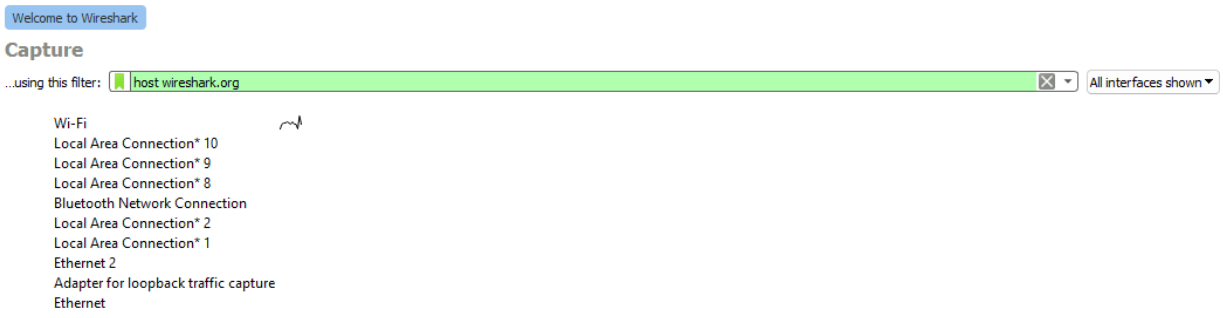
Observing tls cipher suites and comparing ecc and rsa digital signatures

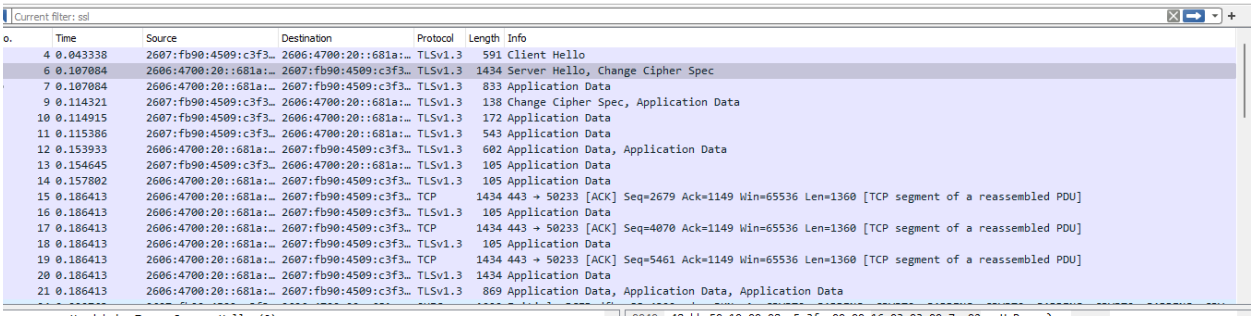
Question 1:

a)



b)

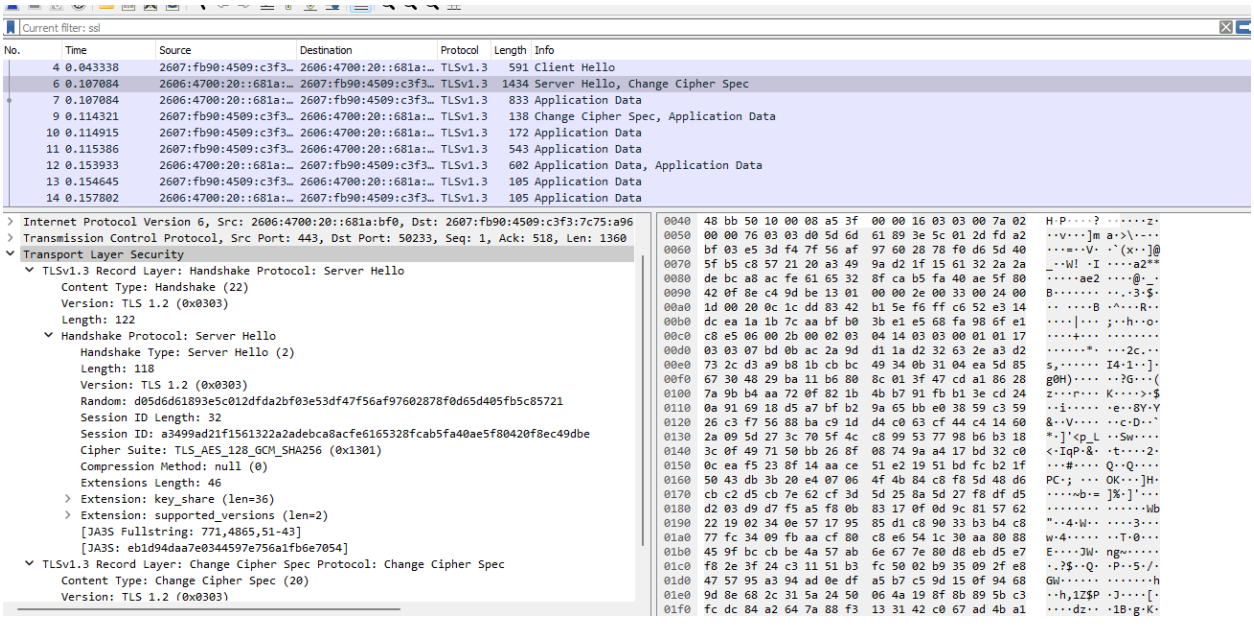
c)



d)

```
▼ Cipher Suites (16 suites)
    Cipher Suite: Reserved (GREASE) (0x8a8a)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0x1303)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca8)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc013)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0xc014)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x009c)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x009d)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x002f)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0x0035)
```

e)



The Cipher Suite TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301) is used in the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol to provide encryption, message authentication, and integrity protection for data transmitted over the internet.

This suite consists of three algorithms:

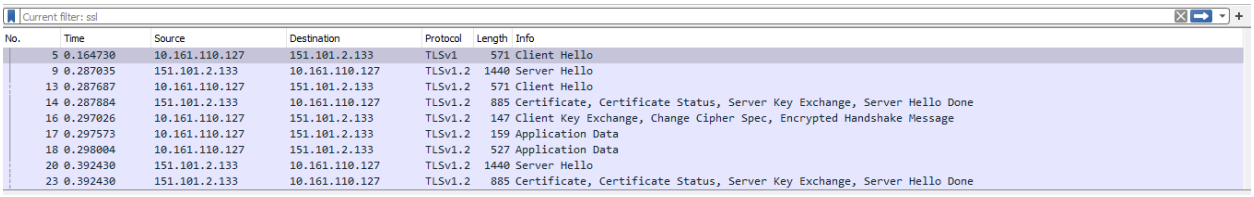
1. AES-128 in Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) for symmetric encryption. AES is a widely used symmetric-key encryption algorithm that provides strong encryption and is considered secure. GCM is a mode of operation for block ciphers that provides both confidentiality and authentication.

2. SHA-256 for message authentication. SHA-256 is a hashing algorithm that generates a fixed-size output of 256 bits, which is used to verify the integrity of the data.

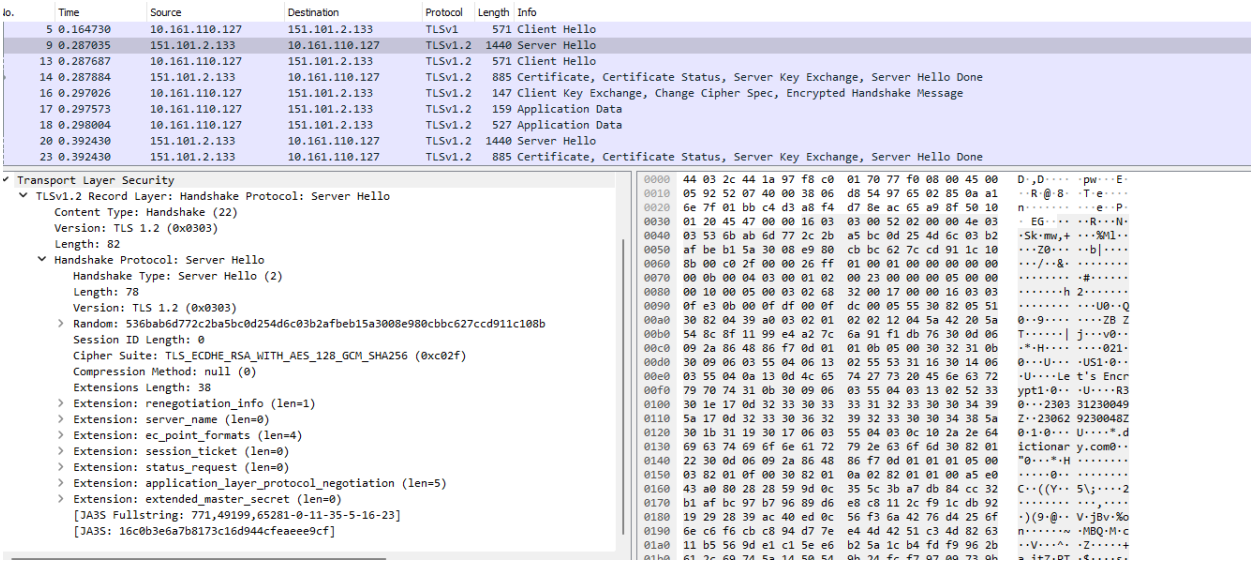
3. The TLS protocol also provides a key exchange algorithm to establish a shared secret key between the client and the server. The key exchange algorithm used in this cipher suite is not specified, and it could be any of the algorithms supported by TLS, such as Diffie-Hellman or Elliptic Curve Cryptography.

In summary, this cipher suite provides strong encryption and authentication for data transmitted over the internet, making it a popular choice for securing web traffic. The use of GCM mode of operation with AES-128 provides both confidentiality and authentication in a single operation, which makes it efficient and reduces overhead. The use of SHA-256 for message authentication ensures that the data has not been tampered with during transmission.

f)



```
Session ID: b0f96d5ddd07a6577eb8c712f6467376241340l5fd725cb8d921d5fbe9cabfbd
Cipher Suites Length: 32
Cipher Suites (16 suites)
    Cipher Suite: Reserved (GREASE) (0x6a6a)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0x1303)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca8)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc013)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0xc014)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x009c)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x009d)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x002f)
    Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0x0035)
```



The Cipher Suite TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f) is used in the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol to provide secure communication over the internet.

This cipher suite consists of four algorithms:

1. ECDHE (Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral) for key exchange. ECDHE is a key exchange algorithm that provides forward secrecy by generating a new key for each session, making it more secure than other key exchange algorithms.

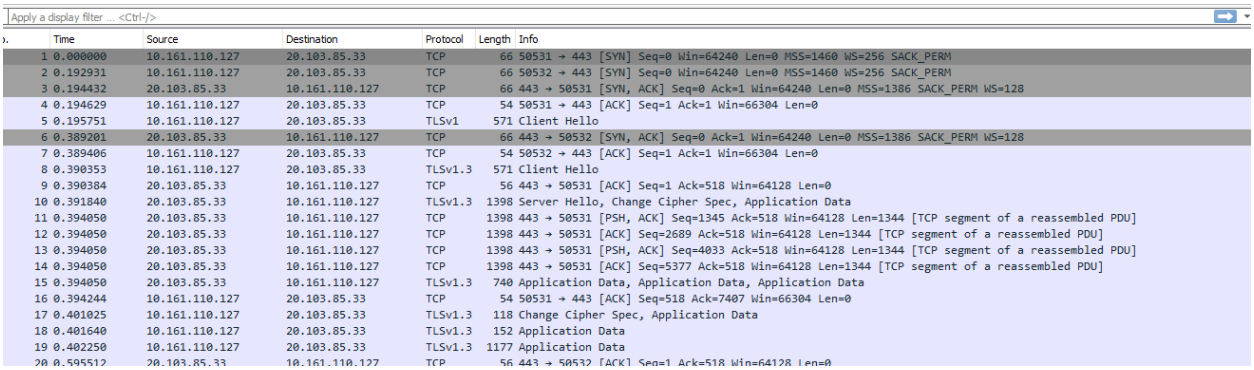
2. RSA for server authentication. RSA is a widely used public-key encryption algorithm that provides a secure method for the server to authenticate itself to the client.

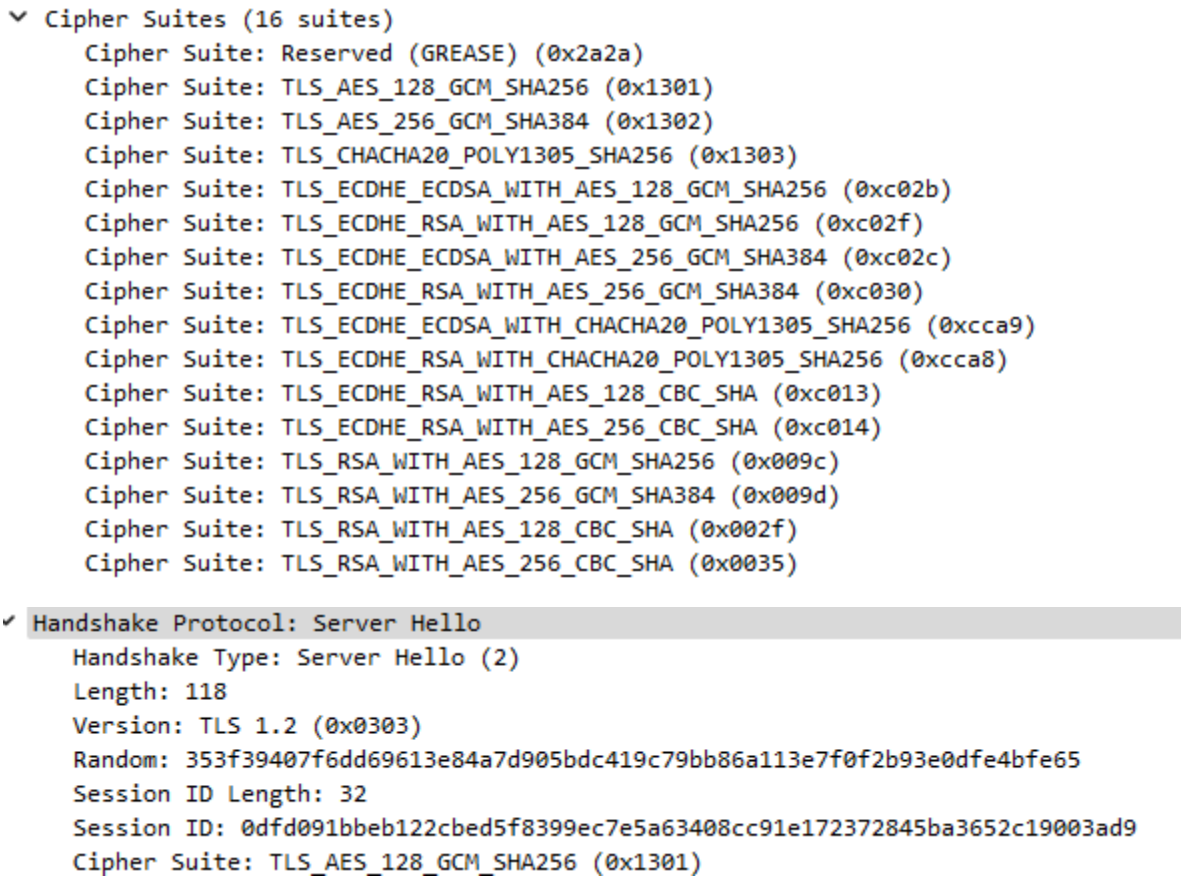
3. AES-128 in Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) for symmetric encryption. AES is a widely used symmetric-key encryption algorithm that provides strong encryption and is considered secure. GCM is a mode of operation for block ciphers that provides both confidentiality and authentication.

4. SHA-256 for message authentication. SHA-256 is a hashing algorithm that generates a fixed-size output of 256 bits, which is used to verify the integrity of the data.

In summary, this cipher suite provides strong encryption, authentication, and key exchange for data transmitted over the internet. The use of ECDHE for key exchange provides forward secrecy, which ensures that even if the long-term private key of the server is compromised, the confidentiality of past sessions is still maintained. The use of RSA for server authentication ensures that the client is communicating with the intended server. The use of AES-128 in GCM mode provides both confidentiality and authentication in a single operation, which reduces overhead and improves performance. Finally, the use of SHA-256 for message authentication ensures that the data has not been tampered with during transmission.

2nd example:





The Cipher Suite TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301) is a widely used cipher suite in the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol. It provides encryption, message authentication, and integrity protection for data transmitted over the internet.

This cipher suite consists of three algorithms:

1. AES-128 in Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) for symmetric encryption. AES is a widely used symmetric-key encryption algorithm that provides strong encryption and is considered secure. GCM is a mode of operation for block ciphers that provides both confidentiality and authentication.

2. SHA-256 for message authentication. SHA-256 is a hashing algorithm that generates a fixed-size output of 256 bits, which is used to verify the integrity of the data.

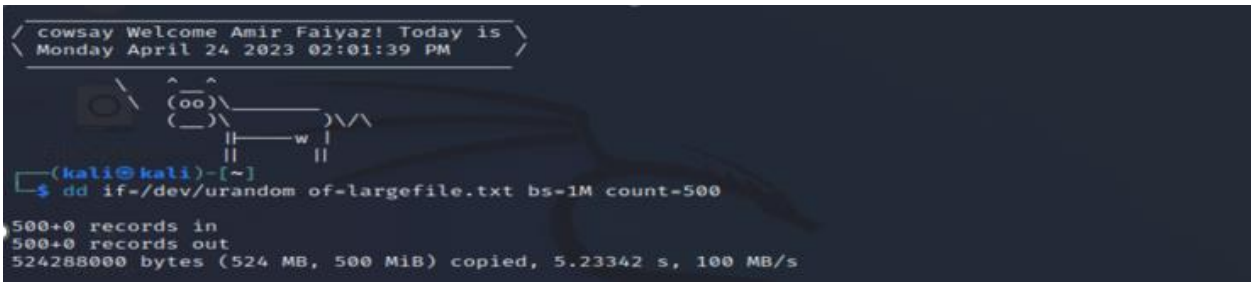
3. The TLS protocol also provides a key exchange algorithm to establish a shared secret key between the client and the server. The key exchange algorithm used in this cipher suite is not specified, and it could be any of the algorithms supported by TLS, such as Diffie-Hellman or Elliptic Curve Cryptography.

This cipher suite offers strong encryption and authentication for web traffic using AES-128 in GCM mode for confidentiality and authentication, and SHA-256 for message authentication. It provides flexibility by supporting various key exchange algorithms.

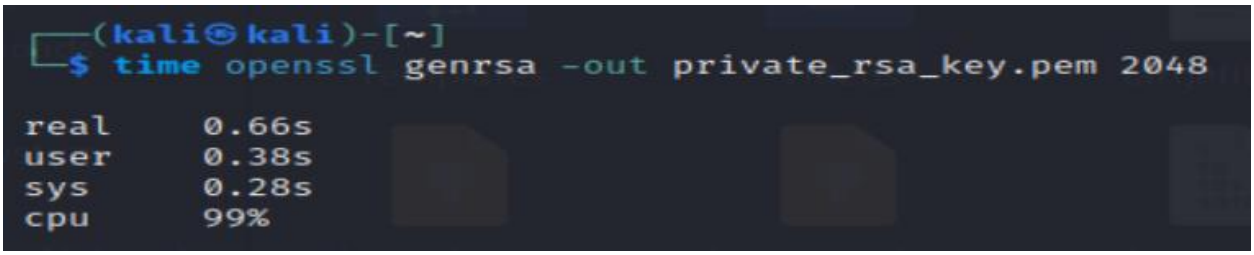
g)

When selecting a cipher suite for a server, the considerations typically include ensuring that the selected suite provides strong encryption, authentication, and key exchange, while also being compatible with the clients that will be connecting to the server. Other factors may include performance, the level of security required for the data being transmitted, and any regulatory or industry standards that must be met. It's important to choose a cipher suite that balances these considerations appropriately and stays up-to-date with the latest security recommendations.

Question 2)

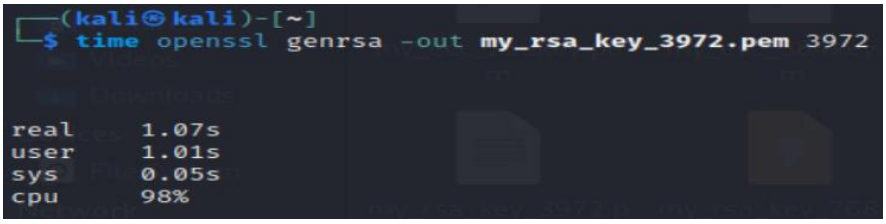


c) generate rsa key pair 2048



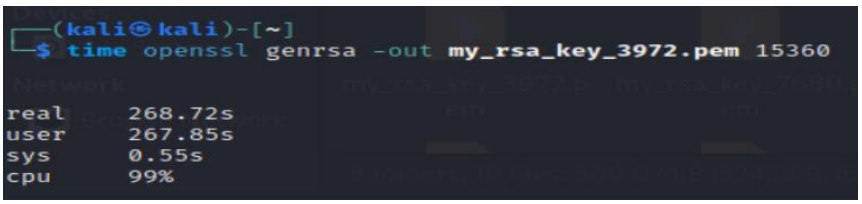
d) ecc key 224

Rsa 3972 key

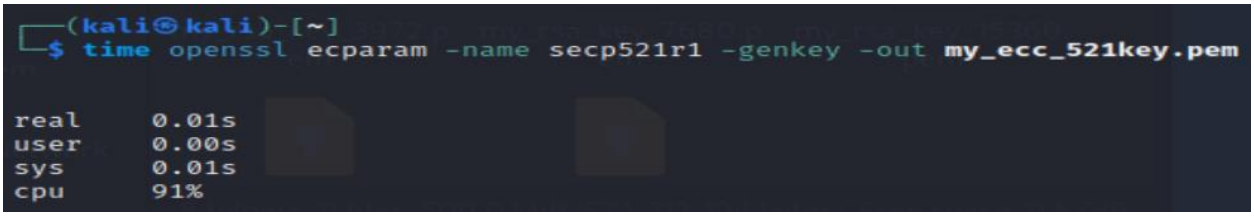


Rsa 7680 key

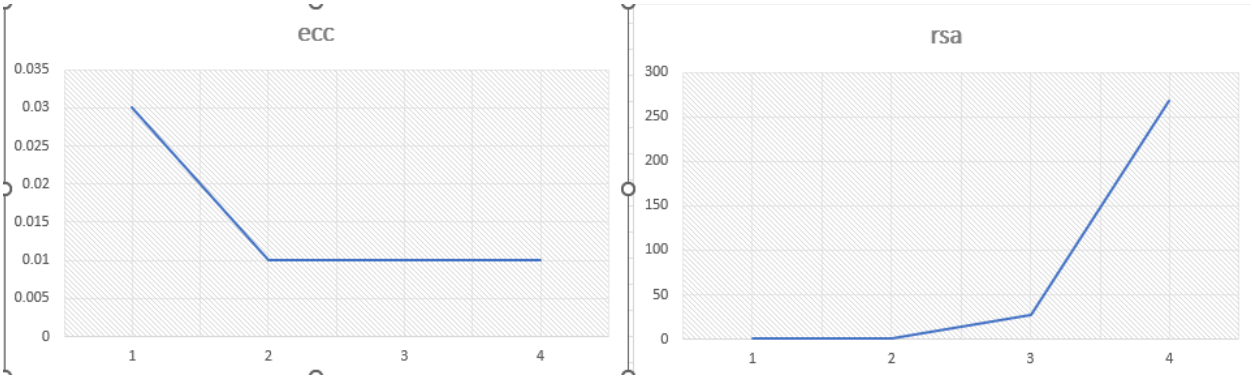
Rsa 15360 key



Ecc 256 , 384 and 521 key:



e)



f)

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha256 -sign private_rsa
_key.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    2.39s
user    2.24s
sys     0.13s
cpu     99%
```

g)

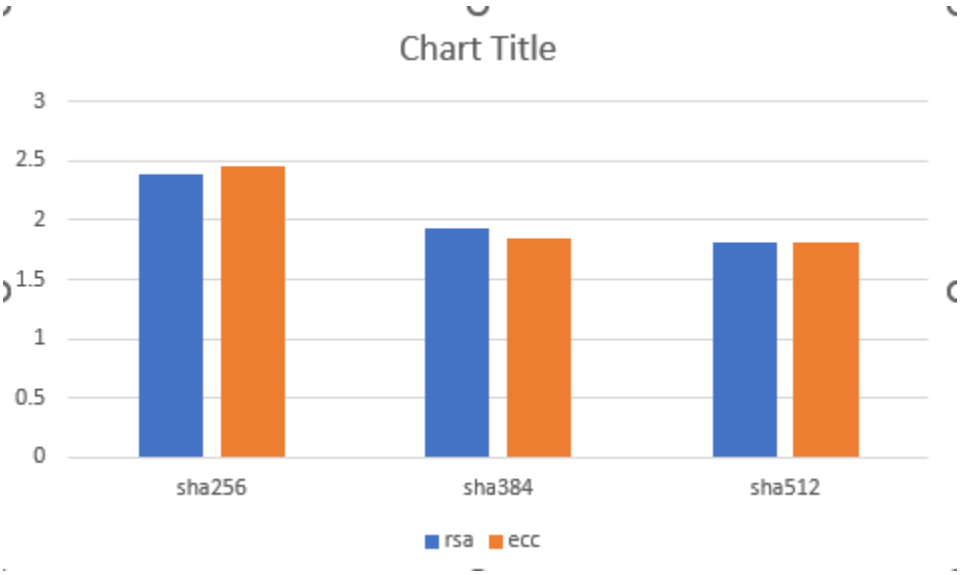
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha256 -sign private_key
.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    2.45s
user    1.96s
sys     0.41s
cpu     96%
```

h)

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha384 -sign private_rsa
_key.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.93s
user    1.72s
sys     0.19s
cpu     99%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha384 -sign private_key
.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.84s
user    0.94s
sys     0.87s
cpu     98%
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha512 -sign private_rsa
_key.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.81s
user    0.26s
sys     1.51s
cpu     97%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha512 -sign private_key
.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.81s
user    0.80s
sys     0.99s
cpu     98%
```

i) graph of secp224r1:



j) sha256 rsa

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha256 -sign my_rsa_key_
3972.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.72s
user    1.53s
sys     0.17s
cpu     98%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha256 -sign my_rsa_key_
7680.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.71s
user    1.59s
sys     0.10s
cpu     98%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha256 -sign my_rsa_key_
15360.pem -out signature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.88s
user    1.17s
sys     0.70s
cpu     99%
```

Sha 256 ecc

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha256 -sign my_ecc_256key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.55s
user    1.03s
sys     0.51s
cpu     99%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha256 -sign my_ecc_384key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.54s
user    1.41s
sys     0.12s
cpu     98%
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha256 -sign my_ecc_521key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.54s
user    1.14s
sys     0.38s
cpu     98%
```

Rsa Sha 384

```
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha384 -sign my_rsa_key_3972.pem -out signa
ture.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.27s
user    0.91s
sys     0.35s
cpu     99%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha384 -sign my_rsa_key_7680.pem -out signa
ture.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.31s
user    0.91s
sys     0.39s
cpu     99%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha384 -sign my_rsa_key_15360.pem -out sign
ature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.69s
user    1.61s
sys     0.06s
cpu     98%
```

Ecc sha 384

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha384 -sign my_ecc_384key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.33s
user    1.18s
sys     0.13s
cpu     98%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha384 -sign my_ecc_521key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.33s
user    1.17s
sys     0.14s
cpu     98%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha384 -sign my_ecc_256key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.30s
user    1.18s
sys     0.10s
cpu     98%
```

Rsa sha512

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha512 -sign my_rsa_key_3972.pem -out signa
ture.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.81s
user    1.48s
sys     0.32s
cpu     99%
```

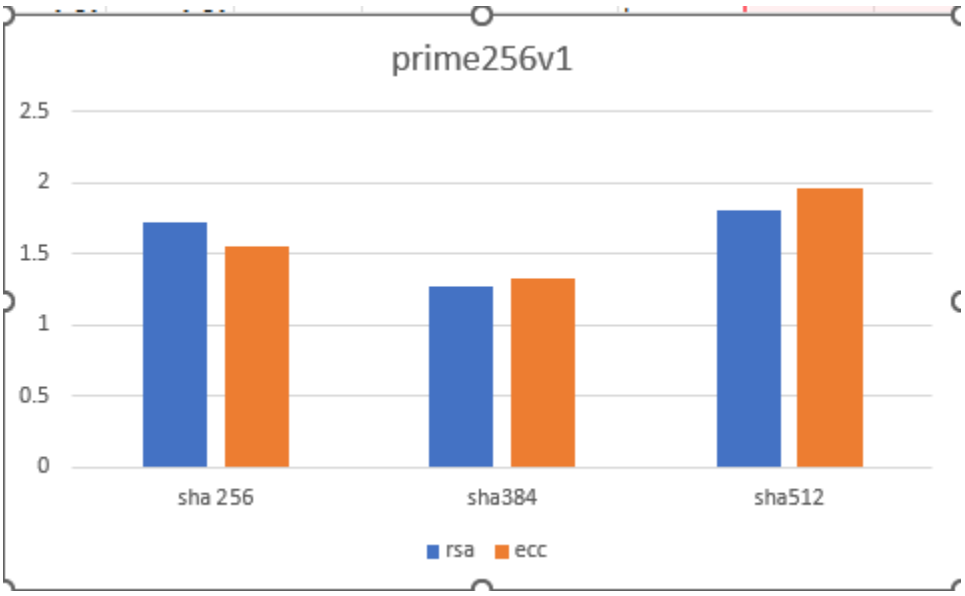
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha512 -sign my_rsa_key_7680.pem -out signa
ture.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.86s
user    1.69s
sys     0.16s
cpu     99%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha512 -sign my_rsa_key_15360.pem -out sign
ature.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    2.45s
user    2.26s
sys     0.17s
cpu     99%
```

Ecc sha512

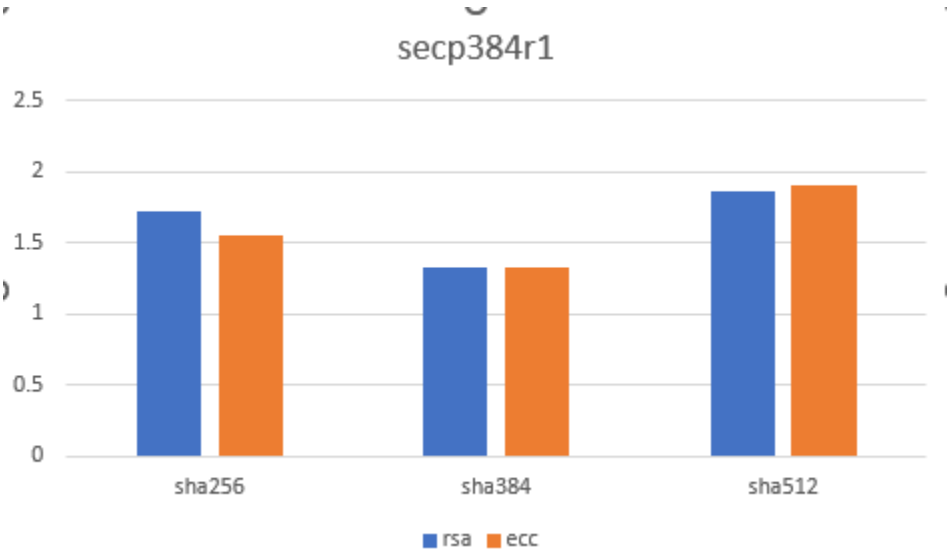
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha512 -sign my_ecc_256key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.96s
user    1.82s
sys     0.13s
cpu     99%

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha512 -sign my_ecc_384key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.91s
user    1.71s
sys     0.18s
cpu     98%
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ time sh -c ' for i in {1..100}; do openssl dgst -sha512 -sign my_ecc_521key.pem -out signatu
re.bin largefile.txt; done'

real    1.99s
user    1.80s
sys     0.18s
cpu     99%
```

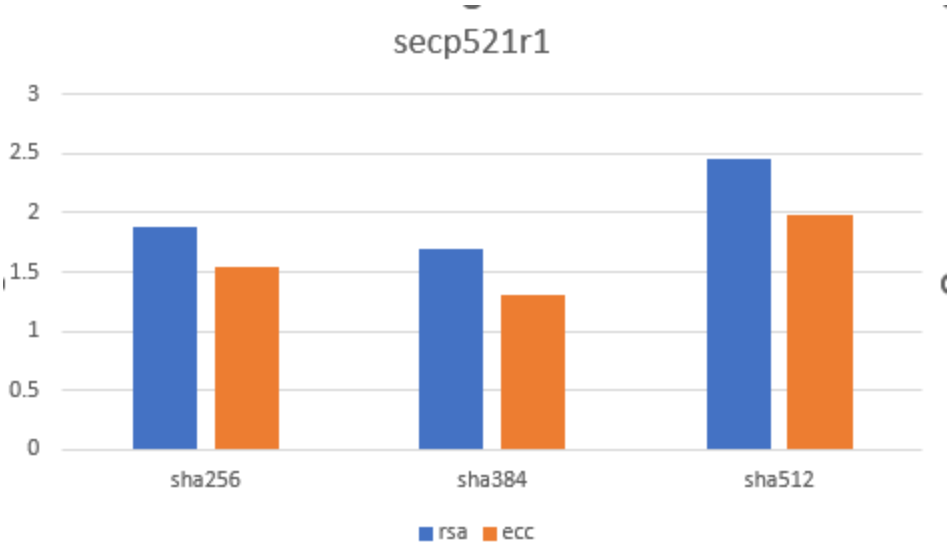
j) graph of prime256v1



Graph of secp384r1



Graph of 521r1



k)

The plots show that the key generation time for ECC is generally faster than for RSA across all four sets of algorithm settings. This trend is in line with the theoretical ideas we have discussed in class, which suggest that ECC is generally faster than RSA for cryptographic operations of the same security level. The difference in performance between the two algorithms is most pronounced for the larger key sizes, where ECC key generation is often several orders of magnitude faster than RSA. This can be explained by the fact that ECC relies on smaller key sizes than RSA to provide equivalent security, which reduces the computational complexity of key generation and other cryptographic operations. Overall, the results are as expected and support the use of ECC over RSA for applications where performance is a critical consideration.

----------the end----------