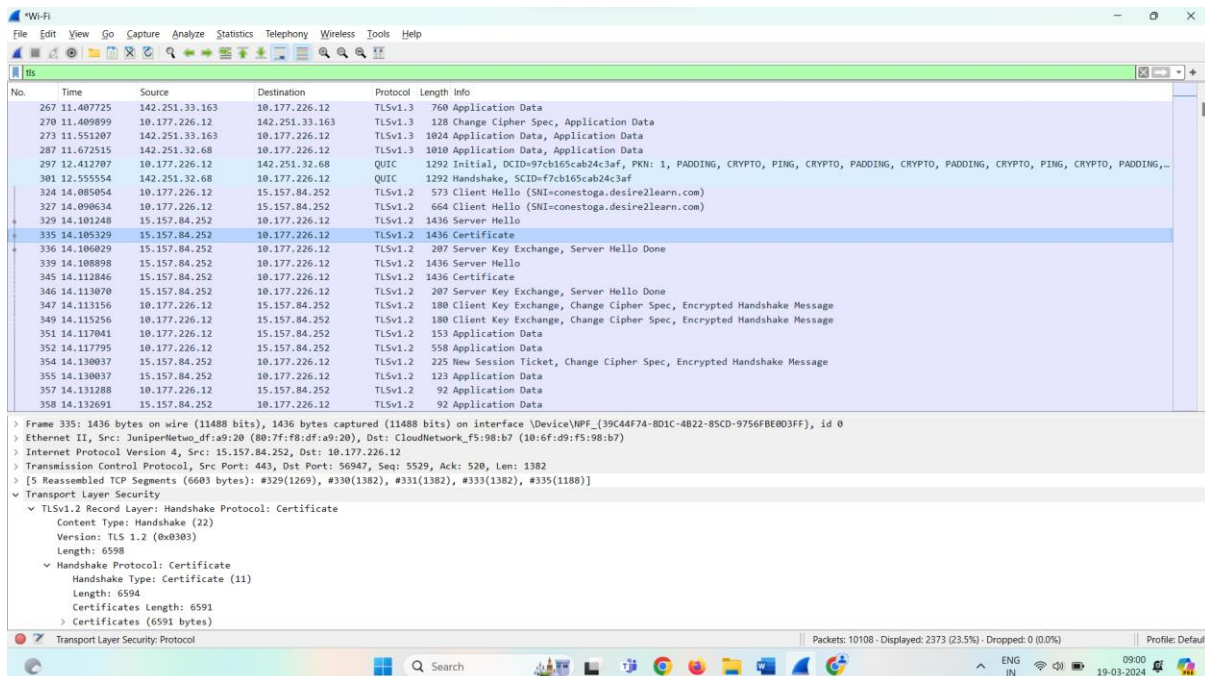
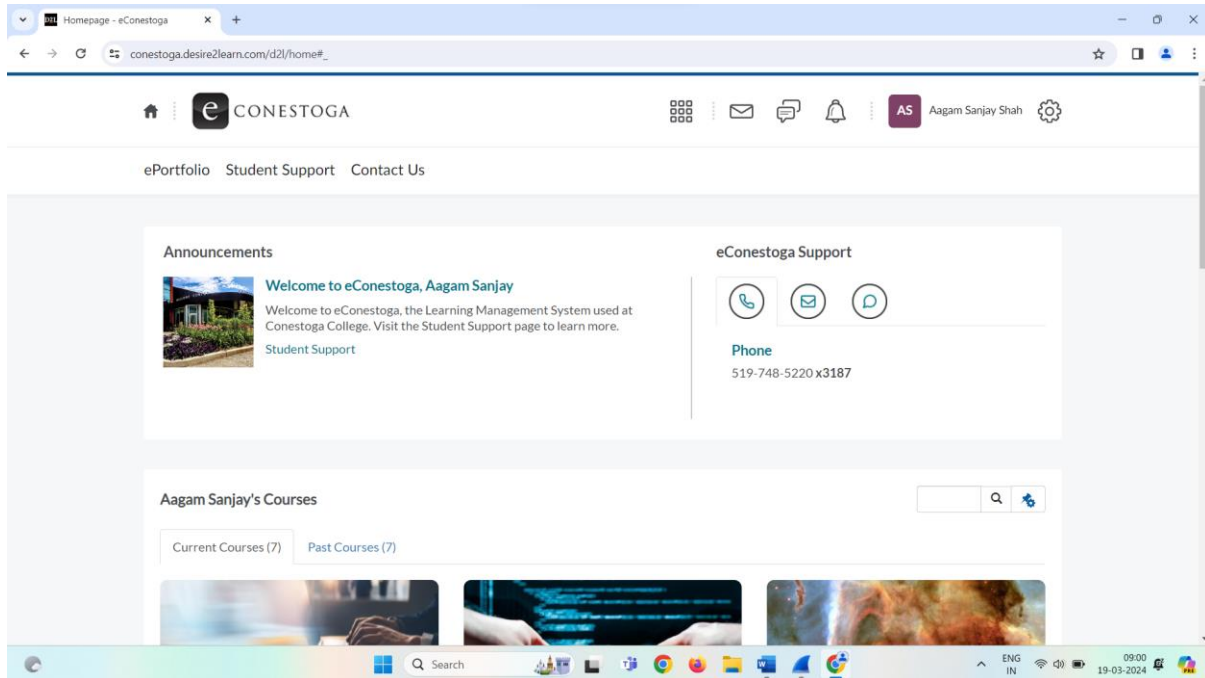
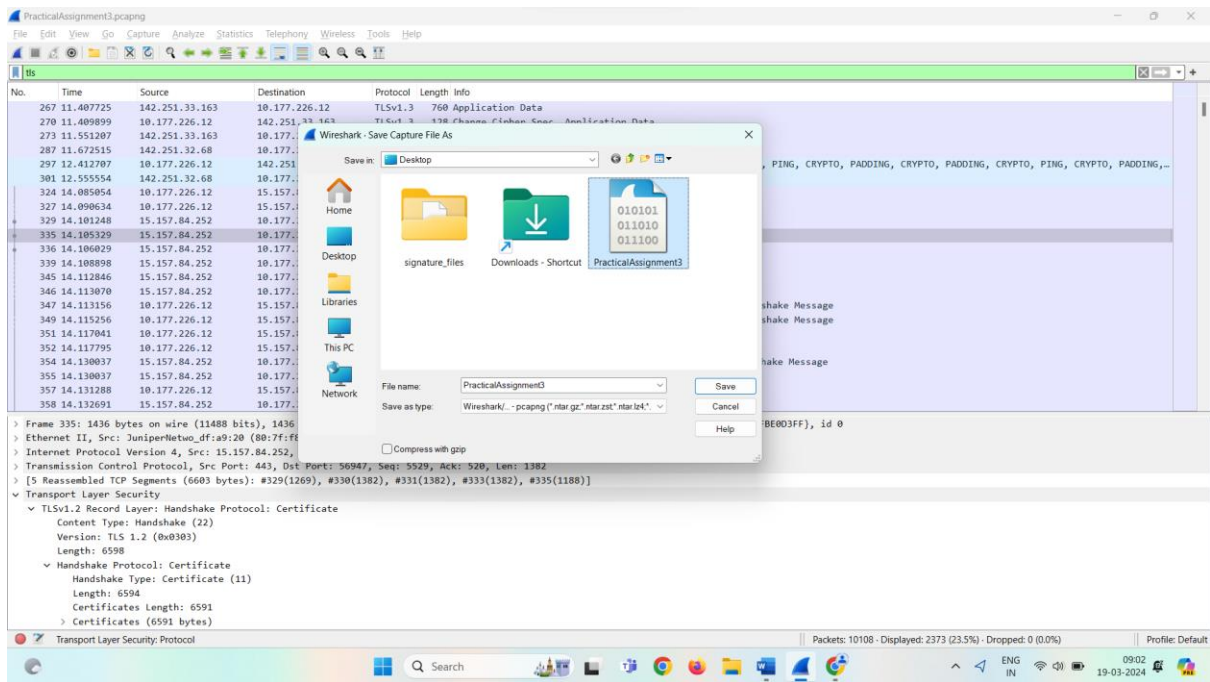


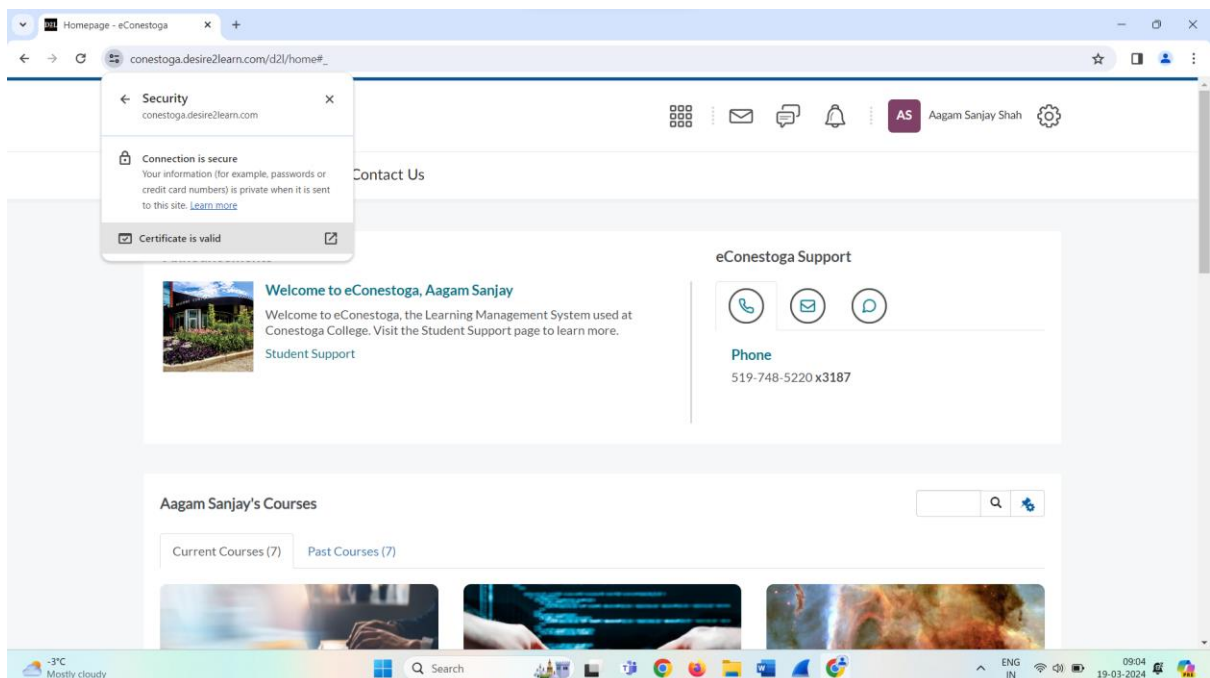
1. Start Wireshark and browse to <https://conestoga.desire2learn.com/d2l/home#>, stop and save capture, name it practicalassignment3
 - Include screenshot of saved capture





2. Identify the certificate used by the website and locate who it was issued to

- Include screenshot showing the website certificate on the tab that shows who the certificate was issued to



Homepage - eConestoga

conestoga.desire2learn.com/d2l/home#_

Certificate Viewer: *.brightspace.com

General Details

Issued To

Common Name (CN)	*.brightspace.com
Organisation (O)	<Not part of certificate>
Organisational Unit (OU)	<Not part of certificate>

Issued By

Common Name (CN)	Amazon RSA 2048 M02
Organisation (O)	Amazon
Organisational Unit (OU)	<Not part of certificate>

Validity Period

Issued On	Monday, 31 July 2023 at 20:00:00
Expires On	Thursday, 29 August 2024 at 19:59:59

SHA-256 Fingerprints

Certificate	41c557a0492870b722971e9fcd3e0b57b12692d217096556f0a44adf6aa20b
Public key	27b487218061989361e569b9af1875f1acae9abec03ce2928cf9304a45bb7a66

Kitchener Heavy traffic

Search

ENG IN 09:03 19-03-2024

Homepage - eConestoga

conestoga.desire2learn.com/d2l/home#_

Certificate Viewer: *.brightspace.com

General Details

Certificate Hierarchy

- Amazon Root CA 1
 - Amazon RSA 2048 M02
 - *.brightspace.com

Certificate Fields

*.brightspace.com
Certificate
Version
Serial Number
Certificate Signature Algorithm
Issuer
Validity
Not Before

Field Value

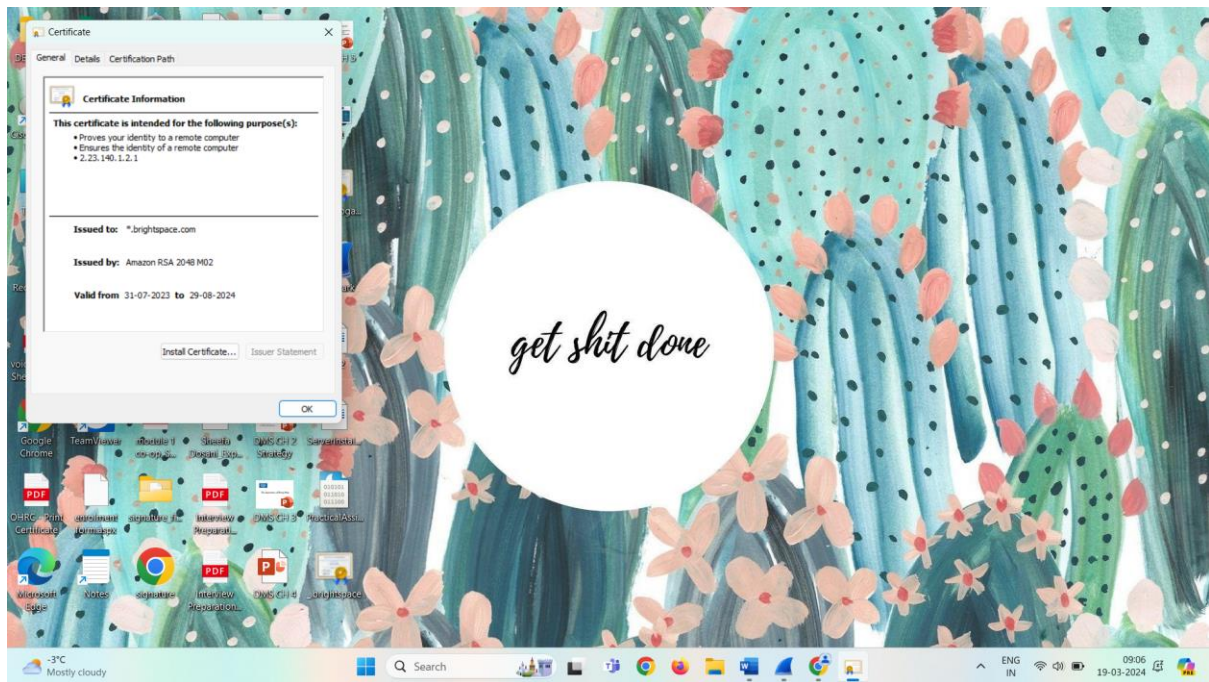
CN = Amazon RSA 2048 M02
O = Amazon
C = US

Export...

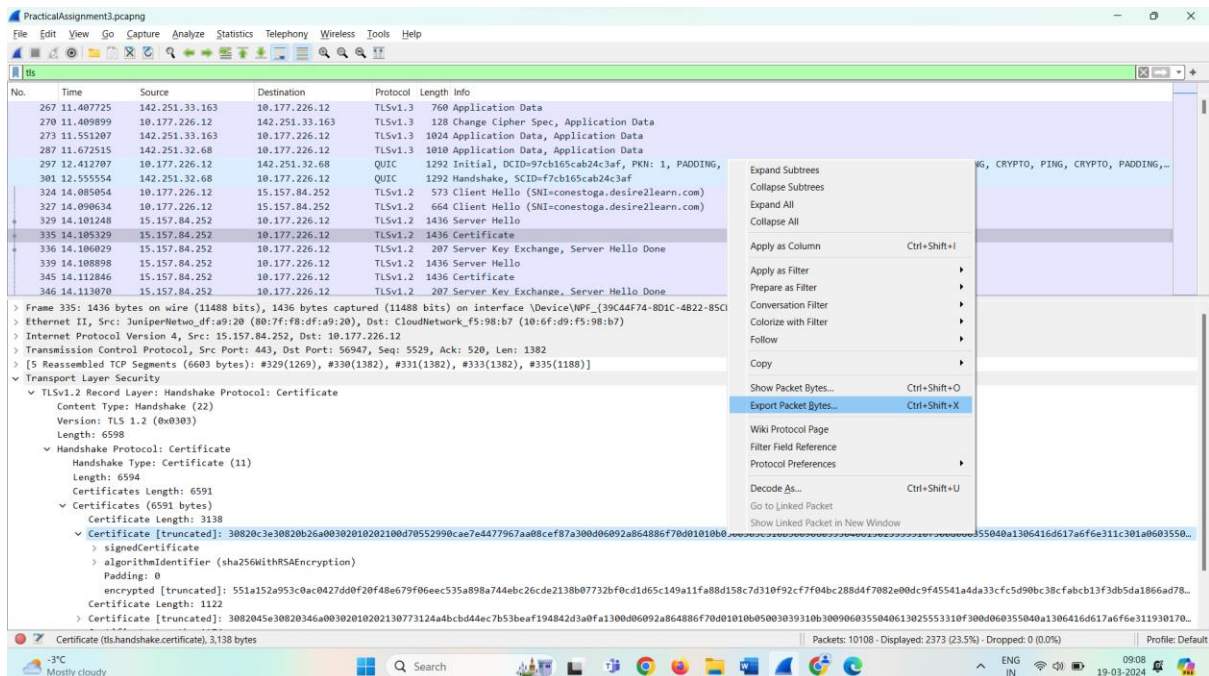
3°C Mostly cloudy

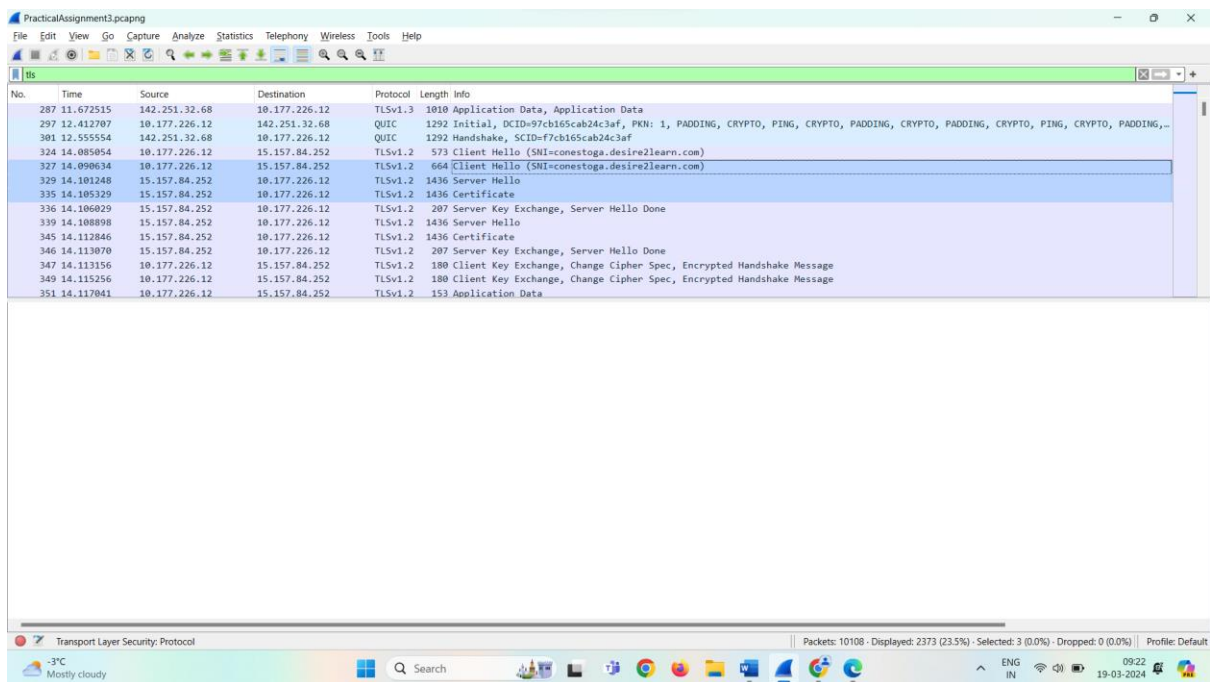
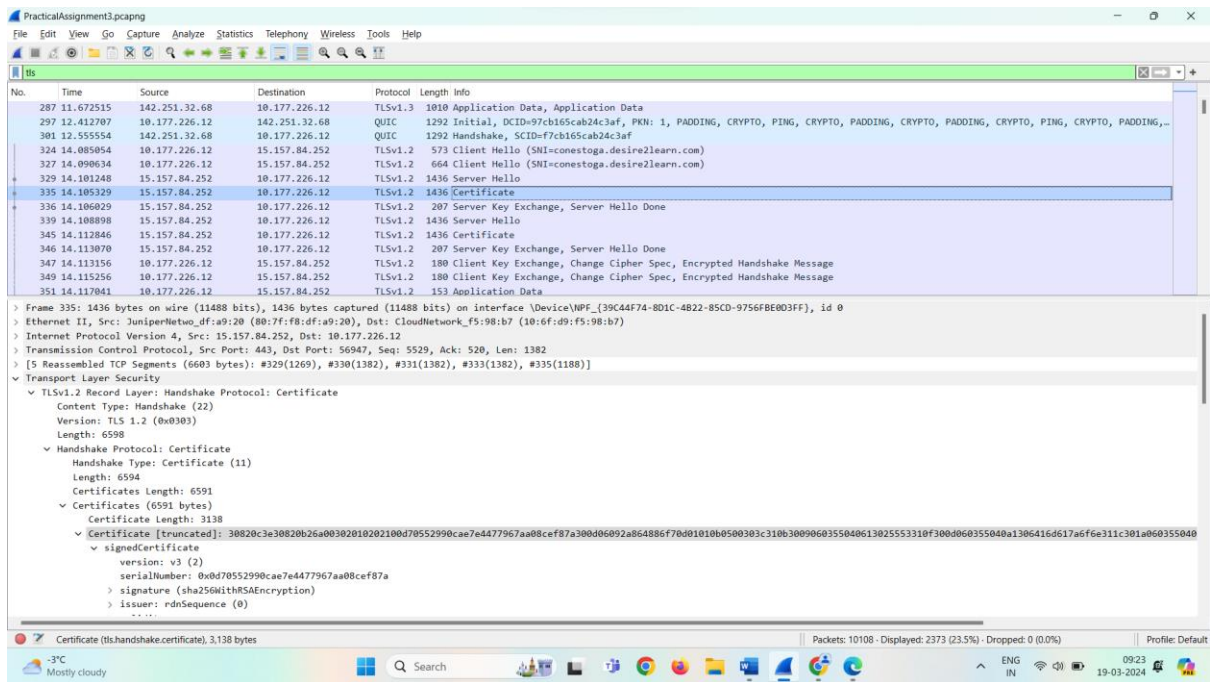
Search

ENG IN 09:02 19-03-2024



3. Search in the packet capture and find the Server Hello frame that contains that certificate
 - Include screenshot showing how to search for the frame that includes the website certificate (hint search for key certificate terms, like who the certificate was issued to)
 - Include a screenshot showing the frame that contains the website certificate





4. Extract the certificate from the network capture

- Include screenshot(s) of the process to extract the certificate and of the extracted certificate on the details tab

PracticalAssignment3.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

its

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
287	11.672515	142.251.32.68	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.3	1010	Application Data, Application Data
297	12.412707	10.177.226.12	142.251.32.68	QUIC	1292	Initial, DCID=97cb165cab24c3af, PKN: 1, PADDING, CRYPTO, PING, CRYPTO, PADDING, CRYPTO, PING, CRYPTO, PADDING,...
301	12.555554	142.251.32.68	10.177.226.12	QUIC	1292	Handshake, SCID=77cb165cab24c3af
324	14.085054	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	573	Client Hello (SNI=conestoga.desire2learn.com)
327	14.090634	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	664	Client Hello (SNI=conestoga.desire2learn.com)
329	14.101248	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	1436	Server Hello
335	14.105329	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	1436	Certificate
336	14.106029	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	207	Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done
339	14.108898	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	1436	Server Hello
345	14.112846	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	1436	Certificate
346	14.113070	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	207	Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done
347	14.113156	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	180	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt
349	14.115256	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	180	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt
351	14.117041	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	153	Application Data

> Frame 335: 1436 bytes on wire (11488 bits), 1436 bytes captured (11488 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{39C44F74-8D1C-4822-85...}

> Ethernet II, Src: JuniperNetwo_dfa9:20 (08:ff:f8:df:a9:20), Dst: CloudNetwork_f5:98:b7 (10:6f:d9:f5:98:b7)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 15.157.84.252, Dst: 10.177.226.12

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 56947, Seq: 5529, Ack: 520, Len: 1382

> [5 Reassembled TCP Segments (6603 bytes): #329(1269), #330(1382), #331(1382), #333(1382), #335(1188)]

> Transport Layer Security

- TLv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Certificate
 - Content Type: Handshake (22)
 - Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
 - Length: 6598
 - Handshake Protocol: Certificate
 - Handshake Type: Certificate (11)
 - Length: 6594
 - Certificates Length: 6591
 - Certificates (6591 bytes)
 - Certificate Length: 3138
 - Certificate [truncated]: 30820c3e30820b26a030201020100d70552990cae7e4477967aa08cef87a300d06092a864886f70d01010b0500303c310b300906035504061302553310f3008060355040a1306416d617a6f6e311c301a0603550408...

Expand Subtrees
Collapse Subtrees
Expand All
Collapse All
Apply as Column Ctrl+Shift+I
Apply as Filter
Prepare as Filter
Conversation Filter
Colorize with Filter
Follow
Copy
Show Packet Bytes... Ctrl+Shift+O
Export Packet Bytes... Ctrl+Shift+X
Wiki Protocol Page
Filter Field Reference
Protocol Preferences
Decode As... Ctrl+Shift+U
Go to Linked Packet
Show Linked Packet in New Window

Certificate (tls.handshake.certificate), 3,138 bytes

Packets: 10108 - Displayed: 2373 (23.5%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%) Profile: Default

-3°C
Light snow

Search

ENG IN 09:25 19-03-2024

PracticalAssignment3.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

its

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
287	11.672515	142.251.32.68	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.3	1010	Application Data, Application Data
297	12.412707	10.177.226.12	142.251.32.68	QUIC	1292	Initial, DCID=97cb165cab24c3af, PKN: 1, PADDING, CRYPTO, PING, CRYPTO, PADDING,...
301	12.555554	142.251.32.68	10.177.226.12	QUIC	1292	Handshake, SCID=77cb165cab24c3af
324	14.085054	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	573	Client Hello (SNI=conestoga.desire2learn.com)
327	14.090634	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	664	Client Hello (SNI=conestoga.desire2learn.com)
329	14.101248	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	1436	Server Hello
335	14.105329	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	1436	Certificate
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345	14.112846	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	1436	Certificate
346	14.113070	15.157.84.252	10.177.226.12	TLSv1.2	207	Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done
347	14.113156	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	180	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt
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351	14.117041	10.177.226.12	15.157.84.252	TLSv1.2	153	Application Data

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> Ethernet II, Src: JuniperNetwo_dfa9:20 (08:ff:f8:df:a9:20), Dst: CloudNetwork_f5:98:b7 (10:6f:d9:f5:98:b7)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 15.157.84.252, Dst: 10.177.226.12

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 56947, Seq: 5529, Ack: 520, Len: 1382

> [5 Reassembled TCP Segments (6603 bytes): #329(1269), #330(1382), #331(1382), #333(1382), #335(1188)]

> Transport Layer Security

- TLv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Certificate
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 - Handshake Protocol: Certificate
 - Handshake Type: Certificate (11)
 - Length: 6594
 - Certificates Length: 6591
 - Certificates (6591 bytes)
 - Certificate Length: 3138
 - Certificate [truncated]: 30820c3e30820b26a030201020100d70552990cae7e4477967aa08cef87a300d06092a864886f70d01010b0500303c310b300906035504061302553310f3008060355040a1306416d617a6f6e311c301a0603550408...

Wireshark - Export Selected Packet Bytes

OneDrive - Personal > Desktop

Organize New folder

Home

Gallery

OneDrive - Personal

Desktop

Documents

Pictures

File name: Certificate.cer

Save as type: Raw data (*.bin *.dat *.raw)

Save Cancel

Hide folders

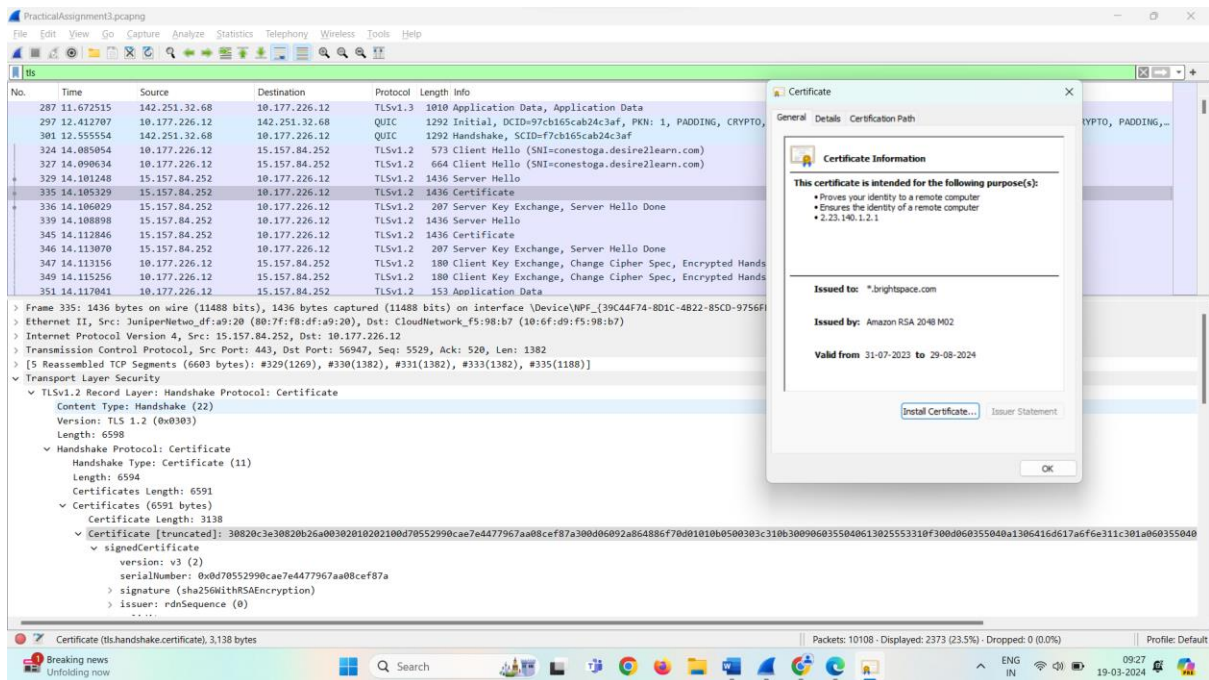
Certificate (tls.handshake.certificate), 3,138 bytes

Packets: 10108 - Displayed: 2373 (23.5%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%) Profile: Default

Breaking news
Unfolding now

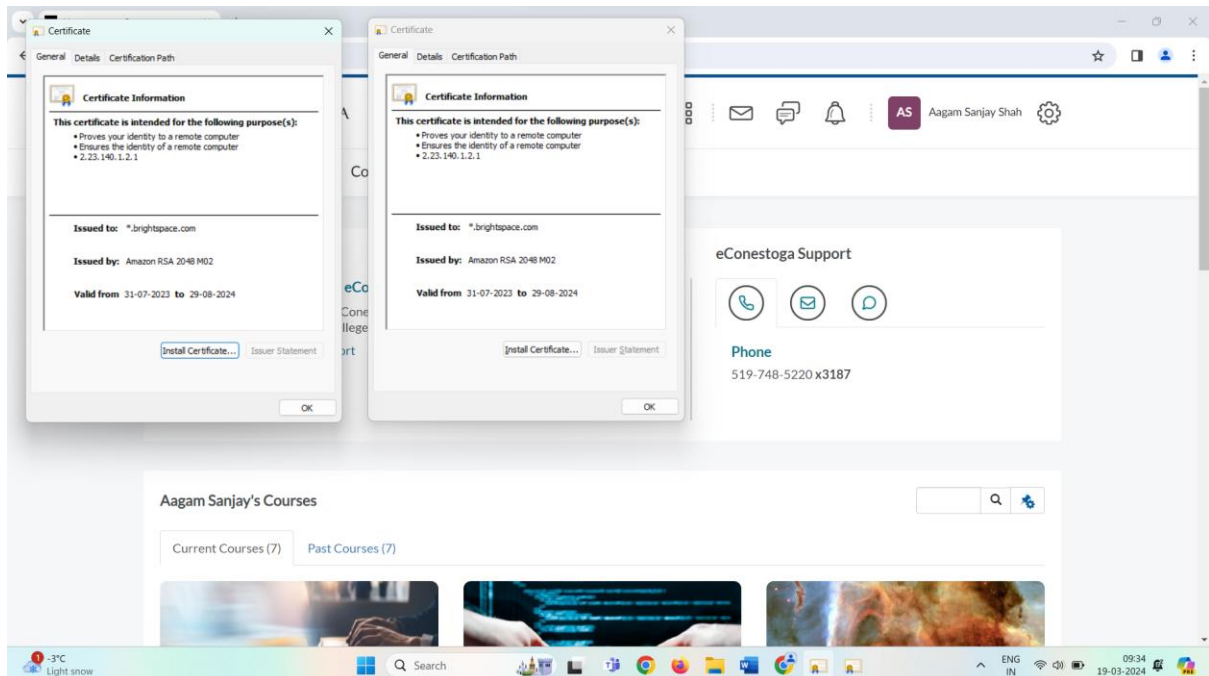
Search

ENG IN 09:26 19-03-2024



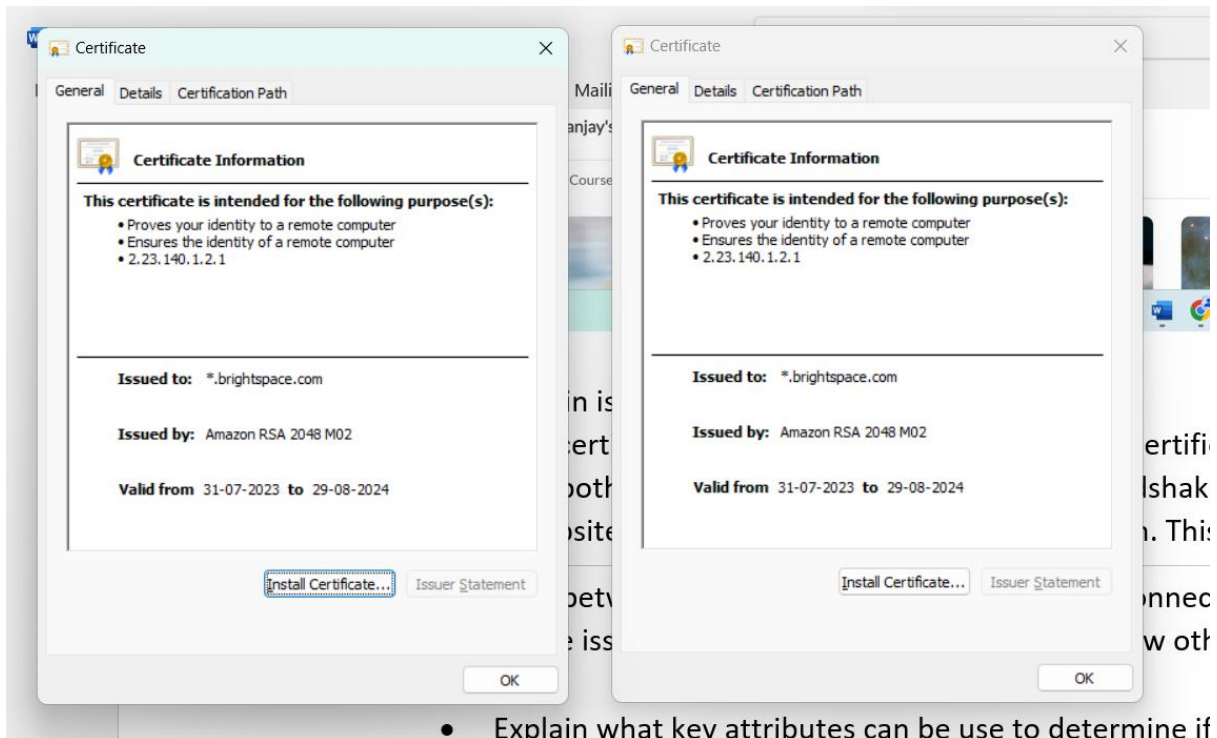
5. Compare Certificates

Include a screenshot that shows the details tab from both certificates highlighting a key attribute that can be used to determine if they are the same certificate

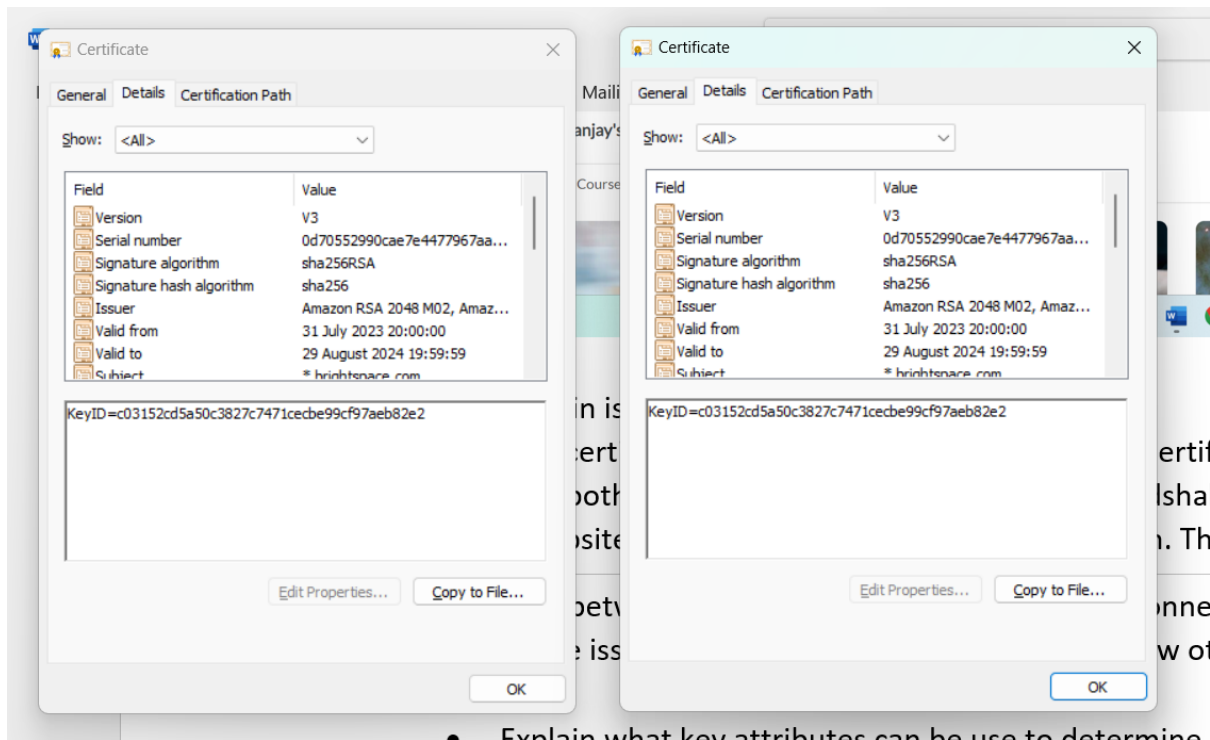


- Explain is it the same certificate?
- ➔ Yes, The certificate we saved from browser and the certificate saved from wireshark capture, both are same as it's the part of the tls handshake process when we try to connect https website, which performs secure the connection. This handshake of TLS certificate

happens between client and server to validate the connection, which includes details like certificate issued to, public key, serial number and few other parameters.

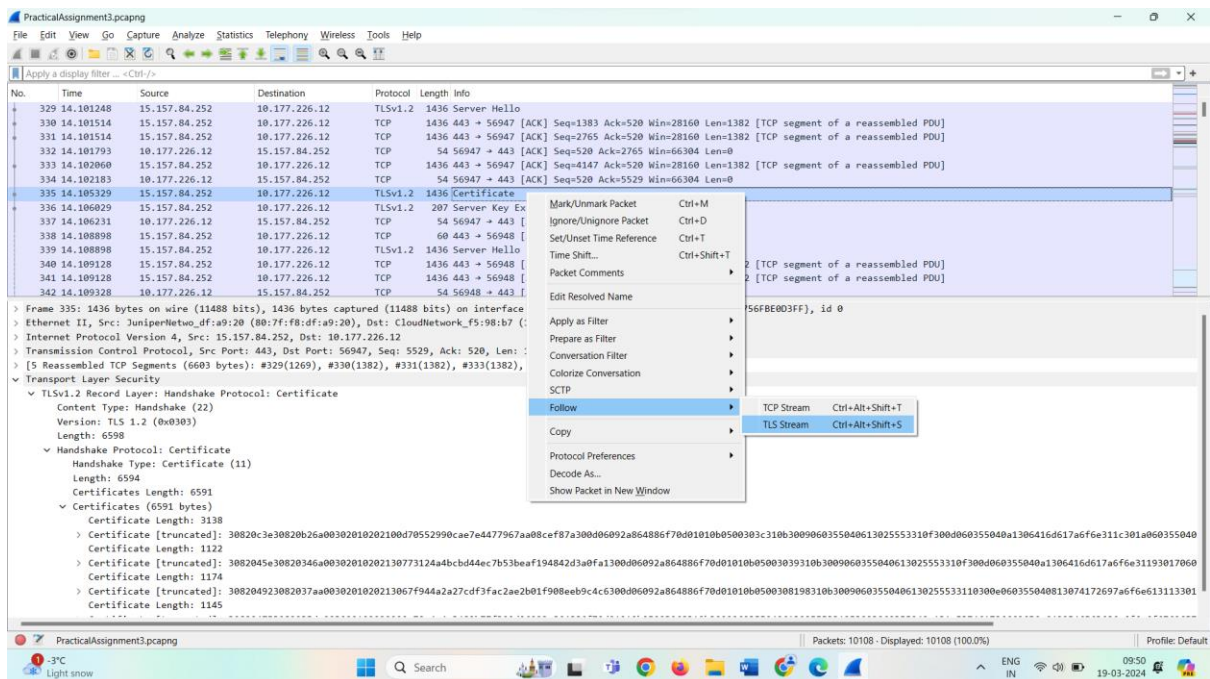


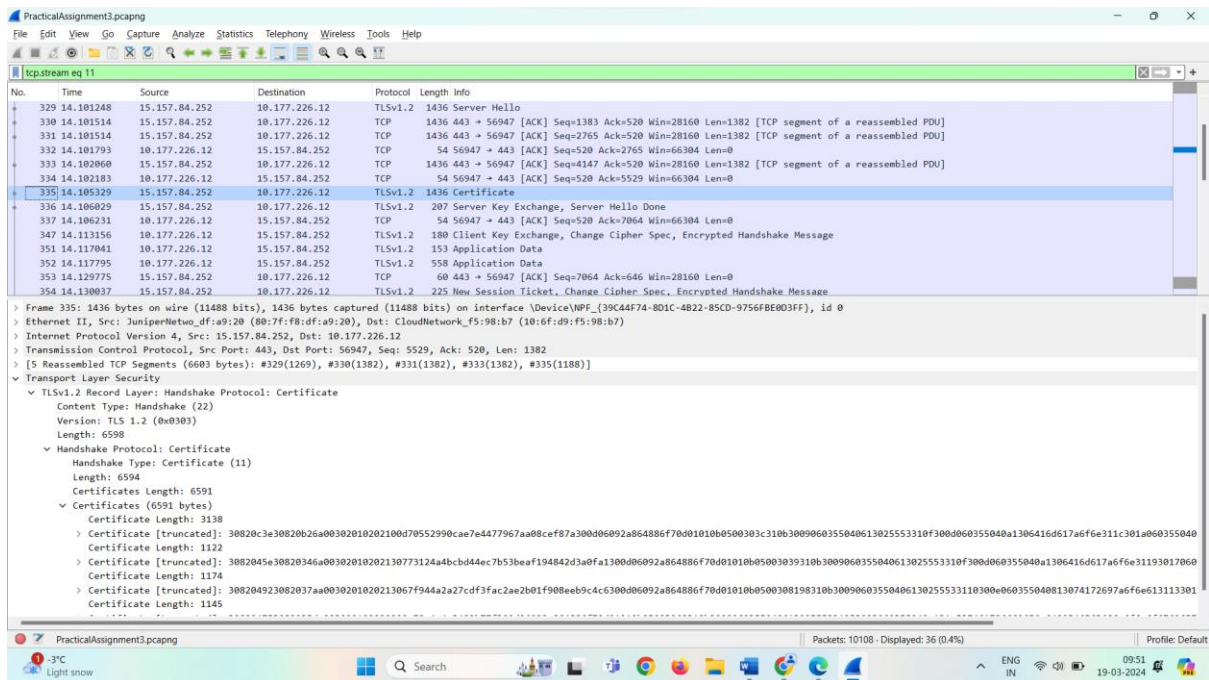
- Explain what key attributes can be use to determine if the certificate is the same?
- ➔ There are various key attributes to check whether the certificate is same or not, Such as
- Serial number: unique serial number.
 - “Valid to” and “Valid from”.
 - Authority Key Identifier
 - Signature Algorithm
 - Signature Hash Algorithm
 - Issuer



6. Follow the TLS stream

- Include screenshot showing you have followed the TLS stream





- Explain 3 differences between the TCP and TLS handshake?

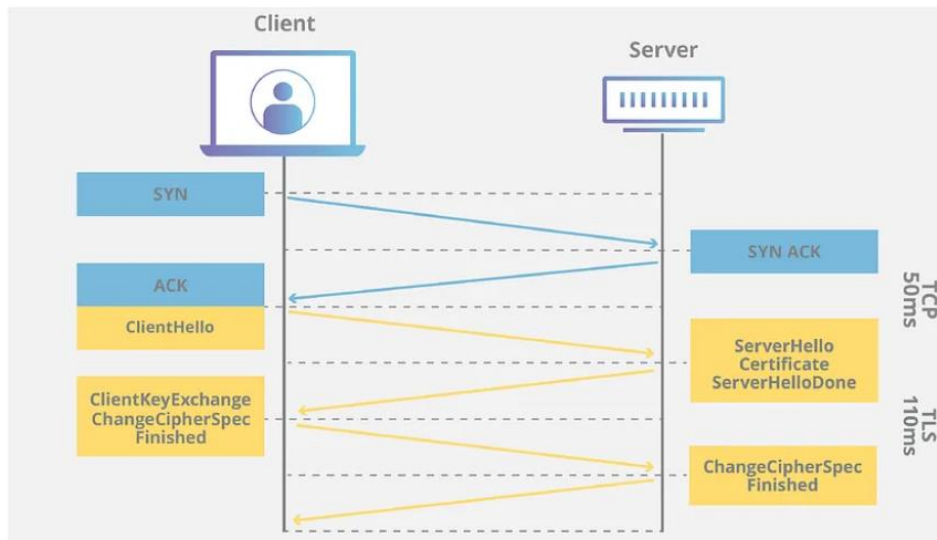
“TCP:

- ➔ SYN: Browser sends a SYN packet to server, with a random sequence number x. The packet also includes TCP flags and options
- ➔ SYN-ACK: Server receives the SYN packet from the browser. It needs to return a SYN-ACK packet that includes two sequence numbers. For ACK, it is x+1 which acknowledges the packet sent from the client. For SYN, the server picks a random sequence number y on its side. Then it sends the packet to the client
- ➔ ACK: The client receives the SYN-ACK packet. Similarly, the client acknowledges the packet from server, by incrementing the sequence number picked by the server, i.e y+1. Then, the client sends a ACK packet to the server with the sequence numbers y+1 and x+1.

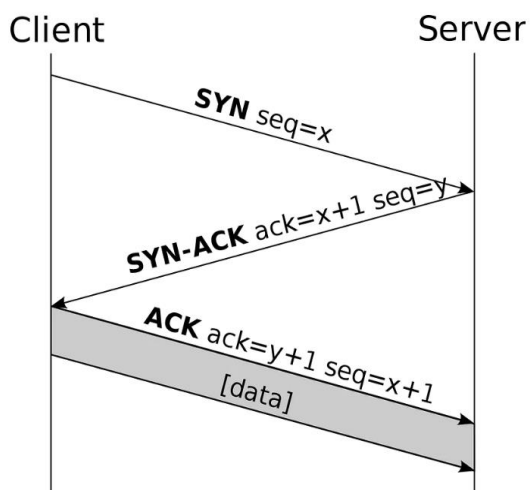
TLS:

- ➔ Authentication Server is always authenticated but client is optionally to be authenticated, by using different cryptography (RSA, ECDSA...)
- ➔ Confidentiality Data is only visible to the endpoints.
- ➔ Integrity Data cannot be modified.” (Chan, 2022)

TCP three-way handshake and TLS handshake



TCP three-way handshake



Full handshake of TLS 1.2

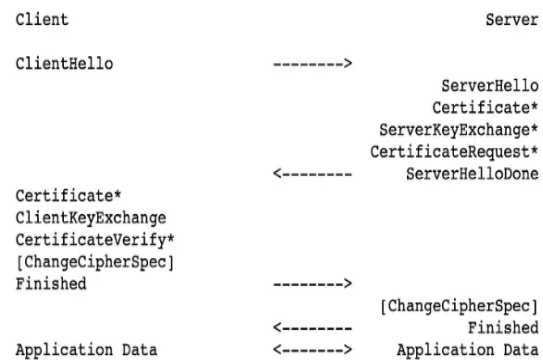


Figure 1. Message flow for a full handshake

Reference: Chan, A. (2022, April 30). TCP and TLS handshake: What happens from typing in a URL to displaying a website? (Part 2). Medium. <https://medium.com/@alysachan830/tcp-and-tls-handshake-what-happens-from-typing-in-a-url-to-displaying-a-website-part-2-243862438cd9>