ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC BÁCH KHOA
KHOA KHOA HỌC VÀ KỸ THUẬT MÁY TÍNH

MẠNG MÁY TÍNH THỰC HÀNH - CO3094

Báo cáo:

Lab 8

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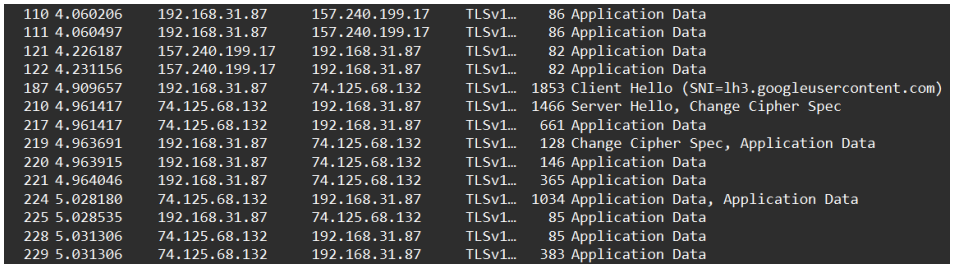
Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh, tháng 4 năm 2025

Mục lục

1 Question 1

For each of the first 8 Ethernet frames, specify the source of the frame (client or server), determine the number of SSL records that are included in the frame, and list the SSL record types that are included in the frame. Draw a timing diagram between client and server, with one arrow for each SSL record.

ANS:



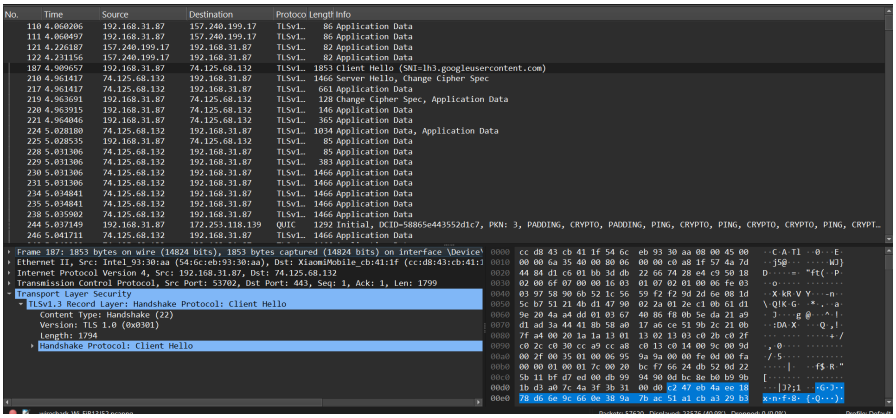
Frame	Source	SSL records	SSL type
110	Client	1	Application data
111	Client	1	Application data
121	Server	1	Application data
122	Server	1	Application data
187	Client	2	Client hello
210	Server	2	Server hello Change Cipher Spec
219	Server	2	Change Cipher Spec Application data

Bảng 1: SSL Records and Types

2 Question 2

Each of the SSL records begins with the same three fields (with possibly different values). One of these fields is "content type" and has length of one byte. List all three fields and their lengths.

ANS:



Content Type: 1 byte

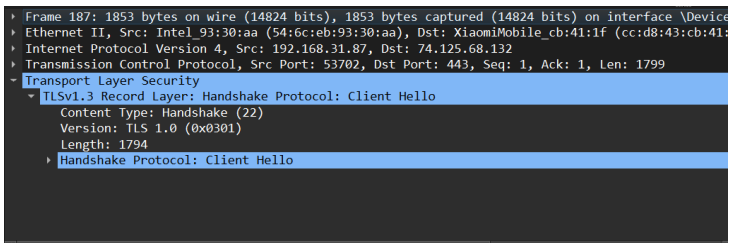
Version: 2 bytes

Length: 2 bytes

3 Question 3

Expand the ClientHello record. (If your trace contains multiple ClientHello records, expand the frame that contains the first one.) What is the value of the content type?

ANS:

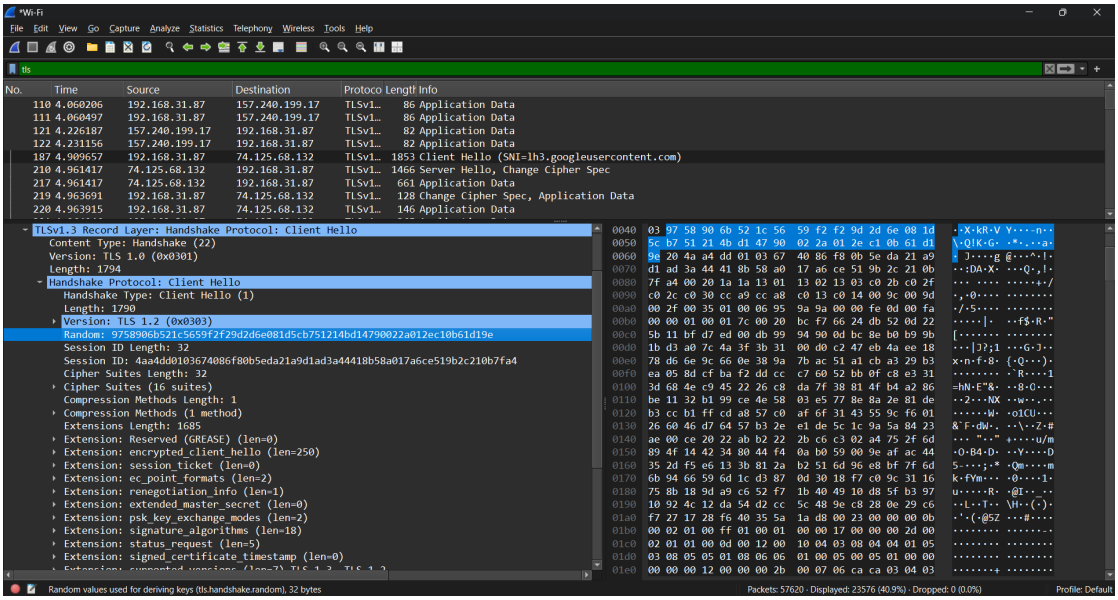


Handshake (22)

4 Question 4

Does the ClientHello record contain a nonce (also known as a "challenge")? If so, what is the value of the challenge in hexadecimal notation?

ANS:



Yes, the ClientHello record contains a nonce, also known as a challenge. This nonce is found under the field labeled "Random" in the ClientHello handshake message.

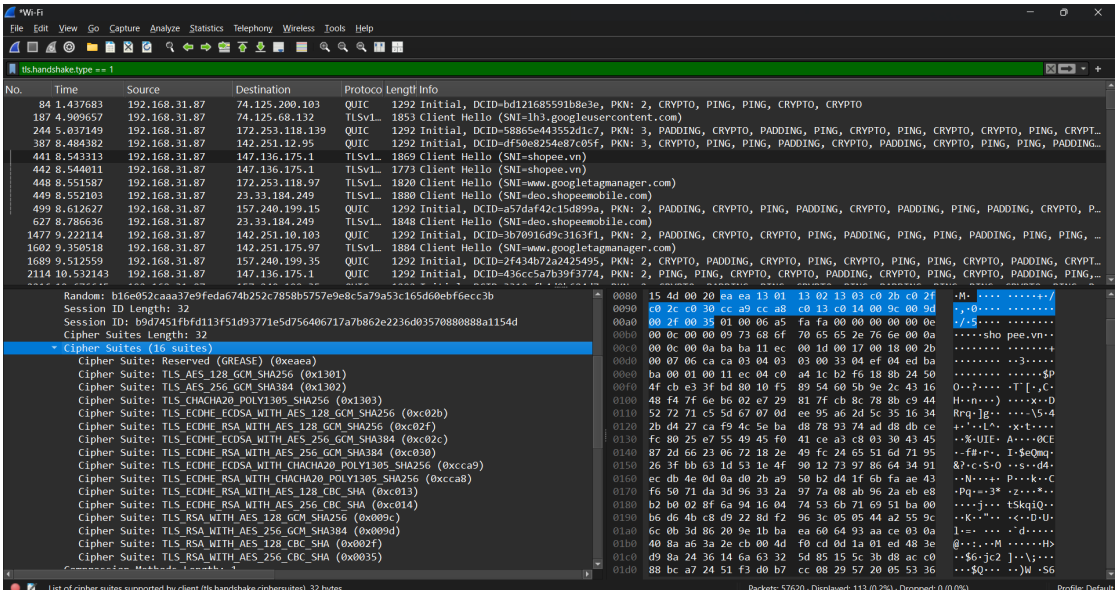
The value of the challenge (nonce) in hexadecimal notation is:

Random: 9758906b521c5659f2f29d2d6e081d5cb751214bd14790022a012ec10b61d19e

5 Question 5

Does the ClientHello record advertise the cyber suites it supports? If so, in the first listed suite, what are the public-key algorithm, the symmetric-key algorithm, and the hash algorithm?

ANS:



Yes, the ClientHello record advertises the list of cipher suites that the client supports. These are listed under the "Cipher Suites" field.

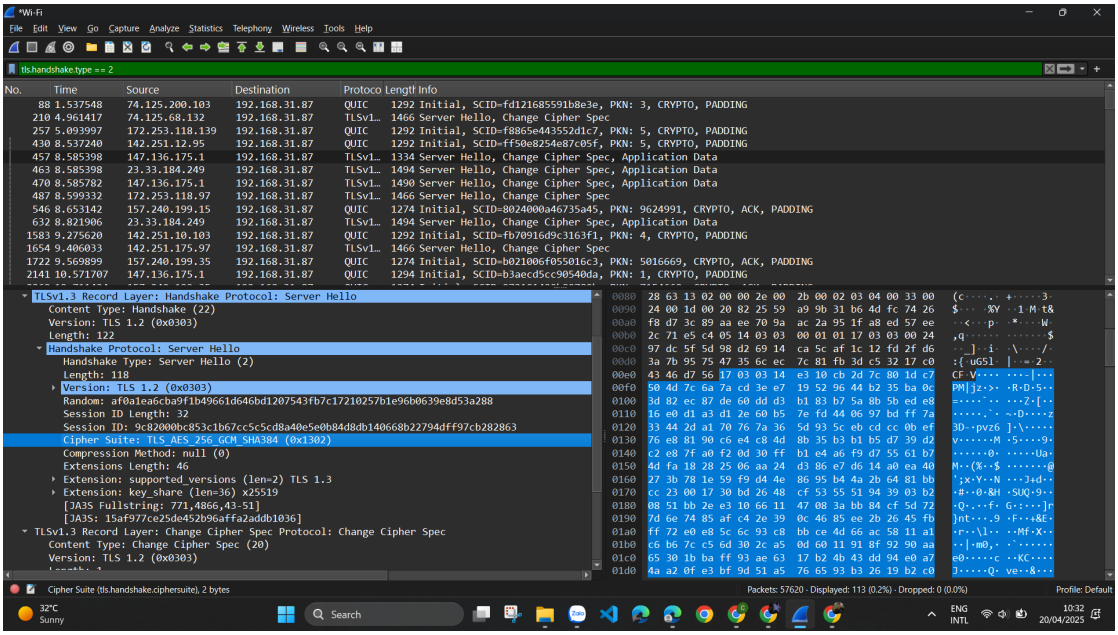
Public key algorithm: RSA, symmetric-key: RC4, hash: MD5

6 Question 6

Locate the ServerHello SSL record. Does this record specify a chosen cipher suite? What are the algorithms in the chosen cipher suite?

ANS:

Yes, the ServerHello record specifies the chosen cipher suite selected by the server from the list provided by the client.



7 Question 7

Does this record include a nonce? If so, how long is it? What is the purpose of the client and server nonces in SSL?

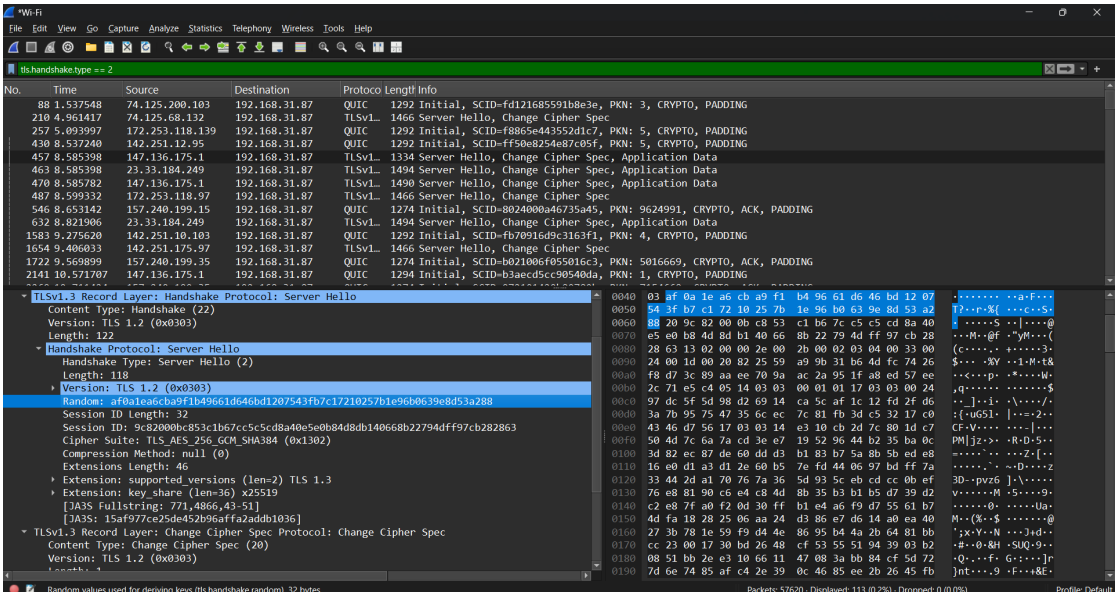
ANS:

Yes, the ServerHello record includes a nonce, also known as the server's random value. This value is located in the "Random" field under the ServerHello handshake message.

- The nonce is 32 bytes (256 bits) in length.
- It is generated randomly by the server and used during key exchange.

Purpose of client and server nonces:

The client and server nonces are used to ensure the uniqueness of each SSL/TLS session and to help in the generation of session keys. Including random values from both parties helps prevent replay attacks and ensures strong cryptographic key derivation.



8 Question 8

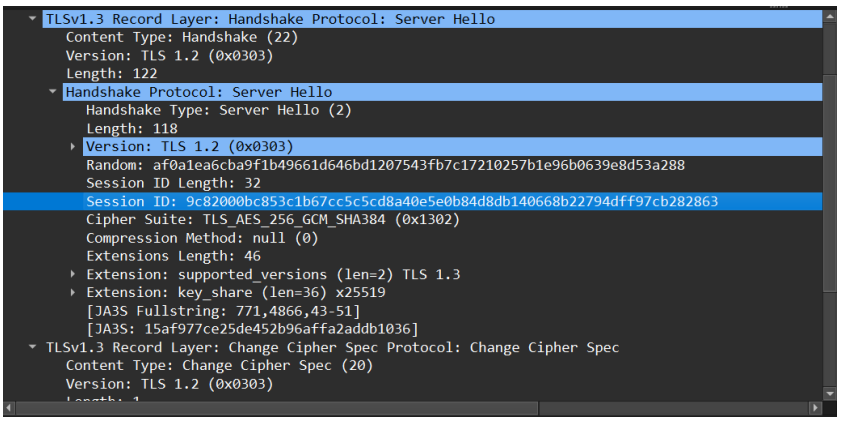
Does this record include a session ID? What is the purpose of the session ID?

ANS:

Yes, the ServerHello record includes a Session ID, which can be found under the "Session ID" field in the ServerHello message.

The session ID is typically 32 bytes or less, depending on the implementation.

Its hexadecimal value is shown in the trace.



9 Question 9

Does this record contain a certificate, or is the certificate included in a separate record. Does the certificate fit into a single Ethernet frame?

ANS:

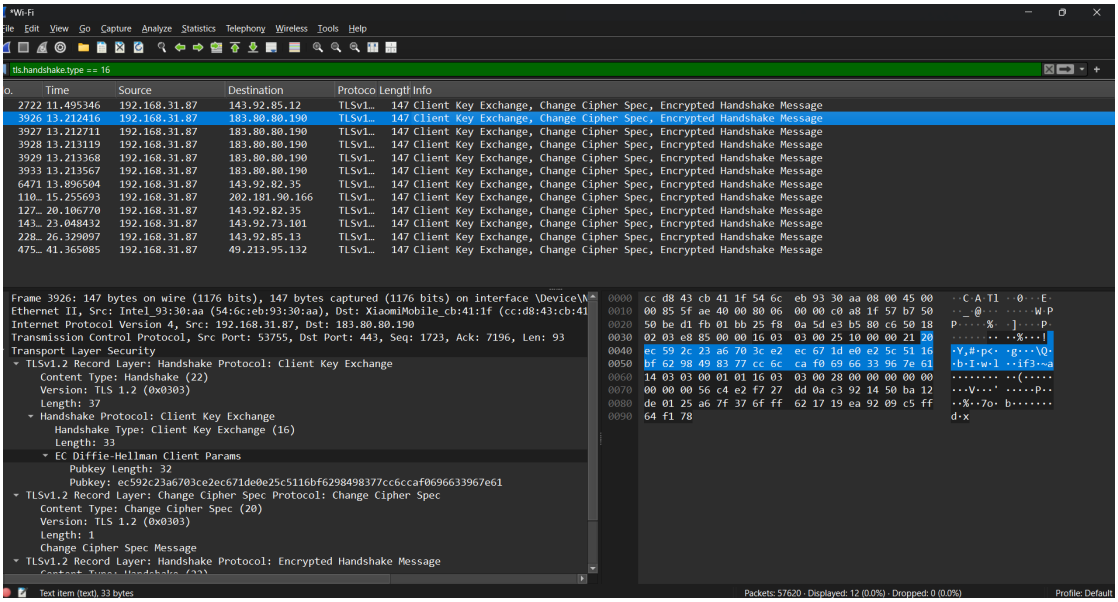
The certificate is not included in the same record as the ServerHello. Instead, it is sent in a separate handshake record labeled as "Certificate".

To determine whether the certificate fits within a single Ethernet frame, you can compare the TLS record length with the frame length.

10 Question 10

Locate the client key exchange record. Does this record contain a pre-master secret? What is this secret used for? Is the secret encrypted? If so, how? How long is the encrypted secret?

ANS:



The Client Key Exchange record contains Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) parameters, not an RSA-encrypted pre-master secret.

- Instead of sending a pre-master secret encrypted with the server's public key (as in RSA), the client sends an ephemeral public key (Pubkey) to the server.
- In this trace, the public key length is 32 bytes, and the value is shown in hexadecimal.

Purpose of these parameters:

The client and server use these keys to compute a shared secret using the ECDH key exchange algorithm. This shared secret is then used to derive the master secret, which is the basis for session encryption keys.

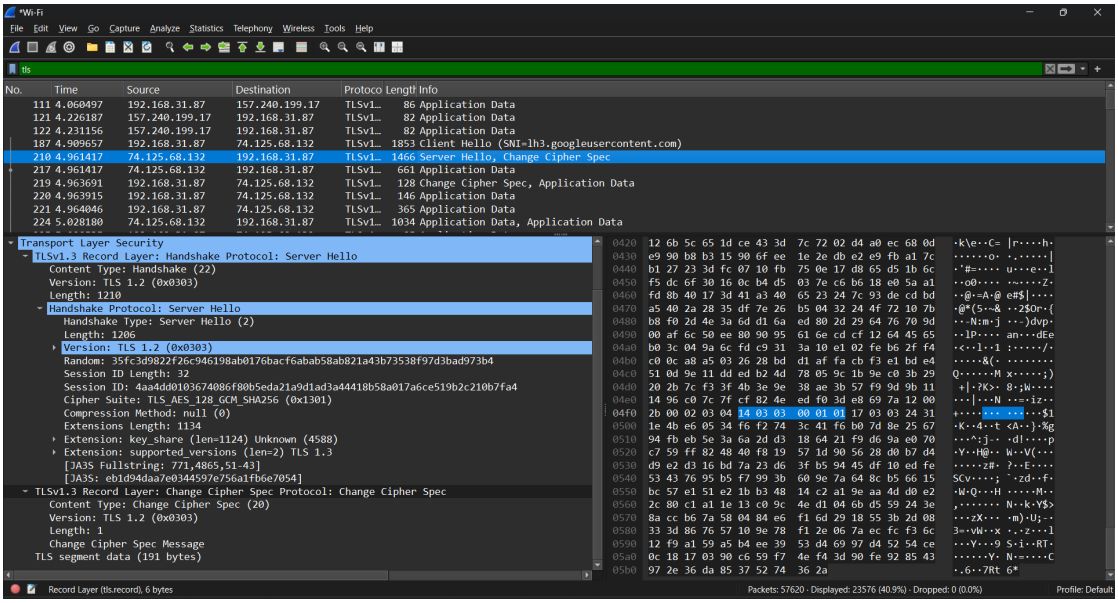
Encryption:

In ECDH, the shared secret is never transmitted. Only the public key is sent, so there's no need to encrypt it. The secrecy relies on the difficulty of the discrete logarithm problem in elliptic curve math.

11 Question 11

What is the purpose of the Change Cipher Spec record? How many bytes is the record in your trace?

ANS:



The Change Cipher Spec record is used to indicate that subsequent messages from the client will be encrypted using the newly negotiated cipher suite and session keys derived during the handshake.

- Its purpose is to signal the switch from plaintext handshake messages to encrypted communication.
- It marks the end of the TLS handshake phase on the client side.

In the trace, the Change Cipher Spec record is 1 byte in length, as indicated by:

- Length: 1
- Change Cipher Spec Message

12 Question 12

In the encrypted handshake record, what is being encrypted? How?

ANS:

In the Encrypted Handshake record, the Finished message is being encrypted.

- The Finished message contains a field called verify_data, which is used to verify that both parties have the same session keys and that the handshake was not tampered with.
- This message is encrypted because the client has already sent the Change Cipher Spec, indicating that further messages should be encrypted.

How is it encrypted?

- The encryption is done using the symmetric keys that were derived from the master secret during the handshake.
- The actual encryption method depends on the selected cipher suite. For example:
  - If the cipher suite uses AES-128-GCM, then the record is encrypted using AES in Galois/Counter Mode with built-in authentication.
  - If using AES-CBC, then encryption is done using CBC mode with an HMAC for integrity.

13 Question 13

Does the server also send a change cipher record and an encrypted handshake record to the client? How are those records different from those sent by the client?

ANS:

Yes, the server also sends both a Change Cipher Spec record and an Encrypted Handshake record to the client.

- These records serve the same purpose as those sent by the client:
  - The Change Cipher Spec indicates that the server will now begin encrypting its messages.
  - The Encrypted Handshake Message (Finished) contains the server's verify_data to confirm that the handshake is complete and correct on the server's side.

How are the records different from those sent by the client?

- The structure and purpose are identical, but the content is different:
  - The client and server each generate their own verify_data based on their view of the handshake messages.
  - These values must match expectations on both sides to successfully complete the handshake.

14 Question 14

How is the application data being encrypted? Do the records containing application data include a MAC? Does Wireshark distinguish between the encrypted application data and the MAC?

ANS:

The symmetric encryption algorithm negotiated during the TLS handshake is used to encrypt the application data.

Yes, the records containing application data include a Message Authentication Code (MAC) for integrity verification (unless an authenticated encryption mode like GCM is used, in which case the MAC is integrated).

However, Wireshark does not distinguish between the encrypted application data and the MAC in the packet trace. It displays the entire content as a single block of encrypted data, without separating the MAC from the payload.

15 Question 15

Comment on and explain anything else that you found interesting in the trace.

ANS:

One interesting aspect I observed in the trace is how all application-level data is completely encrypted after the TLS handshake. This highlights the strength of TLS in protecting sensitive information, such as login credentials or payment details, by ensuring that no data is transmitted in plaintext.