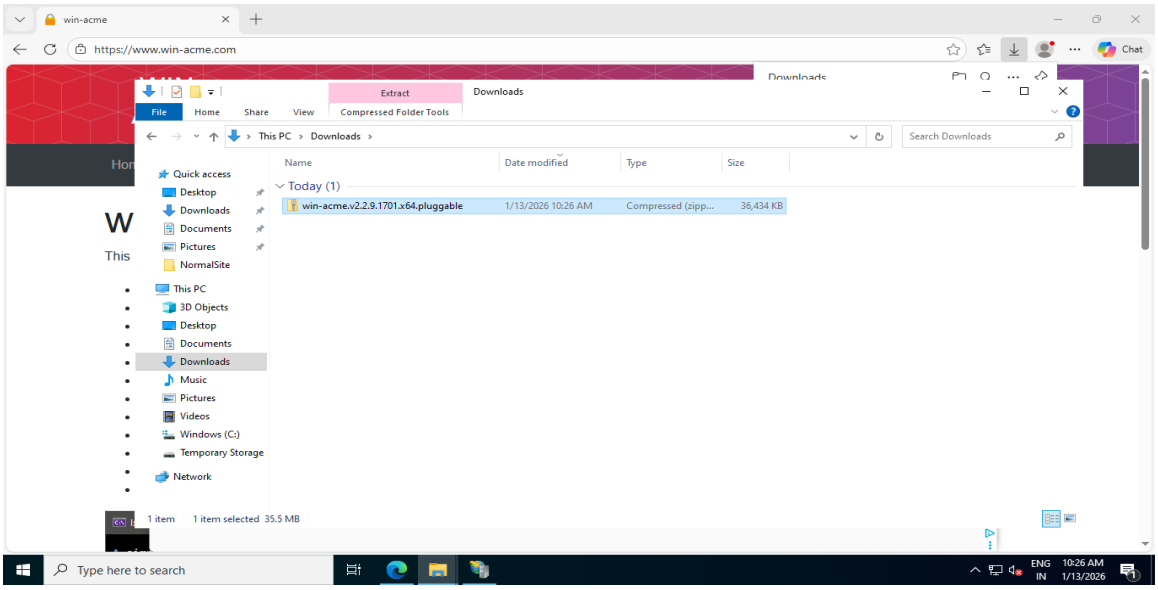
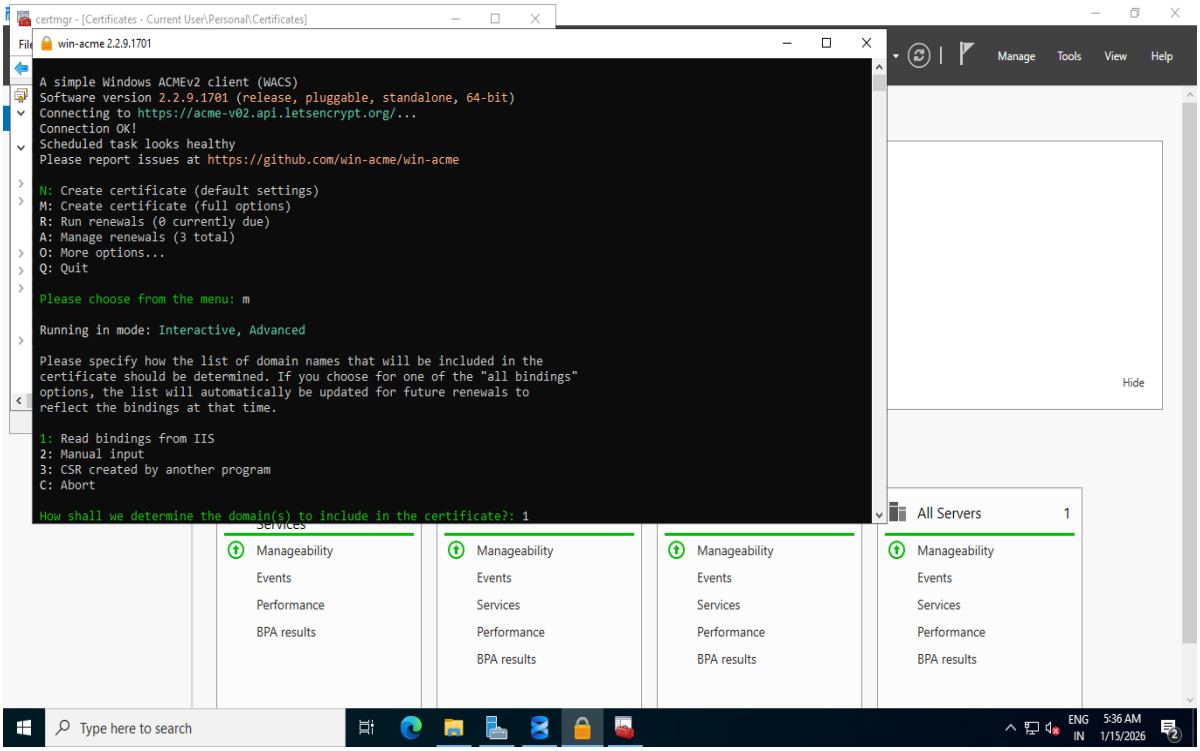
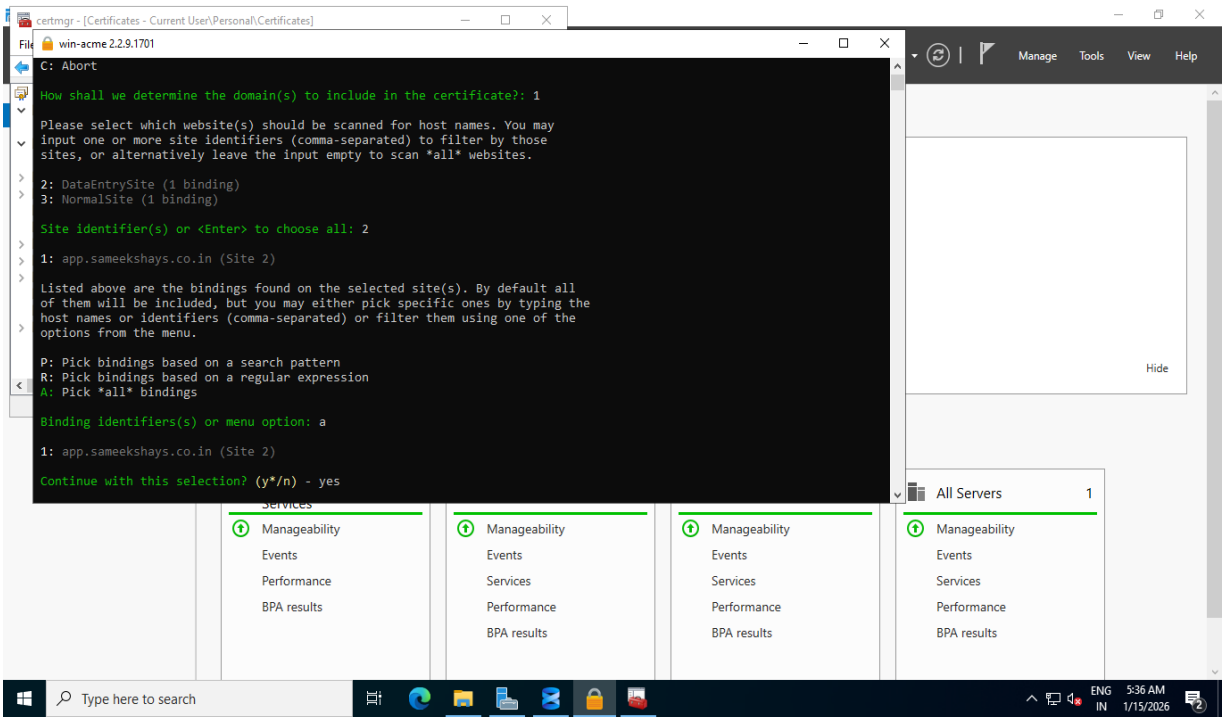
To generate the certificate screenshots is given below






certmgr - [Certificates - Current User\Personal\Certificates]
win-acme 2.2.9.1701
C: Abort
How shall we determine the domain(s) to include in the certificate?: 1
Please select which website(s) should be scanned for host names. You may
input one or more site identifiers (comma-separated) to filter by those
sites, or alternatively leave the input empty to scan *all* websites.
2: DataEntrySite (1 binding)
3: NormalSite (1 binding)
Site identifier(s) or <Enter> to choose all: 2
1: app.sameekshays.co.in (Site 2)
Listed above are the bindings found on the selected site(s). By default all
of them will be included, but you may either pick specific ones by typing the
host names or identifiers (comma-separated) or filter them using one of the
options from the menu.
P: Pick bindings based on a search pattern
R: Pick bindings based on a regular expression
A: Pick *all* bindings
Binding identifiers(s) or menu option: a
1: app.sameekshays.co.in (Site 2)
Continue with this selection? (y*/n) - yes
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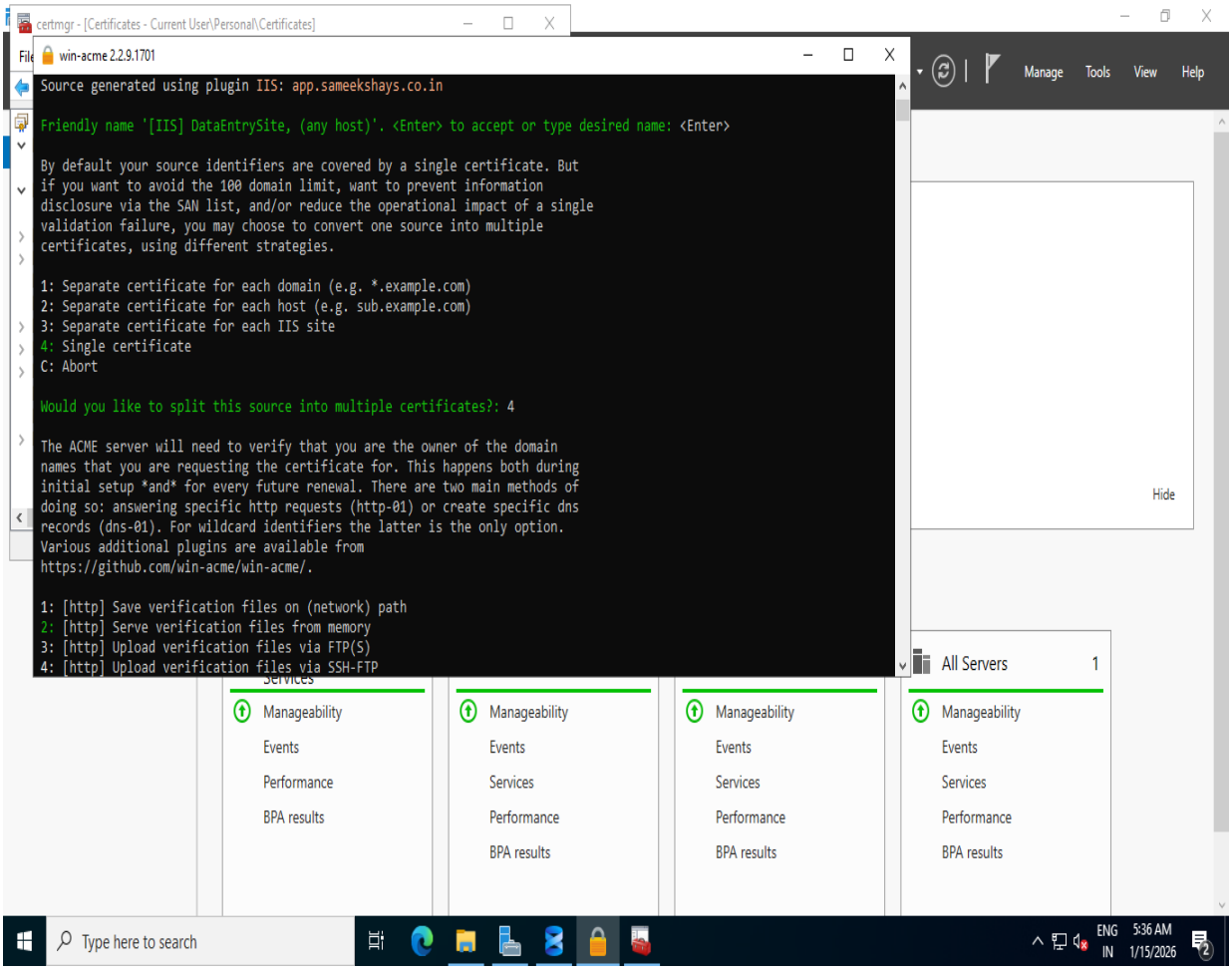
certmgr - [Certificates - Current User\Personal\Certificates]
win-acme 2.2.9.1701
Source generated using plugin IIS: app.sameekshays.co.in
Friendly name '[IIS] DataEntrySite, (any host)'. <Enter> to accept or type desired name: <Enter>
By default your source identifiers are covered by a single certificate. But
if you want to avoid the 100 domain limit, want to prevent information
disclosure via the SAN list, and/or reduce the operational impact of a single
validation failure, you may choose to convert one source into multiple
certificates, using different strategies.
1: Separate certificate for each domain (e.g. *.example.com)
2: Separate certificate for each host (e.g. sub.example.com)
3: Separate certificate for each IIS site
4: Single certificate
C: Abort
Would you like to split this source into multiple certificates?: 4
The ACME server will need to verify that you are the owner of the domain
names that you are requesting the certificate for. This happens both during
initial setup *and* for every future renewal. There are two main methods of
doing so: answering specific http requests (http-01) or create specific dns
records (dns-01). For wildcard identifiers the latter is the only option.
Various additional plugins are available from
https://github.com/win-acme/win-acme/.
1: [http] Save verification files on (network) path
2: [http] Serve verification files from memory
3: [http] Upload verification files via FTP(S)
4: [http] Upload verification files via SSH-FTP
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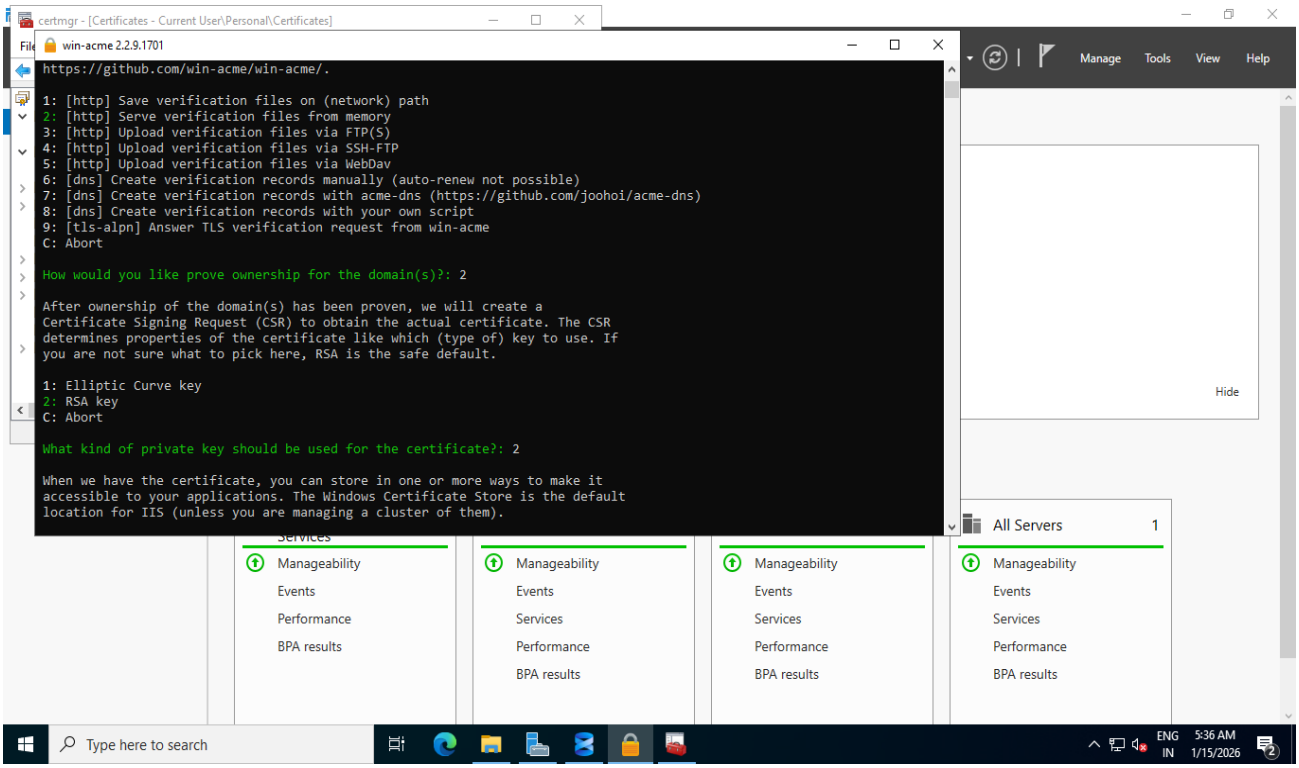
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win-acme 2.2.9.1701
https://github.com/win-acme/win-acme/.
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3: [http] Upload verification files via FTP(S)
4: [http] Upload verification files via SSH-FTP
5: [http] Upload verification files via WebDav
6: [dns] Create verification records manually (auto-renew not possible)
7: [dns] Create verification records with acme-dns (https://github.com/joohoi/acme-dns)
8: [dns] Create verification records with your own script
9: [tls-alpn] Answer TLS verification request from win-acme
C: Abort
How would you like prove ownership for the domain(s)?: 2
After ownership of the domain(s) has been proven, we will create a
Certificate Signing Request (CSR) to obtain the actual certificate. The CSR
determines properties of the certificate like which (type of) key to use. If
you are not sure what to pick here, RSA is the safe default.
1: Elliptic Curve key
2: RSA key
C: Abort
What kind of private key should be used for the certificate?: 2
When we have the certificate, you can store in one or more ways to make it
accessible to your applications. The Windows Certificate Store is the default
location for IIS (unless you are managing a cluster of them).
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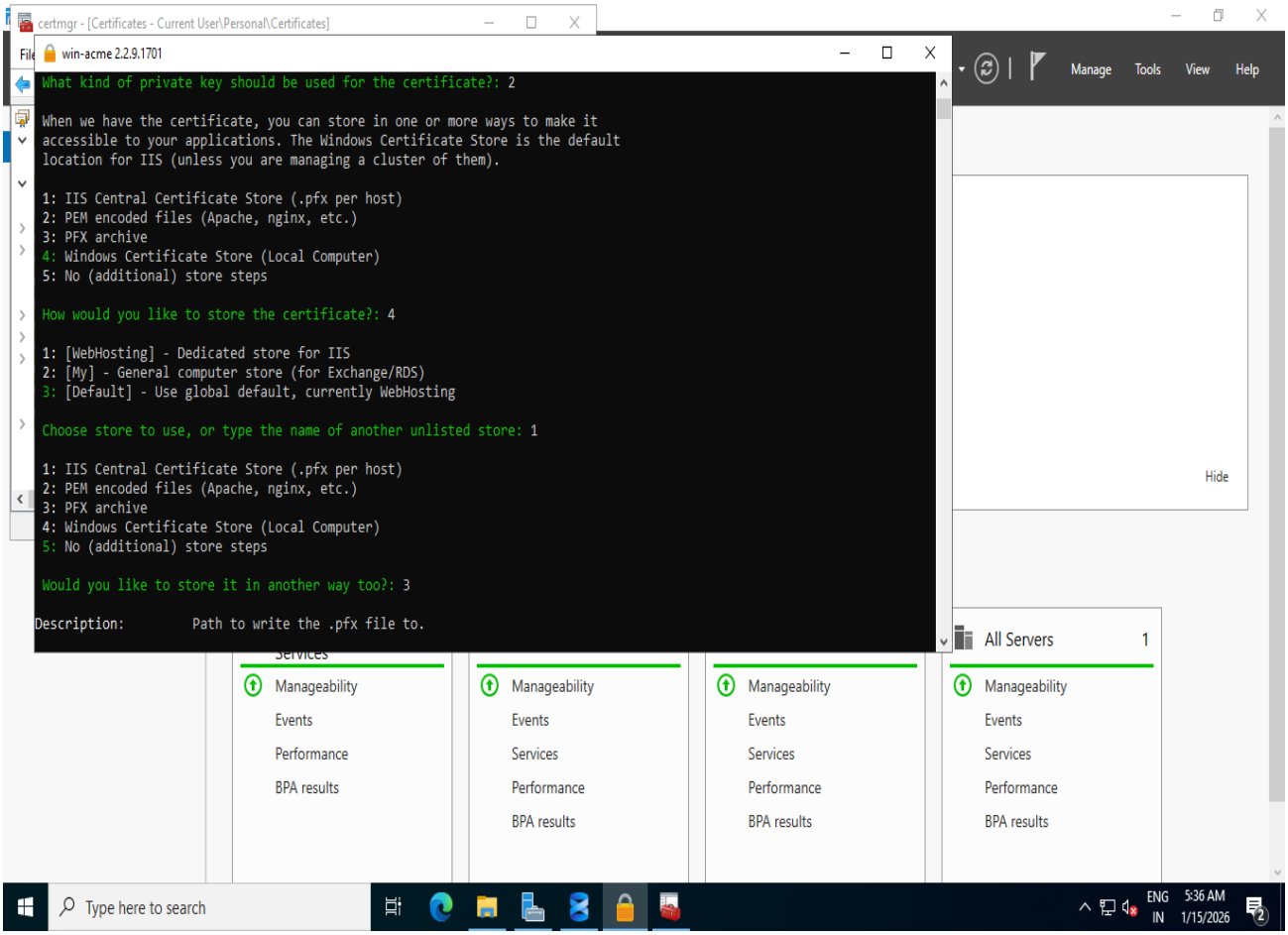
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accessible to your applications. The Windows Certificate Store is the default
location for IIS (unless you are managing a cluster of them).
1: IIS Central Certificate Store (.pfx per host)
2: PEM encoded files (Apache, nginx, etc.)
3: PFX archive
4: Windows Certificate Store (Local Computer)
5: No (additional) store steps
How would you like to store the certificate?: 4
1: [WebHosting] - Dedicated store for IIS
2: [My] - General computer store (for Exchange/RDS)
3: [Default] - Use global default, currently WebHosting
Choose store to use, or type the name of another unlisted store: 1
1: IIS Central Certificate Store (.pfx per host)
2: PEM encoded files (Apache, nginx, etc.)
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5: No (additional) store steps
Would you like to store it in another way too?: 3
Description: Path to write the .pfx file to.
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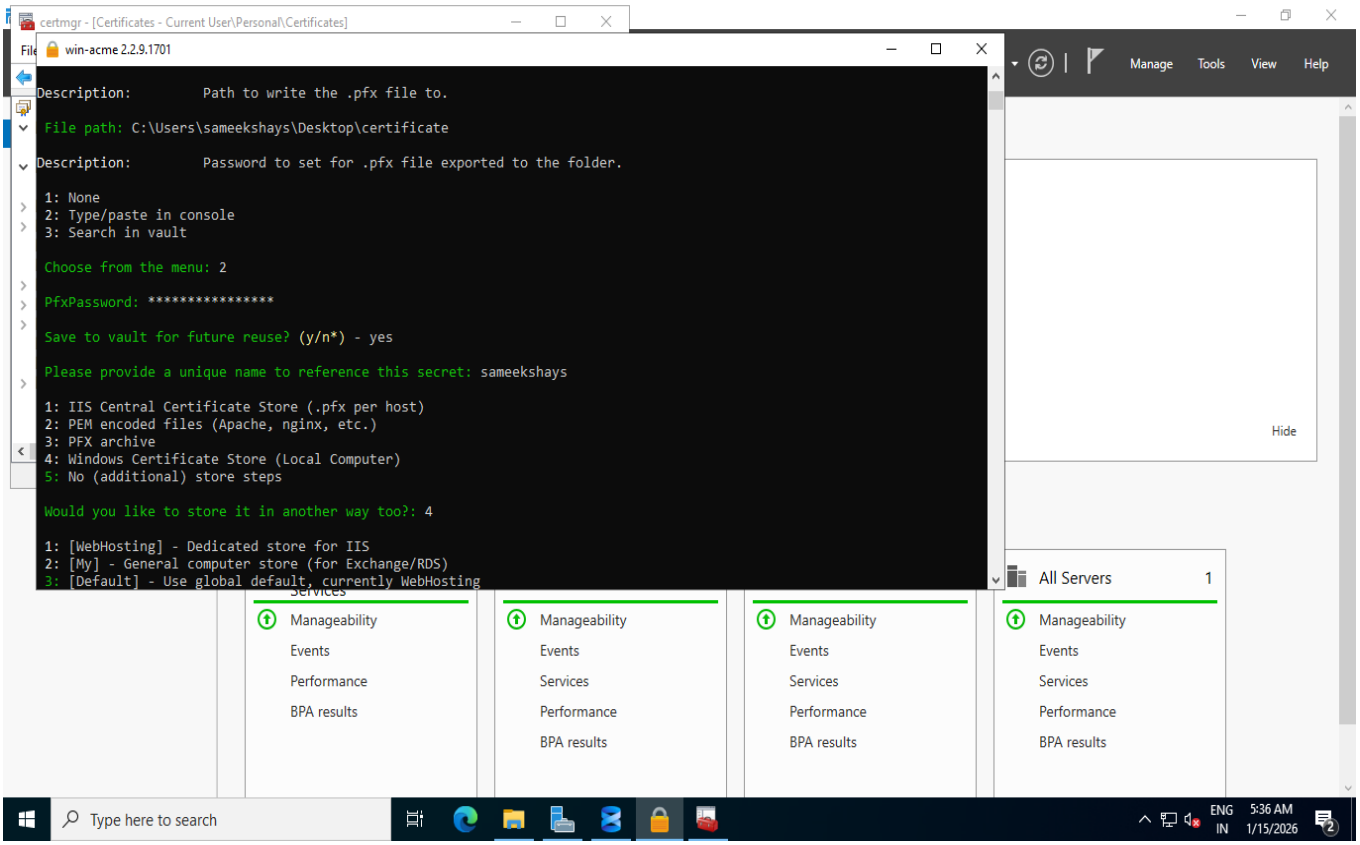
certmgr - [Certificates - Current User\Personal\Certificates]
win-acme 2.2.9.1701
Description: Path to write the .pfx file to.
File path: C:\Users\sameekshays\Desktop\certificate
Description: Password to set for .pfx file exported to the folder.
1: None
2: Type/paste in console
3: Search in vault
Choose from the menu: 2
PfxPassword: ****************
Save to vault for future reuse? (y/n*) - yes
Please provide a unique name to reference this secret: sameekshays
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3: PFX archive
4: Windows Certificate Store (Local Computer)
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Would you like to store it in another way too?: 4
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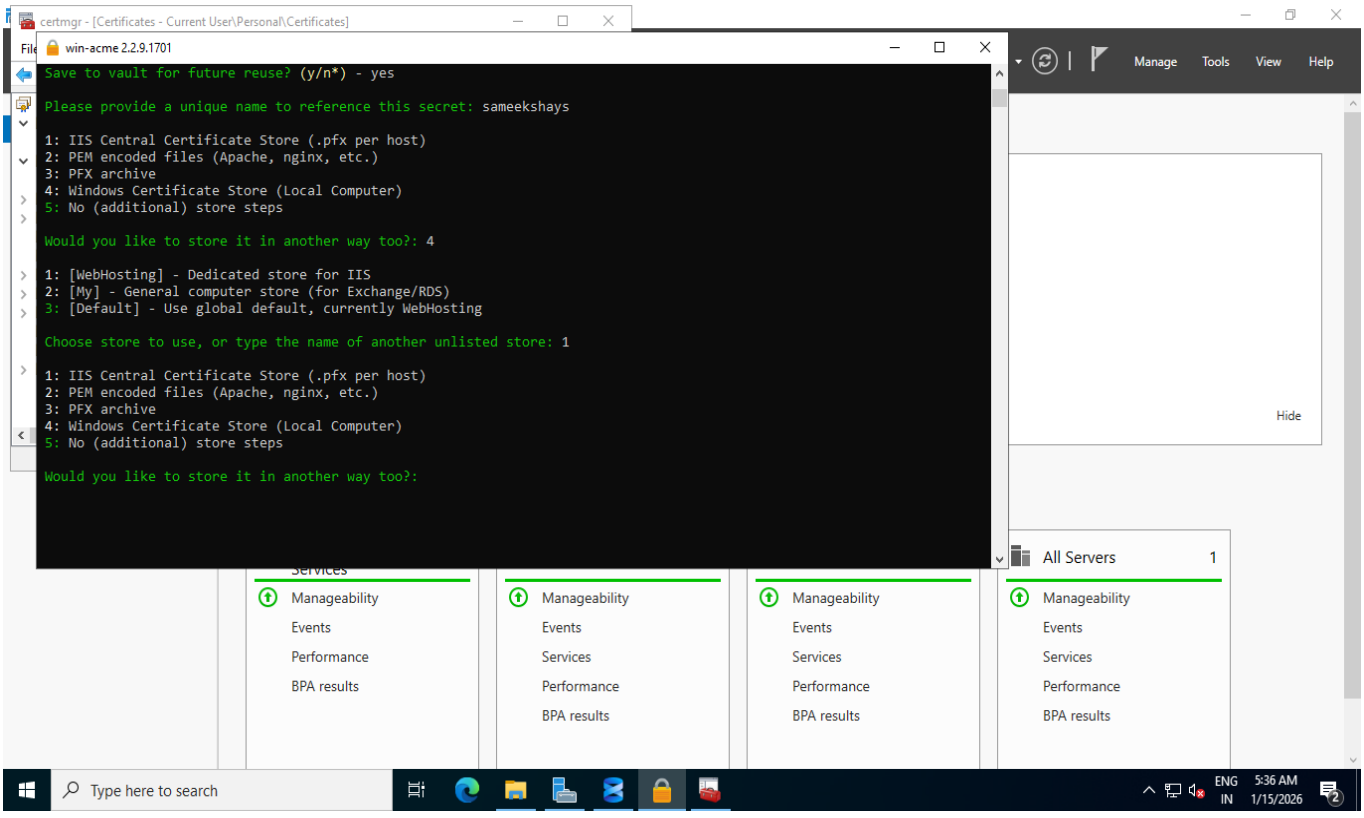
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Thank you