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# TrustFLEX Step by Step Guide

## Accessory Authentication

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# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b><i>Introduction</i></b> .....	<b>3</b>
1.1	<i>Getting started with Jupyter Notebook Tutorials</i> .....	3
1.1.1	Starting Jupyter Notebook.....	3
1.2	<i>Jupyter Notebook Basics</i> .....	3
1.2.1	The Notebook dashboard .....	3
1.3	<i>Introduction to Jupyter Notebook GUI</i> .....	4
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Jupyter Notebook Tutorials</i></b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Resource Generation Notebook</i></b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Use Case Prototyping</i></b> .....	<b>10</b>
4.1	<i>Running Accessory-Authentication example on Jupyter Notebook:</i> .....	10
4.2	<i>Running Accessory-Authentication on Embedded platform</i> .....	14
4.2.1	Atmel Studio .....	14
4.2.2	MPLAB: .....	17
4.3	<i>CryptoAuth TrustPlatform Factory reset</i> .....	20
<b>5</b>	<b><i>FAQ</i></b> .....	<b>21</b>

# 1 Introduction

This document gives a detailed walk through of the Accessory Authentication 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 the Anaconda Navigator main window.



## 1.2 Jupyter Notebook Basics

It is recommended to become familiar with Jupyter basic concepts with the online documentation, <https://jupyter-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.

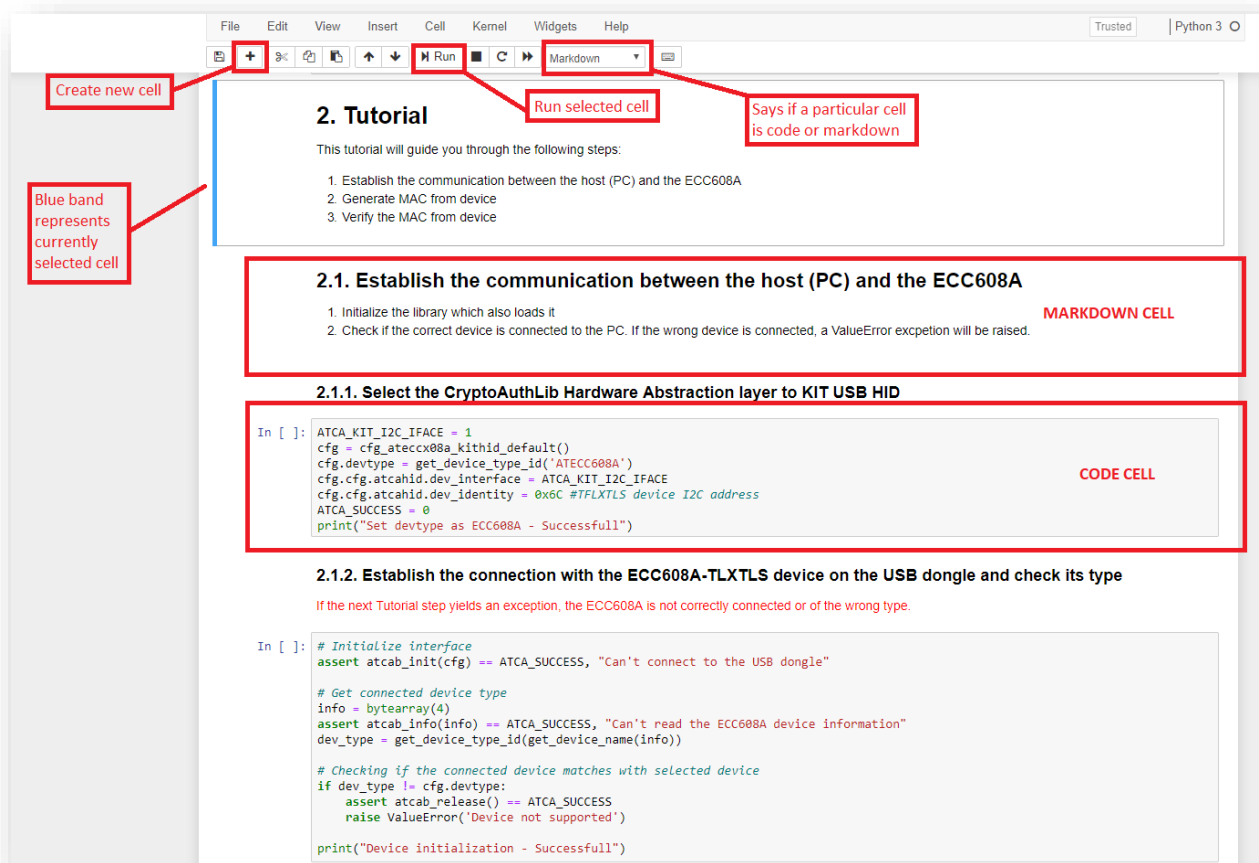


### 1.3 Introduction to Jupyter Notebook GUI.

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 TrustPlatform Design Suite comes with Notebook Tutorials to easily prototype popular use cases for TrustFLEX. Here is the list of Jupyter Notebook Tutorials.

<b>Jupyter Notebook Tutorials</b>	<b>Relative Path</b>	<b>Applicable devices</b>
Manifest Generation	TNGTLS_Manifest_Generation\notebooks\TNGTLS Manifest File Generation.ipynb	Trust&GO
Resource Generation	TFLXTLS_resource_generation\Crypto Resource Generator.ipynb	TrustFLEX
Accessory Authentication	TFLXTLS_Use_Cases\notebooks\accessory-authentication\Accessory Authentication.ipynb	TrustFLEX
AWS Custom PKI	TFLXTLS_Use_Cases\notebooks\aws-iot\aws-iot with ECC608A-TLFXTLS.ipynb	TrustFLEX
Firmware Validation	TFLXTLS_Use_Cases\notebooks\firmware-validation\Firmware Validation with ECC608A-TFLXTLS Tutorial.ipynb	TrustFLEX
IP Protection	TFLXTLS_Use_Cases\notebooks\ipprotection\IP Protection with ECC608A-TFLXTLS Tutorial.ipynb	TrustFLEX
Secure Public Key Rotation	TFLXTLS_Use_Cases\notebooks\public-key-rotation\Public Key Rotation with ECC608A-TFLXTLS Tutorial.ipynb	TrustFLEX

### 3 Resource Generation Notebook

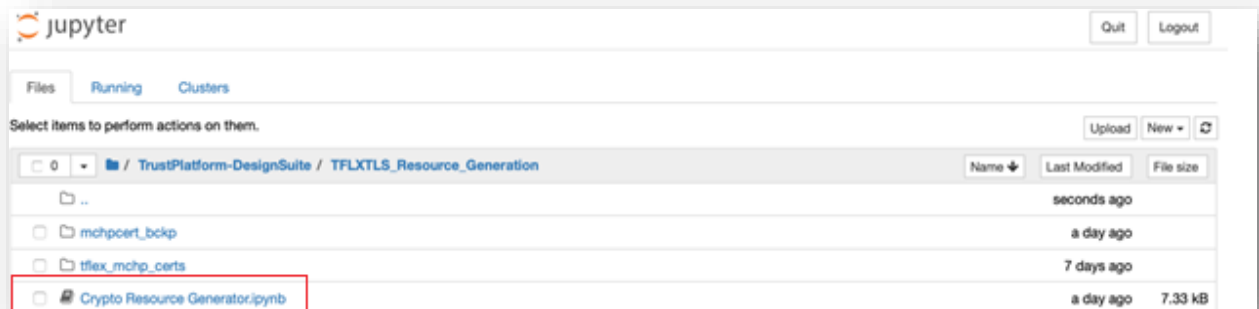
TFLXTLS device is one of the three devices available in the Trust Platform USB Dongle Board.

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.

By default, Jupyter starts in Users directory (\$HOME for MacOS or Linux systems). For the remainder of this document, it will be assumed that the trust\_platform folder is contained in Users directory. If this is not the case, please move trust\_platform folder to your Users directory

Within the Jupyter Dashboard, navigate trust\_platform\DesignTools\TFLXTLS\_Resource\_Generation folder to open Crypto Resource Generator.ipynb notebook



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

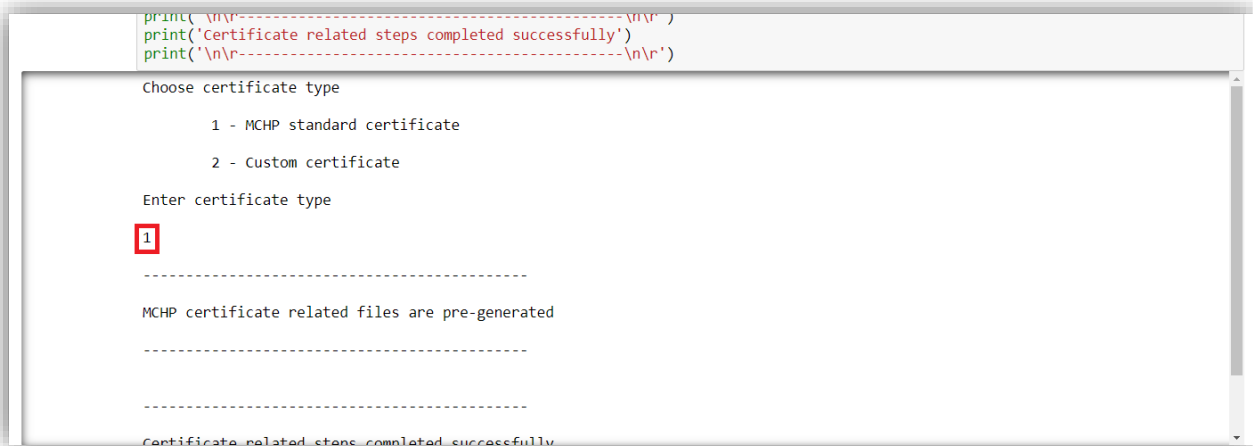
**Note:** Before executing the cells on Crypto Trust Platform, its required to have factory default program running on SAMD21 of Trust Platform. Refer to [4.3 CryptoAuth TrustPlatform Factory reset](#) section for reloading default program.



Crypto Resource Generator notebook is common for all the use case which comes with option to load the signer certificate and device certificate.

So it will execute and prompt you to choose between MCHP certificate and a custom certificate chain, enter '1' (for MCHP certificate) and press Enter key for this use case.

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.





The output log should look like this.

```
Choose certificate type
    1 - MCHP standard certificate
    2 - Custom certificate
Enter certificate type
1
-----
MCHP certificate related files are pre-generated
-----
-----
Certificate related steps completed successfully
-----
```

The Notebook will also generate a manifest file to be uploaded into the public cloud of your choice (Google GCP, AWS IoT and soon to be supported 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 only required, and which is loaded into TrustFLEX device (ATECC608A) in slot 5.

## 4 Use Case Prototyping

This hands-on lab is intended to demonstrate the usage of host to authenticate Accessory device. It uses symmetric authentication where both host and accessory device shares a common secret.

This process uses a challenge-response model. In this model, host authenticates the accessory device based on MAC response. MAC is calculated on the accessory 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 authenticate the accessory.

MAC calculation on accessory 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 accessory every time, thereby avoiding the replay attacks.

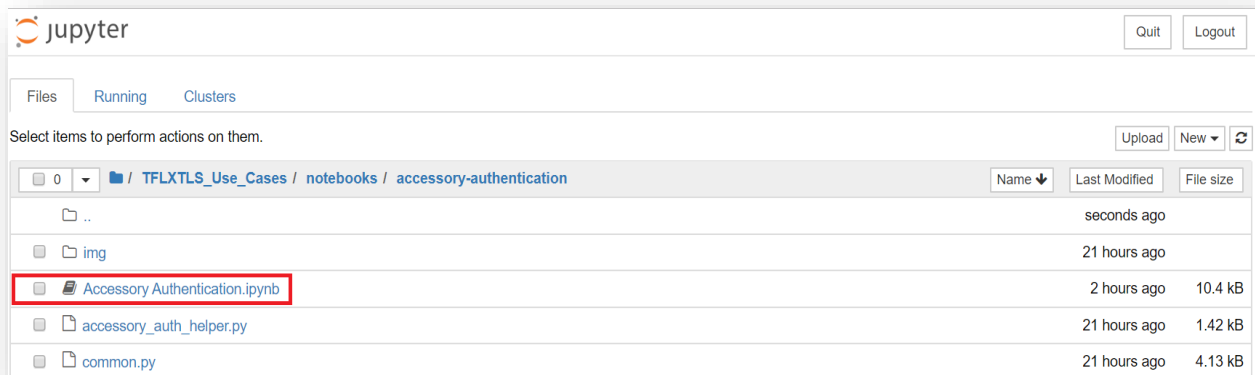
This lab is developed by simulating TrustFLEX device as Accessory and host to authenticate the accessory. In both TrustFLEX Slot5 and host has the same shared secret key.

The resource generation for TurstFLEX device will load a prototyping symmetric key to Slot5 of TrustFLEX device.

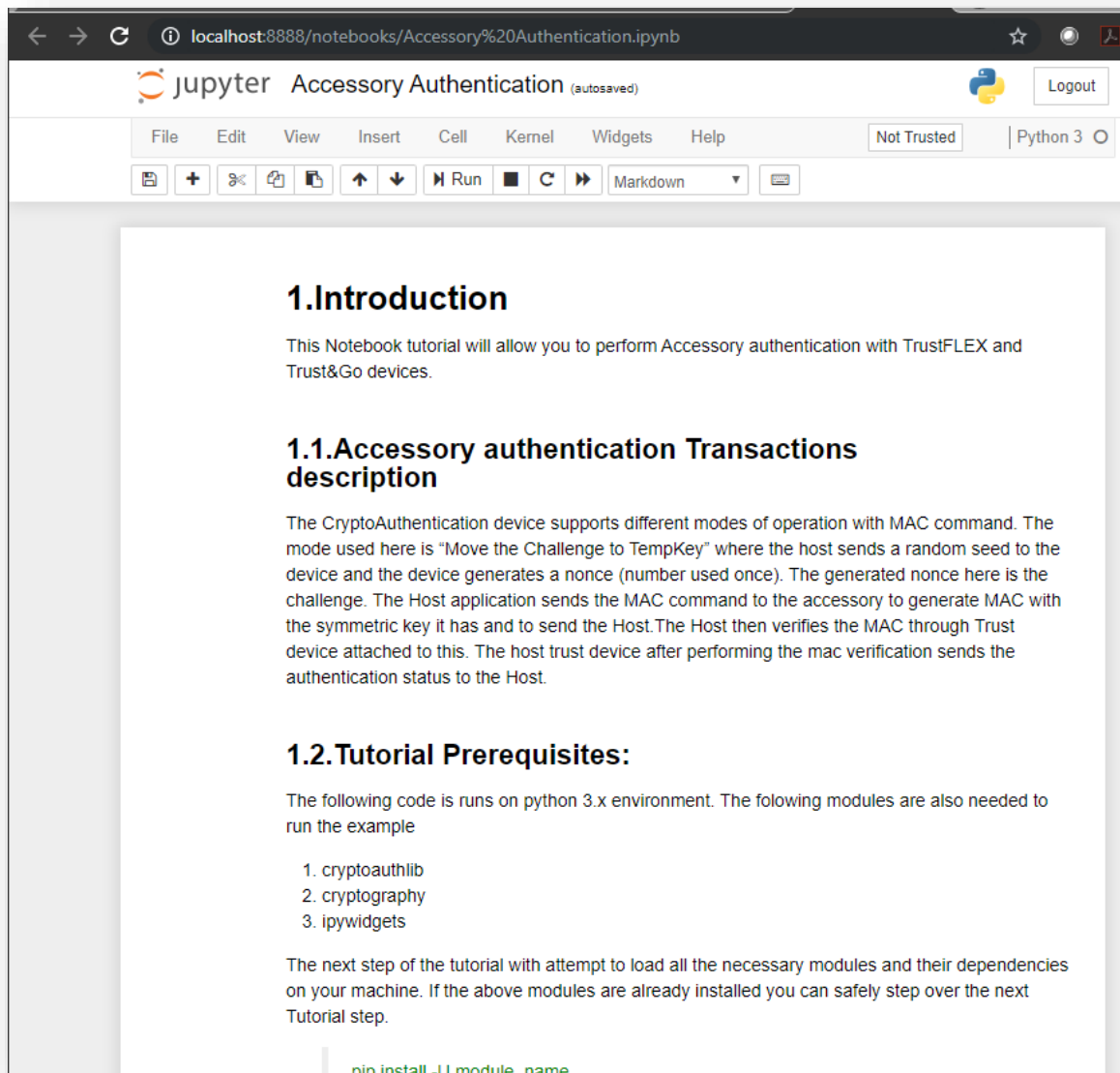
Following sections provides detail steps to execute the usecase both on Jupyter Notebook and on Embedded project

### 4.1 Running Accessory-Authentication example on Jupyter Notebook:

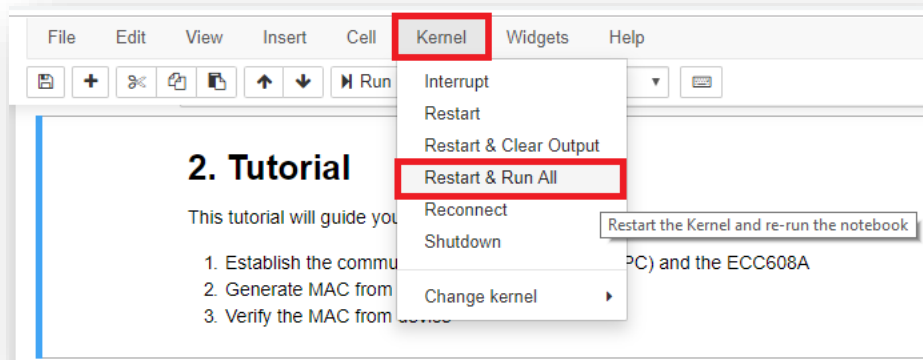
1. From the Jupyter Home page, navigate to **TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\notebooks\accessory-authentication\Accessory Authentication.ipynb** notebook file and open it.



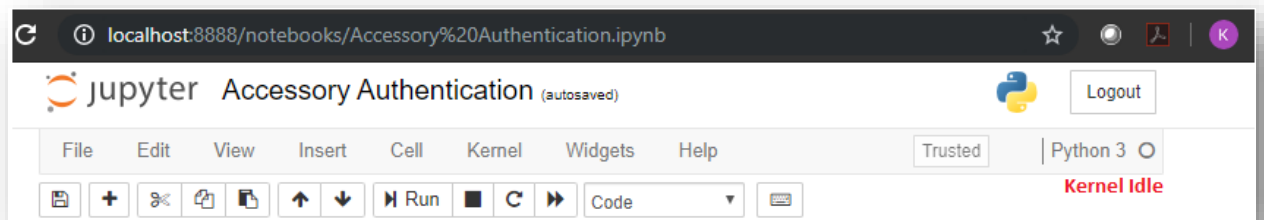
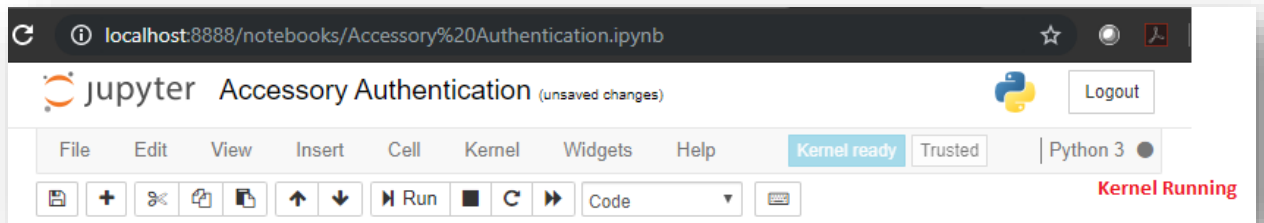
Opening the notebook from Jupyter home page should load the following on the browser,



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



- 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)



- Navigate through different cells output for the description of the step and result from the execution.

- There are 2 major steps in this lab

**Generate MAC from Accessory (TrustFLEX)**

Code block of this step generates a random challenge and expects Accessory 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 on TrustFLEX and on host.

Calculate MAC on accessory device

MAC is calculated on accessory device is to prove that the accessory device has access and holds the secret key which is shared by host. Accessory device MAC is calculated with accessory device serial number, calculated nonce and secret key.

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

Below screenshot display the accessory device MAC.

```
In [6]: seed_in = bytearray(20)
rand_out = bytearray(32)
nonce = bytearray()
device_mac = bytearray(32)

# Generate the nonce in accessory 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(NONCE_OPCODE)
nonce.extend([0 for i in range(2)])
digest = hashes.Hash(hashes.SHA256(), backend=default_backend())
digest.update(bytes(nonce))
nonce = digest.finalize()

# Calculate the mac in accessory device with its symmetric key in slot
assert atcab_mac(MAC_MODE,SHARED_SECRET_SLOT,0,device_mac) == ATCA_SUCCESS, "MAC from accessory device failed"
print("MAC Received from Accessory device:")
print(pretty_print_hex(device_mac, indent='  '))

MAC Received from Accessory device:
31 FE 38 61 07 24 F7 0B 43 7C FB 76 98 79 51 47
F4 50 64 52 7F 40 A1 CE 83 1B 7B 33 7F 6F 2E 62
```

### Verify the MAC with host device

Code block of this step generates Verify MAC button. Clicking the button performs checkmac operation to verify the MAC received from Accessory is corresponds to host challenge, Accessory serial number and shared secret key. If any of this mismatch, the checkmac operation fails indicating accessory is not authentic.

```
#uncomment following line to try wrong mac
#host_mac = bytes(b'00000000000000000000000000000000')

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

if (device_mac == host_mac):
    print('\nAccessory device authenticated successfully!')
    mac_verify.button_style = 'success'
else:
    mac_verify.button_style = 'danger'
    print('\Accessory device 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:
D5 26 B1 4C 3F 56 06 20 AF 57 46 FB F5 F0 4A D9
28 58 78 B0 28 AC 8E 4D 81 70 57 F6 86 22 08 E7
```

Accessory device 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 accessory 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.

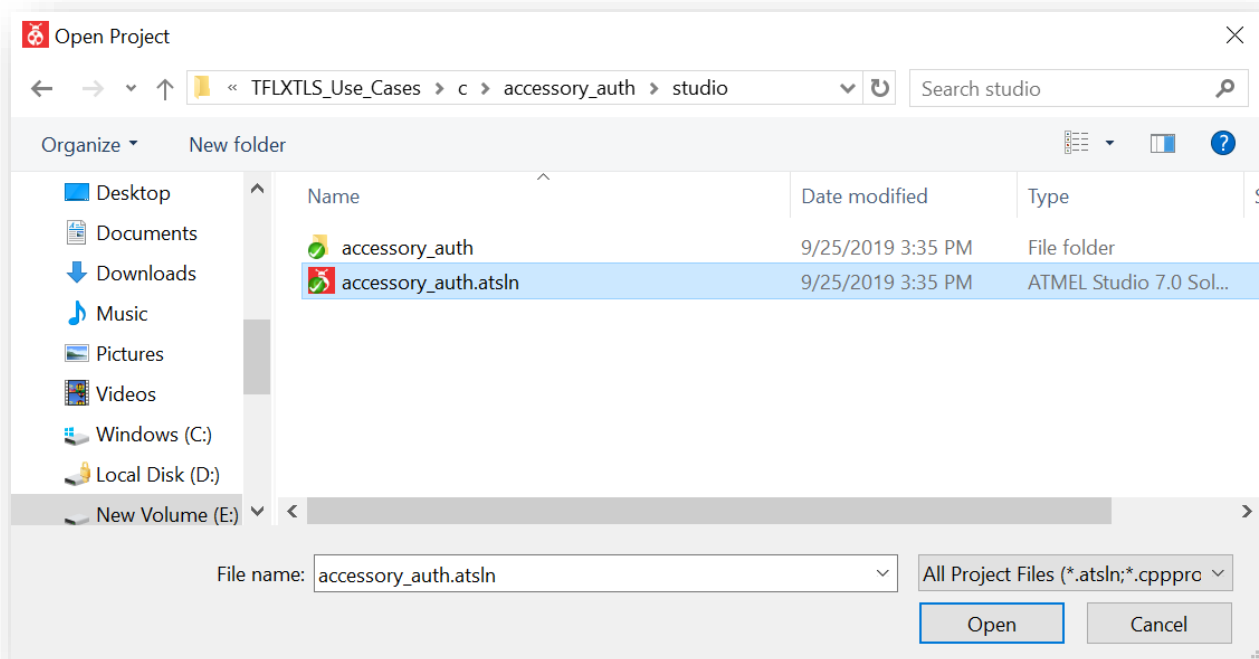
## 4.2 Running Accessory-Authentication on Embedded platform

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 CryptoAuth Trust Platform.

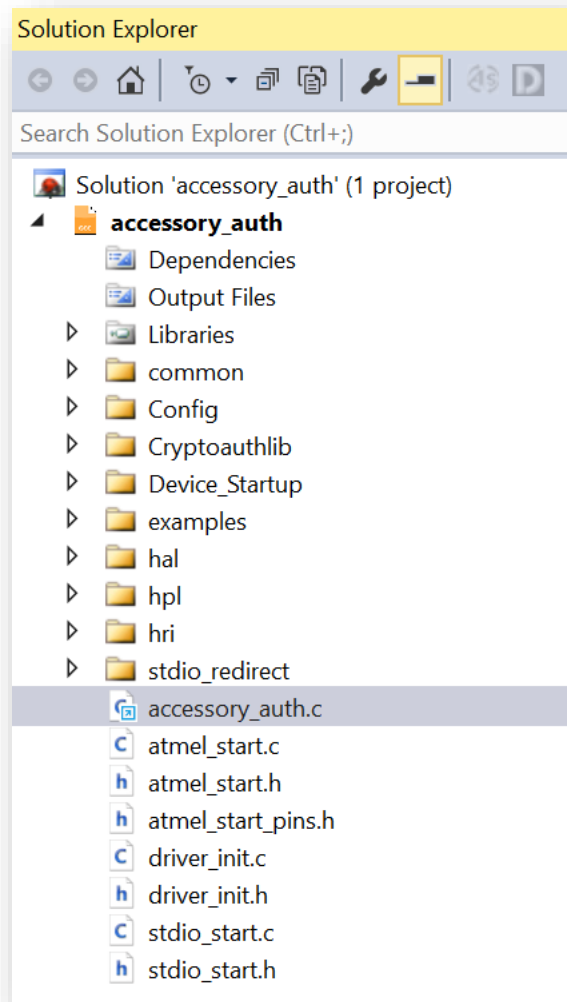
**Note:** This usecase requires resource generation notebook executed prior to using embedded projects.

### 4.2.1 Atmel Studio

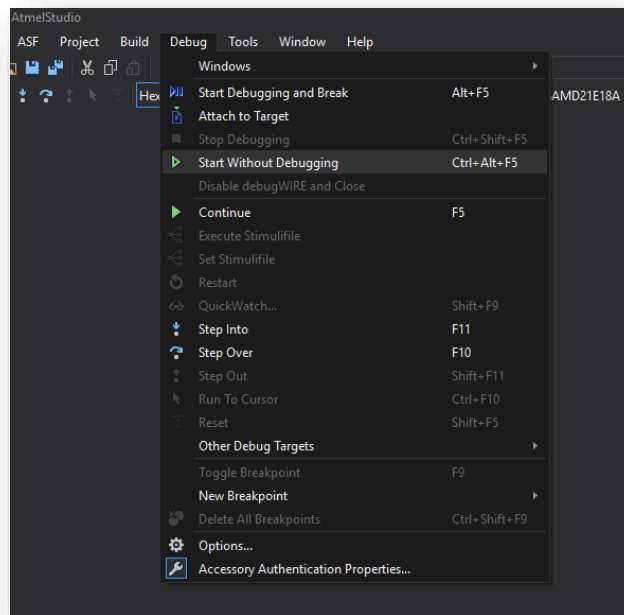
1. Open **accessory\_auth.atsln** project by navigating to Atmel Studio -> File -> open -> **TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\c\accessory\_auth\studio\accessory\_auth.atsln**



2. The application source code accessory\_auth.c is available at **TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\c\accessory\_auth\accessory\_auth.c**. Other supporting files can be found under **TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\c\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 Accessory-Authentication operation. Depending on the Accessory-Authentication operation's output, the Cryptoauth Trust Platform board's status LED will blink at different rates.

If Accessory-Authentication operation **succeeds**, LED blinks once every second.  
If Accessory-Authentication 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

```
COM35 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help

Device revision:
00 00 60 02

MAC received from device:
68 FE E0 73 5D 98 07 46 D1 DE F7 20 CF DE AB 0A
E2 C1 D9 F0 60 66 DC 38 6A 9C DF C4 DF 68 D3 C7

MAC calculated on Host:
68 FE E0 73 5D 98 07 46 D1 DE F7 20 CF DE AB 0A
E2 C1 D9 F0 60 66 DC 38 6A 9C DF C4 DF 68 D3 C7

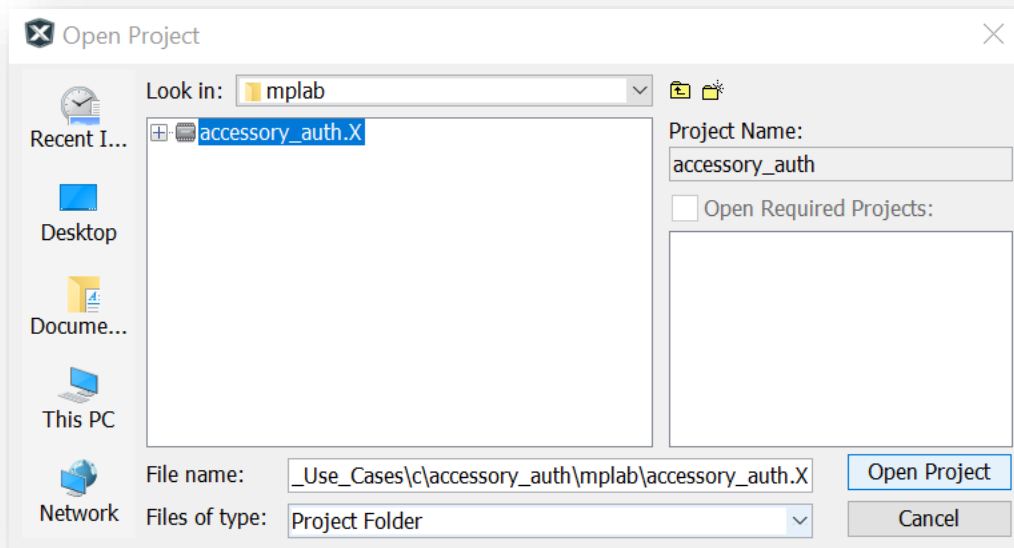
Accessory device authenticated successfully

Execution completed with status 00
```

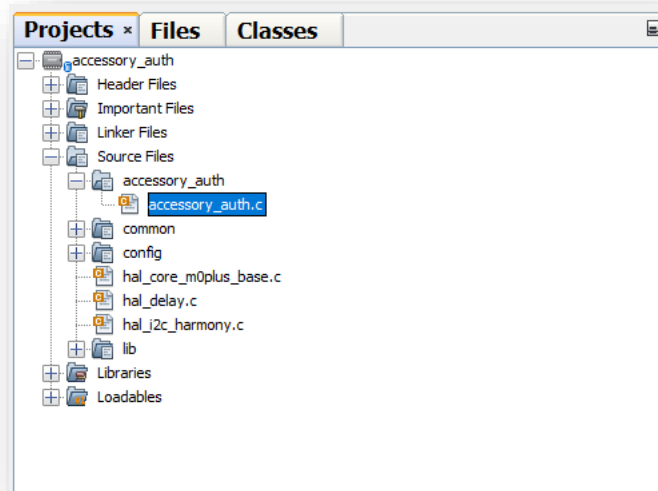


#### 4.2.2 MPLAB:

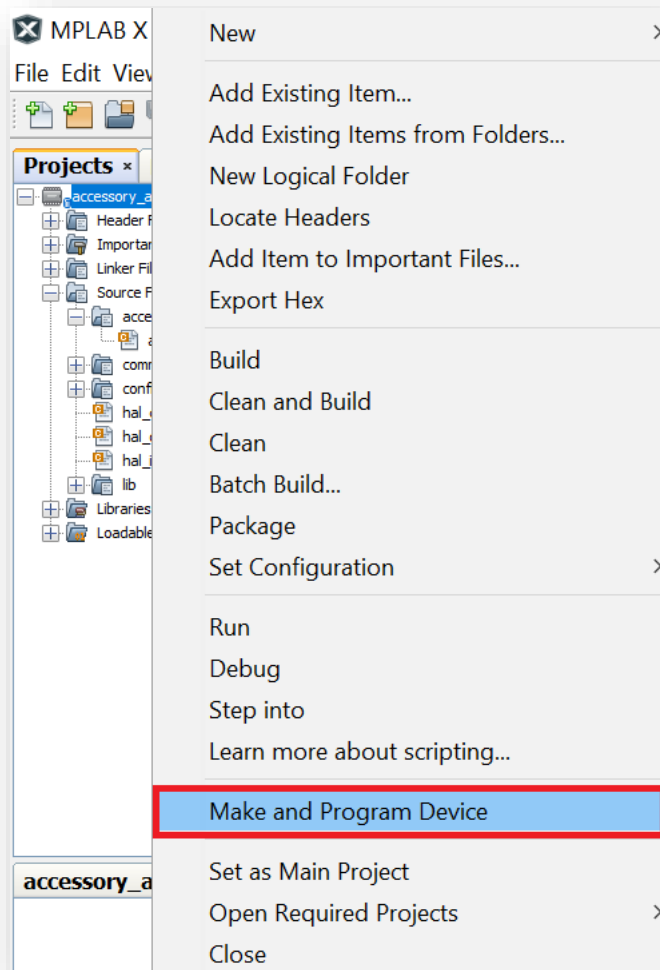
1. Open **accessory\_auth.X** project by navigating to MPLAB -> File -> Open Project -> **TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\c\accessory\_auth\mplab\accessory\_auth.X**



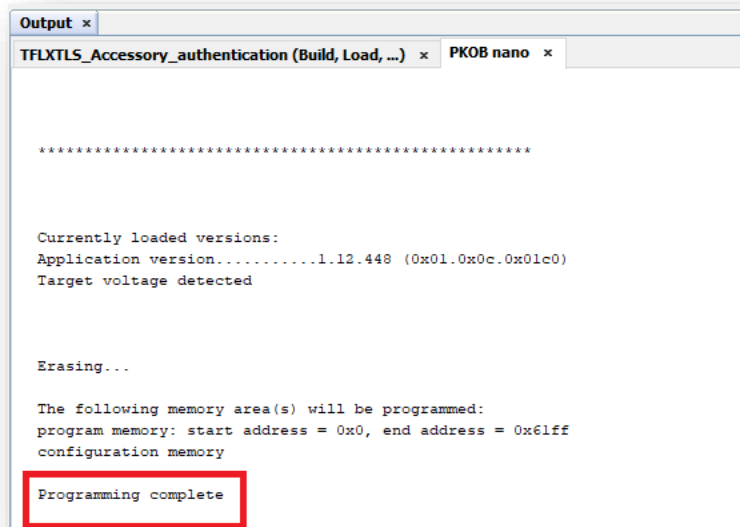
2. The application source code **accessory\_auth.c** is available at **TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\c\accessory\_auth\accessory\_auth.c**. Other supporting files can be found under **TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\c\dependencies**



3. Program the Crypto Trust platform by navigating to **accessory\_auth** -> **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.



```
*****

Currently loaded versions:
Application version.....1.12.448 (0x01.0x0c.0x01c0)
Target voltage detected

Erasing...

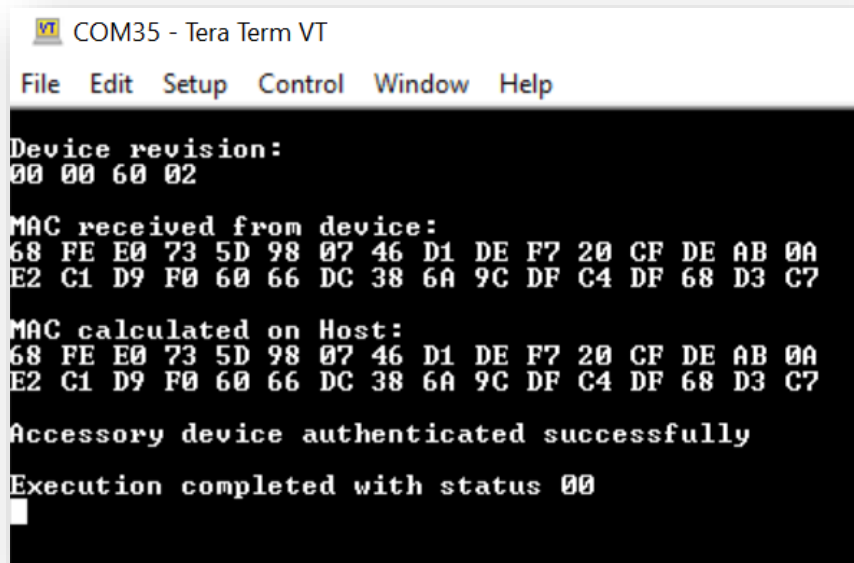
The following memory area(s) will be programmed:
program memory: start address = 0x0, end address = 0x61ff
configuration memory

Programming complete
```

Once the programming is done, the firmware will do Accessory-Authentication operation. Depending on the Accessory-Authentication operation's output, the Cryptoauth Trust Platform board's status LED will blink at different rates.

If Accessory-Authentication operation **succeeds**, LED blinks once every second.  
If Accessory-Authentication 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



```
VT COM35 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help

Device revision:
00 00 60 02

MAC received from device:
68 FE E0 73 5D 98 07 46 D1 DE F7 20 CF DE AB 0A
E2 C1 D9 F0 60 66 DC 38 6A 9C DF C4 DF 68 D3 C7

MAC calculated on Host:
68 FE E0 73 5D 98 07 46 D1 DE F7 20 CF DE AB 0A
E2 C1 D9 F0 60 66 DC 38 6A 9C DF C4 DF 68 D3 C7

Accessory device authenticated successfully
Execution completed with status 00
```

### 4.3 CryptoAuth TrustPlatform Factory reset

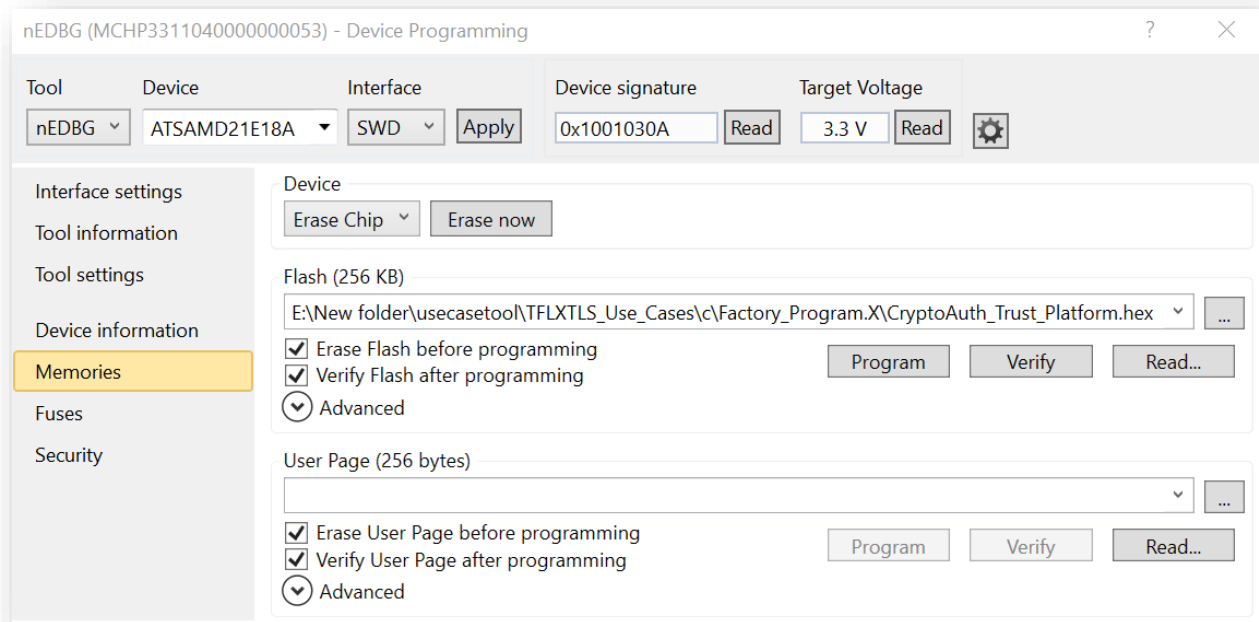
Once any of the embedded project is loaded to CryptoAuth TrustPlatform, the default program that enables interaction with TrustPlatform tools will be erased.

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 at

**TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\c\Factory\_Program.X\CryptoAuth\_Trust\_Platform.hex**

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



To reprogram using MPLAB:

1. Open **TFLXTLS\_Use\_Cases\c\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**

Now, Crypto 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 “CryptoAuth TrustPlatform Factory reset” section any usecase TrustFLEX Guide for reloading it
2. Check the switch positions on Crypto Trust Platform and/or ATECC608A 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 “CryptoAuth TrustPlatform Factory reset” section any usecase TrustFLEX Guide for reloading it.

### 3. Why does my C projects generates No such file or directory with ../../../../TFLXTLS\_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.

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

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- **General Technical Support** – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), technical support requests, online discussion groups, Microchip consultant program member listing
- **Business of Microchip** – Product selector and ordering guides, latest Microchip press releases, listing of seminars and events, listings of Microchip sales offices, distributors and factory representatives

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