# hp webwise mpe/ix secure web server

webwise secure web server

HPWorld 2000 Tutorial Session

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# prerequisite knowledge

- General Apache knowledge
  - Mostly upward compatible
- POSIX shell basics
- Hierarchical File System basics



## webwise product overview

- NOT bundled with FOS
- Customers must purchase product AND support
- Customers on support will receive updates
  - Push vs. pull and process still TBD
- Download electronically from HP Software Depot (future) or order on traditional media from CPL
- WebWise is a suite of products and the first component of that suite is the HP WebWise MPE/iX Secure Web Server



### webwise cpl details

- B9074AA HP WebWise MPE/iX Secure Web Server
- B9074AAE electronic download from Software Depot (future)
- Option 310/330/340 Tier I/II/III
- Option AAF/AAH CDROM/DDS media



#### webwise is built from...

- Apache
- Mod\_ssl SSL/TLS encryption module
  - MM shared memory library
- OpenSSL general purpose SSL/TLS and crypto toolkit
- RSA BSAFE Crypto-C crypto toolkit
  - RC2, RC4, and RSA algorithms



## webwise vs. apache

- WebWise is built from Apache 1.3.9 vs. Apache 1.3.4 in 6.0 & 6.5 FOS
  - Includes many ASF fixes & enhancements since 1.3.4
- DSO (Dynamic Shared Object) modules supported on MPE (WebWise only)
- SSLv2, SSLv3, and TLS secure communications protocols (WebWise only)



# new modules in webwise not in apache 1.3.4

- mod\_digest
  - Benefits: server will be ready for future browser authentication technology
- mod\_proxy
  - Benefits: your e3000 can be a simplistic HTTP firewall
- mod\_rewrite
  - Benefits: helps large, dynamic web sites cope with change



# new modules in webwise not in apache 1.3.4 (cont.)

- mod\_so
  - Benefits: customers can build add-on DSO modules to extent the product's functionality (mod\_php, etc)
- mod\_ssl
  - Benefits: authentication and encrypted communications for e-commerce
- mod\_vhost\_alias
  - Benefits: easier to manage large numbers of virtual servers (smaller httpd.conf file)



## mod\_digest

- Implements an MD5 digest-based user authentication scheme that can be used instead of insecure Basic Authentication
- Described in RFC2617
- Not currently supported by either MSIE5 or Netscape Communicator 4.73; but if browsers adopt this technology, WebWise will be ready!



# mod\_proxy

- Implements a proxy/cache for ftp and http protocols
- Proxying is better suited for firewalls



#### mod rewrite

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``The great thing about mod\_rewrite is it gives you all the configurability and flexibility of Sendmail. The downside to mod\_rewrite is that it gives you all the configurability and flexibility of Sendmail."

Brian BehlendorfApache Group

`` Despite the tons of examples and docs, mod\_rewrite is voodoo. Damned cool voodoo, but still voodoo. "

-- Brian Moore bem@news.cmc.net



## mod\_rewrite (cont.)

- A regexp-based language for rewriting incoming URLs and telling the web server to retrieve something different
- For power users only; too complex for novices!!!
- Most useful for large, highly dynamic sites
- Most efficient at the per-server level; high overhead at the per-directory level



#### mod\_rewrite (cont.)

- For further information:
  - ASF documentation: http://www.apache.org/docs/mod/mod\_rewrite.html
  - URL Rewriting Guide:
    http://www.engelschall.com/pw/apache/rewriteguide/



#### mod\_vhost\_alias

- Special directives for configuring DocumentRoot and ScriptAlias directories
- Directory names contain variables that are expanded to include the virtual host name/addr
- Useful for managing content of multiple virtual servers in separate directory trees



#### mod\_so

- Supports Dynamic Shared Objects (DSO)
- Apache modules loaded from external NMXLs
- Allows customers to add-on extra functionality like mod\_perl, mod\_php, mod\_jserv, etc.
- Requires patch MPELX44A for 6.0 and MPELX44B for 6.5!



## mod\_so (cont.)

- Supported:
  - DSO binaries distributed by HP
  - The LoadModule directive
  - The AddModule directive
  - "Help! LoadModule fails to load my DSO!"
- Not Supported:
  - "How do I port mod\_perl?"
  - "Mod\_php loads, but my web pages generate errors"



### mod\_so (cont.)

- LoadModule module filename
  - tells Apache the data symbol name and library name to pass to HPGETPROCPLABEL()
- AddModule module module ...
  - ordered list that determines execution order
  - follow module's individual documentation to determine the correct order



## mod\_so (cont.)

- HP ships WebWise with all standard modules linked statically into the HTTPDS NMPRG
- Sample DSO mod\_example included in /APACHE/SECURE/libexec/
- DSOs can be built with /APACHE/SECURE/bin/apxs script if Perl is available, or compiled manually



#### mod\_ssl is...

- The heart of WebWise
  - encrypted TCP connections
  - client and server X.509 authentication
- Consists of:
  - Patches to extend the Apache API (EAPI)
  - the mod\_ssl module
  - bin/sign.sh script
- bin/openssl command line utility included for key/certificate management



### mod\_ssl is NOT...

- a substitute for a firewall
- a substitute for good host security practices
- a substitute for good application security practices
- a substitute for good human security practices

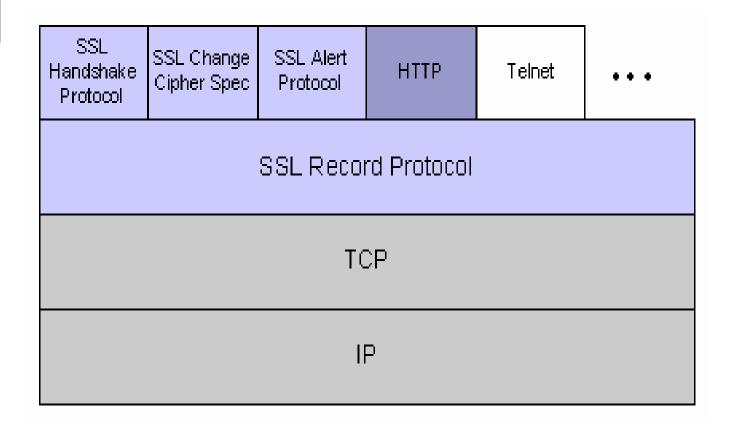


# definitions: secure sockets layer (ssl)

- A protocol layer between any application stream protocol (such as HTTP) and TCP that allows secure communications via encryption, digests, signatures, and authentication
- SSLv2.0 vendor standard from Netscape
- SSLv3.0 expired Internet Draft from Netscape
- Supported by all browsers



# definitions: secure sockets layer (cont.)





# definitions: transport layer security (tls)

- An evolution of SSLv3.0
- Defined in RFC2246
- Supported by MSIE5
- NOT supported by Netscape 4.73 and earlier versions!



# definitions: key

- A really big random number (1024 bits)
  - 40 bits? 56 bits? 128 bits? 1024 bits? SAY WHAT???
- Split into two mathematically related components:
  - private key
  - public key
- A key establishes your identity -- protect it! (chmod 400 and pass phrase)
- Both servers and clients have keys
- RSA keys/algorithm defined by RFC 2437



## definitions: private key

- Uniquely identifies you
- Protect it with your life!
- You use it to:
  - create digital signatures
  - create digital certificates
  - decrypt data sent to you that was encrypted with your public key



# definitions: public key

- Allows the public to send you encrypted data which only you can decrypt with your private key
- Your public key is also included in your certificate



# definitions: message digest

- Short, fixed-length representation of longer, variablelength messages (hash)
- Can't determine original msg from digest
- No two messages have the same digest
- Digest algorithms:
  - MD5 (128-bit hash)
  - SHA1 (160-bit hash)



# definitions: digital signature

- Message digest (plus sequence number) encrypted with sender's private key
- Alter the message and the digest won't match
- Alter the digest and the public key decryption won't work



#### definitions: certificate

- Validates your identity to others
- Format defined by X.509 standard
- Created by a Certificate Authority
- Contains:
  - your identity (name, company, locality, etc)
  - your public key
  - validity dates
  - the identity and signature of a trusted agency called a Certificate Authority



# definitions: certificate authority (ca)

- A trusted agency that issues certificates
- Validates the identity of a person requesting a certificate
- The CA signs the certificate request with their own CA certificate, thus creating a certificate for the requestor
- CA certificate may be self-signed (root-level), or signed by a higher CA
- You can be your own CA!

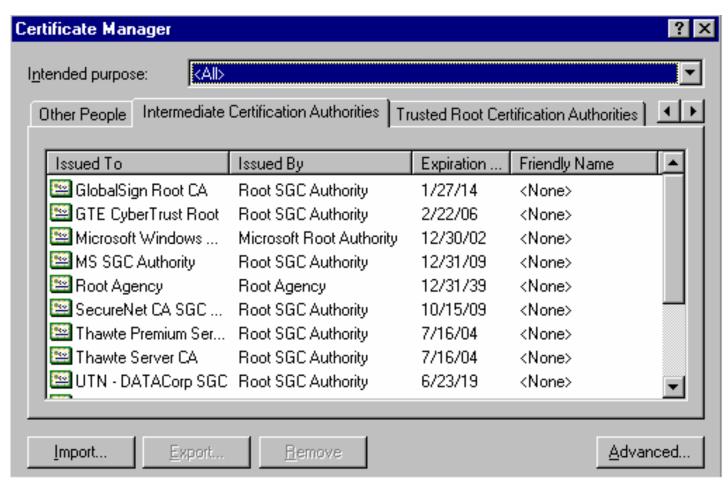


# definitions: certificate authority (cont.)

- Browsers are pre-configured to trust certain CAs
  - Netscape: Click on Security button, then Signers
  - MSIE: Tools, Internet Options, Content, Certificates, Intermediate Certification Authorities, Trusted Root Certification Authorities
- You can add new trusted CAs
- Server certificates signed by trusted CAs are automatically accepted!



#### msie5 ca window





#### netscape 4.72 ca window

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# definitions: certificate signing request (csr)

- What you send to a CA in order to request a certificate
- Contains:
  - your identity (name, company, locality, etc)
  - your public key
- The CA signs your CSR with the CA certificate, resulting in your certificate



#### definitions: certificate chain

- Every certificate is signed by a CA
- CA certificates are signed by other CAs
- A chain of valid CA signatures (assumes trust is inherited)



# definitions: certificate revocation list (crl)

- A list of certificates that a CA has revoked (I.e. invalidated)
- An employer CA would revoke the certificate of a terminated employee and list that certificate in a CRL
- Must be obtained manually from the CA



## sslengine (required)

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 Specifies whether SSL/TLS is enabled; typically used inside <VirtualHost>

• on: SSL/TLS is enabled

• off: SSL/TLS is disabled



## ssImutex (required)

- Specifies the method of synchronization used between WebWise children
- none use at your own risk!
- File:/path/to/mutex uses fcntl() locking on the specified filename with the parent PID appended for uniqueness
- sem not implemented for MPE!



## sslrandomseed (required)

- SSLRandomSeed context source [bytes]
- Seeds the Pseudo Random Number Generator (PRNG)
- Context is either "startup" or "connect"
- Sources:
  - builtin current time, process id, and 1KB of random scoreboard data
  - file:/path/to/source reads from a file
  - exec:/path/to/program reads from program stdout



#### sslsessioncache (recommended)

- Specifies the SSL session cache method used to avoid repeated (slow) SSL handshaking
- none no cache; terrible performance
- dbm:/path/to/datafile disk file cache
- shm:/path/to/datafile(size) shared memory cache (file not created on MPE); best performance!



## sslsessioncachetimeout (optional)

- Specifies the session cache timeout in seconds
- Default is 300



## sslprotocol (optional)

- Specifies accepted SSL protocols
- + or syntax like Options
- Default is all
- SSLv2
- SSLv3
- TLSv1
- All
- SSLProtocol All -SSLv2



#### sslciphersuite (optional)

- Specifies the ordered list of ciphers to be negotiated during the SSL handshake
- Default:
   ALL:!ADH:RC4+RSA:+HIGH:+MEDIUM:+LOW:+SSLv2:
   +EXP
- 128-bit RC4 will be chosen first
- /APACHE/SECURE/bin/openssl ciphers -v Will list all available ciphers



# sslcertificatekeyfile (required)

- Specifies the server key file
- /APACHE/SECURE/conf/ssl.key/server.key
- Protect the key file with your life!
- Well, maybe just with chmod 400 permissions and a pass phrase
- Whoever has the key can impersonate you!



# sslpassphrasedialog (recommended)

- How to obtain the pass phrase for encrypted private keys
- builtin read the pass phrase from \$STDIN after !RUN HTTPDS
- exec:/path/to/program program prints pass phrase to \$STDLIST; two parms:
  - servername:portname
  - RSA or DSA
- Protect the pass phrase!
  - Whoever knows the pass phrase can get your key!



#### sslcertificatefile (required)

- Specifies the web server certificate file
- /APACHE/SECURE/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt
- May also contain a private key in the same file, but this isn't recommended
- Protect this file with chmod 400 permissions



## sslcertificatechainfile (optional)

- Specifies the all-in-one file containing the concatenated CA certificates of all CA signers between the server certificate and the CA root
- Makes it easier for browsers to validate your server certificate



## sslcacertificatefile (optional)

- Specifies the all-in-one file containing the concatenated CA certificates that might have been used to sign the certificates of your clients
- This directive and/or SSLCACertificatePath is required for client authentication



## sslcacertificatepath (optional)

- Specifies the directory containing all of the individual CA certificates that might have been used to sign the certificates of your clients
- Hash symlinks must be present in this directory
- /APACHE/SECURE/conf/ssl.crt/Makefile will create the hash symlinks
- This directive or SSLCACertificateFile is required for client authentication



## sslcarevocationfile (optional)

- Specifies the all-in-one file containing the concatenated CRLs of all of the CAs that might have signed the certificates of your clients
- This directive or SSLCARevocationPath is recommended for client authentication



## sslcarevocationpath (optional)

- Specifies the directory containing all of the individual CRLs of all of the CAs that might have signed the certificates of your clients
- Hash symlinks must be present in this directory
- /APACHE/SECURE/conf/ssl.crl/Makefile will create the hash symlinks
- This directive or SSLCARevocationFile is recommended for client authentication



# sslverifyclient (optional)

- Specifies the type of client certificate authentication desired
  - none: no client certificate is required
  - optional: the client may present a valid certificate
  - require: the client must present a valid certificate
  - optional\_no\_ca: the client may present a certificate, but it doesn't have to be valid
- "optional" doesn't work with all browsers, and "optional\_no\_ca" is really for testing



## sslverifydepth (optional)

- Specifies the maximum number of CA certificates to be used when validating the client certificate
- O means that self-signed client certificates are accepted only
- 1 (default) means the client certificate can be self-signed or has to be signed by a CA which is directly known to the server, etc, etc



# ssllog (required)

- Specifies the mod\_ssl log file
- Serious errors are duplicated to the ErrorLog
- /path/to/program or /path/to/file



## sslloglevel (optional)

- Specifies the logfile verbosity fence
- none no dedicated logging, but "error" messages still written to ErrorLog
- error fatal messages
- warn non-fatal messages
- info major processing steps
- trace minor processing steps
- debug very VERY verbose!



## sslrequiressl (optional)

- Forbids access unless SSL is being used for this connection
- Useful for protecting against exposing sensitive data over non-SSL connections



#### sslrequire (optional)

- Allow access only if an arbitrarily complex boolean expression is true
- SSLRequire ( %{SSL\_CIPHER} !~
   m/^(EXP|NULL)-/ and %{SSL\_CLIENT\_S\_DN\_O} eq
   "Snake Oil, Ltd." and %{SSL\_CLIENT\_S\_DN\_OU}
   in {"Staff", "CA", "Dev"} and %{TIME\_WDAY} >=
   1 and %{TIME\_WDAY} <= 5 and %{TIME\_HOUR} >= 8
   and %{TIME\_HOUR} <= 20) or %{REMOTE\_ADDR} =~
   m/^192\.76\.162\.[0-9]+\$/</pre>



## ssloptions (optional)

- Specifies various SSL-related runtime options
- Similar to Options directive
- StdEnvVars creates SSL-related environment variables for CGI/SSI applications; expensive!
- CompatEnvVars creates extra environment variables for compatibility with other Apache-based SSL servers



#### ssloptions (cont.)

- ExportCertData creates environment variables containing applicable X.509 certificates in PEM format
- FakeBasicAuth client certificate Subject is used as userid lookup into password file; user not prompted for password (assumed to be "password")
- StrictRequire access denial due to SSLRequire or SSLRequireSSL overrides all other access checking



## ssloptions (cont.)

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 OptRenegotiate - by default, every per-directory SSL parameter reconfiguration causes a full SSL renegotiation handshake (slow!). This option tries to be more granular, but may cause unexpected results.



## custom log formats

- Extra format function for use by the mod\_log\_custom module
- %{varname}x inserts the value of the varname env variable into the message
- CustomLog logs/ssl\_request\_log "%t %h %{SSL\_PROTOCOL}x %{SSL\_CIPHER}x \"%r\" %b"



#### installation prerequisite patches

- 6.0
  - MPEKXT3B/MPEKX86I/MPEKXU3F (EINTR)
    - sporadic "access forbidden" errors
  - MPELX51A (SM&AM enhanced kill)
    - WebWise restart/shutdown unable to kill children
  - MPELX44A (HPGETPROCPLABEL for data items)
    - DSOs cannot be loaded
- 6.5
  - MPELX51B (AM enhanced kill)
  - MPELX44B (HPGETPROCPLABEL for data items)



#### obtain the installation files

- via DDS :RESTORE @.@.@ (restores /tmp/webwise-VUUFF.tar.Z)
- via CDROM from desktop ftp upload L:\WEBWISE.TZ as /tmp/webwise-VUUFF.tar.Z
- via Software Depot from desktop ftp upload the electronic download file as /tmp/webwise-VUUFF.tar.Z



## ftp in bytestream mode!!!

- Also known as "tenex" or "local 8"
- Binary mode is NOT the same thing!
- Set bytestream mode in command-line clients via Quote Type L 8



#### unpack and :stream JINSTALL

- : HELLO MANAGER.SYS
- :XEQ SH.HPBIN.SYS -L
- \$ tar xvfopz /tmp/webwise-VUUFF.tar.Z
- \$ callci stream /tmp/wwinst/JINSTALL



#### accounting structure

- Same as Apache (all have PM capability):
  - APACHE account
  - PUB group
  - MGR user
- New for WebWise:
  - SECURE group (PM capability)
  - SECURE user



#### directory & file structure

- Same as Apache for MPE/iX, but under /APACHE/SECURE instead of /APACHE/PUB
- All files owned & managed by MGR.APACHE
- Sensitive files MUST be protected with owner-only security!



#### new files and directories

- HTTPDS server daemon NMPRG
- JHTTPDS server daemon job
- bin/apxs Perl script for building DSOs
  - Perl not included or supported
- bin/openssl general crypto utility
  - supported for key/cert management only
  - add /APACHE/SECURE/bin to PATH
- bin/sign.sh cert-signing shell script
  - supported for self-signed CA cert only



#### new files and directories (cont.)

- conf/ssl.crl/ CRL directory
- conf/ssl.crt/ certificate directory
  - protect directory with chmod 700
  - server.crt server certificate (chmod 400)
  - Sensitive data! Protect it!
- conf/ssl.csr/ CSR directory
- conf/ssl.key/ key directory
  - protect directory with chmod 700
  - server.key server private key (chmod 400)
  - Sensitive data! Protect it!



## new files and directories (cont.)

- include/ C header files for DSOs
- libexec/ DSO NMXLs (mod\_example.so)
- logs/ssl\_engine\_log the SSL error\_log
- logs/ssl\_request\_log the SSL access\_log
  - includes protocol and cipher used
- logs/ssl\_mutex.nnn semaphore file
- proxy/ cache directory tree



#### version information

- HTTPDS -v (same as Apache)
  Server version: Apache/1.3.9 (HP MPE/iX WebWise A.00.02) Server built: Apr 10
  2000 13:44:59
- bin/openssl version
  OpenSSL 0.9.4 09 Aug 1999 [HP MPE/iX
  WebWise A.00.02]



#### server configuration

- Copy sample files to normal names
- /APACHE/SECURE/JHTTPDS.sample
- conf/access.conf.sample, httpd.conf.sample, magic.sample, mime.types.sample, srm.conf.sample
  - Edit httpd.conf to specify real hostname instead of "www.zaicorp.com"
- conf/ssl.crt/server.crt.sample (test only)
- conf/ssl.key/server.key.sample (test only)

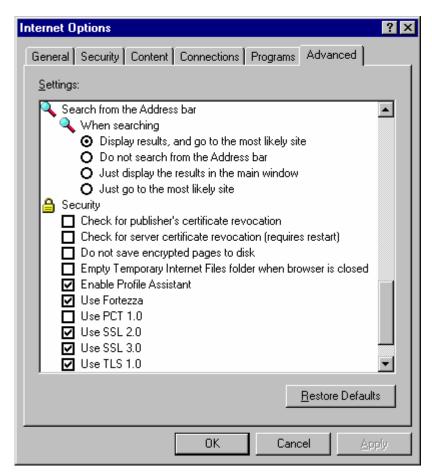


#### browser configuration

- MSIE5 allows you to enable/disable SSLv2.0, SSLv3.0, and TLSv1.0; no cipher choice
- Netscape 4.72 allows you to enable/disable SSLv2.0, SSLv3.0, and to choose the ciphers for each one
- Both browsers allow you to manage personal and CA certificates

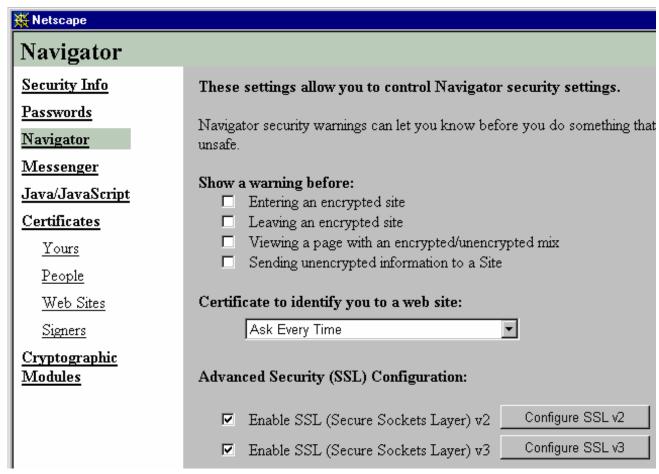


#### browser configuration - msie5



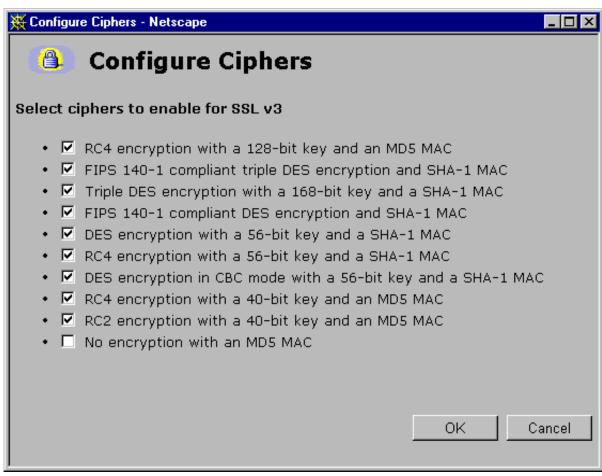


# browser configuration - netscape





# browser configuration - netscape (cont.)





# runtime differences compared to apache

- umask 007 specified in JHTTPDS
  - better default security (no world read/write)
  - existing Apache CGIs may be expecting umask 000
- different parent/child userids (MPELX51)
  - JHTTPDS parent runs under MGR.APACHE
    - Specified on !JOB statement
  - spawned children run under SECURE.APACHE
    - Specified by User directive in httpd.conf
    - Helps prevent CGIs from being malicious
  - Apache for MPE/iX runs everything under WWW.APACHF



# creating the server key

- conf/ssl.key/server.key.sample (test only)
- key generated as a random number use openssl -rand parameter to specify random data file for better seed
- pass phrase strongly recommended!
  - Encrypts the key file with DES3 via openssl -des3 option
  - See SSLPassPhraseDialog directive
  - Protect the pass phrase!
- Protect the key file!



# creating the server key (cont.)

webwise secure web server

- \$ cd conf/ssl.key
- \$ openssl genrsa -rand /SYS/PUB/HPSWINFO des3 -out server.key 1024
   unable to load 'random state'
   28199 semi-random bytes loaded
   Generating RSA private key, 1024 bit long modulus

................................

e is 65537 (0x10001)

Enter PEM pass phrase:

Verifying password - Enter PEM pass phrase:



# creating the server key (cont.)

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----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----

Proc-Type: 4, ENCRYPTED

DEK-Info: DES-EDE3-CBC, 1EF909EDE2B056B0

cctYqA7Rm5LS6G8vcqlhVRRzg78epZ+SRMs7jF8TuCHJB ds0ScXxjOd2TRORqNVC/IAsmbc5nc2kB9GJswJ6HhcqcT m0oI0NXBKiXWnhM2raHHlzBI161+4dBMTpgPjqYj4w4ei VlveDqqm8W38D/YKm3w+tocUMSwbj8KFFnYDHuvq6TI8u pRUD79ukSYhIDRs18Od2yuhepEAe9P3P/wAuZDPjRtmjt 4b1UgO5aSt+zflq6Zchikv5GsPQPWaBu3a6eykZwc47zx a86X1eQLeuLoeV1QlEPAvi4Ade3tQ0n3h1bAfaHDSkgoU S6toA3oAVrPkeUOP3Y8qF6UEuyP2LCK5vo6Ccp9XgHBDd ----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----



# creating the server key (cont.)

- \$ openssl rsa -noout -text -in server.key
  - displays details about the newly created key
- \$ chmod 400 server.key
- Protect the key file!



#### server key pass phrase

- SSLPassPhraseDialog builtin
  - HTTPDS reads pass phrase from stdin (I.e. JHTTPDS)
  - Protect JHTTPDS from unauthorized readers!
- SSLPassPhraseDialog exec:/path/to/pgm
  - Program/script prints pass phrase to stdout
  - Protect the program from unauthorized readers or executors!
  - Have program perform security checking before writing to stdout



#### creating the server csr

- Identifies the company and the server
- Visible to browser users, so choose carefully



# creating the server csr (cont.)

- \$ cd conf/ssl.csr
- \$ openssl req -new -key ../ssl.key/server.key
  -out server.csr
  Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US
  State or Prov Name (full name) []:My State
  Locality Name (eg, city) []:My City
  Organization Name (eg, company) []:My Company
  Organizational Unit Name []:My Org
  Common Name []:www.mycompany.com
  Email Address []:webmaster@www.mycompany.com
- Leave the "extra attributes" blank



# creating the server csr (cont.)

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----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST---MIIB4TCCAUoCAQAwgaAxCzAJBgNVBAYTAlVTMREwDwYDV
MA4GA1UEBxMHTXkgQ210eTETMBEGA1UEChMKTXkgQ29tc
TXkgT3JnMRowGAYDVQQDExF3d3cubXljb21wYW55LmNvb
ARYbd2VibWFzdGVyQHd3dy5teWNvbXBhbnkuY29tMIGfM
A4GNADCBiQKBgQDS1iRItFKSDzOhDShFeoiWkfnc0yPGp
H/Umn2uM/tSNOiguAPBYce8prLYjNqyXY4QBCzWQNGv/N
+TyPMF/dYdH+1oOaaTZ0ZE0WP016CimzzXjvwCupOpcQ8
oAAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEEBQADgYEAj1vTRa5SamY2IwkLu
grIsPyS74PBHGQKdPp8y0L6aVD28wO1jZ82j62ihLXoPl
+6erc4gXI5CzSVh/1QJV8YWB+OpI2UC8Kd747eMEnLmxw
----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST----



# creating the server csr (cont.)

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• \$ chmod 400 server.csr



#### get signed by a trusted ca...

- Browsers configured with trusted CAs
  - www.verisign.com
  - www.equifax.com
  - many others
  - can add additional trusted CAs
- Paste your CSR into a CA web form
- Receive certificate by e-mail, save as conf/ssl.crt/server.crt
- Most CAs offer temporary testing certificates



#### ...or become your own ca

- \$ cd conf/ssl.key
- \$ openssl genrsa -des3 -out ca.key 1024
- \$ chmod 400 ca.key
- Protect the key file!



#### ...or become your own ca (cont.)

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• \$ openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -key
ca.key -out ca.crt
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US
State or Province Name [Some-State]:My State
Locality Name (eg, city) []:My City
Organization Name (eg, company) []:My Company
Organizational Unit Name []:My Company CA
Common Name []:Certificate Authority
Email Address []:ca@mycompany.com



#### ...or become your own ca (cont.)

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----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----

eS5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMTU
+s3Y2eodSY5GTQIc6vmzeWNS8iMq3OMrXEOXU01i7UPZnU/L
czBYVfMZk+IBXMQbYxgbkWXd5wgo8aLxgIEa3BcIs794KWeN
8kHWgoJcB8z28EL9JsS7irYFAgMBAAGjggEAMIH9MB0GA1Ud
Mz9xW15QUriuZRe0QTCBzQYDVR0jBIHFMIHCgBSZAey+GvY0
QaGBpqSBozCBoDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxETAPBgNVBAgTCE15
VQQHEwdNeSBDaXR5MRMwEQYDVQQKEwpNeSBDb21wYW55MRYw
b21wYW55IENBMR4wHAYDVQQDExVDZXJ0aWZpY2F0ZSBBdXRo
hkiG9w0BCQEWEGNhQG15Y29tcGFueS5jb22CAQAwDAYDVR0T
hkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQB2brOu05pOu1JjnyQltijVkQjxqy15
SjvtyOL++IxL7IbrLSYp5ASpGSsjjyRBaNWIYFxIOhnM3Cho
4K8ZH8eVP/TY6W+KsgQJeXMLObagv9HcoZFpQX40A6KJAcFT

----END CERTIFICATE----



#### ...or become your own ca (cont.)

webwise secure web server

• \$ openssl x509 -noout -text -in ca.crt Certificate:

Data:

Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: C=US, ST=My State, L=My City, O=My
Company, OU=My Company CA, CN=Certificate
Authority/Email=ca@mycompany.com

Validity

Not Before: Apr 7 23:19:40 2000 GMT
Not After: Apr 7 23:19:40 2001 GMT
Subject: C=US, ST=My State, L=My City, O=My
Company, OU=My Company CA, CN=Certificate
Authority/Email=ca@mycompany.com

• \$ chmod 400 ca.crt



#### ...or become your own ca (cont.)

```
$ sign.sh ../ssl.csr/server.csr
CA signing: ../ssl.csr/server.csr ->
  ../ssl.csr/server.crt:
The Subjects Distinguished Name is as follows
                     :PRINTABLE:'US'
countryName
stateOrProvinceName :PRINTABLE:'My State'
localityName
                     :PRINTABLE:'My City'
organizationName
                      :PRINTABLE:'My Company'
organizationalUnitName:PRINTABLE:'My Org'
                      :PRINTABLE: 'www.mycompany.com'
commonName
emailAddress
  :IA5STRING: 'webmaster@www.mycompany.com'
Certificate is to be certified until Apr 7 23:54:01
  2001 GMT (365 days)
```



#### ...or become your own ca (cont.)

```
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
CA verifying: ../ssl.csr/server.crt <-> CA cert
../ssl.csr/server.crt: OK
```



#### ...or become your own ca (cont.)

- \$ rm -fR ca.db.\*
  - remove temporary files from conf/ssl.key
- \$ cd ..
- \$ mv ssl.csr/server.crt ssl.crt/server.crt
  - move newly created server certificate into the correct location
- \$ mv ssl.key/ca.crt ssl.crt/ca.crt
  - move newly created CA certificate into the correct location



# installing the server certificate

Email=webmaster@www.mycompany.com

webwise secure web server

• \$ openssl x509 -noout -text -in ssl.crt/server.crt
Certificate:
 Data:
 Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption
 Issuer: C=US, ST=My State, L=My City, O=My
Company, OU=My Company CA, CN=Certificate
Authority/Email=ca@mycompany.com
 Validity
 Not Before: Apr 7 23:54:01 2000 GMT
 Not After : Apr 7 23:54:01 2001 GMT
 Subject: C=US, ST=My State, L=My City, O=My
Company, OU=My Org, CN=www.mycompany.com/



# installing the server certificate (cont.)

webwise secure web server

- Rebuild the symlink hash
- \$ cd conf/ssl.crt
- \$ make
  ca-bundle.crt ... Skipped
  ca.crt ... dc91dd8e.0
  server.crt ... 2f66b362.0
  snakeoil-ca-dsa.crt ... 0cf14d7d.0
  snakeoil-ca-rsa.crt ... e52d41d0.0
  snakeoil-dsa.crt ... 5d8360e1.0
  snakeoil-rsa.crt ... 82ab5372.0

zzyzx-ca-rsa.crt ... f28a2a0f.0

• \$ chmod 400 server.crt



#### starting the web server

- :STREAM JHTTPDS.SECURE.APACHE
- Will spend as much as the first 5 minutes in a tight CPU loop generating temporary crypto keys before ready to accept requests
- No records written to log files during this time



#### using the web server

- conf/httpd.conf.sample uses ports 8080 and 8443
  - http://your3000.host.name:8080
  - https://your3000.host.name:8443
- Standard ports are 80 and 443
  - http://your3000.host.name
  - https://your3000.host.name
- Don't choose ports already in use by Apache for MPE/iX



#### restarting the web server

- Why? To reread config files.
- Log on as SM user (MPELX51 on 6.0) or MGR.APACHE
- Normal restart
  - \$ kill -HUP `cat /APACHE/SECURE/logs/httpd.pid`
- Graceful restart
  - \$ kill -USR1 `cat /APACHE/SECURE/logs/httpd.pid`
- Restarts require patch MPELX51



#### stopping the web server

- Log on as SM user (MPELX51 on 6.0) or MGR.APACHE
- \$ kill `cat /APACHE/SECURE/logs/httpd.pid`
- Only use :ABORTJOB as a last resort!
  - Will leak SVIPC semaphores
  - Use IPCS.HPBIN.SYS to display
  - Use IPCRM.HPBIN.SYS to manually remove



#### performance

- First 5 minutes in tight CPU loop
- Brief CPU burst for new SSL sessions
- Bytestream instead of MPE for content
  - Content-length: header problem
  - Symptom: browser hangs at end of content
- Make sure RESLVCNF.NET.SYS is valid
  - Non-responding DNS servers can add a minute to every browser request
  - Symptom: browser hangs for about a minute before any content is returned



#### security tips

- WebWise only protects the TCP/IP connection between browser and server!
- Protect the key and certificate files!
- Protect the key pass phrase!



# security tips (cont.)

- Most security problems BY FAR are the result of sloppy CGI programming
  - Explicitly validate every byte of data sent by browser
  - A CGI hole can give the whole world the same access as a :HELLO SECURE.APACHE session
- Restrict CGI/SSI authorship to trusted users
  - Don't allow CGI/SSI to be used outside of the APACHF account



# security tips (cont.)

- Minimize the use of world-readable and world-writable permissions
- Make sure all accounts and/or users have passwords
- Change all default vendor passwords
- Disable all services not explicitly being used
- Use a firewall
- Stay current on releases & patches



#### troubleshooting server problems

- All Apache troubleshooting methods apply
- Check the log files first!
- If JHTTPDS terminates at startup, investigate Pass Phrase
- Is SSLEngine On?
- Does SSLProtocol match the browser?
- Does SSLCipherSuite match the browser?



# troubleshooting server problems (cont.)

- echo "HEAD / HTTP/1.0\n" |
  bin/openssl s\_client -connect host:port
  /bin/cat -
  - Pipes used due to select() unimplemented for terminals
  - -state displays SSL protocol states
  - -debug displays packet data
  - -ssl2 | -ssl3 | -tls1 protocol selection
  - -ciper cipher selection
  - bin/openssl s\_client help



#### troubleshooting server problems (cont.)

- Browser displays pages after long delay while HTTPDS chews on the CPU
  - Potential SSL Session Cache malfunction
  - Server doing full SSL handshake with each request
  - Use SSLLogLevel directive to increase verbosity
  - If using a disk-based cache, are the permissions correct?
- Browser displays pages after long delay while HTTPDS seems idle
  - HostNameLookups On causing inverse DNS lookups to hang due to misconfigured RESLVCNF or DNS



#### troubleshooting server problems (cont.)

- Are the configuration file permissions correct?
  - Parent process running as the JHTTPDS !JOB user (MGR.APACHE) must be able to read everything
  - Child processes running as the conf/httpd.conf User user (SECURE.APACHE) must be able to read CA & CRL files if doing X.509 client authentication
  - Child permissions problems manifest as weird browser errors
- If not SSL-related, does the problem also occur in FOS Apache? HPUX Apache?



#### troubleshooting server problems (cont.)

- If getting inappropriate "forbidden access" errors on 6.0, is patch MPEKXT3B installed?
- Server restarts REQUIRE patch MPELX51!
- DSOs require MPELX44, but a workaround is available
  - include a dummy no-op function called mpe\_dl\_stub()
- Weird network problems? Make sure the latest NSTxxxxx patch is installed
  - CGI SIGCHLD write() duplicate packet problem



# troubleshooting server problems (cont.)

- Check the mod\_ssl bug database
  - http://www.modssl.org/support/bugdb/
- No OpenSSL bug database :-(
  - Search the mailing list archives at http://www.openssl.org/support/
- Check the Apache bug database
  - http://bugs.apache.org/



#### troubleshooting browser problems

- No response to browser
  - Check httpd.conf or SOCKINFO to verify the ports being listened to
- "The page cannot be displayed" (MSIE)
  - Speaking https to the http server port
  - Speaking the wrong security protocol (I.e. SSLv2 when the server requires SSLv3)
- "A network error occurred while Netscape was receiving data"
  - Speaking https to the http server port
  - Speaking the wrong security protocol (I.e. SSLv2 when the server requires SSLv3)



# troubleshooting browser problems (cont.)

- A server certificate dialog box always appears
  - Server certificate not signed by a trusted CA
  - Server certificate expired
  - Server certificate hostname doesn't match URL hostname
- Verifying protocol & cipher
  - Look in logs/ssl\_request\_log
  - MSIE: right-click, Properties
  - Netscape: right-click, View Info



# troubleshooting browser problems (cont.)

- Some beta testers reported browser aborts
  - most of them were running old browser versions
  - update to newest browser version and see if the problem recurs



#### further documentation

- Complete product documentation
  - http://your.host.name/
- Mod\_ssl documentation
  - http://www.modssl.org/docs/2.4/
- OpenSSL documentation
  - http://www.openssl.org/docs/apps/openssl.html
- Apache documentation
  - http://www.apache.org/docs/
- Configuring and Managing MPE/iX Internet Services Manual



# join the hp3000-I community

- Available as a mailing list and as the Usenet newsgroup comp.sys.hp.mpe
- In-depth discussions of all things HP e3000
- Talk with other WebWise & Apache users
  - seek advice, exchange tips & techniques
- Keep up with the latest HP e3000 news
- Interact with CSY
- http://jazz.external.hp.com/papers/hp3000-info.html

