

# TrustFLEX Step by Step Guide IP/Firmware Protection

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#### 1 Introduction

This document gives a detailed walk through of the IP Protection use case implementation. If familiar with Jupyter Notebook, can skip this section and move to Section 2.

#### 1.1 Getting started with Jupyter Notebook Tutorials

Jupyter Notebook is open source web application which allows you to create documents that contain code that you can execute in place as well as narrative text. It provides GUI elements, ability to execute code in place, ability to add images and gives it the look and feel that normal code files lack.

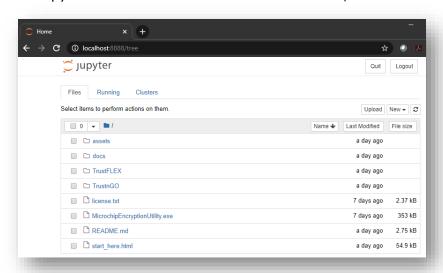
Jupyter notebooks are mainly used to explain/evaluate code in an interactive way.

#### 1.1.1 Starting Jupyter Notebook

Jupyter notebook can be launched from Trust Platform GUI Main window. Run START -> Trust Platform x.x.x icon. Click on 'Start Jupyter' button to launch Jupyter local server.



Clicking on Start Jupyter should be web browser tab like below,



#### 1.2 Jupyter Notebook Basics

It is recommended to become familiar with Jupyter basic concepts with the online documentation, <a href="https://jupyter-">https://jupyter-</a>

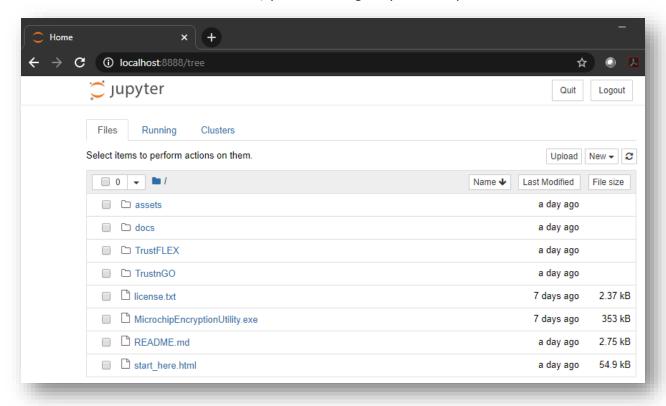
notebook.readthedocs.io/en/stable/examples/Notebook/Notebook%20Basics.html

Some of the content is duplicated here for convenience. The online documentation should always be used as a reference.

#### 1.2.1 The Notebook dashboard

When you first start the notebook server, your browser will open to the notebook dashboard. The dashboard serves as a home page for the notebook. Its main purpose is to display the notebooks and files in the current directory.

For example, here is a screenshot of the Jupyter dashboard. The top of the notebook list displays clickable breadcrumbs of the current directory. By clicking on these breadcrumbs or on sub-directories in the notebook list, you can navigate your file system.

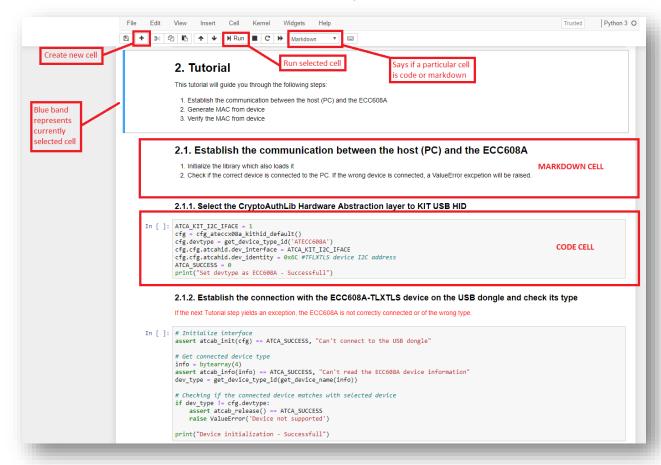


#### 1.3 Introduction to Jupyter Notebook GUI.

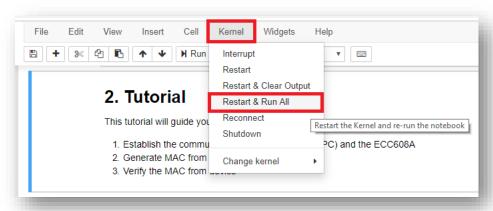
Jupyter Notebooks contain cells where you can either write code or markdown text. Notebooks contain multiple cells, some set as code and others markdown. Code cells contain code that can be executed live, and markdown contains text and images to explain the code.

Below image shows some options in a typical Jupyter Notebook. Individual cells can be executed by pressing on the RUN button as shown in the below image.

All cells in the Notebook can be executed in order by **Kernel->Restart & Run All**.



To run all cells in sequence.



## 2 Jupyter Notebook Tutorials

The Trust Platform Design Suite comes with a Notebook Tutorials to easily prototype popular use cases for TrustFLEX devices. Here is the Jupyter Notebook Tutorials.

Jupyter Notebook Tutorials	Relative Path			
Manifest Generation	TrustnGO\00_resource_generation\TNGTLS_manifest_file_generation.ipynb			
GCP Connect	TrustnGO\05_cloud_connect\notebook\gcp\TNGTLS_GCP_connect.ipynb			
AWS Connect	TrustnGO\05_cloud_connect\notebook\aws\TNGTLS_aws_connect.ipynb			
Azure Connect	TrustnGO\05_cloud_connect\notebook\azure\ TNGTLS_azure_connect.ipynb			
Resource Generation	TrustFLEX\00_resource_generation\TFLXTLS_resource_generator.ipynb			
Accessory Authentication	TrustFLEX\01_accessory_authentication\notebook\ TFLXTLS_accessory_authentication.ipynb			
Firmware Validation	TrustFLEX\02_firmware_validation\notebook\ TFLXTLS_firmware_validation.ipynb			
IP Protection	TrustFLEX\04_ip_protection\notebook\ TFLXTLS_IP_protection.ipynb			
Secure Public Key Rotation	·   · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Asymmetric authentication	, ,			
GCP Connect	ct TrustFLEX\10_cloud_connect\notebook\gcp\TFLXTLS_GCP_connect.ipynb			
AWS Custom PKI	TrustFLEX\10_cloud_connect\notebook\aws\ TFLXTLS_aws_connect.ipynb	TrustFLEX		
Azure Connect	TrustFLEX\10_cloud_connect\notebook\azure\ TLFXTLS_azure_connect.ipynb	TrustFLEX		

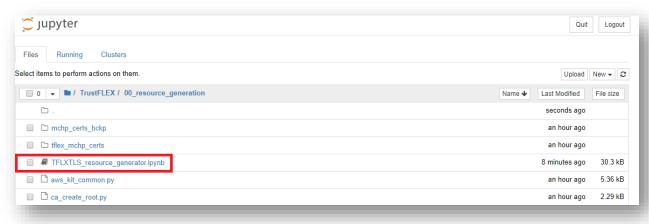
#### 3 Resource Generation Notebook

TFLXTLS device is one of the three devices available in the Crypto Auth Trust Platform Board.

TrustFLEX devices come with pre-programmed certificates in slots 10, 11 and 12, also slots 0-4 have pre-generated private keys, other than the mentioned slots all the other slots have no data in them.

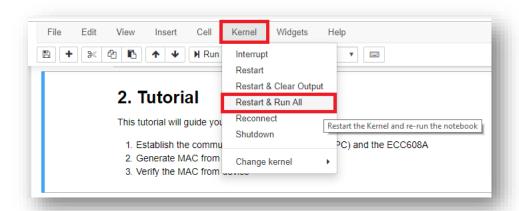
The Resource Generator Notebook will create development keys and certificates for all slots that can be further customized. Keys and Certificate chains are stored in the PC filesystem. These keys should never be used for production purposes as their generation is not handled in a secure environment. These development keys will be later used by the other notebooks to implement the various pre-defined use cases.

Within the Jupyter Dashboard, navigate **TrustFLEX\00\_resource\_generation** folder to open **TFLXTLS\_resource\_generator.ipynb** notebook



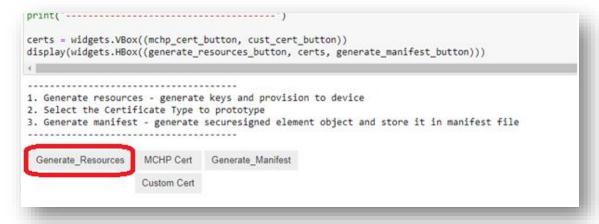
Run all cells of the Crypto Resource Generator Notebook: Kernel->Restart & Run All

**Note:** Before executing the cells on Crypto Trust Platform, its required to have factory default program running on SAMD21 of Trust Platform. Refer to <u>Crypto Auth Trust Platform Factory reset</u> section for reloading default program.



Crypto Resource Generator notebook is common for all the use case which comes with option to load the signer certificate and device certificate. The Notebook will generate several keys and certificates. Make sure you have an error free output before continuing to the next steps of the training. Following are 3 different things can be performed,

#### 1. Generating resources to general key slots



The output log should resemble this:

-----

Slot 0 is a private key slot, no action required

Slot 1 is a private key slot, no action required

Slot 2 is a private key slot, no action required

Slot 3 is a private key slot, no action required

Slot 4 is a private key slot, no action required

Slot 6 is a secret key, created slot\_6\_secret\_key.pem and programmed

NOTE: While writing symmetric key into secure element it has to be encrypted with IO prote ction key. So here, Slot 6 (IO protection key) is written before slot 5 (Symmetric key)

Slot 5 is a secret key, created slot\_5\_secret\_key.pem and programmed

Slot 7 is a secureboot digest slot, slot can only be written through secureboot command

Slot 8 is a general purpose slot of size 416 bytes, no action required

Slot 9 is a secret key, created slot\_9\_secret\_key.pem and programmed

Slot 10 is a certificate slot, no action required now, will be updated as part of Generate Certificates

Slot 11 is a certificate slot, no action required now, will be updated as part of Generate Certificates

Slot 12 is a certificate slot, no action required now, will be updated as part of Generate Certificates

Slot 13 is a public key slot, created slot\_13\_ecc\_key\_pair.pem and programmed

Slot 14 is a public key slot, created slot\_14\_ecc\_key\_pair.pem and programmed

Slot 15 is a public key slot, created slot\_15\_ecc\_key\_pair.pem and programmed

Key generation - Success

#### 2. Generating MCHP or Custom Certificates

On selecting Custom certificates, it prompts to enter the organization name, enter the name that will be used as an Organization Name in the certificate template. The name length is limited to 24 characters.

1. Generate resources - generate keys and provision to device 2. Select the Certificate Type to prototype 3. Generate manifest - generate securesigned element object and store it in manifest file					
Generate_Resources	MCHP Cert Generate	e_Manifest			
l	Custom Cert				
Slot 1 is a private Slot 2 is a private Slot 3 is a private Slot 4 is a private Slot 6 is a secret k		required required required required required secret_key.pem and programmed secure element it has to be encrypted with IO prot			
Slot 5 is a secret k Slot 7 is a securebo Slot 8 is a general Slot 9 is a secret k Slot 10 is a certifi Slot 11 is a certifi Slot 12 is a certifi Slot 13 is a public Slot 14 is a public	key, created slot_5_s  pot digest slot, slot purpose slot of size key, created slot_9_s  icate slot, no action icate slot, no action icate slot, no action key slot, created sl  key slot, created sl  key slot, created sl	secret_key.pem and programmed t can only be written through secureboot command e 416 bytes, no action required secret_key.pem and programmed n required now, will be updated as part of Generat n required now, will be updated as part of Generat n required now, will be updated as part of Generat n required now, will be updated as part of Generat lot_13_ecc_key_pair.pem and programmed lot_14_ecc_key_pair.pem and programmed			
Key generation - Suc	:cess				
Org Name:	:	Type Org Name and Press Enter to continue Custom Certs processing			

#### The output log should resemble this:

-----

Custom Certs processing...

Device contains custom device and signer certificates

Building new root certificate

Building new signer csr certificate

Building new signer certificate

Read device serial number...OK (SN: 01233E8A1491F2A601)

Read device public key from slot 0...OK (Public Key: CF1988BC3A6C252026FE70FB34397AD 85A39AE811C722BFA6E5EC1E9CDA9133B3F0E91FD3877F25B8C893B311BAF0203CB5100C 4CDABEBAFDAF3EBD550B00125)

Generating device certificate...OK (saved to device\_01233E8A1491F2A601.crt) Saving signer certificate to device...OK Saving device certificate to device...OK

Thing ID eabc56113c70227a18c0a62f7c285fc68d75f9cd

.....

Custom certificate generation and provisioning - SUCCESS

\_\_\_\_\_

Validate root certificate...OK -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

MIIByjCCAW+gAwIBAgIQeoueybRh8XWwzOkoixtW1jAKBggqhkjOPQQDAjA7MQ0w CwYDVQQKDAR0ZXN0MSowKAYDVQQDDCFDcnlwdG8gQXV0aGVudGljYXRpb24gUm9v dCBDQSAwMDIwIBcNMjAwNzAxMDgwNTE5WhgPMjA2MDA2MjEwODA1MTlaMDsxDTAL BgNVBAoMBHRlc3QxKjAoBgNVBAMMIUNyeXB0byBBdXRoZW50aWNhdGlvbiBSb290 IENBIDAwMjBZMBMGByqGSM49AgEGCCqGSM49AwEHA0IABFf6qcSyPv8iY0uccoTX SISstaz0ECCUxXUoqky8Xo40vsOCbPPt5QtlvNHnyy8tAbwza6DsAiz2sGLzDI5h QhqjUzBRMB0GA1UdDgQWBBRHVPQoljiq65JOG4vu5l32JzmkSTAfBgNVHSMEGDAW gBRHVPQoljiq65JOG4vu5l32JzmkSTAPBgNVHRMBAf8EBTADAQH/MAoGCCqGSM49 BAMCA0kAMEYCIQCB7FKx5K33xK9E0PsWGKZRaaQxxSRypC66y4hVqWVmMAIhAMIG 22zNUKPHccHQxfQssYH5LfR5SVE+WC3Hyxem/EVj

----END CERTIFICATE----

#### Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2) Serial Number:

7a:8b:9e:c9:b4:61:f1:75:b0:cc:e9:28:8b:1b:56:d6

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256

Issuer: O=test, CN=Crypto Authentication Root CA 002

Validity

Not Before: Jul 1 08:05:19 2020 GMT Not After: Jun 21 08:05:19 2060 GMT

Subject: O=test, CN=Crypto Authentication Root CA 002

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey

Public-Key: (256 bit)

pub:

04:57:fa:a9:c4:b2:3e:ff:22:63:4b:9c:72:84:d7: 4a:54:ac:b5:ac:f4:10:20:94:c5:75:28:aa:4c:bc: 5e:8e:34:be:c3:82:6c:f3:ed:e5:0b:65:bc:d1:e7: cb:2f:2d:01:bc:33:6b:a0:ec:02:2c:f6:b0:62:f3:

Oc:8e:61:42:1a ASN1 OID: prime256v1 NIST CURVE: P-256

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

47:54:F4:28:96:38:AA:EB:92:4E:1B:8B:EE:E6:5D:F6:27:39:A4:49

X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:

keyid:47:54:F4:28:96:38:AA:EB:92:4E:1B:8B:EE:E6:5D:F6:27:39:A4:49

X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

CA:TRUE

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256

30:46:02:21:00:81:ec:52:b1:e4:ad:f7:c4:af:44:d0:fb:16: 18:a6:51:69:a4:31:c5:24:72:a4:2e:ba:cb:88:55:a9:65:66: 30:02:21:00:c9:46:db:6c:cd:50:a3:c7:71:c1:d0:c5:f4:2c: b1:81:f9:2d:f4:79:49:51:3e:58:2d:c7:cb:17:a6:fc:45:63

Validate signer certificate...OK -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----

MIIB3TCCAYKgAwIBAgIQV/RpeXxWfquIIYFCFTDc/TAKBggqhkjOPQQDAjA7MQ0w CwYDVQQKDAR0ZXN0MSowKAYDVQQDDCFDcnlwdG8gQXV0aGVudGljYXRpb24gUm9v dCBDQSAwMDIwIBcNMjAwNzAxMDgwMDAwWhgPMjA0MDA3MDEwODAwMDBaMDsxDTAL BgNVBAoMBHRlc3QxKjAoBgNVBAMMIUNyeXB0byBBdXRoZW50aWNhdGlvbiBTaWdu ZXIgRkZGRjBZMBMGByqGSM49AgEGCCqGSM49AwEHA0IABCEubbOfXDakettxvfKu kfG5UhQNDHrPrZiURytSZmQ8p38VacZ682akSAC6XQYDzhiy5/504eAHBCuN5rOt vnOjZjBkMA4GA1UdDwEB/wQEAwIBhjASBgNVHRMBAf8ECDAGAQH/AgEAMB0GA1Ud DgQWBBRycA/sc+NWXwp0wLudepyPtQtzFzAfBgNVHSMEGDAWgBRHVPQoljiq65JO G4vu5l32JzmkSTAKBggqhkjOPQQDAgNJADBGAiEA1ThacjiYboKYh69+NllQKiX2 wb7Jztq8zMsY61H/NkYCIQDQc2TQfOl9HBDUoDzUtTZNgIksElkU7ysiSgBhumAA zQ==

----END CERTIFICATE----

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2) Serial Number:

57:f4:69:79:7c:56:7e:ab:88:21:81:42:15:30:dc:fd

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256

Issuer: O=test, CN=Crypto Authentication Root CA 002

Validity

Not Before: Jul 1 08:00:00 2020 GMT Not After: Jul 1 08:00:00 2040 GMT

```
Subject: O=test, CN=Crypto Authentication Signer FFFF
    Subject Public Key Info:
       Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey
         Public-Key: (256 bit)
         pub:
            04:21:2e:6d:b3:9f:5c:36:a4:7a:db:71:bd:f2:ae:
            91:f1:b9:52:14:0d:0c:7a:cf:ad:98:94:47:2b:52:
            66:64:3c:a7:7f:15:69:c6:7a:f3:66:a4:48:00:ba:
            5d:06:03:ce:18:b2:e7:fe:4e:e1:e0:07:04:2b:8d:
            e6:b3:ad:be:73
         ASN1 OID: prime256v1
         NIST CURVE: P-256
    X509v3 extensions:
       X509v3 Key Usage: critical
         Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign
       X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
         CA:TRUE, pathlen:0
       X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
         72:70:0F:EC:73:E3:56:5F:0A:74:C0:BB:9D:7A:9C:8F:B5:0B:73:17
       X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
         keyid:47:54:F4:28:96:38:AA:EB:92:4E:1B:8B:EE:E6:5D:F6:27:39:A4:49
  Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
     30:46:02:21:00:d5:38:5a:72:38:98:6e:82:98:87:af:7e:36:
     59:50:2a:25:f6:c1:be:c9:ce:da:bc:cc:cb:18:eb:51:ff:36:
     46:02:21:00:d0:73:64:d0:7c:e9:7d:1c:10:d4:a0:3c:d4:b5:
     36:4d:80:89:2c:12:59:14:ef:2b:22:4a:00:61:ba:60:00:cd
Validate device certificate...OK
----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----
MIIByDCCAW+gAwIBAgIQdxkpBswUT+e4dShL6tp00jAKBggqhkjOPQQDAjA7MQ0w
CwYDVQQKDAR0ZXN0MSowKAYDVQQDDCFDcnlwdG8gQXV0aGVudGljYXRpb24gU2ln
bmVyIEZGRkYwIBcNMjAwNzAxMDYwMDAwWhgPMjA00DA3MDEwNjAwMDBaMC4xDTAL
BgNVBAoMBHRIc3QxHTAbBgNVBAMMFHNuMDEyMzNFOEExNDkxRjJBNjAxMFkwEwYH
KoZIzj0CAQYIKoZIzj0DAQcDQqAEzxmIvDpsJSAm/nD7NDl62Fo5roEcciv6bl7B
6c2pEzs/DpH9OHfyW4yJOzEbrwIDy1EAxM2r66/a8+vVULABJaNgMF4wDAYDVR0T
AQH/BAIwADAOBgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCA4gwHQYDVR0OBBYEFOq8VhE8cCJ6GMCmL3wo
X8aNdfnNMB8GA1UdIwQYMBaAFHJwD+xz41ZfCnTAu516nI+1C3MXMAoGCCqGSM49
BAMCA0cAMEQCIANn/QrqxwmwrRsrcYyQpWJ0o4AxLzGoeCZjfJ5o0FAbAiBFne67
iEzuh6dgwrdQYvgB6+gTxfLyei1kwoFcfVnHvA==
```

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----END CERTIFICATE----

Certificate:

```
Data:
  Version: 3 (0x2)
  Serial Number:
     77:19:29:06:cc:14:4f:e7:b8:75:28:4b:ea:da:74:d2
  Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
  Issuer: O=test, CN=Crypto Authentication Signer FFFF
  Validity
     Not Before: Jul 1 06:00:00 2020 GMT
     Not After: Jul 1 06:00:00 2048 GMT
  Subject: O=test, CN=sn01233E8A1491F2A601
  Subject Public Key Info:
     Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey
       Public-Key: (256 bit)
       pub:
          04:cf:19:88:bc:3a:6c:25:20:26:fe:70:fb:34:39:
          7a:d8:5a:39:ae:81:1c:72:2b:fa:6e:5e:c1:e9:cd:
          a9:13:3b:3f:0e:91:fd:38:77:f2:5b:8c:89:3b:31:
          1b:af:02:03:cb:51:00:c4:cd:ab:eb:af:da:f3:eb:
          d5:50:b0:01:25
       ASN1 OID: prime256v1
       NIST CURVE: P-256
  X509v3 extensions:
     X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
       CA:FALSE
     X509v3 Key Usage: critical
       Digital Signature, Key Agreement
     X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
       EA:BC:56:11:3C:70:22:7A:18:C0:A6:2F:7C:28:5F:C6:8D:75:F9:CD
    X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
       keyid:72:70:0F:EC:73:E3:56:5F:0A:74:C0:BB:9D:7A:9C:8F:B5:0B:73:17
Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
   30:44:02:20:03:67:fd:0a:ea:c7:09:b0:ad:1b:2b:71:8c:90:
   a5:62:74:a3:80:31:2f:31:a8:78:26:63:7c:9e:68:d0:50:1b:
   02:20:45:9d:ee:bb:88:4c:ee:87:a7:6a:c2:b7:50:62:f8:01:
   eb:ea:93:c5:f2:f2:7a:2d:64:c2:81:5c:7d:59:c7:bc
```

#### 3. Generating Manifest file

2. Select the Certi	ficate Type t	e keys and provision to device to prototype securesigned element object and store it in manifest fil
Generate_Resources	MCHP Cert	Generate_Manifest
	Custom Cert	

The output log should resemble this:
Generating manifest dataOK (saved to TFLXTLS_devices_manifest.json)

The Notebook will also generate a manifest file to be uploaded into the public cloud of your choice (Google GCP, AWS IoT and Microsoft Azure).

After running this Notebook, it generates the required resources and program data zone with required secrets, keys and certificates. For this use case, Secret key is loaded into TrustFLEX device (ATECC608B) in slot 5.

#### 4 Use Case Prototyping

This hands-on lab is intended to demonstrate the usage of IP protection by authenticating the TrustFLEX device connected to host. It uses symmetric authentication where both host and TrustFLEX device shares a common secret.

This process uses a challenge-response model. In this model, host authenticates the TrustFLEX device based on MAC response. MAC is calculated on the TrustFLEX device to prove that it holds the secret key that is shared by the host. Then the calculated MAC will be verified by the host to continue using IP.

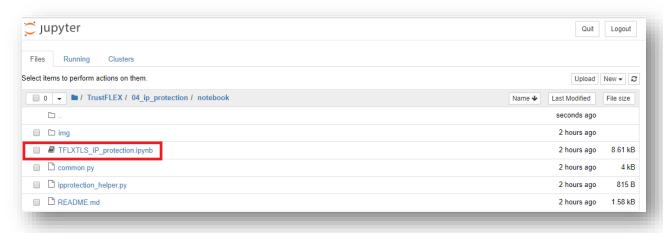
MAC calculation on TrustFLEX includes device serial number, nonce (number used once) and shared secret key. By including serial number and nonce, host can get unique MAC from each TrustFLEX every time, thereby avoiding the replay attacks.

TrustFLEX device Slot5 being used to store the shared secret. The resource generation for TrustFLEX device will load a prototyping symmetric key to Slot5 of TrustFLEX device.

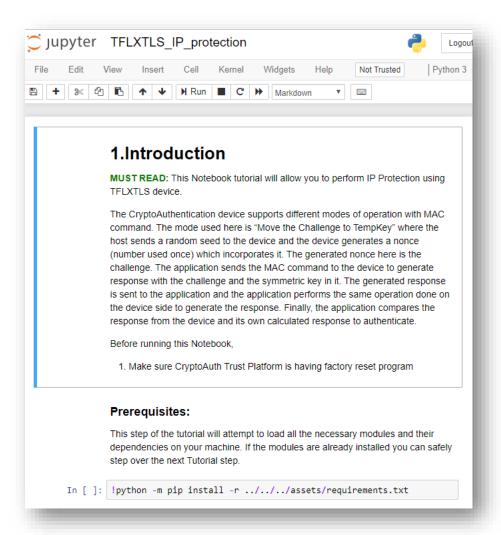
Following sections provides detail steps to execute the usecase both on Jupyter Notebook and on Embedded project

#### 4.1 Running IP Protection example on Jupyter Notebook:

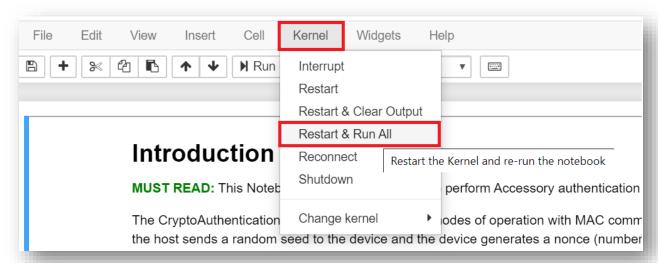
 From the Jupyter Home page, navigate to TrustFLEX\04\_ip\_protection\notebook\TFLXTLS\_IP\_protection.ipynb notebook file and open it.



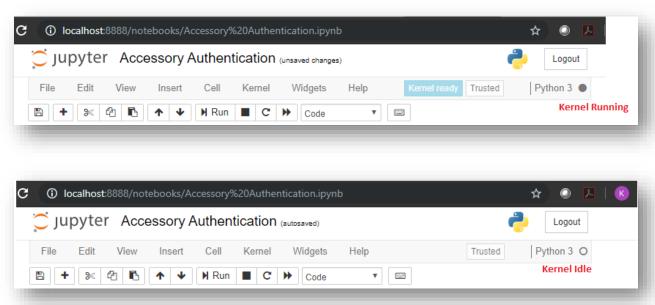
Opening the notebook from Jupyter home page should load the following on the browser,



#### 2. Run All Cells by using Kernel -> Restart & Run All



3. It may take a while to complete, wait for the kernel to complete all processing i.e. from Kernel Running to Kernel Idle state (Check circle above **RED** text)



- 4. Navigate through different cells output for the description of the step and result from the execution.
- 5. There are 2 major steps in this lab

#### **Generate MAC from TFLXTLS part**

Code block of this step generates a random challenge and expects TrustFLEX to provide the MAC for this challenge. Accessory calculates the MAC value by including its serial number, shared secret and the challenge received from host.

#### Calculate Nonce

To calculate MAC, nonce is considered. Nonce is calculated based on the challenge which is initiated by host. Then calculated nonce will be stored in tempkey of TrustFLEX.

#### Calculate MAC on TrustFLEX device

MAC is calculated on TrustFLEX device is to prove that the this has the secret key shared by host. TrustFLEX device MAC is calculated with its serial number, calculated nonce and secret key.

Then calculated MAC will send to the host to authenticate the TrustFLEX device.

Below screenshot display the accessory device MAC.

```
# Generate the nonce in device and return the random number
assert atcab_nonce_rand(seed_in,rand_out) == ATCA_SUCCESS, "Random nonce from device failed"
# Calculate the nonce value on the host side
nonce.extend(rand_out[0:32])
nonce.extend(seed_in[0:20])
nonce.append(0x16)
nonce.append(0)
nonce.append(0)
digest = hashes.Hash(hashes.SHA256(), backend=default_backend())
digest.update(bytes(nonce))
nonce = digest.finalize()
# Calculate the mac in device with its symmetric diversified key in slot
assert atcab_mac(MAC_MODE,SHARED_SECRET_SLOT,0,device_mac) == ATCA_SUCCESS, "MAC from device failed"
print("MAC Received from device:")
print(pretty_print_hex(device_mac, indent=' '))
MAC Received from device:
    A9 58 C0 EE 00 AA BA 6E FC E0 19 2D 4D CE F6 CE
    57 61 65 CA C7 77 B3 73 DE 6D 94 45 DB F2 FF A4
```

#### **Verify Expected MAC on Host**

Code block of this step generates Verify MAC button. Clicking the button repeats the MAC calculation process on host by including its challenge, TrustFLEX serial number and shared secret key. If any of this mismatch, calculated MAC will be different resulting in authentication failure.

```
print("MAC calculated on host:")
print(pretty_print_hex(host_mac, indent=' '))

if (device_mac == host_mac):
    print('\nApplication authenticated successfully!')
    mac_verify.button_style = 'success'
    else:
        mac_verify.button_style = 'danger'
        print('\nApplication not authenticated...')

mac_verify = widgets.Button(description = "Verify MAC", tooltip = 'MAC & MAC-Response Verify')
mac_verify.on_click(mac_mac_resp_verify)
display(mac_verify)

Verify MAC

MAC calculated on host:
    A9 58 C0 EE 00 AA BA 6E FC E0 19 2D 4D CE F6 CE
    57 61 65 CA C7 77 B3 73 DE 6D 94 45 DB F2 FF A4

Application authenticated successfully!
```

6. In Jupyter notebook, run cells till the end of notebook, you will see a "Verify MAC" button will appear. Press the button, it will turn green if TrustFLEX device gets authenticated by MCU or it will turn red.

Pressing the button, turns it Green or Red. Green indicates that the device is authenticated by host and Red indicates the authentication is failed.

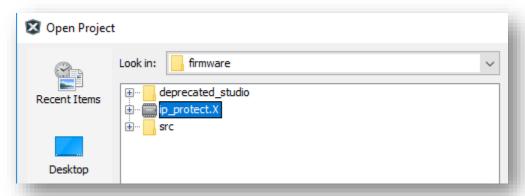
#### 4.2 Running IP Protection on Embedded Platform

This usecase can also be executed on Embedded platform. Once the resources are generated, both Atmel Studio and MPLAB projects provided can be used to run the application on Crypto Auth Trust Platform.

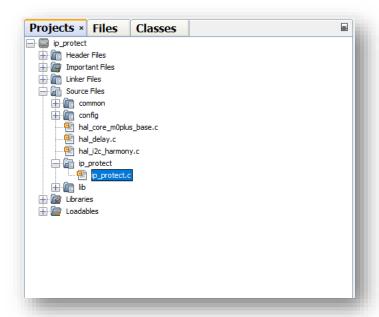
**Note**: This usecase requires resource generation notebook executed prior to using embedded projects.

#### 4.2.1 MPLAB:

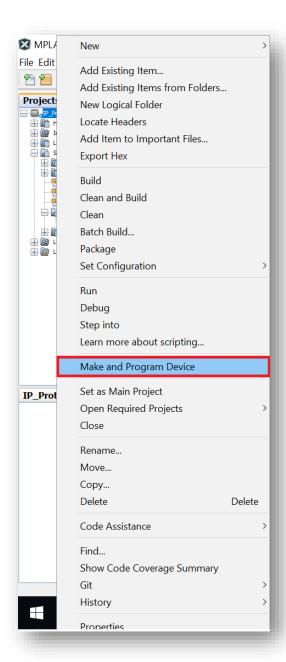
Open ip\_protect.X project by navigating to MPLAB -> File -> Open Project ->
 TrustFLEX\04\_ip\_protection\firmware\ip\_protect.X



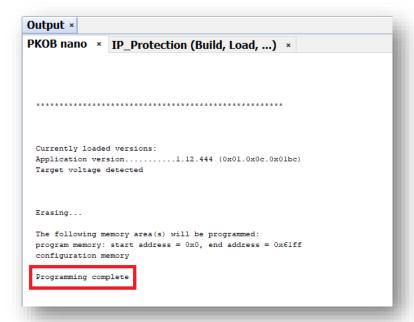
 The application source code ip\_protect.c is available at TrustFLEX\04\_ip\_protection\firmware\ip\_protect.c. Other supporting files can be found under assets\ dependencies



3. Program the Crypto Trust platform by navigating to **ip\_protect -> Make and Program Device** 



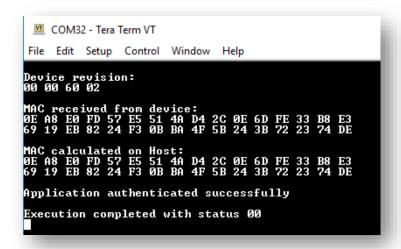
This step may take some time, wait for MPLAB to program the device. Once it is done programming you will see "**Programming complete**" message in Output Window.



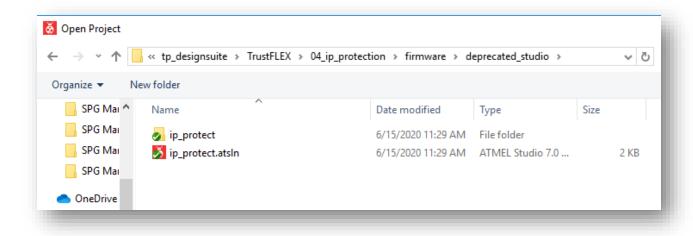
Once the programming is done, the firmware will do IP Protection operation. Depending on the IP Protection operation's output, the Cryptoauth Trust Platform board's Status LED will blink at different rates.

If IP Protection operation succeeds, LED blinks once every second. If IP Protection operation fails, LED blinks five times every second.

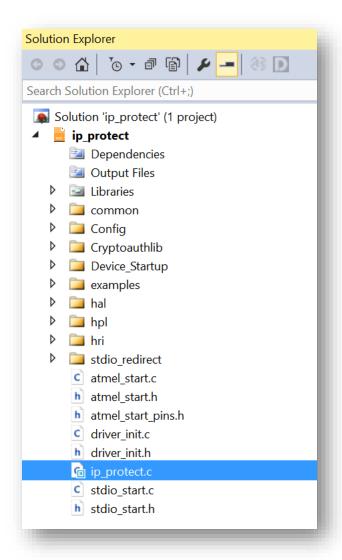
It is also possible to view the Console messages by using applications like TeraTerm. Open the application with the COM related to CryptoAuth TrustPlatform with 115200-8-N-1 settings



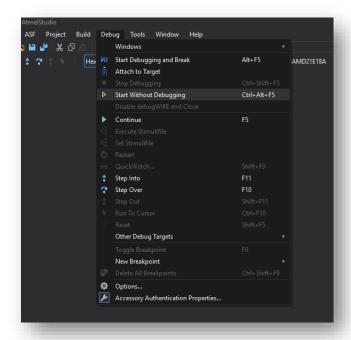
- 4.2.2 Atmel Studio (Deprecated)
  - 1. Open **ip\_protect.atsIn** project by navigating to Atmel Studio -> File -> open -> **TrustFLEX\04\_ip\_protection\firmware\ deprecated\_studio\ip\_protect.atsIn**



 The application source code ip\_protect.c is available at TrustFLEX\04\_ip\_protection\firmware\ip\_protect.c Other supporting files can be found under assets\dependencies



3. Program the Crypto Trust platform by navigating to **Debug -> Start Without Debugging** 

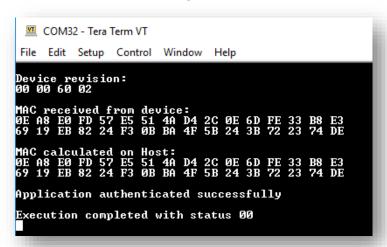


This step may take some time, wait for Atmel Studio to compile and program the device.

Once the programming is done, the firmware will do IP Protection operation. Depending on the IP Protection operation's output, the Crypto Auth Trust Platform board's Status LED will blink at different rates.

If IP Protection operation succeeds, LED blinks once every second. If IP Protection operation fails, LED blinks five times every second.

It is also possible to view the Console messages by using applications like TeraTerm. Open the application with the COM related to Crypto Auth Trust Platform with 115200-8-N-1 settings



#### 4.3 Crypto Auth Trust Platform Factory reset

Once any of the embedded project is loaded to Crypto Auth Trust Platform, the default program that enables interaction with Trust Platform tools will be erased.

Before using the Platform with any other notebook or tools on PC, its required to reprogram the default .hex file. Default hex file is available in cloned repository at

#### assets\Factory\_Program.X\CryptoAuth\_Trust\_Platform.hex

If Trust Platform GUI is provided with MPLAB X IDE installation location, notebooks can program the Factory reset hex file if its not available by default.

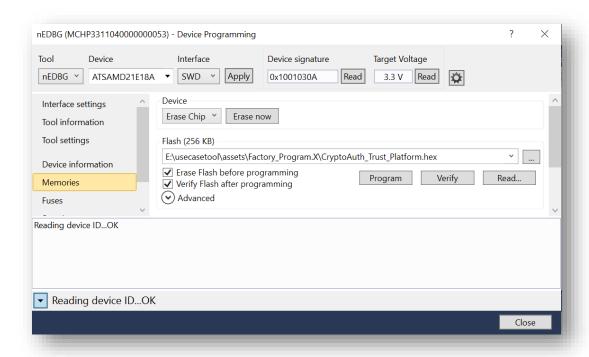
This can also be done manually by MPLAB and Atmel Studio

To reprogram using MPLAB:

- 1. Open assets\Factory\_Program.X project in MPLAB IDE
- 2. Program the Crypto Trust platform by navigating to CryptoAuth\_Trust\_Platform\_Factory\_Program -> Make and Program Device

To reprogram using Atmel Studio:

- 1. Navigate to AtmelStudio -> Tools -> Device Programming
- 2. Select Tool as nEDBG and Apply
- 3. Go to Memories and navigate to above path under Flash dropdown
- 4. Check both Erase Flash and Verify Flash
- 5. Click on Program



Now, Crypto Auth Trust Platform contains factory programmed application that enables interactions with Notebooks and/or PC tools.

#### 5 FAQ

## 1. What are the reasons for "AssertionError: Can't connect to the USB dongle" error?

There are many possibilities like,

- 1. Crypto Trust Platform is having different application than factory reset firmware. Refer to "Crypto Auth Trust Platform Factory reset" section any usecase TrustFLEX Guide for reloading it
- 2. Check the switch positions on Crypto Trust Platform and/or ATECC608B Trust board
  - a. Correct Trust device should be connected and only one device of that type is allowed on the I2C bus. Multiple devices with same address results in error
- 3. Check USB connections to Crypto Trust Platform

### 2. How to reload factory default application to Crypto Trust Platform?

Refer to "Crypto Auth Trust Platform Factory reset" section any usecase TrustFLEX Guide for reloading it.

## 3. Why does my C projects generates No such file or directory with ../../ ../ 00\_resource\_generation/?

C project generates this error when the resources are not generated prior to using embedded projects. Running the resource generation notebook ensures these files and secrets are generated.

## 4. Before running any use case notebook and/or C project, why is it mandate to execute resource generation?

When resource generation notebook is executed, it generates and programs the required resources like secrets, keys and certificates. These are only prototyping keys and cannot be used for production. These keys will be used part of Usecase notebooks and C projects

#### 5. How to know the resources being used in a use case?

Refer to individual Usecase description html for details on transaction diagrams, resources being used and other details. The resources required for given use case is mentioned in INFER CRYPTOGRAPHIC ASSETS section.

## **6. When should I select Custom certificates while doing resource generation?**Custom certificates are required when user wants to have their own root, signer instead of MCHP provided. The difference would be organization name, common name and validity are configurable

## 7. How to know whether C project is executing on Trust Platform or not after programming?

Once the programming is done, the firmware will do use case operation. Depending on the use case operation's output, the Crypto Trust Platform board's status LED will blink at different rates.

If use case operation succeeds, LED blinks once every second. If it fails, LED blinks five times every second.



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