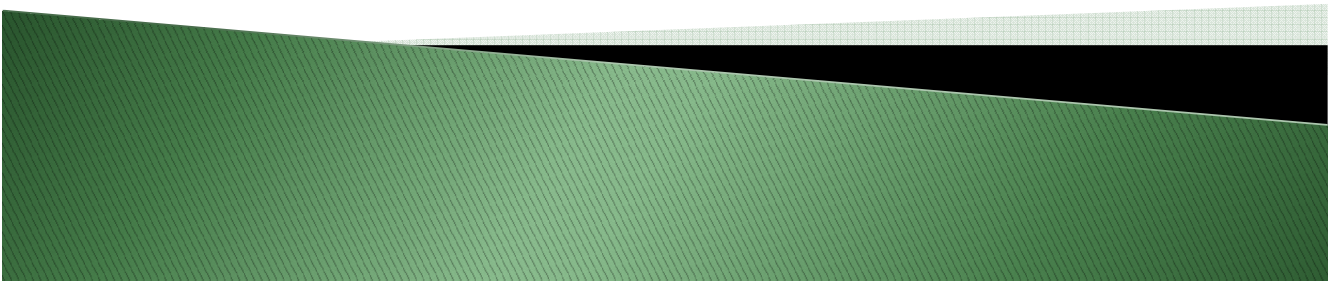


Unidad 5

Administración de *Apache* – 3. HTTPS

Despliegue de aplicaciones web



Índice

- ▶ Módulo mod_ssl.
- ▶ Configuración
 - Certificados.
 - Directivas.
- ▶ Bibliografía.

Módulo mod_ssl

- ▶ Es posible configurar *Apache* para que sirva contenidos seguros usando el protocolo HTTPS.
- ▶ Para ello hay que configurar y habilitar el módulo mod_ssl.



Módulo mod_ssl

- ▶ Webs
 - <http://www.modssl.org/>
 - http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/mod_ssl.html
- ▶ Utiliza las herramientas proporcionadas por el proyecto OpenSSL.

Configuración

Certificados

► 1) Generar clave privada

```
alumno@ServidorLinux01:~$ openssl genrsa -out seguro.key 2048
Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus
.....+++
.....+++
e is 65537 (0x10001)
alumno@ServidorLinux01:~$
```

Configuración

Certificados

► 2) Generar una solicitud de certificado (CSR)

```
alumno@ServidorLinux01:~$ openssl req -new -key seguro.key -out seguro.csr
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]:ES
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Madrid
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Madrid
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:daw01
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:daw01
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:seguro.daw01.net
Email Address []:admin@daw01.net

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
alumno@ServidorLinux01:~$ _
```

Configuración

Certificados

- ▶ 3) Generar un certificado (1)
 - A) Enviar la solicitud de certificado a una autoridad de certificación .
 - Se envía, habitualmente, a través de un formulario web a la empresa certificadora
 - Validan si se ha pagado (si es necesario).
 - Validan la solicitud.
 - Generan el Certificado (.crt)
 - Remiten el certificado e instrucciones.

Configuración

Certificados

- ▶ 3) Generar un certificado (2)
 - B) Crear un certificado autofirmado

```
alumno@ServidorLinux01:~$ openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in seguro.csr -signkey se
guro.key -out seguro.crt
Signature ok
subject=/C=ES/ST=Madrid/L=Madrid/O=daw01/OU=daw01/CN=seguro.daw01.net/emailAddre
ss=admin@daw01.net
Getting Private key
alumno@ServidorLinux01:~$ _
```

Configuración

Directivas

- ▶ SSLEngine
- ▶ SSLCertificateFile
- ▶ SSLCertificateKeyFile
- ▶ ...
- ▶ Web
 - <http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/ssl/>

Práctica

- ▶ **Práctica 5.19**
 - Servidor virtual HTTPS por defecto en *Linux*.

```
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
<VirtualHost _default_:443>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost

    DocumentRoot /var/www/html

    # Available options:
    # error: The following values are allowed:
    # It is not recommended to use the SSL Engine as it was
    # module: The following values are allowed:
    # LogLevel: The following values are allowed:
    # SSL Engine Switch:
    # 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, the
    # SSLCertificateFile directive is needed.
    SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem
    SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.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
```

Práctica

► Práctica 5.20

- Servidor virtual HTTPS en *Linux*.

```
alumno@ServidorLinux01:~$ openssl req -new -key seguro.key -out seguro.csr
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 shown in brackets [ ].
There are quite a few fields to be filled out.
For some fields there will be a * following the field name.
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) []: es
State or Province Name (full name) []: Madrid
Locality Name (eg, city) []: Madrid
Organization Name (eg, company) []: Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Organizational Unit Name (eg, department) []:
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or your name) []: seguro.daw01.net
Email Address []: admin@daw01.net

Please enter the following 'x' number of values to generate a challenge password
Please enter the following 'e' number of values to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:

alumno@ServidorLinux01:~$
```

```
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
    <VirtualHost _default_:443>
        ServerName seguro.daw01.net

        DocumentRoot /var/www/html/seguro

        ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/seguro.error.log
        CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/seguro.access.log combined

        <Directory /var/www/html/seguro>
            Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
            AllowOverride None
            Require all granted
        </Directory>

        SSLEngine on
        SSLCertificateFile      /etc/ssl/certs/seguro.crt
        SSLCertificateKeyFile    /etc/ssl/private/seguro.key

    </VirtualHost>
</IfModule>
```

Práctica

► Práctica 5.21

- Servidor virtual HTTPS por defecto en *Windows*

```
#LoadModule mime_magic_module modules/mod_mime_magic.so
#LoadModule negotiation_module modules/mod_negotiation.so
#LoadModule proxy_module modules/mod_proxy.so
#LoadModule proxy_ajp_module modules/mod_proxy_ajp.so
#LoadModule proxy_balancer_module modules/mod_proxy_balancer.so
#LoadModule proxy_connect_module modules/mod_proxy_connect.so
#LoadModule proxy_ftp_module modules/mod_proxy_ftp.so
#LoadModule proxy_http_module modules/mod_proxy_http.so
#LoadModule proxy_scgi_module modules/mod_proxy_scgi.so
#LoadModule reqtimeout_module modules/mod_reqtimeout.so
#LoadModule rewrite_module modules/mod_rewrite.so
#LoadModule setenvif_module modules/mod_setenvif.so
#LoadModule speling_module modules/mod_speling.so
#LoadModule ssl_module modules/mod_ssl.so
#LoadModule status_module modules/mod_status.so
#LoadModule substitute_module modules/mod_substitute.so
#LoadModule unique_id_module modules/mod_unique_id.so
#LoadModule userdir_module modules/mod_userdir.so
#LoadModule usertrack_module modules/mod_usertrack.so
#LoadModule version_module modules/mod_version.so

#Include conf/extra/httpd-vhosts.conf

# Local access to the Apache HTTP Server Manual
#Include conf/extra/httpd-manual.conf

# Distributed authoring and versioning (webDAV)
#Include conf/extra/httpd-dav.conf

# various default settings
#Include conf/extra/httpd-default.conf

# Secure (SSL/TLS) connections
#Include conf/extra/httpd-ssl.conf
#
# Note: The following must be present to support
#       starting without SSL on platforms with no /dev/random equivalent
#       but a statically compiled-in mod_ssl.
<IfModule ssl_module>
    SSLRandomSeed startup builtin
```

```
Administrador: Símbolo del sistema - "C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\bin\"
OpenSSL> x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out server.crt
Loading random state - done
Signature ok
subject=C=ES/ST=Madrid/L=Madrid/O=daw01.net/OU=daw01.net/CN=segurorwindows01.daw01.net/emailAddress=admin@daw01.net
Getting Private key
OpenSSL>
```

Bibliografía

- ▶ Servicios de Red e Internet. Álvaro García Sánchez, Luis Enamorado Sarmiento, Javier Sanz Rodríguez. Editorial Garceta.
- ▶ <http://httpd.apache.org>