## How to install ssl certs in jump server [secure connection]?

207 Manu Chacko October 12, 2024 Tweaks & Configuration 14138



# How to Create a SSL Certificate on ezeelogin jump server Apache for CentOS 6 /Centos 7/Centos 8 ?

**Overview:** This article covers creating SSL certificates on Ezeelogin jump servers by installing necessary packages, creating directories for storing keys and certificates, generating self-signed certificates, and configuring Apache virtual hosts. This ensures secure HTTPS connections on CentOS and Ubuntu/Debian systems.

#### Step 1. Install Mod SSL

root@gateway:~# yum install mod\_ssl openssl

#### Step 2. Create a New Directory

we need to create a new directory where we will store the server key and certificate

root@gateway:~# mkdir /etc/httpd/ssl

#### Step 3. Create a Self Signed Certificate

When we request a new certificate, we can specify how long the certificate should remain valid by changing the 365 to the number of days we prefer. As it stands this certificate will expire after one year.

root@gateway:~# openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/httpd/ssl/apache.key -out /etc/httpd/ssl/apache.crt

With this command, we will be both creating the self-signed SSL certificate and the server key that protects it, and placing both of them into the new directory.

This command will prompt terminal to display a lists of fields that need to be filled in.

You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated into your certificate request.

What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.

There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank

For some fields there will be a default value, If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.

\_\_\_\_

Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US

State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State] :New York

Locality Name (eg, city) [] :NYC

Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd] :Awesome Inc

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [] :Dept of Merriment  Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:example.com  Email Address []:webmaster@awesomeinc.com
Step 4. Set up the virtual hosts to display the new certificate.
Open up the SSL config file:
root@gateway:~# vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf
Find the section that begins with <virtualhost _default_:443=""> and Uncomment the DocumentRoot and ServerName line and replace example.com with your domain name or server IP address</virtualhost>
#uncomment & Replace the example.com with your domain
ServerName example.com:443
DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"

ServerName www.example.com:443
Find the following three lines, and make sure that they match the extensions below:
SSLEngine on
SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/ssl/apache.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/httpd/ssl/apache.key
Y II II I I I I I I I I I I I
Your virtual host is now all set up! Save and Exit.
Restart Apache
root@gateway:~# systemctl restart httpd
How to Create a SSL Certificate on jump server Apache for Ubuntu 16 /Ubuntu 18/ Ubuntu 20/ Ubuntu 22/ Debian9/ Debian10 ?
Step 1. Install Apache2
root@gateway:~# apt-get install apache2

#### Step 2. Create a New Directory

we need to create a new directory where we will store the server key and certificate



#### Step 3. Create a Self Signed Certificate

When we request a new certificate, we can specify how long the certificate should remain valid by changing the 365 to the number of days we prefer. As it stands this certificate will expire after one year.

root@gateway:~# openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/private/apache-selfsigned.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/apache-selfsigned.crt

With this command, we will be both creating the self-signed SSL certificate and the server key that protects it, and placing both of them into the new directory.

This command will prompt terminal to display a lists of fields that need to be filled in.

You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated into your certificate request.

What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.

There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank

For some fields there will be a default value, If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State] :New York
Locality Name (eg, city) [] :NYC
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd] :Awesome Inc
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [] :Dept of Merriment
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:example.com
Email Address []:webmaster@awesomeinc.com
<b> </b>

**Step 4.** Modify the Default Apache SSL Virtual Host File.

Let's modify /etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl.conf default Apache SSL Virtual Host file.

Before we go any further, let's back up the original SSL Virtual Host file:

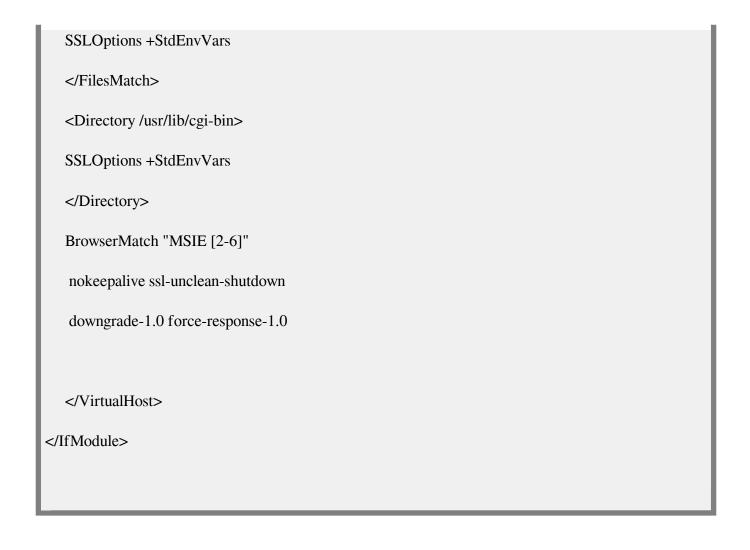
root@gateway:~# cp /etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl.conf /etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl.conf.bak

Now, open the SSL Virtual Host file to make adjustments:

root@gateway:~# nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl.conf

Find the section that begins with <VirtualHost \_default\_:443> and Uncomment the DocumentRoot and ServerName line and replace example.com with your domain name or server IP address. Also uncomment SSLCertificateFile, SSLCertificateKeyFile, SSLEngine on & add the correct path of cert file & key file.

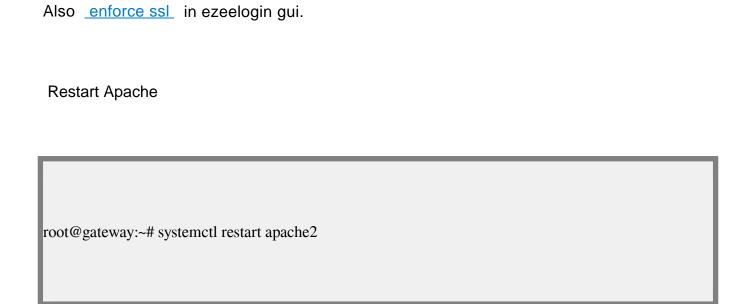
```
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
  <VirtualHost _default_:443>
  ServerAdmin your_email@example.com
  ServerName server_domain_or_IP
  DocumentRoot /var/www/html
  ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
  CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
  SSLEngine on
  SSLCertificateFile
                      /etc/ssl/certs/apache-selfsigned.crt
  SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/apache-selfsigned.key
  <FilesMatch ".(cgilshtmllphtmllphp)$">
```



Save & Exit the file.

### Step 5. Enable the Changes in Apache

root@gateway:~# a2enmod ssl
root@gateway:~# a2ensite default-ssl



#### **Related Articles:**

Check the versions of SSL/TLS, HTTPS and SSH used in Ezeelogin Server

How To Create a Self-Signed SSL Certificate for Nginx on debian

SSL Certificate failed with MySQL SSL

Install Master/Slave Ezeelogin with MySQL SSL

Online URL:

https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/how-to-install-ssl-certs-in-jump-server-secure-connection-207.html