
TrustFLEX Step by Step Guide

Accessory Asymmetric Authentication

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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.

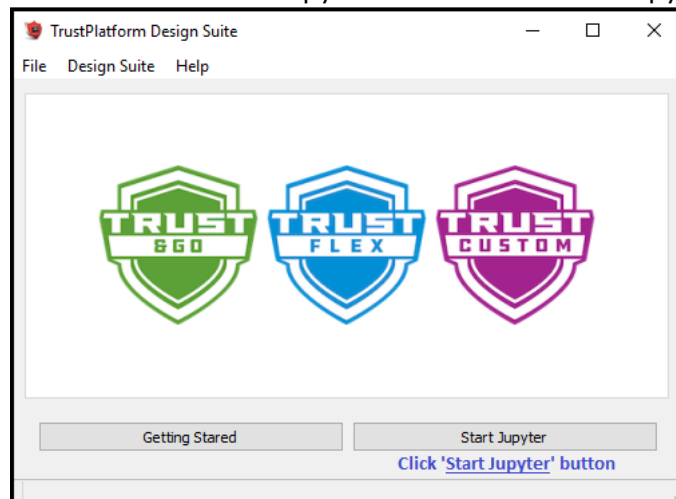
1.1 Getting started with Jupyter Notebook Tutorials

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 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

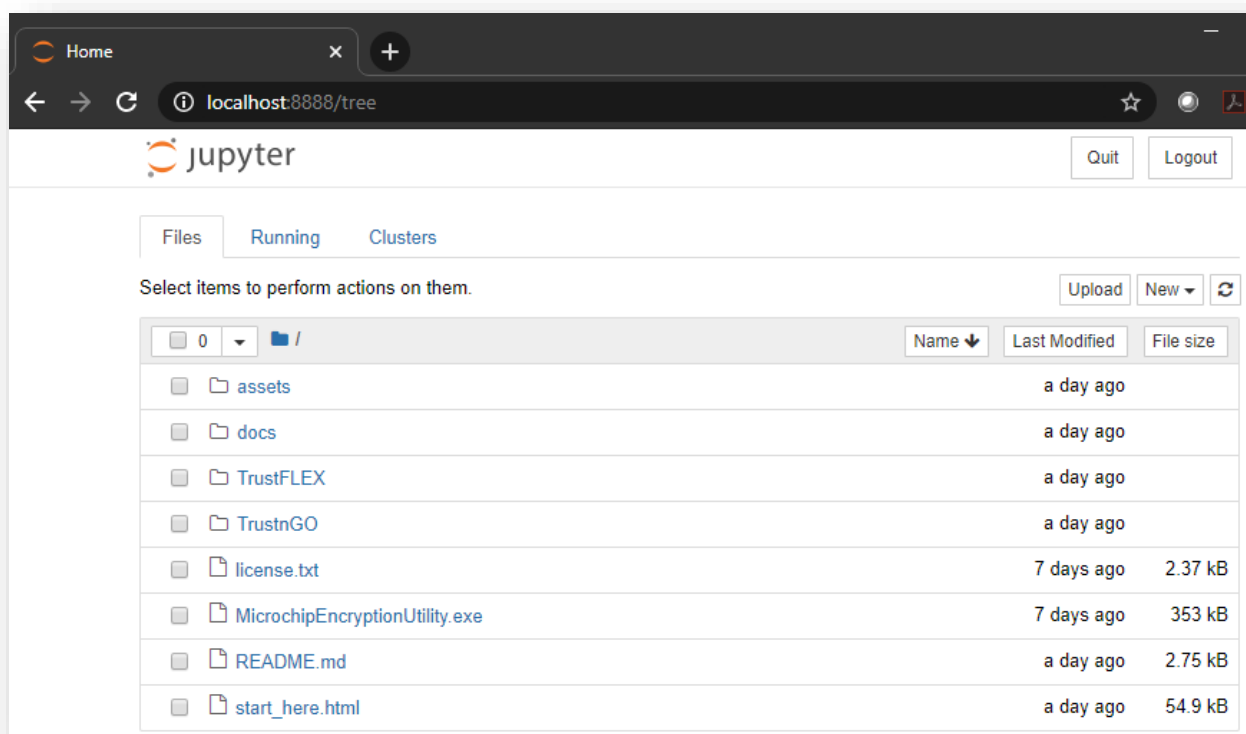
It is recommended to become familiar with Jupyter basic concepts with the online documentation, <https://jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io/en/stable/examples/Notebook/Notebook%20Basics.html>

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.

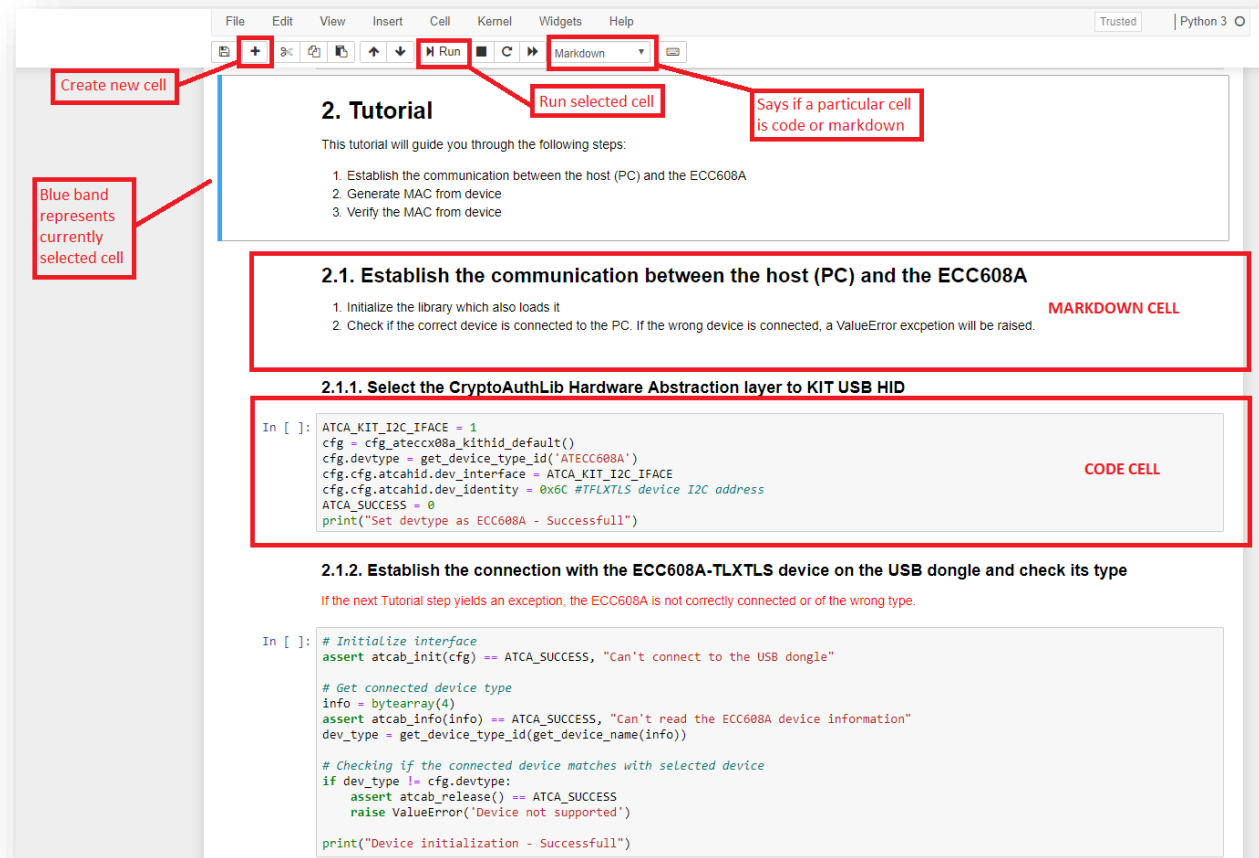


1.3 Introduction to Jupyter Notebook GUI.

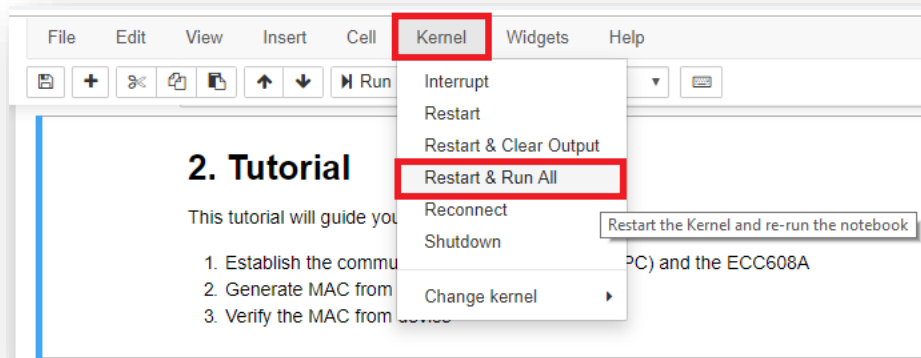
Jupyter Notebooks contain cells where you can either write code or markdown text. Notebooks contain multiple cells, some set as code and others markdown. Code cells contain code that can be executed live, and markdown contains text and images to explain the code.

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

Jupyter Notebook Tutorials	Relative Path	Applicable Devices
Manifest Generation	TrustnGO\00_resource_generation\TNGTLS_manifest_file_generation.ipynb	Trust&GO
GCP Connect	TrustnGO\05_cloud_connect\notebook\gcp\TNGTLS_GCP_connect.ipynb	Trust&GO
AWS Connect	TrustnGO\05_cloud_connect\notebook\aws\TNGTLS_aws_connect.ipynb	Trust&GO
Azure Connect	TrustnGO\05_cloud_connect\notebook\azure\TNGTLS_azure_connect.ipynb	Trust&GO
Resource Generation	TrustFLEX\00_resource_generation\TFLXTLS_resource_generator.ipynb	TrustFLEX
Accessory Authentication	TrustFLEX\01_accessory_authentication\notebook\TFLXTLS_accessory_authentication.ipynb	TrustFLEX
Firmware Validation	TrustFLEX\02_firmware_validation\notebook\TFLXTLS_firmware_validation.ipynb	TrustFLEX
IP Protection	TrustFLEX\04_ip_protection\notebook\TFLXTLS_IP_protection.ipynb	TrustFLEX
Secure Public Key Rotation	TrustFLEX\05_public_key_rotation\notebook\TFLXTLS_public_key_rotation.ipynb	TrustFLEX
Asymmetric authentication	08_asymmetric_authentication\notebook\TFLXTLS_asymmetric_authentication.ipynb	TrustFLEX
GCP Connect	TrustFLEX\10_cloud_connect\notebook\gcp\TFLXTLS_GCP_connect.ipynb	TrustFLEX
AWS Custom PKI	TrustFLEX\10_cloud_connect\notebook\aws\TFLXTLS_aws_connect.ipynb	TrustFLEX
Azure Connect	TrustFLEX\10_cloud_connect\notebook\azure\TFLXTLS_azure_connect.ipynb	TrustFLEX

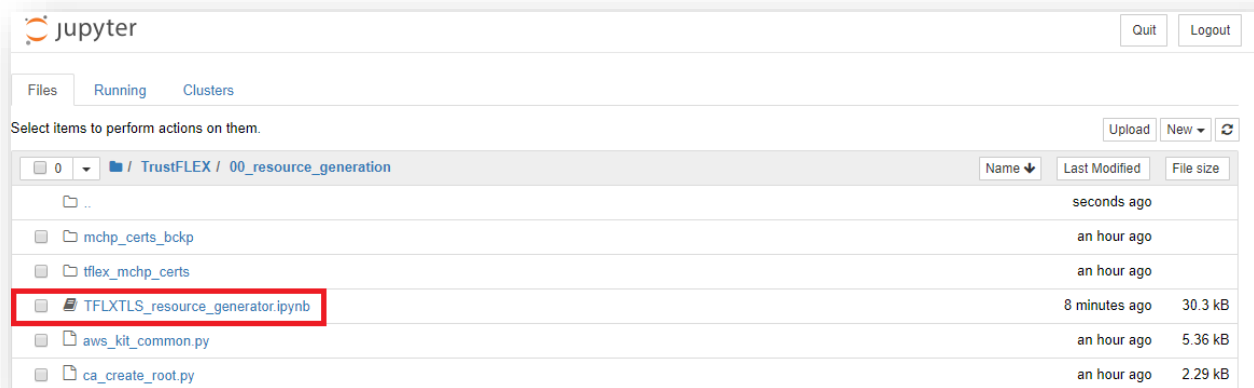
3 Resource Generation Notebook

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.

Within the Jupyter Dashboard, navigate **TrustFLEX\00_resource_generation** folder to open **TFLXTLS_resource_generator.ipynb** notebook



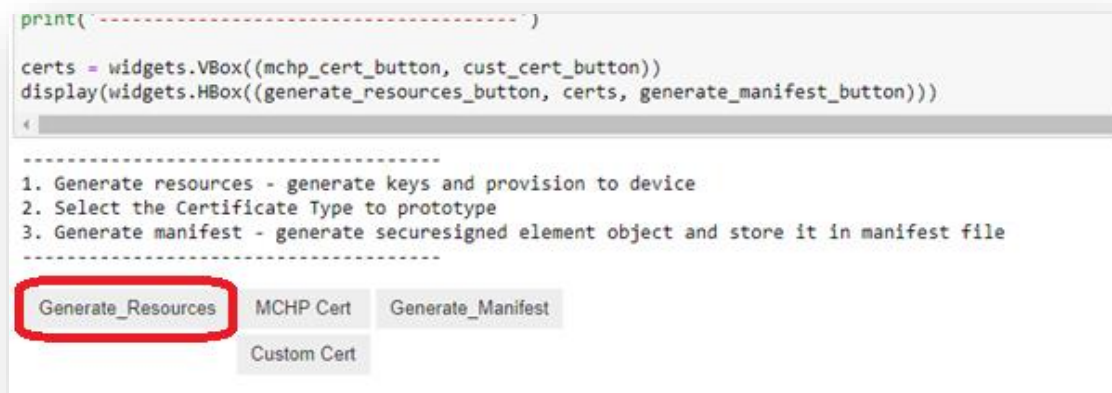
Run all cells of the Crypto Resource Generator Notebook: Kernel->Restart & Run All

Note: Before executing the cells on Crypto Trust Platform, its required to have factory default program running on SAMD21 of Trust Platform. Refer to [Crypto Auth Trust Platform 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. 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 protection 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. For this Use case, it's required to select Custom Certs.

-
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_Manifest
Custom Cert

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 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
Slot 11 is a certificate slot, no action required now, will be updated as part of Generate
Slot 12 is a certificate slot, no action required now, will be updated as part of Generate
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

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: CF1988BC3A6C252026FE70FB34397AD85A39AE811C722BFA6E5EC1E9CDA9133B3F0E91FD3877F25B8C893B311BAF0203CB5100C4CDABEBAFDAF3EBD550B00125)

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+gAwIBAgIQeoueybRh8XWwzOkoixtW1jAKBggqhkJOPQQDAjA7MQ0wCwYDVQQKDAR0ZXN0MSowKAYDVQQDDCFDcnlwdG8gQXV0aGVudGljYXRpb24gUm9vdCBDQSAwMDIwIBcNMjAwNzAxMDgwNTE5WkgPMjA2MDA2MjEwODA1MTlaMDsxDTALBgNVBAoMBHRlc3QxKjAoBgNVBAMMIUNyeXB0byBBdXRoZW50aWNhdGlvb290IENBIDAwMjBZMBMGByqGSM49AgEGCCqGSM49AwEHA0IABFf6qcSyPv8iY0uccoTXSISstaz0ECCUxXUoqky8Xo40vsOCbPPt5QtlvNHnyy8tAbwza6DsAiz2sGLzDI5hQhqjUzBRMB0GA1UdDgQWBRRHVPQoljiq65JOG4vu5l32JzmkSTAfBgNVHSMEGDAWgBRHVPQoljiq65JOG4vu5l32JzmkSTAPBgNVHRMBAf8EBTADAQH/MAoGCCqGSM49BAMCA0kAMEYCIQCB7FKx5K33xK9E0PsWGKZRaaQxxSRypC66y4hVqWVmmMAIhAMIG22zNUKPHCcHQxfQssYH5LfR5SVE+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:
0c: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
BgNVBAoMBHRlc3QxKjAoBgNVBAMMIUNyeXB0byBBdXRoZW50aWNhdGlvb1BTaWdu
ZXIgaRkZGRjBZMBMGBByqGSM49AgEGCCqGSM49AwEHA0IABCEubbOfXDakettxvfKu
kfG5UhQNDHrPrZiURytSZmQ8p38VacZ682akSAC6XQYDzhly5/504eAHBCuN5rOt
vnOjZjBkMA4GA1UdDwEB/wQEAwIBhjASBgNVHRMBAf8ECDAGAQH/AgEAMB0GA1Ud
DgQWBBRycA/sc+NWXwp0wLudepyPtQtzFzAfBgNVHSMEGDAWgBRHVPQoljiq65JO
G4vu5I32JzmkSTAKBggqhkJOPQQDAgNJADBGAiEA1ThacjiYboKYh69+NIIQKiX2
wb7Jztq8zMsY61H/NKYCIQDQc2TQfOI9HBDUoDzUtTZNgIksElkU7ysiSgBhumAA
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

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

```
-----  
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_Manifest

Custom Cert

The output log should resemble this:

```
-----  
Generating manifest data...OK (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 generated secrets, keys and certificates.

For this use case, Signer and Device certificates are required along with Root Public Key. When the MCHP certificates are available on device, MCHP cert definition files to be used. When the Cust certificates are generated and loaded to device, generated definition files to be used.

4 Use Case Prototyping

This hands-on lab is intended to demonstrate the usage of host to authenticate Accessory device. It uses asymmetric authentication where host reads certificates from accessory to validate chain of trust, followed by device private key.

This process uses a challenge-response model. In this model, host authenticates the accessory device based on response. Response (Signature) is calculated on the accessory device to prove that it holds the private key associated to its certificate shared to the host. Then the response will be verified by the host using Public key in Device certificate to authenticate the accessory.

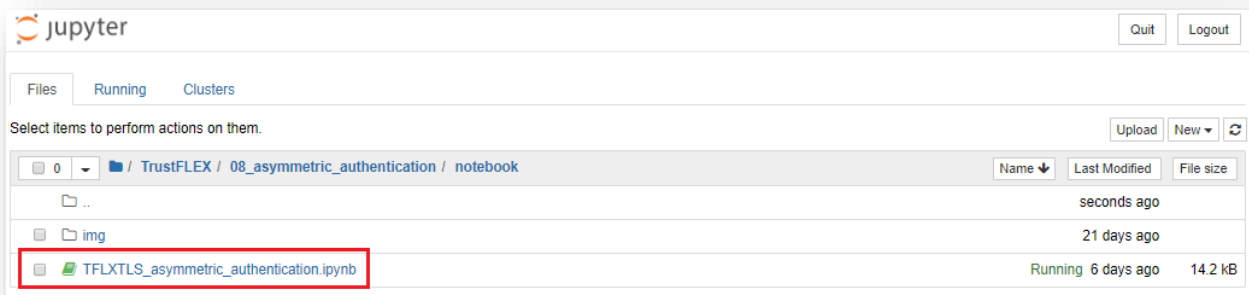
This lab is developed by simulating TrustFLEX device as Accessory and host to authenticate the accessory. Since Trust&GO use case demonstrate using MCHP certificates, here we would be Custom certificates to verify the authentication.

The resource generation for TrustFLEX device will load prototyping certificates to device along with custom certificates definition files.

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

4.1 Running Accessory Asymmetric Authentication example on Jupyter Notebook:

1. From the Jupyter Home page, navigate to **TrustFLEX\08_asymmetric_authentication\notebook\TFLXTLS_asymmetric_authentication.ipynb** notebook file and open it.



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

jupyter

TFLXTLS_asymmetric_authentication

Last Checkpoint: Last Tuesday at 10:03 AM (autosaved)

Logout

FileEditViewInsertCellKernelWidgetsHelp

TrustedPython 3

+

Run

Markdown

Introduction

MUST READ: This Notebook tutorial will allow you to perform Asymmetric Authentication aka Node Authentication with TFLXTLS device.


In this use case example, we will authenticate an Object/Node. It can be an accessory, peripheral, battery, or cartridge. Generally, an object that is removable and replaceable by the consumer. The purpose of authenticating an object is to ensure that it is genuine and it is authorized to connect to a product. Another purpose is to prevent cloning and counterfeiting. Asymmetric authentication uses asymmetric key algorithms (also known as public key cryptography) where each entity has a public and private key.

Node authentication occurs between two devices in a host-client configuration when the client's identity must be verified before its connection to the host can be established.

Prerequisites:

This step of the tutorial will attempt to load all the necessary modules and their dependencies on your machine. If the modules are already installed you can safely step over the next Tutorial step.

Note

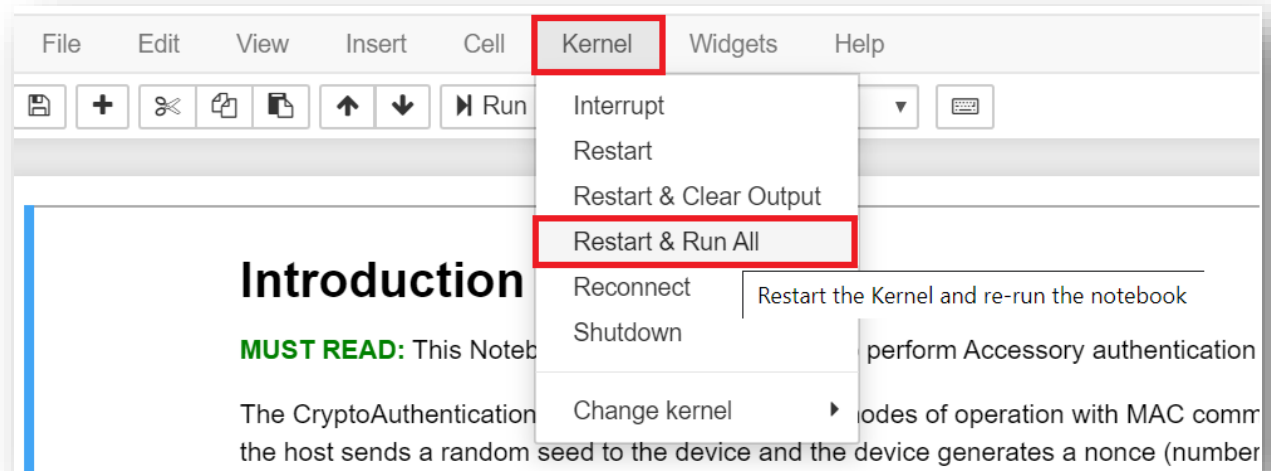
1. Installation time for prerequisites depends upon system and network speed.
2. Installing prerequisites for the first time takes more time and watch the kernel status. Following image helps to locate the Kernel status,

3. Installing prerequisites gives the following error and it can be safely ignored. Functionality remains unaffected.
 - azure-cli 2.0.76 has requirement colorama~=0.4.1, but you'll have colorama 0.3.9 which is incompatible.
 - azure-cli 2.0.76 has requirement pytz==2019.1, but you'll have pytz 2019.3 which is incompatible.

```
In [ ]: import sys, os

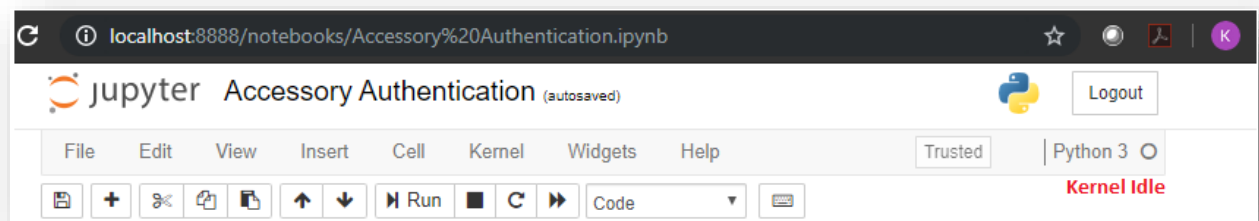
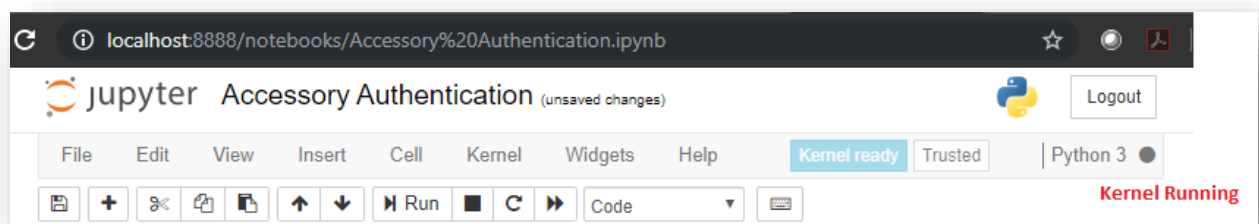
home_path = os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.realpath(os.getcwd()))))
module_path = os.path.join(home_path, 'assets', 'python')
if not module_path in sys.path:
    sys.path.append(module_path)

from requirements_helper import requirements_installer
obj = requirements_installer(os.path.join(home_path, 'assets', 'requirements.txt'))
```

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

Verify Certificate Chain

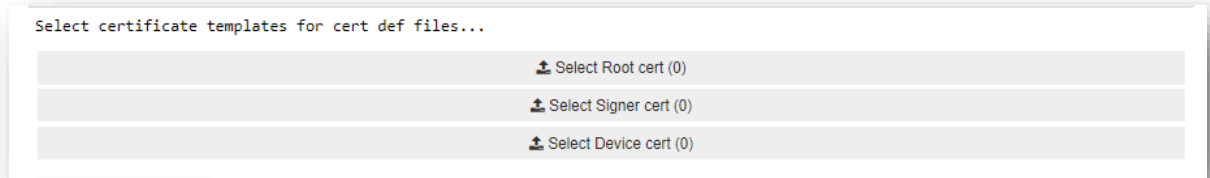
The certificate chain verification process includes reading the certificates from device, validating its signatures using CA's Public Key.

The host MCU contains the Root's Public Key stored on it. Certificate chain verification process starts by reading both Signer and Device certificates. Since, these certificates are stored as compressed certificates on the device, its required to rebuild them using certificate definition information.

These definition files can be regenerated based on the certificate templates.

Select certificate templates

On executing all the cells, the following buttons will be available to choose the certificate templates.



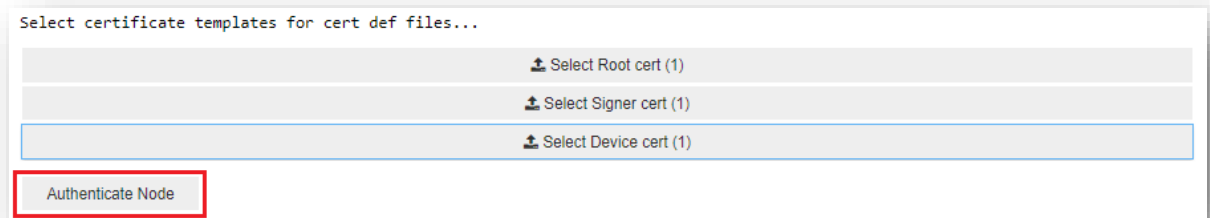
Since the root certificate or its details are not stored on Secure element, its required to provide the actual root that should be used to validate Signer certificate.

For Signer and Device certificates select the template certificates i.e. one generated in resource generation.

Authenticate Accessory/Node

In the above step, we have provided required certificates information to fetch and validate Signer and Device certificates from Secure element.

On clicking 'Authenticate Node' button, the process of rebuilding certificates, validation and Accessory authentication gets triggered.



Client Rebuild Certificates:

In this step Signer and Device certificate definitions will be regenerated based on root certificate and template certificates provided.

Once the definitions are generated, host triggers set of commands to know the max size of the certificate and read the actual certificates from secure element. One can see root, signer and device certificates in the log.

Host to verify certificate chain:

On reading the certificates, host starts certificate chain verification. This step is currently limited to signature verification only.

In the resource generation root certificate is created as self-signed certificate. Hence, root certificate is validated using its own public key. Once its validated, Signer certificate is validated using root public key and device certificate is validated using Signer public key provided in the signer certificate.

Challenge-Response-Verify:

Once the certificates are validated, its important to check the accessory holds the original private key used to generate device certificate signing request. This will be done through a challenge response method.

Host generates as random challenge and sends to accessory for signing. Accessory would sign the challenge using the private key used for Device CSR. Once, host receives the signature from accessory, it verifies the same using public key provided in the Device certificate.

The result will be success only if the private and public key corresponds to each other, this indicates the connected accessory is authentic.

In case if private key is not associated to public key in the device certificate, this verification step would fail, this indicates the connected accessory is not authentic.

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 Asymmetric Authentication example on Embedded platform

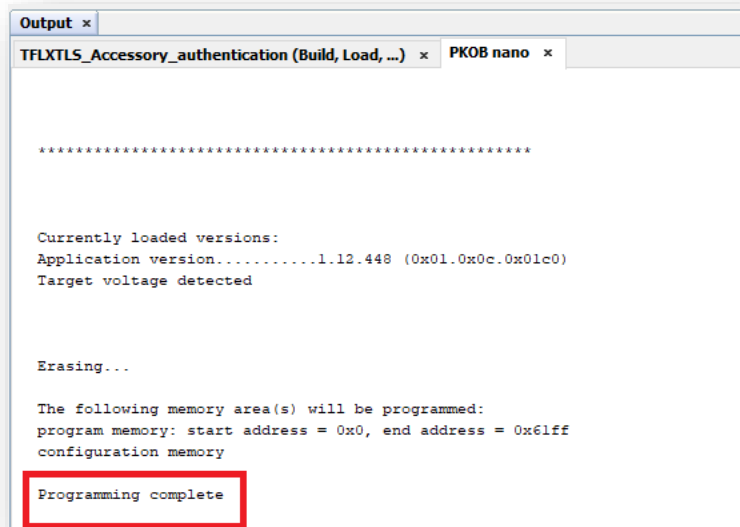
This usecase can also be executed on Embedded platform. Once the resources are generated, both Atmel Studio and MPLAB projects provided can be used to run the application on Crypto Auth Trust Platform.

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

4.2.1 MPLAB:

1. Open **asymmetric_auth.X** project by navigating to MPLAB -> File -> Open Project -> **TrustFLEX\08_asymmetric_authentication\firmware\asymmetric_auth.X**
2. The application source code asymmetric_auth.c is available at **TrustFLEX\08_asymmetric_authentication\firmware\asymmetric_auth.c**. Other supporting files can be found under **assets\dependencies**
3. Program the Crypto Trust platform by navigating to **asymmetric_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.



```
Output x
TFLXTLS_Accessory_authentication (Build, Load, ...) x PKOB nano x

*****

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 Asymmetric Authentication operation. Depending on the output, the Crypto Auth Trust Platform board's status LED will blink at different rates.

If **succeeds**, LED blinks once every second.

If **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

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4.2.2 Atmel Studio (Deprecated)

1. Open **asymmetric_auth.atsln** project by navigating to Atmel Studio -> File -> open -> **TrustFLEX\08_asymmetric_authentication\ deprecated_studio \asymmetric_auth.atsln**
2. The application source code asymmetric_auth.c is available at **TrustFLEX\08_asymmetric_authentication\firmware\asymmetric_auth.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 Accessory Asymmetric Authentication operation. Depending on the result, the Crypto Auth Trust Platform board's status LED will blink at different rates.

If **succeeds**, LED blinks once every second.

If **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 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.

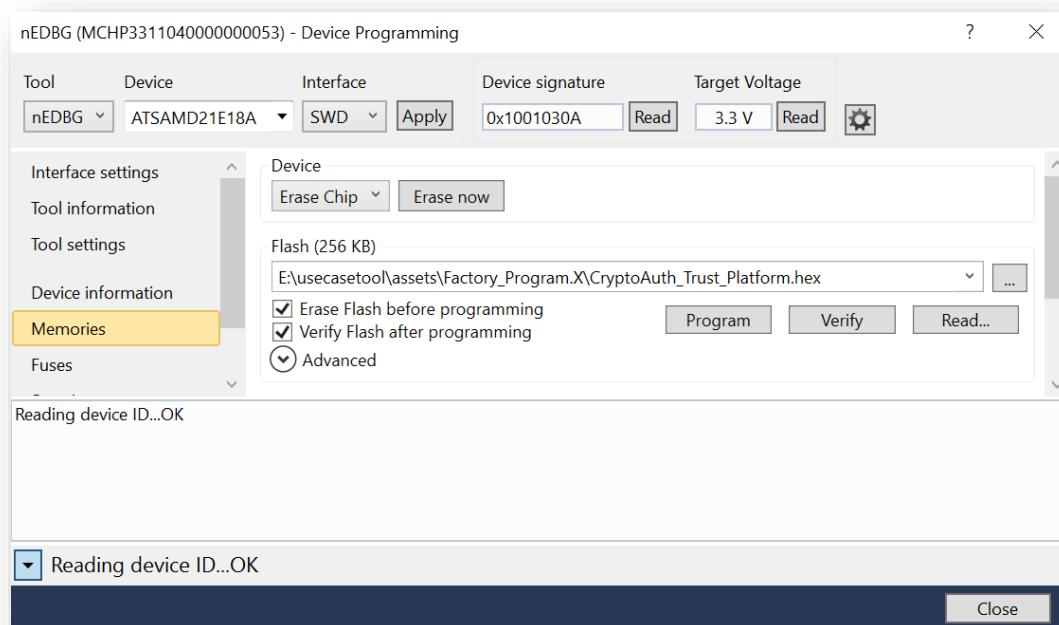
This can also be done manually by MPLAB and Atmel Studio

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 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 “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.

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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