23/10 Install Java Card JDK and its dependencies, read specification.

24/10 Install and get accustomed to Eclipse, set up project, configure it with Java Card JDK. Created a new GitHub repository and initialised it with documents, JDK specifications, and code.

27/10 Install OpenCard framework and read documentation

28/10 Started working on skeleton code for host-side app using code samples and OpenCard api docs.

29/10 Wrote most of both host-side and card-side app, haven’t yet worked out how to install onto card because I don’t have my card reader.

31/10 Reader arrived. Read more of the documentation, built a project. Installed gpshell, installed reader driver, successfully loaded gpshell sample applet onto card, listed contents, and removed it.

2/11 Attempted to load project onto card, discovered that my java cards are not JCDK 3.0.5 compatible. Choice: Get more up-to-date java cards, or use the older build process with the older JCDK? Reverting to older process means no handy Eclipse plugin. Documentation is also much better in newer version. Decided to buy new cards.

4/11 Attempted to run sample project by running OCF host app and connecting to card. OCF wouldn’t recognise the card. I think I’ve identified that the reader needs an OCF driver, but it only has a PC/SC driver. Sources are few and far between. May have to redo application in C++ to use PCSC API. Could also be incompatibility with Windows 10, perhaps try in Ubuntu first.

Data sheet for reader only specifies PCSC whereas for some other readers their data sheets also mention OCF.

From OCF programmer’s guide: “The OpenCard Reference implementation comes with a lockable CardTerminal implementation for PCSC card readers”. Downloaded reference implementation, there’s source code for PCSC-related stuff. Pcsc-wrapper-src.jar contains class files. Should look into usage. Very little information online about them. In particular, contains Pcsc10CardTerminal which emulates OCF stuff on PCSC.

New cards arrived. Tried installing apps, got Unknown ISO7816 error: 0x6438 for apps compiled via eclipse. Possibly because card is jcdk 3.0.4 compatible, compiled using jcdk 3.0.5. Appears to be card-defined execution error.

5/11 Decided to give the Python library pyscard a try instead of OCF. Spent the day running into various problems to do with dependencies it couldn’t find. Turns out plugin only for python 2, but I was trying python3. Working now, but unable to establish context. Not sure what the problem was, but it appears to be that particular version (1.7.0), because it worked when I tried a different version. With it, I was able to successfully test a small program that sends a SELECT APDU to the ISD and prints the sw1-sw2 output.

The pyscard Python extension is likely to be my tool of choice going forward. It’s compatible with both Microsoft PC/SC and Linux PC/SC lite, so the code will be portable and relatively easy to write.

7/11 Followed through applet compiling process for JCDK 2.2.2. Problem running first demo with jcwde, gives message “card was unexpected at this time”. No idea what it means. TODO: Try another demo. Not a serious problem though, it’s the simulation test suite so it’s optional.

Compiled sample code to class file, attempted to convert to CAP file. Converter has message “card was unexpected at this time”. Wtf?

Identified. It doesn’t like spaces in the JC\_HOME environment variable. Had to change directory structure.

New problem: Script also can’t deal with space in path of JAVA\_HOME. Scripts involve something like %JAVA\_HOME%\bin\java -classpath %\_CLASSES% com.sun.javacard.converter.Converter %\*, where they should have quotes around the environment variable. Error on distributor’s part. Have to reinstall jdk into a different directory tomorrow.

08/11 Was able to solve the problems and compile and convert an applet, and store/remove it from the card. Used JCDK HelloWorld sample applet source file.

09/11 Looked into different asymmetric cryptography protocols.

11/11 Configured Atom with Python and Java IDEs so I could develop both ends side-by-side. Adapted the build process to work with my project structure so I could upload my own apps, not just sample apps. Was able to successfully select my applet on the card and send a message, the applet checked its CLA and INS values, and returned them. Now have a better idea of how applet selection works.

Wrote a small script to automate the process of compiling source code, converting to a .cap file, uploading it onto the card, and running it with a test host application.

12/11 Wrote a test application that takes a byte string via an apdu reading “Hello World”, storing it, and returning the string upon a later apdu request.

14/11 Read some standards on protocols, decided to implement OPACITY protocol. Researched various components e.g. EC cryptography, Diffie-Hellman etc. and read parts of NIST 800-56A which was referenced by OPACITY protocol.

15/11 More reading of standards. Started writing host-side skeleton code to plan the structure of the app, researching Python crypto plugins (using ecdsa plugin). Researched Basic Encoding Rules defined in ASN.1, rules for encoding data types for serialisation, necessary because opacity CVC values sent between card and host are in this format.

18/11 Implemented various helper functions for host app, including cv\_extract, hash, truncate8, verify\_mac, extract\_fields. Researched Basic Encoding Rules (BER) to understand the structure of CVC values send in the protocol. Learned more about Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman, experimented with python ‘cryptography’ library, much more extensive than ecdsa and other crypto libraries.

22/11 Implemented various auxiliary functions for card applet including hash, truncate, get\_secret, kdf, and wrote mostly-complete code up to the ‘Zeroize Z’ stage of the card protocol.

23/11 Discovered no CMAC function exists on Java Card 2.2.2 platform. Only implemented on Java Card 3.x. Had to write my own implementation of CMAC in order to stick to the protocol. Wrote about 100 lines to this end, AESCMAC128.java.

25/11 Finished writing CMAC function. Got a little confused on a couple of points so referenced another implementation <https://pastebin.com/JQ9xQ5vK>. Used this to write the rest of the code in the authenticate function on the card, covering all points in the protocol. Still things to be done, including how to initialise with a CVC, properly parsing the format of EC keys.

26/11 Made modifications to CMAC class. Fixed some errors in main opacity implementation, and cleaned up so it uses fewer temporary buffer arrays. Wrote basic host-side code for key issuing system. Decided the card will generate its keypair and send the public key to the issuing system, which formats CVC and sends it to the card in a separate APDU. Created new compile/install scripts.

Attempted to compile. Various errors relating to uses of, and indirect casts to, int instead of short. Fixed those. Successfully compiles and converts. GPShell install command returns 6A80 (wrong data / incorrect values in command data) Will fix tomorrow.

30/11 Fixed. Problem was likely due to install method not calling register. Kp.genKeyPair() not working, throws (6F, 00). Turns out it was because KeyPair constructor can’t take arbitrary key lengths, only the constants in KeyBuilder. In JC 2.2.2 they only go to 192b, but protocol requires 256b. Instead, have to separately initialise public and private keys using NIST EC parameters and use the other KeyPair constructor. After adding it in, found it didn’t accept the compressed G, so had to enter the full uncompressed version. Fixed this, now generated keypair without error. Had trouble with getW() command to obtain public key. After a while figured out 64B buffer not big enough. Need 65B to accommodate extra 0x04 at the beginning.

Am now reasonably confident key issuing process works. Will move on to debugging authentication process.

3/12 Fixed usage of hash function and other errors on the authentication code. Removed unnecessary array conversion functions and cleaned up code. Implemented various uncompleted functions on host side including ec\_dh, kdf.

Realised that assumption behind signature was wrong. Should be calculated by the card and sent to host. Adapted issuing code to account for this.

5/12 Implemented digital signature on card

6/12 Had curious bug with digital signature code on card. Throws some unknown exception. I’d assumed the signature would be 20B (implied by documentation), probably 10B r followed by 10B s. Instead, signature was 0x47B (71B). Actually, it just generates 20B SHA-1 digest, not an option for the protocol, have to develop my own ECDSA implementation with SHA-256. Did much of that today but need to multiply byte arrays. Found online JavaCard library JCMathLib that supports this as well as other things. Open-source, free to use as long as its license is distributed with the code. Familiarised myself with this library.

7/12 Implemented (untested) signing part of ECDSA algorithm on card. Could also implement verify for completeness but unlikely to be needed by my code.

9/12 Attempting to upload code including new Signature implementation onto card. Not working for some reason (load() returns 6A80: Wrong data / Incorrect values in command data.). Narrowed down to use of ECConfig in sign() method. It seems that, when loading onto the card, the card wasn’t able to locate the library. I assumed linking the exp file was enough but it appears the exp file only outlines the api of a module. Module provided didn’t come with exp file for the cap file so I initially made my own. Now I have to gen cap file along with exp file and upload the cap file. I did this with the AID of the original cap file.

Trying to compile without specifying applet, get error about ill-formed conversion. Delete the Applet classes, get error about not allowing static array initialization. Try compiling with applet, resulting export file doesn’t contain public classes… I’m pretty sure I need to convert as a library i.e. without an applet but the way the code is written doesn’t seem to work with that. I wonder if the author of this “library” even intended it to be used as a library at all, or just a tech demo…

Removed unneeded classes that initialize static arrays leaving one more, which initialises {0x01} and {0x02} as constants. Moved initialisations to existing initialize() method. Converted successfully. Resulting exp file had all needed data. Error uploading to card (6F00 unknown error). Ree.

My only remaining option may be to move the library code files into my own package but that may exceed the 64KB package limit.

12/12 Couldn’t compile the library. Have instead copied necessary source files into main package, which was successfully compiled.

Wouldn’t properly upload, returning 6A80 on load() (wrong data). Narrowed down to use of TLV things – Error triggered by “new PrimitiveBERTag()”. The likely reason is that the TLV package is a javacardx package which may or may not be implemented. The manufacturer likely didn’t implement it. Instead just returning 32B each of r and s, concatenated. Can implement BER later.

Problem with library function mod\_inv. Calls set\_size on helper Bignat object in ResourceManager helper\_BN\_F, which should have max size 129 bit has 67 instead. Need to find out if it changes at some point and when

15/12 Implemented modular inverse function myself. Untested.

17/12 Integrated modular inverse into signature generation ecdsa algorithm. Appears to work – no errors and returns the right amount of data. Correctness of output not yet tested. Signature only successfully generated the first time the function is called, which shouldn’t be the case. Fixed – problem was that ECConfig can only be initialised once.

Then had weird error that was thrown due to array allocation, only thrown the second time around. Deduced it was due to memory being used up. Stuck a requestObjectDeletion() at beginning of process(), which solved it.

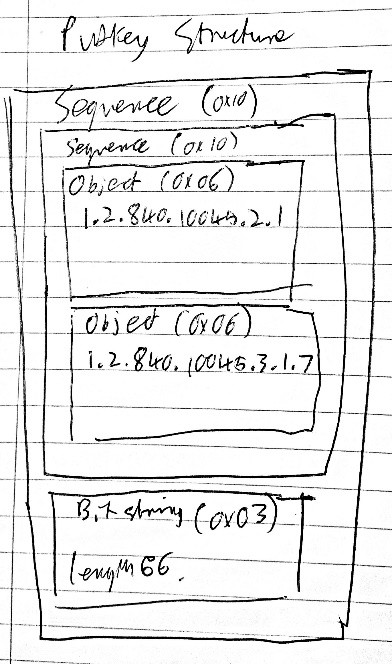
Then had library error code 0x7007, meaning lock object not found, thrown by mult function call within mod\_mult() Bignat function. Only thrown the second time. It appears the library maintains a list of lockable objects, one of which the library locks and unlocks on. The second time round, it can no longer find the same object to lock on. It seems the library has a bug to do with locking. Got around this issue by disabling object locking in jcmathlib. Now card appears to successfully generate public key and signature.

I appear to have broken my first card 😊 I guess they don’t like being reprogrammed hundreds of times. Good job I bought 4.

Error in set\_cvc function. Gets Lc and casts from short to byte, but when casting, the more significant bits are padded with 1s rather than 0s in Javacard for some reason. Fixed using Util.makeShort(). Now set\_cvc works.

18/12 With key generation now working, started working on authentication code. Python authentication code full of bugs and uncompleted bits because I didn’t know enough at the time to do it. Fixed most obvious bugs e.g. poorly formed APDU commands. Public key data generated in DER format, 91B long, rather than the 77B expected by the applet (and the standard).

After looking at the structure, it’s subtly different. Rather than a single object identifier, it contains a sequence of them, with two entries. The public key section is also different – instead of the format 0x04||X||Y, it uses 0x00||0x04||X||Y. Unsure of the reason why. To conform to the standard, I’ll need to extract the bit string field containing the key, and remove the first byte, before sending.

 (Bit string is in aforementioned format)

19/12 Modified card and host code to transfer 65B format public key, and began testing auth code. Appears to be a problem with generateSecret() KeyAgreement method. I was only giving it the x coordinate but it wants both in format specified in ANSI X9.62 section 6.4. As it turns out, this is the format initially given by the Python library.

Tried this, still failed. Threw ILLEGAL\_VALUE Cryptoexception. Means either “publicData format is incorrect or is inconsistent with PrivateKey specified during initialization”. Not sure why, could be because one of the specified object identifiers is wrong. I’ll try using only the second one and checking the point representation in 4.3.6 of X9.62. The first byte of this appears to be 0x04 rather than 0x00 so I’ll still have to truncate the first byte.

20/12 Still getting ILLEGAL\_VALUE error. Not sure why. Decided to implement it myself since it’s not very complicated.

While doing this, I noticed that I’d forgotten to uncomment some code in issuing process. I tried it and it failed. I’ll need to debug this. It appears that, again, it fails because too many arrays are allocated. I need to reduce memory usage somehow. Done this, now it seems to work again.

“Unknown error” in authentication process after having replaced ECDH. Seems to be issue with hash function in KDF. The byte array used to store the keying material isn’t big enough to store the last iteration. It did 3 iterations generating 32B each time, 5\*16B was needed, so the last hash only needed to produce 16B so the 32B didn’t fit in the array. Good now.

Problem in cmac function. Error is in the subkey generation, in the array left-shift.

23/12 There were also structural bugs in CMAC in both the update and sign functions. Fixed I think. Now works without throwing an error, authentication returns data. Total time taken is consistently around 2.9s (Needs improvement)

24/12 Now on host side it has issues deserializing a DER key in the Issuer formatted by the Issuer. The library function for deserialising keys expects a DER structure defined by RFC5280, which is quite complicated and defines a full certificate, which is not relevant. I’ll write my own implementation.

25/12 Implemented ecdh, fixed bugs in python code overall. Now runs to completion to the point of verification, but the mac verification fails. Problem needs debugging.

27/12 Walked through to establish where it went wrong. First checked card ID, which was different on card to what was calculated on host. This was due to the CVC hash output being different. When hashes returned were compared to hashes generated directly from the previously sent CVC, they matched, so it was an issue with how the host handles the CVC. Seems to work now.

Both ends know each other’s pubkeys but shared secret isn’t the same. For some reason, card’s privkey is 32B but host privkey is 109B.

28/12 Found out that reason was that private key octet string in PKCS8 is itself a DER structure. Decoded to get 32B private key.

I tried getting key values for card and host for one iteration and running both ECDH instances on the host to see if it works. It didn’t.

For some reason I was unable to even verify that for a keypair, Q = dG.

29/12 Emailed Markus for help since I couldn’t figure it out. In the meantime, I assumed both ends successfully calculate z and tested kdf.

Realised I forgot to initialise info input. Done.

While testing, I realised that the card returns Z as a 64B value (I had previously assumed it was 32B). This may be related to my problem. In this case, the KDF needs to generate more bytes to cover all of NextZ.

Tested KDF, seems to work.

Tested CMAC on both ends with same input, got different results. Used 3rd party library for host implementation so that’s probably correct, meaning there’s an issue with my implementation.

I should run the standard tests for cmac that came with the other implementation I found.

30/12 Discovered CMAC doesn’t work with input message of length 0. Fixed so it doesn’t fail, but still outputs wrong value. Problem with subkey generation, in the left-shift part. I didn’t realise that c << 7 pads with 1s. Another bug with it, I was initialising L as the key K rather than a block of 0s. Works now.

Various other issues requiring a restructure of CMAC. Now successfully does mac of empty message.

Doesn’t work with 16B message, output incorrect. Due to minor branch error. Now works for single 16B block.

Tested with other length messages. Now confident that CMAC works. Now only EC\_DH doesn’t work properly.

2/01/2018 Realised the reason EC\_DH wasn’t working is because I was using the traditional mathematical operators + and \* for EC point operations, not the special EC operators.

Libraries tend to use GMP (GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic Library) in EC point operations. A couple of implementations I found that don’t were far too slow. I eventually found a decent free-to-use library. ECDH works on host now.

Now I know more about EC, I retried using the JC library for Diffie Hellman, but the output didn’t match the secret computed by the host, and wasn’t even the right number of bytes. No idea why, can’t find any information about it online. May have to implement it myself.

Attempted to use the JCMathLib library to do it, but there’s a problem with implementation of point multiplication. It attempts to the Java Card library KeyAgreement in a way incompatible with the JC2.2.2 I’m running (Algorithm number = 3). I’ll have to implement it myself (including the point doubling).

Appears to have an implementation of point add though, but mod\_inv Bignat function is proving to be a problem again – it’s called indirectly by the EC point addition and throwing the error I was getting on 15/12. Perhaps I’ll implement mult myself.

3/01 Started work towards implementing multiplication by implementing point add.

4/01 Big fixes in point add. Modified point add to also work as a point double function. (similar operations). Made it more memory efficient by adding intermediate Bignats that are reassigned instead of constantly allocating more BIgnats.

5/01 Implemented point double and then point multiplication, largely untested but outputs of add and double don’t appear to match the python library output for those functions.

6/01 Appears to be a problem with the modular inverse function I wrote previously. Decided to restart from scratch, more closely following more reliable sources. In implementation of egcd it was failing at a multiplication during the 12th pass for some reason. Throws some CardRuntimeException.

Frustratingly, all my cards have bricked. It seems that if a card fails too many times it is permanently deactivated. I’ve ordered more and am looking at the java card simulated runtime environment.

7/01 Setting up Java Card WDE and configuration file jcwde.app. Launch runtime environment with “jcwde simulation.jcwde.app”, listens to APDUs in T=1 on port 9025 (contact) and 9026 (contactless) by default.

14/01 Took a break for a week to finish off other work and move back into college. Error in JCMathLib implementation of Integer modulo I think – just takes modulo of magnitude. Overall too complicated. I wrote my own more basic implementation of big integer type to reduce possible points of failure. Still fails on the 13th pass, but at the second multiplication rather than the first. Suggests there may be some kind of memory leakage. Tried calling garbage collection but that didn’t work, possibly because the assigned memory is never not referenced. It seems it takes 2 consecutive failures to brick a card.

It seems I am at an impasse. I can’t use the KeyAgreement function because it doesn’t seem able to handle 32B EC keys. I can’t write my own implementation because of this curious bug that may be caused by the 3rd party library I am using. If I tried to write my own implementations of the library functions it would take too long, stray too far from the purpose of the project, and wouldn’t be anywhere near as efficient because the library uses hardware tricks I don’t know about. This single function has also killed 6 cards so far at a cost of around £25. I can’t continue like this.

I tried switching to the newer cards I have, but still using the JC2.2.2 library, to see if that helps. I seem to remember it didn’t work properly with the JC3.0.5 library (though I may revisit this), but surprisingly it compiled and ran with the older library. (The card was sold as 3.0.4 for whatever reason, perhaps this is why)

But it throws an error when the ECConfig() is initialised.

I’ve installed JC3.0.4. Old build process doesn’t appear to work properly so I’ll have to try using ant tomorrow.

15/1 Gone back to using Eclipse plugin. Installed JC 3.0.4 plugin.

Using the newer library will mean that much of my work over the past month or two is redundant because the newer library implemented it. My work is still good content though, as I can estimate the time difference and discuss it.

Various issues with environment variables but sorted it out.

Problem in ant script when converting class files, they are of a too recent version. Unsure why as the ant tool claims to be compatible with all Java versions. Perhaps I need to use a Java version earlier than the JCDK version.

Downloaded sdk1.7 but that didn’t do it. I deleted the previously generated class files and tried again, and it worked. Went back to 1.8 and it worked. Problem must have been class files generated using a very recent jdk verison used as class inputs to an earlier version compile.

Seemingly uploaded something to the card, but it isn’t working. SELECT command produces return code 0x000b.

Will try the more simple command-response applet.

16/1 Trouble building CR applet, problem was missing empty javacard folder (ant task doesn’t make directories).

After building, the CR applet successfully ran, suggesting the build process is not at fault. There must be a problem with the code or number of files.

Realised that the reason for the 000B error code an ISOException I put in the JCMathLib library code when debugging the previous build. Annoyingly it fails at the same point as the previous build though.

Modified the library, removing the helperEC\_BN\_? EC Point helper Bignats that were used in unnecessary functions. (The problem appeared to be that too many Bignats were being initialised).

Also removed HELPER\_BN\_F, HELPER\_BN\_D.

Now, after initialising m\_ecc, I can initialise another 11 Bignat objects of length 32B. 3 are needed for Bigint.

No need to push the limit, I will initialise 5 statically in a separate class and reuse them.

Just had a thought: Is this implementation relying on resources initialised during issuing stage to be used in the authentication stage? That should be checked.

Fixed sing() in ECDSA to do proper point multiplication

Stripped Bigint of statically assigned Bignats, instead requiring intermediate Bignats be passed in function calls. Could later add ability to specify which Bignats ArithmeticFuncs functions use within the function call to avoid overlap.

Mod\_inv implementation uses 8 Bignats, so I should work to reduce its requirements tomorrow. If necessary I will do so by storing only arrays and setting Bignat values only when needed for function calls.

17/1 Reduced number of intermediate Bignats in mod\_inv, as well as for all its called functions, to 4. Could reduce it slightly more if the need arises but law of diminishing returns.

When compiling, get SystemException with reason NO\_TRANSIENT\_SPACE. Problem appears to be allocation of byte array with flag CLEAR\_ON\_RESET. Maybe only accepts CLEAR\_ON\_DESELET.

Problem in egcd (But this time it doesn’t break the card). JCMathLib exception due to ‘SW\_BIGNAT\_INVALIDCOPYOTHER’. Occurs during q.copy(old\_r) in the second pass.

It seems JC isn’t happy with trying to save an APDU for later use. Annoying as that means I can’t access the APDU from the sign() function.

Problem has something to do with the fact that the length of q’s array doesn’t match its size value. For some reason it’s 0.

Old\_r does and should match.

Mismatch occurs somewhere in Bigints mod\_mult function, where it calls Bignat implementation of mod\_mult.

In Bignat.mod\_mult, it calls shrink() on a Bignat which brings its size to 0 from 0x41. The relevant Bignat is then cloned from this. For some reason its value is 0.

18/1 Reason: Bignat.mod\_mult calls Calls tmp.mult(q, s) where s=0, so tmp has value 0. Shrink() brings its size to 0, meaning q is cloned to a size 0. Later, q.copy(old\_r) is called. Old\_r.size is 32, causing the error since copy() doesn’t resize. Instead clone() is needed.

Egcd and hence the entire issuing process now runs to completion!

NOTE: issuing fails if run a second time. Should look into this.

Modified point\_add to the use the new temp Bignats efficiently. Fails probably due to massive overuse of dynamic array allocations – over 350B each time, with point\_add being called frequently. Changed to use a 32B static array and a 65B static array. Can reduce further to just a 65B array. Still fails.

Can reduce number of ECPoint entities are created if I allow the input ECPoint to be multiplied. Done. Also 65B dynamic assignment in egcd which occurs very regularly. Despite this, it still fails, in a similar way to how the old egcd used to fail. Perhaps it has something to do with repeated calls to mod\_mult as before.

19/1 I’ll abandon that part for now since I can use other library functions to achieve the desired result. I’ll continue it later as an extension. Reconfigured Atom to use the new jcdk.

Key issuing failing because the input/output is formatted differently in the library function (ASN1). Actual signature length: 0x48 = 64+8 = 72

Supervisor suggested the reason for the 20B ECDH response on the card may be because it is hashed with SHA-1. Checked it, he was right. Was using KeyAgreement version ALG\_EC\_SVDP\_DH, needed ALG\_EC\_SVDP\_DH\_PLAIN.

Shared secret generation now produces the same correct output on both ends!

Now error in cmac. CryptoException thrown by init(), with reason NO\_SUCH\_ALGORITHM, presumably because it uses ALG\_AES\_MAC\_128\_NOPAD, which although being listed in the specifications, may not have been included in the card. Irritating.

Current predicament:

If I use the older cards, I can’t use library ECDSA (although to fix my implementation I just need to fix point multiplication). I also don’t think it’s possible to get the plain output of ECDH. (it can only be acquired after hashed using SHA-1)

If I use the newer cards, it seems I can’t use a straight AES block cipher. There may be hope though, as I can use the 128b CBC Cipher (as opposed to 128b CBC mac). This would involve me taking the last 16B to be the MAC. Requires buffers to receive and discard the intermediate output, but a necessary price.

Obviously the newer cards show more promise. I was able to get it to compile and run to completion using the modified CMAC.

I should check the newer cards support the tlv stuff that the old card didn’t support.

21/01 The verification process works. So, for the program to perform verification, the HostApp obtains the card ID and checks that it recognises it. If so, and the verification completes, access is granted.

Now to implement the optimized version to be installed under the same AID but with applet number 02. I’ll copy all the host and card code into a separate folder to preserve the work I’ve already done.

For the persistent binding, I need to consider what datatype will be used to store mappings. The most efficient would probably be a tree. Hash tables wouldn’t be as memory efficient and are more tricky to code. Could use Red-black trees. Would be useful because insertions are unlikely to be common and search time would be good. For now, I’ll just use a linked list.

Made a start in the implementation of the persistent binding store.

Just noticed that in my code I’m often assuming the nextZ size is 16B, but it’s 32B.

Another error: KDF Info uses only 8B of pubkey. Fixed to 16B.

Also noticed host app doesn’t fill out info array before sending whereas card does. TODO: Test whether this is an error that for some reason isn’t detected.

I think I’ve spotted an error in the standard. In the optimised version, the condition for C13 should be (CBH & PB) != 0 not (CHH & NO\_PB == 0) otherwise it always evaluates to true.

Apart from GUID XOR AES(k\_enc, IV) (which I’m not 100% sure how to interpret), I’ve completed the card-side implementation.

29/1 Wrote progress report. Fixed script error which caused the old card code to compile, which revealed that the java card code wasn’t working due to minor things like array index errors.

30/1 Noticed something possibly wrong in standard. If PB is being used, CBICC is set to PB, and the iccID is simply the card ID (C7), but on the host end, if PB is used it thinks the iccID is the CVC (S2).

Assumed the host-end was wrong. Also S8, appears to assume that if card doesn’t want PB, it should still look in the PB registry. But could be that e.g. card ran out of memory and discarded an entry, so did not set PB even if host has cached entry.

Tried to correct the issues where possible (assuming I’m right). Implemented all of host-side extended protocol except the record keeping and a couple of other things I’m not sure about.

31/1 Printed project proposal. Pretty much implemented storage and hence the entirety of the optimized version (minus the guid XOR AES(…) thing). Likely to still have bugs. One such one: It appears to authenticate the card despite the KDF not being seeded with the proper info.

3/2 In recent supervisor meeting, we decided that there may well be issues with the protocol, and sent an email to the author.

Implemented and removed various minor TODO notices.

Checked TLV stuff on new card, seems to be supported. While implementing, had various issues. TLVException:ILLEGAL\_SIZE. Tag number requested larger than supported max size. Tried with 0x1111 which worked, so it’s probably just the library rejecting large tags for no reason.

4/2 Decided TLV stuff on java card isn’t really worth implementing because it isn’t part of the actual protocol.

Started to plan the structure of the dissertation document.

Almost forgot, haven’t actually attempted to use existing PB record yet. Do this soon. (TODO)

Realised card-side PB wasn’t fully/correctly completed. Done this now. Will check successful PB storage tomorrow.

15/2 Had to take a break to do progress report, presentation, and supervision work.

Problem with the protocol: If a previous record exists but the host wants to suppress PB, the host will still end up obtaining Z from the record according to the protocol. Maybe this isn’t an issue because it is assumed that if the host has a record it will not suppress PB, but I still think this is wrong.

16/2 Finished PB implementation, brings auth time from 3.7s to 2.9s. Need to look into how much of this is host-side time which could be performed faster in hardware.

Noticed that for some reason auth is always successful even if false secret used. Indeed, the actual macs generated don’t equal. One reason, the host-side key bytes that were truncated was in DER format rather than barebones 04||X||Y.

Macs still don’t equal. Seems CMAC keys don’t agree. Ah. I forgot to set the info array for the KDF on the host side. CMAC keys, and thus CMACs, now agree for the basic case! Been through a few iterations of PB, this works too! Still need to sort out EncGUID at some point, and analyse timing characteristics in greater detail. Also tidy up code, and work on dissertation.

17/2 Problem, after doing PB\_INIT and then PB, the PB case results in failure on host side. Returns PB\_INIT, meaning PB record not kept.

Problem appears to be that card is not return PB\_INIT as control byte when host sends PB\_INIT. Due to ambiguity in C13 condition, (CB\_H & NO\_PB) == 0 was translated to (CB\_H & PB) != 0 which excludes PB\_INIT. Replaced with (CB\_H & 0x0f) != 0 so both PB and PB\_INIT are included. Fixed.

Currently, card takes about 3.24s first time and 2.72s in the PB case. Total process takes 3.42s first time and 2.91s respectively meaning the host-side authentication adds an overhead of around 0.2s.

Timing characteristics:

1 – initial overhead

2 – initial setup

3 – Acquire Z (using ECDH in non-PB case, reg access otherwise)

4 – generate nonce

5 – generate session keys using kdf

6 – before CMAC

7 – after CMAC

8 – End (after possibly updating reg, doing other bookkeeping)

Tables of card timings:

NO\_PB case:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Time (s) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 0.06 | 0.27 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 1.74 | 1.89 | 3.12 | 3.21 |
| 2 | 0.07 | 0.27 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 1.74 | 1.89 | 3.12 | 3.22 |
| 3 | 0.07 | 0.27 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 1.74 | 1.89 | 3.12 | 3.22 |
| average | 0.07 | 0.27 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 1.74 | 1.89 | 3.12 | 3.22 |

Conclusions:

Initially 0.2s used, much is wasted. Some allocation can be done statically.

The ECDH takes around 0.5s but involved KeyAgreement allocation that can be made static. Perform this optimization.

The Nonce around 0.08s. RandomData instance and Nonce array could be made static.

KDF takes around 0.89s but involved array allocations which could be done during initialization to speed it up.

Ops between checkpoints 5 and 6 largely redundant and could be static constants. Takes 0.15s.

CMAC takes a long time. 1.23s. Some optimizations possible. Make AESCMAC128() initialization static (involves array initializations). I don’t immediately see any optimizations that can be made in the CMAC class itself but I should look again at some point.

A further 0.1s is spent looking at conditionals that aren’t taken, then doing array copies into the return buffer. Could see if any things could be sent directly to the return buffer rather than to another array and then copied into the return buffer.

PB\_INIT case is virtually identical in timing to NO\_PB.

PB case (with prior interaction):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 1.27 | 1.43 | 2.63 | 2.71 |
| 2 | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 1.27 | 1.43 | 2.64 | 2.71 |
| 3 | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 1.27 | 1.43 | 2.63 | 2.72 |
| average | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 1.27 | 1.43 | 2.63 | 2.71 |

Conclusions:

1-2 gap as before.

Shared secret establishment step now negligible, PB registry lookup is quick.

Nonce generation (3-4) as before.

KDF still takes 0.89s, same applies.

Checkpoints 5-6 as before

CMAC takes similarly long.

Final bit slightly shorter oddly, but same applies.

This data was collected using if statements which checked if parameter 2 equalled each checkpoint number at the corresponding checkpoint.

18/2 Removed pubkey array, still need to remove id\_h array (requires restructuring of PBReg), made z array static. Made KeyAgreement initialisation static. Made Nonce and RandomData static. Made KDF constants and info array static, made KDF hash input array static and removed 32B temp array allocation, made key array static. Moved getInstance() for hash to static. Cmac input array and various constants moved to static. Moved return array initialization to static but had to make assumption about max CVC length. It tends to be 197/198 so I allowed 200. (need to keep total <255)

Applied optimizations, now fails. I was reinitializing ecdh each time. Moved initialization into issuing bit. Index for CB was wrong, fixed. Works now.

Use of buffer instead of pubkey array only saves about 0.02s, so clearly overhead for allocating arrays is much higher than copying to arrays. (Just an interesting observation)

Moving initialisation of CMAC and AES key to the constructor brings total time down from about 1.90s to 1.33s, massive saving of 0.57s. Moving only AES key does hardly anything. CMAC initialization creates many arrays, which is probably why.

Interestingly, when I changed array initializations in cmac from transient (clear on deselect) to standard allocation, the total time went back up to 1.97. Probably because the memory used to allocate via new byte[] is slow. New byte[] uses EEPROM (slow, and wears out over time, but persistent), whereas the maketransientbytearray() uses RAM, which is set to 0 when power is removed. This is what’s needed.

With that in mind, I changed all other arrays that don’t need to persist to be transient.

New timings:

NO\_PB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Time (s) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 0.066 | 0.068 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.244 | 0.610 | 1.133 | 1.190 |
| 2 | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.237 | 0.238 | 0.244 | 0.610 | 1.153 | 1.209 |
| 3 | 0.066 | 0.068 | 0.239 | 0.238 | 0.244 | 0.610 | 1.133 | 1.187 |
| average | 0.066 | 0.068 | 0.238 | 0.238 | 0.244 | 0.610 | 1.137 | 1.195 |

PB\_INIT

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Time (s) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.238 | 0.239 | 0.244 | 0.611 | 1.134 | 1.198 |
| 2 | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.238 | 0.239 | 0.244 | 0.611 | 1.153 | 1.206 |
| 3 | 0.066 | 0.068 | 0.238 | 0.239 | 0.244 | 0.610 | 1.132 | 1.199 |
| average | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.238 | 0.239 | 0.244 | 0.611 | 1.140 | 1.201 |

PB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Time (s) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Final |
| 1 | 0.068 | 0.068 | 0.068 | 0.068 | 0.075 | 0.439 | 0.962 | 1.018 | 1.033 |
| 2 | 0.067 | 0.067 | 0.068 | 0.069 | 0.075 | 0.439 | 0.969 | 1.027 | 1.024 |
| 3 | 0.067 | 0.068 | 0.069 | 0.068 | 0.075 | 0.439 | 0.962 | 1.018 | 1.032 |
| average | 0.067 | 0.068 | 0.068 | 0.068 | 0.075 | 0.439 | 0.964 | 1.021 | 1.030 |

Good times. PB optimization takes about 0.174s off the total time.

CMAC (6-7) takes about 0.53s, massive improvement from previous 1.23s. Would probably be faster if I had an actual library function for it. Still should look into whether improvements are possible.

Still scope for improvement in gap 5-6, which takes about 0.37s, which is mainly array copies, and a large allocation for the return buffer.

Now moved return array initialisation to static context.

Negligible difference between static arrays and fields, using static arrays. (fields slower by about 0.002s)

Instead of passing ret\_buffer into cmac, I used a smaller array instead and then copied the result to ret\_buffer.

Altered so data is only copied to one return buffer then sent as opposed to copied to a return buffer, then to the APDU return buffer in send().

I’ve printed off the code and labelled the durations for which each array is needed to spot opportunities for array reuse.

Wow… I just realised that I broke something ages ago but didn’t realise because it only shows up when repeatedly authenticating while initialising PB.

Fixed that… but new problem. After arbitrary runs of NO\_PB and PB\_INIT, followed by arbitrary runs of PB, subsequent runs of NO\_PB fail.

19/2 Prev issue appears to be a host-side issue. Deleting the PB registry when reverting to NO\_PB fixes the issue. Apparently card isn’t returning PB\_INIT when PB\_INIT was sent. Altered card code to fix. Not the main problem though. Main problem was identified before as a flaw in the standard. Host accesses PB reg (S10) as long as entry exists whereas it should only do so in the PB case. Also changed S8/9 so it is not conditional on entry not existing, because if the card computed a new Z so should the host. This is an edge case and likely wouldn’t show up in the real world, but it’s good to be complete. Bug fixed.

Possible further optimizations: remove id\_h array (requires restructuring of PBReg). Try to avoid double copying of IDs, Nonce and Pubkey for KDF and do similar for CMAC. Convert the many separate arrays into a single workspace array which overlaps arrays that do not clash. See if JCSystem.RequestObjectDeletion() can be removed and if it makes a difference.

Authentication time is now under 1s. Can redo timings if/when more optimisations made.

20/2 Improved on the dissertation structure, adding more notes about things to write.

6/4 Realised that I did ECDSA signature wrong. Shouldn’t have been created on-card at all to begin with. Should be created by host. Currently includes issuer ID, GUID, pubkey in signature. Moved to host, and also included RoleIdentifier in the signature.

13/4 TODO:

Noticed I did KDF info() function wrong. Should include algo IDs. See Annex A and maybe NIST SP 800-56A.

Also need to implement support for multiple root signing keys.

On terminal, if auth attempt fails, delete PB secret.

Figure out how to make CMAC quicker.

Update issuing process to upload certificate without the GUID, and upload GUID separately.

Propose rollout method for new system in Implementation section.

Whitelists and blacklists

Replace constant values e.g. GUID with newly generated ones.

1/5 Noticed that the cmac init stage is the main problem, with one call,

aesCipher = Cipher.getInstance(Cipher.ALG\_AES\_BLOCK\_128\_CBC\_NOPAD, false);

Taking around 0.58s. No apparent reason why. This was required to take AES block ciphers, but the only reason why the process of getting the instance is so lengthy must be due to a problem with the model of card used. My best guess as to the reason is that the getInstance() method calls the constructor of the class, and the constructor involves a lot of work, perhaps in initialising arrays in EEPROM.

Isolating this was difficult, because Java Card control flow is very counterintuitive. Return statements and exceptions throws

Final timing (optimised):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Time (s) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Overall |
| 1 | 0.065 | 0.065 | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.073 | 0.52 | 0.58 | 0.58 |
| 2 | 0.065 | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.073 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.58 |
| 3 | 0.065 | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.074 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 0.58 |
| average | 0.065 | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.073 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 0.58 |

Final timing (basic):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Time (s) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Overall |
| 1 | 0.065 | 0.065 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.68 | 0.75 | 0.78 |
| 2 | 0.065 | 0.066 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.68 | 0.74 | 0.78 |
| 3 | 0.064 | 0.065 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.78 |
| average | 0.065 | 0.065 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.68 | 0.75 | 0.78 |