
TLS Documentation

Release 0.0

Individual Contributors

July 04, 2016

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Python TLS API

class ClientTLS (*server_hostname, cipher_suites, trust_root=DEFAULT, client_certificate_store=None*)

Parameters

- **server_hostname** (*bytes*) – The hostname of the server that will be connected to.
- **cipher_suites** (*list*) – The list of supported cipher suites.
- **trust_root** (*TrustStore*) – The trust root.
- **client_certificate_store** (*ClientCertificateStore*) – The certificate that the client will present to the server.

start (*write_to_wire_callback, wire_close_callback, verify_callback=None*)

Parameters

- **write_to_wire_callback** (*callable*) – Callable of one argument of *bytes* type. It will be called when TLS data should be sent over the transport.
- **wire_close_callback** (*callable*) – Callable of one argument of *bool* type, called *immediate*. It will be called when the TLS protocols mandates a transport shut-down. The read side of the connection must always be shut down immediately and no further data should be delivered to the connection. If *immediate* is *True*, then the transport should close the write side of the transport and free all associated resources as soon as possible. If *immediate* is *False*, then the transport should make a reasonable attempt to deliver the bytes already sent to *write_to_wire_callback* (which will be a *close_alert* message), meaning it can wait for a configured timeout before closing down the write side of the connection.
- **verify_callback** (*callable*) – Callable of two arguments: a list of *Certificate* objects, and a *Connection* object. It will be called once per negotiation with a list of Certificates and the connection object. The certificates are in chain order, starting with the leaf certificate and ending with the root-most certificate. Specifying a *verify_callback* does *not* override the basic verification that PyTLS does, such as certificate chain validation, basic certificate checks, and hostname validation. *verify_callback* has no particular contract; return values will be ignored. If any exception is raised, the connection will be invalidated and any future calls to *Connection.data_from_wire()* or *Connection.data_from_application()* will raise *InvalidatedError*. It's up to the user to decide what to do during verification, such as invoking *Connection.send_alert()* or simply closing the connection.

Return Connection the client connection.

Start a TLS connection. The `write_to_wire_callback` will be invoked with the initial data for TLS negotiation.

class `ServerTLS` (*certificates*, *dh_params=None*)

Parameters

- **certificates** (*ServerCertificates*) – A collection of server certificates, usually an instance of either *ServerCertificateChain* or *SNIServerCertificates*.
- **dh_params** (*bytes*) – Optional diffie-hellman parameters in DER format.

start (*write_to_wire_callback*, *verify_callback=None*)

Return Connection the server connection.

See `ClientTLS.start`.

class `Connection`

data_from_wire (*input*)

Parameters *input* (*bytes*) – Data that was received from some low-level transport and should be processed by the TLS implementation.

Return bytes Any application data that was in the input.

Raises

- *TLSError* – When certain TLS Alert messages occur in the input.
- *BadTLSDataError* – When the input data was somehow invalid, such as when decryption failed or the protocol was not followed.
- *InvalidatedError* – When the connection has been invalidated due to a previous error and will accept no further data.

Given data read from a transport, invoke any callbacks for e.g. connection negotiation or heartbeats, etc, and return decrypted application data, if any. If the input data is somehow invalid, a TLS Alert message will be passed to the write callback, and a *BadTLSDataError* will be raised. In certain cases of receipt of invalid data, after (sometimes) sending a TLS Alert, this connection will be invalidated such that `data_from_wire` and `data_from_application` will raise *InvalidatedError*. Note that any incomplete data in the input may be buffered by the implementation until further calls to `data_from_wire` complete the messages.

data_from_application (*output*)

Parameters *output* (*bytes*) – Application data to encrypt and send over the transport.

Raises *InvalidatedError* – When the connection has been invalidated due to a previous error.

Given plaintext application data, invoke the write callback with the encrypted data.

send_alert (*alert_code*, *level=None*)

Parameters

- **alert_code** – The alert code to send in a TLS Alert message. Must be one of the constants specified in this module (TBD).
- **level** – Must be `ALERT_WARNING` or `ALERT_FATAL`. If not specified, a default will be specified based on `alert_code` if the TLS specification mandates a particular level for the code.

Raises *InvalidAlertLevel* – When an `alert_code` is passed that is incompatible with the passed level.

Invoke the write callback with a TLS alert message. Usually this is invoked automatically by a method like `data_from_wire`, but it may be useful to call this in your `verify_callback`. If the level is passed, the alert code *must* be compatible according to the TLS spec, otherwise *InvalidAlertLevel* will be raised. If the level is not passed and the alert code is ambiguous according to the spec, *InvalidAlertLevel* will also be raised in this case. Certain `send_alert()` calls may invalidate the connection, in which case further calls to `data_from_application` and `data_from_wire` will fail with *InvalidatedError*.

`application_finished()`

Indicate that the application is finished sending data to `data_from_application`. If the connection has already started, this will invoke the write callback with a TLS Finished message.

Certificate APIs

Definition: a “leaf” certificate is a non-CA certificate.

class Certificate

get_asn1_bytes ()

Get the ASN1-format bytes of the certificate.

class ClientCertificateStore

get_certificate_chain_for_roots (*roots*, *certificate_chain_callback*)

Parameters

- **roots** (*set*) – A set of keyless certificate that the server specified as the valid roots that a client certificate must chain to.
- **certificate_chain_callback** (*callable*) – The callback that this method should eventually invoke to specify the client certificates to send.

This method is intended to be implemented by the user, NOT called by the user.

Get the client certificate chain to send to the server, based on the roots specified by the server. The result should be specified by calling *certificate_chain_callback*. It must be passed either a single certificate chain (with ONE leaf certificate that MUST have a private key), or None to indicate no client certificates are available.

The certificates must chain to one of the roots specified by the server, or *NoCertificateChainError* will be raised. Invoking this callback more than once will result in *InvalidatedError* being raised. The callback may also raise *LeafCertificateHasNoPrivateKeyError*, *MoreThanOneLeafCertificateError*, or *NoLeafCertificateError*.

get_default_certificate_chain (*certificate_chain_callback*)

Parameters **certificate_chain_callback** (*callable*) – The callback that this method should eventually invoke to specify the client certificates to send.

This method is intended to be implemented by the user, NOT called by the user.

Get the default client certificate in the case that the server did not provide roots that the client certificate must chain to. The result should be specified by calling *certificate_chain_callback*. It must be passed either a single certificate chain (with ONE leaf certificate that MUST have a private key), or None to indicate no client certificates are available.

Invoking this callback more than once will result in `InvalidatedError` being raised. The callback may also raise `LeafCertificateHasNoPrivateKeyError`, `MoreThanOneLeafCertificateError`, or `NoLeafCertificateError`.

class `TrustStore` (*certificates*)

Parameters `certificates` (*set*) – A set of Certificate objects, none of which may have private keys.

Create a store of trusted CA certificates to be used with ClientTLS. No methods are public. If any private keys are found in any of the certificates, `ExtraneousPrivateKeyError` will be raised.

class `ServerCertificates`

An abstract base class representing the type of operations possible on a collection of server certificates.

get_certificate_chain_for_server_name (*server_name*, *certificate_chain_callback*)

Parameters

- **server_name** (*bytes*) – The server name.
- **certificate_chain_callback** (*callable*) – A callable of one argument that must be eventually called by this method.

This method is intended to be implemented by the user, NOT called by the user.

Get the server chain to send to the client when the client is using Server Name Indication (SNI). Implement this method to invoke the `certificate_chain_callback` with a collection of certificates with ONE leaf certificate that MUST have a private key. None may be passed to the `certificate_chain_callback` in case no certificates can be found, in which case a TLS Alert will be sent. Passing a “default” certificate chain that doesn’t match the server name is acceptable.

Invoking this callback more than once will result in `InvalidatedError` being raised. The callback may be invoked at any point after this method is invoked; it needn’t be invoked synchronously. The callback may also raise `LeafCertificateHasNoPrivateKeyError`, or `NoLeafCertificateError`.

class `ServerCertificateChain` (*chain*)

provides `ServerCertificates`

Parameters `chain` (*set*) – A single chain of certificates, the leaf of which MUST have a private key.

Specify the certificate chain that will be sent to all clients.

class `SNIserverCertificates` (*certificates*, *default=set()*)

provides `ServerCertificates`

Parameters

- **certificates** (*set*) – A set of certificates that may contain multiple distinct certificate chains. Any leaf certificates MUST have private keys.
- **default** (*set*) – A single certificate chain, the leaf of which MUST have a private key.

Represents a SNI-capable set of certificates for use with ServerTLS.

Exceptions

class TLSAlertError

Attribute alert_code code of the alert

Attribute alert_level level of the alert

Raised when a TLS Alert message was received from the peer.

class BadTLSDataError

Raised when invalid TLS data was received from the peer.

class InvalidatedError

Raised when it's no longer valid to call a method or callback based on previous state. e.g., a `certificate_chain_callback` from `ServerCertificates.get_certificate_chain_for_server_name` being invoked a second time, or `Connection.data_from_wire` being invoked after a connection has been invalidated due to incorrect data.

class InvalidAlertLevel

Raised when an alert code is not allowed to have the specified alert level.

class LeafCertificateHasNoPrivateKeyError

Raised when the leaf certificate doesn't have a private key.

class MoreThanOneLeafCertificateError

Raised when there's more than one leaf certificate in a set of certificates.

class NoLeafCertificateError

Raised when there are no leaf certificates in a set of certificates. A "leaf" is defined as a non-CA certificate.

class NoCertificateChainError

A certificate chain cannot be found between a specified leaf and a specified root.

class ExtraneousPrivateKeyError

A private key was found associated with a certificate when it shouldn't have been.

TODO

- Certificates
 - TODO: design factories for building sets or chains of certificates from PEM files that are strict about:
 - * private keys where they don't belong, or lack of private keys where we should have them
 - * chain files that have things that aren't a part of the chain
- Determine better names for methods
- look through the past ten years of CVEs on OpenSSL, SecureTransport, GnuTLS, PolarSSL, etc.
 - old TLS Finished security flaw, having to do with half-closed sockets.
 - timing attacks: <http://armoredbarista.blogspot.de/2014/04/easter-hack-even-more-critical-bugs-in.html>
- Determine if the TLS implementation needs a clock (are there specific timeouts we need to wait for, etc).
 - look up what the requirements for responding to a handshake. scenario: client sends ClientHello (to renegotiate), server already had a huge amount of data in its write buffer. how long should client wait to receive ServerHello?
- add a method to ServerCertificates for non-SNI case
 - Actually, I don't think we need one yet. What's the use case for dynamic lookup of *non*-SNI server certificates?
- alerts
 - perhaps alert() should be removed.
 - figure out which TLS Alerts actually matter.
 - make alert take constants for level and code instead of integers.
- pin against port and host (???)
- connections should probably have a .cipher_suite, .tls_version, .session_id, .tls_extensions, and lots more
- allow disabling certain options (tls versions or algorithm choices) that we know are less secure than mandatory options.
- alternative cert validation support such as DANE or TACK.

Future Work

- Session resumption:
 - ensure there's a solid way to invalidate session-resumption data on receipt of an alert (on both client and server)
- maybe allow clients to request renegotiation, if there are good use cases.
- maybe allow servers to request renegotiation, if there are good use cases.
- Is there a use case for making dh_params per-server-cert-chain in the SNI case? Some rumblings in this area, but no clear reason.

Table 5.1: A TLS full handshake

No.	Client	Server
1	Send: - ClientHello	<wait for ClientHello>
2	<wait for ServerHelloDone>	Send: • ServerHello • Certificate* • ServerKeyExchange* • CertificateRequest* • ServerHelloDone
3	Send: • Certificate* • ClientKeyExchange • CertificateVerify* • [ChangeCipherSpec] • Finished	<wait for client's Finished>
4	<wait for server's Finished>	Send: • [ChangeCipherSpec] • Finished

Hello Messages

- ClientHello and ServerHello establish:
 - Protocol version
 - Session ID
 - Cipher suite
 - Compression method
- And generate:
 - ClientHello.random
 - ServerHello.random
- When the client sends a ClientHello to server, it can either respond with a ServerHello, or ignore it, leading to a fatal error and the closing of the connection.

2.Server:

- Certificate:
 - If it is to be authenticated
- ServerKeyExchange:
 - If server doesn't have a certificate, or
 - if server's certificate is for signing only
- CertificateRequest:
 - If:
 - * server is authenticated, and
 - * it is appropriate to the cipher suite selected
- ServerHelloDone:
 - To indicate that the hello-message phase of the handshake is complete

3.Client:

- Certificate:
 - If the server sent a CertificateRequest
- ClientKeyExchange:
 - The content of this message depends on the public key algorithm selected between ClientHello and ServerHello
- CertificateVerify:
 - If the client certificate sent is with signing ability
- Digitally signed
 - Verifies the possession of private key in certificate
- ChangeCipherSpec:
 - Send this and copy the pending cipher spec into the current cipher spec
- Finished
 - Sent under the new algorithms, keys, and secrets

4.Server:

- ChangeCipherSpec:
 - Send this and copy the pending cipher spec into the current cipher spec
- Finished
 - Sent under the new cipher spec

Session Resumption:

No.	Client	Server
1	Send: • ClientHello	<wait for ClientHello>
2	<wait for Server's Finished>	Check session cache for a match. • If the session ID is not found: – Generate a new session ID and perform a full handshake • If the session ID is found: – Is willing to re-establish the connection under the specified session state: * If No: · Generate a new session ID and perform a full handshake * If Yes, proceed to 3.
3	<wait for server's Finished>	Send: • ServerHello • [ChangeCipherSpec] • Finished
4	Send: • [ChangeCipherSpec] • Finished	<wait for client's Finished>

1.Client:

- ClientHello:
 - Sent using the session ID of the session to be resumed.

3.Server:

- ServerHello:
 - Sent with the same Session ID value (as in the ClientHello message).

Server as a state machine:

Input	Current State	Next State	Output
ClientHello	IDLE	CHECK_SESSION_CACHE	
id_found_something	CHECK_SESSION_CACHE	WAIT_RESUME	(ServerHello, [ChangeCipherSpec], Finished)
id_not_found_something	CHECK_SESSION_CACHE	WAIT	(ServerHello, Certificate*, ServerKeyExchange*, CertificateRequest*, ServerHelloDone)
Finished (from Client)	WAIT	APP_DATA	([ChangeCipherSpec], Finished)
Finished (from Client)	WAIT_RESUME	APP_DATA	–
ClientHello	APP_DATA	APP_DATA	Alert(no_renegotiation)

Client as a state machine:

Input	Current State	Next State	Output
–	IDLE	WAIT_1	ClientHello
ServerHelloDone	WAIT_1	WAIT_2	(Certificate*, ClientKeyExchange, CertificateVerify*, [ChangeCipherSpec], Finished)
Finished (from Server)	WAIT_1	APP_DATA	([ChangeCipherSpec], Finished)
Finished (from Server)	WAIT_2	APP_DATA	–
HelloRequest	APP_DATA	APP_DATA	Alert(no_renegotiation)

* Indicates optional or situation-dependent messages that are not always sent.

Note: To help avoid pipeline stalls, ChangeCipherSpec is an independent TLS protocol content type, and is not actually a TLS handshake message.

Common states for both state machines:

Input	Current State	Next State	Output
Alert(close_notify)	APP_DATA	SHUTDOWN	(Alert(close_notify), close_callback(False), indicate_EOF_to_the_application_somewhat)
Session.alert(close_notify)	APP_DATA	HOST_INITIATED_CLOSING	Alert(close_notify)
Alert(close_notify)	HOST_INITIATED_CLOSING	SHUTDOWN	(close_callback(True), indicate_EOF_to_the_application_somewhat)
Session.write_data	APP_DATA	APP_DATA	write_callback()

16.1 tls package

16.1.1 Subpackages

tls.test package

Submodules

tls.test.test_alert module

tls.test.test_ciphersuites module

tls.test.test_hello_messages module

```
class tls.test.test_hello_messages.TestClientHello
    Bases: object
    Tests for the parsing of ClientHello messages.
    test_as_bytes_no_extensions()
        ClientHello.as_bytes() returns the bytes it was created with
    test_as_bytes_with_extensions()
        ClientHello.as_bytes() returns the bytes it was created with
    test_resumption_no_extensions()
        parse_client_hello() returns an instance of ClientHello.
class tls.test.test_hello_messages.TestServerHello
    Bases: object
    Tests for the parsing of ServerHello messages.
    test_as_bytes_no_extensions()
        ServerHello.as_bytes() returns the bytes it was created with
    test_as_bytes_with_extensions()
        ServerHello.as_bytes() returns the bytes it was created with
    test_parse_server_hello()
        parse_server_hello() returns an instance of ServerHello.
```

test_parse_server_hello_extensions()
 parse_server_hello() returns an instance of ServerHello.

tls.test.test_message module

class tls.test.test_message.**TestCertificateParsing**
 Bases: object
 Tests for parsing of Certificate messages.

class tls.test.test_message.**TestCertificateRequestParsing**
 Bases: object
 Tests for parsing of CertificateRequest messages.

class tls.test.test_message.**TestHandshakeStructParsing**
 Bases: object
 Tests for parsing of Handshake structs.

class tls.test.test_message.**TestPreMasterSecretParsing**
 Bases: object
 Tests for parsing of PreMasterSecret struct.

class tls.test.test_message.**TestServerDHParamsparsing**
 Bases: object
 Tests for parsing of ServerDHParams struct.

tls.test.test_record module

class tls.test.test_record.**TestTLSCiphertextParser**
 Bases: object
 Tests for parsing of TLSCiphertext records.

test_parse_tls_ciphertext_handshake()
 TLSCiphertext, which has attributes representing all the fields in the TLSCiphertext struct.

class tls.test.test_record.**TestTLSCompressedParsing**
 Bases: object
 Tests for parsing of TLSCompressed records.

test_incomplete_packet()
 Reject an incomplete packet

test_not_enough_data_to_fragment()
 Detect insufficient data to fragment.

test_parse_tls_compressed_handshake()
 TLSCompressed, which has attributes representing all the fields in the TLSCompressed struct.

test_parse_tls_compressed_wrong_type()
 Raise an error when the type is not one of those defined in ContentType

class tls.test.test_record.**TestTLSPlaintextParsing**
 Bases: object
 Tests for parsing of TLSPlaintext records.

```

test_as_bytes()
    Construct a TLSPlaintext object as bytes.

test_incomplete_packet()
    Reject an incomplete packet

test_not_enough_data_to_fragment()
    Detect insufficient data to fragment.

test_parse_tls_plaintext_handshake()
    parse_tls_plaintext() returns an instance of TLSPlaintext, which has attributes representing
    all the fields in the TLSPlaintext struct.

test_parse_tls_plaintext_wrong_type()
    Raise an error when the type is not one of those defined in ContentType

```

`tls.test.test_utils` module

```

class tls.test.test_utils.IntegerEnum
    Bases: enum.Enum

    An enum of int instances. Used as a test fixture.

class tls.test.test_utils.TestBytesAdapter
    Bases: object

    Tests for tls.utils.BytesAdapter.

    bytes_adapted()
        A tls.utils.BytesAdapter that adapts a trivial construct.Construct().

    test_decode_passes_value_through(bytes_adapted, value)
        tls.utils.BytesAdapter._decode() decodes bytes as bytes.

    test_encode_allows_bytes(bytes_adapted, byte_string)
        tls.utils.BytesAdapter._encode() encodes bytes without raising an exception.

    test_encode_disallows_non_bytes(bytes_adapted, non_bytes)
        tls.utils.BytesAdapter._encode() raises a construct.core.AdaptationError
        when encoding anything that isn't bytes.

class tls.test.test_utils.TestEnumClass
    Bases: object

    Tests for tls.utils.EnumClass().

    UBInt8Enum()
        A tls.utils.EnumClass() that adapts IntegerEnum's members to UBInt8().

    test_build(UBInt8Enum)
        tls.utils.EnumClass() encodes members of its enum according to its construct.

    test_build_enum_has_wrong_type(UBInt8Enum)
        tls.utils.EnumClass() raises construct.adapters.MappingError when encoding
        something that isn't a member of its enum.

    test_parse(UBInt8Enum)
        tls.utils.EnumClass() decodes a binary sequence as members of its enum via its construct.

class tls.test.test_utils.TestEnumSwitch
    Bases: object

    Tests for tls.utils.EnumSwitch().

```

UBInt8EnumMappedStruct()

A `construct.core.Struct` containing an `tls.utils.EnumSwitch()` that switches on `IntegerEnum`. The struct's value field varies depending on the value of its type and the corresponding enum member specified in the `value_choices` dictionary passed to the `tls.utils.EnumSwitch()`.

test_build(UBInt8EnumMappedStruct, type_, value, encoded)

A struct that contains `tls.utils.EnumSwitch()` encodes its `value_field` according to the enum member specified in its `type_field`.

test_parse(UBInt8EnumMappedStruct, type_, value, encoded)

A struct that contains `tls.utils.EnumSwitch()` decodes its value field according to the enum member specified by its `type_field`.

test_round_trip(UBInt8EnumMappedStruct, type_, value, encoded)

A struct that contains `tls.utils.EnumSwitch()` decodes a binary sequence encoded by a struct with that same `tls.utils.EnumSwitch()` and vice versa.

class tls.test.test_utils.TestPrefixedBytesWithDefaultLength

Bases: `object`

Tests for `tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` with the default `construct.macros.UInt8()` `length_field` construct.

prefixed_bytes()

A trivial `tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` construct with the default `construct.macros.UInt8()` `length_field`.

test_build(prefixed_bytes, bytestring, encoded)

`tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` encodes `bytes` as a length-prefixed byte sequence.

test_parse(prefixed_bytes, bytestring, encoded)

`tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` decodes a length-prefixed byte sequence as `bytes`.

test_round_trip(prefixed_bytes, bytestring, encoded)

`tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` decodes a length-prefixed binary sequence encoded by `tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` and vice versa.

class tls.test.test_utils.TestPrefixedBytesWithOverriddenLength

Bases: `object`

Tests for `tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` with a user-supplied `length_field` construct.

test_build(bytestring, encoded, length_field)

`tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` uses the supplied `length_field` to encode `bytes` as a length-prefix binary sequence.

test_parse(bytestring, encoded, length_field)

`tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` decodes a length-prefixed binary sequence into `bytes` according to the supplied `length_field`.

test_round_trip(bytestring, encoded, length_field)

`tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` decodes a length-prefixed binary sequence encoded by `tls.utils.PrefixedBytes()` when the two share a `length_field` and vice versa.

class tls.test.test_utils.TestTLSPrefixedArray

Bases: `object`

Tests for `tls.utils.TLSPrefixedArray()`.

test_build (*tls_array*, *ints*, *uint8_encoded*)

A `tls.utils.TLSPrefixedArray()` specialized on a given `construct.Construct()` encodes a sequence of objects as a 16-bit length followed by each object as encoded by that construct.

test_parse (*tls_array*, *ints*, *uint8_encoded*)

A `tls.utils.TLSPrefixedArray()` specialized on a given `construct.Construct()` decodes a binary sequence, prefixed by its 16-bit length, as a `list` of objects decoded by that construct.

test_round_trip (*tls_array*, *ints*, *uint8_encoded*)

A `tls.utils.TLSPrefixedArray()` decodes a length-prefixed binary sequence encoded by a `tls.utils.TLSPrefixedArray()` specialized on the same construct and vice versa.

tls_array ()

A `tls.utils.TLSPrefixedArray()` of `construct.macros.UInt8()`.

class `tls.test.test_utils.UnicodeEnum`

Bases: `enum.Enum`

An enum of `str` (or unicode) instances. Used as a test fixture.

Module contents

16.1.2 Submodules

16.1.3 `tls.alert_message` module

class `tls.alert_message.Alert` (**args*, ***kw*)

Bases: `object`

An object representing an Alert message.

classmethod `from_bytes` (*bytes*)

Parse an Alert struct.

Parameters `bytes` – the bytes representing the input.

Returns Alert object.

16.1.4 `tls.ciphersuites` module

16.1.5 `tls.exceptions` module

16.1.6 `tls.hello_message` module

class `tls.hello_message.ClientHello` (**args*, ***kw*)

Bases: `object`

An object representing a ClientHello message.

classmethod `from_bytes` (*bytes*)

Parse a ClientHello struct.

Parameters `bytes` – the bytes representing the input.

Returns ClientHello object.

```
class tls.hello_message.Extension(*args, **kw)
    Bases: object

    An object representing an Extension struct.

class tls.hello_message.ProtocolVersion(*args, **kw)
    Bases: object

    An object representing a ProtocolVersion struct.

class tls.hello_message.Random(*args, **kw)
    Bases: object

    An object representing a Random struct.

class tls.hello_message.ServerHello(*args, **kw)
    Bases: object

    An object representing a ServerHello message.

    classmethod from_bytes(bytes)
        Parse a ServerHello struct.

        Parameters bytes – the bytes representing the input.

        Returns ServerHello object.
```

16.1.7 tls.message module

```
class tls.message.ASN1Cert(*args, **kw)
    Bases: object

    An object representing ASN.1 Certificate

class tls.message.Certificate(*args, **kw)
    Bases: object

    An object representing a Certificate struct.

    classmethod from_bytes(bytes)
        Parse a Certificate struct.

        Parameters bytes – the bytes representing the input.

        Returns Certificate object.

class tls.message.CertificateRequest(*args, **kw)
    Bases: object

    An object representing a CertificateRequest struct.

    classmethod from_bytes(bytes)
        Parse a CertificateRequest struct.

        Parameters bytes – the bytes representing the input.

        Returns CertificateRequest object.

class tls.message.Handshake(*args, **kw)
    Bases: object

    An object representing a Handshake struct.

    classmethod from_bytes(bytes)
        Parse a Handshake struct.
```

Parameters **bytes** – the bytes representing the input.

Returns Handshake object.

class `tls.message.HelloRequest`

Bases: `object`

An object representing a HelloRequest struct.

class `tls.message.PreMasterSecret` (**args, **kw*)

Bases: `object`

An object representing a PreMasterSecret struct.

classmethod `from_bytes` (*bytes*)

Parse a PreMasterSecret struct.

Parameters **bytes** – the bytes representing the input.

Returns CertificateRequest object.

class `tls.message.ServerDHParams` (**args, **kw*)

Bases: `object`

An object representing a ServerDHParams struct.

classmethod `from_bytes` (*bytes*)

Parse a ServerDHParams struct.

Parameters **bytes** – the bytes representing the input.

Returns ServerDHParams object.

class `tls.message.ServerHelloDone`

Bases: `object`

An object representing a ServerHelloDone struct.

class `tls.message.SignatureAndHashAlgorithm` (**args, **kw*)

Bases: `object`

An object representing a SignatureAndHashAlgorithm struct.

16.1.8 tls.record module

class `tls.record.ProtocolVersion` (**args, **kw*)

Bases: `object`

An object representing a ProtocolVersion struct.

class `tls.record.TLSCiphertext` (**args, **kw*)

Bases: `object`

An object representing a TLSCiphertext struct.

classmethod `from_bytes` (*bytes*)

Parse a TLSCiphertext struct.

Parameters **bytes** – the bytes representing the input.

Returns TLSCiphertext object.

class `tls.record.TLSCompressed` (**args, **kw*)

Bases: `object`

An object representing a TLSCompressed struct.

classmethod `from_bytes (bytes)`

Parse a TLSCompressed struct.

Parameters `bytes` – the bytes representing the input.

Returns TLSCompressed object.

class `tls.record.TLSPlaintext (*args, **kw)`

Bases: `object`

An object representing a TLSPlaintext struct.

classmethod `from_bytes (bytes)`

Parse a TLSPlaintext struct.

Parameters `bytes` – the bytes representing the input.

Returns TLSPlaintext object.

16.1.9 tls.utils module

`tls.utils.EnumClass (type_field, type_enum)`

Maps the members of an `enum.Enum` to a single kind of `construct.Construct`.

Parameters

- **type_field** (`construct.Construct`) – The construct that represents the enum’s members. The type of this should correspond to the enum members’ types; for instance, an enum with a maximum value of 65535 would use a `construct.macros.UInt16`.
- **type_enum** (`enum.Enum`) – The enum to encode and decode.

`tls.utils.EnumSwitch (type_field, type_enum, value_field, value_choices)`

Maps the members of an `enum.Enum` to arbitrary `construct.Constructs()`. It returns a tuple intended to be spliced into another `construct.Construct()`’s definition:

```
>>> from tls.utils import EnumSwitch
>>> import construct, enum
>>> class IntEnum(enum.Enum):
...     VALUE = 1
...
>>> construct.Struct(
...     "name",
...     construct.UInt8("an_integer"),
...     *EnumSwitch(type_field=construct.UInt8("type"),
...                 type_enum=IntEnum,
...                 value_field="value",
...                 value_choices={
...                     IntEnum.VALUE: construct.UInt8("first"),
...                 })
... )
...
Struct('name')
```

Parameters

- **type_field** (`construct.Construct`) – The construct that represents the enum’s members. The type of this should correspond to the enum members’ types, so an enum with a maximum value of 65535, for example, would use a `construct.macros.UInt16`.
- **type_enum** (`enum.Enum`) – The enum to encode and decode.

- **value_field** (`str`) – The attribute name under which this value will be accessible.
- **value_choices** (`dict`) – A dictionary that maps members of `type_enum` to subconstructs. This follows `construct.core.Switch()`’s API, so `_default_` will match any members without an explicit mapping.

Returns A `tuple` of the form (`EnumClass()`, `construct.core.Switch()`)

`tls.utils.PrefixedBytes` (`name`, `length_field=FormatField('length')`)

Length-prefixed binary data. This is like a `construct.macros.PascalString()` that raises a `construct.AdaptationError` when encoding something other than `bytes`.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – The attribute name under which this value will be accessible.
- **length_field** (a `construct.core.FormatField`) – (optional) The prefixed length field. Defaults to `construct.macros.UInt8()`.

`tls.utils.TLSPrefixedArray` (`subconn`, `length_name='length'`)

The **TLS vector type**. It specializes on another `construct.Construct` and then encodes or decodes an arbitrarily long list or array of those constructs, prepending or reading a leading 16 bit length.

Parameters

- **subconn** (`construct.Construct`) – The construct this array contains.
- **length_field** (`str`) – (optional) The attribute name under which the `construct.macros.UInt16` representing this array’s length will be accessible. You do not need to provide this when encoding a python sequence!

`tls.utils.UInt24` (`name`)

A 24-bit integer.

Parameters **name** (`str`) – The attribute name under which this value will be accessible.

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