

# 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
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## 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.

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

☐ Obtain an IP address automatically

☒ Use the following IP address:

IP address: 10 . 10 . 0 . 100

Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0

Default gateway: . . .

☐ Obtain DNS server address automatically

☒ Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: 10 . 10 . 0 . 1

Alternate DNS server: . . .

☐ Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

## 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.

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

☐ Obtain an IP address automatically

☒ Use the following IP address:

IP address: 10 . 10 . 0 . 2

Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0

Default gateway: . . .

☐ Obtain DNS server address automatically

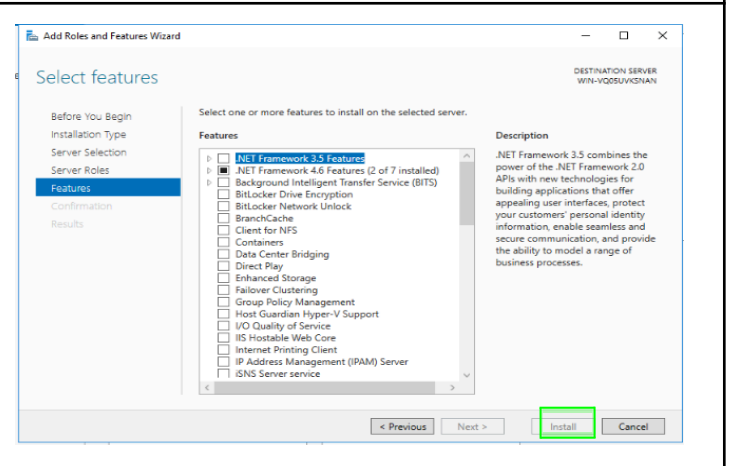
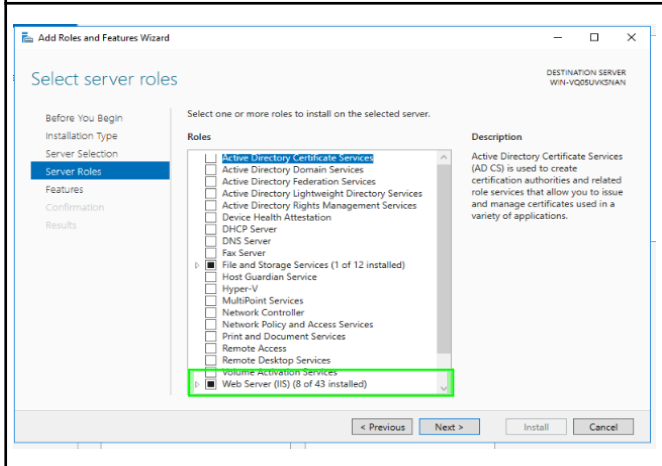
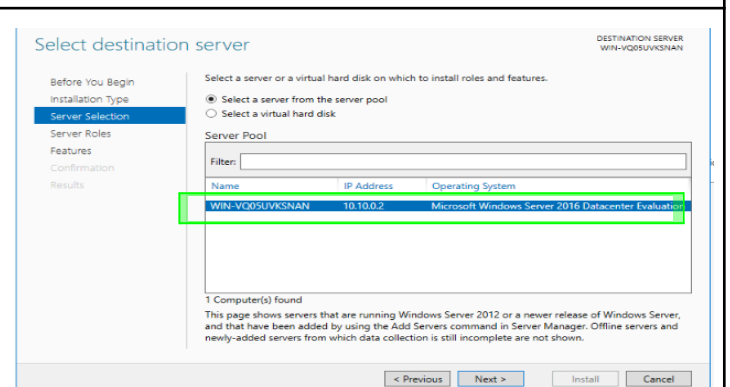
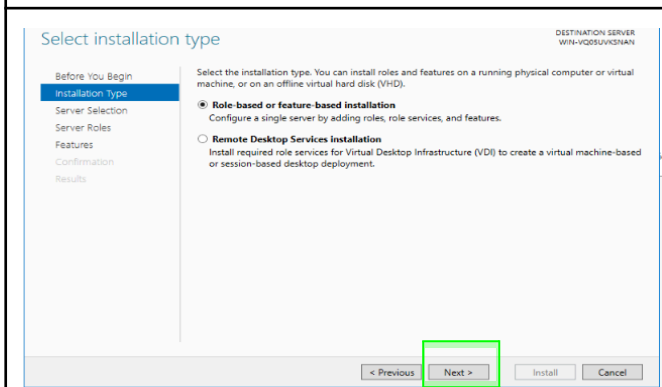
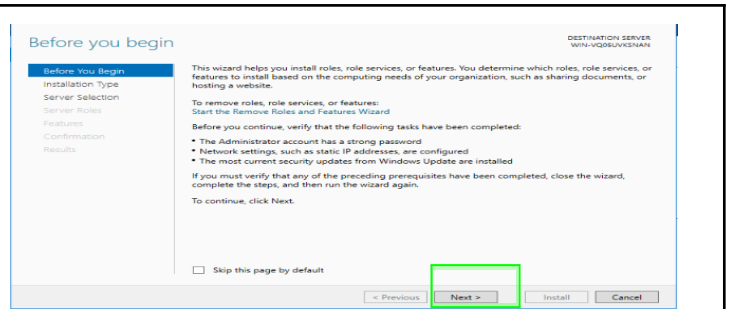
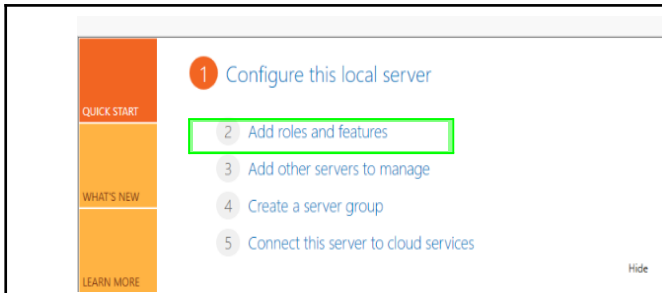
☒ Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: 10 . 10 . 0 . 1

Alternate DNS server: . . .

☐ Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

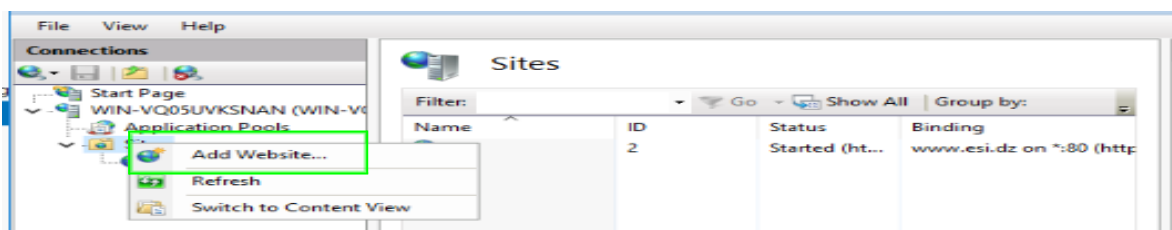
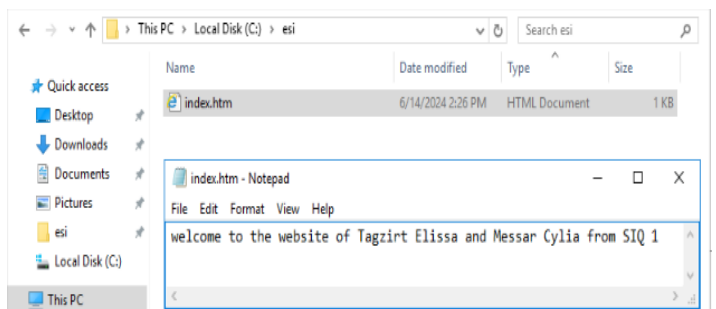


## 2. Website Creation :

- 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**.



- 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.

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

☐ Obtain an IP address automatically

☒ Use the following IP address:

IP address:

Subnet mask:

Default gateway:

☐ Obtain DNS server address automatically

☒ Use the following DNS server addresses:

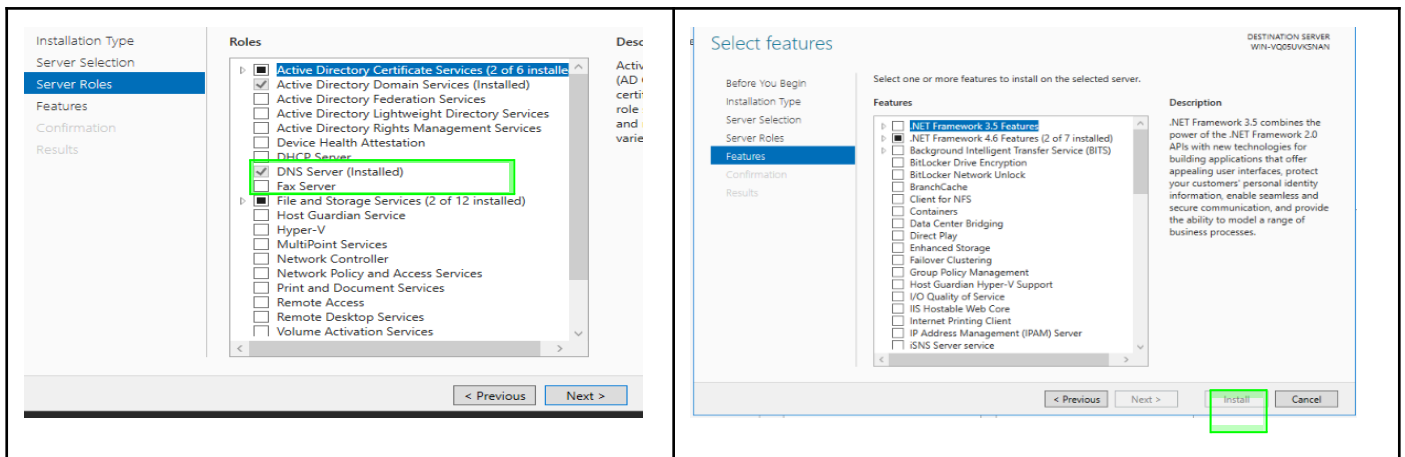
Preferred DNS server:

Alternate DNS server:

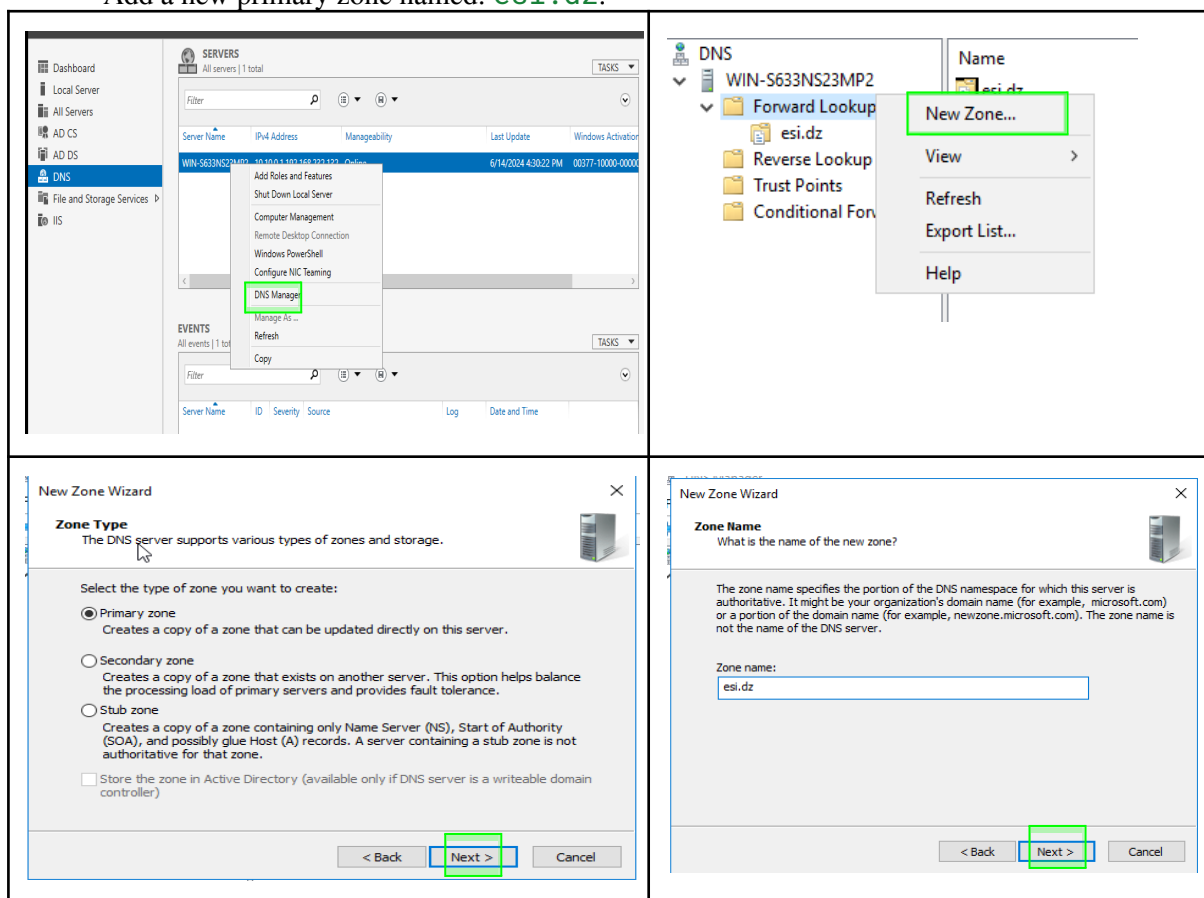
☐ Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

Name	IP Address	Operating System
WIN-S63NS23MP2	10.10.0.1, 192.168.1.1	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter Evaluation



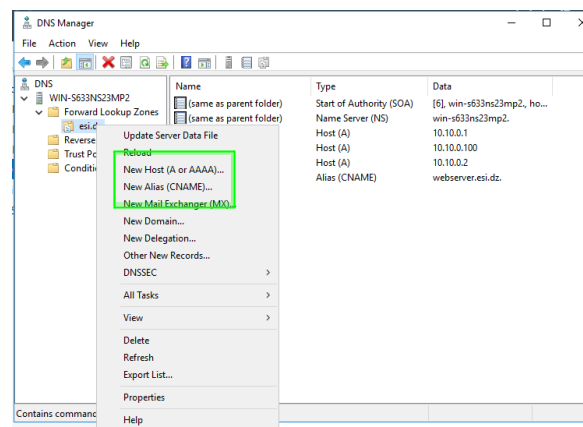
- Open the DNS console.
- Add a new primary zone named: **esi.dz**.



## 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**



Name	Type	Data
(same as parent folder)	Start of Authority (SOA)	[6], win-s633ns23mp2., ho...
(same as parent folder)	Name Server (NS)	win-s633ns23mp2.
ca	Host (A)	10.10.0.1
client	Host (A)	10.10.0.100
webserver	Host (A)	10.10.0.2
www	Alias (CNAME)	webserver.esi.dz.

### 3. DNS Tests :

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

	client	CA	WebServer
ping 10.10.0.1	<pre>C:\Users\Admin&gt;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</pre>		<pre>C:\Users\Administrator&gt;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</pre>
ping www.esi.dz	<pre>C:\Users\Admin&gt;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&lt;1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time&lt;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</pre>	<pre>C:\Users\Administrator&gt;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&lt;1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time&lt;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</pre>	<pre>C:\Users\Administrator&gt;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&lt;1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.10.0.2: bytes=32 time&lt;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</pre>

## 5. HTTP Tests

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



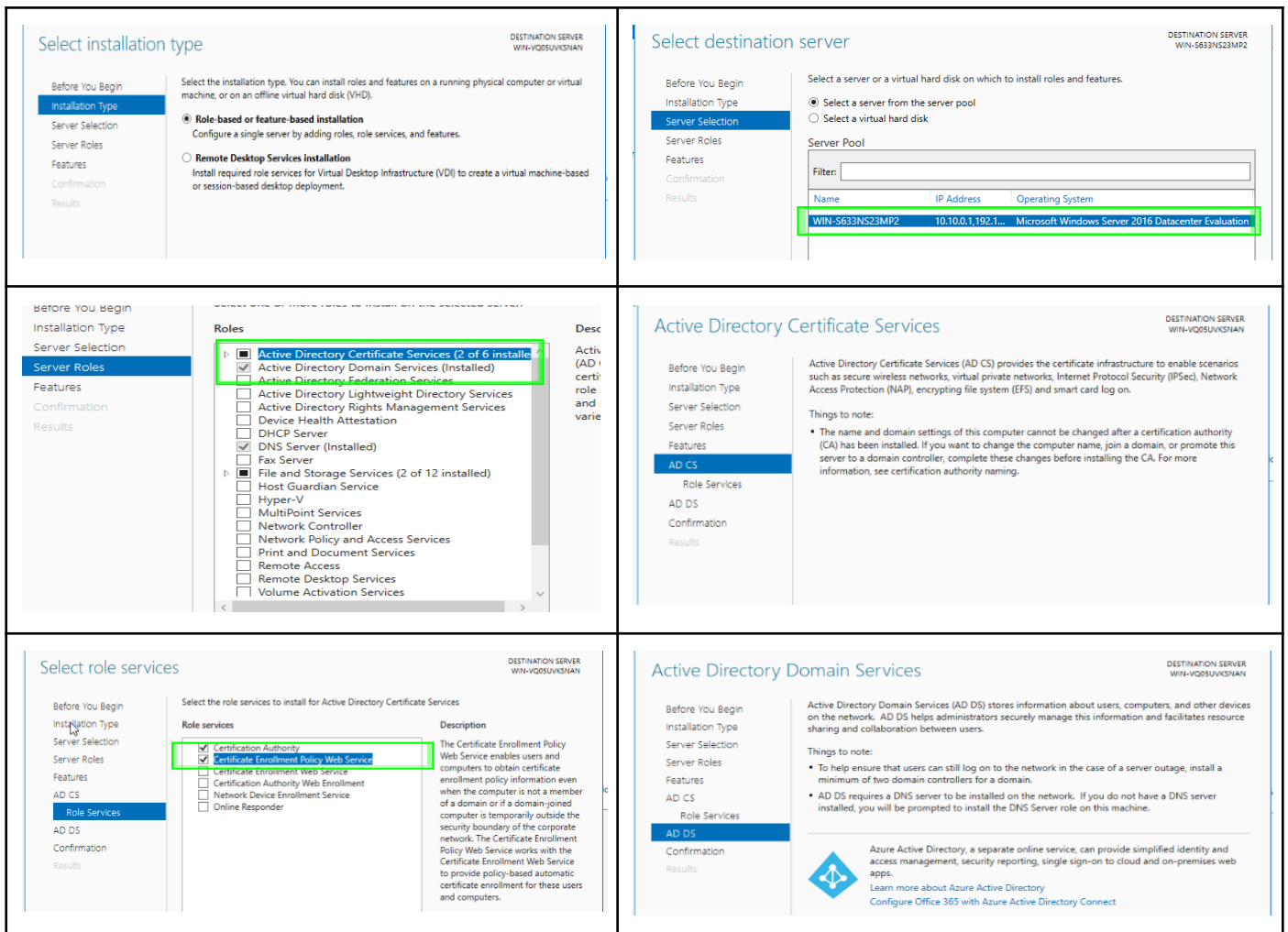
### 1. Analyse avec Wireshark :

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
661	281.418537	10.10.0.100	10.10.0.2	HTTP	579	GET / HTTP/1.1
666	281.784643	10.10.0.2	10.10.0.100	HTTP	197	HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified

## 6. Certificate Authority Configuration

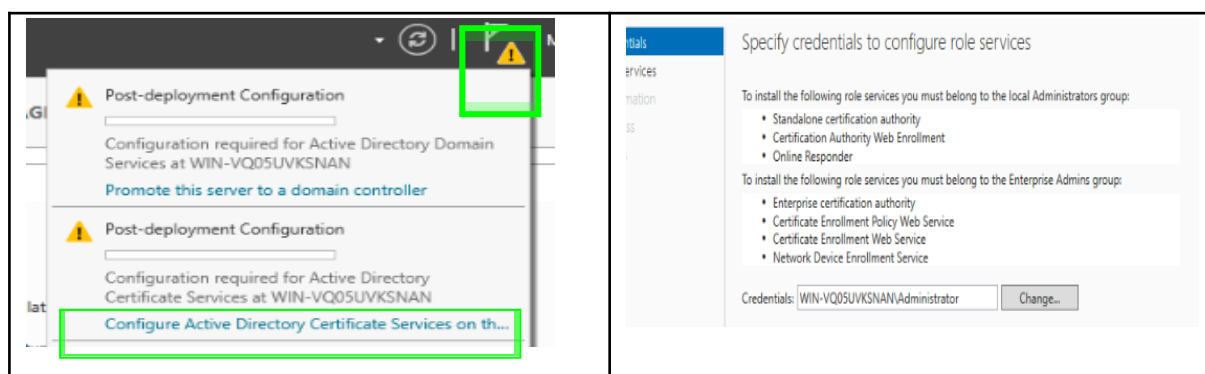
### 1. Role Installation on the CA Machine

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





The screenshots show the following steps in the AD CS setup wizard:

- Role Services:** Select Role Services to configure. Check ☒ Certification Authority, ☒ Certification Authority Web Enrollment, and ☒ Online Responder.
- Setup Type:** Specify the setup type of the CA. Select ☒ Standalone CA.
- CA Type:** Specify the type of the CA. Select ☒ Root CA.
- Private Key:** Specify the type of the private key. Select ☒ Create a new private key.
- Cryptography for CA:** Specify the cryptographic options. Select a cryptographic provider: **RSA** (Microsoft Software Key Storage Provider). Key length: **2048**. Select the hash algorithm for signing certificates issued by this CA: **SHA256**.
- CA Name:** Specify the name of the CA. Common name for this CA: **WIN-VQ05UVKSNAN-CA**.
- Validity Period:** Specify the validity period. Select the validity period for the certificate generated for this certification authority (CA): **20** Years.
- CA Database:** Specify the database locations. Certificate database location: **C:\Windows\system32\CertLog**. Certificate database log location: **C:\Windows\system32\CertLog**.

## 7. Server Certificate Creation and SSL Configuration

On the web server, create a certificate request.

Filter:	Go	Show All	Group by:	No Grouping	
Name	Issued To	Issued By	Expiration Date		
esi site	www.esi.dz	WIN-S633NS23MP2-CA-1	5/25/2025 7:55:11		
https	*.esi.dz	WIN-AQK1LF6UP10-CA	3/18/2025 12:08:11		

### 1. Sending the Request to the CA

- 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.

**Welcome**

Use this Web site to request a certificate for your Web browser, e-mail identity to people you communicate with over the Web, sign and encrypt perform other security tasks.

You can also use this Web site to download a certificate authority (CA) or view the status of a pending request.

For more information about Active Directory Certificate Services, see [Act](#)

**Select a task:**

- [Request a certificate](#)
- [View the status of a pending certificate request](#)
- [Download a CA certificate, certificate chain, or CRL](#)

**Request Certificate**

**Distinguished Name Properties**

Specify the required information for the certificate. State/province and City/locality must be specified as official names and they cannot contain abbreviations.

Common name: **websrvlab.intra**

Organization: **LAB**

Organizational unit: **INTRA**

City/locality: **CITY**

State/province: **REGION**

Country/region: **FR**

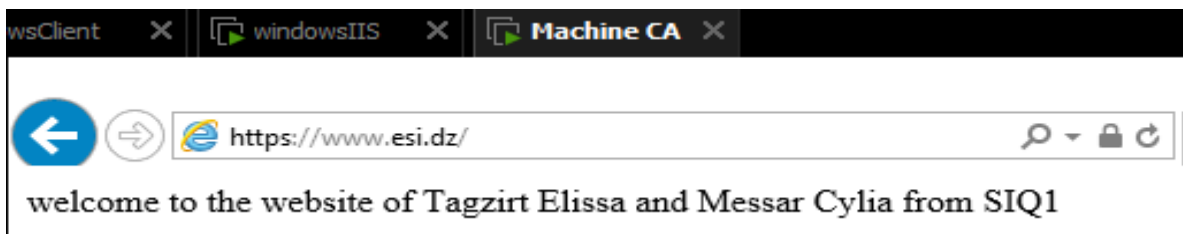
Previous Next Finish Cancel

## 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.