

Public-Key Certificates

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Lecture 4

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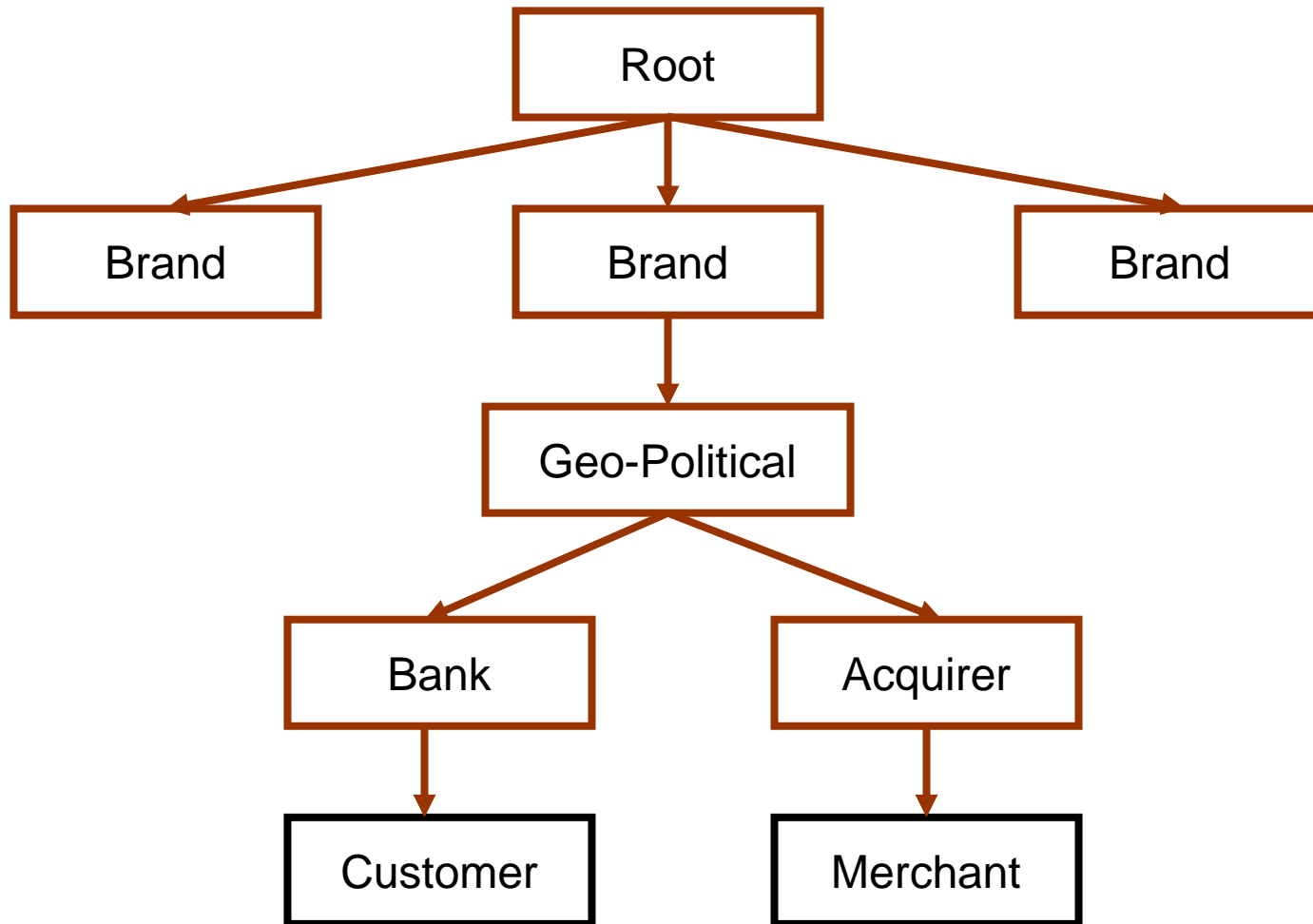
- authenticated distribution of public-keys
- public-key encryption
 - ❖ sender needs public key of receiver
- public-key digital signatures
 - ❖ receiver needs public key of sender
- ~~➤ public-key key agreement~~
 - ~~❖ both need each other's public keys~~

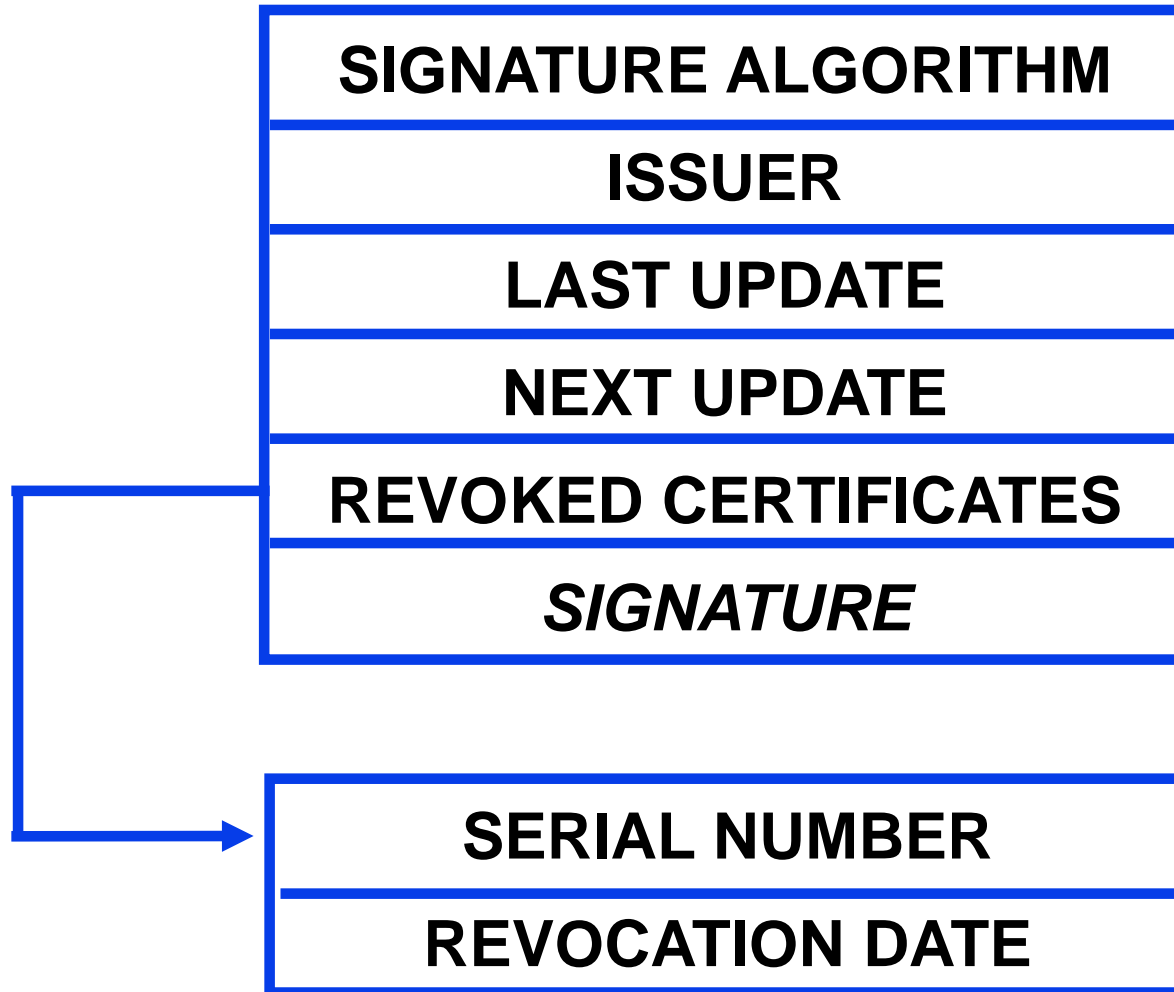
VERSION
SERIAL NUMBER
SIGNATURE ALGORITHM
ISSUER (Certificate Authority)
VALIDITY
SUBJECT
SUBJECT PUBLIC KEY INFO
<i>SIGNATURE</i>

1
1234567891011121314
RSA+SHA-3, 2048
C=US, S=TX, O=UTSA, OU=CS
1/1/17-12/31/18
C=US, S=TX, O=UTSA, OU=CS, CN=Ravi Sandhu
RSA, 2048, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SIGNATURE

- how to acquire public key of the issuer to verify signature
- whether or not to trust certificates signed by the issuer for this subject
 - ❖ prefix rule is not universally applicable

1
1234567891011121314
RSA+SHA-3, 2048
C=US, S=VA, O=GMU, OU=ISE
1/1/17-12/31/18
C=US, S=TX, O=UTSA, OU=CS, CN=Ravi Sandhu
RSA, 2048, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SIGNATURE

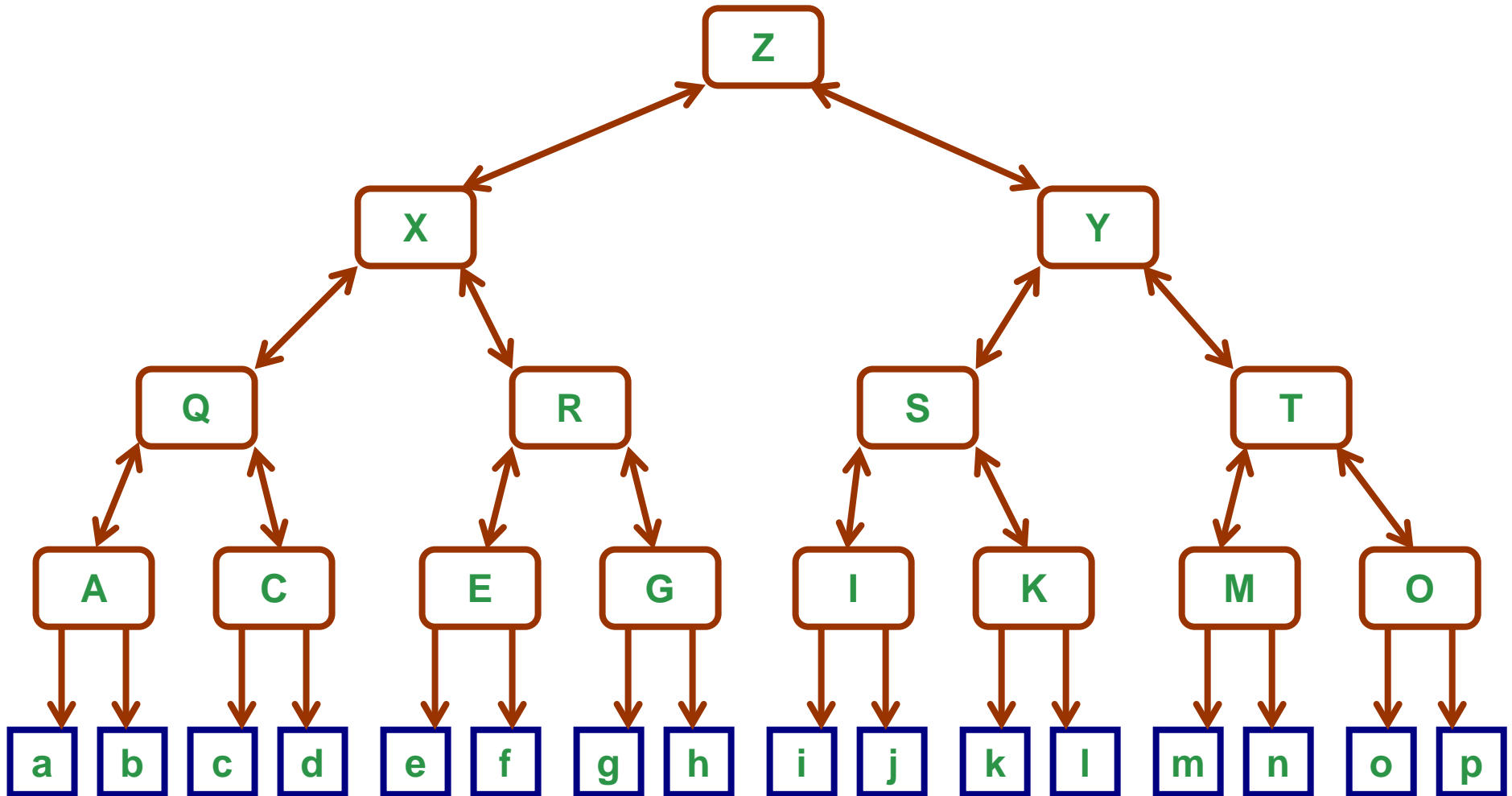


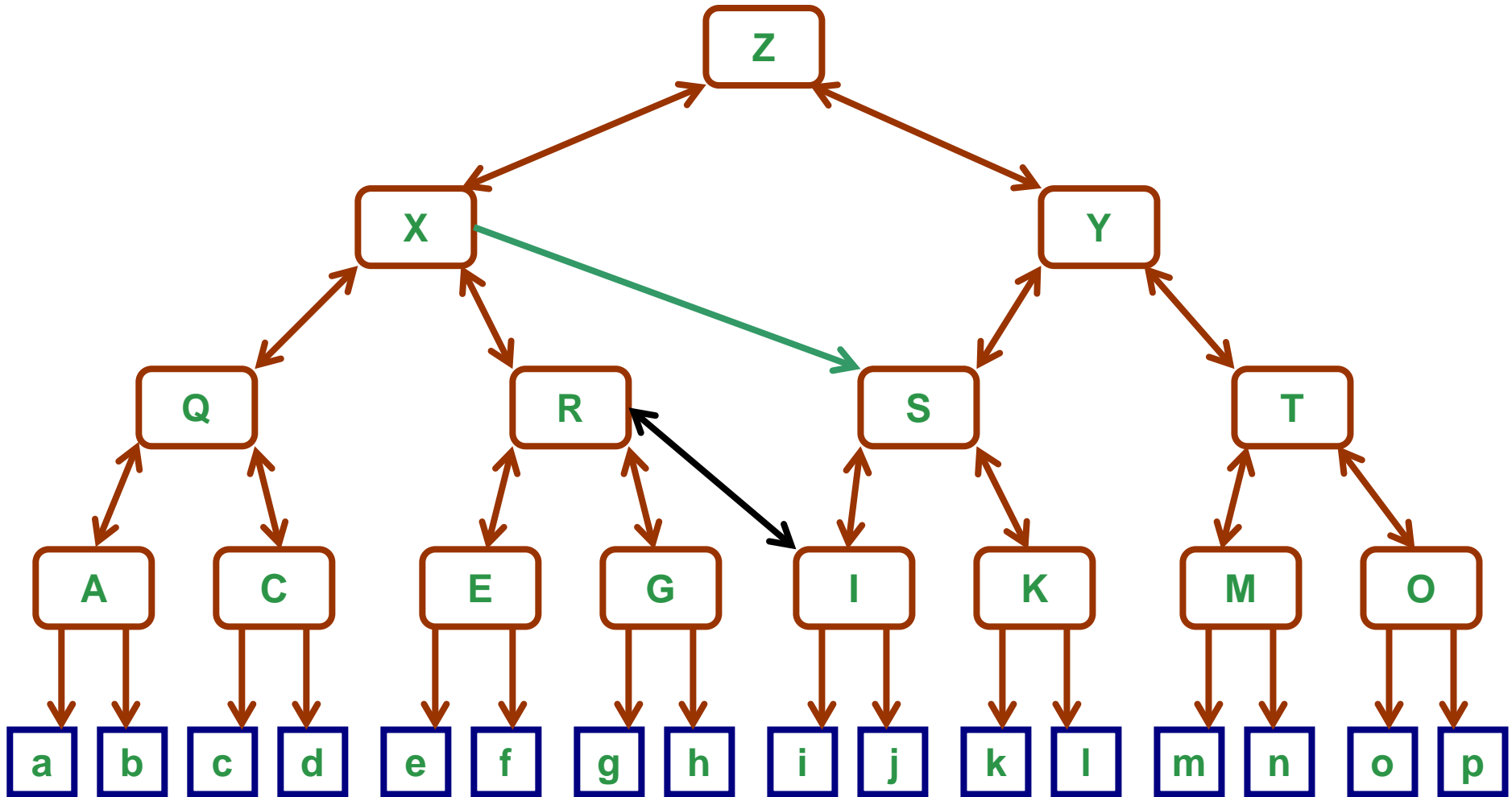


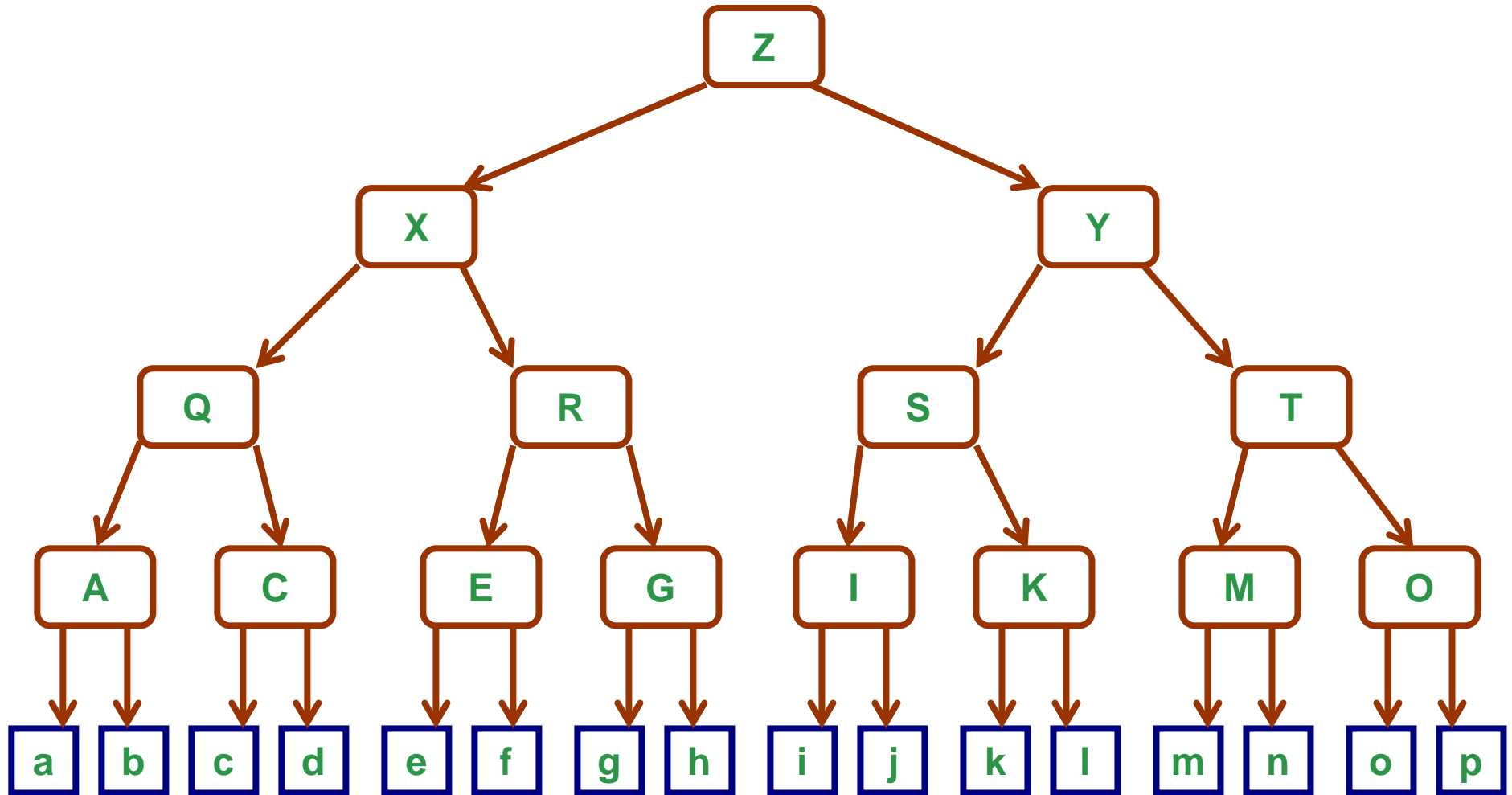
- X.509v1
 - ❖ very basic
- X.509v2
 - ❖ adds unique identifiers to prevent against reuse of X.500 names
- X.509v3
 - ❖ adds many extensions
 - ❖ can be further extended

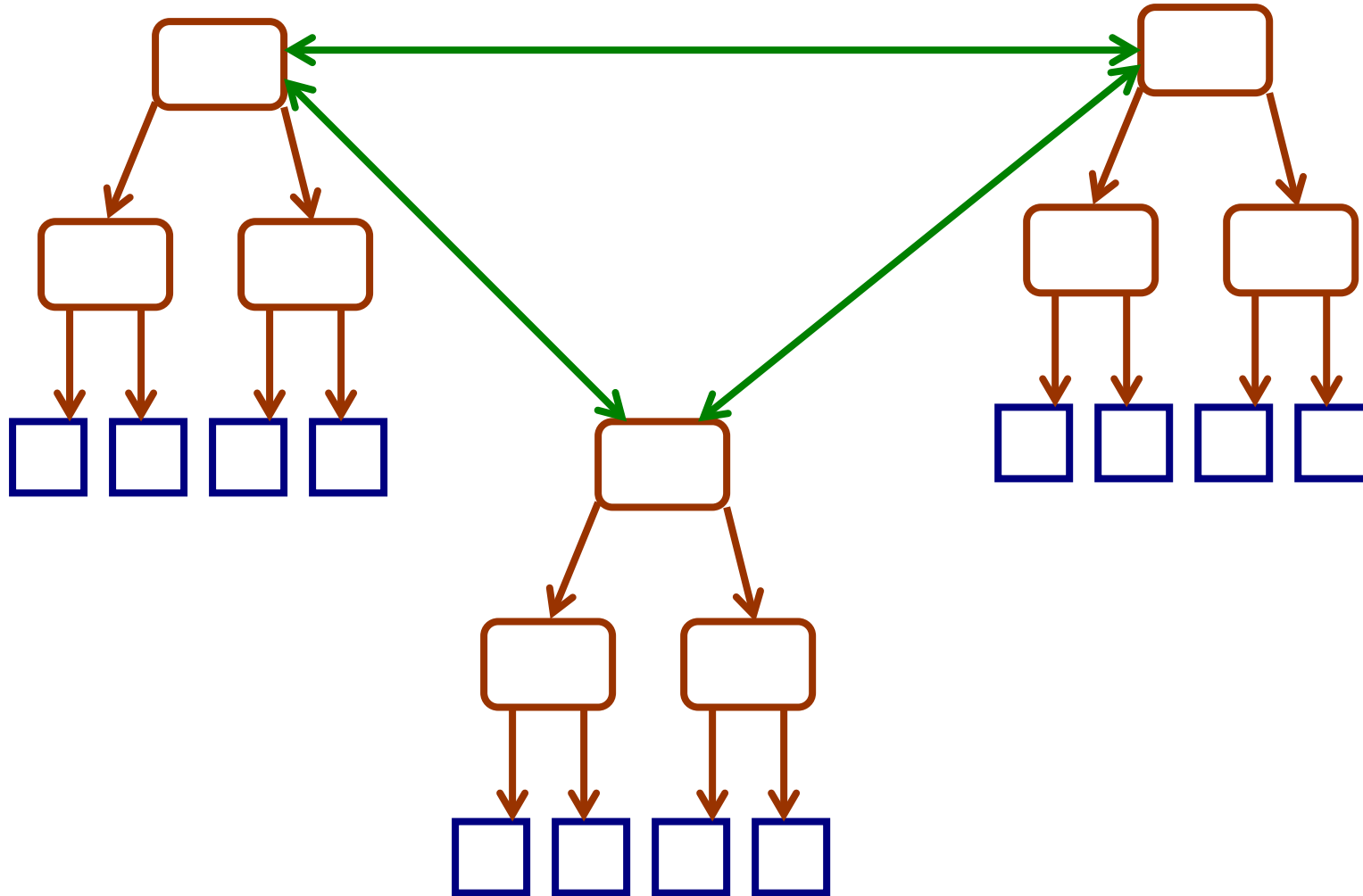
- distinguish various certificates
 - ❖ signature, encryption, key-agreement
- identification info in addition to X.500 name
 - ❖ internet names: email addresses, host names, URLs
- issuer can state policy and usage
 - ❖ ok for casual email but not for signing checks
- extensible
 - ❖ proprietary extensions can be defined and registered
- attribute certificates
 - ❖ to enable attribute-based authorization

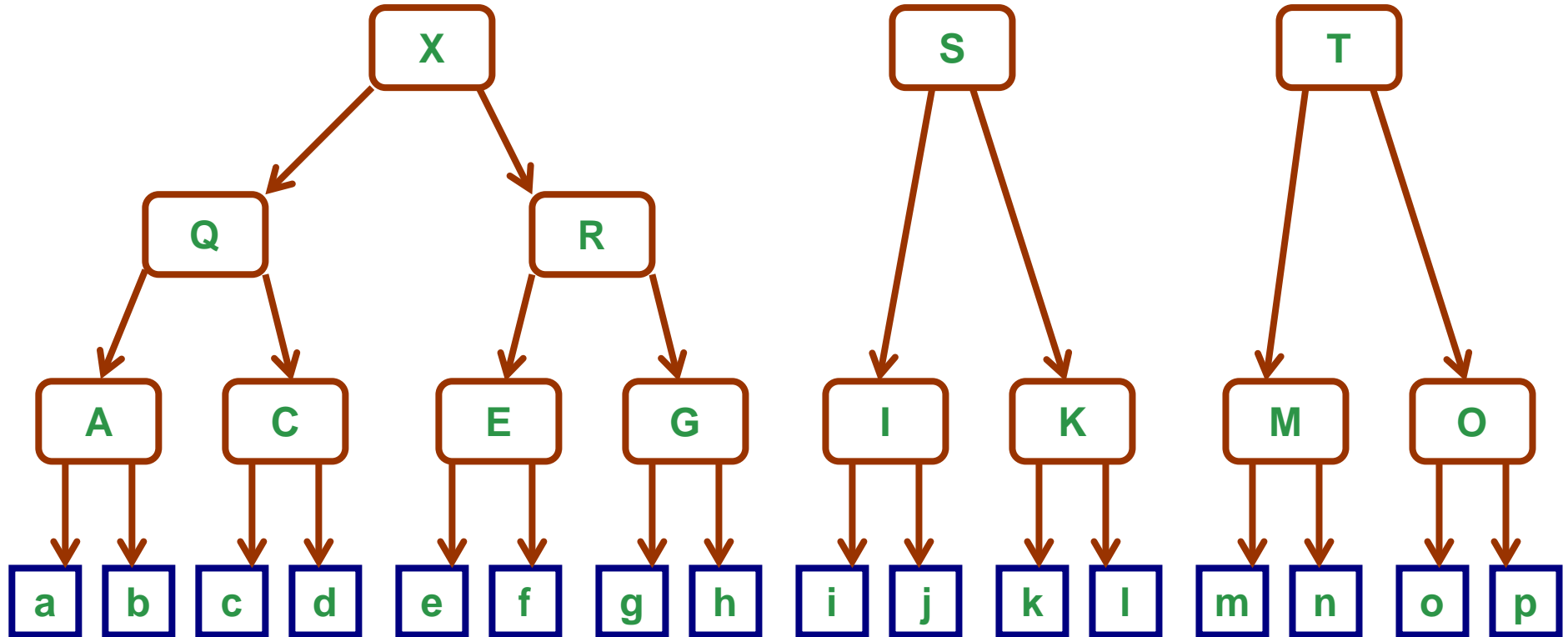
- CRL distribution points
- indirect CRLs
- delta CRLs
- revocation reason
- push CRLs











Model on the web today

