



# 01/08 Apache2 Certification (아파치 인증서)

≡ 제목

기관에서 인증서 요청하고 인증 받은 요청서를 웹 사이트에 등록해서 신뢰할 수 있도록 한 거

인증서 자체가 잘 동작이 되는지

암호화 통신이 잘 되는 지 확인해보는 거

셀프 SIGN 은 기관서에서 해 준것이 아니니까 신뢰할 수 있는지 없는지 확실하지 않기 때문에 경고 표시가 뜨는 거

인증서 자체가 나의 서버에서 잘 작동하는지 알고 싶으면 셀프 사인만으로도 충분해

## 우분투에서 어떻게 하는 거

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$ mkdir -p cert/min-domain.com  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$
```

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/min-domain

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$ mkdir -p cert/min-domain.com
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$ cd cert/min-domain.com/
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$
```

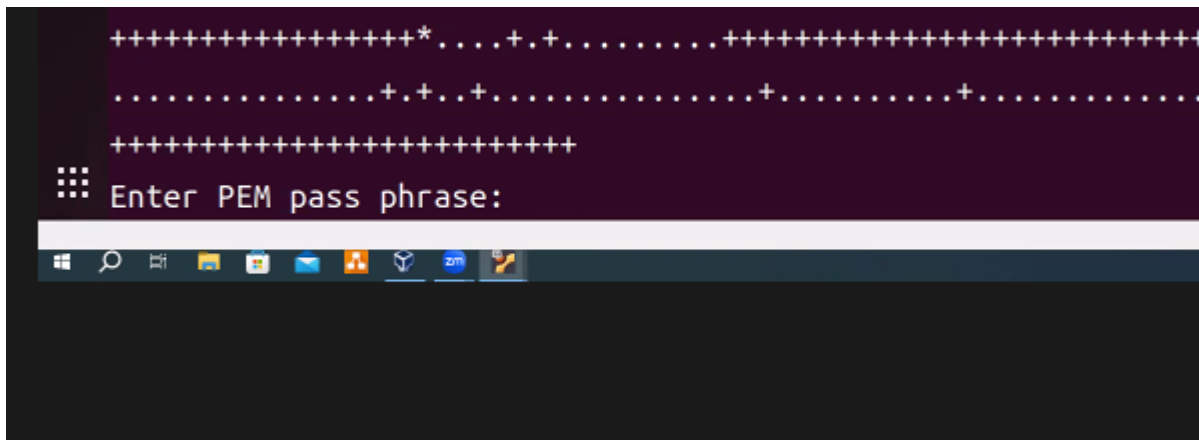
4

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/hyun-domain.com

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$ mkdir -p cert/hyun-domain.com
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$ cd cert/hyun-domain.com/
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout hyun-domain.com.key -out
t hyun-domain.com.csr
```

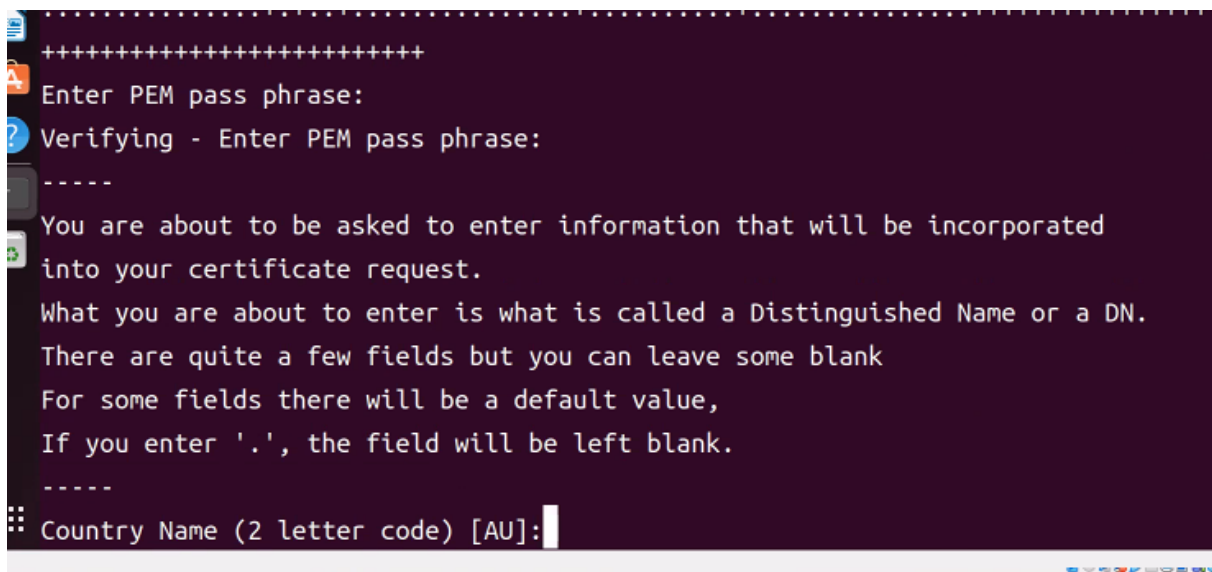
```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/min-domain.com

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$ mkdir -p cert/min-domain.com
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~$ cd cert/min-domain.com/
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout min-
domain.com.key -out min-domain.com.csr
```



키에 대한 암호

기억하기 쉬운 걸로



P@ssw0rd

```

+++++
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:kr
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:seoul
Locality Name (eg, city) []:kangnam
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:min-domain
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:web
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:min-domain.com
Email Address []:

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$

```

윈도우 서버에서 한 것 처럼 요청서를 만들어 볼게

```

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ ls
min-domain.com.csr  min-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$

```

```

Email Address []:
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ ls
hyun-domain.com.csr  hyun-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$

```

이렇게 디렉토리에 요청서가 들어가있다

아까 pem pass 물어볼때 만들기 귀찮거나 그러면

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -nodes -keyout hyun-domain.com.  
key -out hyun-domain.com.csr
```

이렇게 -nodes 이렇게 넣으면 된다

```
If you enter ., the field will be left blank.  
-----  
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:KR  
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:seoul  
Locality Name (eg, city) []:kangnam  
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:hyun-domain  
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:web  
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:hyun-domain.com  
Email Address []:  
  
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
```

```
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
```

```
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:kr
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:seoul
Locality Name (eg, city) []:kangnam
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:min-domain
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:web
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:min-domain.com
Email Address []:
```

```
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
```

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ ls
min-domain.com.csr  min-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$
```

```
hyun-domain.com.csr  hyun-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ openssl x509 -signkey hyun-domain.com.key -in hyun-domain.co
m.csr -req -days 365 -out hyun-domain.com.crt
```

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ openssl x509 -signkey min-domain.com.key -in min-
domain.csr -req -days 365 -out min-domain.com.crt
```

자체 서명된 인증서를 생성하거나, 인증 기관(Certificate Authority, CA)에게 CSR을 제출하  
여 서명된 인증서를 받아오는 등의 용도로 사용됩니다. 위 명령어를 사용하면 CSR 파일과  
개인 키를 기반으로 유효 기간이 365일인 디지털 인증서가 생성

```

hyun-domain.com.csr hyun-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ openssl x509 -signkey hyun-domain.com.key -in hyun-domain.co
m.csr -req -days 365 -out hyun-domain.com.crt
Certificate request self-signature ok
subject=C = KR, ST = seoul, L = kangnam, O = hyun-domain, OU = web, CN = hyun-domain.com
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ ls
hyun-domain.com.crt hyun-domain.com.csr hyun-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ openssl x509 -text -noout -in hyun-domain.com.crt

```

```

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ openssl x509 -signkey min-domain.com.key -in min-
domain.com.csr -req -days 365 -out min-domain.com.crt
Certificate request self-signature ok
subject=C = kr, ST = seoul, L = kangnam, O = min-domain, OU = web, CN = min-domain.com
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ ls
min-domain.com.crt min-domain.com.csr min-domain.com.csrS min-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$

```

```

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ openssl x509 -text -noout -in min-domain.com.crt
Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 1 (0x0)
        Serial Number:
            1f:84:36:d7:f5:ef:82:51:7c:c2:50:73:09:7b:1d:7b:78:0a:98:fc
        Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
        Issuer: C = kr, ST = seoul, L = kangnam, O = min-domain, OU = web, CN = min-domain
.com
        Validity
            Not Before: Jan  7 16:16:19 2024 GMT

```

```
openssl x509 -text -noout -in min-domain.com.crt
```

-> OpenSSL을 사용하여 X.509 형식의 SSL 인증서 파일의 내용을 텍스트로 표

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/hyun-domain.com$  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl.conf
```

```
01.10.10.33  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/001-min-domain.com-ssl.conf  
[sudo] password for ubuntu:  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/001-min-domain.com-ssl.conf
```

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/hyun-domain.com  
# Enable/Disable SSL for this virtual host.  
SSLEngine on  
  
# A self-signed (snakeoil) certificate can be created by installing  
# the ssl-cert package. See  
# /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz for more info.  
# If both key and certificate are stored in the same file, only the  
# SSLCertificateFile directive is needed.  
SSLCertificateFile /home/ubuntu/cert/hyun-domain/hyun-domain.com.c  
SSLCertificateKeyFile /home/ubuntu/cert/hyun-domain/hyun-domain.com.key  
  
# Server Certificate Chain:  
# Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the  
# concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the  
# certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively  
# the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile  
-- 끼워넣기 -- 32,69-88 19%
```

나는 이 파일이 없음  
? 해결하셈

```
# the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFi  
134L, 6388B 저장 했습니다
```



```

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/001-hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf
[sudo] password for ubuntu:
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo systemctl stop nginx
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo a2ensite 001-hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf
Site 001-hyun-domain.com-ssl already enabled
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo ls -l /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/
total 0
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 47 1월 5 14:21 001-hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf -> ../sites-available/001-hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 52 1월 6 16:51 002-shop.hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf -> ../sites-available/002-shop.hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$

```

```

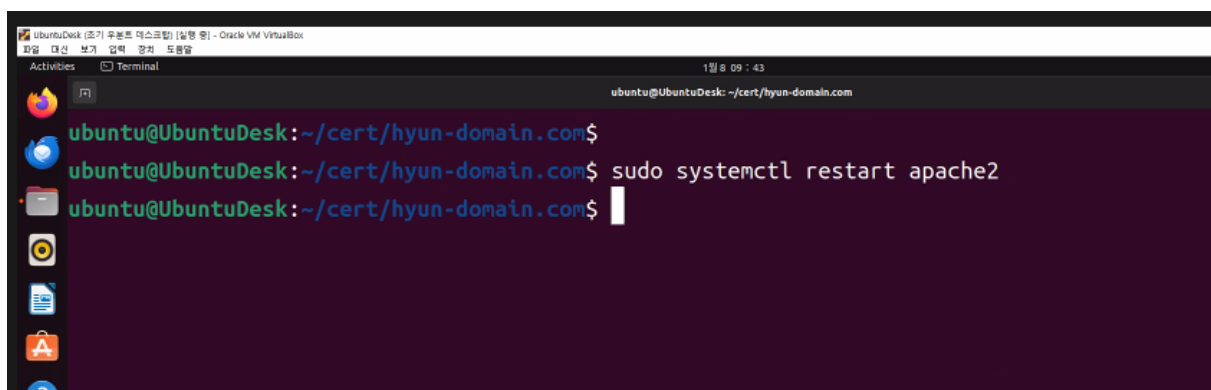
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo a2dissite 002-shop.hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf
Site 002-shop.hyun-domain.com-ssl disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo a2
a2disconf a2dismod a2dissite a2enconf a2enmod a2ensite a2query
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo a2enmod ssl
Considering dependency setenvif for ssl:
Module setenvif already enabled
Considering dependency mime for ssl:
Module mime already enabled
Considering dependency socache_shmcb for ssl:
Module socache_shmcb already enabled
Module ssl already enabled
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$

```

```
# A self-signed (snakeoil) certificate can be created by installing
# the ssl-cert package. See
# /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz for more info.
# If both key and certificate are stored in the same file, only the
# SSLCertificateFile directive is needed.
SSLCertificateFile      /home/ubuntu/cert/hyun-domain.com/hyun-domain.com.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile    /home/ubuntu/cert/hyun-domain.com/hyun-domain.com.key

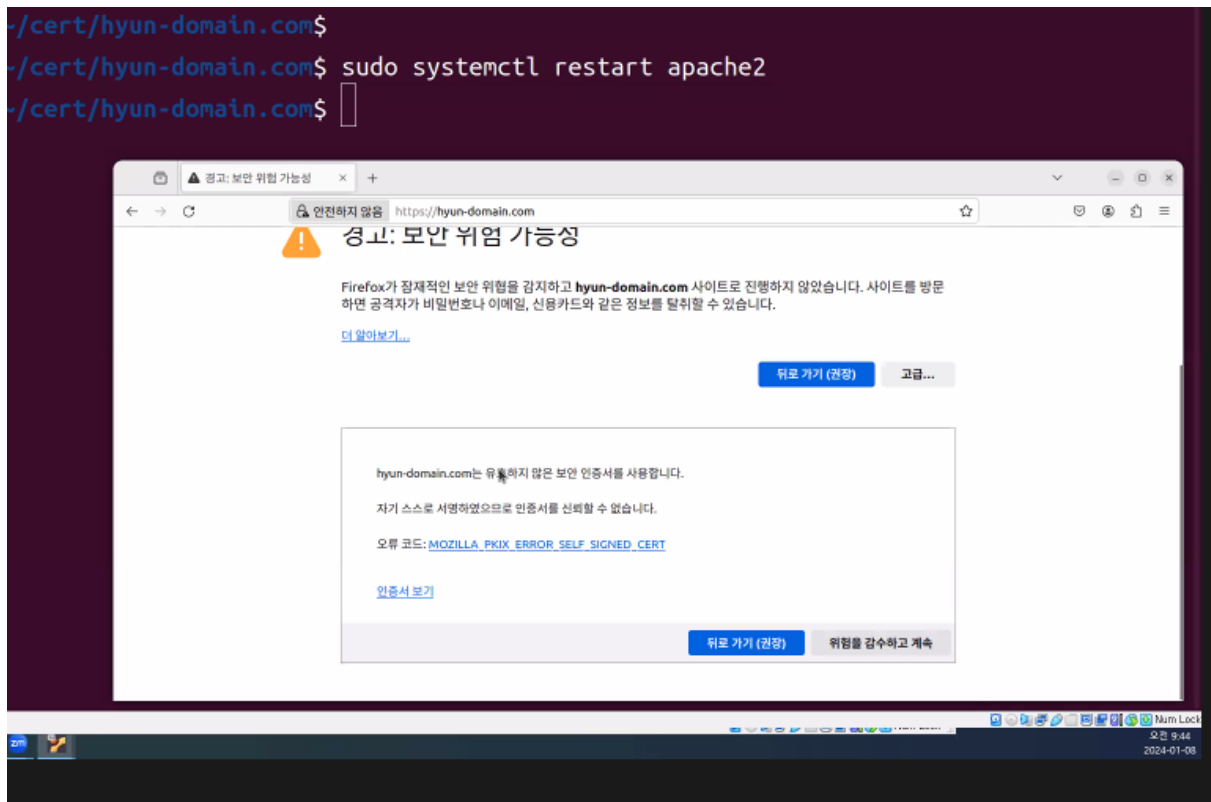
# Server Certificate Chain:
# Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the
# concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the
# certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively
# the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile
# when the CA certificates are directly appended to the server
# certificate for convinience.
```

아까 이거 이렇게 수정

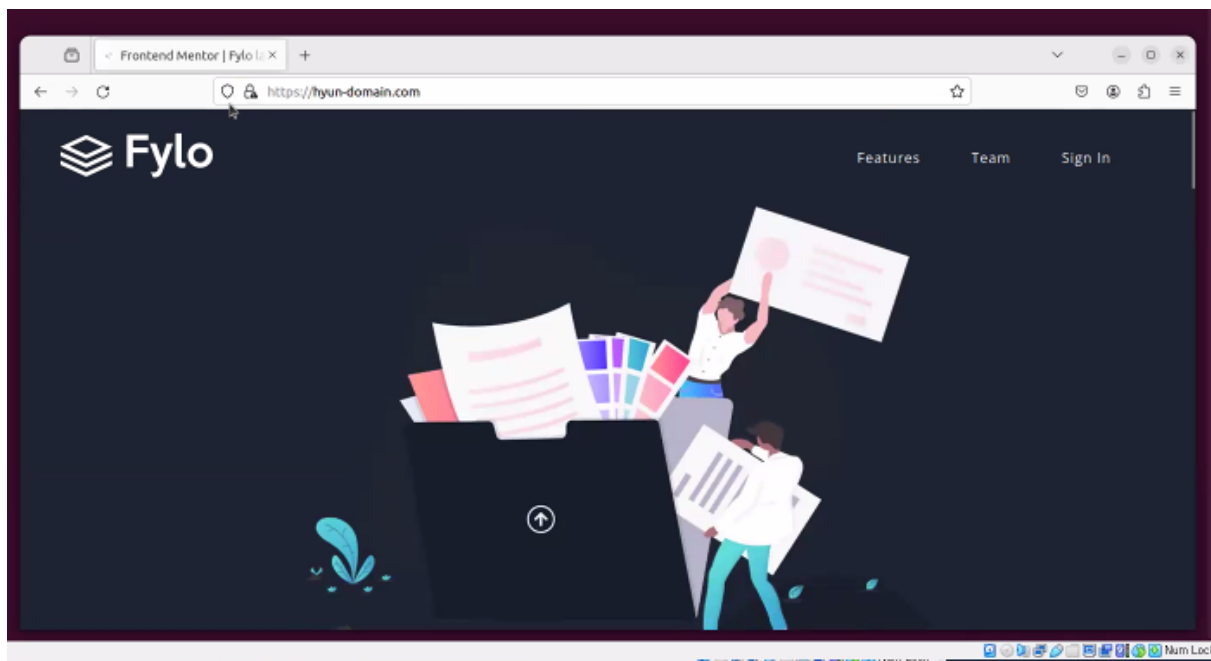


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Terminal' with the path 'ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/hyun-domain.com'. The terminal displays three lines of text: the first line shows the user's current directory as ~/cert/hyun-domain.com; the second line shows the command 'sudo systemctl restart apache2' being entered; the third line shows the prompt after the command has been executed. The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a sidebar on the left containing icons for various applications like Firefox, LibreOffice, and the Dash application.

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
```



이렇게 해서 웹 사이트 들어가 보고 확인하기

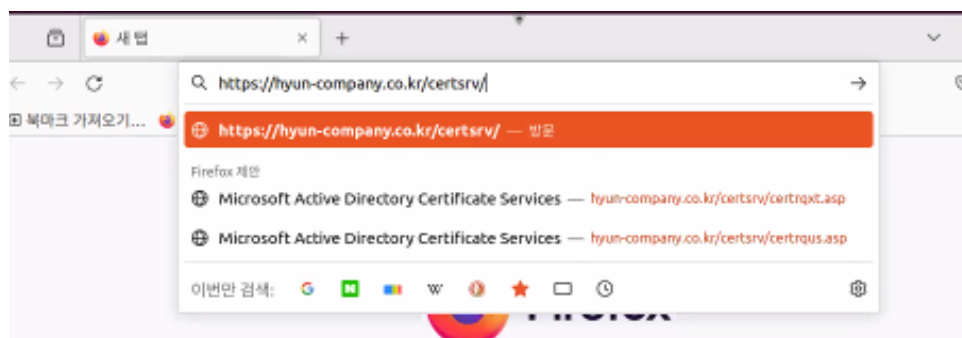


→ 이거 그때 민정님 블로그 보면서 다시 DNS 구성 다시 해보고 이거 해야 함

여기까지가 셀프사인하고 인증서 등록하고 적용하는 거  
아파치 기준으로 해본 것

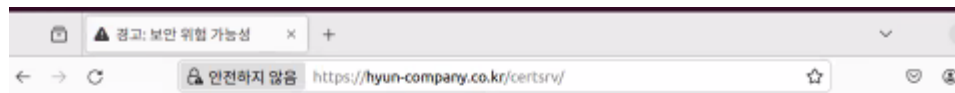
---

## 인증 기관을 구성했으니까 요청을 할려고 하면



이 주소를 통해서 요청서 전송 가능

이 앞에 있는 주소는 CA 가 구성되어 있는 주소



## ! 경고: 보안 위험 가능성

Firefox가 잠재적인 보안 위협을 감지하고 **hyun-company.co.kr** 사이트로 진행하지 않았습니다. 사이트를 방문하면 공격자가 비밀번호나 이메일, 신용카드와 같은 정보를 탈취할 수 있습니다.

사용자가 무엇을 할 수 있습니까?

이러한 문제는 대부분 웹 사이트와 관련이 있고 사용자가 할 수 있는 일은 없습니다. 웹 사이트의 관리자에게 문제에 대해 알려주실 수 있습니다.

[더 알아보기...](#)

뒤로 가기 (권장)

고급...

웹 사이트는 인증서로 신원을 증명합니다. Firefox는 이 사이트가 hyun-company.co.kr에 대해 유효하지 않은 인증서를 사용하여 연결하려고 시도했기 때문에 이 경고를 표시했습니다. 이 사이트는 연결을 거부할 수 있습니다.

안전하지 않음 https://hyun-company.co.kr/certsrv/

hyun-company.co.kr

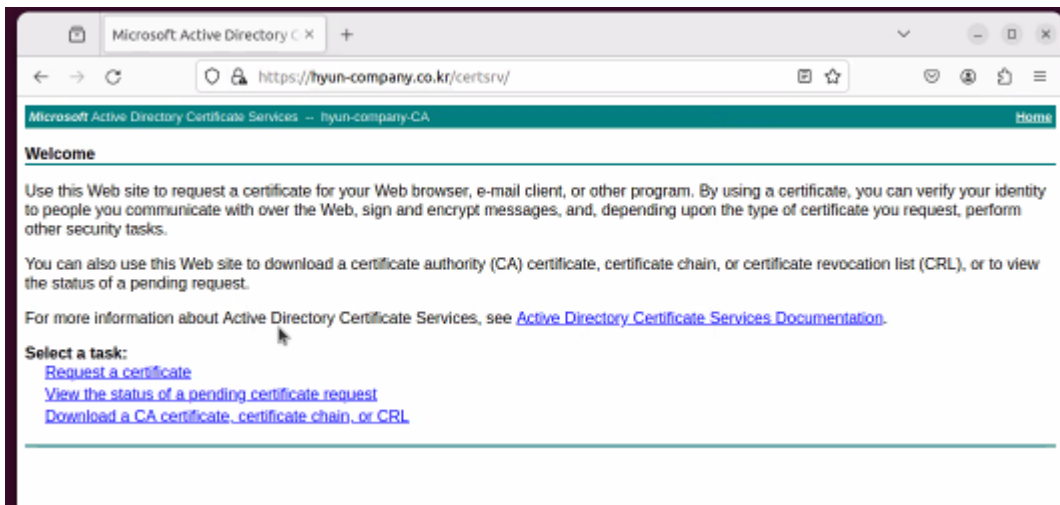
이 사이트에서 로그인을 요청합니다.

사용자 이름

비밀번호

취소 로그인

→ 인증서 발급 계정



## Submit a Certificate Request or Renewal Request

To submit a saved request to the CA, paste a base-64-encoded CMC or PKCS #10 certificate request or PKCS #7 renewal an external source (such as a Web server) in the Saved Request box.

**Saved Request:**

Base-64-encoded certificate request (CMC or PKCS #10 or PKCS #7):

**Certificate Template:**

User

**Additional Attributes:**

Attributes:

Submit >

생성한 요청서 인증 파일

```

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$ cat min-domain.com.csr
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIICsDCCAZgCAQAwazELMAkGA1UEBhMCA3IxDjAMBgNVBAGMBXNlb3VsMRAwDgYD
VQHQHAdRYW5nbmFtMRRMwEQYDVQKDAptaW4tZG9tYWlUMQwwCgYDVQQLDAN3ZWlX
FzAVBgNVBAMMDm1pb11kb21haW4uY29tMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8A
MIIBCgKCAQEAlcNP7lxo8eBqVVbV62F1RVRAwTba8l4wp/6uwUQU/8VTXBEZ//Z
ijTo0M+by5Gnk56mPEox8psFSAScij3Mpy67o7i8M8jeFVKhJRA3ny2DV0WKCe2m
wFeI73Zhr9RJIk+z7fTY3t1Jn80/cJ3zlaYoc2dDg5QSyG5bIIwI8VdoA+LDwnza
Vz7l5NdGCTpn7g0VW7dFT56vYcl5L5h7aRzZl1S5yGdY9MA7DUkZDe15zE+mKH81
m3fflGKHmYegeMqjfpPy0645R9cfMh4Lyo6a4Zs0GibUsrmeFVUNUQcQ8raUkv0
E8boMKfhf0ttPqM3qKiIq/5dmd0o+CyDowIDAQABAAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQAD
ggEBAEgdibDg3t7iHFogQ7Y+z5Cx96lvh0ZVRlNMcvPbkgYxHE015vNcgx6UJ27W
n2nyNimhx7a7hRzTc5CDGSn9IBreu58xD/LINu0N4b2AJbbWLEdB194mr+jNbqzP
EDpkYsFBVyP1A8K+b7JV3PrKsmb00VKCy+nBTTVZotG+caC+ZN2JF6mJSPy6qoXB
agtwDZv/A5MOSTctf9aVKVWwv6yRhsDac0p6MNm1006ZHxMwYnCpCyAw/Y6SqQdH
J2ezl7z06U+8ipDuG/fPE0gQXl0dynAa1oIIsboDWZ/ZRCncpg30slzW3jXH+Wgv
6pIV5j6LEjphCkWW6osu+6nXIyw=
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/min-domain.com$

```

이 내용 전체 복붙해서

Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Services - hyun-company-CA

### Submit a Certificate Request or Renewal Request

To submit a saved request to the CA, paste a base-64-encoded CMC or PKCS #10 certificate request or PKCS #7 renewal request from an external source (such as a Web server) in the Saved Request box.

**Saved Request:**

```

LtQUR3A/ONPRapK4Y3wHSmnDYJ7hhvmp5Kj/HeY+YvkRjI4pQJ6gRElaFTi0rrKw
GL0x9ZuF0T5zZxLnernL4ej6wdHFRcsoR6qyEF4ut.J+VhB9Fbo5IKDamaCl+Ix9V
DFSYZQct0CH7VfcZFv516iYM3AkC7Jo6z0ZHC1eX/N8RMwvhg6ZLbYi6cbmxKs4
R7ENMByMrQ41+1l0cwbx++KXJ6cMcNfgai8kSoHe5Q/z5HZewa4qr/TgovvpsLH7
4QotpeddejUcjQtW3jY7+Rv9LrmUgg==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

```

**Base-64-encoded certificate request (CMC or PKCS #10 or PKCS #7):**

**Certificate Template:** User

**Additional Attributes:**

Attributes:

여기에 넣으면 되는 거

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://hyun-company.co.kr/certsrv/certrqxt.asp`. The page title is "Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Services - hyun-company-CA". The main heading is "Submit a Certificate Request or Renewal Request". Below this, a paragraph explains that users can submit a saved request, a base-64-encoded CMC or PKCS #10 request, or a PKCS #7 request. A text box labeled "Saved Request:" contains a long base-64-encoded string. Below the text box is a "Certificate Template:" dropdown menu set to "Web Server". There is also an "Additional Attributes:" section with an empty text box. A "Submit" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Services - hyun-company-CA

### Submit a Certificate Request or Renewal Request

To submit a saved request to the CA, paste a base-64-encoded CMC or PKCS #10 certificate request or PKCS #7 request from an external source (such as a Web server) in the Saved Request box.

**Saved Request:**

Base-64-encoded certificate request (CMC or PKCS #10 or PKCS #7):

```
LtQUR3A/0NPRapK4Y3wHSmdYJ7hhvmp5Kj/HeY+YvkrjI4pQJ6gRElaFTi0rrKw
6L0x9ZuF0T5zZxLnernL4ej6wdHFRcsoR6qyEF4utJ+Vh89Fbo5IKDamaCl+Ix9V
0FSYZQct0CH7VFcZFv5L6iYN3AkC7Io6z0ZHC1eX/N8RMwvhg6ZLbYi6cbmxKs4
R7ENNByMrQ4l+1l0cwbx++KXJ6cMcMfgai8kSoHe5Q/z5HZewa4qr/TgovypsLHZ
4QotpeddejUcjQtW3jY7+Rv9LrmUgg==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

**Certificate Template:**

Web Server

**Additional Attributes:**

Attributes:

Submit

The screenshot shows the "Certificate Issued" page. It states "The certificate you requested was issued to you." Below this, there are radio buttons for "DER encoded" (selected) and "Base 64 encoded". A "Download certificate" link is present, and a context menu is open over it, showing options like "Open in new window", "Open in new tab", "Open in new security context", "Bookmark", "Save as...", and "Save as...".

Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Services - hyun-company-CA

### Certificate Issued

The certificate you requested was issued to you.

☒ DER encoded or ☐ Base 64 encoded

[Download certificate](#)

- 링크를 새 탭에서 열기(T)
- 링크를 새 창에서 열기(W)
- 링크를 새 사생활 보호 창에서 열기(P)
- 링크 북마크...(B)
- 링크를 다른 이름으로 저장...(K)
- 링크를 Desktop에 저장



```

ory
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ mv ~/다운로드/certnew.cer ./hyun-domain.com.cer
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$

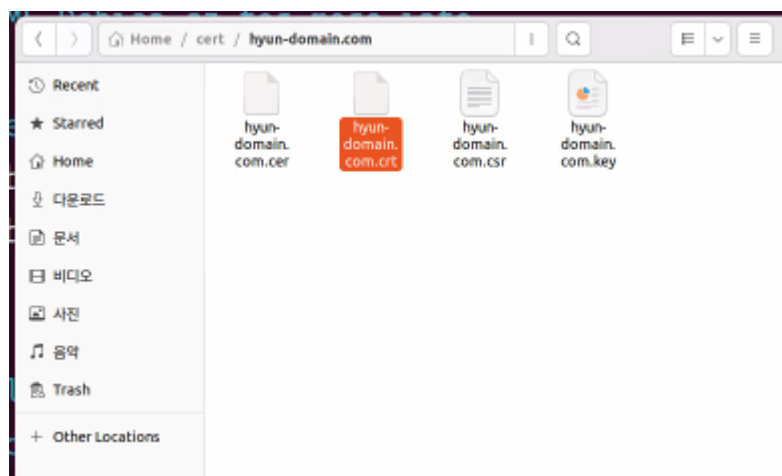
```

```

ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ mv ~/다운로드/certnew.cer ./hyun-domain.com.cer
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ ls
hyun-domain.com.cer  hyun-domain.com.crt  hyun-domain.com.csr  hyun-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ openssl x509 -text -noout -in hyun-domain.com.cer
Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 3 (0x2)
        Serial Number:
            12:00:00:00:07:53:fb:56:90:29:10:b8:da:00:00:00:00:00:07
        Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
        Issuer: DC = kr, DC = co, DC = hyun-company, CN = hyun-company-CA
        Validity

```

issuer 발급자 정보도 보임



```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk: ~/cert/hyun-domain.com

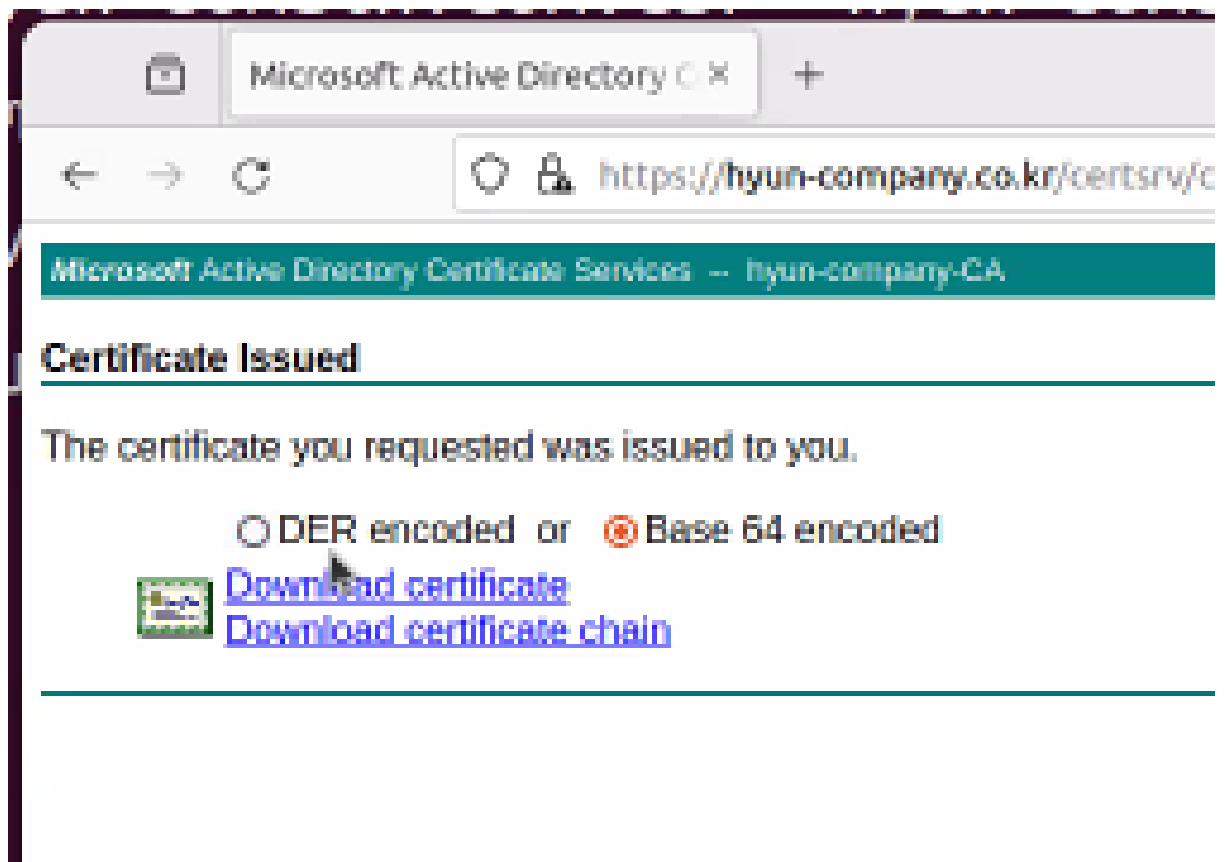
# A self-signed (snakeoil) certificate can be created by installing
# the ssl-cert package. See
# /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz for more info.
# If both key and certificate are stored in the same file, only the
# SSLCertificateFile directive is needed.
SSLCertificateFile    /home/ubuntu/cert/hyun-domain.com/hyun-domain.com.cer
SSLCertificateKeyFile  /home/ubuntu/cert/hyun-domain.com/hyun-domain.com.key

# Server Certificate Chain:
# Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the
# concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the
# certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively
# the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile
# when the CA certificates are directly appended to the server
# certificate for convinience.

-- 끼워넣기 --
```

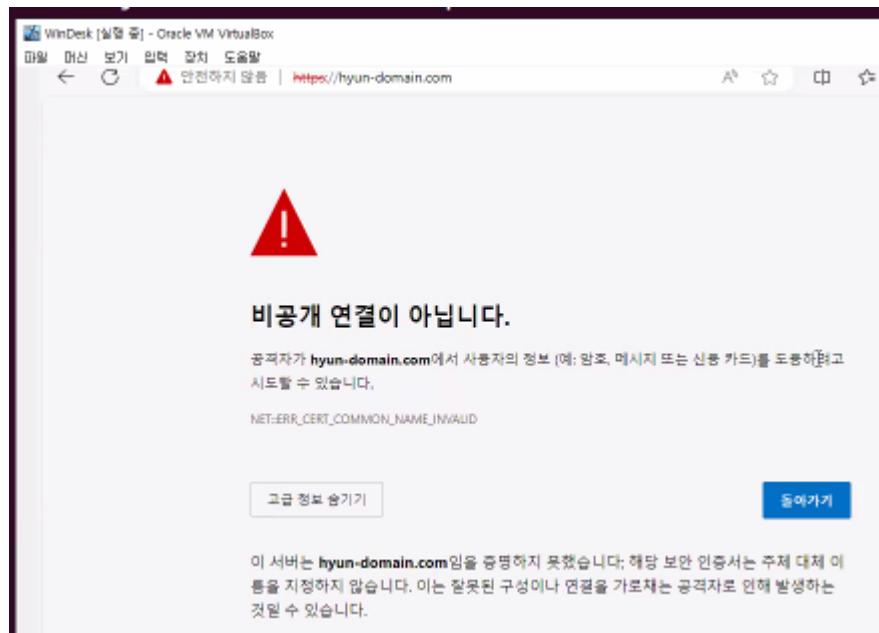
```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/001-hyun-domain.com-ssl
.conf
[sudo] password for ubuntu:
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
Job for apache2.service failed because the control process exited with error code.
See "systemctl status apache2.service" and "journalctl -xeu apache2.service" for details.
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
```

```
hyun-domain.com.cer hyun-domain.com.crt hyun-domain.com.csr hyun-domain.com.key
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ rm hyun-domain.com.cer
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ mv ~/다운로드/certnew.cer ./hyun-domain.com.cer
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
```



우분투에서 다운로드 받을 때에는 base 63 encoded 이걸로 받기

윈도우 데스크탑 가서 해보면 이렇게 떠야 함



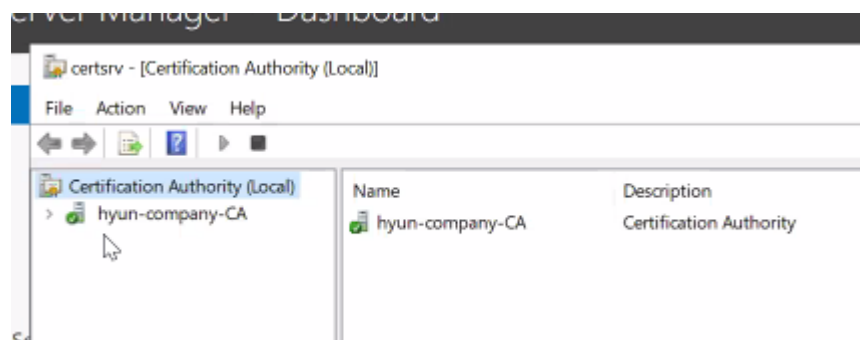
윈도우 서버에서 이거 해주고

```

Select Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\Administrator> certutil -setreg policy\EditFlags +EDITF_ATTRIBUTESUBJECTALTNAME2
  
```



이거 재시작도 해줘야 함

```

PS C:\Users\Administrator> certutil -setreg policy\EditFlags +EDITF_ATTRIBUTESUBJECTALTNAME2
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\CertSvc\Configuration\hyun-company-CA\PolicyModules\CertificateAuthority_MicrosoftDefault.Policy\EditFlags:
  
```

### Submit a Certificate Request or Renewal Request

To submit a saved request to the CA, paste a base-64-encoded CMC or PKCS #10 certificate request or PKCS #10 or PKCS #7) in the Saved Request box.

#### Saved Request:

Base-64-encoded  
certificate request  
(CMC or  
PKCS #10 or  
PKCS #7):

```
LtQUR3A/ONPRapK4Y3wHSmnDYJ7hhvmp5Kj/HeY+YvkRjI4pQJGgRELaFTiOrrKw  
GL0x9ZuF0T5zZxLnernL4ej6wdHFRcsoRGqyEF4utJ+VhB9Fbo5IKDamaCl+Ix9V  
DFSYZQct0CH7VFcZFv5l6iYM3AkC7IoGz0ZHC1eX/N8RMwvhegGZLbYi6cbmxKs4  
R7ENMBYMrQ41+1l0cwbx++KXJ6cMcMfgai8kSoHe5Q/z5HZewa4qr/TgovypsLHZ  
4QotpeddejUcjQtW3jY7+Rv9LrmUgg==  
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

#### Certificate Template:

Web Server

#### Additional Attributes:

Attributes: san:dns=hyun-domain.com&dns=\*.hyun-domain.com

Submit >

#### Certificate Template:

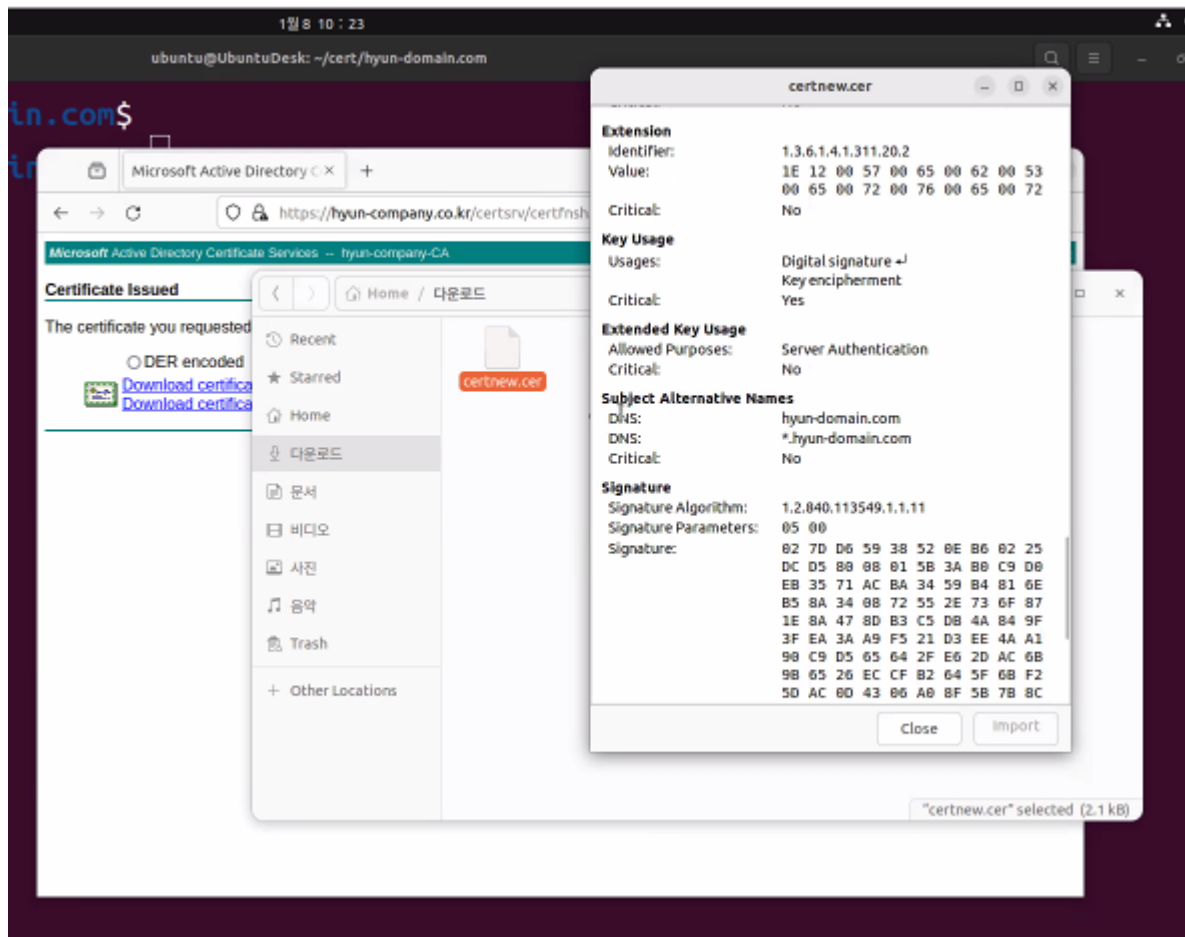
Web Server

#### Additional Attributes:

Attributes: san:dns=hyun-domain.com&dns=\*.hyun-domain.com

Submit >

다시 우분투로 돌아와서 이렇게 대체 주체 설정해주고



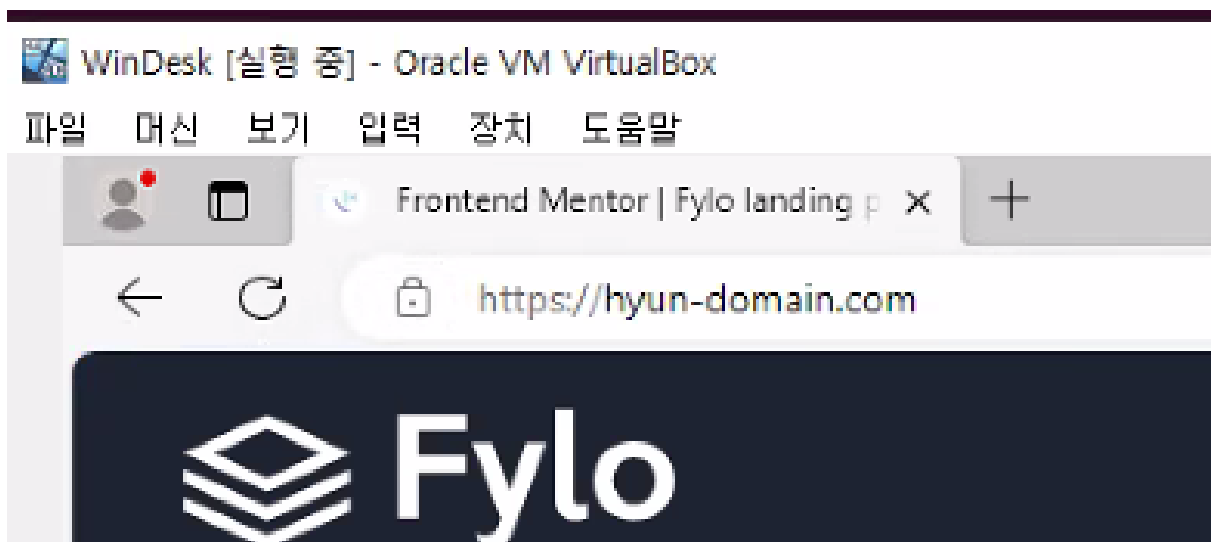
다운로드 디렉토리에서 확인해주기

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ mv ~/다운로드/certnew.cer ./hyun-domain.com.2.cer
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/001-hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf
```

이름 바꾸고 나서 재시작

```
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ mv ~/다운로드/certnew.cer ./hyun-domain.com.2.cer  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/001-hyun-domain.com-ssl.conf  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$ sudo systemctl restart apache2  
ubuntu@UbuntuDesk:~/cert/hyun-domain.com$
```

이렇게 해준 다음에 윈도우즈 데스크 가서 다시 열어보는 거



여기까지 하기