

Topic 8: *Digital Certificate & Certificate Authority*

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KHOA CÔNG NGHỆ THÔNG TIN
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC KHOA HỌC TỰ NHIÊN

- ☐ Introduction
- ☐ Digital signature
- ☐ Digital certificate
- ☐ Certificate Authority (CA)
- ☐ PKI model
- ☐ Applications...



Demo 1

Office B



email



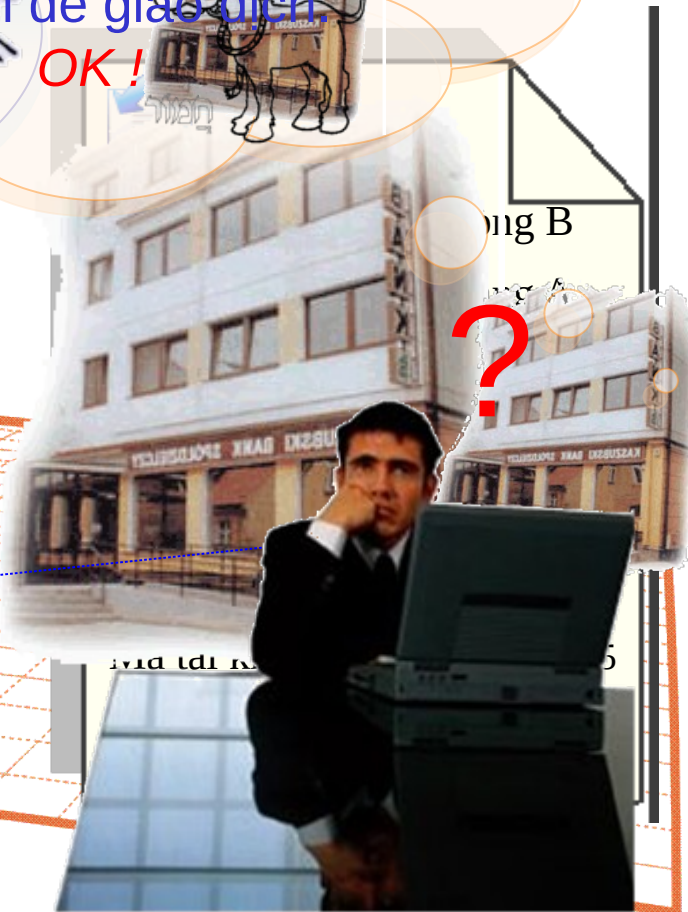
OK!



Khách hàng phải đến th Bank A
tại nơi để giao dịch.

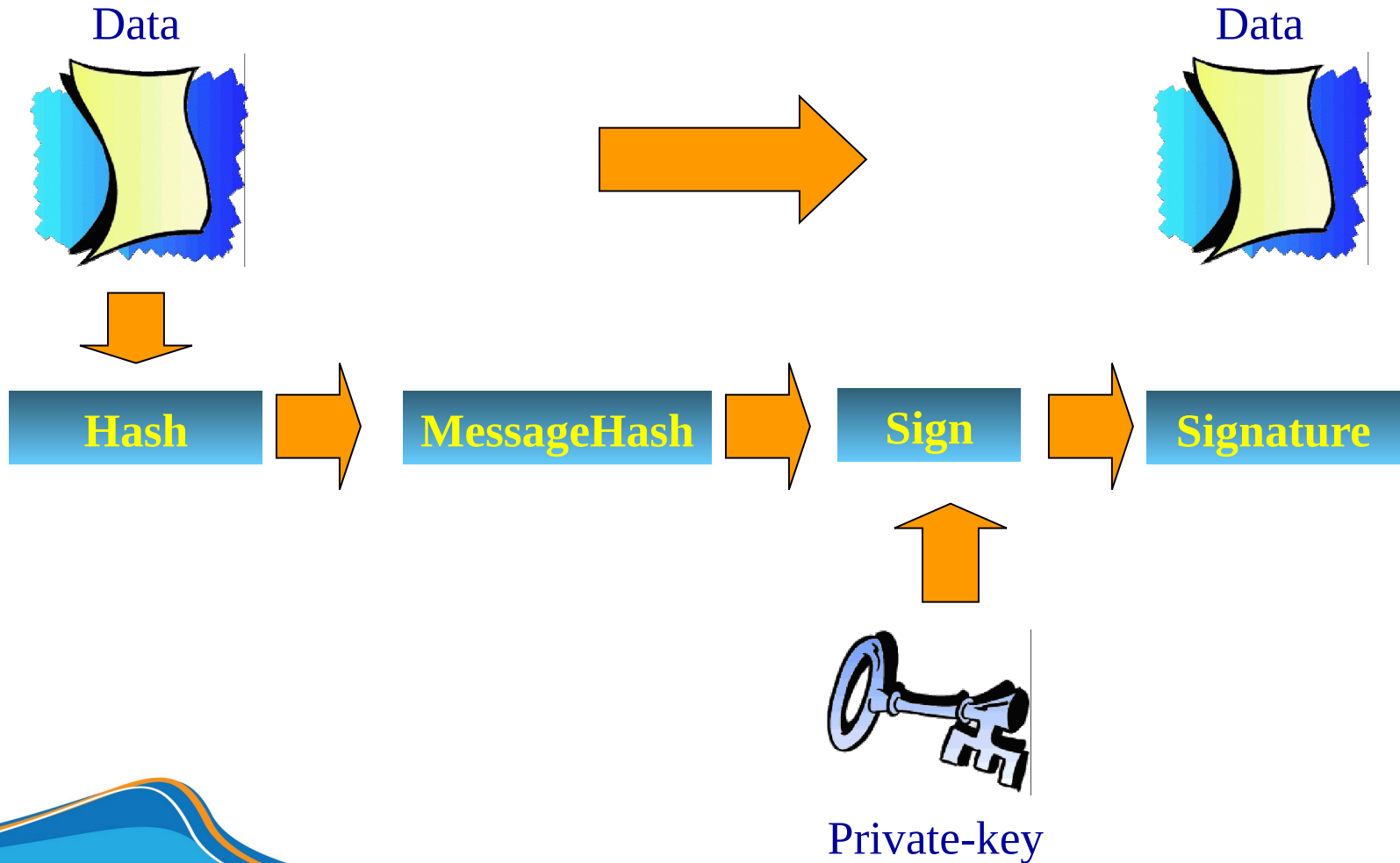
ong B

?



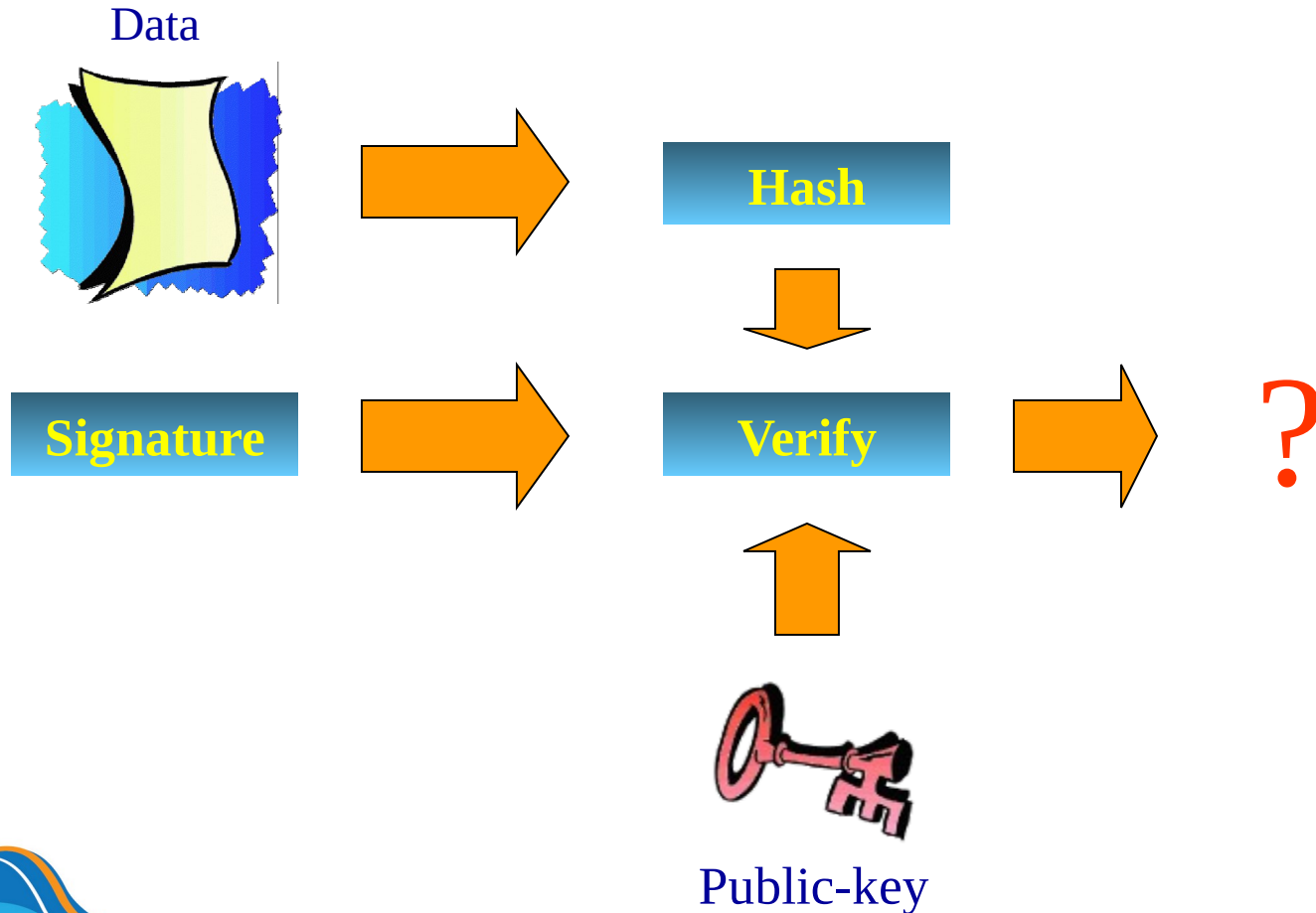
Recall digital signature

□ Create signature

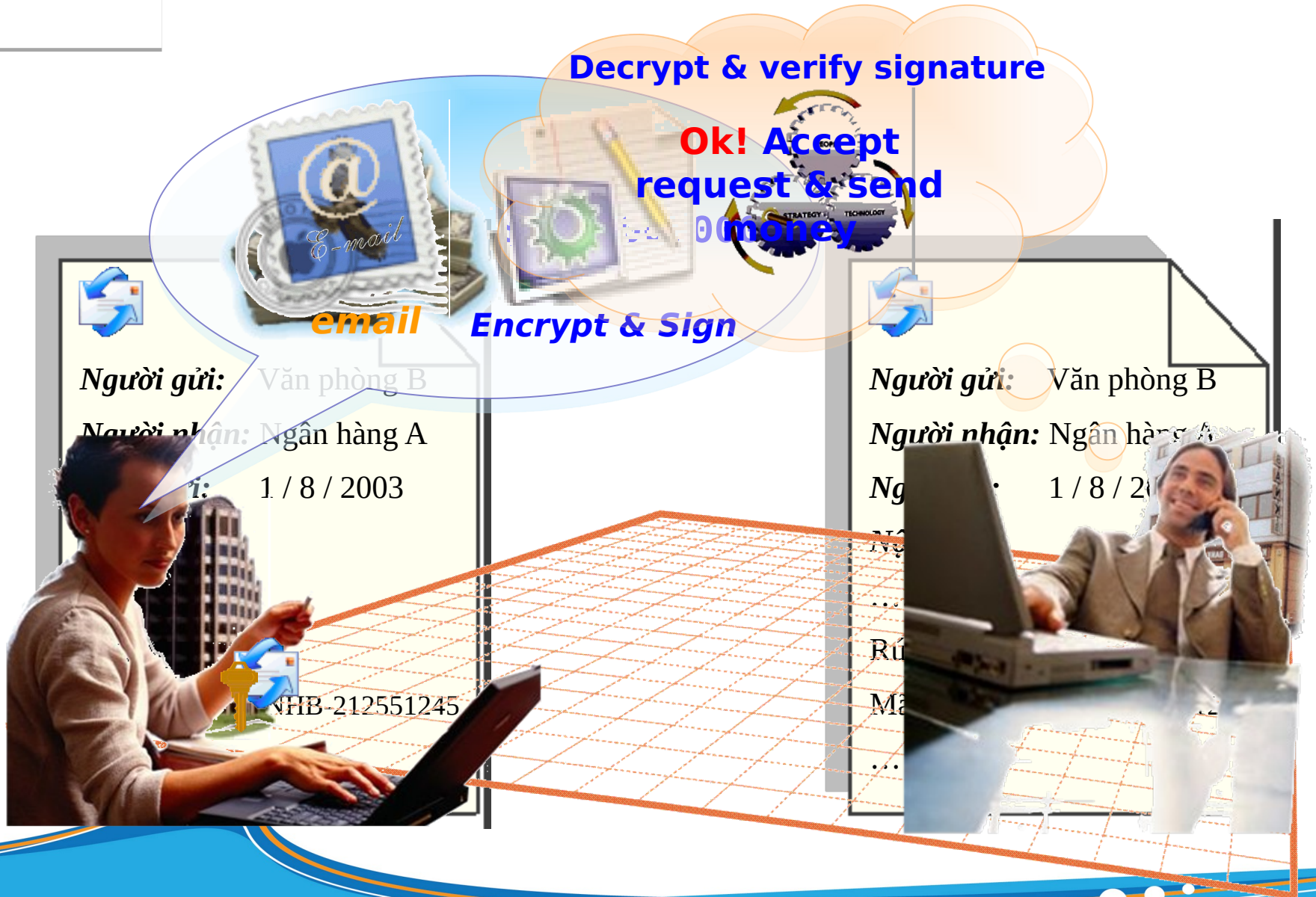


Recall digital signature

□ Verify signature

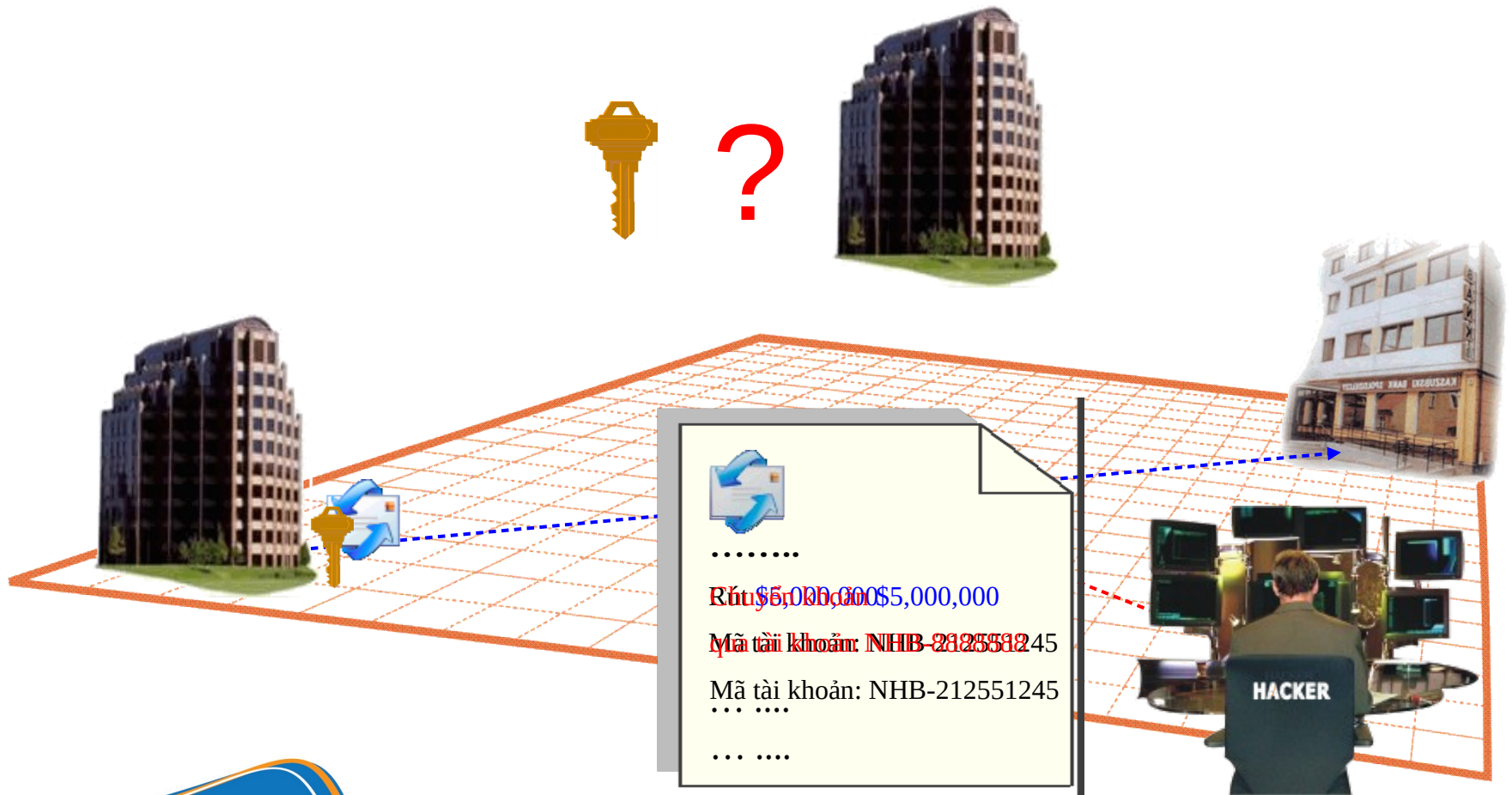


Demo 2

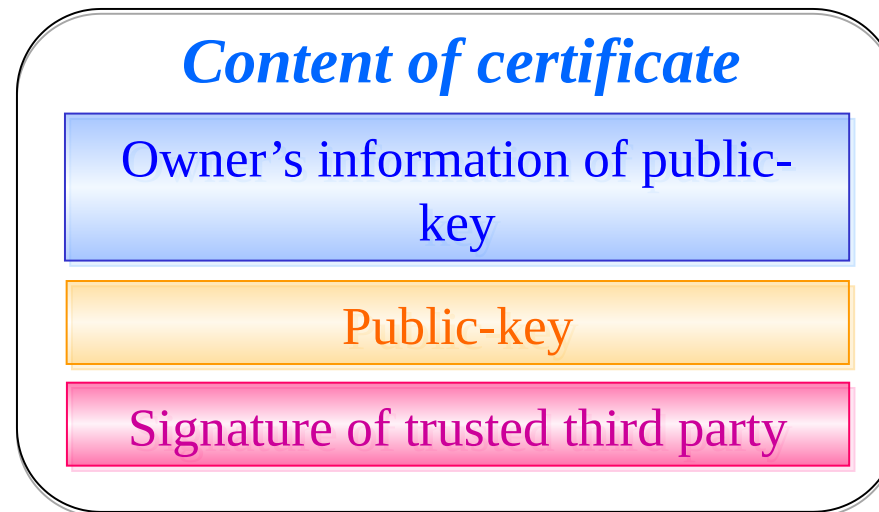


Demo 3

- Data is attacked in transit (MIM-Man in Middle)

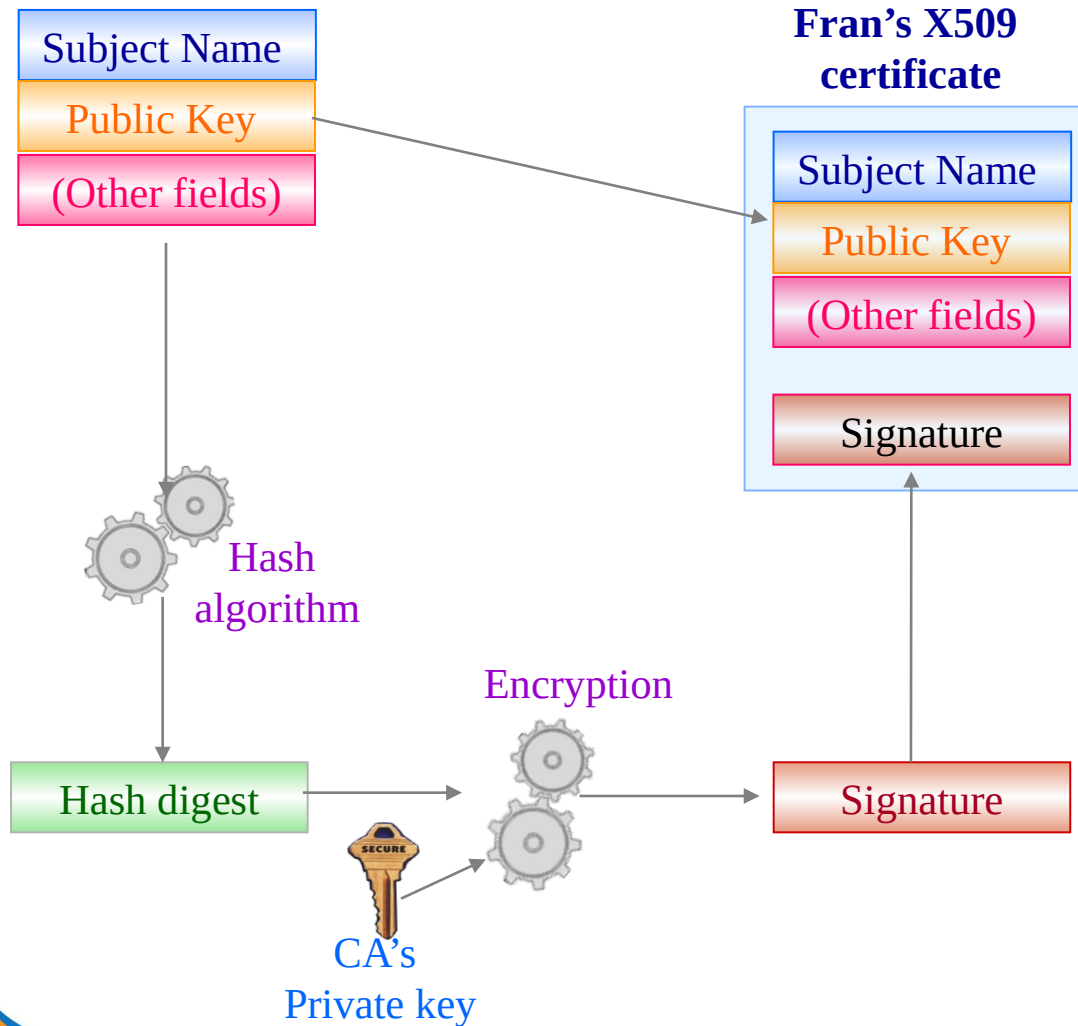


- Digital certificate is a certificate of ownership of public-key



⇒ E-certificate solves the problem MIM

Create certificate



Verify certificate

Fran's X509 certificate



CA's X509 certificate

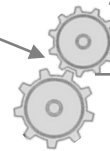
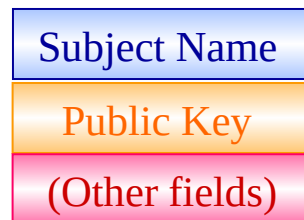


CA's public key

Signature

Decryption

Fran's Cert Info



Hash algorithm

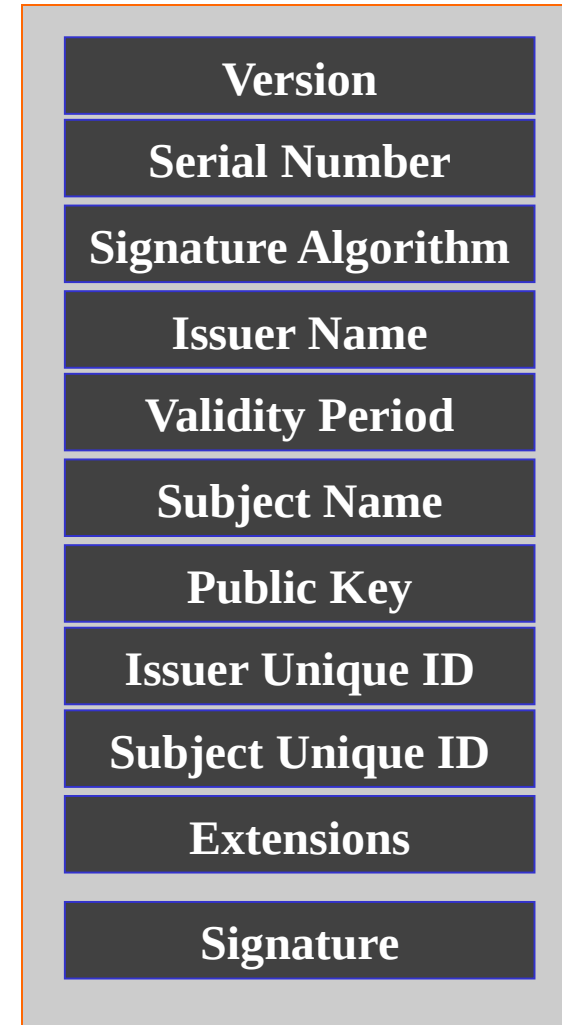
Hash digest

Hash digest

= ?

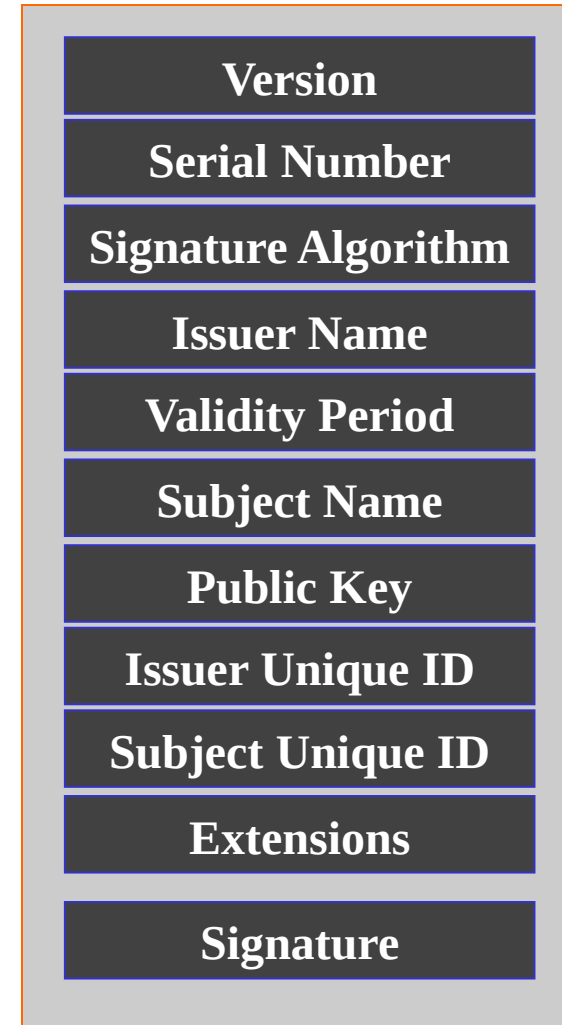
Standard X.509 (ver. 3.0)

- *Version*: Specify the version of the certificate X.509.
- *Serial Number*: The issue serial number is assigned by the CA. Each CA should assign a unique batch number to each certificate it issues.
- *Signature Algorithm*: Signature algorithm specifies the encryption algorithm used by the CA to sign the certificate. In an X.509 certificate it is usually a combination of a hash algorithm (such as MD5) and a public key algorithm (such as RSA).

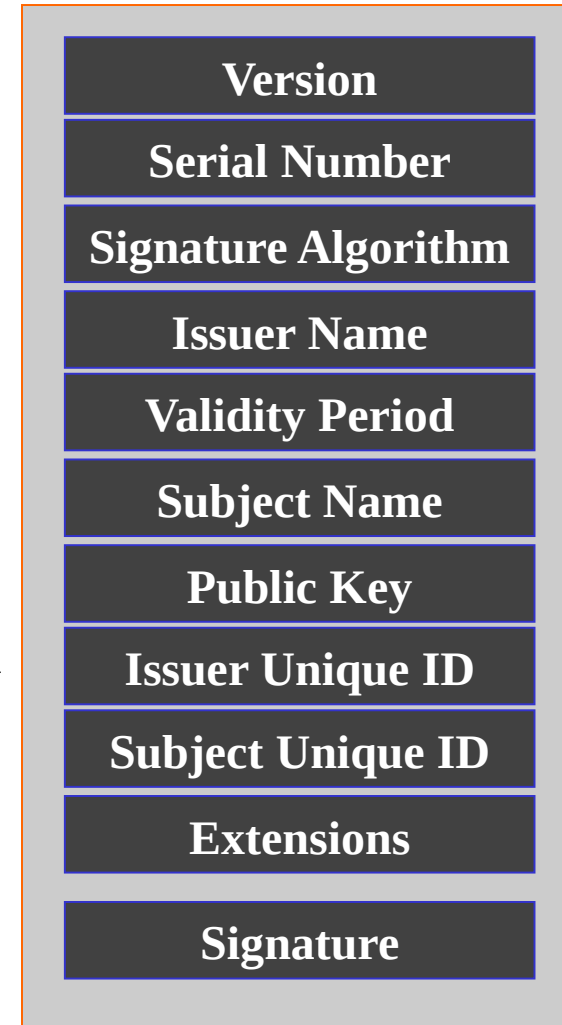


Standard X.509 (ver. 3.0)

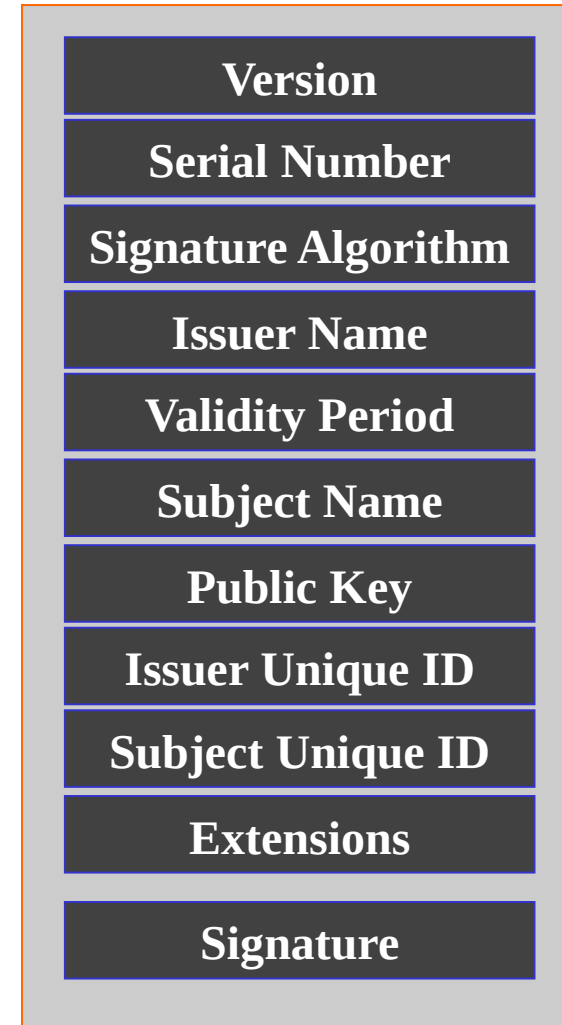
- *Issuer Name:*
 - Name of the CA issuing the certificate
 - X.500 Distinguished Name – X.500 DN.
 - Two CAs cannot use the same issue name.
- *Validity Period:* consists of 2 values specifying the period for which the certificate is valid: not-before and not-after.
 - *Not-before:* certification period begins to take effect.
 - *Not-after:* certification period expires.
 - These time values are measured according to the International time standard, accurate to the second.



- *Issuer Unique ID&Subject Unique ID:*
 - Using from X.509 version 2,
 - Used to identify two CAs or two entities when they have the same DN.
 - RFC 2459 recommends not to use these two fields.
- *Extensions:*
 - Contains the necessary additional information the CA operator wants to place in the certificate.
 - Released in X.509 version 3.

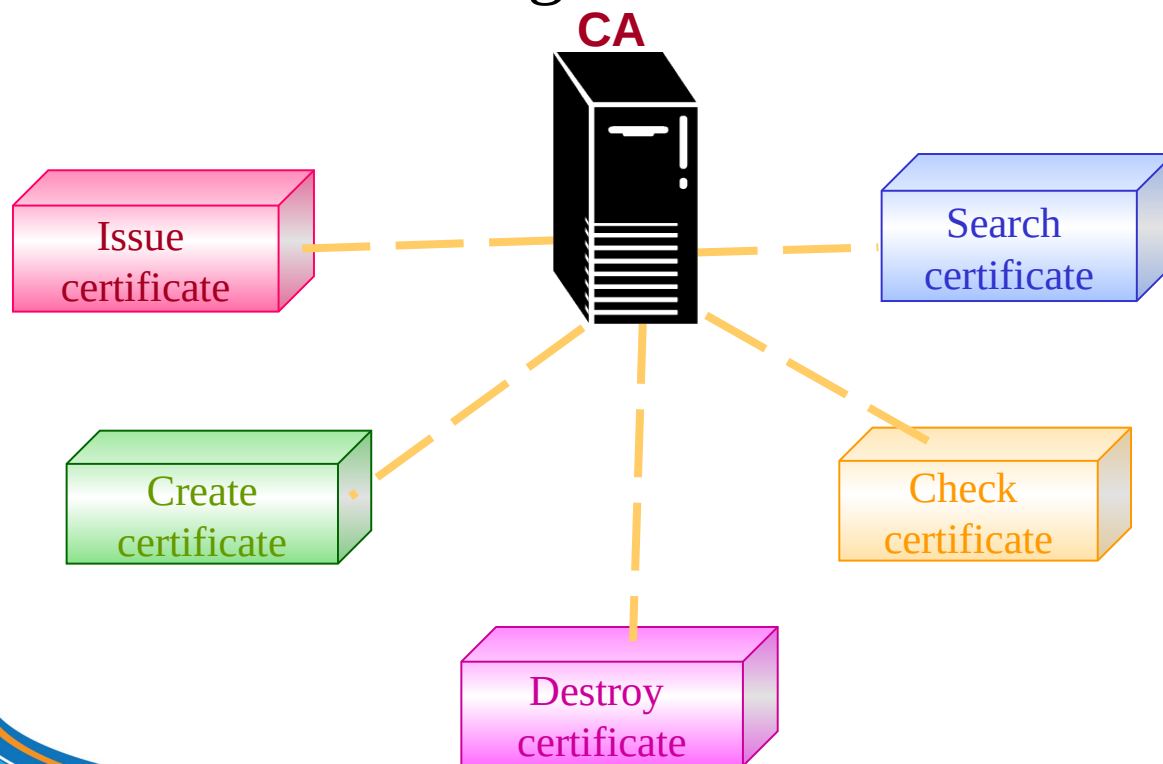


- *Signature:*
 - E-signatures applied by CA organizations.
 - CA organization uses a secret key of the type specified in the signature algorithm field.
 - The signature includes all other parts of the certificate.
 - ⇒ CA certifies for all other information in the certificate, not just the subject name and public key.



Certificate Authority System

- A trusted third party
- E-signature management
- Digital certificate management



Certificate Authority System CA(S)

Centralized model

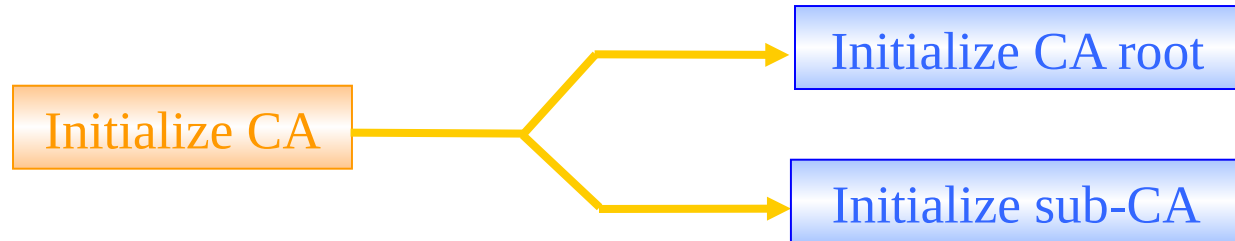
Web of Trust

Hierarchical model

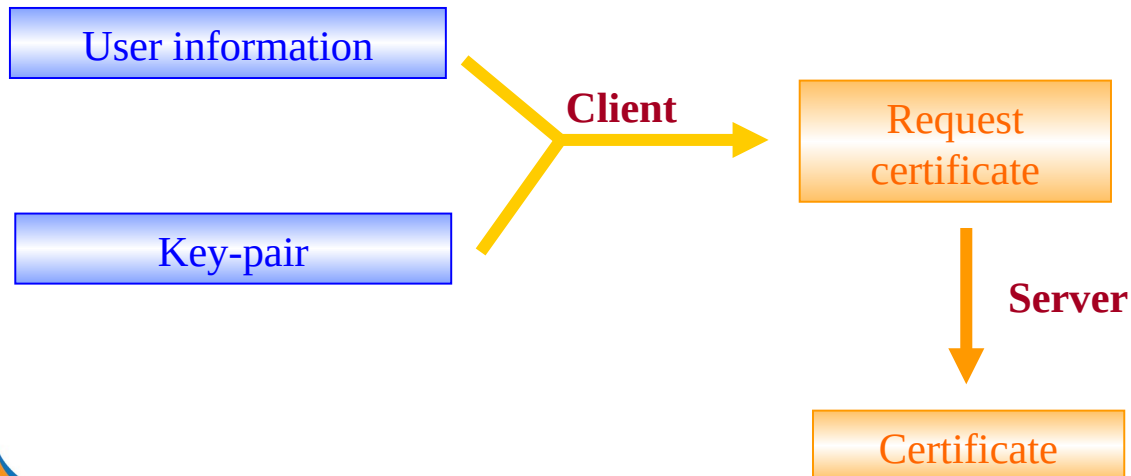


Certificate Authority System CA(S)

Initialize CA

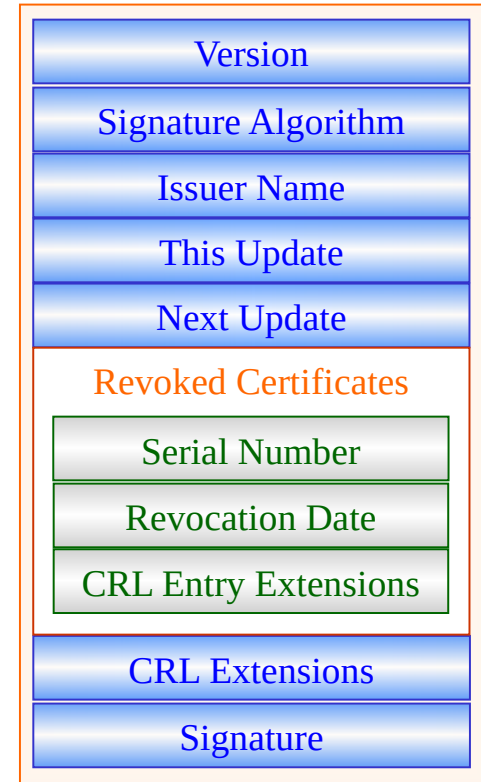
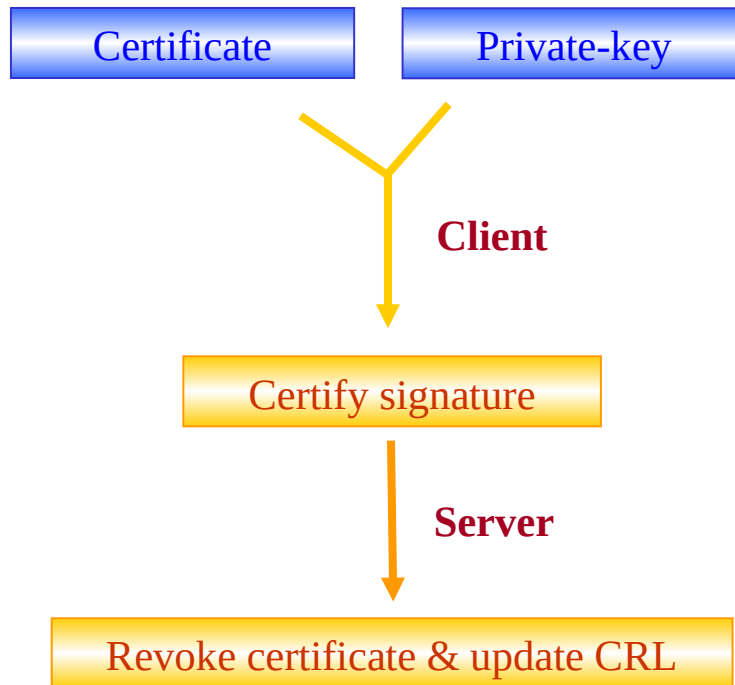


Create Cert



Certificate Authority System – CA(S)

Revoke Cert



Version 2 of CRL's standard

Certificate Authority System – CA(S)

Update Cert

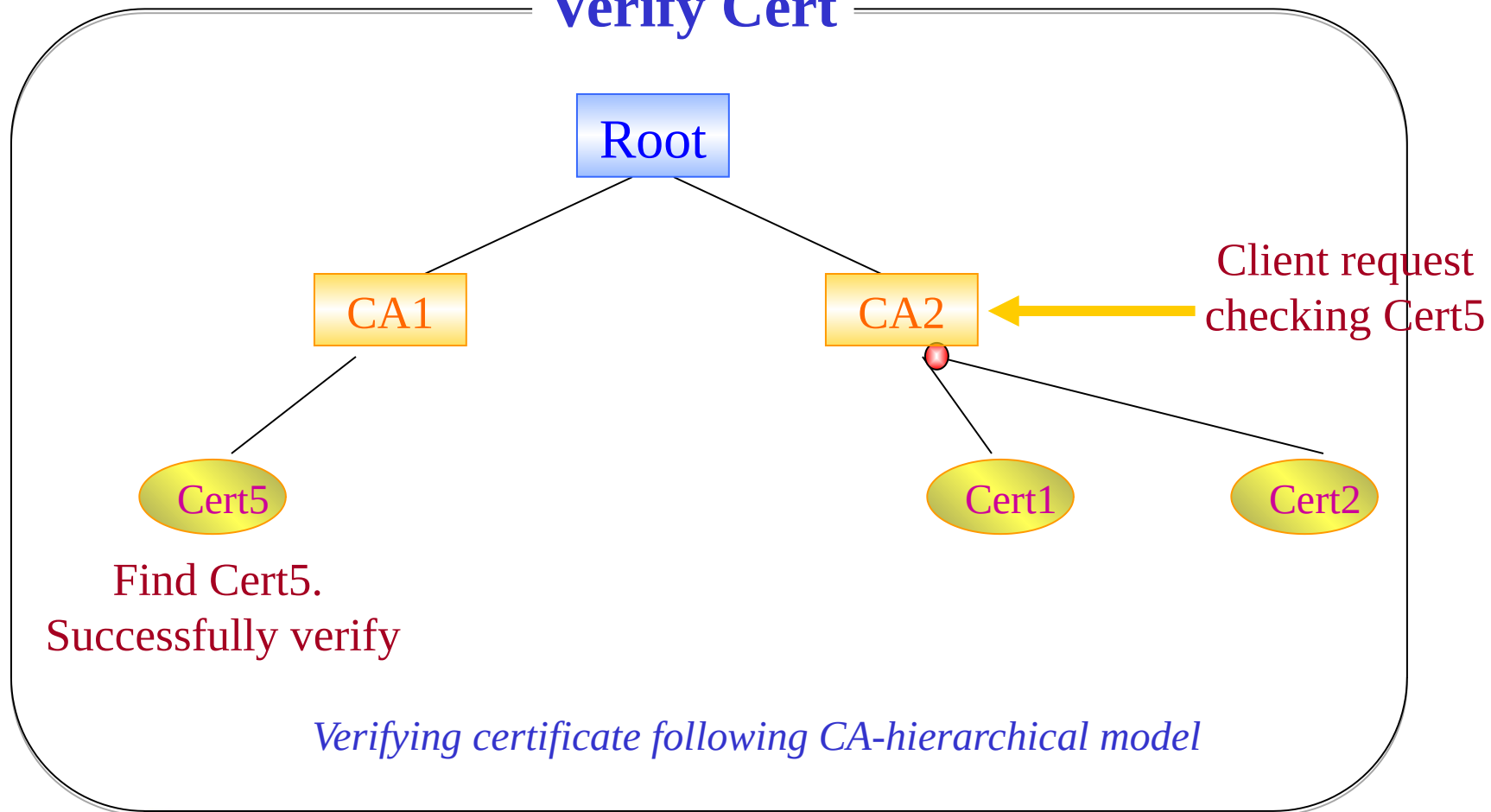


Search Cert

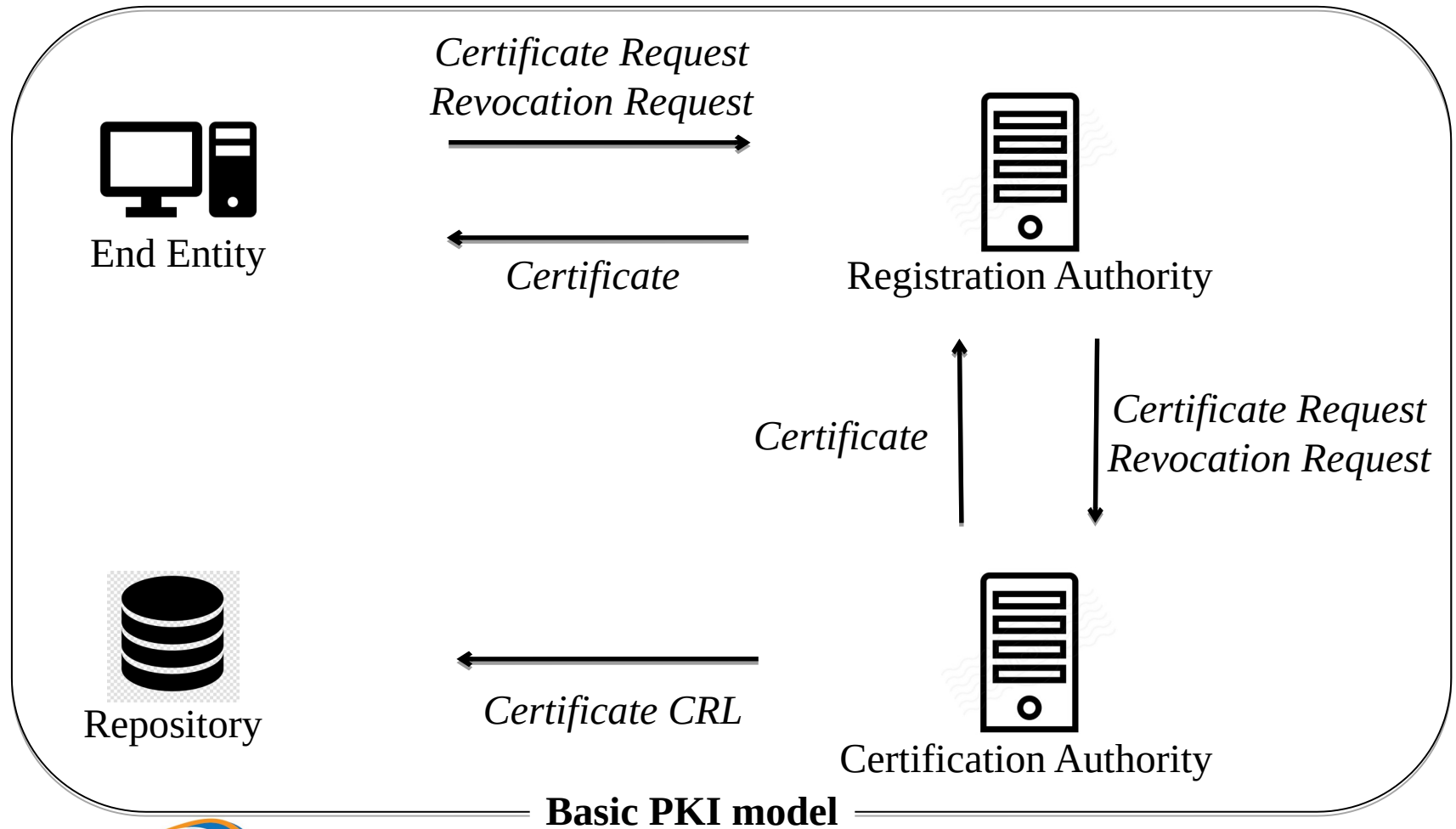


Certificate Authority System – CA(S)

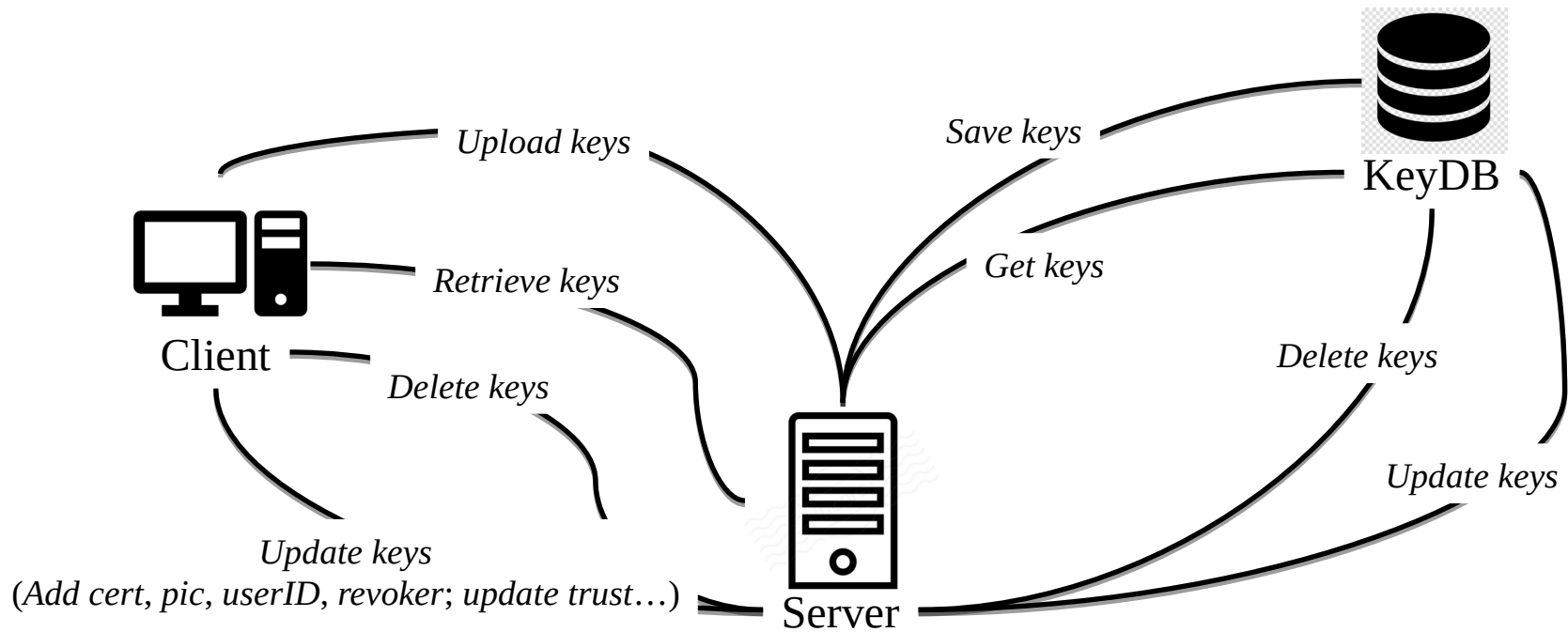
Verify Cert



Public-key Infrastructure

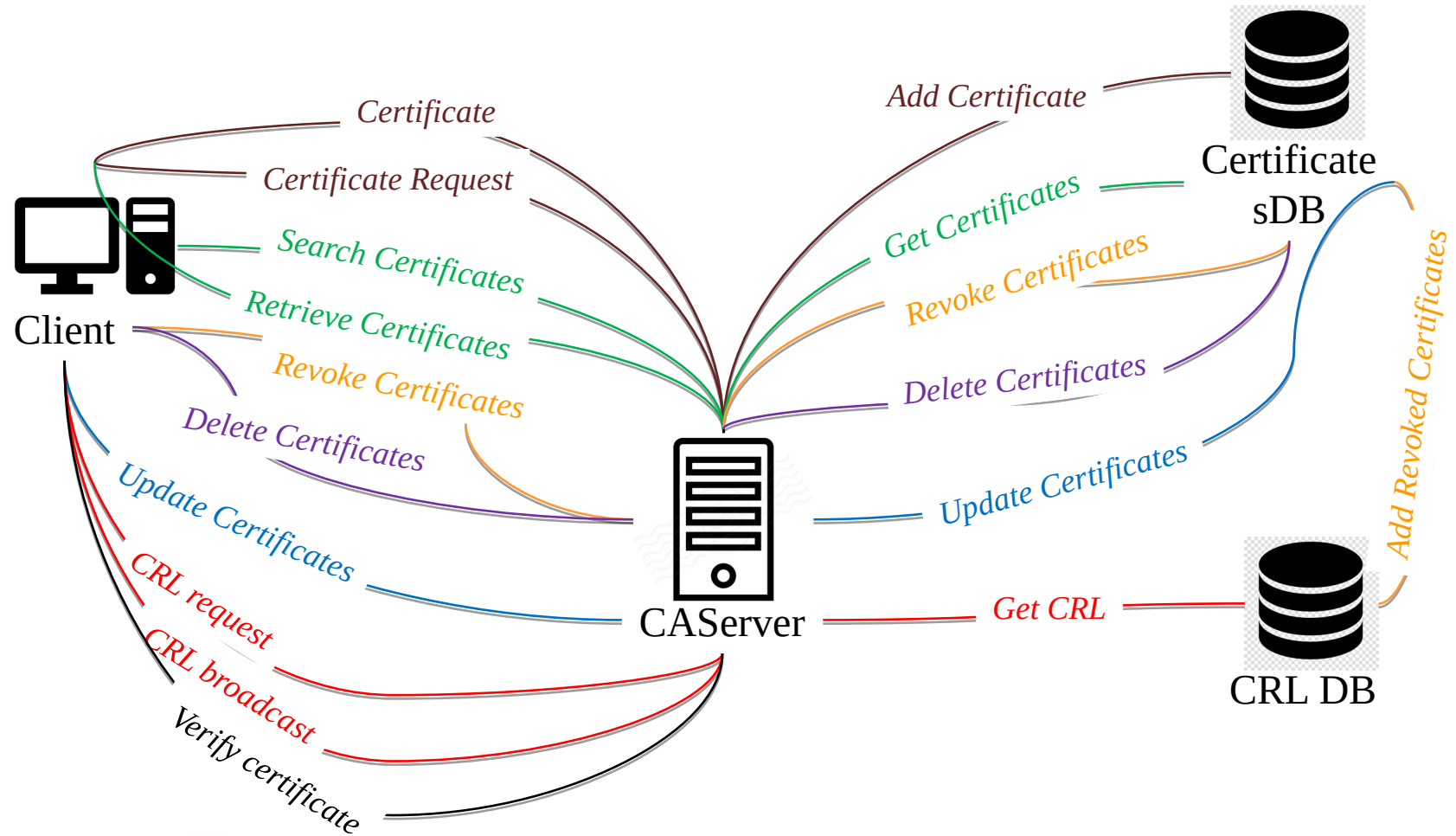


Key management model



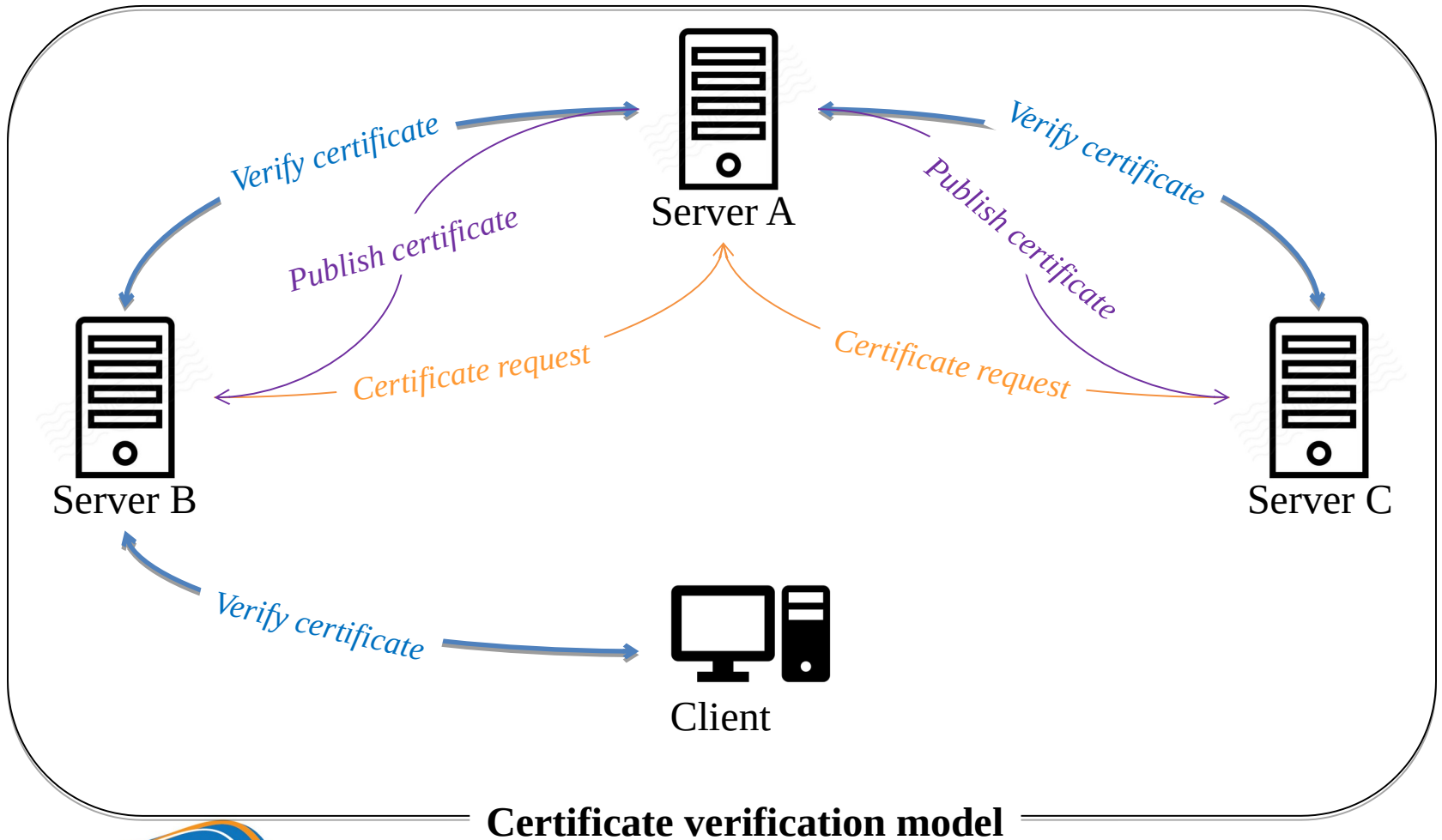
Key management model

Certificate management model

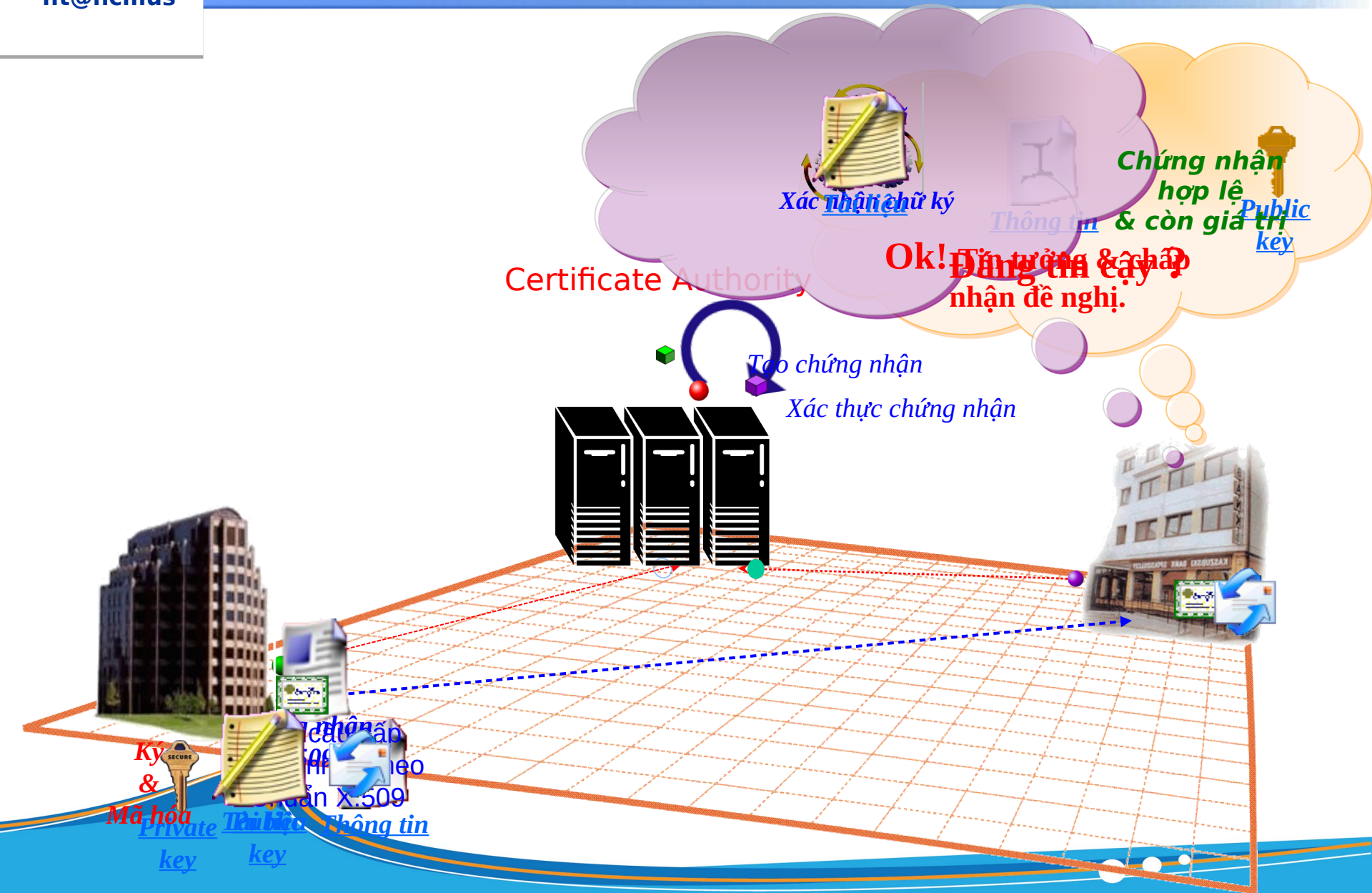


Certificate management model

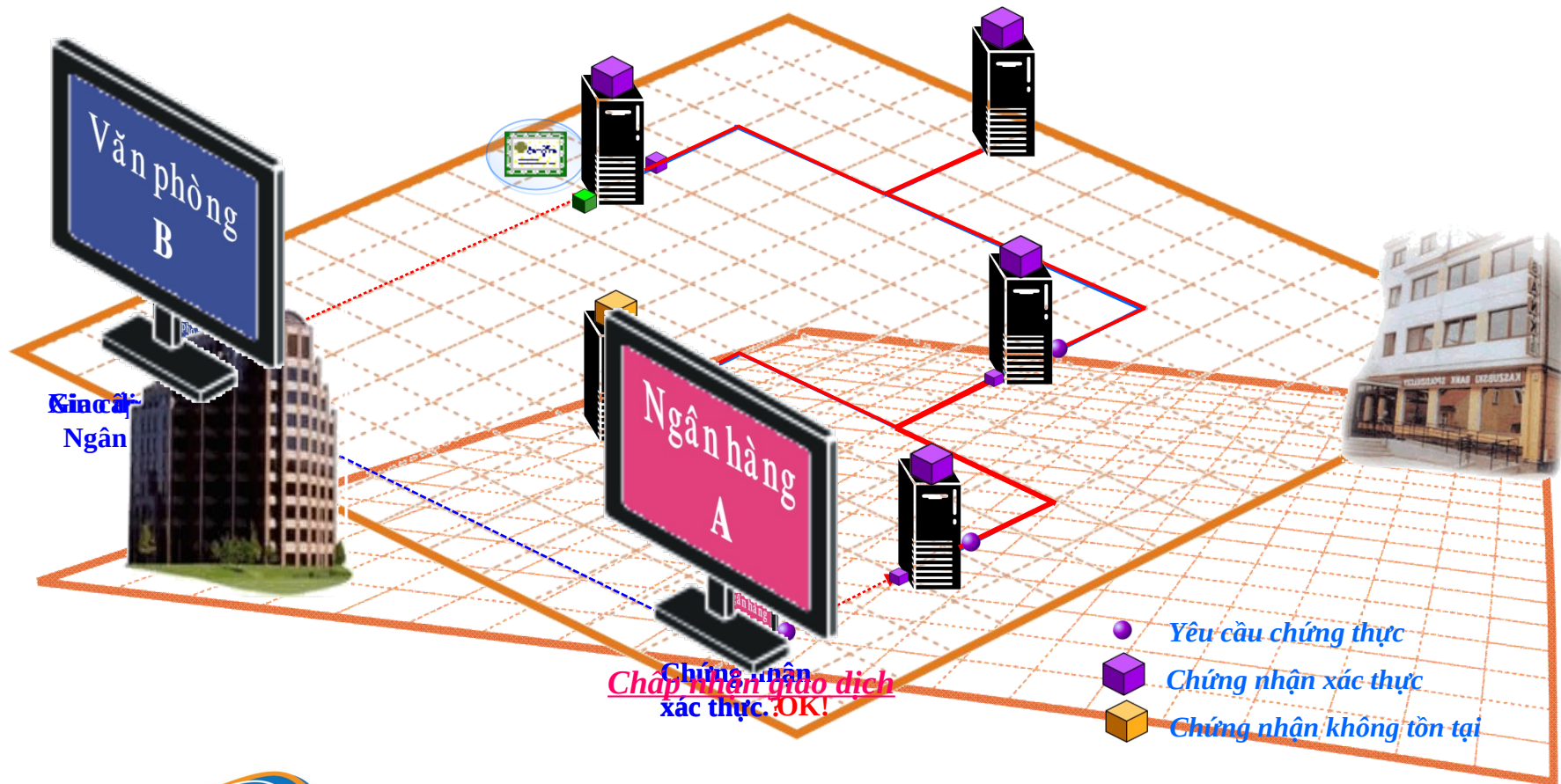
Verification model of CA-hierarchical model



Demo 4



Demo 5



Demo 6

