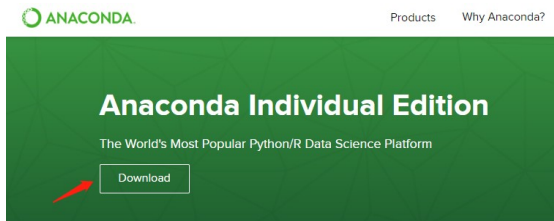
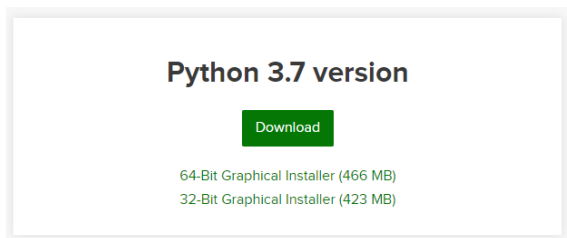


1. Go to this web site: <https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/>
2. Click the download button on the page:

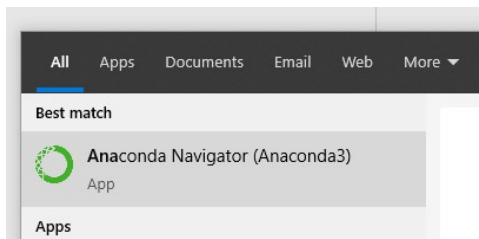


3. Download Python 3.7 version, 64-bit.

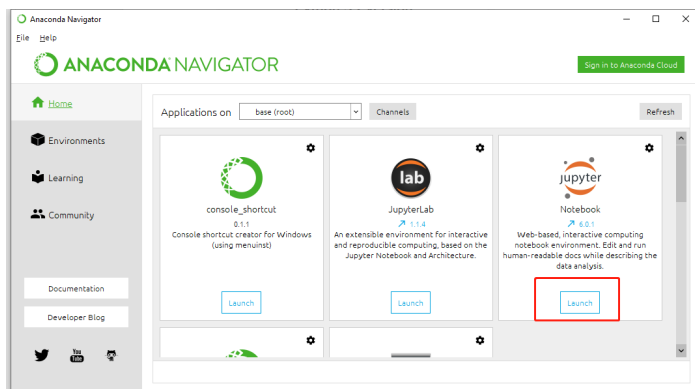


Note: Just install the Anaconda package, it will include all the Python 3.7 executable, libraries and tools, which means you don't need to install a standalone Python again.

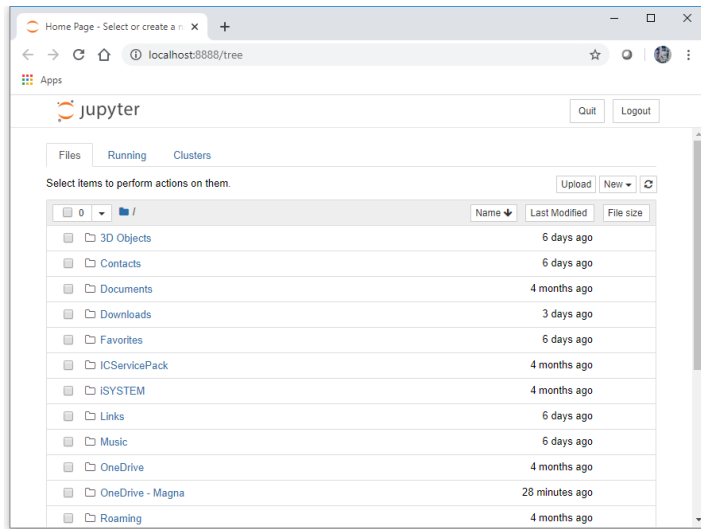
4. Run Anaconda Navigator.



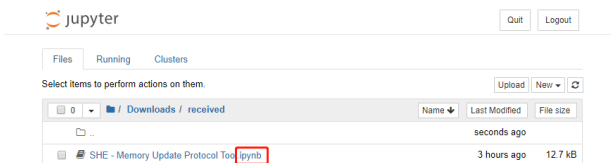
5. Launch Jupyter Notebook from the navigator.



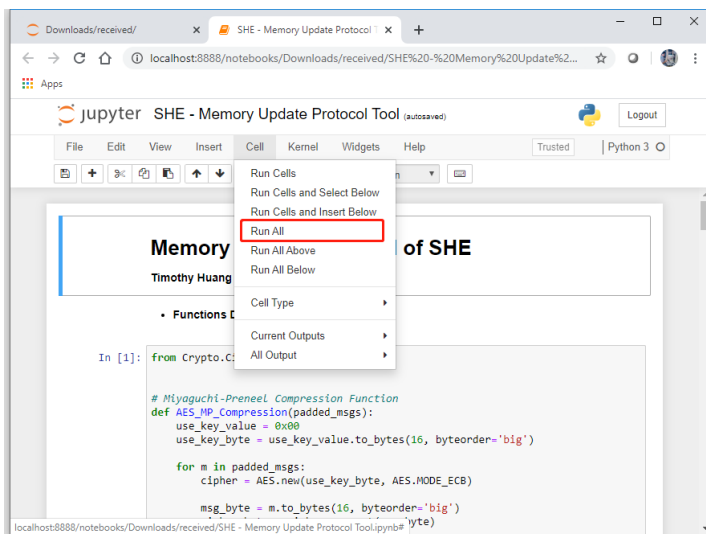
6. Jupyter Notebook is a web-based tool, it will automatically open a web-page from your default web browser.



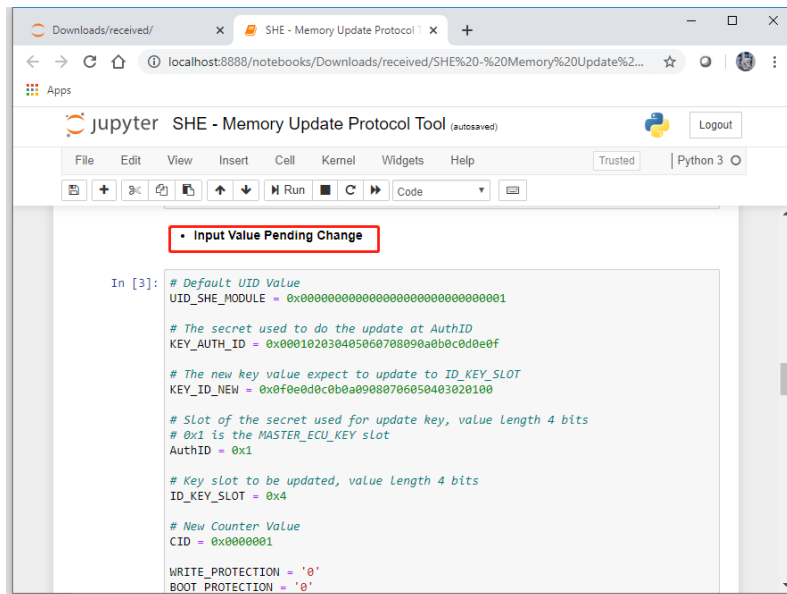
7. The web-page will look like a file system, you can navigate to the location where you save the script file (a .ipynb file).



8. Click the file name to open the script. It will open a new page that contains the script which is able to run. Click **Cell** → **Run All** every time when you update your input.



9. To modify your input, go to cell 3 with the title – Input Value Pending Change.



```
In [3]: # Default UID Value
UID_SHE_MODULE = 0x00000000000000000000000000000001

# The secret used to do the update at AuthID
KEY_AUTH_ID = 0x000102030405060708090a0b0c0d0e0f

# The new key value expect to update to ID_KEY_SLOT
KEY_ID_NEW = 0x0f0e0d0c0b0a09080706050403020100

# Slot of the secret used for update key, value Length 4 bits
# 0x1 is the MASTER_ECU_KEY slot
AuthID = 0x1

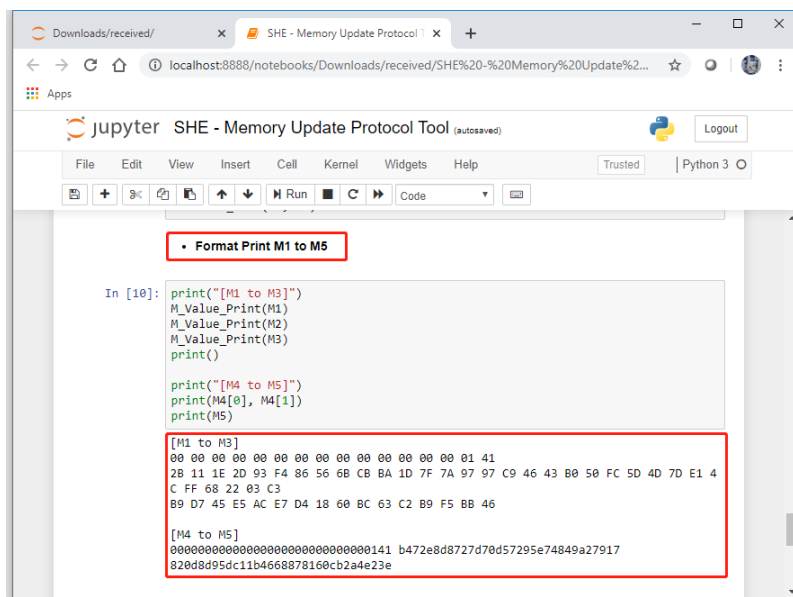
# Key slot to be updated, value Length 4 bits
ID_KEY_SLOT = 0x4

# New Counter Value
CID = 0x00000001

WRITE_PROTECTION = '0'
BOOT_PROTECTION = '0'
```

10. To view your M1 to M5 result, go to cell 10 with the title – Format Print M1 to M5.

- 1) Copy paste the M1 to M3 values line by line to CANoe for target **RID** and start the routine.
- 2) Run request result to get M4 and M5 from the ECU and compare if the values are the same as the output from the script.



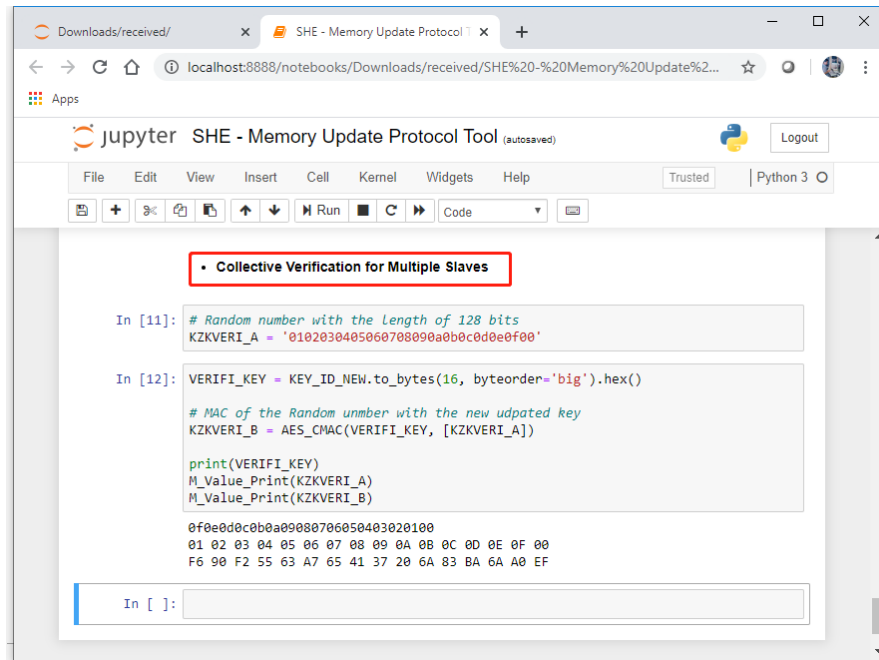
```
In [10]: print("[M1 to M3]")
M_Value_Print(M1)
M_Value_Print(M2)
M_Value_Print(M3)
print()

print("[M4 to M5]")
print(M4[0], M4[1])
print(M5)

[M1 to M3]
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 41
2B 11 1E 2D 03 F4 86 56 6B CB BA 1D 7F 7A 97 97 C9 46 43 B0 50 FC 5D 4D 7D E1 4
C FF 68 22 03 C3
B9 D7 45 E5 AC E7 D4 18 60 BC 63 C2 B9 F5 BB 46

[M4 to M5]
0000000000000000000000000000000141 b472e8d8727d70d57295e74849a27917
820d8d95dc11b4668878160cb2a4e23e
```

11. The script under title – Collective Verification for Multiple Slaves, is for target **RID**.
You are only allowed to modify cell 11 for the random number.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the title "SHE - Memory Update Protocol Tool (autosaved)". The notebook contains two code cells. Cell 11 is titled "Collective Verification for Multiple Slaves" and contains a comment and a line of code to generate a random key. Cell 12 contains a comment, a line of code to generate a verification key, a comment about MAC calculation, a line of code to calculate the MAC, and three lines of code to print the verification key and MAC. The output of Cell 12 is displayed in hexadecimal format.

```
In [11]: # Random number with the Length of 128 bits
KZKVERI_A = '0102030405060708090a0b0c0d0e0f00'

In [12]: VERIFI_KEY = KEY_ID_NEW.to_bytes(16, byteorder='big').hex()

# MAC of the Random unnumber with the new updated key
KZKVERI_B = AES_CMAC(VERIFI_KEY, [KZKVERI_A])

print(VERIFI_KEY)
M_Value_Print(KZKVERI_A)
M_Value_Print(KZKVERI_B)

0f0e0d0c0b0a09080706050403020100
01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 00
f6 90 f2 55 63 a7 65 41 37 20 6a 83 ba 6a a0 ef
```