node1", most
# attributes are inherited from the
# template "worker.template".
worker.balancer.balance_workers=<nome do node>
worker.<nome do node>.reference=worker.template
worker.<nome do node>.host=<ip aonde está rodando o jboss>
worker.<nome do node>.port=<porta do connector ajp13, não é a porta da url do produto>
# Activation allows to configure
# whether this node should actually be used
# A: active (use node fully)
# D: disabled (only use, if sticky session needs this node)
# S: stopped (do not use)
# Since: 1.2.19
worker.<nome do node>.activation=A
```

e3. Configurar os nodes (instancias do jboss) para jvmRoute afim de restringir a session do user a um único node.

- Acessar JBOSS_HOME/server/<instancia do cliente>/deploy/jboss-web.deployer/server.xml

- Localizar a tag abaixo:

```
<Engine name="jboss.web" defaultHost="localhost">
```

- Adicionar o atributo deixando a configuração como mostrado abaixo

```
<Engine name="jboss.web" defaultHost="localhost" jvmRoute="<nome do node>">
```

e4. Fazer a configuração "e3" para todos os nodes (JBOSS) que participam do balance.

f. Criar o arquivo APACHE_HOME/conf/uriworkemap.properties

f1. abrir o arquivo criado e adicionar o conteúdo abaixo:

```
# Licensed to the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) under one or more
# contributor license agreements. See the NOTICE file distributed with
# this work for additional information regarding copyright ownership.
# The ASF licenses this file to You under the Apache License, Version 2.0
# (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with
```

```
# the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at
#
# http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
#
# Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
# distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
# WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
# See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
# limitations under the License.
```

```
# uriworkermap.properties - IIS
#
# This file provides sample mappings for example wlb
# worker defined in workermap.properties.minimal
# The general syntax for this file is:
# [URL]=[Worker name]
```

```
/datasul=balancer
/datasul/*=balancer
/josso=balancer
/josso/*=balancer
/docs=balancer
/docs/*=balancer
```

```
# Optionally filter out all .jpeg files inside that context
# For no mapping the url has to start with exclamation (!)
```

```
#!/servlets-examples/*.jpeg=lb
```

```
#
# Mount jkstatus to /jkmanager
# For production servers you will need to
# secure the access to the /jkmanager url
#
# /jk-manager=jk-status
```

g. Iniciar os nodes (JBoss)

h. Iniciar o Apache

2.4. Configurar SSL

a. Abrir o arquivo `APACHE_HOME/conf/httpd.conf`

b. Localizar e tirar o comentário da linha `#Include conf/extra/httpd-ssl.conf` e salvar.

c. Abrir o arquivo `APACHE_HOME/conf/extra/httpd-ssl.conf` e configurar como mostrado abaixo:

c1. Comentar as propriedades `SSLSessionCache` e `SSLSessionCacheTimeout`

c2. Criar a pasta `APACHE_HOME/conf/data/cert` e usar para colocar os certificados.

c3. Localizar a propriedade SSLCertificateFile e apontar para o arquivo .pem que contenha o certificado e a chave privada. Caso a chave privada esteja em outro arquivo é possível configurar o certificado no SSLCertificateFile e a chave privada na propriedade SSLCertificateKeyFile.

c4. Para produzir um "arquivo.pem" a partir de um "arquivo.jks" deve-se executar o seguinte comando.

Primeiro jks para pkcs12

```
keytool -importkeystore -srckeystore keystore.jks -destkeystore intermediate.p12 -deststoretype PKCS12
```

Segundo pkcs12 para pem

```
openssl pkcs12 -in intermediate.p12 -out extracted.pem -nodes
```

d. modificar os nodes(para https)

d1. abrir o arquivo JBOSS_HOME/server/<instancia do cliente>/deploy/jboss-web.deployer/server.xml

d2. localizar a tag Connector do ajp13 e configurar como abaixo:

O connector deve estar assim:

```
<Connector port="8009" address="{jboss.bind.address}" protocol="AJP/1.3"
emptySessionPath="true" enableLookups="false" redirectPort="8443" />
```

Configurações do certificado:

```
<Connector port="8050" address="{jboss.bind.address}" protocol="AJP/1.3"
emptySessionPath="true" enableLookups="false" redirectPort="8443"
maxThreads="150"
SSLEnabled="true"
scheme="https" secure="true"
clientAuth="false" sslProtocol="TLS"
keystoreFile="<caminho para o certificado jks>"
keyAlias="<alias do certificado>"
keystorePass="<pwd do certificado>" />
```

d3. fazer a configuração de d2 para todas os nodes(jboss) do balance.

e. Reiniciar os nodes (jboss)

f. Reiniciar o apache.

Com essas configurações o sistema rodará normalmente, porém vale lembrar que o sistema funcionará completamente em HTTP sobre SSL com a compilação do Flex com os endpoints em HTTPS. Sendo assim, é necessário que seja feita a compilação dos fontes com os endpoints alterados.

3. Tuning Apache

3.1. Sistema Operacional

O servidor apache possui um compilado para cada sistema operacional e de acordo com a compilação o modulo que atende as configurações é disponibilizada. Para saber o módulo que atende seu SO basta seguir a tabela abaixo:

Apache	
BeOS	Link
Netware	Link
OS/2	Link
Unix	Link
Windows	Link

Tabela 1: modules disponíveis por compilação de SOs

3.2. Configurações

As configurações descritas nesse artigo foram baseadas na versão 2.2.xx do apache server, sendo assim, para configurar o apache basta abrir o arquivo \$APACHE_HOME\conf\httpd.conf e encontrar o conteúdo abaixo e **tirar o comentário da segunda linha**:

De:
 # Server-pool management (MPM specific)
 # Include conf/extra/httpd-mpm.conf

Para:

Server-pool management (MPM specific)
 Include conf/extra/httpd-mpm.conf

Salvar e fechar o arquivo mencionado acima e abrir o arquivo \$APACHE_HOME\conf\extra\httpd-mpm.conf. Dentro desse arquivo existem todas as parameterizações por SO de acordo com a **Tabela 1**. Para o artigo em específico, como mencionando anteriormente utilizaremos a versão disponibilizada para Windows.

Sendo assim, basta encontrar a configuração abaixo e configurar de acordo o mpm_worker_module e o mpm_winnt_module:

De:
 <IfModule mpm_worker_module>
 StartServers 2
 MaxClients 150
 MinSpareThreads 25
 MaxSpareThreads 75
 ThreadsPerChild 25
 MaxRequestsPerChild 0
 </IfModule>

Para:

```
<IfModule mpm_worker_module>
    StartServers      15
    MaxClients        300
    MinSpareThreads   50
    MaxSpareThreads   100
    ThreadsPerChild    50
    MaxRequestsPerChild 500
</IfModule>
```

De:

```
<IfModule mpm_winnt_module>
    ThreadsPerChild    150
    MaxRequestsPerChild 0
</IfModule>
```

Para:

```
<IfModule mpm_winnt_module>
    ThreadsPerChild    600
    MaxRequestsPerChild 500
</IfModule>
```

Para finalizar deve-se adicionar no início do arquivo as configurações abaixo:

```
#
# Timeout: The number of seconds before receives and sends time out.
#
Timeout 300
```

```
#
# KeepAlive: Whether or not to allow persistent connections (more than
# one request per connection). Set to "Off" to deactivate.
#
KeepAlive On
```

```
#
# MaxKeepAliveRequests: The maximum number of requests to allow
# during a persistent connection. Set to 0 to allow an unlimited amount.
# We recommend you leave this number high, for maximum performance.
#
MaxKeepAliveRequests 10000
```

```
#
# KeepAliveTimeout: Number of seconds to wait for the next request from the
# same client on the same connection.
#
KeepAliveTimeout 15
```

Salvar o o arquivo e iniciar o apache. Desta forma o apache estará apto a executar dentro de um limite considerável de performance, no entanto, caso seja necessário, é possível aumentar as configurações.

Obs.: Deve-se ter cuidado com os recursos utilizados no server para não consumir o SO por completo e deixar o sistema ainda mais lento.

4. Acerto Ambiente

Para utilizar o produto com HTTPS, o arquivo index-flex-https.swf (presente na raiz do WAR: [..]\datasul-byyou-11.5.9-SNAPSHOT.ear\datasul-framework-ui.war) deve ser renomeado para index-flex.swf, e o arquivo index-flex.swf original (que corresponde ao index para http normal) deve ser renomeado com outro nome, para que seja considerado o .swf para https.