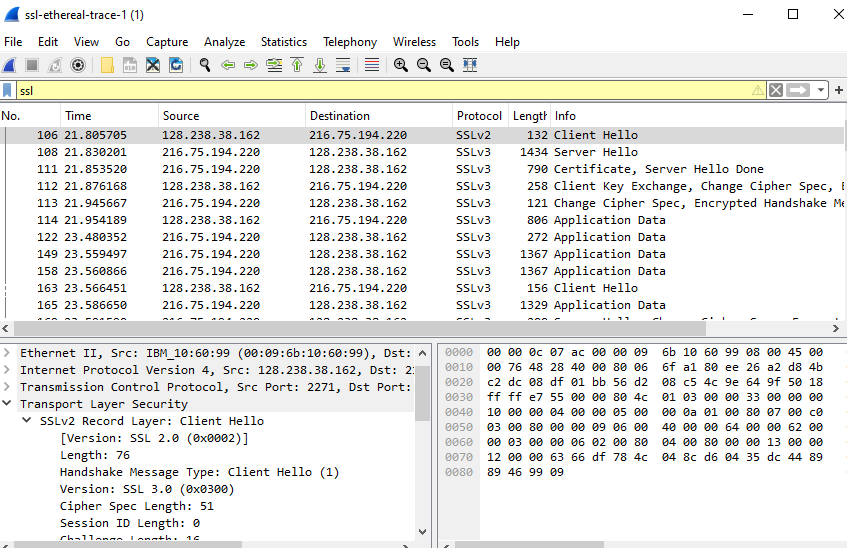
# Task 3: Investigating the SSL protocol over a TCP Connection

SSL utilizes encryption as its foundation to give Internet security. In order to confirm that two connecting devices are who they say they are, the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol starts an authentication procedure known as a handshake. Furthermore, data is digitally signed using SSL to guarantee data integrity. By doing this, it is ensured that the data has not been tampered with in any manner before reaching its intended recipient.

## Capturing packets in an SSL Session



## Captured Trace

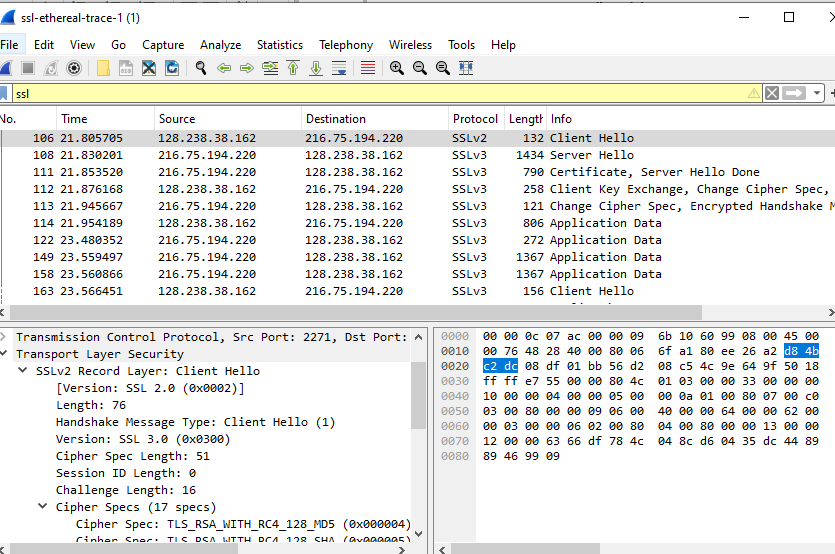
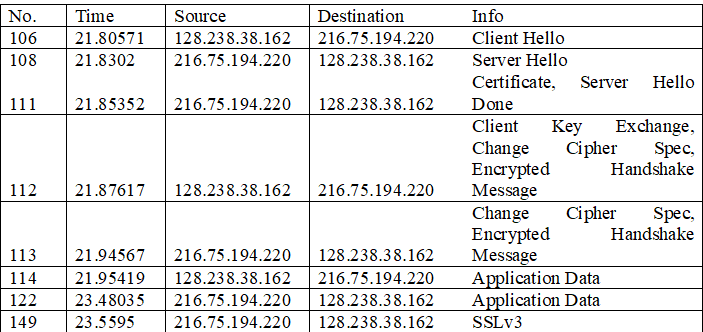
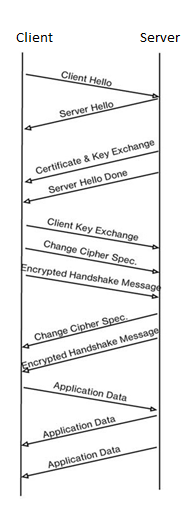


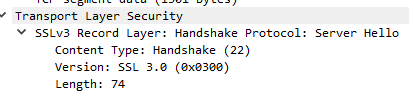
Table 1 Table for the 8 Ethernet Frames

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### Timing Diagram

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## SSL records starts with the same fields as shown in the diagram

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**whereas:**

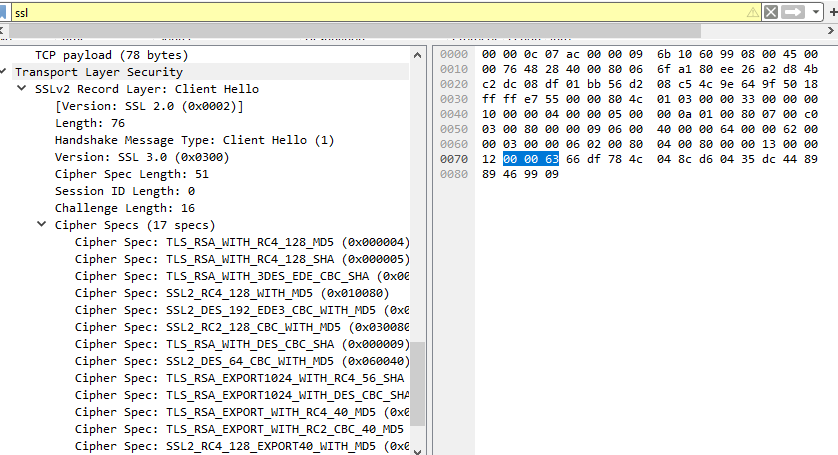
Content type is of 1 byte

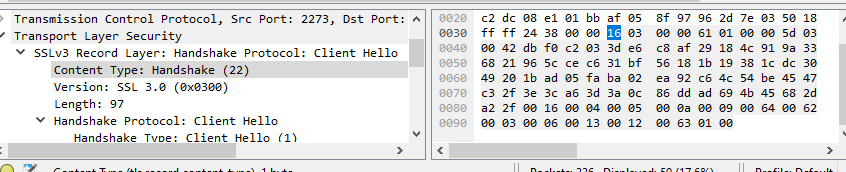
Version is of 2 byte.

Length is of 2 byte.

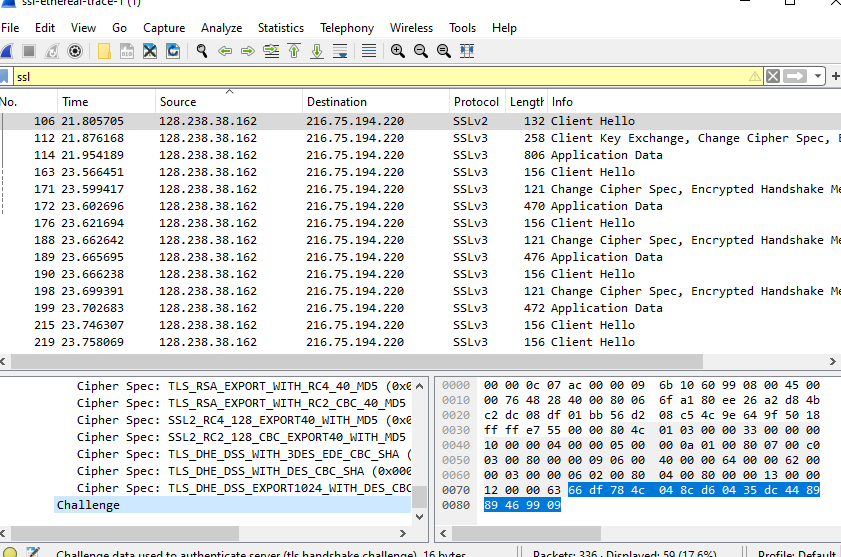
## ClientHello Record:

**The content type or/ and hand message tpe is 22.**

****

****

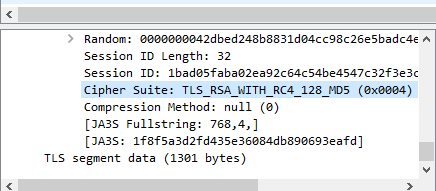
## Hexadecimal notation value

****

## Algorithms

Various types of algorithms are used in the cryptographic protocols to ensure secure communication. Public key algorithm, RSA, allows parties to securely exchange information without sharing secret key. Symmetric key algorithm, RC4, enables efficient encryption and decryption. Hash algorithm, MD5, is used for data integrity and verification by generating fixed sized hash values.

## Cipher suit Algorithms on ServerHello SSL Record



## The Role client and Server nonce in SSL

Yes. It is employed for attack prevention and it is 32 bit long i.e., 28bits data and 4bits time.

## Purpose of ID session

The Server Hello message at frame 108 has a session ID. Clients receive unique SSL session IDs from the server to simplify session restart.

The session ID lets the client and server restart a terminated SSL session without a handshake. Customers might receive a session ID in the Server Hello message upon connecting. Use the session ID to request the session if the client can continue and has previously created a session with the server. This method speed up and reduce the cost of creating a new SSL session for client-server communications.

## Certificate

No, this document does not contain any certificates of any kind. There is a separate record that contains the certificate. The certificate was able to fit into a single Ethernet frame.

## Pre-Master Secret

This record have a pre-master secret, as the statement would imply. The master secret is generated with the utilization of pre master secret. It helps generate session key. After encryption with the public key, the secret is 120 bytes.

## Purpose of the Change Cipher Spec Record

Change Cipher Spec records are necessary for SSL/TLS handshakes to take place. Following the completion of encryption negotiation, it signifies the beginning of secure communication. One byte of the message contains information on the cipher suite, key exchange, and changes to the encryption key. Once the recipient has obtained this record, they immediately begin the process of encrypting and decrypting data using the improved security parameters. The establishment of a safe network path for the transmission of confidential data is made possible by this crucial document. It is 6 bytes.

## Encrypted Handshake Record

The handshake messages sent during the SSL/TLS handshake protocol are encrypted in the encrypted handshake record using specific encryption algorithms, such as symmetric (e.g., AES) and authenticated (e.g., HMAC). This ensures the confidentiality and accuracy of the handshake messages sent between the client and server.

## Server send a Change Cipher Recor

Yes the server’s encrypted handshake from server encapsulates all the handshake messages that are transmitted from the server to the client. From the server's point of view, the Change Cipher Spec record signifies the shift to using the previously set encryption parameters for future communication. During an encrypted handshake, the server and client exchange messages such as ServerHello, ServerKeyExchange, and CertificateRequest. These messages are then included in the encrypted handshake record. From the perspective of the server, these records are just as useful as the ones given by the client.

## Application Data

During an SSL/TLS connection, application data is encrypted using a negotiated encryption technology (such as AES) and protected by a Message Authentication Code. The encrypted data's message authentication code (MAC) was calculated from the plaintext data before encryption. In packet analysis, Wireshark may provide fields for each component in the packet details window, but it does not readily distinguish between the MAC and encrypted application data. Despite its inability to discern between the two. Wireshark usually presents the packet as encrypted, but decryption is needed to view the plaintext, which includes the MAC address.

## Finding in the Trace

The existence of the SSLv3 protocol version in the current trace is not important as it demonstrates continued usage despite known vulnerabilities.

## Conclusion

The SSL/TLS handshake protocol and encrypted communication in the trace showed that encryption parameters were carefully negotiated and secure channels were established between clients and servers. With trace analysis, this was achieved. In particular, the use of SSLv3, despite its flaws, shows how important it is to identify and mitigate network communication security concerns. Handshake records, encryption techniques, and message authentication procedures can help you understand secure communication protocols. Integrity verification and encryption are crucial to protecting sensitive network data.

## References

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