In this lab, you will learn how to implement a basic public key infrastructure (PKI) in Windows Server 2012 R2 to enable services that rely on certificates.
This document supports a preliminary release of a software product that may be changed substantially prior to final commercial release. This document is provided for informational purposes only and Microsoft makes no warranties, either express or implied, in this document. Information in this document, including URL and other Internet Web site references, is subject to change without notice. The entire risk of the use or the results from the use of this document remains with the user. Unless otherwise noted, the companies, organizations, products, domain names, e-mail addresses, logos, people, places, and events depicted in examples herein are fictitious. No association with any real company, organization, product, domain name, e-mail address, logo, person, place, or event is intended or should be inferred. Complying with all applicable copyright laws is the responsibility of the user. Without limiting the rights under copyright, no part of this document may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), or for any purpose, without the express written permission of Microsoft Corporation.

Microsoft may have patents, patent applications, trademarks, copyrights, or other intellectual property rights covering subject matter in this document. Except as expressly provided in any written license agreement from Microsoft, the furnishing of this document does not give you any license to these patents, trademarks, copyrights, or other intellectual property.

Copyright 2013 © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Microsoft, Active Directory, Hyper-V, Internet Explorer, Windows, Windows PowerShell, and Windows Server are trademarks of the Microsoft group of companies.

All other trademarks are property of their respective owners.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

Introduction

Estimated time to complete this lab
90 minutes

Objectives
After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Install and configure a stand-alone root certification authority (CA).
- Enroll an enterprise root CA.
- Modify a certificate template.
- Enable autoenrollment in a domain.
- Manage certificates using Windows PowerShell.

Prerequisites
Before working on this lab, you must have:

- Experience with Active Directory.
- Experience with Active Directory Certificate Services.
- Experience with DHCP and DNS.

Overview of the lab
In this lab, you will implement a basic public key infrastructure (PKI) in Windows Server 2012 R2 to enable services that rely on certificates.

Virtual machine technology
This lab is completed using virtual machines that run on Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V technology. To log on to the virtual machines, press CTRL+ALT+END and enter your logon credentials.

Computers in this lab
This lab uses computers as described in the following table. Before you begin the lab, you must ensure that the virtual machines are started and then log on to the computers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Machine</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RootCA</td>
<td>Windows Server 2012 R2 server</td>
<td>Server with Windows Server 2012 R2 installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubCA</td>
<td>Domain controller</td>
<td>Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>A member server with IIS installed</td>
<td>A member server with IIS installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client1</td>
<td>Windows 8.1 client</td>
<td>Windows 8.1 client with the RSAT tools installed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credentials for all virtual machines unless otherwise noted are Contoso\Administrator and the password Passw0rd!
Note regarding pre-release software
Portions of this lab may include software that is not yet released, and as such may still contain active or known issues. While every effort has been made to ensure this lab functions as written, unknown or unanticipated results may be encountered as a result of using pre-release software.

Note regarding user account control
Some steps in this lab may be subject to user account control. User account control is a technology which provides additional security to computers by requesting that users confirm actions that require administrative rights. Tasks that generate a user account control confirmation are denoted using a shield icon. If you encounter a shield icon, confirm your action by selecting the appropriate button in the dialog box that is presented.

Note on activation
The virtual machines for these labs may have been built by using software that has not been activated. This is by design in the lab to prevent the redistribution of activated software. The unactivated state of software has been taken into account in the design of the lab. Consequently, the lab is in no way affected by this state. For operating systems other than Windows 8.1, please press Cancel or Close if prompted by an activation dialog box. If you are prompted by an Activate screen for Windows 8.1, press the Windows key to display the Start screen.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

Exercise 1: Install a Stand-alone Root CA

In this exercise, you will begin the process of building the PKI environment. The first item to be configured is the stand-alone root CA. This will form the trust anchor and establish the root of the trust hierarchy. You will create a new root CA with the name of ContosoRootCA, a 4096 bit key, and that is valid for 3 years.

Add the Active Directory Certificate Server role

In this task, you add the AD CS role to RootCA. RootCA is a non-domain joined stand-alone server.

Begin this task logged on to RootCA as Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. Open Server Manager.
2. Click Add roles and features.
3. On the Before you begin page, click Next.
4. On the Select installation type page, click Next.
5. On the Select destination server page, click Next.
7. In the Add Roles and Features Wizard, click Add Features.
8. On the Select server roles page, click Next.
11. On the Select roles services page, click Next.

Note that the only role service required for the root CA is the Certification Authority role service.

12. On the Confirm installation selections page, click Install.
13. Wait for the installation to complete before proceeding to the next step.

Configure Active Directory Certificate Services on the stand-alone root CA

In this task, you will configure the AD CS for the stand-alone root CA.

Ensure you are logged on to RootCA as Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. In Server Manager, in the explorer pane, click AD CS.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

3. In the All Servers Task Details window, click **Configure Active Directory Certificate Services on the destination server**.
4. In the AD CS Configuration dialog box, on the Credentials page, click **Next**.
5. On the Role Services page, select **Certification Authority**, and then click **Next**.
6. On the Setup Type page, ensure **Standalone CA** is selected, and then click **Next**.
7. On the CA Type page, ensure **Root CA** is selected, and then click **Next**.
8. On the Private Key page, click **Next**.
9. On the Cryptography for CA page, modify the key length to **4096**, and then click **Next**.
10. On the CA Name page, change the Common name for this CA to **ContosoRootCA**, and then click **Next**.
11. On the Validity Period page, change the period to **3 Years**, and then click **Next**.
12. On the CA Database page, click **Next**.
13. On the Confirmation page, click **Configure**.
14. On the Results page, click **Close**.
15. Close the **All Servers Task Details** window.

**Configure the CA properties**

In this task, you will configure the properties of the CA with information about the subordinate CA which will actually be doing the issuance of the certificates for the Contoso domain. This will include the certificate revocation list location and the authority information access location.

Ensure you are logged on to **RootCA** as **Administrator** using the password **Passw0rd**!

1. In Server Manager, on the Tools menu, click **Certification Authority**.
2. In certsrv, in the Explorer pane, click **ContosoRootCA**.
3. On the Action menu, click **Properties**.
4. In the ContosoRootCA Properties window, click the **Extensions** tab.
5. In the Extensions tab, in Select extension, select **Authority Information Access (AIA)**, and then click **Add**.
6. In the Location field, type **http://SubCA.contoso.com/certdata/**.
7. In the Variable drop down, select **<ServerDNSName>**, and then click **Insert**.
8. In the Variable drop down, select **<CaName>**, and then click **Insert**.
9. In the Variable drop down, select **<CertificateName>**, and then click **Insert**.
10. In the Add Location dialog box, click **OK**.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

11. On the Extensions tab, check Include in the AIA extension of issued certificates.
12. In Select extension, select CRL Distribution Point (CDP), and then click Add.
13. In the Location field, type http://SubCA.contoso.com/certdata/
14. In the Variable drop down, select <CaName>, and then click Insert.
15. In the Variable drop down, select <CRLNameSuffix>, and then click Insert.
16. In the Variable drop down, select <DeltaCRLAllowed>, and then click Insert.
17. In the Location field, type .crl at the end of the inserted fields.
18. In the Add Location dialog box, click OK.
19. On the Extensions tab, check Include in CRLs. Clients use this to find delta CRL locations.
20. On the Extensions tab, check Include in the CDP extension of issued certificates.
21. In the ContosoRootCA properties box, click OK.
22. In the Certification Authority dialog box, click Yes.

Leave the certsrv mmc open for the next task.

Publish the CRL and finalize the root CA setup

In this task, you will publish the certificate revocation list and complete the root CA setup, ready to begin setting up the subordinate CA. You will ensure that all required certificates have been exported and are available for importing.

Ensure you are logged on to RootCA as Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. In certsrv, in the Explorer pane, expand ContosoRootCA, and then select Revoked Certificates.
2. On the Action menu, click All Tasks, and then click Publish.
3. In the Publish CRL dialog box, click New CRL, and then click OK.
4. Close the certsrv console.
5. On the Start screen, type certificates, and then click Manage computer certificates.
6. In certlm, in the Explorer pane, expand Certificates - Local Computer, Personal, Certificates.
7. Select ContosoRootCA, and then on the Action menu, click All Tasks, Export.
8. In the Certificate Export Wizard, click Next.
9. On the Export Private Key page, ensure No, do not export the private key is selected, and then click Next.

Depending on the destination usage, formats other than the default might be selected.

11. In the File to Export page, type \SubCA\LabFiles\Contoso-RootCA.cer, and then click Next.
12. In the Completing the Certificate Export Wizard page, click Finish.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

13. In the Certificate Export Wizard dialog box, click OK.

14. Open File Explorer, and then browse to C:\windows\system32\certsrv\certenroll.

15. Select the two files, and then copy them to \SubCA\LabFiles.

   In a production environment, there would likely be no direct connection between the root CA and the subordinate CA. The certificates instead would be hand carried between the servers. The root CA would at this point be turned off and put in a secure location.
Exercise 2: Install and Configure an Enterprise Subordinate Certificate Authority

In this exercise, you continue the setup of the contoso.com private key infrastructure by installing the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) server role and then configuring it with the certificates from the stand-alone root CA.

Install the Active Directory Certificate Server role

In this task, you add the AD CS role to SubCA. SubCA is a domain controller for the contoso.com domain. In an enterprise environment AD CS does not have to be installed on a domain controller but can be installed on a member server.

Begin this task logged on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. Open Server Manager.
2. On the Manage menu, click Add Roles and Features.
3. On the Before you begin page, click Next.
4. On the Select installation type page, click Next.
5. On the Select destination server page, click SubCA.contoso.com, and then click Next.
7. In the Add Roles and Features Wizard, click Add Features.
8. On the Select server roles page, click Next.
11. On the Select roles services page, select Certification Authority and Certification Authority Web Enrollment.
12. In the Add Roles and Features Wizard, click Add Features.
13. On the Select Role Services page, click Next.
15. On the Select role services page, click Next.
   - Wait for the installation to complete before proceeding to the next step.
17. On the Installation progress page, click Close.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

Configure the Active Directory Certificate Services role

In this task, you will now configure the AD CS server role for the enterprise subordinate root CA.

Ensure you are logged on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. In Server Manager, in the explorer pane, click AD CS.
3. In the All Servers Task Details window, click Configure Active Directory Certificate Services on the destination server.
4. In the AD CS Configuration dialog box, on the Credentials page, click Change.
5. In the Windows Security dialog box, enter the username Contoso\Administrator and the password Passw0rd! and then click OK.
6. In the AD CS Configuration dialog box, on the Credentials page, click Next.
7. On the Role Services page, select Certification Authority and Certification Authority Web Enrollment, and then click Next.
8. On the Setup Type page, ensure Enterprise CA is selected, and then click Next.
9. On the CA Type page, ensure Subordinate CA is selected, and then click Next.
10. On the Private Key page, click Next.
11. On the Cryptography for CA page, modify the key length to 4096, and then click Next.
12. On the CA Name page, change the Common name for this CA to ContosoSubCA, and then click Next.
14. On the CA Database page, click Next.
15. On the Confirmation page, click Configure.
16. On the Results page, click Close.

In the results panel there is a warning regarding the certificate request. This is expected as you are now going to complete the installation of the certificate from the root CA.

17. Close the All Servers Task Details window.
18. Switch to SubCA, and then log on as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!
19. Open File Explorer, and then navigate to C:\LabFiles.
20. Right-click Contoso-RootCA.cer, and then click Install Certificate.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

22. On the Certificate Store page, select **Place all certificates in the following store**, and then click **Browse**.
23. In the Select Certificate Store dialog box, select **Trusted Root Certification Authorities**, and then click **OK**.
24. On the Certificate Store page, click **Next**.
25. On the Completing the Certificate Import Wizard page, click **Finish**.
26. Create a new directory named `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\certdata`.
27. From `C:\LabFiles`, copy `ContosoRootCA.crl` and `RootCA_ContosoRootCA.crt` to `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\certdata`.
28. From `C:\`, copy `SubCA.contoso.com_contoso-SUBCA-CA.req` to `\RootCA\LabFiles`.
29. Switch to `RootCA`, and then ensure you are logged on as `Contoso\Administrator` using the password `Passw0rd`!
30. In Server Manager, in Tools, click **Certification Authority**.
31. Select `ContosoRootCA`, and then on the Action menu, click **All Tasks**, and then click **Submit a new request**.
32. In the Open Request File window, navigate to `C:\LabFiles`, click the `req` file, and then click **Open**.
33. Select the pending request, and then on the Action menu, click **All Tasks**, and then click **Submit a new request**.
34. In `certsrv`, in the explorer pane, click **Pending Requests**.
35. Select the pending request, and then on the Action menu, click **All Tasks**, and then click **Issue**.
36. In `certsrv`, in the explorer pane, click **Issued Certificates**.
37. Select the issued certificate, and on the Action menu, click **Open**.
38. In the Certificate dialog box, on the Details tab, click **Copy to File**.
39. On the Export File Format page, select the **.P7B** format, check the **Include all certificates in the certification path if possible** check box, and then click **Next**.
40. On the File to Export page, type `\SubCA\LabFiles\ContosoCert.p7b`, and click **Next**.
41. On the Completing the Certificate Export Wizard page, click **Finish**.
42. Switch to `SubCA`, and then ensure you are logged on as `Contoso\Administrator` using the password `Passw0rd`!
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

46. In Server Manager, on the Tools menu, click Certification Authority.

47. In certsrv, in the Explorer pane, click ContosoSubCA.

48. On the Action menu, click All Tasks, and then click Install CA Certificate.

   Note that at this time the CA service is installed; however it is not started as yet. After you have installed the CA certificate, you will be able to start the service.

49. In the Select file to complete CA installation window, navigate to C:\LabFiles, select ContosoCert.p7b, and then click Open.

50. In certsrv, in the Explorer pane, click ContosoSubCA.

51. On the Action menu, click All Tasks, and then click Start Service.

   The CA service is now started and able to issue certificates.

Configure external CRL and AIA publication points

In this task, you will configure SUBCA to have alternate publication points for the CRL and the AIA. This is done to enable the certificates to be used outside of the organization network.

   Ensure you are logged on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. In Server Manager, in the Explorer pane, click AD CS.

2. In AD CS, in Servers, right-click SUBCA, and then click Certification Authority.

3. In certsrv, in the Explorer pane, click ContosoSubCA.

4. On the Action menu, click Properties.

5. In the ContosoSubCA Properties window, click the Extensions tab.

6. On the Extensions tab, in Select extension, select Authority Information Access (AIA), and then click Add.

7. In the Location field, type http://www.contoso.com/AIA.

8. In the Add Location dialog box, click OK.

9. On the Extensions tab, check Include in the AIA extension of issued certificates.

10. In Select extension, select CRL Distribution Point (CDP), and then click Add.

11. In the Location field, type http://www.contoso.com/CRL.

12. In the Add Location dialog box, click OK.

13. On the Extensions tab, check Include in CRLs. Clients use this to find Delta CRL Locations.

14. On the Extensions tab, check Include in the CDP extension of issued certificates.

15. In the ContosoSubCA Properties box, click OK.

16. In the Certification Authority dialog box, click Yes.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

Leave the certsrv mmc open for the next task.

Modify the certificate templates

In this task, you will modify the certificate templates to enable the use of different certificates for the users, computers, and SSL in the domain.

Ensure you are logged on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. In the certsrv console, click Certificate Templates, and then on the Action menu, click Manage.
2. In the Certificates Template Console, click Computer, and then on the Action menu, click Duplicate Template.
3. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the Compatibility tab, modify the Certification Authority to be Windows Server 2012 R2.
4. In the Resulting changes dialog box, click OK.
6. In the Resulting changes dialog box, click OK.
   - The adjustment of the compatibility settings is done to enable the more recent features of the template. The levels should be set at the minimum operating systems in the domain and that will be making certificate requests. In this case, the Contoso.com domain is Windows 8.1 and Windows Server 2012 R2.
7. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the General tab, in the Template display name field, type Domain Computers Cert.
8. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the Security tab, click Domain Computers, and then in Permissions for Domain Computers, check Read, Enroll, and Autoenroll.
   - The autoenroll permission does not give the permission to enroll, so both permissions must be enabled to ensure that the certificate can be autoenrolled.
9. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, click OK.
10. In the Certificates Template Console, click User, and then on the Action menu, click Duplicate Template.
11. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the Compatibility tab, modify the Certification Authority to be Windows Server 2012 R2.
12. In the Resulting changes dialog box, click OK.
14. In the Resulting changes dialog box, click OK.
15. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the General tab, in the Template display name, type **Domain Users Cert**.
16. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the Security tab, click **Domain Users**, and then in Permissions for Domain Users, check **Read**, **Enroll**, and **Autoenroll**.
17. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, click **OK**.
18. In the Certificates Template Console, click **Web Server**, and then in the Action menu, click **Duplicate Template**.
19. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the Compatibility tab, modify the Certification Authority to be **Windows Server 2012 R2**.
20. In the Resulting changes dialog box, click **OK**.
21. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the Compatibility tab, modify the Certificate recipient to be **Windows 8.1 / Windows Server 2012 R2**.
22. In the Resulting changes dialog box, click **OK**.
23. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, on the General tab, in the Template display name field, type **SSL Wildcard Cert**.
24. In the Properties of New Template dialog box on the Security tab, click **Domain Admins**.
   - **Note that we are going make this certificate a manual enrollment certificate, so therefore we don't have to modify the permissions from the default.**
25. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, click the **Subject Name** tab.
   - **Note that the default subject name configuration for the web server template is to be “Supply in the request”. This means that when you request the certificate the name of the server will need to be supplied.**
26. In the Properties of New Template dialog box, click **OK**.
27. Close the **Certificate Templates Console**.

**Publish the templates**

In this task, you will publish the certificate templates you have created so that they can be used for requests.

- **Ensure you are logged on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!**
  1. In Certsrv, click **Certificate Templates**, and then on the Action menu, click **New**, and then click **Certificate Template to Issue**.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

2. In the Enable Certificate Templates dialog box, press and hold CTRL, and then click Domain Computers Cert, Domain Users Cert, and SSL Wildcard Cert, and then click OK.
   ✷ The newly added templates will appear in Certificate Templates.
   ❇ Leave the certsrv mmc open for a future task.

Enable autoenrollment in the domain for users and computers

In this task, you will continue to configure the domain to implement the public key infrastructure. The certificate templates for the users and the computers have been configured for autoenrollment; however this will not function until the Group Policy in the domain has been configured to ensure the accounts make the request automatically.

Ensure you are logged on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. In Server Manager, on the Tools menu, click Group Policy Management.
3. On the Action menu, click Create a GPO in this domain, and link it here.
4. In the New GPO dialog box, type CA Certificate Distribution Policy, and then click OK.
5. In Group Policy Management, in the explorer pane, click CA Certificate Distribution Policy, and then in the Group Policy Management Console dialog box, click OK.
6. On the Action menu, click Edit.
8. In Object Type, select Certificate Services Client – Certificate Enrollment Policy, and then on the Action menu, click Properties.
9. In the Certificate Services Client – Certificate Enrollment Policy dialog box, in Configuration Model, select Enabled, and then click OK.
10. In Object Type, select Certificate Services Client – Auto-Enrollment, and then on the Action menu, click Properties.
11. In the Certificate Services Client – Auto-Enrollment dialog box, in Configuration Model, select Enabled.
12. Check both check boxes, and then click OK.
   ✷ The Computers will now autoenroll once the policy is applied. You now need to configure the same for the user accounts.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

13. In the Group Policy Management Editor, expand User Configuration/Policies/Windows Settings/Security Settings/Public Key Policies.
14. In Object Type, select Certificate Services Client – Certificate Enrollment Policy, and then on the Action menu, click Properties.
15. In the Certificate Services Client – Certificate Enrollment Policy dialog box, in Configuration Model, select Enabled, and then click OK.
16. In Object Type, select Certificate Services Client – Auto-Enrollment, and then on the Action menu, click Properties.
17. In the Certificate Services Client – Auto-Enrollment dialog box, in Configuration Model, select Enabled.
18. Check both check boxes, and then click OK.

✔ The configuration of the user account policies is now complete. The next time that the Group Policy policy settings are applied, the policy will apply for the account.

✔ Leave the Group Policy Management Editor open for the next task.

Deploy required certificates in the domain for users and computers

In this task, you will ensure that the certificate for RootCA is deployed to all computers. This is needed to ensure that the trust chain is complete. This also ensures that if the SubCA is compromised, the certificates can be revoked.

✔ Ensure you are logged on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. In the Group Policy Management Editor, expand Computer Configuration/Policies/Windows Settings/Security Settings/Public Key Policies/Trusted Root Certification Authorities.
2. On the Action menu, click Import.
3. In the Certificate Import Wizard, click Next.
4. On the file to import page, click Browse.
5. In \SubCA\LabFiles, click Contoso-RootCA.cer, and then click Open.
6. In the File to import page, click Next.
7. In the Certificate Store page, click Next.
8. In the Completing the Certificate Import Wizard page, click Finish.
9. In the Certificate Import Wizard dialog box, click OK.
10. Close the Group Policy Management Editor.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

* The configuration of the user account policies is now complete. The next time that the Group Policy policy settings are applied, the policy will apply for the account.
Exercise 3: Manage the Certificate Environment

In this exercise, you will continue to test the implementation of the contoso.com private key infrastructure to ensure that it is all functioning. In addition, you will ensure that you can manage the issued certificates using Windows PowerShell.

Test the computer certificate autoenrollment

In this task, you will ensure that Server1 obtains a computer certificate using the autoenrollment policy.

Ensure you are logged on to Server1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. Press the Windows key + X, and then select Command Prompt (Admin).
2. At command prompt, type the following command, and then press ENTER.
   
   Gpupdate /force

3. Wait for the update to complete, and then close the command prompt window.
4. Press the Windows key + X, and then select Run.
5. In the Run dialog box, type MMC, and then press ENTER.
6. In Console1, on the File menu, click Add/Remove Snap-ins.
7. In Add or Remove Snap-ins, select Certificates, and then click Add.
8. In the Certificates snap-in dialog box, select Computer account, and then click Next.
10. In Add or Remove Snap-ins, click OK.
11. In Console1, expand Certificates (Local Computer), Personal, Certificates.
    
    Note that there is a certificate issued to Server1.contoso.com by ContosoSubCA.

Test the user certificate autoenrollment

In this task, you will ensure that when a user logs onto a computer, they will obtain a user certificate using the autoenrollment policy.

Ensure you are logged on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. Press the Windows key + X, and then select Command Prompt (Admin).
2. At the command prompt, type the following commands, pressing ENTER after each line.
   
   Gpupdate /force
   logoff

3. Log on as Contoso\BenSmith using the password Passw0rd!
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

4. On the Start screen, type MMC, and then from the results, select MMC.
5. In Console1, on the File menu, click Add/Remove Snap-in.
6. In Add or Remove Snap-ins, select Certificates, and then click Add.
7. In Add or Remove Snap-ins, click OK.
8. In Console1, expand Certificates-Current User, Personal, Certificates.
   Note that there is a certificate issued to Ben Smith by ContosoSubCA.
10. Log off Client1, and then log on to Client1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

Issue and test the wildcard certificate for IIS

In this task, you will enroll Server1 for a wildcard certificate, and then configure IIS to use the certificate on the default website.

Ensure you are logged on to Server1 as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

   The webpage will not be found as you have not configured it as yet to use a certificate.
2. Close Internet Explorer.
3. On the Start screen, type IIS, and then press ENTER.
4. In Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, click Server1.
5. In the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager dialog box, click No.
6. In Server1 Home, double-click Server Certificates.
7. In Server Certificates, in Actions, click Create Domain Certificate.
8. In the Distinguished Name Properties page, complete the form using the following information, and then click Next.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>*.contoso.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Contoso Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Unit</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City/locality</td>
<td>Redmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/province</td>
<td>WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/region</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. On the Online Certification Authority page, click Select.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

If Select is not available, exit the wizard, and then repeat steps 7 through 9.

10. On the Select Certification Authority page, select ContosoSubCA, and then click OK.
11. In Friendly Name, type Contoso-Wildcard, and then click Finish.
12. In Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, navigate to Server1/Sites/Default Web Site.
13. In the Actions pane, click Bindings.
15. In Add Site Binding, in Type, select https, and in SSL Certificate, select Contoso-Wildcard, and then click OK.
16. In Site Bindings, click Close.

The webpage will now be shown.

18. Close Internet Explorer.

Revoke a user certificate

In this task, you will revoke the user certificate for Ben Smith. This would be done if the certificate was compromised and needed to be revoked or if it has expired.

Ensure you are logged on to SubCA as Contoso\Administrator using the password Passw0rd!

1. In Server Manager, in Tools, click Certification Authority.
2. In certsrv, expand Certification Authority/ContosoSubCA/Issued Certificates.

All of the issued certificates – the Computer, User and Web Server certificates – are shown. Each of the certificates has a unique Request ID and Serial Number.

3. Click the certificate requested by Contoso\BenSmith, and then on the Action menu, click All Tasks, Revoke Certificate.

Note that a reason for revocation is required and the date and time can be set in the past.

4. In the Certificate Revocation dialog box, in Reason code, select Superseded, and then click Yes.

5. In certsrv, expand Certification Authority/ContosoSubCA/Revoked Certificates.

The Revoked certificate is shown.

The revocation action could also be performed in Windows PowerShell using the command certutil –revoke <serial number> [Reason].

In the lab environment, you don’t have an application that uses the certificate, and you also don’t want to wait for the CRL publishing time period to see the effect. Instead, you will publish the CRL and then see that the certificate is now on the CRL.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

6. In certsvr, click **Revoked Certificates**, and then on the Action menu, click **All Tasks, Publish**.
7. In the Publish CRL dialog, click **OK**.
8. Switch to **Client1**, and then log on as **Contoso\Administrator** using the password **Passw0rd!**
9. Open **Internet Explorer**, and then navigate to **http://subca.contoso.com/certsrv**.
10. In the Windows Security dialog box, enter **Contoso\Administrator** using the password **Passw0rd!** and then click **OK**.
11. In Internet Explorer, click **Download a CA certificate, certificate chain, or CRL**.
12. In Internet Explorer, click **Download latest base CRL** and then click **Open** twice.
13. In the Certificate Revocation List dialog, click the **Revocation List** tab.
14. In Revoked Certificates, select the entry.
   ✷ This is the user certificate you have revoked.
15. Click **OK**.

**Renew a computer certificate.**

In this task, you will renew the computer certificate for **Server1**. **Server1** is being placed into a location that it will not have access to SubCA and you are concerned that the certificate may expire before it will be able to renew it. You want extend the lifetime as long as possible (bound by the template restrictions).

► Ensure you are logged on to **Server1** as **Contoso\Administrator** using the password **Passw0rd!**

1. On the Start screen, type **MMC**, and then select **MMC** from the results.
2. In Console1, on the File menu, click **Add/Remove Snap-ins**.
3. In Add or Remove Snap-ins, select **Certificates**, and then click **Add**.
4. In the Certificates snap-in dialog box, select **Computer account**, and then click **Next**.
5. On the Select Computer dialog box, click **Finish**.
6. In Add or Remove Snap-ins, click **OK**.
7. In Console1, expand **Certificates (Local Computer), Personal, Certificates**.
8. Select **Server1.contoso.com**, and then on the Action menu, click **All Tasks, Advanced Operations, Renew this Certificate with the Same Key**.
9. In the Certificate Enrollment dialog box, click **Next**.
10. In the Request Certificates page, click **Enroll**.
11. In the Certificate Installation Results, click **Finish**.

   ✷ The expiry date will have been extended. In the lab environment you will not see a modification as you are renewing the certificate on the same day that it was originally issued.
Implementing a Basic PKI in Windows Server 2012 R2

Using Windows PowerShell it is possible to easily and quickly see what certificates will be expiring within a period of time using the command `Get-ChildItem -Recurse | where { $_.notafter -le ($date).AddDays(75) } | select thumbprint, subject` in the cert: location in Windows PowerShell. In this example all the certificates that are due to expire in the next 75 days will be displayed.

12. Close **Console1**.

This is the end of the lab