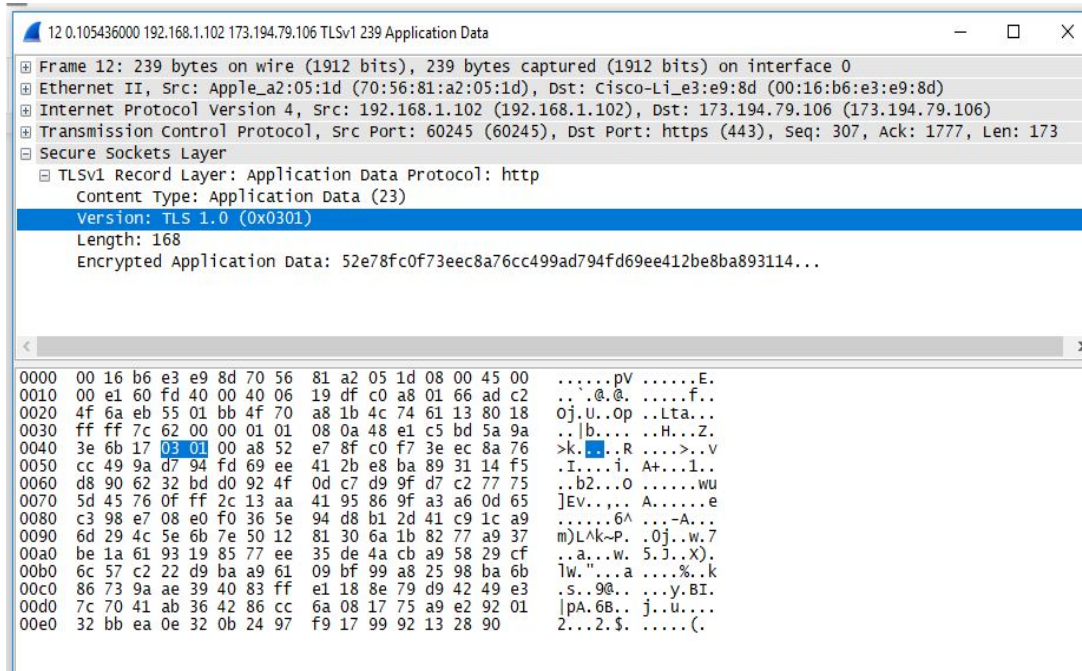


Secure Socket Layer(SSL)

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

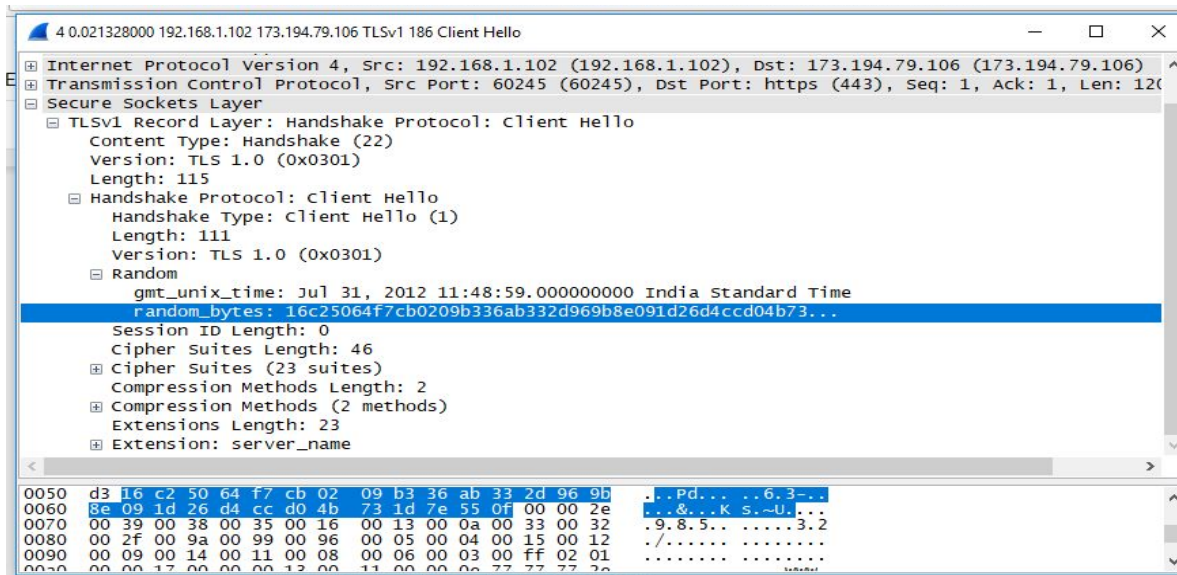


2. What version constant is used in your trace, and which version of TLS does it represent?

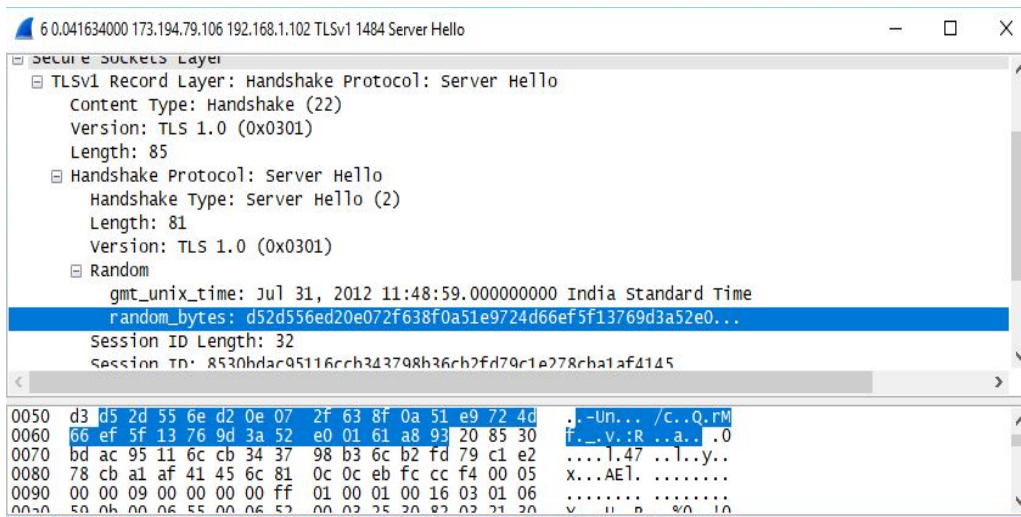
ANS: TLS 1.0(0x0301)

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.

Client Hello random data:

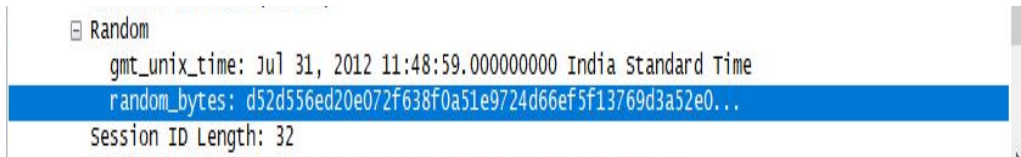


Server Hello random data:



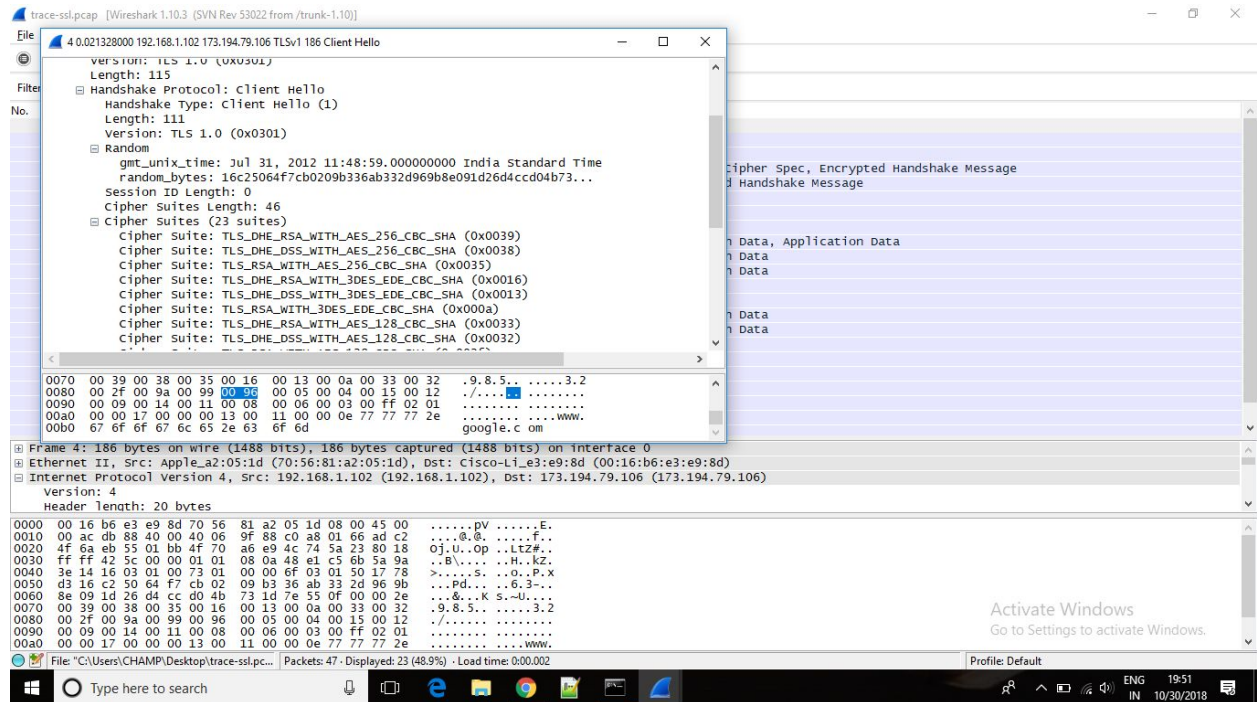
4. How long in bytes is the session identifier sent by the server? This identifier allows later resumption of the session with an abbreviated handshake when both the client and server indicate the same value. In our case, the client likely sent no session ID as there was nothing to resume.

ANS: Session id length: 32

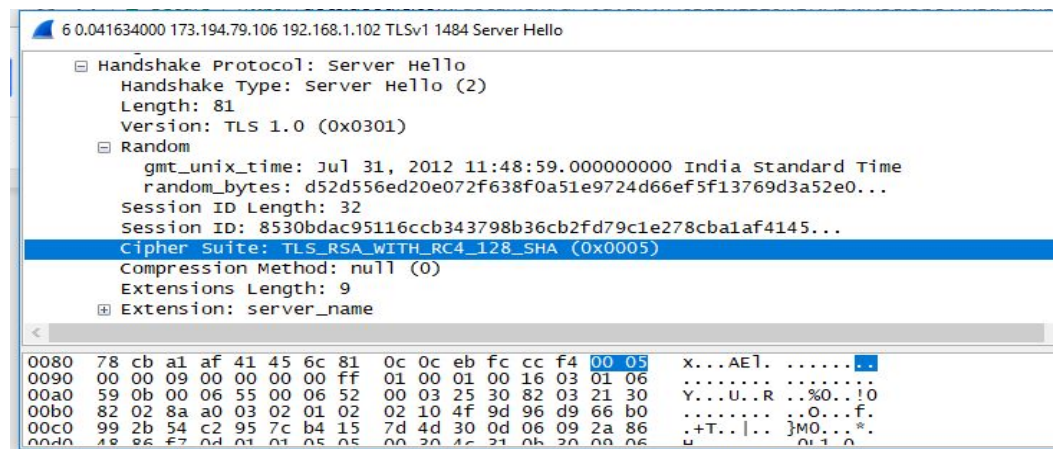


5. What Cipher suite is chosen by the Server? Give its name and value. The Client will list the different cipher methods it supports, and the Server will pick one of these methods to use.

Client cipher suite:



Server cipher suite:



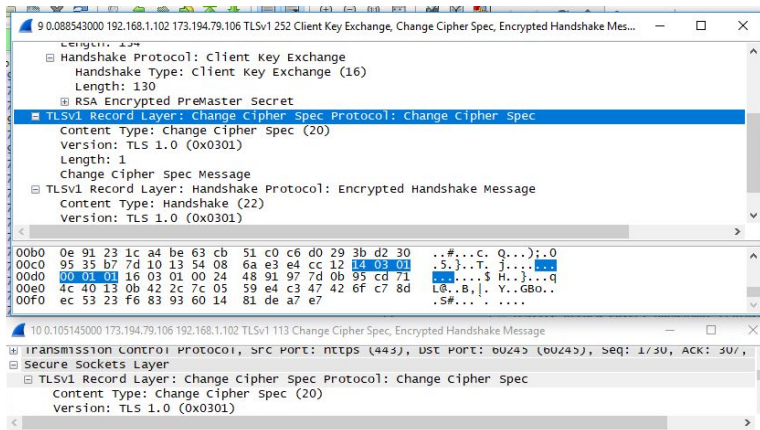
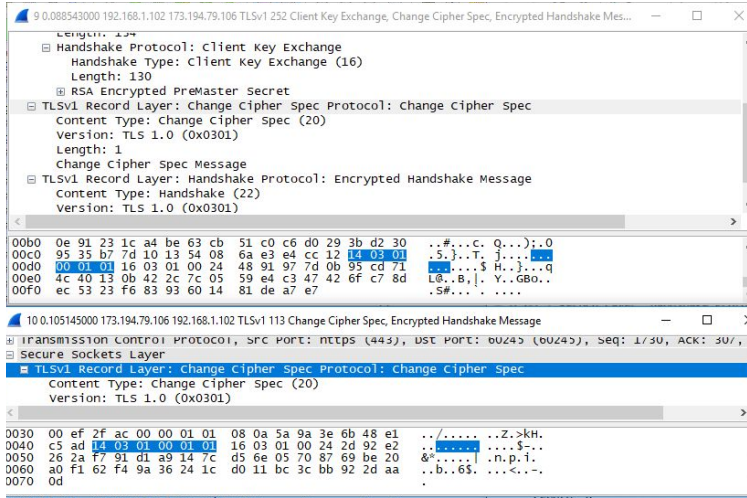
6. Who sends the Certificate, the client, the server, or both? A certificate is sent by one party to let the other party authenticate that it is who it claims to be. Based on this usage, you should be able to guess who sends the certificate and check the messages in your trace.

ANS: Server Sends the certificate to authenticate connection.

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

ANS: Both

Client cipher spec and server cipher spec:



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.

ANS:Content type , TLS Version , Length, Change Cipher Spec message