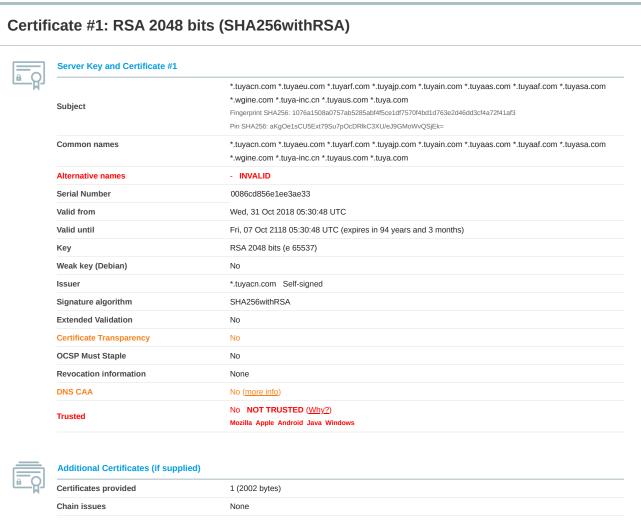


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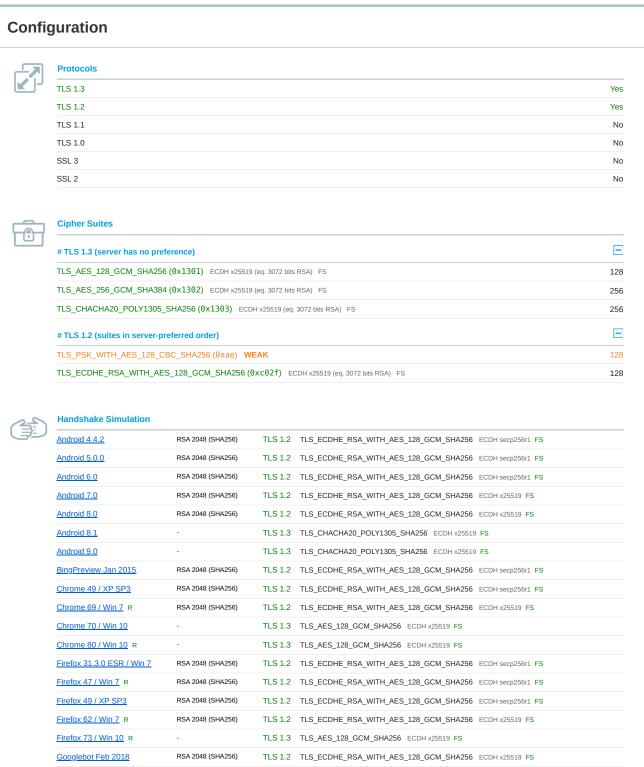
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SSL Report: <u>a3.tuyaeu.com</u> (18.185.182.159)









<u> </u>	Server sent fatal alert:	handshake	_failure		
<u>E 11 / Win 8.1</u> R	Server sent fatal alert: handshake_failure				
E 11 / Win Phone 8.1 R	Server sent fatal alert: handshake_failure				
E 11 / Win Phone 8.1 Update	R Server sent fatal alert:	handshake	_failure		
<u>E 11 / Win 10</u> R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
dge 15 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH x25519 FS	
<u>Edge 16 / Win 10</u> R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH x25519 FS	
dge 18 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH x25519 FS	
dge 13 / Win Phone 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
ava 8u161	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
ava 11.0.3	-	TLS 1.3	TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 ECDH secp256r1 FS		
ava 12.0.1	-	TLS 1.3	TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 ECDH secp256r1 FS		
OpenSSL 1.0.1 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
OpenSSL 1.0.2s R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
<u>)penSSL 1.1.0k</u> R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH x25519 FS	
OpenSSL 1.1.1c R	-	TLS 1.3	TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 ECDH x25519 FS		
Safari 6 / iOS 6.0.1	Server sent fatal alert:	handshake	_failure		
Safari 7 / iOS 7.1 R	Server sent fatal alert: handshake_failure				
Safari 7 / OS X 10.9 R	Server sent fatal alert: handshake_failure				
Safari 8 / iOS 8.4 R	Server sent fatal alert: handshake_failure				
Safari 8 / OS X 10.10 R	Server sent fatal alert:	handshake	_failure		
Safari 9 / iOS 9 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Safari 9 / OS X 10.11 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Safari 10 / iOS 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Safari 10 / OS X 10.12 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
Safari 12.1.2 / MacOS 10.14.6 Seta R	-	TLS 1.3	TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 ECDH x25519 I	FS	
Safari 12.1.1 / iOS 12.3.1 R	-	TLS 1.3	TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 ECDH x25519	FS	
pple ATS 9 / iOS 9 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 E	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
ahoo Slurp Jan 2015	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1 FS	
	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 128 GCM SHA256 E		

Click here to expand

- $(1) \ Clients \ that \ do \ not \ support \ Forward \ Secrecy \ (FS) \ are \ excluded \ when \ determining \ support \ for \ it.$
- (2) No support for virtual SSL hosting (SNI). Connects to the default site if the server uses SNI.
- $(3) \ \ Only \ first \ connection \ attempt \ simulated. \ Browsers \ sometimes \ retry \ with \ a \ lower \ protocol \ version.$
- (R) Denotes a reference browser or client, with which we expect better effective security.
- (All) We use defaults, but some platforms do not use their best protocols and features (e.g., Java 6 & 7, older IE).
- (All) Certificate trust is not checked in handshake simulation, we only perform TLS handshake.



Protocol Details

Secure Renegotiation	Supported
Secure Client-Initiated Renegotiation	No
Insecure Client-Initiated Renegotiation	No
BEAST attack	Mitigated server-side (more info)
POODLE (SSLv3)	No, SSL 3 not supported (more info)
POODLE (TLS)	No (more info)
Zombie POODLE	Unknown (more info)
GOLDENDOODLE	Unknown (more info)
OpenSSL 0-Length	Unknown (more info)
Sleeping POODLE	Unknown (more info)

owngrade attack prevention	Yes, TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV supported (more info)	
SL/TLS compression	No	
RC4	No	
leartbeat (extension)	No	
leartbleed (vulnerability)	No (more info)	
icketbleed (vulnerability)	No (more info)	
penSSL CCS vuln. (CVE-2014-0224)	No (more info)	
penSSL Padding Oracle vuln. CVE-2016-2107)	No (more info)	
OBOT (vulnerability)	No (more info)	
orward Secrecy	Yes (with most browsers) ROBUST (more info)	
LPN	No	
IPN	No	
ession resumption (caching)	Yes	
ession resumption (tickets)	Yes	
CSP stapling	No	
trict Transport Security (HSTS)	No	
STS Preloading	Not in: Chrome Edge Firefox IE	
ublic Key Pinning (HPKP)	No (more info)	
ublic Key Pinning Report-Only	No	
ublic Key Pinning (Static)	No (more info)	
ong handshake intolerance	No	
LS extension intolerance	No	
LS version intolerance	No	
ncorrect SNI alerts	No	
lses common DH primes	No, DHE suites not supported	
H public server param (Ys) reuse	No, DHE suites not supported	
CDH public server param reuse	No	
supported Named Groups	x25519, secp256r1 (server preferred order)	
SL 2 handshake compatibility	No	
-RTT enabled	No	
HTTP Requests		+
1 https://a3.tuyaeu.com/	(HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found)	
Miscellaneous		
Test date	Mon, 10 Jun 2024 19:28:57 UTC	
Test duration	70.430 seconds	
HTTP status code	404	
HTTP server signature	https	
Server hostname	ec2-18-185-182-159.eu-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com	

Why is my certificate not trusted?

There are many reasons why a certificate may not be trusted. The exact problem is indicated on the report card in bright red. The problems fall into three categories:

- 1. Invalid certificate
- 2. Invalid configuration
- 3. Unknown Certificate Authority
- 1. Invalid certificate

A certificate is invalid if:

- . It is used before its activation date
- · It is used after its expiry date
- · Certificate hostnames don't match the site hostname
- · It has been revoked
- · It has insecure signature
- · It has been blacklisted

2. Invalid configuration

In some cases, the certificate chain does not contain all the necessary certificates to connect the web server certificate to one of the root certificates in our trust store. Less commonly, one of the certificates in the chain (other than the web server certificate) will have expired, and that invalidates the entire chain.

3. Unknown Certificate Authority

In order for trust to be established, we must have the root certificate of the signing Certificate Authority in our trust store. SSL Labs does not maintain its own trust store; instead we use the store maintained by Mozilla.

If we mark a web site as not trusted, that means that the average web user's browser will not trust it either. For certain special groups of users, such web sites can still be secure. For example, if you can securely verify that a self-signed web site is operated by a person you trust, then you can trust that self-signed web site too. Or, if you work for an organisation that manages its own trust, and you have their own root certificate already embedded in your browser. Such special cases do not work for the general public, however, and this is what we indicate on our report card.

4. Interoperability issues

In some rare cases trust cannot be established because of interoperability issues between our code and the code or configuration running on the server. We manually review such cases, but if you encounter such an issue please feel free to contact us. Such problems are very difficult to troubleshoot and you may be able to provide us with information that might help us determine the root cause.

SSL Report v2.3.0

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