

Secure Session Establishment with SSL/TLS

Objective:

To understand how a secure session is established using SSL/TLS, including the handshake process and the exchange of encryption keys.

1. **Prepare the Environment:** Start a Wireshark capture and use a browser to visit an HTTPS website <https://example.com>
2. **Filter for SSL/TLS Traffic:** Use the filter `ssl` or `tls` in Wireshark.
3. **Identify the SSL/TLS Handshake:** Locate the packets involved in the SSL/TLS handshake process. Identify key steps: ClientHello, ServerHello, Certificate exchange, Key exchange, etc.

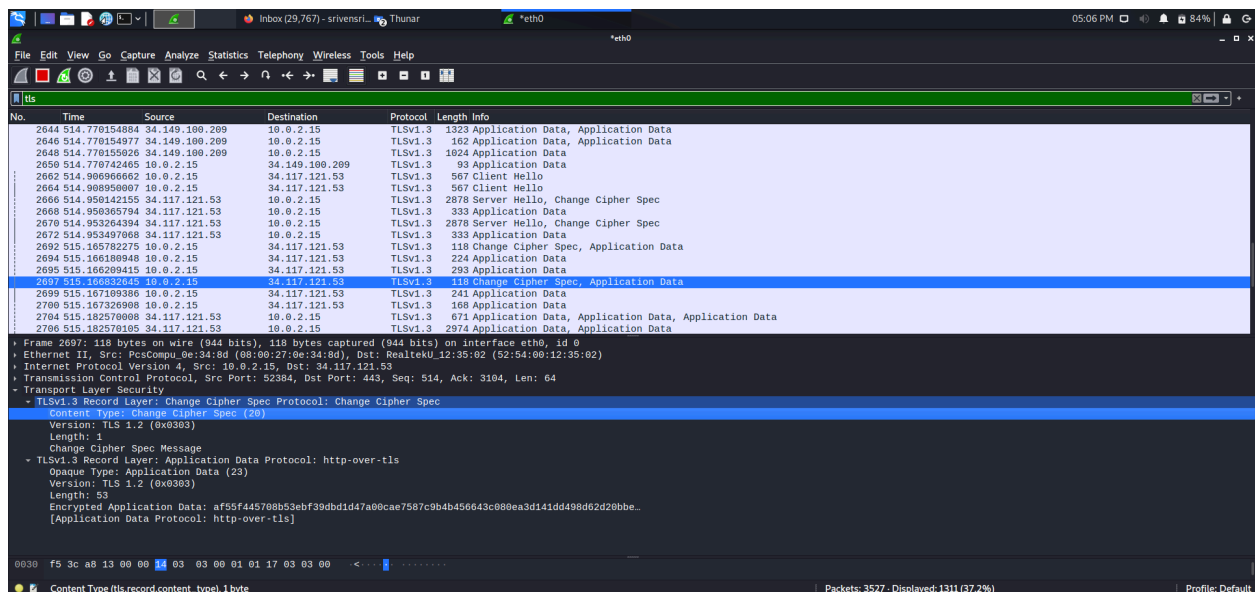
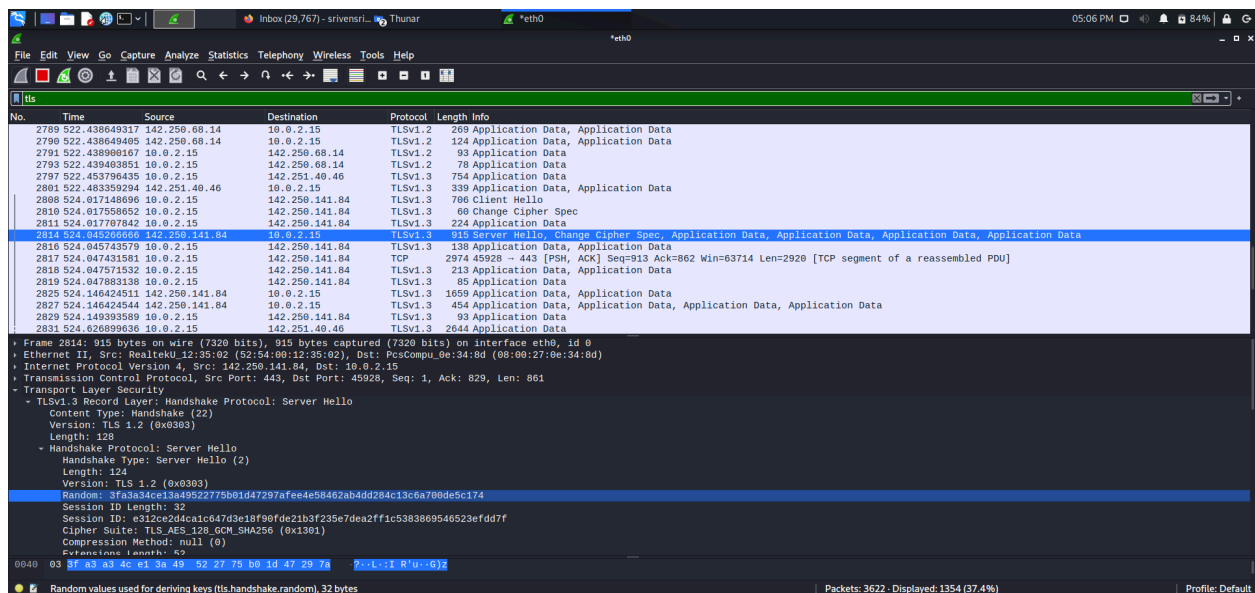
Contents in the handshakes

1. **Protocol Version:** Specifies the highest version of SSL/TLS that the client supports.
2. **Cipher Suites:** Lists the encryption algorithms (e.g., AES, RSA) that the client is capable of using.
3. **Compression Methods:** Lists the compression methods supported by the client.
4. **Random Data:** A randomly generated number used later in the key exchange.
5. **Session ID :** If resuming a previous session, this identifies the session to be resumed.
6. **Extensions:** Includes additional parameters such as server name indication (SNI) for virtual hosting.

Client Hello- A web browser initiates the handshake by sending a "Client Hello" message to the server. The client initiates the handshake by sending a "Client Hello" message to the server. This message includes information such as the SSL/TLS version the client supports, the cipher suites (encryption algorithms) it can use, and other options like compression methods.

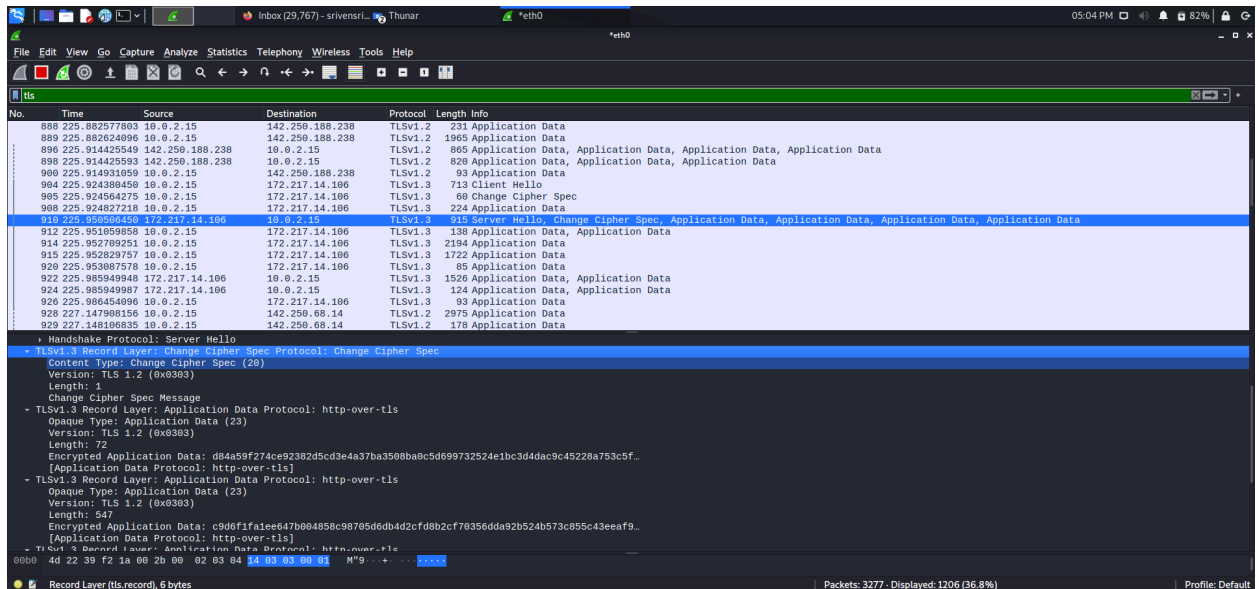
Change Cipher Spec

1. **Notification:** The client sends a "Change Cipher Spec" message to notify the server that subsequent messages will be encrypted with the newly agreed-upon keys and algorithms.
2. **Contents:** This is a single-byte message indicating that the client is switching to encrypted communication.



Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on the *eth0 interface. The packet list displays various TLSv1.3 records, including Change Cipher Spec and Application Data. The packet details pane shows the structure of a TLSv1.3 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: http-over-tls, including the Change Cipher Spec message and the encrypted application data. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the encrypted application data, which is 53 bytes long.

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on the *eth0 interface. The packet list displays various TLSv1.3 records, including Change Cipher Spec and Application Data. The packet details pane shows the structure of a TLSv1.3 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Server Hello, including the Change Cipher Spec message and the encrypted application data. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the encrypted application data, which is 160 bytes long.



Necessity of Authentication:

Authentication is crucial for ensuring that the parties involved in the communication are who they claim to be:

1. **Server Authentication:** During the handshake, the server presents a digital certificate issued by a trusted CA. The client verifies this certificate to ensure it is communicating with the legitimate server.
2. **Securing the Session:** SSL/TLS ensures ongoing security throughout the session with the following features:

SSL/TLS secures a session through encryption, authentication, and key exchange processes:

1. **Encryption** ensures data confidentiality and integrity by converting data into unreadable ciphertext and including mechanisms to detect tampering.
2. **Key Exchange** securely establishes shared secrets that are used for symmetric encryption during the session.
3. **Authentication** verifies the identities of the communicating parties to prevent impersonation and ensure trust.

4. **Session Management** ensures that each session is unique and protected against future compromises. Together, these features create a secure environment for data transmission, safeguarding communications from various threats such as eavesdropping, tampering, and forgery.

