Security+ Lab Series

Lab 14: Implementing Common Protocols and Services for Basic Security Practices

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Contents

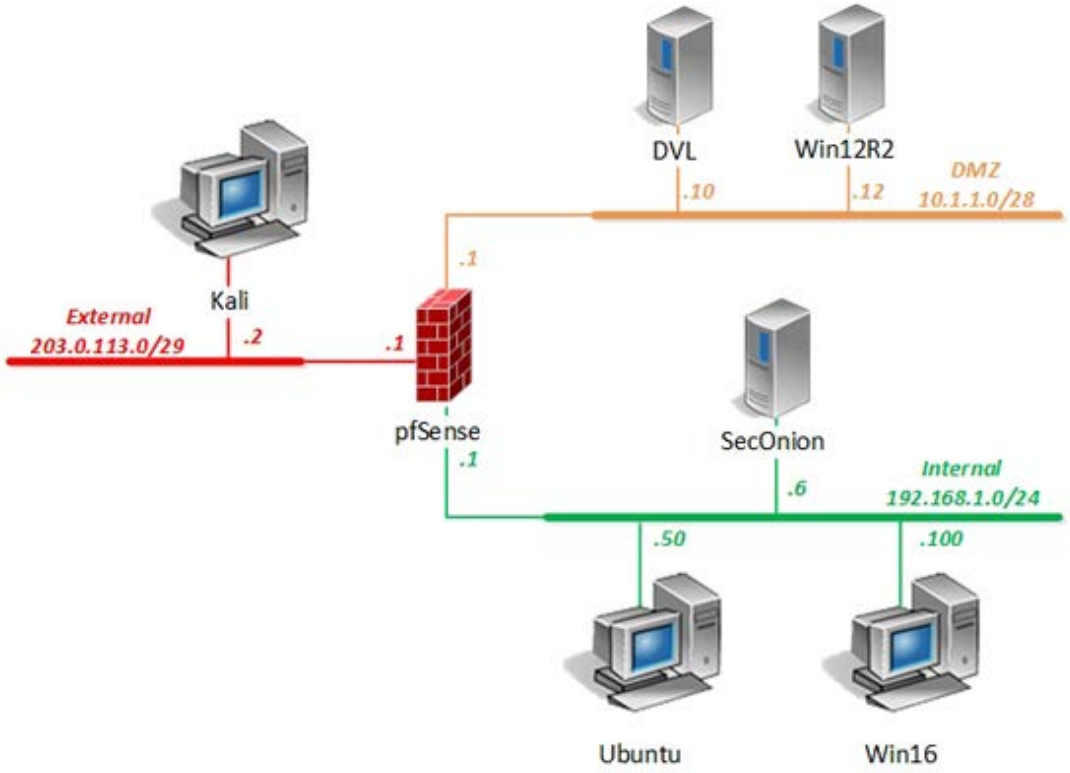
Introduction

In this lab, you will be conducting network security practices by implementing common protocols.

Objectives

- Install and configure network components, both hardware, and software-based, to support organizational security
- Given a scenario implement secure protocols

Lab Topology



Lab Settings

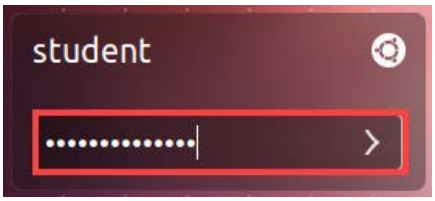
The information in the table below will be needed to complete the lab. The task sections below provide details on the use of this information.

Virtual Machine	IP Address	Account	Password
DVL	10.1.1.10 /28	root	toor
Kali	203.0.113.2 /29	root	toor
pfSense	eth0: 192.168.1.1 /24 eth1: 10.1.1.1 /28 eth2: 203.0.113.1 /29	admin	pfsense
SecOnion	192.168.1.6 /24	soadmin	mypassword
		root	mypassword
Ubuntu	192.168.1.50 /24	student	securepassword
		root	securepassword
Win12R2	10.1.1.12 /28	administrator	Train1ng$
Win16	192.168.1.100 /24	lab-user	Train1ng$
		Administrator	Train1ng$

1 Configuring a Proxy Server

1.1 Configuring Squid

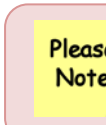
1. Launch the **Ubuntu** virtual machine to access the graphical login screen.
2. Log in as **`student`** with **`securepassword`** as the password.



3. Open a web browser by clicking on the **Firefox** icon located in the left menu pane.

4. Within the *Firefox* web browser, type **`192.168.1.1`** into the *address bar,* followed by pressing **Enter**.

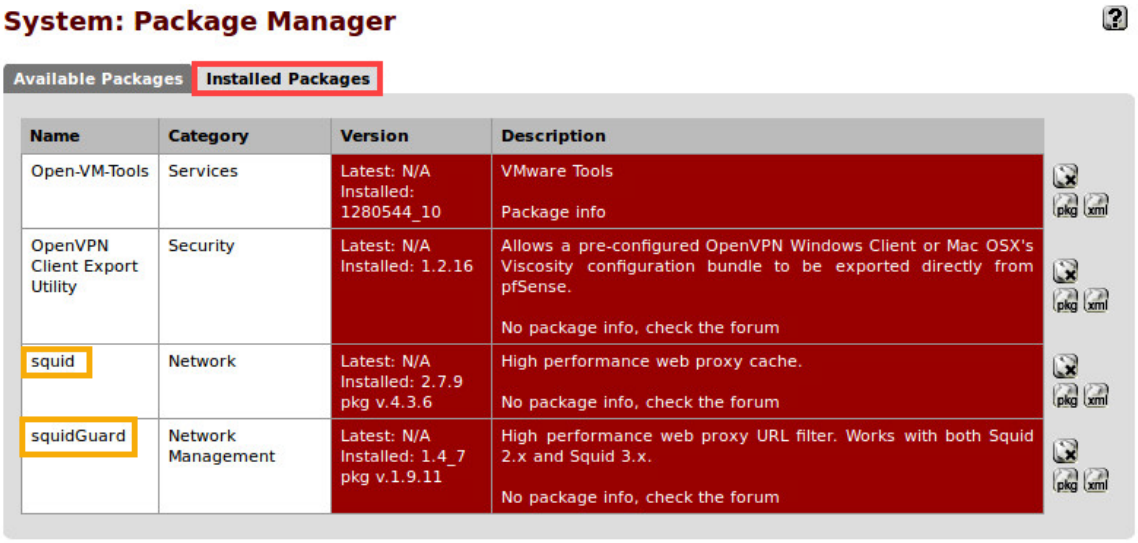
5. Once presented with the *pfSense* login page, type **`admin`** as the *username* and **`pfsense`** as the *password*. Click **Login**.



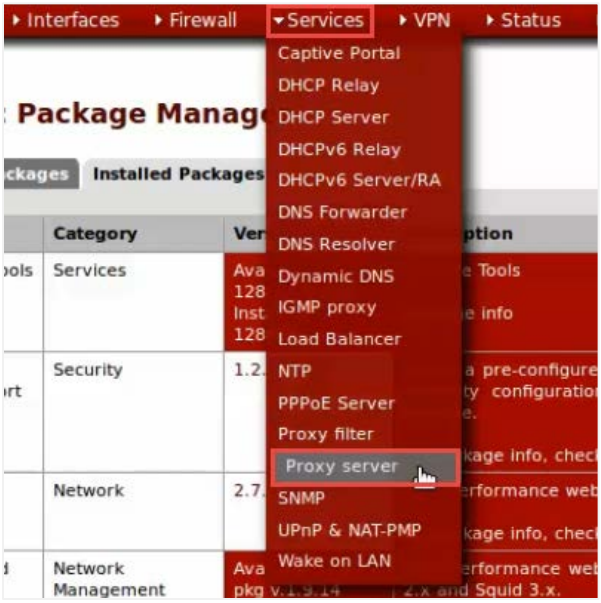
If the *pfSense* graphical user interface does not load immediately, wait an additional 1-2 minutes for the system to finish booting.

6. Once logged in, focus on the top menu pane and navigate to **System > Packages**.

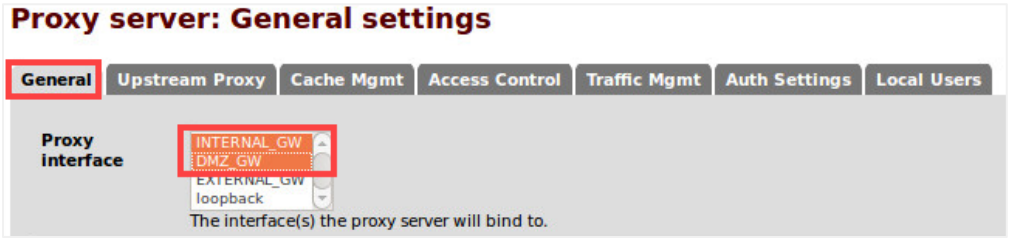
7. Make sure to view the **Installed Packages** tab. Verify that both *squid* and *squidguard* packages are installed.



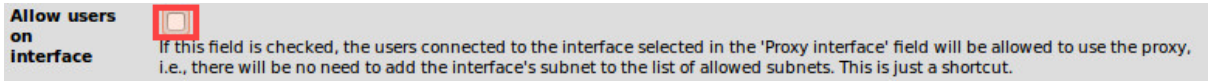
8. Once verified, navigate to **Services > Proxy server**.



9. While on the **General** tab, select **INTERNAL_GW** and **DMZ_GW** for the *Proxy interface*. To do so, hold the **CTRL** key and select each entry until both are highlighted.

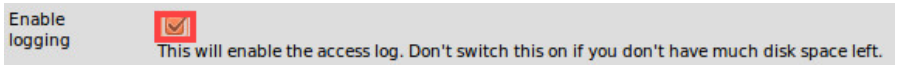


10. **Uncheck** the checkbox next to *Allow users on interface*.

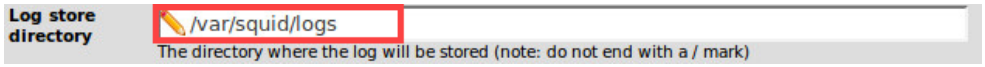


11. **Check** the checkbox next to *Transparent proxy* to enable this feature.

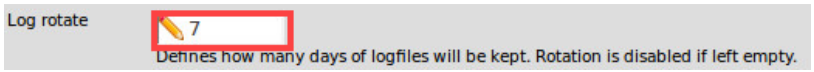
12. Scroll down until you see the *Enabled logging* entry. **Check** the checkbox to enable.



13. Verify that the *Log store directory* is configured to **`/var/squid/logs`**.

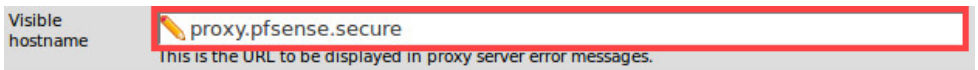


14. Type the number **`7`** as the value for *Log rotate*.



15. Use port number **`3128`** as the *Proxy port*.

16. For *Visible hostname*, type **`proxy.pfsense.secure`**.



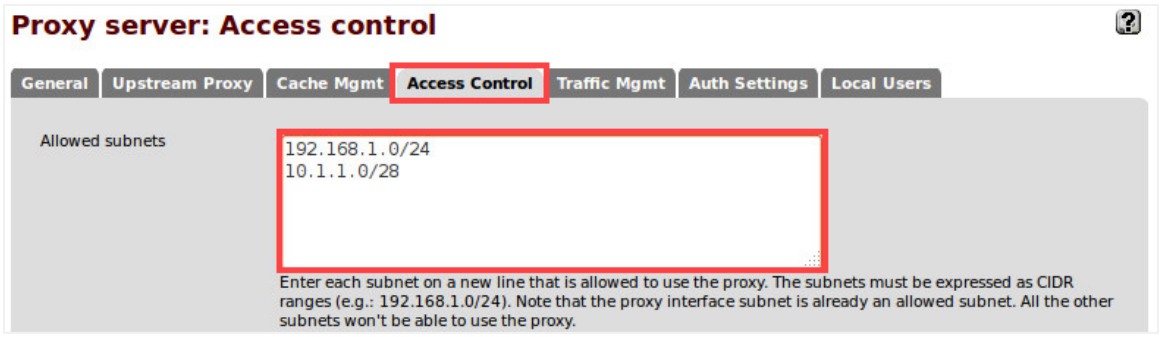
17. For the *Administrator email*, type **`admin@pfsense.secure`**.

18. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click **Save**.
19. Once saved, click on the **Cache Mgmt** tab. Change the value for *Hard disk cache size* to **`50`**.

20. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click **Save**.

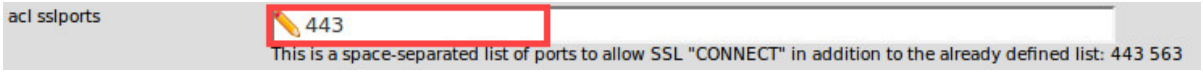
21. Next, click on the **Access Control** tab. Enter the subnets mentioned below into the *Allowed subnets* field:

    a. **`192.168.1.0/24`**
    b. **`10.1.1.0/28`**



22. Scroll towards the bottom of the page until you see *acl safeports*. Type **`80`** and **`443`** into the *white space*.

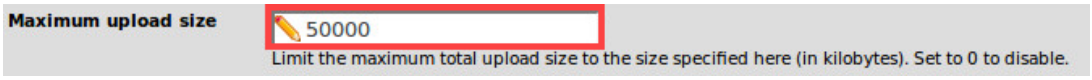
23. Type **`443`** for *acl sslports*.



24. Click the **Save** button.

25. Click on the **Traffic Mgmt** tab. For *Maximum download size*, enter the value **`500000`** to represent *500MB* as the maximum download file size.

26. For *Maximum upload size*, enter the value **`50000`** to represent *50MB* as the maximum upload file size.

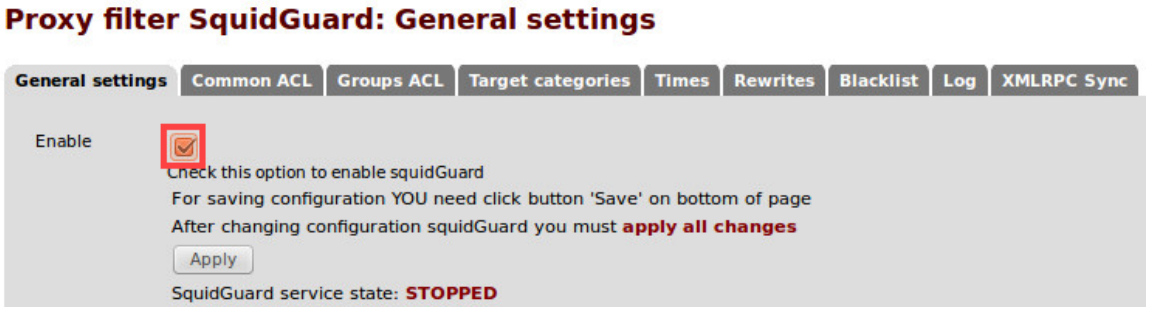


27. Scroll towards the bottom and click the **Save** button.

1.2 Configuring SquidGuard

1. While on the *pfSense web configurator*, navigate to **Services > Proxy filter**.

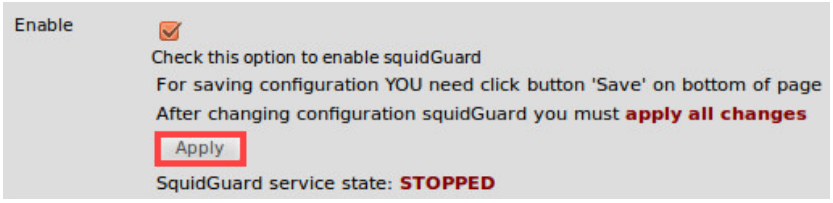
2. On the **General settings** tab, **check** the checkbox next to **Enable**.



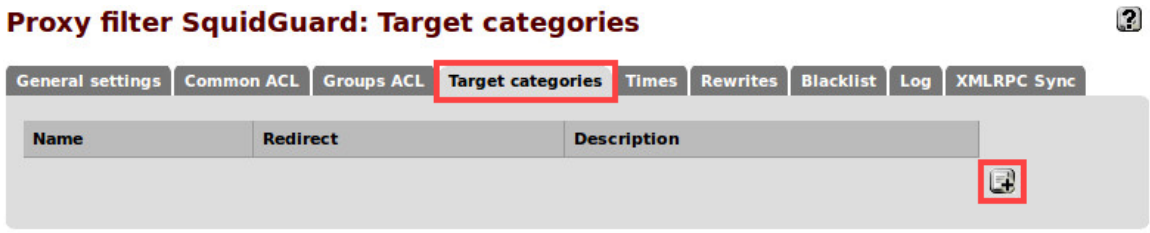
3. Scroll down until you see *Enable GUI log*. **Check** the checkbox to enable this feature.

4. **Check** the box for *Enable log*.

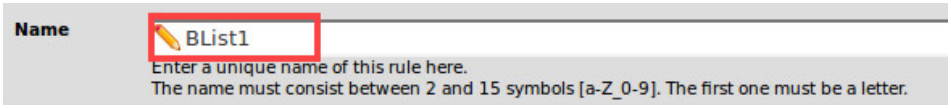
5. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click the **Save** button.
6. Once the page reloads, click the **Apply** button located towards the top of the page.



7. Next, click on the **Target categories** tab. Click the **Add a new item** icon.

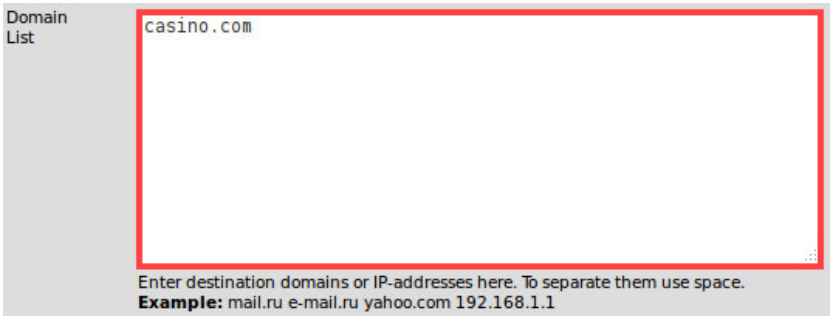


8. For the *Name*, type **`BList1`**.



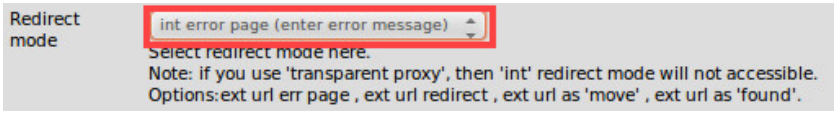
9. For *Order*, select the drop-down box and choose **--- Last ---**.

10. Type **casino.com** into the whitespace area for *Domain List*.



11. Type **`casino`** into the whitespace area for *Regular Expression*.

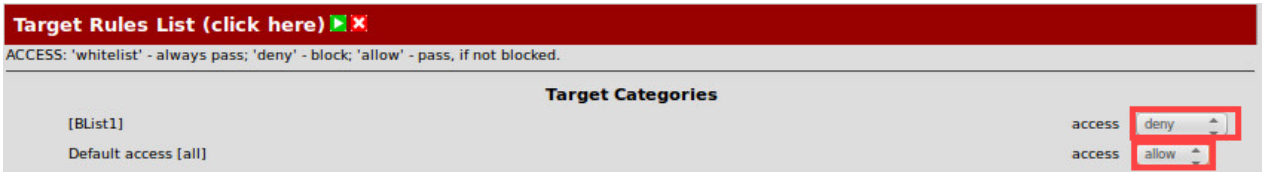
12. Select the drop-down box next to *Redirect mode* and choose **int error page (enter error message)**.



13. **Check** the box for the *Log* entry.

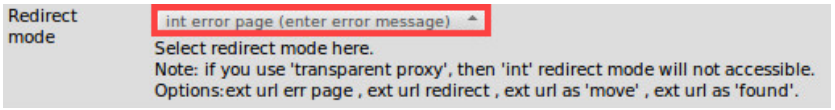
14. Click the **Save** button.
15. Click on the **Common ACL** tab. Click the **Show rules** icon within the red *Target Rules List* pane.

16. Notice *BList1* is added onto the list. For this entry, select the access drop-down box and choose **deny**. Click the drop-down box entry for *Default access [all]* and select **allow**.

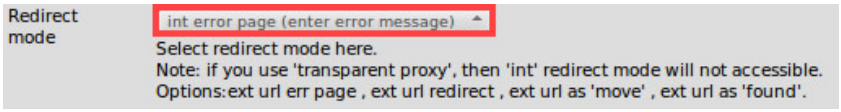


17. Within the whitespace area for the *Proxy Denied Error*, type **`Request denied by the XYZ.corp proxy`**.

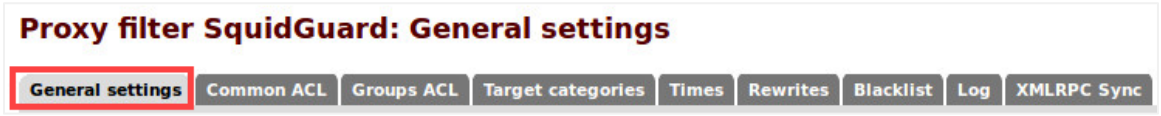
18. Select the drop-down box next to *Redirect mode* and choose **int error page (enter error message)**.



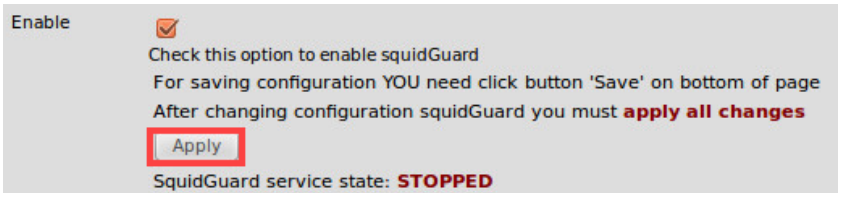
19. **Check** the box next to *Log*.



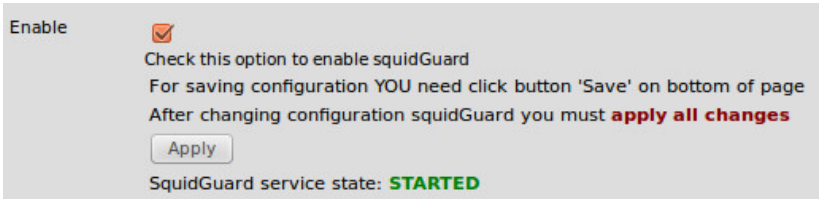
20. Click the **Save** button.
21. Once the page refreshes, click the **General settings** tab.



22. Scroll to the bottom and click the **Save** button.
23. To apply all configurations, click the **Apply** button.



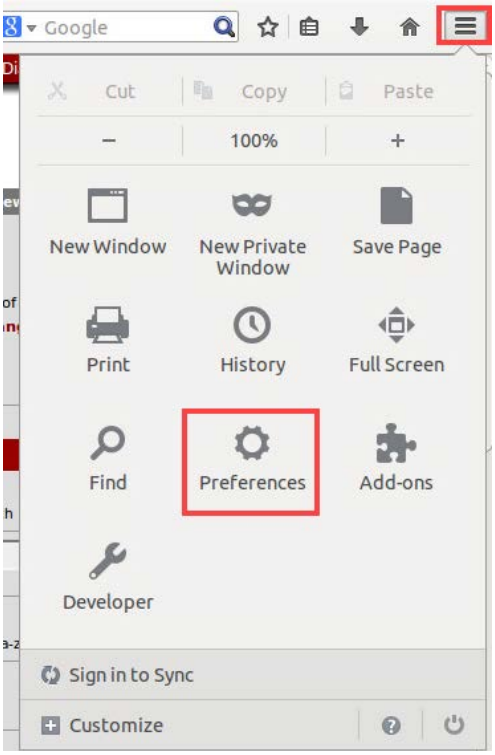
24. Verify that the *SquidGuard* service state is *STARTED*.



25. Leave the *Ubuntu* viewer open to continue with the next task.

1.3 Configure & Test Firefox Proxy Settings

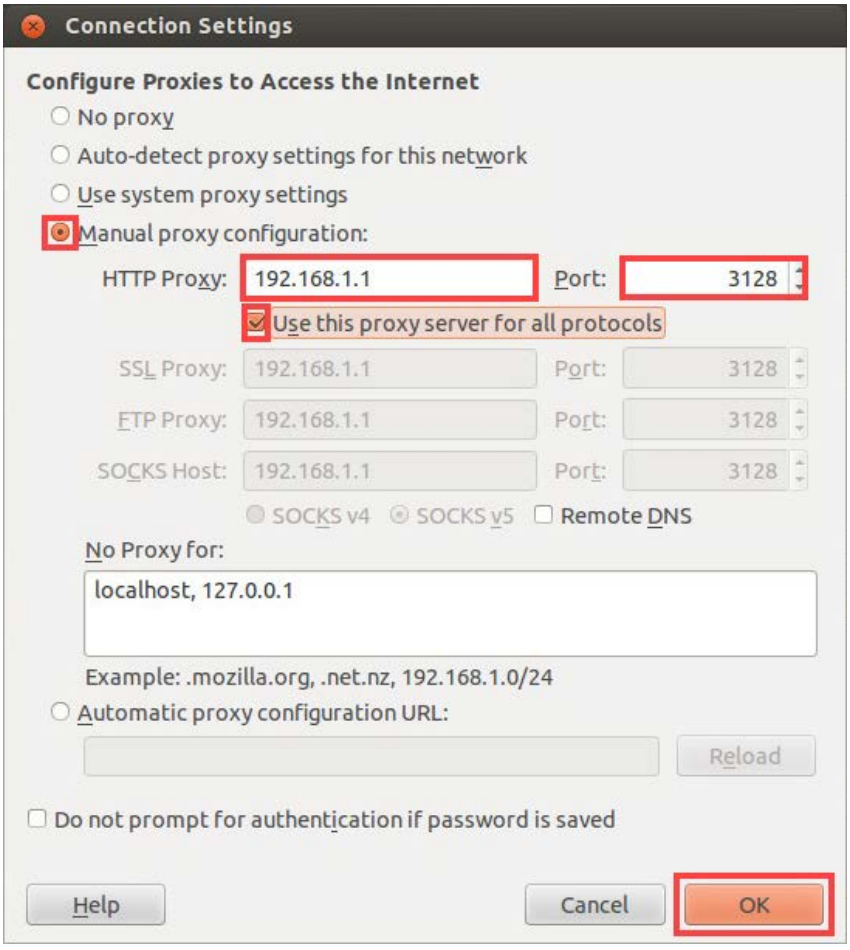
1. While on the *Firefox* web browser, click the **settings** icon located to the top right corner followed by clicking on the **Preferences** icon.



2. A new pop-up window appears. Click the **Advanced** icon at the top.

3. Select the **Network** tab and then click on the **Settings** button in the *Connection* pane.

4. Another pop-up window appears. Select the radio button for **Manual proxy configuration**. Type **`192.168.1.1`** as the *HTTP Proxy* and **`3128`** as the *Port*. Check the checkbox for **Use this proxy server for all protocols**. Click **OK**.



5. Back on the *Firefox Preferences* window, click the **Close** button.
6. Open a new tab in Firefox by clicking the "**+**" icon located at the top.

7. Type **casino.com** into the *address field* followed by pressing **Enter**.

Notice the request has been denied with a message expressing the "blocked" statement with a *403 Forbidden* error.

8. **Close** the web browser.
9. Leave the *Ubuntu* viewer open to continue with the next task.

2 Configuring and Enabling SSL for HTTP Services

2.1 Generating a Server Key and Server Certificate

1. While on the *Ubuntu* system, open a new terminal window by clicking on the **terminal** icon located on the left menu pane.

2. Create a new directory by typing the command followed by pressing the **Enter** key.

```
student@Ubuntu:~$ mkdir /tmp/sslcerts
```

```
student@Ubuntu:~$ mkdir /tmp/sslcerts
student@Ubuntu:~$
```

3. Change to the newly made directory.

```
student@Ubuntu:~$ cd /tmp/sslcerts
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/$ cd /tmp/sslcerts
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

4. Verify that *OpenSSL* is installed on the system.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl version
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl version
OpenSSL 1.0.1 14 Mar 2012
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```


5. Generate an *RSA server key*. When prompted for a *pass phrase*, type **`secret`** followed by pressing the **Enter** key. When prompted once more, type **`secret`** again. Press **Enter**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl genrsa –des3 –out server.key 1024
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl genrsa -des3 -out server.key 1024
Generating RSA private key, 1024 bit long modulus
...........++++++
....++++++
e is 65537 (0x10001)
Enter pass phrase for server.key:
Verifying - Enter pass phrase for server.key:
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

6. Verify that the *server.key* has been generated.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ ls -l
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 963 Aug  8 11:01 server.key
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```


7. Generate the *Certificate Signing Request (CSR)* with the new **server.key**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl req –new –key server.key –out server.csr
```

   a. When prompted for the *server.key pass phrase*, type **secret**. Press **Enter**.
   b. During the signing request process, a series of questions will be asked. Type the information given below for each step followed by pressing **Enter**.
      i. *Country Name*: **US**
      ii. *State Name*: **TX**
      iii. *Locality Name*: **Austin**
      iv. *Organization Name*: **XYZ.corp**
      v. *Organizational Unit Name*: Press **Enter**
      vi. *Common Name*: **XYZ**
      vii. *E-mail*: Press **Enter**
      viii. *Challenge Password*: Press **Enter**
      ix. *Company Name*: Press **Enter**

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr
Enter pass phrase for server.key:
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:TX
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Austin
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:XYZ.corp
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:XYZ
Email Address []:

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

8. Once completed with the wizard, verify that the *server.csr* has been created.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ ls -l
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 611 Aug  8 11:04 server.csr
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 963 Aug  8 11:01 server.key
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```


9. Sign the **server.csr** to create a **server.crt** file. When prompted for the *pass phrase*, type **secret** followed by pressing **Enter**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl x509 –req –days 365 –in server.csr
-signkey server.key –out server.crt
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey server.key
 -out server.crt
Signature ok
subject=/C=US/ST=TX/L=Austin/O=XYZ.corp/CN=XYZ
Getting Private key
Enter pass phrase for server.key:
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

10. Verify that the new *server.crt* has been created.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ ls -l
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ ls -l
total 12
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 774 Aug  8 11:07 server.crt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 611 Aug  8 11:04 server.csr
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 963 Aug  8 11:01 server.key
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

11. View the contents of the newly created **server.crt** certificate.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl x509 –in server.crt –noout -text
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl x509 -in server.crt -noout -text
Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 1 (0x0)
        Serial Number:
            ce:71:e0:2c:2d:79:6c:fa
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
        Issuer: C=US, ST=TX, L=Austin, O=XYZ.corp, CN=XYZ
        Validity
            Not Before: Aug  8 15:07:53 2018 GMT
            Not After : Aug  8 15:07:53 2019 GMT
        Subject: C=US, ST=TX, L=Austin, O=XYZ.corp, CN=XYZ
        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
                Public-Key: (1024 bit)
                Modulus:
                    00:c1:87:68:05:86:b1:8b:cf:e6:eb:d1:9c:a5:b8:
                    65:e4:7c:ee:98:e4:2e:d7:86:0c:0a:23:90:1b:04:
                    ee:75:5d:89:f8:f6:27:4d:ed:36:95:b6:62:c1:95:
                    dc:02:1c:13:75:2a:79:6d:d9:67:19:af:23:02:7f:
                    c7:70:e9:eb:38:c4:6b:56:63:4a:f1:a6:9e:b5:f8:
                    e7:ef:a7:7b:ee:a1:36:6a:4b:18:17:a3:3d:3d:70:
                    0c:92:8b:1a:12:06:5f:48:16:e0:99:26:a5:76:1f:
                    20:c0:0f:53:c9:60:11:a7:24:2c:20:6d:79:d7:8a:
                    3d:07:1c:d1:16:d8:e5:c6:b1
                Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
         82:74:22:b8:ad:b6:50:c8:e0:a2:52:33:d7:02:74:b1:b4:15:
         de:23:b9:f0:67:f5:b6:74:b9:ed:f4:dc:a4:32:aa:7f:9e:54:
         2d:d7:14:95:4a:6d:62:40:1d:7c:17:58:ca:f2:8b:1c:b6:53:
         47:58:e1:f2:6c:55:14:9c:61:b9:08:c0:1e:a0:18:ea:2b:6f:
         02:f3:81:2a:b9:6e:e4:a4:d0:9a:9d:94:8d:10:6a:3d:6a:e8:
         df:8c:02:31:ab:3e:66:ec:56:cb:50:b3:74:e8:ae:e5:6a:f2:
         a1:dc:2d:7c:4b:07:f1:f3:c2:91:1d:f4:d7:9a:9b:d2:2e:6e:
         07:2b
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```


2.2 Configure Apache to Utilize SSL

1. Create a new directory that will act as a placeholder for the *SSL* objects. If prompted for a password, enter **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ sudo mkdir /etc/apache2/ssl_certs
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ sudo mkdir /etc/apache2/ssl_certs
[sudo] password for student:
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

2. While in the */tmp/sslcerts* directory, generate the same **server.key** but with no pass phrase requirement. If prompted for a password, enter **secret**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl rsa –in server.key –out server.key.nopass
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ openssl rsa -in server.key -out server.key.nopass
Enter pass phrase for server.key:
writing RSA key
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

3. List the current files in the directory. You should now have *four* different files.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ ls -l
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ ls -l
total 16
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 774 Aug  8 11:07 server.crt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 611 Aug  8 11:04 server.csr
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 963 Aug  8 11:01 server.key
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 887 Aug  8 11:13 server.key.nopass
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

4. Copy the **server.key.nopass** to the **/etc/apache2/ssl_certs** directory. If prompted for a password, enter **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ sudo cp server.key.nopass /etc/apache2/ssl_certs
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ sudo cp server.key.nopass /etc/apache2/ssl_certs
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```

5. Copy the **server.crt** file to the **/etc/apache2/ssl_certs** directory. If prompted for a password, enter **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ sudo cp server.crt /etc/apache2/ssl_certs
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ sudo cp server.crt /etc/apache2/ssl_certs
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$
```


6. Change to the **/etc/apache2/ssl_certs** directory.

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ cd /etc/apache2/ssl_certs
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/tmp/sslcerts$ cd /etc/apache2/ssl_certs
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$
```

7. Verify that two files are present in the directory.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ ls -l
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 774 Aug  8 11:17 server.crt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 887 Aug  8 11:15 server.key.nopass
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$
```

8. Rename the **server.key.nopass** file to **server.key**. If prompted for a password, enter **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo mv server.key.nopass server.key
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo mv server.key.nopass server.key
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$
```

9. Start the *Apache* web service. If prompted for a password, type **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo service apache2 start
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo service apache2 start
 * Starting web server apache2
apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.
0.1 for ServerName
httpd (pid 1407) already running
                                                                                 [ OK ]
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$
```

10. Initiate the *a2enmod* module for *SSL*. If prompted for a password, type **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo a2enmod ssl
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo a2enmod ssl
Enabling module ssl.
See /usr/share/doc/apache2.2-common/README.Debian.gz on how to configure SSL and create self
-signed certificates.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  service apache2 restart
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$
```


11. Create a symbolic link. If prompted for a password, type **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo ln –s /etc/apache2/sites-
available/default-ssl /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default-ssl
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo ln -s /etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default-ssl
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$
```

12. Verify that a *Virtual Host* is configured in the default *sites-available* file. Type the command below to open the file with the **nano** text editor. If prompted for a password, type **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-
available/default
```

13. When using the *nano* editor, confirm that the **ServerName** is set to **192.168.1.50:80**. Once confirmed, press **CTRL+X** to exit.

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
        ServerName 192.168.1.50:80
        ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost

        DocumentRoot /var/www
        <Directory />
                Options FollowSymLinks
                AllowOverride None
        </Directory>
        <Directory /var/www/>
                Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
                AllowOverride None
                Order allow,deny
                allow from all
        </Directory>
```

14. Next, edit the contents of the *default-ssl* file. Type the command below followed by pressing **Enter**. If prompted for a password, type **securepassword**.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-
available/default-ssl
```

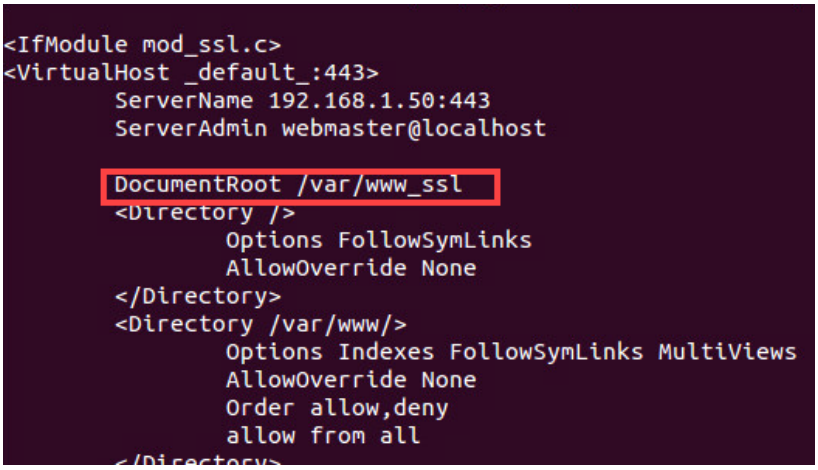
15. Add the following line after the *<VirtualHost _default_:443>* line. Use the **arrow keys** to position the cursor.

```
ServerName 192.168.1.50:443
```

```
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
<VirtualHost _default_:443>
        ServerName 192.168.1.50:443
        ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost

        DocumentRoot /var/www
        <Directory />
                Options FollowSymLinks
                AllowOverride None
```


16. Next change the line that reads *DocumentRoot /var/www* to **DocumentRoot /var/www_ssl**.

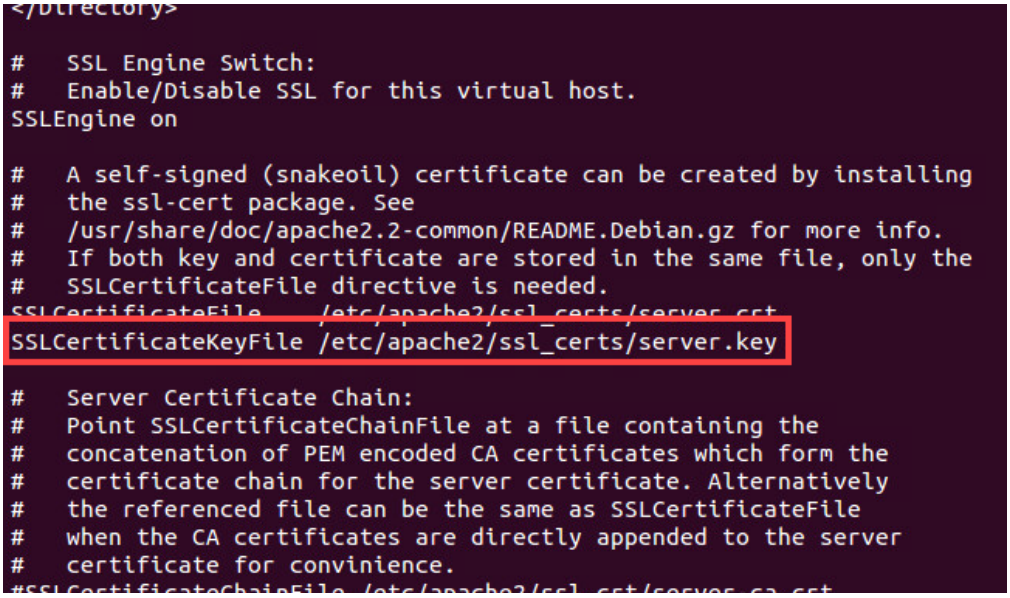


17. Scroll down with the **arrow keys** until you see an entry for *SSLCertificateFile*. Change this, so it reflects the line below.

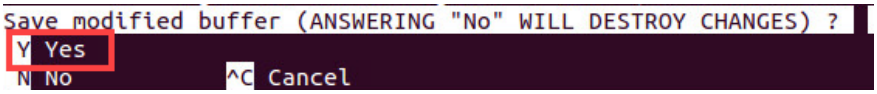
```
SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/ssl_certs/server.crt
```

18. One line down, edit the *SSLCertificateKeyFile* line to match the information below.

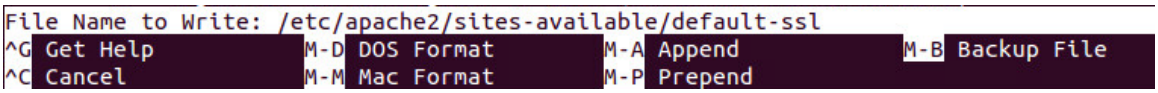
```
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/ssl_certs/server.key
```



19. Press **CTRL+X** to exit. When prompted to *Save modified buffer*, type **Y**.

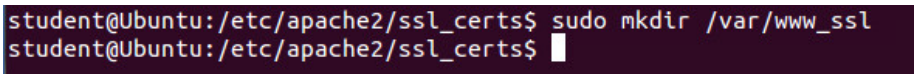


20. When prompted to confirm filename, verify the output is set to **/etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl**. Press **Enter**.



21. Create a new directory.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ sudo mkdir /var/www_ssl
```

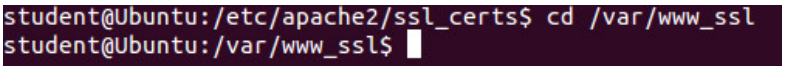


22. Leave the *terminal* open for the next section.

2.3 Configuring & Testing HTTPS Test Page

1. While on the *terminal*, navigate to the **/var/www_ssl** directory.

```
student@Ubuntu:/etc/apache2/ssl_certs$ cd /var/www_ssl
```

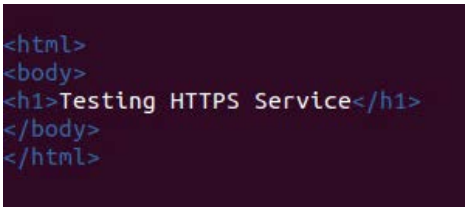


2. Create a new **index.html** file. If prompted for a password, enter **securepassword**.

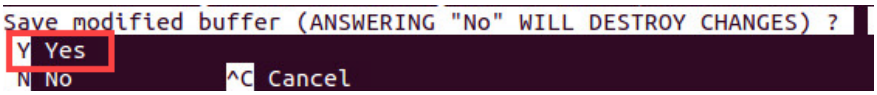
```
student@Ubuntu:/var/www_ssl$ sudo nano index.html
```

3. Within the *nano* text editor, type *HTML* code below.

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>Testing HTTPS Service</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



4. Press **CTRL+X** to exit and save the file. When prompted to save modified buffer, type **Y**.



5. When prompted for the file name, verify that **index.html** is populated and press **Enter**.

6. Restart the *Apache* web service to apply all the configurations changes made. If prompted for a password, enter **securepassword**.

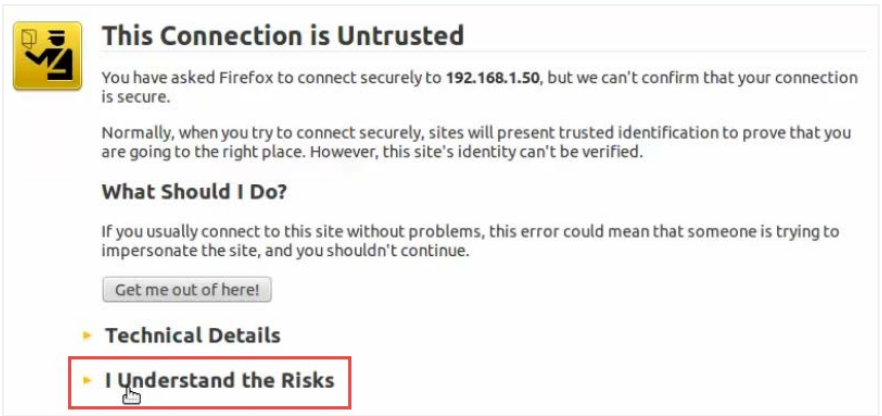
```
student@Ubuntu:/var/www_ssl$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

```
student@Ubuntu:/var/www_ssl$ sudo service apache2 restart
 * Restarting web server apache2
apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0
.0.1 for ServerName
 ... waiting apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name
, using 127.0.0.1 for ServerName
                                                                                    [ OK ]
student@Ubuntu:/var/www_ssl$
```

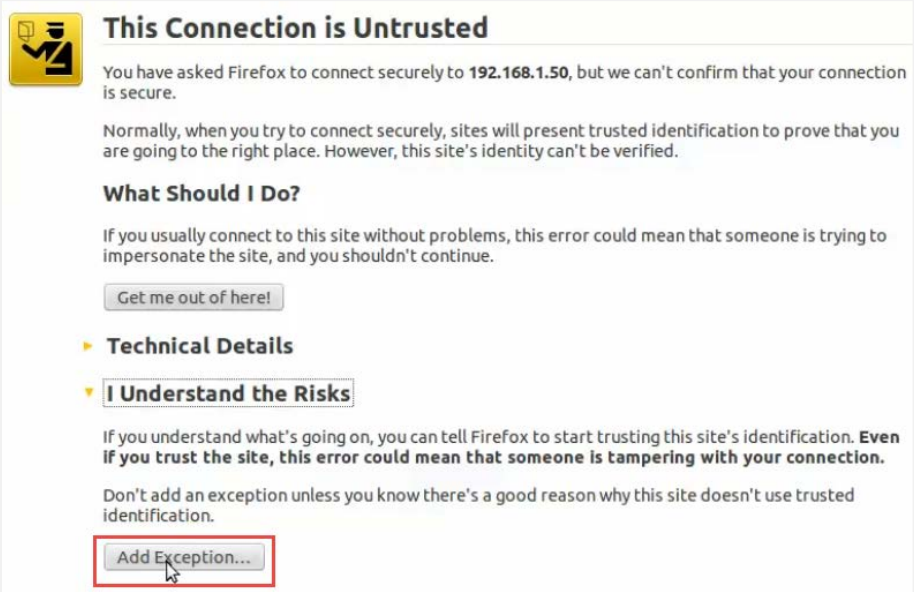
7. Open a new *Firefox* web browser by clicking the **Firefox** icon located on the left menu pane.

8. Within the *address bar*, type **https://192.168.1.50**. Press **Enter**.

9. When presented with the *Connection is Untrusted* page, click on **I Understand the Risks**.

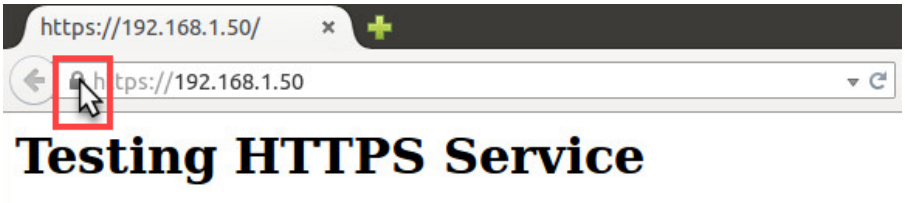


10. When expanded, click on the **Add Exception** button.

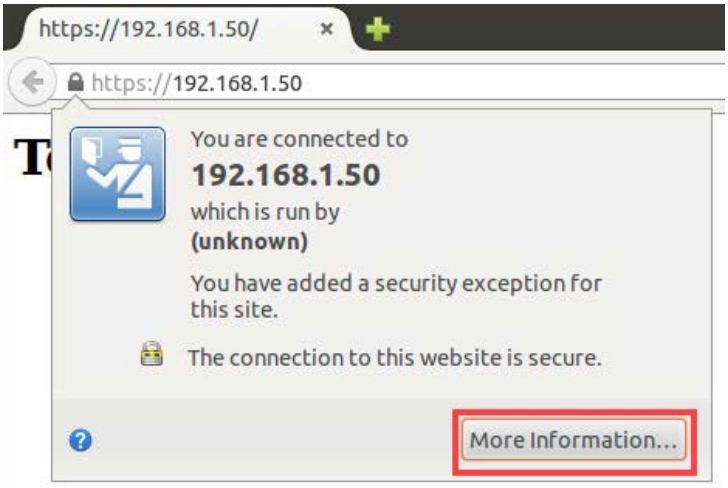


11. A new pop-up window appears, click on **Confirm Security Exception**.

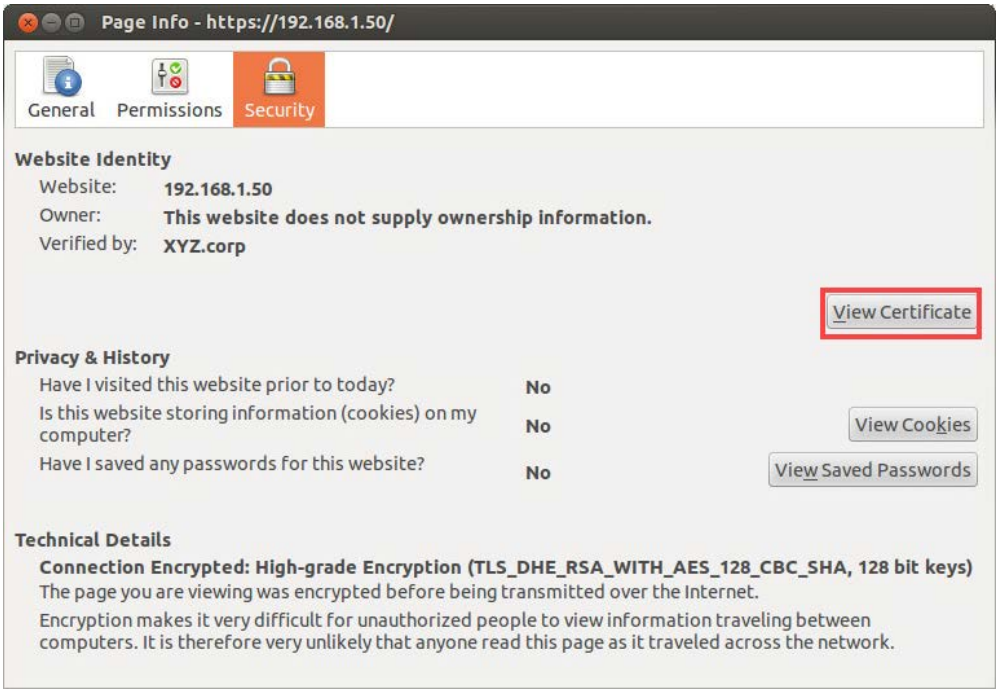
12. Notice the web page headlined with "*Testing HTTPS Service*." To view the contents of the *server certificate*, click the **lock** icon located to the left of the URL.



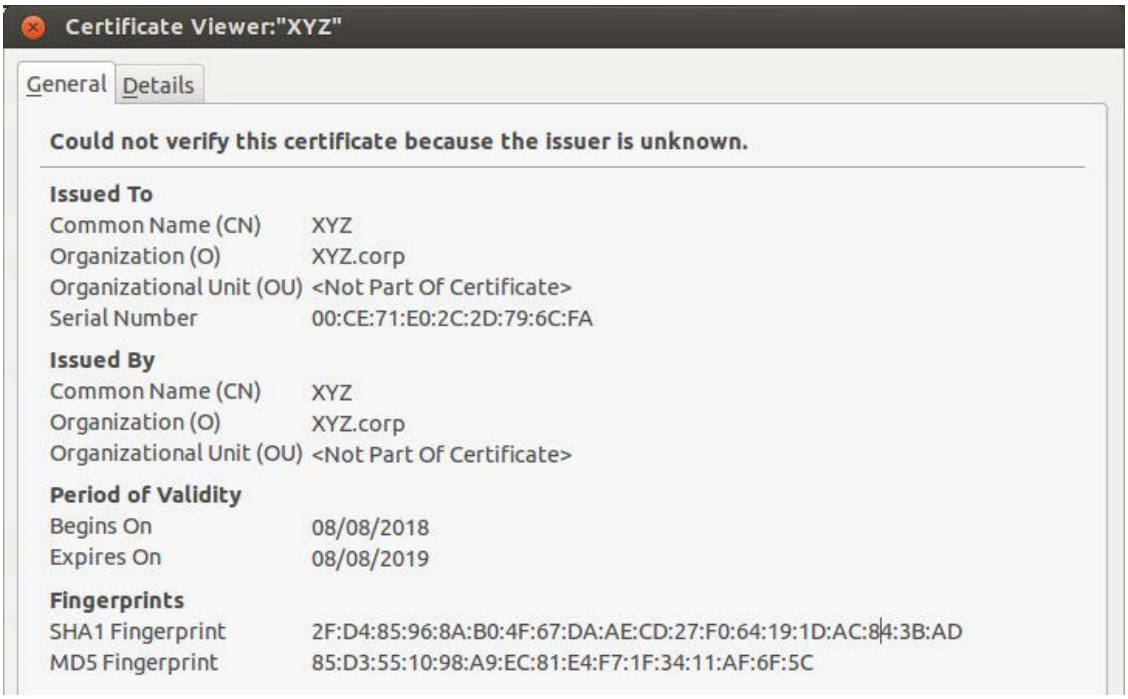
13. A small window will pop-up. Click on the *More Information* button.



14. On the *Page info* screen, notice the *Website Identity* information. Click the **View Certificate** button.



15. On the *Certificate Viewer* window, notice the entries for *Issued To* and *Issued By* as well as the *Period of Validity*. All values are reflective upon the contingencies set when self-sign the certificate took place at the beginning of *Task 2.1*.



16. The lab is now complete; you may end the reservation.

