

**facebook**

# Issuing Certificates At Scale

**Joel Goguen**

Production Engineer

# X.509 Certificates at Facebook

- Certificates are used for authentication
- X.509 certificates in particular

# Why X.509 Certificates?

Alternatives for users?

- Passwords
  - “Hi, this is George from the Password Quality Verification Department, do you have a minute?”
- SSH keys

# Why X.509 Certificates?

Alternatives for services?

- Pre-shared keys
  - “It’s time to rotate the secret. You didn’t hardcode it, right?”
- Kerberos

**There is a Better Way**

# How To X.509

You just need a few things

- Security
- Your own CA

# How to CA

```
openssl req -new -newkey rsa:4096 -keyout ca.key \  
-out ca.req -nodes
```

```
openssl ca -create_serial -out ca.crt -days 9125 \  
-keyfile ca.key -selfsign -extensions v3_ca \  
-in ca.req
```



# How To X.509

You just need a few things

- Security
- Your own CA
- Trusted distribution
- Logging, logging, logging

# Challenges



Number of successfully issued certificates

# Every request needs a few things

- Who wants the cert?
- What do you want to do with it?
- Are you allowed to ask for this?
- How long can I give you this?
- What extra information should the certificate contain?

“Sed quis custodiet ipsos custodes?”

— Juvenal, Satire VI

# Every request needs a few things

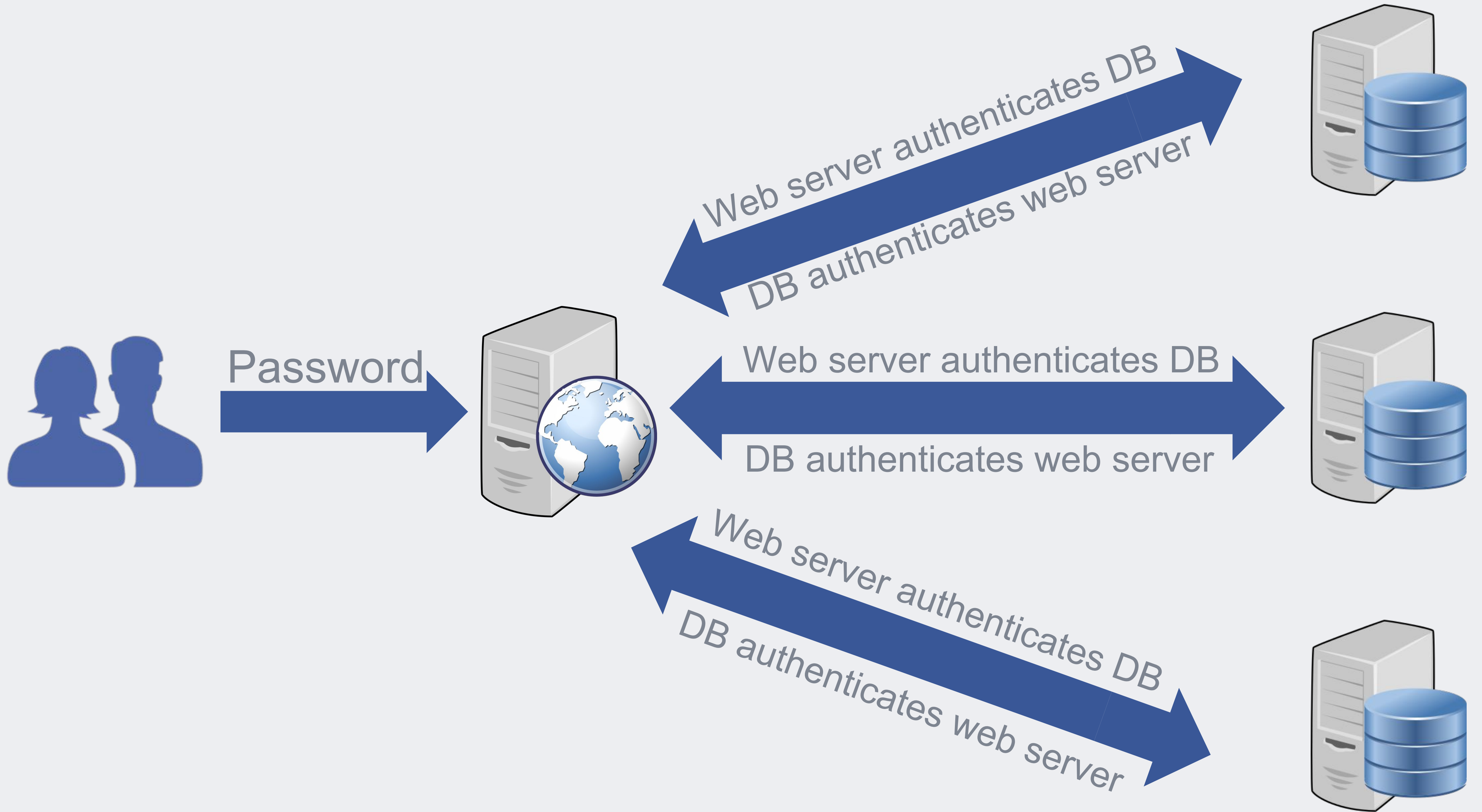
- Log everything about the request
- Log the new cert
- Log where the new cert went

Benefits

# What do we get?

- Authentication of both sides of a connection
- Authorization based on many attributes
- Accounting
- authnz is stateless





# You don't need to be Facebook!

- You can benefit from having an X.509 setup at any scale
- Hardcoded passwords between services are done with
- X.509 is useful outside of TLS

# Final Tips

- Be serious about protecting your CA!
- Have a process to rotate your CA when the need arises
- Use unique serial numbers
- Be aggressive about eliminating users/passwords in code

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