

World Of Tech 2017

## 

2017年4月14日-15日 北京富力万丽酒店

RHIECOX





### 出品人及主持人:

### 又了**生**人生 蘑菇街 技术总监

电商大促背后的技术挑战

**51CTO** 



实践之路





### 朱羿全

苏宁云商 IT总部架构师

#### 分享主题:

苏宁易购全站HTTPS实践之路: 如何做到兼顾安全与性能

为什么我们要使用HTTPS? 01 苏宁易购全站HTTPS方案概述 02 HTTPS系统改造篇 03

HTTPS灰度上线篇 05

HTTPS未来展望篇

06





## HTTPS是互联网友展的 大独所指





#### 目前,多个组织在加速推进HTTPS的部署进程







谷歌启动了

**Deprecating Powerful** 

Features on Insecure

Origins计划,今后部分

涉及用户隐私数据的API

必须在安全环境(Secure

Contexts)中才能使用。

苹果公司将强制所有
AppStore中的应用实行
App Transport
Security(ATS)标准,否则
将拒绝应用上架。

Mozilla 公司在一年前也明确表态会逐步淘汰不安全的 HTTP,详见:

Secure HTTP.



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# 02

苏宁易购全站HTTPS方案概述





#### 苏宁易购全站HTTPS方案概述





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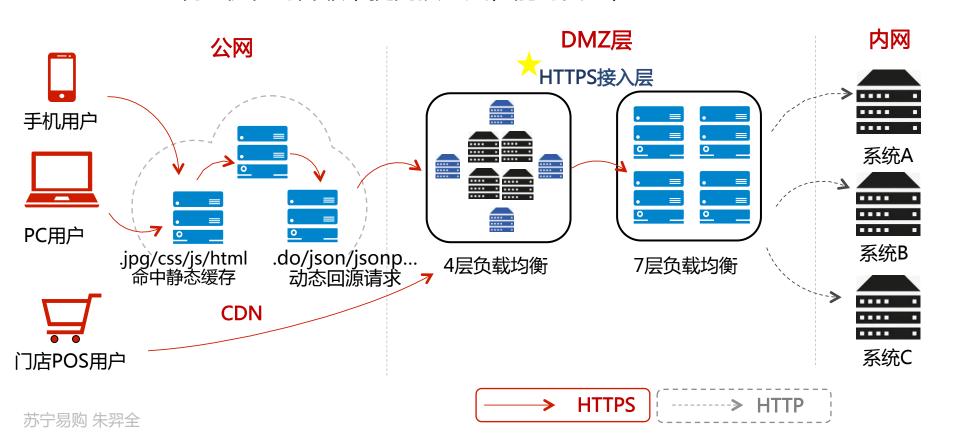
# 03

HTTPS系统改造篇





- 尽早完成SSL握手
- 统一接入与调度,业务系统不需要做调整
- 统一优化与升级,提高接入层性能与安全性

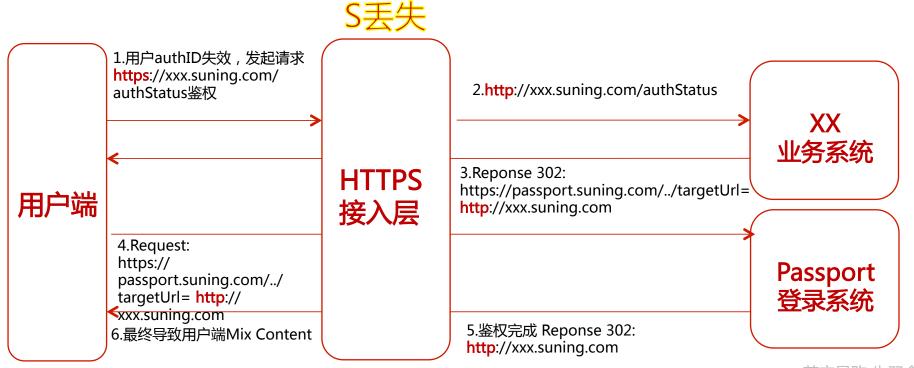






#### 页面资源替换

- 理解 Mixed Content
- //替换http://
- x-request-url的定义和使用



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#### 页面资源替换

- 理解 Mixed Content
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x-request-url

#### 记录原始请求 1.用户authID失效,发起请求 https://xxx.suning.com/ 2.http://xxx.suning.com/authStatus authStatus鉴权 业务系统 3. Reponse 302: **HTTPS** https://passport.suning.com/../ 用户端 接入层 targetUrl= x-request-url 4. Request: https://passport.suning.com/../ **Passport** targetUrl= x-request-url 登录系统 5.鉴权完成 Reponse 302: 6.用户正常登录 x-request-url





#### App原生无法识别//的问题

解析Json报文

OkHttp

Request request = new Request.Builder() .url(//

image.suning.com/1.jpg) .build()

Json报文

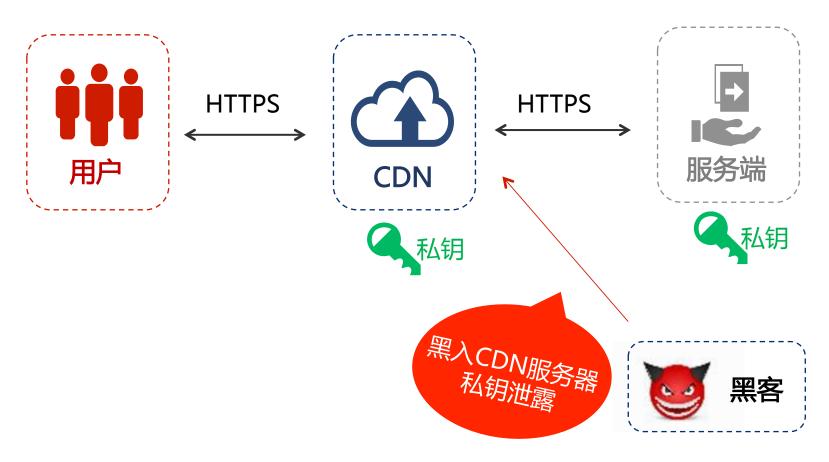
**Exception** 





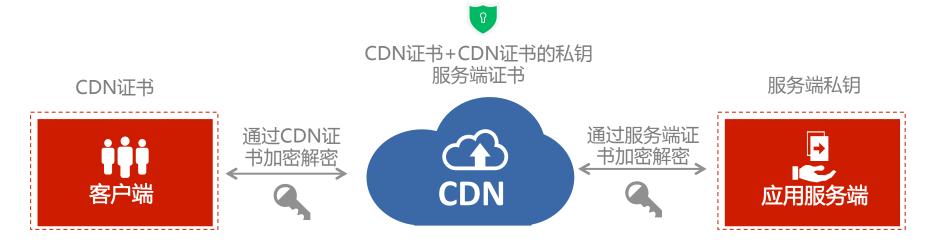
### 如何处理商用CDN上的证书和私钥?

· 主动提供私钥给商用CDN厂商 (HTTPS不再安全)



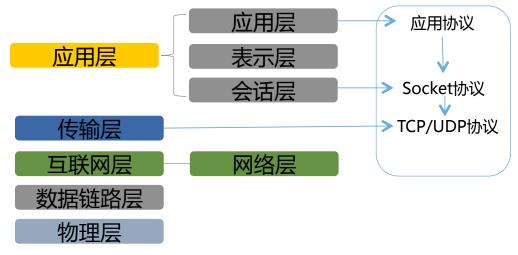


• 双证书策略 (治标不治本)



• 四层加速 cdn 进行 tcp 代理,不缓存内容。可支持任何基于TCP/UDP传输协议的上层协议。

适用于动态回源请求,比如加入购物车、提交订单、登录等





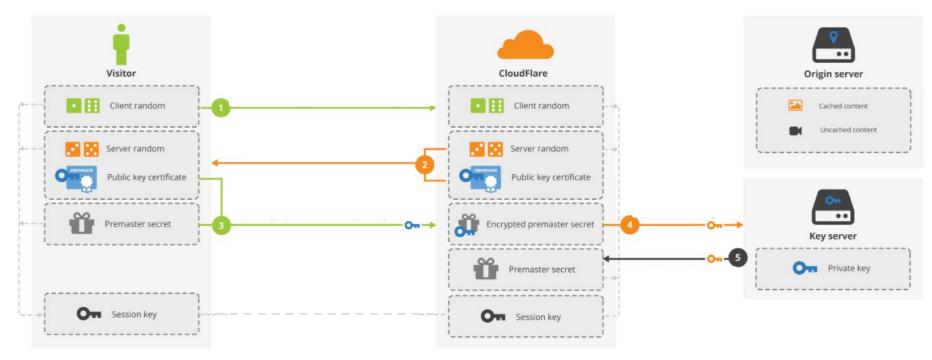
#### Keyless解决方案

适用于金融,提供一台实时计算的 Key Server。CDN 要用到私钥时,通过加密通道将必要的参数传给 Key Server,由 Key Server 算出结果并返回即可。

https://github.com/cloudflare/keyless

#### CloudFlare Keyless SSL (RSA)

Handshake







#### HTTPS测试策略

STEP1

STEP2

STEP3

STEP4



#### 源码扫描

利用Jenkins遍历代 码库, shell脚本扫 描出http链接



#### 对页面爬虫扫描

爬虫脚本扫描遗漏 的http链接



#### 测试环境验证

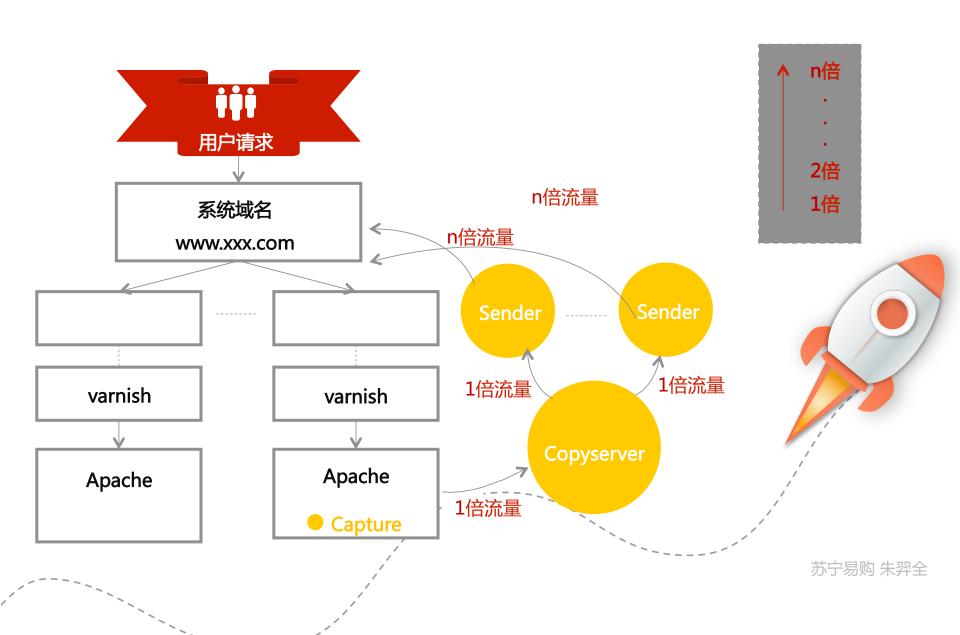
对核心主流程测 试手工验证



#### 线上预发与引流测试

HTTPS发布到线上但不面向用户,引流用户真实流量进行测试





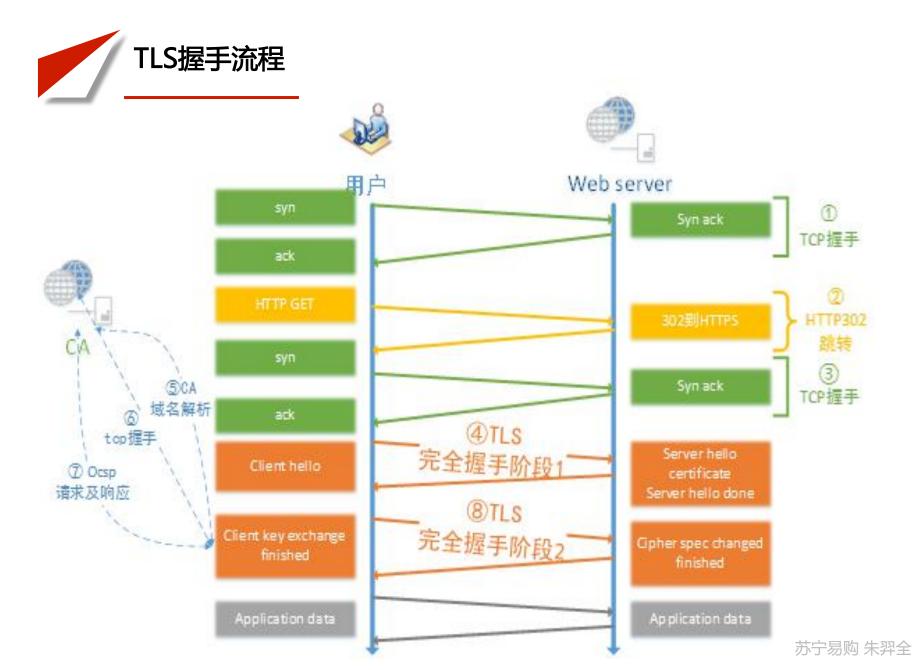


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04

HTTPS性能优化篇









#### Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=expireTime [; includeSubDomains] [; preload]

# 优势

减少了HTTP做302跳转的开销。302 跳转不仅暴露了用户的访问站点,也 很容易被中间者支持(降级劫持、中 间人攻击),最重要是降低了访问速 度(影响性能)。



- 1. HSTS在max-age过期时间内在客户端是强制HTTPS的,服务端无法控制。因此,需要降级时,HTTPS无法及时切换到HTTP。
- 2. HSTS是严格的HTTPS,一旦网络证书错误时,网页将直接无法访问(用户无法选择忽视)。







#### Session resume的合理使用

- Session ID ( RFC 5246 )
   ssl\_session\_fetch\_by\_lua\_block
   https://github.com/openresty/lua-nginx-module#ssl\_session\_fetch\_by\_lua\_block
- Session tickets (RFC 5077) 此功能需要开启前向性加密支持的密钥套件例如 ECDHE-RAS-AES128-SHA256来提高安全性。

为了保持安全性seesion\_ticket.key需要经常保持更换。

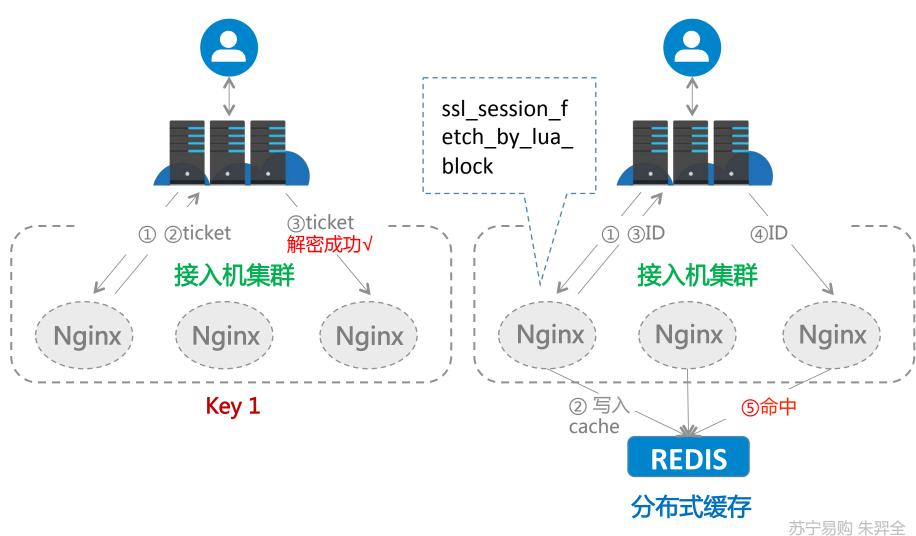
ssl\_session\_tickets on;
ssl\_session\_ticket\_key \*/ticket.key;







#### Session resume的合理使用



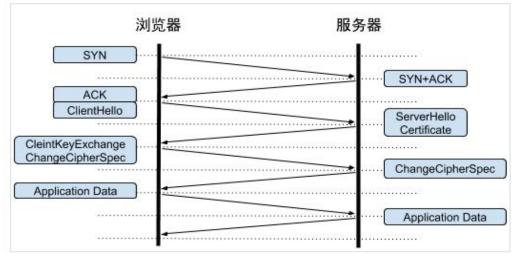




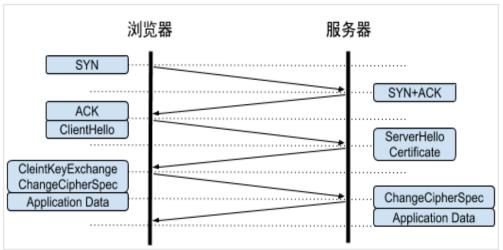
### False Start的合理使用

- 支持NPN/ALPN
- 支持前向安全 (Forward Secrecy)

ssl\_prefer\_server\_ciphers on;







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### Ocsp stapling的合理使用

Ocsp stapling由服务器代替浏览器向CA站点查询证书状态

验证签名申请 (request certificate issuance, CSR )

ssl\_stapling on; ssl\_stapling\_verify on; ssl\_stapling\_file /home/certs/stapling\_ocsp; ssl\_trusted\_certificate /home/certs/chain.pem; resolver 223.5.5.5 valid=300s; resolver\_timeout 1s;



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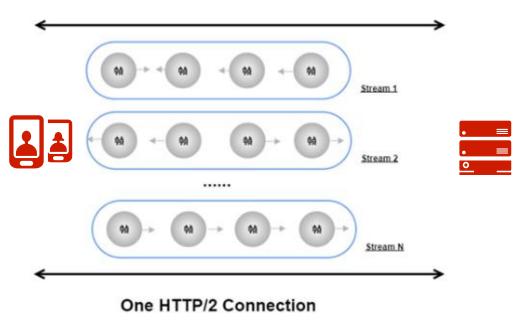


ssl\_ciphers 'ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:AES256-SHA256:AES256-SHA256:AES128-SHA:AES128-GCM-SHA256:AES256-GCM-SHA384:AES128-SHA256:AES256-SHA256:AES128-SHA:AES256-SHA:AES:CAMELLIA:DES-CBC3-SHA:IaNULL:IeNULL:IEXPORT:IDES:IRC4:IMD5:IPSK:IaCDH:IEDH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA:IEDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA:IKRB5-DES-CBC3-SHA'





- HTTP/2是完全多路复用的,而非有 序并阻塞的;
- 请求优先级
- 使用报头压缩, HTTP/2降低了开销
- HTTP/2实现了服务端响应的主动推 送
- 必要条件: Nginx 集成- withhttp\_v2\_module,并且必须支持 OpenSSL version 1.0.2.以上 (ALPN协议需要)







#### Nginx 启用 HTTP/2 存在的问题

#### Post请求被拒绝

为了减少网络时延,不少 HTTP/2 客户端会在建立 HTTP/2 连接时同时发送其它帧包括用来 POST 数据的 DATA 帧。
Nginx 能够正常处理客户端提前发送的其它帧,唯独 DATA 帧不行。因为客户端尚

未收到 SETTINGS 帧之前, Nginx 将初

修复: Nginx 1.10.2 stable 版

http2\_body\_preread\_size

始窗口大小设置为 0。

Changes with nginx 1.10.2

18 Oct 2016

- \*) Change: the "421 Misdirected Request" response now used when rejecting requests to a virtual server different from one negotiated during an SSL handshake; this improves interoperability with some HTTP/2 clients when using client certificates.
- \*) Change: HTTP/2 clients can now start sending request body immediately; the "http2\_body\_preread\_size" directive controls size of the buffer used before nginx will start reading client request body.
- \*) Bugfix: a segmentation fault might occur in a worker process when using HTTP/2 and the "proxy\_request\_buffering" directive.
- \*) Bugfix: the "Content-Length" request header line was always added to requests passed to backends, including requests without body, when using HTTP/2.
- \*) Bugfix: "http request count is zero" alerts might appear in logs when using HTTP/2.
- \*) Bugfix: unnecessary buffering might occur when using the "sub\_filter" directive; the issue had appeared in 1.9.4.
- \*) Bugfix: socket leak when using HTTP/2.
- \*) Bugfix: an incorrect response might be returned when using the "aio threads" and "sendfile" directives; the bug had appeared in 1.9.13.
- \*) Workaround: OpenSSL 1.1.0 compatibility.



# HTTP/2 压测工具

https://nghttp2.org/

```
h2load https://example.com -n 100 -c 10
starting benchmark...
spawning thread #0: 10 total client(s). 100 total requests
TLS Protocol: TLSv1.2
Cipher: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
Application protocol: h2
progress: 10% done
progress: 20% done
progress: 30% done
progress: 40% done
progress: 50% done
progress: 60% done
progress: 70% done
progress: 80% done
progress: 90% done
progress: 100% done
finished in 589.98ms, 169.50 req/s, 2.19MB/s
requests: 100 total, 100 started, 100 done, 100 succeeded, 0 failed, 0 errored, 0 timeout
status codes: 100 2xx, 0 3xx, 0 4xx, 0 5xx
traffic: 1.29MB (1353790) total, 53.42KB (54700) headers (space savings 24.97%), 1.24MB (1295000) data
                     min
                                                          sd
                                                                    +/- sd
                                 max
                                             mean
time for request:
                    17.63ms
                                73.47ms
                                             32.06ms
                                                         10.24ms
                                                                    78.00%
time for connect:
                                                                    60.00%
                  81.84ms
                               168.23ms
                                          119.76ms
                                                         26.44ms
time to 1st byte:
                  119.09ms
                                201.01ms
                                            158.06ms
                                                         23.86ms
                                                                    70.00%
                                                            3.20
                                                                    60.00%
req/s
                       17.00
                                   28.63
                                               23.12
```

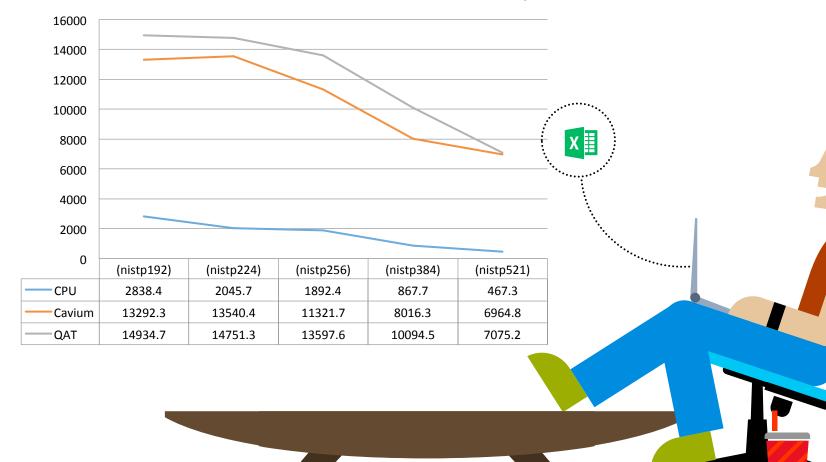
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### SSL硬件加速卡合理使用

#### 物理机加速卡情况下ECDH算法性能比较 (单位:op/s)





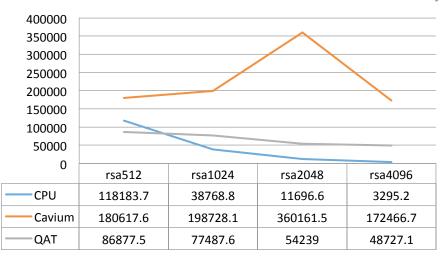


#### SSL硬件加速卡合理使用

#### 物理机加速卡情况下RSA算法性能比较 (单位:sign/s)

#### 200000 180000 160000 140000 120000 100000 80000 60000 40000 20000 0 rsa2048 rsa512 rsa1024 rsa4096 CPU 7165.3 1574.8 258.8 41.1 Cavium 174718.9 152036.4 107766.7 101700 QAT 61797.6 43803.4 12991.9 1883

#### 物理机加速卡情况下RSA算法性能比较 (单位:verify/s)



虚拟机环境下的测试效果要比物理机好,尤其是Caivum的加速卡,openssl单进程下虚拟机比物理机资源利用率有10倍的提升。

Rsa算法:无论物理机还是虚拟机环境下, Cavium性能都比intel要优, 且性能优势明显!

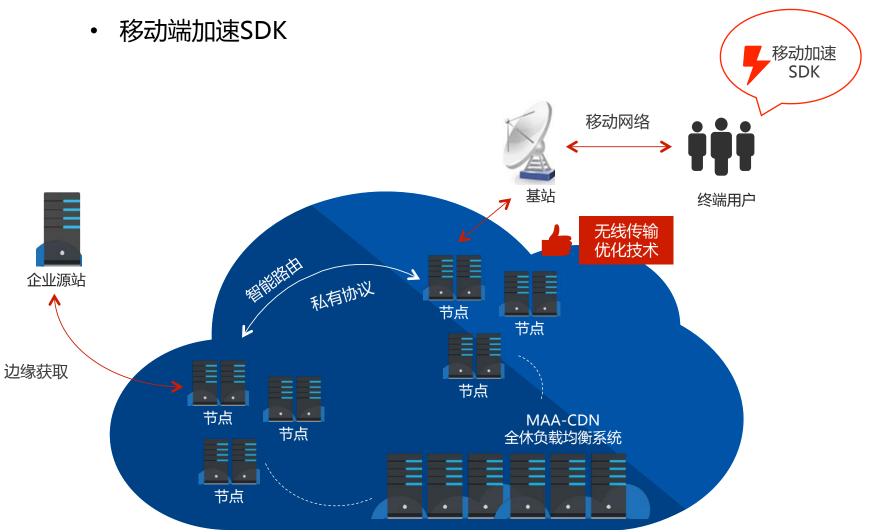
Ecdh算法:QAT支持的算法类别比Cavium要多,物理机环境下QAT性能略优于Cavium,但是在虚拟机环境下QAT整体性能比Cavium要低50%!



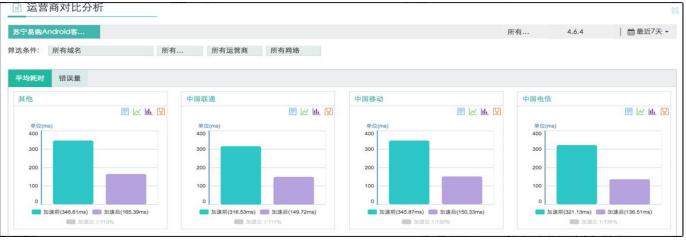


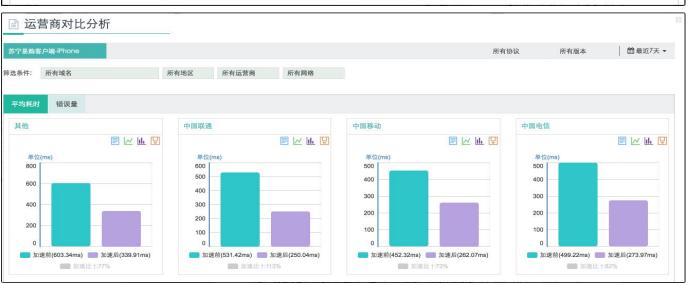


### 客户端HTTPS的性能优化



#### • 移动端加速SDK效果分析



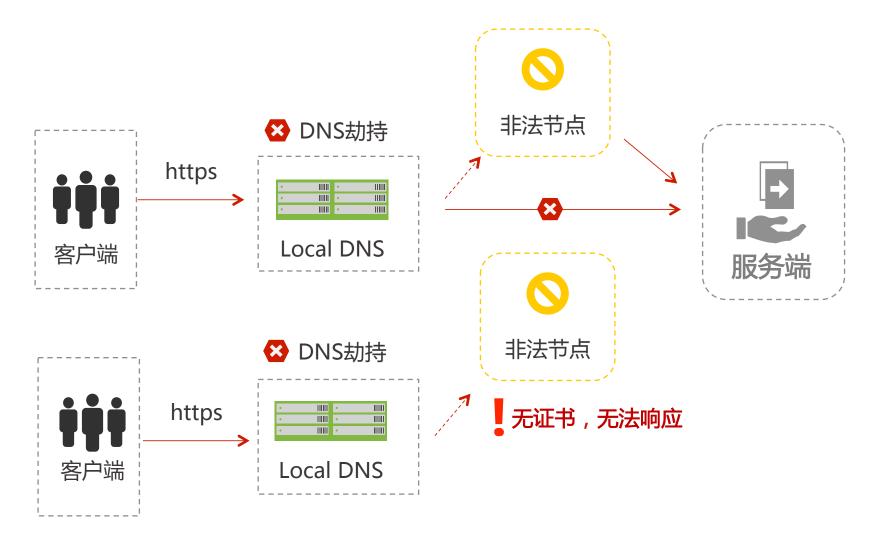


### ▲安

# 安原建筑



• HTTPS使DNS劫持问题扩大化





• HttpDNS 解决 DNS攻击劫持



DNS防劫持: HttpDNS绕过公共DNS让网站访问永远正确

#### 方案效果:

- · 规避公网DNS攻击劫持,反馈0劫持
- 精准调度,根据实际用户IP

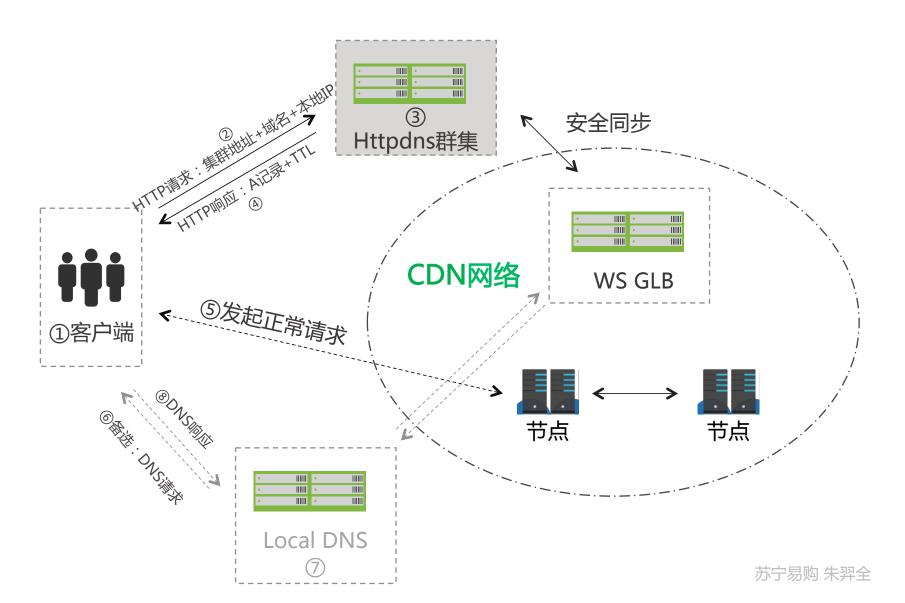
#### 客户端接入:

- 接口(现成,使用最多)
- · SDK(包含劫持检测功能)





• HttpDNS 解决 DNS攻击劫持





## HTTPS上线

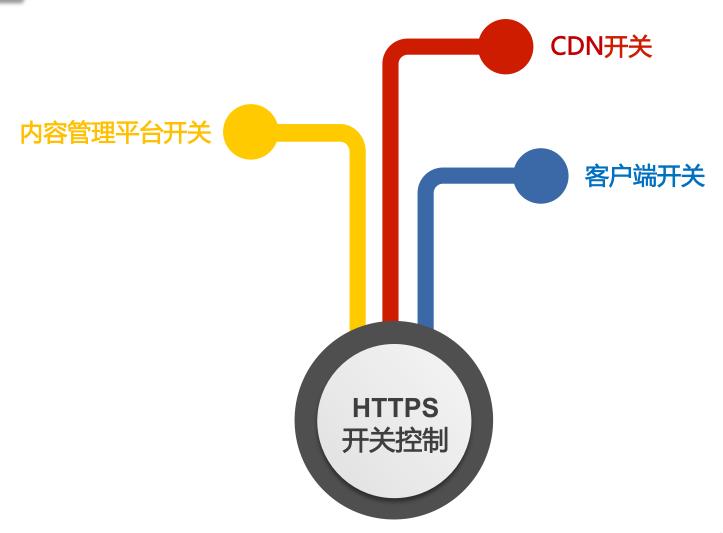
#### 灰度原则

降级原则

开闭原则



#### HTTPS开关控制

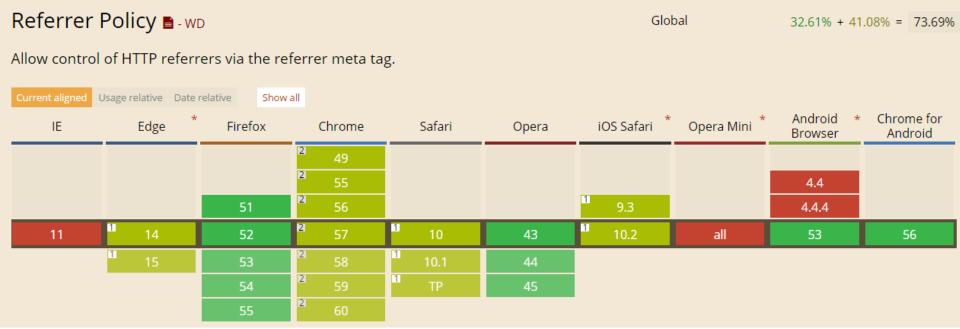






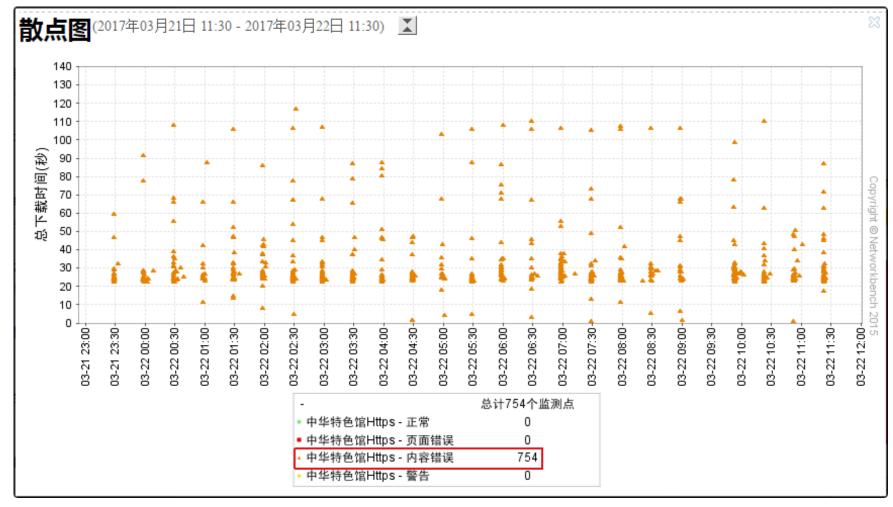
最典型的场景就是从 HTTPS 页面点链接跳到 HTTP 网站时,浏览器并不会在请求头中带上 Referer 字段。

<meta name="referrer" content="always" />



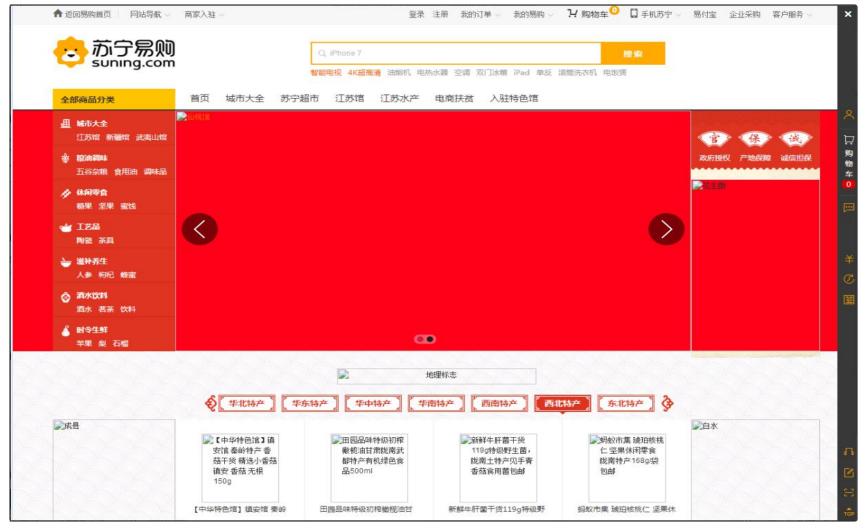


### DNS劫持



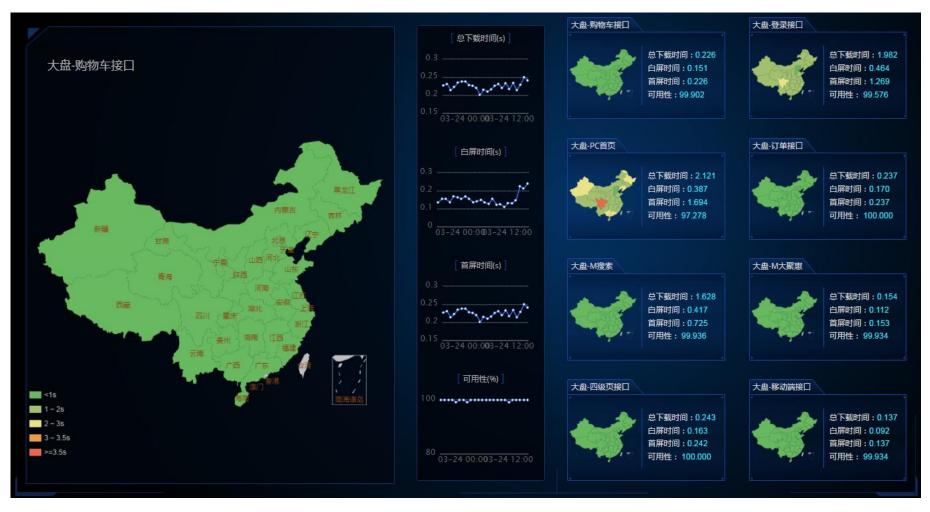


### DNS劫持





### HTTPS性能监控







#### ☑ 响应占比分析





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# 06

HTTPS未来展望篇



