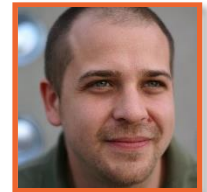


HTTP Security Primer

Dominick Baier
<http://leastprivilege.com>
[@leastprivilege](#)



pluralsight 
hardcore dev and IT training

Agenda

- Transport security
- X.509 Certificates
- Setting up TLS endpoints
- HTTP authentication framework
- APIs & Tools
- Resources

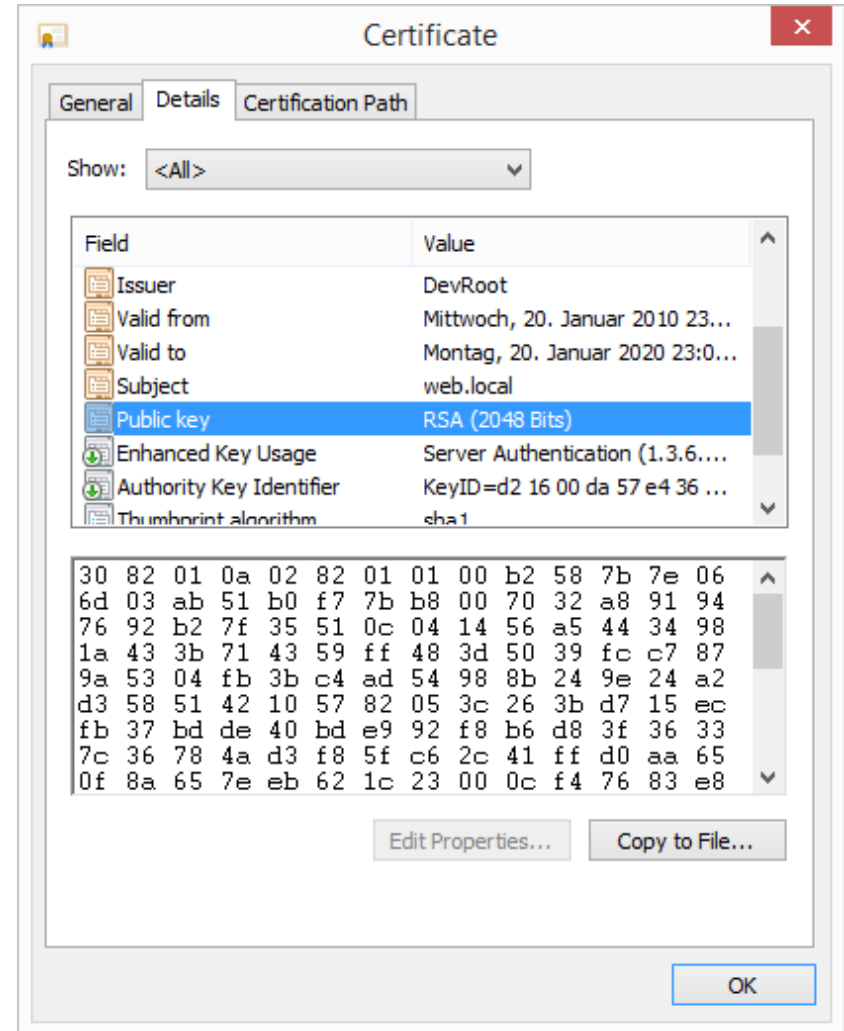
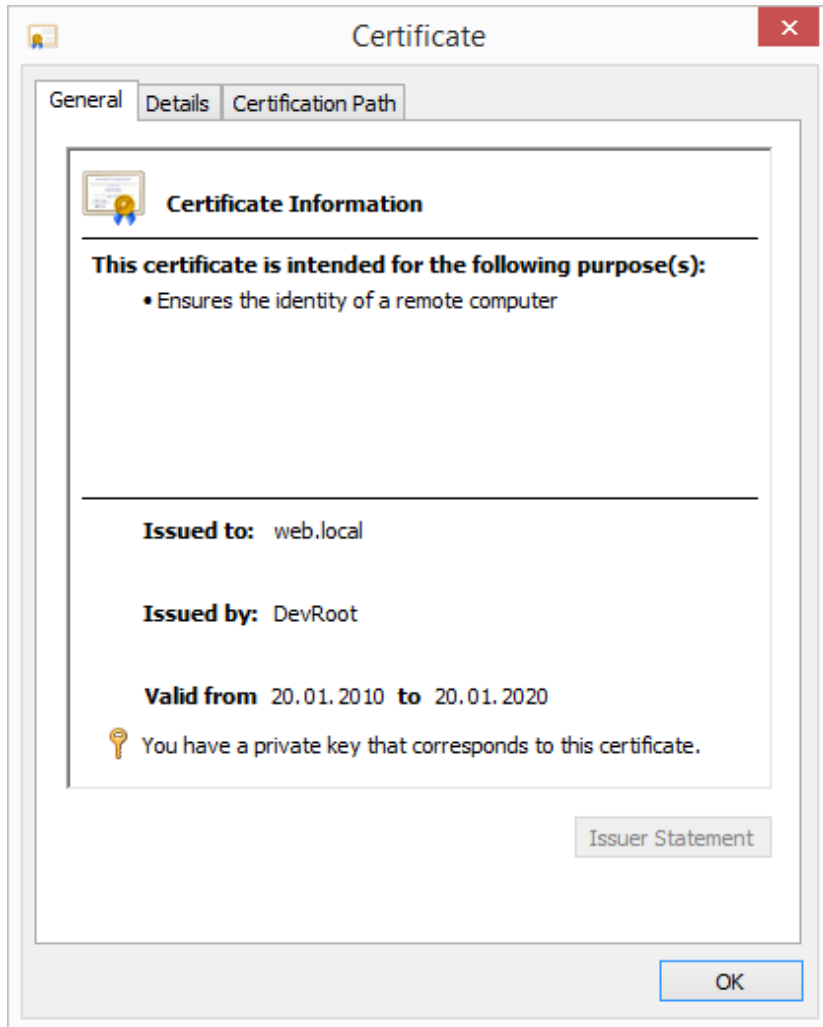


Transport security

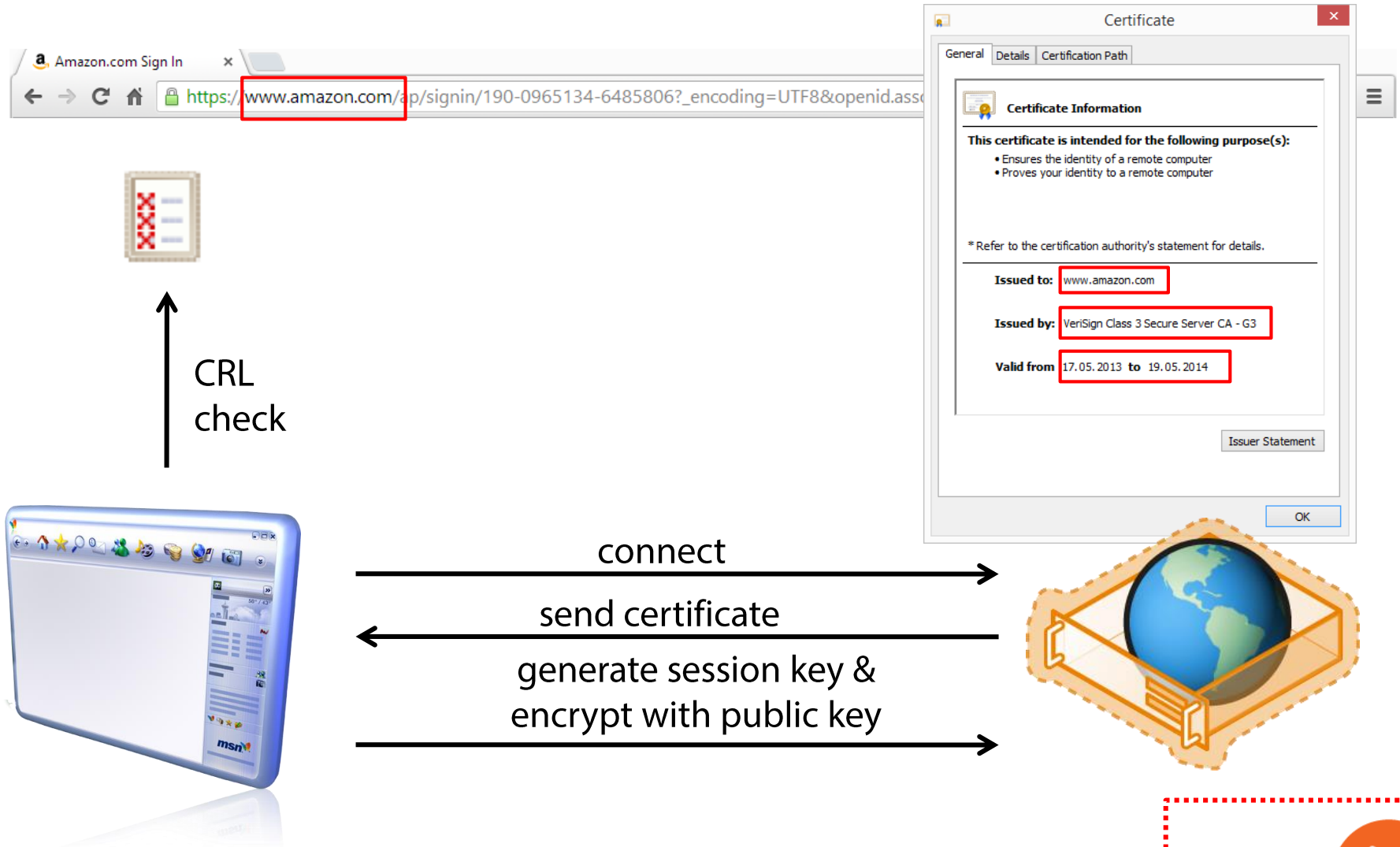
- **HTTPS == HTTP over TLS**
 - RFC 2818
- **Tunnels unprotected HTTP and adds**
 - server authentication
 - integrity protection
 - replay protection
 - confidentiality



X.509 Certificates



Simplified SSL handshake



<http://www.moserware.com/2009/06/first-few-milliseconds-of-https.html>

Developers & SSL



how to handle SSL validation error



[SSL Certificate Validation Error in .Net « Akbar's Blog](#)

[blog.syedgakbar.com/.../ssl-certificate-validation-error-in-net/](#)

Jul 17, 2012 – This callback method is used to **validate** the certificate in an **SSL** conversation // Changed the **handle** to ignore the **SSL Certificate errors** in the ...

[SSL Function Return Codes](#)

[publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/.../sssl2msg1000885.htm](#)

The environment or **SSL handle** specified on a System **SSL** function call is not ...
Certificate **validation error**. ... An error is detected while validating a certificate.

[Ignoring SSL validation in Java - Stack Overflow](#)

[stackoverflow.com/questions/.../ignoring-ssl-validation-in-java](#)

2 answers - 20 Nov 2012

Foreword: I DO know that skipping **SSL validation** is really ugly. In this ...
ClientStateReceivedServerHello.**handle**(Unknown Source) at ... catch (
KeyManagementException e) { log.**error** ("No **SSL** algorithm support: " + e.

[How to handle invalid SSL certificates with Apache - Stack Overflow](#)

[stackoverflow.com/.../how-to-handle-invalid-ssl-certificates-wi...](#)

9 answers - 1 Dec 2009

... at sun.security.validator.Validator.**validate**(Validator.java:235) at sun.security.**ssl**. ...
When I go to mms.nw.ru, I get a **error** screen in Chrome.



pluralsight

Where to get certificates from?

- **Buy**
 - Verisign etc...
- **Corporate PKI**
 - Windows Certificate Services
- **Create yourself**
 - makecert.exe
 - OpenSSL



Creating/requesting certificates with IIS

The screenshot shows the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager window. The title bar reads "Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager". The address bar shows "WIN81DEV". The left pane shows the "Connections" tree with "WIN81DEV (WIN81DEV\Dominick)" selected, containing "Application Pools" and "Sites". The main pane is titled "Server Certificates" and includes the instruction: "Use this feature to request and manage certificates that the Web server can use with websites configured for SSL." Below this is a table with columns "Name", "Issued To", and "Issued By". The table contains four entries: "web.local", "idsrv.local", "as.local", and "IIS Express Development Certif..." (all issued by "DevRoot"), and "localhost" (issued by "localhost"). The right pane shows the "Actions" menu with options: "Import...", "Create Certificate Request...", "Complete Certificate Request...", "Create Domain Certificate...", "Create Self-Signed Certificate...", "Enable Automatic Rebind of Renewed Certificate", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready" and "Features View" / "Content View" buttons.

Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager

WIN81DEV

File View Help

Connections

WIN81DEV (WIN81DEV\Dominick)

Application Pools

Sites

Server Certificates

Use this feature to request and manage certificates that the Web server can use with websites configured for SSL.

Filter: Go Show All Group by: No Grouping

Name	Issued To	Issued By
	web.local	DevRoot
	idsrv.local	DevRoot
	as.local	DevRoot
IIS Express Development Certif...	localhost	localhost

Actions

- Import...
- Create Certificate Request...
- Complete Certificate Request...
- Create Domain Certificate...
- Create Self-Signed Certificate...
- Enable Automatic Rebind of Renewed Certificate
- Help

Features View Content View

Ready

Creating a root certificate

makecert.exe

```
-r                // self signed
-n "CN=DevRoot"  // name
-pe              // exportable
-sv DevRoot.pvk   // name of private key file
-a sha1          // hashing algorithm
-len 2048        // key length
-b 01/21/2010    // valid from
-e 01/21/2030    // valid to
-cy authority    // certificate type
DevRoot.cer      // name of certificate file
```



Creating an SSL certificate

makecert.exe

```
-iv DevRoot.pvk           // file name of root priv key
-ic DevRoot.cer           // file name of root cert
-n "CN=web.local"         // name
-pe                        // mark as exportable
-sv web.local.pvk         // name of private key file
-a sha1                   // hashing algorithm
-len 2048                 // key length
-b 01/21/2010             // valid from
-e 01/21/2020             // valid to
-sky exchange             // certificate type
web.local.cer             // name of certificate file
-eku 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1   // extended key usage
```



Setting up SSL

- **Establish trust**
 - Windows certificate store
- **Bind SSL certificate to port / host name**
 - IIS
 - netsh.exe
 - httpconfig.exe



Using code to validate certificates

```
private bool ValidateUsingValidator(X509Certificate2 cert)
{
    var validator = X509CertificateValidator.ChainTrust;

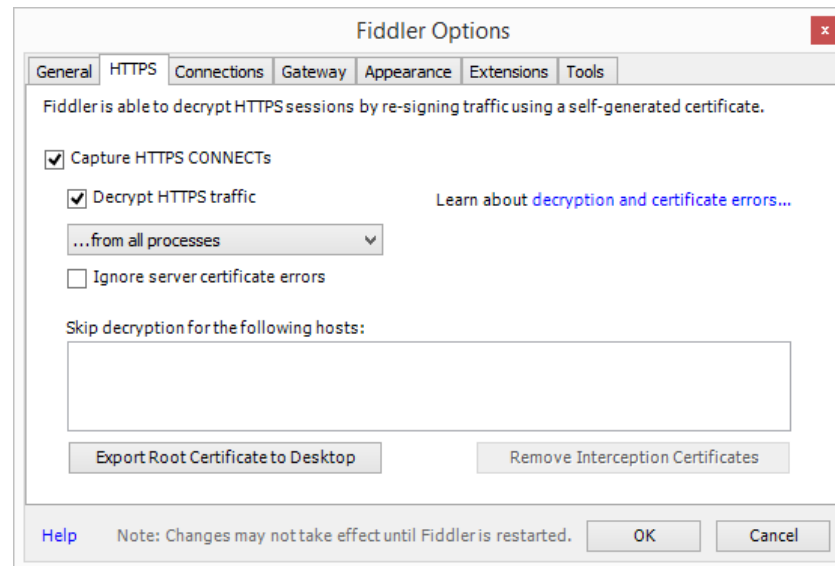
    try
    {
        validator.Validate(cert);
        return true;
    }
    catch (SecurityTokenValidationException)
    {
        return false;
    }
}
```



Useful tools

■ Fiddler

- HTTP proxy
- mainly for debugging purposes
- Can "sniff" HTTPS connections



HTTP Authentication Framework

- Whenever authentication is required
 - Status code of 401 indicates *unauthorized*
 - *WWW-Authenticate* response header indicates preferred authentication method



Status Code: 401 unauthorized

←

WWW-Authenticate: *Scheme* realm="myapp"



Authentication for HTTP-based services

- Credentials transmitted (typically) via *Authorization* header
 - e.g. Basic authentication, access tokens...
 - sometimes other means (query string, cookie...)



GET /service/resource

Authorization: *scheme* credential



pluralsight

Summary

- **HTTP has no transport security on its own**
 - SSL/TLS layer protects data on the wire
- **Every developer should understand how SSL/TLS works**
 - at least the simple rules
 - common name has to match DNS name
 - expiration
 - trusted root
 - don't disable SSL validation
- **HTTP authentication is simple**
 - challenge via status code 401 / WWW-authenticate header
 - send credentials via Authorization header



Resources

- **Thinkecture.IdentityModel**

- <https://github.com/thinktecture/Thinkecture.IdentityModel>

- **HttpConfig**

- <http://www.stevestechspot.com/ABetterHttpcfg.aspx>

- **Netsh documentation**

- [http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/cc307236\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/cc307236(v=vs.85).aspx)

- **Fiddler**

- <http://www.telerik.com/download/fiddler>



Resources II

- **PluralSight:**

- HTTP Fundamentals - Scott Allen
- Introduction to IIS Certificates - Paul Lemmers
- IIS for Developers - Steven Evans

