

Assignment 13: TLS Protocol

210010020

Part2: A first look at the captured trace

1. What is the packet number in your trace that contains the initial TCP SYN message? (By “packet number,” we meant the number in the “No.” column at the left of the Wireshark display, not the sequence number in the TCP segment itself).

A] Packet Number 2368

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2368	21.14948..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TCP	74	48956 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=2338749688 TSecr=0 WS=128
2369	21.14952..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TCP	74	48968 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=2338749688 TSecr=0 WS=128
2375	21.39565..	128.119.240.84	10.250.61.113	TCP	66	443 → 48956 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128
2376	21.39573..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TCP	54	48956 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=0
2377	21.39778..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TLSv1.2	720	Client Hello (SNI=www.cics.umass.edu)
2381	21.40387..	128.119.240.84	10.250.61.113	TCP	66	443 → 48968 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128
2382	21.40388..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TCP	54	48968 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=0
2383	21.40430..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TLSv1.2	720	Client Hello (SNI=www.cics.umass.edu)
2387	21.40474..	128.119.240.84	10.250.61.113	TCP	60	443 → 48956 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=667 Win=30592 Len=0
2389	21.64894..	128.119.240.84	10.250.61.113	TLSv1.2	1514	Server Hello
2390	21.64897..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TCP	54	48956 → 443 [ACK] Seq=667 Ack=1461 Win=64128 Len=0

> Frame 2368: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface enp2s0, id 0

> Ethernet II, Src: GigaByteTech_54:2f:a7 (d8:Se:d3:54:2f:a7), Dst: ExtremeNetworks_9a:82:e8 (02:04:96:9a:82:e8)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.250.61.113, Dst: 128.119.240.84

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 48956, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 0, Len: 0

Source Port: 48956

Destination Port: 443

[Stream Index: 38]

> [Conversation completeness: Complete, WITH_DATA (31)]

[TCP Segment Len: 0]

Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)

Sequence Number (raw): 2015137872

[Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]

Acknowledgment Number: 0

Acknowledgment number (raw): 0

1010 = Header Length: 40 bytes (10)

> Flags: 0x002 (SYN)

Window: 64240

[Calculated window size: 64240]

Checksum: 0xb965 [unverified]

[Checksum Status: Unverified]

Urgent Pointer: 0

Options: (20 bytes), Maximum segment size, SACK permitted, Timestamps, No-Operation (NOP), Window scale

> [Timestamps]

[Time since first frame in this TCP stream: 0.000000000 seconds]

2. Is the TCP connection set up before or after the first TLS message is sent from the client to the server?

A] first TLS message is sent after the TCP connection is set up between the client and the server.

Part-3: The TLS Handshake: Client Hello message

1. What is the packet number in your trace that contains the TLS Client Hello message?

A] packet 2377.

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of a TLS handshake. The packet list on the left shows packet 2377 as a TLSv1.2 Client Hello from 128.119.240.84 to 128.119.240.84. The packet details pane shows the Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Transmission Control Protocol layers. The Transport Layer Security section is expanded, showing the TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Hello. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the Client Hello message, including the TLSv1.2 Client Hello structure.

2. What version of TLS is your client running, as declared in the Client Hello message?

A] TLS version 0x0301.

Inside the handshake field version is 0x0303. This can be seen in the below screenshot.

The screenshot shows a detailed view of the TLS Client Hello message in packet 2377. The packet details pane shows the TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Hello. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the Client Hello message, including the TLSv1.2 Client Hello structure. The details pane shows the following fields:

- Random: d714ec03ed1741521f42ca4f95aafeabdf5d77f764630f5b392a3ee15d
- Session ID Length: 32
- Session ID: 31453134213879cbea2cf64039933d3bdf9efb52d1a80c6f7ed9123c66a485e2
- Cipher Suites Length: 34
- Cipher Suites (17 suites)
- Compression Methods Length: 1
- Compression Methods (1 method)
- Extensions Length: 550
- Extension: server_name (len=23) name=www.cs.umass.edu
- Extension: extended_master_secret (len=0)

3. How many cipher suites are supported by your client, as declared in the Client Hello message? A cipher suite is a set of related cryptographic algorithms that determine how session keys will be derived, and hoid-at-commonName=www.cs.umass.edua HMAC algorithm.

A] As seen in the above figure total of 17 cipher suites can be generated.

4. Your client generates and sends a string of “random bytes” to the server in the Client Hello message. What are the first two hexadecimal digits in the random bytes field of the Client Hello message? Enter the two hexadecimal digits (without spaces between the hex digits and without any leading '0x', using lowercase letters where needed). Hint: be careful to fully dig into the Random field to find the Random Bytes subfield (do not consider the GMT UNIX Time subfield of Random).

A] The first two digits are the timestamp values **d7**

5. What is the purpose(s) of the “random bytes” field in the Client Hello message? Note: you’ll have to do some searching and reading to get the answer to this question; see section 8.6 and in RFC 5246 (section 8.1 in RFC 5246 in particular).

A] Helps to distinguish HELLO messages sent between two different clients, to the server. Thus making it unique. The purpose of the client random is to:

- Ensure that each handshake is unique by including a random value.
- Contribute to the generation of session keys for symmetric encryption after the handshake is complete.

Part-4: The TLS Handshake: Server Hello message

1. What is the packet number in your trace that contains the TLS Server Hello message?

A] Packet No. 2389

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of a TLS handshake. The packet list on the left shows packet 2389 as a TLSv1.2 Server Hello. The packet details pane on the left shows the structure of the Server Hello message, including the TLS version (1.2), random bytes, cipher suite, and extensions. The packet bytes pane on the right shows the raw hex and ASCII data of the packet.

Packet 2389: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits) on interface enp2s0, id 0

Ethernet II, Src: ExtremeNetworks_9a:82:e8 (02:04:96:9a:82:e8), Dst: GigaByteTech_54:2f:a7 (08:5e:d3:54:2f:a7)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 128.119.240.84, Dst: 10.250.61.113

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 48956, Seq: 1, Ack: 667, Len: 1460

Transport Layer Security

- TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
 - Content Type: Handshake (22)
 - Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
 - Length: 65
- Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
 - Handshake Type: Server Hello (2)
 - Length: 61
 - Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
 - Random: 0043362332a976b73e0a121d8e6bc6fa40eb718a42c8e2774497bac15b44fb7
 - GMT Unix Time: Feb 21, 1970 05:02:51.000000000 India Standard Time
 - Random Bytes: 32a976b73e0a121d8e6bc6fa40eb718a42c8e2774497bac15b44fb7
 - Session ID Length: 0
 - Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)
 - Compression Method: null (0)
 - Extensions Length: 21
 - Extension: server_name (len=0)
 - Extension: renegotiation_info (len=1)
 - Extension: ec_point_formats (len=4)
 - Extension: session_ticket (len=0)

2. Which cipher suite has been chosen by the server from among those offered in the earlier Client Hello message?

A] From the available cipher suites the server has chosen

Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)

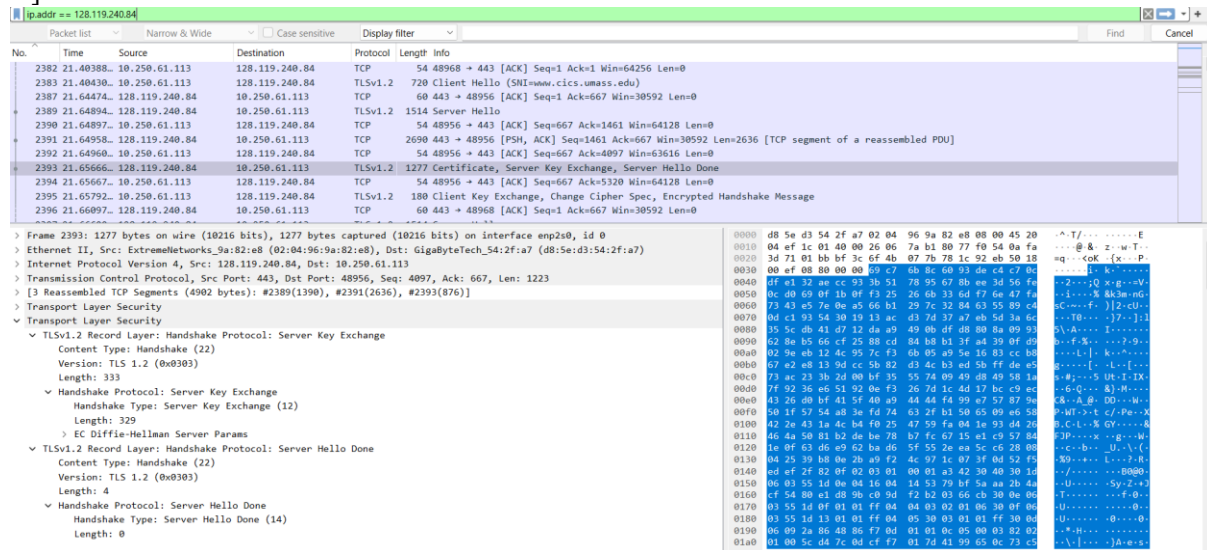
3. Does the Server Hello message contain random bytes, similar to how the Client Hello message contains random bytes? And if so, what is/are their purpose(s)?

A] Yes, similar to client the server also contains random bytes. The server random serves the following purposes:

- Distinguishes different handshakes, preventing replay attacks.
- Contributes to session key generation for symmetric encryption.

4. What is the packet number in your trace for the TLS message part that contains the public key certificate for the www.cics.umass.edu server (actually the www.cs.umass.edu server)?

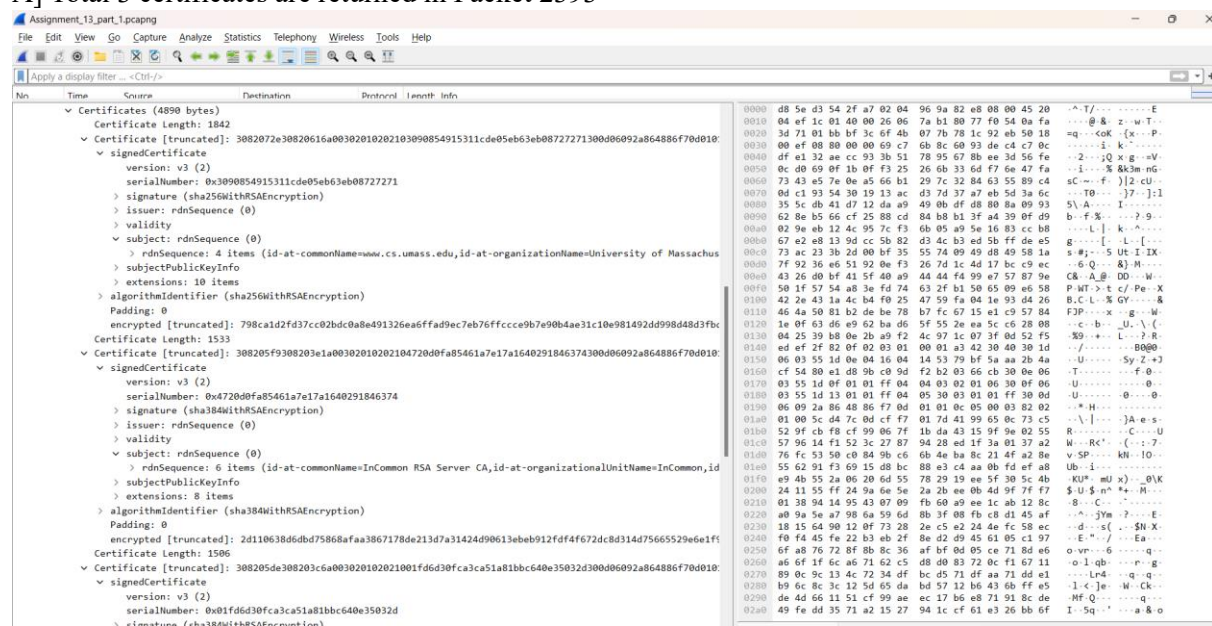
A]



Wireshark packet capture showing TLS handshake details. Packet 2393 is highlighted, showing the Certificate, Server Key Exchange, and Server Hello Done messages. The Certificate field is expanded, showing the public key and other details.

5. A server may return more than one certificate. If more than one certificate is returned, are all of these certificates for www.cs.umass.edu? If not all are for www.cs.umass.edu, then who are these other certificates for? You can determine who the certificate is for by checking the id-at-common Name field in the returned certificate.

A] Total 3 certificates are returned in Packet 2393



Wireshark packet capture showing the details of the certificates returned in packet 2393. The 'Certificates (4890 bytes)' field is expanded, showing three certificates with their respective details, including the common name field.

Not all of them are for cs.umass.edu but for higher authorities that are manage authenticate certification for digital signatures.

6. What is the name of the certification authority that issued the certificate for id-at-commonName=www.cs.umass.edu?

A] InCommon RSA Server CA

7. What digital signature algorithm is used by the CA to sign this certificate? Hint: this information can be found in the signature subfield of the SignedCertificate field of the certificate for www.cs.umass.edu.

A] signature algorithm used by CA authority has used sha256WithRSAEncryption.

8. Let's take a look at what a real public key looks like! What are the first four hexadecimal digits of the modulus of the public key being used by www.cics.umass.edu? Enter the four hexadecimal digits (without spaces between the hex digits and without any leading '0x' , using lowercase letters where needed, and including any leading 0s after '0x'). Hint: this information can be found in subjectPublicKeyInfo subfield of the SignedCertificate field of the certificate for www.cs.umass.edu.

A] 00b3

9. What is the packet number in your trace for the TLS message part that contains the Server Hello Done TLS record?

A] Packet 2393

Part-5: The TLS Handshake: wrapping up the handshake

1. What is the packet number in your trace for the TLS message that contains the public key information, Change Cipher Spec, and Encrypted Handshake message, being sent from client to server?

A] Packet 2395

2. Does the client provide its own CA-signed public key certificate back to the server? If so, what is the packet number in your trace containing your client's certificate?

A] No

Part-6: Application data

1. What symmetric key cryptography algorithm is being used by the client and server to encrypt application data (in this case, HTTP messages)?

A] EF Diffie-Hellman as shown below

- ▼ Transport Layer Security
 - ▼ TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Key Exchange
 - Content Type: Handshake (22)
 - Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
 - Length: 70
 - ▼ Handshake Protocol: Client Key Exchange
 - Handshake Type: Client Key Exchange (16)
 - Length: 66
 - ▼ EC Diffie-Hellman Client Params
 - Pubkey Length: 65
 - Pubkey: 04889610515419b73305c5df65b9f0df51e14eb93fe21ab4ac0f562713c0a23f86eb00614a9c02cb51f0b9a347e00df7f7d9d!

2. In which of the TLS messages is this symmetric key cryptography algorithm finally decided and declared?

A] In server hello done packet, packet 2393.

3. What is the packet number in your trace for the first encrypted message carrying application data from client to server?

A] packet 2449.

4. What do you think the content of this encrypted application data is, given that this trace was generated by fetching the homepage of www.cics.umass.edu?

A] HTTP GET request is encrypted below

Assignment_13_part1_capturing

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No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2444	21.83846..	10.250.61.113	172.217.163.206	TLSv1.2	101	Application Data
2445	21.83849..	10.250.61.113	172.217.163.206	TLSv1.2	105	Application Data
2446	21.85146..	172.217.163.206	10.250.61.113	TCP	66	443 → 48476 [ACK] Seq=1077 Ack=8325 Win=15835 Len=0 TSval=2872748293 TSecr=1639554574
2447	21.86688..	Mojonetworks_a7:1a::	Broadcast	ARP	60	Gratuitous ARP for 10.250.61.201 (Request)
2448	21.91201..	128.119.240.84	10.250.61.113	TLSv1.2	328	New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
2449	21.91279..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TLSv1.2	539	Application Data
2450	21.94000..	Mojonetworks_a7:1a::	Broadcast	ARP	60	Gratuitous ARP for 10.250.61.201 (Request)
2451	21.94694..	128.119.240.84	10.250.61.113	TLSv1.2	328	New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
2452	21.98937..	10.250.61.113	128.119.240.84	TCP	54	48968 → 443 [ACK] Seq=793 Ack=5594 Win=64128 Len=0
2453	22.01305..	Mojonetworks_a7:1a::	Broadcast	ARP	60	Gratuitous ARP for 10.250.61.201 (Request)
2454	22.08613..	Mojonetworks_a7:1a::	Broadcast	ARP	60	Gratuitous ARP for 10.250.61.201 (Request)

> Frame 2449: 539 bytes on wire (4312 bits), 539 bytes captured (4312 bits) on interface enp2s0, id 0

Ethernet II, Src: GigaByteTech, 54:2f:a7 (d8:Se:d3:54:2f:a7), Dst: ExtremeNetworks_9a:82:e8 (02:04:96:9a:82:e8)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.250.61.113, Dst: 128.119.240.84

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 48956, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 793, Ack: 5594, Len: 485

▼ Transport Layer Security

▼ TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Content Type: Application Data (23)

Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)

Length: 480

Encrypted Application Data [truncated]: 00000000000000001143dc0decfd145c2d7ebf56483c7ade5fa683426e8c5681f2790a19a3c8d...

[Application Data Protocol: Hypertext Transfer Protocol]

Payload is encrypted application data (tls_app_data), 480 bytes

Packets: 13597 · Displayed: 13597 (100.0%)

Profile: Default

5. Packet number 6545 contains the client-to-server TLS message that shuts down the TLS connection