



# Smartcard security development using formal method tool SPIN

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# 1. Background

- CC evaluation experience (for smartcard)
  - (1) Smartcard “Xaica-alpha” for JUKI-card, EAL4+, DCSSI (France), CC v2.1, 2005
  - (2) Smartcard “**Xaica-alpha 64K**” for e-Passport, EAL4+ (includes **ADV\_SPM.3**), CC v2.3, DCSSI (France), 2007
  
- Why Formal methods?
  - Technical challenge as R&D
  - Establish high quality security development



## 2. Key to succeed

### ●Preparation:

- Understanding of ADV\_SPM.3, AIS 34
- Study of Formal methods
- Technical Approach
  - Scope of modeling
  - Choice of tool (to modelize and prove)
  - Step toward the goal
- Draw up a project
  - Milestone scheduling
  - Team formation
- Negotiation with Certification Body, ITSEF
  - Tool choice, Approach, Modeling scope, Interpretation of CC requirements, ... etc



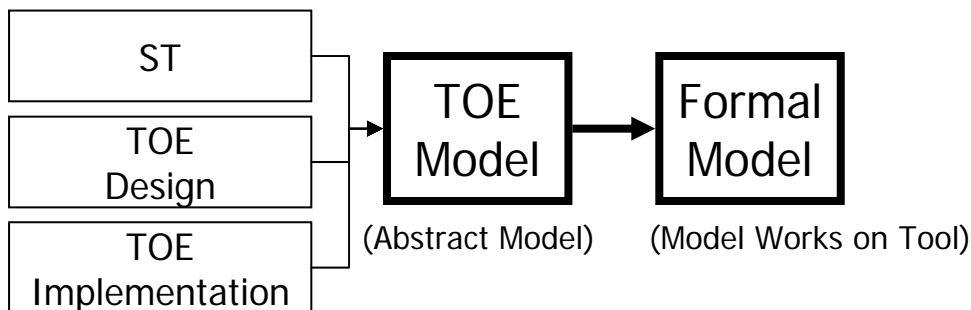
## 2. Key to succeed

- Technical approach
  - Scope of modeling
  - What we verify?
  - How we prove?
  - Step toward the formal modeling and verification
  
- Project management
  - Team formation (Developer, ST author, Formal modeler)
  - Formal Method Education
  - Internal Review
  - External Meeting/Review with ITSEF, CB



## 2. Key to succeed

### ● Internal Review (in detail)



*Model is correct, from **ST, TSP and CC** requirement points of view*



*Model is correct, from **TOE design and implementation** points of view*



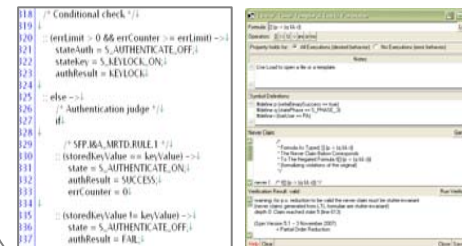
ST author

Developer

Formal modeler

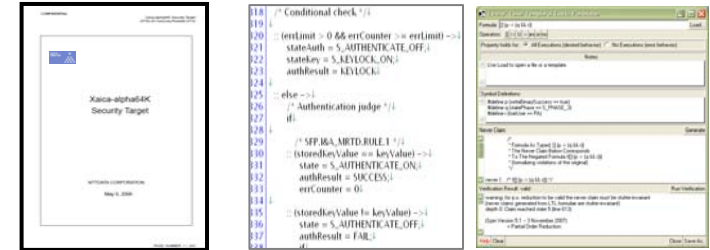
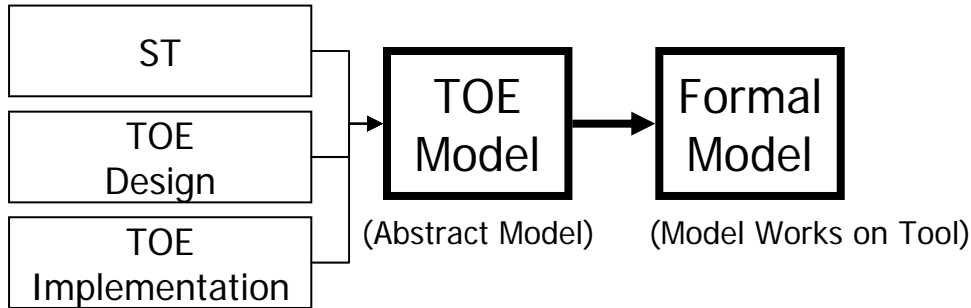


*Model is correct, from **formal and logical** points of view*



## 2. Key to succeed

### External Review (in detail)



*Model satisfies requirements of ADV\_SPM.3 as well as AIS34*

Sponsor



Recommends;  
 - Apply AIS34  
 - Understand the Formal method tool, approaches and models

- AIS34 as interpretation  
 - Formal method tool could be applied



### 3. Modeling

● Approach overview (and why SPIN/Promela?)

8th ICCC, 2007

## [4] Formal TSP modeling

- Step1. TSP definition
- Step2. Transform to State transition model

- Step3. Risk definition

Risk1 = 

3	c	t
2	b	p

Risk2 = 

2	b	p
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⋮

- Step4. Implementation and verification

→

1	2	2	2	2	.....	3	.....	2
a	a	c	b	b	.....	c	.....	b
p	p	p	p	r	.....	t	.....	p

Risk1   Risk2

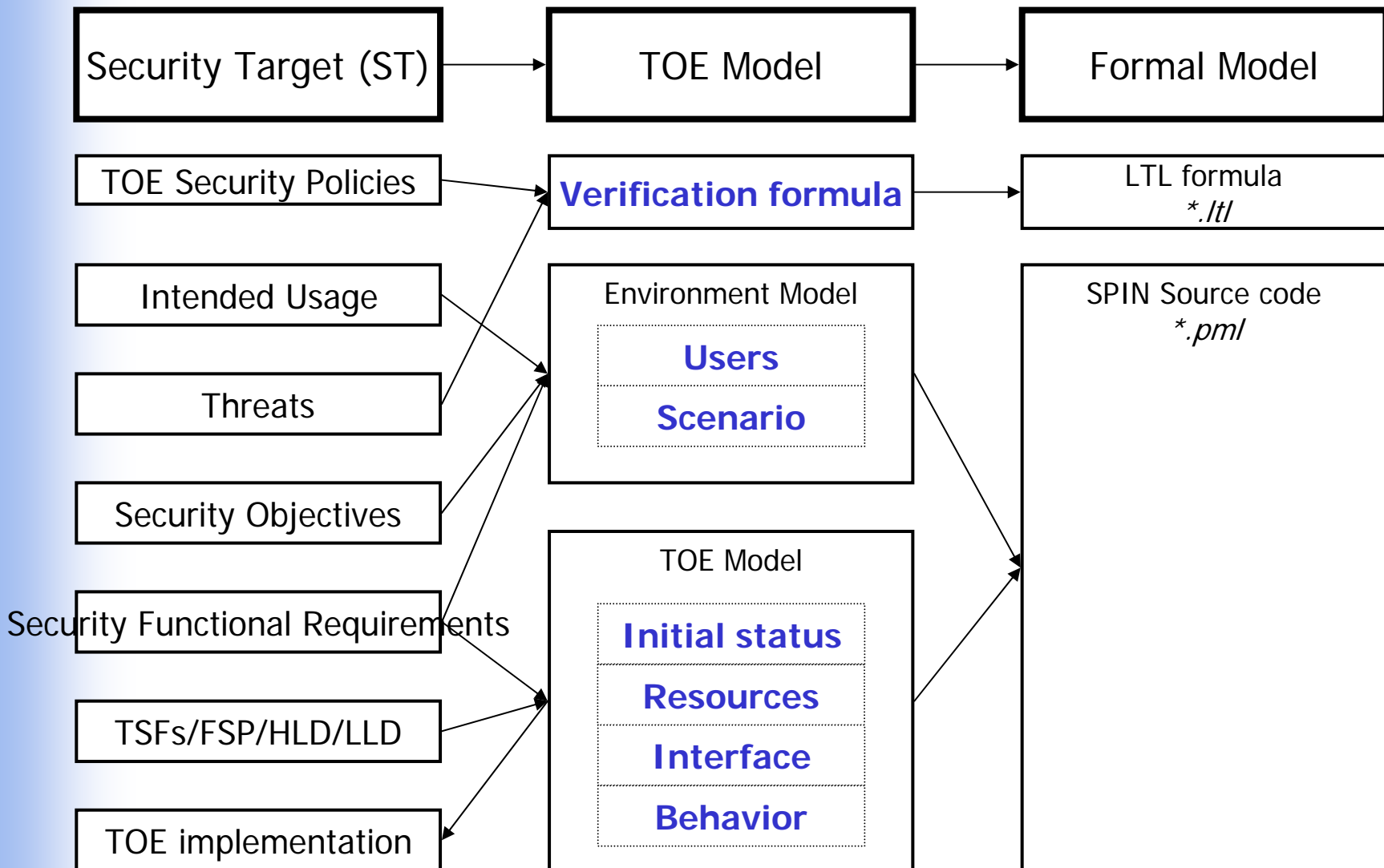
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8th ICCC Presentation, Naohisa Ichihara, NTTDATA (2007)



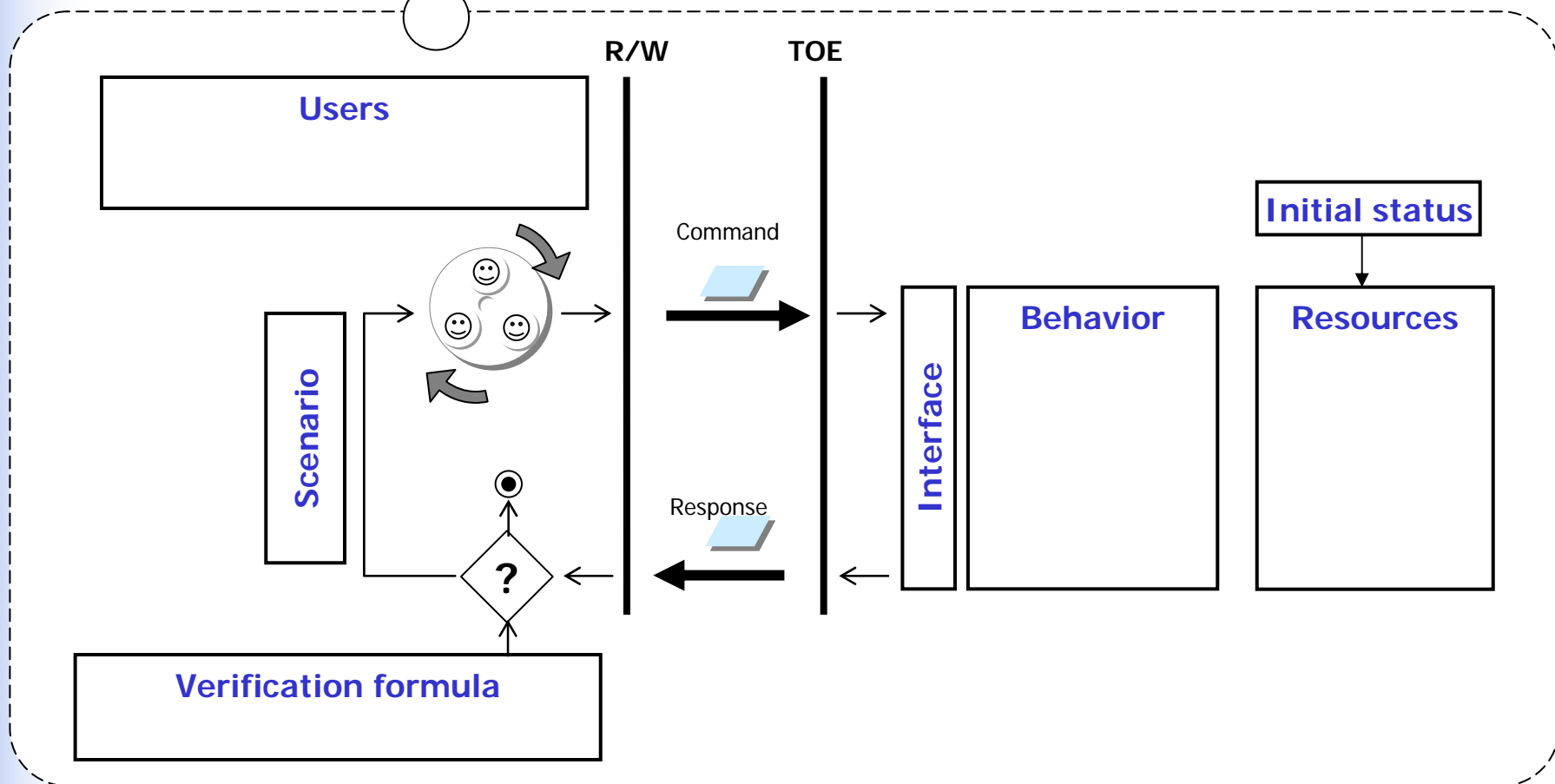


### 3. Modeling

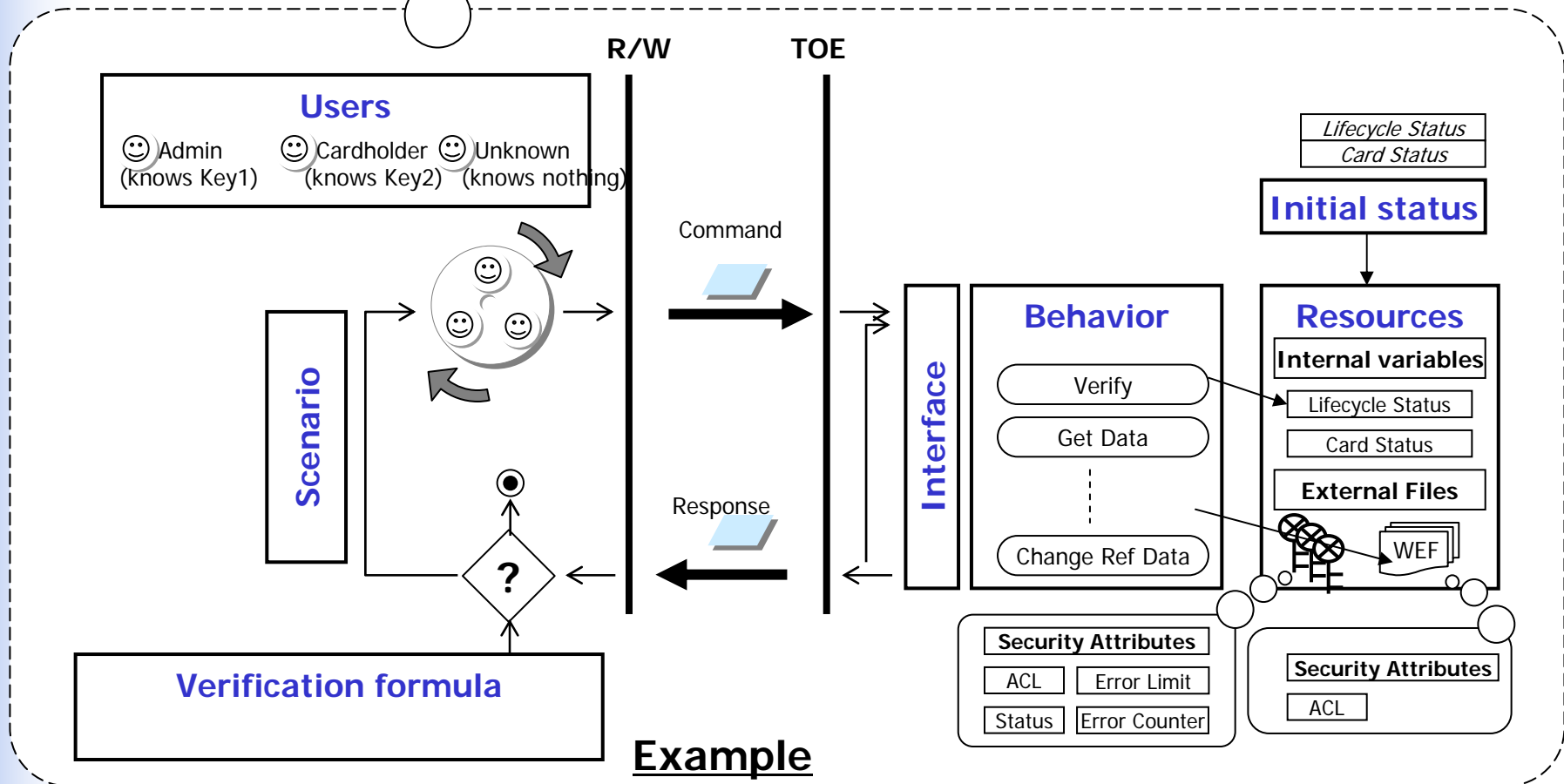




### 3. Modeling



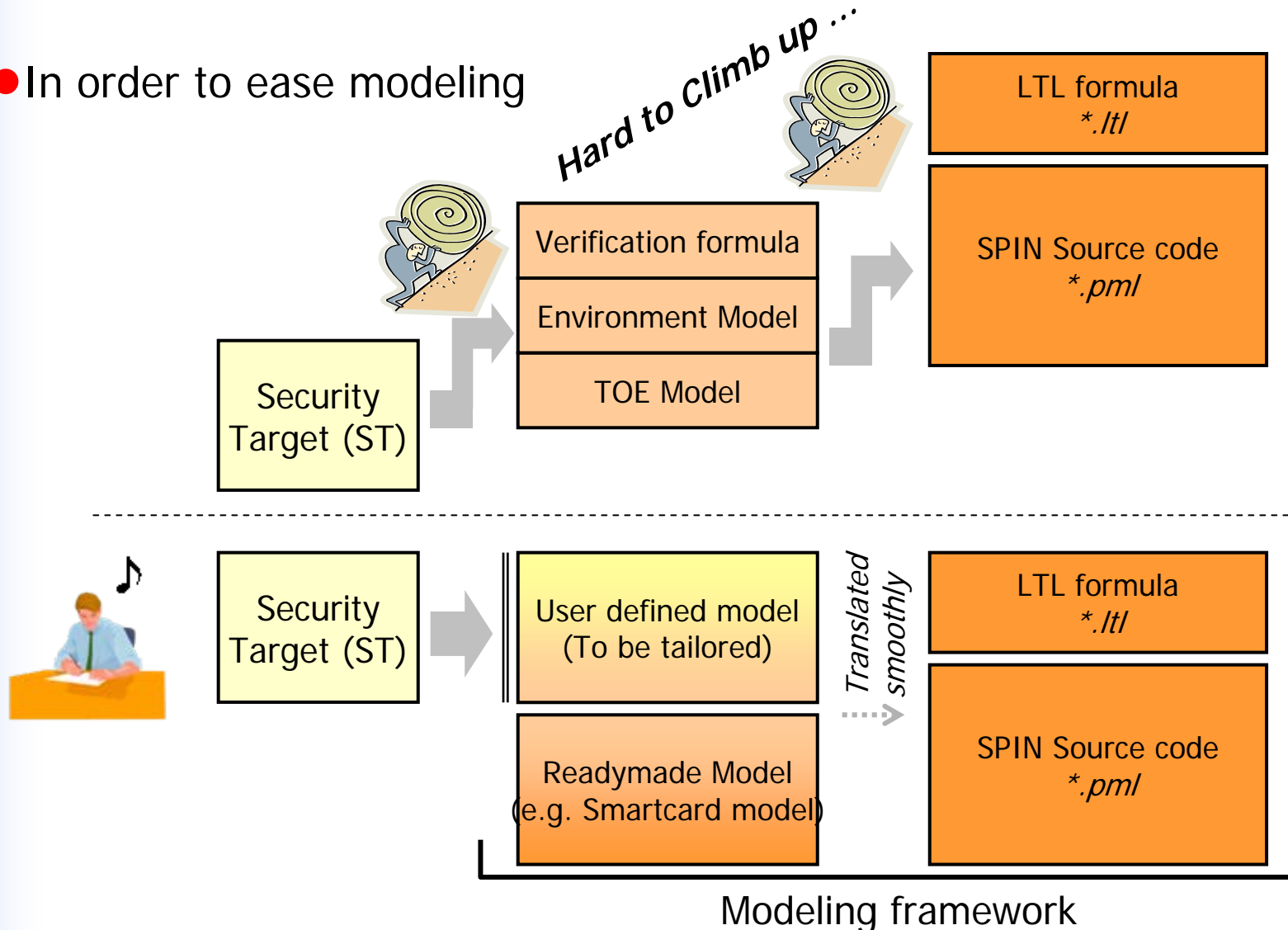
### 3. Modeling





## 4. Modeling framework

- In order to ease modeling

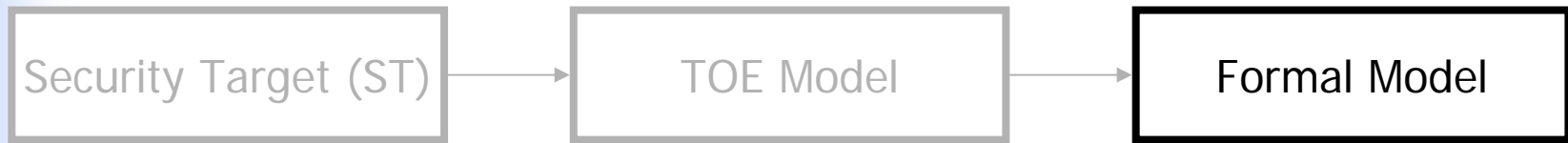


## 4. Modeling framework

	Common	R/W		Smartcard	
		Readymade	User defined	Readymade	User defined
<b>Verification formula</b>	pattern	-	-	-	-
<b>Behavior</b>	Channel	Main routine Send command Receive response User change	Scenario	Main routine Receive command Dispatch Send out response Commands Authentication Access Control File access	Behavior of (additional) user defined commands
<b>Users</b>	-	Unknown user	(Intended) users Key known by user	-	-
<b>Interface</b>	-	Command with or without value Response with or without value	(additional) user defined commands with or without value	Command with or without value Response with or without value	(additional) user defined commands with or without value
<b>Resources</b>	-	-	Environmental status	Keys, Files with Value, Error Limit	Value, Error Limit
<b>Initial Status</b>	-	-	Initial user Initial environmental status	Error Counter, Lifecycle status	Error Counter, Lifecycle status



## 5. Example (SPIN)



(TBD)



## 6. Summary

### ● Technical approach

- Choice of a tool e.g. SPIN
  - Easy for developer?
  - Experience of CC evaluation?
- What we prove?
  - TSP
- How we model?
  - Framework approach

### ● Project Management

- Internal Review ; share and understand the model by all those involved
- External Meeting/Review with ITSEF, CB ; negotiation