

Installation

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1. Introduction

FlexibleJdbcRealm is a glassfish security realm and is deployed as an additional jar of the glassfish runtime.

2. Configure the datasource

To start off, a datasource must be configured for accessing the database with user and group information.

3. Installation of the Flexible Jdbc Realm

- Copy the FlexibleJdbcRealm jar to the glassfish lib directory.

4. Configure glassfish with the realm definition

- Add mapping of the security realm to the flexible JDBC realm login module to the login.conf of the glassfish domain you are using. For example:

```
PhotoXChangeRealm {
    org.wamblee.glassfish.auth.FlexibleJdbcLoginModule required;
};
```

- Configure the security realm in glassfish.
 - In admin console, go to Configuration/Security/Realms.
 - Add a new realm and use the class name `org.wamblee.glassfish.auth.FlexibleJdbcRealm` as the realm class.
 - Configure the realm as follows:
 - *jaas.context*: The name of the realm as in login.conf and web.xml
 - *sql.password*: The sql prepared statement that returns the encoded password for a given user. The username is the single parameter of the realm.
 - *sql.groups*: The sql prepared statement which returns the groups based on the username.
 - *datasource.jndi*: The jndi name of the datasource.
 - *password.encoding*: The encoding of the password. The following encodings are supported:
 - *PLAIN*: For no encoding
 - *MD5HEX*: For MD5 Hex encoding
 - *assign-groups*: Optional parameter with a comma-separated list of groups that any authenticated user is assigned to.

5. Configure the application with a realm definition

- Add realm definition to web.xml login-config element (realm-name), For example:

```
<login-config>
  <auth-method>FORM</auth-method>
  <realm-name>PhotoXChangeRealm</realm-name>
  <form-login-config>
    <form-login-page>/login.jsp</form-login-page>
    <form-error-page>/loginError.jsp</form-error-page>
  </form-login-config>
</login-config>
```

Note:

In glassfish V2 b58, `<role-name>*` does not work and you should use the `assign-groups` property to assign any authenticated user to a specific group. That specific group should be used to represent any authenticated user instead of using `<role-name>*`.