# 实验 1: 私有 CA 证书签发的简单实现

# 实验要求

- 1、熟悉 Openssl 工具的使用
- 2、搭建私有 CA 并生成根证书
- 3、完成证书签发、吊销流程的简单实现

# 实验准备

## OpenSSL req

```
pennshi req [-new] [-newkey rsa:bits] [-verify] [-x509] [-in filename] [-out filename] [-key filename] [-passin arg] [-passout arg] [-keyout filename] [-pubkey] [-nodes] [-(dgst)] [-config filename] [-subj arg] [-daya n] [-set_serial n] [-extensions section] [-tx6] [-tx6] [-tx6] [-tx6] [-tx6] [-tx6] [-tx7] [
```

```
以下则是配置文件中(默认/etc/pki/tls/openssl.cnf)关于req段落的配置格式。

input_password:密码输入文件,和命令行的"-passin"选项对应,密码格式以及意义见"openssl密码格式"
output_password:密码的输出文件,与命令行的"-passout"选项对应,密码格式以及意义见"openssl密码格式"
default_bits : openssl req自动生成Rsa私钥时的长度,不写时默认是512,命令行的"-new"和"-newkey"可能会用到它
default_keyfile: 默认的私钥输出文件,与命令行的"-keyout"选项对应
encrypt_key : 询逻图为no时,自动的键象识明不会加密试象明,这图为no时与命令行的"-nodes"等价。还有等价的兼容性写法:encry_rsa_key
default_md : 指定创建证书请求时对申请者信息进行数字签名的单向加密算法,与命令行的"-ldgst)"对应
prompt : 当指定为no时,则不是不输入证书请求的字段信息,而是直接从openssl.cnf中读取:请小心设置该选项,很可能请求文件创建失败数是因为该选项设置为no
distinguished_name: (DN)是一个扩展属性段落,用于指定证书请求时可被识别的字段名称。
```

```
以下是默认的配置文件格式及值。关于配置文件的详细分析见"配置文件"部分。
 [ req ]
 default_bits
                           = 2048
 default_md = shal
default_keyfile = privkey.pem
distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name
                           = req_attributes
 x509_extensions = v3_ca # The extentions to add to the self signed cert
 string_mask = utf8only
 [ req_distinguished_name ]
                                    = Country Name (2 letter code)
 countryName
 countryName_default
countryName_min
countryName_max
                                    = xx
 localityName_default = Default City
 0.organizationName = Organization Name (eg, company)
0.organizationName_default = Default Company Ltd
organizationalUnitName = Organizational Unit Name (eg, section)
 organizationalUnitName
                                   = Common Name (eg, your name or your server\'s hostname)
 commonName = Common Name (e
commonName_max = 64
emailAddress = Email Address
emailAddress_max = 64
```

#### 参考网址:

1.(22 条消息) 基于 openssl 工具完成自建 CA 以及为 server,client 颁发证书 tutu-hu 的博客-CSDN 博客 ca.crt server.crt 自建证书

2.openssl req(生成证书请求和自建 CA) - 骏马金龙 - 博客园 (cnblogs.com)

3.(22条消息) Linux 实现搭建私有 CA 服务器和证书申请颁发吊销 白-胖-子的博客-CSDN 博客\_linux policy/match

# 实验环境

Ubuntu 20.04+OpenSSL 1.1

# 实验内容

## 1、搭建私有 CA

(1) 创建私有 CA 所需要的文件目录, 保存 CA 的相关信息

mkdir myCA //创建 CA 根文件夹

cd myCA //进入 CA 根文件夹

mkdir newcerts private conf //创建三个文件夹,用来存放新发放

证书、私钥和配置文件

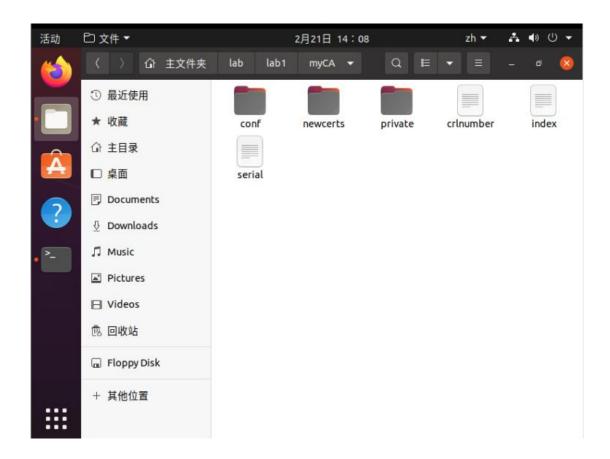
chmod g-rwx,o-rwx private //设置 private 文件夹的操作权限

touch index crlnumber //创建证书信息数据库、crl 编号列表

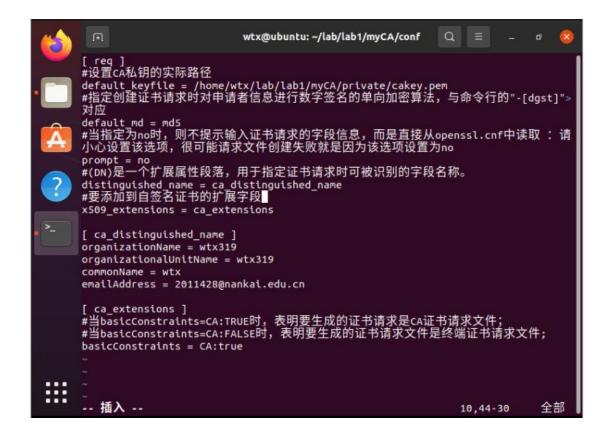
echo 01 > serial //初始化证书的序列号

echo 01 > crlnumber //初始化吊销证书列表序号

结果如下:



(2) 创建生成 CA 自签名证书的配置文件



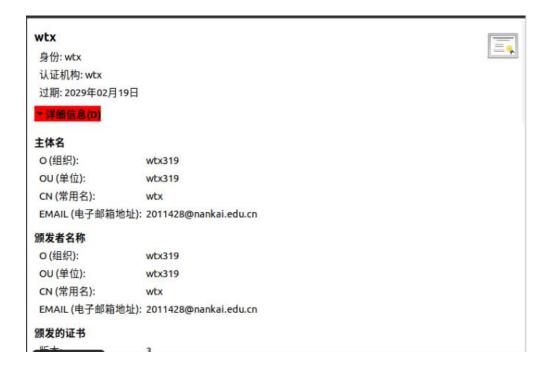
## (3) 生成私有 CA 的私钥和自签名证书(根证书)

openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -out /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/newcarts/cacert.pem -outform PEM -days 2190 -config /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/genca.conf //生成x509的CA证书,过程中需要输入CA私钥的保护密码(cakey),请牢记。

//CA 会按照 genca.conf 文件中配置的规则自签名生成证书

```
wtx@ubuntu:~/lab/lab1/myCA/conf$ openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -out cacert
.pem -outform PEM -days 2190 -config /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/genca.conf
Generating a RSA private key
.....+++++
writing new private key to '/home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/private/cakey.pem'
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
```

在 newcarts 文件夹下出现了 cacert.pem 文件。



### 2、私有 CA 为服务器签发证书

## (1) 创建用来为其他请求签发证书的配置文件

#### reca.conf

```
[ ca ]
                                       # 按需修改
default ca
              = testca
[testca]
                                             # 按需修改
dir
                = /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA
                                                # top dir, 按实际给出
                = $dir/index
                                    # index file.
database
                = $dir/newcerts
new certs dir
                                       # new certs dir
certificate
               = $dir/private/cacert.pem
                                                # The CA cert
                    = $dir/serial
                                                # serial no file
serial
                = $dir/private/cakey.pem # CA private key
private_key
RANDFILE
                = $dir/private/.rand
                                        # random number file
default days = 365
                                        # how long to certify for
default_crl_days= 30
                                        # how long before next CRL
default_md
            = md5
                                         # message digest method to use
                                        # Set to 'no' to allow creation of
unique_subject = no
                                            # several ctificates with same subject.
             = policy_any
                                        # default policy
policy
[policy_any]
countryName
                       = optional
stateOrProvinceName
                      = optional
localityName
                      = optional
organizationName
                      = optional
organizationalUnitName = optional
commonName
                          = supplied
emailAddress
                      = optional
```

- (2) 模拟服务器, 生成私钥与证书申请的请求文件
- (3) CA 根据服务器的证书请求文件生成证书并将其返回给服务器

在与 myCA 同级,创建文件夹 server。

生成 server 的私钥 server.key 及证书申请的请求文件 serverreq.pem: openssl req -newkey rsa:1024 -keyout server.key -out serverreq.pem -subi "/O=ServerCom/OU=ServerOU/CN=server"

私钥为: server

```
wtx@ubuntu:~/lab/lab1/server$ openssl req -newkey rsa:1024 -keyout server.key -
out serverreq.pem -subj "/0=ServerCom/OU=ServerOU/CN=server"
Generating a RSA private key
...++++
writing new private key to 'server.key'
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
-----
```

提交 serverreq.pem 向 CA 申请证书并生成证书 server.crt:

openssl ca -in serverreq.pem -out server.crt -config /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf

```
wtx@ubuntu:~/lab/lab1/server$ openssl ca -in serverreq.pem -out server.crt -con
fig /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Using configuration from /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Enter pass phrase for /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/private/cakey.pem:
Check that the request matches the signature
Signature ok
The Subject's Distinguished Name is as follows
organizationName :ASN.1 12:'ServerCom'
organizationalUnitName:ASN.1 12:'ServerOU'
commonName :ASN.1 12:'server'
Certificate is to be certified until Feb 21 08:15:29 2024 GMT (365 days)
Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y

1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
Write out database with 1 new entries
Data Base Updated
```

此时遇到报错:

```
wtx@ubuntu:-/lab/lab1/server$ openssl ca -in serverreq.pem -out server.crt -con
fig /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Using configuration from /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Enter pass phrase for /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/private/cakey.pem:
unable to load number from /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/serial
error while loading serial number
139854185370944:error:0D066096:asn1 encoding routines:a2i_ASN1_INTEGER:short li
ne:../crypto/asn1/f int.c:140:
```

解决方案: echo "01" > /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/serial

#### 结果:



同时,在 CA 目录下 newcerts 目录下也生成了该证书的备份: 01.pem, 这和备份的内容和生成的证书 server.crt 完全一致。





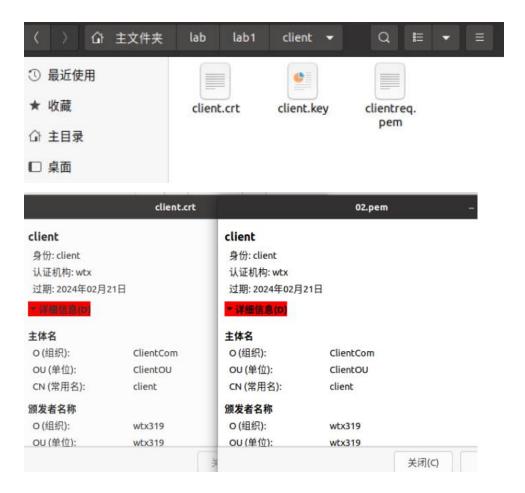
## 3、私有 CA 为客户端签发证书

整体步骤同 server 类似。

openssl req -newkey rsa:1024 -keyout client.key -out clientreq.pem -subj "/O=ClientCom/OU=ClientOU/CN=client"(密钥: client)
openssl ca -in clientreq.pem -out client.crt -config
/home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf

```
wtx@ubuntu:-/lab/lab1/client$ openssl ca -in clientreq.pem -out client.crt -con
fig /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Using configuration from /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Enter pass phrase for /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/private/cakey.pem:
Check that the request matches the signature
Signature ok
The Subject's Distinguished Name is as follows
organizationName :ASN.1 12:'ClientCom'
organizationalUnitName:ASN.1 12:'ClientOU'
commonName :ASN.1 12:'client'
Certificate is to be certified until Feb 21 08:24:24 2024 GMT (365 days)
Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y

1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
Write out database with 1 new entries
Data Base Updated
```



## 4、CA 吊销用户证书

### (1) 找到证书对应的编号

cat /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/index

(2) 在存放证书的文件夹下找到编号对应的证书,对其完成吊销

openssl ca -revoke /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/newcerts/02.pem -config "/home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf"

```
wtx@ubuntu:~/lab/lab1/client$ openssl ca -revoke /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/newcer
ts/02.pem -config "/home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf"
Using configuration from /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Enter pass phrase for /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/private/cakey.pem:
Revoking Certificate 02.
Data Base Updated
wtx@ubuntu:~/lab/lab1/client$ cat /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/index
V 240221081529Z 01 unknown /0=ServerCom/OU=ServerOU/CN=ser
ver
R 240221082424Z 230226040015Z 02 unknown /0=ClientCom/OU=ClientO
U/CN=client
```

### (3) 更新吊销证书列表

#### 生成证书吊销列表文件(CRL)

openssl ca -gencrl -out testca.crl -config

"/home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf"

```
wtx@ubuntu:~/lab/lab1/client$ openssl ca -gencrl -out testca.crl -config "/home
/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf"
Using configuration from /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Enter pass phrase for /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/private/cakey.pem:
```

指定第一个吊销证书的编号,注意:第一次更新证书吊销列表前,才需要执行

echo 01 > /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/crlnumber

### 更新证书吊销列表

openssl ca -gencrl -out /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/testca.crl -config /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf

```
wtx@ubuntu:~/lab/lab1/client$ openssl ca -gencrl -out /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/t
estca.crl -config /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Using configuration from /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/conf/reca.conf
Enter pass phrase for /home/wtx/lab/lab1/myCA/private/cakey.pem:
```

### 查看吊销 crl 文件:

openssl crl -in testca.crl -noout -text

```
wtx@ubuntu:~/lab/lab1/myCA$ openssl crl -in testca.crl -noout -text
Certificate Revocation List (CRL):
       Version 1 (0x0)
       Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption
        Issuer: O = wtx319, OU = wtx319, CN = wtx, emailAddress = 2011428@nanka
i.edu.cn
        Last Update: Feb 26 04:09:31 2023 GMT
       Next Update: Mar 28 04:09:31 2023 GMT
Revoked Certificates:
   Serial Number: 02
       Revocation Date: Feb 26 04:00:15 2023 GMT
   Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption
         13:d1:76:17:e4:a3:21:4a:99:26:c6:3c:34:be:bf:2a:4d:b9:
         fb:b3:74:07:c4:c5:45:aa:6c:25:f4:8a:d1:98:ea:02:1c:07:
         18:e3:84:96:68:ae:65:c8:9c:1f:a4:6b:2e:d8:b9:c3:d8:e9:
         b7:07:88:83:f4:75:6d:66:fc:cf:34:83:d8:18:a9:c0:36:31:
         75:e1:55:14:15:25:d9:70:f8:27:8c:2a:81:28:e0:1a:51:eb:
         d6:4d:97:63:84:54:ab:e8:02:0d:01:61:5b:c6:42:78:0d:2c:
         61:21:8e:35:83:27:77:3c:a8:34:d3:bd:97:40:a2:1a:3b:59:
         d4:9e:d0:81:5d:d2:07:20:72:60:4d:51:51:43:ed:97:ad:25:
         1c:e0:79:9e:9a:8a:fe:ca:f4:37:7d:f1:e3:cb:5f:cf:38:76:
         4b:76:32:ae:53:2c:b1:c3:4f:6e:0c:b3:06:eb:8e:46:d8:74:
         06:00:5b:c9:a8:02:dd:d0:5b:86:27:d4:4e:c3:83:0d:ae:eb:
         67:54:b8:6a:9b:a4:4d:82:31:5f:a2:98:76:ed:ae:01:22:b1:
         36:cd:eb:52:d9:78:ad:8c:c0:ac:c9:74:8d:25:d2:22:45:ce:
         1e:6e:5e:95:b0:57:d4:cb:4d:30:ba:81:27:90:45:a6:a9:ee:
         38:c6:60:a1
```

# 实验结果

•CA 如何验证证书的有效性?

### 证书的签发过程:

- 1. 服务方 S 向第三方机构 CA 提交公钥、组织信息、个人信息(域名)等信息并申请认证;
- 2. CA 通过线上、线下等多种手段验证申请者提供信息的真实性,如组织是否存在、企业是否合法,是否拥有域名的所有权等;
- 3. 如信息审核通过,CA 会向申请者签发认证文件-证书。证书包含以下信息:申请者公钥、申请者的组织信息和个人信息、签发机构 CA的信息、有效时间、证书序列号等信息的明文,同时包含一个签名;签名的产生算法:首先,使用散列函数计算公开的明文信息的信息摘

- 要,然后,采用 CA 的私钥对信息摘要进行加密,密文即签名;
- 4. 客户端 C 向服务器 S 发出请求时, S 返回证书文件;
- 5. 客户端 C 读取证书中的相关的明文信息,采用相同的散列函数计算得到信息摘要,然后,利用对应 CA 的公钥解密签名数据,对比证书的信息摘要,如果一致,则可以确认证书的合法性,即公钥合法;
- 6. 客户端然后验证证书相关的域名信息、有效时间等信息;
- 7. 客户端会内置信任 CA 的证书信息(包含公钥),如果 CA 不被信任,则找不到对应 CA 的证书,证书也会被判定非法。

在这个过程注意几点:

- 1.申请证书不需要提供私钥,确保私钥永远只能服务器掌握;
- 2.证书的合法性仍然依赖于非对称加密算法,证书主要是增加了服务器信息以及签名;
- 3.内置 CA 对应的证书称为根证书,颁发者和使用者相同,自己为自己签名,即自签名证书;
- 4.证书=公钥+申请者与颁发者信息+签名;

## •需要考虑到哪些方面?

- 1. 证书是否被吊销及证书是否失效
- 2. 用户信息
- 3. 通过 hash 值判断证书是否被篡改