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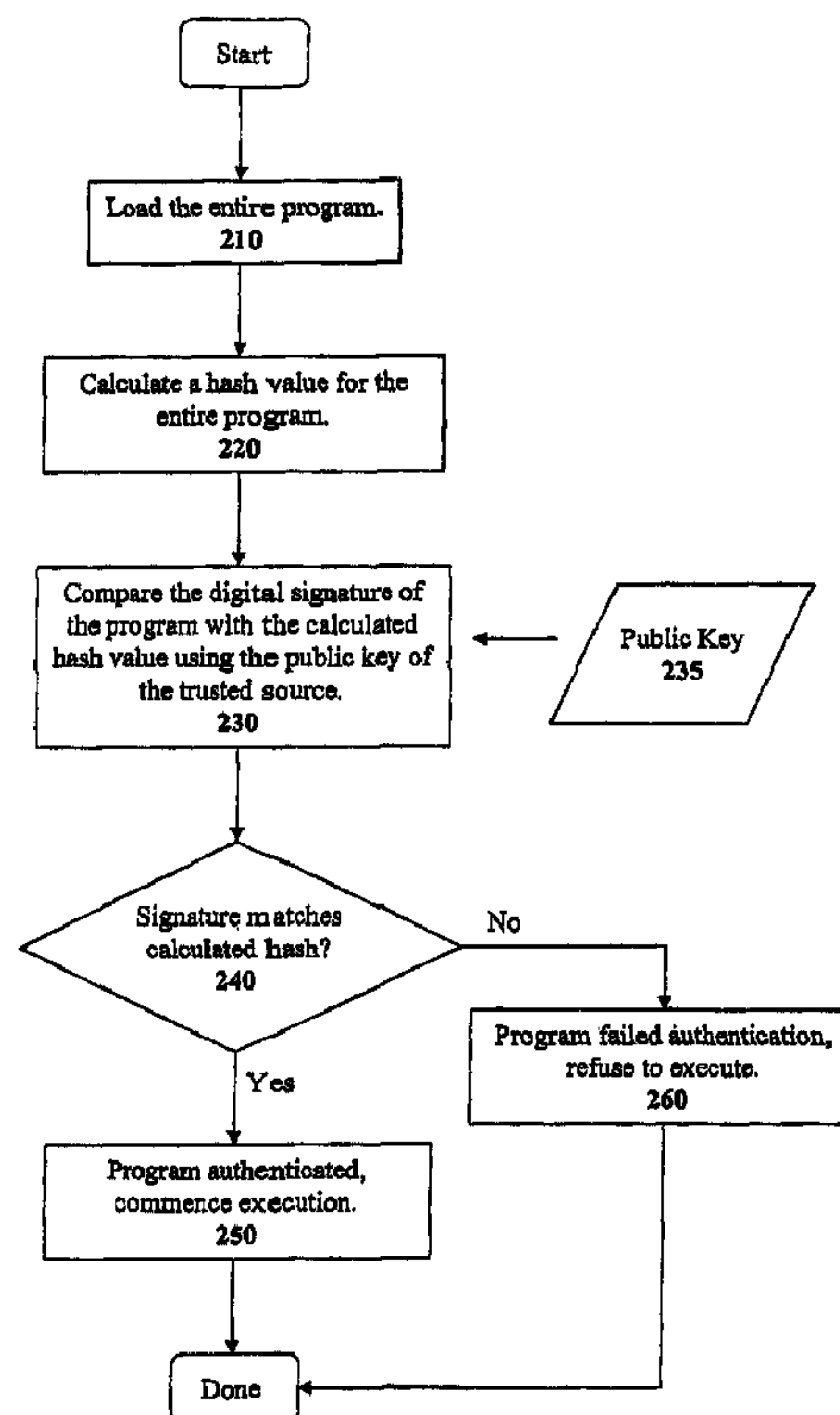
(72) **Inventeurs/Inventors:**
KIEHTREIBER, PERRY, US;
BROUWER, MICHAEL, US

(73) **Propriétaire/Owner:**
APPLE INC., US

(74) **Agent:** RICHES, MCKENZIE & HERBERT LLP

(54) **Titre :** PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE SIGNER UN CODE DE MANIERE INCREMENTIE LE

(54) **Title:** METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INCREMENTAL CODE SIGNING



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention discloses a method for quickly and easily authenticating large computer program. The system operates by first sealing the computer program with digital signature in an incremental manner. Specifically, the computer program is divided

(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):

into a set of pages and a hash value is calculated for each page. The set of hash values is formed into a hash value array and then the hash value array is then sealed with a digital signature. The computer program is then distributed along with the hash value array and the digital signature. To authenticate the computer program, a recipient first verifies the authenticity of the hash value array with the digital signature and a public key. Once the hash value array has been authenticated, the recipient can then verify the authenticity of each page of the computer program by calculating a hash of a page to be loaded and then comparing with an associated hash value in the authenticated hash value array. If the hash values do not match, then execution may be halted.

ABSTRACT

The present invention discloses a method for quickly and easily authenticating large computer program. The system operates by first sealing the computer program with digital signature in an incremental manner. Specifically, the computer program is divided into a set of pages and a hash value is calculated for each page. The set of hash values is formed into a hash value array and then the hash value array is then sealed with a digital signature. The computer program is then distributed along with the hash value array and the digital signature. To authenticate the computer program, a recipient first verifies the authenticity of the hash value array with the digital signature and a public key. Once the hash value array has been authenticated, the recipient can then verify the authenticity of each page of the computer program by calculating a hash of a page to be loaded and then comparing with an associated hash value in the authenticated hash value array. If the hash values do not match, then execution may be halted.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INCREMENTAL CODE SIGNING

This application is a divisional of Canadian application serial no. 2531363, which is the national phase of International application PCT/US2004/029470 filed 10 September 2004 (10.09.2004) and published 31 March 2005 (31.03.2005) under publication number WO2005/029223A2.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of computer security. In particular, the present invention discloses a system for verifying that an unauthorized party has not tampered Title computer program code.

Description of the Related Art

Computer security is one of the most pressing problems facing computer software makers. With the rise in popularity of the Internet, nearly every personal computer system is available on the Internet at one point or another. This great connectivity has provided many benefits to personal computer users. However, it has also provided a new host of problems to computer users. One of the biggest problems has been the rise of Internet transmitted viruses, worms, Trojan horses, and other malevolent programs.

Rogue computer programmers, sometimes known as "crackers", often attempt to break into computer systems to steal information or make unauthorized changes. Crackers use many different types of attacks in attempts to break into a computer system. Common methods employed by computer crackers include Trojan horses (a seemingly benign computer program that has a hidden agenda), a computer

virus (a piece of software that replicates itself from within a host program), a computer worm (a piece of software that replicates itself across a computer network), and social engineering (Deceiving a person with authorization codes into giving out those authorized codes).

5 These rogue computer programmers often alter existing legitimate programs by adding program code to perform unauthorized functions. By placing such authorized program code within legitimate programs, the rogue computer programmer thereby hides the unauthorized program code. The unauthorized code may thus dwell within a person's personal computer system without the person's
10 knowledge for a long time. The unauthorized program code may destroy valuable data, waste computing resources (CPU cycles, network bandwidth, storage space, etc.), or pilfer confidential information.

 In order to protect legitimate programs from such unauthorized adulteration, some software manufacturers generate a checksum of the program code.
15 The checksum is a value calculated using the program code as input value such that each different computer program tends to have a different checksum value. The software manufacturer then digitally "signs" the checksum with a private key encryption key. Before running the computer program code, a user should then authenticate the program code. Specifically, the user has the personal computer
20 system compute a checksum of the program code and then the computed checksum values is compared with the checksum calculated by the software manufacturer after

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decrypting it with the software manufacturer's public key. If the two checksums match, then the computer program is presumed to be authentic.

These existing checksum based protection systems have been known to work relatively well. However, these existing checksum based protection systems can
5 take a long time to authenticate large computer programs. Therefore, it would be
desirable to provide a system faster system for authenticating large computer
programs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention discloses a method for quickly and easily authenticating large computer program. The system operates by first sealing the computer program with digital signature in an incremental manner. Specifically, the computer program is divided into a set of blocks and a hash value is calculated for each block. The set of hash values is formed into a hash value array and then the hash value array is then sealed with a digital signature. The computer program is then distributed along with the hash value array and the digital signature. To authenticate the computer program, a recipient first verifies the authenticity of the hash value array with the digital signature and a public key. Once the hash value array has been authenticated, the recipient can then verify the authenticity of each block of the computer program by calculating a hash of a block to be loaded and then comparing with an associated hash value in the authenticated hash value array. If the hash values do not match, then execution may be halted.

Accordingly, in one of its aspects, the present invention provides a method comprising: a. loading at least one unit of a particular computer program; and b. before loading all the units of the particular computer program, incrementally authenticating at least one of the particular computer program.

In a still further aspect, the present invention provides a method comprising: a. incrementally authenticating a plurality of units of a particular computer program; and b. after determining that at least one earlier unit of the particular computer program is

authentic, executing the earlier unit before authenticating a later unit of the particular computer program.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method comprising: a. computing a plurality of hash values for the plurality of units; b. storing the plurality of hash values with the computer program; and c. distributing the computer program and the plurality of hash values as a single computer program.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a computer readable medium storing a first computer program for authenticating a second computer program comprising a plurality of units, the first computer program executable by at least one processing unit, the first computer program comprising sets of instructions for: receiving the second program along with a hash array comprising a plurality of hash values for authenticating the plurality of units of the second program, each hash value in the hash array computed from a different unit of the second program; before authenticating any units of the second program, verifying the authenticity of the hash array; and iteratively, for each unit of the second program: authenticating the unit of the second program by comparing a hash value from the hash array to a calculated hash value for the unit; and after determining that the unit of the second program is authentic, executing the unit before authenticating a next unit of the second program.

In a still further aspect, the present invention provides a method for executing a computer program comprising a plurality of executable units, the method comprising: receiving the computer program along with a hash array comprising a plurality of hash values for authenticating the plurality of units of the computer program; each hash value in the hash array computed from a different unit of the computer program; before

authenticating any units of the computer program, verifying the authenticity of the hash array; and iteratively, for each unit of the computer program: authenticating the unit of the computer program by comparing a hash value from the hash array to a calculated hash value for the unit; and after determining that the unit of the computer program is authentic, executing the unit before authenticating a next unit of the computer program.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a computer readable medium storing a first computer program which when executed by at least one processing unit stores a second computer program for distribution, the first computer program comprising sets of instructions for: receiving the second computer program; dividing the second computer program into a plurality of individually executable units to allow for the authentication of each unit of the second computer program prior to the individual execution of the unit; computing a hash value for each of the executable units, each hash value for authenticating a unit of the second computer program; and storing all of the hash values in a hash array for distribution along with the second computer program.

In a still further aspect, the present invention provides a method for storing a computer program for distribution, the method comprising: receiving the computer program; dividing the computer program into a plurality of individually executable units to allow for the authentication of each unit of the computer program prior to the individual execution of the unit; computing a hash value for each of the plurality of executable units, each hash value for authenticating a unit of the computer program; and storing all of the hash values in a hash array for distribution along with the computer program.

In a still further aspect, the present invention relates to a computer readable medium storing a computer program that is executable by at least one processor,

the computer program comprising sets of instruction for implementing the method outlined above.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a computer system comprising means for implementing steps according to any of the above methods.

Other objects, together with the foregoing are attained in the exercise of the invention described and illustrated in the accompanying embodiments and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

5 **Figure 1 illustrates a conceptual diagram describing how a computer program can be sealed with a digital signature.**

Figure 2 illustrates a flow diagram that describes how a computer system verifies a computer program sealed with a digital signature before executing the computer program.

10 **Figure 3 illustrates a conceptual diagram describing how a computer program can be sealed with a digital signature using incremental code signing.**

Figure 4 illustrates a flow diagram that describes how a computer program can be sealed with a digital signature and a hash array using incremental code signing.

15 **Figure 5 illustrates a flow diagram describes how a computer system verifies and executes a computer program that has been digitally sealed with incremental code signing.**

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Notation and Nomenclature

In the following detailed description of the present invention, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will become obvious to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well known methods, procedures, components, and circuitry have not been described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring aspects of the present invention.

The detailed description of the present invention in the following is presented largely in terms of procedures, steps, logic blocks, processing, and other symbolic representations that describe data processing devices coupled to networks. These process descriptions and representations are the means used by those experienced or skilled in the art to most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. The method along with the apparatus, described in detail below, is a self-consistent sequence of processes or steps leading to a desired result. These steps or processes are those requiring physical manipulations of physical quantities. Usually, though not necessarily, these quantities may take the form of electrical signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, compared, displayed and otherwise manipulated in computer systems or electronic computing devices. It proves convenient at times, principally for reasons of common usage, to refer to these signals as bits, values, elements, symbols, operations, messages, terms, numbers, or the like. It should be borne in mind that all of these similar terms are to be associated

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with the appropriate physical quantities and are merely convenient labels applied to these quantities. Unless specifically stated otherwise as apparent from the following description, it is appreciated that throughout the present invention, discussions utilizing terms such as "processing" or "computing" or "verifying" or "displaying" or
5 the like, refer to the actions and processes of a computing device that manipulates and transforms data represented as physical quantities within the computing device's registers and memories into other data similarly represented as physical quantities within the computing device or other electronic devices.

Computer Program Security with Digital Signatures

10 To protect a computer program from unauthorized tampering, a software manufacturer may create a special "seal" for the computer program that should be tested before the program is executed. If the seal or the computer program code has been tampered with, then the test will fail such that the program will then refuse to execute.

15 A common method of creating such a seal is to use well-known "public key" encryption technology. Such a system that uses public key encryption technology will be described with reference to Figures 1 and 2.

Digitally Sealing a Computer Program

Referring now to the drawings, in which like numerals refer to like
20 parts throughout the several views, Figure 1 conceptually illustrates a process for creating a digital seal or digital signature for a computer program 100. First, a hash is

calculated for the entire computer program 100 using a hash function 110 to calculate a program hash value 120. The program hash value 120 is a small representation derived from the computer program 100 such as a checksum. The program hash value 120 is then digitally signed with the private key 140 of a trusted entity using a digital signature function 130 to create a digital signature for the program hash 150. The digital signature for the program hash 150 is the digital seal (or digital signature) that accompanies the program when it is distributed.

Verifying the Authenticity of a Digitally Sealed Computer Program

Figure 2 illustrates a flow diagram that describes how the digital signature for the program hash 150 of Figure 1 is used to verify a program's authenticity. Referring to Figure 2, a computer system using computer program 100 first loads the entire computer program 100 at step 210. Then, in step 220, the computer system calculates a program hash value for the entire computer program 100 (just as was done by the hash function 110 in Figure 1).

Next, in steps 230 and 240, the computer system compares the digital signature for the program hash 150 that accompanied the computer program 100 with the calculated program hash value from step 220 using a well-known public key 235 of the trusted entity that created the digital signature. Specifically, the digital signature for the program hash 150 is processed by the digital signature function with the public key 235 and the result may then be compared with the calculated program hash value from step 220.

If the calculated hash function from step 220 matches the digital signature for the program hash 150 after being processed with the public key 235, then the computer system proceeds to step 250 where program execution commences. However, if the calculated hash function from step 220 fails to match the digital signature for the program hash 150 after being processed with the public key 235, then the computer system proceeds to step 260 and refuses to execute the computer program 100.

The authentication system of Figures 1 and 2 works satisfactorily for small programs, however it is ill suited for large computer programs. One significant problem with the authentication system of Figures 1 and 2 can be found in steps 210 and 220 in the flow diagram of Figure 2. Steps 210 and 220 require that the entire computer program 100 be loaded into memory and then a hash value calculated across the entire computer program 100. With a large program, this process can take a very long time. Thus, the user is forced wait for this entire time-consuming load and calculation process. Today's impatient computer users will simply not tolerate such long load times.

One particular large computer program that needs to be protected is the operating system for a computer system. The operating system has the authority to control all of the computers input/output devices such as disk drives, network connections, displays, back-up systems, etc. Thus, it would be very desirable to have a computer program authentication system that could quickly and efficiently protect a computer operating system.

Incremental Code Signing

The present invention introduces an improved method of digitally signing computer programs for security without introducing long load times present in existing systems. The present invention operates by breaking up the computer
5 program into smaller units that are individually verified.

Digitally Sealing a Computer Program with Incremental Code Signing

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate how the system of the present invention creates a digital seal for a program that can be used in a faster and more efficient manner. Figure 3 presents a conceptual diagram of how the digital seal is created.
10 Figure 4 illustrates a detailed flow diagram that describes the method used to create the digital seal.

Referring to Figures 3 and 4, the present invention first divides the computer program 300 into a number of "pages" (380 to 389) in step 410. Most computer systems already use a paged memory organization to implement a virtual
15 memory system. Thus, the present invention can use the existing memory paging systems offered by a particular processor and/or operating system. Memory pages are typically 4 kilobytes ("k") or 8k in size.

Next, in steps 420 and 430, the system calculates a hash value for each memory page of the computer program 300 using a hash function 310. The hash
20 function 310 may be any hash function such as the well-known SHA or MD5 has functions. As set forth in Figure 3, the hash function 310 will create an associated

hash value (390 to 389) for each memory page (380 to 389) of the computer program 300. The size of the output hash values in one embodiment are 20 bytes. However, many different sizes of hash values may be used.

In step 440, the system of the present invention arranges the calculated
5 hash values (390 to 389) into an array of hash values known as the hash array 373. The system then calculates an array hash value 360 for the entire hash array 373 using a hash function 370 in step 450. In one embodiment, hash function 370 is the same as hash function 310. However, a different hash function may be used.

The trusted entity that is sealing the program then digitally signs the
10 array hash value 360 with its private key 340 using a signature function 330 in step 460 to create a digital signature for the hash array 350. Finally, at step 470, the hash array 373 and the digital signature for the hash array 350 are stored along the computer program 300. The hash array 373 and the digital signature for the hash array 350 are also distributed along with the computer program 300 such that any recipient
15 of computer program 300 can verify its authenticity.

Verifying the Authenticity of a Digitally Sealed Computer Program

Once a hash array 373 and a digital signature for the hash array 350 have been created for a computer program, that computer program may be distributed to user that may quickly and efficiently authenticate the computer program. Figure 5
20 illustrates a flow diagram describes how the recipient of a computer program that has been digitally sealed with incremental code signing verifies and executes the digitally sealed computer program.

Referring to Figure 5, the recipient's personal computer system first loads the hash array that accompanies the computer program in step 510. The computer system then calculates a hash value for the entire hash array at step 515. Since the array of hash values is not very large, this particular hash computation may
5 be completed very quickly.

Next, at steps 520 and 525, the computer system then compares the calculated hash value with digital signature of the hash array that accompanied the computer program using the well-known public key of the trusted entity that sealed the computer program.

10 If the digital signature fails to match the hash value calculated from the hash array, then computer system proceeds to step 580 where it refuses to execute the computer program. Execution is refused since the digital signature and/or the hash array have been tampered with by an unauthorized entity.

Referring back to step 525, if the digital signature matches the hash
15 value calculated from the hash array then the computer system proceeds to step 530 where it loads a page of the computer program. The computer system then calculates a hash value for the loaded computer program page at step 540. This calculation may be performed within the memory paging mechanism of the computer's operating system. At steps 550 and 555, the calculated hash value for the loaded computer
20 program page is compared with hash value in the hash array that is associated with that particular memory page.

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If the calculated hash value for the loaded computer program page does not match the associated hash value from the hash array, then the computer system proceeds to step 580 where it refuses to continue execution. This refusal to continue execution may be implemented as a page fault within the virtual memory system of
5 the computer system. Other possible methods of signaling the failure could be to indicate that the page is not readable, there has been a verification error, or simply abort.

Referring back to step 555, if the calculated hash value for the loaded computer program page matches the associated hash value from the hash array, then
10 the computer system proceeds to step 560 where commences execution of the loaded page of the program. Eventually, the program will complete execution of the code in that loaded page (and previously loaded pages) and will either totally complete execution or need another page of the computer program, as set forth in step 570. If the program is completely done, then the computer simply proceeds to step 590 where
15 it is done.

If another page of the computer program is needed at step 570, then the computer system proceeds back to step 530 to load the needed page of the computer program. The newly loaded page will have to be authenticated by steps 540, 550, and 555.

20 Note that the previously authenticated hash array is used by the computer system to further authenticate each memory page that is loaded. Thus, computer must ensure that the authenticated hash array is not tampered with during

program execution. For example, if the operating system swaps the authenticated hash array out of protected memory, the hash array should be re-authenticated once it is loaded back in to ensure its authenticity.

This written specification and the accompanying drawings have disclosed the present invention in sufficient detail with a certain degree of particularity. The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodiments set forth in the examples, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the specification as a whole.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A computer readable medium storing a first computer program for authenticating a second computer program comprising a plurality of units, the first computer program executable by at least one processing unit, the first computer program comprising sets of instructions for:

receiving the second program along with a hash array comprising a plurality of hash values for authenticating the plurality of units of the second program, each hash value in the hash array computed from a different unit of the second program;

before authenticating any units of the second program, verifying the authenticity of the hash array; and

iteratively, for each unit of the second program:

authenticating the unit of the second program by comparing a hash value from the hash array to a calculated hash value for the unit; and

after determining that the unit of the second program is authentic, executing the unit before authenticating a next unit of the second program.

2. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the set of instructions for verifying the authenticity of the hash array comprises a set of instructions for calculating a hash value for the hash array and determining whether the calculated hash value matches a previously generated digital signature for the hash array.

3. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the set of instructions for authenticating a particular unit of the second computer program comprises sets of instructions for:

computing a hash value for a particular unit; and
determining whether the computed hash value matches a hash value
associated with the particular unit before computing another hash value for a different
particular unit.

4. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the first computer
program comprises a set of instructions for stopping said authentication when a particular
unit is determined not to be authentic.

5. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the authentication of a
particular unit of the second computer program starts before loading the entire program in a
memory system.

6. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the first computer
program further comprises a set of instructions for loading, for each unit of the second
computer program the unit of the second computer program in a memory system.

7. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein only a particular set of
units required for execution by the second program is authenticated.

8. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the first computer
program further comprises a set of instructions for generating an error when at least one unit
is determined not to be authentic.

9. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein a size of at least one
particular unit of the second program is based on a size of memory in a memory system.

10. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the set of instructions for
authenticating a particular unit comprises sets of instructions for:

calculating a hash value for the particular unit of the second computer program; and

determining whether the calculated hash value for the unit matches a particular hash value associated with the unit from the hash array.

11. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the first computer program further comprises a set of instructions for loading the hash array in a protected memory system.

12. The computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the set of instructions for authenticating the hash array comprises a set of instructions for using a digital signature for the hash array.

13. The computer readable medium of claim 12, wherein the digital signature is an encrypted hash value for the hash array.

14. The computer readable medium of claim 13, wherein the set of instructions for using the digital signature comprises a set of instructions for decrypting the encrypted hash value for the array of hash values.

15. A method for executing a computer program comprising a plurality of executable units, the method comprising:

receiving the computer program along with a hash array comprising a plurality of hash values for authenticating the plurality of units of the computer program, each hash value in the hash array computed from a different unit of the computer program;

before authenticating any units of the computer program, verifying the authenticity of the hash array; and

iteratively, for each unit of the computer program:

authenticating the unit of the computer program by comparing a hash value from the hash array to a calculated hash value for the unit; and

after determining that the unit of the computer program is authentic, executing the unit before authenticating a next unit of the computer program.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein authenticating the unit of the computer program comprises:

calculating a hash value for the unit of the computer program; and
determining whether the calculated hash value matches a particular hash value associated with the unit from the hash array.

17. The method of claim 16 further comprising, before calculating the hash value, loading the unit into a memory system.

18. The method of claim 15, wherein the authentication of a particular unit of the computer program starts before loading the entire computer program in a memory system.

19. A computer readable medium storing a first computer program which when executed by at least one processing unit stores a second computer program for distribution, the first computer program comprising sets of instructions for:

receiving the second computer program;
dividing the second computer program into a plurality of individually executable units to allow for the authentication of each unit of the second computer program prior to the individual execution of the unit;

computing a hash value for each of the executable units, each hash value for authenticating a unit of the second computer program; and

storing all of the hash values in a hash array for distribution along with the second computer program.

20. The computer readable medium of claim 19, wherein a size of at least one unit is based on a size of memory in a memory system.

21. The computer readable medium of claim 19, wherein the first computer program further comprises a set of instructions for digitally signing the hash array with a private key signature function.

22. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the set of instructions for digitally signing the hash array comprises a set of instructions for creating a digital signature with a private key and a public key encryption key function.

23. A method for storing a computer program for distribution, the method comprising:

receiving the computer program;

dividing the computer program into a plurality of individually executable units to allow for the authentication of each unit of the computer program prior to the individual execution of the unit;

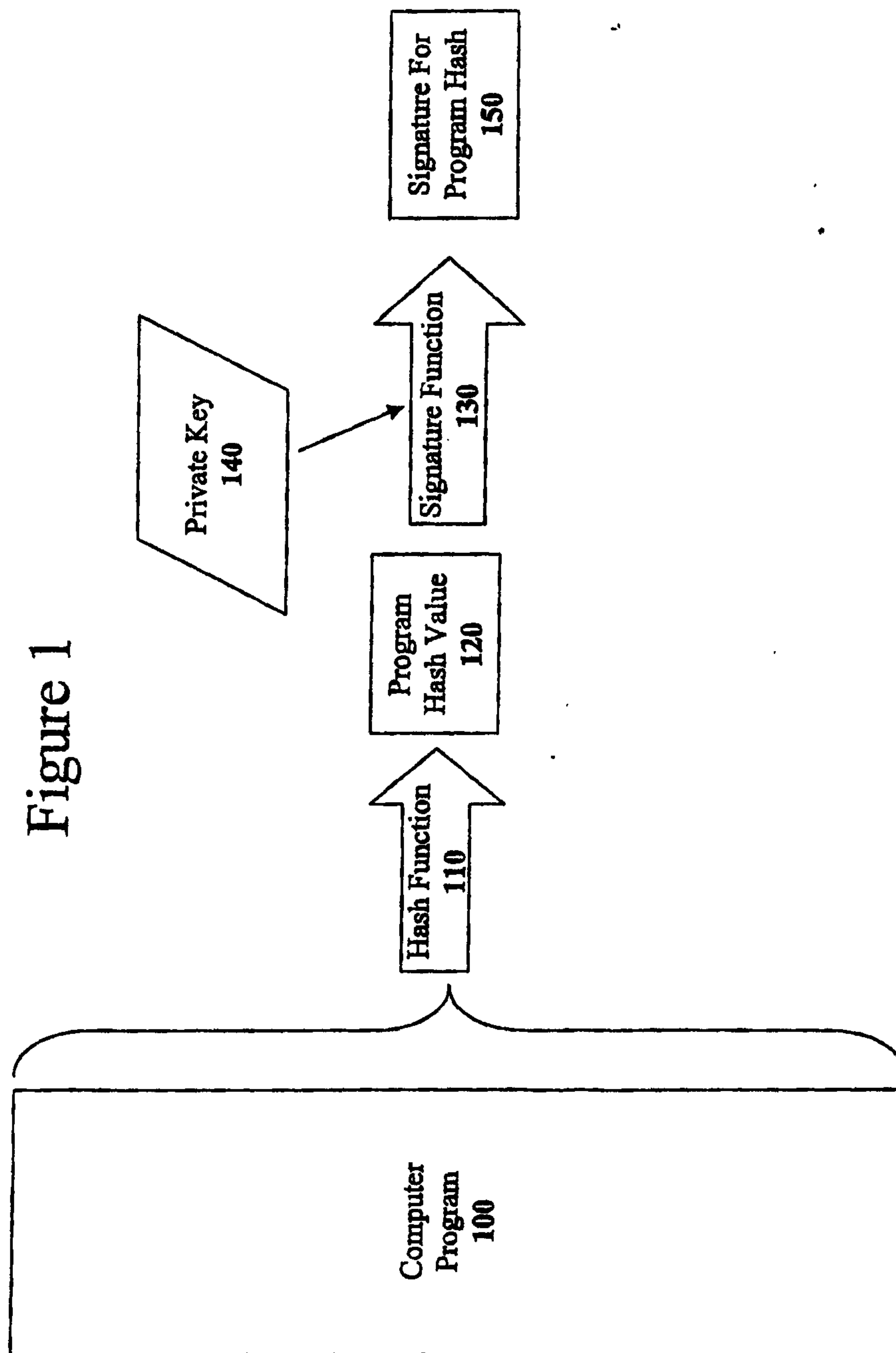
computing a hash value for each of the plurality of executable units, each hash value for authenticating a unit of the computer program; and

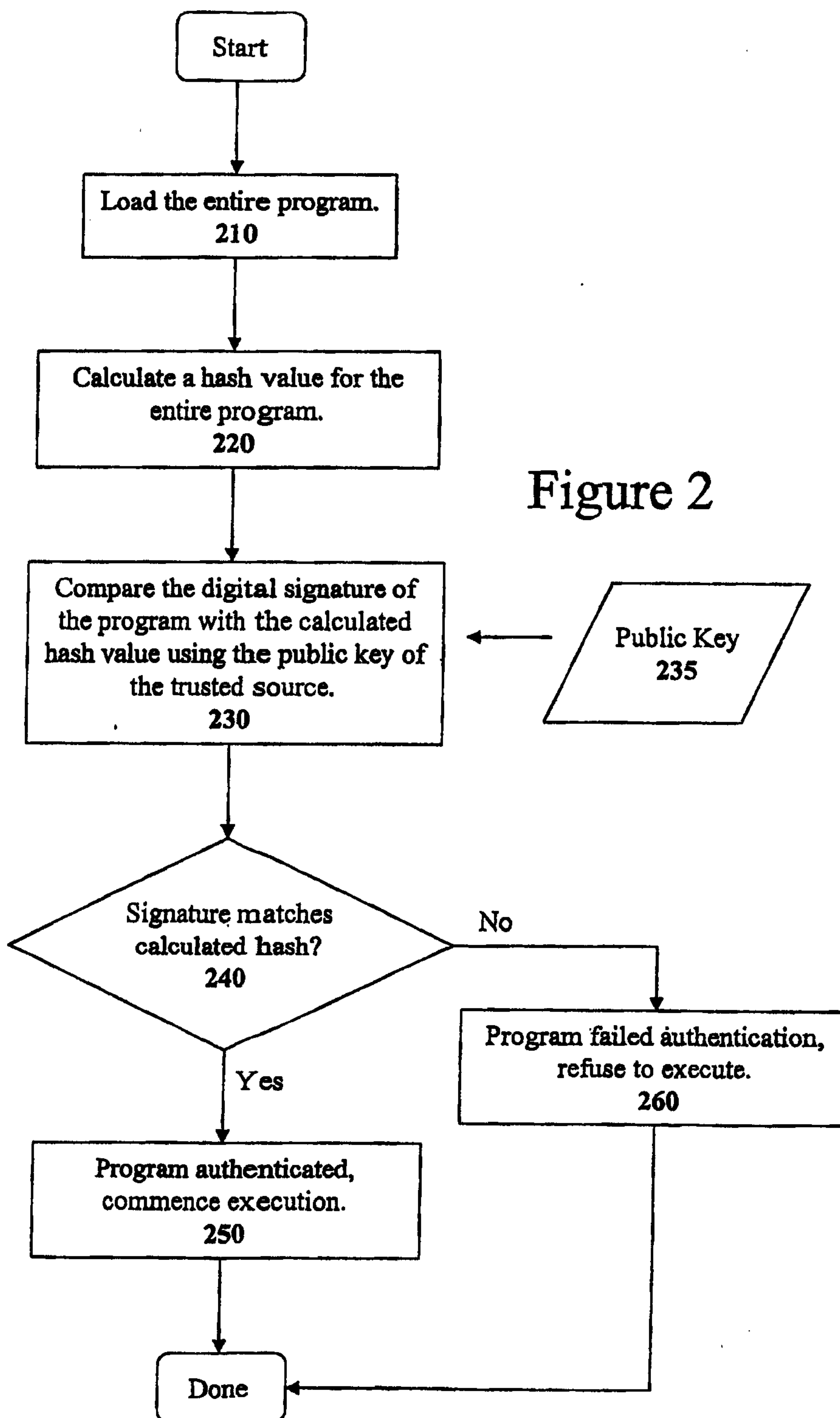
storing all of the hash values in a hash array for distribution along with the computer program.

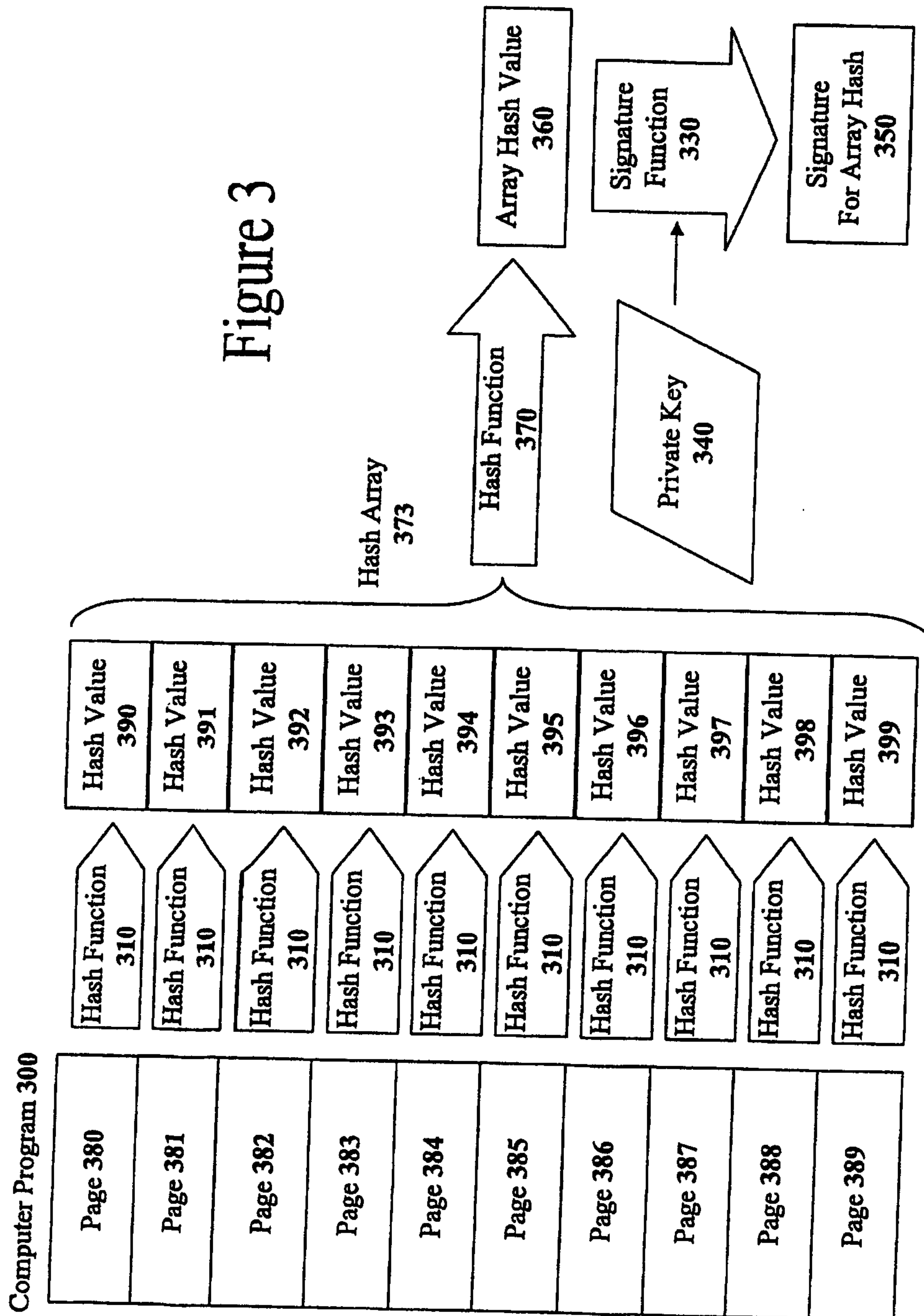
24. The method of claim 23 further comprising distributing the computer program and the plurality of hash values.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein each unit of the computer program has an equal size.

26. A device comprising:
a set of processing units; and
a computer readable medium storing a computer program that is executable by at least one processor, the computer program comprising sets of instructions for implementing the method according to any one of claims 15-18 and 23-25.







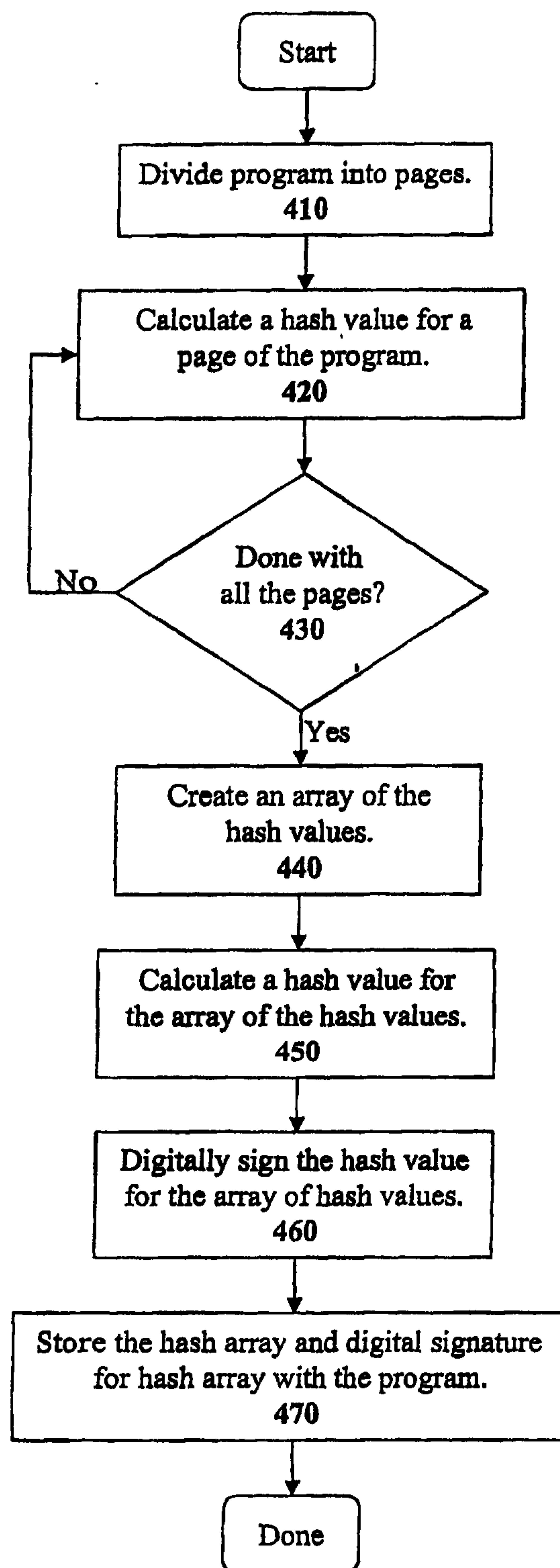


Figure 4

