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

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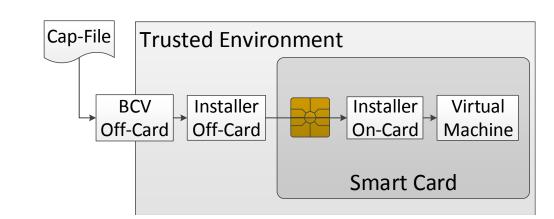
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### Motivation

#### 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

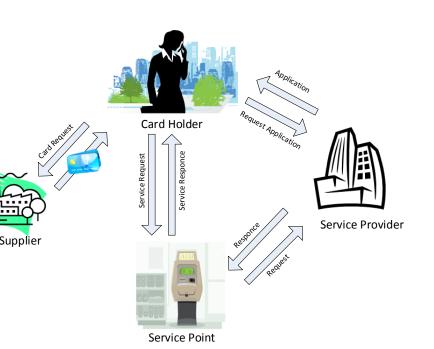
Split into BB

Build CFG

Normalise BB

Verify BB

#### User Centric Ownership Model [1]



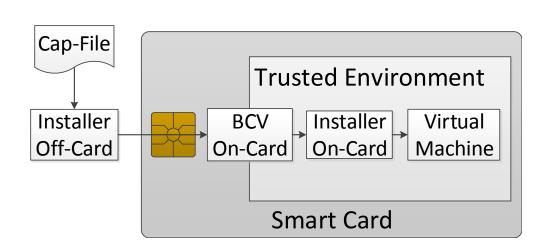
Overview of the User Centric

Ownership Model [1]

No Secure LoadingNo Business rela

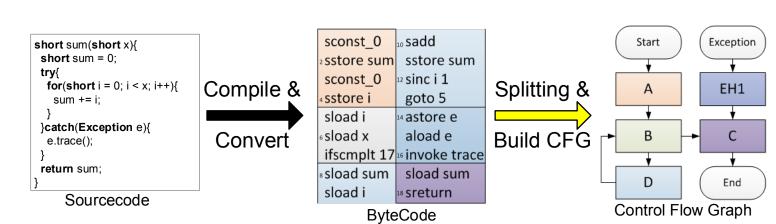
No Business relationship between Card Supplier and Issuer

Needs On-card BCV

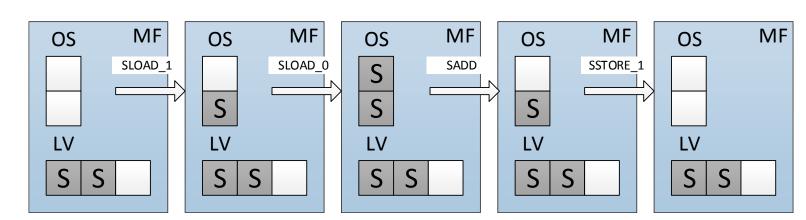


# Memory-Efficient BCV

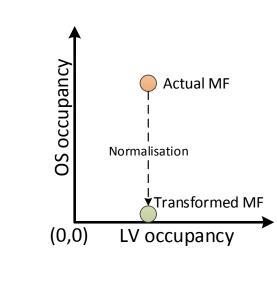
- Working on Basic Blocks
  - Combining Normalising and CFG
  - BB is smallest verifiable unit
- Building CFG
  - On-Card
  - In linear time
  - Reuse of Objects to minimize memory usage



- Abstract Interpretation
  - On-Card
  - Working on BB

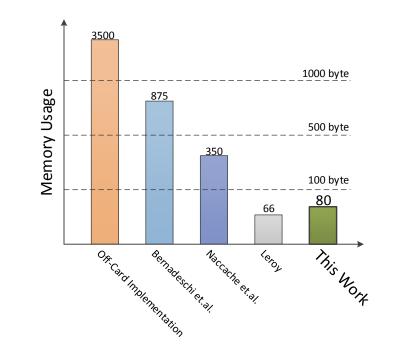


- Temporary Normalisation
  - On-Card
  - Not changing execution of Application



#### Conclusion

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



#### References

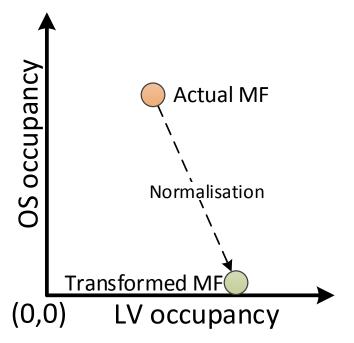
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# Related Work

# 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

