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Memory-Efficient On-Card Byte Code Verification for Java Cards

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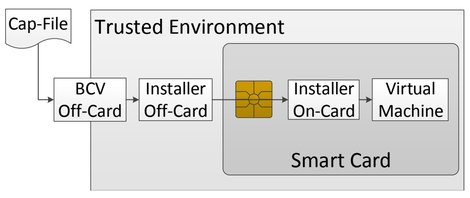
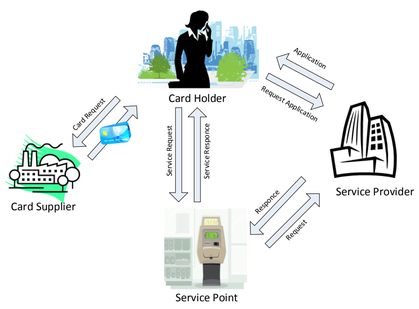
Motivation

Java Card Security [7, 10]

- Bytecode
  - Verification (BCV) [4, 8]
  - Off-Card
  - Resource intense algorithm
- Secure Loading
  - Off and On-Card Component
  - Done by Cryptographic Signature
    - Key-exchange between Card Supplier and Issuer

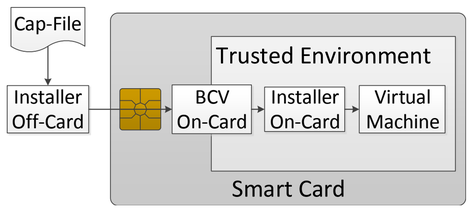


User Centric Ownership Model [1]



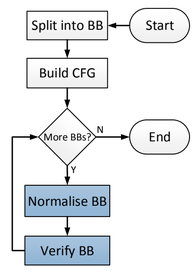
Overview of the User Centric Ownership Model [1]

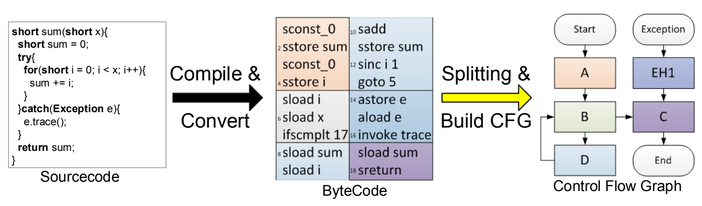
- No Secure Loading
  - No Business relationship between Card Supplier and Issuer
- Needs On-card BCV



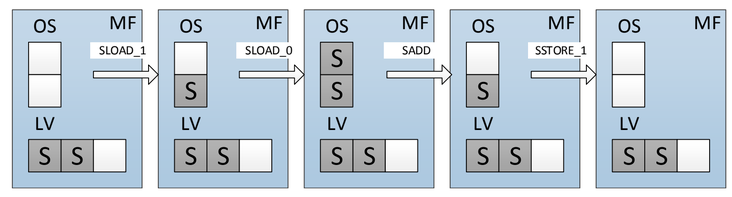
Memory-Efficient BCV

- Working on Basic Blocks
  - Combining Normalising and CFG
  - BB is smallest verifiable unit
- Building CFG
  - On-Card
  - In linear time
  - Reuse of Objects to minimize memory usage

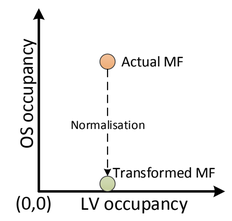




- Abstract Interpretation
  - On-Card
  - Working on BB

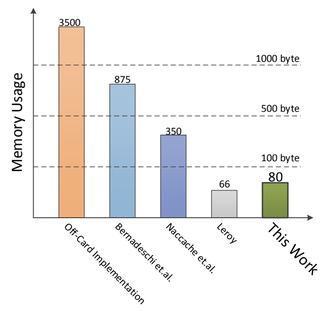


- Temporary Normalisation
  - On-Card
  - Not changing execution of Application



Conclusion

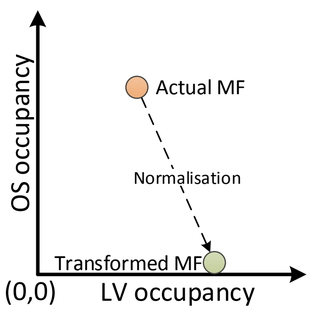
- On-Card
  - Algorithm running on-card
  - Standard Compliance
- Temporary Normalisation
  - Reducing Memory conumption
  - Usable also on low-cost Smart Cards



Related Work

Byte Code Verification

- Original BCV [4, 8]
  - Off-Card
  - Resource intense algorithm
  - Abstract interpretation
  - Part of the Sandbox Concept of Java



Normalising in the MF-Plane [5]

On Card BCV

- Proof Carrying Code (PCC) [9]
  - Needs Off-Card Components
  - Verification in Single pass
  - +50% size for PCC
- Normalising [5]
  - Needs Off-Card Components
  - Same memory consumption as execution
- Reducing the Dictionary [2, 6]
  - Using Control Flow Graphs
  - Minimizing saved elements of Dictionary

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This project is sponsored by . . .

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