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# Deployment Guide

## Secure Connections to HTTP Clients

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# Secure Connections to HTTP Clients

## Contents

- **1 Secure Connections to HTTP Clients**
  - 1.1 Loading an SSL Certificate and Private Key into a JSSE Keystore
  - 1.2 Configuring Launcher

The Jetty web server supplied with the Genesys Web Engagement solution includes a pre-configured, self-signed certificate. This allows you to use HTTPS out of the box in a **lab deployment**.

For a **production deployment**, you should use a certificate issued by a third-party Certificate Authority. The procedures on this page provide examples of ways to load SSL certificates and configure Jetty. These examples may vary depending on your environment.

## Loading an SSL Certificate and Private Key into a JSSE Keystore

### Important

In a development environment, you can use self-signed certificates, but in a production environment you should use a certificate issued by a third-party Certificate Authority, such as VeriSign.

### Prerequisites

- An SSL certificate, either generated by you or issued by a third-party Certificate Authority.

### Start

1. Depending on your certificate format, do **one** of the following:

- If your certificate is in PEM form, you can load it to a JSSE keystore with the keytool using the following command:  

```
keytool -keystore keystore -importcert -alias alias -file certificate_file -trustcacerts
```

#### Where:

*keystore* is the name of your JSSE keystore.

*alias* is the unique alias for your certificate in the JSSE keystore.

*certificate\_file* is the name of your certificate file. For example, *jetty.crt*.

- If your certificate and key are in separate files, you must combine them into a PKCS12 file before loading it to a keystore.

1. Use the following command in openssl to combine the files:  

```
openssl pkcs12 -inkey private_key -in certificate -export -out pkcs12_file
```

#### Where:

*private\_key* is the name of your private key file. For example, *jetty.key*.

*certificate* is the name of your certificate file. For example, *jetty.crt*.

*pkcs12\_file* is the name of the PKCS12 file that will be created. For example, *jetty.pkcs12*.

2. Load the PKCS12 file into a JSSE keystore using keytool with the following command:

```
keytool -importkeystore -srckeystore pkcs12_file -srcstoretype store_type
        -destkeystore keystore
```

**Where:**

*pkcs12\_file* is the name of your PKCS12 file. For example, `jetty.pkcs12`.

*store\_type* is the file type you are importing into the keystore. In this case, the type is PKCS12.

*keystore* is the name of your JSSE keystore.

### Important

You will need to set two passwords during this process: keystore and truststore. Make note of these passwords because you will need to add them to your **launcher.ini** configuration file.

### End

### Next Steps

- [Configuring Launcher](#)

## Configuring Launcher

### Prerequisites

- You completed [Loading an SSL Certificate and Private Key into a JSSE Keystore](#)

### Start

1. Modify configuration files:

- Windows

1. Open the configuration file, **Web Engagement Root Directory/server/launcher.ini**, in a text editor.
2. Find the block of SSL-related parameters, starting from *-Dtrusted-ca*
3. Fulfill parameters:
  - *-Dtrusted-ca* - Path to trusted CA PEM file or JKS truststore file or SHA-1 Thumbprint for MSCAPI storage.
  - *-Dprovider* - (optional) Type of security provider used. Supported values are PEM, JKS and PKCS11. The provider type will be detected automatically if it is not specified.
  - *-Dtruststore-password* - Password for trust store if trusted CA is in the JKS format.
  - *-Dcertificate-key* - Unencrypted private key in PEM format or Certificate SHA-1 Thumbprint for MSCAPI storage. Ignored for JKS storage.

- *-Dkeystore-password* - Password for key store if key storage is in the JKS format.
  - *-Dkey-entry-password* - Additional password if the private key is encrypted by its own password.
  - *-Dcertificate* - Client certificate file in PEM format or JKS keystore file or SHA-1 Thumbprint for MSCAPI storage.
- Linux\CentOS
1. Open the configuration file, **Web Engagement Root Directory/server/setenv.sh**, in a text editor.
  2. Find the block of SSL-related parameters, starting from **#PROVIDER**.
  3. Uncomment and fulfill parameters:
    - *TRUSTED\_CA* - Path to trusted CA PEM file or JKS truststore file or SHA-1 Thumbprint for MSCAPI storage.
    - *PROVIDER* - (optional) Type of security provider used. Supported values are PEM, JKS and PKCS11. The provider type will be detected automatically if it is not specified.
    - *TRUSTSTORE\_PASSWORD* - Password for trust store if trusted CA is in the JKS format.
    - *PRIVATE\_KEY* - Unencrypted private key in PEM format or Certificate SHA-1 Thumbprint for MSCAPI storage. Ignored for JKS storage.
    - *KEYSTORE\_PASSWORD* - Password for key store if key storage is in the JKS format.
    - *KEYENTRY\_PASSWORD* - Additional password if the private key is encrypted by its own password.
    - *CERTIFICATE* - Client certificate file in PEM format or JKS keystore file or SHA-1 Thumbprint for MSCAPI storage.
- Save your changes.

**End**

## Choosing a Directory for the Keystore

The keystore file in the example above is given relative to the Jetty home directory. For production, you should keep your keystore in a private directory with restricted access. Even though the keystore has a password, the password may be configured into the runtime environment and is vulnerable to theft.

You can now start Jetty the normal way (make sure that **jcrt.jar**, **jnet.jar** and **jsse.jar** are on your classpath) and SSL can be used with a URL, such as `https://your_IP:8743/`

## Next Steps

- Return to the [Genesys Web Engagement Security](#) page.

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### Next Steps

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