

## Deep Dive into Let's Encrypt

Slides and follow-up available on joind.in at <a href="https://joind.in/talk/c5643">https://joind.in/talk/c5643</a>





• Full-stack developer, architect, consultant since 1997

Cypherpunk since 1992 - Focus on security and privacy

- Financial/Payment, Healthcare, VPN-of-Things
- Ran a hosting farm for 10 years
- Not a representative of Let's Encrypt or ISRG



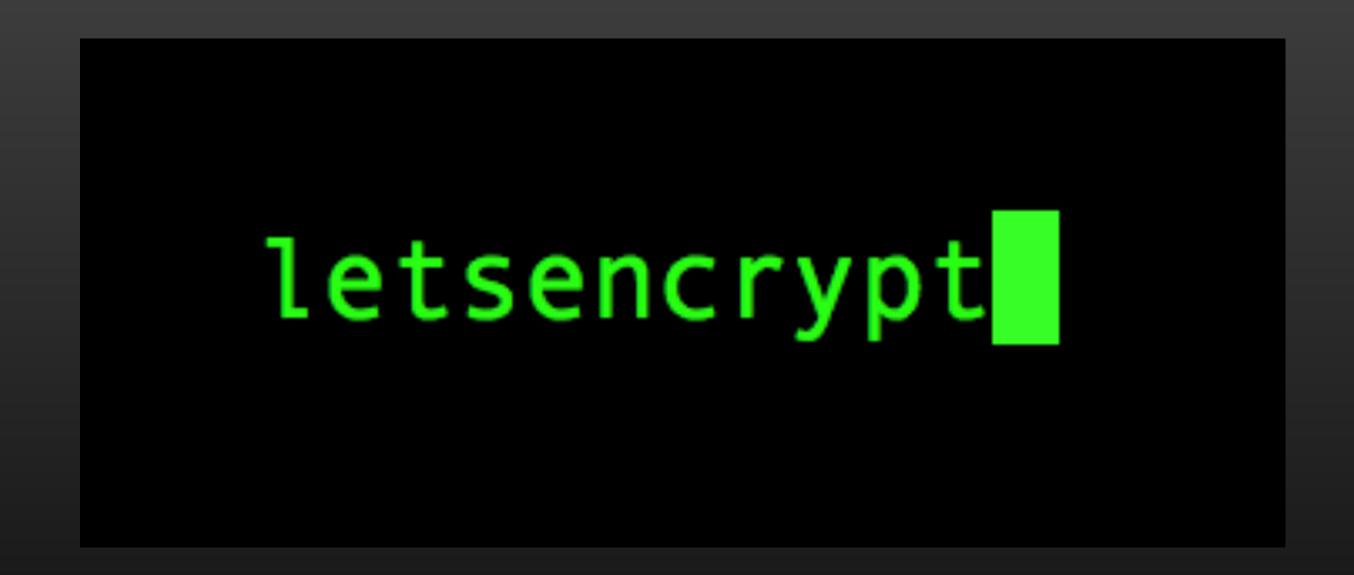
# In case you are unfamiliar with Let's Encrypt...

- Certificate Authority Free, automated
- Product of the Internet Security Research Group, with funding from EFF and others.
- Wide browser acceptance due to IdenTrust's cross-signature. (XP SP3, FF2.0)
- Automated issuance with ACME protocol

## From 1993 to 2015, the HTTPS Procedure was...

- Execute a series of OpenSSL incantations maybe only 200 people really understand to create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR)
- Pay an average of \$150 a year to a company that was in the right place at the right time a decade ago.
- Perform a sacred email authentication ceremony.
- Wait
- Give the correct configuration to your web server.

## The Goal of Let's Encrypt:



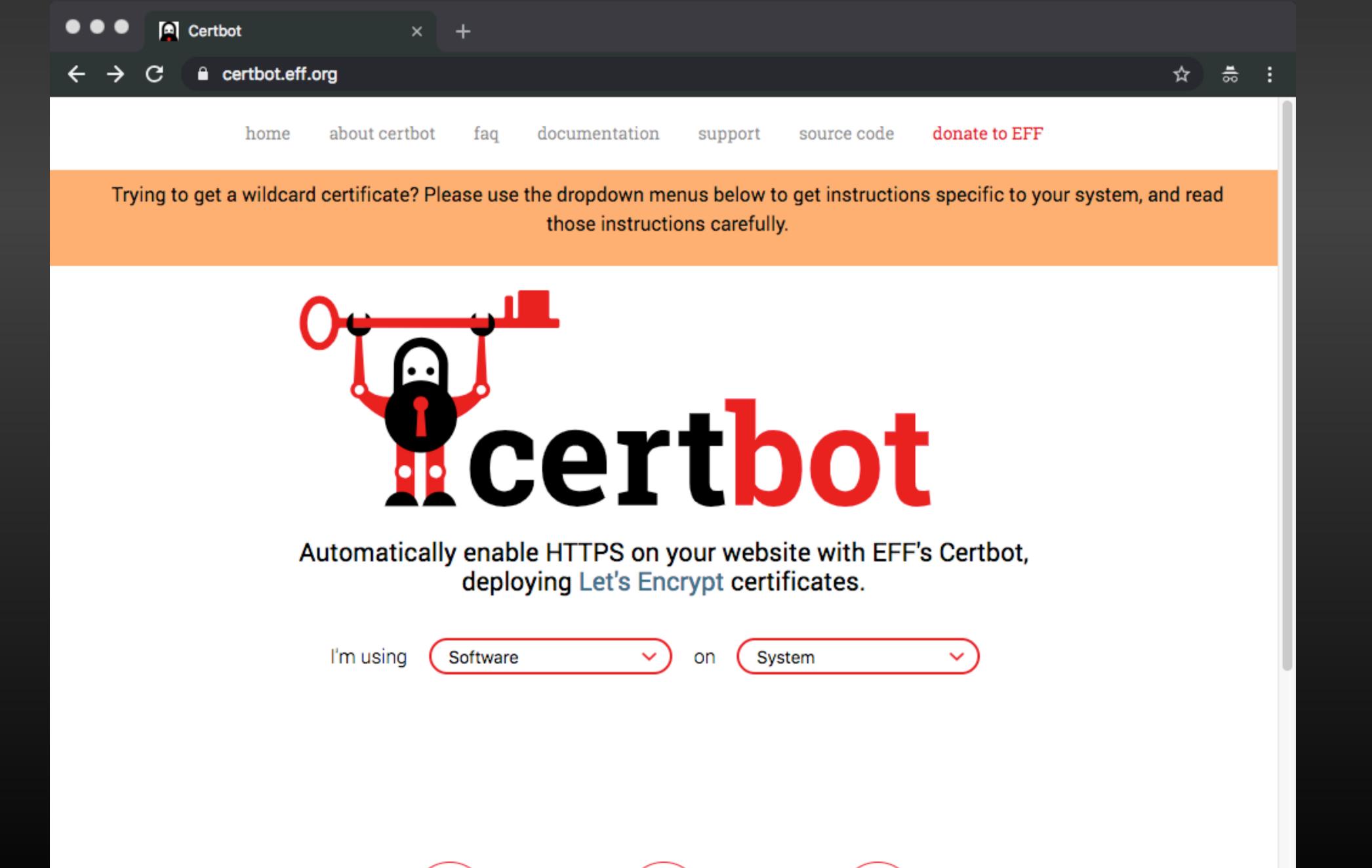
Free, open, automatic, everywhere

## Why?

- Fire sheep, rogue access points and cell towers, malware snooping, Snowden NSA revelations (confirmations), ISPs tryng to sell your traffic to marketers, etc.
- Falling certificate prices haven't enabled the web to "go dark"

## ACME!= Rocket Sleds

- "Automated Certificate Management Environment"
- IETF Standards track
- https://github.com/ietf-wg-acme/acme/
- Prototype server "boulder" (Go) / prototype client "certbot" (python)
- Uses proof-of-control to verify authority:
- Typically a nonce at <a href="http://site.tld/.well-known/acme-challence/nonce">http://site.tld/.well-known/acme-challence/nonce</a>









home about certbot faq documentation support source code donate to EFF

#### Install

On Ubuntu systems, the Certbot team maintains a PPA. Once you add it to your list of repositories all you'll need to do is apt-get the following packages.

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:certbot/certbot
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install python-certbot-apache
```

Certbot's DNS plugins which can be used to automate obtaining a wildcard certificate from Let's Encrypt's ACMEv2 server are not available for your OS yet. This should change soon but if you don't want to wait, you can use these plugins now by running Certbot in Docker instead of using the instructions on this page.

#### **Get Started**

Certbot has a fairly solid beta-quality Apache plugin, which is supported on many platforms, and automates certificate installation.

```
$ sudo certbot --apache
```

Running this command will get a certificate for you and have Certbot edit your Apache configuration automatically to serve it. If you're feeling more conservative and would like to make the changes to your Apache configuration by hand, you can use the certonly subcommand:

Plugins selected: Authenticator apache, Installer apache Enter email address (used for urgent renewal and security notices) (Enter 'c' to cancel): certbot@bacn.randallbollig.com

```
rabollig — root@elements: ~ — ssh root@elements.cryptotoxicology.com — 78×25
root@elements:~# certbot
Saving debug log to /var/log/letsencrypt/letsencrypt.log
Plugins selected: Authenticator apache, Installer apache
Enter email address (used for urgent renewal and security notices) (Enter 'c'
to
cancel): certbot@bacn.randallbollig.com
Starting new HTTPS connection (1): acme-v02.api.letsencrypt.org
Please read the Terms of Service at
https://letsencrypt.org/documents/LE-SA-v1.2-November-15-2017.pdf. You must
agree in order to register with the ACME server at
https://acme-v02.api.letsencrypt.org/directory
(A) gree/(C) ancel:
```

```
• • •
```

Iroot@elements:~# certbot
Saving debug log to /var/log/letsencrypt/letsencrypt.log
Plugins selected: Authenticator apache, Installer apache
Starting new HTTPS connection (1): acme-v02.api.letsencrypt.org

Which names would you like to activate HTTPS for?

1: h.cryptotoxicology.com

2: hydrogen.cryptotoxicology.com

3: n.cryptotoxicology.com

4: ne.cryptotoxicology.com

5: neon.cryptotoxicology.com

6: nitrogen.cryptotoxicology.com

7: o.cryptotoxicology.com

8: oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com

Select the appropriate numbers separated by commas and/or spaces, or leave input blank to select all options shown (Enter 'c' to cancel): 5,6,7,8

Deploying Certificate to VirtualHost /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com-le-ssl.conf Created an SSL vhost at /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/neon.cryptotoxicology.com-le-ssl.conf Deploying Certificate to VirtualHost /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/neon.cryptotoxicology.com-le-ssl.conf Created an SSL vhost at /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/nitrogen.cryptotoxicology.com-le-ssl.conf Deploying Certificate to VirtualHost /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/nitrogen.cryptotoxicology.com-le-ssl.cor Deploying Certificate to VirtualHost /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com-le-ssl.conf

Please choose whether or not to redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS, removing HTTP access.

1: No redirect - Make no further changes to the webserver configuration.

2: Redirect - Make all requests redirect to secure HTTPS access. Choose this for new sites, or if you're confident your site works on HTTPS. You can undo this change by editing your web server's configuration.

Select the appropriate number [1-2] then [enter] (press 'c' to cancel):

Redirecting vhost in /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/nitrogen.cryptotoxicology.com.conf to ssl vhost in /etc/ pache2/sites-enabled/nitrogen.cryptotoxicology.com-le-ssl.conf

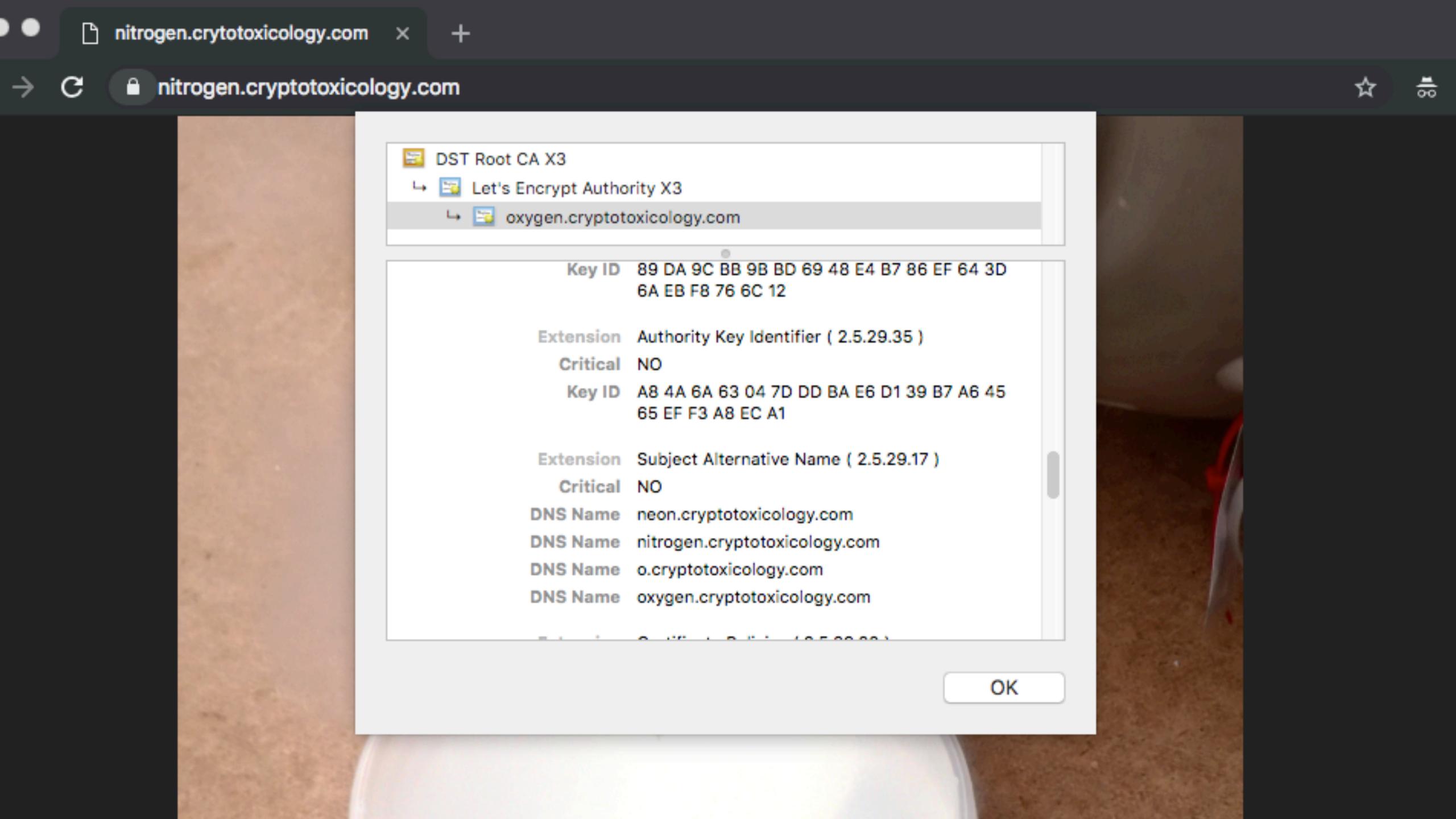
Congratulations! You have successfully enabled https://oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com, https://neon.cryptotoxicology.com, https://nitrogen.cryptotoxicology.com, and https://o.cryptotoxicology.com

You should test your configuration at: https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html?d=oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html?d=neon.cryptotoxicology.com https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html?d=nitrogen.cryptotoxicology.com https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html?d=o.cryptotoxicology.com

#### **IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- Congratulations! Your certificate and chain have been saved at: /etc/letsencrypt/live/oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com/fullchain.pem Your key file has been saved at: /etc/letsencrypt/live/oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com/privkey.pem Your cert will expire on 2018-12-09. To obtain a new or tweaked version of this certificate in the future, simply run certbot again with the "certonly" option. To non-interactively renew \*all\* of your certificates, run "certbot renew"
- If you like Certbot, please consider supporting our work by:

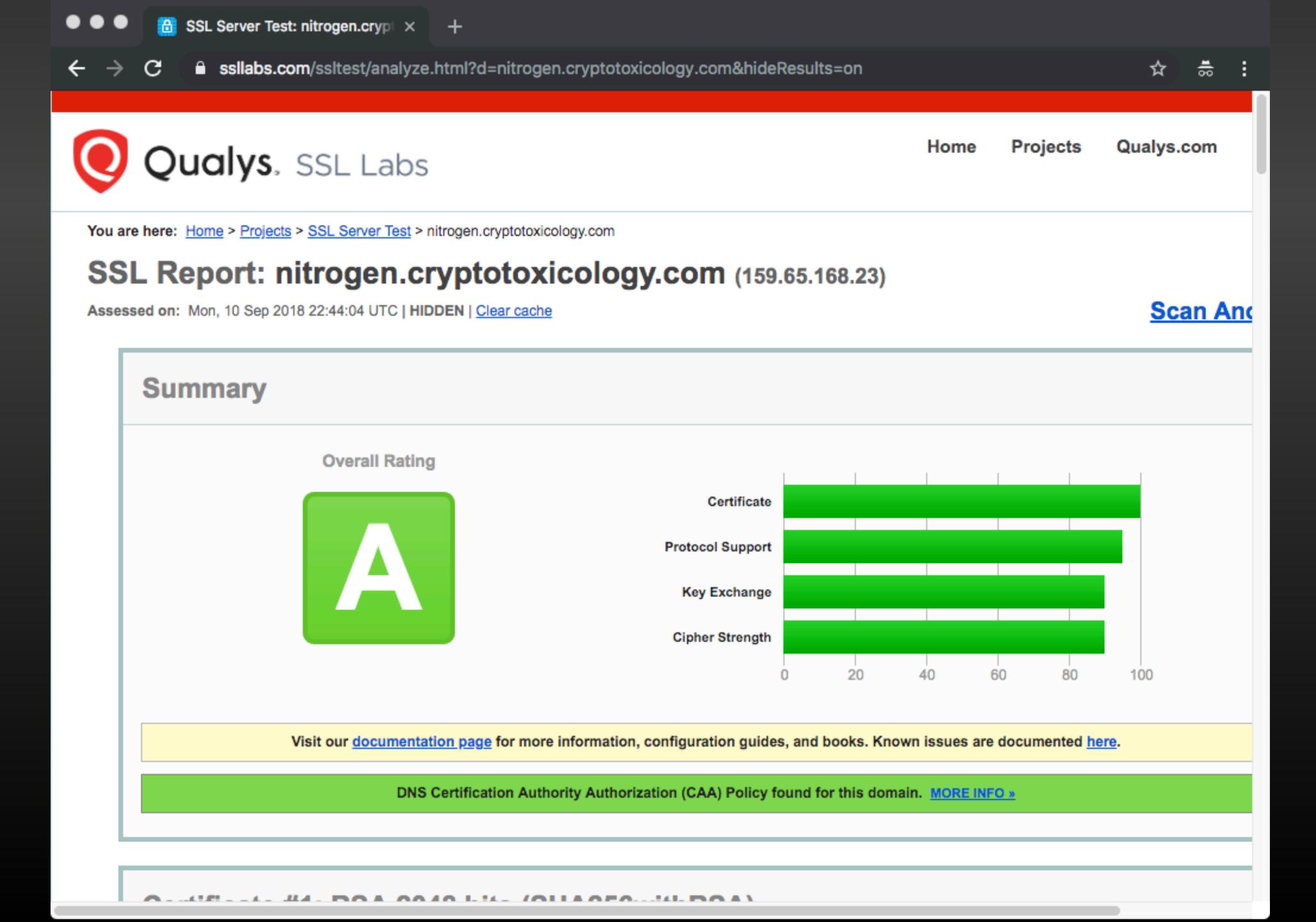
Donating to ISRG / Let's Encrypt: https://letsencrypt.org/donate https://eff.org/donate-le Donating to EFF:



```
rabollig — root@elements: ~ — ssh root@elements.cryptotoxicology.com — 105×30
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
<VirtualHost *:443>
        ServerName oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com
        ServerAlias o.cryptotoxicology.com
        DocumentRoot /var/www/html
Include /etc/letsencrypt/options-ssl-apache.conf
SSLCertificateFile /etc/letsencrypt/live/oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com/fullchain.pem
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/letsencrypt/live/oxygen.cryptotoxicology.com/privkey.pem
</VirtualHost>
</IfModule>
```

**All** 

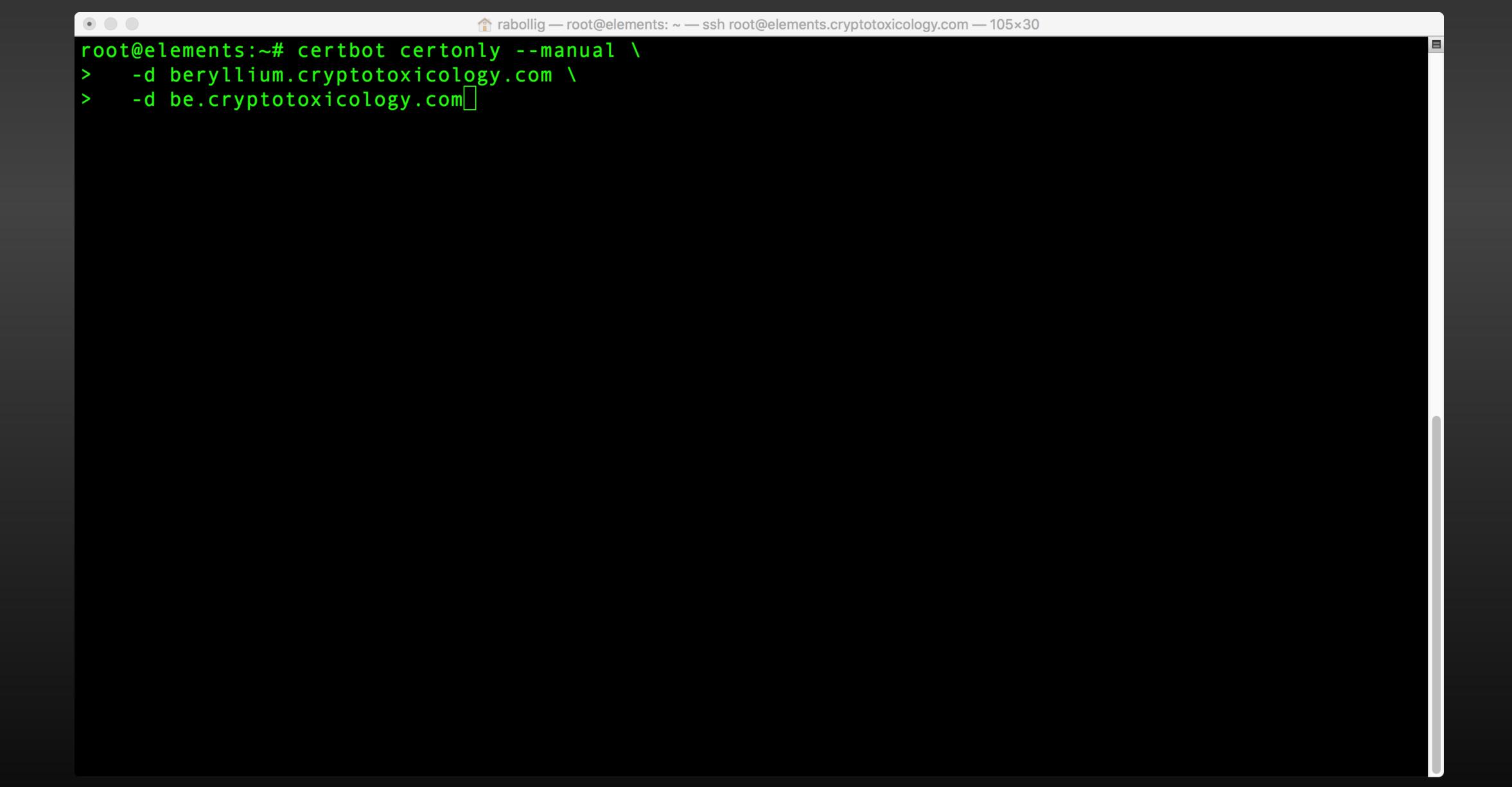
```
• • •
                                rabollig — root@elements: ~ — ssh root@elements.cryptotoxicology.com — 105×30
# This file contains important security parameters. If you modify this file
# manually, Certbot will be unable to automatically provide future security
# updates. Instead, Certbot will print and log an error message with a path to
# the up-to-date file that you will need to refer to when manually updating
# this file.
SSLEngine on
# Intermediate configuration, tweak to your needs
SSLProtocol
                        all -SSLv2 -SSLv3
SSLCipherSuite
                        ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-
SHA256: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256: ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384: ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384: DHE-RSA-AES1
28-GCM-SHA256: DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384: ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256: ECDHE-ECDSA-AES
128-SHA: ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA: ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384: ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA: ECD
HE-RSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDHE
-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA: ECDHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA: EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA: AES128-GCM-SHA256: AES256-GCM-SHA384: AES12
8-SHA256: AES256-SHA256: AES128-SHA: AES256-SHA: DES-CBC3-SHA: !DSS
SSLHonorCipherOrder
SSLCompression
                        off
SSLOptions +StrictRequire
# Add vhost name to log entries:
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-agent}i\"" vhost combined
LogFormat "%v %h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b" vhost common
#CustomLog /var/log/apache2/access.log vhost_combined
#LogLevel warn
#ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log
                                                                                          23,1
```





# Any questions at this point?

Next we will walk through it manually and see what happens behind the scenes



Press Enter to Continue

#### **IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- Congratulations! Your certificate and chain have been saved at: /etc/letsencrypt/live/beryllium.cryptotoxicology.com/fullchain.pem Your key file has been saved at: /etc/letsencrypt/live/beryllium.cryptotoxicology.com/privkey.pem Your cert will expire on 2018-12-09. To obtain a new or tweaked version of this certificate in the future, simply run certbot again. To non-interactively renew \*all\* of your certificates, run "certbot renew"
- If you like Certbot, please consider supporting our work by:

Donating to ISRG / Let's Encrypt: https://letsencrypt.org/donate Donating to EFF: https://eff.org/donate-le

root@elements:~#

```
↑ rabollig — root@elements: ~ — ssh root@elements.cryptotoxicology.com — 105×30

root@elements:~# certbot certonly --manual \
     -d elements.cryptotoxicology.com \
--preferred-challenges dns
```

## Wildcard Certificates

- DNS Verification only
- Just ask for \*.domain.tld
- Also ask for .domain.tld
- \*.\*.domain.tld is different than \*.domain.tld

## Configuring Load Balancers

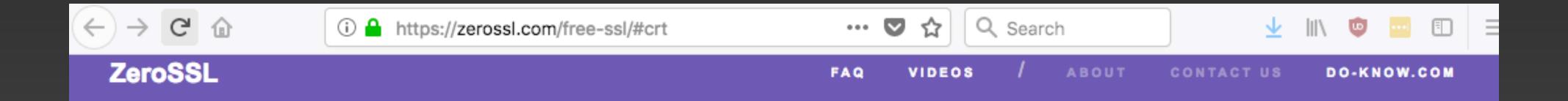
- Port /.well-known/ to a single node
- Use DNS01 verification
- Be aware of rate limits if nodes are keyed differently

### Limitations

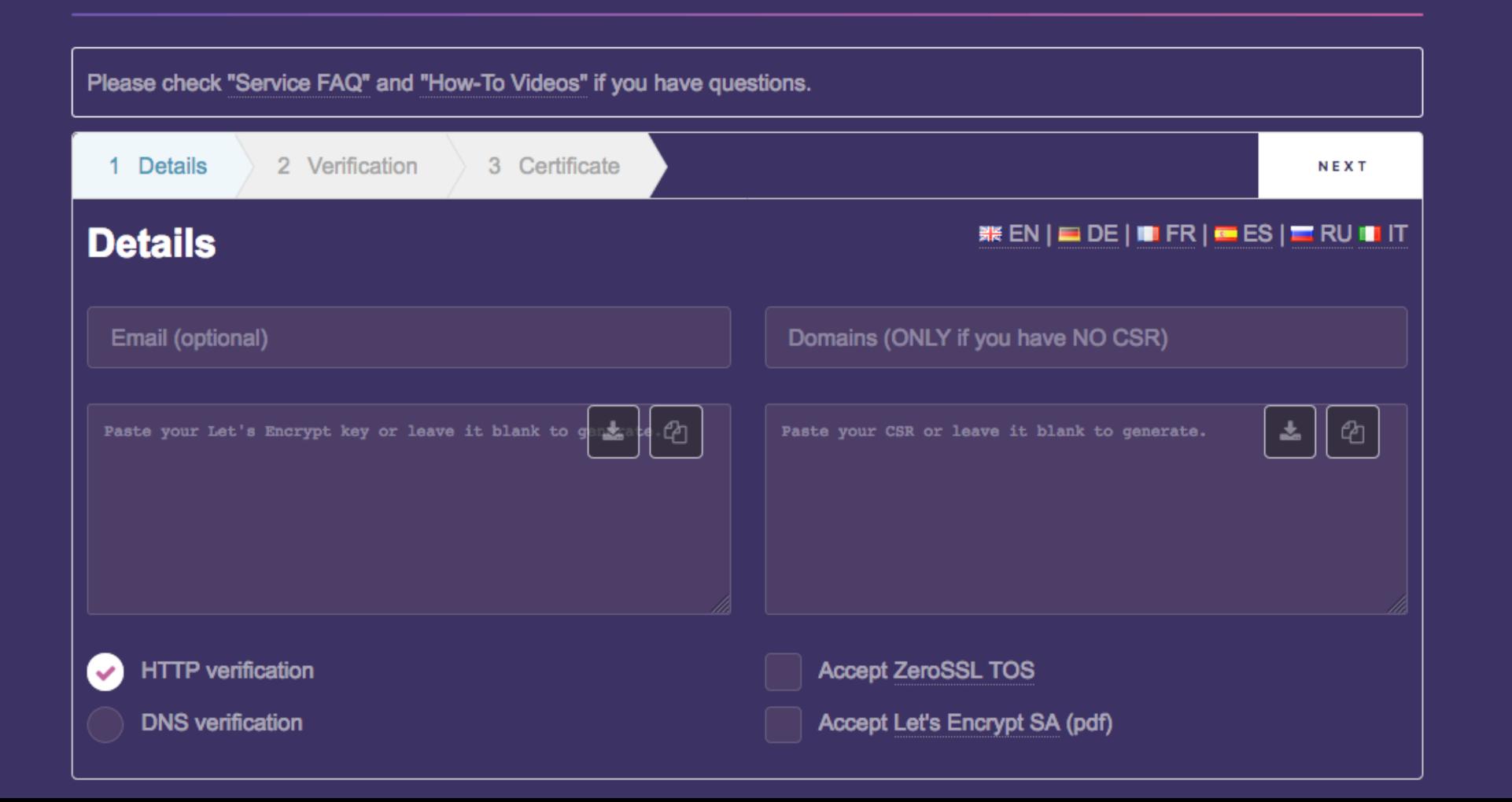
- Certs good for 90 days
- Rate limits (50 certs/domain/week, 100 hosts/cert, 20-40 requests/second, 300 pending, 500 accounts/IP/3-hours, no limit on renewals)
- No EV certs

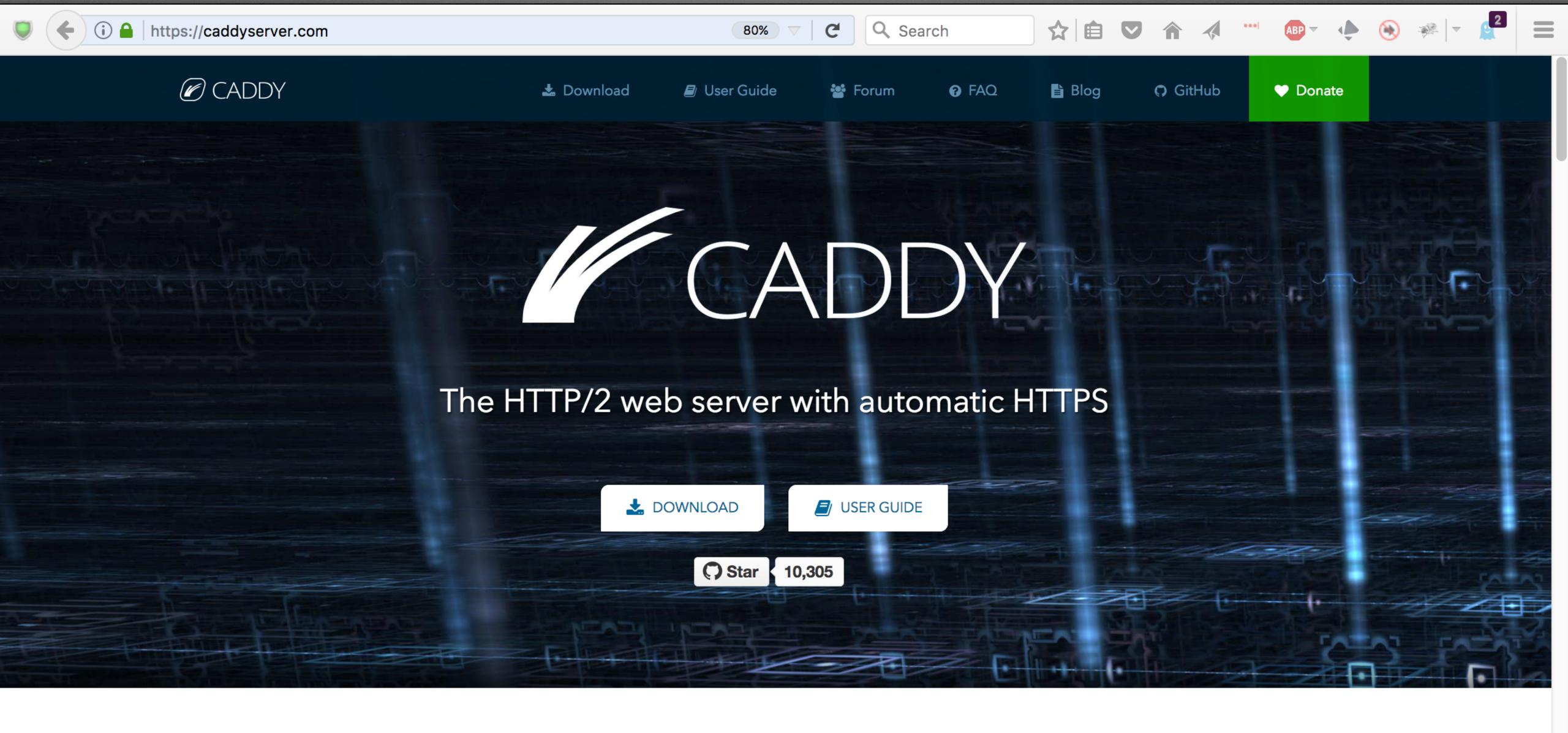
Simplified PHP ACME client

```
<?php
require 'Lescript.php';
try {
    $le = new Analogic\ACME\Lescript('/certificate/storage', '/var/www/test.com');
    $le->contact = array('mailto:test@test.com'); // optional
    $le->initAccount();
    $le->signDomains(array('test.com', 'www.test.com'));
} catch (\Exception $e) {
    $logger->error($e->getMessage());
    $logger->error($e->getTraceAsString());
```



#### FREE SSL Certificate Wizard





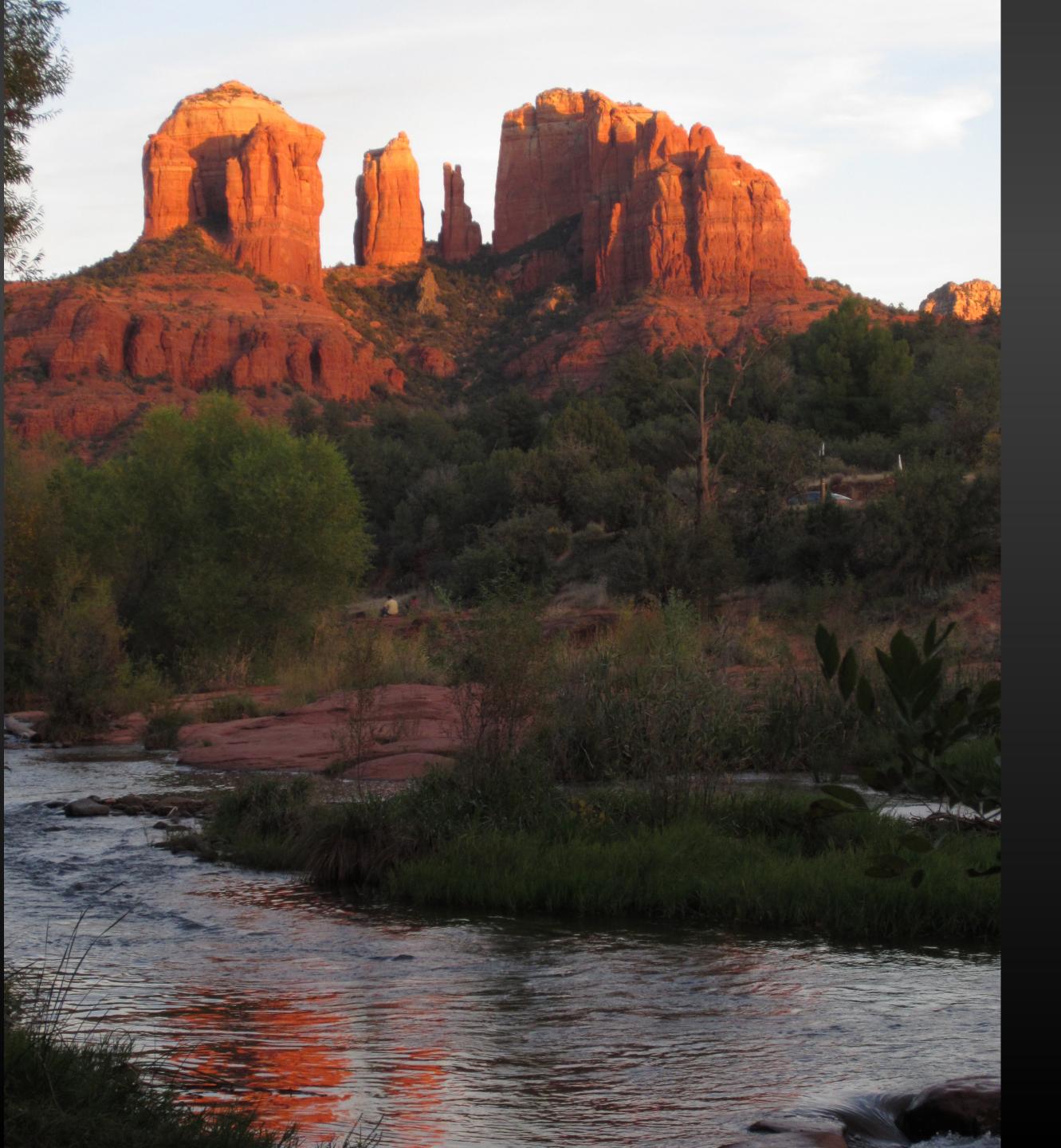
Serve The Web Like It's 2017

## Commercial CA Reactions

- Most of the certificates being issued are for sites that did not have certificates to begin with (not eroding market share)
- OV, EV, and wildcard certificates are the actual moneymakers. With DV certs racing to the bottom
- Customized certs

## Alternative Free CAs

- Amazon Available on Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) and CloudFront \*
- CDNs SAN certificates \*
- Test products from commercial CAs



## That's All, Folks!

randall@codeknights.com
https://www.codkenights.com/presentations/



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This presentation is in no way associated with Let's Encrypt nor the Internet Security Research Group. It does not represent the opinion of Randall's clients or employer.

Keep circulating the tapes.

## Deep Dive into Let's Encrypt

Contact Randall at randall@codeknights.com

Slides, captions, and transcript available at: https://codeknights.com/presentations/



