

使用 OpenSSL 制作 ECDH 密钥交换证书

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前言

对于 ECDH , Wikipedia 如下描述:

Elliptic curve Diffie–Hellman (ECDH) is an anonymous key agreement protocol that allows two parties, each having an elliptic curve public–private key pair, to establish a shared secret over an insecure channel.

参见https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elliptic_curve_Diffie-Hellman

ECDH 是基于 ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptosystems , 椭圆曲线密码体制) 的 DH (Diffie-Hellman) 密钥交换算法。交换双方可以在不共享任何秘密的情况下协商出一个密钥。与 Diffie-Hellman 相比 ECDH 具有 ECC 的高强度、短密钥长度、计算速度快等优点。

由于 ECDH 每次用一个固定的 DH key, 导致不能向前保密 (forward secrecy) , 安全性会降低, 所以一般都是用 ECDHE (ECDH 的 ephemeral version) 或其他版本的 ECDH 算法。

本文只对 ECDH 进行介绍, 只为测试。

环境说明

CentOS 7.2(CentOS_7_x86_64_1151)

OpenSSL 1.0.2e

安装 OpenSSL

1.查看本机安装的版本

```
# openssl version
```

```
OpenSSL 1.0.1e-fips 11 Feb 2013
```

2.OpenSSL 应在1.0.2以上, 这里使用 1.0.2e, 去官网下载, 源码安装一下, 请根据实际情况更改下载地址。

```
# cd /usr/src
```

```
# wget https://www.openssl.org/source/openssl-1.0.2e.tar.gz
```

```
# tar -zxf openssl-1.0.2e.tar.gz
```

3.编译安装 OpenSSL

```
# cd openssl-1.0.2e
```

```
# ./config
```

```
# make
```

```
# make test
```

```
# make install
```

4.如果旧版本还在, 可以先备份, 并修改一个

```
# mv /usr/bin/openssl /root/
```

```
# ln -s /usr/local/ssl/bin/openssl /usr/bin/openssl
```

5.查看版本

```
# openssl version
```

```
OpenSSL 1.0.2e 3 Dec 2015
```

制作CA证书

ECDH 密钥交换算法, 不能自签名, 所以制作证书, 需要一个 CA 进行颁发。

CA 要给别人颁发证书, 首先自己得有一个作为根证书, 我们得在一切工作之前修改好 CA 的配置文件、序列号、索引等等。这些参数都是在 openssl.cnf 里面配置的。

```
# vi /etc/pki/tls/openssl.cnf
```

openssl.cnf 配置文件中主要关注 [CA_default] 和 [policy_match] 规则

```
.....
```

```
[ CA_default ]
```

```
dir                = /etc/pki/CA                # Where everything is kept
certs              = $dir/certs                 # Where the issued certs are kept
crl_dir            = $dir/crl                   # Where the issued crl are kept
database           = $dir/index.txt             # database index file.
#unique_subject    = no                        # Set to 'no' to allow creation of
                                              # several certificates with same subject.
new_certs_dir      = $dir/newcerts              # default place for new certs.

certificate        = $dir/cacert.pem            # The CA certificate
serial            = $dir/serial                 # The current serial number
crlnumber          = $dir/crlnumber             # the current crl number
                                              # must be commented out to leave a V1 CRL
crl               = $dir/crl.pem               # The current CRL
private_key        = $dir/private/cakey.pem     # The private key
RANDFILE          = $dir/private/.rand         # private random number file
```

```
.....
```

```
.....
```

```
# For the CA policy
```

```
[ policy_match ]
countryName          = match
stateOrProvinceName  = optional
organizationName      = optional
organizationalUnitName = optional
commonName           = supplied
emailAddress          = optional
.....
```

1.先初始化 index.txt 和 serial 文件

```
# cd /etc/pki/CA/
# touch index.txt serial
# echo 01 > serial
```

2.生成 CA 的私钥 (private key)

```
# cd /etc/pki/CA/
# openssl genrsa -out private/cakey.pem 2048
```

3.生成 CA 的证书(certificate), 使用 req 命令生成自签证书

```
# openssl req -new -x509 -key private/cakey.pem -out cacert.pem
```

会提示输入一些内容, 请按提示输入即可。

制作 ECDH 密钥交换的证书

将根证书拷贝到 \$HOME 目录, 省去输入目录的麻烦, 本文只为示例作用。

```
# cd /etc/pki/CA/private/
# cp cakey.pem ~
# cd /etc/pki/CA/
# cp cacert.pem ~
# cd ~
```

1.生成 private key 之前, 先查看一下那种椭圆曲线可以使用

```
# openssl ecparam -list_curves
```

结果如下, OpenSSL 1.0.2e 支持很多。

```
.....
secp521r1 : NIST/SECG curve over a 521 bit prime field
prime192v1: NIST/X9.62/SECG curve over a 192 bit prime field
prime192v2: X9.62 curve over a 192 bit prime field
prime192v3: X9.62 curve over a 192 bit prime field
prime239v1: X9.62 curve over a 239 bit prime field
prime239v2: X9.62 curve over a 239 bit prime field
prime239v3: X9.62 curve over a 239 bit prime field
prime256v1: X9.62/SECG curve over a 256 bit prime field
..... 本例使用 prime256v1
```

2.生成 ECDH 的私钥 (private key)

```
# openssl ecparam -out ecparam.pem -name prime256v1
# openssl genpkey -paramfile ecparam.pem -out ecdhkey.pem
```

3.生成 ECDH 的公钥 (public key)

```
# openssl pkey -in ecdhkey.pem -pubout -out ecdhpubkey.pem
```

4.生成 CSR (Certificate Request) 文件, CSR 是需要自签名的, 不能使用 ECDH 算法, 因为 ECDH 不是签名算法, 本例使用RSA算法生成。

```
# openssl genrsa -out rsakey.pem 1024
# openssl req -new -key rsakey.pem -out ecdhrsacsr.pem
```

5.最后, 使用 ECDH 的公钥和 RSA 的 CSR 制作 ECDH 证书, 由于 ECDH 不是自签名算法, 不能自签名生成。本例使用刚才制作的 CA 证书生成。

```
#openssl x509 -req -in ecdhrsacsr.pem -CAkey cakey.pem -CA cacert.pem -force_pubkey ecdhpubkey.pem -out ecdhcert.pem -CAcreateserial
```

本例后来使用的 RSA 算法生成的 CSR 文件, 所以生成的 ecdhcert.pem 支持 ECDH_RSA 的密码套件。

目前生成的证书列表如下:

```
cakey.pem # CA private key(RSA算法的)
cacert.pem # CA certificate
ecparam.pem # EC Parameters
ecdhkey.pem # ECDH private key
ecdhpubkey.pem # ECDH public key
rsakey.pem # RSA private key(用于请求证书的)
ecdhrsacsr.pem # RSA 的 CSR文件
ecdhcert.pem # ECDH certificate(RSA算法的)
```

验证 ECDH

使用 OpenSSL 测试

1.服务端

```
# openssl s_server -cert ecdhcert.pem -key ecdhkey.pem -port 8888
```

2.客户端 (需要打开一个新的Terminal进行)

```
# cd ~
```

```
# vi test_ciphers
```

输入如下内容

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
```

```
# OpenSSL requires the port number.
```

```
SERVER=127.0.0.1:8888
```

```
DELAY=1
```

```
ciphers=$(openssl ciphers 'ECDH:eNULL' | sed -e 's/:/ /g')
```

```
echo Obtaining cipher list from $(openssl version).
```

```
for cipher in ${ciphers[@]}
```

```
do
```

```
echo -n Testing $cipher...
```

```
result=$(echo -n | openssl s_client -cipher "$cipher" -connect $SERVER 2>&1)
```

```
if [[ "$result" =~ ":error:" ]] ; then
```

```
    error=$(echo -n $result | cut -d':' -f6)
```

```
    echo NO \($error\)
```

```
else
```

```
    if [[ "$result" =~ "Cipher is ${cipher}" || "$result" =~ "Cipher      :" ]] ; then
```

```
        echo YES
```

```
    else
```

```
        echo UNKNOWN RESPONSE
```

```
        echo $result
```

```
    fi
```

```
fi
```

```
sleep $DELAY
```

```
done
```

此脚本会验证包含 ECDH 密钥交换算法的密码套件的支持程度, 可以修改

```
ciphers=$(openssl ciphers 'ECDH:eNULL' | sed -e 's/:/ /g')
```

测试其他算法的支持。具体可以参考 <https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/apps/ciphers.html>

保存文件后, 更改文件为可执行

```
# chmod +x test_ciphers
```

执行测试

```
# ./test_ciphers
```

结果如下

```
Obtaining cipher list from OpenSSL 1.0.2e 3 Dec 2015.
```

```
Testing ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384...NO (ssl3 alert handshake failure)
```

```
Testing ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384...YES
```

```
Testing ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384...NO (ssl3 alert handshake failure)
```

```
Testing ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384...YES
```

```
Testing ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA...NO (ssl3 alert handshake failure)
```

```
Testing ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA...YES
```

```
Testing AECDH-AES256-SHA...NO (ssl3 alert handshake failure)
```

```
Testing ECDH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384...YES
```

```
Testing ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384...NO (ssl3 alert handshake failure)
```

```
Testing ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA384...YES
```

```
Testing ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384...NO (ssl3 alert handshake failure)
```

```
Testing ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA...YES
```

```
.....
```

可以发现, 包含 ECDH-RSA 的密码套件的, 都是通过的。

参考资料

[HOW TO INSTALL AND UPDATE OPENSSEL ON CENTOS 6 / CENTOS 7](#)

[基于 OpenSSL 自建CA和颁发 SSL 证书](#)

[OpenSSL generate different types of self signed certificat](#)

[How do I list the SSL/TLS cipher suites a particular website offers?](#)