Certificate Revocation check

```
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证书签发流程

- 使用**Kse**(<u>KeyStore Explorer</u>)创建根密钥对---> rootCAKeyPair
- 每个节点使用Kse各自创建各自的节点密钥对--->endPointKeyPair
- 各个节点使用新创建的密钥对,生成CSR---> CertificateSigningRequest
 - o 可使用Kse来生成csr
 - o 也可使用代码来生成csr
- 根密钥对对各个节点生成的CSR分别进行签名并生成证书(endPointCert)或CAReply(后缀名为 p7r的证书链),在此过程,要将crl与ocsp的url写入到证书扩展中,分别是cdp(**CRL分发点**)与 aia(**颁发机构信息访问**)
- 各个节点收到根节点签发的证书或者CAReply,使用kse导入到包含有密钥对的keyStore中
- 使用kse将各个节点将根证书导入到trustKeystore中

以上:

- 目前可通过代码实现的有: 1、创建CSR; 2、基于CSR签发证书(同时将crl与ocsp的url写入到证书扩展)或生成CAReply; 3、生成CRL并写入到文件(pem)
- 可通过代码实现的有(未整理,可参考其他文档):1、生成密钥对
- 可通过kse实现的有:1、创建CSR;2、基于CSR签发证书(只能将ocsp的url写入到证书扩展,crl目前不行);

Java 证书吊销检查流程

• 开启证书吊销检查

```
-Dcom.sun.security.enableCRLDP=true
-Dcom.sun.net.ssl.checkRevocation=true

System.setProperty("com.sun.net.ssl.checkRevocation", "true")
System.setProperty("com.sun.security.enableCRLDP", "true")
Security.setProperty("ocsp.enable", "true")
```

• 开启调试模式

- RevocationChecker
 - 默认
 - 开启ocsp

会优先通过ocsp来检查证书状态

■ 不开启ocsp

Security.setProperty("ocsp.enable", "false"), 会通过crl来检查证书状态

○ 自定义Checker

■ 优先检查ocsp

默认是ocsp优先,通过向证书AIA中ocsp服务的的url发送请求(content-type:"application/ocsp-request")

■ 优先检查crl

可设置优先检查crl

■ 先检查是否有自定义设置的crl列表(初始化在<u>CertStore</u>中),如果没有的话,检查证书cdp,向url发送请求,下载crl列表

Java中如果是通过url下载crl列表,默认是30s内缓存,超过30s之后再次下载最新

```
val cpb: CertPathBuilder = CertPathBuilder.getInstance("PKIX") // 使用
CertPathValidator也可以
val rc: PKIXRevocationChecker =
cpb.getRevocationChecker.asInstanceOf[PKIXRevocationChecker]
rc.setOptions(util.EnumSet.of(
   // prefer CLR over OCSP, 设置CRL优先
   PKIXRevocationChecker.Option.PREFER_CRLS,
   PKIXRevocationChecker.Option.ONLY_END_ENTITY
   // don't fall back to OCSP checking, CRL校验失败后,是否进行ocsp检查
   // PKIXRevocationChecker.Option.NO_FALLBACK
 ))
override protected def trustManagers: Array[TrustManager] = {
   val trustManagerFactory =
TrustManagerFactory.getInstance(TrustManagerFactory.getDefaultAlgorithm)
   val ts = loadKeystore(SSLTrustStore, SSLTrustStorePassword)
   val pkixParams = new PKIXBuilderParameters(ts, new X509CertSelector)
   pkixParams.addCertPathChecker(rc)
   // 获取初始化CRL
   val crl: X509CRL = CustomSSLEngine.generateCRL(new
FileInputStream(SSLTrustCrl))
   crlList.add(0, crl)
   val collectionCertStoreParameters = new
CollectionCertStoreParameters(crlList)
   // 初始化CRL到CertStore中
    pkixParams.addCertStore(CertStore.getInstance("Collection",
collectionCertStoreParameters))
   pkixParams.setRevocationEnabled(true)
```

```
trustManagerFactory.init(new
CertPathTrustManagerParameters(pkixParams))
   trustManagerFactory.getTrustManagers
}
```

从代码中可以看到有几个点:

- 2. pkixParams 设置初始化crl到CertStore,其中使用的是 collectionCertStoreParameters,该集合非copy,后续可以更改
- 3. pkixParams.setRevocationEnabled(true),默认为true,这里可以设置为false,则不执行吊销检查
- 假设现在是从头开始组网,那么没有区块,也没有leveldb,也就不能从leveldb中检索crl或者ocsp-response,如果使用这两者作为revocationCheck的话,组网肯定会失败,因此,最好有个初始化,上面提到的CertStore就可以作为一个初始化入口,可将初始化的crl写入,然后初始组网成功之后:1、通过合约写一份crl到leveldb中,CertStore中的crl可通过合约来删除,或者使用定时器自动删除;2、通过合约将staticOcspResponse写到leveldb中;

假设CertStore中的crl被删除之后,crl与ocsp-response也都写入到leveldb了,那么之后一切都交给合约来管理了

o 校验顺序

允许fallback

- PREFER OCSP
 - 先检查ocsp
 - ocsp失败之后(**非revoked**),检查crl
 - CertStore中有crl, 检查
 - CertStore中没有crl,检查crldp
- PREFER CRLS
 - 先检查crl
 - CertStore中有crl, 检查
 - CertStore中没有crl,检查crldp
 - crl检查失败之后(**非revoked**),检查ocsp

从上面可以看出,不论是哪种顺序,都要初始化crl到CertStore中,并且之后要通过合约将crl与ocsp-response写到leveldb中

RepChain集成证书吊销检查

- 方案设计:
 - 各个节点通过Akka-http来下载crl列表: http://127.0.0.1:8081/repchain.crl
 - 需要新增接口,提供crl列表下载
 - 要预先写入到leveldb中
 - 各个节点向akka-http来发送ocsp请求: http://127.0.0.1/ocsp
 - 需要新增接口,可以解析ocsp请求,并可回复ocsp响应
 - 要预先写入staticResponse到leveldb中

让AkkaHttp支持ocsp

• akka默认预定义支持的content-type不包括 application/ocsp-request 与 application/ocsp-response , 因此需要在akkaHttpServer注册这两种类型 , <u>Registering Custom Media Types</u>

```
import akka.http.scaladsl.settings.ParserSettings
import akka.http.scaladsl.settings.ServerSettings
val `application/ocsp-request`: Binary = MediaType.applicationBinary("ocsp-
request", NotCompressible)
val `application/ocsp-response`: Binary = MediaType.applicationBinary("ocsp-
response", NotCompressible)
// add custom media type to parser settings:
val parserSettings =
ParserSettings(system).withCustomMediaTypes(`application/ocsp-
request`).withCustomMediaTypes(`application/ocsp-response`)
val serverSettings =
ServerSettings(system).withParserSettings(parserSettings)
Http().bindAndHandle(
      route_evt
       ~ cors() (
          new BlockService(ra).route ~
            new ChainService(ra).route ~
            new TransactionService(ra).route ~
            new CrlService(ra).route ~
            new OcspService(ra, sys).route ~
            SwaggerDocService.routes),
      "0.0.0.0", port, settings = serverSettings)
```

 服务端是支持了,但是接口还不知道如何解析请求并返回响应,因此接口端要定义如何 Marshalling与 Unmarshalling

```
val `application/ocsp-request` = MediaType.applicationBinary("ocsp-request",
NotCompressible)
val `application/ocsp-response` = MediaType.applicationBinary("ocsp-
response", NotCompressible)

implicit val unmarshaller: FromEntityUnmarshaller[OCSPReq] =
Unmarshaller.byteStringUnmarshaller.forContentTypes(`application/ocsp-
request`).map(byteString => new OCSPReq(byteString.toArray))

implicit val marshaller: ToEntityMarshaller[OCSPResp] =
Marshaller.withFixedContentType(`application/ocsp-response`) {
    ocspResp => HttpEntity(`application/ocsp-response`,
    akka.util.ByteString(ocspResp.getEncoded))
    //ocspResp => HttpEntity.Strict(`application/ocsp-
response`,akka.util.ByteString(ocspResp.getEncoded))
}
```

```
implicit val unmarshaller: FromRequestUnmarshaller[OCSPReq] =
Unmarshaller.strict[HttpRequest, OCSPReq](request => {
    new
OCSPReq(Await.result(request.entity.dataBytes.runFold(ByteString.empty)(_ ++
    _), timeout.duration).toArray)
})
```

ocsp-response (在RestService中):

```
implicit val marshaller: ToResponseMarshaller[OCSPResp] =
Marshaller.withFixedContentType(`application/ocsp-response`) {
    ocspResp => HttpResponse(entity = HttpEntity.Strict(`application/ocsp-response`, akka.util.ByteString(ocspResp.getEncoded)))
}
```

如果不是用marshaller或者unmarshaller的话,使用如下方式(在RestService中):

```
post {
   extractRequest { req =>
// val ocspReqFuture: Future[Seq[ByteString]] =
req.entity.dataBytes.runWith(Sink.seq[ByteString])
// val ocspByte = Await.result(ocspReqFuture,
Timeout(3.seconds).duration).foldLeft(ByteString.empty)(_++_).toArray
        val ocspRegFuture: Future[ByteString] =
req.entity.dataBytes.runFold(ByteString.empty)(_ ++ _)
       val ocspByte = Await.result(ocspReqFuture, timeout.duration).toArray
       // get request info
       val ocspRequest = new OCSPReq(ocspByte)
// val requestCerts = ocspRequest.getCerts.map(new
JcaX509CertificateConverter().getCertificate(_))
       val requestList = ocspRequest.getRequestList
// println("******** + requestCerts(0))
       println(requestList)
       complete(req.entity.contentType.toString + " = " +
req.entity.contentType.getClass)
           complete((ra.getRestActor ?
OcspQuery(ocspRequest)).mapTo[HttpResponse])
   }
}
```

构建OCSP响应

目的主要是通过构建静态的ocsp-response,并通过合约将其写入到leveldb中,这样接口接到ocsp-request之后就可以从leveldb中检索并构造ocsp-response,进一步返回响应

 构建staticOcspResponse,初始时都设置为SUCCESSFUL,且证书状态为GOOD,使用CA的私钥 先构造好OCSP-response(利用bouncycastle工具包)

```
CertificateStatus nodeGoodStatus = CertificateStatus.GOOD;

// 准备好创建 OCSP 所需的私钥和证书

KeyStore caKs = KeyStore.getInstance("JKS");
caKs.load(new FileInputStream("jks/trust.jks"), "changeit".toCharArray());
X509Certificate caCertificate = (X509Certificate)
caKs.getCertificate("trust");
```

```
PrivateKey caPrivateKey = (PrivateKey) caKs.getKey("trust",
"changeit".toCharArray());
// 构建响应Id
RespID respID = new JcaRespID(caCertificate.getSubjectX500Principal());
BasicOCSPRespBuilder responseBuilder = new BasicOCSPRespBuilder(respID);
ContentSigner signer = new
JcaContentSignerBuilder("SHA256withECDSA").setProvider("BC").build(caPrivate
Key);
// Generate the id for the certificate we are looking for
CertificateID certificateID = buildCertificateID(serialNumber);
responseBuilder.addResponse(certificateID, certificateStatus, new Date(),
new Date(System.currentTimeMillis() + 10 * 365 * MILLIS_PER_DAY), null);
BasicOCSPResp ocspResponse = responseBuilder.build(signer, new
X509CertificateHolder[]{new JcaX509CertificateHolder(caCertificate)}, new
Date());
OCSPRespBuilder ocspResponseBuilder = new OCSPRespBuilder();
OCSPResp ocspResp = ocspResponseBuilder.build(OCSPRespBuilder.SUCCESSFUL,
ocspResponse);
```

• 将response转为16进制或者pem格式,然后通过调用合约写到leveldb中

```
// 使用十六进制进行保存传输
String ocspRespHexString = Hex.encodeHexString(ocspResp.getEncoded());
System.out.println(ocspRespHexString);
OCSPResp rebackOcspResp = new
OCSPResp(Hex.decodeHex(ocspRespHexString.toCharArray()));
System.out.println("返回来了" + ((BasicOCSPResp)
rebackOcspResp.getResponseObject()).getProducedAt());
// 使用pem保存传输
StringWriter stringWriter = new StringWriter();
JcaPEMWriter pemWriter = new JcaPEMWriter(stringWriter);
pemWriter.writeObject(new PemObject("OCSP RESPONSE",
ocspResp.getEncoded()));
pemWriter.close();
String ocspRespPem = stringWriter.toString();
System.err.println(ocspRespPem);
StringReader stringReader = new StringReader(ocspRespPem);
PemReader pemReader = new PemReader(stringReader);
PemObject pemObject = pemReader.readPemObject();
pemReader.close();
OCSPResp rebackOcspRespPem = new OCSPResp(pemObject.getContent());
System.err.println(rebackOcspRespPem);
```

智能合约

- 删除CertStore中初始化的crl
- 写入或更新crl到leveldb中
- 写入或更新staticOcspResponse到leveldb中

接口ocsp-response的响应逻辑

- 接口接收到ocsp-request之后,首先拿到ocspRequest的certId,然后解析出证书序列号
- 通过证书序列号到leveldb中检索,看是否有对应的ocsp-response (good/revoked)
- 如果有就直接返回,如果没有,则返回一个"UNAUTHORIZED"的ocsp-response

```
val ocspRespBuilder = new OCSPRespBuilder

// 如果写入TryLater,就不会failover

var ocspResp = ocspRespBuilder.build(OCSPRespBuilder.UNAUTHORIZED, null)

if (! ocspReq.getRequestList.isEmpty) {
   val req: Req = ocspReq.getRequestList.repr(0)
   val pkey = WorldStateKeyPreFix + "ManageNodeCert" + "_" +

"ocsp_"+req.getCertID.getSerialNumber.toString
   val pvalue = sr.Get(pkey)
   if (pvalue != null) {
      ocspResp = SerializeUtils.deserialise(pvalue).asInstanceOf[OCSPResp]
   val test = SerializeUtils.deserialise(pvalue)
      println(ocspResp)
   }
}
```

参考文献

- java-pki-programmers-guide : https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/security/java-pki-programmers-guide.html#GUID-5404B79C-3D49-4668-974C-1BACD1A98B73
- Java Security Standard Algorithm Names: https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/sp ecs/security/standard-names.html#trustmanagerfactory-algorithms
- 专门做吊销检查服务的--->revoker: https://github.com/wdawson/revoker
- AkkaHttp
 - Registering Custom Media Types: https://doc.akka.io/docs/akka-http/10.1.11/common/ http-model.html#registering-custom-media-types
 - Custom Marshallers: https://doc.akka.io/docs/akka-http/10.1.11/common/marshalling.
 httml#custom-marshallers
 - Custom Unmarshallers: https://doc.akka.io/docs/akka-http/10.1.11/common/unmarshallers alling,html#custom-unmarshallers
 - Akka HTTP Circe Custom Marshaller and Unmarshaller: https://gist.github.com/mattro
 berts297/c531a4e9e525d6a18cbf8889ab5f3dec
- openssl
 - <u>OpenSSL 通过OCSP手动验证证书</u>: <u>https://www.cnblogs.com/penghuster/p/6895714.ht</u> ml
 - o 使用openssl检测证书ocsp吊销状态: https://yryz.net/post/openssl-ocsp-test-certificate-revocation/
- 其他
 - Java 的 X.509 证书吊销检查: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/78513242
 - 常见的一些扩展名介绍: https://www.cnblogs.com/bjlhx/p/6565340.html
- PKCS #10: Certification Request Syntax Specification: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2986, https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2986, https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2986, https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2986
- X.509 Internet Public Key Infrastructure Online Certificate Status Protocol OCSP: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6960.html
- Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL)
 Profile: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5280

- 证书后缀名区别: https://www.huaweicloud.com/articles/2a9f5e8dd7d547f24fbf69dd5d270e
 a9.html
- 常见的数字证书格式与格式转换: https://www.cnblogs.com/cioliuguilan/p/5525845.html
- ietf工具
 - https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6960
 - https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/pkix/charter/
 - https://www.rfc-editor.org/search/rfc search detail.php

附录

Windows CertUtil调试ocsp与crl

• 使用windows自带的certutil可以用来调试证书中自带的ocsp与crl连接,与ide结合更佳,可以调试 akka-http是否可以正常接收并解析ocsp请求,以及是否可以正常响应

```
$ certutil -URL ./12110107bi45jh675g.node2.cer
```

查看crl

openssl

```
$ openssl crl -in trust-init.crl -text
```

keytool

jdk自带的keytool可以查看crl信息

```
$ keytool -printcrl -file trust-init.crl
```

查看证书的ocsp与crl连接

openssl

```
$ openss1 x509 -in 121000005135120456.node1.cer -noout -text
```

keytool

```
$ keytool -printcert -file 121000005135120456.node1.cer
```