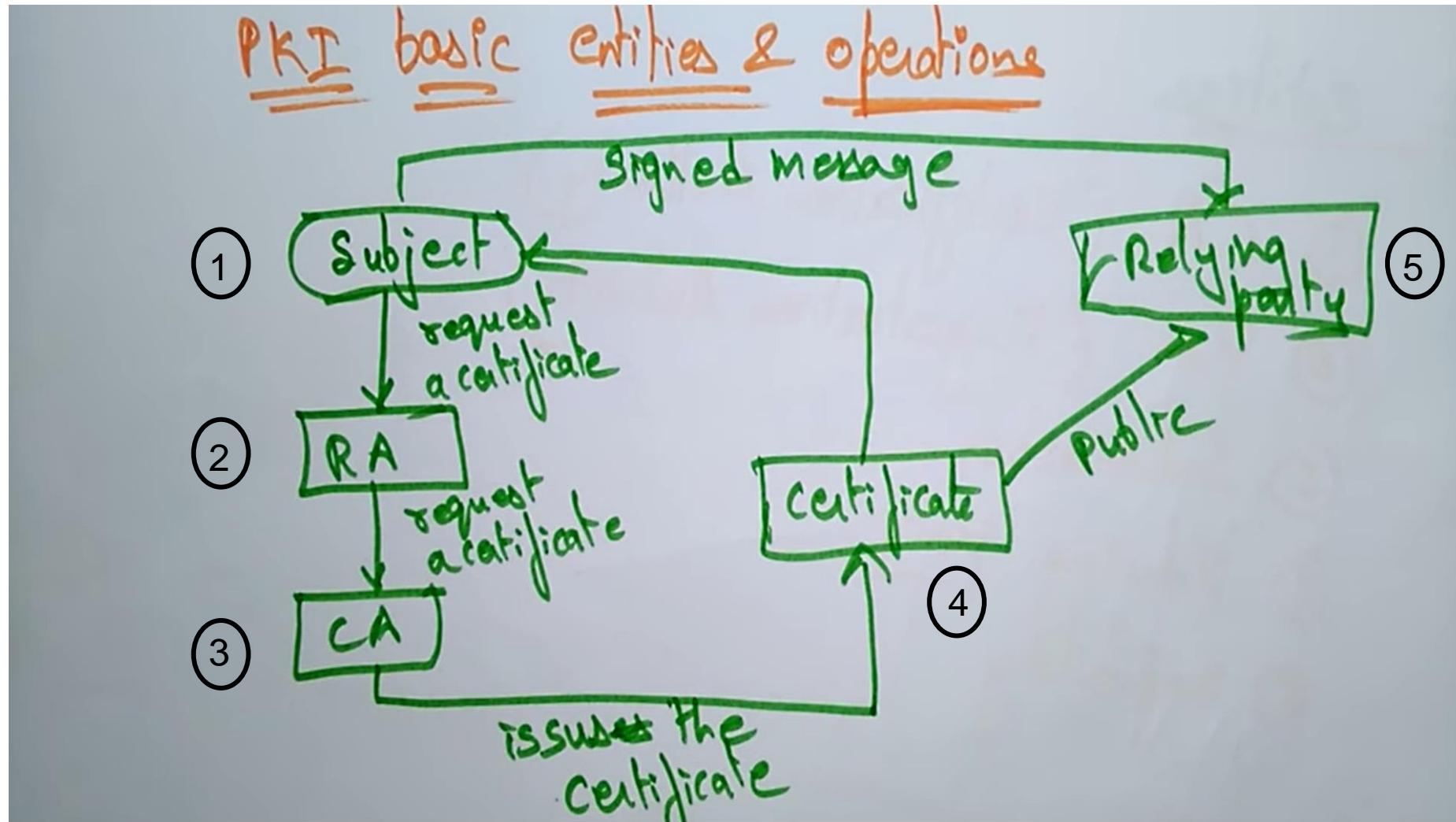


# PKI vs KDC



	<b>PKI</b>	<b>KDC</b>
Abbreviation	Public Key Infrastructure	Key Distribution Center
Definition	<p>It is a technology for authenticating users and devices in the digital world to have one or more trusted parties digitally sign documents certifying that a particular cryptographic key belongs to a particular user or device.</p>	<p>It is a form of symmetric encryption that allows the access of two or more systems in a network by generating a unique ticket type key for establishing a secure connection over which data is shared and transferred.</p>
Type of encryption	Asymmetric Encryption	Symmetric Encryption
Period	Long time period	During a limited time (also called session)

# PKI Diagram



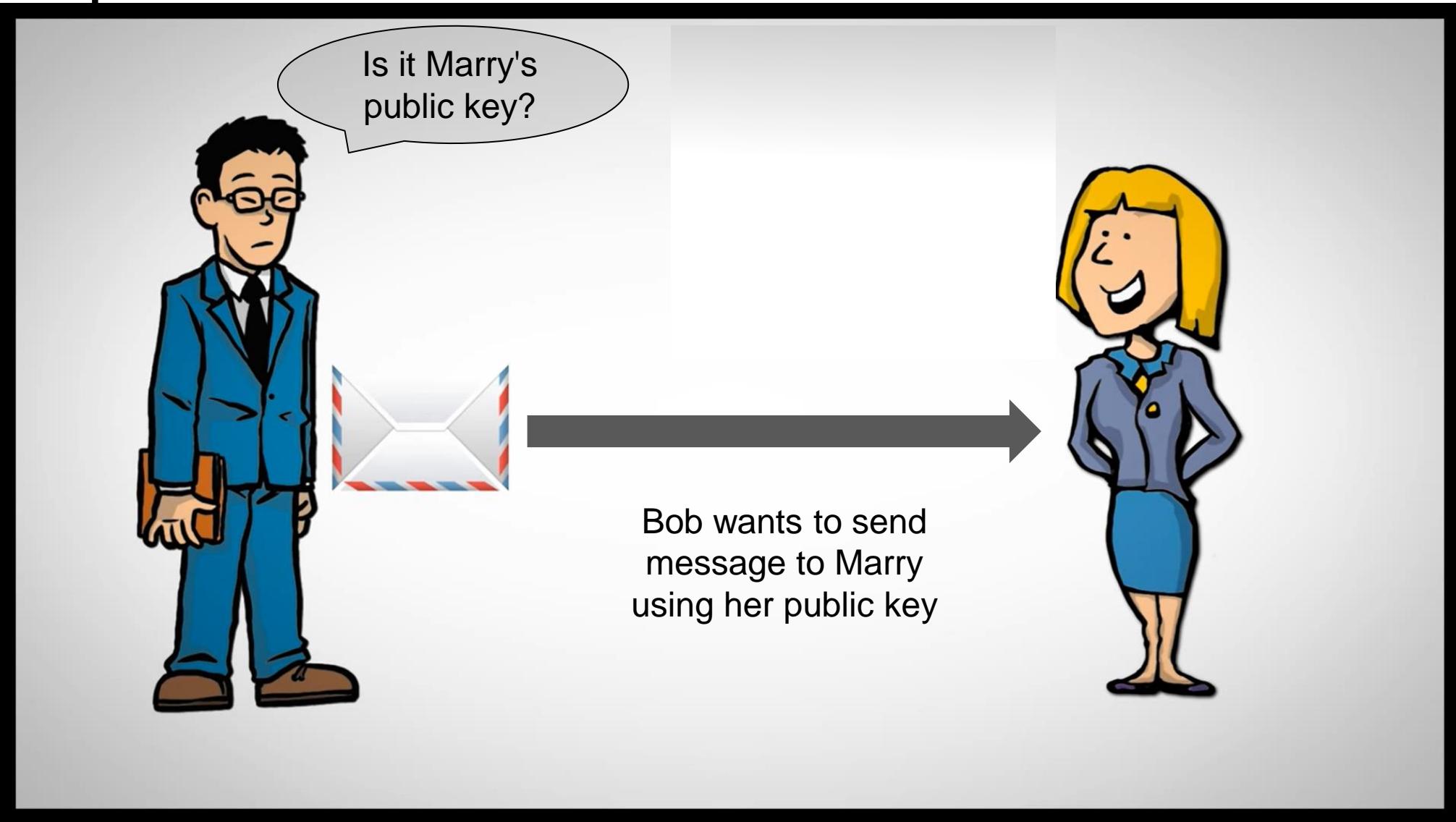
# PROCESS TO GET DIGITAL CERTIFICATE

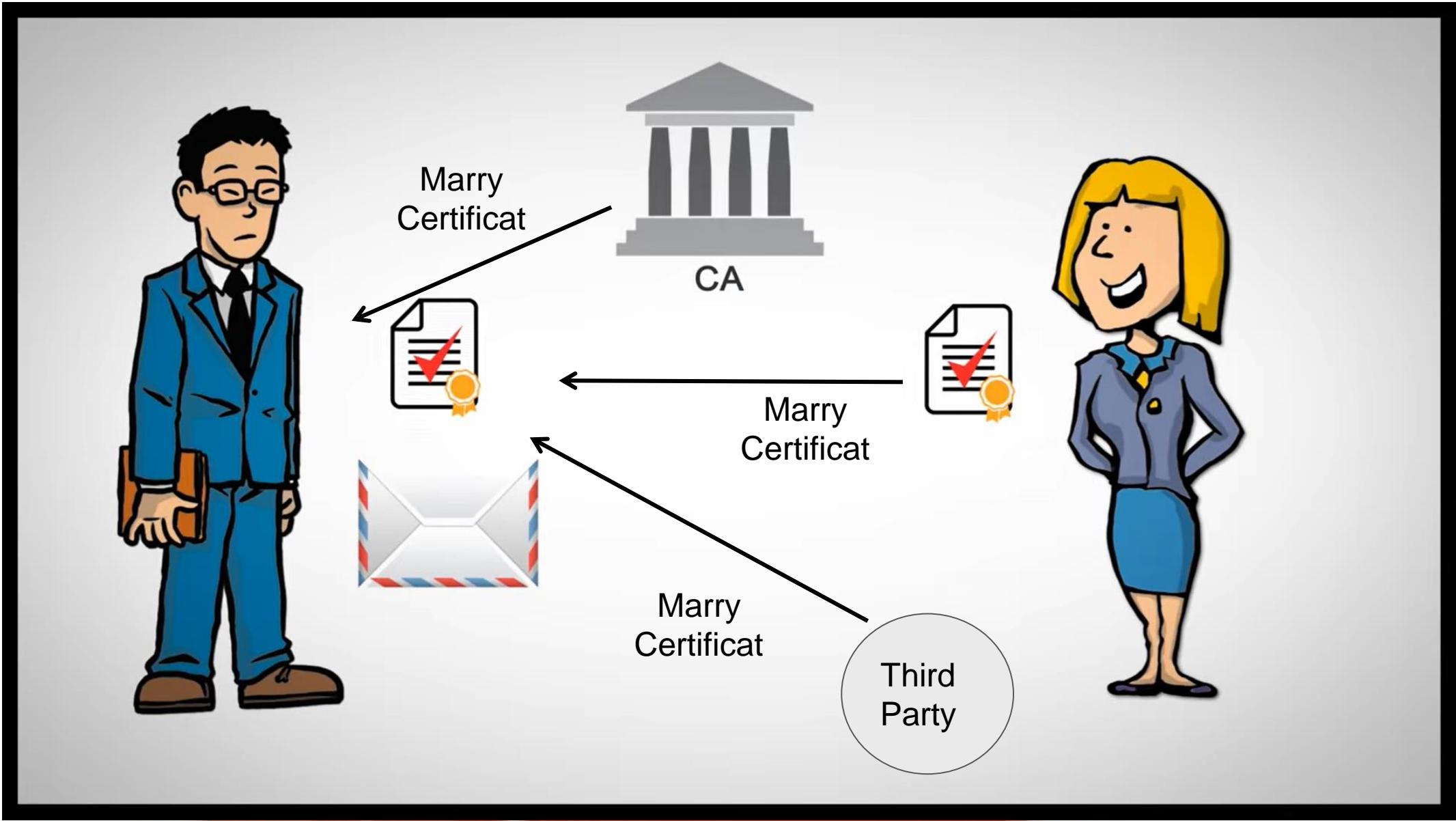
- (1). The Subject who wants to receive the information register in RA (Registration Authority) in order to get a certificate
- (2). The RA send the request to the CA (Certificate Authority) to issue the digital certificate
- (3). The CA store and issue the certificate

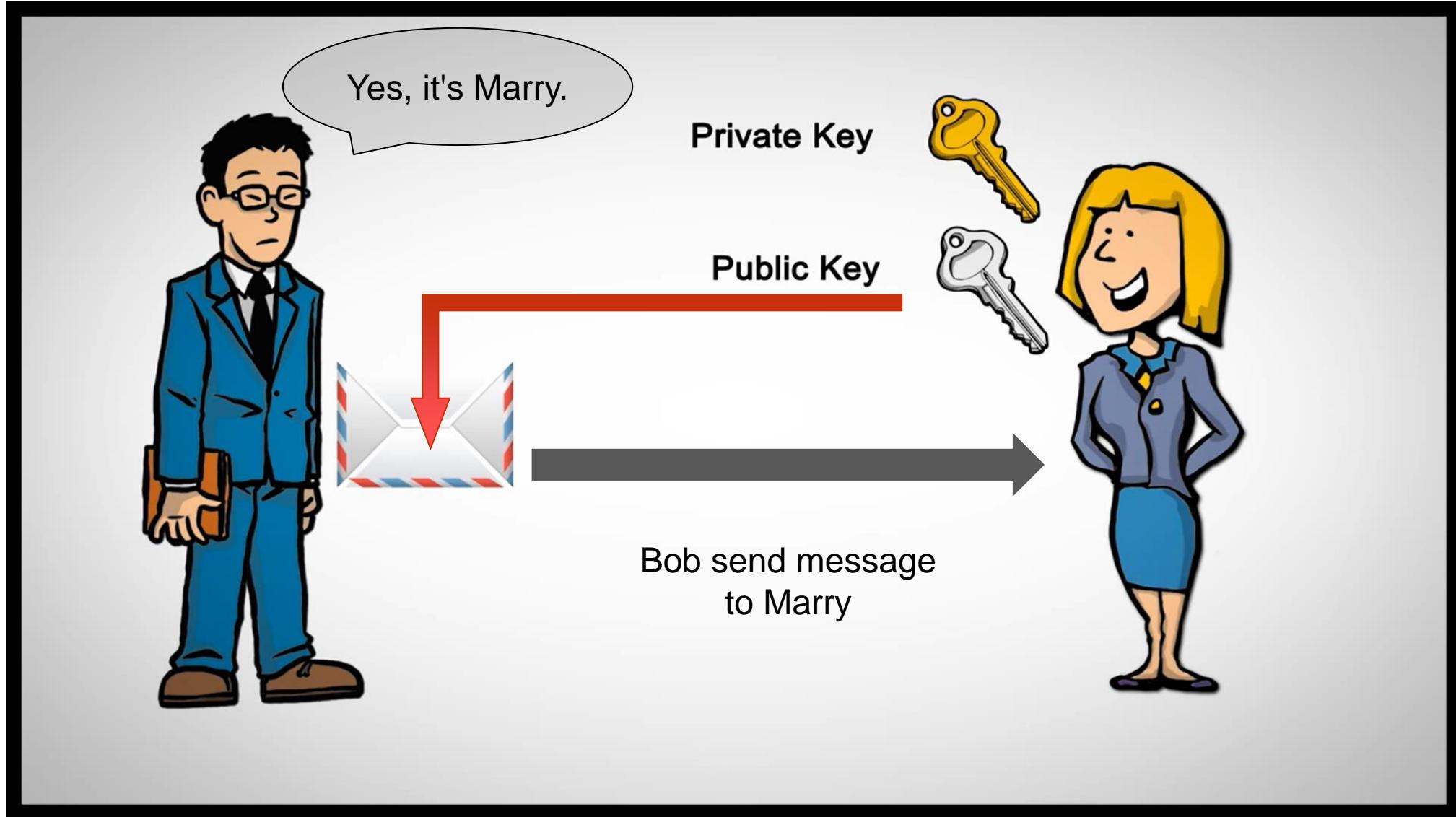
(4). The Certificate is sent to the requestor and to a third party who will also store it.

(5). The third party can share the digital certificate to anyone who asks for it

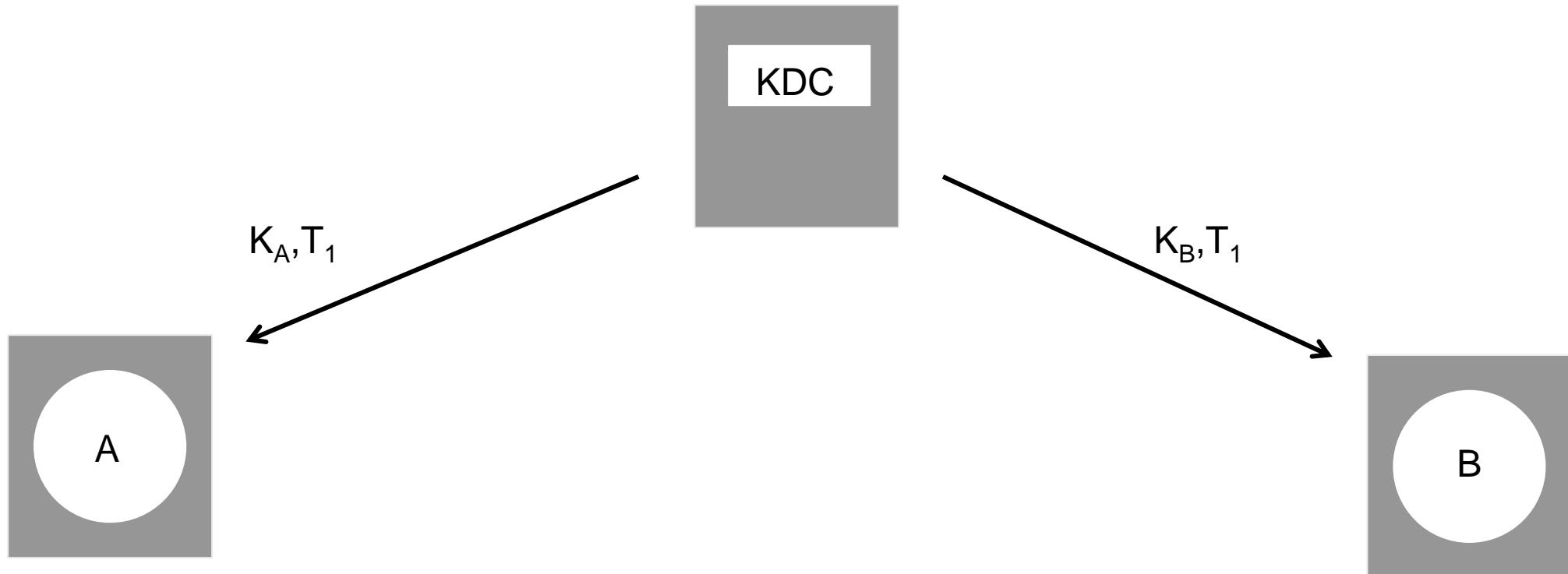
# Example







# KDC Diagram



$K_A$ : Key for encryption and decryption of A

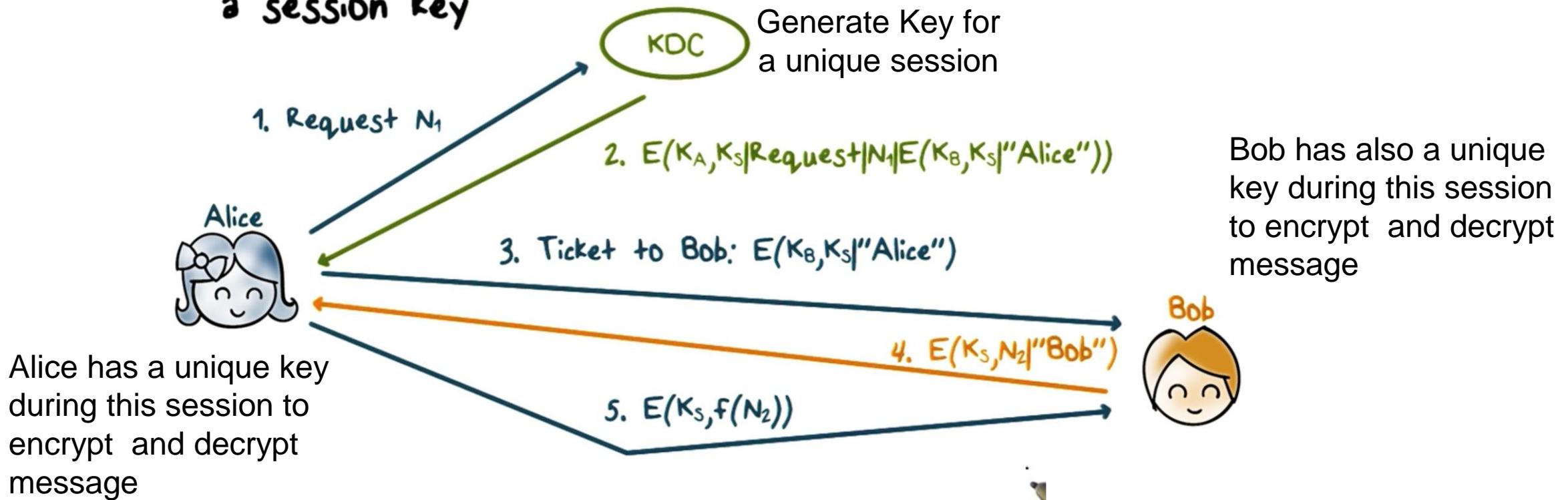
$K_B$ : Key for encryption and decryption of B

$T_1$ : Session 1

# Example

## Key Distribution Center (KDC)

- $K_A, K_B$  are master keys shared with KDC,  $K_s$  is a session key



- Alice and Bob have two different key, it means Alice cannot use Bob key to decrypt a message and vice versa.
- After one session, Alice and Bob loose their previous key. In order to communicate again, KDC will generate a new key for the new session.
- Alice and Bob cannot use their previous key in the new session.