

HTTPS For Local Networks

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Why?

- Privacy/Security issues with HTTP
- Common point of annoyance for features that require secure contexts.

Current Options

- Self signed certificates (with warnings)
- Adding a root cert (complicated; risky, especially without constraints)
- Dynamic DNS + Port Forwarding + certificate from trusted CA (complicated and security exposure inappropriate for e.g. a smart bulb)
- Just use HTTP (see prior slide)
- Wildcards certs + domains that resolve to local IPs (e.g. Plex)

Plex's Solution

- Give users wildcard certs for *.<user-specific-hash>.plex.direct
- Resolve <ip>.<user-specific-hash>.plex.direct to <ip>

(Some) Use cases

- Routers
- Enterprise intranet devices (printers, etc.)
- Home Servers/Raspberry Pi/Hobbyist type things
- Cloud-backed IoT devices
- Non Cloud-backed IoT devices

Previous/Current attempts

- [HTTPS For Local Networks Community Group](#) (closed 2023)
- [Martin Thomson's proposal](#) (2017)
- [IETF settle WG proposal](#)

Potential Solutions

PAKE (Password Authenticated Key Exchanges)

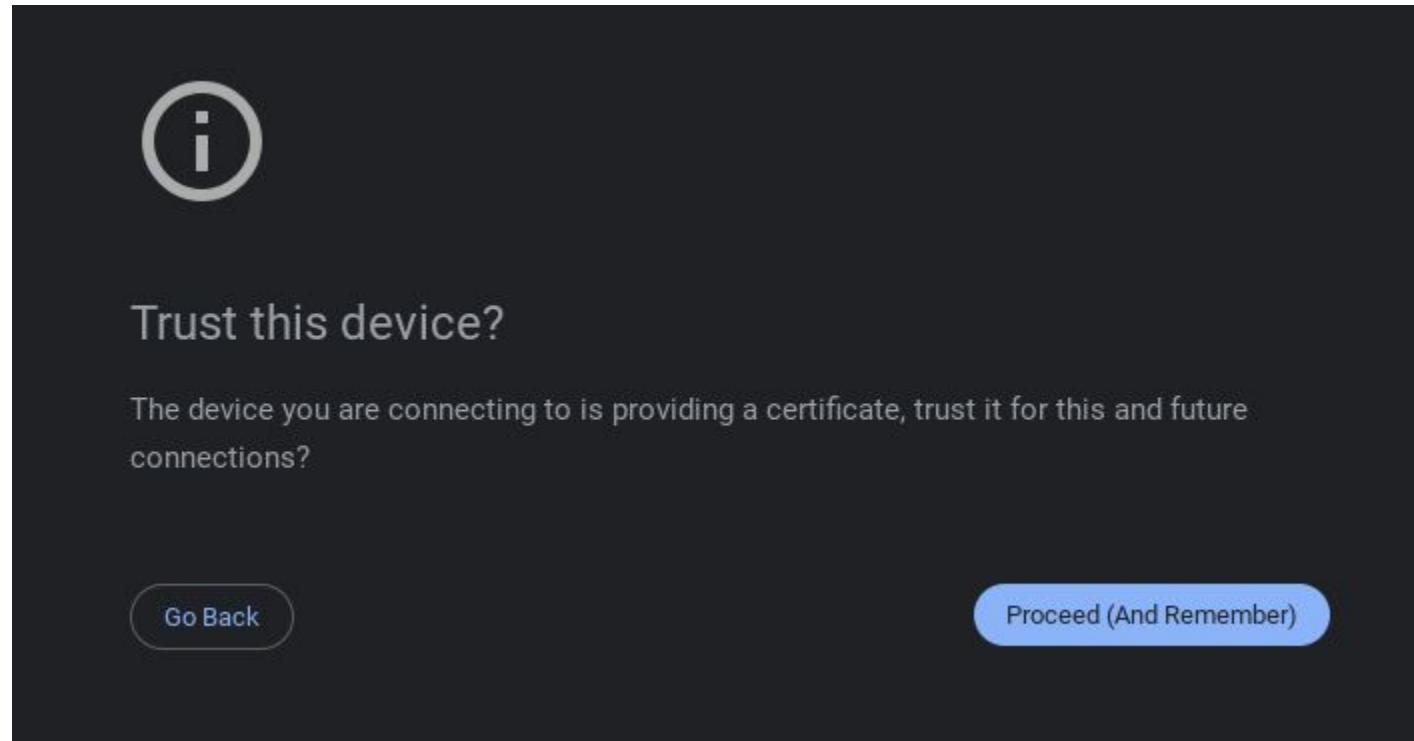


Trust this device?

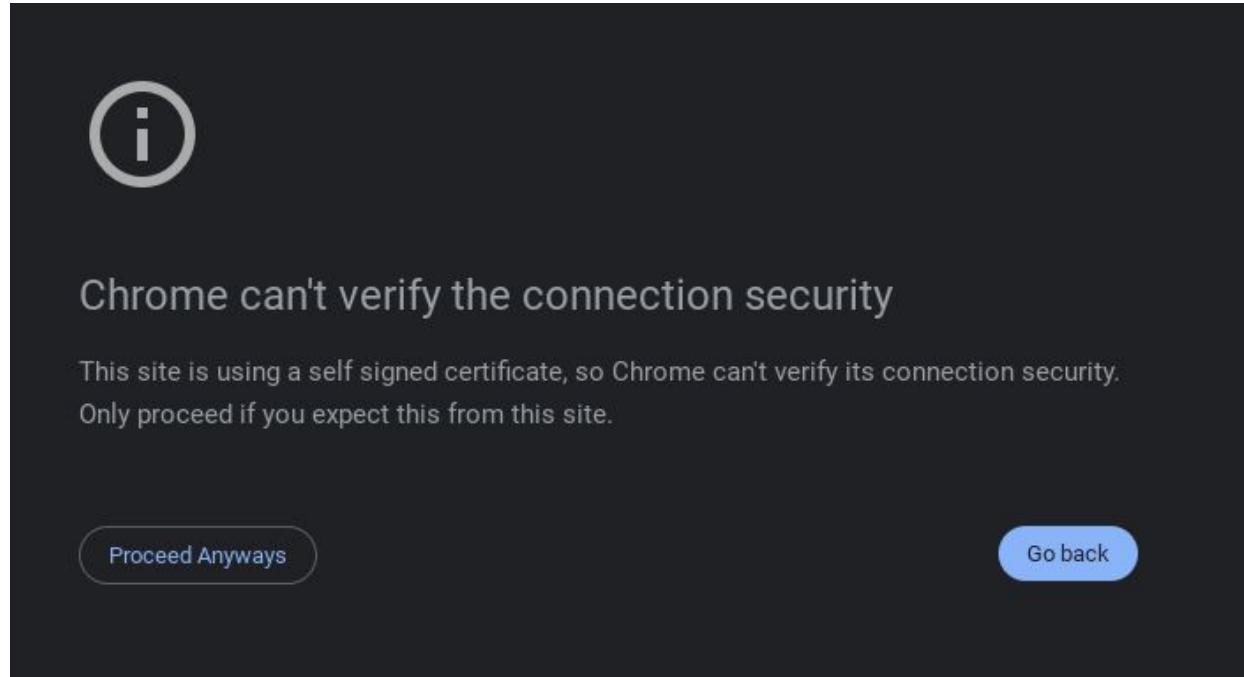
To connect securely to this device, enter the passphrase provided by it below:

[Go Back](#) [Proceed \(And Remember\)](#)

TOFU (Trust on First Use)



Better self-signed experience (Similar to TOFU, Seitan? Paneer?)



Disambiguating non-unique origins

- example.com is always Example, Inc
- 192.168.1.1 can be different things at different times

Alternative: Append a hash of the server's public key to the origin.

192.168.1.1.<hash> would now refer to a specific server



Mismatched Device Certificate

You previously trusted this device, but it is now using an unknown certificate, it is possible someone could be eavesdropping right now.

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WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED!

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IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!

Advanced

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