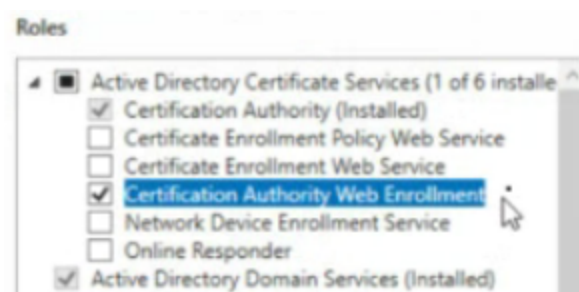




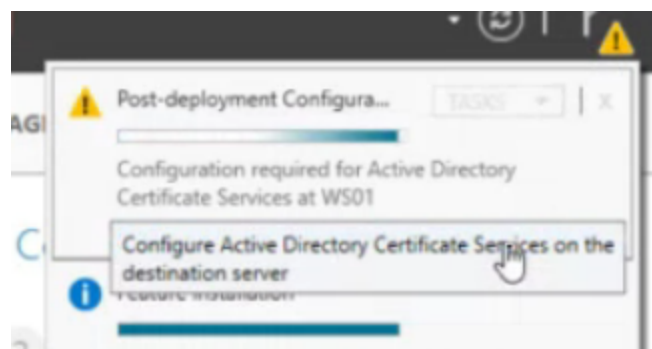
# CA (Certificate Authorization)

## No Windows

Instalar Certificate Authority Web Enrollment e Certification Authority



Configurando a CA



## Select Role Services to configure

- ☒ Certification Authority
- ☒ Certification Authority Web Enrollment
- ☐ Online Responder
- ☐ Network Device Enrollment Service
- ☐ Certificate Enrollment Web Service
- ☐ Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service

## Setup Type

DESTINATION SERVER  
WS01.ecorp.local

Credentials

Role Services

Setup Type

CA Type

Private Key

Cryptography

CA Name

Validity Period

Certificate Database

Confirmation

Progress

Results

## Specify the setup type of the CA

Enterprise certification authorities (CAs) can use Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) to simplify the management of certificates. Standalone CAs do not use AD DS to issue or manage certificates.

### ☒ Enterprise CA

Enterprise CAs must be domain members and are typically online to issue certificates or certificate policies.

### ☐ Standalone CA

Standalone CAs can be members or a workgroup or domain. Standalone CAs do not require AD DS and can be used without a network connection (offline).

CA Type

Credentials  
Role Services  
Setup Type  
CA Type  
Private Key  
Cryptography  
CA Name  
Validity Period  
Certificate Database  
Confirmation  
Progress  
Results

DESTINATION SERVER  
WS01.ecorp.local

### Specify the type of the CA

When you install Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS), you are creating or extending a public key infrastructure (PKI) hierarchy. A root CA is at the top of the PKI hierarchy and issues its own self-signed certificate. A subordinate CA receives a certificate from the CA above it in the PKI hierarchy.

☒ Root CA  
Root CAs are the first and may be the only CAs configured in a PKI hierarchy.

☐ Subordinate CA  
Subordinate CAs require an established PKI hierarchy and are authorized to issue certificates by the CA above them in the hierarchy.

[More about CA Type](#)

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Next >

Configure

Cancel

Private Key

Credentials  
Role Services  
Setup Type  
CA Type  
Private Key  
Cryptography  
CA Name  
Validity Period  
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Progress  
Results

DESTINATION SERVER  
WS01.ecorp.local

### Specify the type of the private key

To generate and issue certificates to clients, a certification authority (CA) must have a private key.

☒ Create a new private key  
Use this option if you do not have a private key or want to create a new private key.

☐ Use existing private key  
Use this option to ensure continuity with previously issued certificates when reinstalling a CA.

☐ Select a certificate and use its associated private key  
Select this option if you have an existing certificate on this computer or if you want to import a certificate and use its associated private key.

☐ Select an existing private key on this computer  
Select this option if you have retained private keys from a previous installation or want to use a private key from an alternate source.

[More about Private Key](#)

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AD CS Configuration

DESTINATION SERVER  
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## Cryptography for CA

- Credentials
- Role Services
- Setup Type
- CA Type
- Private Key
- Cryptography**
- CA Name
- Validity Period
- Certificate Database
- Confirmation
- Progress
- Results

### Specify the cryptographic options

Select a cryptographic provider: RSA#Microsoft Software Key Storage Provider

Key length: 2048

Select the hash algorithm for signing certificates issued by this CA:

- SHA256
- SHA384
- SHA512
- SHA1
- MD5

☐ Allow administrator interaction when the private key is accessed by the CA.

[More about Cryptography](#)

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# CA Name

Credentials

Role Services

Setup Type

CA Type

Private Key

Cryptography

**CA Name**

Validity Period

Certificate Database

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Results

DESTINATION SERVER  
WS01.ecorp.local

## Specify the name of the CA

Type a common name to identify this certification authority (CA). This name is added to all certificates issued by the CA. Distinguished name suffix values are automatically generated but can be modified.

Common name for this CA:

Distinguished name suffix:

Preview of distinguished name:

[More about CA Name](#)

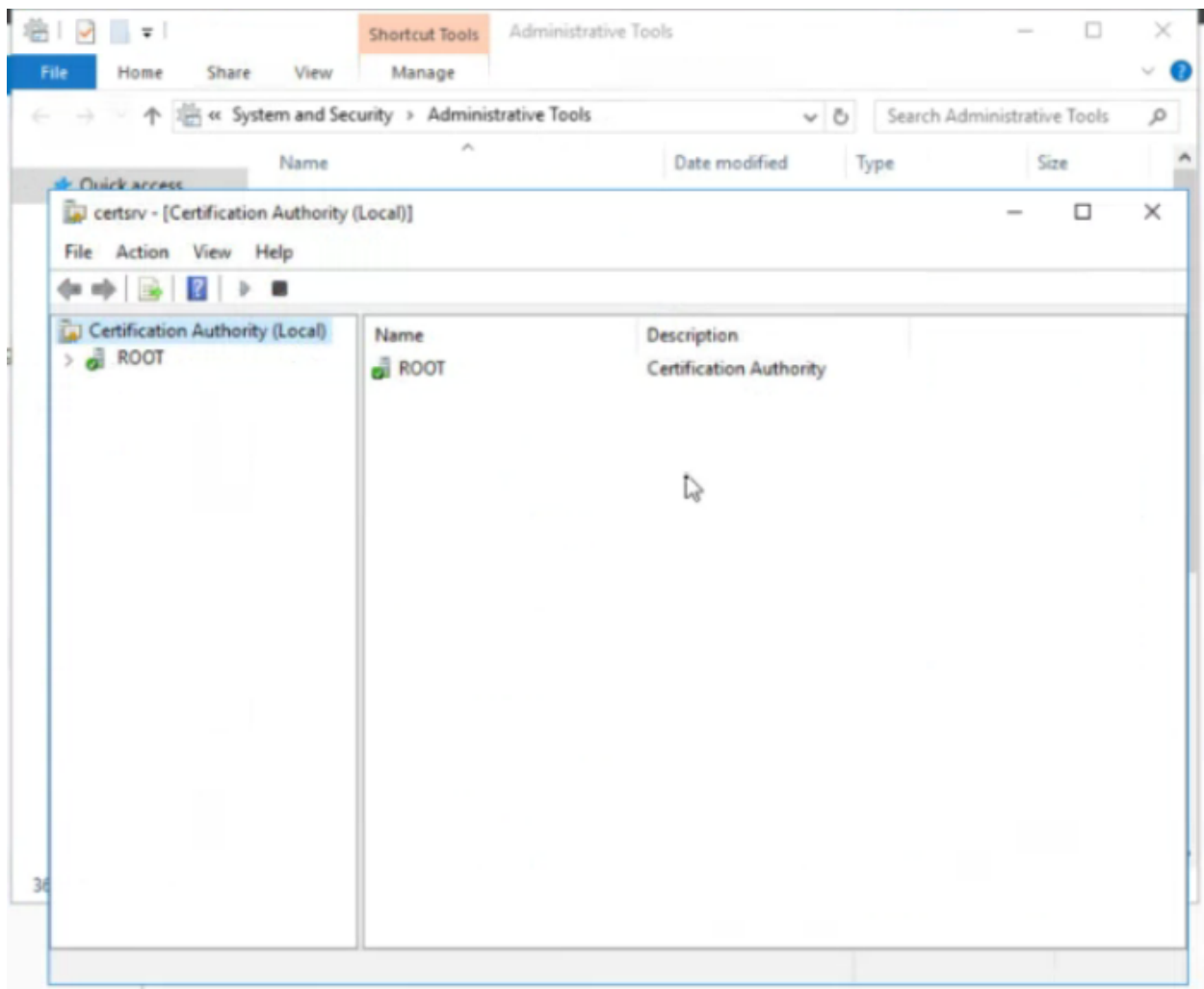
< Previous

Next >

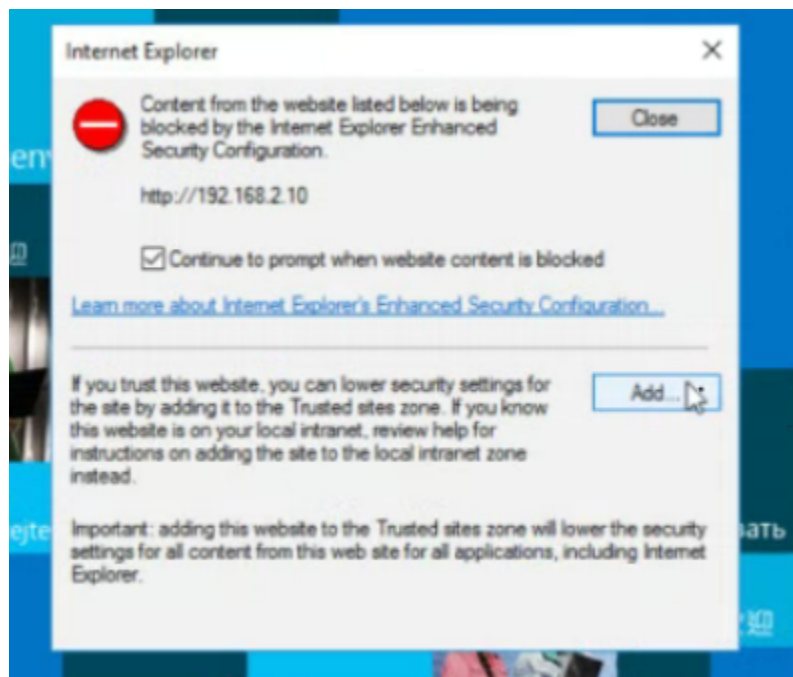
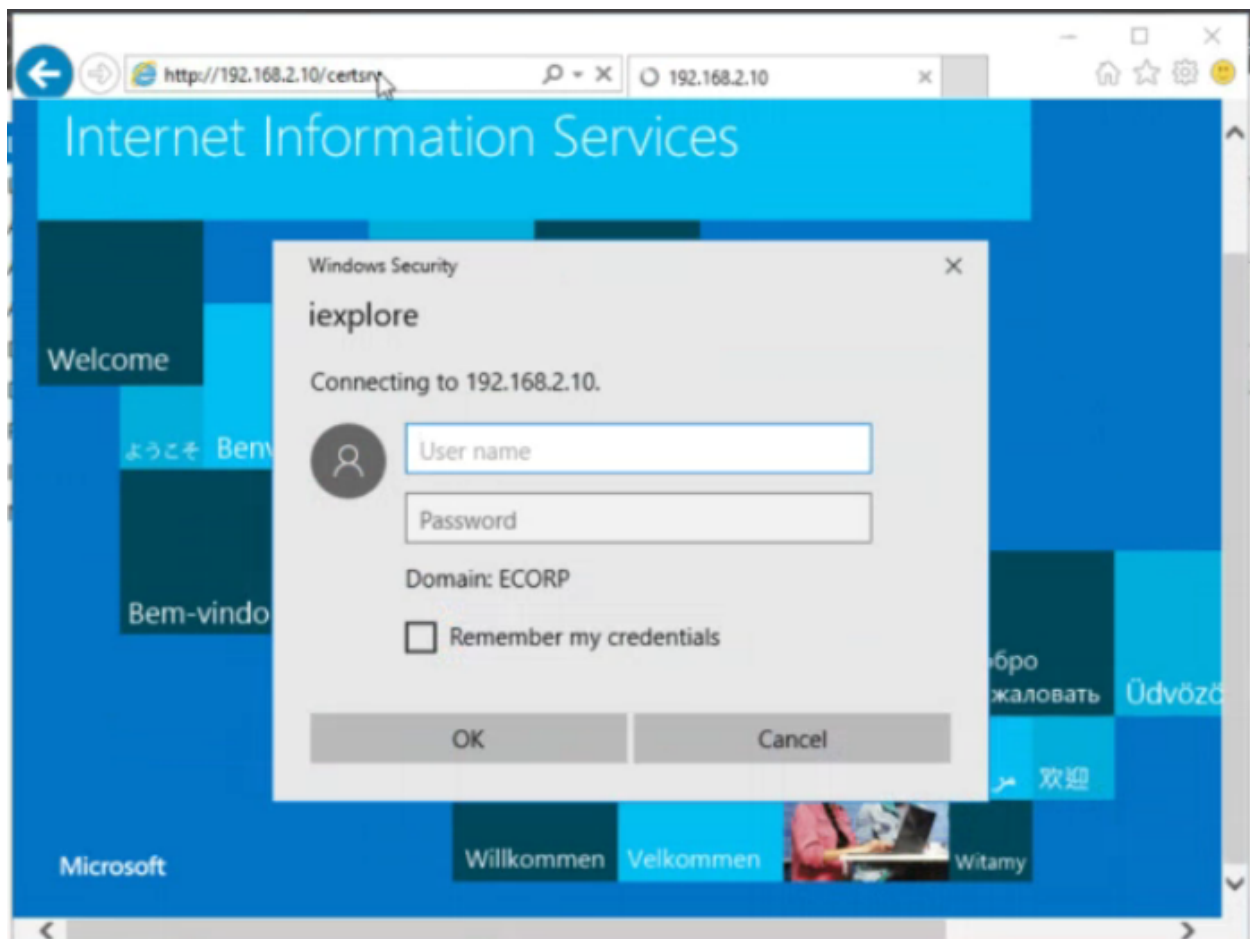
Configure

Cancel

e depois de dar o ok e o configure, reinicia seu windows

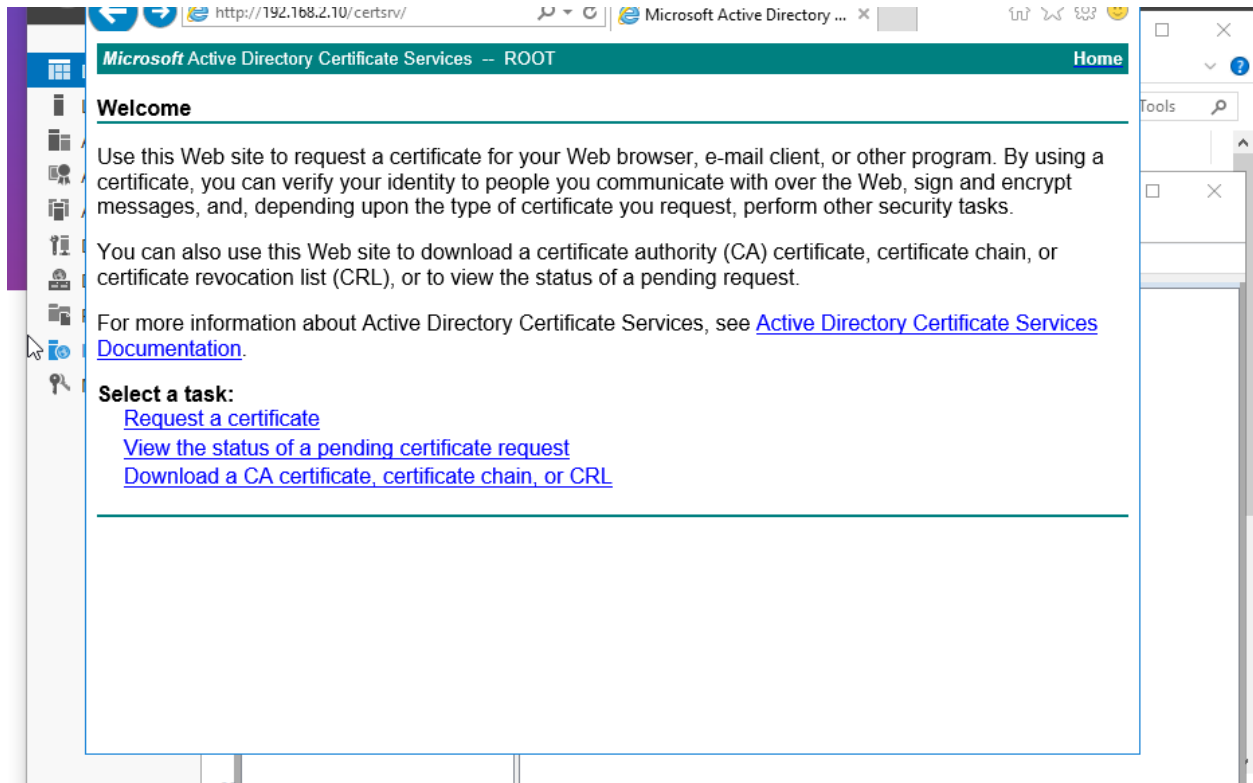


Testar o certificado {IP}/certsrv



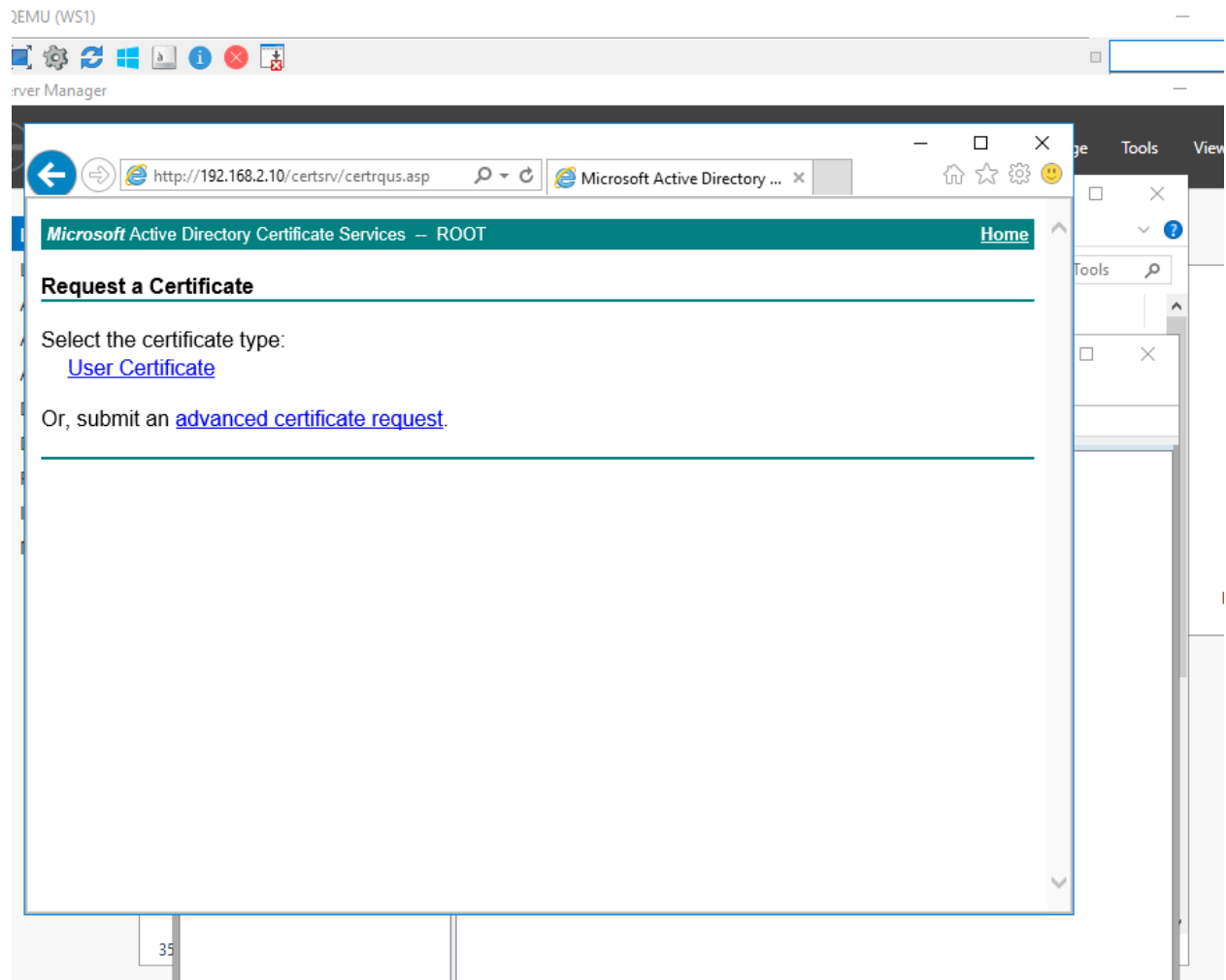
Caso apresente erros, adicione ele nos trust websites

Clique em request a certificate

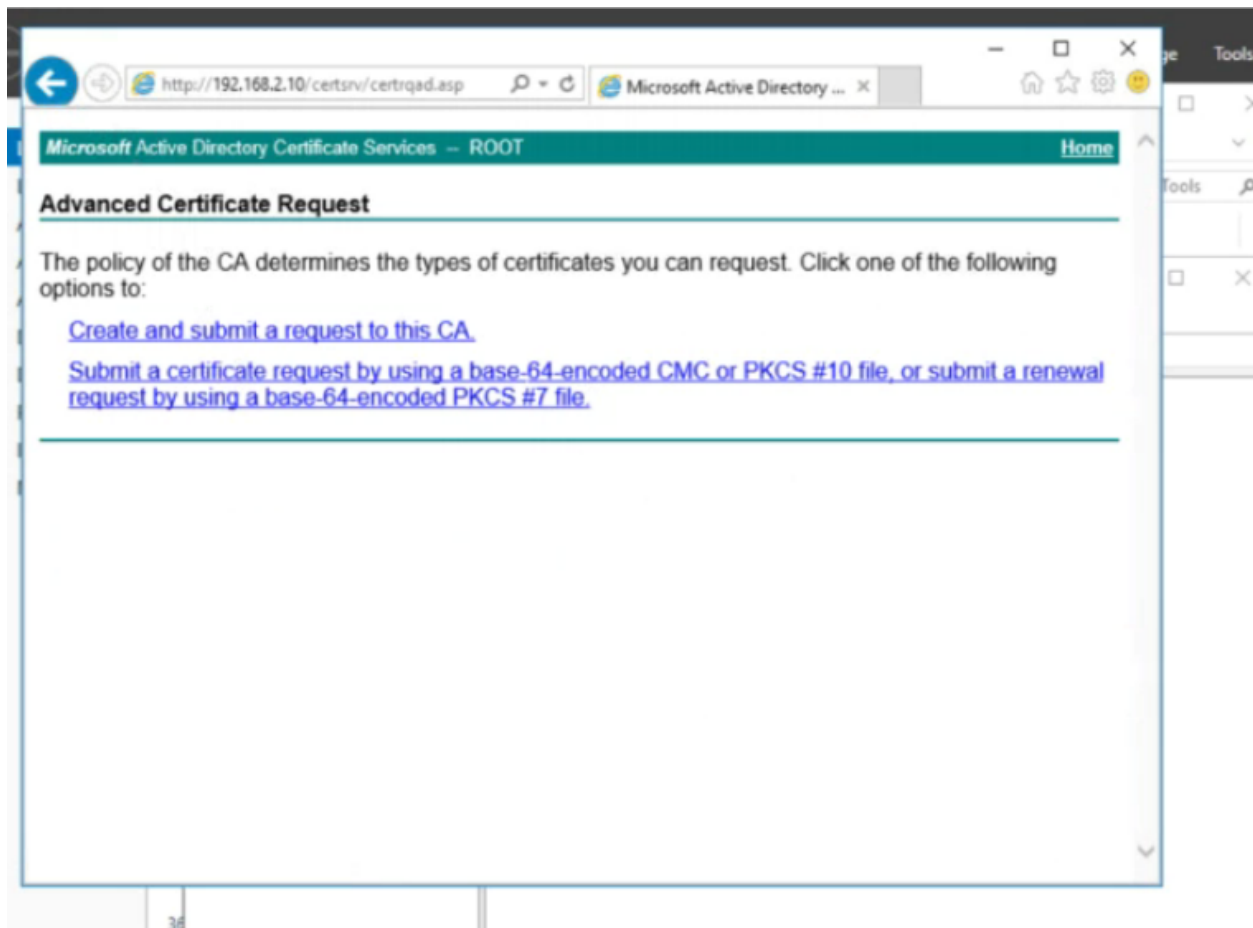


Depois em advanced certificate request





opcao Submit a certificate



Abre o arquivo de req que trouxemos da maquina LINUX  
e cola no encoded do base64

Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Services -- ROOT

### 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 generated by 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):

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIICyJCCAbICAQAwYQxCzAJBgNVBAYTAKJSMREwI
MA8GA1UEBwwIbG9uZlJpbmExDjAMBgNVBAoMBXN1
aTEZMBcGA1UEAwQcGcwMS51Y29ycC5ab2NhbDEU
dGEwggEiMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4IBDwAwggEK
ZAQRFe3yIbnaTKzQacztb14ASpFvLNY6uaw7mCqcl
-----
```

**Certificate Template:**

Subordinate Certification Authority

**Additional Attributes:**

Attributes:

Submit >

Baixa em base64

### Certificate Issued

The certificate you requested was issued to you.

☐ DER encoded or ☒ Base 64 encoded

 [Download certificate](#)

[Download certificate chain](#)

e agora, vamos enviar ele para a maquina Linux, novamente