

Comparison of the Methods Used to Assess the Security of Smartcards and Information Systems

Pierre Girard, Jean-Luc Giraud
{Pierre.Girard, Jean-Luc.Giraud}@gemplus.com
Smart Card Security Conference
Tokyo, March 29-30, 2001



GEMPLUS

Introduction

- **Device/software performance is easy to quantify :**
 - ◆ **SpecInt 'xx, transaction/s, bandwidth ...**

- **Device/software security level is hard to measure**
 - ◆ **A system seems secure until it is broken**

- **Nevertheless :**
 - ◆ **Customers want to assess what they buy**
 - ◆ **Manufacturers want to convince them with facts**

Outline



■ Classical flaws

■ Evaluation of security assessment techniques :

- ◆ Properties of good assessment techniques
- ◆ Available assessment techniques

■ Conclusion

Classical flaws

■ Security through obscurity or snake oil

- ◆ Netscape 4.5 mail password « ciphering » [1]

■ Faulty design

- ◆ Key length issue of the French « Carte Bancaire »

■ Implementation shortcomings

- ◆ Buffer overflows : 8 of the 17 1999-CERT advisories

■ Back doors / deliberately introduced weaknesses

- ◆ Exportable products are often suspicious [2]

Security evaluation needs ...



- **Expertise**
- **Time**
- **Methodology**
- **Information**
- **Independence of the evaluator**

But should also be cost-effective

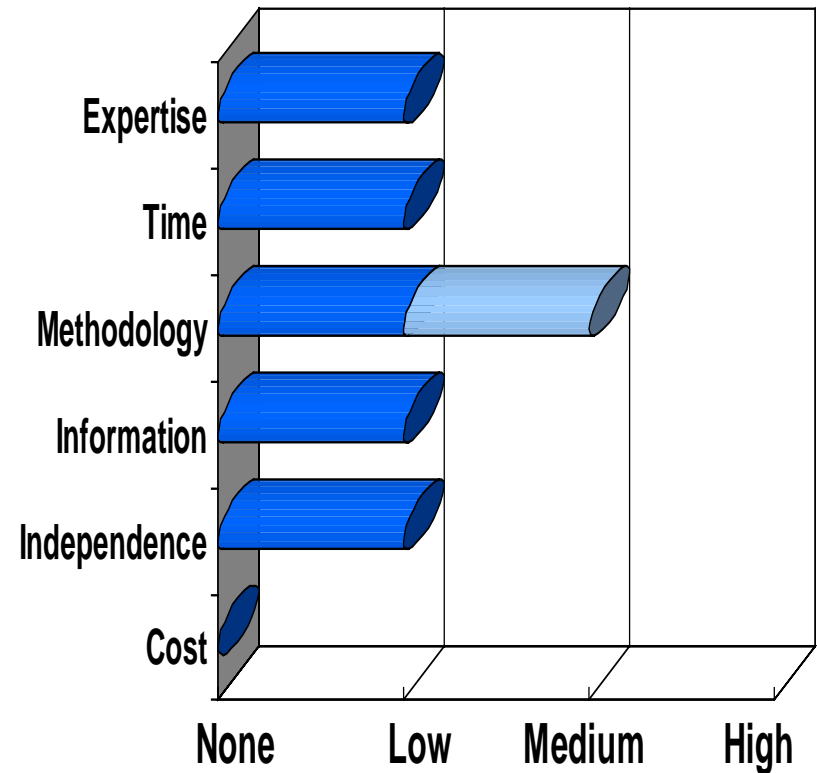
Compared Evaluation Methods



- **Comparative test of the press**
- **Evaluation by the customer**
- **Audit of the manufacturer and/or partnership with it**
- **Evaluation by a specialised third party**
- **Public challenge**
- **Public review**
- **ITSEC/Common Criteria**
- **Public formal proof**

Comparative tests of the Press

- Evaluation based on functionalities
- Hardly detects any security problem
- No cost

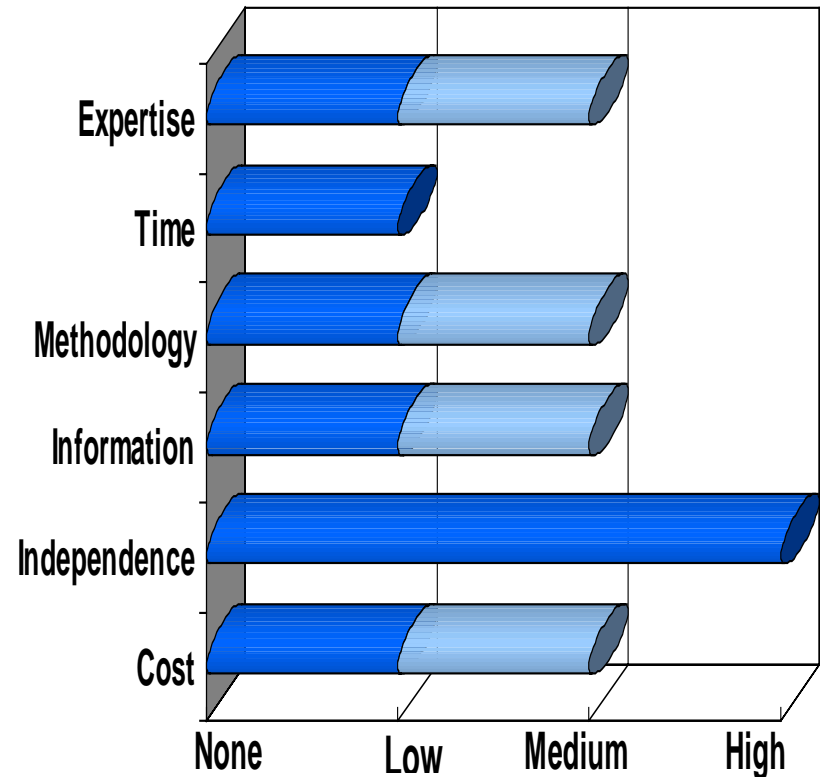


Detects : Snake oil ☐ Design ☐ Implementation ☐ Back door ☐

Evaluation by the customer

■ Need in-house experts

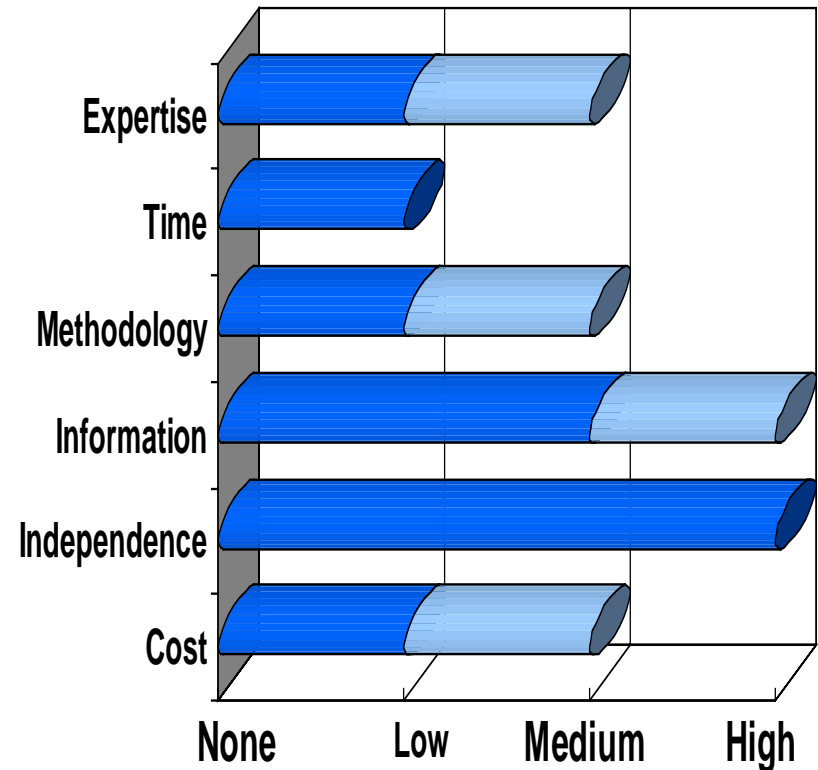
■ Opposed to the current externalisation trend



Detects : Snake oil ☒ Design ☒ Implementation ☐ Back door ☐

Manufacturer audit and/or partnership

- Conceivable only for major customers



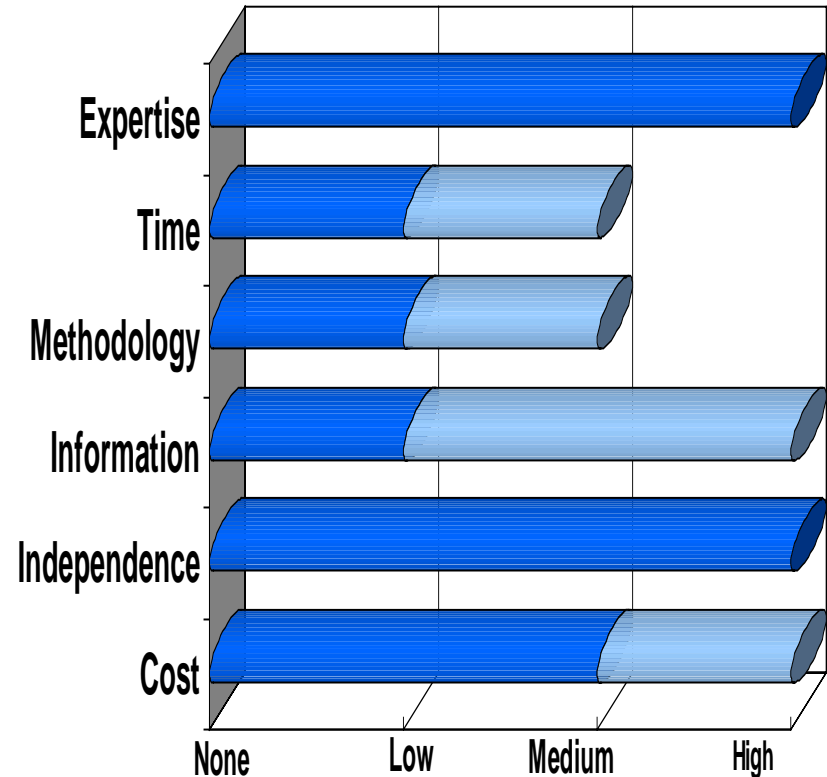
Detects :	Snake oil	Design	Implementation	Back door	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Evaluation by a specialised third party

■ 2 philosophies:

- ◆ Consultants
- ◆ Laboratories

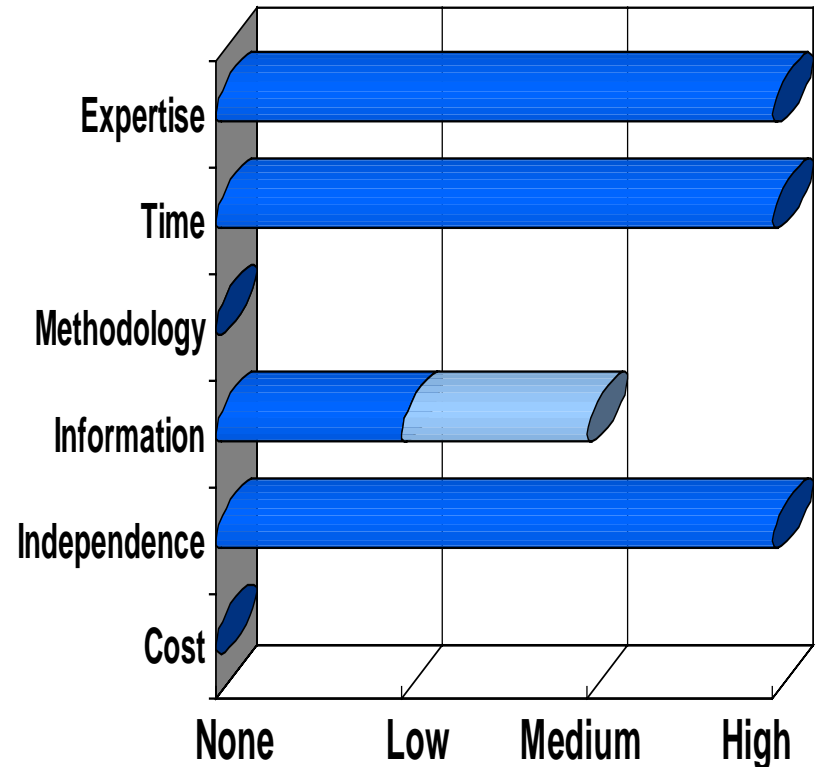
■ Real specialists are spare



Snake oil	Design	Implementation	Back door
Detected : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Public challenge

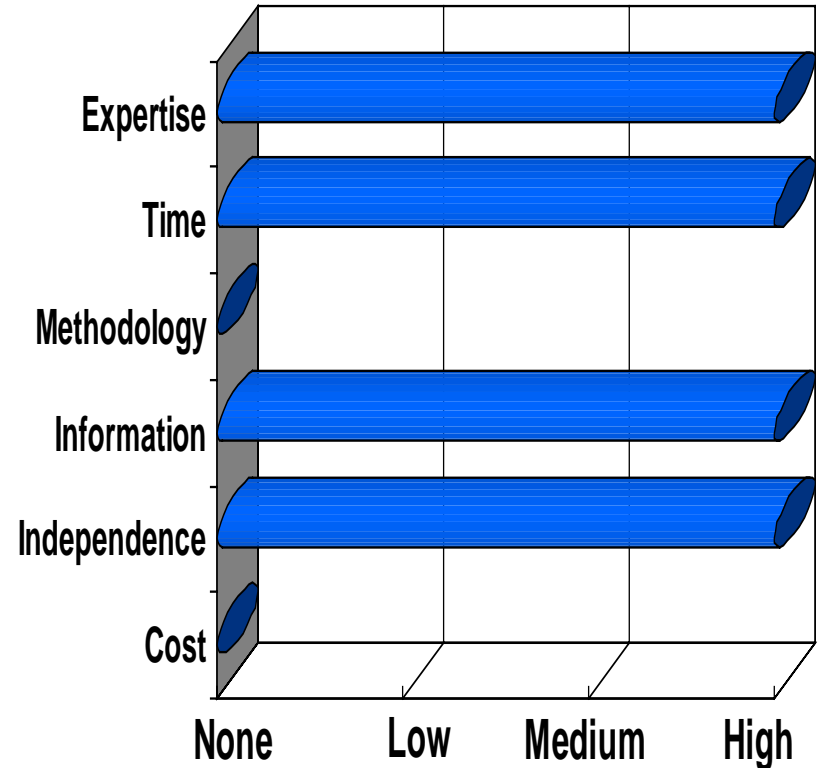
- Need to be attractive
- Black box evaluation
- Double edged sword for manufacturers
- Examples
 - ◆ RSA challenges [3]
 - ◆ R. Moreno's challenge [4]



	Snake oil	Design	Implementation	Back door
Detects :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Public review

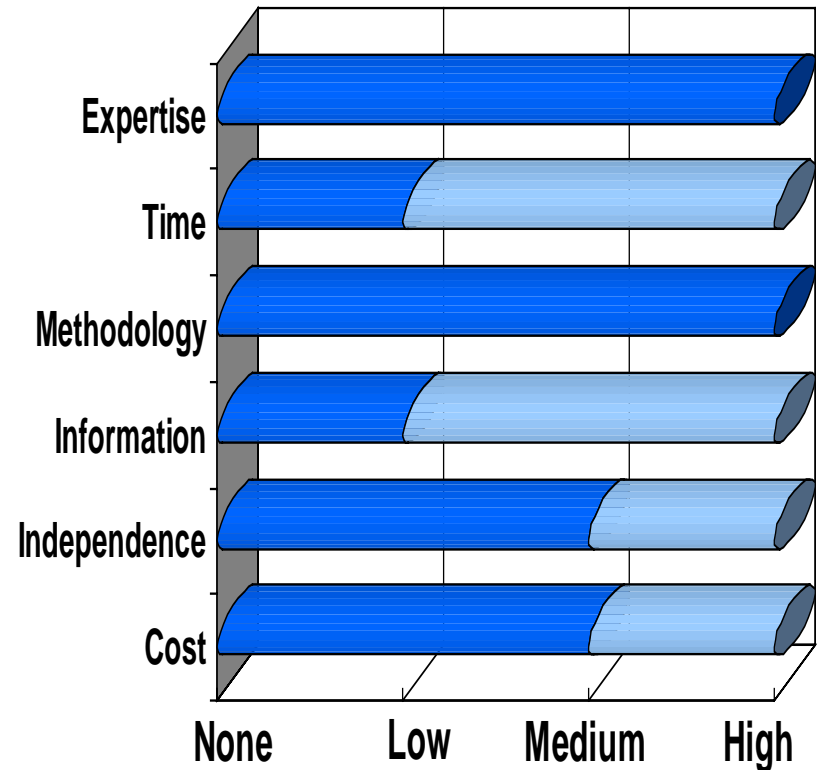
- Need to be attractive
- White box evaluation : leakage of manufacturer technologies
- Double edged sword for manufacturers
- Definitive solution for paranoids
- Examples : AES [5], Linux, Java 2 platform, PGP, SDMI



	Snake oil	Design	Implementation	Back door
Detects :	✓	✓	✓	✓

ITSEC/Common Criteria

- Great variability according to the evaluation level
- Beware of the content of the Security Target / Protection Profile
- May use formal methods for high evaluation level



Detects :	Snake oil	Design	Implementation	Back door
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Public formal proof

■ Released by :

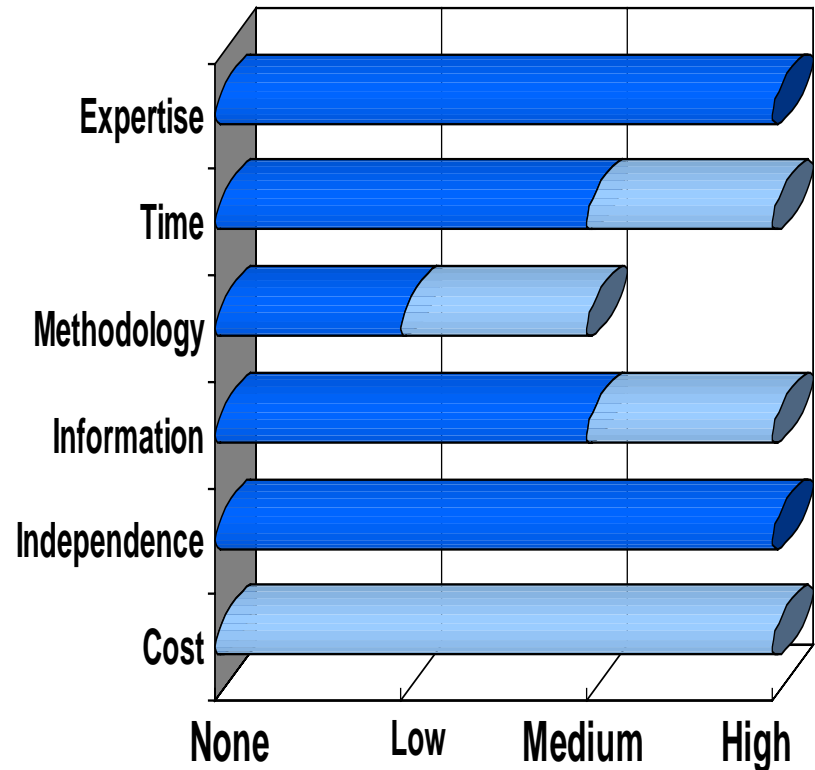
- ◆ The manufacturer
- ◆ A third party

■ Beware of the proof level :

- ◆ Specification
- ◆ Design
- ◆ Code generation

■ Examples

- ◆ Academic work on Java
- ◆ Gemplus work on Javacard firewall [6]



	Snake oil	Design	Implementation	Back door
Detects :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Conclusion for customers



- **Security requires periodic re-evaluation**
- **Buying without in-house security experts is risky**
- **Always take into account the results but ALSO the evaluation method**

Conclusion for manufacturers



- **State clearly what has been evaluated and how**
- **Using well established technology can reduce evaluation costs**
- **Choose your evaluation method according to your market segment**

References

- [1] « Netscape 4.5 vulnerability », Alexey Pavlov, Bugtrack mailing list, Message-ID: <370CE37B.2A066C20@uic.nnov.ru>, Apr 08 1999
- [2] « Back Doors, Export, and the NSA », Bruce Schneier, CRYPTO-GRAM, February 15, 1999
- [3] « Cryptographic Challenges », RSA Labs, <http://www.rsasecurity.com/rsalabs/challenges/>
- [4] « Carte à puce: Roland Moreno offre un million de francs », Dépêche AFP, 13/03/2000
- [5] « Advanced Encryption Standard », NIST, <http://csrc.nist.gov/encryption/aes/>
- [6] « Formal Model and Implementation of the Java Card Dynamic Security Policy », Stéphanie Motré, AFADL2000, <http://www-lsr.imag.fr/afadl2000/Programme/Articles/motre.doc>