Configuration of an SSL Inspection Policy on the Cisco FireSIGHT System

Contents

Introduction

The SSL inspection feature allows you to either block encrypted traffic without inspecting it, or inspect encrypted or decrypted traffic with access control. This document describes the configuration steps to set up an SSL inspection policy on the Cisco FireSIGHT System.

Prerequisites

Components Used

- Cisco FireSIGHT Management Center
- Cisco Firepower 7000 or 8000 Appliances
- Software Version 5.4.1 or higher

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

> **Warning:** If you apply an SSL inspection policy on your managed device, it can impact network performance.

Configurations

You can configure an SSL inspection policy to decrypt traffic the following ways:

1. Decrypt and Resign:

- Option 1: Use the FireSIGHT Center as a root Certificate Authority (CA), or
- Option 2: Have a internal CA sign your certificate, or
- Option 3: Import a CA certificate and key

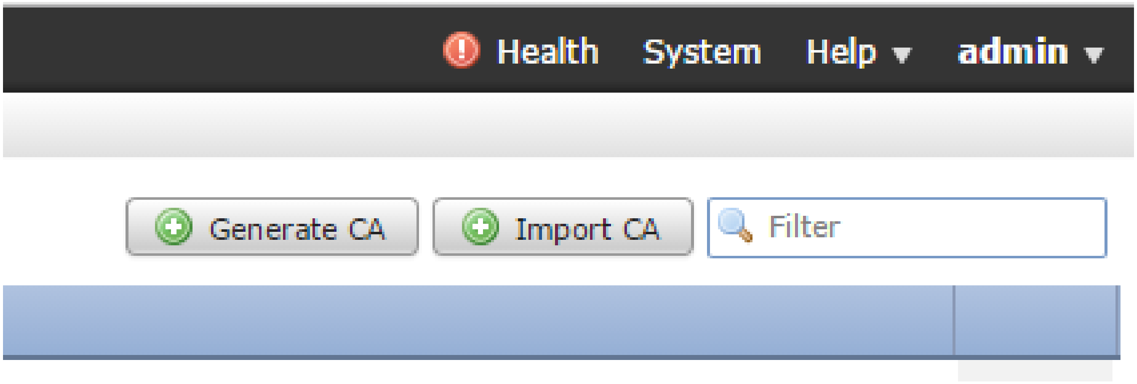
2. Decrypt with Known Cert:

- Log into the FireSIGHT Management Center, then navigate to **Objects**.
- On the **Objects** page, expand the **PKI** and select **Internal CAs**.

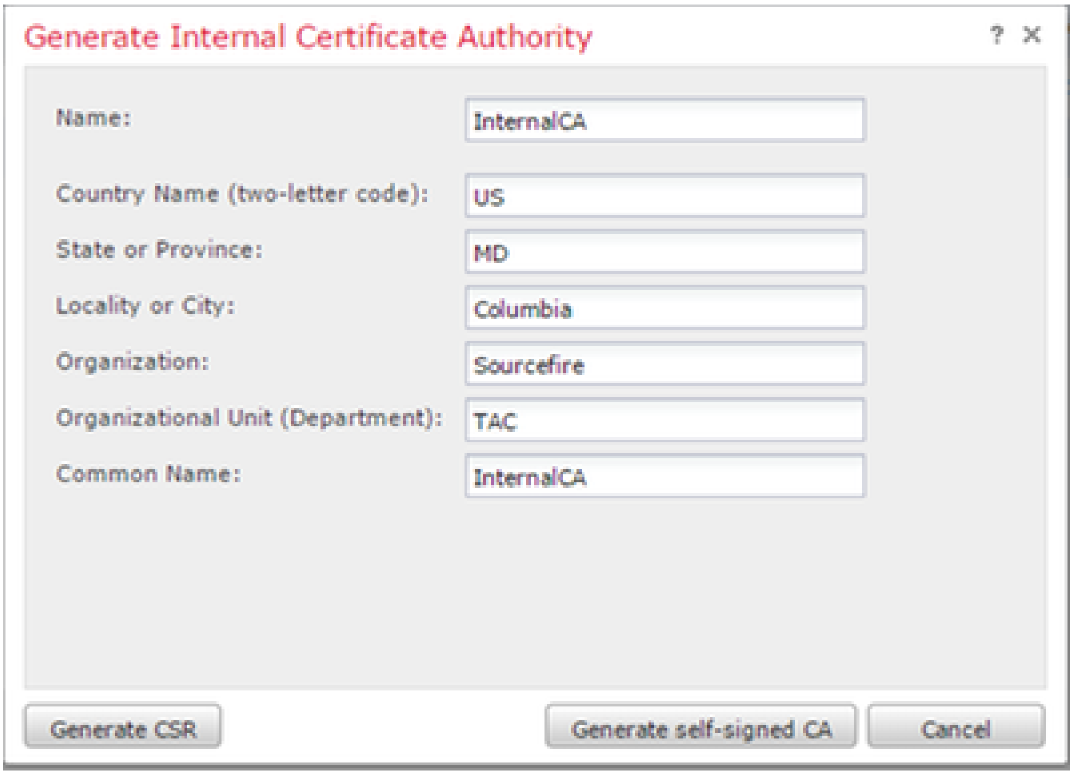
1. Decrypt and Resign

Option 1: Use the FireSIGHT Center as a root Certificate Authority (CA)

i. Click **Generate CA**.



ii. Fill in the relevant information



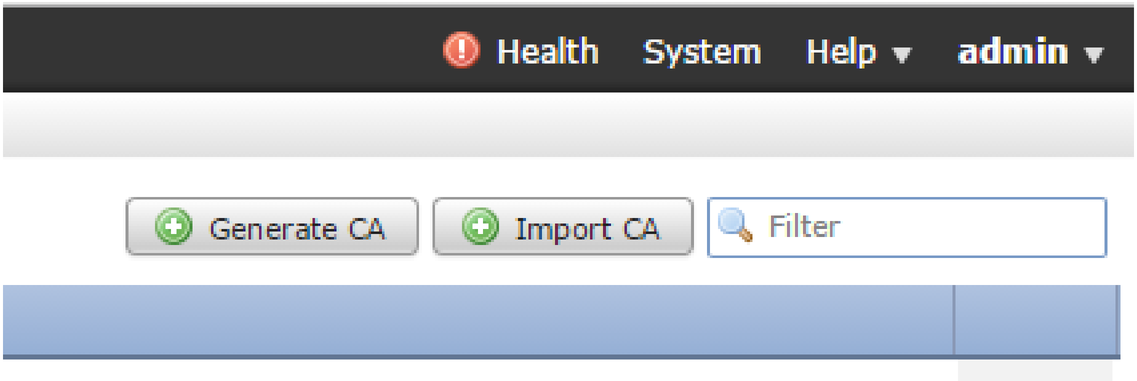
Generate Internal Certificate Authority

Name:	InternalCA
Country Name (two-letter code):	US
State or Province:	MD
Locality or City:	Columbia
Organization:	Sourcefire
Organizational Unit (Department):	TAC
Common Name:	InternalCA

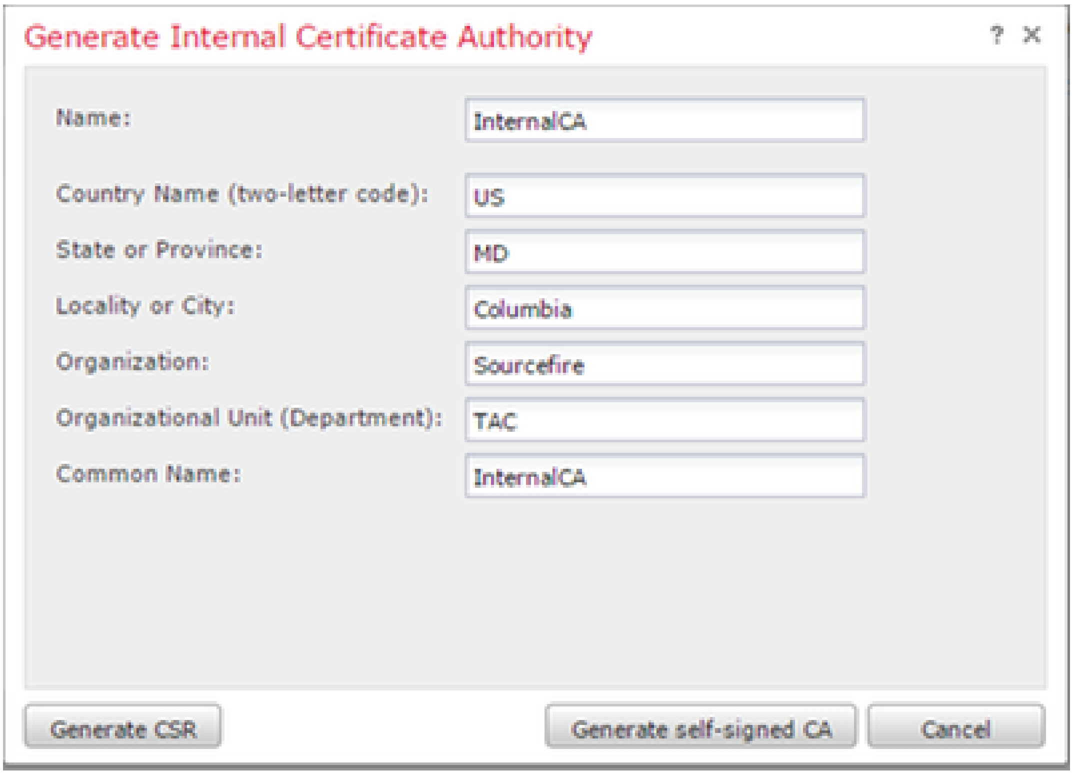
iii. Click **Generate self-signed CA**.

Option 2: Have an internal CA sign your certificate

i. Click **Generate CA**.



ii. Fill in the relevant information.



Generate Internal Certificate Authority

Name: InternalCA

Country Name (two-letter code): US

State or Province: MD

Locality or City: Columbia

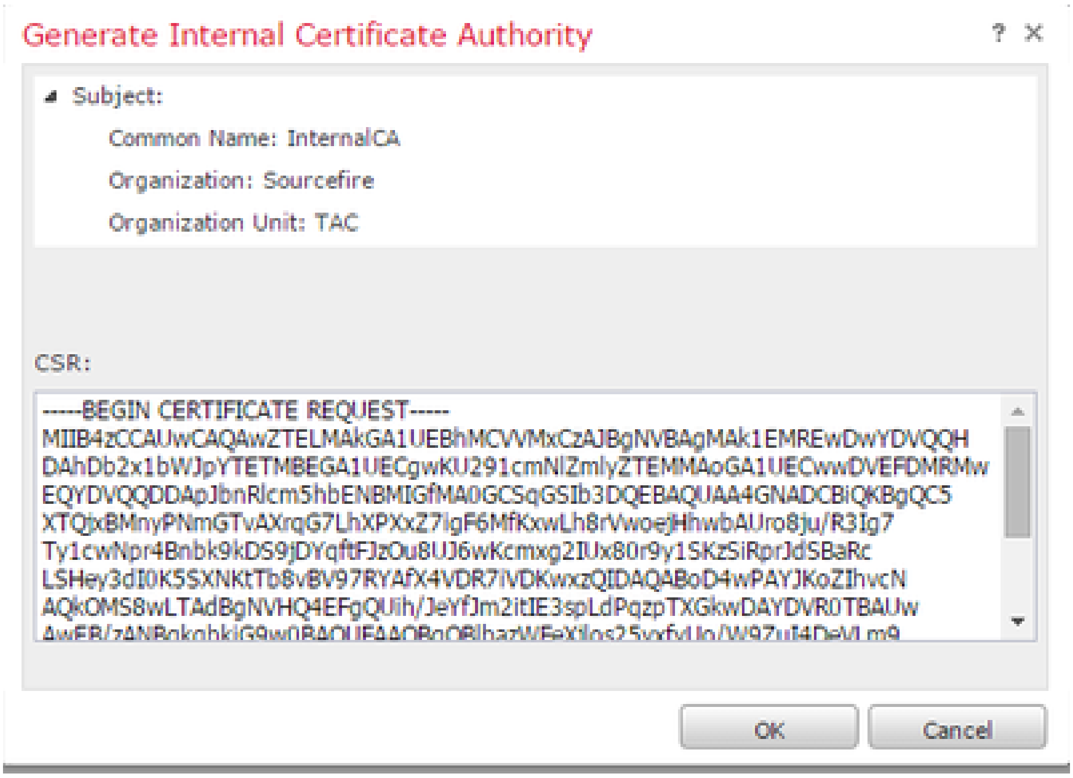
Organization: Sourcefire

Organizational Unit (Department): TAC

Common Name: InternalCA

Note: You may need to contact your CA administrator to determine if they have a template for the signing request.

iii. Copy the entire certificate including the `---BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST---` and `---END CERTIFICATE REQUEST---` and then save it to a text file with the `.req` extension.



Generate Internal Certificate Authority

Subject:

Common Name: InternalCA

Organization: Sourcefire

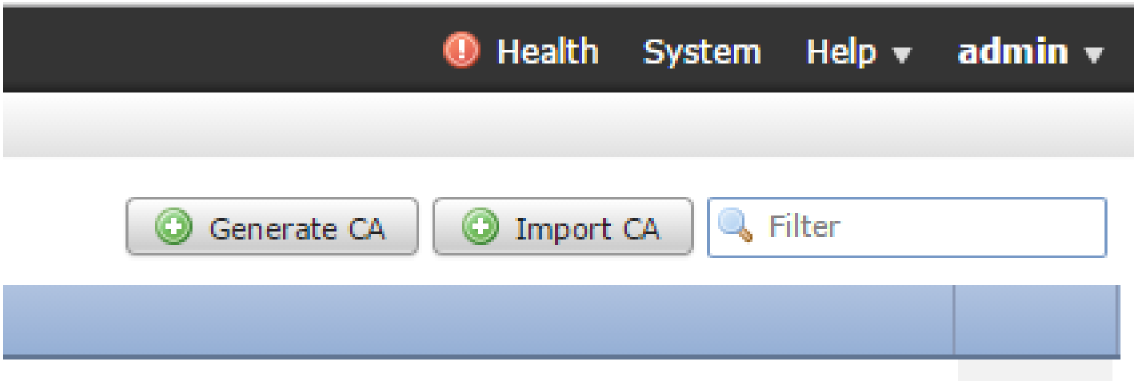
Organization Unit: TAC

CSR:

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIB4zCCAUwCAQAwZTELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgMAk1EMREwDwYDVQQH
DAhDb2x1bWJpYTETMBEGA1UECgwKU291cmNlZmlyZTEMMAoGA1UECwwDVEFDMRMw
EQYDVQQDDApJbnRlcm5hbENBMIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQC5
XTQjxBMnyPNmGTvAXrqG7LhXPXxZ7igF6MfKxwLh8rVwoejHhwbAUro8ju/R3Ig7
Ty1cwNpr4Bnbk9kDS9jDYqftFJzOu8UJ6wKcmxg2IUx80r9y1SKzSiRprJdSBaRc
LSHey3dI0K5SXNKtTb8vBV97RYAfX4VDR7iVDKwxzQIDAQABoD4wPAYJKoZIhvcN
AQkOMS8wLTAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUih/JeYfJm2itIE3spLdPqzpTXGkwDAYDVR0TBAUw
AwEB/zANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFAAOBgQBlhazWFeXIos25vxfvUo/W97uI4DeVLm9
```

Note: Your CA administrator request another file extension besides `.req`.

Option 3: Import a CA certificate and key

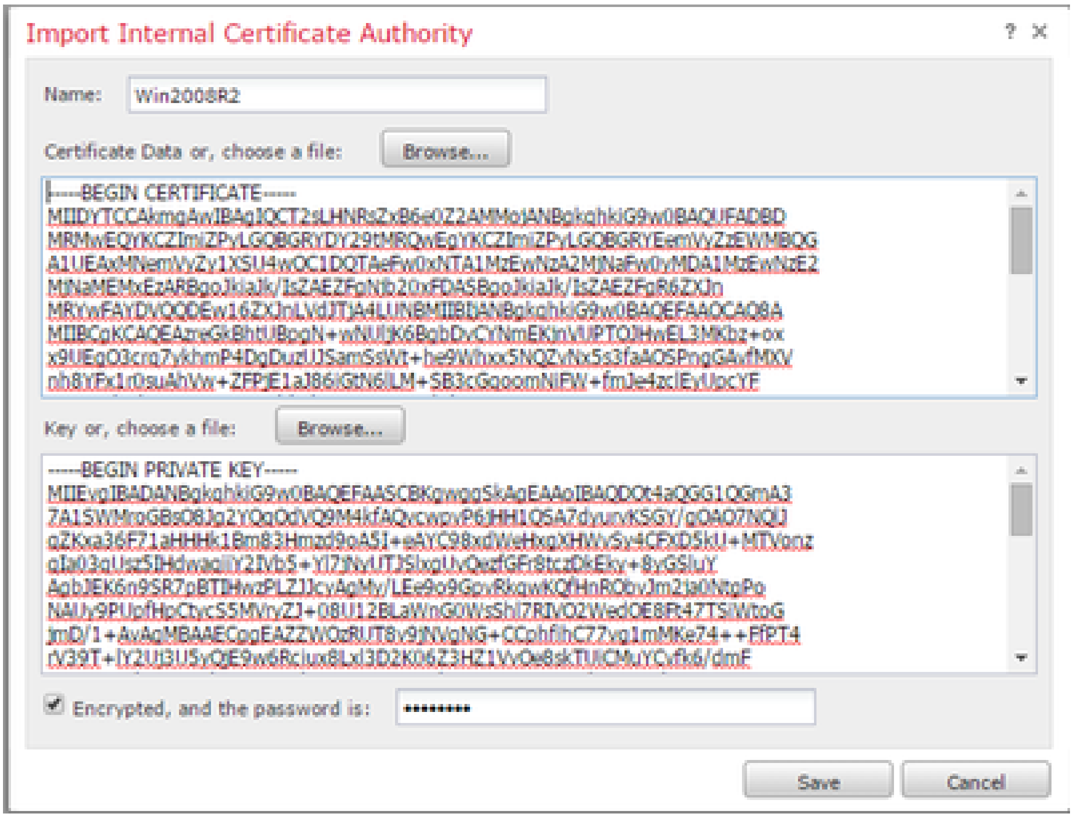


i. Click **Import CA**.

ii. Browse to or paste in the certificate.

iii. Browse to or paste in the private key.

iv. Check the encrypted box and type in a password.


Import Internal Certificate Authority

Name: Win2008R2

Certificate Data or, choose a file: Browse...

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDYTCCAkmgAwIBAgIQCT2sLHNRsZxB6e0Z2AMMoJANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADBD
MRMwEQYKCZImiZPyLGQBGRYDY29tMRQwEgYKCZImiZPyLGQBGRYEemVyZzEWMBQG
A1UEAxMNemVyZy1XSU4wOC1DQTAeFw0xNTA1MzEwNzA2MjNaFw0yMDA1MzEwNzE2
MjNaMEMxEzARBgoJkiaJk/IsZAEZFgNjb20xFDASBgoJkiaJk/IsZAEZFgR6ZXJn
MRYwFAYDVQQDEw16ZXJnLVdJTjA4LUNBMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8A
MIIBCgKCAQEAzneGkBhtUBcgN+wNUIjK6BgbDvCYNmEKnVUPTOJHwEL3MKbz+ox
x9UEgO3crq7ykhmP4DgDuzUJSamSsWt+he9Whxx5NQZvNx5s3faAO5PngGAvfMXV
nh8YFx1r0suAhVw+ZFPjE1aJ86iGtN6lLM+SB3cGqoomNIFW+fmJe4zclEyUpcYF

Key or, choose a file: Browse...

-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEvgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBKgwggSkAgEAAoIBAQDOt4aQGG1QGmA3
7A1SWMroGBsO8Jg2YQqOdVQ9M4kfAQvcwpvP6JHH1Q5A7dyurvKSGY/gOAO7NQIJ
qZKxa36F71aHHHk1Bm83Hmzd9oA5J+eAYC98xdWeHxgXHWvSy4CFXD5kU+MTVonz
qIa03qUsz5IHdwaqllY2IVb5+Yl7jNvUTJSlxgUvQezfGFr8tczDkEky+8yGSluY
AgbJEK6n9SR7pBTIHwzPLZJJcyAgMy/LEe9o9GovRkqwKQfHnRObvJm2Ja0NtgPo
NAUy9PUpfHpCtycS5MVryZJ+08U12BLaWnG0WsShI7RIVO2WedOE8R47TSlWtoG
JmD/1+AvAgMBAAECggEAZZWOzRUT8v9JNVgNG+CCphflhC77vg1mMKe74++FfPT4
rV39T+lY2U3U5yQjE9w6Rclux8Lxl3D2K06Z3HZ1VvOw8skTUICMuYCvfk6/dmF

☑ Encrypted, and the password is: •••••••••

Save Cancel

Note: If there is no password, check the encrypted box and leave it blank.

2. Decrypt with Known Key

Importing Known Certificate (Alternative to Decrypt and Resign)

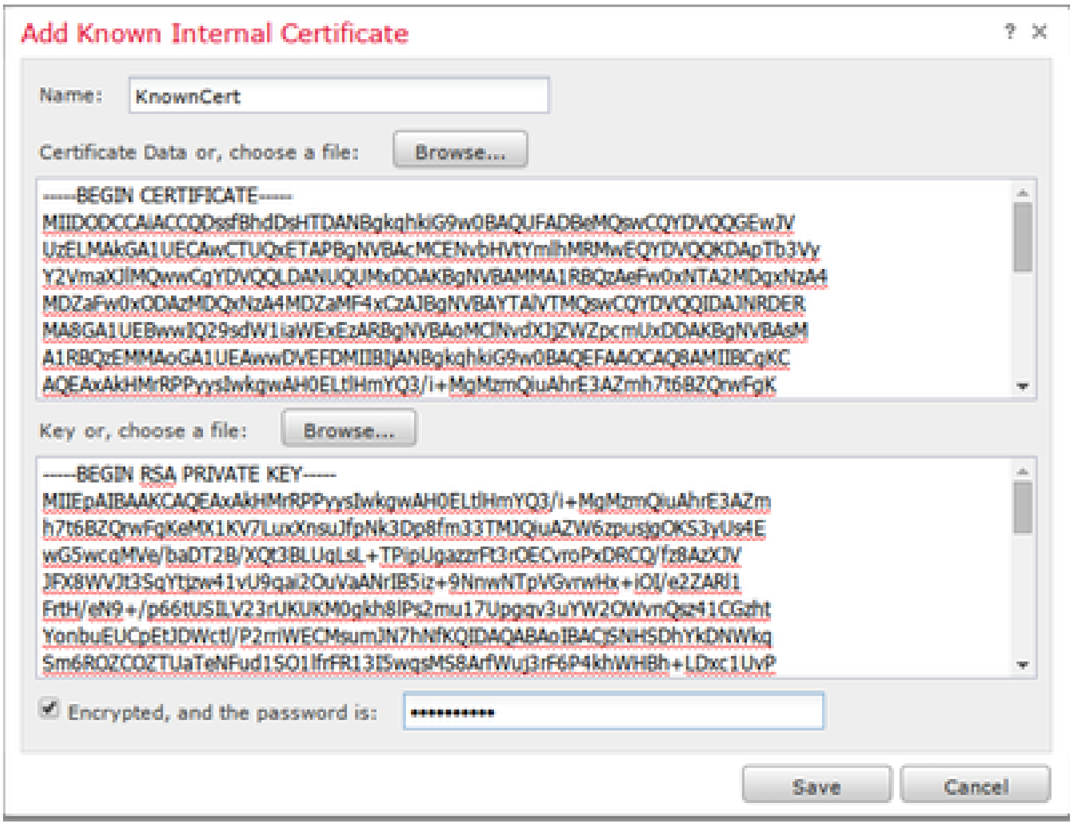
i. From the Objects page on the left expand out PKI and select Internal Certs.

ii. Click **Add Internal Cert**.

iii. Browse to or paste in the certificate.

iv. Browse to or paste in the private key.

v. Check the **Encrypted** box and type in a password.



Name: KnownCert

Certificate Data or, choose a file:

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDODCCAiACCQDssfBhdDsHTDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADBeMQswCQYDVQQGEwJV
UzELMAkGA1UECAwCTUQxETAPBgNVBAcMCENvbHVtYmlhMRMwEQYDVQQKDApTb3Vy
Y2VmaXJlMQwwCgYDVQQLDANUQUMxDDAKBgNVBAMMA1RBQzAeFw0xNTA2MDgxNzA4
MDZaFw0xODAzMDQxNzA4MDZaMF4xCzAJBgNVBAYTAlVTMQswCQYDVQQIDAJNRDER
MA8GA1UEBwwIQ29sdW1iaWExEzARBgNVBAoMClNvdXJjZWZpcmUxDDAKBgNVBAsM
A1RBQzEMMAoGA1UEAwwDVEFDMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKC
AQEAxAkHMrRPPyysIwkgwAH0ELtlHmYQ3/i+MgMzmQiuAhrE3AZmh7t6BZQrwFgK
```

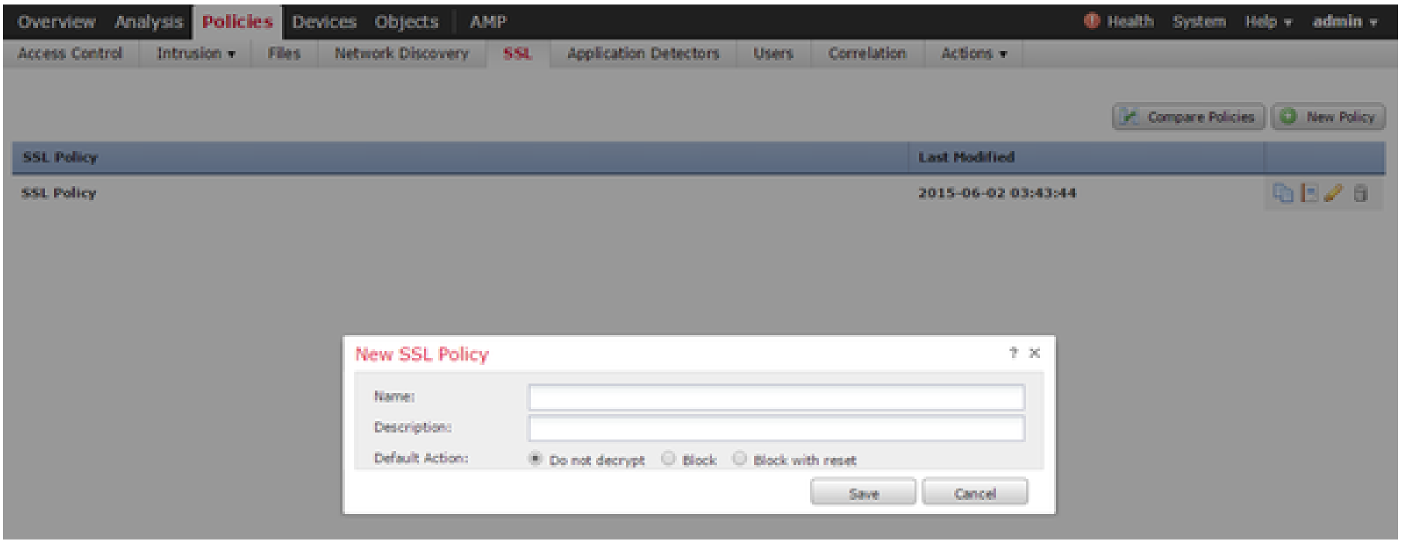
Key or, choose a file:

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEAxAkHMrRPPyysIwkgwAH0ELtlHmYQ3/i+MgMzmQiuAhrE3AZm
h7t6BZQrwFgKeMX1KV7LuxXnsuJfpNk3Dp8fm33TMJQiuAZW6zpusjgOKS3yUs4E
wG5wcqMVe/baDT2B/XQt3BLUqLsL+TPipUgazzrFt3rOECvroPxDRCQ/fz8AzXJV
JFX8WVJt3SqYtjzw41vU9qai2OuVaANrIB5iz+9NnwNTpVGvrwHx+iOl/e2ZARl1
FrtH/eN9+/p66tUSILV23rUKUKM0gkh8lPs2mu17Upgqv3uYW2OWvnQsz41CGzht
YonbuEUCpEtJDWctl/P2mWECMsumJN7hNfKQIDAQABAoIBACjSNHSDhYkDNWkq
Sm6ROZCOZTUaTeNFud1SO1lfrFR13I5wqsMS8ArfWuj3rF6P4khWHBh+LDxc1UvP
```

☑ Encrypted, and the password is: ••••••••••••

Note: If there is no password, leave the **Encrypted** box blank.

4. Navigate to **Policies > SSL** then click **New Policy**.



SSL Policy	Last Modified
SSL Policy	2015-06-02 03:43:44

New SSL Policy

Name:

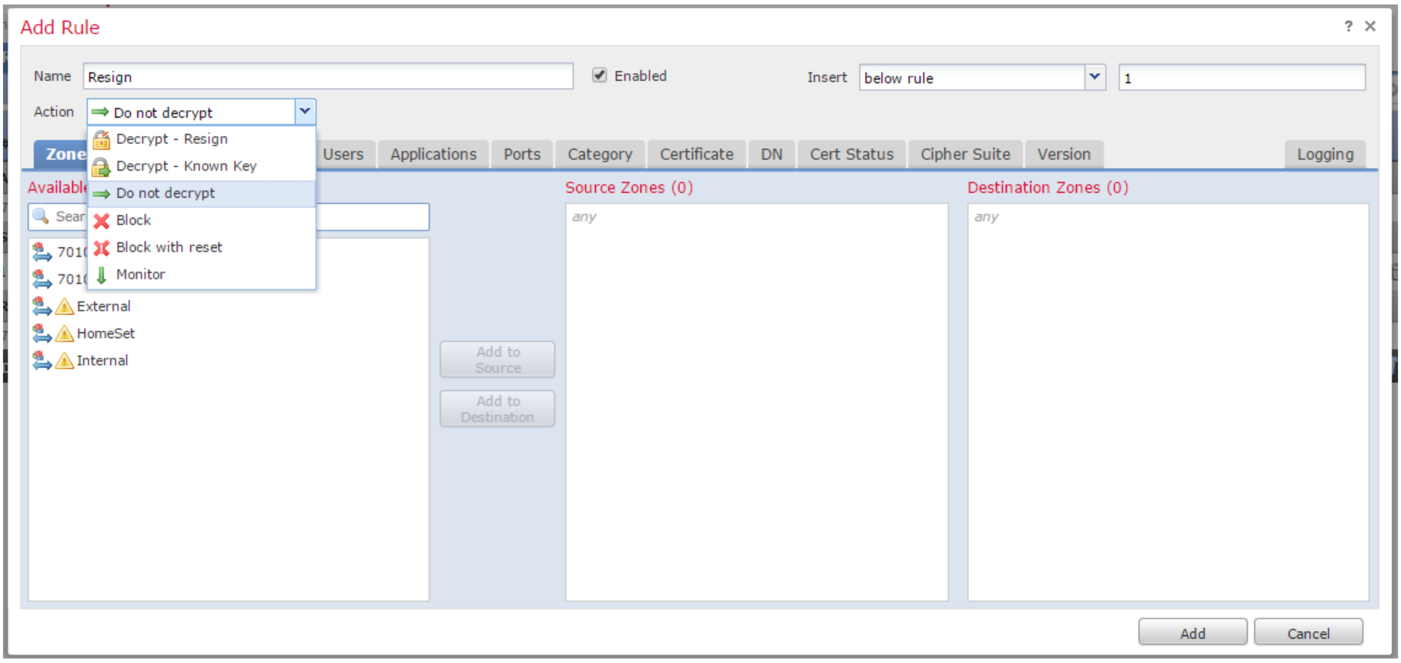
Description:

Default Action: ● Do not decrypt ○ Block ○ Block with reset

5. Provide a name and select a **Default Action**. The SSL policy editor page appears. The SSL policy editor page works the same as the Access Control Policy editor page.

> **Note:** If unsure about the **Default Action**, **Do not decrypt** is the recommended starting point.

6. On the SSL policy editor page, click **Add Rule**. In the Add Rule window, provide a name for the rule, and fill in all other relevant information.


Add Rule

Name: Resign ☑ Enabled Insert: below rule 1

Action: Do not decrypt

The following section describes various options on the **Add Rule** window:

Action

Decrypt - Resign

- The sensor acts as a Man in the Middle (MitM) and accepts the connection with the user, then establishes a new connection to the server. For example: User types in https://www.facebook.com in a browser. The traffic reaches the sensor, the sensor then negotiates with the user using the selected CA certificate and SSL tunnel A is built. At the same time the sensor connects to https://www.facebook.com and creates SSL tunnel B.
- End result: User see the certificate in the rule, not facebook's.

- This action requires an Internal CA. Select Replace Key if you wish the key to be replaced. The user will receive the certificate you select.

> **Note:** This cannot be used in passive mode.

Decrypt - Known Key

- The sensor has the key that will be used to decrypt the traffic. For example: User types in https://www.facebook.com in a browser. The traffic reaches the sensor, the sensor decrypts the traffic, then inspects the traffic.
- End result: User see facebook's certificate
- This action requires an Internal Certificate. This is added in **Objects** > **PKI** > **Internal Certs**.

> **Note:** Your organization must be the owner of the domain and certificate. For the example of facebook.com the only possible way to have the end user see facebook's certificate would be if you actually own the domain facebook.com (i.e. your company is Facebook, Inc) and have ownership of the facebook.com certificate signed by a public CA. You can only decrypt with known keys for sites that your organization owns.

The main purpose of decrypt known key is to decrypt traffic heading to your https server to protect your servers from external attacks. For inspecting client side traffic to external https sites you will be using decrypt resign as you do not own the server and you are interested in inspecting the client traffic in your network connecting to external encrypted sites.

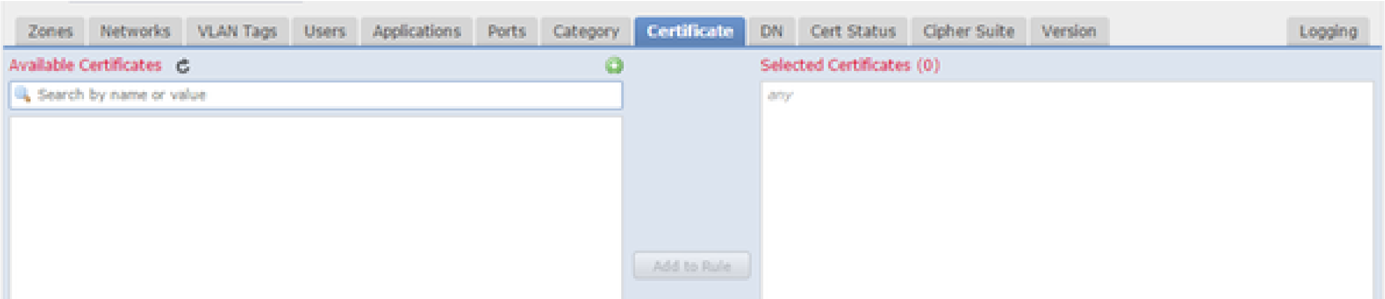
> **Note:** For DHE and ECDHE to decrypt we must be in-line.

Do Not Decrypt

Traffic bypasses the SSL policy and continues to the Access Control Policy.

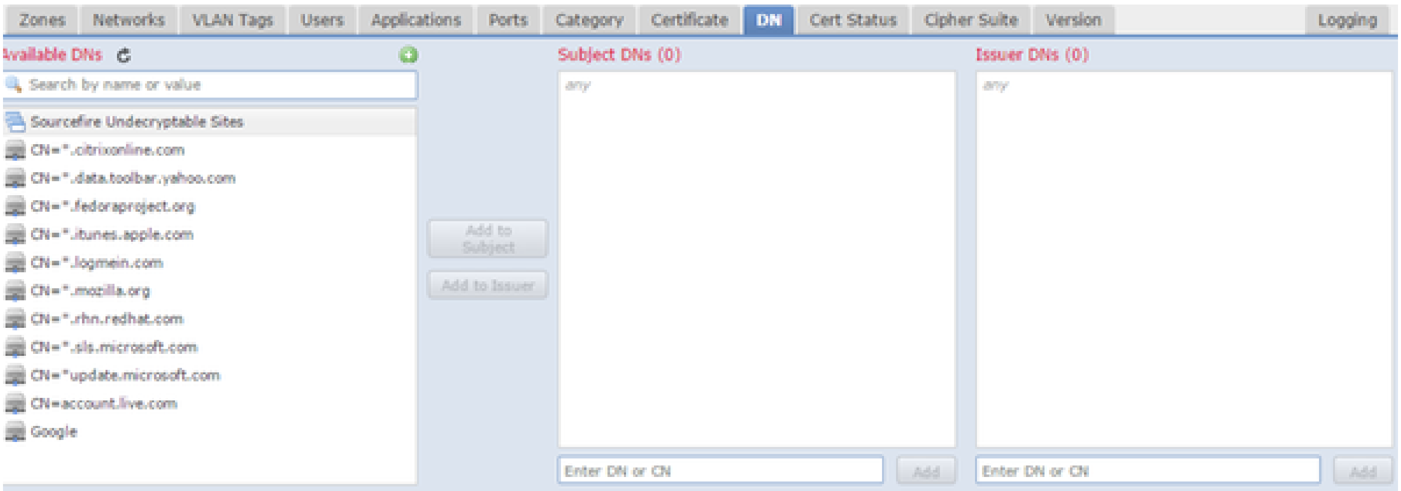
Certificate

Rule matches SSL traffic using this particular certificate.



DN

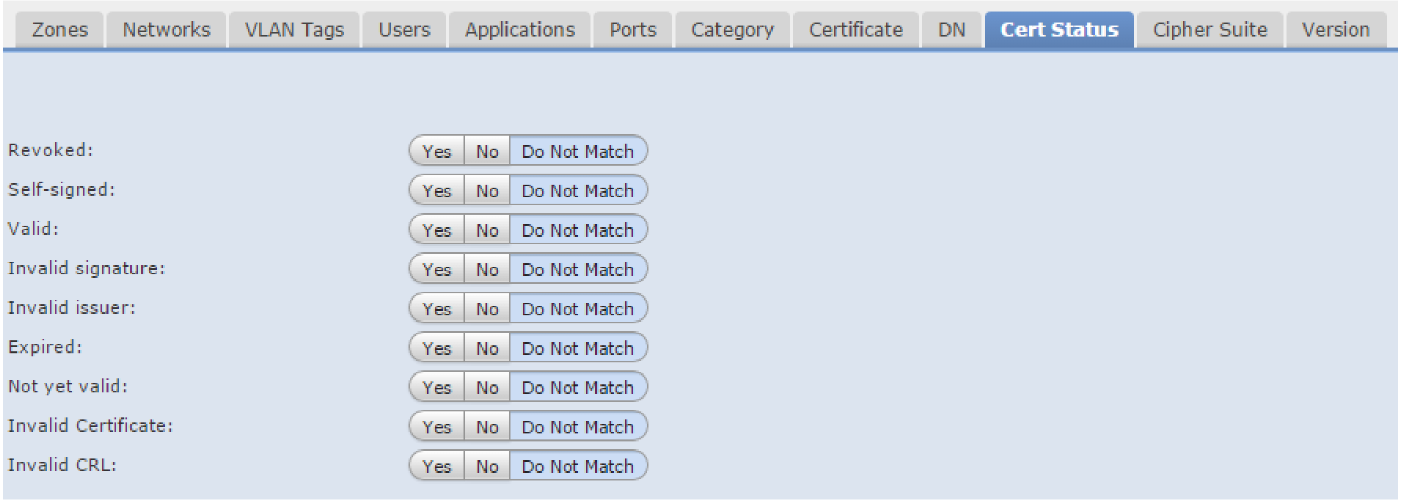
Rule matches SSL traffic using certain Domain Names in the certificates.



Sourcefire Undecryptable Sites
CN=*.citrixonline.com
CN=*.data.toolbar.yahoo.com
CN=*.fedoraproject.org
CN=*.itunes.apple.com
CN=*.logmein.com
CN=*.mozilla.org
CN=*.rhn.redhat.com
CN=*.sls.microsoft.com
CN=*update.microsoft.com
CN=account.live.com
Google

Cert Status

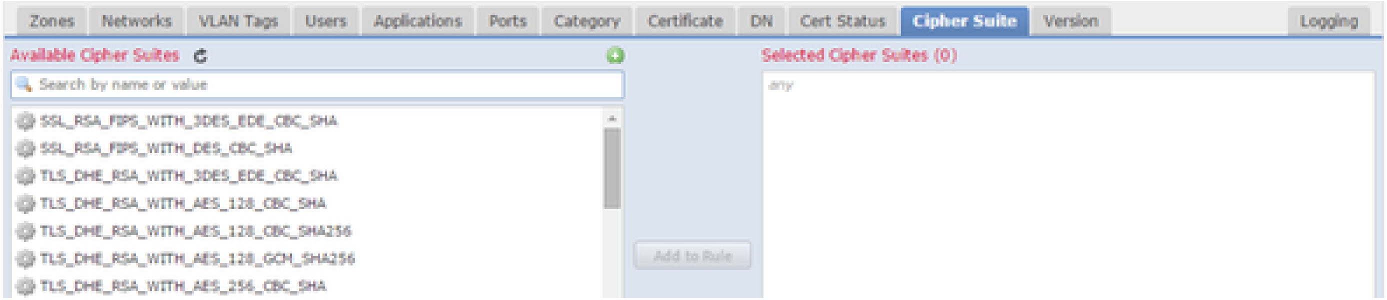
Rule matches SSL traffic with these certificate statuses.



Revoked: Yes No Do Not Match
Self-signed: Yes No Do Not Match
Valid: Yes No Do Not Match
Invalid signature: Yes No Do Not Match
Invalid issuer: Yes No Do Not Match
Expired: Yes No Do Not Match
Not yet valid: Yes No Do Not Match
Invalid Certificate: Yes No Do Not Match
Invalid CRL: Yes No Do Not Match

Cipher Suite

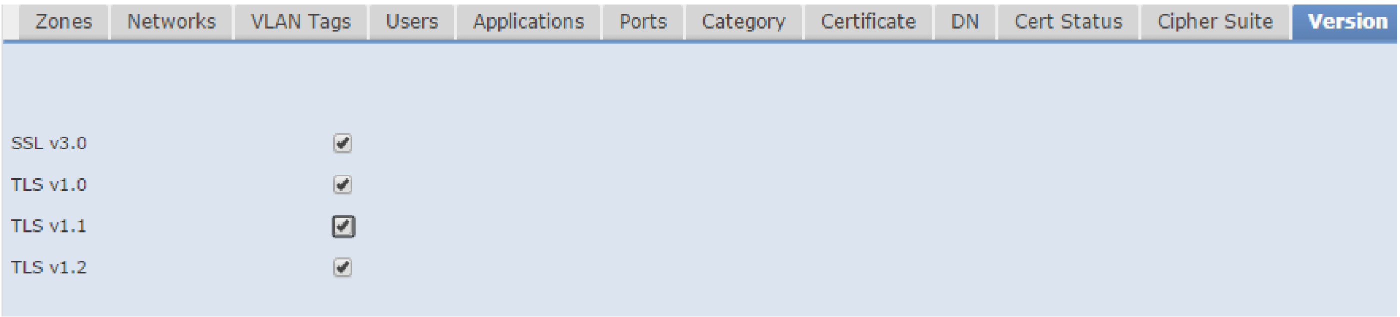
Rule matches SSL traffic using these Cipher Suites.



SSL_RSA_FIPS_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
SSL_RSA_FIPS_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA

Version

Rules applies only to SSL traffic with the selected versions of SSL.

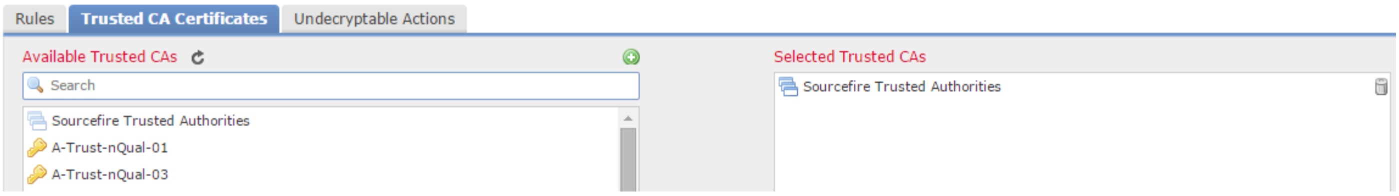


SSL v3.0 ☑
TLS v1.0 ☑
TLS v1.1 ☑
TLS v1.2 ☑

Logging

Enable logging to see connection events for the SSL traffic.

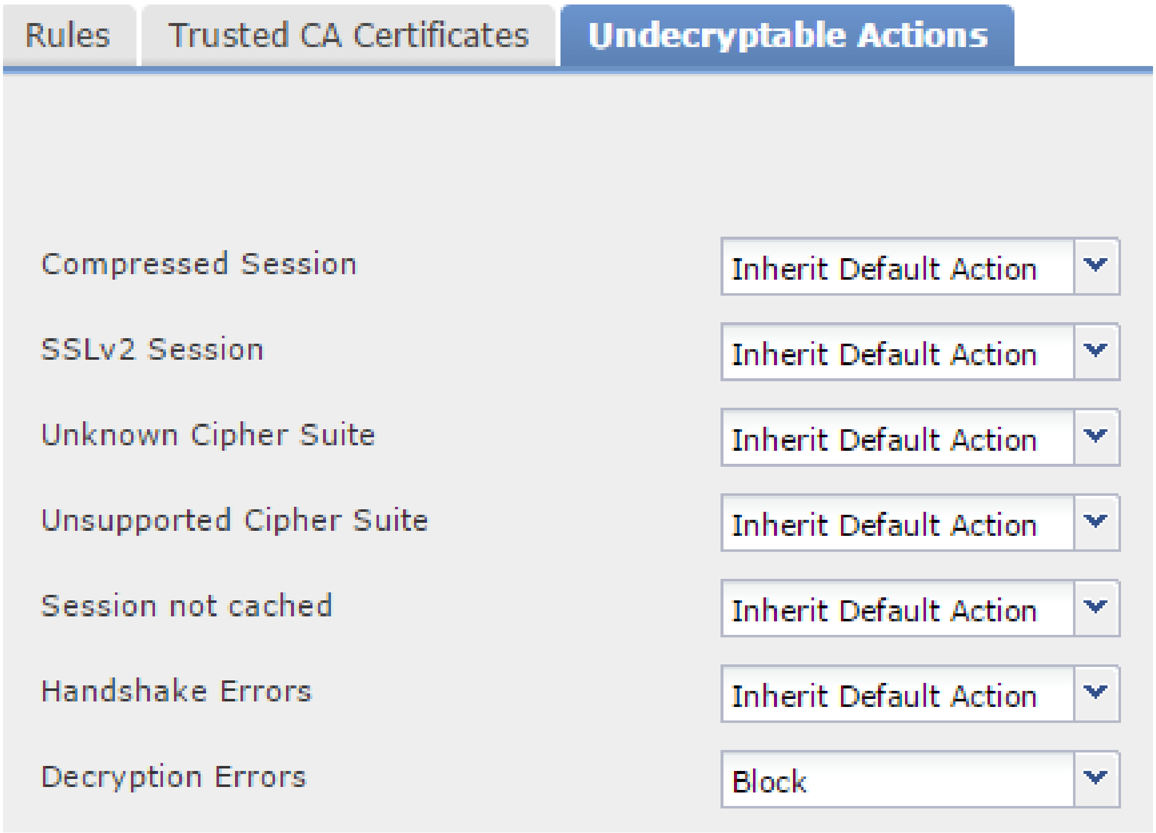
7. Click **Trusted CA Certificate**. This is where Trusted CA are added to the policy.



Available Trusted CAs
- Sourcefire Trusted Authorities
- A-Trust-nQual-01
- A-Trust-nQual-03

Selected Trusted CAs
- Sourcefire Trusted Authorities

8. Click **Undecryptable Actions**. Here are the actions for which the sensor cannot decrypt the traffic. You can find the definitions are from the online help (**Help > Online**) of the FireSIGHT Management Center.



Compressed Session	Inherit Default Action
SSLv2 Session	Inherit Default Action
Unknown Cipher Suite	Inherit Default Action
Unsupported Cipher Suite	Inherit Default Action
Session not cached	Inherit Default Action
Handshake Errors	Inherit Default Action
Decryption Errors	Block

- **Compressed Session**: The SSL session applies a data compression method.
- **SSLv2 Session**: The session is encrypted with SSL version 2. Note that traffic is decryptable if the client hello message is SSL 2.0, and the remainder of the transmitted traffic is SSL 3.0.
- **Unknown Cipher Suite**: The system does not recognize the cipher suite.
- **Unsupported Cipher Suite**: The system does not support decryption based on the detected

cipher suite.

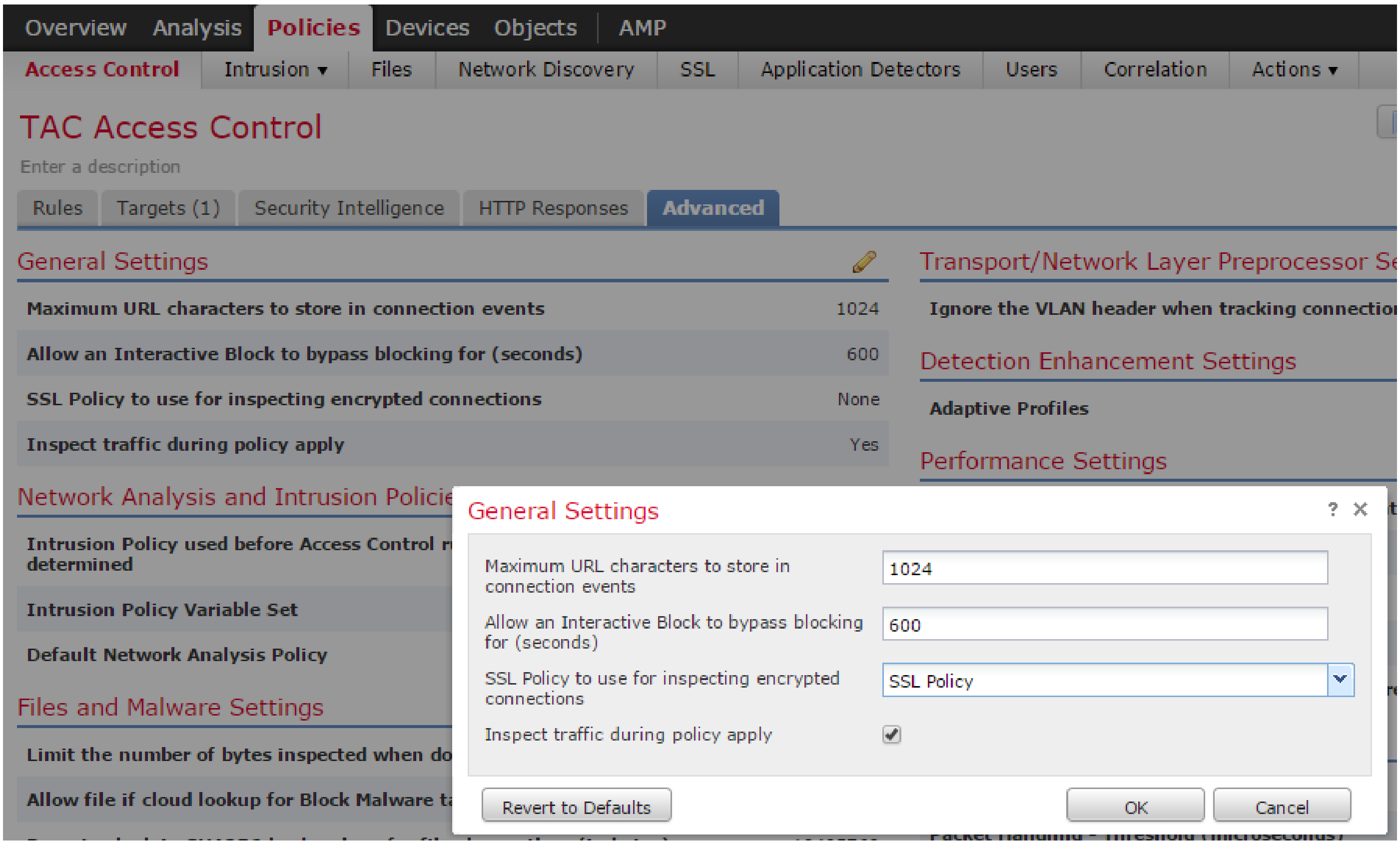
- **Session not cached**: The SSL session has session reuse enabled, the client and server reestablished the session with the session identifier, and the system did not cache that session identifier.
- **Handshake Errors**: An error occurred during SSL handshake negotiation.
- **Decryption Errors**: An error occurred during traffic decryption.

> **Note:** By default these inherit the Default Action. If your default action is Block, you may experience unexpected issues

9. Save the policy.

10. Navigate to **Policies** > **Access Control**. Edit your policy or create a new Access Control Policy.

11. Click **Advanced** and edit the **General Settings**.



TAC Access Control

Enter a description

General Settings

Maximum URL characters to store in connection events	1024
Allow an Interactive Block to bypass blocking for (seconds)	600
SSL Policy to use for inspecting encrypted connections	None
Inspect traffic during policy apply	Yes

Network Analysis and Intrusion Policie

Intrusion Policy used before Access Control r determined

Intrusion Policy Variable Set

Default Network Analysis Policy

Files and Malware Settings

Limit the number of bytes inspected when do

Allow file if cloud lookup for Block Malware t

Transport/Network Layer Preprocessor Se

Ignore the VLAN header when tracking connectio

Detection Enhancement Settings

Adaptive Profiles

Performance Settings

General Settings

Maximum URL characters to store in connection events	1024
Allow an Interactive Block to bypass blocking for (seconds)	600
SSL Policy to use for inspecting encrypted connections	SSL Policy
Inspect traffic during policy apply	☑

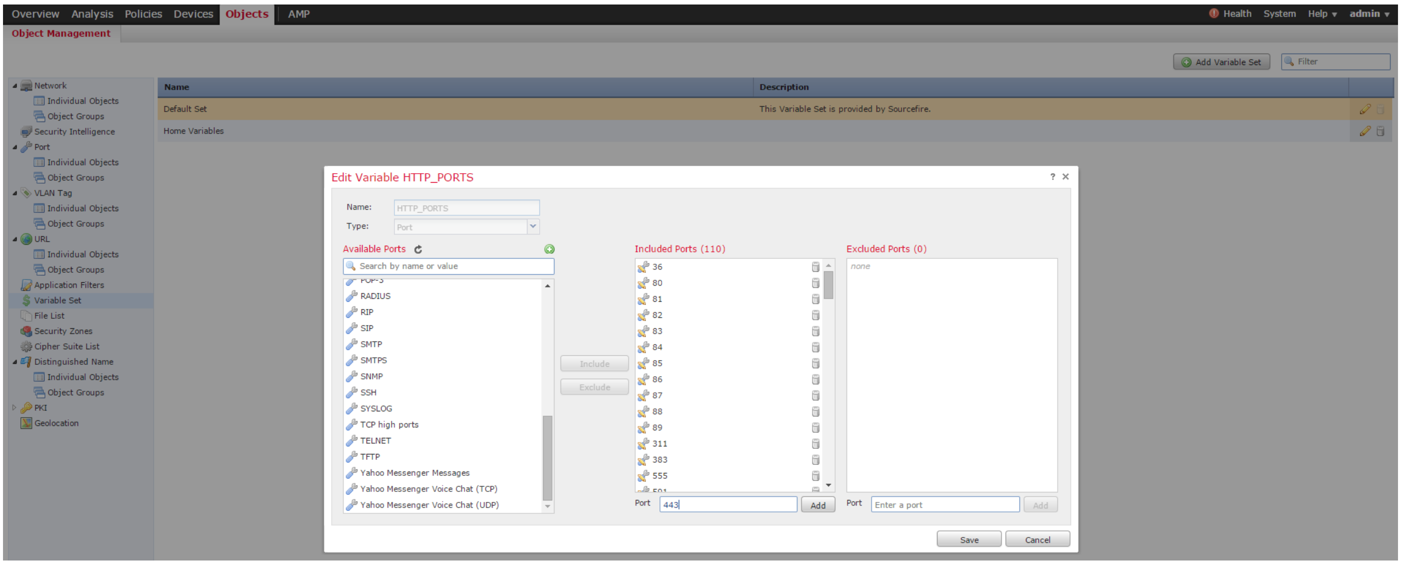
12. From the drop down menu select your **SSL Policy**.

13. Click **OK** to save.

Additional Configurations

The following changes should be made on the intrusion policies for proper identification:

i. Your `$HTTP_PORTS` variable should include port 443 and any other ports with https traffic that will be decrypted by your policy (**Objects** > **Object Management** > **Variable Set** > **Edit** the variable set).



Name	Description
Default Set	This Variable Set is provided by Sourcefire.
Home Variables	

Edit Variable HTTP_PORTS

Name: HTTP_PORTS

Type: Port

Available Ports

Search by name or value

POP-3
RADIUS
RIP
SIP
SMTP
SMTPS
SNMP
SSH
SYSLOG
TCP high ports
TELNET
TFTP
Yahoo Messenger Messages
Yahoo Messenger Voice Chat (TCP)
Yahoo Messenger Voice Chat (UDP)

Included Ports (110)

36
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
311
383
555
591

Port 443

Excluded Ports (0)

none

Port Enter a port

ii. The Network Analysis policy that is inspecting the encrypted traffic must have port 443 (and any other ports with https traffic that will be decrypted by your policy) included in the ports field of the HTTP preprocessor settings otherwise none of the http rules with http content modifiers (i.e. `http_uri, http_header, etc.) will trigger because this is reliant on the http ports defined and the http buffers in snort will not be populated for traffic that is not going over the ports specified.`

iii. (Optional but recommended for better inspection) Add your https ports to the **TCP Stream Configuration** settings in the **Perform Stream Reassembly on Both Ports** field.

iv. Reapply the revised Access Control policy during a scheduled maintenance window.

> **Warning:** This modified policy can cause signifigant performance issues. This should be tested outside of production hours to reduce risk for network outage or preformance.

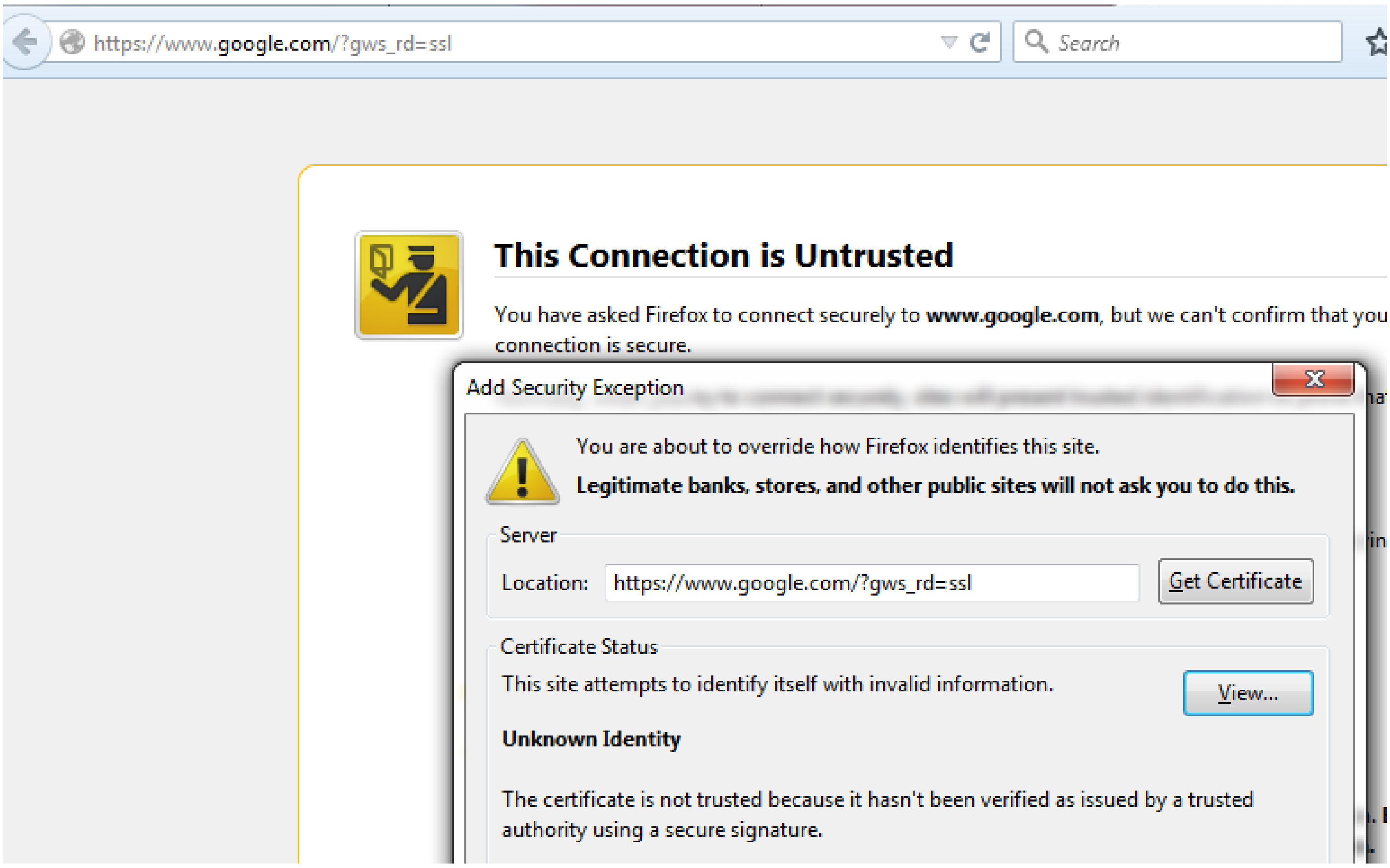
Verification

Decrypt - Resign

1. Open a web browser.

> **Note:** The Firefox browser is used in the example below. This example may not work in Chrome. See the Troubleshooting section for detail.

2. Navigate to an SSL website. In the example below https://www.google.com is used, The websites of financial institution will work as well. You will see one of the following pages:



This Connection is Untrusted

You have asked Firefox to connect securely to **www.google.com**, but we can't confirm that you connection is secure.

Add Security Exception

You are about to override how Firefox identifies this site.

Legitimate banks, stores, and other public sites will not ask you to do this.

Server

Location: https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl

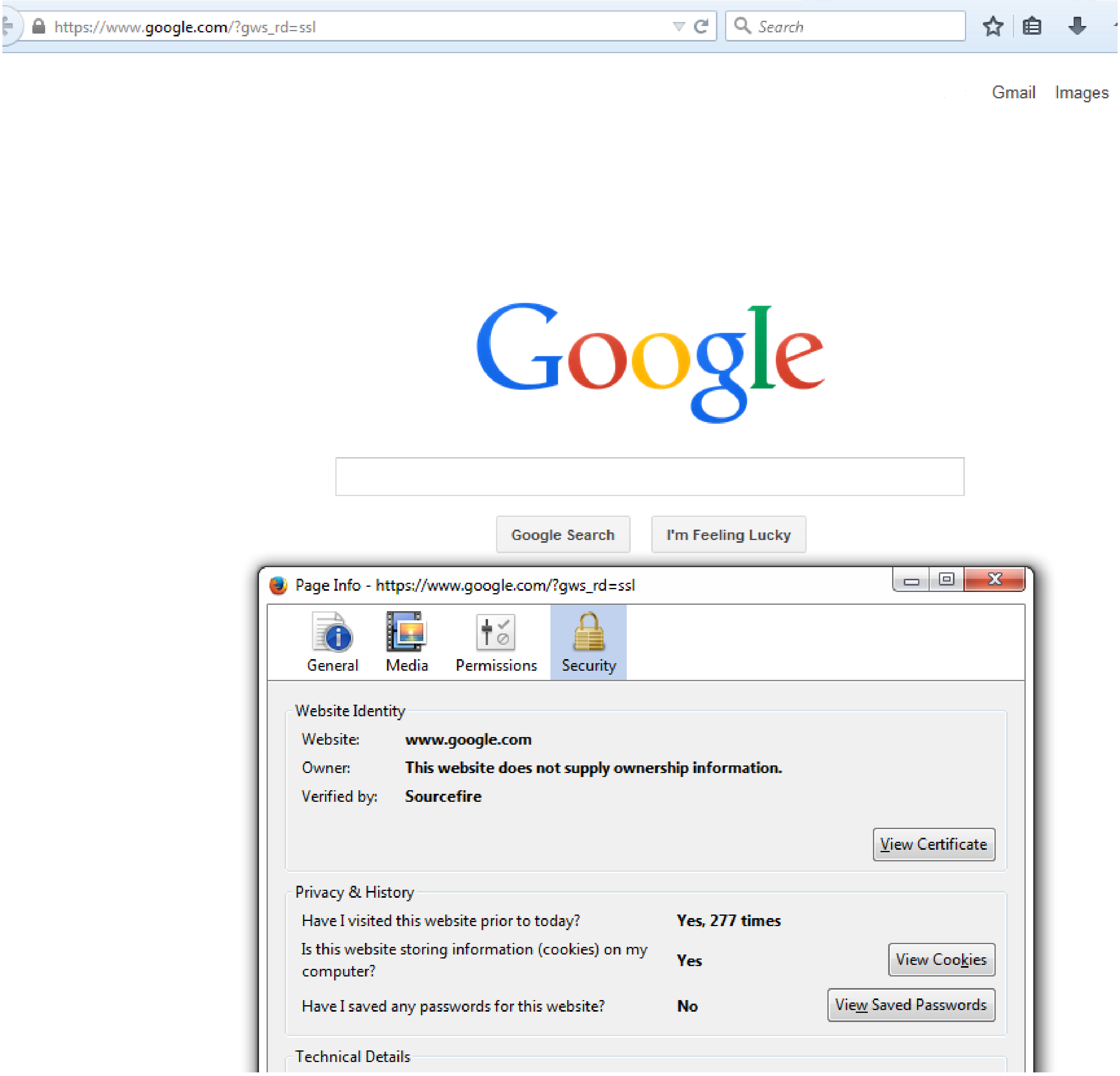
Certificate Status

This site attempts to identify itself with invalid information.

Unknown Identity

The certificate is not trusted because it hasn't been verified as issued by a trusted authority using a secure signature.

Note: You will see the above page if the certificate itself is not trusted and the signing CA certificate is not trusted by your browser. To figure out how the browser determines trusted CA certificates see the Trusted Certificate Authorities section below.



Page Info - https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl

Website Identity

Website: www.google.com

Owner: This website does not supply ownership information.

Verified by: Sourcefire

Privacy & History

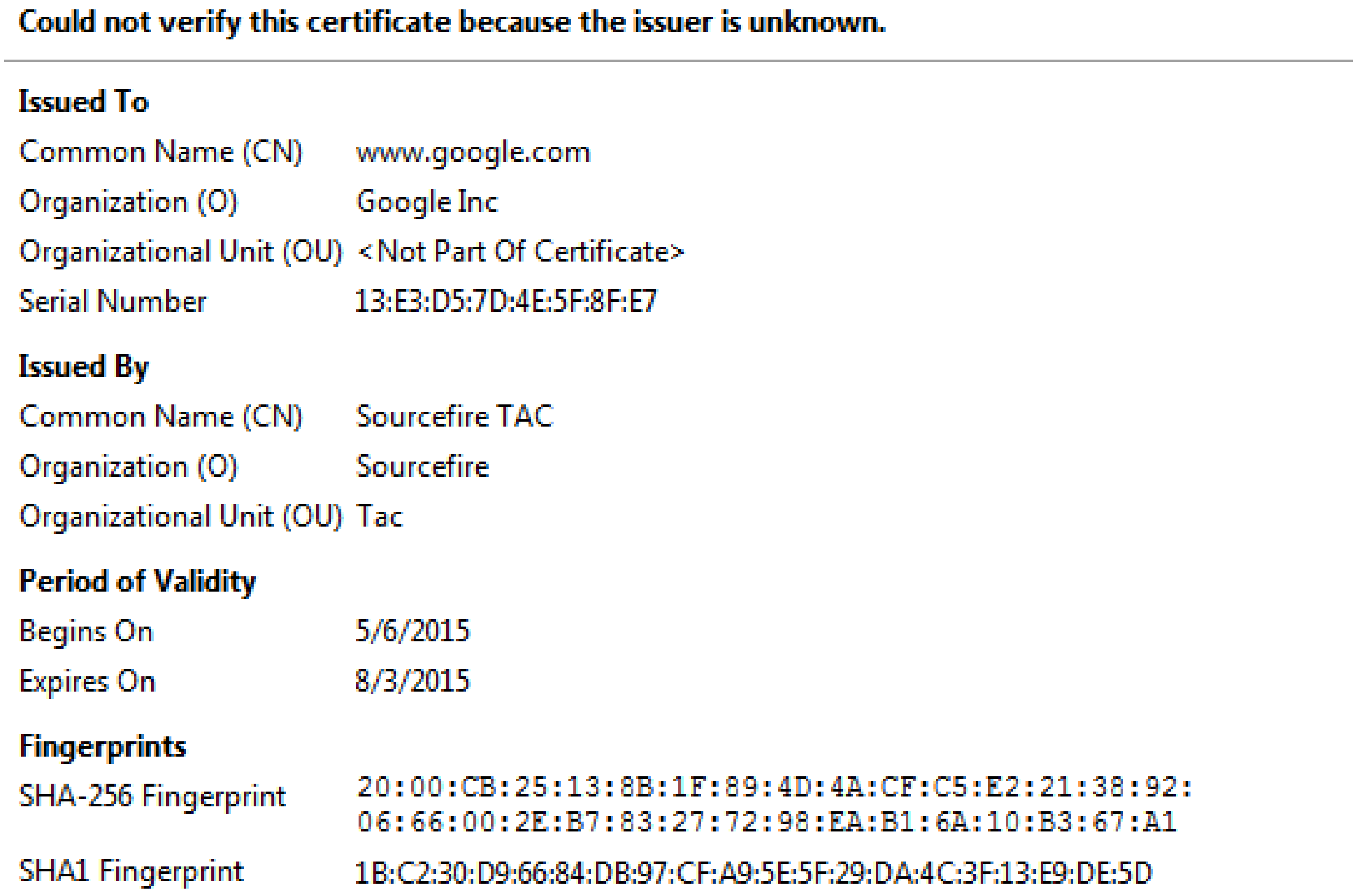
Have I visited this website prior to today? Yes, 277 times

Is this website storing information (cookies) on my computer? Yes

Have I saved any passwords for this website? No

Technical Details

Note: If this page is seen, you have succesfully re-signed the traffic. Note the section **Verified by: Sourcefire**.



Could not verify this certificate because the issuer is unknown.

Issued To

Common Name (CN)	www.google.com
Organization (O)	Google Inc
Organizational Unit (OU)	<Not Part Of Certificate>
Serial Number	13:E3:D5:7D:4E:5F:8F:E7

Issued By

Common Name (CN)	Sourcefire TAC
Organization (O)	Sourcefire
Organizational Unit (OU)	Tac

Period of Validity

Begins On	5/6/2015
Expires On	8/3/2015

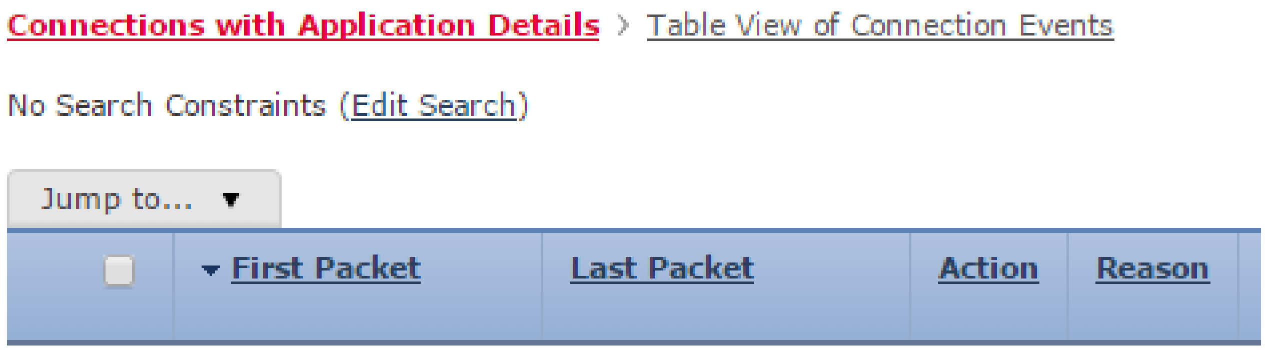
Fingerprints

SHA-256 Fingerprint	20:00:CB:25:13:8B:1F:89:4D:4A:CF:C5:E2:21:38:92: 06:66:00:2E:B7:83:27:72:98:EA:B1:6A:10:B3:67:A1
SHA1 Fingerprint	1B:C2:30:D9:66:84:DB:97:CF:A9:5E:5F:29:DA:4C:3F:13:E9:DE:5D

Note: This is a close up look at the same certificate.

3. In the Management Center go to **Analysis > Connections > Events**.

4. Depending upon your workflow you may or may not see SSL decrypt option. Click **Table View of Connection Events**.

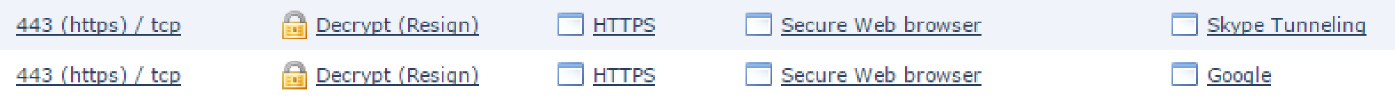


Connections with Application Details > Table View of Connection Events

No Search Constraints (Edit Search)

□	▾ First Packet	Last Packet	Action	Reason

5. Scroll to the right and look for the SSL Status. You should see options similar to below:

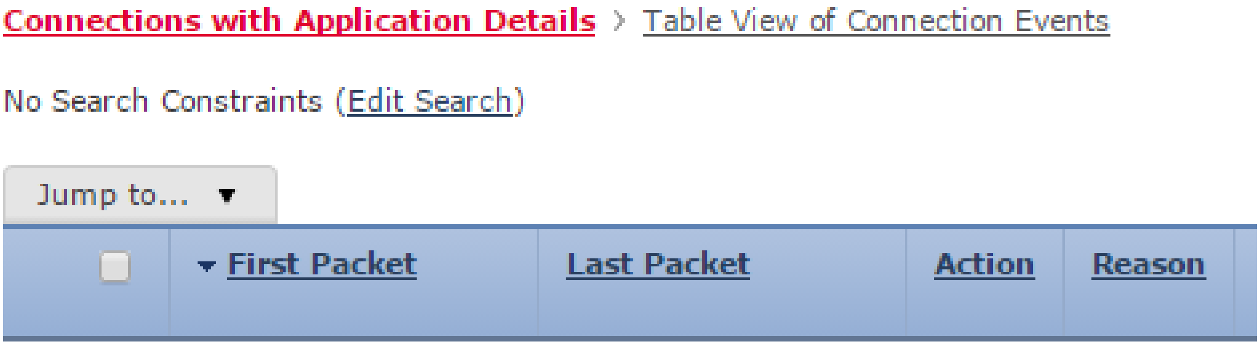


443 (https) / tcp	Decrypt (Resign)	HTTPS	Secure Web browser	Skype Tunneling
443 (https) / tcp	Decrypt (Resign)	HTTPS	Secure Web browser	Google

Decrypt - Known Certificate

1. In the FireSIGHT Management Center, navigate to **Analysis > Connections > Events**.

2. Depending upon your workflow, you may or may not see the SSL decrypt option. Click **Table View of Connection Events**.

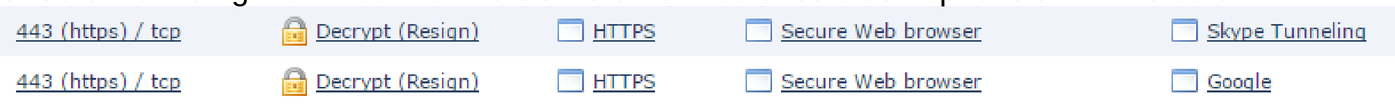


Connections with Application Details > Table View of Connection Events

No Search Constraints (Edit Search)

□	▾ First Packet	Last Packet	Action	Reason

3. Scroll to the right and look for the SSL Status. You should see options similar to below:



443 (https) / tcp	Decrypt (Resign)	HTTPS	Secure Web browser	Skype Tunneling
443 (https) / tcp	Decrypt (Resign)	HTTPS	Secure Web browser	Google

Troubleshooting

Issue 1: Some websites may not load on the Chrome browser

Example

www.google.com may not load with a Decrypt - Resign using Chrome**.**

Reason

The Google Chrome browser is capable of detecting fraudulent certificates for google properties in order to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks. If the Chrome browser (client) tries to connect to a google.com domain (server) and a certificate is returned that is not a valid google certificate, the browser will deny the connection.

Solution

If you experience this, add a **Do Not Decrypt** rule for `DN=*.google.com, *.gmail.com, *.youtube.com. Then clear the browser cache and history.`

Issue 2: Getting an untrusted warning/error in some browsers

Example

When you connect to a site using Internet Explorer and Chrome, you do not receive a security warning, however when you use Firefox browser, you have to trust the connection every time you close and reopen the browser.

Reason

The list of trusted CAs is dependant on the browser. When you trust a certificate this does not propegate across browsers and the trusted entry typically only persists while the browser is open, so once it is closed all certificates that were trusted will be pruned and the next time you open the browser and visit the site you must add it to the list of trusted certificates again.

Solution

In this scenario both IE and Chrome use the list of trusted CAs in the operating system but Firefox maintains it's own list. So the CA cert was imported to the OS store but was not imported into the Firefox browser. In order to avoid getting the security warning in Firefox you have to import the CA cert into the browser as a trusted CA.

Trusted Certificate Authorities

When an SSL connection is made the browser first checks to see if this certificate is trusted (i.e. you have been to this site before and manually told the browser to trust this certificate). If the certificate is not trusted the browser then checks the Certificate Authority (CA) certificate that verified the certificate for this site. If the CA certificate is trusted by the browser, it considers it a trusted certificate and allow the connection. If the CA certificate is not trusted, the browser displays a security warning and force you to manually add the certificate as a trusted certificate.

The list of trusted CAs in a browser is completely dependant on the brower's implementation and each browser can populate it's trusted list differently than other browsers. In general there are 2 ways that current browsers populate a list of trusted CAs:

1. They use the list of trusted CAs that the operating system trusts
2. They ship a list of trusted CAs with the software and it is built into the browser.

For the most common browsers the trusted CAs are populated as follows:

- **Google Chrome**: Operating system's trusted CA list
- **Firefox**: Maintains it's own trusted CA list
- **Internet Explorer**: Operating system's trusted CA list
- **Safari**: Operating system's trusted CA list

It is important to know the difference because the behavior seen on the client will vary depending on this. For example, in order to add a trusted CA for Chrome and IE you have to import the CA certificate to the OS's trusted CA store. If you import the CA certificate to the OS's trusted CA store you will no longer get a warning when connecting to sites with a certificate signed by this CA. On the Firefox browser, you must manually import the CA certificate into the trusted CA store in the browser itself. After doing this, you will no longer get a security warning when connecting to sites verified by that CA.

References

- Getting started with SSL rules