

How to validate a SSL order

Question

How to validate a SSL order once the request has been made?

Answer

In order for Sectigo to issue the SSL Certificate, one or multiple validation steps have to be taken to ensure that the company who requested the SSL, is also actually the owner. Which steps have to be taken all depends on the "[Type of certificate](#)" you have selected.

DV Certificates

- [DCV Validation](#)

OV Certificates

- [DCV Validation](#)
- [Company validation](#)
- [Phone Validation](#)

EV Certificates

- [DCV Validation](#)
- [Company validation](#)
- [Phone Validation](#)
- [Signed Documents](#)

DCV validation (Domain Control

Validation)

This is a check to confirm that you have ownership over the domain for which you are requesting the SSL Certificate.

This can be done by 1 of 3 options; via email confirmation, via a record in the DNS or file a file on the server.

[1. Email validation](#)

[2. DNS validation](#)

[3. File validation](#)

Email validation

Confirming an email that is linked to the domain name is one of the options to proof that you own the domain. Therefore is not not possible to sent this email to any random email address, but it has to be connected to the domain.

The following so-called "approver email addresses" are provided as options:

- **admin@...**, followed by the (sub) domain of the certificate ;
- **administrator@...**, followed by the (sub) domain of the certificate ;
- **postmaster@...**, followed by the (sub) domain of the certificate ;
- **hostmaster@...**, followed by the (sub) domain of the certificate ;
- **webmaster@...**, followed by the (sub) domain of the certificate ;
- WHOIS-visible email [**Deprecated - *public Certificate Authorities will no longer allow WHOIS-based email addresses for domain validation. You can read more information about this [here](#)***]

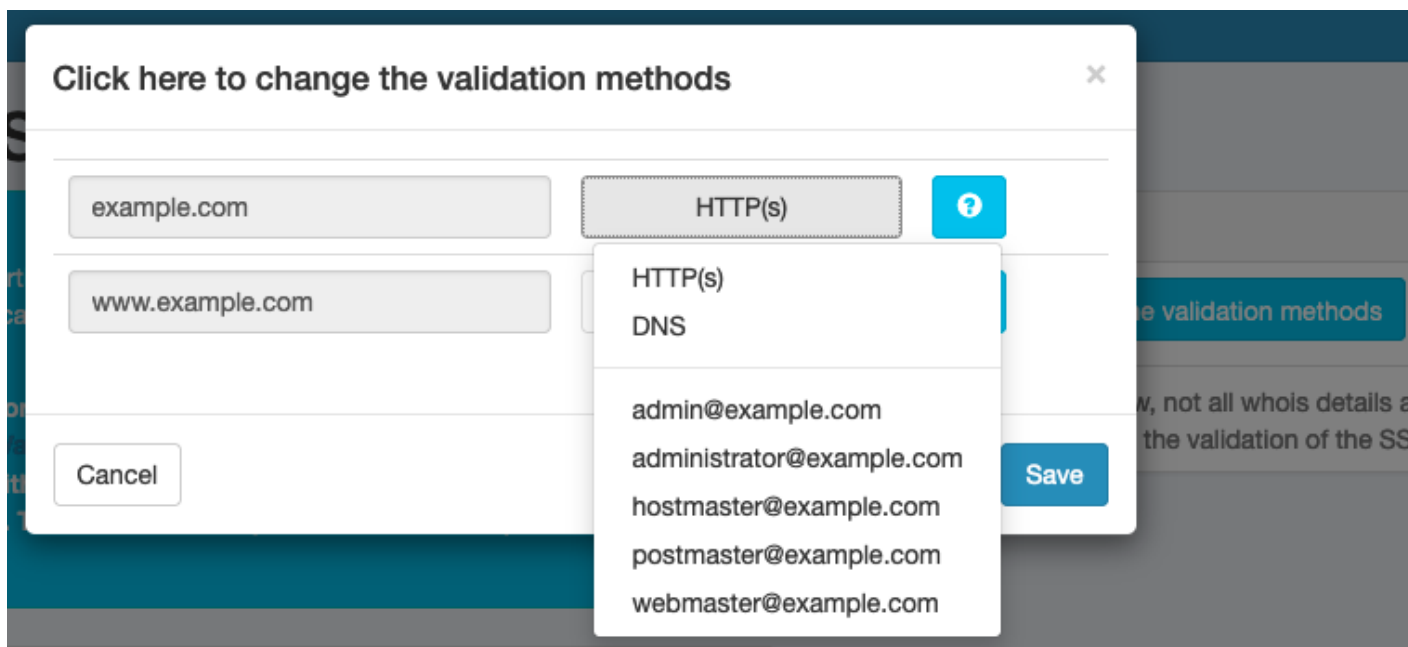
Via the SSL panel, you can review all available options and make changes if required.

REQUESTED

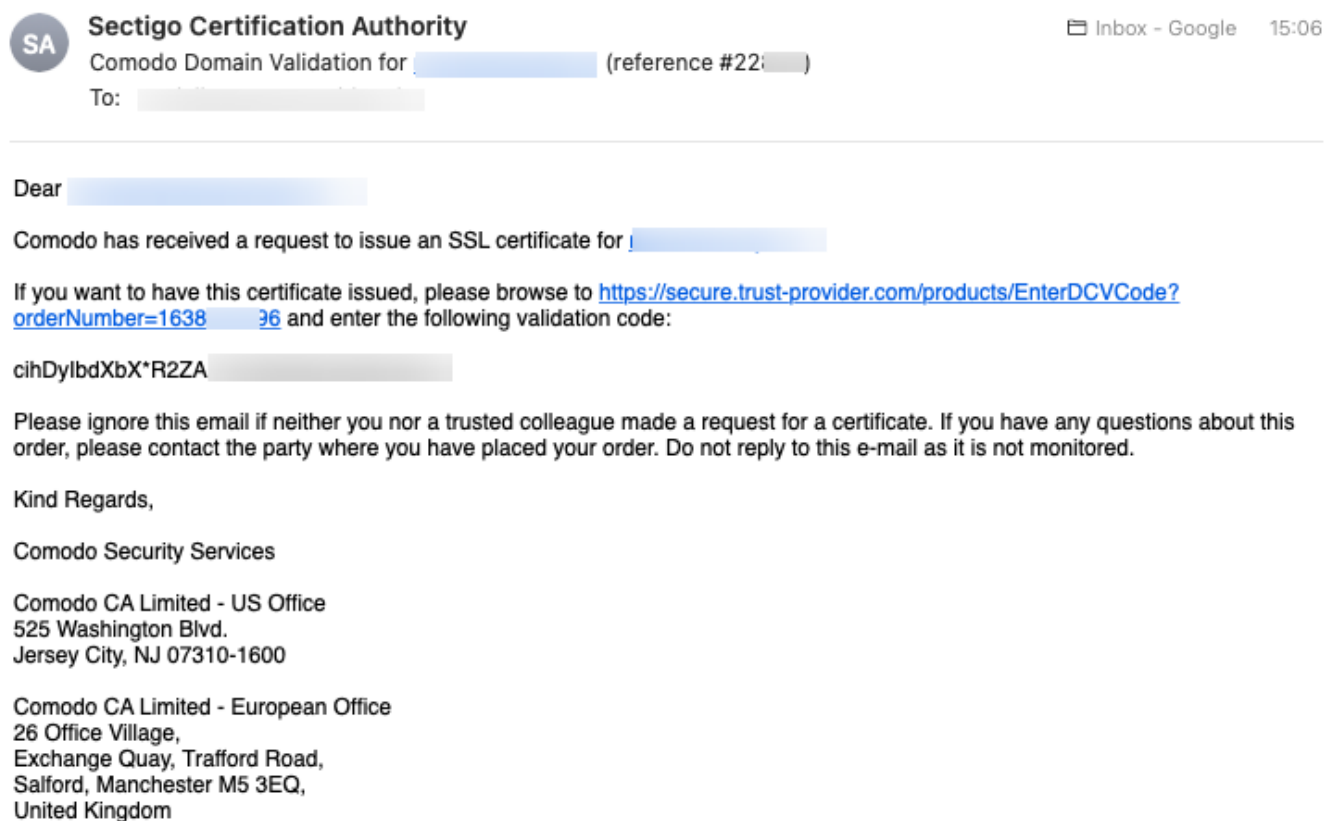
Actions

[Click here to change the validation methods](#) [Cancel order](#)

Due to the new GDPR law, not all whois details are visible anymore. Therefore it might not be possible to select whois mail addresses for the validation of the SSL certificate.



The email itself will be sent from noreply_support@trust-provider.com, with the subject Comodo Domain Validation for [domainname] (reference #number)



Please follow steps as described in the email to validate the request.

COMODO
Creating Trust Online®

Certification Authorities

WebTrust

SECTIGO & TRUSTING LLP

Certification Authorities

WebTrust

SECTIGO & TRUSTING LLP

Domain Control Validation (Part 2)

Domain Control Validation (Part 2)

The validation code for Order #1638() has been sent to you in the email with reference #22: .
Please specify it in the following field and click Next.

NEXT >

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Thursday June 8, 2023

DNS validation

Another option to proof that you have control over the DNS, is by adding a record in the DNS zone of the domain. This option is especially interesting for resellers who control the DNS zone of the domain and prefer not to ask the registrant to go look for an email from Sectigo.

In case you select the DNS validation, you will need to add a CNAME in the zone of the domain. Please make sure to check where the zone is managed. If you manage the zone via Openprovider, you can add the record directly in the zone (or use the automated option during the SSL request) and in case you use a third party nameserver, you will need to add the record in the zone there.

The value which needs to be added will be unique and can be found in the SSL panel (or requested via API) via the button "Follow the instructions".

Certificate history

Current

CA Order ID [redacted]

Status requested

General domain [example.com](#)

Domains and validation methods

example.com (DNS)	Follow the instructions
www.example.com	

Activation date Not active

Expiration date Unknown yet

Order ends at Unknown yet

```
graph LR; OPEN((OPEN)) -- Request --> REQUESTED((REQUESTED)); REQUESTED -- Cancel --> REJECTED((REJECTED)); REQUESTED -- Request --> ACTIVE((ACTIVE)); ACTIVE -- Cancel --> REVOKED((REVOKED)); ACTIVE -- Expire --> EXPIRED((EXPIRED));
```

A pop-up will appear where you can find the details:

DNS

DNS based validation requires a special record to exist. This record contains the MD5 hash value of your CSR in its name and the SHA256 hash value in its contents. For a wildcard certificate, put the record on the root domain, e.g. use domain.com for a certification on *.domain.com. Use the following values:

Host/Sub:

Destination hostname (Alias)/Value:

a25b7d9a03584bt	c883e5fd.60mD
--	--

9C8prZbkQa30ZSXD.comodoca.com

Record type: CNAME

File validation (HTTP(s))

File validation (also referred to as HTTP(s) validation) works a bit similar.

Hash values are provided to you to create a simple plain-text file and place this in a specific host directory on the server. Sectigo will check the location and when the file is visible, the validation is approved.

Please note: this method can not be used for validating certificates with **Wildcard** names. When using file validation for **multi-domain certificates**, domain validation will be required for every FQDN/SAN (domain) individually.

Note that validation will fail if redirection is in place.

General domain [example.com](#)

Domains and validation methods	
example.com (HTTPS)	Follow the instructions
www.example.com	

The "hash: (the plain text value) which needs to be uploaded can be found in the ssl panel (Button "*Follow the instructions*") once the order is submitted or can be retrieved via API.

Please put the same file for a domain with www or without www in a respective folders, eg. `www.exampledomain.com/.well-known/pki-validation/` and `exampledomain.com/.well-known/pki-validation/`

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HTTP(s) based validation require a special file to exist. The name of this file contains the (uppercase!) MD5 hash value of your CSR and the file contents contains the SHA256 hash value of your CSR plus comodoca.com plus unique value. Use the following values:

FILE:

example.com/.well-known/pki-validation
/BD543B81B3D6A362EB0EFE010720937A.txt

FILE CONTENT:

a25b7d9a03584bbcdeb040fe1c0bf279e387c883e5fd
comodoca.com
60mD9C8prZbkQa30ZSXD

Please remember to put the same file for a domain with www or without www in a respective folders, eg. `www.exampledomain.com/.well-known/pki-validation/` and `exampledomain.com/.well-known/pki-validation/`

We strongly suggest using different validation method such as e-mail or cname/DNS validation.

Note that validation will fail if redirection is in place.

Download validation file

Close

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w.exa
active
own

Company validation

Sectigo will verify that your organization is legally registered on the address that you have entered in the handle which you used to submit the request. This will typically be verify through a government database or online directories, like Dun & Bradstreet (<https://www.dnb.com/>), the Chamber of Commerce (for example; kvk.nl), etc.

Therefore it is very important that the information in the online directory is matching the information in the handle!

Phone Validation

In order to receive an OV and EV certificate, you must have a registered active telephone listing that is verifiable by an online telephone directory. It is important that your listing matches the exact business name and physical address that have been provided and verified.

In most cases the phone number is found in the company registration database when the company validation step is preformed.

During this call, Sectigo will ask to speak to the contact person which is mentioned in the handle

Note: It is **not** possible to ask Sectigo to call an unlisted phone number. It will only be possible to use phone numbers which are listed in a public directory. Your own website is not a public source, so phone numbers from your own website can not be used.

Signed Documents

In order to validate an EV certificate, a "subscriber agreement" document must be signed. This document will be sent to the email address mentioned in the handle.

Revision #2

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