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SSL Report: www150.statcan.gc.ca (167.44.105.20)

Assessed on: Sat, 09 Dec 2023 20:10:02 UTC | [Clear cache](#)

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Summary

Overall Rating

F

Certificate

Protocol Support

Key Exchange

Cipher Strength

0 20 40 60 80 100

Visit our [documentation page](#) for more information, configuration guides, and books. Known issues are documented [here](#).

This server's certificate is not trusted, see [below](#) for details.

HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) with long duration deployed on this server. [MORE INFO »](#)

Certificate #1: RSA 2048 bits (SHA256withRSA)



Server Key and Certificate #1

Subject	www150.statcan.gc.ca Fingerprint SHA256: 4ff7f54c199d40f2b7e7aa7593d8668ad8c92150f95b9b7e5818661ac3a91152 Pin SHA256: cbc9pvLKYlItXHEBdYv1BTxM7xaADyixYuVlwzMmM=
Common names	www150.statcan.gc.ca
Alternative names	www150.statcan.gc.ca www150-new.statcan.gc.ca
Serial Number	1ecbfc2b7fee3fe5d2ab8f41bc212d5b
Valid from	Mon, 23 Oct 2023 13:12:21 UTC
Valid until	Sat, 23 Nov 2024 13:12:20 UTC (expires in 11 months and 13 days)
Key	RSA 2048 bits (e 65537)
Weak key (Debian)	No
Issuer	Entrust Certification Authority - L1M AIA: http://aia.entrust.net/l1m-chain256.cer
Signature algorithm	SHA256withRSA
Extended Validation	Yes
Certificate Transparency	Yes (certificate)
OCSP Must Staple	No
Revocation information	CRL, OCSP CRL: http://crl.entrust.net/l1m.crl OCSP: http://ocsp.entrust.net
Revocation status	Revoked INSECURE
DNS CAA	No (more info)
Trusted	No NOT TRUSTED (Why?) Mozilla Apple Android Java Windows



Additional Certificates (if supplied)

Certificates provided	3 (4206 bytes)
Chain issues	Contains anchor
#2	
Subject	Entrust Certification Authority - L1M Fingerprint SHA256: 75c5b3f01fd1f51a2c447ab7c785d72e69fa9c472c08571e7eadf3b8eabae70c Pin SHA256: VYZwGjJkq3NNNo1YRI2RGiSTI1mqTWG8zDcRf1/KAN6I=
Valid until	Tue, 15 Oct 2030 15:55:03 UTC (expires in 6 years and 10 months)
Key	RSA 2048 bits (e 65537)
Issuer	Entrust Root Certification Authority - G2
Signature algorithm	SHA256withRSA
#3	
Subject	Entrust Root Certification Authority - G2 In trust store Fingerprint SHA256: 43df5774b03e7fef5fe40d931a7bedf1bb2e6b42738c4e6d3841103d3aa7f339 Pin SHA256: du6FkDdMcVQ3u8prumAo6t3i3G27uMP2EOhR8R0at/U=
Valid until	Sat, 07 Dec 2030 17:55:54 UTC (expires in 6 years and 11 months)
Key	RSA 2048 bits (e 65537)
Issuer	Entrust Root Certification Authority - G2 Self-signed
Signature algorithm	SHA256withRSA



[Certification Paths](#)



[Click here to expand](#)

Configuration



Protocols

TLS 1.3	No
TLS 1.2	Yes
TLS 1.1	No
TLS 1.0	No
SSL 3	No
SSL 2	No



Cipher Suites

TLS 1.2 (suites in server-preferred order)

TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030)	ECDH secp256r1 (eq. 3072 bits RSA) FS	256
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (0xc028)	ECDH secp256r1 (eq. 3072 bits RSA) FS WEAK	256
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)	ECDH secp256r1 (eq. 3072 bits RSA) FS	128
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0xc027)	ECDH secp256r1 (eq. 3072 bits RSA) FS WEAK	128



Handshake Simulation

Android 4.4.2	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Android 5.0.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Android 6.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Android 7.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Android 8.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Android 8.1	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Android 9.0	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS

Handshake Simulation

BingPreview Jan 2015	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Chrome 49 / XP SP3	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Chrome 69 / Win 7 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Chrome 70 / Win 10	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Chrome 80 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Firefox 31.3.0 ESR / Win 7	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Firefox 47 / Win 7 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Firefox 49 / XP SP3	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Firefox 62 / Win 7 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Firefox 73 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Googlebot Feb 2018	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
IE 11 / Win 7 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
IE 11 / Win 8.1 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
IE 11 / Win Phone 8.1 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	ECDH secp256r1	FS
IE 11 / Win Phone 8.1 Update R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
IE 11 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Edge 15 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Edge 16 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Edge 18 / Win 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Edge 13 / Win Phone 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Java 8u161	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Java 11.0.3	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Java 12.0.1	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
OpenSSL 1.0.1l R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
OpenSSL 1.0.2s R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
OpenSSL 1.1.0k R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
OpenSSL 1.1.1c R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 6 / iOS 6.0.1	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 7 / iOS 7.1 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 7 / OS X 10.9 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 8 / iOS 8.4 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 8 / OS X 10.10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 9 / iOS 9 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 9 / OS X 10.11 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 10 / iOS 10 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 10 / OS X 10.12 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 12.1.2 / MacOS 10.14.6 Beta R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Safari 12.1.1 / iOS 12.3.1 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Apple ATS 9 / iOS 9 R	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
Yahoo Slurp Jan 2015	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS
YandexBot Jan 2015	RSA 2048 (SHA256)	TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	ECDH secp256r1	FS

Not simulated clients (Protocol mismatch)

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- (1) Clients that do not support Forward Secrecy (FS) are excluded when determining support for it.
- (2) No support for virtual SSL hosting (SNI). Connects to the default site if the server uses SNI.
- (3) Only first connection attempt simulated. Browsers sometimes retry with a lower protocol version.
- (R) Denotes a reference browser or client, with which we expect better effective security.
- (All) We use defaults, but some platforms do not use their best protocols and features (e.g., Java 6 & 7, older IE).
- (All) Certificate trust is not checked in handshake simulation, we only perform TLS handshake.**

 Protocol Details

	Unable to perform this test due to an internal error.
	(1) For a better understanding of this test, please read this longer explanation
	(2) Key usage data kindly provided by the Censys network search engine; original DROWN website here
	(3) Censys data is only indicative of possible key and certificate reuse; possibly out-of-date and not complete
	INTERNAL ERROR: test.drownattack.com
	INTERNAL ERROR: test.drownattack.com
Secure Renegotiation	Supported
Secure Client-Initiated Renegotiation	Yes
Insecure Client-Initiated Renegotiation	No
BEAST attack	Mitigated server-side (more info)
POODLE (SSLv3)	No, SSL 3 not supported (more info)
POODLE (TLS)	No (more info)
Zombie POODLE	No (more info) TLS 1.2 : 0xc027
GOLDENDOODLE	No (more info) TLS 1.2 : 0xc027
OpenSSL 0-Length	No (more info) TLS 1.2 : 0xc027
Sleeping POODLE	No (more info) TLS 1.2 : 0xc027
Downgrade attack prevention	Unknown (requires support for at least two protocols, excl. SSL2)
SSL/TLS compression	No
RC4	No
Heartbeat (extension)	No
Heartbleed (vulnerability)	No (more info)
Ticketbleed (vulnerability)	No (more info)
OpenSSL CCS vuln. (CVE-2014-0224)	No (more info)
OpenSSL Padding Oracle vuln. (CVE-2016-2107)	No (more info)
ROBOT (vulnerability)	No (more info)
Forward Secrecy	Yes (with most browsers) ROBUST (more info)
ALPN	No
NPN	No
Session resumption (caching)	Yes
Session resumption (tickets)	No
OCSP stapling	No
Strict Transport Security (HSTS)	Yes max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains
HSTS Preloading	Not in: Chrome Edge Firefox IE
Public Key Pinning (HPKP)	No (more info)
Public Key Pinning Report-Only	No
Public Key Pinning (Static)	No (more info)
Long handshake intolerance	No
TLS extension intolerance	No
TLS version intolerance	No
Incorrect SNI alerts	No
Uses common DH primes	No, DHE suites not supported
DH public server param (Ys) reuse	No, DHE suites not supported
ECDH public server param reuse	Yes
Supported Named Groups	secp256r1, x25519, secp384r1 (server preferred order)
SSL 2 handshake compatibility	Yes

HTTP Requests +

1 <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/> (HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently)



Miscellaneous

Test date

Sat, 09 Dec 2023 20:09:15 UTC

Miscellaneous

Test duration	47.328 seconds
HTTP status code	301
HTTP forwarding	https://www.statcan.gc.ca
HTTP server signature	nginx/1.19.6
Server hostname	-

Why is my certificate not trusted?

There are many reasons why a certificate may not be trusted. The exact problem is indicated on the report card in bright red. The problems fall into three categories:

1. Invalid certificate
2. Invalid configuration
3. Unknown Certificate Authority

1. Invalid certificate

A certificate is invalid if:

- It is used before its activation date
- It is used after its expiry date
- Certificate hostnames don't match the site hostname
- It has been revoked
- It has insecure signature
- It has been blacklisted

2. Invalid configuration

In some cases, the certificate chain does not contain all the necessary certificates to connect the web server certificate to one of the root certificates in our trust store. Less commonly, one of the certificates in the chain (other than the web server certificate) will have expired, and that invalidates the entire chain.

3. Unknown Certificate Authority

In order for trust to be established, we must have the root certificate of the signing Certificate Authority in our trust store. SSL Labs does not maintain its own trust store; instead we use the store maintained by Mozilla.

If we mark a web site as not trusted, that means that the average web user's browser will not trust it either. For certain special groups of users, such web sites can still be secure. For example, if you can securely verify that a self-signed web site is operated by a person you trust, then you can trust that self-signed web site too. Or, if you work for an organisation that manages its own trust, and you have their own root certificate already embedded in your browser. Such special cases do not work for the general public, however, and this is what we indicate on our report card.

4. Interoperability issues

In some rare cases trust cannot be established because of interoperability issues between our code and the code or configuration running on the server. We manually review such cases, but if you encounter such an issue please feel free to contact us. Such problems are very difficult to troubleshoot and you may be able to provide us with information that might help us determine the root cause.

SSL Report v2.2.0