# What is an SSL/TLS Handshake?

**Certificate:** The server sends its SSL/TLS certificate to the client, which contains the public key needed for the client to establish a secure connection with the server. The certificate is signed by a trusted third-party called a Certificate Authority (CA), which the client can use to verify the authenticity of the server's identity.

**Client Key Exchange:** The client generates a random "Pre-Master Secret" and encrypts it with the server's public key obtained from the certificate received in the previous step. This encrypted message is sent to the server in the "Client Key Exchange" message.

**Server Key Exchange (Optional):** In some cases, the server may also send a "Server Key Exchange" message, which includes additional information such as the Diffie-Hellman parameters or the server's public key.

**Certificate Request (Optional):** The server may also send a "Certificate Request"message, requesting the client to send its SSL/TLS certificate if it has one.

**Certificate Verify (Optional):** If the server requested the client's certificate,the client sends its SSL/TLS certificate in the "Certificate" message. Additionally, if the client's certificate contains a digital signature, the client may send a "Certificate Verify" message to prove its identity.

**Finished:** Once the client and server have exchanged all the necessary information, they both send a "Finished" message to each other. This message contains a hash of all the previous messages in the SSL/TLS handshake process, including the Pre-Master Secret generated by the client.

**Secure Data Transfer:** The SSL/TLS connection is now established, and the client and server can securely exchange data using the encryption algorithm and keys negotiated during the handshake.

Overall, the SSL/TLS handshake process is crucial in establishing a secure connection between a client and server, and ensuring that the data transmitted during the session is encrypted and protected from unauthorized access.