2012

Setup SSL in SharePoint 2013 Using Domain Certificate

Saifullah Shafiq
walisystemsinc.com
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In the previous articles, you learned how to setup SSL in SharePoint using a third party SSL certificate and a self-signed SSL certificate.

Setup SSL In SharePoint 2013 Using Commercial Certificate

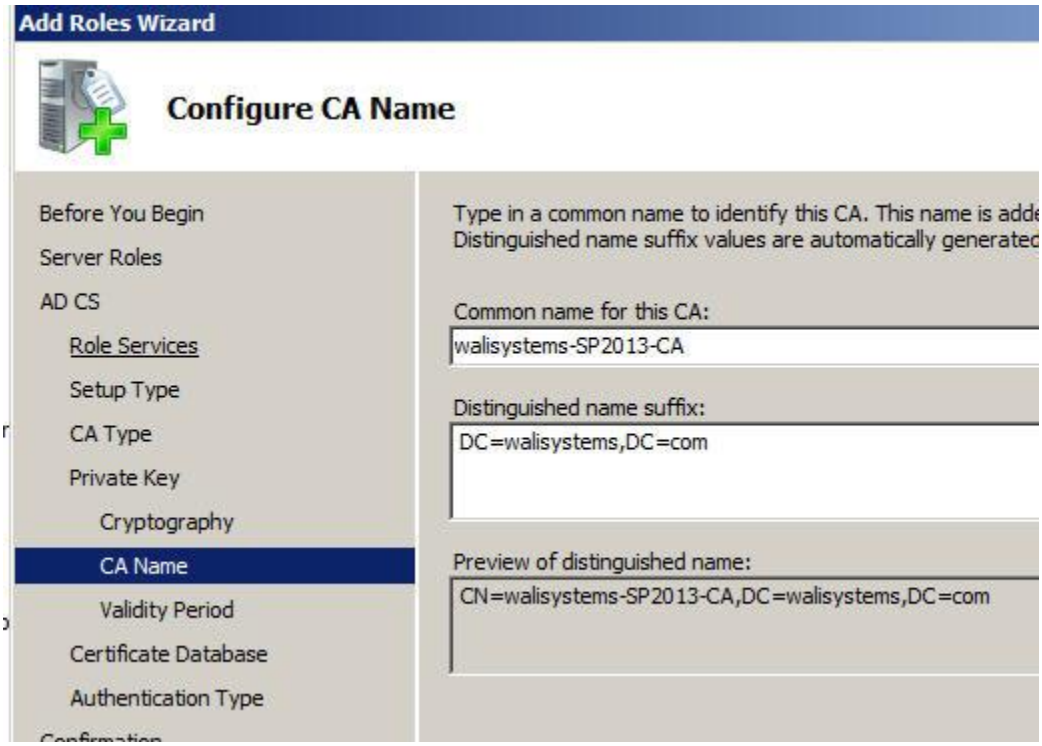
Setup SSL In SharePoint 2013 Using Self-Signed Certificate

In this article, you will learn how to setup SSL using a domain certificate. All steps are same as explained in the previous articles with the exception of creating domain certificate. I will repeat the steps again for your convenience.

1. To generate a domain certificate, you must have **Active Directory Certificate Services** running.
2. Open **Server Manager** (All Programs > Administrative Tools > Server Manager).
3. Expand **Roles** node and see if certificate services role is installed. If not, then install it first using the steps below.
4. Click **Roles**. Under **Roles Summary** header, you will see **Add Roles** link on the right, click it.
5. Click **Next**.
6. Check **Active Directory Certificate Services** role and click **Next**.
7. Click **Next** again.
8. **Certification Authority** will already be selected. Select the following services:
    a. Certification Authority Web Enrollment
    b. Online Responder
    c. Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service
9. Click **Next**.
10. Keep **Enterprise** selected and click **Next**.
11. Keep **Root CA** selected and click **Next**.
12. Keep **Create a new private key** selected and click **Next**.

13. Select **RSA#Microsoft Software Key Storage Provider** in the **cryptographic service provider (CSP)**. Change **key character length** from 2048 to 1024 unless this is production environment and you want to use strong keys. By default, **SHA1** is selected in **hash algorithm**, keep it selected and click **Next**.

14. Keep the default values selected and click **Next**. **Common name for CA** is the name that you will see in certification authority while generating domain certificate.



15. Keep default value selected and click **Next**. Default validity period is 5 years.

16. Keep default values selected and click **Next**. These are certificate database and log locations.

17. Keep default option **Windows Integrated Authentication** selected and click **Next**.

18. Click **Install**.

19. Now you have it installed, next step is to create a domain certificate but wait a minute. If your domain controller is on a separate machine then there is one step left. You have to import certificate to the SharePoint machine. The certificate is located in the following folder and has a .crt extension.

    C:\Windows\System32\CertSrv\CertEnroll

If you ever renamed your server, you will see multiple .crt files. Make sure you pick the one that is current. For example, if your server's FQDN is **walisystems.com** and server name is **SP2013** then the certificate file name will be **sp2013.walisystems.com_walisystems-SP2013-CA**.

Copy the file to the SharePoint machine and import it into **Trusted Root Certification Authorities**.

a. Click Start > Run and type **mmc** and click **OK**. MMC console will open.

b. From **File**, select **Add/Remove Snap-in**.

c. Select **Certificates** from available snap-ins and click **Add >.**

d. Select third option **Computer account** and click **Next.**

e. Choose **Local Computer** and click **Finish**.

f. Click **Ok**.

g. Expand **Certificates (Local Computer)** node.

h. Expand **Trusted Root Certification Authorities** and click **Certificates** folder.

i. Right-click **Certificates** folder and select **All Tasks** then select **Import**.

j. Browse to the certificate (**.crt**) file that you copied from the DNS machine. Click **Next**.

k. Select **Automatically select the certificate store based on the type of certificate** and leave default store selected. Click **Next**.

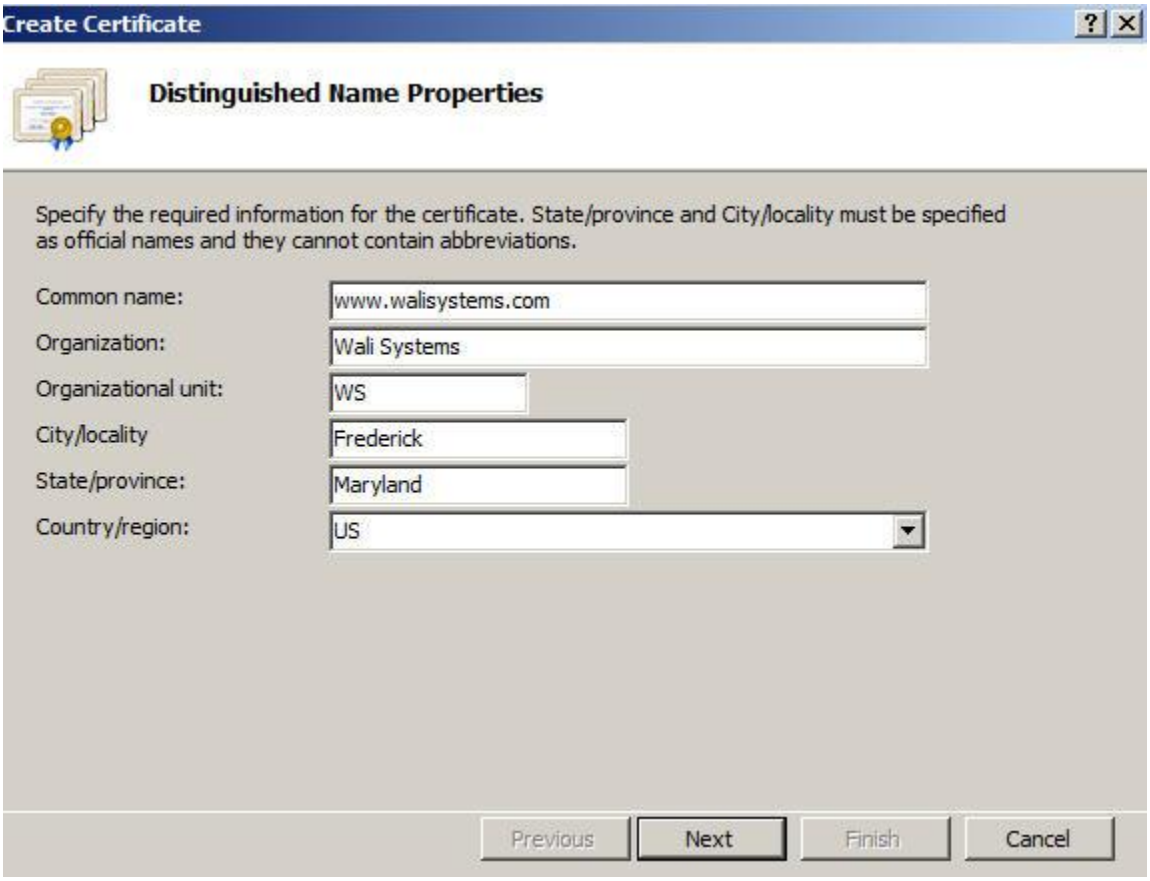
l. Click **Finish**.

m. You will get **The import was successful** message. Click **Ok**.

20. Now, let's move to the next part which is creating a domain certificate. Open **IIS**.

21. Click on server name and under **Actions** on the right, click **Create Domain Certificate**.

22. Enter a friendly **Common name** for the certificate, for example, your server's FQDN. **Organization** should contain your organization's name or your server name. **Organization Unit** can be an abbreviation of your organization name or machine name. Enter **City**, **State** and select **Country**. Enter full state name, not the abbreviation. Click **Next**.



23. Click Select button to select **Certificate Authority**. Select the one that you created above. If you are doing this first time then there will be only one authority listed there. Select it and click **OK**. Give a friendly name to the **Online Certificate Authority**, for example, WS_SP2013 and click **Finish**.

That's it. Next you will bind the certificate to your site.

Bind Certificate To Your Site

24. Open **IIS**.
25. Click server name. Expand **Sites** node.
26. Click site name that you will bind to the SSL certificate.
27. On the right, under **Actions**, click **Bindings**.

28. Click **Add**.

29. In **Type**, select **https**.

30. Keep 443 in the **Port**. This is default port used for SSL.

31. In **SSL Certificate**, select the certificate you just created. Look for the common name, for example, WS_SP2013. Click **OK**. That's it.

To test SSL setup, open the site in browser. In the address bar, click the lock sign to check validity of the certificate. If you want to see the certificate, click **View Certificates** link at the bottom of the notification. In case you see error message, click **Certificate Error** (that appears instead of a golden lock). Click View Certificates. Click **Install Certificate** button to install the certificate. Click **Ok** to close the certificate window. Refresh your browser and now you will see a lock.