

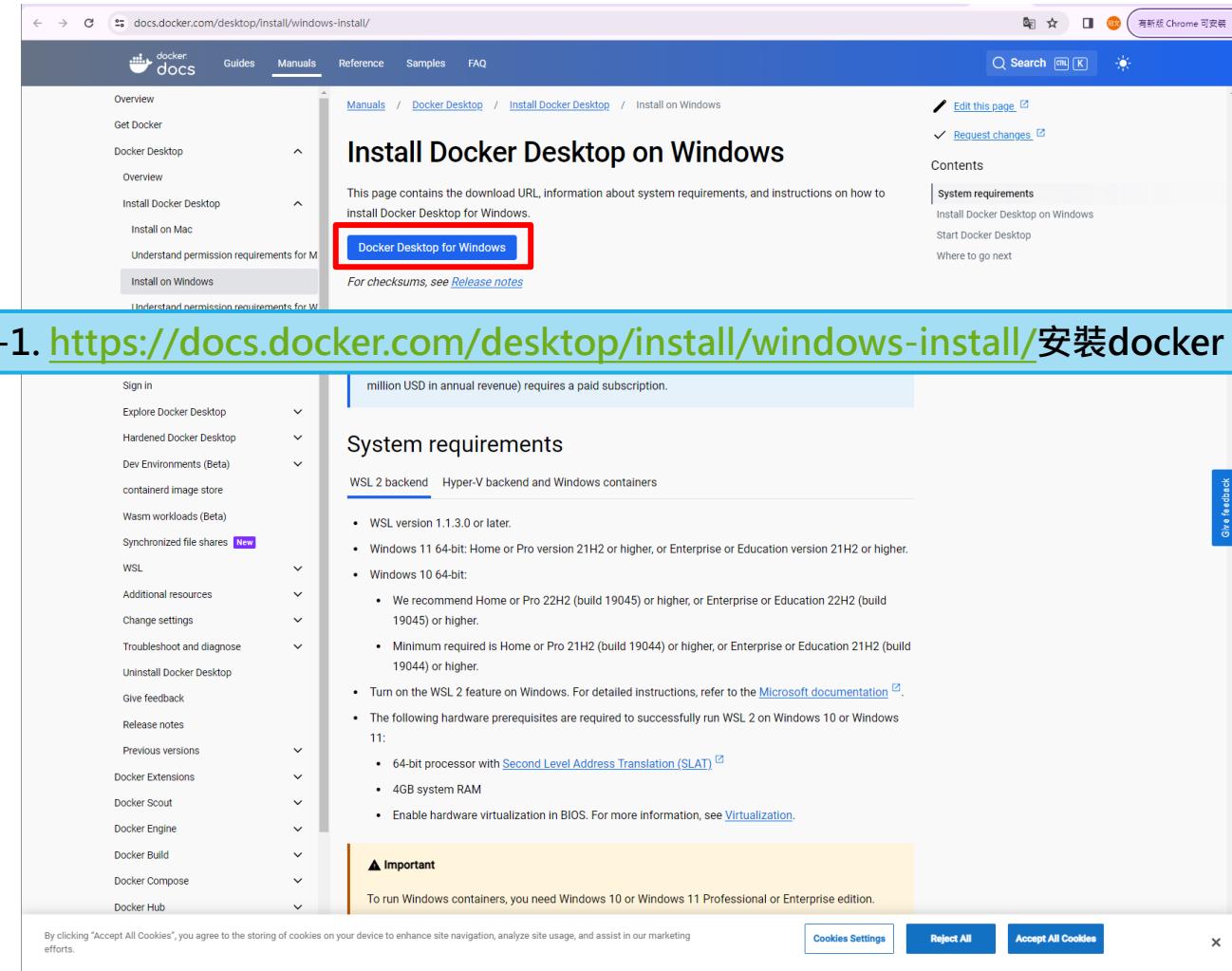
# Keycloak

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WINDOWS

1. 準備一台Windows環境的電腦(不能使用虛擬機或Server)

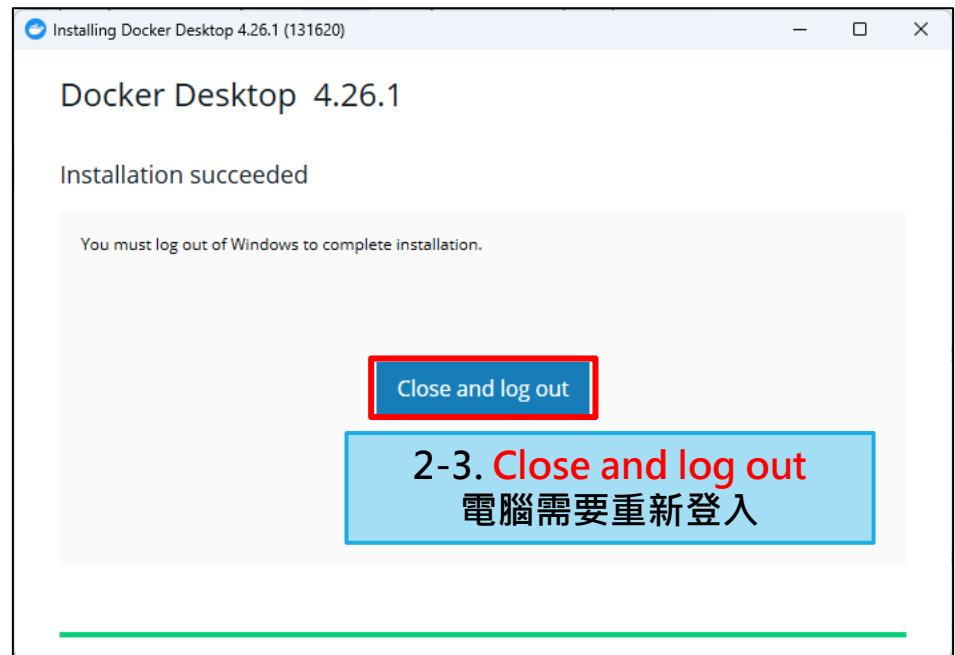
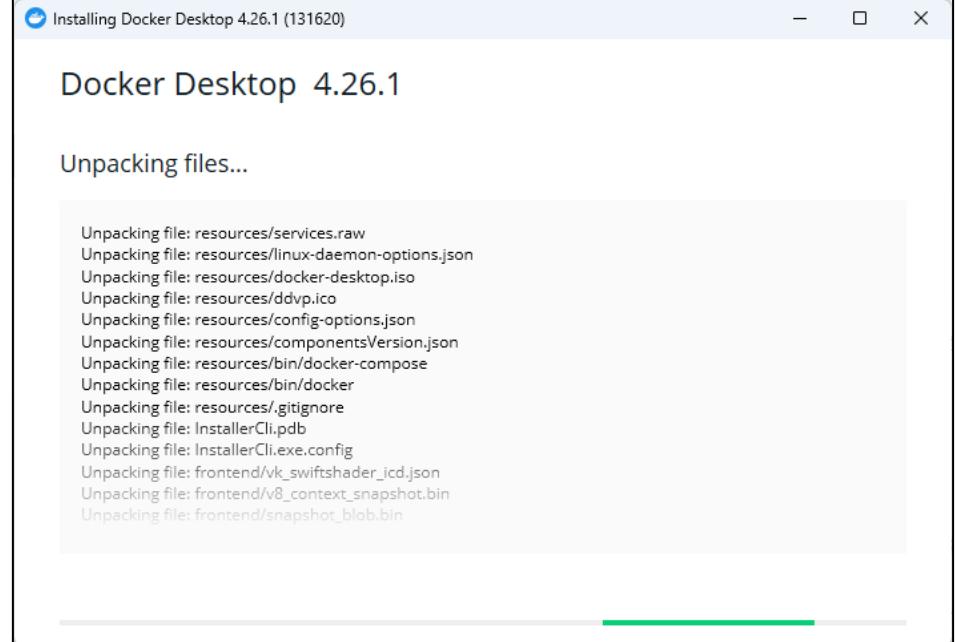
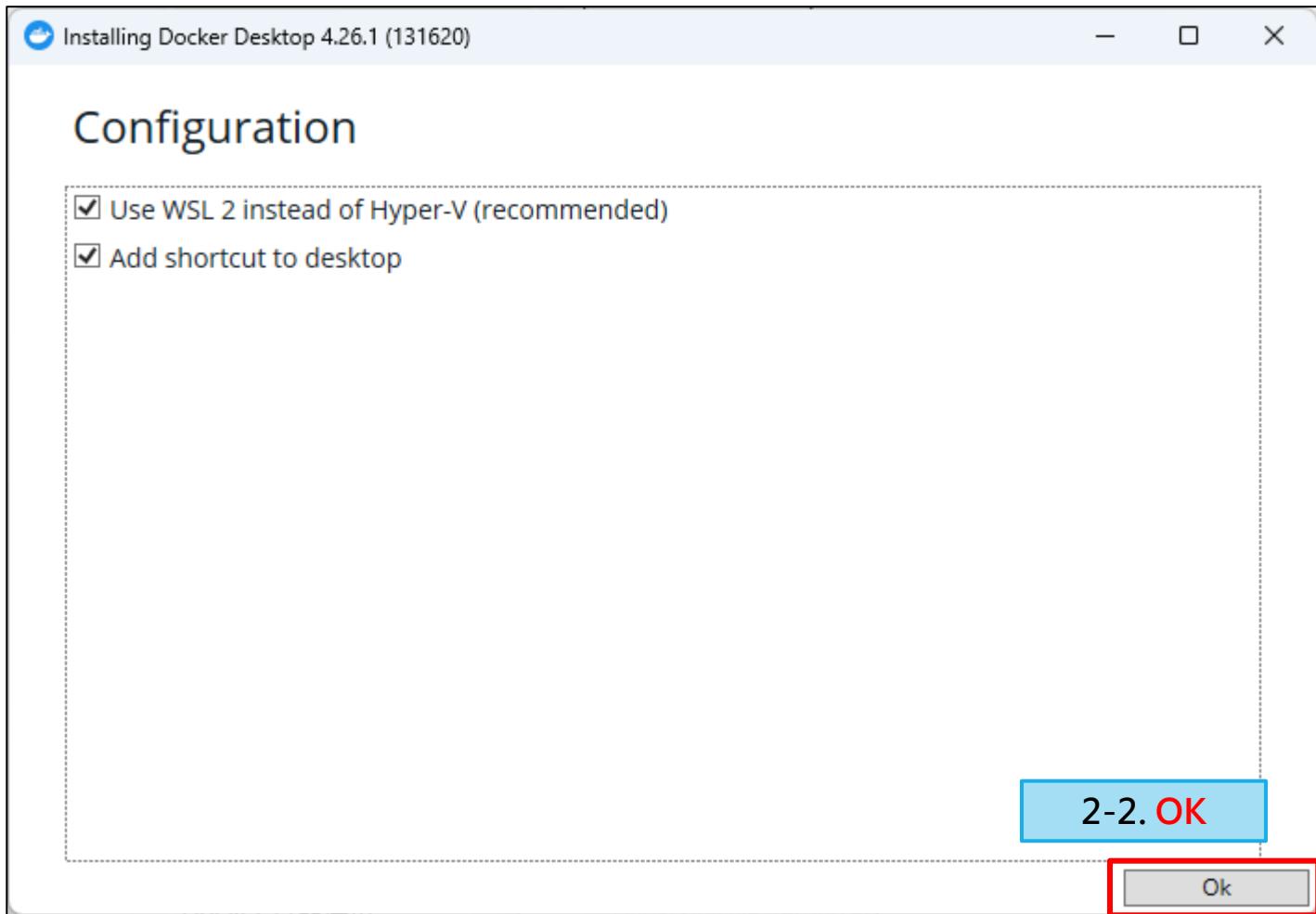
## 2. 安裝docker



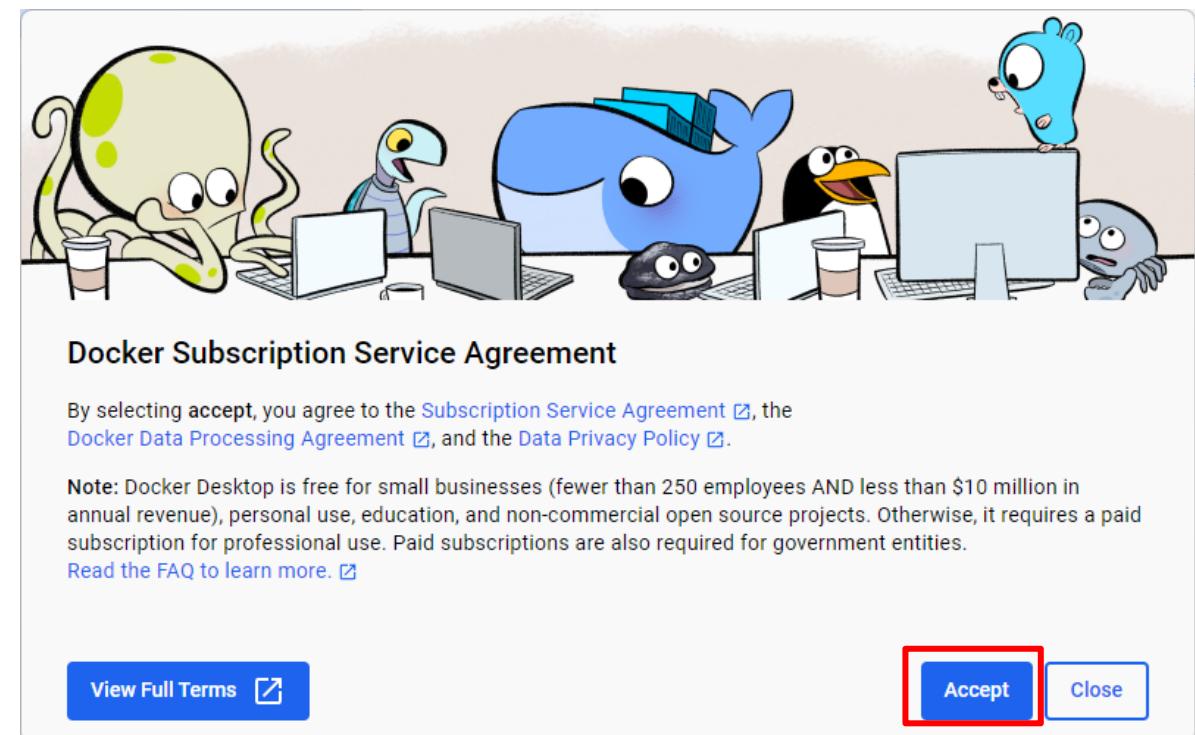
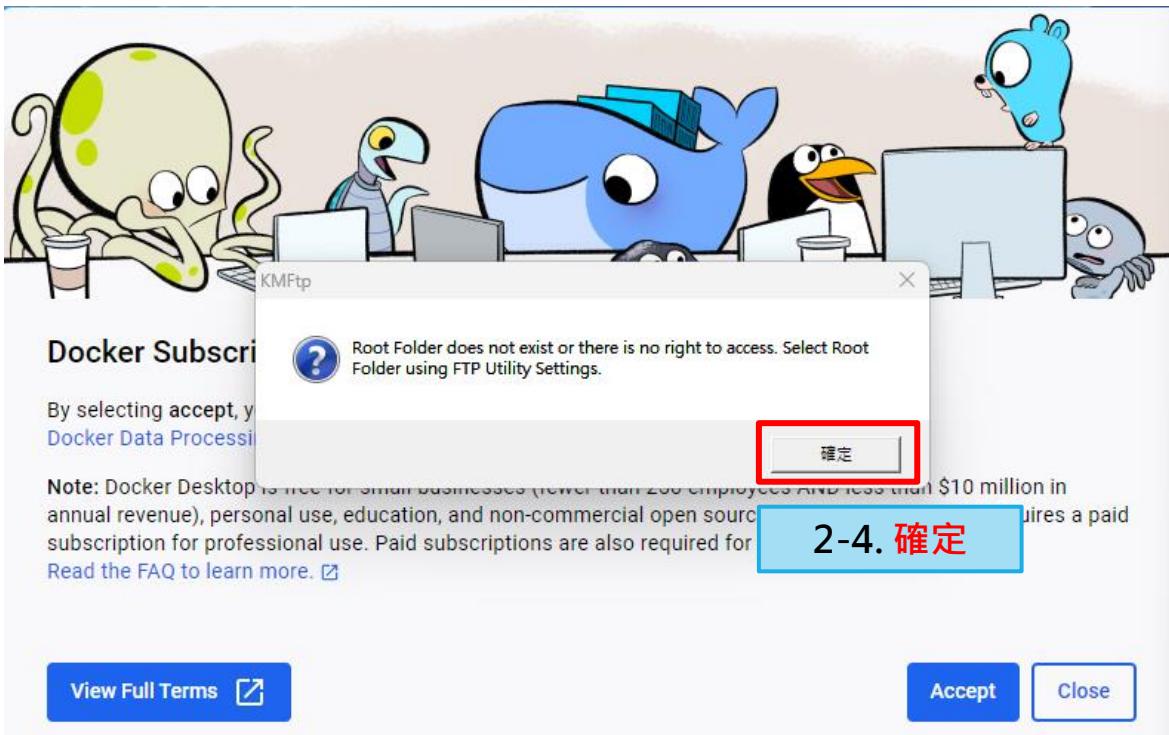
The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Docker Desktop Windows installation guide. The URL in the address bar is <https://docs.docker.com/desktop/install/windows-install/>. The page title is "Install Docker Desktop on Windows". A blue button labeled "Docker Desktop for Windows" is highlighted with a red box. The "System requirements" section is visible, listing the WSL 2 backend, Hyper-V backend, and Windows versions required. A yellow box highlights the note: "To run Windows containers, you need Windows 10 or Windows 11 Professional or Enterprise edition." The browser interface includes a sidebar with navigation links for Docker Desktop, Docker Engine, Docker Compose, Docker Build, Docker Scout, Docker Extensions, Previous versions, Release notes, Troubleshoot and diagnose, Change settings, Additional resources, WSL, Synchronized file shares, Wasm workloads (Beta), Dev Environments (Beta), containerized image store, Hardened Docker Desktop, Explore Docker Desktop, and Sign in. The bottom of the page features a cookie consent banner with "Cookies Settings", "Reject All", "Accept All Cookies", and an "X" button.

2-1. <https://docs.docker.com/desktop/install/windows-install/> 安裝docker

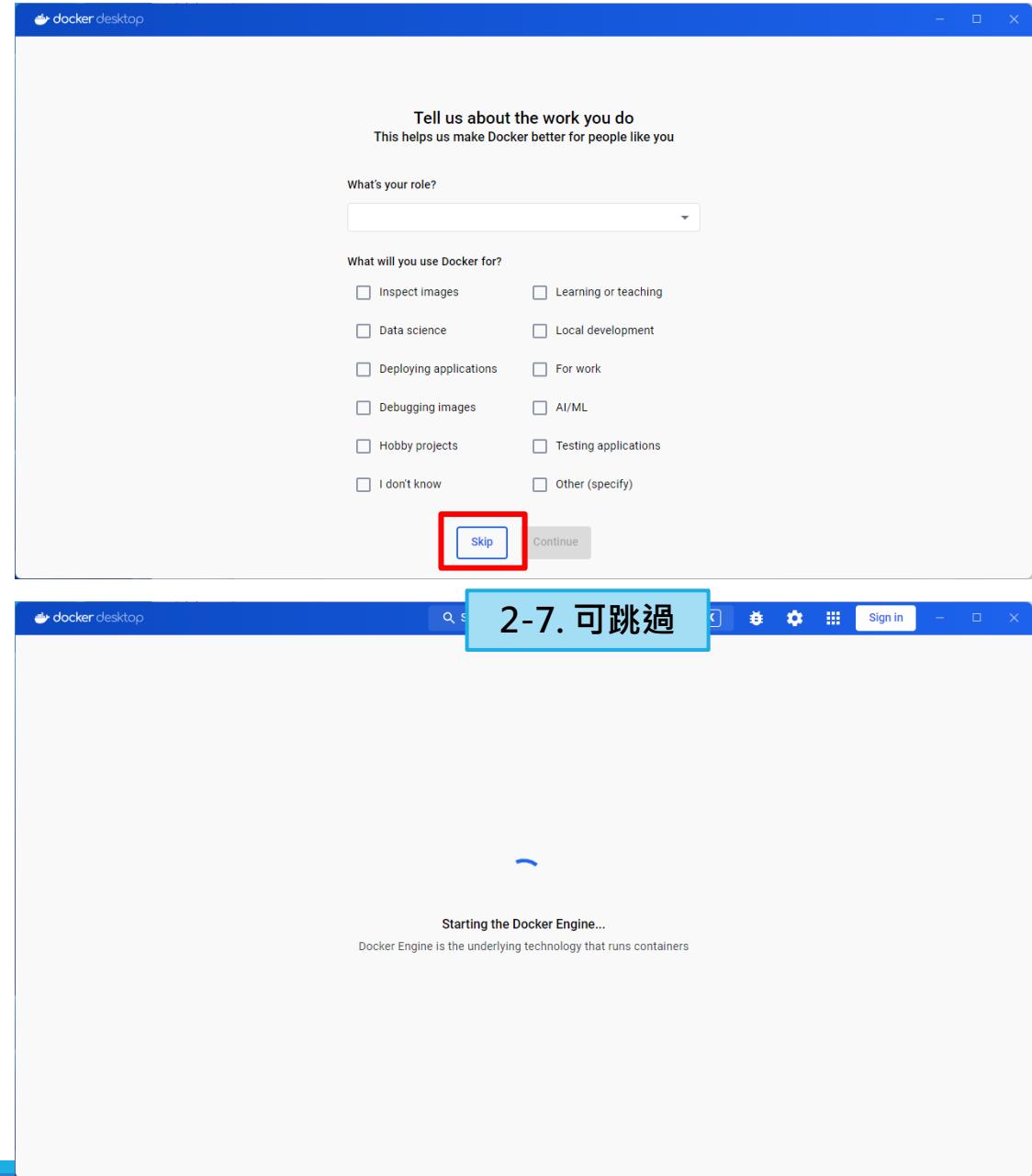
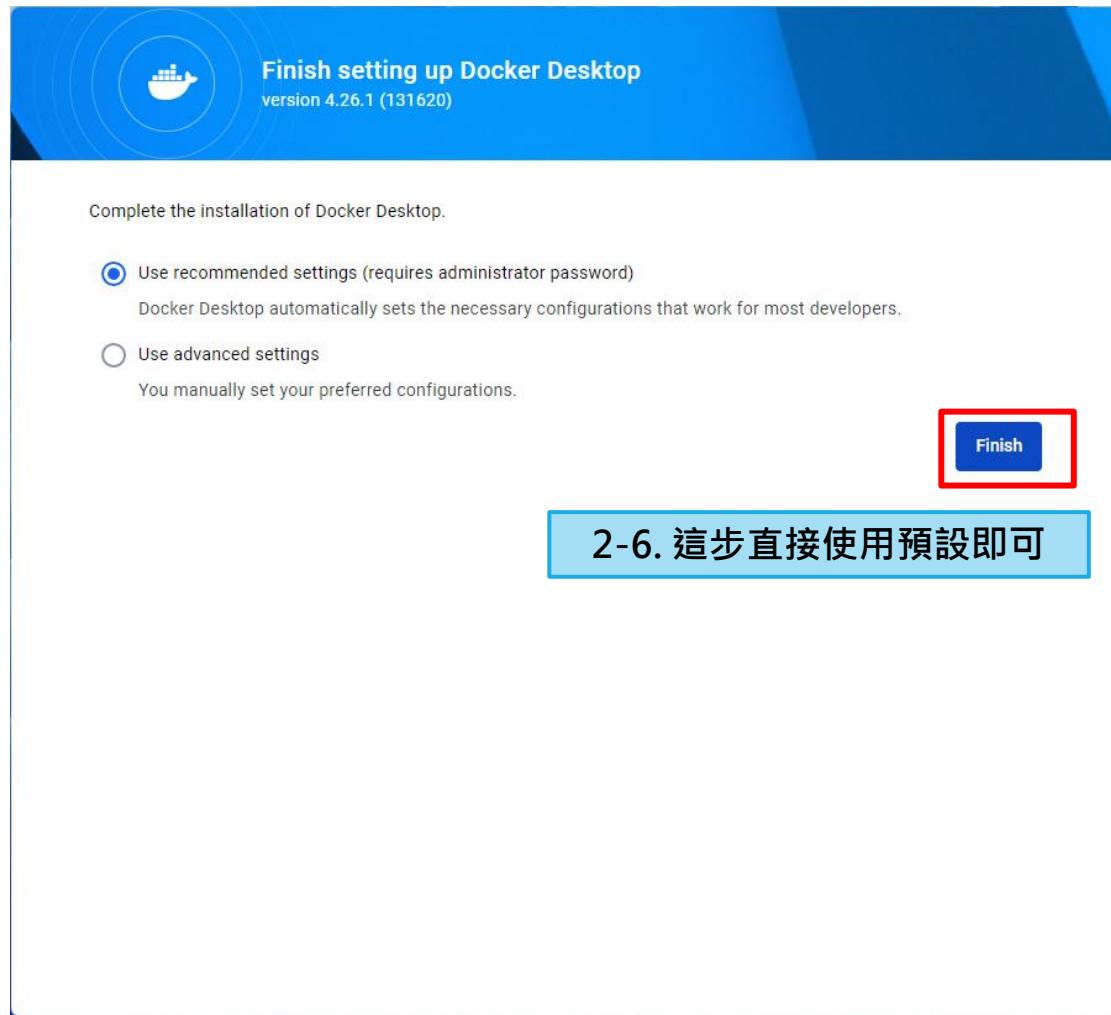
## 2. 安裝docker



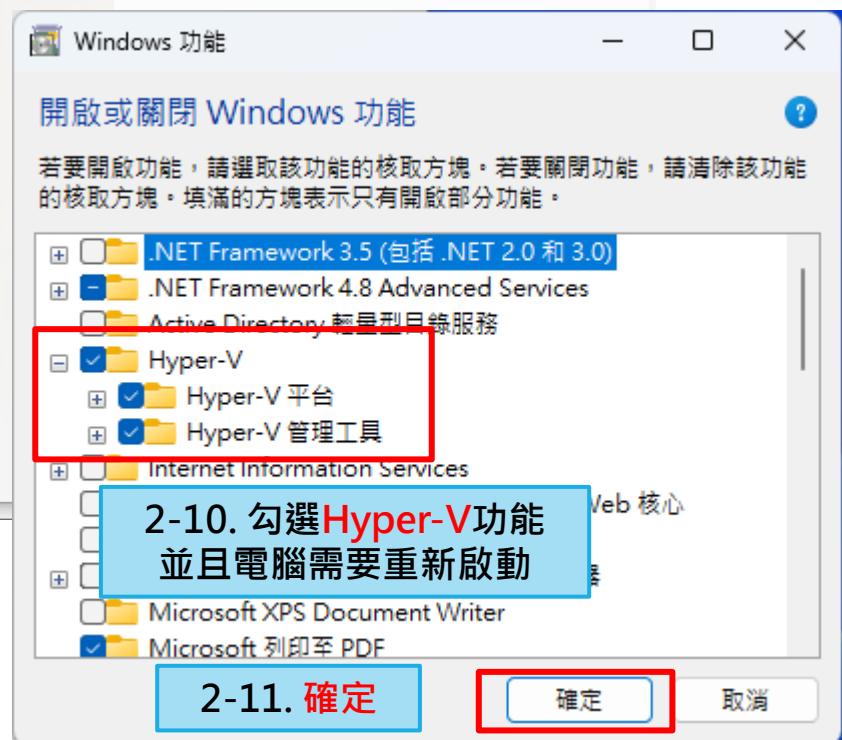
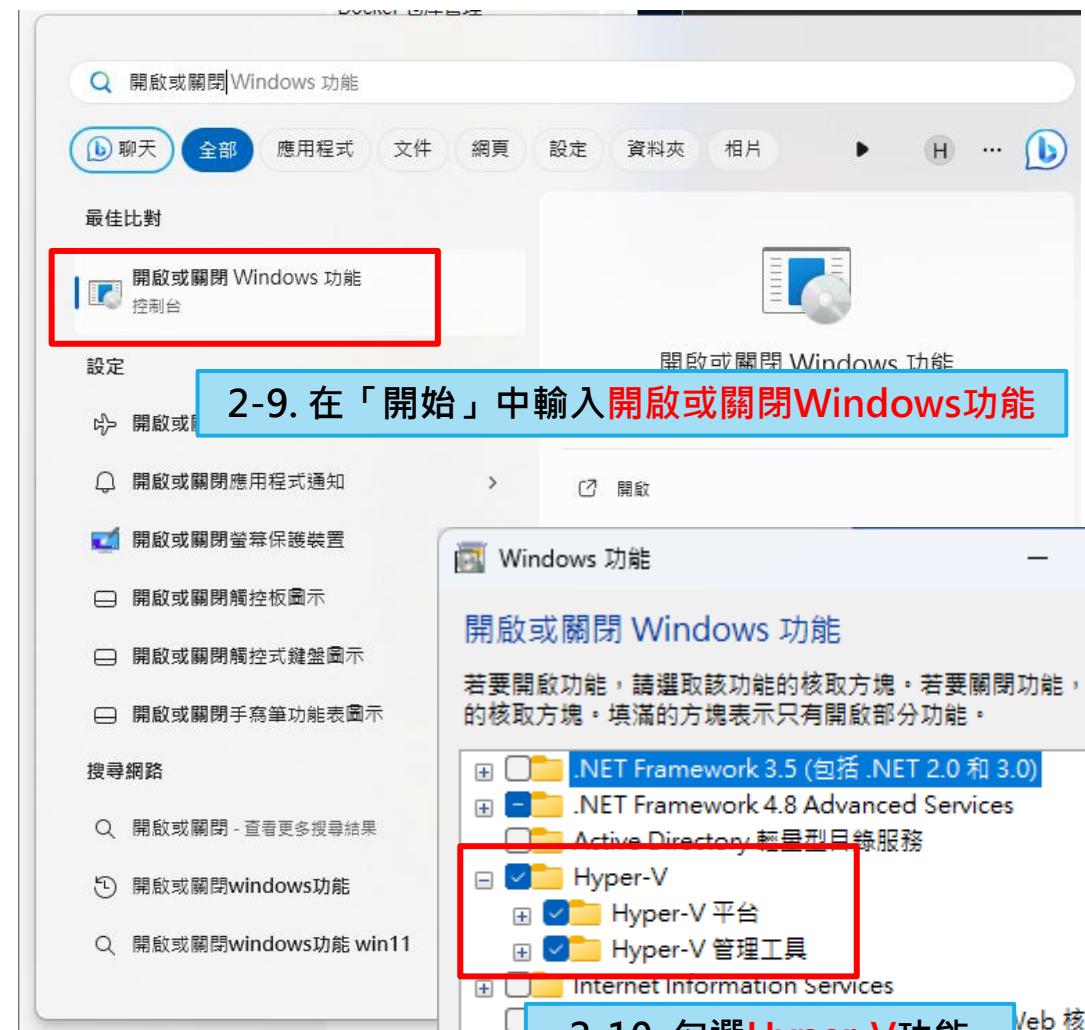
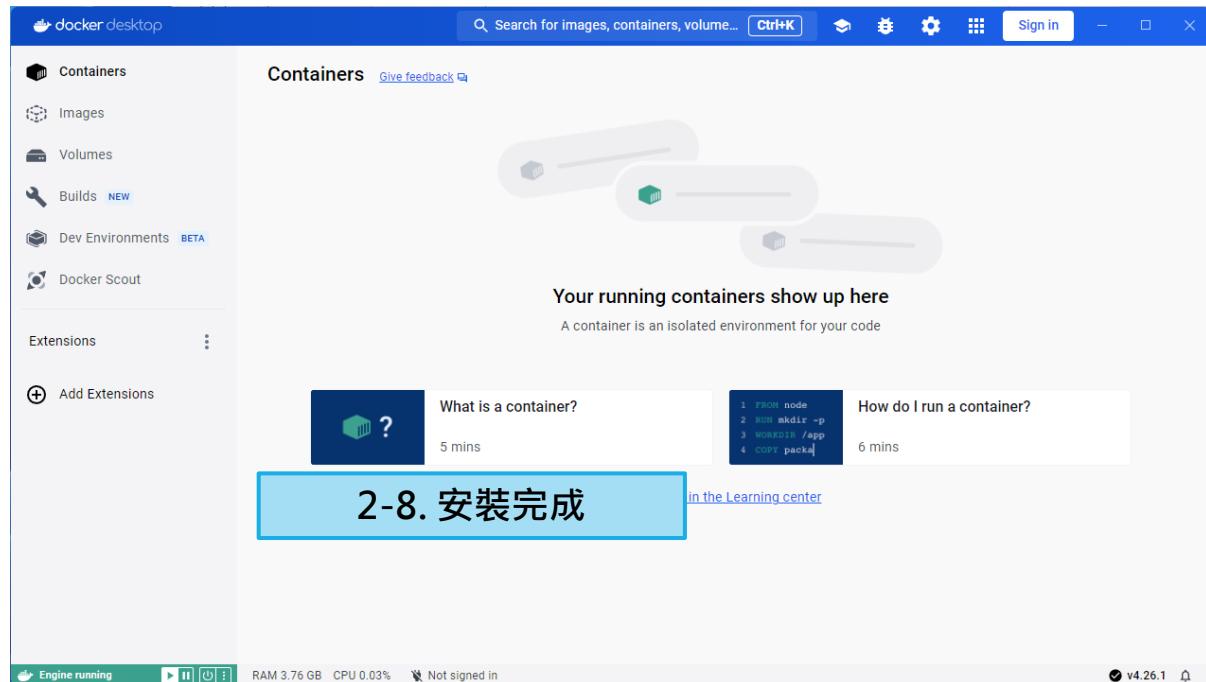
## 2. 安裝docker



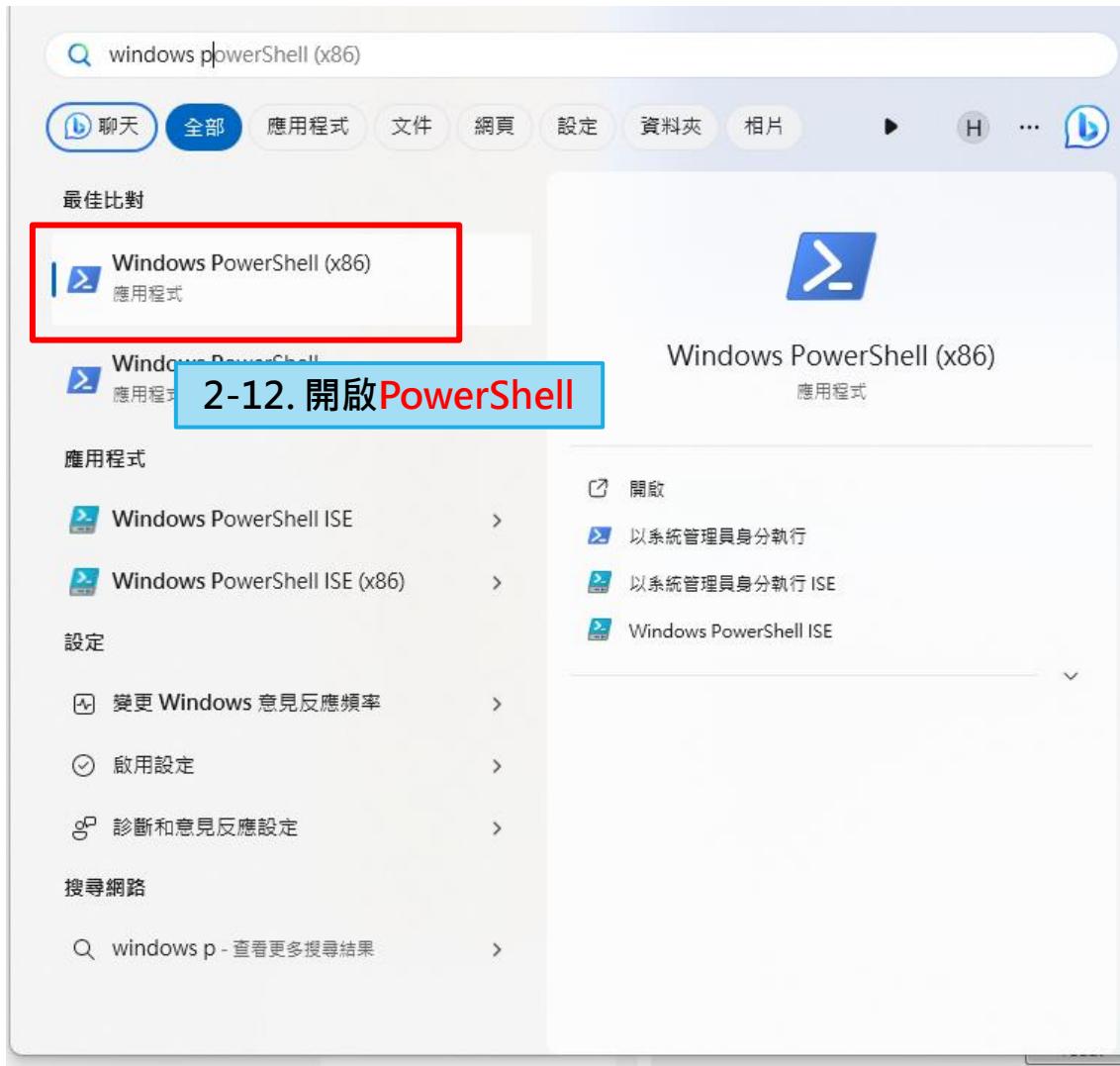
## 2. 安裝docker



## 2. 安裝docker



## 2. 安裝docker



The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell window titled 'Windows PowerShell (x86)'. The command 'docker run hello-world' is entered in the command line, and the output is displayed below:

```
PS C:\Users\USER> docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
c1ec31eb5944: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:4bd7811b
Status: Downloaded newer
Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/
```

**2-13. 輸入docker run hello-world 檢測是否成功** (highlighted with a blue box): A red box highlights the command 'docker run hello-world' in the PowerShell window. A blue box highlights the entire output message.

### 3. 安裝keycloak

```
PS C:\Users\USER> docker run -d -p 8080:8080 -p 8443:8443 -e KEYCLOAK_USER=admin -e KEYCLOAK_PASSWORD=admin alvearie/smart-keycloak
unable to find image `alvearie/smart-keycloak:latest` locally
latest: Pulling from alvearie/smart-keycloak
dde93ef
94249d6
b7bd542
eb611a6
626f81f

```

3-1. docker run -d -p 8080:8080 -p 8443:8443 -e KEYCLOAK\_USER=admin -e KEYCLOAK\_PASSWORD=admin alvearie/smart-keycloak  
安裝keyclock

```
PS C:\Users\USER> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED             STATUS              PORTS
2a15bcb23234        alvearie/smart-keycloak   "/opt/jboss/tools/do..."   2 minutes ago      Up 2 minutes      0.0.0.0:8
080->8080/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8443->8443/tcp
e9bbd82c4ae7        hello-world           "/hello"            31 minutes ago    Exited (0) 31 minutes ago
trusting_montalcini
```

3-2. 可以輸入docker ps -a 查看是否有執行成功



# 3. 安裝keycloak



# 4. 配置keycloak

The image consists of three screenshots of the Keycloak admin console, each with a callout box and a red box highlighting specific UI elements.

- 4-1. 滑鼠放著，會跳出Realms選項**: Shows the main 'Realm Settings' page for the 'Master' realm. A red box highlights the 'Master' dropdown in the top-left corner. A blue callout box points to the 'Add realm' button in the 'Endpoints' section.
- 4-2. 新增一個Realms**: Shows the 'Realms' list page. A red box highlights the 'Add realm' button at the bottom of the list. A blue callout box points to the 'Add realm' button in the 'Endpoints' section of the main page.
- 4-3. 輸入Realms名稱**: Shows the 'Add realm' dialog. A red box highlights the 'Name' input field, which contains the value 'HAPI'. A blue callout box points to the 'Create' button.
- 4-4. Create**: Shows the 'Create' button in the 'Add realm' dialog. A blue callout box points to the 'Create' button.

# 4. 配置keycloak

The image shows the Keycloak Admin Console interface across three tabs: 'Clients' (selected), 'General' (active), and 'Security Defenses'. The 'Clients' tab displays a list of existing clients with columns for Client ID, Enabled, and Base URL. A red box highlights the 'Create' button. The 'General' tab shows client configuration details like Name, Frontend URL, Enabled status (ON), and User-Managed Access (OFF). A blue box highlights the 'Clients' tab in the sidebar and the 'Name' field in the General tab. The 'Security Defenses' tab is partially visible.

4-5. 選擇Clients

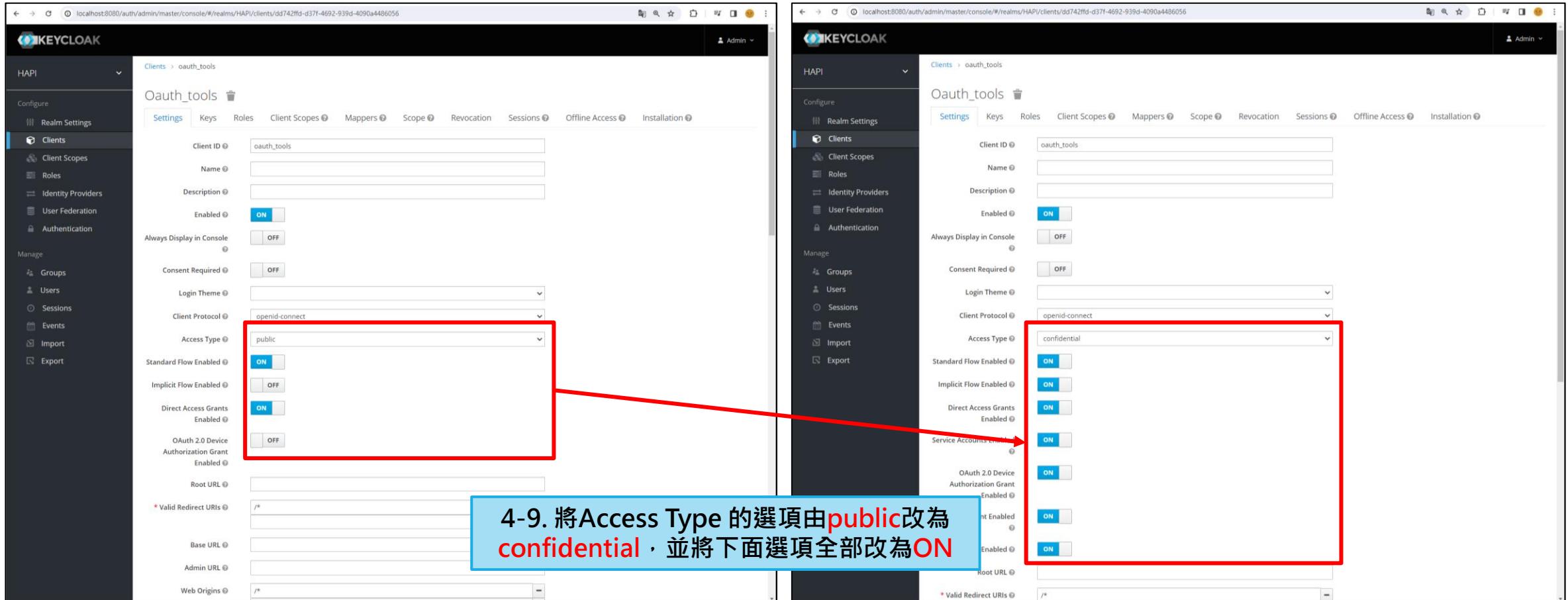
4-6. Create一個新的Clients

Client ID	Enabled	Base URL	Actions
account	True	<a href="http://localhost:8080/auth/realm/HAPI/account/">http://localhost:8080/auth/realm/HAPI/account/</a>	Edit Export Delete
account-console	True	<a href="http://localhost:8080/auth/realm/HAPI/account/">http://localhost:8080/auth/realm/HAPI/account/</a>	Edit Export Delete
admin-cli	True	Not defined	Edit Export Delete
broker	True	Not defined	Edit Export Delete
realm-management	True	Not defined	Edit Export Delete
security-admin-console	True	<a href="http://localhost:8080/auth/admin/HAPI/console/">http://localhost:8080/auth/admin/HAPI/console/</a>	Edit Export Delete

4-7. 輸入Clients名稱

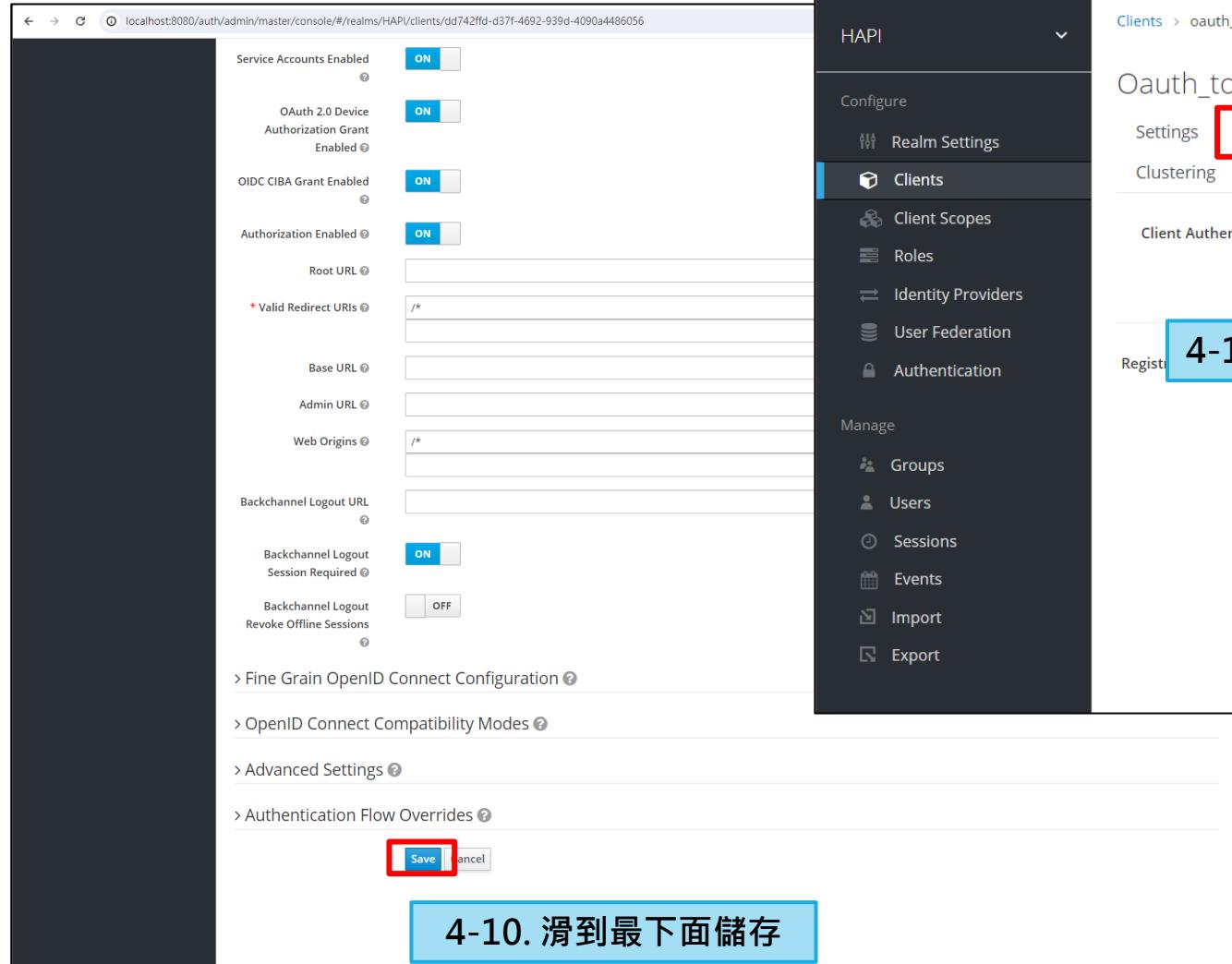
4-8. 儲存

# 4. 配置keycloak



4-9. 將Access Type 的選項由public改為confidential，並將下面選項全部改為ON

# 4. 配置keycloak



Service Accounts Enabled: ON

OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization Grant Enabled: ON

OIDC CIBA Grant Enabled: ON

Authorization Enabled: ON

Root URL:

\* Valid Redirect URIs:

Base URL:

Admin URL:

Web Origins:

Backchannel Logout URL:

Backchannel Logout Session Required: ON

Backchannel Logout Revoke Offline Sessions: OFF

> Fine Grain OpenID Connect Configuration

> OpenID Connect Compatibility Modes

> Advanced Settings

> Authentication Flow Overrides

Save  Cancel

4-10. 滑到最下面儲存



Clients > oauth\_tools

Oauth\_tools

Settings

Client Authenticator: Client Id and Secret

Secret:

4-11. 滑回最上面選擇Credentials

4-12. 將Secret複製起來

4-12-1. 點選可以取得新的Secret

# 4. 配置keycloak

4-13. 可以用postman嘗試是否能夠取得access\_token

網址輸入: <http://localhost:8080/auth/realms/<Realm名稱>/protocol/openid-connect/token>  
並且需要使用POST的方式

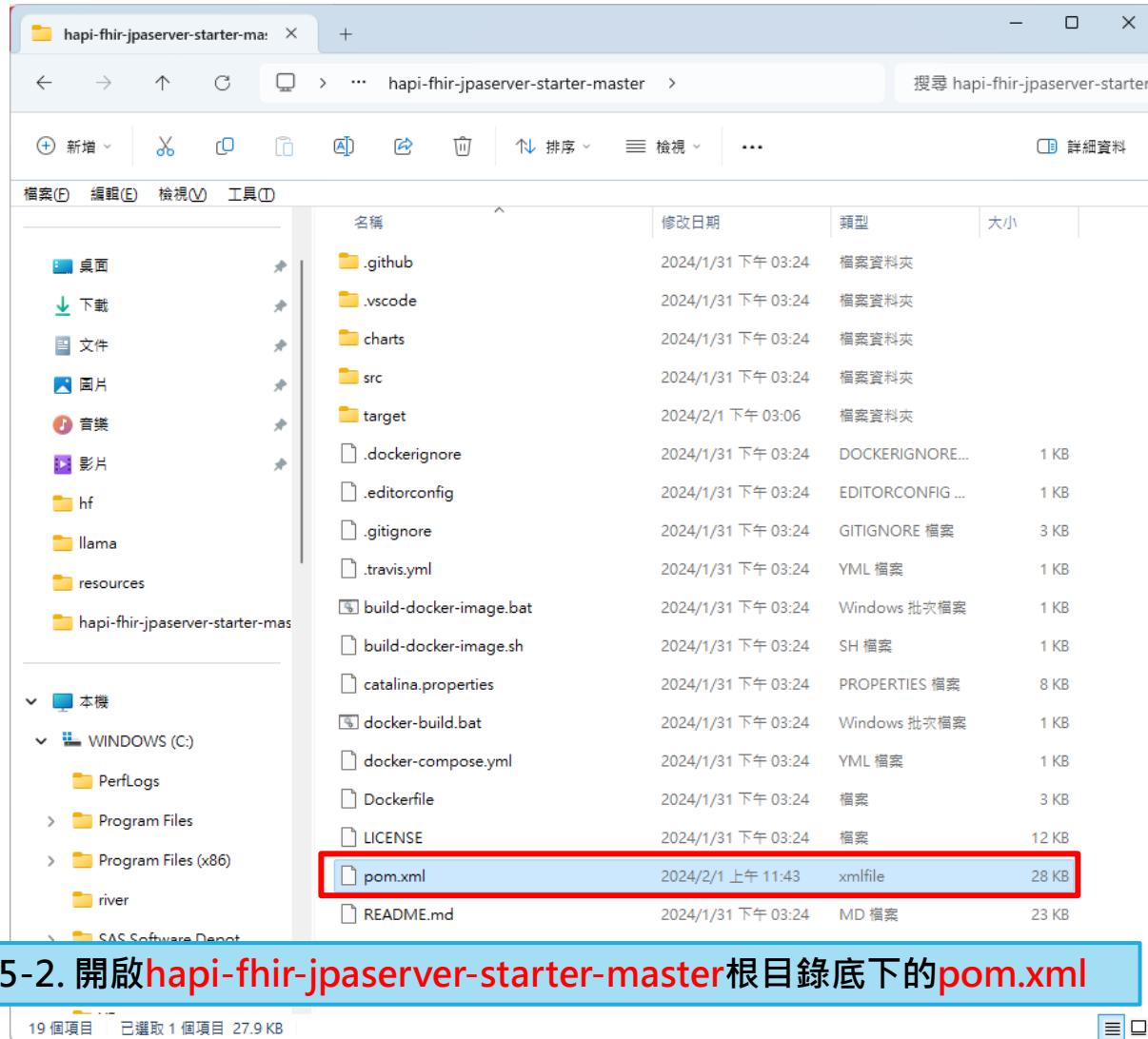
The screenshot shows the Postman interface for a POST request to <http://localhost:8080/auth/realms/HAPI/protocol/openid-connect/token>. The 'Body' tab is selected and set to 'x-www-form-urlencoded'. The data is listed in a table:

Key	Value
grant_type	client_credentials
client_id	oauth_tools
client_secret	f1f9b1c3-a169-4573-88d1-9d94e6c2207b

The 'Body Results' section shows the JSON response:

```
1  "access_token": "4Xh0WnVfdF9LakVBMnJEUzNaNm00YwC0bz1FIIn0.0ctMmFlZmu4NmVhMTRhIiwiXNzIjoiHR0cDovL2xvY2FsaG9zdDo4MDgwL2F1dGgvcvvhG1ijFmIiwidhlwIjo1QmVhcmVyiwiYXpwIjoib2f1dGhf0G9vbHMiLCJh3i0iixIwiWxsbs3:YV9hdXRob3JpemF0aW9uIiwiZGVmYXVsdC1yb2xlcy1oYXBpIl19LCJyZXNvdXJjZV9hY2Nlc3iolsibwFuYWd1LWFjY291bnQilCJtYW5hZ2UtYWNjb3VudC1saW5rcyIsInZpZxctcHJvZmlsZSJdfX0sInNjb3BlIjoiZw1haWwgchJvZmlsZSiImNsawVudElkIjoi2F1dGhf0G9vbHMiLCJlbfWfpbF92ZXJpZml1ZC16ZmFsc2UsImNsawVudEhvc3Qi0iIxNzIuMTcuMC4xIiwiChJl2mVycmVhK3VzXJjUYW1lIjoiC2VydmljZS1hY2NvdW50LW9hdXRox3Rvb2xziwiY2xpZw50QWRkcmVzcyI6IjE3Mi4xNy4wLjEif0. MiD1D14GiBbWmiv1EHaJIUFPu_X808eYR1SjdFOTXudMzVBz1MoS5qy6YgDZ3reJdHlqM0c5bS0D8vq7Z26G-Za7-BzE35yepPEa9jhtwVdx8KwlyPHQmnl3kbx9AggH6Ki8TUp0zuFAnJSOKS850C-QVF84U6m5fDvo3D3zFaLkpoazM0V56sWkOhdJ1deaM35YotHaKtFsgkGFvx7JGQ9TFT9zaI14WJIBktZam_kh5sX2akzvR90Ih3YJDii0UA21K8KQb3_HilXNT1xC5Zq06t5fzz0U6fvJy7jRa2KrkLlSc6BDI3SAJu6WPsVve-sgQGJS0zEZqWQds4orcw", "expires_in": 300, "refresh_expires_in": 0, "token_type": "Bearer", "not-before-policy": 0, "scope": "email profile"}
```

# 5. 修改HAPI FHIR的設定



5-2. 開啟hapi-fhir-jpaserver-starter-master根目錄底下的pom.xml

5-1. 首先將HAPI FHIR 架設起來(這裡以Windows版本為例)  
架設步驟可參考網頁，並先不執行HAPI FHIR  
<https://silcoet.ntuhs.edu.tw/FHIRSampleCode/Server/Hapi>

```
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<!-- This dependency includes the CDS Hooks Server -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>ca.uhn.hapi.fhir</groupId>
    <artifactId>hapi-fhir-server-cds-hooks</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- This dependency includes the OpenAPI Server -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>ca.uhn.hapi.fhir</groupId>
    <artifactId>hapi-fhir-server-openapi</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
    <exclusions>
        <exclusion>
            <groupId>org.yaml</groupId>
            <artifactId>snakeyaml</artifactId>
        </exclusion>
    </exclusions>
</dependency>
<!-- This dependency is used to include the IPS Base Implementation -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>ca.uhn.hapi.fhir</groupId>
    <artifactId>hapi-fhir-jpaserver-ips</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

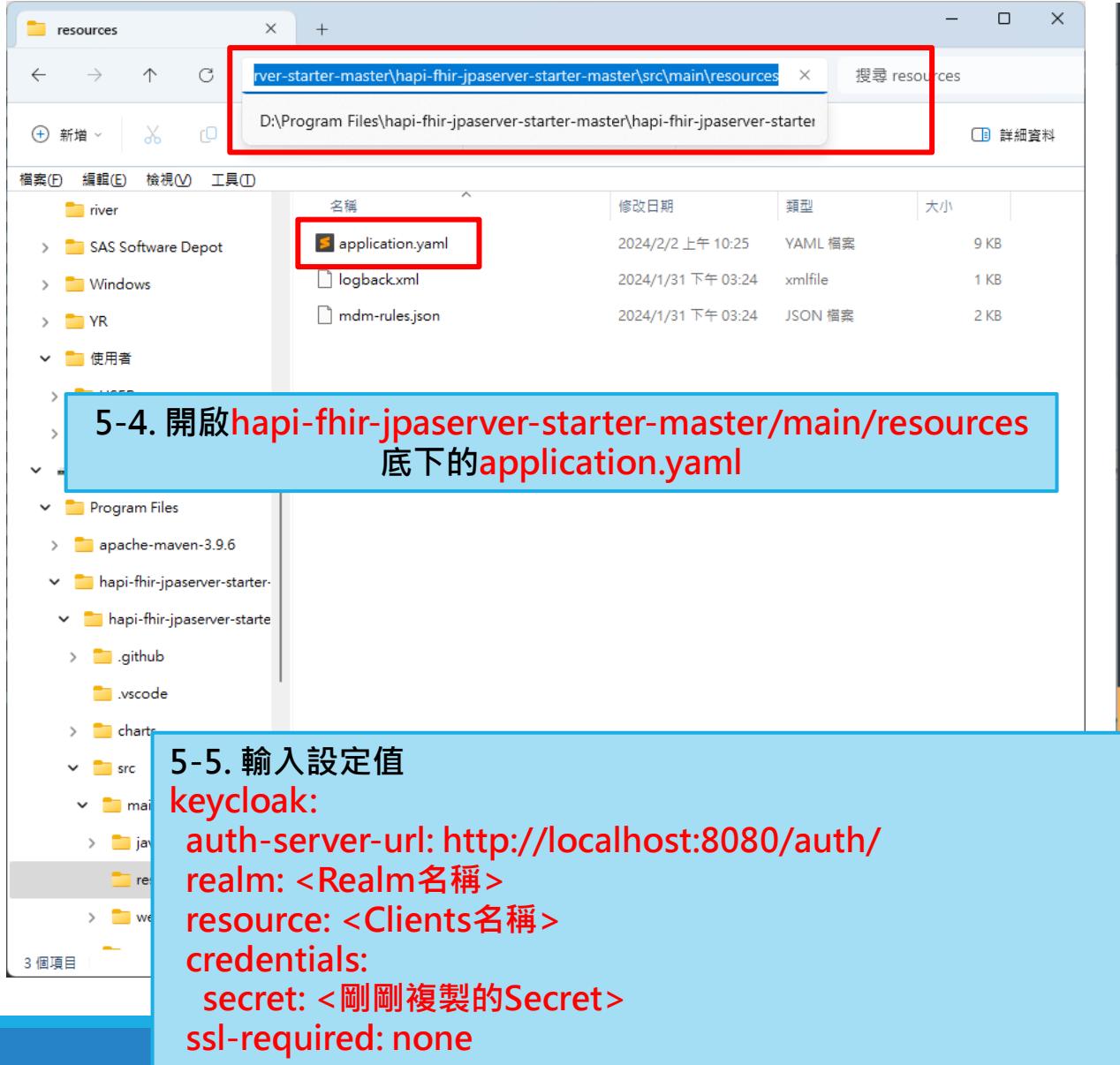
5-3. 在< dependencies></ dependencies>中  
加入keycloak的設定

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.smartregister</groupId>
    <artifactId>hapi-fhir-keycloak</artifactId>
    <version>0.0.7-SNAPSHOT</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.smartregister</groupId>
    <artifactId>hapi-fhir-keycloak</artifactId>
    <version>0.0.7-SNAPSHOT</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<!-- This dependency is used to include the IPS Base Implementation -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>ca.uhn.hapi.fhir</groupId>
    <artifactId>hapi-fhir-jpaserver-ips</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

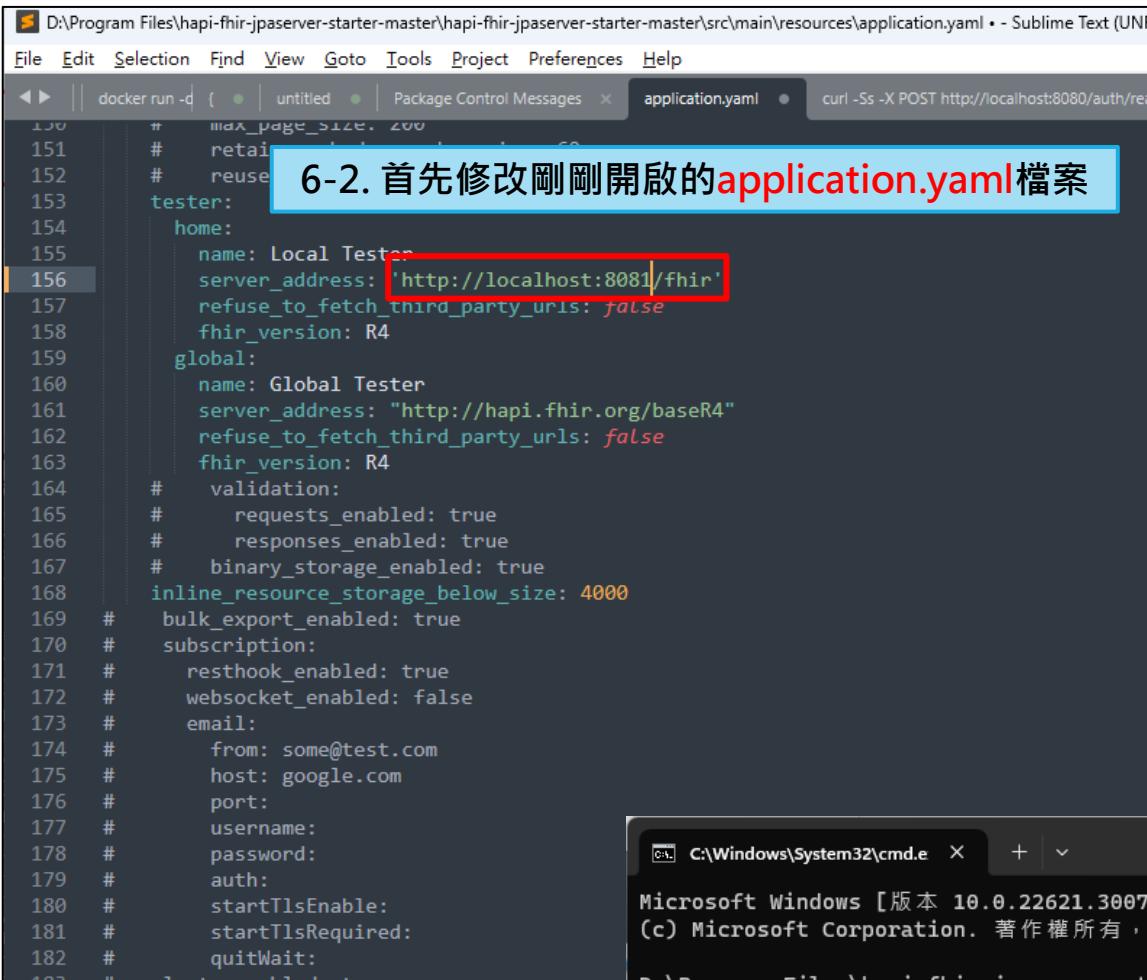
# 5. 修改HAPI FHIR的設定



```
182 #      quitwait.  
183 #      lastn_enabled: true  
184 #      store_resource_in_lucene_index_enabled: true  
185 ##### This is configuration for normalized quantity search level  
186 ##### 0: NORMALIZED_QUANTITY_SEARCH_NOT_SUPPORTED - default  
187 ##### 1: NORMALIZED_QUANTITY_STORAGE_SUPPORTED  
188 ##### 2: NORMALIZED_QUANTITY_SEARCH_SUPPORTED  
189 #      normalized_quantity_search_level: 2  
190 #elasticsearch:  
191 #      debug:  
192 #          pretty_print_json_log: false  
193 #          refresh_after_write: false  
194 #      enabled: false  
195 #      password: SomePassword  
196 #      required_index_status: YELLOW  
197 #      rest_url: 'localhost:9200'  
198 #      protocol: 'http'  
199 #      schema_management_strategy: CREATE  
200 #      username: SomeUsername  
201  
202 keycloak:  
203     auth-server-url: http://localhost:8080/auth/  
204     realm: HAPI  
205     resource: oauth_tools  
206     credentials:  
207         secret: f1f9b1c3-a169-4573-88d1-9d94e6c2207b  
208     ssl-required: none
```

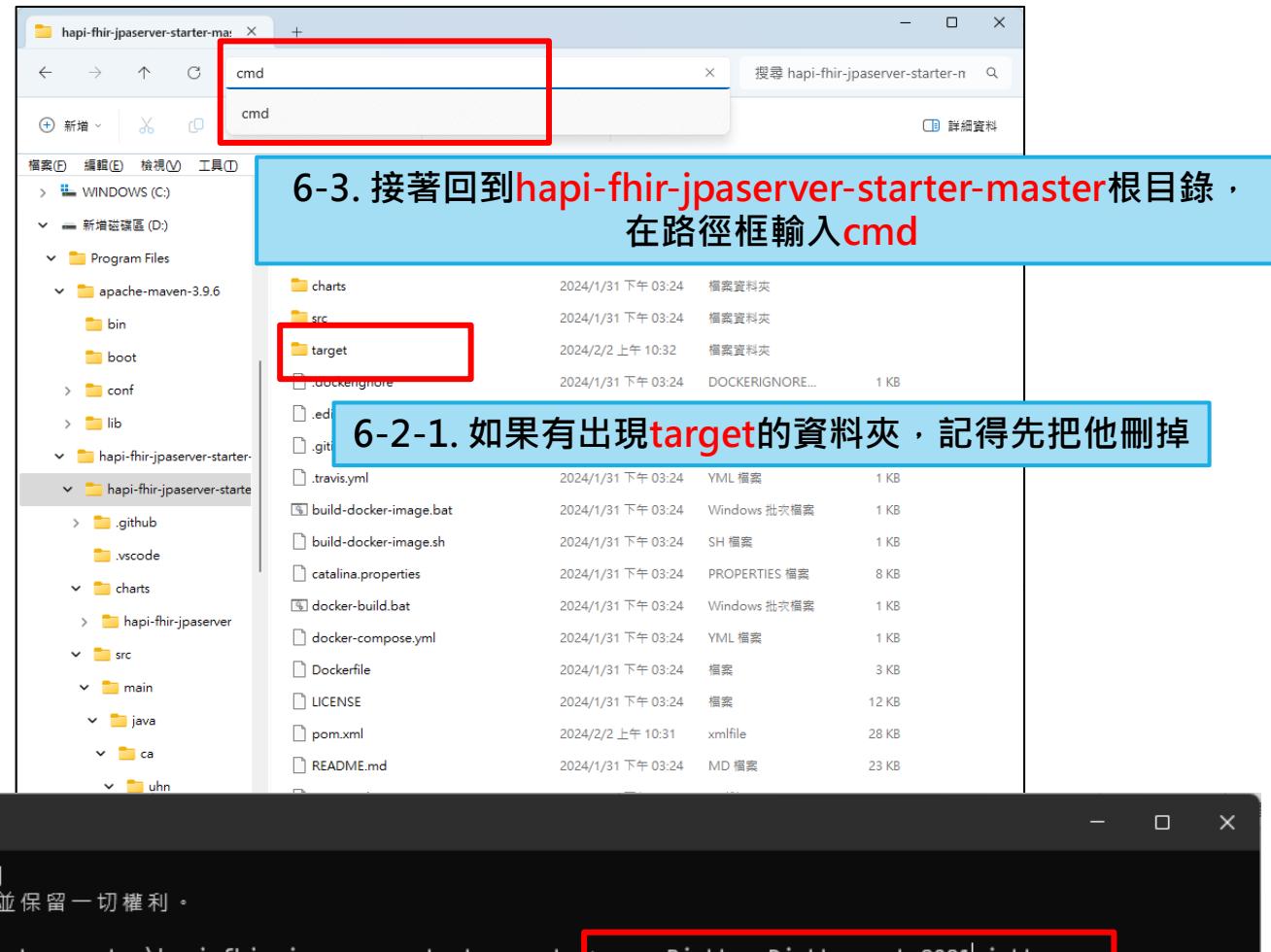
# 6. 重新執行HAPI FHIR Server

6-1. 因為直接執行HAPI FHIR Server會跟keycloak的port衝突，因此這裡將HAPI FHIR Server改為以8081port執行



6-2. 首先修改剛剛開啟的application.yaml檔案

```
150
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155
156     name: Local Tester
157     server_address: 'http://localhost:8081/fhir'
158     refuse_to_fetch_third_party_uris: false
159     fhir_version: R4
160
161     name: Global Tester
162     server_address: "http://hapi.fhir.org/baseR4"
163     refuse_to_fetch_third_party_uris: false
164     fhir_version: R4
165
166     # validation:
167     #   requests_enabled: true
168     #   responses_enabled: true
169     #   binary_storage_enabled: true
170     #   inline_resource_storage_below_size: 4000
171
172     # subscription:
173     #   resthook_enabled: true
174     #   websocket_enabled: false
175     #   email:
176     #     from: some@test.com
177     #     host: google.com
178     #   port:
179     #     username:
180     #     password:
181     #   auth:
182     #     startTlsEnable:
183     #     startTlsRequired:
184     #     quitWait:
185     #     lastN_enabled: true
```



6-3. 接著回到hapi-fhir-jpaserver-starter-master根目錄，在路徑框輸入cmd

6-2-1. 如果有出現target的資料夾，記得先把他刪掉

```
charts 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 檔案資料夾
src 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 檔案資料夾
target 2024/2/2 上午 10:32 檔案資料夾
.dockerignore 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 DOCKERIGNORE... 1 KB
.edi
.git
.travis.yml 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 YML 檔案 1 KB
.build-docker-image.bat 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 Windows 批次檔案 1 KB
.build-docker-image.sh 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 SH 檔案 1 KB
catalina.properties 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 PROPERTIES 檔案 8 KB
.docker-build.bat 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 Windows 批次檔案 1 KB
.docker-compose.yml 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 YML 檔案 1 KB
Dockerfile 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 檔案 3 KB
LICENSE 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 檔案 12 KB
pom.xml 2024/2/2 上午 10:31 xmlfile 28 KB
README.md 2024/1/31 下午 03:24 MD 檔案 23 KB
```

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.22621.3007] (c) Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有，並保留一切權利。 D:\Program Files\hapi-fhir-jpaserver-starter-master\hapi-fhir-jpaserver-starter-master>mvn -Pjetty -Djetty.port=8081 jetty:run

6-3. 在跳出的命令提示自員當中輸入mvn -Pjetty -Djetty.port=8081 jetty:run  
8081的部分記得修改成與application.yaml設定檔中一樣的port

# 7. 測試HAPI FHIR Server

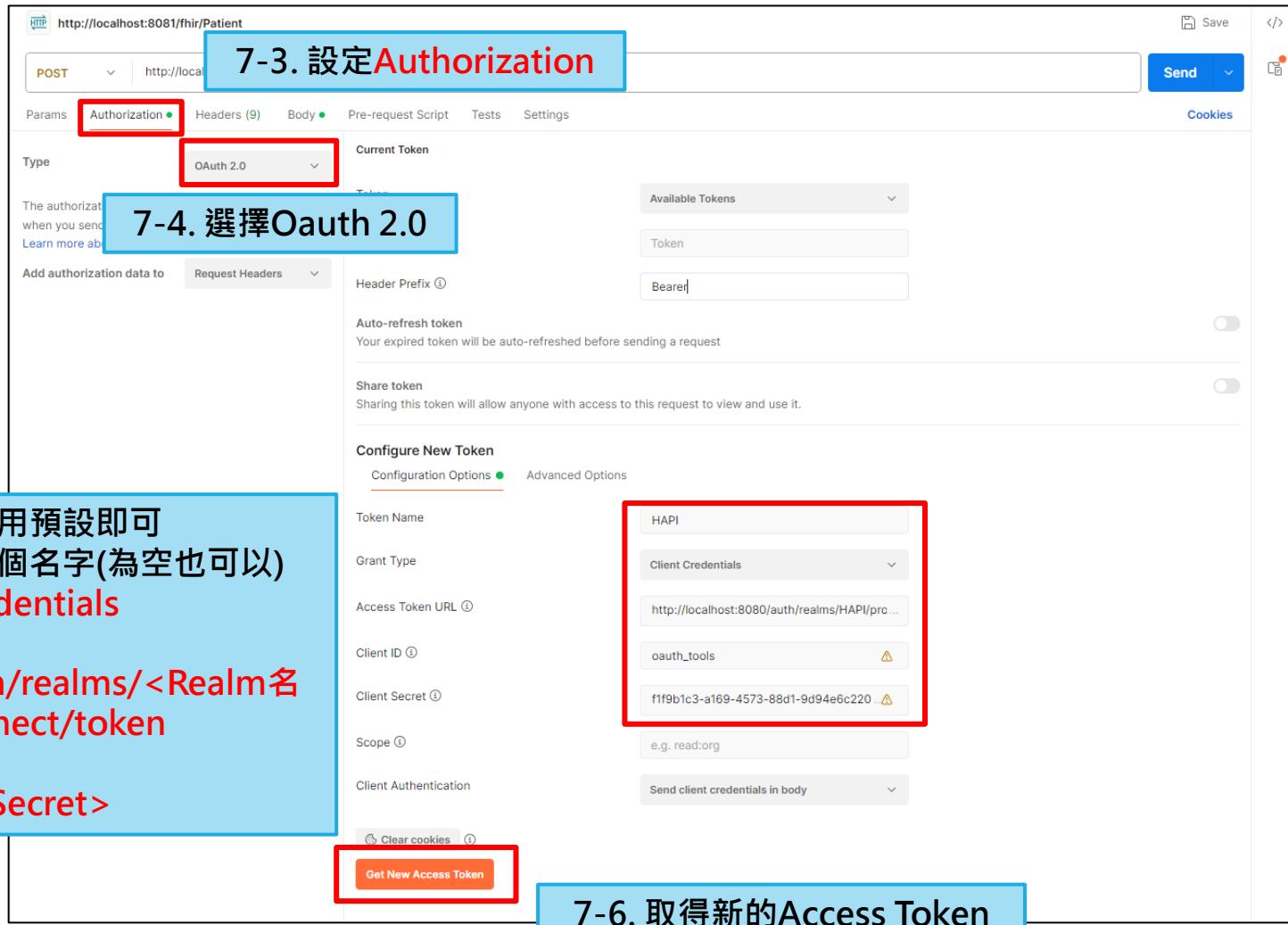
## 7-1. 準備一個Json格式的FHIR資源



7-2. 將Body改成raw JSON並且將FHIR資源完整貼在下方

```
1
2   "resourceType": "Patient",
3
4   "identifier": [
5     {
6       "use": "usual",
7       "type": {
8         "coding": [
9           {
10            "system": "http://hl7.org/fhir/resource-type",
11            "code": "MR"
12          }
13        ]
14      }
15    },
16    {
17      "system": "urn:oid:1.2.36.1466.6236.1.4.1",
18      "value": "12345",
19      "period": {
20        "start": "2001-05-06"
21      },
22      "assigner": {
23        "display": "Acme Healthcare"
24      }
25    }
26  ]
27 }
```

## 7-3. 設定Authorization



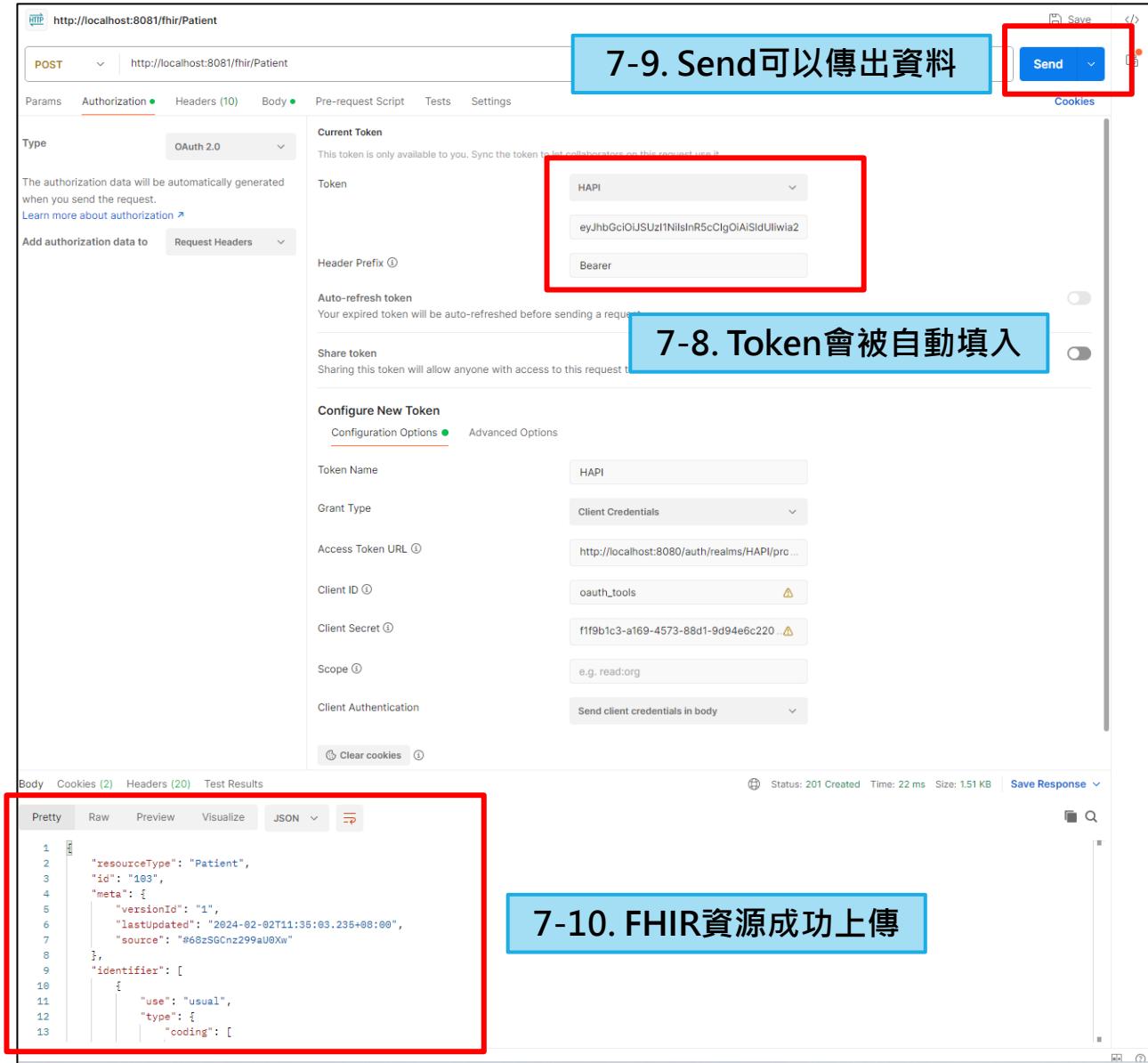
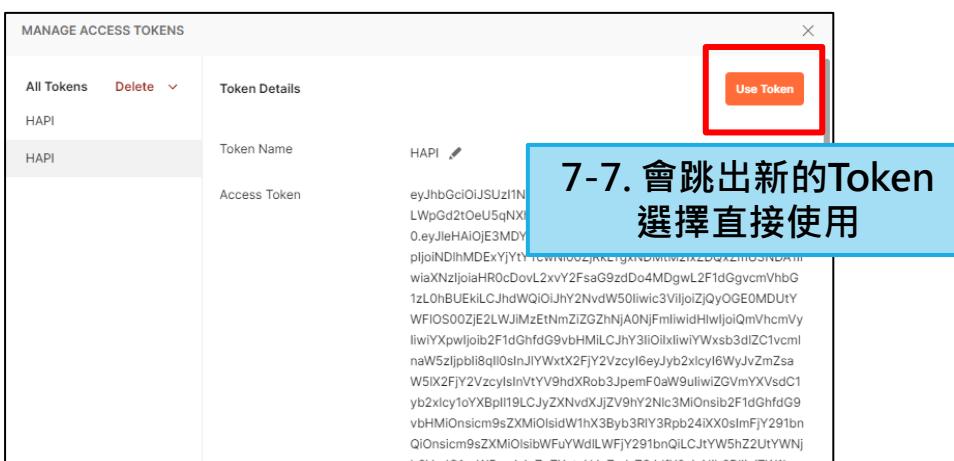
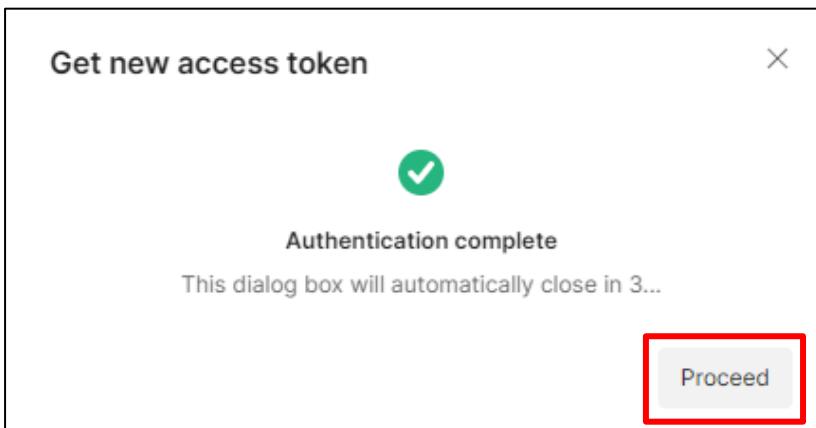
7-4. 選擇Oauth 2.0

7-5. 需修改的項目如下，以下使用預設即可

- Token Name: 紿這個憑證取個名字(為空也可以)
- Grant Type: 選擇Client Credentials
- Access Token URL: <http://localhost:8080/auth/realms/<Realm名稱>/protocol/openid-connect/token>
- Client ID: <Clients名稱>
- Client Secret: <剛剛複製的Secret>

7-6. 取得新的Access Token

# 7. 測試HAPI FHIR Server



POST http://localhost:8081/fhir/Patient

Params Authorization Headers (10) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

Type OAuth 2.0 Current Token

The authorization data will be automatically generated when you send the request. Learn more about authorization

Add authorization data to Request Headers

Token HAPI eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NlslnR5cClg0AiSldUliwia2 Header Prefix Bearer

Auto-refresh token Your expired token will be auto-refreshed before sending a request

Share token Sharing this token will allow anyone with access to this request to

Configure New Token Configuration Options Advanced Options

Token Name HAPI

Grant Type Client Credentials

Access Token URL http://localhost:8080/auth/realms/HAPI/pro...

Client ID oauth\_tools

Client Secret f1f9b1c3-a169-4573-88d1-9d94e6c220

Scope e.g. read:org

Client Authentication Send client credentials in body

Body Cookies (2) Headers (20) Test Results

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 "resourceType": "Patient",
2 "id": "103",
3 "meta": {
4     "versionId": "1",
5     "lastUpdated": "2024-02-02T11:36:03.235+08:00",
6     "source": "#68zSGCn299au0Xw"
7 },
8 "identifier": [
9     {
10         "use": "usual",
11         "type": {
12             "coding": [
13                 {
14                     "system": "http://hl7.org/fhir/vocabularies/identifier/usage.html#usual"
15                 }
16             ]
17         }
18     }
19 ]
```

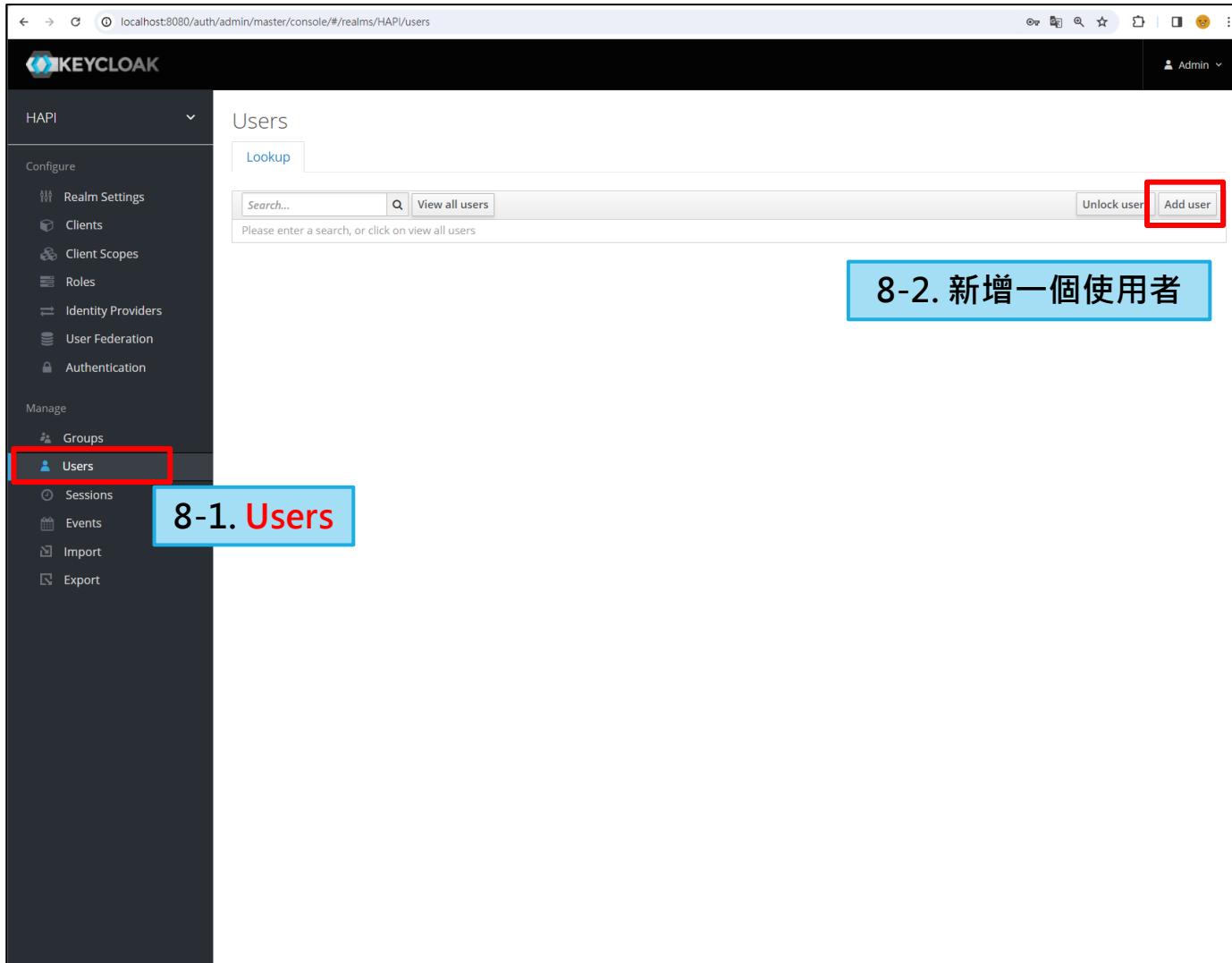
Status: 201 Created Time: 22 ms Size: 1.51 KB Save Response

7-9. Send可以傳出資料

7-8. Token會被自動填入

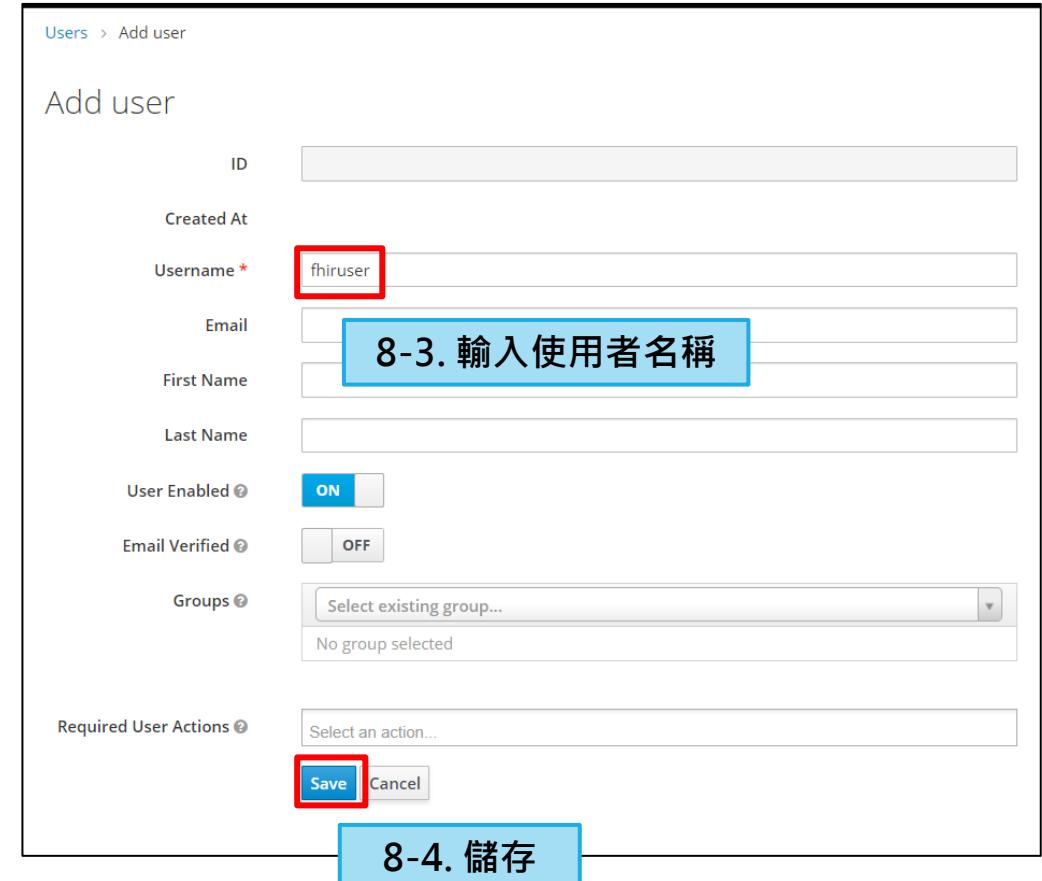
7-10. FHIR資源成功上傳

# 8. 新增使用者



8-1. Users

8-2. 新增一個使用者



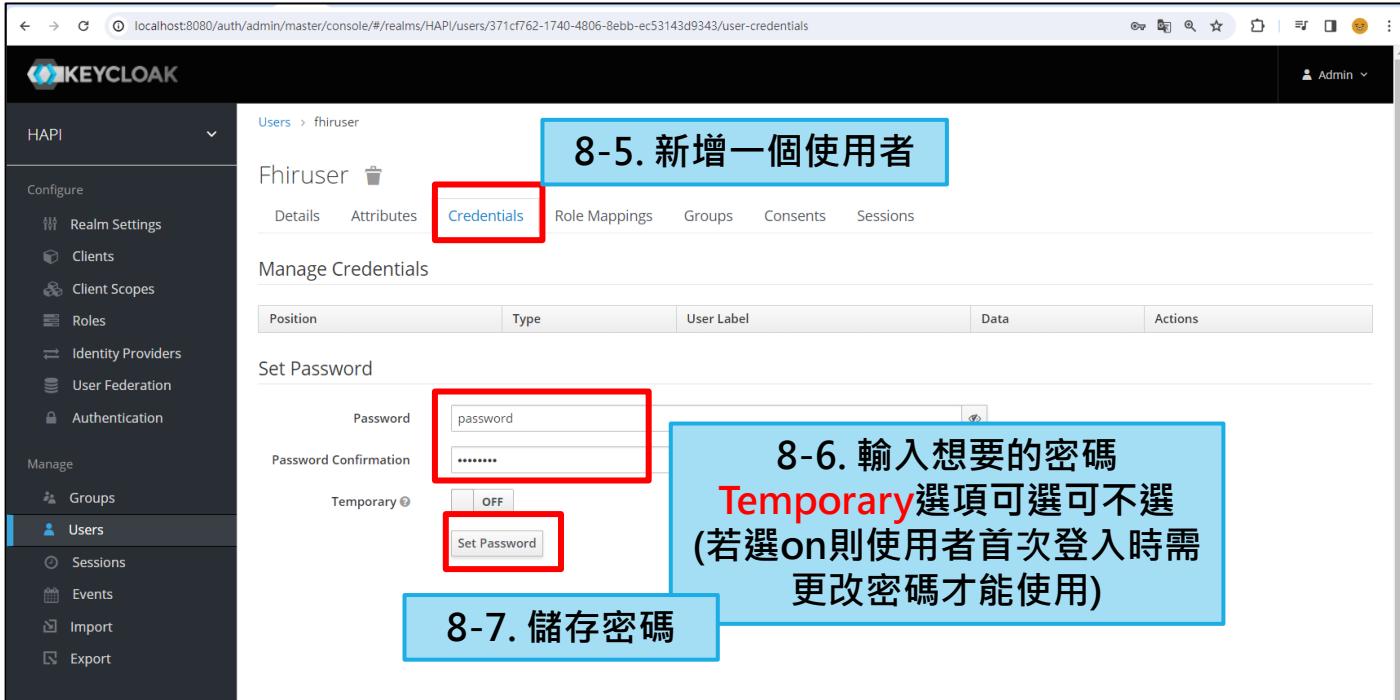
8-3. 輸入使用者名稱

8-4. 儲存

Add user

ID	<input type="text"/>
Created At	<input type="text"/>
Username *	<input type="text" value="fhiruser"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>
First Name	<input type="text"/>
Last Name	<input type="text"/>
User Enabled	<input type="button" value="ON"/>
Email Verified	<input type="button" value="OFF"/>
Groups	<input type="text" value="Select existing group..."/> No group selected
Required User Actions	<input type="text" value="Select an action..."/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

# 8. 新增使用者



8-5. 新增一個使用者

Manage Credentials

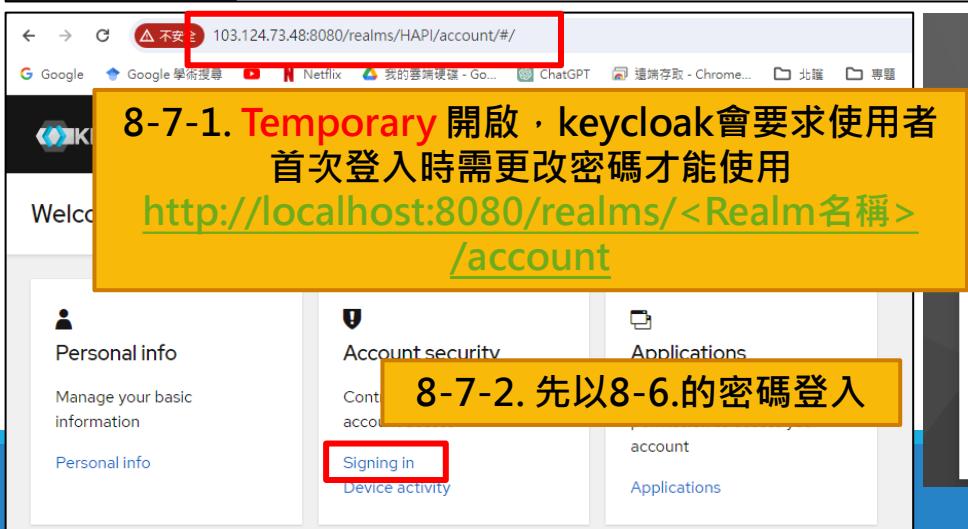
Position	Type	User Label	Data	Actions
----------	------	------------	------	---------

Set Password

Temporary  OFF

8-6. 輸入想要的密碼  
Temporary選項可選可不選  
(若選on則使用者首次登入時需  
更改密碼才能使用)

8-7. 儲存密碼

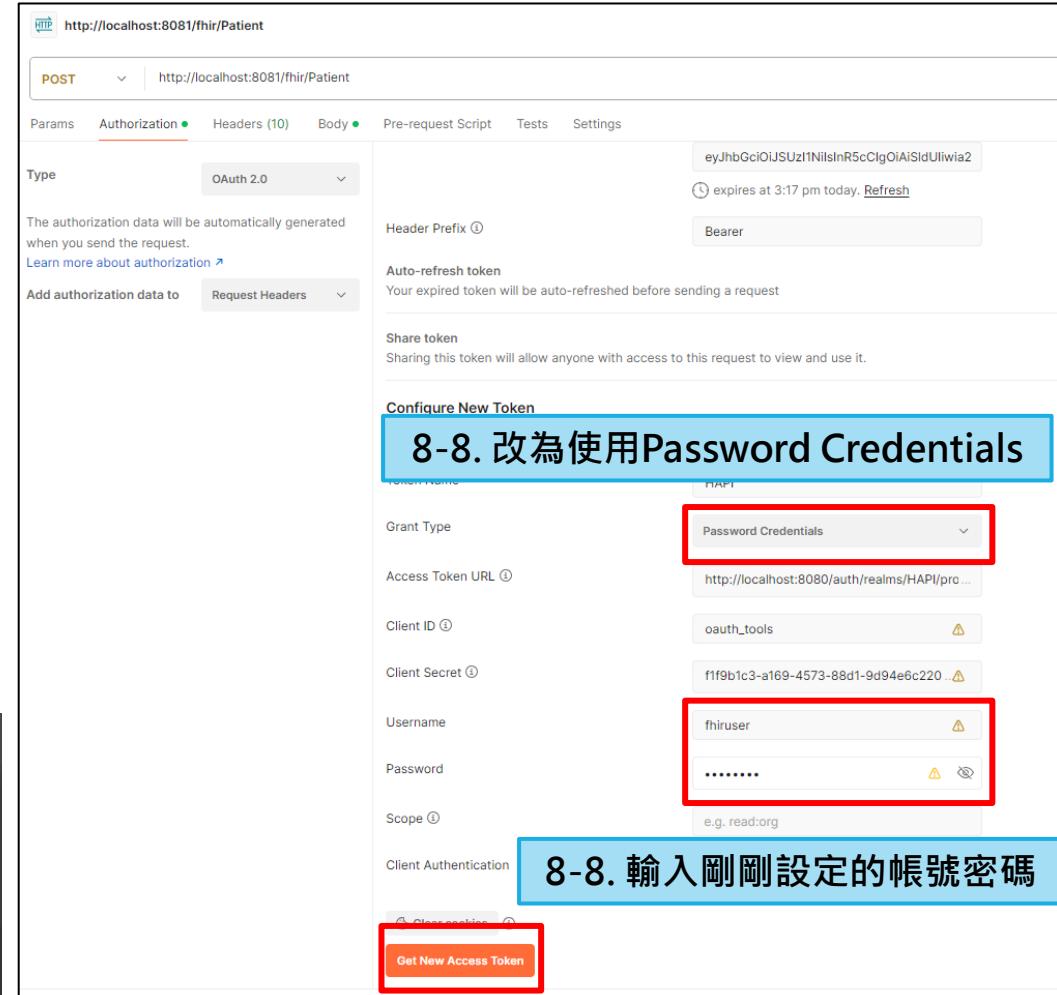


8-7-1. Temporary 開啟，keycloak會要求使用者首次登入時需更改密碼才能使用

<http://localhost:8080/realms/<Realm名稱>/account>

8-7-2. 先以8-6.的密碼登入

8-7-3. 輸入新密碼後送出



8-8. 改為使用Password Credentials

Grant Type: Password Credentials

Access Token URL: http://localhost:8080/auth/realms/HAPI/pro...

Client ID: oauth\_tools

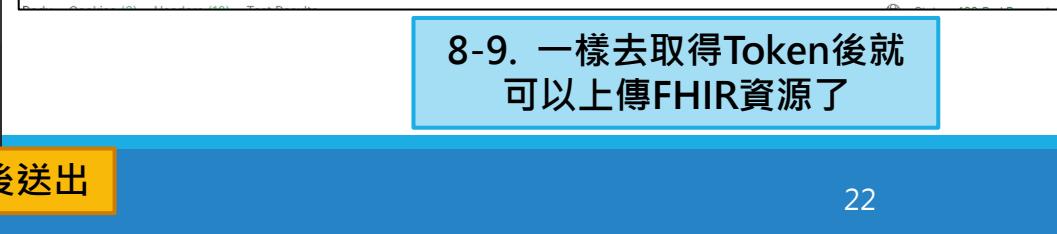
Client Secret: f1f9b1c3-a169-4573-88d1-9d94e6c220

Username: fhiruser

Password: .....

Scope: e.g. read:org

Get New Access Token



8-9. 一樣去取得Token後就可以上傳FHIR資源了