

- World Of Tech 2017

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RCHITECTION





出品人及主持人:

双软华 蘑菇街 技术总监

电商大促背后的技术挑战

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实践之路





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分享主题:

苏宁易购全站HTTPS实践之路: 如何做到兼顾安全与性能

为什么我们要使用HTTPS? 01 苏宁易购全站HTTPS方案概述 02 HTTPS系统改造篇 03 HTTPS性能优化篇 04 HTTPS灰度上线篇 05 HTTPS未来展望篇 06





HTTPS是互联网发展的 大独所指





目前,多个组织在加速推进HTTPS的部署进程







谷歌启动了

Deprecating Powerful

Features on Insecure

Origins计划,今后部分

涉及用户隐私数据的API

必须在安全环境(Secure

Contexts)中才能使用。

苹果公司将强制所有
AppStore中的应用实行
App Transport
Security(ATS)标准,否则
将拒绝应用上架。

Mozilla 公司在一年前也 明确表态会逐步淘汰不安 全的 HTTP,详见:



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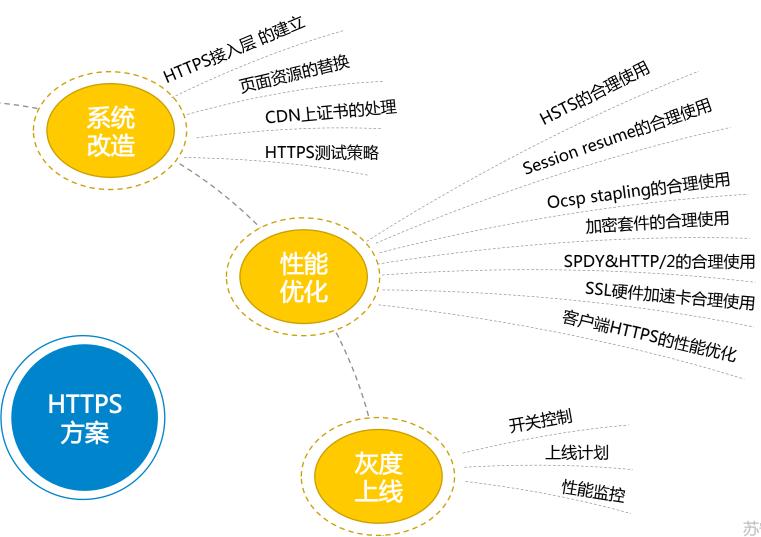
02

苏宁易购全站HTTPS方案概述





苏宁易购全站HTTPS方案概述



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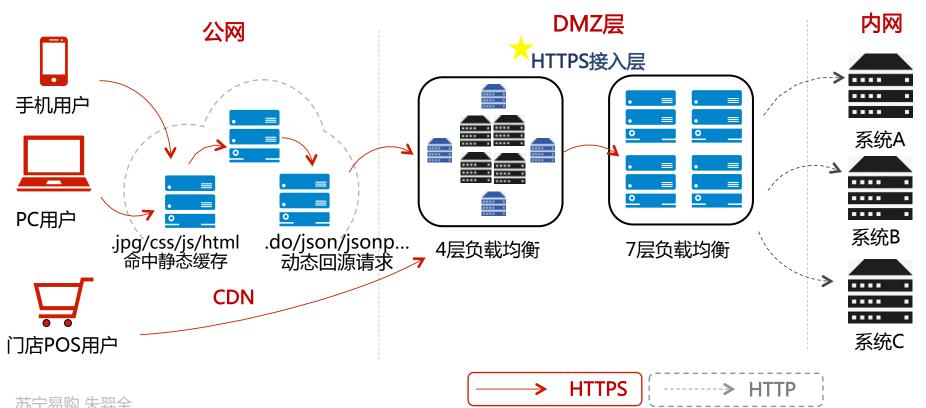
03

HTTPS系统改造篇





- 尽早完成SSL握手
- 统一接入与调度,业务系统不需要做调整
- 统一优化与升级,提高接入层性能与安全性

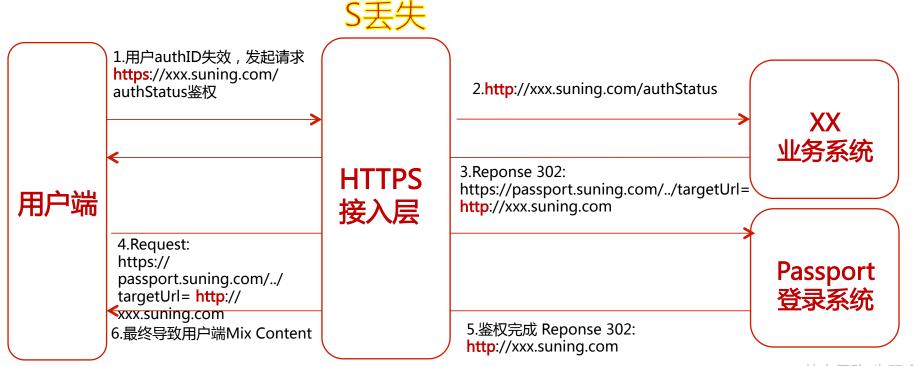






页面资源替换

- 理解 Mixed Content
- //替换http://
- x-request-url的定义和使用



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页面资源替换

- 理解 Mixed Content
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- x-request-url的定义和使用

x-request-url

记录原始请求 1.用户authID失效,发起请求 https://xxx.suning.com/ 2.http://xxx.suning.com/authStatus authStatus鉴权 业务系统 3. Reponse 302: **HTTPS** https://passport.suning.com/../ 用户端 接入层 targetUrl= x-request-url 4. Request: https://passport.suning.com/../ **Passport** targetUrl= x-request-url 登录系统 5.鉴权完成 Reponse 302: 6.用户正常登录 x-request-url





App原生无法识别//的问题

解析Json报文

OkHttp

Request request = new Request.Builder() .url(//

image.suning.com/1.jpg) .build()

Json报文

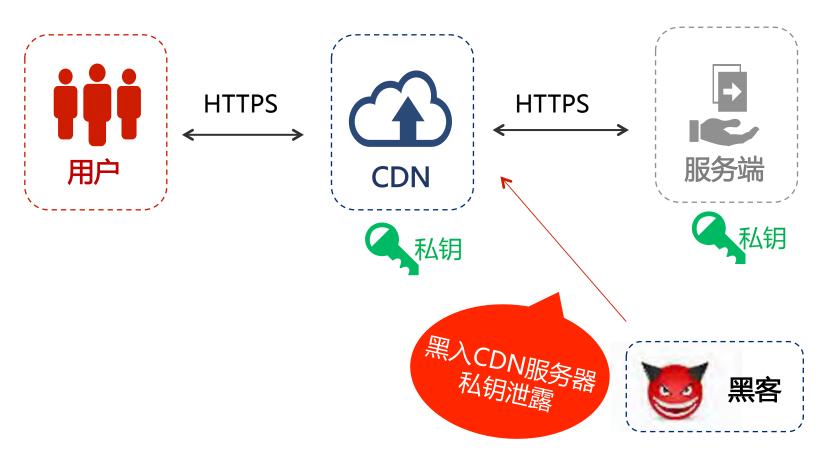
Exception





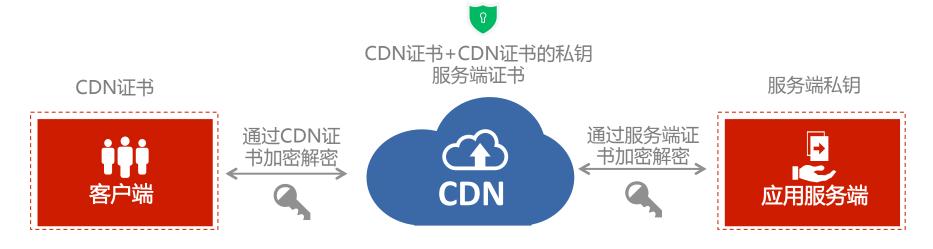
如何处理商用CDN上的证书和私钥?

· 主动提供私钥给商用CDN厂商 (HTTPS不再安全)



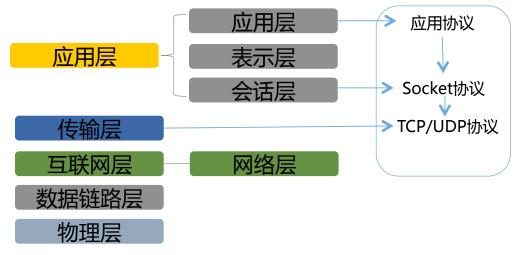


• 双证书策略 (治标不治本)



• 四层加速 cdn 进行 tcp 代理,不缓存内容。可支持任何基于TCP/UDP传输协议的上层协议。

适用于动态回源请求,比如加入购物车、提交订单、登录等





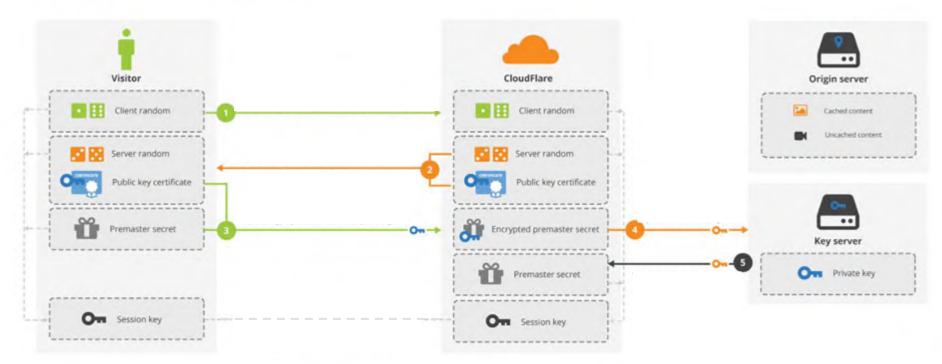
Keyless解决方案

适用于金融,提供一台实时计算的 Key Server。CDN 要用到私钥时,通过加密通道将必要的参数传给 Key Server,由 Key Server 算出结果并返回即可。

https://github.com/cloudflare/keyless

CloudFlare Keyless SSL (RSA)

Handshake







HTTPS测试策略

STEP1

STEP2

STEP3

STEP4



源码扫描

利用Jenkins遍历代 码库, shell脚本扫 描出http链接



对页面爬虫扫描

爬虫脚本扫描遗漏 的http链接



测试环境验证

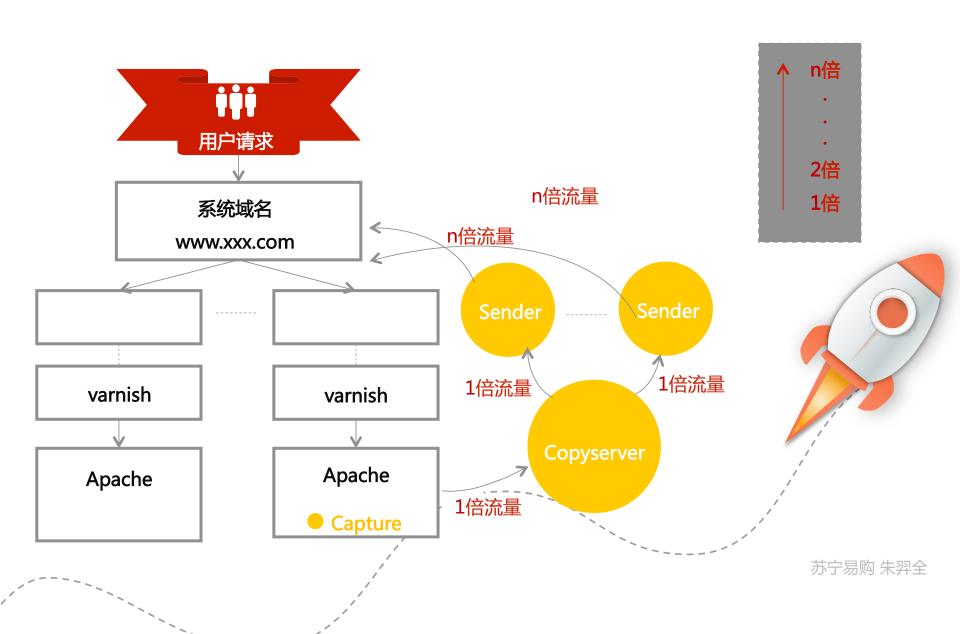
对核心主流程测 试手工验证



线上预发与引流测试

HTTPS发布到线上但不面向用户,引流用户真实流量进行测试





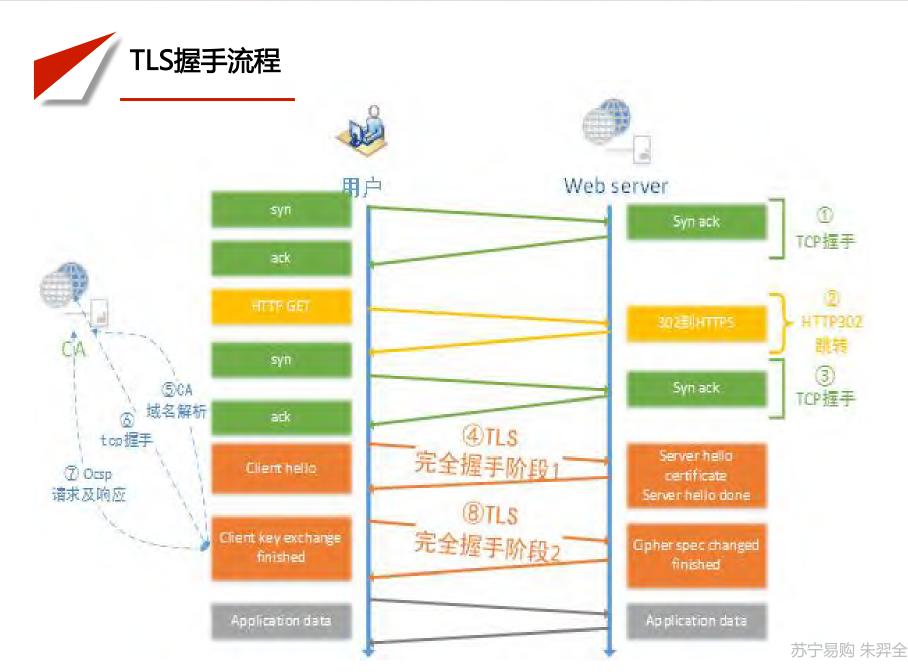


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04

HTTPS性能优化篇









Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=expireTime [; includeSubDomains] [; preload]

优势

减少了HTTP做302跳转的开销。302 跳转不仅暴露了用户的访问站点,也 很容易被中间者支持(降级劫持、中 间人攻击),最重要是降低了访问速 度(影响性能)。



- 1. HSTS在max-age过期时间内在客户端是强制HTTPS的,服务端无法控制。因此,需要降级时,HTTPS无法及时切换到HTTP。
- 2. HSTS是严格的HTTPS,一旦网络证书错误时,网页将直接无法访问(用户无法选择忽视)。





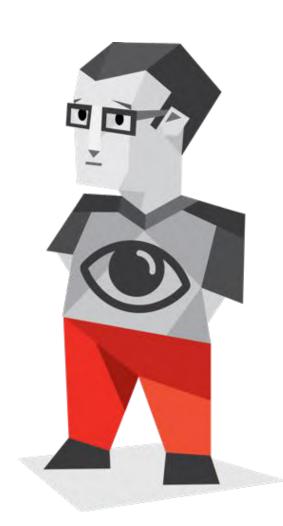


Session resume的合理使用

- Session ID (RFC 5246)
 ssl_session_fetch_by_lua_block
 https://github.com/openresty/lua-nginx-module#ssl_session_fetch_by_lua_block
- Session tickets (RFC 5077) 此功能需要开启前向性加密支持的密钥套件例如 ECDHE-RAS-AES128-SHA256来提高安全性。

为了保持安全性seesion_ticket.key需要经常保持更换。

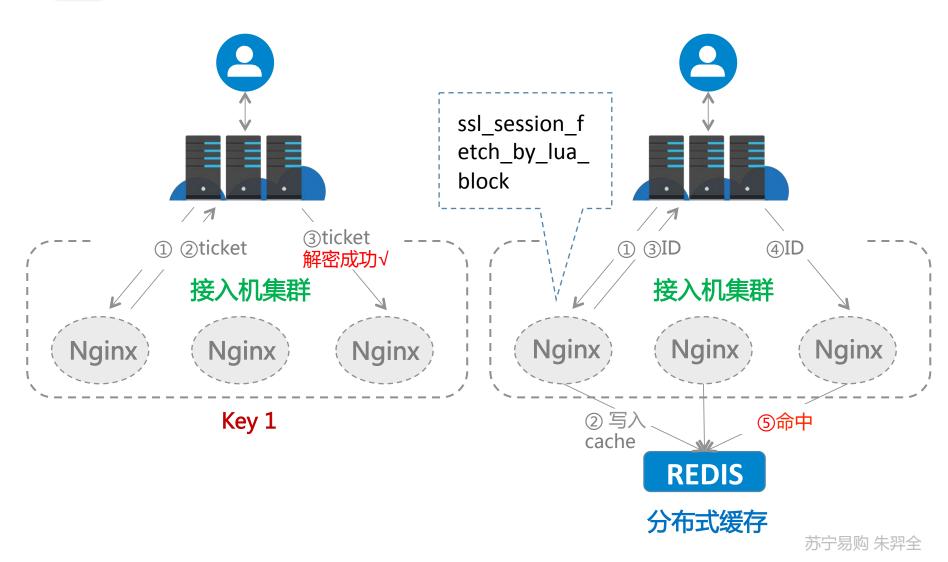
ssl_session_tickets on;
ssl_session_ticket_key */ticket.key;







Session resume的合理使用



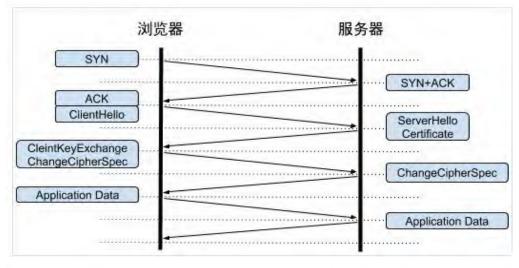




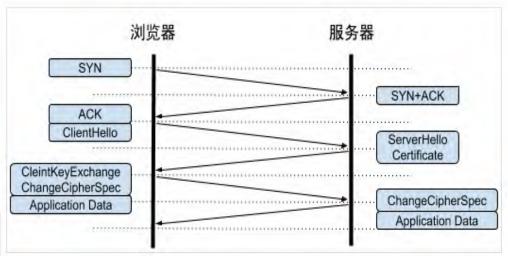
False Start的合理使用

- 支持NPN/ALPN
- 支持前向安全 (Forward Secrecy)

ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;







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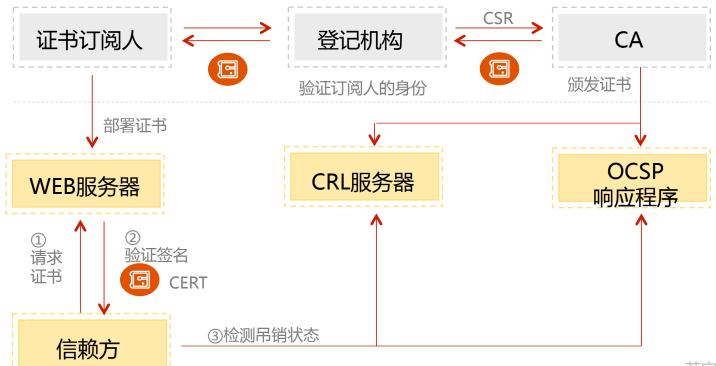


Ocsp stapling的合理使用

Ocsp stapling由服务器代替浏览器向CA站点查询证书状态

验证签名申请 (request certificate issuance, CSR)

ssl_stapling on; ssl_stapling_verify on; ssl_stapling_file /home/certs/stapling_ocsp; ssl_trusted_certificate /home/certs/chain.pem; resolver 223.5.5.5 valid=300s; resolver_timeout 1s;



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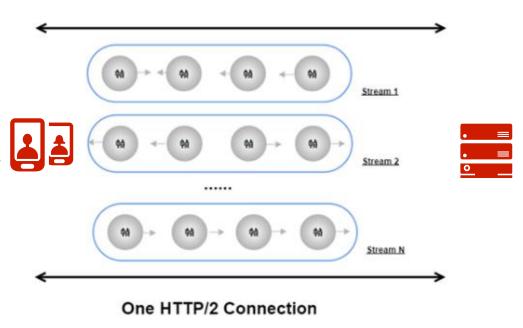


ssl_ciphers 'ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:AES256-SHA256:AES256-SHA256:AES128-SHA:AES128-GCM-SHA256:AES256-GCM-SHA384:AES128-SHA256:AES256-SHA256:AES128-SHA:AES256-SHA:AES:CAMELLIA:DES-CBC3-SHA:IaNULL:IeNULL:IEXPORT:IDES:IRC4:IMD5:IPSK:IaCDH:IEDH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA:IEDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA:IKRB5-DES-CBC3-SHA'





- HTTP/2是完全多路复用的,而非有 序并阻塞的;
- 请求优先级
- 使用报头压缩, HTTP/2降低了开销
- HTTP/2实现了服务端响应的主动推 送
- 必要条件: Nginx 集成- withhttp_v2_module,并且必须支持 OpenSSL version 1.0.2.以上 (ALPN协议需要)







Nginx 启用 HTTP/2 存在的问题

Post请求被拒绝

为了减少网络时延,不少 HTTP/2 客户端会在建立 HTTP/2 连接时同时发送其它帧包括用来 POST 数据的 DATA 帧。

Nginx 能够正常处理客户端提前发送的其它帧,唯独 DATA 帧不行。因为客户端尚未收到 SETTINGS 帧之前, Nginx 将初始窗口大小设置为 0。

修复: Nginx 1.10.2 stable 版

http2_body_preread_size

Changes with nginx 1.10.2

18 Oct 2016

- *) Change: the "421 Misdirected Request" response now used when rejecting requests to a virtual server different from one negotiated during an SSL handshake; this improves interoperability with some HTTP/2 clients when using client certificates.
- *) Change: HTTP/2 clients can now start sending request body immediately; the "http2_body_preread_size" directive controls size of the buffer used before nginx will start reading client request body.
- *) Bugfix: a segmentation fault might occur in a worker process when using HTTP/2 and the "proxy_request_buffering" directive.
- *) Bugfix: the "Content-Length" request header line was always added to requests passed to backends, including requests without body, when using HTTP/2.
- *) Bugfix: "http request count is zero" alerts might appear in logs when using HTTP/2.
- *) Bugfix: unnecessary buffering might occur when using the "sub_filter" directive; the issue had appeared in 1.9.4.
- *) Bugfix: socket leak when using HTTP/2.
- *) Bugfix: an incorrect response might be returned when using the "aio threads" and "sendfile" directives; the bug had appeared in 1.9.13.
- *) Workaround: OpenSSL 1.1.0 compatibility.



HTTP/2 压测工具

https://nghttp2.org/

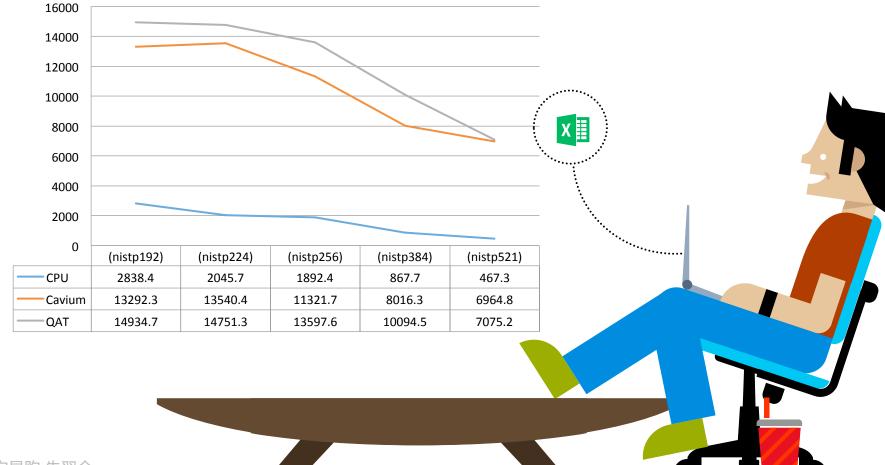
```
h2load https://example.com -n 100 -c 10
starting benchmark...
spawning thread #0: 10 total client(s). 100 total requests
TLS Protocol: TLSv1.2
Cipher: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
Application protocol: h2
progress: 10% done
progress: 20% done
progress: 30% done
progress: 40% done
progress: 50% done
progress: 60% done
progress: 70% done
progress: 80% done
progress: 90% done
progress: 100% done
finished in 589.98ms, 169.50 req/s, 2.19MB/s
requests: 100 total, 100 started, 100 done, 100 succeeded, 0 failed, 0 errored, 0 timeout
status codes: 100 2xx, 0 3xx, 0 4xx, 0 5xx
traffic: 1.29MB (1353790) total, 53.42KB (54700) headers (space savings 24.97%), 1.24MB (1295000) data
                    min
                                max
                                                         sd
                                                                   +/- sd
                                            mean
time for request:
                    17.63ms
                              73.47ms
                                            32.06ms
                                                        10.24ms
                                                                   78.00%
time for connect: 81.84ms
                                                                   60.00%
                              168.23ms
                                          119.76ms
                                                        26.44ms
time to 1st byte:
                  119.09ms
                               201.01ms
                                           158.06ms
                                                        23.86ms
                                                                   70.00%
                      17.00
                                              23.12
                                                           3.20
                                                                   60.00%
req/s
                                  28.63
                                                                                                                 苏宁易购 朱羿全
```





SSL硬件加速卡合理使用

物理机加速卡情况下ECDH算法性能比较 (单位:op/s)





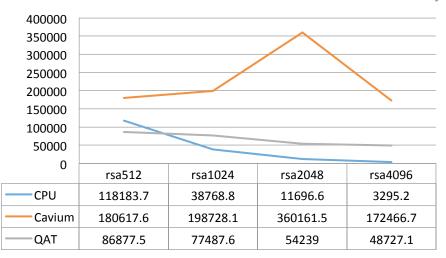


SSL硬件加速卡合理使用

物理机加速卡情况下RSA算法性能比较 (单位:sign/s)

200000 180000 160000 140000 120000 100000 80000 60000 40000 20000 0 rsa2048 rsa512 rsa1024 rsa4096 CPU 7165.3 1574.8 258.8 41.1 Cavium 174718.9 152036.4 107766.7 101700 QAT 61797.6 43803.4 12991.9 1883

物理机加速卡情况下RSA算法性能比较 (单位:verify/s)



虚拟机环境下的测试效果要比物理机好,尤其是Caivum的加速卡,openssl单进程下虚拟机比物理机资源利用率有10倍的提升。

Rsa算法:无论物理机还是虚拟机环境下, Cavium性能都比intel要优, 且性能优势明显!

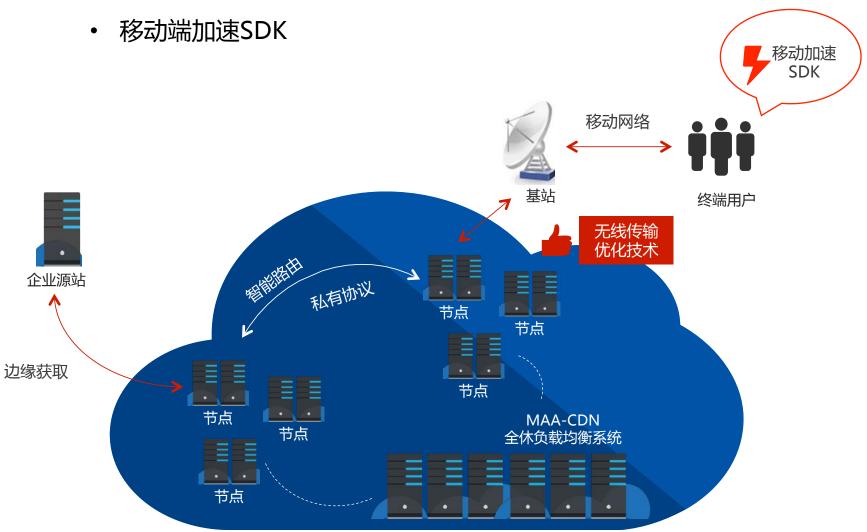
Ecdh算法:QAT支持的算法类别比Cavium要多,物理机环境下QAT性能略优于Cavium,但是在虚拟机环境下QAT整体性能比Cavium要低50%!







客户端HTTPS的性能优化



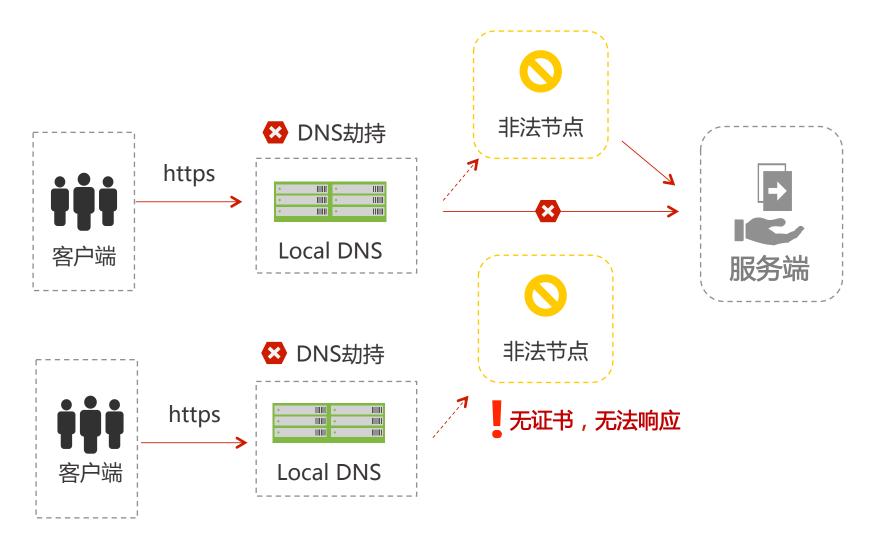
• 移动端加速SDK效果分析







• HTTPS使DNS劫持问题扩大化





• HttpDNS 解决 DNS攻击劫持



DNS防劫持: HttpDNS绕过公共DNS让网站访问永远正确

方案效果:

- 规避公网DNS攻击劫持,反馈0劫持
- 精准调度,根据实际用户IP

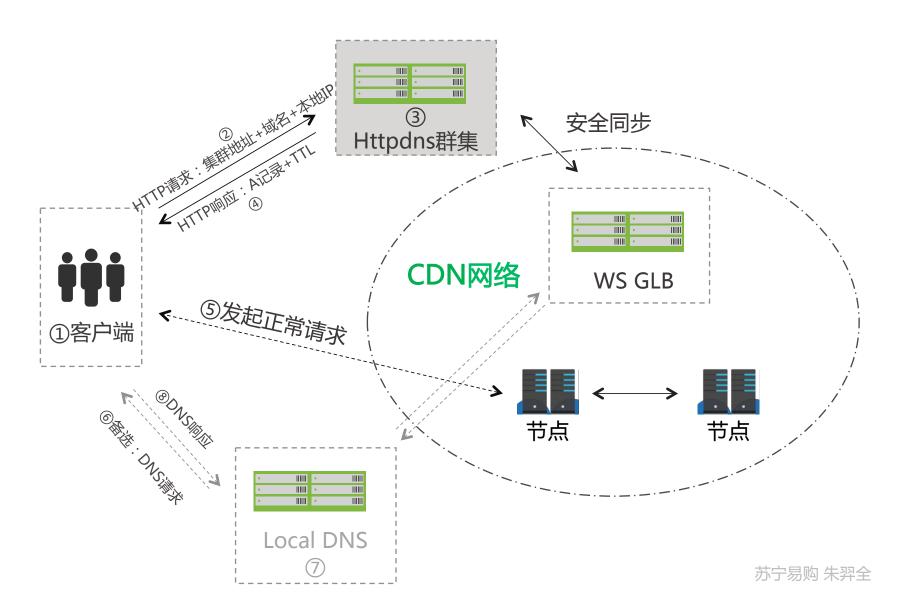
客户端接入:

- 接口(现成,使用最多)
- SDK(包含劫持检测功能)





• HttpDNS 解决 DNS攻击劫持





HTTPS上线

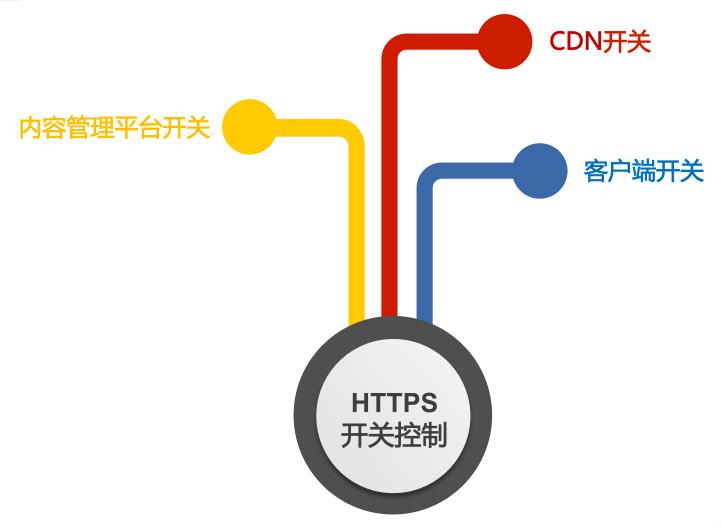
灰度原则

降级原则

开闭原则





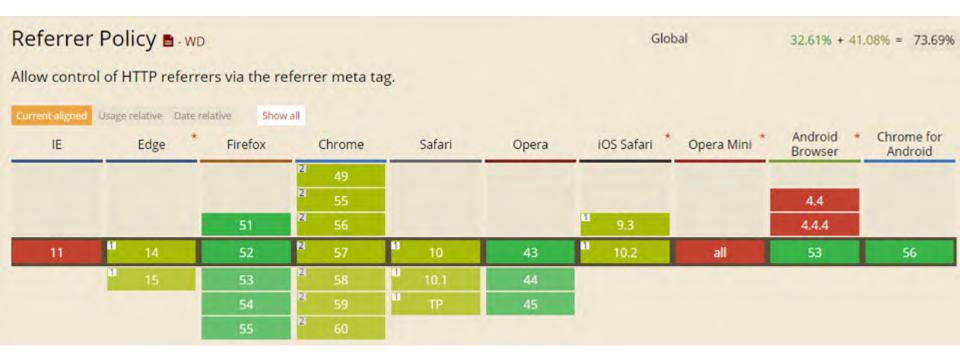






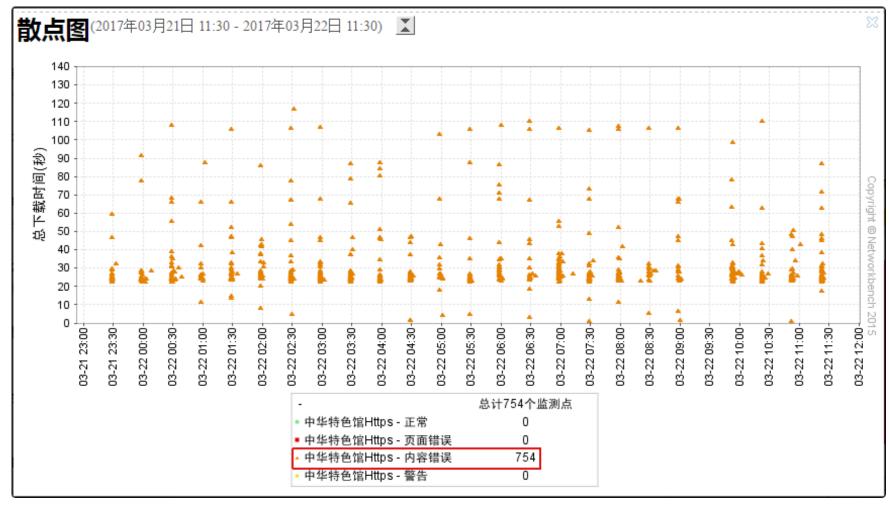
最典型的场景就是从 HTTPS 页面点链接跳到 HTTP 网站时,浏览器并不会在请求头中带上 Referer 字段。

<meta name="referrer" content="always" />





DNS劫持



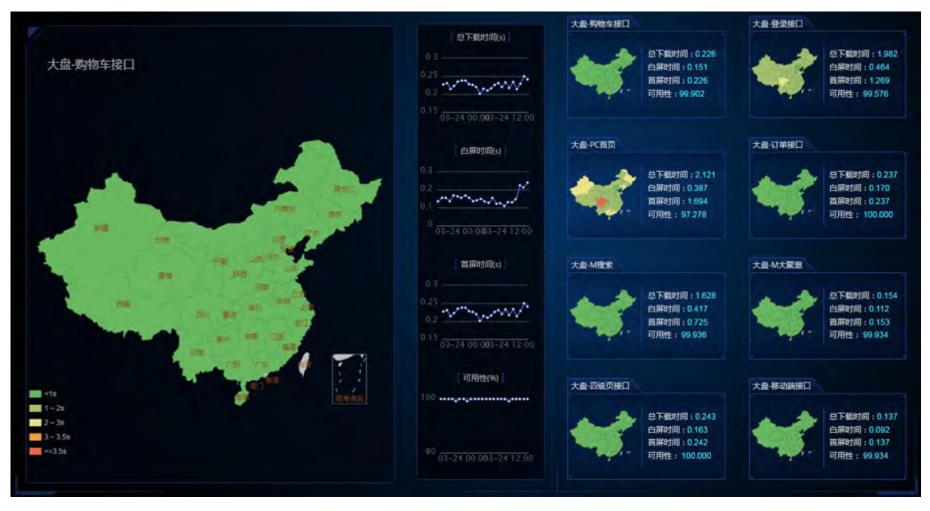


DNS劫持



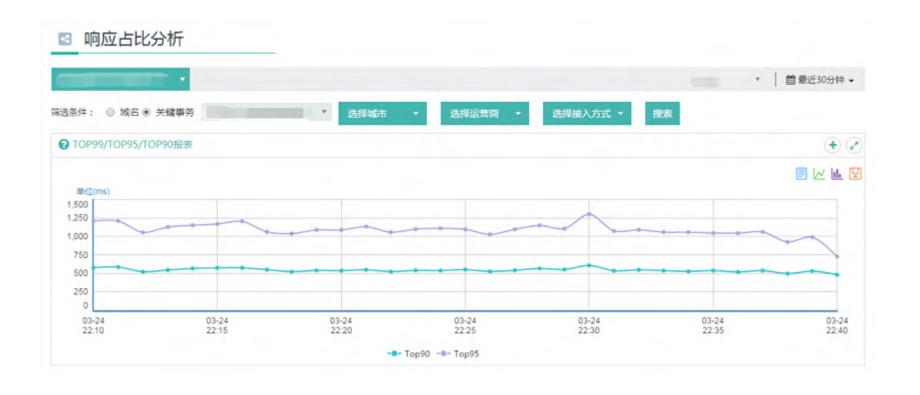


HTTPS性能监控











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06

HTTPS未来展望篇



