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Set C
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Running handshake.py

```
root@e39671a4d5fb:/volumes# python3 handshake.py www.bcit.ca
After making TCP connection. Press any key to continue ...
=== Cipher used: ('TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256', 'TLSv1.3', 128)
=== Server hostname: www.bcit.ca
=== Server certificate:
{'OCSP': ('http://ocsp.digicert.com',),
 'caIssuers': ('http://cacerts.digicert.com/DigiCertGlobalG2TLSRSASHA2562020CA1-1.crt',),
 'crlDistributionPoints': ('http://crl3.digicert.com/DigiCertGlobalG2TLSRSASHA2562020CA1-1.crl',
                           'http://crl4.digicert.com/DigiCertGlobalG2TLSRSASHA2562020CA1-1.crl'),
 'issuer': ((('countryName', 'US'),),
            (('organizationName', 'DigiCert Inc'),),
            (('commonName', 'DigiCert Global G2 TLS RSA SHA256 2020 CA1'),)),
 'notAfter': 'Dec 12 23:59:59 2024 GMT',
 'notBefore': 'Nov 20 00:00:00 2023 GMT',
 'serialNumber': '0C01FA2485147658B405F212C155CC14',
 'subject': ((('countryName', 'CA'),),
             (('stateOrProvinceName', 'British Columbia'),),
             (('localityName', 'Burnaby'),),
             (('organizationName',
               'British Columbia Institute of Technology'),),
             (('commonName', '*.bcit.ca'),)),
 'subjectAltName': (('DNS', '*.bcit.ca'), ('DNS', 'bcit.ca')),
 'version': 3}
[{'issuer': ((('countryName', 'US'),),
             (('organizationName', 'DigiCert Inc'),),
             (('organizationalUnitName', 'www.digicert.com'),),
             (('commonName', 'DigiCert Global Root G2'),)),
  'notAfter': 'Jan 15 12:00:00 2038 GMT',
  'notBefore': 'Aug  1 12:00:00 2013 GMT',
  'serialNumber': '033AF1E6A711A9A0BB2864B11D09FAE5',
  'subject': ((('countryName', 'US'),),
              (('organizationName', 'DigiCert Inc'),),
              (('organizationalUnitName', 'www.digicert.com'),),
              (('commonName', 'DigiCert Global Root G2'),)),
  'version': 3}]
After TLS handshake. Press any key to continue ...
root@e39671a4d5fb:/volumes#
```

Q1. What is the cipher used between the client and the server?

The cypher used is TLS-AES-128-GCM-SHA256, TLSv1.3, 128.

Q2. What is the server's public certificate used for after the client verifies the server's identity and its public key?

After the client verifies the server's identity and its public key using the server's public certificate, the certificate is primarily used for encryption and authentication purposes during the TLS handshake. Once the server's identity is verified, its public key is used by the client to establish a secure communication channel. This includes encrypting data sent from the client to the server and decrypting data received from the server. Additionally, the server's public certificate helps ensure the integrity and authenticity of the communication by allowing the client to verify that it is indeed communicating with the intended server and not an impostor.

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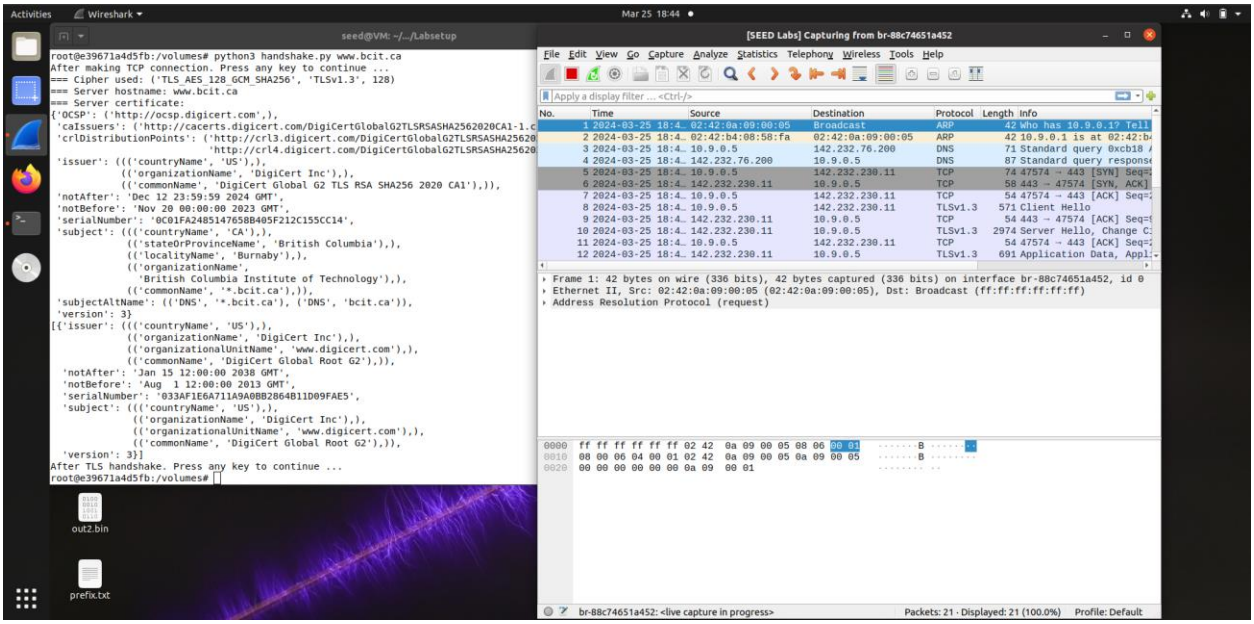
Explain the purpose of cadir = '/etc/ssl/certs':

In the handshake.py code, cadir is set to '/etc/ssl/certs', storing the directory where trusted CA certificates are kept. These certificates are used for verifying the authenticity of the server's certificate during the TLS handshake process.

Using ifconfig:

```
[03/25/24]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ ifconfig
br-88c74651a452: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 10.9.0.1  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 10.9.0.255
        ether 02:42:b4:08:58:fa  txqueuelen 0  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

Running handshake.py:



We can clearly see the handshake process, with the 'Client Hello' , 'Server hello', etc.. in the info column:

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Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
10.9.0.5	142.232.76.200	DNS	71	Standard query 0x2516 A www.bcit.ca
142.232.76.200	10.9.0.5	DNS	87	Standard query response 0x2516 A www.bcit.ca A 142.232.230.11
10.9.0.5	142.232.230.11	TCP	74	47578 → 443 [SYN] Seq=2499118738 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SAC…
142.232.230.11	10.9.0.5	TCP	58	443 → 47578 [SYN, ACK] Seq=98304001 Ack=2499118739 Win=65535 …
10.9.0.5	142.232.230.11	TCP	54	47578 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2499118739 Ack=98304002 Win=64240 Len=0
10.9.0.5	142.232.230.11	TLSv1.3	571	Client Hello
142.232.230.11	10.9.0.5	TCP	54	443 → 47578 [ACK] Seq=98304002 Ack=2499119256 Win=65535 Len=0
142.232.230.11	10.9.0.5	TLSv1.3	2974	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
10.9.0.5	142.232.230.11	TCP	54	47578 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2499119256 Ack=98306922 Win=62780 Len=0
142.232.230.11	10.9.0.5	TLSv1.3	691	Application Data, Application Data, Application Data
10.9.0.5	142.232.230.11	TCP	54	47578 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2499119256 Ack=98307559 Win=62780 Len=0
10.9.0.5	142.232.230.11	TLSv1.3	118	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
142.232.230.11	10.9.0.5	TCP	54	443 → 47578 [ACK] Seq=98307559 Ack=2499119320 Win=65535 Len=0
10.9.0.5	142.232.230.11	TCP	54	47578 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2499119320 Ack=98307559 Win=62780 …
142.232.230.11	10.9.0.5	TCP	54	443 → 47578 [ACK] Seq=98307559 Ack=2499119321 Win=65535 Len=0
142.232.230.11	10.9.0.5	TCP	54	443 → 47578 [FIN, ACK] Seq=98307559 Ack=2499119321 Win=65535 …
10.9.0.5	142.232.230.11	TCP	54	47578 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2499119321 Ack=98307560 Win=62780 Len=0
02:42:b4:08:58:fa	02:42:0a:09:00:05	ARP	42	Who has 10.9.0.5? Tell 10.9.0.1
02:42:0a:09:00:05	02:42:b4:08:58:fa	ARP	42	10.9.0.5 is at 02:42:0a:09:00:05

Proxy container is seeing the communication: