

ISO TC22/SC31/WG2

Authentication, Authorization, and Secure Diagnostic Communication

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Secure diagnostic objectives

- **Restrict access to legitimate privileged functions**

- Malicious usage of diagnosis functions directly leads to code execution, denial of services, or any tampering
- Restricting their usages through any vectors is a strong priority

- **Authenticate legitimate devices and users**

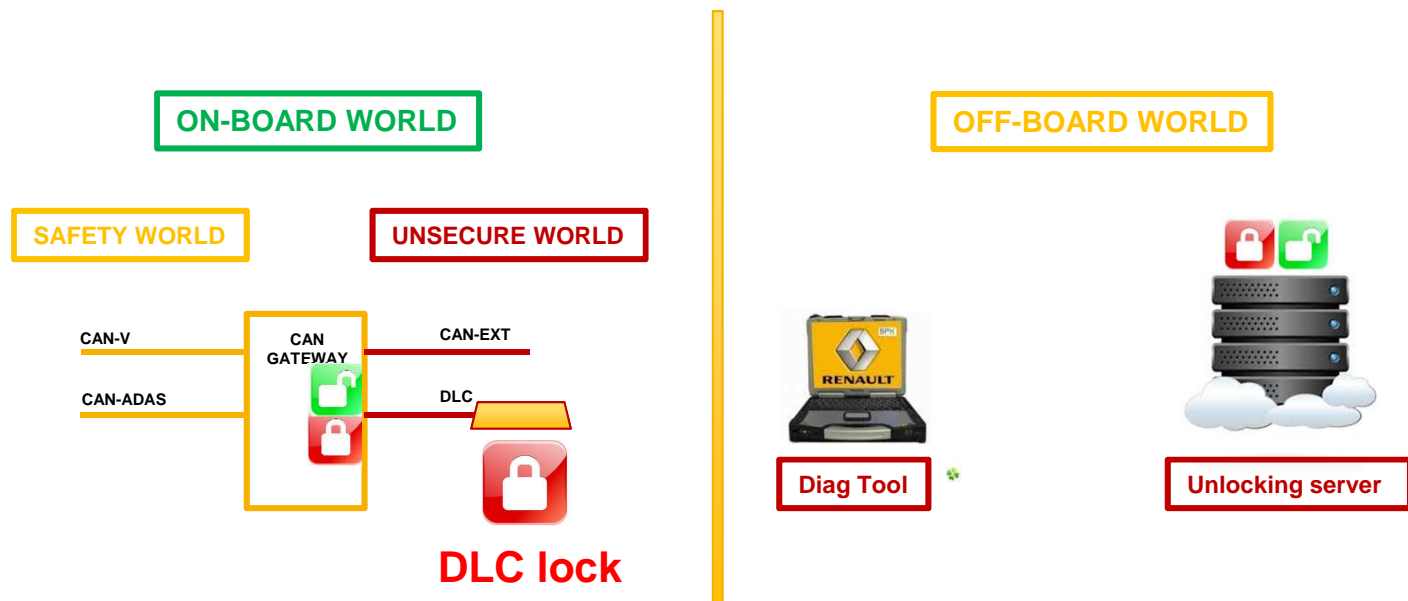
- Need to define what are the legitimate devices and users
- And also roles and related rights
- Defining a security policy for diagnosis devices and related users is a key aspect to avoid any intrusive solution on vehicle design or development planning

- **Accounting**

- Proofs for inforensics and live-monitoring (Security Operation Center)

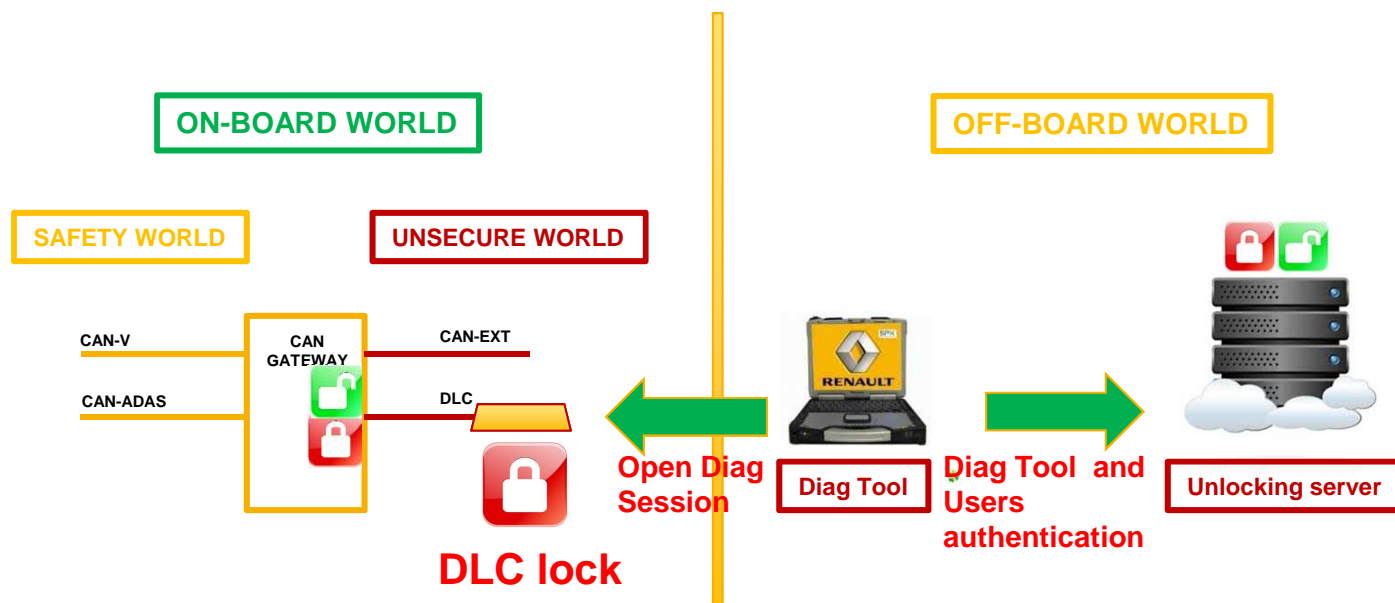
Secure diagnostic – Actual workflow

- **CAN Gateway isolates DLC port**
- **In normal conditions the DLC port is closed**
 - Only few UDS services are available (read DTC, read parameters, ...)
 - All other services are filtered-out by the CAN Gateway (Deep Packet Inspection)



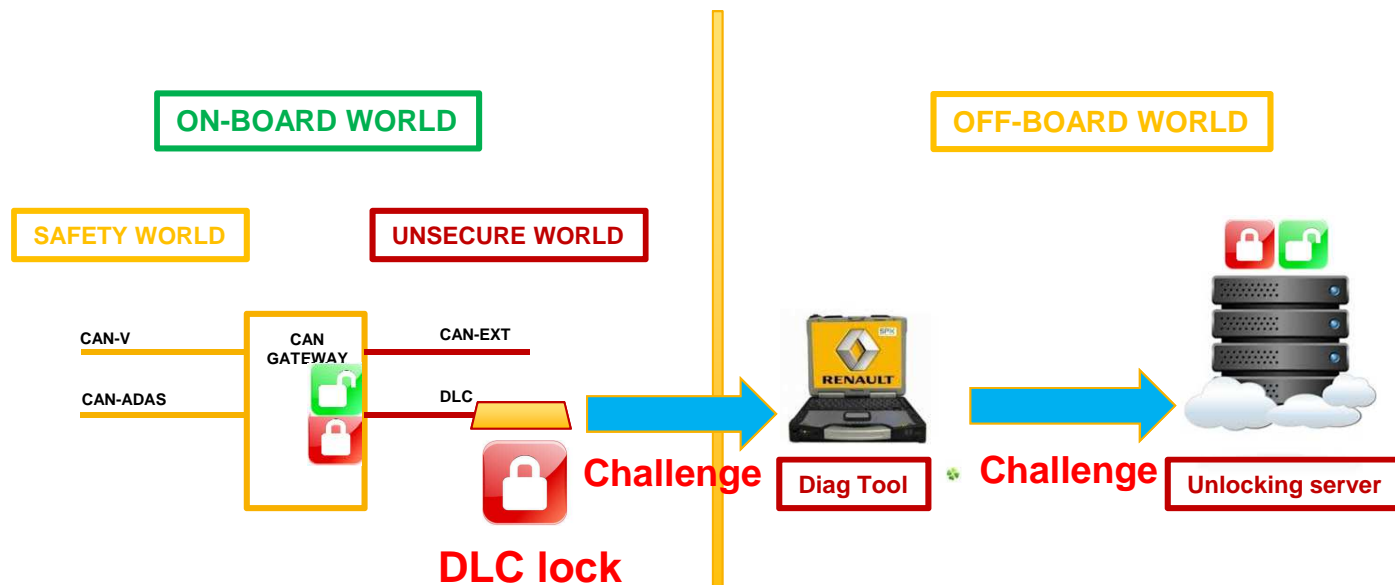
Secure diagnostic – Actual workflow

- To perform advanced diagnosis operation the Diag Tool must connect to the Gateway to retrieve a challenge
- And must connect and authenticate itself on the Unlocking Server



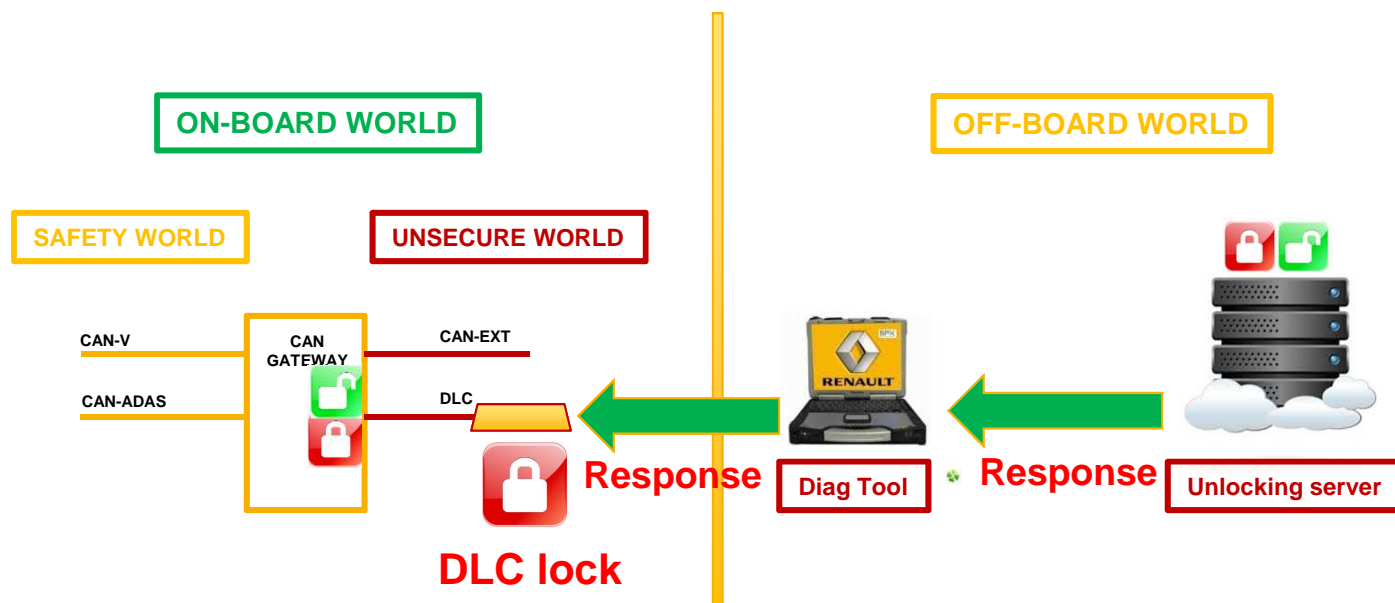
Secure diagnostic – Current workflow

- The GTW challenge is send to the Unlocking Server (OEM property)
- This Unlocking server:
 - Authenticates the Diag Tool and the repairer
 - Generates the challenge signature
 - Logs the activity (information on Diag Tool, the repairer, and the Gateway)



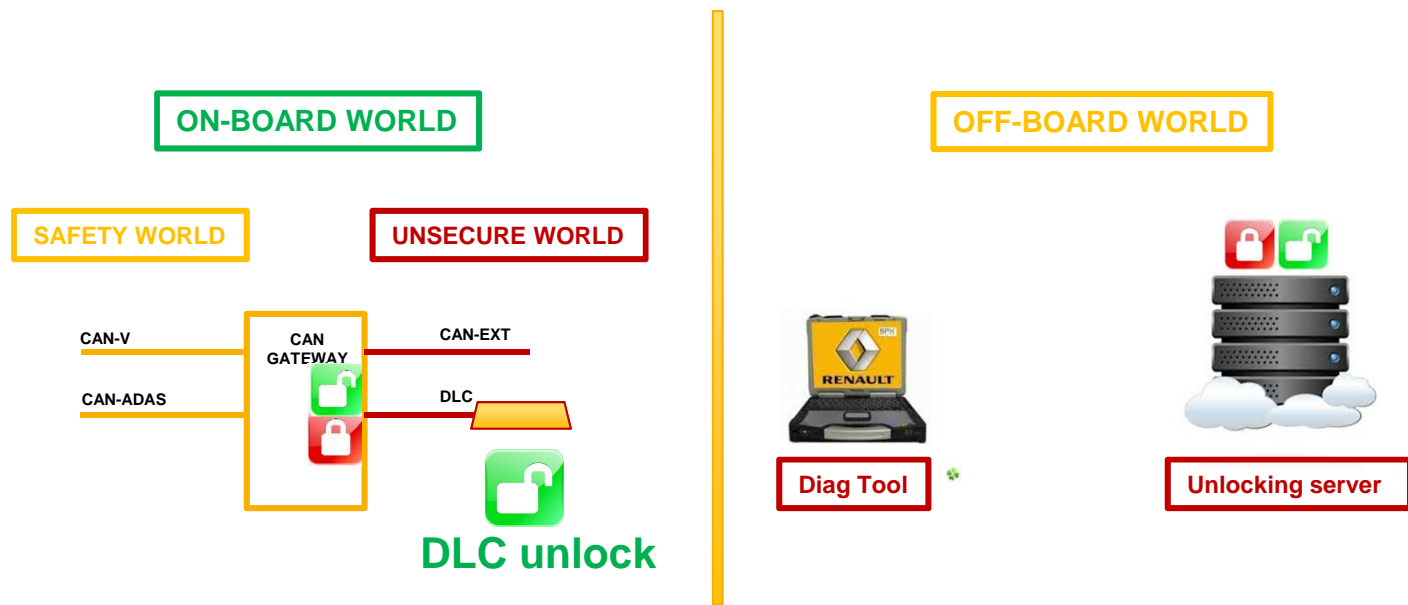
Secure diagnostic – Current workflow

- The Diag Tool forward the Response (Challenge + Signature) to the Gateway
- The Gateway validates the signature



Secure diagnostic – Current workflow

- If the signature is validated the Gateway switch in the Diag mode
- In this mode:
 - All UDS operations are granted
 - Other ECU could be reached and unlocked if necessary



Standard Secure diagnostic objectives

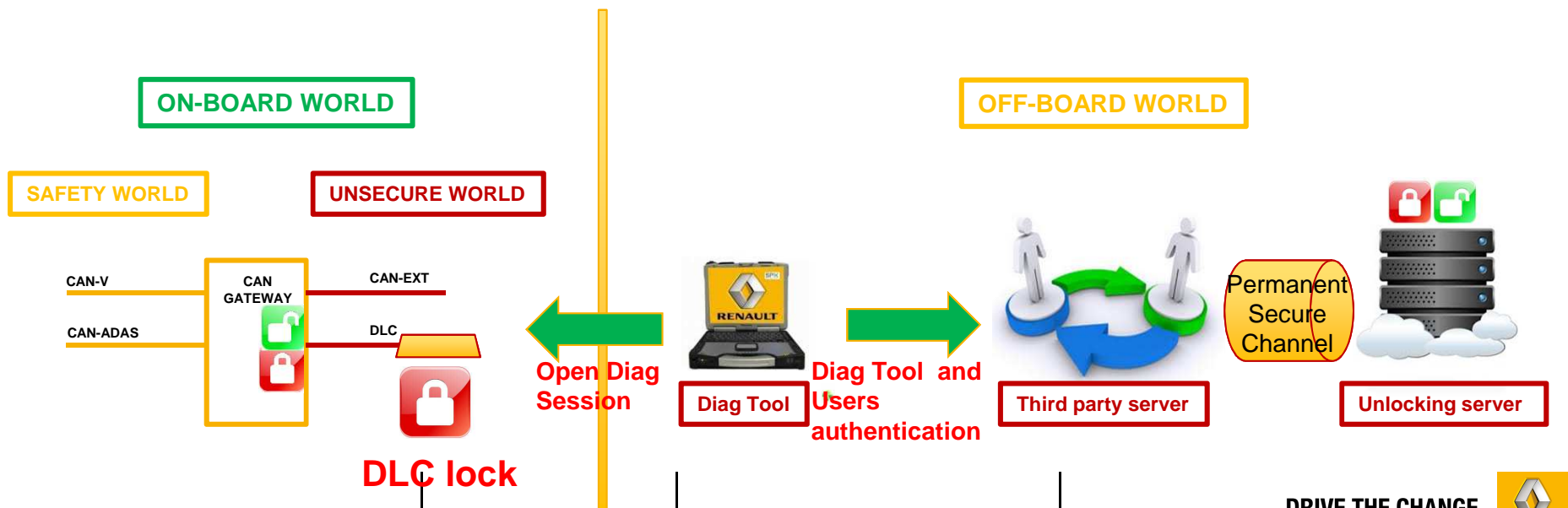
- **Secure diagnostic objectives**

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- **Hook for legislator**
- **Hooking on this kind of process has two main advantages:**
 - It enables third party to take control of users and devices authentication easily
 - It avoid to mix OEM 's legacy solutions with new legal constraints

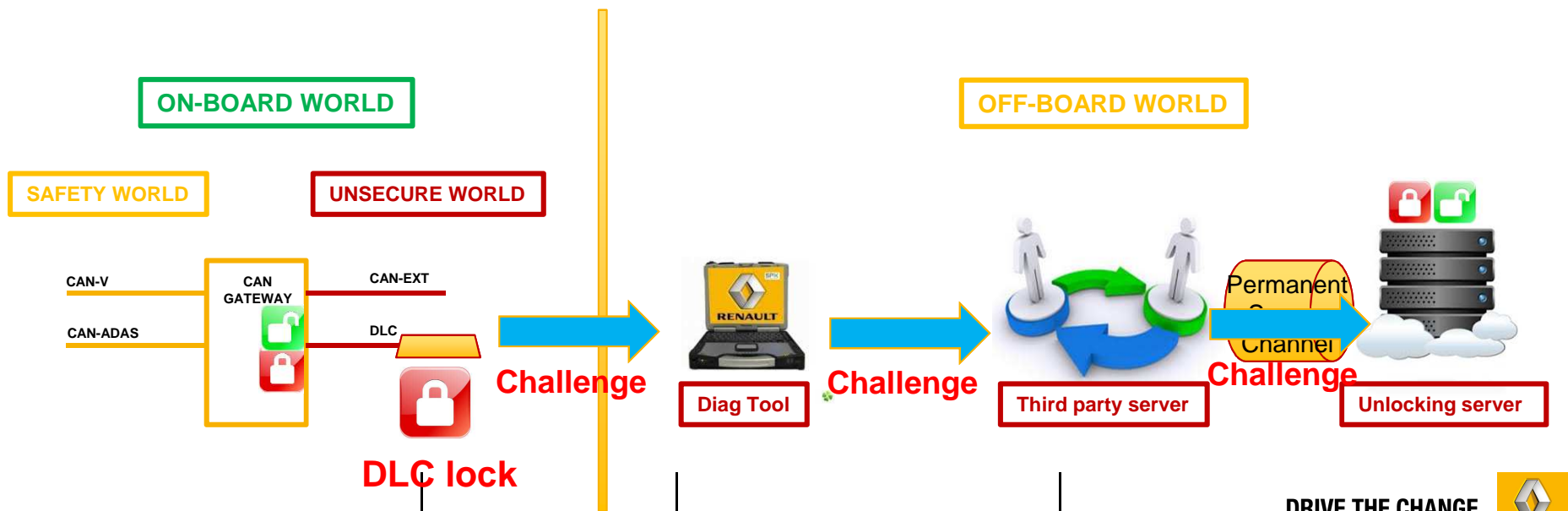
Standard Secure diagnostic – Expected workflow

- **Third Party Server takes place in the solution**
- **The Third Party Server :**
 - Has a permanent secure channel established with the Unlocking Server of each OEMs
 - Could submit challenge to these Unlocking servers
 - Is responsible of the authentication of all legitimate tools and repairers



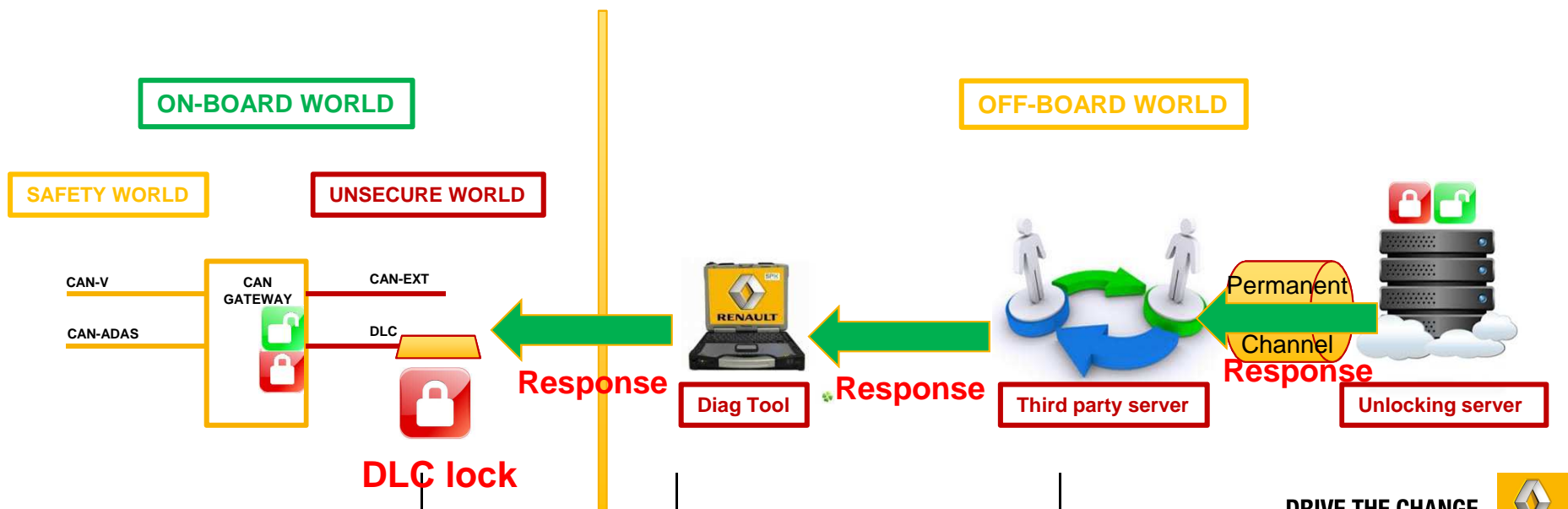
Standard Secure diagnostic – Expected workflow

- The GTW challenge is send to the Unlocking Server (OEM property) through Third Party
- No modification on Unlocking server to manage the signature



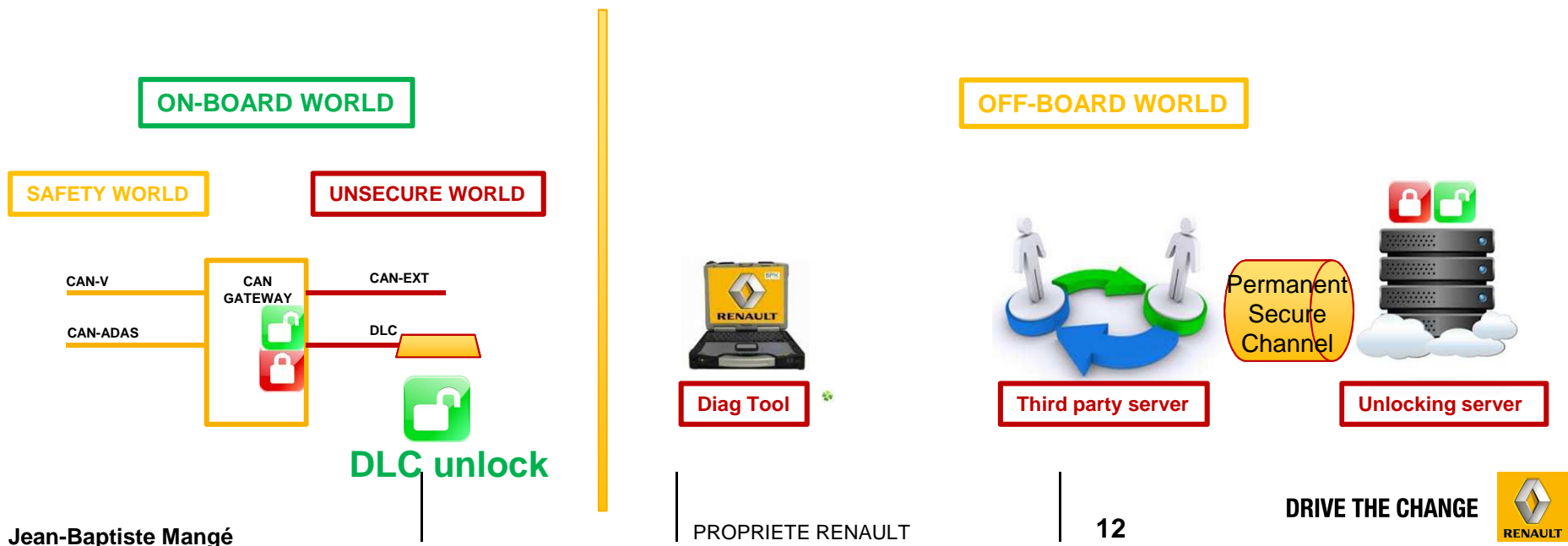
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Standard Secure diagnostic – Expected workflow

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Keys elements for success

- **Unanimity on general objectives**

- **Inventory of all constraints and specific needs**

- **Road-map**
 - Example of high level road-map from minimal solution to the full-complete scenario
 - Step 1 : Implement third party to authenticate Diag Tool and Repairer
 - Step 2 : Introduce role and privileges on GTW
 - Challenge signature for Repairer grant a specific access level
 - » E.g. Could have access to reflashing
 - Challenge signature for Technical Control grant an another level
 - » E.g. Could use IO Controls but not performing reflashing
 - Step 3 : Management of proofs
 - Audit logs for third party inforensics

