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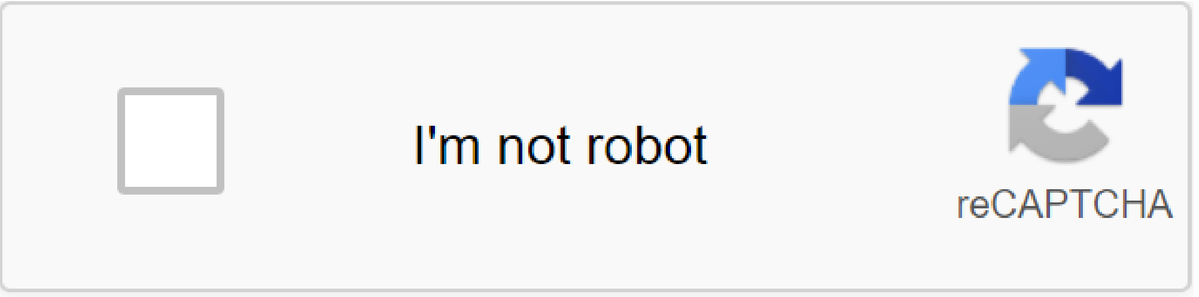

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We know that a well-implemented advanced electronic signature has more legal validity than an autograph signature, but how can we check an electronic signature to see if it has been well implemented? In this article, we'll talk about the process of checking an electronic document, as well as the tool that allows you to perform this check. Signing a document electronically is a mathematical operation The process of signing a document electronically is based entirely on a series of mathematical operations. Assuming that we give someone two tickets, for example, number 5 and number 3, and ask them to add these entries (numbers), the answer will always be 8. Mathematics repeats itself. A certain equation, operation or algorithm on which we put the same input always gives the same result. This is true here in China and on Mars. Extended electronic signatures use operations more complex than the amount. However, the quality of repeatability is identical to the quality of the amount. Knowing the records that were used in the electronic signing process we can perform the necessary operations and achieve the same result that the judge or computer expert will achieve the major algorithms involved in the electronic document signing process are: SHA2 developed by the NSA at the beginning of this century RSA developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1978 As opposed to the amount, it is impossible to verify the document signed electronically, using a calculator. Specialized computing tools are required. XML Fiesta is an open source tool for checking electronic signature Which is why we develop a tool that accepts inputs in an electronic document and performs the mathematical operations necessary to verify this document. The tool is called XML Fiesta and has two important attributes: first, it works in almost any browser, so you don't need to download or install any program. The second and most important is that the source code of the XML Fiesta is open source. Open and public? What does it matter? Open and public means that anyone can view the source code to make sure the app is doing what it should be doing. This is important because a poorly signed legal document can have very serious consequences. With an open verification tool subject to public scrutiny, we can be sure that we have the ability to audit any document signed electronically. In other words, using the XML Fiesta is the equivalent of a computer expert checking an electronic document for you so that you can be absolutely sure that your were signed correctly. Do you know what requirements are placed on an extended electronic signature to ensure its integrity? In the following post, Dr. Alfredo Reyes Crafft explains: Know the types of signatures and find the best option for your business. Checking an electronic signature is the process by which it is verified: the identity of the signatory of the Signed Document Temporary Authenticity Certificate is used We know that in the signing process, the signatory uses his electronic certificate, in particular his personal key, to obtain an electronic signature. The first two checks can be done from an app without an Internet connection, simply using a certificate included in the same signature. But how do we know if this certificate is valid, was it withdrawn at the time of signing? Or if the authority that released it trusted? The signature verification process cannot be separated from the verification process for the certificate used for signing. And that's why the signature check also includes a certificate check. The electronic certificate can only be verified during its expiration date, as it disappears from the Certification Authority's review lists after it expires, and you can no longer verify what the status was at the time of signing. If the certificate is invalid, expired or withdrawn, the signature cannot be verified correctly, as we cannot know what the certificate status was at the time of signing. Thus, all three checks depend on the ability to verify a certificate that requires an Internet connection, allowing access to the certificate verification platform. Verification platforms are online systems that allow you to check electronic certificates. The verification authority is a component that provides information on the validity of electronic certificates that have been registered by the Registration Authority and certified by the Certification Authority. In general, the Certification Authority is also a verification body, although both figures may be represented by different actors. Information about cancelled (non-current) electronic certificates is stored in the so-called certificate annulment lists (CRLs) supported by the verification authorities. The certificate status can be verified or verified via the Internet by accessing a service provided by the Verification or Certification Authority, which issued the certificate. For example, for certificates issued by FNMT, you can check the status of the certificate by visiting the Certificate of Verification status page. As we've seen, each certificate must be issued by direct access to the services of the Verification or Registration Authority, which issued it. This can be an inconvenience when the number of certificates that need to be checked is high and may also have been issued by various certification authorities. Check platforms arise to assist in these certificate verification operations. They centralize the verification services, acting as fronts that receive each request, and redirect it to the appropriate verification authority. Thus, the user of the service can forget about the task of knowing the specific mechanisms of each of the verification bodies. VALIDe (@firma Online Certificate and Signature Validation Application) is a validation platform that the General Administration of the State provides to administrations and citizens to verify certificates, and also offers the following services: Checking electronic signatures Generation electronic signatures in several formats Displaying signatures with the help of the viewer Viewer is a tool that allows you to generate a signature report and view the information of electronic signature and signed document. The document created does not have the same legal value as a signature. In fact, it can be valid in terms defined for use. Typically, in this case, the printed document must contain a CSV or Secure Verification Code, which allows you to contrast a printed copy of the electronic original. Set check settings in advance. This ensures that digital signatures are valid when the PDF is opened and the verification data appears with a signature. For more information, learn more about the signature verification settings. When you check digital signatures, an icon appears in the document message bar indicating the status of the signature. For more status information, see the signature bar and the Signature Properties dialog field. When you receive a signed document, you can check your signature (s) to verify the signature and signed content. Depending on how the app is configured, the check can be done automatically. The expiration date of the signature is determined by verifying the validity of the digital identity certificate status and the integrity of the signature document: authentication confirms that the signature certificate or its main certificates exist on the validator's list of trustees. It also confirms whether the signature certificate is valid based on the user's Acrobat or Reader settings. Checking the integrity of the document confirms the presence of signed content after it was signed. When you change the content, the document integrity check confirms whether the content has changed in this way, allowing the signatories. Open the Preference Dialogue Window. By categories, select Signatures. Click More to check. To automatically check all PDF signatures when you open the document, select Verify signatures when you open the document. This option is enabled by default. Select the check options and click OK. Behavior Check These options determine the methods that determine which plug-in to choose when checking a signature. Often the plug-in is automatically selected. Contact the system administrator for specific plug-in requirements to verify signatures. Require that the certificate recall check be successful when possible... Check the certificate for the list of excluded certificates during the check. This option is enabled by default. If you clear this option, the status of the signature recall for approval will be ignored. The revoking status is always checked for certification signatures. Check the signatures by selecting the option to indicate how the authenticity of the digital signature is verified. By default, you can check the time based on when the signature was created. Also, check when the document has been signed based on the current time or time set by the timestamp server. Use expired at times and safe time provided by the time tag or embedded in the signature, even if the signature certificate has expired. This option is enabled by default. Turning this option off allows you to drop overdue labels. Check informationspecialize whether verification information should be added to a signed PDF. By default, the user is notified when the verification information is too large. indicate whether you should trust all root certificates as Windows certificates when verifying signatures and certified documents. Choosing these options could jeopardize security. Note: It is not advisable to trust all root certificates in the Windows Certificate function. Many distributed

Windows certificates are for purposes other than creating trusted identities. In Acrobat or Reader, the signature of a certified or signed document is valid if there is a trusting relationship between you and the signatory. The certificate's trust level indicates what you trust the signatory is. You can change the trust settings for certificates certain actions. For example, you can change settings to include dynamic content and JavaScript embedded in a certified document. Open the Preference Dialogue Window. By categories, select Signatures. For trusted identification and certificates, click More. Choose trusted certificates on the left. Select the certificate from the list and click on the Trust edit button. On the Trust tab, select one of the following elements, trusting this certificate: Use this certificate as a reliable Root Root Certificate as the original authority in the certificate organ chain by issuing a certificate. If you trust the root certificate, trust all the certificates issued with this certificate. Signed documents or dataIfs the identity of the signature. Trust the documents that the author has signed. Trust the signatory to certify the documents and take action taken by the certified document. When selecting this option, the following options are available: allow you to play movies, sounds and other dynamic elements in a certified document. The built-in privileged JavaScript allows you to carry out the privileged JavaScript built into the PDF files. JavaScript files can be used maliciously. It is advisable to choose this option only if necessary on those certificates that you trust. Preferred OperationsAlmites system Internet connection, cross-domain scripts, silent printing, external snaps of objects, and import/export methodology of operations on certified documents. Note: You should only allow built-in privileged JavaScript and Privileged System operations for fonts you trust and work closely with. For example, use these options for your employer or service provider. Click OK, close the Trusted Certificate and Digital ID Settings dialog, and then tap OK in the Preferences dialog box. For more information, see the digital signature guide to www.adobe.com/go/acrodigsig_es. The signature panel displays information about each digital signature in the current document and the history of document changes from the first digital signature. Each digital signature has a badge that determines its verification status. The details of the check are displayed under each signature. To view them, expand the corresponding signature. The signature panel also provides information about the time the document was signed and the trusted data and the person signing. Check the signatures in the signature panel Select view of the panels Sign or click the Signature Panel on the document's message bar. Note: Most signature-related tasks, such as adding, deleting, and verifying signatures, can be performed by right-clicking on the signature box in the signature bar. However, in some cases the signature box is blocked after it is signed. When document integrity is critical to the signature workflow, use the document review feature to sign documents. This feature analyzes the document for content that may change the look of the document. Removes such content, allowing you to view and sign a document in a static and safe state. The document review feature lets you know if the document has dynamic content or external dependencies. It also lets you know if a document has designs such as form fields, multimedia, or JavaScript that can affect its appearance. Once you have reviewed the report, you can contact the author of the report. Document preview mode can also be used outside of the signature workflow to verify the document's integrity. Open the Preference Dialogue Window. By categories, select Signatures. Under Creation and Appearance, click More. To sign, select the documents in preview mode, and then click OK. In PDF, click on the signature box and select the document sign. The document message bar displays and displays compliance status and settings. (Optional) Click View Report on the document ad box (if available) and select each item in the list to view its details. When you're done, close the PDF Signature Report dialog. When you're satisfied with the status of the document, click Sign Document on the document message bar and add a digital caption. Save a PDF with a different name from the original and close the document without making any other changes. When a PDF is certified, its contents are specified for approval. You can also specify the types of changes allowed to keep the document certified. For example, let's say that a government department creates a form with signature fields. When the form is used, the department certifies a document that allows users to change only the form fields and sign the document. Users can fill out a form and sign a document. However, if you delete pages or add comments, the document will not retain its certified status. Certification signature can only be applied if the PDF does not contain other signatures. Certification firms visible or invisible. The blue tape icon in the signature bar indicates a valid certification signature. A digital ID is required to add a digital certification signature. Remove content that could compromise the security of documents such as JavaScript code, actions, or embedded media. Choose to open the panels. Choose from the following options: Certify (visible signature) Place a certified signature in an existing digital signature field (if any) or in a designated location. Certification (invisible signature) certifies the document, but its signature appears only in the signature panel. Follow the instructions on the screen to place a signature (if applicable), specify a digital ID and set the option of permitted actions after certification. Note: If you've included On Sign: View documents in preview mode in subscription preferences, click Sign Document on the document's ad box. Save a PDF with a different file name from the original and close the document without making any other changes. Conveniently save it as another file, so you can save the original unsigned document. Acrobat allows users to add document timefram to THE PDF without also requiring an identity-based signature. The time tag server takes to mark the PDF. (See Set up time stamp server.) Timestamp ensures the authenticity and availability of the document at any given time. These time stamps support the time and recall features described in Part 4 of the ETSI 102 778 PDF Advanced Electronic Signatures (PAdES). Reader X users can also check the document if the document contains the appropriate Reader inclusion features. For more information about PAdES, visit blogs.adobe.com/security/2009/09/eliminating_the_penone_step_at.html. Open the document you want to add time stamp to. Select the tools of the time mark. In the Timestamp Server dialog, select the default timestamp from the list by default or add a new one. Click on and then save the document with a time stamp. If the signature status is unknown or unverified, show a handwritten signature to determine the cause of the problem and its possible solution. If the signature status is invalid, please contact the signatory. For more information on valid and invalid signature and signature warnings, see www.adobe.com/go/acrodigsig_es. To assess the validity of the digital signature and time stamp, Signature properties. Open the PDF document that contains the signature and then click on the signature. The Signature Validation Status dialog window describes the authenticity of the signature. For more information about signing up and time stamps, click Signature Properties. View a resume of authenticity in the Signature Properties dialog field. A summary can show one of the following messages: The date and time of the signature come from the computer signature clockThe time is based on local signature computer time. TimetampedThe signatory used the timestamp server and its configuration indicates that you maintain a trusting relationship with this time-stamp server. The signature is cut, but it has not been verified by the Time stamp check requires obtaining a time stamp certificate from the server's trusted identification list. Contact the system administrator. The signature has been shortened, but the signature has expired. This message is displayed if the timestamp signature certificate expires before the current time. To allow Acrobat or Reader to accept overdue time stamps, select the expired expiration date in the Signature Verification Preferences dialog field. Acrobat and Reader display an alert message when checking overdue timestamp signatures. For more information about a signature certificate, such as trust settings or legal restrictions, click Show Signer Certificate in the Signature Properties dialog field. If the document has been changed after it has been signed, check the signed version of the document and compare it to the current version. Digital signatures cannot be deleted unless you are the one who posted them and a digital ID is set to sign them. Make one of the following: To remove the signature, click the right button on the signature box and select Pure Signature. To remove all digital signatures from the PDF, select Clear All Signature Fields from the Options menu in the signature bar. (To open the signature bar, select the zgt;/Hide's navigation panels to the tabs). Every time a document is signed with a certificate, the signed PDF version is saved at this time with the PDF. Each version is saved only in join mode, and the original cannot be changed. You can access all the digital signatures and their respective versions in the signature panel. In the signature panel, select and expand the signature and select the View Signed version from the Options menu. The previous version was in the new PDF, with information about the version and the signature name in the bar title. To go back to the original document, select the name of the document from the Windows menu. Once you sign the document, you can display a list of changes that have been made since the latest version. In the signature panel, select a signature. Select Compare the signed version to the current version from the Options menu. When you're done, close the temporary document. Trusting a certificate involves adding it to a trusted user identification list in Trusted Identity Manager and manually setting up a trust level. End users typically exchange certificates as needed when using certificate security. In addition, they add certificates directly from the signatures of signed documents, and then determine the levels of trust. However, companies often require employees to verify the signatures of other employees without performing any manual tasks. Acrobat relies on all certificates for signing and certification that offer a chain to a reliable anchor. Therefore, administrators must pre-installe client installations or allow end users to add one or more reliable anchors. For more information about trust certificates, see you can sign the PDF components of the PDF portfolio or sign the PDF portfolio as a whole. Signing the PDF component blocks the editing document and protects the content. After signing all the components of the PDF files, you can sign the entire PDF portfolio to finish. You can also sign the PDF portfolio as a set to block the contents of all PDF components at the same time. To sign the PDF component, see Signature PDF files. A signed PDF is automatically stored in the PDF portfolio. To sign the PDF portfolio as a whole, sign the cover (see The Portfolio of the Accompanying Sheet). Once the PDF portfolio is signed, you generally can't add signatures to component documents. However, you can add more signatures on the cover of the sheet. You can add signatures to attachments before you sign the cover. To apply signatures to attached PDF documents, open the PDF file in a separate window. Click the Menu button and select the Open File from the context menu. To view PDF Portfolio signatures, go to the cover to see the document's message bar and signature panel. A properly signed or certified PDF portfolio has one or more signatures that approve or certify the PDF portfolio. The most important signature appears on the signature icon on the toolbar. In the all signatures appear. The signature icon provides a quick way to verify the approval or certification of the PDF portfolio. To see the name of an organization or person who signs a PDF portfolio, hover over the signature icon. To view the signature data that appears on the signature icon, click the signature icon. The cover and signature panel on the left are open to show the details. If the approval or certification of the PDF portfolio is invalid or has problems, the signature icon displays the warning icon. To see an explanation for the problem, hover over the signature icon with the warning icon. Different warning icons appear in different situations. The list and explanation of each warning can be found in the Digital www.adobe.com/go/acrodigsig_es Management Guide. Acrobat and Reader support XML data signatures that are used to sign data in the forms of XML architecture (XFA). The form's author provides instructions on the signature, verification, or removal of XML for form events, such as pressing a button, storing files, or sending. XML signatures meet the W3C XML signing standard. Like digital PDF signatures, XML digital signatures provide integrity and authentication and prevent document failure. However, PDF signatures have multiple data verification states. Some states are called when a user changes a signed PDF content. In contrast, XML signatures have only two valid and invalid data verification states. An invalid state is triggered when a user changes a signed XML content. Long-term verification of the signature allows to check the authenticity of the signature long after the signing of the document. For long-term verification, all items required to verify the signature must be embedded in the signed PDF. Embedding these elements can occur when a document is signed or after a signature has been created. If certain information is not added to the PDF, the signature can only be verified for a limited time. This restriction arises because signature-related certificates end up expiring or being cancelled. Once the certificate expires, the certification authority will no longer be responsible for granting the cancellation status. Without compliance with recall status, the signature cannot be verified. Items required to establish the validity of the signature include the signing of a chain of certificates, the status of annulment of the certificate, and possibly the time stamp. If you have the necessary items and At the time of signing the signature can be checked, requiring external resources to check. Acrobat and Reader can insert the necessary items if such items are available. AUTHOR PDF should include the rights to use for users of The Reader (zgt; save, the Reader Advanced PDF file). Note: You need a well-configured time stamp server to embed timestamp information to embed information about timestamps. In addition, the time of the signature verification should be set at a safe time (the preferences of the extended check). CDS certificates can add verification information to a document, such as feedback and time stamp, without any signature author configuration. However, the author must be online to get relevant information. Make sure your computer can connect to the appropriate network resources. Make sure that preference for signature recall status is included still selected (Signature zgt; and zgt;: Read more). This preference is chosen by default. If all elements of the certificate chain appear to be available, the information will be added to the PDF automatically. If the time stamp server has been configured, a time stamp will also be added. In some workflows, signature verification information is not available when signing, but can be obtained later. For example, a company employee signs a contract through his laptop during an air flight. The computer will not be able to connect to the Internet to get time tags and recall information to add to the signature. Later, when Internet access becomes available, anyone who confirms the signature will be able to add this information to the PDF. All subsequent signature checks can also use this information. Make sure your computer can connect to the appropriate network resources and then the right button of the PDF. Choose information about Add verification. The information and methods used to incorporate this long-term verification information (LTV) into the PDF are consistent with Part 4 of the Advanced Electronic Signatures PDF ETSI 102 778 (PAdES) standard. For more information see: blogs.adobe.com/security/2009/09/eliminating_the_penone_step_at.html. The team will not be available if the signature is invalid or signed with a certificate signed by itself. The command is not available if the check time corresponds to the current time. Current. verificar firma digital costa rica. verificar firma digital pdf. verificar firma digital dian. verificar firma digital fnmt. verificar firma digital sat. verificar firma digital java. verificar firma digital dnie. verificar firma digital dni