SSL/TLS Lab

Title: SSL/TLS Lab

PRN: 2017BTECS000215

Theory:

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) and its successor, TLS (Transport Layer Security), are protocols for establishing authenticated and encrypted links between networked computers. The most common and well-known use of SSL/TLS is secure web browsing via the HTTPS protocol. A properly-configured public HTTPS website includes an SSL/TLS certificate that is signed by a publicly trusted Certification Authority.

Users visiting an HTTPS website can be assured of:

• Authenticity

The server presenting the certificate is in possession of the private key that matches the public key in the certificate.

Integrity

Documents signed by the certificate (e.g. web pages) have not been altered in transit by a man in the middle.

• Encryption

Communications between the client and server are encrypted.

Website with SSL



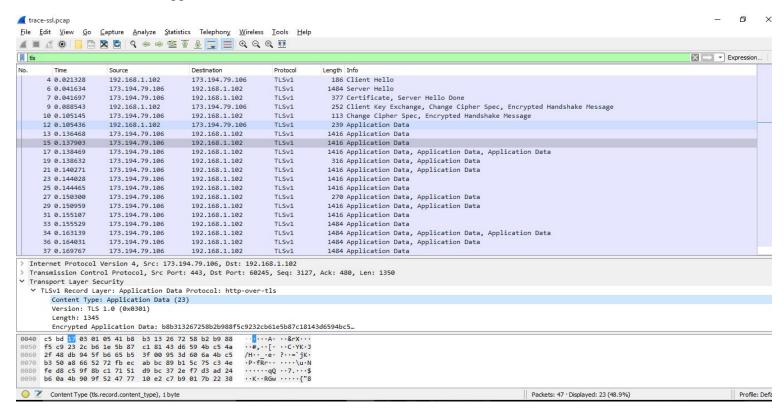
Website without SSL



Questions and Answers:

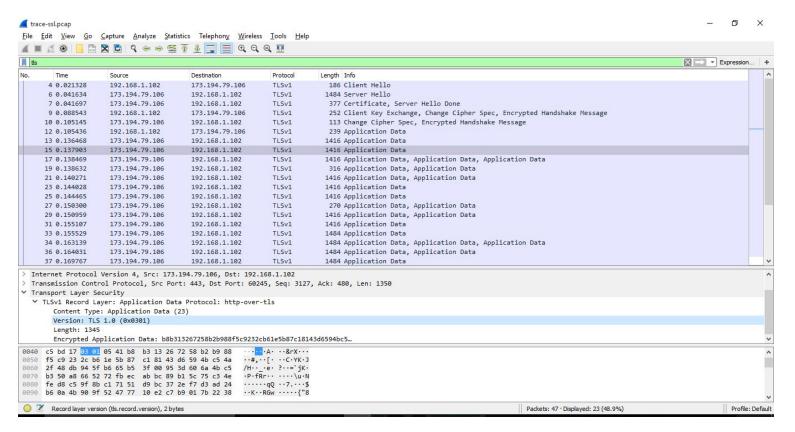
Q.1) What is the Content Type for a record containing Application Data?

Answer: Application data



Q.2) What version constant is used in your trace, and which version of TLS does it represent?

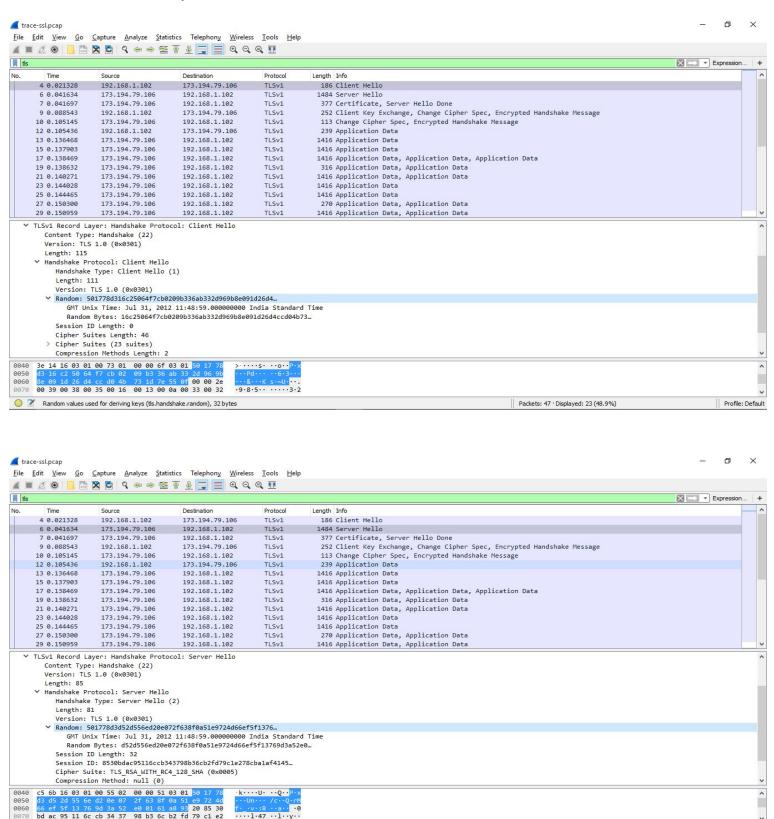
Answer: TLS 1.0



Q.3) How long in bytes is the random data in the Hellos? Both the Client and Server include this random data (a nonce) to allow the establishment of session keys.

Answer: 32 bytes

Random values used for deriving keys (tls.handshake.random), 32 bytes

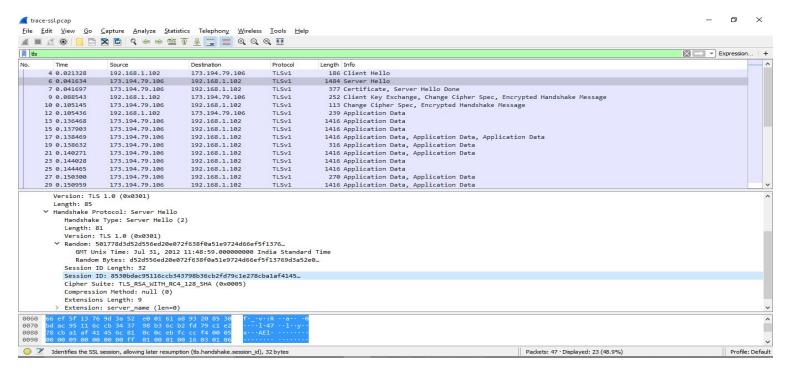


Profile: Default

Packets: 47 · Displayed: 23 (48.9%)

Q.4) How long in bytes is the session identifier sent by the server? This identifier allows later resumption of the session with an abbreviated handshake when both the client and server indicate the same value. In our case, the client likely sent no session ID as there was nothing to resume.

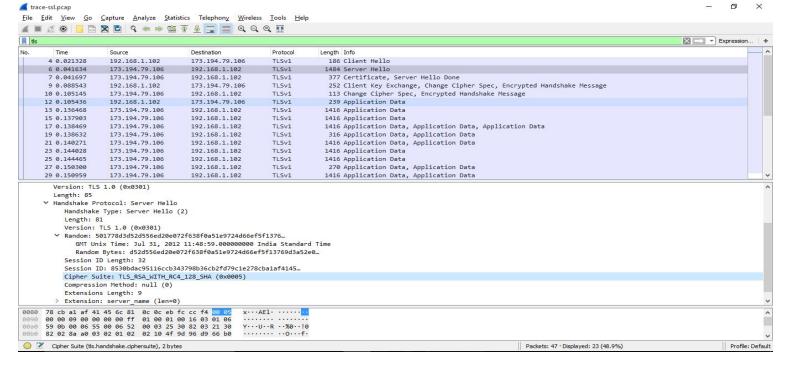
Answer: 32 bytes



Q.5) What Cipher suite is chosen by the Server? Give its name and value. The Client will list the different cipher methods it supports, and the Server will pick one of these methods to use.

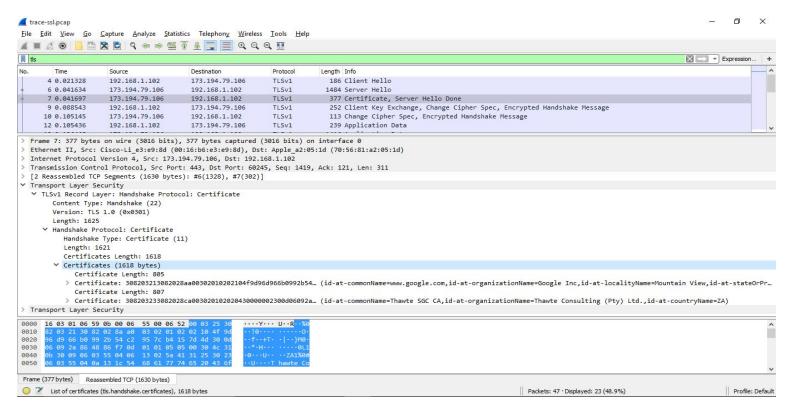
Answer: Cipher suite name: TLS RSA WITH RC4 128 SHA

Cipher suite value: 5



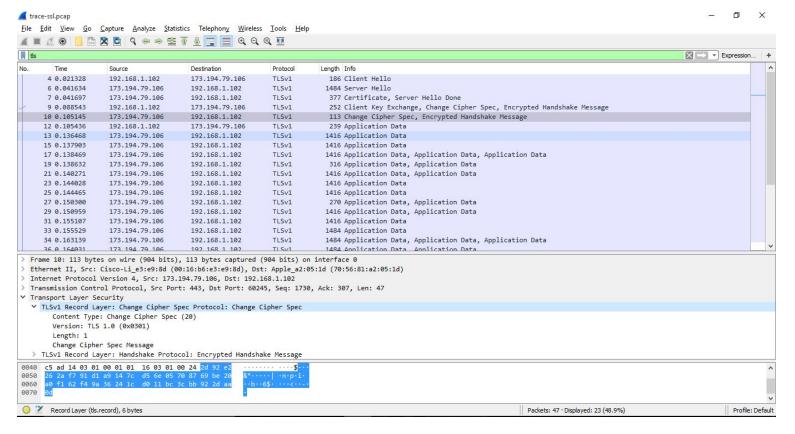
Q.6) Who sends the Certificate, the client, the server, or both? A certificate is sent by one party to let the other party authenticate that it is who it claims to be. Based on this usage, you should be able to guess who sends the certificate and check the messages in your trace.

Answer: Server sends the certificate to the client.



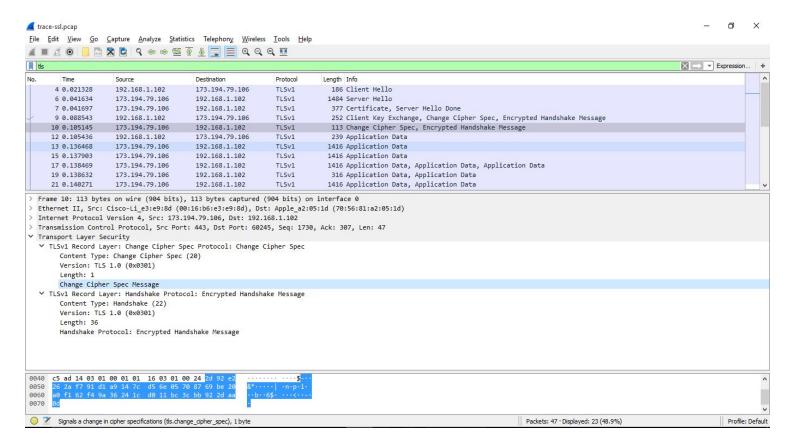
Q.7) Who sends the Change Cipher Spec message, the client, the server, or both?

Answer: Server sends the Change Cipher Spec message to the client.



Q.8) What are the contents carried inside the Change Cipher Spec message? Look past the Content Type and other headers to see the message itself.

Answer: It contains the keying information that signals a change in the cipher specifications so that both sides will have the same secret session key.



Conclusion:

We observed SSL/TLS (Secure Sockets Layer/ Transport Layer Security) in action using WireShark.