A FREE CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY TO ENCRYPT THE ENTIRE WEB

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ACRONYMS

- SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) the old name for the main security layer for TCP
- TLS (Transport Layer Security) the modern name for SSL
- HTTPS (HTTP Secure) HTTP plus TLS X.509 the format used by TLS certs
- PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) an infrastructure for distributing crypto keys

IMPORTANCE OF TLS

- Not just for financial data or website logins
- Wide area networks are inherently untrustworthy
- Plain HTTP offers no defense

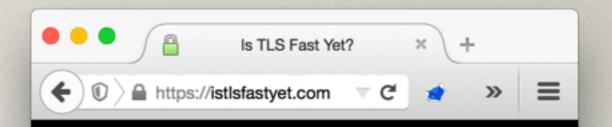
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- Sidejacking
- Location tracking
- Reader privacy
- Content-based censorship
- ISP header or advertisement injection

HANGUPS

- Lower performance
- Inhibiting load balancing
- Certificates cost money
- It is time consuming, error-prone and complex to install certificates correctly



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TLS has exactly one performance problem: it is not used widely enough.

Everything else can be optimized.

Data delivered over an unencrypted channel is insecure, untrustworthy, and trivially intercepted. We owe it to our users to protect the security, privacy, and integrity of their data — all data must be encrypted while in flight and at rest. Historically, concerns over performance have been the common excuse to avoid these obligations, but today that is a false dichotomy. Let's dispel some myths.

CPU & latency costs

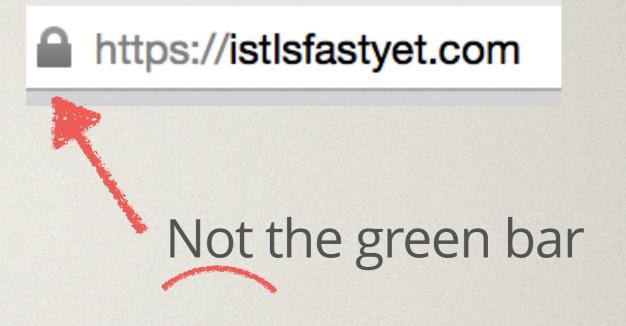
LET'S ENCRYPT

- Initially, a collaboration among EFF, University of Michigan, and Mozilla
- Fully-automated
 Certificate Authority
- Publicly trusted in all major web browsers



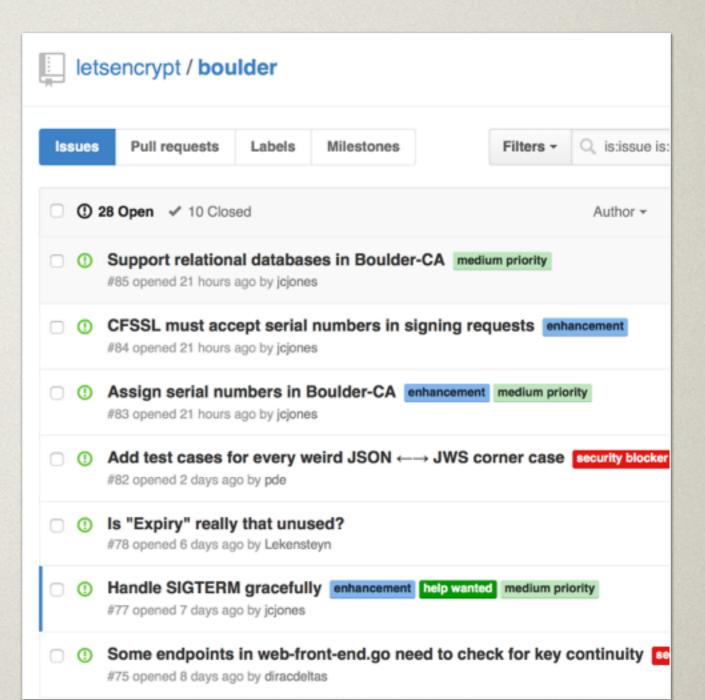
DOMAIN VALIDATION

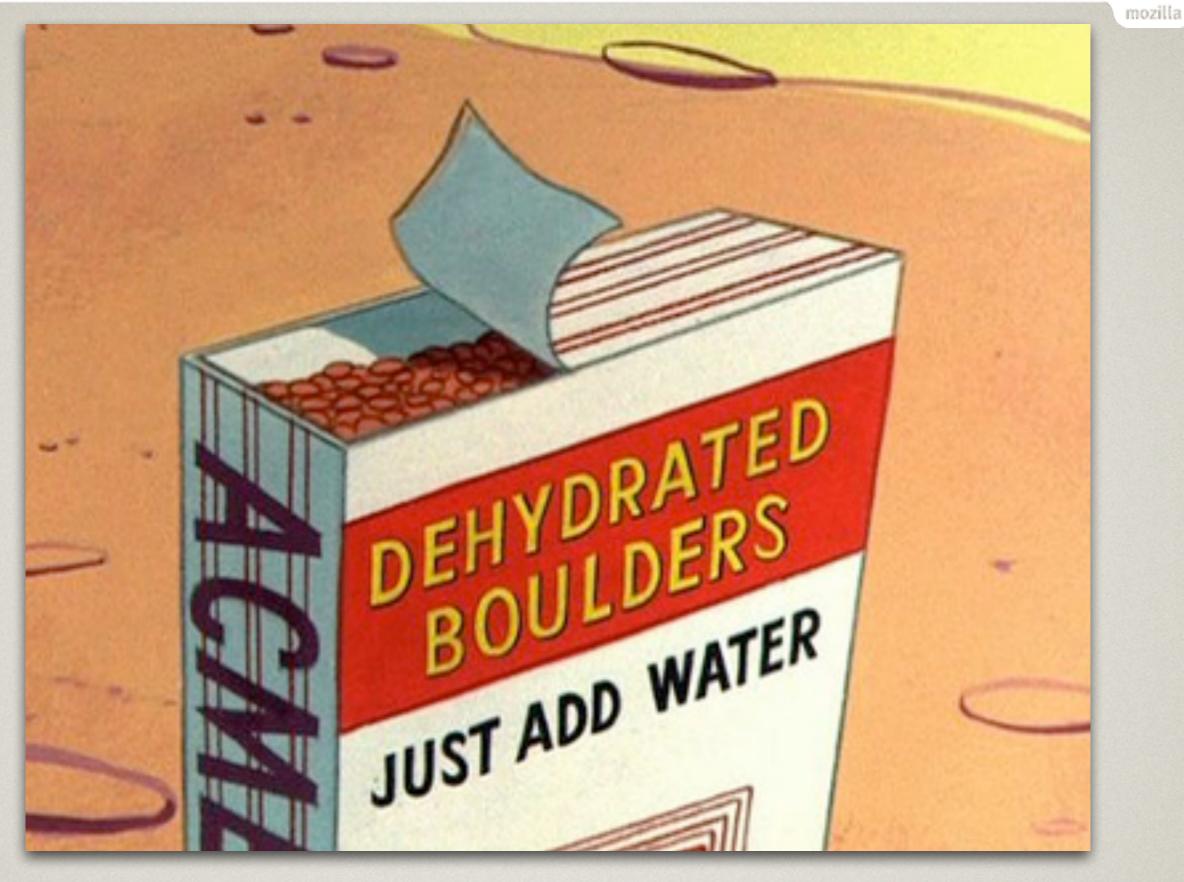
- The free certificates attest that the applicant controls the domain
 - OV and EV are out of scope for now
- Attesting domain control is ripe for automation



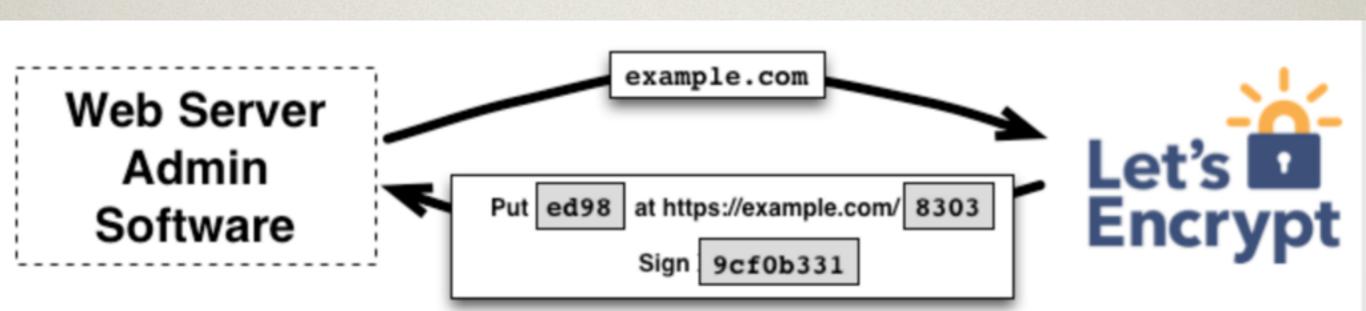
PUBLICLY TRUSTED

- Comply with all WebTrust audit requirements
- Open source software and specs
- Open Audits / Publication
- Browser root programs
- Cross-signatures from IdenTrust

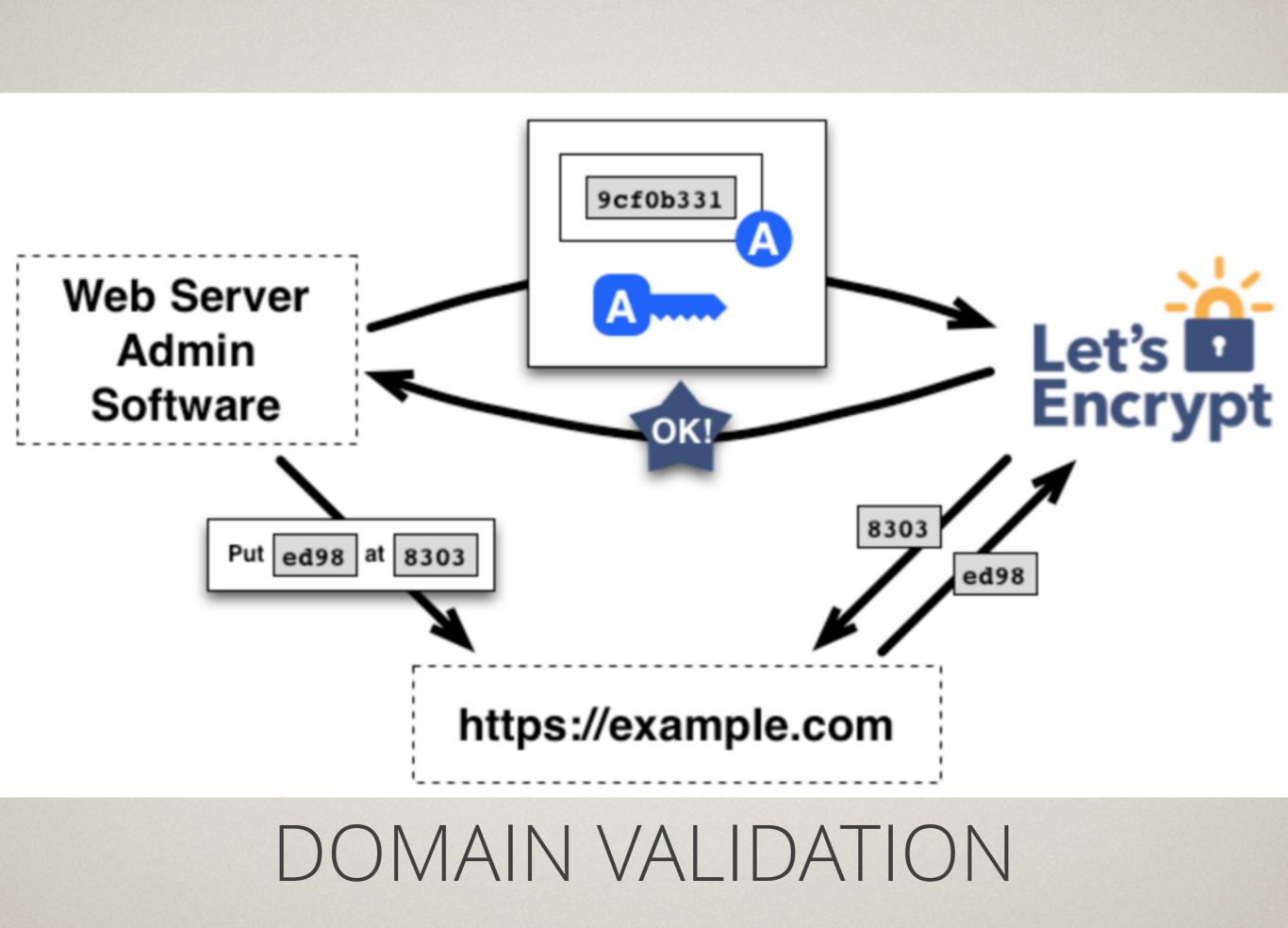




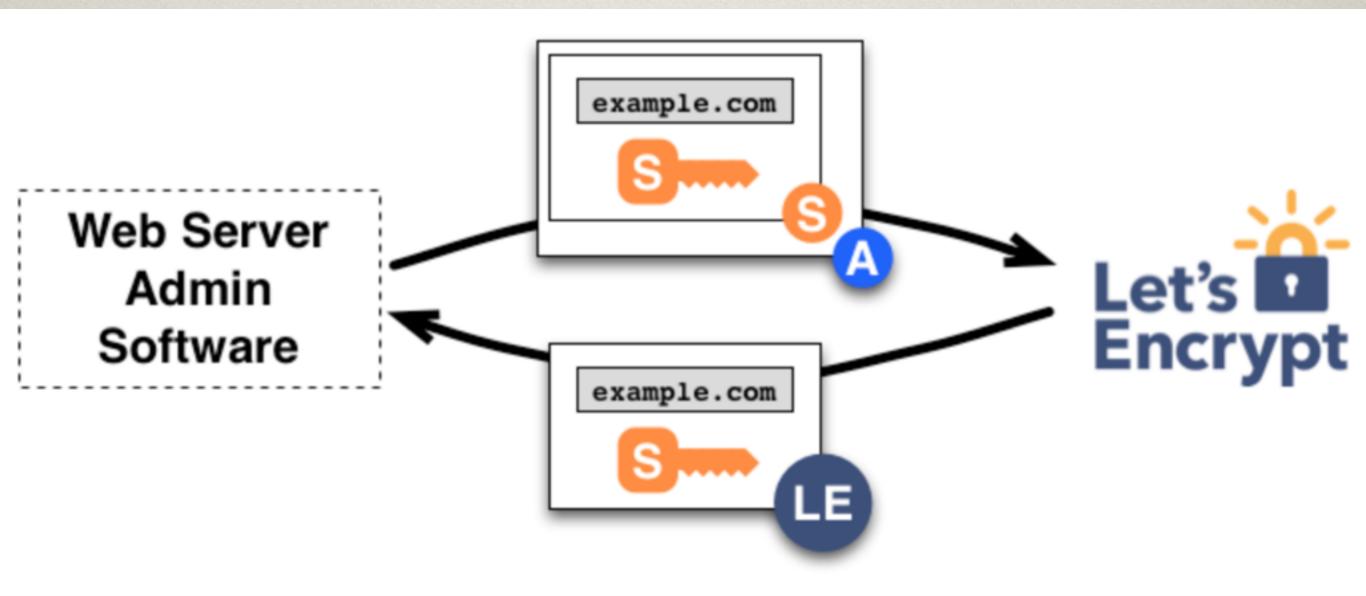
ACME



DOMAIN REGISTRATION



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CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE

ACME CONVENIENCE

 We anticipate people who administer their own web servers will run something like

- •sudo apt-get install lets-encrypt
- •sudo lets-encrypt

and the lets-encrypt client will not only obtain, but also deploy, the new cert in less than one minute

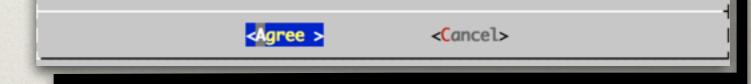
FUTURE

- ACME is on the path to being an RFC
- Foresee integration into all web servers and application hosting platforms
- Free and open

This is a PREVIEW RELEASE of a client application for the Let's Encrypt certificate authority and other services using the ACME protocol. The Let's Encrypt certificate authority is NOT YET ISSUING CERTIFICATES TO THE PUBLIC.

Until publicly-trusted certificates can be issued by Let's Encrypt, this software CANNOT OBTAIN A PUBLICLY-TRUSTED CERTIFICATE FOR YOUR WEB SERVER. You should only use this program if you are a developer interested in experimenting with the ACME protocol or in helping to improve this software. If you want to configure your web site with HTTPS in the meantime, please obtain a certificate from a different authority.

For updates on the status of Let's Encrypt, please visit the Let's Encrypt home page at https://letsencrypt.org/.



THANKS, GATORLUG! Contact: jcjones@letsencrypt.org BD4E B26B 978D F884

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Thanks to my colleagues with whom I'm developing Let's Encrypt and ACME, including Josh Aas (Mozilla), Richard Barnes (Mozilla), Peter Eckersley (EFF), Alex Halderman (UMich), James Kasten (UMich), Eric Rescorla (Mozilla), and Seth Shoen (EFF)

CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES

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- Source code: <u>https://github.com/letsencrypt</u>
- ACME spec: <u>https://letsencrypt.github.io/acme-spec/</u>