

Encrypting the World Wide Web

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Background - TLS

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
 - Predecessor was Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
- Encryption between web server and browser
- Secures username, password and other private information transmission over the web

Why TLS

- What happens when not TLS is used?



NEPAL TELECOM

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Summary Bill Statement

Connection Number:	98510 [redacted]	Account Type:	Individual
Account No:	30026 [redacted]	Statement No:	NT-IN-1315-6011-0341233
Service:	GSM(Post-Paid)	Bill Run Date:	2074/07/29
Bill of (mon,year):	Kartik,2074	Date of print:	2074/07/29
Billing Period From:	2074/06/29 to 2074/07/29	Customer Care Center:	Pulchowk

Inspector Console Debugger Style Editor Performance Memory Network Storage

All HTML CSS JS XHR Fonts Images Media Flash WS Other Persist Logs Disable cache Filter URLs

Stat...	Met...	File	Domain	Cause	T...	Tran...	Size	0 ms	320 ms	640 ms	Headers	Cookies	Params	Response
303	POST	validate_user	gsmb1.ntc...	document	html	61.59 KB	61.22 KB	→ 64 ms			Filter request parameters			
200	GET	home	gsmb1.ntc...	document	html	61.55 KB	61.22 KB	→ 113 ms			Form data			
200	GET	stylesheet-bill.css	gsmb1.ntc...	stylesheet	css	2.90 KB								

3 requests | 125.33 KB / 123.14 KB transferred | Finish: 765 ms

```

month: kartik74
mobno: 9851044533
password: 29% [redacted]
  
```

What does TLS Solve?

- Secure transmission of:
 - Login information
 - Banking data
 - Online document
 - Social network activities
- Secures online activities from surveillance by Hotspot operator or ISP

Problem

- TLS is not still not everywhere in 2017
- Setting up TLS (without LE) is still tedious
 - Generate Private Keys & Generate CSR on your Web Server
 - Login to Certificate provider
 - Provide CSR, Make Payment, Prove ownership of domain
 - Get the certs -> Unzip -> Transfer to web-server
 - Configure the certs
- Alternatively, you let your certificate provider generate private keys for you.
- Renewal - is similarly tedious

Let's Encrypt

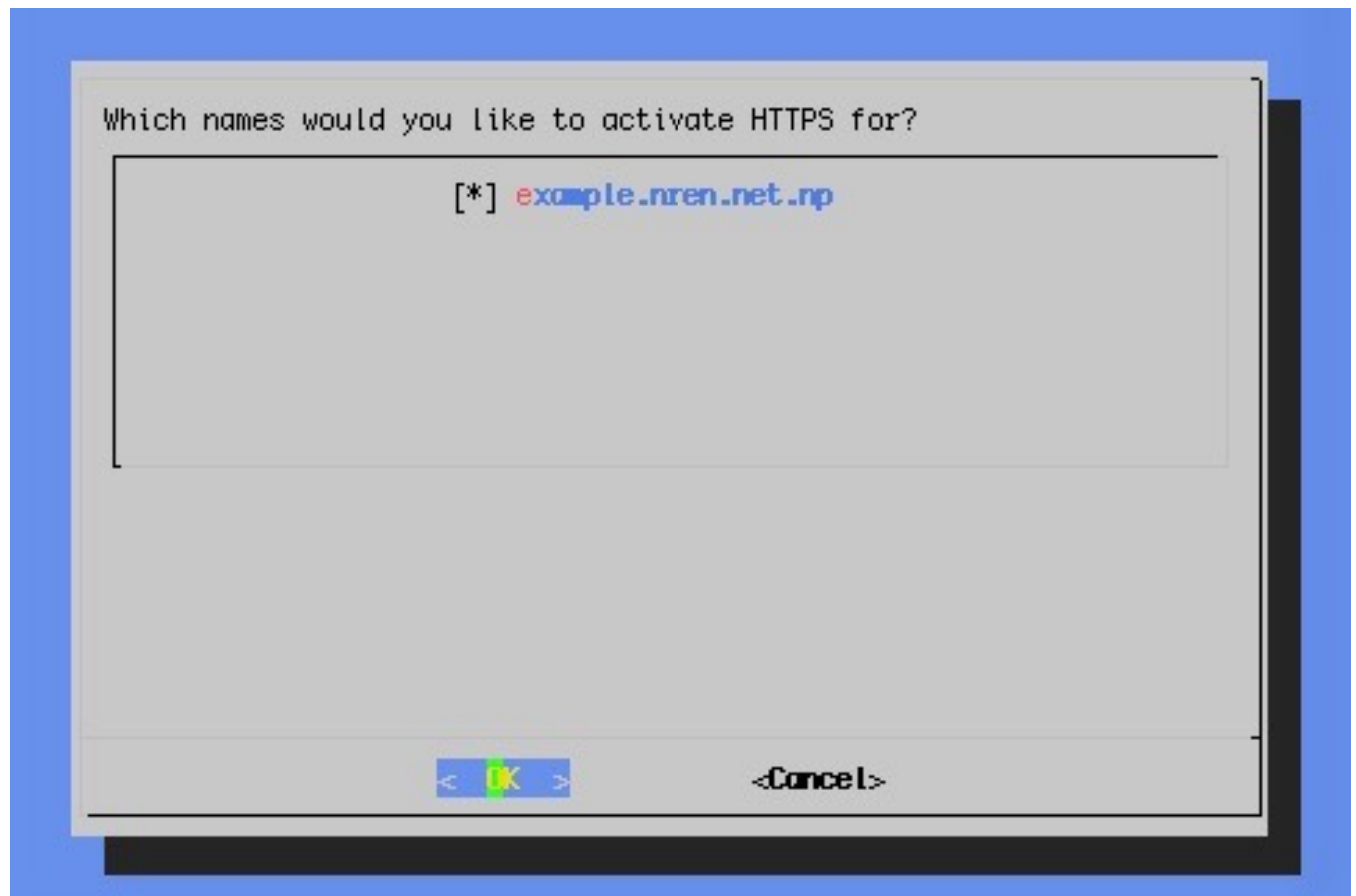
- Easily obtain and manage certificates
 - A CA that provides free X.509 certificates for TLS
 - Tools to use on web-servers to obtain and configure certificates
 - Automated domain validation
 - Tools to renew the certificates automatically

Step-by-step 1

- Install Let's Encrypt client on your webserver
 - `$ sudo apt-get install letsencrypt`
 - `$ sudo letsencrypt`

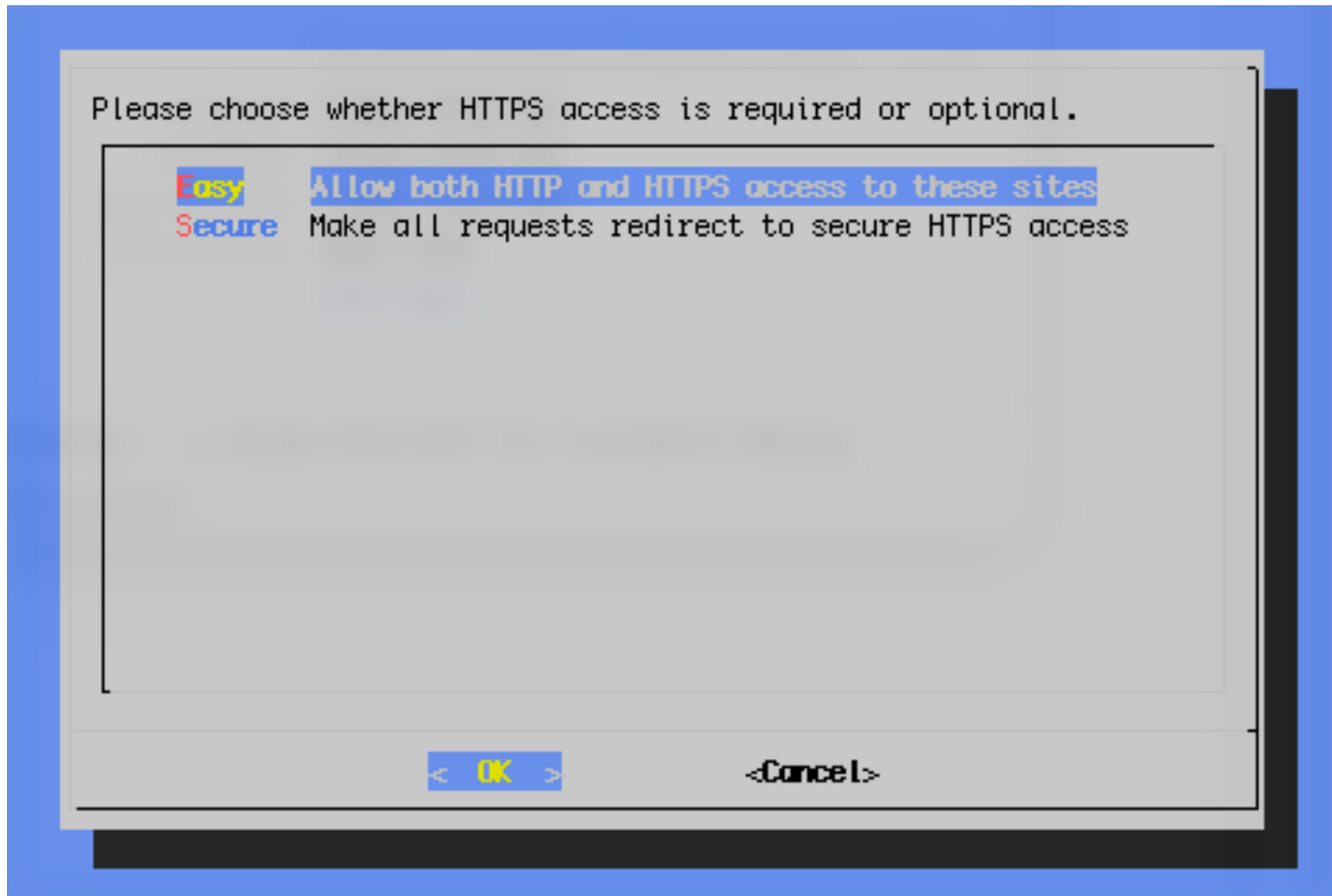
Step-by-step 2

- Select the website
 - Follow instructions



Step-by-step 3

- Easy vs Secure



Let's Encrypt automates

- Generating Private Keys and CSR
- Communicating with CA
 - Provide CSR
 - Prove ownership of domain
 - Obtain the certificates
- Configures certificates and web server (including virtual-host settings), reloads web server
- TLS now ready

Certificate Renewal

- `$ sudo crontab -e`
- Enter the following line at the end

```
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
#
# m h dom mon dow  command
30 11 * * 1 /usr/bin/letsencrypt renew >> /var/log/letsencrypt.log
```

- If there are any certificates close to expiry, they are renewed automatically

Fully Automated

- Setup once and it is fully automated
 - Single tool to manage several tedious steps
 - Same tool for validation
- Email alerts if a certificate is close to expiry
- Scriptable

Summary

- Start encrypting all transmissions
- LE makes certificates very easy to obtain, implement and renew
- Probably the easiest
 - Some control panel solutions are now easier as well

Thanks

- Questions?
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- Subscribe to **nfnog** mailing list
 - Go to URL: <http://lists.nfnog.org>