



SSL Accelerated Services

Feature Description

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1 Introduction

Kemp leads the industry in driving the price/performance value proposition for application delivery and load balancing to levels that our customers can afford. Our products' versatile and powerful architecture provide the highest value, while enabling our customers to optimize their businesses that rely on Internet-based infrastructure to conduct business with their customers, employees and partners.

Kemp products optimize web and application infrastructure as defined by high-availability, high-performance, flexible scalability, security and ease of management. They maximize the total cost-of-ownership for web infrastructure, while enabling flexible and comprehensive deployment options.

1.1 Document Purpose

This document describes various aspects of SSL Accelerated Services using the Kemp LoadMaster. It describes in detail how to configure SSL Accelerated Services using the LoadMaster Web User Interface (WUI).

1.2 Intended Audience

This document is intended to help anyone who wishes to learn about or implement the SSL Accelerated Services within the Kemp LoadMaster.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

This section will explain how to create a Virtual Service with SSL Acceleration activated.

SSL Acceleration transfers the processing of SSL from the Real Servers to the LoadMaster, meaning that only one certificate is required per Virtual Service.

When SSL Acceleration is enabled, communication from the LoadMaster to the Real Servers is unencrypted.

2.1 Adding an SSL Virtual Service

The process for adding an SSL-enabled Virtual Service is the same for a regular Virtual Service. First, add the Virtual Service. In the main menu of the LoadMaster WUI, select **Virtual Services** and **Add New**. A screen will appear asking to enter the **Virtual Address**, **Port**, **Service Name** and **Protocol**.



The port defaults to port **80**, which is the standard HTTP port. If an SSL-enabled Virtual Service is being created, change the port to **443**, which is the default HTTPS port. Keep the protocol as **tcp**, and click **Add this Virtual Service**.

The Virtual Service properties screen will appear. Among the various sections in this screen is **SSL Properties**.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

SSL Properties

SSL Acceleration

Enabled: ☒ Reencrypt: ☐

Supported Protocols

☐ SSLv3
 ☐ TLS1.0
 ☒ TLS1.1
 ☒ TLS1.2
 ☒ TLS1.3

Require SNI hostname

☐

Self Signed Certificate in use.

Available Certificates

None Available

Assigned Certificates

None Assigned

Set Certificates

Manage Certificates

Cipher Set

Default

Modify Cipher Set

Assigned Ciphers

ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305
 ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305

Client Certificates

No Client Certificates required

Strict Transport Security Header

Don't add the Strict Transport Security Header

To enable SSL for this Virtual Service, select the **Enabled** check box.

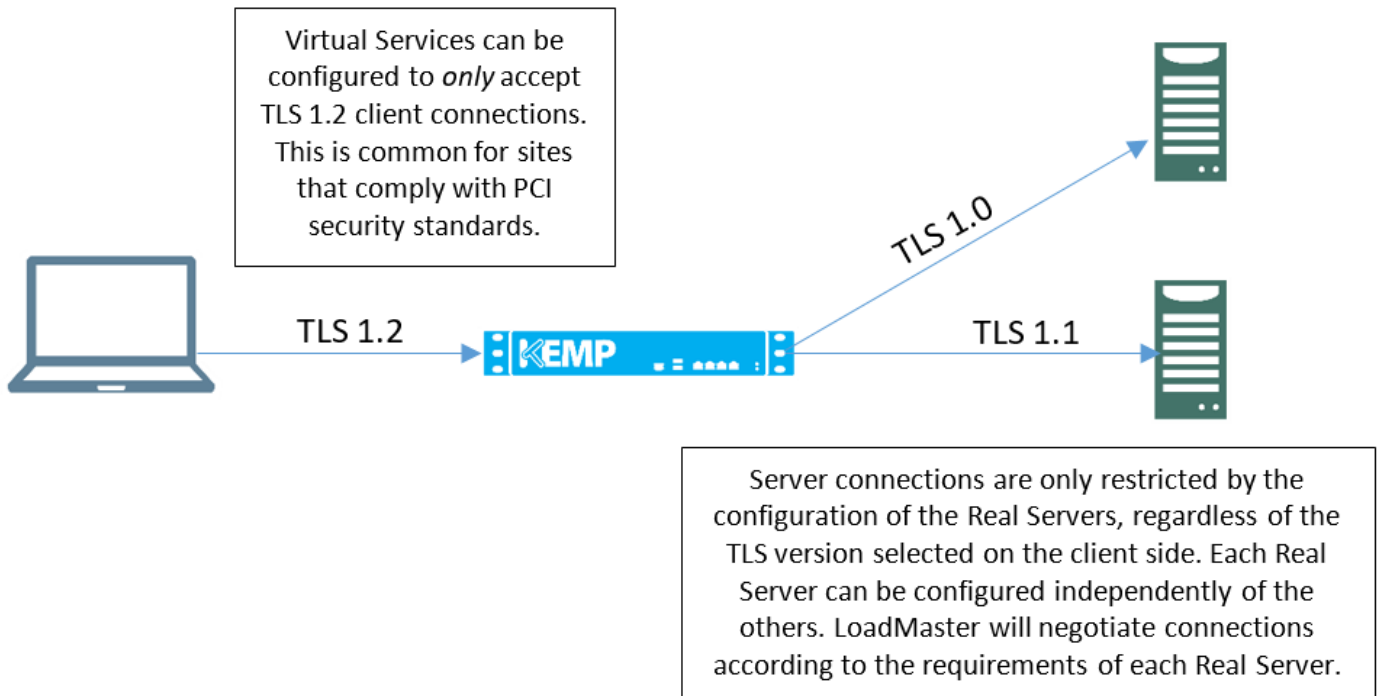
A warning will appear saying that a temporary certificate will be used for the service. Click **OK**.

As soon as SSL is enabled, the LoadMaster will install a self-signed certificate for the Virtual Service.

The check boxes in the **Supported Protocols** section allow you to specify which protocols should be supported by the Virtual Service. By default, TLS1.1, TLS1.2, and TLS1.3 protocols are enabled and SSLv3 and TLS1.0 are disabled.

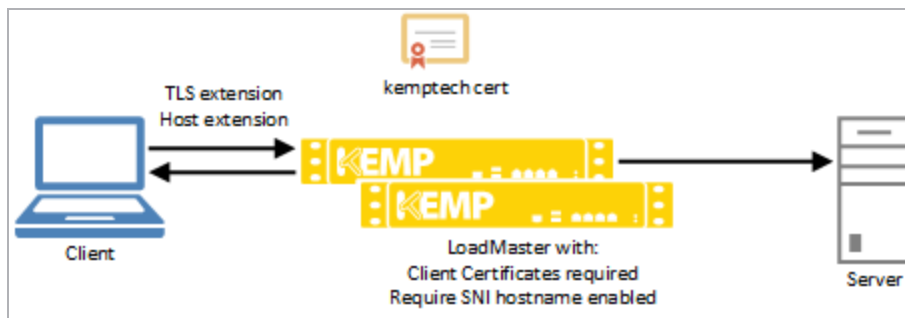
Starting with version 7.2.37, when re-encryption is enabled, the TLS version that can be negotiated between the LoadMaster and the Real Servers behind it are no longer constrained by the TLS version settings configured on the client side. All TLS versions and ciphers that are supported on the LoadMaster can be negotiated without restriction by Real Servers. In this way, the LoadMaster can, for example, provide strict security for client-side application access and still support server-side connections to legacy servers that only support specific, less secure, TLS versions, and ciphers. This is illustrated in the example below.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service



Selecting the require Server Name Identifier (SNI) hostname check box means that the hostname will always be required to be sent in the TLS client hello message.

When **Require SNI hostname** is disabled, the first certificate in the list of **Assigned Certificates** as a host header match is not found.



When **Require SNI hostname** is enabled, a certificate with a matching host name must be found, otherwise the connection is dropped. This also supports wildcard certificates.

Multiple certificates are supported. Wildcard certificates work regardless of what position they are in. SNI can find certificates by Subject Alternative Name (SAN) when the certificate is not in the first

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

position. SNI will choose the first matching certificate in a list if multiple certificates contain the same name in either the Common Name or SAN name.

When using a Subject Alternative Name (SAN) certificate, alternate source names are not matched against the host header.

Wildcard certificates are supported but please note that the root domain name will not be matched as per RFC 2459. Only anything to the left of the dot will be matched. Additional certificates must be added to match the root domain names. For example, www.kemptechnologies.com will be matched until a wildcard of *.kemptechnologies.com. Kemptechnologies.com will not be matched.

After you have added certificates to the LoadMaster (see the **Adding an SSL Certificate** section) you can assign one or more certificates to the Virtual Service by selecting them in the **Available Certificates** list, clicking the right arrow and clicking the **Set Certificates** button. Both internal and external certificates can be assigned to the same Virtual Service.

A description of each of the options in the **Client Certificates** drop-down is provided below:

- **No Client Certificates required:** enables the LoadMaster to accept HTTPS requests from any client. This is the recommended option.

By default the LoadMaster will accept HTTPS requests from any client. Selecting any of the other values below will require all clients to present a valid client certificate. In addition, the LoadMaster can also pass information about the certificate to the application.

This option should not be changed from the default of **No Client Certificates required**. Only change from the default option if you are sure that all clients that access this service have valid client certificates.

- **Client Certificates required:** requires that all clients forwarding a HTTPS request must present a valid client certificate.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

- **Client Certificates and add Headers:** requires that all clients forwarding a HTTPS request must present a valid client certificate. The LoadMaster also passes information about the certificate to the application by adding headers.
- The below options send the certificate in its original raw form. The different options let you specify the format that you want to send the certificate in:
 - Client Certificates and pass DER through as SSL-CLIENT-CERT
 - Client Certificates and pass DER through as X-CLIENT-CERT
 - Client Certificates and pass PEM through as SSL-CLIENT-CERT
 - Client Certificates and pass PEM through as X-CLIENT-CERT

Real Servers can be added to this SSL Virtual Service by clicking **Add New** in the **Real Servers** section.

Please Specify the Parameters for the Real Server

Real Server Address	<input type="text"/>
Port	<input type="text" value="80"/>
Forwarding method	<input type="text" value="nat"/>
Weight	<input type="text" value="1000"/>
Connection Limit	<input type="text"/>

[<-Back](#) [Add This Real Server](#)

When adding Real Servers, ensure to add them on port **80** (or whatever port that the non-SSL service is running on), and not port 443.

2.2 Adding an SSL Certificate

If you have a Certificate Authority (CA)-signed certificate to use with an SSL-enabled Virtual Service, or have a custom self-signed certificate, this can be added to the Virtual Service through the WUI.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

SSL Properties

SSL Acceleration

Enabled: ☒ Reencrypt: ☐

Supported Protocols

☐ SSLv3 ☒ TLS1.0 ☒ TLS1.1 ☒ TLS1.2

Require SNI hostname

☐

Self Signed Certificate In use.

Available Certificates

None Available

Assigned Certificates

None Assigned

Set Certificates

Manage Certificates

Cipher Set

Default

Modify Cipher Set

Assigned Ciphers

ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384

ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384

ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384

ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384

ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA

ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA

Client Certificates

No Client Certificates required

There is a button called **Manage Certificates** that you can click to add an (RSA or EC) SSL certificate.

Layer	Certificate Installed
L7	Add New
L7	Add New

There is also an **Add New** button in the **View/Modify Services** screen in the **Certificates Installed** column.

Import Certificate

Add Intermediate

Assignment

Operation

Either route opens the same screen; the screen to input the certificate information.

At this point there are two options; **Add Intermediate** and **Import Certificate**.

Add Intermediate

Add a new Intermediate Certificate

Intermediate Certificate

Choose File

No file chosen

Certificate Name

Add Certificate

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

Clicking this button will allow you to add an intermediate certificate as a temporary measure. Browse to where the file is stored, enter the desired name in the **Desired File Name** field and click the **Add Certificate** button.

Import Certificate

Please specify the name of the file that contains the certificate. The file can also hold the private key. If the file does not contain the private key, then the file containing the private key must also be specified. The certificate can be in either .PEM or .PFX (IIS) format.

Certificate File	<input type="button" value="Choose File"/>	No file chosen
Key File (optional)	<input type="button" value="Choose File"/>	No file chosen
Pass Phrase	<input type="text"/>	
Certificate Identifier	<input type="text"/>	

The certificate and key file can be added from this screen. The Passphrase (password) that the certificate was created with will need to be entered. The certificate can be given a name in the **Certificate Identifier** text box.

To import a certificate, follow the steps below:

1. Click the **Choose File** button next **Certificate File** and select the required certificate file.

The certificate file cannot have the following in the filename:

ident, cfile, kfile, ffile, replace, password.

If it does, an **Invalid Certificate Identifier** error message appears.

2. Click the **Choose File** button next to **Key File** and select the relevant key file, if required.
3. Enter the relevant pass phrase in the **Pass Phrase** text box (if required).
4. Enter a recognisable name in the **Certificate Identifier** text box.
5. Click **Save**.

Transactions Per Second (TPS) Performance will vary based on key length. Larger keys will reduce performance.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

Certificate Configuration		
Identifier	Common Virtual Name(s)	Assignment
ExampleCertificate james	[Expires: Jul 27 15:51:48 2016 GMT]	<div>Available VSs</div> <div>10.154.11.61:80</div> <div>Assigned VSs</div> <div>10.154.11.62:80</div> <div>Save Changes</div>

6. The certificate can then be assigned to a Virtual Service(s) by selecting the relevant IP address(s) in the **Available VSs** list, clicking the right arrow and clicking **Save Changes**.

SSL Properties	
SSL Acceleration Enabled: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reencrypt: <input type="checkbox"/> Supported Protocols <input type="checkbox"/> SSLv3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TLS1.0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TLS1.1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TLS1.2 Require SNI hostname <input type="checkbox"/>	
Certificates	Self Signed Certificate in use. <div>Available Certificates</div> <div>ExampleCertificate [Example]</div> <div>Assigned Certificates</div> <div>None Assigned</div> <div>Set Certificates</div> <div>Manage Certificates</div>
Ciphers	Cipher Set <div>Default</div> <div>Modify Cipher Set</div> <div>Assigned Ciphers</div> <div> ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA </div>
Client Certificates	No Client Certificates required

Certificates can also be assigned to a Virtual Service within the Modify Virtual Service screen.

2.3 Checking Certificate Installations

Some browsers have functionality that allows a check of the nature of the certificate installed on the website being connecting to. This can be useful when troubleshooting a certificate problem.

When browsing an SSL site, HTTPS should be displayed in the address and there may be an icon signifying a secure link (a padlock icon).



The icon can be clicked to see information about the certificate that is used with that SSL site.

2.4 Intermediate Certificates

Some certificates issued by Certificate Authorities require a third certificate, often referred to as an intermediate certificate. This additional certificate provides a chain path from the CA to the certificate issued to your site.

While some CAs use intermediate certificates, others do not. If you have questions on whether or not you should have received an intermediate certificate from your CA vendor, contact your CA vendor.

If a CA certificate has been installed, and an SSL error appears when browsing the Virtual Service, it is likely that an intermediate certificate needs to be installed.

Uploading several consecutive intermediate certificates within a single piece of text, as practiced by some certificate vendors such as GoDaddy, is allowed. The uploaded file is split into individual certificates.

2.5 Importing Intermediate Certificates

Installing an intermediate certificate is simple to do through the WUI. First, obtain the intermediate certificate from the CA. This can usually be found on their web site, and is usually in a text window to make it easier to cut and paste.

Your CA vendor may have provided the required intermediate certificates in the same bundle as the certificate itself, and so these would be installed together. The method documented in this section should be used when you are installing one or more intermediate certificates alone.

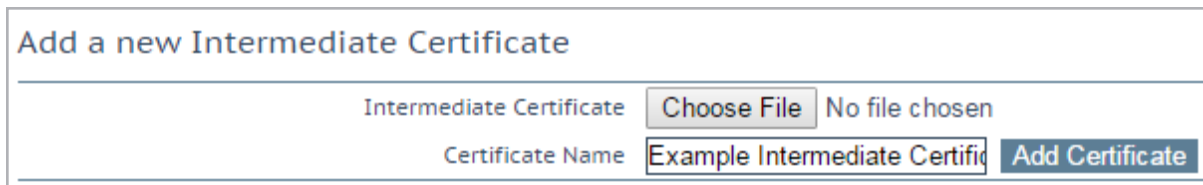
The intermediate certificate formats that are officially supported by the LoadMaster are: .PEM, .CER, and .CRT.

A CER file can only be encoded and exported in Base-64 format for it to be uploaded to the LoadMaster. A CER file exported in a DER binary format is not supported on the LoadMaster and the LoadMaster is unable to upload this format.

This section provides steps on how to apply and upload intermediate certificates and how to resolve any invalid certificate formats.

To import an intermediate certificate to the LoadMaster complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to **Certificates & Security > Intermediate Certs** in the main menu.



Add a new Intermediate Certificate	
Intermediate Certificate	<input type="button" value="Choose File"/> No file chosen
Certificate Name	<input type="text" value="Example Intermediate Certific"/> <input type="button" value="Add Certificate"/>

2. Click **Choose File**.
3. Browse to and select the required intermediate certificate file.
4. Enter the **Certificate Name**. This name is used on the LoadMaster to help you manage your certificates.
5. Click **Add Certificate**.

6. Click **OK**.

These intermediate certificates do not need to be associated with any Virtual Service certificates. The LoadMaster automatically builds the required certificate chain.

Also, only one intermediate certificate is required per CA. If several certificates have been installed from VeriSign, for instance, you only need to install the VeriSign intermediate certificate once.

2.5.1 Invalid Certificate Formats

If you follow the steps to upload an intermediate certificate to the LoadMaster and receive a **Certificate Format Invalid** error, it means the certificate file you are trying to upload is unsupported or is not in one of the formats required by LoadMaster (PEM, CER, CRT).

The standard PEM file format can be uploaded to the LoadMaster.

2.6 IIS Certificates

This section outlines how to migrate SSL from Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) to the LoadMaster.

When putting a LoadMaster in a situation where a Microsoft IIS server was previously performing SSL, there is an option to import the IIS certificate into the LoadMaster. This SSL certificate can be migrated from Microsoft IIS to the LoadMaster by completing two simple tasks. The first task is to export the SSL certificate from the IIS using Microsoft export tools; ensure to export the certificate and private key as a Personal Information Exchange File (PFX). The second step is to import the PFX file into the LoadMaster using the LoadMaster WUI. To start the import process on the LoadMaster simply click the **Add New** button in the SSL enabled Virtual Service and install the certificate as per the instructions in the **Adding an SSL Certificate** section.

2.7 Re-encrypt SSL

With SSL acceleration, the SSL session is terminated at the LoadMaster, and sent to the Real Servers unencrypted. In some security situations, it may be necessary to encrypt the connection between the LoadMaster and Real Servers. This can be done with reencrypt SSL.

With reencrypt SSL, the SSL session is first terminated at the LoadMaster. Persistence and other Layer 7 functionality can then be performed. After that, the traffic is re-encrypted in a new SSL session between the LoadMaster and the Real Server.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

▼ SSL Properties	
SSL Acceleration	Enabled: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reencrypt: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Supported Protocols	<input type="checkbox"/> SSLv3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TLS1.0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TLS1.1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TLS1.2
Require SNI hostname	<input type="checkbox"/>
<div> <div>Self Signed Certificate in use.</div> <div>Available Certificates</div> <div>ExampleCertificate [Example]</div> <div>Assigned Certificates</div> <div>None Assigned</div> <div>Set Certificates</div> <div>Manage Certificates</div> </div>	
Cipher Set	Default Modify Cipher Set
Ciphers	<div>Assigned Ciphers</div> <div> ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA </div>
Client Certificates	No Client Certificates required
Reencryption Client Certificate	None required
Reencryption SNI Hostname	<input type="text"/> Set SNI Hostname

This is turned on by a single option in the properties screen of a Virtual Service in the SSL section.

2.8 Assigning a Client Certificate for Re-encryption

It is possible to require client certificates when SSL re-encryption is enabled. To assign a client certificate for re-encryption, follow the steps below:

1. In the main menu of the LoadMaster WUI, go to **Certificates & Security > SSL Certificates**.

Operation	
	New CSR
	Replace Certificate
	Delete Certificate
	Reencryption Usage

2. Click **Reencryption Usage** on the relevant certificate.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

Identifier	Common Name(s)	Virtual Services	Assignment
ExampleCertificate	Example [Expires: Aug 24 09:11:21 2016 GMT]	<div>Available VSs</div> <div>10.154.11.61:80 10.154.11.62:80</div>	<div>Assigned VSs</div> <div>None Assigned</div> <div>Save Changes</div>
VSs using ExampleCertificate for Reencryption		<div>Available VSs</div> <div>None Assigned</div>	<div>Assigned VSs</div> <div>10.154.11.61:80</div> <div>Save Changes</div>

3. Select the relevant IP address from the **Available VSs** box.
4. Click the right arrow.
5. Click **Save Changes**.

SSL Properties

SSL Acceleration

Enabled: ☒ Reencrypt: ☒

Supported Protocols

☐ SSLv3
 ☒ TLS1.0
 ☒ TLS1.1
 ☒ TLS1.2

Require SNI hostname

☐

Certificates

Self Signed Certificate in use.

Available Certificates

None Available

Assigned Certificates

None Assigned

Set Certificates

Manage Certificates

Ciphers

Cipher Set

Default

Modify Cipher Set

Assigned Ciphers

ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
 DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
 DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256
 DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256
 DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256

Client Certificates

No Client Certificates required

Reencryption Client Certificate

None required

Reencryption SNI Hostname

Set SNI Hostname

Strict Transport Security Header

Don't add the Strict Transport Security Header

The **Reencryption Client Certificate** is displayed in the **SSL Properties** section of the relevant Virtual Service.

2.9 Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

You can create a CSR for submission to your signing authority of choice. Using the WUI, navigate to **Certificates & Security > Generate CSR**. Fill in the information and click **Create CSR**. CSRs generated by the LoadMaster use SHA256.

Caution

Store the private key in a vault. The private key will be required once the authority creates the certificate.

2.10 Backup/Restore Certificates

The LoadMaster supports exporting of all certificate information. This includes private key, host and intermediate certificates. The export file is designed to be used for import into another LoadMaster and is encrypted. You can import and export certificates using the WUI at **Certificates & Security > Backup/Restore Certs**. Ensure to note the passphrase used to create the export - it is required to complete the import.

There are options to restore only Virtual Service certificates including private keys, intermediate certificates, or both.

2.11 SSL Ciphers

The LoadMaster supports SSLv3, TLS1.0, TLS1.1, TLS1.2, and TLS1.3.

Ciphers define how the data stream is encrypted. The LoadMaster supports ciphers supporting perfect forward secrecy and Elliptic Curve.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

SSL Properties

SSL Acceleration

Enabled: ☒ Reencrypt: ☐

Supported Protocols

☐ SSLv3
 ☐ TLS1.0
 ☒ TLS1.1
 ☒ TLS1.2
 ☒ TLS1.3

Require SNI hostname

☐

Self Signed Certificate in use.

Available Certificates

None Available

Assigned Certificates

None Assigned

Set Certificates

Manage Certificates

Cipher Set

Default

Modify Cipher Set

Assigned Ciphers

ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305
 ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305

Client Certificates

No Client Certificates required

Strict Transport Security Header

Don't add the Strict Transport Security Header

Each Virtual Service (which has **SSL Acceleration** enabled) has a cipher set assigned to it. This can either be one of the system-defined cipher sets or a user-customized cipher set. The system-defined cipher sets can be selected to quickly and easily select and apply the relevant ciphers.

A cipher set also needs to be assigned to the LoadMaster WUI. To set the WUI cipher set, go to **Certificates & Security > Admin WUI Access**.

CHACHA20-POLY1305 ciphers are given special preference when they appear in both the client and LoadMaster cipher lists. If these ciphers appear at the top of the client preference list, the LoadMaster will prioritize using CHACHA20-POLY1305 ciphers for the connection, regardless of the position of these ciphers in the LoadMaster's cipher list.

The system-defined cipher sets are as follows:

- **Default:** The current default set of ciphers in the LoadMaster.
- **Default_NoRc4:** The Default_NoRc4 cipher set contains the same ciphers as the default cipher set, except without the RC4 ciphers (which are considered to be insecure).
- **BestPractices:** This is the recommended cipher set to use. This cipher set is for services that do not need backward compatibility - the ciphers provide a higher level of security. The configuration is compatible with Firefox 27, Chrome 22, IE 11, Opera 14 and Safari 7.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

- **Intermediate_compatibility:** For services that do not need compatibility with legacy clients (mostly Windows XP), but still need to support a wide range of clients, this configuration is recommended. It is compatible with Firefox 1, Chrome 1, IE 7, Opera 5 and Safari 1.
- **Backward_compatibility:** This is the old cipher suite that works with clients back to Windows XP/IE6. This should be used as a last resort only.
- **WUI:** This is the cipher set recommended to be used as the WUI cipher set.
- **FIPS:** Ciphers which conform to FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards).
- **Legacy:** This is the set of ciphers that were available on the old LoadMaster firmware (v7.0-10) before OpenSSL was updated.

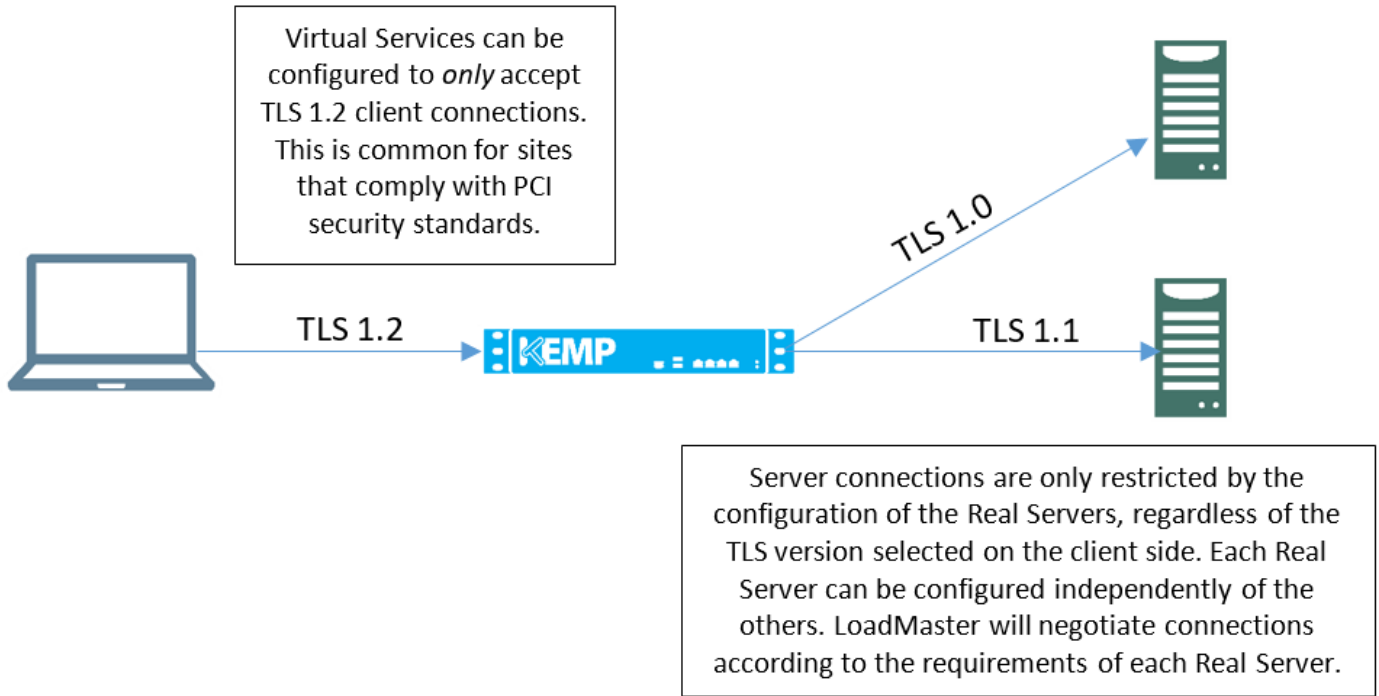
Refer to **Appendix A** for a full list of the ciphers supported by the LoadMaster, and a breakdown of what ciphers are in each of the system-defined cipher sets.

Kemp reserves the right to change the contents of these cipher sets as required.

Clicking the **Modify Cipher Set** button will bring you to the **Cipher Set Management** screen. This screen allows you to create new and modify existing custom cipher sets.

Starting with version 7.2.37, when re-encryption is enabled, the TLS version that can be negotiated between the LoadMaster and the Real Servers behind it are no longer constrained by the TLS version settings configured on the client side. All TLS versions and ciphers that are supported on the LoadMaster can be negotiated without restriction by Real Servers. In this way, the LoadMaster can, for example, provide strict security for client-side application access and still support server-side connections to legacy servers that only support specific, less secure, TLS versions, and ciphers. This is illustrated in the example below.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service



2.11.1 Cipher Set Management

Cipher Set Management

Cipher Set

Default

Available Ciphers

Filter:

Name	Strength
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384	High
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA	High
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256	High
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256	High
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256	High
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256	High

Assigned Ciphers

Filter:

Name	Strength
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384	High
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA	High
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256	High
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256	High
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256	High
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256	High

Save as:

Default

Save

Two lists are displayed – **Available Ciphers** and **Assigned Ciphers**. These lists can be filtered by typing some text into the **Filter** text boxes provided. The **Filter** text boxes will only allow you to enter valid text which is contained in the cipher names, for example **ECDHE**. If invalid text is entered, the text box will turn red and the invalid text is deleted.

Ciphers can be dragged and dropped to/from the **Available** and **Assigned** lists as needed. Ciphers which are already assigned will appear greyed out in the **Available Ciphers** list.

Changes cannot be made to a preconfigured cipher set. However, you can start with a preconfigured cipher set – make any changes as needed and then save the cipher set with a new custom name.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

Enter the new name in the **Save as** text box and click the **Save** button. Custom cipher sets can be used across different Virtual Services and can be assigned as the WUI cipher set.

It is not possible to delete preconfigured cipher sets. However, custom cipher sets can be deleted by selecting the relevant custom cipher set and clicking the **Delete Cipher set** button.

The RC4-MND5 SSLv3 and RC4-MND5 SSLv3 ciphers are not supported for WUI connections (this is to improve security).

The RC4 ciphers are supported with (and can be assigned to) Virtual Services if needed.

2.11.2 Certificate Considerations for Various Cipher Suites

When you create or request SSL certificates to be used in combination with a particular cipher suite, you must be aware of the following:

- Different cipher suites require different signing algorithms to be used when creating server and client certificates.
- Some cipher suites are designed to reject self-signed certificates, as an added level of security.

The following sections outline specific requirements for various cipher suites supported by the LoadMaster.

This information is not specific to the LoadMaster, but to the design of the cipher suites themselves.

2.11.2.1 DH-RSA- and DHE-RSA- Cipher Suites

This section applies to all ciphers with names beginning:

- **DH-RSA-**
- **DHE-RSA-**

As indicated in the names, these ciphers require RSA signing to be used in certificates. Additionally, the certificate cannot be a self-signed certificate. Therefore, when creating a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for a certificate to be used with this cipher, ensure to specify an RSA-signed certificate.

2.11.2.2 DH-DSS- and DHE-DSS- Cipher Suites

This section applies to all ciphers with names beginning:

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

- **DH-DSS-**
- **DHE-DSS-**

As indicated in the names, these ciphers require DSS (also known as DSA) signing to be used in certificates. Additionally, the certificate cannot be a self-signed certificate. Therefore, when creating a CSR for a certificate to be used with this cipher, ensure to specify a DSS-signed certificate.

2.11.2.3 ECDH-ECDSA- and ECDHE-ECDSA- Cipher Suites

This section applies to all ciphers with names beginning:

- **ECDH-ECDSA-**
- **ECDHE-ECDSA-**

As implied by the names, these ciphers require an ECDSA certificate, but it can be self-signed.

For these ciphers, the following openssl command line example from a Linux system creates a self-signed certificate for testing with the proper SSL options. The second command concatenates the key and certificate into a single file for input into the LoadMaster WUI.

```
openssl ecparam -name secp521r1 -param_enc named_curve -genkey -out private-key.pem  
openssl req -new -x509 -key private-key.pem -out server-pub.pem -days 730
```

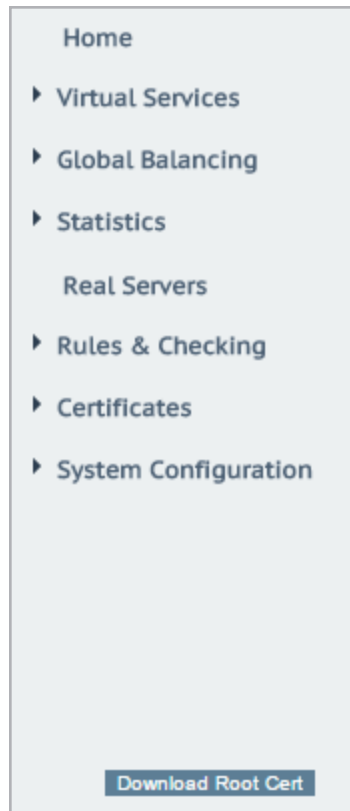
```
cat private-key.pem server-pub.pem > server.pem
```

The **-param_enc explicit** option must not be used in the command line above, or the resulting certificate will be rejected when used to negotiate a secure connection.

If you plan to use a certificate signed by a Certificate Authority (CA), ensure to specify an ECDSA-signed certificate when creating a CSR for a certificate to be used with this cipher.

2.12 WUI Root Certificate Installation

By default the LoadMaster uses a self-signed certificate to ensure secure administrative access to the WUI. However, most modern browsers will display a warning when such a certificate is used.



In order to eliminate this warning, the LoadMaster certificate can be installed by clicking the **Download Root Cert** button in the main menu on the **Home** page, when you first access the WUI in a browser.

If this button is not visible, go to the WUI **Home** and refresh the page.

This will download the certificate file that can be installed on the browser so that the security warning can be avoided.

2.13 OCSP Configuration

A Common Access Card (CAC) is a smart card used for identification of active-duty military personnel, selected reserve, US Department of Defence (DoD) civilian employees and eligible contractor personnel. In addition to providing physical access to buildings and protected areas, it also allows access to DoD computer networks and systems satisfying two-factor authentication, digital security and data encryption. It leverages a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Security Certificate to verify a cardholder's identity prior to allowing access to protected resources.

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

The Edge Security Pack (ESP) feature of the Kemp LoadMaster supports integration with DoD environments, leveraging CAC authentication and Active Directory application infrastructures. The LoadMaster acts on behalf of clients presenting X.509 certificates using CAC and becomes the authenticated Kerberos client for services.

The request for and presentation of the client certificate happens during initial SSL session establishment. There are two core elements to the process of a user gaining access to an application with CAC:

- Authentication – occurs during SSL session establishment and entails:
 - Verifying the certificate date
 - Verifying revocation status using Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
 - Verifying the full chain to the Certificate Authority (CA)
- Authorization – occurs after SSL session establishment and the matching of the certificate Subject Alternative Name (SAN) against the User Principal Name (UPN) of the appropriate principal in Active Directory.

For more information, refer to the [DoD Common Access Card \(CAC\) Authentication, Feature Description](#) document.

2.13.1 OCSP Server Settings

The OCSP server settings can be set in the LoadMaster WUI in **Certificates & Security > OCSP Configuration**.

OCSP Server Settings

OCSP Server

OCSP Server Port

OCSP URL

Use SSL

☐

Allow Access on Server Failure

☐

OCSP Server

The address of the OCSP server.

OCSP Server Port

The port of the OCSP server.

OCSP URL

2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

The URL to access on the OCSP server.

Use SSL

Select this to use SSL to connect to the OCSP server.

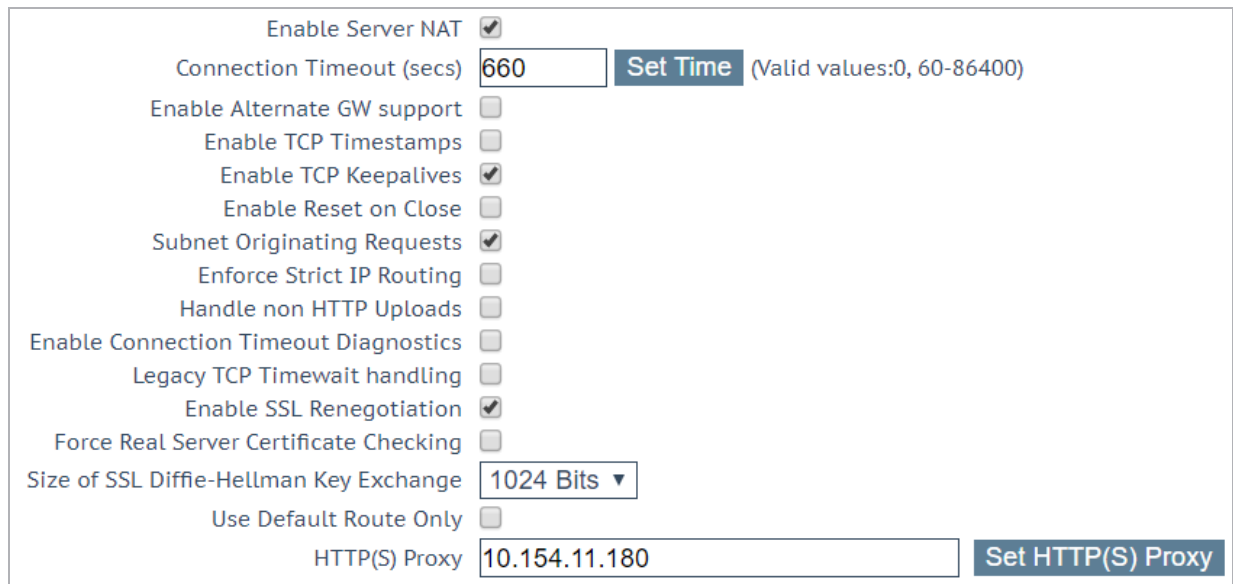
Allow Access on Server Failure

Treat an OCSP server connection failure or timeout as if the OCSP server had returned a valid response, that is, treat the client certificate as valid.

2.14 Setting the Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Size

The Diffie-Helman Key Exchange Size is set to **2048 Bits** by default in the LoadMaster. This can be changed if needed. To change the Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Size, follow the steps below:

1. In the main menu of the LoadMaster WUI, go to **System Configuration > Miscellaneous Options > Network Options**.



Enable Server NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connection Timeout (secs)	<input type="text" value="660"/> Set Time (Valid values:0, 60-86400)
Enable Alternate GW support	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enable TCP Timestamps	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enable TCP Keepalives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enable Reset on Close	<input type="checkbox"/>
Subnet Originating Requests	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enforce Strict IP Routing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handle non HTTP Uploads	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enable Connection Timeout Diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legacy TCP Timewait handling	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enable SSL Renegotiation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Force Real Server Certificate Checking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Size of SSL Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange	<input type="text" value="1024 Bits"/>
Use Default Route Only	<input type="checkbox"/>
HTTP(S) Proxy	<input type="text" value="10.154.11.180"/> Set HTTP(S) Proxy

2. Select the relevant option in the **Size of Diffie-Helman Key Exchange** drop-down list. Available values are:

- 512 Bits
- 1024 Bits
- 2048 Bits

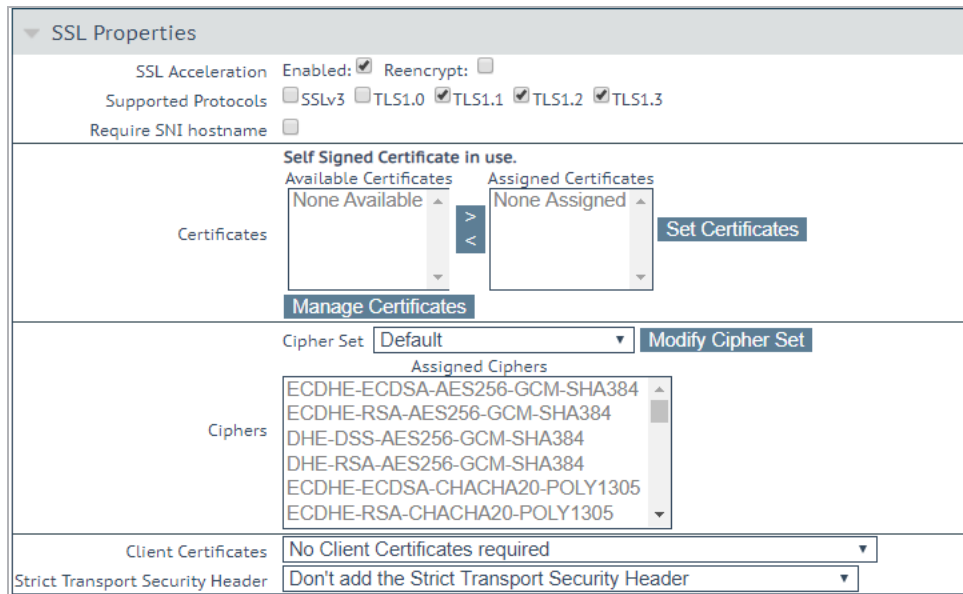
2 Create an SSL Accelerated Virtual Service

3. A reboot is required to apply the change. To reboot the LoadMaster, go to **System Configuration > System Administration > System Reboot** and click **Reboot**.

3 WUI Options

This section provides a description for each of the WUI options relating to SSL.

3.1 SSL Properties



SSL Properties

SSL Acceleration Enabled: ☒ Reencrypt: ☐

Supported Protocols ☐ SSLv3 ☐ TLS1.0 ☒ TLS1.1 ☒ TLS1.2 ☒ TLS1.3

Require SNI hostname ☐

Certificates

Self Signed Certificate in use.

Available Certificates: None Available

Assigned Certificates: None Assigned

Manage Certificates

Set Certificates

Ciphers

Cipher Set: Default

Modify Cipher Set

Assigned Ciphers

- ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305
- ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305

Client Certificates: No Client Certificates required

Strict Transport Security Header: Don't add the Strict Transport Security Header

SSL Acceleration

This check box appears when the criteria for SSL Acceleration have been met. Select this check box to activate **SSL Acceleration**.

Enabled: If the **Enabled** check box is selected and there is no certificate for the Virtual Service, you are prompted to install a certificate. You can add a certificate by clicking **Manage Certificates** and importing or adding a certificate.

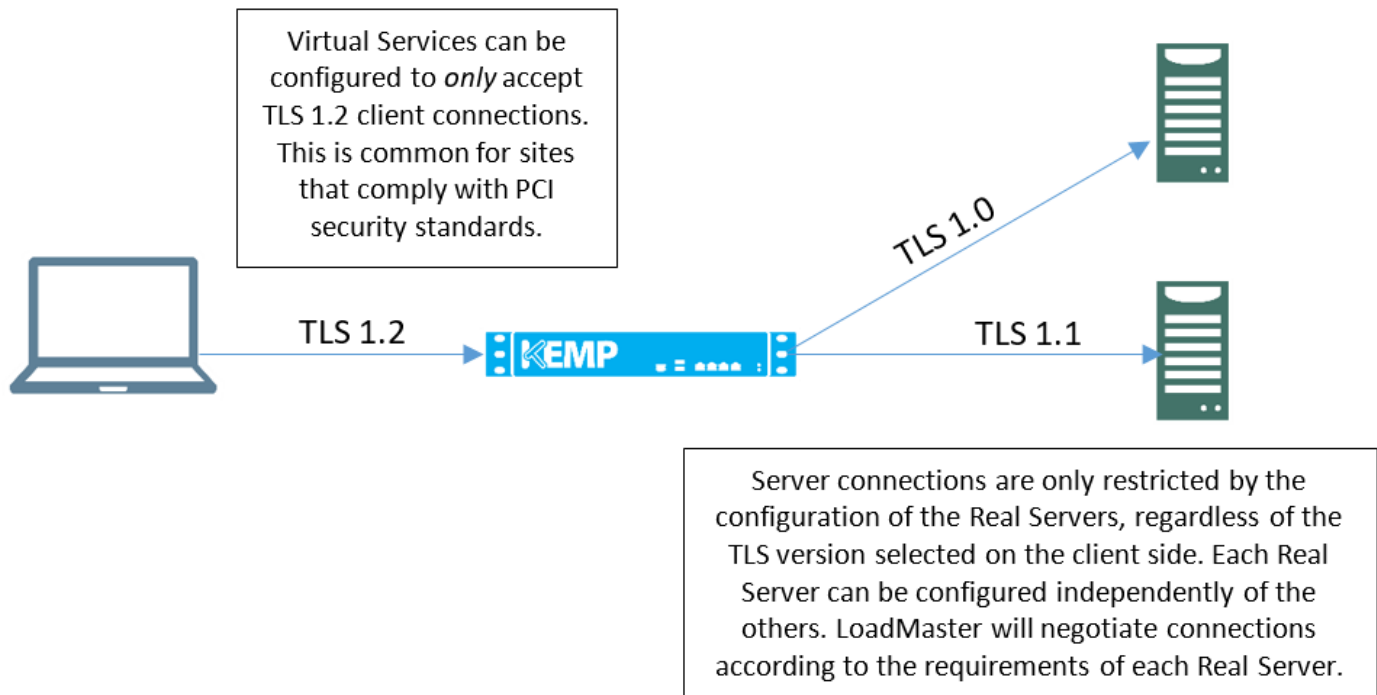
Reencrypt: Selecting the **Reencrypt** check box re-encrypts the SSL data stream before sending it to the Real Server.

Reversed: Selecting this check box means that the data from the LoadMaster to the Real Server is re-encrypted. The input stream must not be encrypted. This is only useful in connection with a separate Virtual Service which decrypts SSL traffic then uses this Virtual Service as a Real Service and loops data back to it. In this way, the client to Real Server data path is always encrypted on the wire.

Supported Protocols

The check boxes in the **Supported Protocols** section enable you to specify which protocols are supported by the Virtual Service. By default, TLS1.1, TLS1.2, and TLS1.3 are enabled and SSLv3 and TLS1.0 are disabled.

Starting with version 7.2.37, when re-encryption is enabled, the TLS version that can be negotiated between the LoadMaster and the Real Servers behind it are no longer constrained by the TLS version settings configured on the client side. All TLS versions and ciphers that are supported on the LoadMaster can be negotiated without restriction by Real Servers. In this way, the LoadMaster can, for example, provide strict security for client-side application access and still support server-side connections to legacy servers that only support specific, less secure, TLS versions, and ciphers. This is illustrated in the example below.



Require SNI hostname

If require Server Name Indication (SNI) is selected, the hostname is always required to be sent in the TLS client hello message.

When **Require SNI hostname** is disabled, the first certificate is used if a host header match is not found.

When **Require SNI hostname** is enabled, a certificate with a matching common name must be found, otherwise an SSL error is yielded. Wildcard certificates are also supported with SNI.

When using a Subject Alternative Name (SAN) certificate, alternate source names are not matched against the host header.

Wildcard certificates are supported but note that the root domain name is not matched, as per RFC 2459. Only anything to the left of the dot is matched. Additional certificates must be added to match the root domain names. For example, www.kempttechnologies.com is matched until a wildcard of *.kempttechnologies.com. Kempttechnologies.com is not matched.

To send SNI host information in HTTPS health checks, enable **Use HTTP/1.1** in the **Real Servers** section of the relevant Virtual Service(s) and specify a host header. If this is not set, the IP address of the Real Server is used.

Certificates

Available certificates are listed in the **Available Certificates** select list on the left. To assign or unassign a certificate, select it and click the right or left arrow button. Then click **Set Certificates**. Multiple certificates can be selected by holding **Ctrl** on your keyboard and clicking each required certificate.

A Virtual Service can be configured using both RSA and ECC certificates. However, if an RSA and an ECC certificate have the same common name, for example, kemp.com, the first certificate is preferred. If the ECC certificate is first in the list, and a client does not have an ECC cipher, the connection fails. Conversely, if the RSA certificate is first in the list, and a client does not have an RSA cipher, the connection fails.

The total number of certificates that you can add to a Virtual Service is 256, but this number may be further limited by the size of the certificate file names used. In LMOS Version 7.2.47

and later releases, the number of characters in each certificate file name and extension (not counting the period between them), plus all spaces used to separate multiple file names, must add up to 8176 characters or less (in earlier releases, the limitation is 1023 characters.)

Clicking **Manage Certificates** brings you to the SSL Certificates screen.

Reencryption Client Certificate

With SSL connections, the LoadMaster gets a certificate from the client and also gets a certificate from the server. The LoadMaster transcribes the client certificate in a header and sends the data to the server. The server still expects a certificate. This is why it is preferable to install a pre-authenticated certificate in the LoadMaster.

Reencryption SNI Hostname

Specify the Server Name Indication (SNI) hostname to use when connecting to the Real Servers.

This field is only visible when SSL re-encryption is enabled.

Cipher Set

A cipher is an algorithm for performing encryption or decryption.

Each Virtual Service (which has **SSL Acceleration** enabled) has a cipher set assigned to it. This can either be one of the system-defined cipher sets or a user-customized cipher set. You can select system-defined cipher sets to quickly and easily select and apply the relevant ciphers. You can create and modify custom cipher sets by clicking **Modify Cipher Set**.

Ciphers

The **Ciphers** list is read only and displays a list of the currently assigned ciphers. Clicking **Modify Cipher Set** brings you to the **Cipher Set Management** screen. This screen allows you to create new, and modify existing custom cipher sets.

Client Certificates

- **No Client Certificates required:** enables the LoadMaster to accept HTTPS requests from any client. This is the recommended option.

By default the LoadMaster accepts HTTPS requests from any client. Selecting any of the other values below requires all clients to present a valid client certificate. In addition, the LoadMaster also passes information about the certificate to the application.

You should not change this option from the default of **No Client Certificates required**. Only change from the default option if you are sure that all clients that access this service have valid client certificates.

- **Client Certificates required:** requires that all clients forwarding a HTTPS request must present a valid client certificate.
- **Client Certificates and add Headers:** requires that all clients forwarding a HTTPS request must present a valid client certificate. The LoadMaster also passes information about the certificate to the application by adding headers.
- The below options send the certificate in its original raw form. The different options let you specify the format that you want to send the certificate in:
 - Client Certificates and pass DER through as SSL-CLIENT-CERT
 - Client Certificates and pass DER through as X-CLIENT-CERT
 - Client Certificates and pass PEM through as SSL-CLIENT-CERT
 - Client Certificates and pass PEM through as X-CLIENT-CERT

Verify Client using OCSP

Verify (using Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)) that the client certificate is valid.

This option is only visible when ESP is enabled.

Strict Transport Security Header

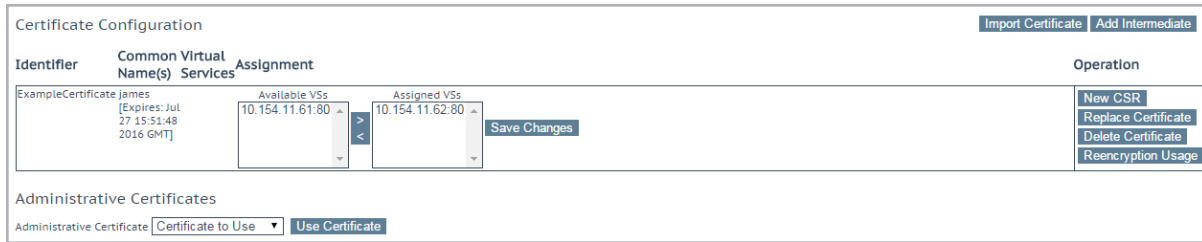
Enable this option to add the Strict-Transport-Security header to all LoadMaster-generated messages (ESP and error messages). The options in this drop-down list are as follows:

- **Don't add the Strict Transport Security Header**
- **Add the Strict Transport Security Header - no subdomains**
- **Add the Strict Transport Security Header - include subdomains**

3.2 Certificates & Security

The sections below describe the various screens in the **Certificates & Security** section of the LoadMaster WUI.

3.2.1 SSL Certificates



Shown above is the **Manage Certificates** screen. Details about the various options on this screen are below:

Import Certificate – to import the certificate with a chosen filename.

Add Intermediate – refer to the **Intermediate Certificates** section for further information.

Identifier – is the name given to the certificate at the time it was created.

Common Name(s) – is the FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) for the site.

Virtual Services – the Virtual Service with which the certificate is associated.

Assignment – lists of available and assigned Virtual Services

Operations –

- **New CSR** – generates a new Certificate Signing Request (CSR) based on the current certificate.

If the certificate has Subject Alternative Names (SANs), generating a CSR in this way will not add the SANs. Instead, generate the CSR manually. For further information on this, refer to the **Generate CSR (Certificate Signing Request)** section.

- **Replace Certificate** – updates or replaces the certificate stored in this file.
- **Delete Certificate** – deletes the relevant certificate.
- **Reencryption Usage** – display the Virtual Services that are using this certificate as a client certificate when re-encrypting.

Administrative Certificates – the certificate you want to use, if any, for the administrative interface.

TPS Performance will vary based on key length. Larger keys reduce performance.

3.2.2 Intermediate Certificates

Currently installed Intermediate Certificates

Name	Operation
VeriSignCert.pem	<button>Delete</button>

Add a new Intermediate Certificate

Intermediate Certificate

Choose File No file chosen

Certificate Name

Add Certificate

This screen shows a list of the installed intermediate certificates and the name assigned to them.

Add a new Intermediate Certificate

Intermediate Certificate

Choose File No file chosen

Certificate Name

Add Certificate

If you already have a certificate, or you have received one from a CSR, you can install the certificate by clicking the **Choose File** button. Navigate to and select the certificate and then enter the desired **Certificate Name**. The name can only contain alpha characters with a maximum of 32 characters.

Uploading several consecutive intermediate certificates within a single piece of text, as practiced by some certificate vendors such as GoDaddy, is allowed. The uploaded file is split into the individual certificates.

3.2.3 Generate CSR (Certificate Signing Request)

If you do not have a certificate, you may complete the Certificate Signing Request (CSR) from and click the **Create CSR** button. CSRs generated by the LoadMaster use SHA256.

3 WUI Options

All Fields are optional except "Common Name"

2 Letter Country Code (ex. US)	<input type="text"/>
State/Province (Full Name - New York, not NY)	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
Company	<input type="text"/>
Organization (e.g., Marketing,Finance,Sales)	<input type="text"/>
Common Name (The FQDN of your web server)	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>
SAN/UCC Names	<input type="text"/>

2 Letter Country Code (ex. US)

The 2 letter country code that should be included in the certificate, for example **US** should be entered for the United States.

State/Province (Entire Name – New York, not NY)

The state which should be included in the certificate. Enter the full name here, for example **New York**, not NY.

City

The name of the city that should be included in the certificate.

Company

The name of the company which should be included in the certificate.

Organization (e.g., Marketing,Finance,Sales)

The department or organizational unit that should be included in the certificate.

Common Name

The Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) for your web server.

Email Address

The email address of the responsible person or organization that should be contacted regarding this certificate.

SAN/UCC Names

A space-separated list of alternate names.

3 WUI Options

After clicking the **Create CSR** button, the following screen appears:

The following is your 2048 bit *unsigned* certificate request. Copy the following, in its entirety, and send it to your trusted certificate authority

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIC9zCCA8CAQAwgExCzAJBgNVBAYTA1VTMREwDwYDVQQIEWh0ZXcgW9yazER
MA8GA1UEBxMlTmV3IFlvcmsxGjAYBgNVBAoTEUtFTVAgVGVjaG5vbg9naWVzMROw
GwYDVQQLEXRlbm93bGVkZ2UgTWFuYyYwd1bWVudDEUMBIGA1UEAxMLRXhhbXBzZS5j
b20xKzApBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWHGpibG9nZ3NAa2VtcHRlY2hub2xvZ2l1cy5jb20w
ggEiMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAAUAA4IBDwAwggEKAoIBAQC+ohZjEwKEQT3jd6y9gN7k
Snu8E0T8bhA1LuGCD5mN++uC+3Vm4r5m6gSpVS16RF4QaRqkuiaekz5QPWqMV06b
yxveeIhoq1HPVphPOEHBHd1iotC45LoRj6/A0vvd1RIj1JVJfe7ka6S60xaVgAog
61VohNoDtC2RHJOWFvawBhEZ2YzzpuoPSmDoZRnuX8qD9DZn1c9sSKn3YjomY50
2KRyJmFEI98N8sMmiPATvXYZzCrTUiFu2nwfPR9ogx7KVyK7Mi/73P41zDJDn4T
1GM0EMxYehg9bNXL27WkUek4994izLpyrv4whSc9QCbfD1BXz6IdxuFbpMJbMdVx
AgMBAAGgADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFAAOCAQEANRw07oaxj+B6/t+KTMHTVwzzXFDF
79HHQj7ROftqkw+FfijKEAfBhfNAfOpMRQEC6tWysb70K1acBn2fCI2lr9stsUUC
bq+w4X1/crsVs+mc+veQ+p3R3zH1NPU1mZ6sofoQUi1E8NbCRUtdZ+6ixxLZL0ah
Y7aNSIpn5qy2sTj/yfYhao4rJWuzLXuKaphqyc1JNwvPkFI/4tDbrdD5rgPZfcdDY
PDOxuN2g6244Htfn9ZCqfkatGyTI9qVnPsidqapKUAUVZ4Zk1j+W7zNFGmw2CXXK5
Ff97URaPLwI+VQrVLbaJgN3/eMzLrvDB/OFD2LCv+9xk+KhAPs1DwvxJQ==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

The following is your private key. Copy the following, in its entirety, and save as a .key file. Do this using a text editor such as Notepad or VI (Do not use Microsoft Word - extra characters will be added making the key unusable). Key will later be used during the certificate upload process. **DO NOT** lose or distribute this file!

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEAvgIwYXMcHEE943esvYDe5Ep7v8NE/G4QNS7hgg+Zjfvrgvt1
ZuK+Zuo0AvUtekReEGkapLomnpM+UD1qjFd0m8sb3niIaKtRz1aYTzhBwR3dYlQ
uEi6EsewNL1nZUSIS5SVX3u5GukutMwLYAKIOPvaITaA7QtkRyTsBb2sAYRGYdm
M86bqD0pg6GUZ71/Kg/Q2TdxPbEip92I6JmOTtikciZhrCCPFdFLDJoJWE712GWQ
q01In7tp8H6fuaIMeylciuzIv+9z+NcwYXTeE9RjNBtMwHoYPWzVy9u8JFHpoPfe
Isy6cq7+MIUnPUAM33dQV8+iHcbhW6TCWzHVCQIDAQABaoIBAQCt/fLA6pDZdVKv
UoNVUzgC1X6p4kyMuUhbWlBBDUVxs4TSP9mf1kRCWk5dBULe1zGjEjMrAnsaw5WNY
iRu+i9FLK4W95xJLFS3ESpi483GHQn7B0/Lw1VQYxCex03rt+nae337eEkyrrH
afKq8PpNoJPjmZ4C02jjkVma1trBPLHBhJ0zJ/oT5Qtpd0u0+I5ysZriUuo1IOP1
1Vzke11T08oqZRTJsqIbx12akk3C9QCuA/F+BiGF6Tn76epHmPYGuYykoaAZcjAV
H9ryfKANHTz3B/sRza5lFRmqzTmoKex3sayhf35x6rU68xGSWNSqCr761RJRX7U
4bjoPxeHaoGBAPr+B51VQyuQ0Gih5fysbqX2sUDX2SEM1m55Ts+XuKrog7kc36xY
xTivObfZFuE6ERQhxmGjuD8ZsvHN6giL5PHSDnvFmIL3vg4ja90zAxHKgoR2kpPh
IuGfT0Uof/3+ZSTUjflr/OEzD9uivRBPpHeH58iwtZJ2YqmqJzMV0193AoGBAMJv
xFK1RZG7MMVXQ1JFYrk+C5A5VG80VvdYh0K+XNV6ThSHk1Xq0rrIkcXzhY1qU14o
IuaSq05+BASbmJgx9LZlCE5xqHqht1934WFF4G1BNcBhp9UR6ApnAtQwinWA+8k0
Ii/kaOkRAYaA2ENC4gf/UdM38lhoid7QSw2B7XXAogBAIJZs7Caa0wQ5WuxyT00
ibjJ/SN68uvNDK40sThXngrSgFojqae+kGqkZt6wXfp5x/bSq5dCHqoR6330w4z6V
CM6ELilxsYczCu1kz/wNjibzOV16ByFOGUN77Ts8EJTKrbq2+RGUJbzxux6h6/OQ
qSW621F9k8cA3LSovbr2NtR5AoGAYDI7x0+346nhL0FFJWb+UpdhcTfr/Li/0D9E
bFkSSCNGjhg1a1Q/SjoBJRaedKCULl9dJQZaxeQqy/QTQvk0QSkroUqwnq6WJBWD
hES2Cl0g4tU6Z4g8bSkZ1TF0z2P3LnqEj30Wlji8ex3M8UaycnHEJYp7DX80YrAw
Rldu7HECgYBX402+E6pNLiy7uoXXCyIZdHqapMt+MAa1Fmg5cCggXbnby3ftuxH
LDpMa6kZ/Yz10x2Uuj10Xvuh2wL1HlGCB+wJ8GgBI85FtIzaFht70Wdr2HzhXY2
m1/R15hgtSEBdLLDgDEN27Pr8LntTf+7RfRFFVDWb0eDVlm+sqigQ==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

The top part of the screen should be copied and pasted into a plain text file and sent to the Certificate Authority of your choice. They will validate the information and return a validated certificate.

The lower part of the screen is your private key and should be kept in a safe place. This key should not be disseminated as you will need it to use the certificate. Copy and paste the private key into a plain text file (do not use an application such as Microsoft Word) and keep the file safe.

3.2.4 Backup/Restore Certs

Certificate Backup

Backup all VIP and Intermediate Certificates

Passphrase

Retype Passphrase

Create Backup File

Restore Certificates

Backup File

Choose File

No file chosen

Which Certificates

What to restore ▼

Passphrase

Restore Certificates

Backup all VIP and Intermediate Certificates: When backing up certificates, you are prompted to enter a mandatory passphrase (password) twice. The parameters of the passphrase are that it must be alpha-numeric and it is case sensitive with a maximum of 64 characters.

Caution: This passphrase is a mandatory requirement to restore a certificate. You cannot restore a certificate without the passphrase. If you forget it, there is no way to restore the certificate.

Backup File: select the certificate backup file

Which Certificates: select which certificates you wish to restore

Passphrase: enter the passphrase associated with the certificate backup file

3.2.5 Cipher Sets

Cipher Set Management

Cipher Set Default

Available Ciphers

Filter:

Name	Strength
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384	High
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA	High
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256	High
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256	High
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256	High
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256	High

Assigned Ciphers

Filter:

Name	Strength
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384	High
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	High
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA	High
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	High
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256	High
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256	High
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256	High
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256	High

Save as: Default Save

Cipher Set

Select the cipher set to view/modify.

The system-defined cipher sets are as follows:

- **Default:** The current default set of ciphers in the LoadMaster.
- **Default_NoRc4:** The Default_NoRc4 cipher set contains the same ciphers as the default cipher set, except without the RC4 ciphers (which are considered to be insecure).

- **BestPractices:** This is the recommended cipher set to use. This cipher set is for services that do not need backward compatibility - the ciphers provide a higher level of security. The configuration is compatible with Firefox 27, Chrome 22, IE 11, Opera 14 and Safari 7.
- **Intermediate_compatibility:** For services that do not need compatibility with legacy clients (mostly Windows XP), but still need to support a wide range of clients, this configuration is recommended. It is compatible with Firefox 1, Chrome 1, IE 7, Opera 5 and Safari 1.
- **Backward_compatibility:** This is the old cipher suite that works with clients back to Windows XP/IE6. This should be used as a last resort only.
- **WUI:** This is the cipher set recommended to be used as the WUI cipher set. The WUI cipher set can be selected in the **Admin WUI Access** screen. For further information, refer to the **Admin WUI Access** section.
- **FIPS:** Ciphers which conform to FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards).
- **Legacy:** This is the set of ciphers that were available on the old LoadMaster firmware (v7.0-10) before OpenSSL was updated.
- **Null_Ciphers:** Direct Access uses IP-HTTPS which applies its own layer of encryption.

Refer to **Appendix A** for a full list of the ciphers supported by the LoadMaster, and a breakdown of what ciphers are in each of the system-defined cipher sets.

Kemp can change the contents of these cipher sets as required based on the best available information.

Two lists are displayed – **Available Ciphers** and **Assigned Ciphers**. These lists can be filtered by typing some text into the **Filter** text boxes provided. The **Filter** text boxes will only allow you to enter valid text which is contained in the cipher names, for example **ECDHE**. If invalid text is entered, the text box will turn red and the invalid text is deleted.

Ciphers can be dragged and dropped to/from the **Available** and **Assigned** lists as needed. Ciphers which are already assigned will appear greyed out in the **Available Ciphers** list.

Changes cannot be made to a preconfigured cipher set. However, you can start with a preconfigured cipher set – make any changes as needed and then save the cipher set with a new custom name. Enter the new name in the **Save as** text box and click the **Save** button. Custom cipher sets can be used across different Virtual Services and can be assigned as the WUI cipher set.

It is not possible to delete preconfigured cipher sets. However, custom cipher sets can be deleted by selecting the relevant custom cipher set and clicking the **Delete Cipher set** button.

3.2.6 OCSP Configuration

OCSP Server Settings

OCSP Server	<input type="text" value="10.11.0.35"/>	<input type="button" value="Set Address"/>
OCSP Server Port	<input type="text" value="443"/>	<input type="button" value="Set Port"/>
OCSP URL	<input type="text" value="/"/>	<input type="button" value="Set Path"/>
Use SSL	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Allow Access on Server Failure	<input type="checkbox"/>	

OCSP Server

The address of the OCSP server. This can either be in IP address or Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) format.

OCSP Server Port

The port of the OCSP server.

OCSP URL

The URL to access on the OCSP server.

Use SSL

Select this to use SSL to connect to the OCSP server.

Allow Access on Server Failure

Treat an OCSP server connection failure or timeout as if the OCSP server had returned a valid response, that is, treat the client certificate as valid.

OCSP Stapling

Enable OCSP Stapling	<input type="checkbox"/>
OCSP Refresh Interval	<input type="text" value="1 Hour"/>

Enable OCSP Stapling

Select this check box to enable the LoadMaster to respond to OCSP stapling requests. If a client connects using SSL and asks for an OCSP response, this is returned. Only Virtual Service certificates are validated. The system holds a cache of OCSP responses that are sent back to the client. This cache is maintained by the OCSP daemon. When the OCSP daemon sends a request to the server, it

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uses the name specified in the certificate (in the **Authority Information Access** field). If it cannot resolve this name, then it uses the default OCSP server specified in the **OCSP Server** text box.

OCSP Refresh Interval

Specify how often the LoadMaster should refresh the OCSP stapling information. The OCSP daemon caches the entry for up to the amount of time specified here, after which it is refreshed. Valid values range from 1 hour (default) to 24 hours.

4 Appendix A

Each of the following sub-sections provides a list of ciphers in each of the system-defined cipher sets that exist in the LoadMaster.

4.1 Default Cipher Set

Following is a full list of the ciphers supported by the LoadMaster. These are the ciphers that are in the **Default** system-defined cipher set:

AES128-GCM-SHA256
AES128-SHA
AES128-SHA256
AES256-GCM-SHA384
AES256-SHA
AES256-SHA256
CAMELLIA128-SHA
CAMELLIA256-SHA
DES-CBC3-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA

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DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
 DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
 DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
 DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
 DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
 DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
 DH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 DH-RSA-AES128-SHA
 DH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
 DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DH-RSA-AES256-SHA
 DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256
 DH-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
 DH-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
 DH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
 ECDH-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
 ECDH-ECDSA-RC4-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
 ECDHE-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-RC4-SHA
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384

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ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-RC4-SHA
ECDH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA
ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
ECDH-RSA-RC4-SHA
EDH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
RC4-MD5
RC4-SHA

•

4.2 Default_NoRc4 Cipher Set

These are the ciphers that are in the **Default_NoRc4** system-defined cipher set:

AES128-GCM-SHA256
AES128-SHA
AES128-SHA256
AES256-GCM-SHA384
AES256-SHA
AES256-SHA256
CAMELLIA128-SHA
CAMELLIA256-SHA
DES-CBC3-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA

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DH-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256
DH-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DH-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDH-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256

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ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
ECDH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA
ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
EDH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA

4.3 Best Practices Cipher Set

These are the ciphers that are in the **Best Practices** system-defined cipher set:

DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256

ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384

4.4 Intermediate_compatibility Cipher Set

These are the ciphers that are in the **Intermediate_compatibility** system-defined cipher set:

AES128-GCM-SHA256
AES128-SHA
AES128-SHA256
AES256-GCM-SHA384
AES256-SHA
AES256-SHA256
CAMELLIA128-SHA
CAMELLIA256-SHA
DES-CBC3-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA

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DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
 DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
 DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
 DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
 DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
 DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
 DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
 DH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 DH-RSA-AES128-SHA
 DH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
 DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DH-RSA-AES256-SHA
 DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256
 DH-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
 DH-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
 SRP-AES-128-CBC-SHA
 SRP-AES-256-CBC-SHA
 SRP-DSS-AES-128-CBC-SHA
 SRP-DSS-AES-256-CBC-SHA
 SRP-RSA-AES-128-CBC-SHA
 SRP-RSA-AES-256-CBC-SHA

4.5 Backward_compatibility Cipher Set

These are the ciphers that are in the **Backward_compatibility** system-defined cipher set:

AES128-GCM-SHA256
AES128-SHA
AES128-SHA256
AES256-GCM-SHA384
AES256-SHA
AES256-SHA256
CAMELLIA128-SHA
CAMELLIA256-SHA
DES-CBC3-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA

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DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256
DH-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DH-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
SRP-3DES-EDE-CBC-SHA
SRP-AES-128-CBC-SHA
SRP-AES-256-CBC-SHA
SRP-DSS-3DES-EDE-CBC-SHA
SRP-DSS-AES-128-CBC-SHA
SRP-DSS-AES-256-CBC-SHA
SRP-RSA-3DES-EDE-CBC-SHA
SRP-RSA-AES-128-CBC-SHA
SRP-RSA-AES-256-CBC-SHA

4.6 WUI Cipher Set

These are the ciphers that are in the **WUI** system-defined cipher set:

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AES128-GCM-SHA256
AES128-SHA
AES128-SHA256
AES256-GCM-SHA384
AES256-SHA
AES256-SHA256
CAMELLIA128-SHA
CAMELLIA256-SHA
DES-CBC3-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DH-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DHE-DSS-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
DHE-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
DH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA256

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DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 DH-RSA-AES256-SHA
 DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256
 DH-RSA-CAMELLIA128-SHA
 DH-RSA-CAMELLIA256-SHA
 DH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
 ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
 ECDH-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
 ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
 ECDHE-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
 ECDHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
 ECDH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
 ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA
 ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
 ECDH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
 ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA
 ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA384
 ECDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
 EDH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA
 EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA

4.7 FIPS Cipher Set

These are the ciphers that are in the **FIPS** system-defined cipher set:

AES128-SHA
AES128-SHA256
AES256-SHA
AES256-SHA256
DES-CBC3-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256
ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA384

4.8 Legacy Cipher Set

These are the ciphers that are in the **Legacy** system-defined cipher set:

ADH-AES128-SHA
ADH-DES-CBC3-SHA
ADH-RC4-MD5
AES128-SHA
AES256-SHA
DES-CBC3-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA

DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA

DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA

EDH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA

EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA

IDEA-CBC-SHA

RC4-MD5

RC4-SHA

4.9 Null_Ciphers Cipher Set

These are the ciphers in the **Null_Ciphers** cipher set:

NULL-SHA

NULL-SHA256

References

Unless otherwise specified, the following documents can be found at:

<http://kemptechnologies.com/documentation>.

Web User Interface (WUI), Configuration Guide

Kemp LoadMaster, Product Overview

DoD Common Access Card (CAC) Authentication, Feature Description

RESTful API, Interface Description

SSL Accelerated Services for the FIPS, Feature Description

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