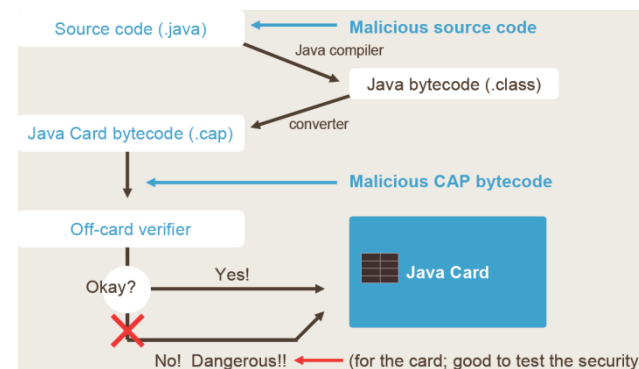
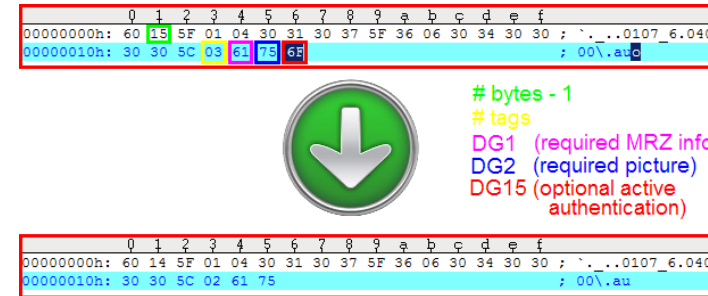
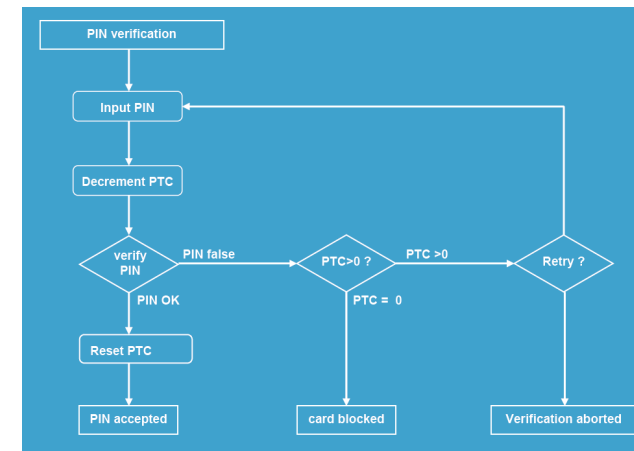


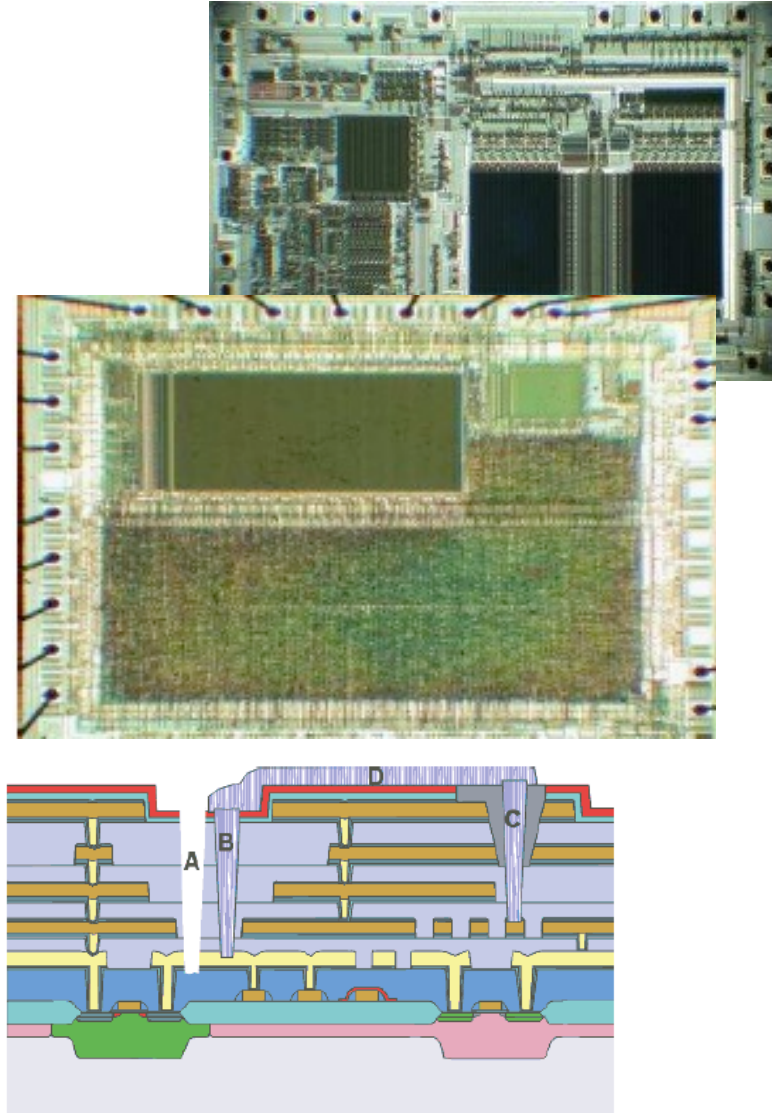
## REMOTE ATTACKS

- Goal is to find a weakness in the software
- Cryptanalysis
  - e.g. weakness in the SHA-1
- Protocol analysis
  - e.g. contactless ISO 14443
- Cryptographic API
  - e.g. Java Card API
- Security API
  - e.g. financial API or ICAO
- Man in the middle attack



## COUNTER MEASURES – HARDWARE

- Sensors (Voltage, Clock, Temperature, Light)
- Filters (protection against spikes/glitches)
- Independent internal clock (not the reader CLK)
- Single Fault Injection (SFI) detection mechanisms
- Passive and active shields
- Glue logic (hard to reverse engineer circuitry)
- Handshaking circuit
- Dense multi layer technology
- Bus and memory encryption
- Virtual addressing (SW address  $\neq$  HW address)
- Hardware error detection (checksums)
- True random number generator (RNG)
- Noise generation (against side channel attacks)
- Pre-silicon power analysis
- ...



## COUNTER MEASURES – SOFTWARE – OS

- Sensitive information encrypted (keys, pins)
- Double executions (e.g. encrypt → decrypt for verification)
- Checksums
- Program flow verification
- Unpredictable timing (e.g. random NOP)
- Defined API access (Java Card)
  - No direct access to HW platform, HAL (assembler), C
  - Prevent buffer overflow
  - Prevent wrong offset ..
- Firewall mechanisms (between JC Applets and native applications)
- Read after write
- Exception counters
- Executed code verification (for Java Card: bytecode verification)
- Zeroing of keys and pins
- ...