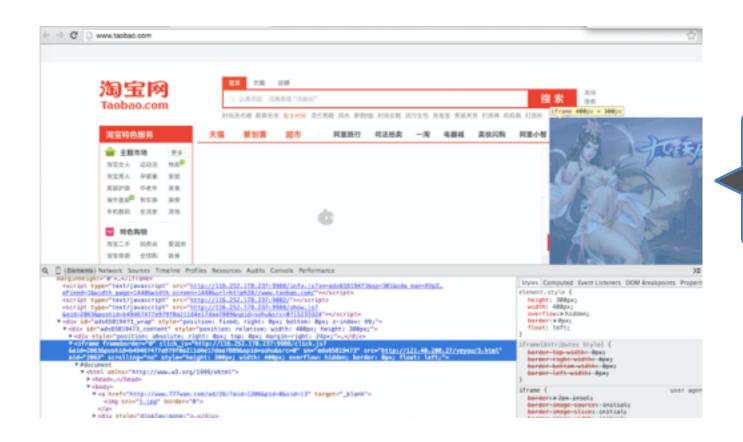


淘宝HTTPS探索

阿里巴巴集团 李振宇(震羽)







我们的用户 之前遇到的 问题

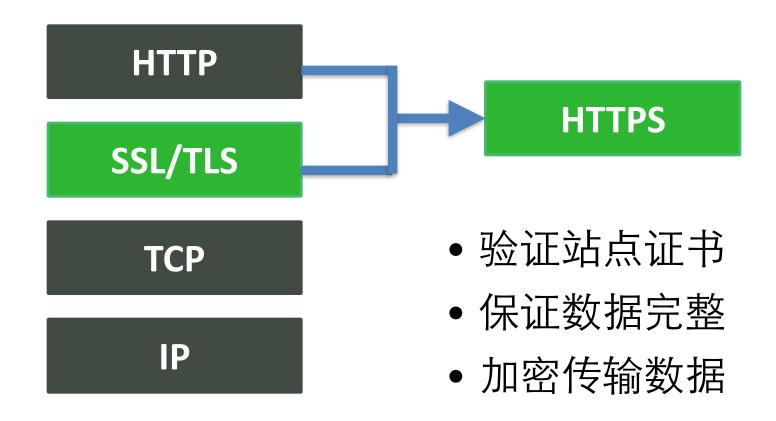
HTTPS能解决这些问题









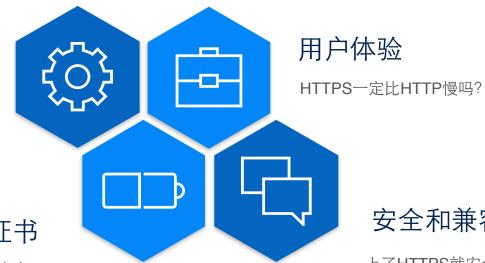






服务器性能

HTTPS耗费CPU的元凶是什么?



如何选择证书

证书是个什么玩意? 我该如何选择?

安全和兼容性

上了HTTPS就安全了吗?还要注意 什么?

代码改造

怎么改造代码最简单?



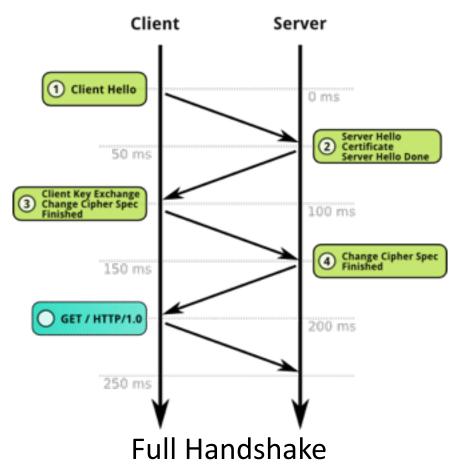




服务器性能







非对称加密

● TLS握手

对称加密

●数据加解密

openssl benchmarks

\$ > openssl speed aes rsa2048

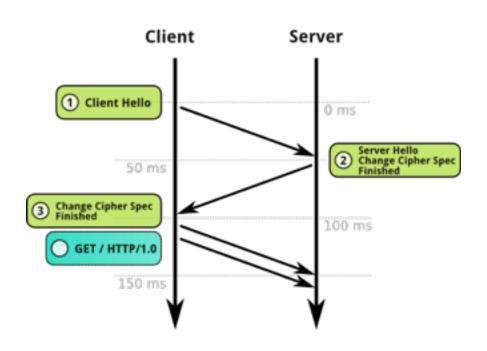
webserver benchmark

\$ > ab (-k), 1:30

尽可能的减少TLS握手







Abbreviated handshake

SessionID:

服务端存储session、兼容性高, 合理设置cache大小

SessionTicket:

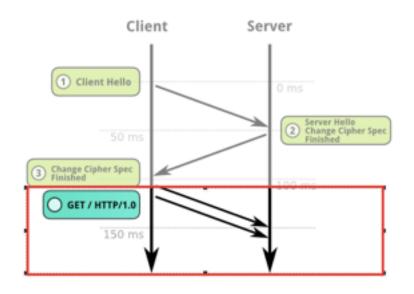
50%支持,客户端存储session,支持集群模式,nginx默认开启,优先级高,有过期时间设置

日志监控:

\$ssl_protocol \$ssl_cipher \$ssl_session_id \$ssl_session_reused







Keepalive

keepalive_timeout=75 keepalive_requests=100

日志监控: \$connection_requests > 1

• TLS full handshake % =

(!keepalive + !session_reused) / total_conn * 100%





各种算法的性能					
DHE+RSA	ECDHE+RSA	RSA+RSA	ECDHE+ECDSA		
基线	21%	73%	92%		

- OpenSSL 1.02a比1.0.1m的ECDSA签名能力提高1.5倍
- 大型网站建议使用硬件加速卡, 性价比更高
- 关闭TLS压缩











手淘App						
	首页	搜索	购物车			
2G	4%	31%	6%			
3G	23%	26%	9%			
4G	-5%	9%	3%			
WiFi	12.7%	29%	6%			

H5(100KB页面)				
2G	15%			
3G	6%			
4G	-1%			
WiFi	3%			

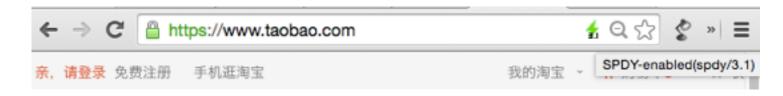
PC								
	淘宝 首页	淘宝 详情	淘宝 搜索	淘宝 购物车				聚划 算
平均	0%	-3%	-3%	0%	3%	-1%	-1%	7%
99th	15%	1%	-10%	-2%	17%	21%	2%	3%

Alibaba Group



SPDY3.1 & HTTP2

- 多路复用降低TLS握手、连接数、TCP丢包
- HTTP/2 and SPDY indicator: http://lwurl.to/3SSC2



- 只支持SPDY3.0是不够的
- 未来支持HTTP/2,用户支持SPDY/HTTP2比率:70%/20%





OCSP check Let's communicate securely Attacker Sure - here's "my" certificate: (stolen private key) Subject: example.com Signature: 7e023b Browser Is this certificate ok? Subject: example.com Signature: 7e023b CA No - that certificate has been revoked. Here's a signed assertion saying so: Certificate: example.com

Status: revoked Signature: 084b3c

- OCSP check需要500ms
- IE/Firefox默认会进行OCSP检测

OCSP Stapling

- 50%支持
- 只能发送一级证书状态
- 注意证书链大小





- TCP内核优化
- False Start
- CDN Early Termination
- 适当调整TLS Record Size
- 预加载
- 图片域名合并
- 去掉资源合并以及Inline资源





• TCP内核优化

• False Start

ECDHE 减少一个RTT

- CDN Early Termination
- 适当调整TLS Record Size
- 预加载
- 图片域名合并
- 去掉资源合并以及Inline资源





- TCP内核优化
- False Start
- CDN Early Termination 动态内容也可以做加速
- 适当调整TLS Record Size
- 预加载
- 图片域名合并
- 去掉资源合并以及Inline资源





- TCP内核优化
- False Start
- CDN Early Termination
- 适当调整TLS Record Size
- 预加载
- 图片域名合并
- 去掉资源合并以及Inline资源





- TCP内核优化
- False Start
- CDN Early Termination
- DNS-Prefetch 适当调整TL Record Size Preconnect
- 预加载
 - 图片域名合作 Flush HTML Early PreRender
- 去掉资源合并以及Inline资源

Prefetch





- TCP内核优化
- False Start
- CDN Early Termination
- 适当调整TLS Record Size
- 预加载
- 图片域名合并
- 去掉资源合并以及Inline资源







如何选择证书





	展现	单域名	多域名	泛域名	多个泛域名	
DV	A https://	支	持	不支持		
OV	https://www.taobao.com	支持				
EV	GitHub, Inc. [US]	支持		不支持		
e.g		www.taobao.com	www.taobao.com www.tmall.com www.1688.com	*. <u>taobao.com</u>	*. <u>taobao.com</u> *. <u>tmall.com</u> *. <u>1688.com</u>	

各种证书的加密强度都是一样的 个人用户可以尝试免费的Let's Encrypt







安全和兼容性





Modern compatibility

For services that don't need backward compatibility, the parameters below provide a higher level of security. This configuration is compatible with Firefox 27, Chrome 22, IE 11, Opera 14 and Safari 7.

Ciphersuite: 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:kEDH+AESGCM:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES

Versions: TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2

RSA key size: 2048

DH Parameter size: 2048

Elliptic curves: secp256r1, secp384r1, secp521r1 (at a minimum)

Certificate signature: SHA-256
 HSTS: max agg-15734800

HSTS: max-age=15724800

https://wiki.mozilla.org/Security/Server_Side_TLS





This site uses a weak security configuration (SHA-1 signatures), so your connection may not be private.

Permissions

Connection



The identity of this website has been verified by Server CA - G3. No Certificate Transparency information was supplied by the server.

The certificate chain for this website contains at least one certificate that was signed using a deprecated signature algorithm based on SHA-1.

SHA1证书过期

- 2016年开始CA不再颁发SHA1,
 2017年开始浏览器不再支持SHA1 证书
- 2. WindowsXP SP2/Android<2.3不支持 SHA256证书





https://www.taobao.com

www.taobao.com

Your connection to this site is private.

Permissions

Connection



The identity of this website has been

Transparency information was supplied by the server.

Certificate Information



Your connection to www.taobao.com is encrypted using a modern cipher suite.

The connection uses TLS 1.2.

The connection is encrypted and authenticated using AES_128_GCM and uses ECDHE_RSA as the key exchange mechanism.



Site information

You first visited this site on Jun 15, 2015.

taobao.com. *

e Algorithm SHA-256 with RSA Encryption

(1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)

Parameters none

/alid Before Friday, May 29, 2015 at 8:00:00 AM China Standard

Time

t Valid After Sunday, June 12, 2016 at 7:59:59 AM China Standard

Time

1. SHA1证书过期时间不超过年底

2. 多证书支持





- HSTS可以阻止SSLStrip
 - 防止80端口被劫持
 - 让用户不能忽略证书错误
 - · 减少2个RTT
 - IETT/Android4.4/Opera都 不支持
 - PreloadList https://

 hstspreload.appspot.com/

Request URL: https://www.alipay.com/

Request Method: GET Status Code: 9 200 0K

▼ Response Headers view source

Connection: keep-alive Content-Encoding: gzip

Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8 Date: Tue, 28 Jul 2015 07:20:02 GMT

Expires: Sun Jan 01 1995 08:00:00 GMT+0800 (CS'

Pragma: no-cache

Request-Id: 0ae1051314380680023766540

Server: Tengine/2.1.0

Set-Cookie: spanner=aSQ0xeblflrQ3WWDM5nB4veueI Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000

Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from .com (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards).

Hide advanced

Reload

.com normally uses encryption to protect your information.

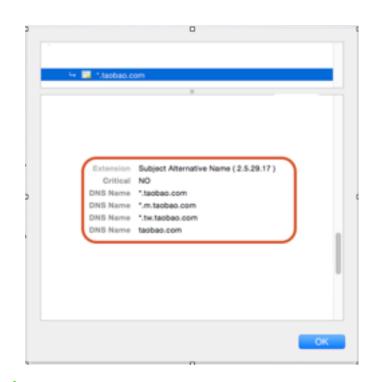
When Chrome tried to connect to .com this time, the website sent back unusual and incorrect credentials. Either an attacker is trying to pretend to be .com, or a Wi-Fi sign-in screen has interrupted the connection. Your information is still secure because Chrome stopped the connection before any data was exchanged.

You cannot visit .com right now because the website <u>uses</u>
<u>HSTS</u>. Network errors and attacks are usually temporary, so this page will probably work later.





- SNI(Server Name Indication) 可以在TLS握手的时候告诉服 务器我要访问什么域名,这样 一个IP:443就可以部署多个证书
- 但是IE6~IE8/XP不支持SNI协议



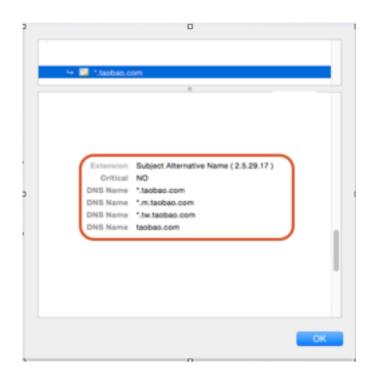
解决方案: 多泛域名证书(WildCard SAN Certificate)





多泛域名证书还可以在多个域名之间复用连接如果:

- 多个域名合在一张证书里面并 且证书有效
- 域名指向到同一个IP
- 使用SPDY3.1 or HTTP/2













http:// => //

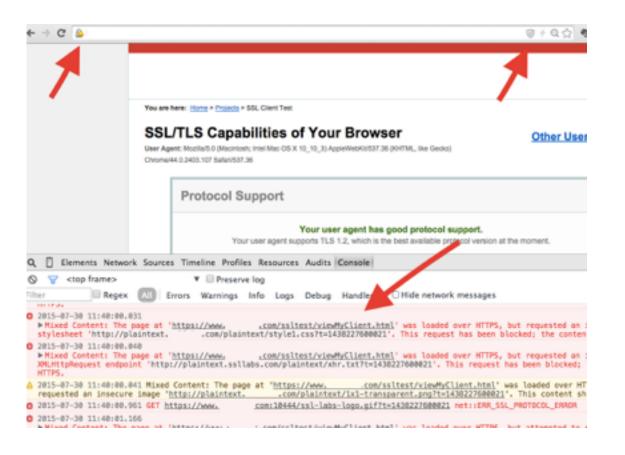
缺点:

持

1. 无线老版本对//解析不支持 2. 有些中间件不支 href="//gtms03.alicdn.com/tps/i3/T10jaVFl4dXXa.JOZB-114-114.png" r
href="//g.alicdn.com/tb-mod/??tb-pad/1.0.1/index.css,tb-sitenav/1.
sysbanner/1.0.0/index.css,tb-banner/1.0.3/index.css,tb-top-spy/1.0
search/1.0.5/index.css,tb-logo/1.0.5/index.css,tb-qr/1.0.0/index.c
promo/1.0.2/index.css,tb-tmall/1.0.0/index.css,tb-belt/1.0.0/index
ifashion/1.0.6/index.css,tb-market/1.0.2/index.css,tb-market2/1.0.
diet/1.0.8/index.css,tb-apollon/1.0.0/index.css,tb-market-furnitur
market-pannel/1.0.2/index.css,tb-notice/1.0.3/index.css,tb-member/
conve/1.0.7/index.css,tb-apps/1.0.3/index.css,tb-feature/1.0.0/ind
footprint/1.0.2/index.css,tb-discover-shop/1.0.2/index.css,tb-cust
cat/1.0.0/index.css,tb-rmdimg/1.0.0/index.css,tb-channel/1.0.1/ind
guang/1.0.1/index.css,tb-channel2/1.0.3/index.css,tb-channel-edu/1
sale/1.0.0/index.css,tb-helper/1.0.0/index.css,tb-footer/1.0.0/ind
fixedtool/1.0.0/index.css">script src="//g.alicdn.com/??k







黄三角:图片、POST

盾牌: JavaScript、异步

调用、字体、iFrame、

Flash、视频

利用Webkit内核自动 检测URL是否HTTPS友 好





- 图片: 图片空间自动搬家工具
- 视频: Flash包一层
- 国内地图: 高德
- 国外地图: ?
- Referer丢失: <meta name="referrer" content="origin">或者 window.name
- SEO问题:
 - 国内: 部分支持HTTPS抓取,但还不支持//
 - Google: http://lwurl.to/3SQ3J







推荐

- 1. SSLLabs: http://lwurl.to/3SROK
- 2. Ivan Ristić : 《Bulletproof SSL and TLS》 、
 《OpenSSL Cookbook》
- 4. 百度https实践: http://lwurl.to/3SROL



总结

- 1. 尽可能降低TLS新建的比率
- 2. 使用ECC算法,ECDSA证书需要CA支持
- 3. 使用最新内核、Webserver、OpenSSL的稳定版本
- 4. 建立性能监控,找到HTTPS的性能瓶颈
- 5. SPDY3.1&HTTP/2对用户体验提升最大
- 6. HTTP/1.1的最佳实践在HTTP/2可能不再适用
- 7. 黄三角和盾牌一定需要去除
- 8. 使用多证书解决Chrome将SHA1标记为黄色的问题
- 9. 多泛域名证书能极大的降低运维成本
- 10.HSTS一定要支持
- 11.使用//同时提供http&https的服务
- 12.经常使用ssllabs等网站检测TLS配置









谢谢~! Q&A

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