## about\_opensslCnf

```
The [ca] section is mandatory. Here we tell OpenSSL to use the options from the [
CA_default ] section.
[ ca ]
# `man ca`
default_ca = CA_default
##################
The [CA_default] section contains a range of defaults. Make sure you declare the
directory you chose earlier (/root/ca).
[CA_default]
# Directory and file locations.
dir
          = /root/ca
           = $dir/certs
certs
           = $dir/crl
crl dir
              = $dir/newcerts
new_certs_dir
database
             = $dir/index.txt
serial
           = $dir/serial
RANDFILE
              = $dir/private/.rand
# The root key and root certificate.
private_key
             = $dir/private/ca.key.pem
certificate
            = $dir/certs/ca.cert.pem
# For certificate revocation lists.
              = $dir/crlnumber
crlnumber
          = $dir/crl/ca.crl.pem
crl
crl extensions = crl ext
default_crl_days = 30
# SHA-1 is deprecated, so use SHA-2 instead.
default md
             = sha256
              = ca_default
name_opt
             = ca_default
cert_opt
default_days
              = 375
             = no
preserve
            = policy_strict
policy
###############################
We'll apply policy_strict for all root CA signatures, as the root CA is only being
used to create intermediate CAs.
[ policy_strict ]
# The root CA should only sign intermediate certificates that match.
# See the POLICY FORMAT section of `man ca`.
countryName
                  = match
stateOrProvinceName
                     = match
organizationName
                    = match
organizationalUnitName = optional
commonName
                    = supplied
```

about\_openssICnf emailAddress = optional ############# We'll apply policy\_loose for all intermediate CA signatures, as the intermediate CA is signing server and client certificates that may come from a variety of third-parties. [policy\_loose] # Allow the intermediate CA to sign a more diverse range of certificates. # See the POLICY FORMAT section of the `ca` man page. countryName = optional stateOrProvinceName = optional localityName = optional organizationName = optional organizationalUnitName = optional commonName = supplied emailAddress = optional ###################### Options from the [req] section are applied when creating certificates or certificate signing requests. [real # Options for the `req` tool (`man req`). default bits = 2048distinguished\_name = reg\_distinguished\_name string\_mask = utf8only # SHA-1 is deprecated, so use SHA-2 instead. default\_md = sha256# Extension to add when the -x509 option is used. x509\_extensions = v3\_ca ############################## The [reg\_distinguished\_name] section declares the information normally required in a certificate signing request. You can optionally specify some defaults.

[reg\_distinguished\_name]

# See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Certificate\_signing\_request">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Certificate\_signing\_request</a>.

countryName = Country Name (2 letter code) stateOrProvinceName = State or Province Name

localityName = Locality Name

0.organizationName = Organization Name

organizationalUnitName = Organizational Unit Name

commonName = Common Name emailAddress = Email Address

<sup>#</sup> Optionally, specify some defaults.

```
about_openssICnf
countryName_default
                       = GB
stateOrProvinceName_default
                        = England
localityName_default
0.organizationName_default
                         = Alice Ltd
#organizationalUnitName_default =
#emailAddress default
#############################
The next few sections are extensions that can be applied when signing
certificates. For example, passing the -extensions v3_ca command-line argument
will apply the options set in [v3_ca].
We'll apply the v3_ca extension when we create the root certificate.
[ v3 ca ]
# Extensions for a typical CA (`man x509v3_config`).
subjectKeyIdentifier = hash
authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid:always,issuer
basicConstraints = critical, CA:true
keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, cRLSign, keyCertSign
We'll apply the v3_ca_intermediate extension when we create the intermediate
certificate. pathlen:0 ensures that there can be no further certificate authorities
below the intermediate CA.
[ v3 intermediate ca ]
# Extensions for a typical intermediate CA (`man x509v3_config`).
subjectKeyIdentifier = hash
authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid:always,issuer
basicConstraints = critical, CA:true, pathlen:0
keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, cRLSign, keyCertSign
We'll apply the usr_cert extension when signing client certificates, such as those
used for remote user authentication.
[usr_cert]
# Extensions for client certificates (`man x509v3_config`).
basicConstraints = CA:FALSE
nsCertType = client, email
nsComment = "OpenSSL Generated Client Certificate"
subjectKeyIdentifier = hash
authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid,issuer
keyUsage = critical, nonRepudiation, digitalSignature, keyEncipherment
extendedKeyUsage = clientAuth, emailProtection
```

## about\_opensslCnf

We'll apply the server\_cert extension when signing server certificates, such as those used for web servers.

[ server\_cert ]

# Extensions for server certificates (`man x509v3\_config`).

basicConstraints = CA:FALSE

nsCertType = server

nsComment = "OpenSSL Generated Server Certificate"

subjectKeyIdentifier = hash

authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid,issuer:always

keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, keyEncipherment

extendedKeyUsage = serverAuth

The crl\_ext extension is automatically applied when creating certificate revocation lists.

[crl\_ext]

# Extension for CRLs (`man x509v3\_config`). authorityKeyIdentifier=keyid:always

We'll apply the ocsp extension when signing the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) certificate.

[ocsp]

# Extension for OCSP signing certificates (`man ocsp`).

basicConstraints = CA:FALSE

subjectKeyIdentifier = hash

authorityKeyldentifier = keyid,issuer

keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature

extendedKeyUsage = critical, OCSPSigning