Lab Report: PKI with IIS (Windows)

Introduction

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a framework of technology, policies, and procedures that enables the management of encryption keys and digital certificates. It is crucial for securing communications over unsecured networks like the Internet, ensuring the authenticity, integrity, and confidentiality of exchanged data.

1. Setting Up the Lab

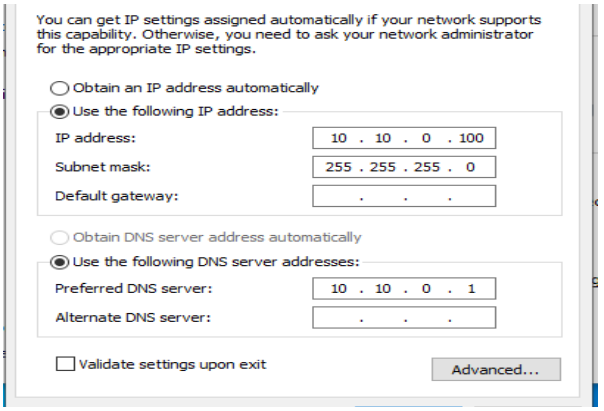
Required Machines :

Windows 10 Client	Windows Server 2016 with IIS	Windows Server 2016 with AD DS, AD CS, DNS

2. Client Configuration

Log in as an administrator then Configure network settings according to the configuration table

IP Adresse	10.10.0.100
Hostname	client
DNS	10.10.0.1
Domaine	esi.dz

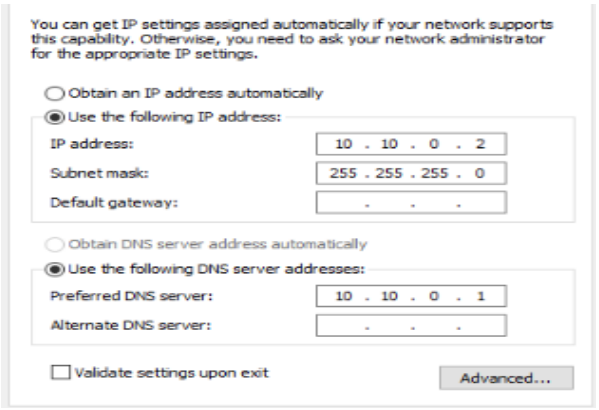


- Restart the machine and then create a standard user account: **esi** and log in with it**.**

3. Web Server Configuration

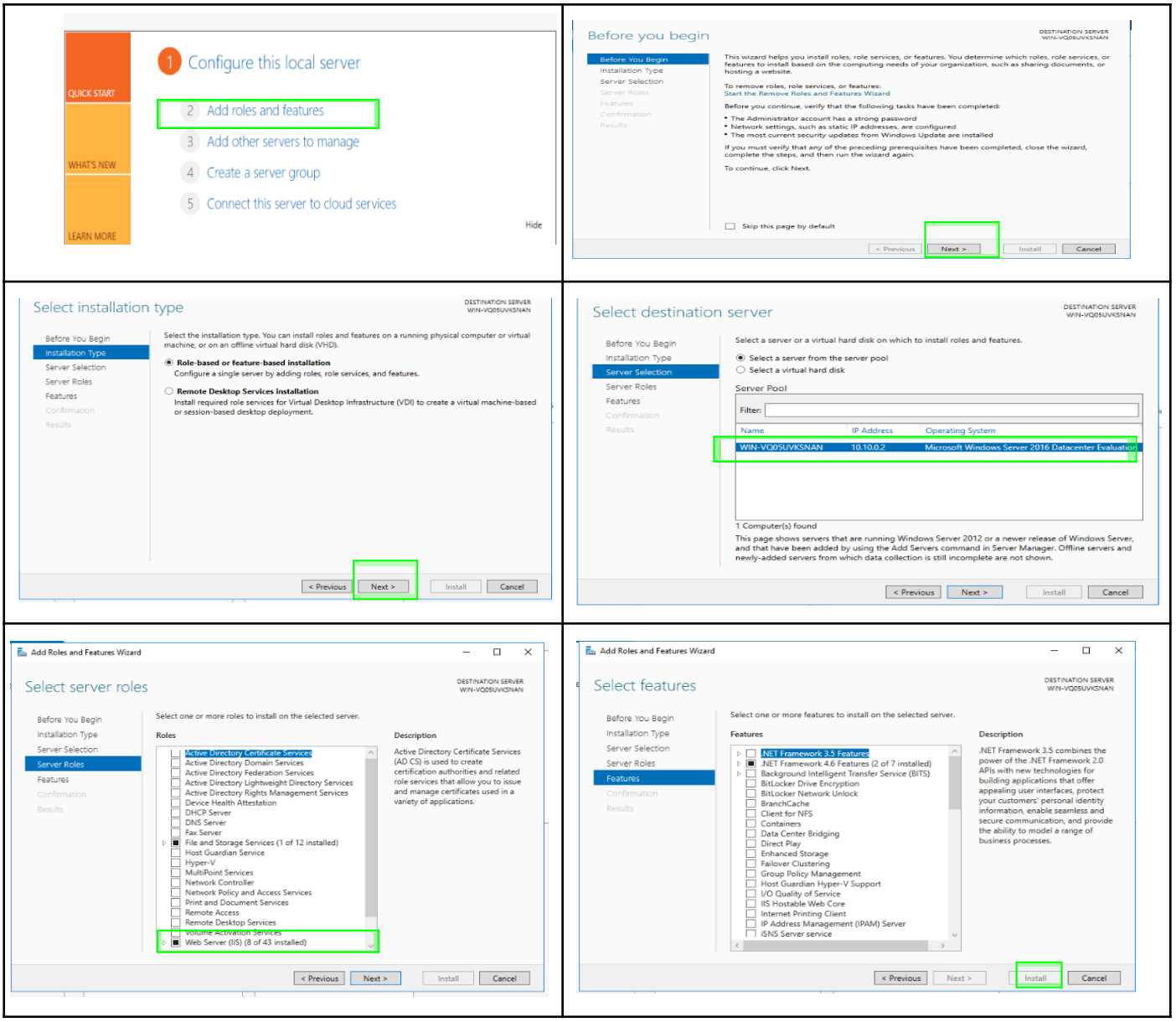
- Virtual Machine Creation in VMware Workstation
- Create a new virtual machine with the following network settings:

Adresse IP	10.10.0.2
Hostname	Webserver
DNS	10.10.0.1
Domaine	esi.dz



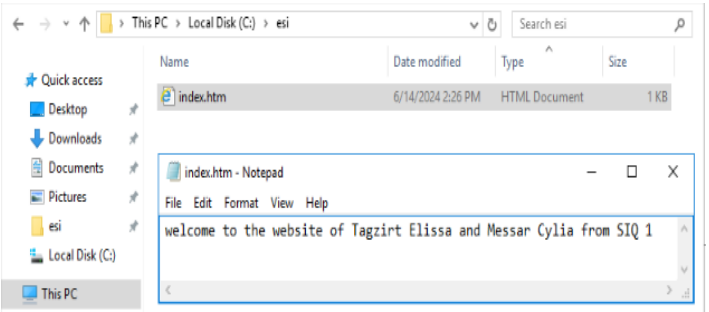
- Restart the machine.

1. **Install IIS :**
   - Open Server Manager and add the IIS role.



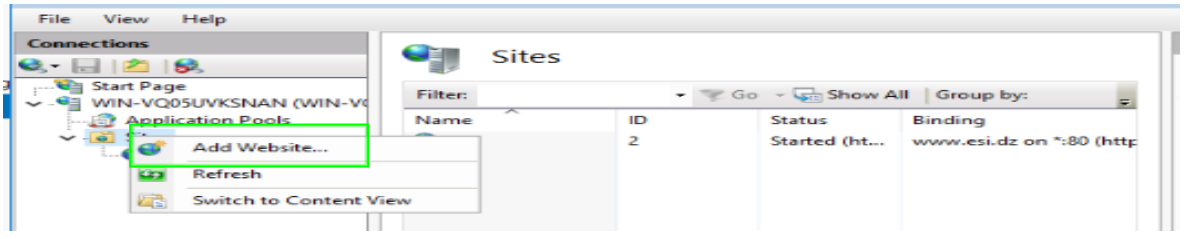
2. Website Creation :

- Create the site directory: D:\esi
- Add an index page: D:\esi\index.txt with the content: "Welcome to the website of Tagzirt Elissa and Messar Cylia from SIQ1", then rename it to index.htm.



3. Configure IIS:

- Disable the default site.
- Add a new site named "esi" with the physical path D:\esi.



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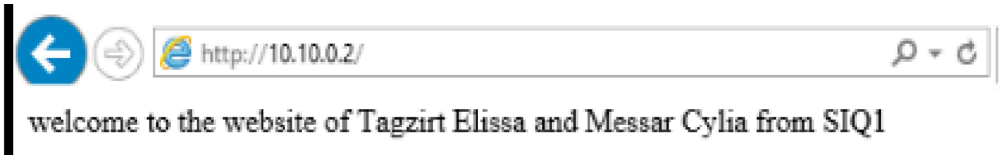
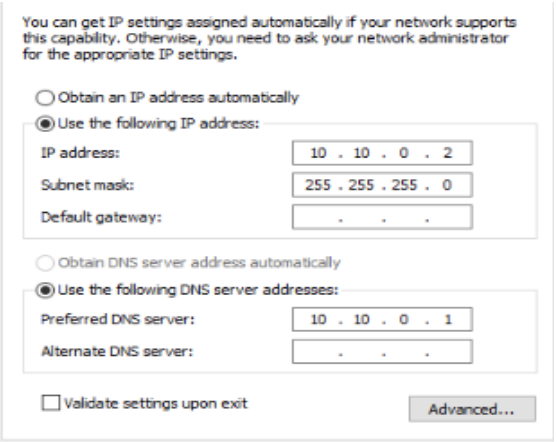
- Test the site at: http://10.10.0.2:80



4. DNS Configuration on the CA Machine

Create a new virtual machine with the following network settings:

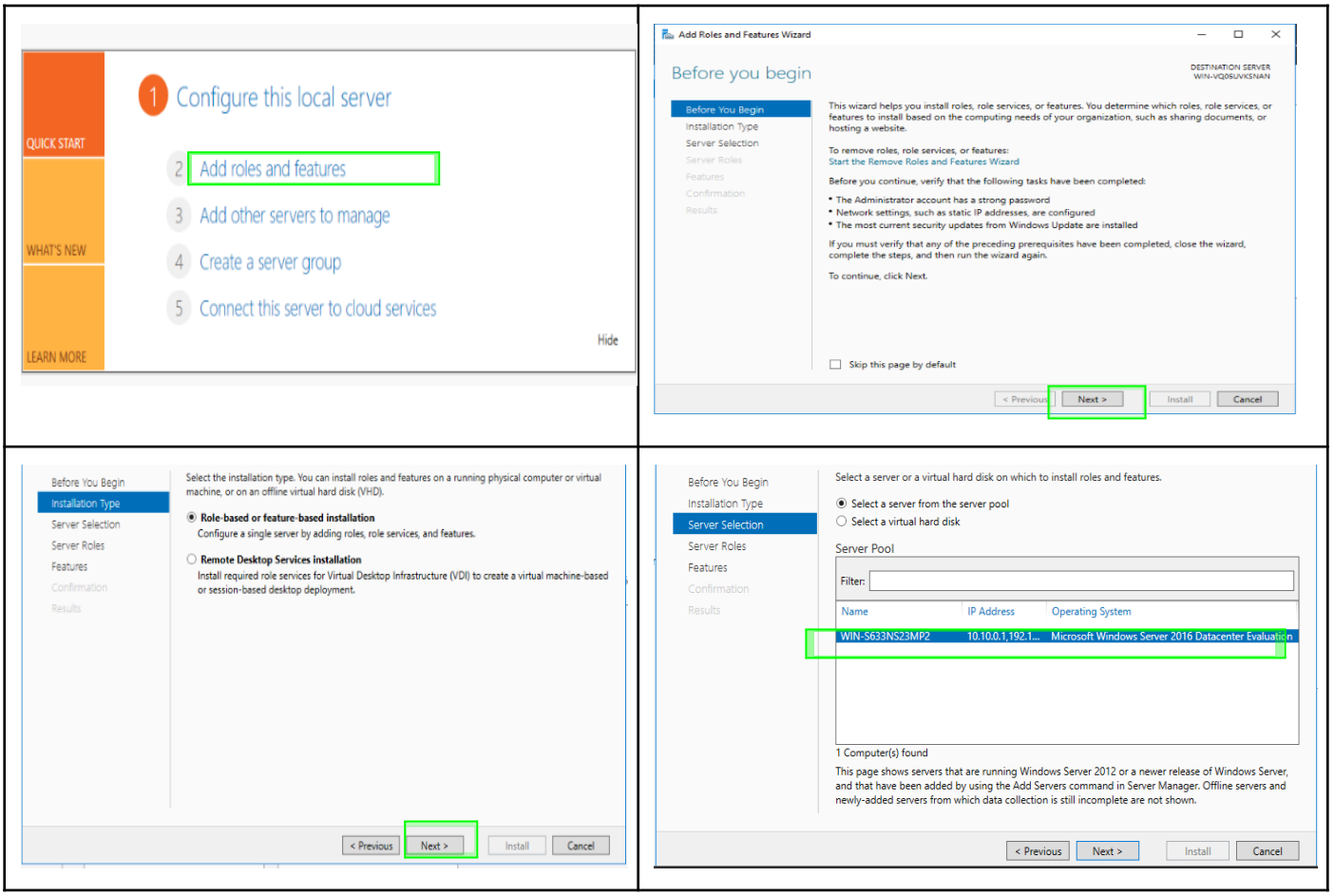
IPAdresse	10.10.0.1
Hostname	CA
DNS	10.10.0.1
Domaine	esi.dz

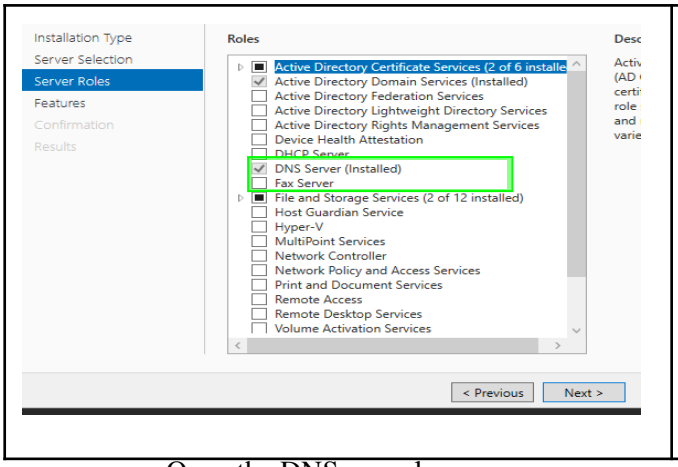


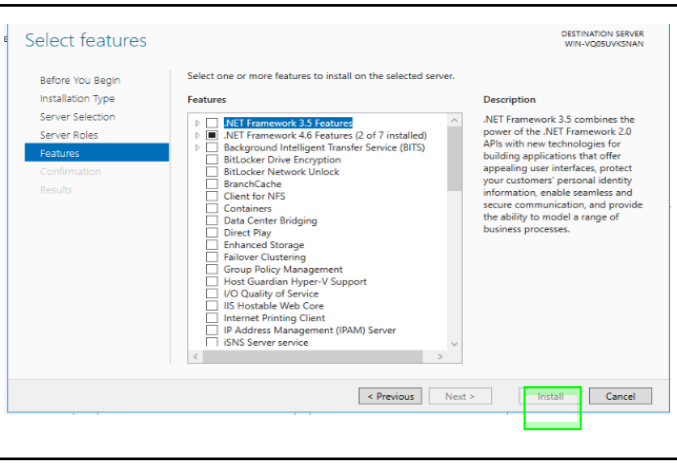
- Restart the machine.

1. **Installation et configuration du rôle DNS sur la machine CA :**

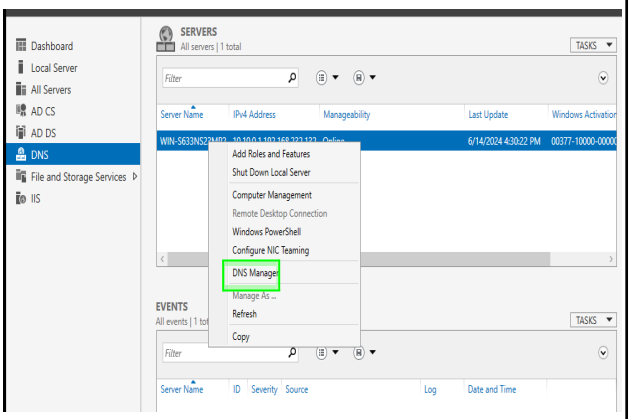
- Log in as an administrator.
- Open Server Manager and add the DNS role.

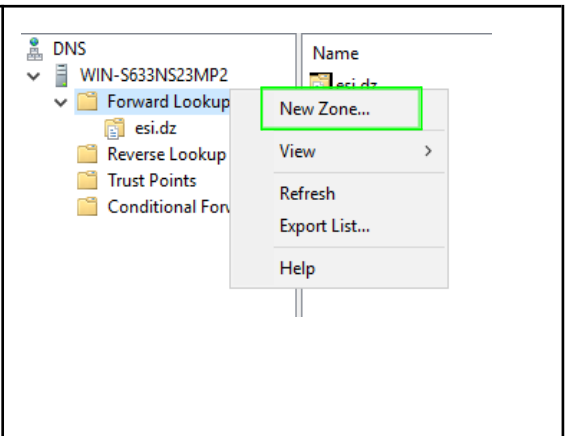


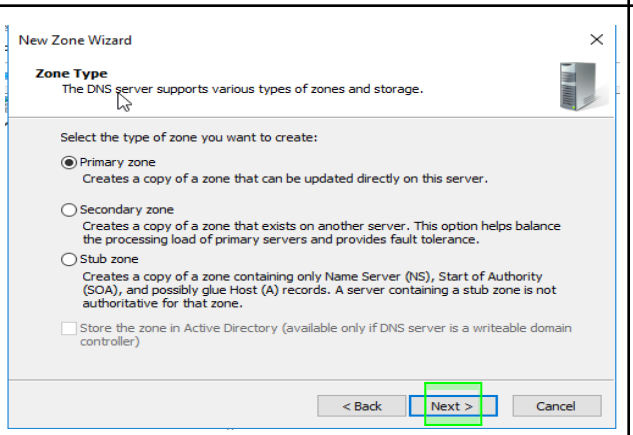


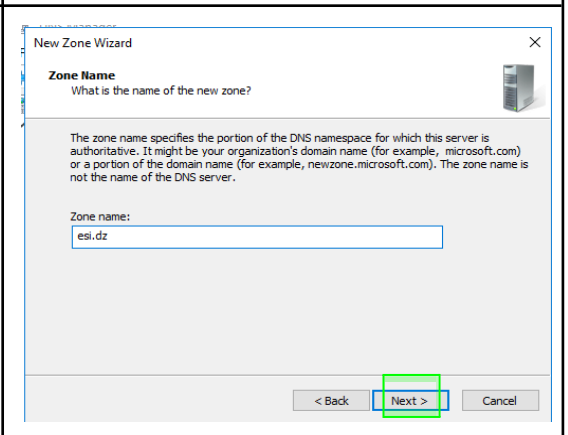


- Open the DNS console.
- Add a new primary zone named: `esi.dz`.





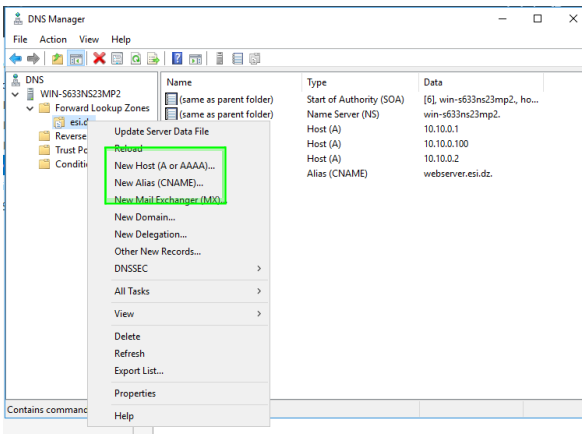


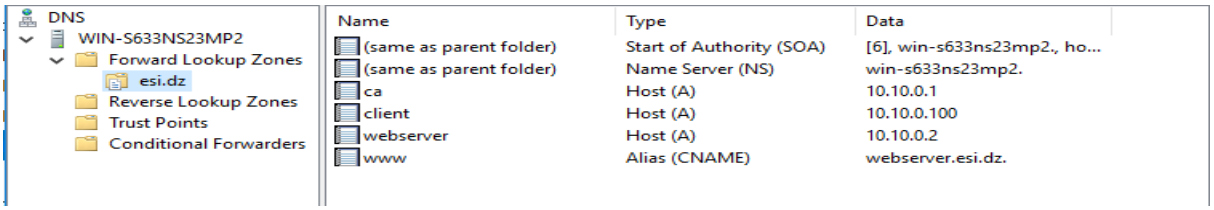


2. Adding DNS Records:

Add records to the primary zone esi.dz:

- www: CNAME record: webserver.esi.dz
- Client: A record: 10.10.0.100
- Webserver: A record: 10.10.0.2
- CA: A record: 10.10.0.1





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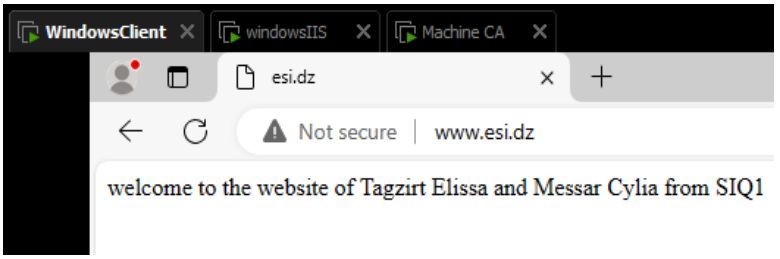
3. DNS Tests :

- On each machine, perform a ping to the other machines :

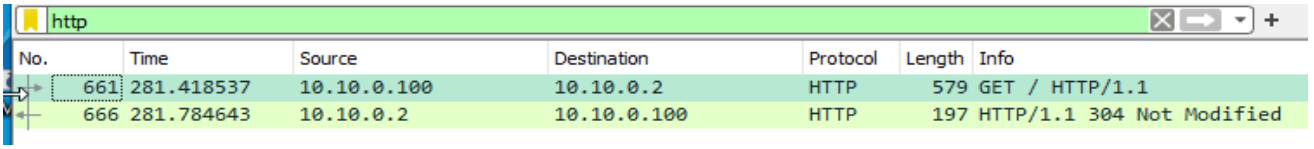
	client	CA	WebServer
ping 10.10.0.1	C:\Users\Admin>ping 10.10.0.1 Pinging 10.10.0.1 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 10.10.0.1: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Ping statistics for 10.10.0.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 2ms		C:\Users\Administrator>ping 10.10.0.1 Pinging 10.10.0.1 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 10.10.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Ping statistics for 10.10.0.1: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
ping www.esi.dz	C:\Users\Admin>ping www.esi.dz Pinging webserver.esi.dz [10.10.0.2] with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Ping statistics for 10.10.0.2: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms	C:\Users\Administrator>ping www.esi.dz Pinging webserver.esi.dz [10.10.0.2] with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Ping statistics for 10.10.0.2: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms	C:\Users\Administrator>ping www.esi.dz Pinging webserver.esi.dz [10.10.0.2] with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Ping statistics for 10.10.0.2: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

5. HTTP Tests

- On the client machine, open a web browser.
- Access the site at: http://www.esi.dz.



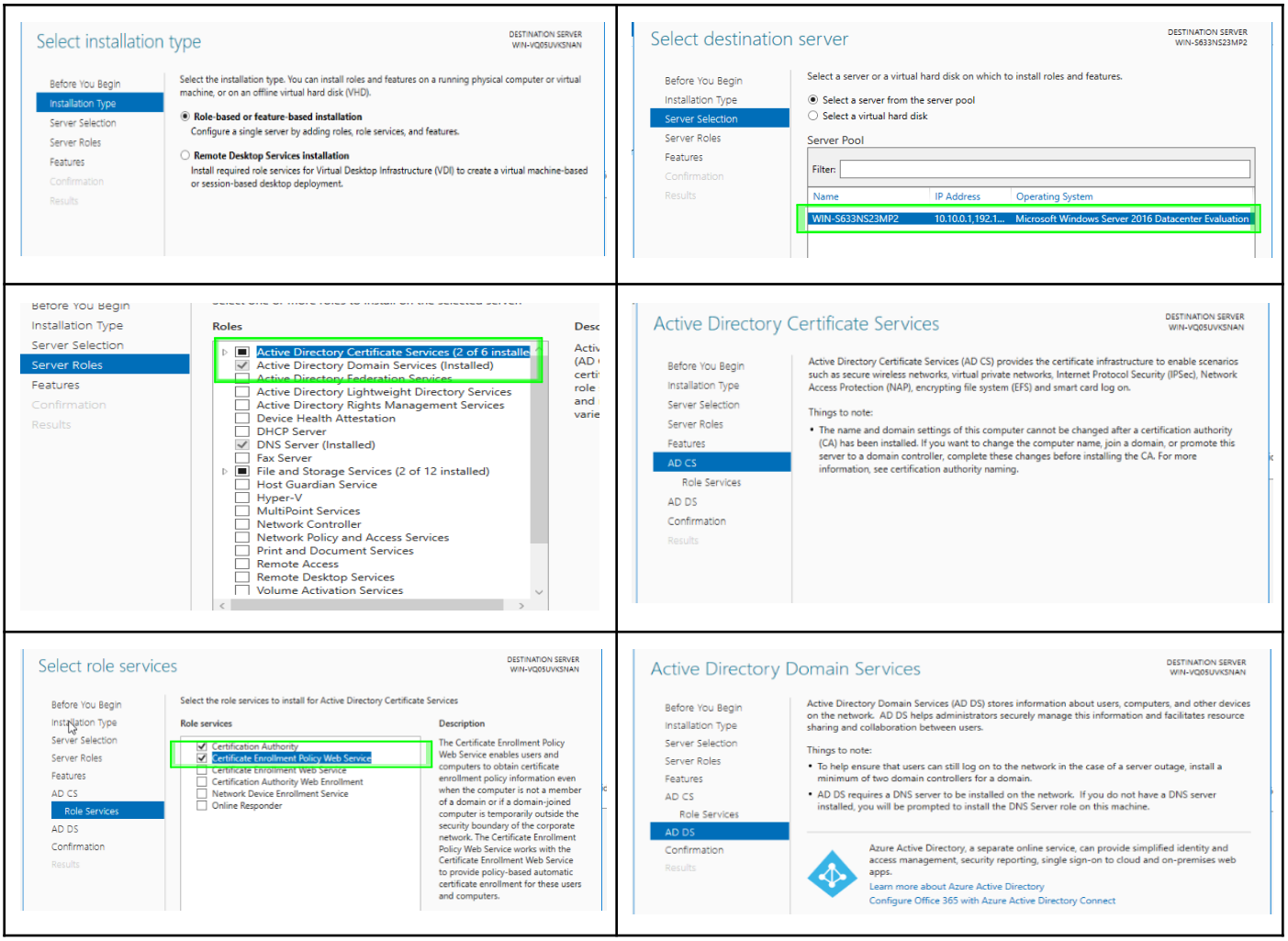
1. **Analyse avec Wireshark :**



6. Certificate Authority Configuration

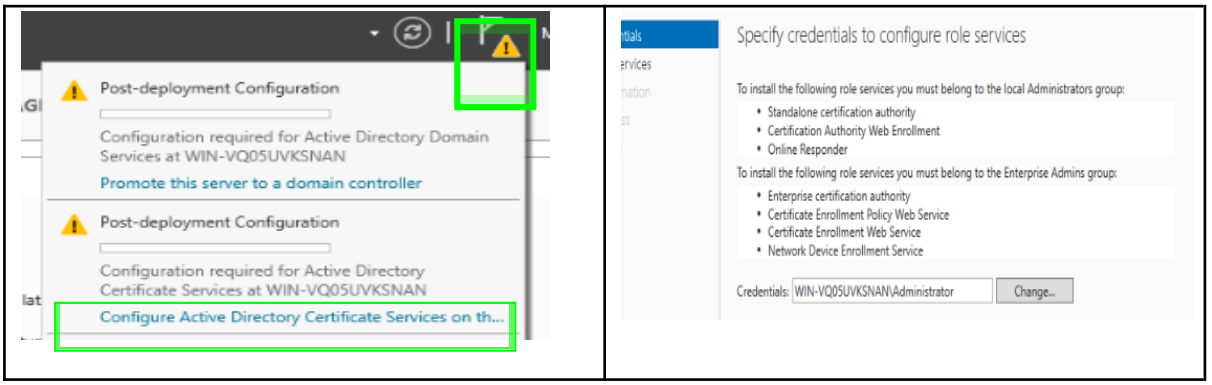
1. Role Installation on the CA Machine

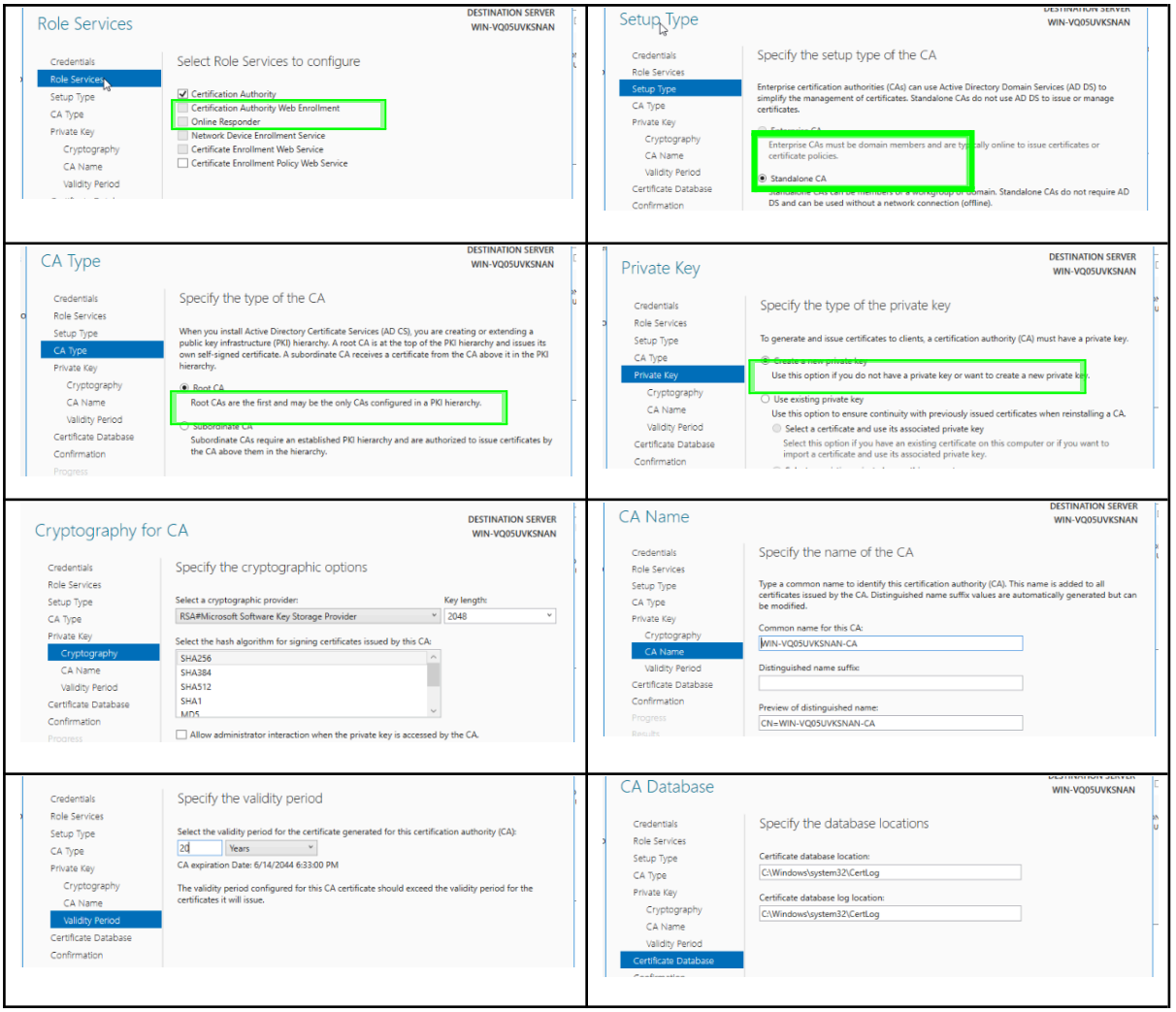
- Log in as an administrator.
- Add the AD DS and AD CS roles:
  - Open Server Manager.
  - Click on "Manage" then "Add Roles and Features".
  - Follow the wizard to install AD DS and AD CS roles.



2. Post-Deployment Configuration

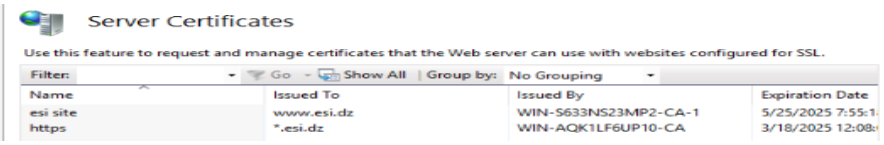
- Access the post-deployment configuration in Server Manager.
- Configure AD CS roles:
    - Select "Certification Authority" and "Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service".
- Complete the AD DS configuration.
- Configure the Certification Authority:
    - Select "Enterprise CA" , then Choose "Root CA".
    - Create a new private key and Configure encryption options.
    - Define the CA validity period (e.g., 20 years).
    - Configure the database paths.





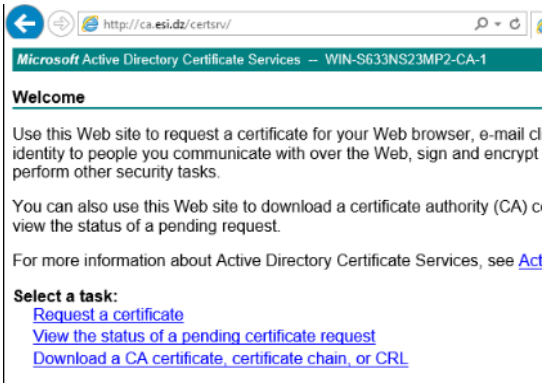
7. Server Certificate Creation and SSL Configuration

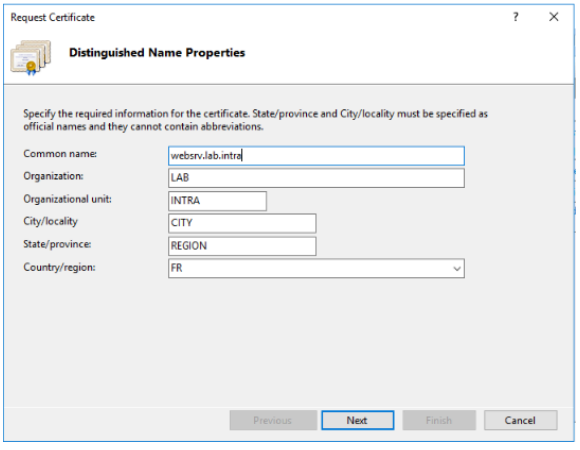
On the web server, create a certificate request.



1. Sending the Request to theCA

- Open the site `http://ca.esi.dz/certsrv`.
- Click on "**Request a certificate**" then "**Advanced certificate request**".
- Copy the content of the request file and submit it.



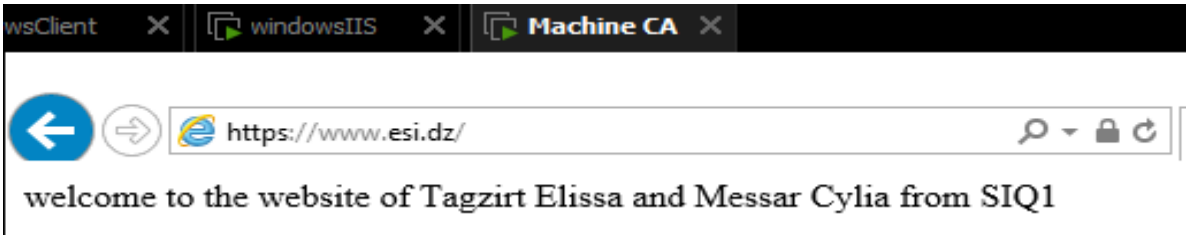


2. Certificate Reception and Installation

- Receive the certificate issued by the CA.
- Complete the certificate request in IIS.
- Enable HTTPS on the IIS web server.

8. HTTPS Tests

- Use a web browser to access the site via HTTPS: `https://www.esi.dz`.



Conclusion

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is essential for modern cybersecurity, providing strong mechanisms for managing cryptographic keys and digital certificates. It ensures authentication, data integrity, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. By leveraging trusted Certification Authorities (CAs) and Registration Authorities (RAs), PKI secures digital communications through encryption and digital signatures. This robust framework protects against cyber threats, ensuring secure, tamper-proof data exchanges and reliable identity verification. Implementing PKI is crucial for maintaining a secure and trustworthy digital environment.