

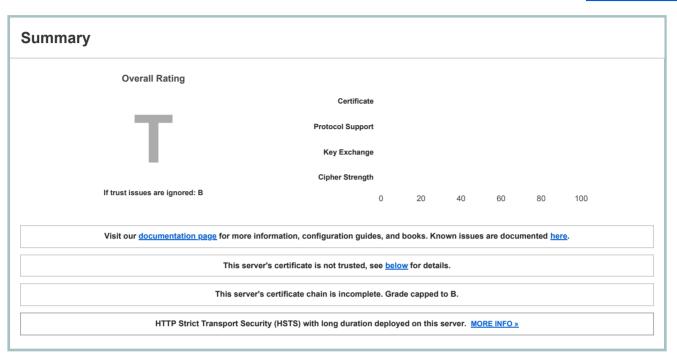
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# SSL Report: ssloffload.cntestwebsite.com (3.109.113.40)

Assessed on: Fri, 25 Feb 2022 09:04:00 UTC | Hide | Clear cache

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## Certificate #1: RSA 2048 bits (SHA256withRSA)



Server k	(ev and	Certificate	±1

	*.citrixns.com
Subject	Fingerprint SHA256: a5d338e8b3e1ec203ce53aa69327f8b6aa42588e244600ab51dbddd160551a48
	Pin SHA256: j2W6MqiN65r4KFU0NJimr3ErZqFIR30PflNrcCe5iys=
Common names	*.citrixns.com
Alternative names	*.citrixns.com MISMATCH
Serial Number	0dbf9caff78937de0bc44d74bcc4e7c2
Valid from	Mon, 13 Sep 2021 00:00:00 UTC
Valid until	Tue, 13 Sep 2022 23:59:59 UTC (expires in 6 months and 19 days)
Key	RSA 2048 bits (e 65537)
Weak key (Debian)	No
la succession de la constant de la c	DigiCert TLS RSA SHA256 2020 CA1
Issuer	AIA: http://cacerts.digicert.com/DigiCertTLSRSASHA2562020CA1-1.crt
Signature algorithm	SHA256withRSA
Extended Validation	No
Certificate Transparency	Yes (certificate)
OCSP Must Staple	No
	CRL, OCSP
Revocation information	CRL: http://crl3.digicert.com/DigiCertTLSRSASHA2562020CA1-3.crl
	OCSP: http://ocsp.digicert.com
Revocation status	Good (not revoked)
DNS CAA	No (more info)
	No NOT TRUSTED (Why?)
Trusted	Mozilla Apple Android Java Windows



### Additional Certificates (if supplied)

Certificates provided	1 (1731 bytes)
Chain issues	Incomplete



**Certification Paths** 

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# Configuration



# Protocols TLS 1.3 No TLS 1.2 Yes TLS 1.1 No TLS 1.0 No SSL 3 No SSL 2 No



#### Cipher Suites





## Handshake Simulation

Handshake Simulation				
Android 4.4.2	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Android 5.0.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Android 6.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Android 7.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Android 8.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Android 8.1	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Android 9.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
BingPreview Jan 2015	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Chrome 49 / XP SP3	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Chrome 69 / Win 7 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
<u>Chrome 70 / Win 10</u>	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Chrome 80 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Firefox 31.3.0 ESR / Win 7	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Firefox 47 / Win 7 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Firefox 49 / XP SP3	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Firefox 62 / Win 7 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Firefox 73 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Googlebot Feb 2018	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
<u>IE 11 / Win 7</u> R	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
<u>IE 11 / Win 8.1</u> R	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
IE 11 / Win Phone 8.1 R	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
IE 11 / Win Phone 8.1 Update R	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
<u>IE 11 / Win 10</u> R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Edge 15 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Edge 16 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Edge 18 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Edge 13 / Win Phone 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
<u>Java 8u161</u>	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
<u>Java 11.0.3</u>	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Java 12.0.1	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
OpenSSL 1.0.1I R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS

Handshake Simulation				
OpenSSL 1.0.2s R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
OpenSSL 1.1.0k R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
OpenSSL 1.1.1c R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Safari 6 / iOS 6.0.1	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
Safari 7 / iOS 7.1 R	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
Safari 7 / OS X 10.9 R	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
Safari 8 / iOS 8.4 R	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
<u>Safari 8 / OS X 10.10</u> R	Server sent fatal ale	ert: handshake_failure		
Safari 9 / iOS 9 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
<u>Safari 9 / OS X 10.11</u> R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Safari 10 / iOS 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
<u>Safari 10 / OS X 10.12</u> R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
<u>Safari 12.1.2 / MacOS 10.14.6</u> <u>Beta</u> R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Safari 12.1.1 / iOS 12.3.1 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Apple ATS 9 / iOS 9 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2 > http/1.1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
Yahoo Slurp Jan 2015	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS
YandexBot Jan 2015	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1 FS

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- (1) Clients that do not support Forward Secrecy (FS) are excluded when determining support for it.
- (2) No support for virtual SSL hosting (SNI). Connects to the default site if the server uses SNI.
- (3) Only first connection attempt simulated. Browsers sometimes retry with a lower protocol version.
- (R) Denotes a reference browser or client, with which we expect better effective security.
- (All) We use defaults, but some platforms do not use their best protocols and features (e.g., Java 6 & 7, older IE).
- (All) Certificate trust is not checked in handshake simulation, we only perform TLS handshake.



#### **Protocol Details**

# Not simulated clients (Protocol mismatch)

1 Totocol Details	
DROWN	No, server keys and hostname not seen elsewhere with SSLv2  (1) For a better understanding of this test, please read this longer explanation  (2) Key usage data kindly provided by the Censys network search engine; original DROWN website here
	(3) Censys data is only indicative of possible key and certificate reuse; possibly out-of-date and not complete
Secure Renegotiation	Supported
Secure Client-Initiated Renegotiation	Yes
Insecure Client-Initiated Renegotiation	No
BEAST attack	Mitigated server-side (more info)
POODLE (SSLv3)	No, SSL 3 not supported (more info)
POODLE (TLS)	No (more info)
Zombie POODLE	No (more info)
GOLDENDOODLE	No (more info)
OpenSSL 0-Length	No (more info)
Sleeping POODLE	No (more info)
Downgrade attack prevention	Unknown (requires support for at least two protocols, excl. SSL2)
SSL/TLS compression	No
RC4	No
Heartbeat (extension)	No
Heartbleed (vulnerability)	No (more info)
Ticketbleed (vulnerability)	No (more info)
OpenSSL CCS vuln. (CVE-2014-0224)	No (more info)
OpenSSL Padding Oracle vuln. (CVE-2016-2107)	No (more info)
ROBOT (vulnerability)	No (more info)
Forward Secrecy	Yes (with most browsers) ROBUST (more info)
ALPN	Yes http://1.1
NPN	No
Session resumption (caching)	Yes
Session resumption (tickets)	No

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OCSP stapling	No	
Strict Transport Security (HSTS)	Yes max-age=15552000; includeSubDomains; preload	
HSTS Preloading	Not in: Chrome Edge Firefox IE	
Public Key Pinning (HPKP)	No (more info)	
Public Key Pinning Report-Only	No	
Public Key Pinning (Static)	No (more info)	
Long handshake intolerance	No	
TLS extension intolerance	No	
TLS version intolerance	TLS 1.152 TLS 2.152	
Incorrect SNI alerts	No	
Uses common DH primes	No, DHE suites not supported	
DH public server param (Ys) reuse	No, DHE suites not supported	
ECDH public server param reuse	No	
Supported Named Groups	secp256r1, secp384r1, secp224r1, secp521r1 (server preferred order)	
SSL 2 handshake compatibility	No	
HTTP Requests		+
1 https://ssloffload.cntestwebsite.com	n/ (HTTP/1.1 200 OK)	
Miscellaneous		
Test date	Fri, 25 Feb 2022 09:02:33 UTC	
Test duration	87.546 seconds	
HTTP status code	200	
HTTP server signature	Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)	
Server hostname	ec2-3-109-113-40.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com	

#### Why is my certificate not trusted?

There are many reasons why a certificate may not be trusted. The exact problem is indicated on the report card in bright red. The problems fall into three categories:

- 1. Invalid certificate
- 2. Invalid configuration
- 3. Unknown Certificate Authority

#### 1. Invalid certificate

A certificate is invalid if:

- It is used before its activation date
- · It is used after its expiry date
- Certificate hostnames don't match the site hostname
- It has been revoked
- · It has insecure signature
- It has been blacklisted

#### 2. Invalid configuration

In some cases, the certificate chain does not contain all the necessary certificates to connect the web server certificate to one of the root certificates in our trust store. Less commonly, one of the certificates in the chain (other than the web server certificate) will have expired, and that invalidates the entire chain.

#### 3. Unknown Certificate Authority

In order for trust to be established, we must have the root certificate of the signing Certificate Authority in our trust store. SSL Labs does not maintain its own trust store; instead we use the store maintained by Mozilla.

If we mark a web site as not trusted, that means that the average web user's browser will not trust it either. For certain special groups of users, such web sites can still be secure. For example, if you can securely verify that a self-signed web site is operated by a person you trust, then you can trust that self-signed web site too. Or, if you work for an organisation that manages its own trust, and you have their own root certificate already embedded in your browser. Such special cases do not work for the general public, however, and this is what we indicate on our report card.

#### 4. Interoperability issues

In some rare cases trust cannot be established because of interoperability issues between our code and the code or configuration running on the server. We manually review such cases, but if you encounter such an issue please feel free to contact us. Such problems are very difficult to troubleshoot and you may be able to provide us with information that

might help us determine the root cause.

SSL Report v2.1.10

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