

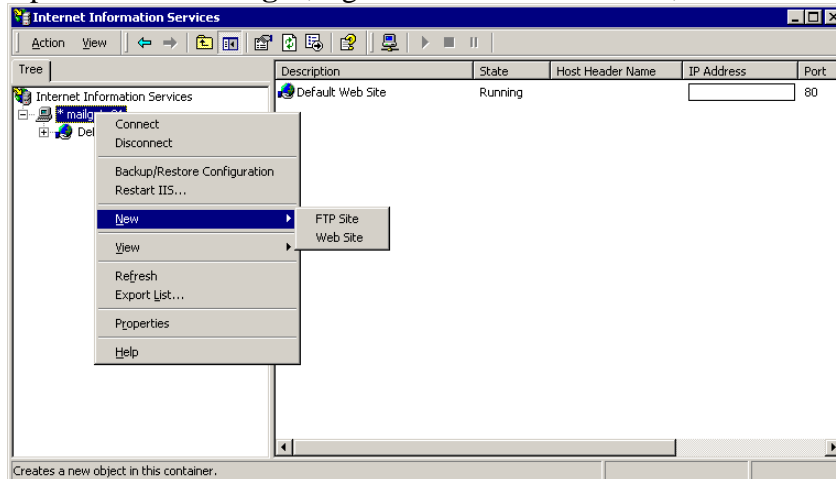
## How To: Install a SSL certificate on IIS 5.0/6.0 when you cannot use the Renew Certificate option.

When using an SSL certificate to secure a web site, you can typically choose to “renew” an existing certificate with the original certificate authority. If you decide to switch SSL providers when the time comes to renew, you cannot simply choose to “renew the current certificate”. You need to generate a new CSR for the site, but do not have that option available if an SSL certificate is currently associated with the site. Removing the current certificate in order to generate a new CSR is typically not acceptable.

You can create a new virtual web site in IIS and use it to generate a CSR to use with the existing live site. This document walks you through that process.

1. Create a new empty Web Site using the wizard in IIS.

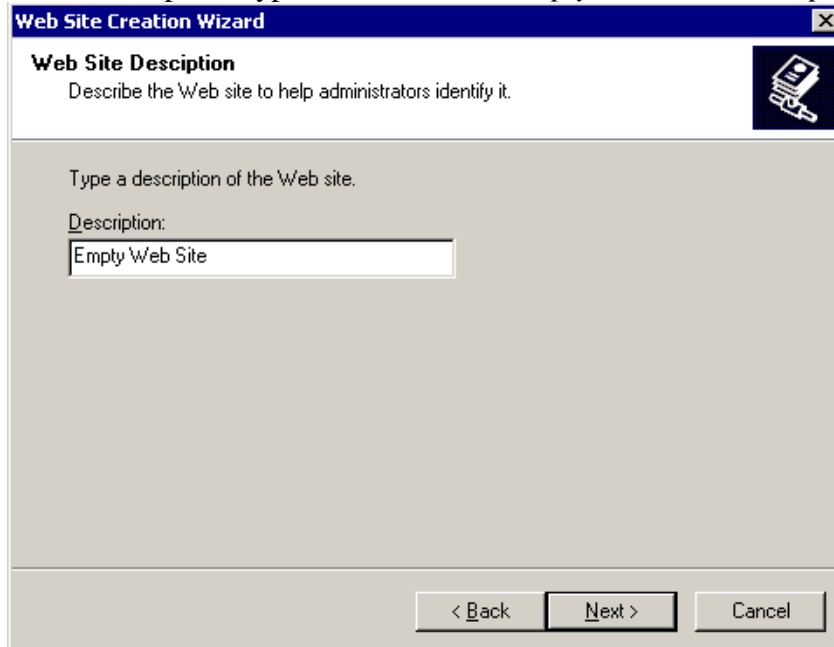
Open the **IIS Manager**, right-click the Server name, choose **New, Web Site**.



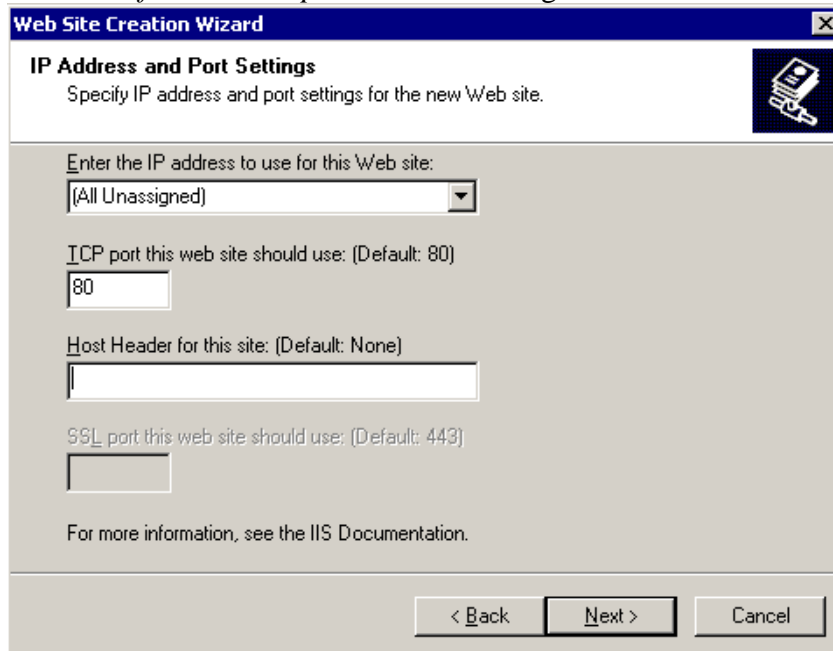
The **Welcome to the Web Site Creation Wizard** starts. Click **Next**.



In the description, type a name such as *Empty Web Site* or *Temp Web Site*. Click **Next**.

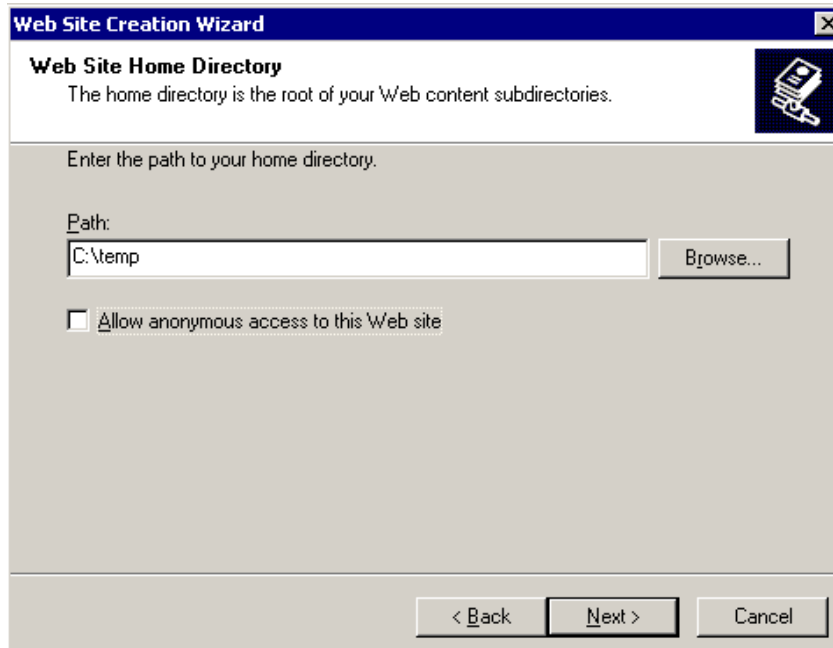


Use the *default IP and port address* settings. Click **Next**.



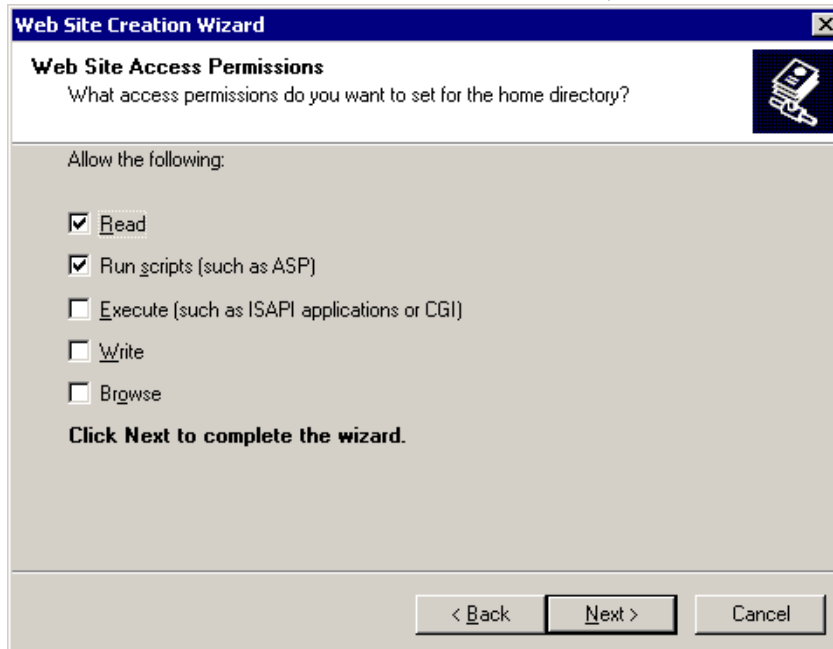
The screenshot shows the 'Web Site Creation Wizard' window, specifically the 'IP Address and Port Settings' step. The window title is 'Web Site Creation Wizard'. Below the title bar, the section is titled 'IP Address and Port Settings' with a sub-instruction: 'Specify IP address and port settings for the new Web site.' There is a small icon of a floppy disk with a checkmark in the top right corner. The main area contains four input fields: 1. 'Enter the IP address to use for this Web site:' with a dropdown menu currently set to '[All Unassigned]'. 2. 'TCP port this web site should use: (Default: 80)' with a text box containing '80'. 3. 'Host Header for this site: (Default: None)' with an empty text box. 4. 'SSL port this web site should use: (Default: 443)' with an empty text box. At the bottom, there is a line of text: 'For more information, see the IIS Documentation.' and three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

Select a *path to an empty folder* on the server. Uncheck **Allow anonymous access to this Web Site**. Click **Next**.

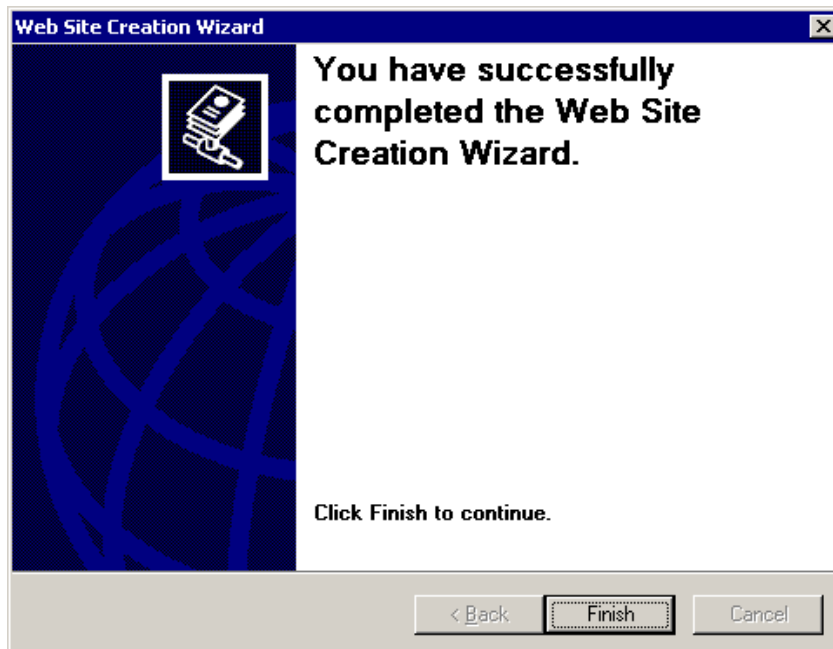


The screenshot shows the 'Web Site Creation Wizard' window, specifically the 'Web Site Home Directory' step. The window title is 'Web Site Creation Wizard'. Below the title bar, the section is titled 'Web Site Home Directory' with a sub-instruction: 'The home directory is the root of your Web content subdirectories.' There is a small icon of a floppy disk with a checkmark in the top right corner. The main area contains: 1. The instruction 'Enter the path to your home directory.' 2. A 'Path:' label above a text box containing 'C:\temp', with a 'Browse...' button to its right. 3. A checkbox labeled 'Allow anonymous access to this Web site' which is currently unchecked. At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

On the **Web Site Access Permissions** window, click **Next**.

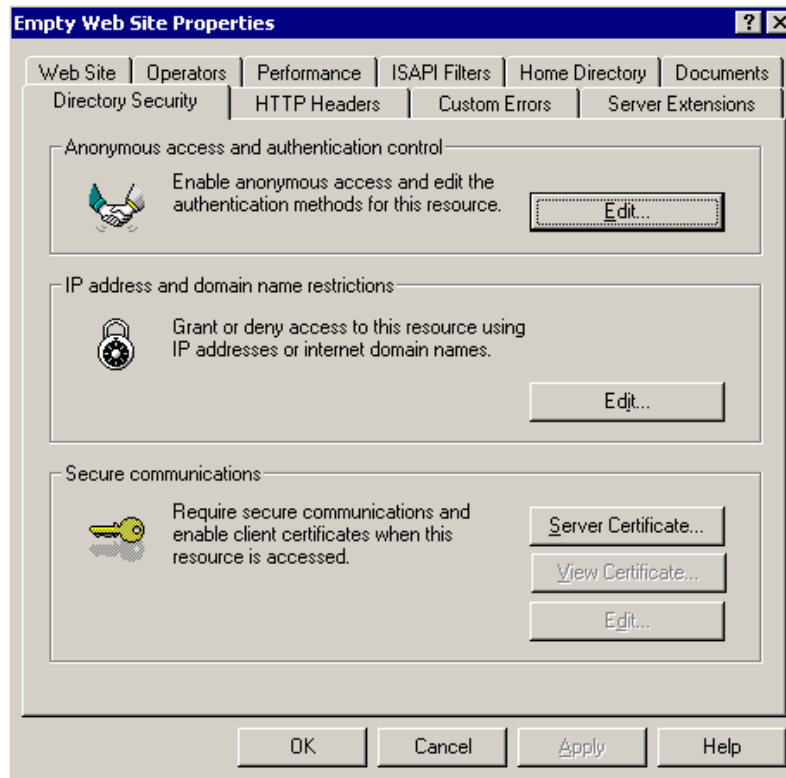


Click **Finish** at the end of the Wizard.

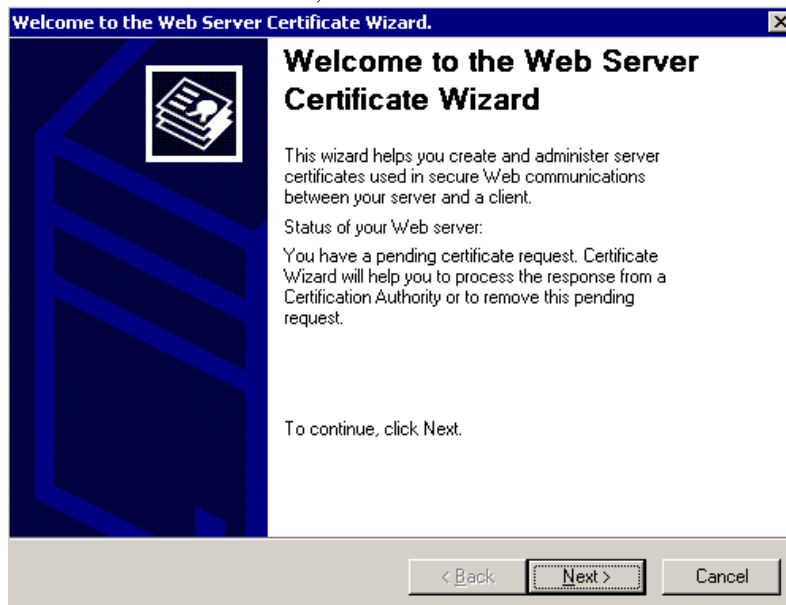


2. Use the empty web site you just created and generate a CSR.

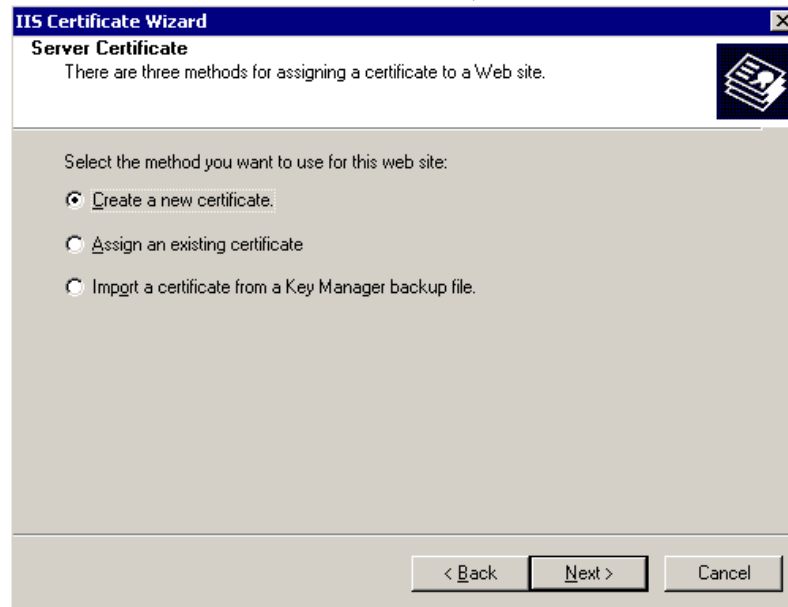
On the empty web site open the **Properties, Directory Security, Server Certificate** tab. Click **Server Certificate**.



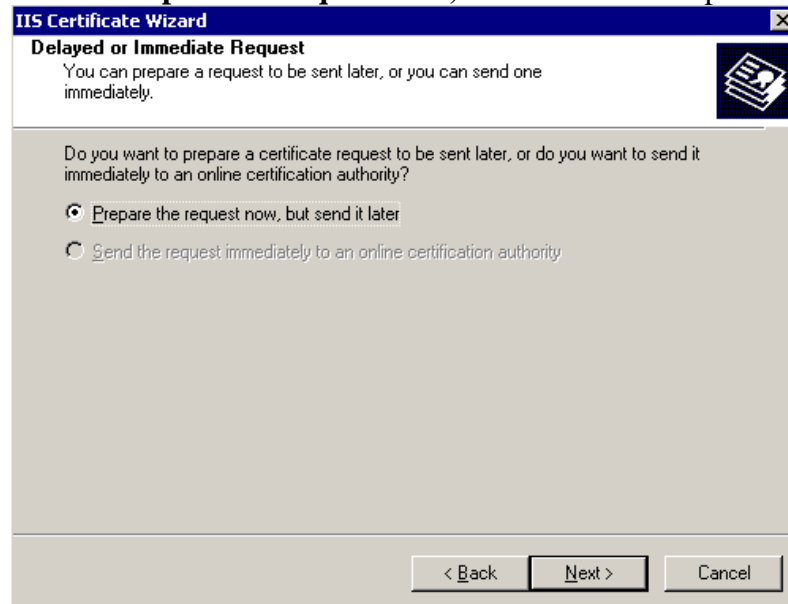
When the Wizard Starts, click **Next**.



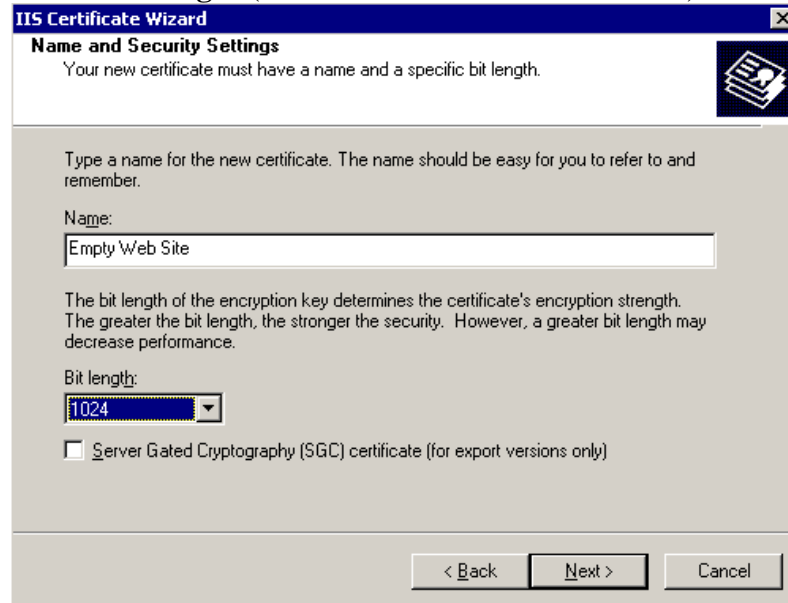
Choose to **Create a new certificate**, click **Next**.



Choose **Prepare the request now, but send it later** option. Click **Next**.



From the **Name and Security Settings** window, choose a **name** of the certificate which makes sense for you, such as *Web Site SSL* or *OWA SSL Cert*. Choose the desired **bit length** (I would recommend at least 1024). Click **Next**.



**IIS Certificate Wizard**

**Name and Security Settings**  
Your new certificate must have a name and a specific bit length.

Type a name for the new certificate. The name should be easy for you to refer to and remember.

Name:  
Empty Web Site

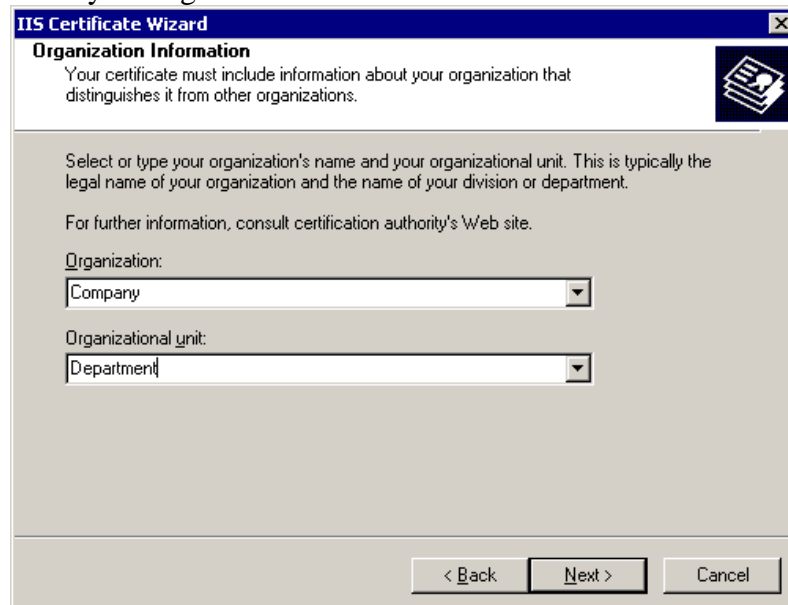
The bit length of the encryption key determines the certificate's encryption strength. The greater the bit length, the stronger the security. However, a greater bit length may decrease performance.

Bit length:  
1024

Server Gated Cryptography (SGC) certificate (for export versions only)

< Back   Next >   Cancel

Enter your organization information. Click **Next**.



**IIS Certificate Wizard**

**Organization Information**  
Your certificate must include information about your organization that distinguishes it from other organizations.

Select or type your organization's name and your organizational unit. This is typically the legal name of your organization and the name of your division or department.

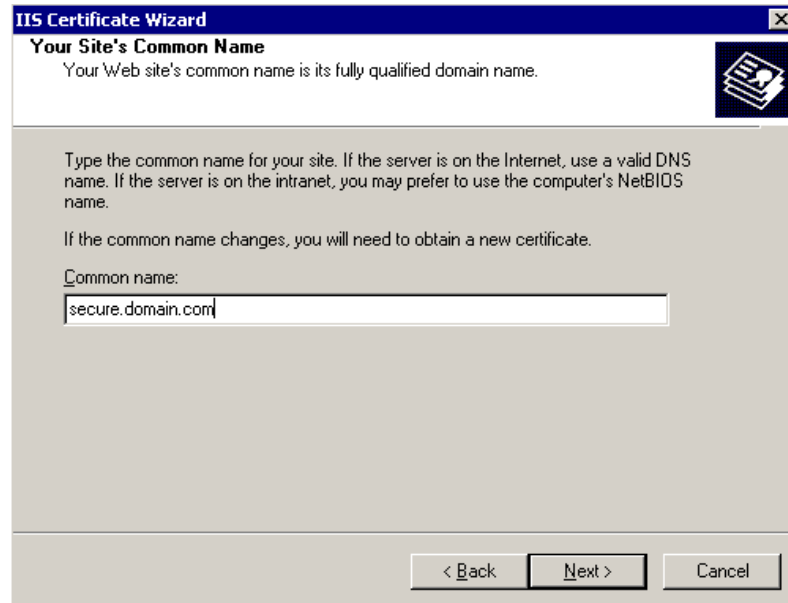
For further information, consult certification authority's Web site.

Organization:  
Company

Organizational unit:  
Department

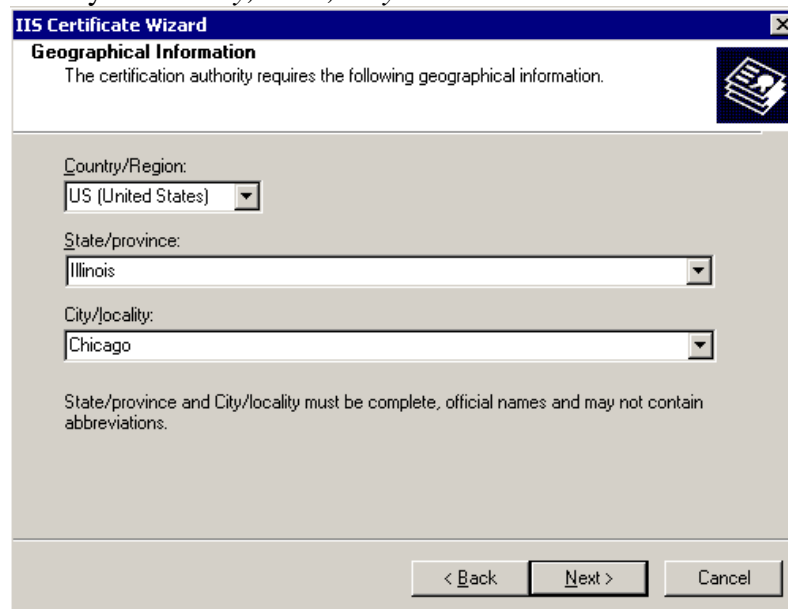
< Back   Next >   Cancel

Enter the **Common Name** of the web site you are going to secure. For example, if you are going to secure the internet or intranet address of *mail.domain.com* use that name. It is critical this reflects the name of the internet address you are applying SSL on. Click **Next**.



The screenshot shows the 'IIS Certificate Wizard' dialog box with the title 'Your Site's Common Name'. The text inside reads: 'Your Web site's common name is its fully qualified domain name.' Below this, there is a paragraph: 'Type the common name for your site. If the server is on the Internet, use a valid DNS name. If the server is on the intranet, you may prefer to use the computer's NetBIOS name. If the common name changes, you will need to obtain a new certificate.' A label 'Common name:' is followed by a text input field containing 'secure.domain.com'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

Enter you *Country, State, City* information. Click **Next**.



The screenshot shows the 'IIS Certificate Wizard' dialog box with the title 'Geographical Information'. The text inside reads: 'The certification authority requires the following geographical information.' Below this, there are three dropdown menus: 'Country/Region:' with 'US (United States)', 'State/province:' with 'Illinois', and 'City/locality:' with 'Chicago'. A note at the bottom states: 'State/province and City/locality must be complete, official names and may not contain abbreviations.' At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

Make a note of the *path and the filename* of the certificate request. Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'IIS Certificate Wizard' window at the 'Certificate Request File Name' step. The title bar reads 'IIS Certificate Wizard'. Below the title bar, the text says 'Certificate Request File Name' and 'Your certificate request is saved as a text file with the file name you specify.' There is a 'Browse...' button next to a text input field containing 'c:\certreq.txt'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

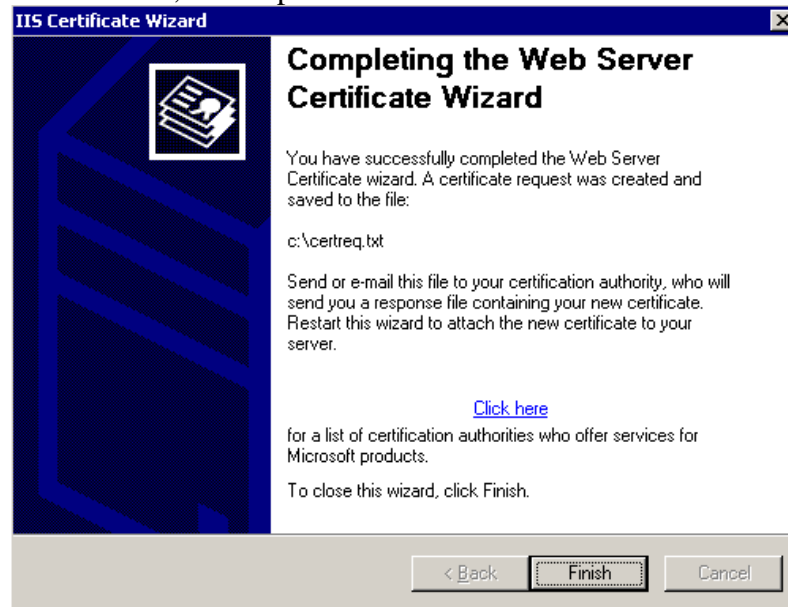
Verify the summary information is correct, click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'IIS Certificate Wizard' window at the 'Request File Summary' step. The title bar reads 'IIS Certificate Wizard'. Below the title bar, the text says 'Request File Summary' and 'You have chosen to generate a request file.' There is a 'Browse...' button next to a text input field containing 'c:\certreq.txt'. Below this, it says 'To generate the following request, click Next.' and 'Your request contains the following information:'. A table lists the following information:

Issued To	secure.domain.com
Friendly Name	Empty Web Site
Country / Region	US
State / Province	Illinois
City	Chicago
Organization	Company
Organizational Unit	Department

At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

Click **Finish**, to complete the Wizard.



3. Open the *Certificate Request text file* (c:\certreq.txt in the screen shoot above) with notepad. Copy the entire contents of the file and paste it into the relevant CSR text box in the web site of the certificate provider (GoDaddy, GeoTrust, EnTrust, Thawte, Etc.) during the enrollment process.

Most SSL providers will issue your SSL certificate and return it to you by e-mail. Copy the text of the certificate (include the Begin her/End here lines if applicable) and Paste it into notepad. Save the file as a “.cer” extension. For exam ple, “m aildom ain.cer”.

4. Open **IIS Manager**. On the empty web site open the **Properties, Directory Security, Server Certificate** tab. Click **Server Certificate**.
5. Follow the Wizard ensuring that:

You select **Process the pending request** and install the certificate. Click **Next**.

Locate the .cer (example maildoamin.cer) file when prompted to locate your web server certificate. Click **Next**.

Review the summary screen and ensure that you are processing the correct certificate. Click **Next**.

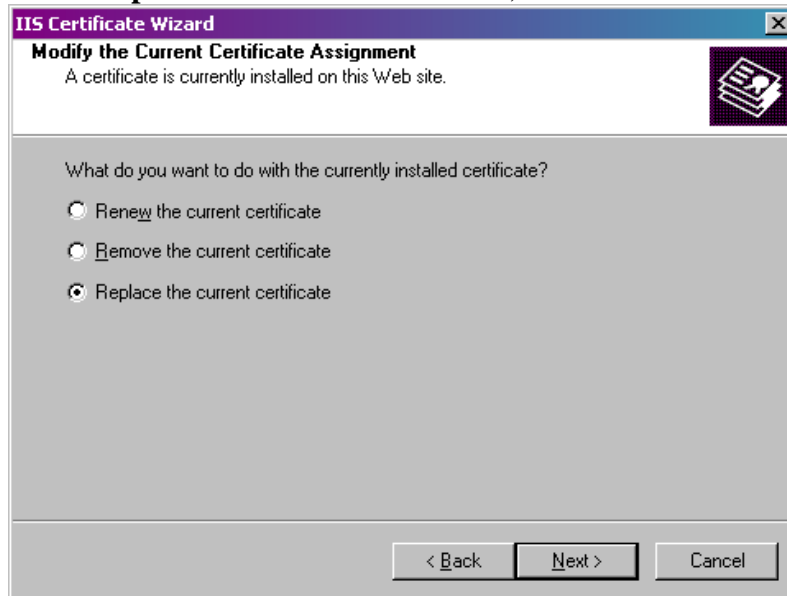
Click **Next**, and **Finish** on the confirmation screen.

Your new certificate is now installed in the empty web site. You must now replace your old certificate in the live site with the new certificate in the empty site.

6. Associate the live site with the certificate in the empty site.

In the **Properties** of your **live web site**, select **Directory Security**, Click **Server Certificate**.

Select **Replace the current certificate**, click **Next**.



You will be asked to select your certificate from a list of installed certificates. Ensure you select the new certificate from the list.

Review the summary screen and ensure that you are processing the correct certificate. Click **Next**.

Click **Next** and then **Finish** on the confirmation screen.

The old certificate has now been replaced with the new certificate.

You can now safely delete the temporary website you created to generate the CSR.