

Lab 2: Create a Self-signed Certificate

Lab Scenario

As a professional ethical hacker and penetration tester, you must possess a proper knowledge of creating this certificate as it validates the public key contained within the certificate belonging to the person, company, server, or other entity mentioned. The labs in this exercise demonstrate the creation of a self-signed certificate.

Lab Objectives

- Create and use self-signed certificates

Overview of Self-signed Certificate

In cryptography and computer security, a self-signed certificate is an identity certificate signed by the same entity whose identity it verifies. However, the term is unrelated to the identity of the person or organization that actually performs the signing procedure.

Task 1: Create and Use Self-signed Certificates

Self-signed certificates are widely used for testing servers. In self-signed certificates, a user creates a pair of public and private keys using a certificate creation tool such as Adobe Acrobat Reader, Java's keytool, Apple's Keychain, etc. and signs the document with the public key. The recipient requests the private key from the sender in order to verify the certificate. However, certificate verification rarely occurs due to the necessity of disclosing the private key: this makes self-signed certificates useful only in a self-controlled testing environment.

Here, we will create a self-signed certificate in Windows Server 2019.

1. Click on [Windows Server 2019](#) to switch to the **Windows Server 2019**. Click [Ctrl+Alt+Delete](#) to activate the machine and login with **Administrator/Pa\$\$w0rd**.
2. Before you start this task, you will need to check with your local sites whether they include a self-signed certificate.
3. Launch any web browser, and go to <https://www.goodshopping.com> (here, we are using **Mozilla Firefox**).
4. As you are using an https channel to browse the website, it displays a page stating that **Unable to connect**.
5. As the site does not have a self-signed certificate, it displays a error message, as shown in the screenshot. Close the web browser.



Unable to connect

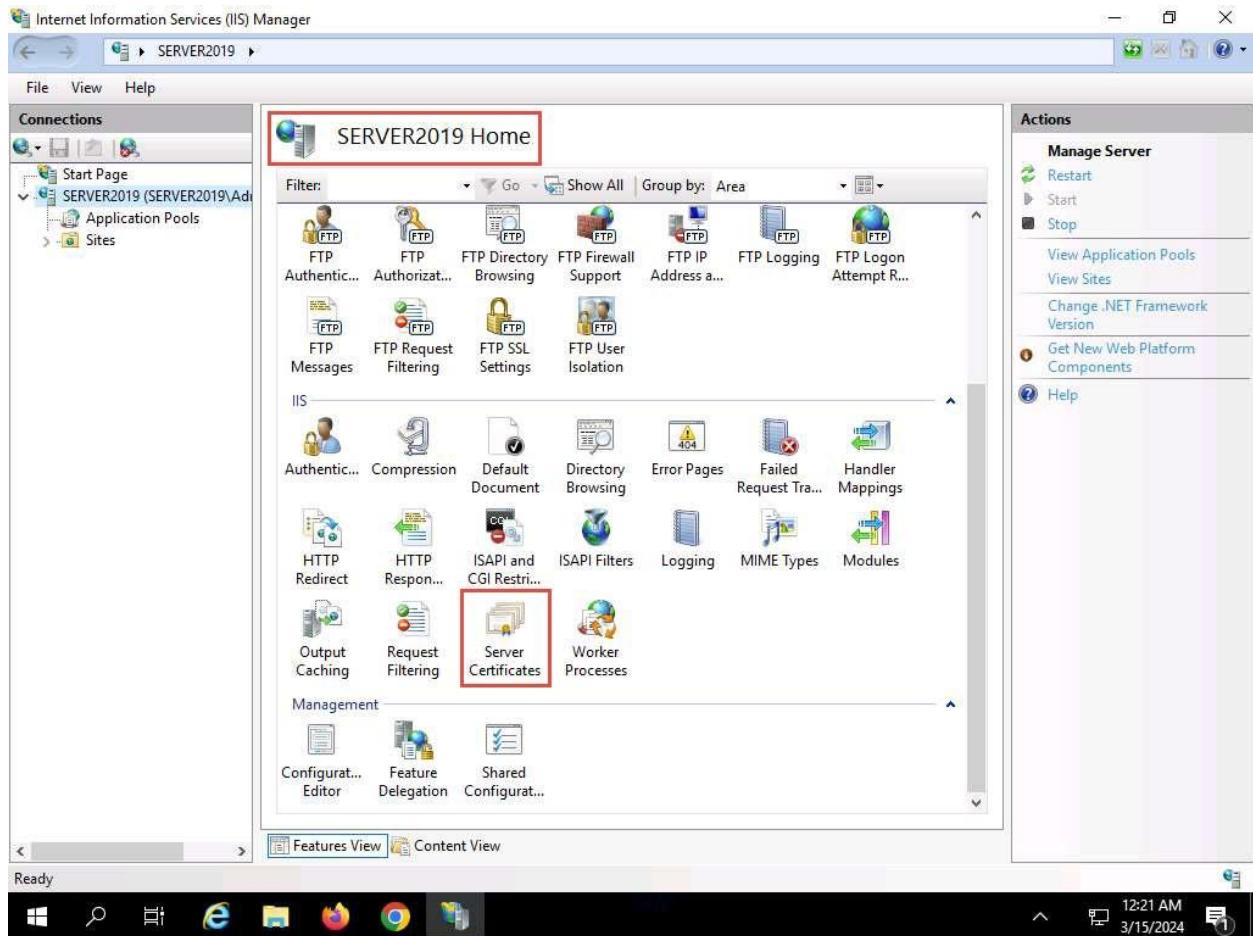
An error occurred during a connection to www.goodshopping.com.

- The site could be temporarily unavailable or too busy. Try again in a few moments.
- If you are unable to load any pages, check your computer's network connection.
- If your computer or network is protected by a firewall or proxy, make sure that Firefox is permitted to access the web.

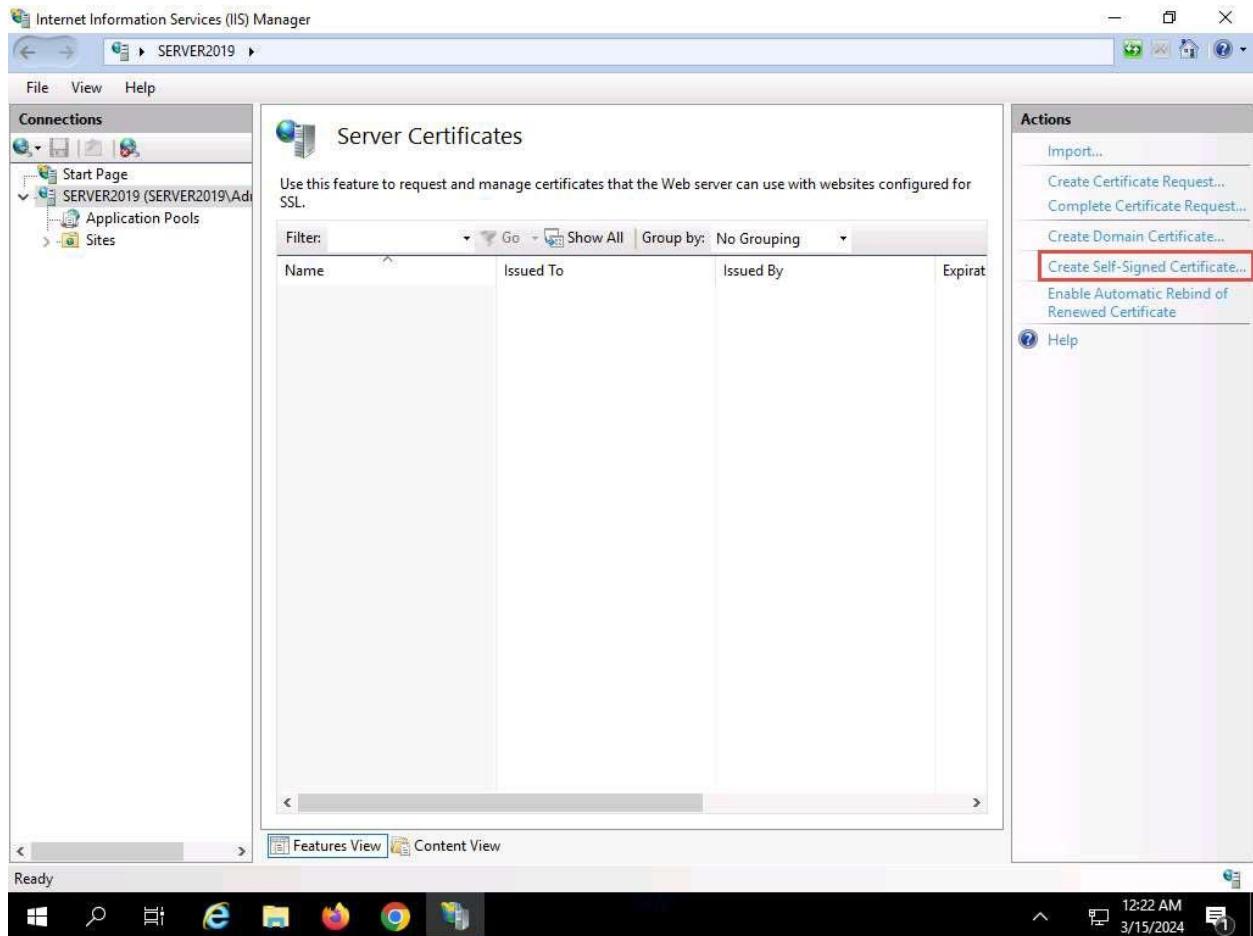
[Try Again](#)



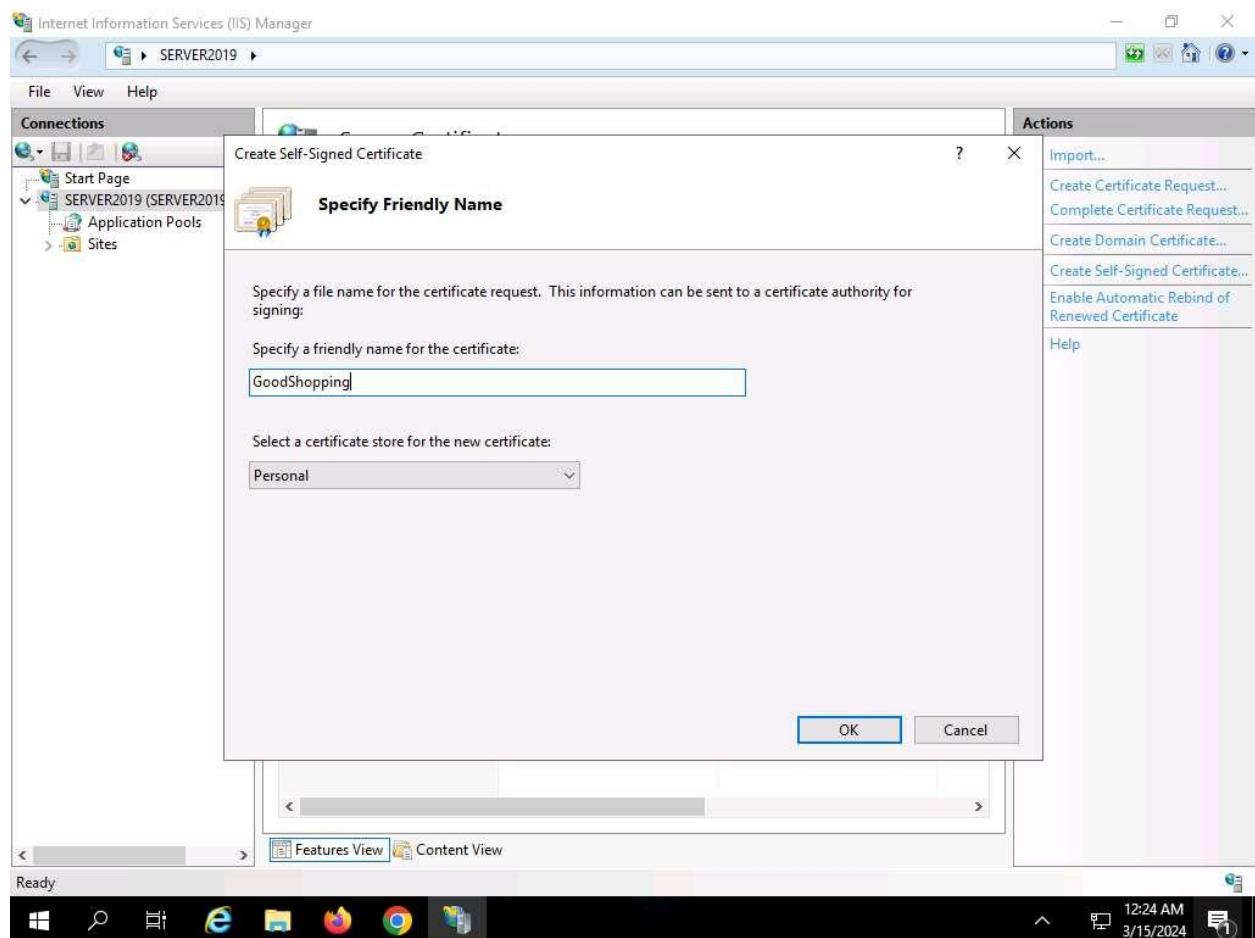
6. Click the **Type here to search** icon present in the bottom-left of **Desktop** and type **iis**. Select **Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager** from the results.
7. The **Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager** window appears; click the machine name (**SERVER2019 (SERVER2019\Administrator)**) under the **Connections** section from the left-hand pane.
8. In **SERVER2019 Home**, double-click **Server Certificates** in the **IIS** section.



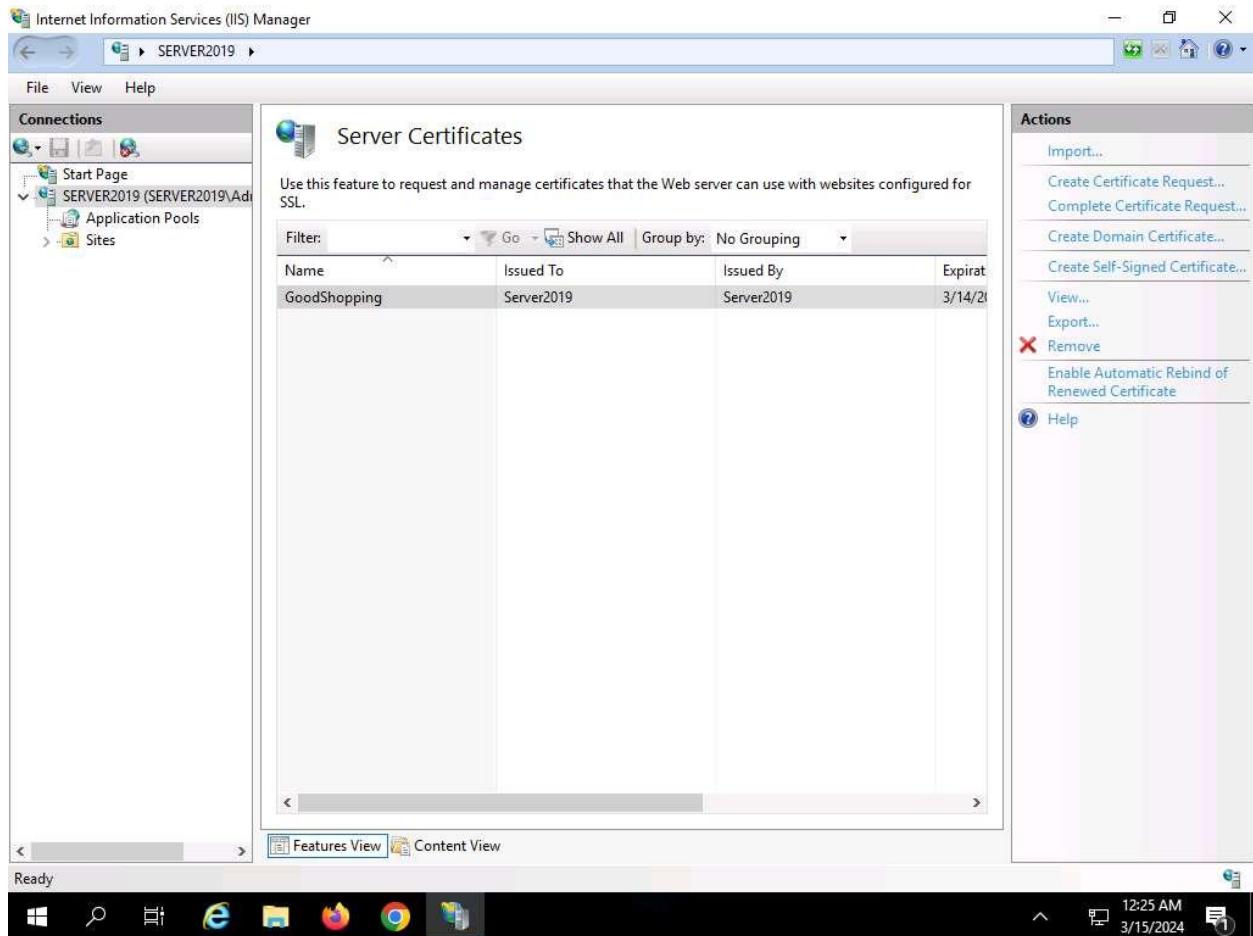
9. The **Server Certificates** wizard appears; click **Create Self-Signed Certificate...** from the right-hand pane in the **Actions** section.



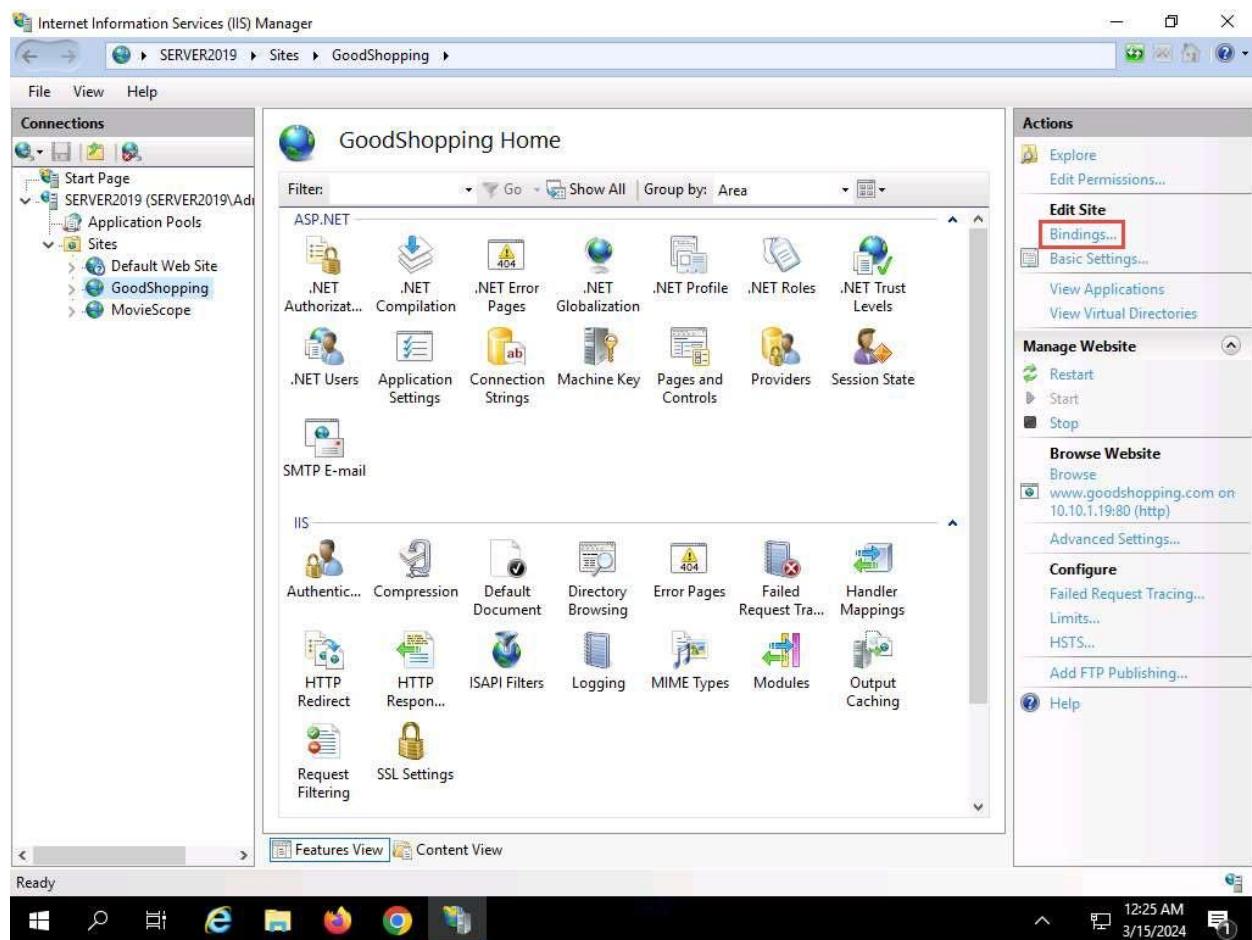
10. The **Create Self-Signed Certificate** window appears; type **GoodShopping** in the **Specify a friendly name for the certificate** field. Ensure that the **Personal** option is selected in the **Select a certificate store for the new certificate** field; then, click **OK**.



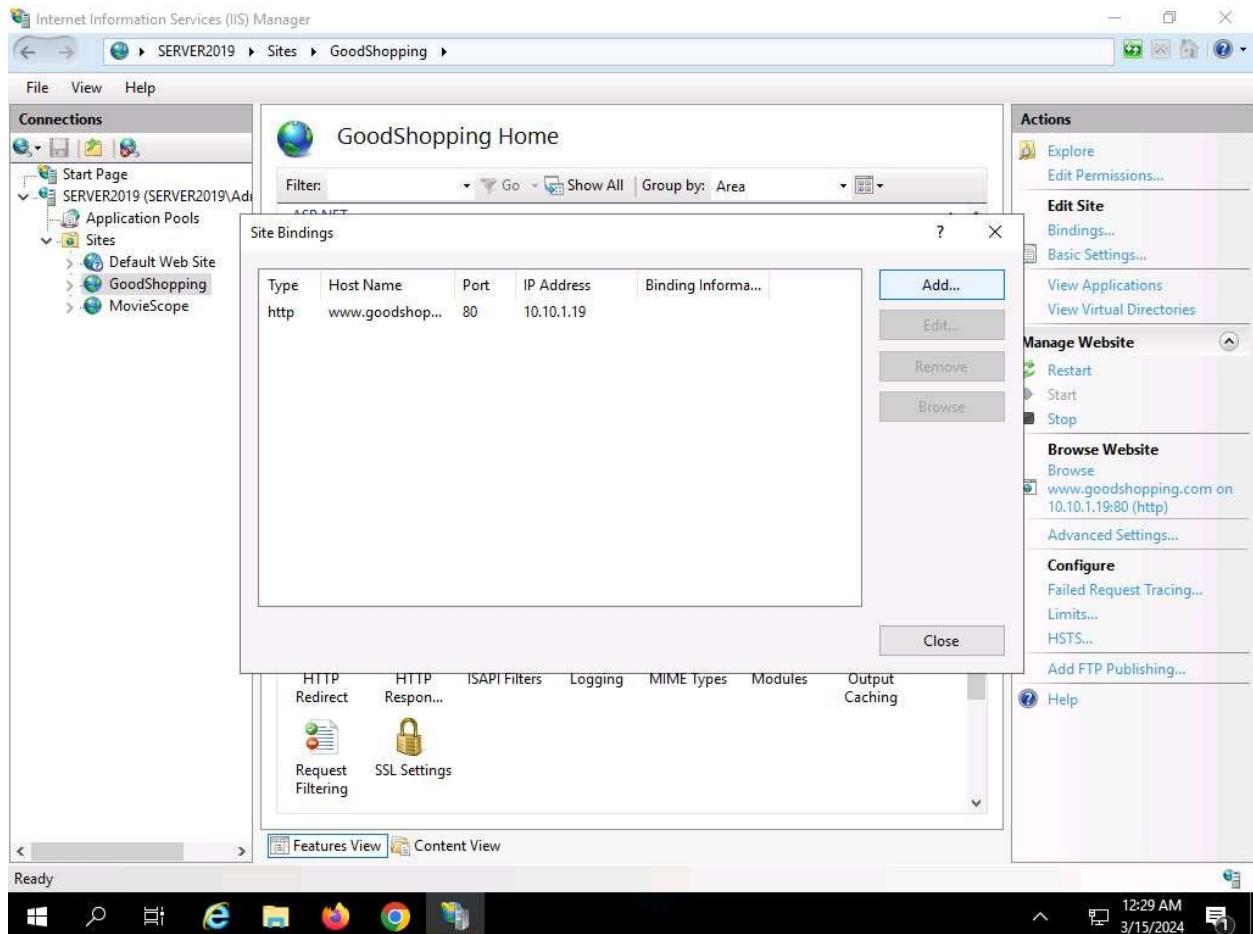
11. A newly created self-signed certificate will be displayed in the **Server Certificates** pane, as shown in the screenshot.



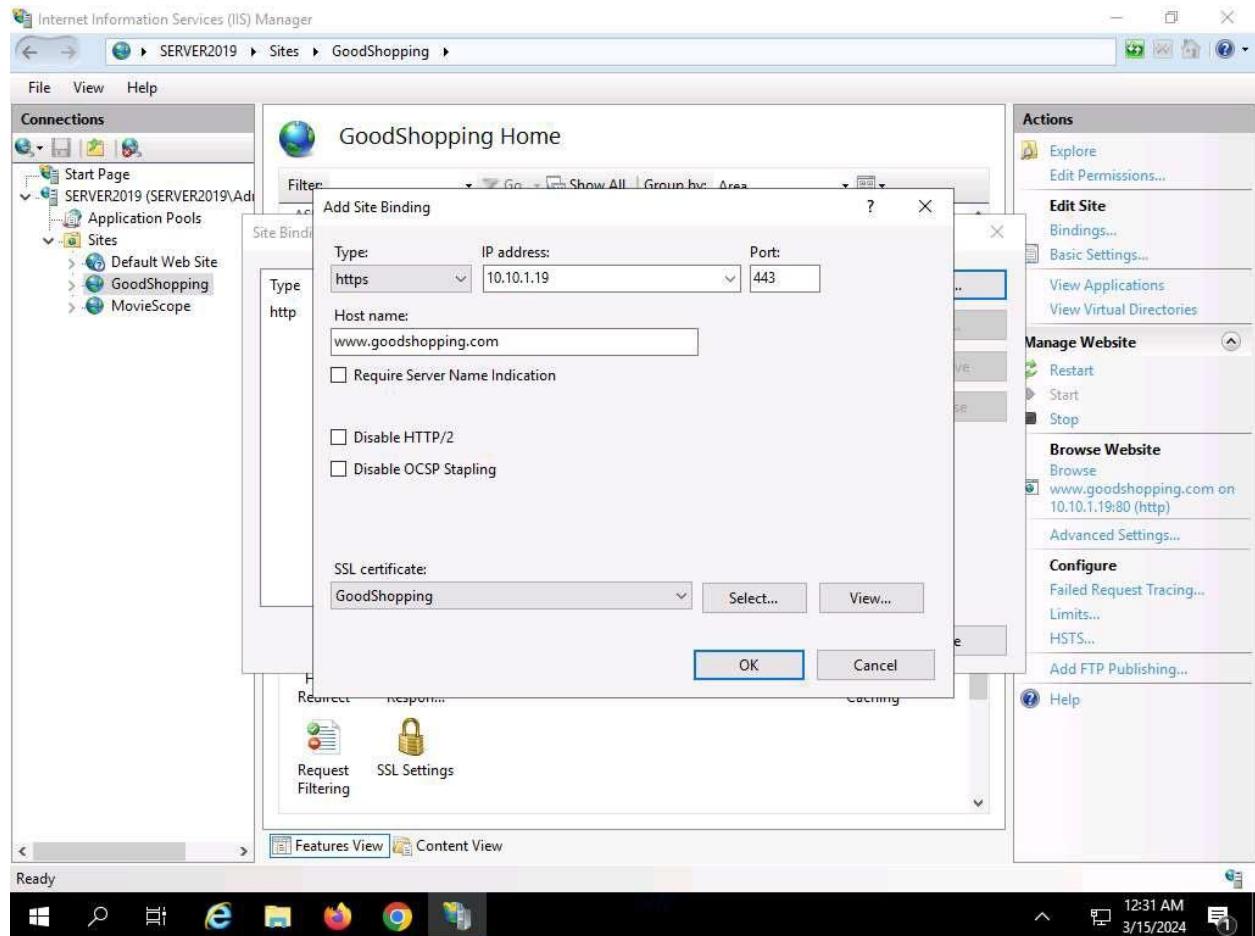
12. Expand the **Sites** node from the left-hand pane, and select **GoodShopping** from the available sites. Click **Bindings...** from the right-hand pane in the **Actions** section.



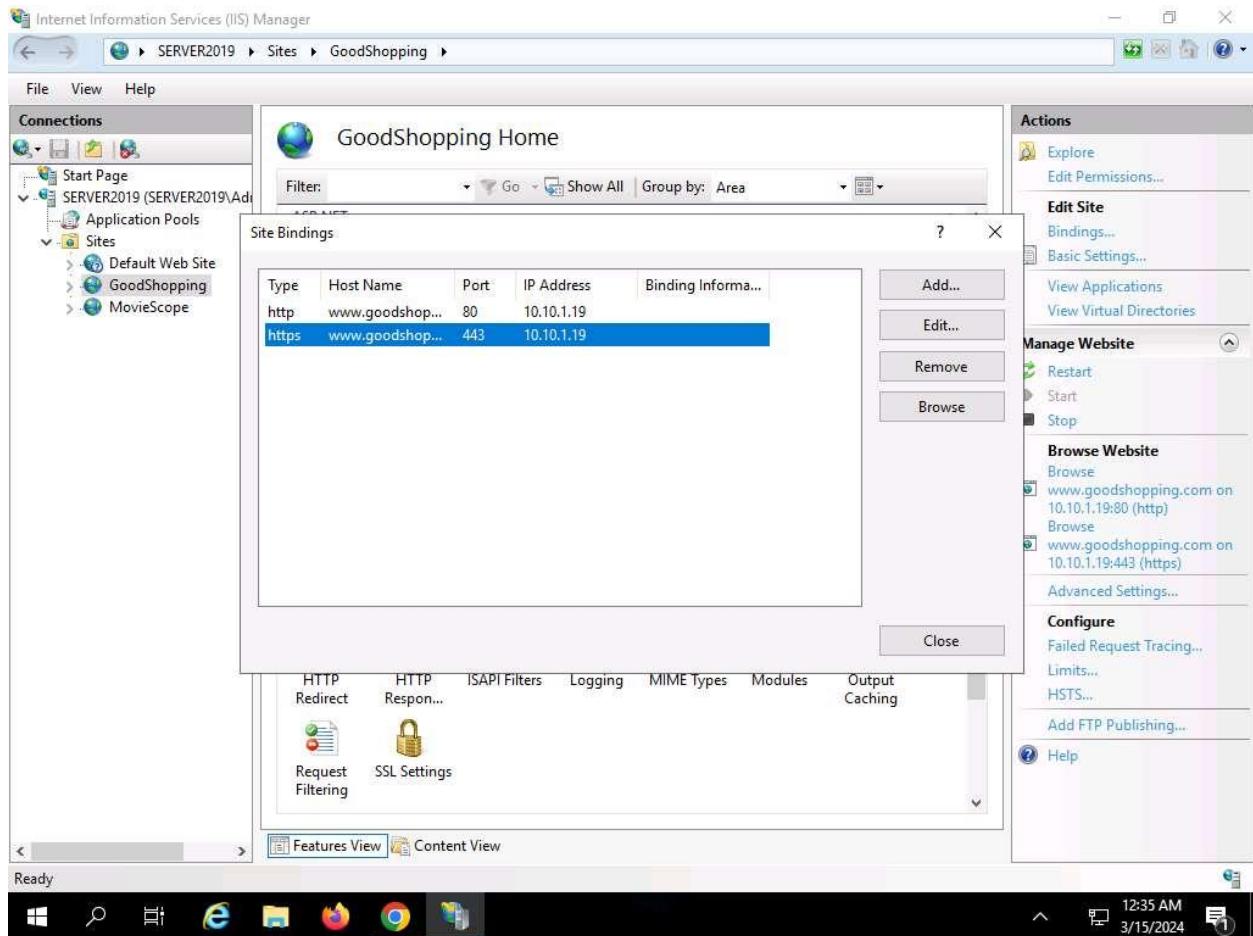
13. The Site Bindings window appears; click Add....



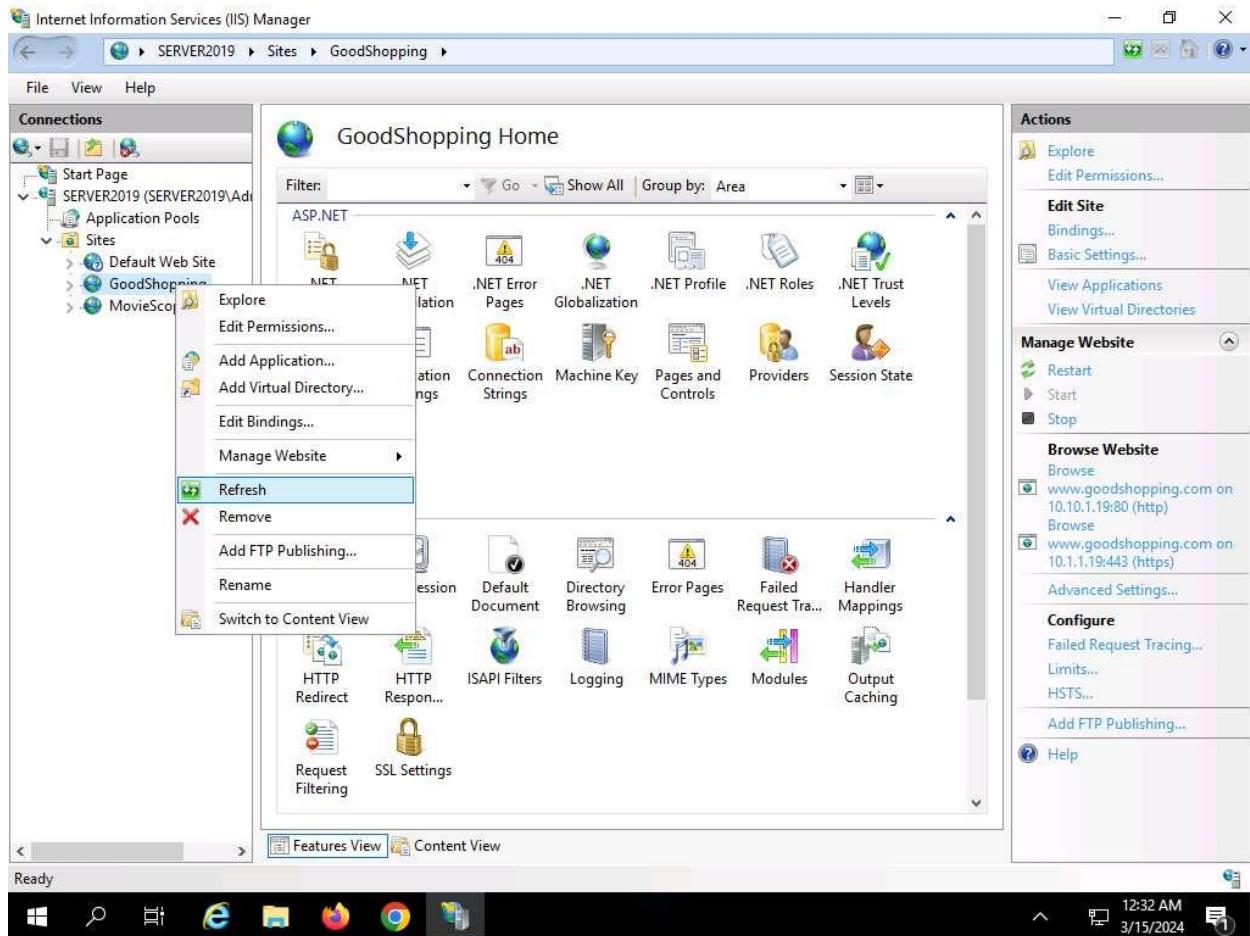
14. The **Add Site Binding** window appears; choose **https** from the **Type** field drop-down list. Once you choose the https type, the port number in the **Port** field automatically changes to **443** (the channel on which HTTPS runs).
15. Choose the **IP address** on which the site is hosted (here, **10.10.1.19**).
16. Under the **Host name** field, type **www.goodshopping.com**. Under the **SSL certificate** field, select **GoodShopping** from the drop-down list, and click **OK**.



17. The newly created SSL certificate is added to the **Site Bindings** window; then, click **Close**.



18. Now, right-click the name of the site for which you have created the self-signed certificate (here, **GoodShopping**) and click **Refresh** from the context menu.



19. Minimize the **Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager** window.
20. Open the **Mozilla Firefox** browser and go to <https://www.goodshopping.com>.
21. The **Warning:Potential Security Risk Ahead** message appears, click **Advanced...** to proceed.



Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected a potential security threat and did not continue to **www.goodshopping.com**. If you visit this site, attackers could try to steal information like your passwords, emails, or credit card details.

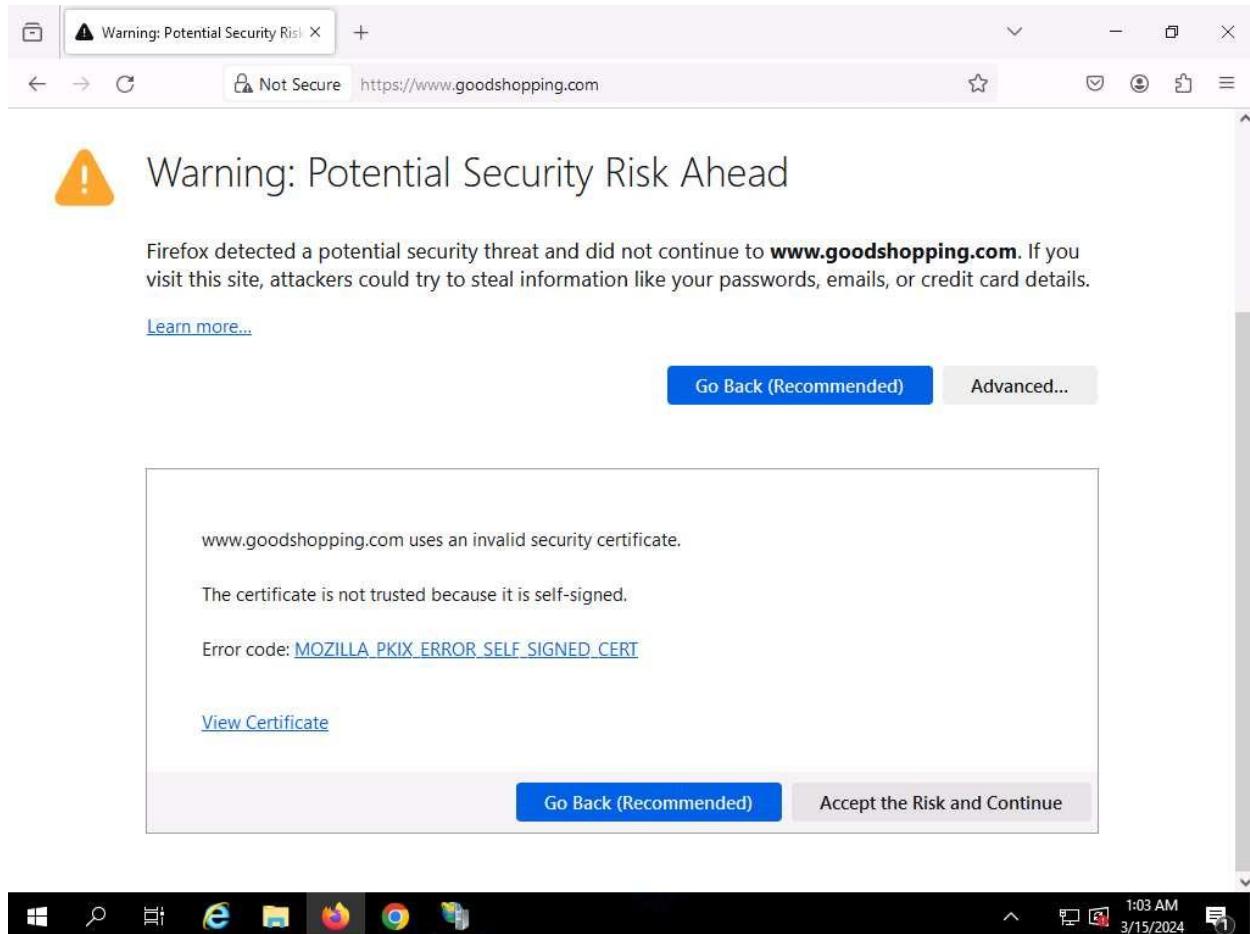
[Learn more...](#)

[Go Back \(Recommended\)](#)

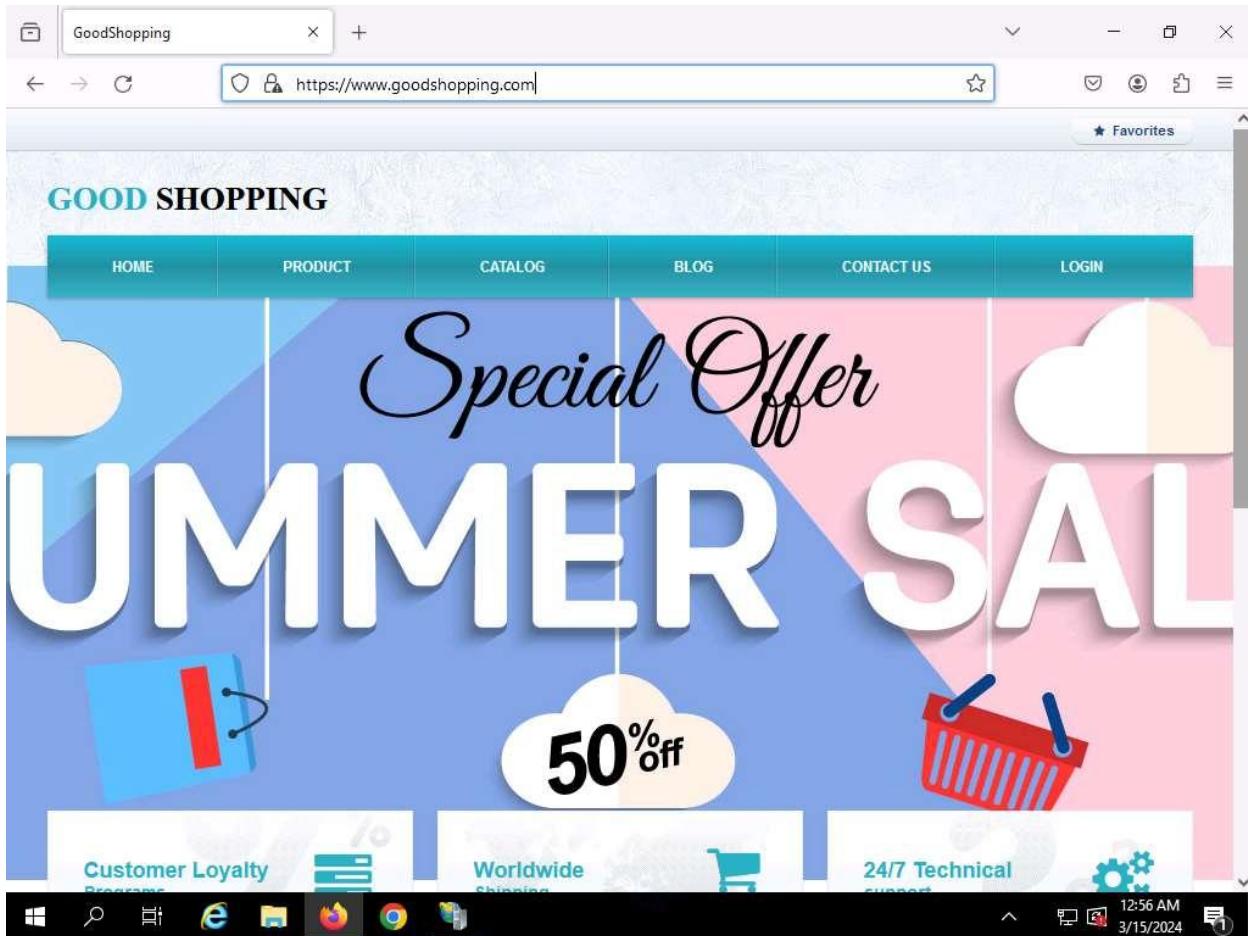
[Advanced...](#)



22. Click **Accept the Risk and Continue**.



23. Now you can see **Goodshopping webpage** with **ssl certificate** assigned to it, as shown in the screenshot.



24. This concludes the demonstration of creating and using a self-signed certificate.

25. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 20.2.1.1

Create and use a self-signed certificate for the website www.goodshopping.com hosted on the machine at 10.10.1.19. Write the port number on which HTTPS is running in this task.