


## Smart Card Operating Systems Overview and Trends



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### Smart card...

- A piece of plastic...
- with a chip that contains: CPU, memories and programs...
- SC is your personal information system, your wallet, your e-key, your cell phone subscriber identification (GSM)...



## Agenda

- Smart card industry and application
- Smart card embeds computing power
- Smart card OS & Software
- Issue in SC software
- Q/A



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## Smart card industry and application

- First SC were produced 20 years ago
- After a French industry, it becomes a more European industry (80% of the market share)
- Large worldwide business with revenues of 2,2 billion \$:
  - GSM
  - Payment/e-purse (Blue Card, EMV,...)
  - E-security (logical access, Pay-TV,...)



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## SC industry and application (Cont'd)

- From analysts:
  - 2000
    - 628 Mu are shipped [chip cards = 1 700 Mu] (Gartner Inc)
  - 2006
    - 2 300 Mu [chip cards = 4 100Mu] (Datamonitor)
- New applications will appear:
  - WAP, UMTS, 3G-Network,...
  - Deployment of payment card (Visa, Amex,...)
  - M-commerce
  - Access control based on SC: part of Wins and Solaris distribution



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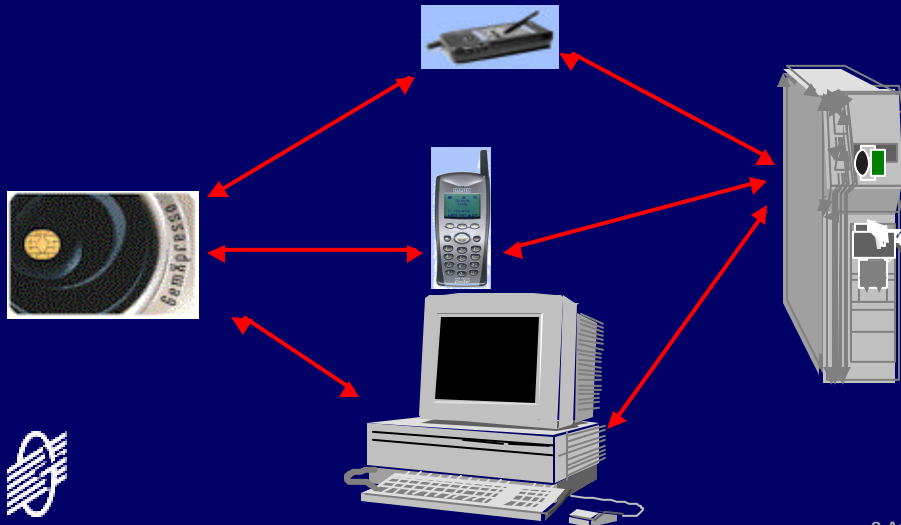
## SC industry and application (Cont'd)

- Our industry is based on :
  - Plastic and secure printing
  - Silicon and packaging
  - Software and application
- Software is part of our expertise but its role is more and more crucial



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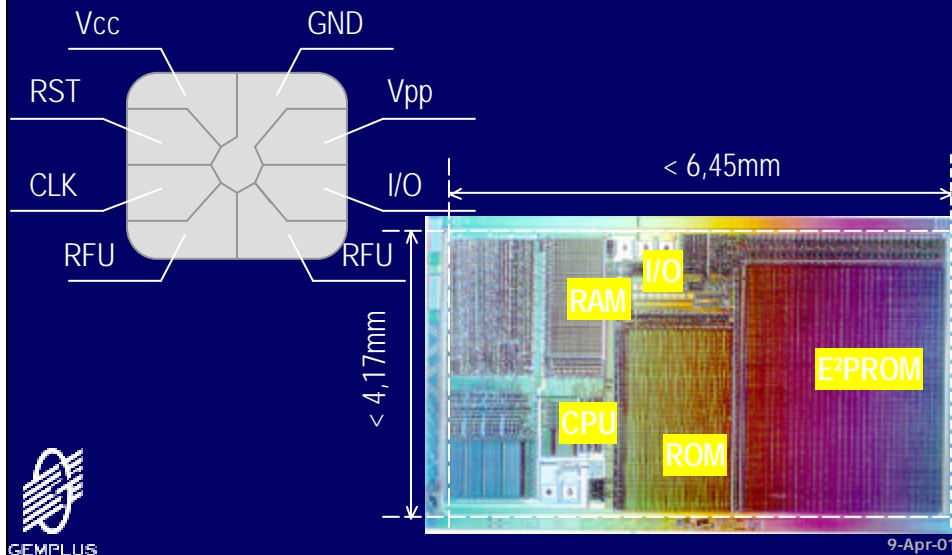
## SC Application Architecture



## Durable smart card benefits

- Card software is part of the application
- Processing and data will be shared along the chain
- Security will be shared by each part of the chain
- Personal repository of data & services
- The "supervisor" of your services
- Provides and controls a personalized view of the system

## The platform: single chip



## The platform: performances

- 8 Bit microprocessor (8051 or 6805)
- 3,57 Mhz (w or w/o multiplier)
- Cryptographic coprocessor:  $e^n$  for PK on large number (1024 bits)
- Security features
  - address line scrambled, physical sensors, others...
- Only one communication line (half duplex)
- Small & specific memories
  - RAM  $< 0,5\text{ K}$
  - ROM  $< 64\text{ K}$  (OS & Programs)
  - Non Volatile Memory (EEPROM or Flash)  $< 32/64\text{ K}$ 
    - Write latency = 2-10ms and memory stress issue

## Platform constraints

- No internal clock and power supply
- But
  - Tamper responsive
  - Size of the chip: the card is in your pocket
  - Chip cost is directly related to the size
  - Consumption
    - Handset, small SC reader,...
    - Heat of the CPU
    - Some cards are contactless



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## New platforms

- 32 bit arrives
- More memory:
  - Ram: 1 to 4 (8)
  - Rom: ~128K
  - NVM: ~64k (128k)
- Always co-processor



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## Card Software: Agenda

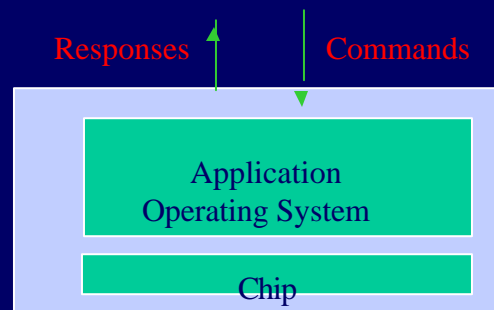
- First software generation
- Open OS
  - Java Card
- Research issues in SC-OS
  - Security, Portability, Sharing, ...
  - Integration in IT



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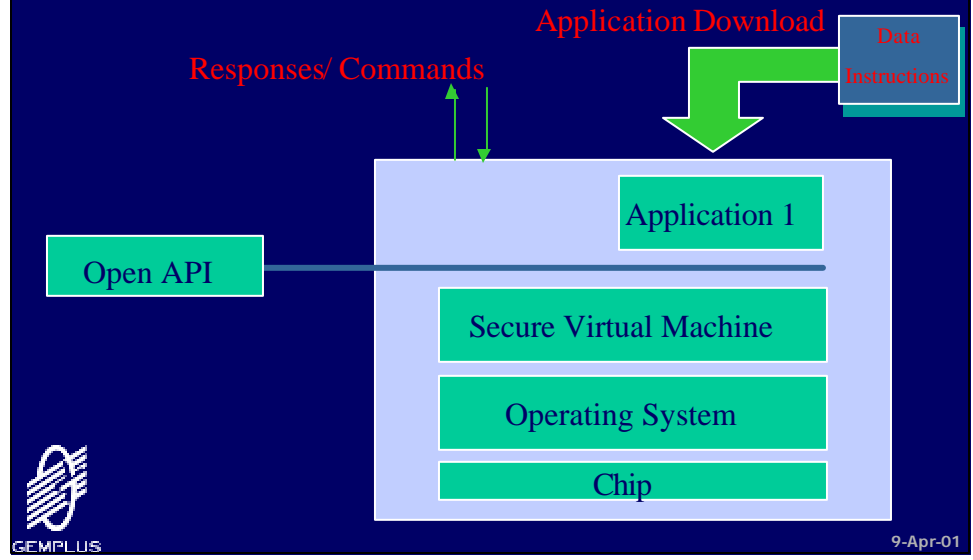
## First generation software

- Applications are developed by the card provider in a secure environment with assembler or C
- Drawbacks:
  - costly
  - poor flexibility
  - time to market



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# From proprietary to Open OS



# Open Card...

- Applications developed by:
  - the customer
  - any application provider
- Dynamically downloaded through a network
- The card life cycle is changed...



## Smart Card Lifetime (1/2)

- Manufacturing
- Application masked in the ROM
  - OS libraries and command dispatcher,
  - Application routines.
- Card serial number and issuer references
- Initialization
  - Writing in EEPROM application data
  - Secret key and object attributes (r,w,rw,...)
- Personalization
  - Writing in EEPROM card holder data
  - Graphical (picture, logo, hologram...)



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## Smart Card Lifetime (2/2)

- Usage
  - Process APDU command from a reader
  - Send back a response APDU or an error APDU
  - For open card only: application downloading
- End
  - Deactivation (unauthorized action), memory overhead, loss, theft, ...



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## Candidate Platforms

- Multos (from Mastercard)
- W4SC (Microsoft)
- Java Card 2.1 (Sun)



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## Introduction to the Java card

- The Java Card
- The JCVM architecture
- The security procedures



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## What is a Java Card ?

- The Java Card
  - a smart card dedicated to Java applications
  - a platform with highly limited resources
  - a dedicated Java language
  - a multi-application device
  - a specific Java Card Virtual Machine (JCVM) architecture.



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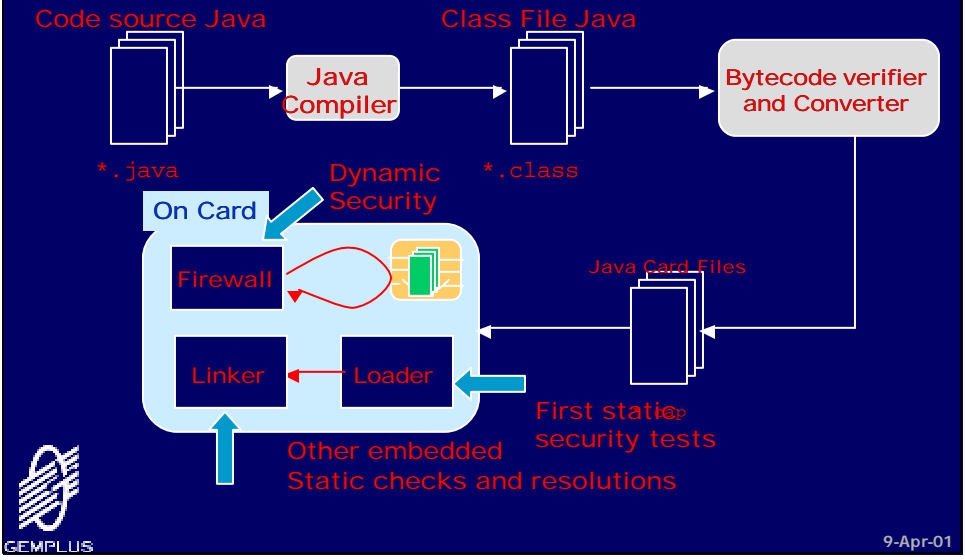
## A subset of Java

- A single thread virtual machine
- Unsupported features
  - Dynamic class loading
  - String and Thread classes
  - Double, float, char types
  - Multiple dimension arrays
  - Java.lang.System class
  - Garbage collection
  - Security manager
- The Applet Firewall
- Programming limitations

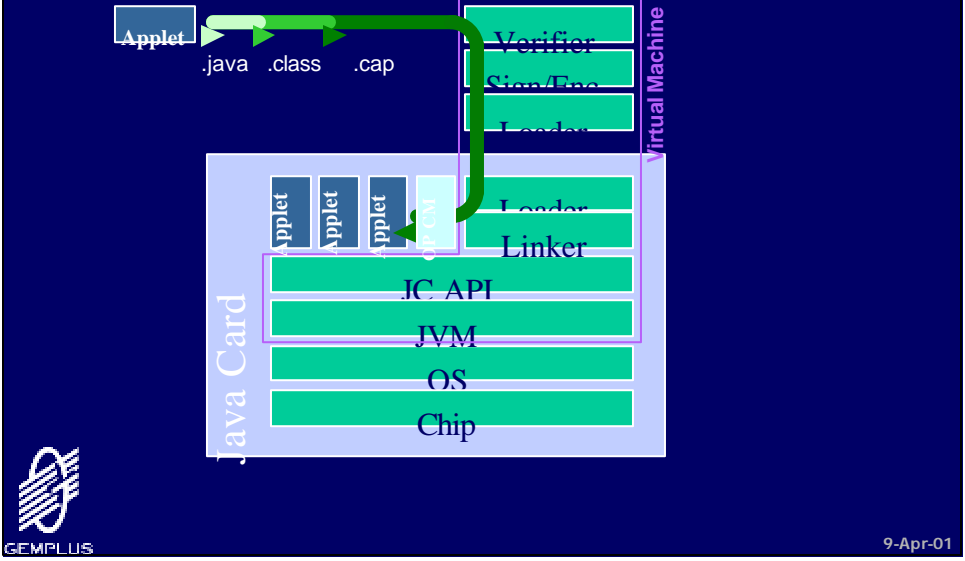


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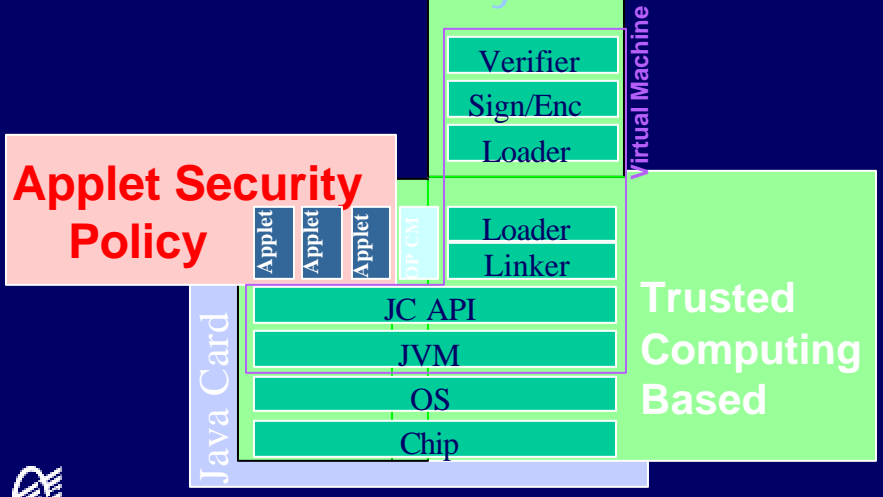
# Java Card Environment



# Java Card Security Chain



# Java Card Security Chain



# With Java Card

- Smart Card enters in Open world
  - API's is public, new comers for SC applications
  - Smart Cards use « standard language »
- We have to break others frontier...
  - Security is not only support by the card itself
  - Others features are required
- It's why we invest in OS for SC



## Research issues in SC-OS

- How to secure the code down loading
- Portability
- Extensibility
- Object sharing



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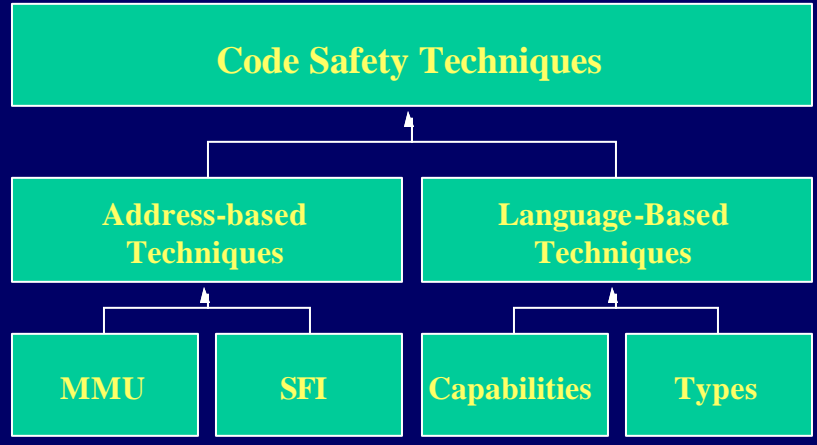
## Two security levels

- Applications are no more developed under card issuer control
- Platform security
  - Traditional means
  - Use of formal methods
    - => Models of the platform security modules
- Application security
  - There is a need for a global security policy
  - Flow control (data and/or code sharing)
  - Resources consumption (memory, CPU, method calls...)
  - => Static & dynamic analysis of applet configurations (part of the CMS)

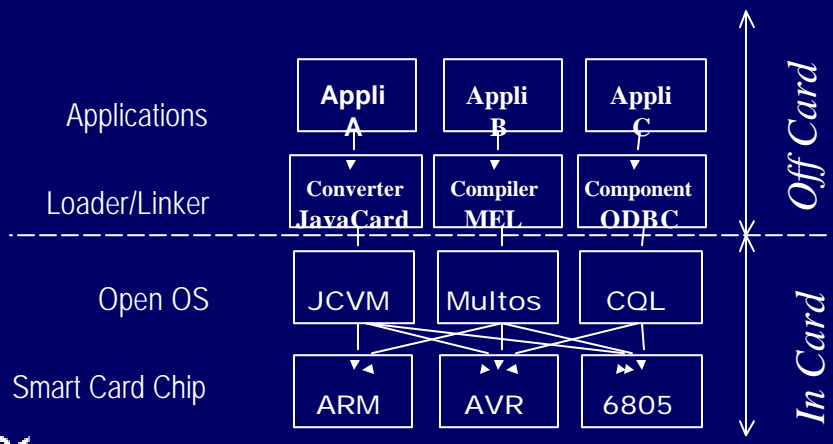


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# How to secure code down loading



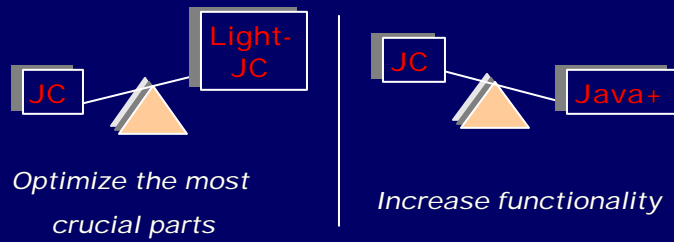
# Portability



## Extensibility

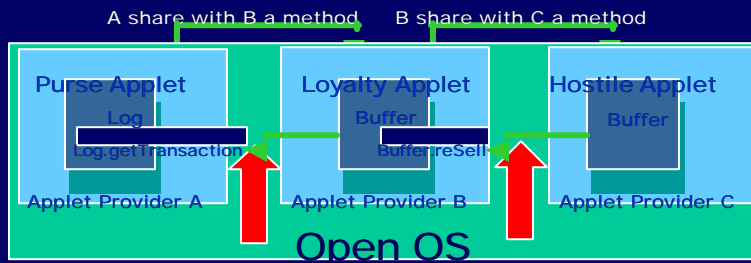
- No dynamic class loading
- Changing applications requirements various and growing

E.g: the Java Card dilemma

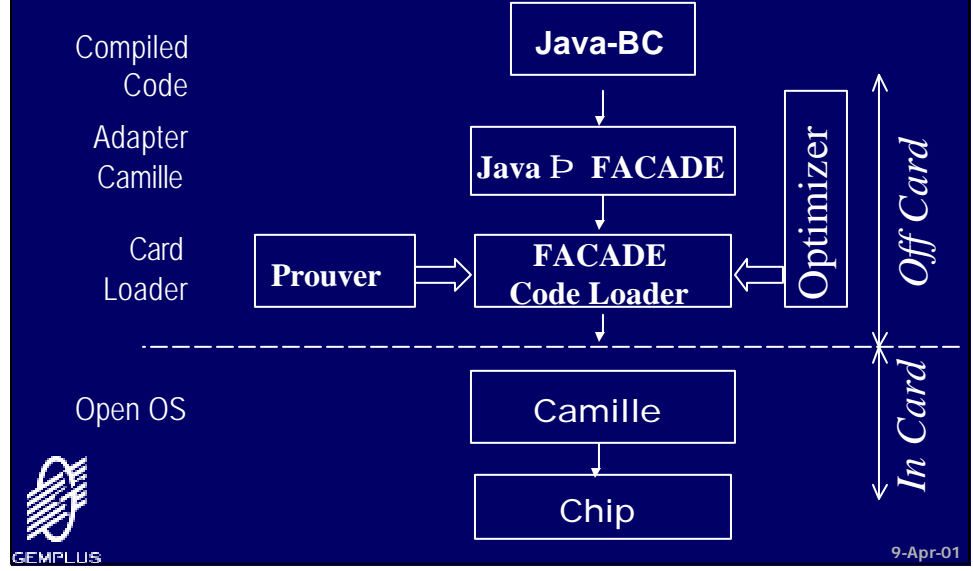


## Objects Sharing

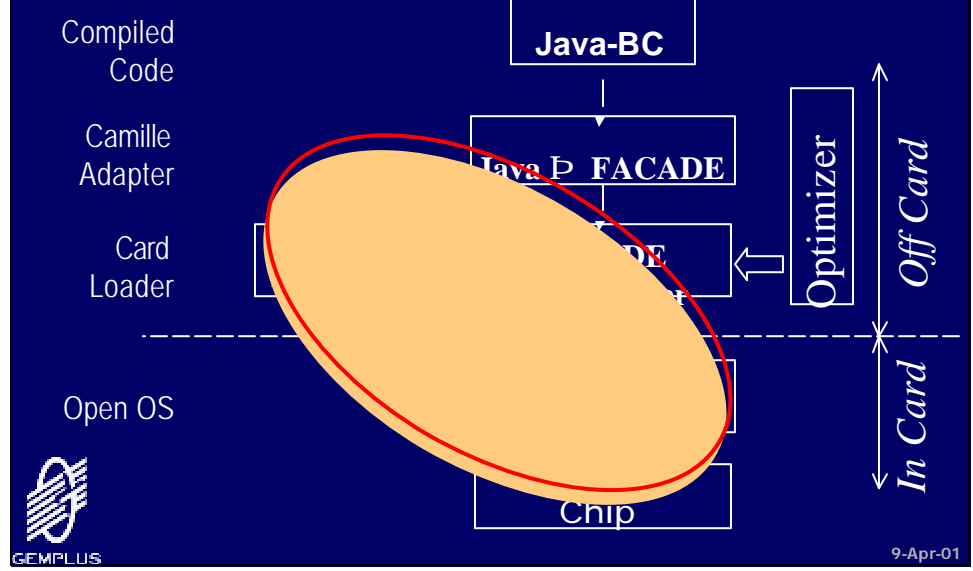
- For example: a purse and a loyalty applet can share methods and/or objects,



# FACADE-OS (G. Grimaud)



# FACADE-OS (G. Grimaud)



## Facade figures

- Based on AVR (8 bits RISC, RAM 1536 Octets, ROM 32 Ko and Flash 64 Ko)

Classes	Type Inference	Code Generation	Total
CardKernel			2670
CardByte	540	900	1460
CardShort	70	46	116
CardBool	70	62	132
CardBxxx	300	800	1100
I/O, MM,...			3900
<b>Total</b>	<b>3690</b>	<b>9074</b>	<b>17748</b>



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## Integration/Interoperability

- J-J Vandewalle defines a Corba Object Adaptor in his PhD (1997)
- In the new Java Card version RMI mechanism will be integrated
- SC have to deal with high level objects or services



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## Trends....

- Communication model (TCP/IP,...)
  - Card as a Web Server !
- Multi-tasking
  - Payment and Telecom services at the same time
- Security model with criteria on the availability of resources
- Sharing and managing of resources (CPU, I/O, memories)



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Q/A  
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## Historical account

- 1967: First idea on the use of electronic component in credit card (Europe, US, Japan).
- 1974: Roland Morenos patents
- 1979: First Bull CP8 card prototype
- 1982-1984: First experimentation in France
- 1987-1989: ISO standard
- 1990-1999: Applications
  - French "Carte Bleue" for banking
  - European mobile phone with GSM/SIM cards
  - Health insurance, e-purse,...
- 1997: First Java based open card



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## Smart Cards Standards (1/2)

- ISO 7816-1
  - Physical characteristic, constraints, size
- ISO 7816-2
  - Dimension and location of the contacts
- ISO 7816-3
  - Electric signal and transmission protocols
  - Card Answer to Reset: information about card characteristic
  - T=0; T=1



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## Smart Cards Standards (2/2)

- ISO 7816-4
  - Structure of the exchanged messages of command -response
  - APDU Application Protocol Data Unit.
- ISO 7816-5
  - Application identifiers
- ISO 7816-6
  - Data element of interchange
- ETSI GSM 11.1: Command messages for SIM cards
- EMV: Command messages for payment cards
- JC 2.1...