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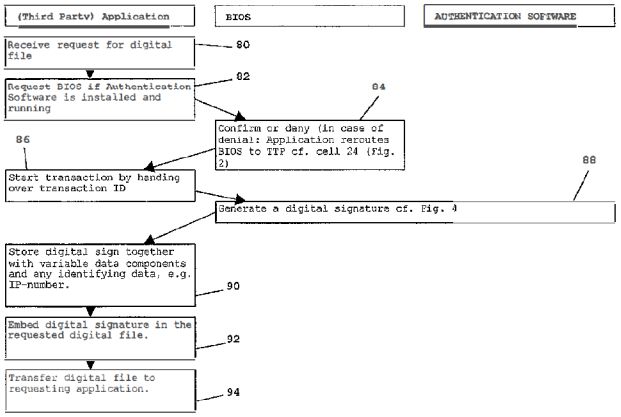
(54) **Title:** METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PERFORMING A TRANSACTION AND FOR PERFORMING A VERIFICATION OF LEGITIMATE USE OF DIGITAL DATA



(57) **Abstract:** A method for performing an electronic transaction is disclosed. The method provides authentication data and authentication software to an electronic device and preferably stored in a secure storage location. When digital data is requested from a transaction party that requests a digital signature, the authentication software is activated to generate said digital signature from the authentication data. Next, the digital signature is provided to the other transaction party, which then provides the requested digital data. The digital signature may be embedded in the requested and provided digital data. Further, a method for performing a verification of legitimate use of digital data is disclosed. Digital data digitally signed according to the present invention may only be accessed if the embedded digital signature is identical to a regenerated digital signature that is regenerated by the authentication software installed on the device. If the embedded and regenerated digital signatures are not identical, the data may not be accessed and an error signal is generated.

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Method and system for performing a transaction and for performing a verification of legitimate use of digital data

The present invention relates to a method and system for performing an electronic transaction and for performing a verification of legitimate use of digital data.

At present, numerous transactions are being handled by electronic means in digital format. Digital networks have evolved which enable parties of different kind across the world to communicate which each other, and by exchanging data and information to reach desired transactions.

The data and information exchanged in said transactions may be legally privileged or protected by copyright, for example. However, digital information may be very easily copied and spread without a trace of who illegally copied and spread the data.

Further, in particular in transactions involving financial commitments, settlements and/or payments, each party involved in such a transaction wants to identify any other party, or at least, to be able to track any other party, if after completion of the transaction a problem arises. For such identification purposes, it is known to use personal identifiers, such as passwords, Personal Identification Numbers (PIN), and the like, which are only known to a specific user. However, using personal identifiers over public networks like the Internet, there is a possibility that the personal identifier becomes known to another person, enabling this other person to do transactions presenting himself as somebody else. If a problem arises after completion of the transaction, it is not possible to track the real transaction partner, as its personal identifier may have been used by a malicious user of the public network.

For a more secure transaction, it has been proposed in European Patent Application No. 1 219 088 to use a trusted third party transaction server comprising profiles of the transaction parties. The transaction server verifies the identity of the transaction parties by using authentication data comprising a table of random

data for verifying a digital signature. The digital signature is generated from a random token using a token reader. The table of random data corresponds to data collected from said random token. Thus, a digital signature originating from the random token and being different for every subsequent transaction is virtually impossible to forge and therefore uniquely identifies the transaction party.

A disadvantage of this system and other systems employing additional hardware is that the additional hardware, e.g. a token and a token reader, should be supplied to every possible transaction party.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method and system for performing an electronic transaction without requiring additional hardware.

One or more objects of the present invention are reached by a method for performing an electronic transaction between a first transaction party and a second transaction party using an electronic device operated by the first transaction party. The method comprises providing authentication data in a memory of said electronic device, which memory is inaccessible to an operating system of the electronic device; providing authentication software in said electronic device, the authentication data being accessible to said authentication software; activating the authentication software to generate a digital signature from the authentication data; providing the digital signature to the second transaction party; andproviding digital data from the second transaction party to the first transaction party.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for performing a verification of legitimate use of digital data on an electronic device. The method comprises providing authentication data in a memory of said electronic device which memory is inaccessible to an operating system of the electronic device; providing authentication software in said electronic device, the authentication data being accessible to said authentication software; activating the authentication software to generate a digital signature from the authentication data; providing the digital signature to an application accessing digital data having a

digital signature embedded therein; and comparing the in the digital data embedded digital signature with the provided digital signature.

In a further aspect the present invention provides systems for performing said methods.

Without use of any additional hardware, a transaction party in an electronic transaction may be identified with virtually no possibility for fraudulent use of the method. Digital data digitallysigned according to the present invention may be traced if they are later found to be illegally copied or spread. The digital signature may uniquely traced to the original transaction party that received said digital data.

Digital data digitally signed according to the present invention are stored in a storage medium of a device having the authentication software installed. The signature has been generated in accordance with the authentication data stored in said device and thereafter embedded in the digital data to protect the data and to be able to trace a malicious user. The signature embedded in the data may however prevent the data from being illegally used as the signature may be regenerated by the device at any time. As a regenerated signature should be identical to the one stored in the digital data, a comparison of the embedded signature with the regenerated signature provides information whether the digital data is rightfully installed on the device. If the comparison shows that the signatures are identical, the data may be accessed by the device, and, for example, an application comprised in or using said digital data may be run. When the signatures are not identical, the digital data are illegally installed, e.g. copied from another device, and may not be accessed and read by the device and an error signal is generated.

Further aspects, features and advantages of the present invention are disclosed in the dependent claims.

The invention and its aspects, features, and advantages will be more readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description and considered in connection with the accompanying drawings provided by way of non-limiting examples, in which drawings like reference symbols designate like actions or parts.

Fig. 1 illustrates a chart of an installation method for a new device according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 illustrates a chart of an installation method for an existing device according to the present invention.

Fig. 3 schematically illustrates a computer configuration having authentication software and an authentication table installed in the BIOS according to the present invention.

Fig. 4 illustrates a chart of a method to generate a digital signature from a random table.

Fig. 5 illustrates a chart of a method to generate a personalized traceable digital file according to the present invention.

Fig. 6 illustrates a chart of an off-line authentication of digital rights according to the present invention.

Fig. 7 illustrates a chart of an on-line authentication or transaction method according to the present invention.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 4 - 7, in the methods illustrated in the respective Figures actions of different actors are shown in a number of columns. In the vertical direction, actions of the actors have been arranged in an essentially chronological order from top to bottom. Thus, actions described in one row of a chart essentially are performed prior to actions in a subsequent (lower) row of the chart, although this may not always be necessary, as indicated in some instances. The arrows in the Figures indicate a flow of data, which may be transferred through a suitable connection, such as a hard-wired connection, or a wireless connection, or a combination thereof, using an appropriate protocol in a network connection.

In this context, an installation method is to be understood as a method for installing software at some actors involved in the present method for enabling tracking and tracing of digital rights. Further in this context, a new device relates to any electronic device containing a Basic In Out System ("BIOS", "Boot agent" etc.) with any associated secure storage/memory location, e.g. a computer, server, printer, personal digital assistant, mobile telephone, which is being manufactured, or has been manufactured, but has not yet

been delivered to an end-user, whereas an existing device relates to any electronic device containing a Basic In Out System which has been delivered to an end-user, and may or may not have been used by the end-user.

Referring to Fig. 1, an installation method for a new device is illustrated. The method of Fig. 1 includes five actors: a random table supplier, a trusted third party, a BIOS manufacturer, a BIOS and authentication software. The first, second and third actors are physical entities, e.g. persons or companies, whereas the fourth and fifth actors are software embedded in a device.

In the first column of Fig. 1 actions of the random table supplier are shown. This supplier generates and supplies a random table to another actor.

A random table is defined as a table comprising random numbers. Such a table may be created by suitable software as such. Alternatively, U.S. Patent Application No. 5,354,097 discloses another method of producing random numbers by optically scanning a randomly shaped material, such as a non-woven material. Likewise, a two-dimensional pattern may be used, which pattern has been formed by transformation of a bit string as disclosed in European Patent Application No. 1,219,088. From data collected during the reading of the randomly shaped material or pattern, random numbers can be derived, e.g. by using a predetermined algorithm.

The second column of Fig. 1 relates to actions of a trusted third party (TTP), which may be selected by the random table supplier, a BIOS manufacturer and/or the owner of any application or service. The TTP generates a bit string from the random table and other data, to be elucidated below. Further, the TTP stores the bit string and other data used to generate it. The generated bit string is sent to the BIOS manufacturer.

The actions of the BIOS manufacturer are represented in the third column of Fig. 1. The BIOS manufacturer installs authentication software in a BIOS and stores the bit string supplied by the TTP in the BIOS.

The BIOS which is supplied by the BIOS manufacturer, is also an actor in the method, and its actions are represented by the fourth column of Fig. 1. The BIOS may be coupled to the TTP to receive a

decryption code and enable the authentication software to decrypt an authentication table, which will then be encoded again and stored in a secure part of the device, only accessible to the BIOS.

The fifth column of Fig. 1 represents the actions of the authentication software, which may be supplied by the random table supplier or by any other third party and is stored in the BIOS. The authentication software may be coupled to the TTP to decrypt the bit string in the BIOS into an authentication table, encrypts the authentication table again and stores it in the secure part of the device, only accessible to the BIOS. Further, the authentication software stores and activates a digital-signing algorithm to generate a session- or transaction-specific digital signature. The authentication software preferably runs in a separate operating environment in the BIOS or in a console and is independent from and inaccessible to the operating system (OS) on the device.

As indicated in Fig. 1, the installation method for a new device for use with the tracking and tracing method according to the present invention starts with the generation of a random table, e.g. a table comprising randomly chosen characters or numbers, according to cell 2. The numbers may be generated using software employing an algorithm. Alternatively, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 5,354,097, random numbers may be deduced from a randomly shaped material, such as a non-woven material. For example, in a non-woven material, fibers are arranged in a random order due to the randomness of the production process. From the geometry of the fibers of the non-woven material numbers may be calculated. For example, a number that may be calculated, may be the angle between two fibers in an area of the material, or the number of fibers crossing an imaginary line. The calculated numbers will be random, as the geometry of the material is random. Another alternative manner, as disclosed in European Patent Application No. 1,219,088, to collect random numbers is by transforming a bit string into a two-dimensional pattern using an algorithm. As described above from this two-dimensional pattern a table of random numbers may be calculated based on the geometry of the pattern.

The random table supplier may generate the random table and supply it to the TTP. Alternatively, the random table supplier may

only supply a piece of non-woven material or software to generate two dimensional patterns according to European Patent Application No. 1,219,088, from which the TTP may then generate one or more random tables.

According to cell 4, a BIOS manufacturer embeds or installs authentication software in the BIOS. The authentication software may be supplied by the random table supplier, generated by the BIOS manufacturer or supplied by a third party.

The authentication software preferably has its own unique serial number or software ID. Said unique number may be advantageously employed in the installation method and in a track and trace method, as explained below.

Further, according to cells 6A-6E, the TTP generates a unique bit string, in the following way. First, according to cell 6A, the TTP collects fixed data, such as a unique serial number from a hardware device, a processor for example, or the unique software ID embedded in the authentication software in the previous step.

Preferably, the fixed data refer to a number stored in or related to the specific BIOS. The bit string, which will be generated from the fixed data, among others, is preferred to have a strong relation with the BIOS in which it is stored. Such a strong relation makes forging the bit string difficult.

In the next step 6B, the TTP selects a random table previously received from the random table supplier, or it generates a random table using a marker, such as a piece of non-woven material or using a random two dimensional pattern.

The TTP further generates a data string according to cell 6C. The three data sets, e.g. the fixed data, the random table and the data string, are used to generate a bit string using a predetermined algorithm according to cell 6D. The bit string is stored in a database according to cell 6E together with the fixed data and the data string, which were used to generate it.

The bit string is supplied to the BIOS manufacturer, preferably in an encrypted way. The BIOS manufacturer embeds the bit string, like the authentication software, in the BIOS according to cell 8. At this point, a computer may be assembled having a BIOS which comprises authentication software and a bit string. Thereafter, the

computer may be sold, installed and connected to a network, such as the Internet.

At the first start-up of the computer according to cell 10 the BIOS uses a connection to a network, such as the Internet, to establish a connection with the TTP. The connection is being made to collect the data string, which is needed to decrypt the bit string and generate an authentication table. The BIOS may be identified by the TTP using the fixed data, which is a unique number as mentioned above.

The connection with the TTP does not need to be initiated by the BIOS, but may also be initiated by the authentication software, which is embedded in a secure part of the BIOS, or by a third party application. The connection preferably is made without a possibility for a user or the operating system of the computer to interrupt the procedure.

When a connection with the TTP is established, the BIOS or authentication software sends its identification number upon request of the TTP according to cell 12. The TTP returns, possibly upon request of the BIOS, the decrypt key, and the authentication software uses the decrypt key according to cell 14 to generate an authentication table from the bit string which was embedded in the BIOS according to cell 8.

Next, according to cell 16, the authentication table is encoded by the authentication software to prevent that the authentication table may be uncovered (e.g. by a person). Uncovering of the authentication table would weaken the protection conferred by the method and should therefore be virtually impossible.

The encoding is performed using a number, which is specific for the BIOS. When the authentication table is needed later, it may then be decoded by the authentication software using that BIOS-specific number. The BIOS-specific number may be a unique serial number or a any ordinary encryption key incorporated in the BIOS, for example. The BIOS-specific number is sent to the authentication software according to cell 18 after a request from the authentication software according to cell 16.

The installation in a new device is completed according to cell 20. The encoded authentication table is stored in a secure part of

the BIOS, where it may only be retrieved by the BIOS and not by the operating system. This secure part of the BIOS may also be any other secure location in the device. For instance, it may be a separate part of a hard drive of a computer, which part may not be accessible to the operating system, but only to the BIOS and/or authentication software. Storing the authentication table in a secure location further decreases the possibility of retrieval of the authentication table.

The device is now set-up. Authentication software and an encoded authentication table are installed in the BIOS. Further, in a database of a trusted third party (TTP), data are stored which enable the TTP to generate the same authentication table when later needed.

Fig. 2 illustrates the installation method for an existing computer device, which does not have authentication software installed in its BIOS, nor does it have an encrypted bit string stored in its BIOS at the time a digital signature according to the present invention is needed for any track and trace purpose, including a particular electronic session, or an on-line transaction. Thus, compared to a new computer device, further steps are necessary in the above-described installation method to install the necessary software and authentication table.

In Fig. 2 there are five columns representing five actors: a random table supplier, a TTP, a BIOS, authentication software and a third party application. Compared to Fig. 1 the BIOS manufacturer is no actor in the installation method for an existing device, but a third party application is introduced as an actor. The third party application is an on-line application, usually intended to do on-line logical access, or on-line transactions. The third party application requests a digital signature from the existing device, which does not have the authentication software and the authentication table. The third party application therefore requests that the device installs the authentication software first before continuing the transaction.

According to cell 22, the random table supplier generates and supplies a random table, similar to the action according to cell 2 in Fig. 1.

According to cell 24, a device having a BIOS without an authentication table and/or authentication software initiates an on-line transaction with a third party application. The third party application, however, requires an authentication according to the present invention. Therefore, the third party application redirects the requesting device to the TTP to obtain the authentication software and an authentication table.

The TTP generates and stores a bit string according to cells 26A-26E, similar to cells 6A-6E of Fig. 1. According to cell 26A the TTP collects fixed data, according to cell 26B a random table or a random marker is selected, and according to cell 26C the TTP selects a data string. From these three data sets, the TTP generates a bit string according to cell 26D and stores the bit string, the fixed data and the data string according to cell 26E. Further, the bit string is sent to the requesting device together with the authentication software, both encrypted.

The authentication software and the bit string are put in a part of the BIOS which is accessible to the operating system according to cell 28A. Next, according to cell 28B, the device needs to reboot to store the authentication software and the bit string in a secure part of the BIOS which is not accessible for the operating system.

At this point, the method continues as the method illustrated in Fig. 1 from cell 10 and further. According to cell 30 the device having newly stored authentication software and a bit string in its BIOS contacts the TTP again and requests a decrypt key, for example the data string, according to cell 32.

According to cell 34, the decrypt key is used to decrypt the authentication software and to decrypt the bit string and generate the corresponding authentication table. Next, according to cell 36, the authentication software verifies the authentication table and requests BIOS-specific data from the BIOS to encrypt the authentication table again.

According to cell 38 the BIOS sends BIOS-specific data, for example any common encryption key, to the authentication software in reply. The method is completed according to cell 40, wherein the authentication table is encrypted and stored in a secure part of the

BIOS. Any data remaining in the operating system from the transfer of the authentication data and authentication software is deleted by the BIOS.

Using this installation method every device having a BIOS and capable of communicating with external, third party applications may have the authentication software and an authentication table installed, for example a personal computer, a cellular phone, a hand-held personal digital assistant with wireless communication capabilities or any other device containing a BIOS, as mentioned above.

When the software and the table are correctly installed in the BIOS, particular sessions, track and trace or on-line transactions may be initiated and performed using the authentication and digital signing method.

Fig. 3 schematically illustrates a possible configuration of a device having the authentication software and an authentication table installed. The device consists of several components, commonly referred to as hardware 42. Exemplary hardware components are a processor, a hard drive, or other memory and a keyboard.

All the hardware devices are controlled by the BIOS 44. The BIOS 44 is a software package stored in a read-only memory (ROM), usually located on a main board, which is one of the hardware components of an electronic device.

The BIOS 44 controls most of the instructions and data flowing from one component to another. Data or instructions coming from one component and addressed to another need to pass through the BIOS 44. The BIOS 44 may check whether the instructions to the other component are allowed or not, as not every component is accessible for any other component.

The BIOS 44 may comprise an encryption key 46. Such an encryption key 46 may be used to encrypt data and only another party who knows the encryption key 46 may be able to decrypt the data.

The operating system 48 creates a run-time environment for any user applications. Therefore, it may be stated that the operating system 48 is an interface between a user and the hardware 42. A user may instruct the operating system 48 to run an application 50. If the application 50 needs data that are stored on the hard drive, the

application 50 requests the data from the operating system 48. The operating system 48 in turn requests the data through the BIOS 44 from the hardware 42, i.e. the hard drive. The data coming from the hardware 42 pass through the BIOS 44 and the operating system 48 before they arrive at the requesting application 50. Via this protocol the BIOS 44 may control the accessibility of certain data or hardware devices 42 and thus the use of particular software. It may prohibit, for example, the operating system 48 to access certain parts of a hard drive or start certain applications.

A console 52 is an environment, which runs all the processes in the computer without user interruption. The console 52 plays an important role at start-up of the computer, instructing the hardware devices 42 via the BIOS 44 to start and report their status. In case of errors, not only at start-up but also during operation, the BIOS 44 sends the error messages coming from the hardware 42 to the console 52. The console 52 then handles and corrects the errors. Thus, the console 52 runs more or less stand-alone the computer. A user may not interrupt or influence the console 52. Any instructions coming from the operating system 48 intended for the console 52 may therefore be blocked by the BIOS 44.

In or behind the console 52, there is a secure area only accessible to the BIOS 62. The secure area 62 comprises applications and storage locations, which are not reported to the operating system 48. That means that the operating system 48 does not know that the applications and data in the storage locations are present and maybe even running in a separate environment. For example, when a hardware device 42 reports an error, the console 52 may run a recovery application 56 to handle the error such that the hardware device 42 recovers from the error and is able to continue its operation. The operating system 48 has probably not even noticed that there was an error.

An authentication table may be securely stored in the secure storage location 60. In such a part of the computer, commonly seen as a part of the BIOS 44, the authentication table is unreachable for the operating system 48 and thus for a user.

With the authentication table securely stored in the secure storage location 60, the authentication software 54 should run in an

environment in the BIOS 44, thus preventing that the authentication table is accessible to the OS 48 at any time. Therefore, the authentication software 54 may be installed in an application environment in the secure area 62 such that it may obtain the authentication table without passing through an unsecured part of the device.

Further, the digital signing algorithm is preferably stored in a secure part of the BIOS 44. This algorithm may be protected like the authentication table in the secure storage location 60, because if both become known to a user, the user may be able to forge a digital signature. By locking the authentication table and the authentication software 54 including the digital signing algorithm in the secure area 62 they are secured.

From one authentication table, numerous digital signs may be generated. Fig. 4 illustrates a method to generate a certain digital signature from an authentication table and illustrates how numerous different digital signs may be generated. Using different digital signs for every action minimizes the chance of infringements or forgery and maximizes the ability to trace the origin of an illegal copy.

Fig. 4 shows two actors, a BIOS and the authentication software. The authentication software starts by collecting data according to cell 64. There are multiple components required. First a fixed component, which is identical for each instance a digital signature is generated. Further, a variable component is used, which enables the method to generate a numerous amount of different, but traceable digital signs. A system trace component, e.g. a transaction ID, also depends on the instance. Two variable components make it virtually impossible to derive the authentication table from a number of generated digital signs. Optionally, a personal identification number (PIN) or password may be used to identify the user as well as the device in which the authentication software is embedded.

When all the required data is collected, the authentication software hashes the collected data into a bit string and translates the bit string into a number of pointers according to cell 66. Using the encryption key, the authentication table is decrypted by the

BIOS according to cell 68. The pointers generated according to cell 66 point to positions in the authentication table. Using the pointers, the authentication software gathers a series of random numbers from the authentication table according to cell 70. Thereafter, according to cell 72, the BIOS encrypts the authentication table again. Finally, the digital signature accompanied by the variable data components that were used to generate the digital signature are transferred to the requesting application according to cell 74.

A digital signature generated according to the present invention may be used in various ways. First, it may be used to track and trace digital files. Second, it may be used off-line to prevent illegally copied software from being used and third, the digital signature may be used in on-line transactions and authentication.

Fig. 5 illustrates the track and trace method for digital files. Information contained in a digital file may be protected by copyrights, for example. Software, films or music may be bought and downloaded from the Internet. However, such digital files containing protected information may be very easily illegally copied and spread without a trace of whom copied and spread the file. Adding a trace in the digital file makes it possible to trace to origin of the illegal copy. Rightful owners of such a digital file, e.g. music file, will therefore not spread the file, but they may use the file on different locations, for instance on their computer at home and on their portable digital player, e.g. MP3-player.

According to cell 80, a third party application receives a request for a digital file, e.g. software or a music file. The third party application is intended to provide protected or traceable digital files and may be any application adapted therefor. It may be an on-line application, for example.

Then, according to cell 82, the third party application asks the requesting device if the authentication software is installed and running. According to cell 84, the BIOS responds. If the authentication software is not installed or running, the device is rerouted to a trusted third party to download and install the software according to cell 24 of Fig. 2.

If the software is installed and running, the third party application starts the transaction by transferring a transaction ID to the requesting device's BIOS according to cell 86. According to cell 88, the BIOS and authentication software generate a digital signature in accordance with the method described in relation to Fig. 4 using the transaction ID they received.

The generated digital signature together with the variable data component, e.g. date/time, is then sent to the third party application. According to cell 90, the third party application stores the digital signature, the variable data component, transaction ID, which it provided itself, and some data that identifies the requesting device, e.g. an IP-number, Ethernet number, serial number or any other unique identifying number, in a database.

Further, the digital signature is embedded in the requested digital file according to cell 92. This does not necessarily need to be conducted after the storage according to cell 90, but may also be done before or at the same time.

The digital signature is preferably unique for the requested digital file. When an illegal copy of the digital file is found, the third party application will be able to check in its database to which device it sent that particular file after reading the digital signature embedded in the file.

The file with the digital signature embedded therein is sent to the requesting device according to cell 94 which completes the method.

Fig. 6 illustrates a method to protect digital files from being used on other devices than the originally intended device. For illustrative purposes, an application that is digitally signed according to the present invention is described in relation to Fig. 6. However, the method may also be used for any other signed digital file such as a file containing music or video.

According to cell 100, an application having a digital signature embedded therein is being started on a device having the authentication software installed in its BIOS. The embedded digital signature has been generated on said device and is therefore device specific. For example, the application may have been obtained using

the method discussed in relation to Fig. 5. In any case, the application has been signed and programmed to be used on the specific device having the authentication software installed.

The application is programmed to start with a verification of its embedded digital signature. Therefor, the application requests the BIOS to verify its digital signature according to cell 102. For the BIOS to be able to verify the digital signature, it needs the data components that were used to generate the digital signature. So, according to cell 104, the application transfers the data components to the BIOS. After receipt of all necessary data from the application, the BIOS regenerates the digital signature according to cell 106.

For verification, it is needed to compare the embedded digital signature with the regenerated digital signature. This comparison may be conducted by the authentication software in the BIOS or the BIOS. Thus, according to cell 108, the BIOS receives and compares the embedded digital signature with the regenerated digital signature.

If the two digital signs are identical, the application starts according to cell 110, otherwise the BIOS prevents the application being started, possibly informing the user that it is trying to use an illegal copy of the application.

Fig. 7 illustrates an on-line transaction method. An on-line application is accessed with a request for a transaction, possibly a financial transaction. For example, the transaction may be a customer who wishes to purchase an item on-line. Usually, such transactions are performed using a credit card. However, only a credit card number and some additional data are supplied by the customer. If a customer later states he did not purchase or use his credit card, there is no way of verifying by checking a signature, like in common credit card transactions.

Referring to Fig. 7, according to cell 120, the on-line application receives a request for a transaction. Upon this request, the on-line application asks the BIOS of the requesting device if the authentication software according to the present invention is installed and running. If not, the requesting device is rerouted to a TTP to download and install the authentication software and

authentication table according to the method discussed in relation to Fig. 2.

If the authentication software is installed and running, the BIOS responds accordingly according to cell 124 and the on-line application hands over a transaction ID according to cell 126. The requesting device may then generate a digital signature according to the method described in relation to Fig. 4, according to cell 128. The variable data components used for generating the digital signature and the digital signature itself are then transferred to the on-line application, which may then complete the transaction according to cell 130.

The digital signature functions as a signature in this case. If the customer later claims not to have used its credit card, for example, the on-line application owner may verify the digital signature. The verification of the digital signature may be conducted by the trusted third party, which supplied the authentication table to the customer and is able to regenerate said authentication table. It may also be conducted by using the customer device regenerating a digital signature using the variable data components stored by the on-line application.

Optionally, a certain on-line third party application may use an authentication table in transactions with a specific device, which authentication table is specifically intended for use in transactions with said certain on-line third party application. Such a specific authentication table has the advantage that the third party application may verify the digital signature already before completing the transactions and so preventing that problems may later arise.

The specific authentication table may be derived from the authentication table stored in the BIOS of said device using an algorithm known to the device. The specific authentication table derived from the original authentication table would then be supplied by the TTP to the on-line application. Thus, the device knows how to derive the specific authentication table and the on-line third party application knows a certain table, but not the original table stored in the BIOS of the device. Otherwise, the on-line third party may provide a separate authentication table to the

requesting device. The specific authentication table is encrypted before it is stored using a BIOS specific encryption key. This ensures that the supplying third party does not know the stored authentication data and therefore the third party can not use the data in a fraudulent way.

If the on-line application knows the authentication table used by the requesting device to generate a digital signature, the requesting device may be a device connecting to a network, e.g. a corporate private network. The requesting device needs to be identified by the corporate network before access to the corporate network is granted. Upon connection, the requesting device sends a digital signature that was generated using fixed data components and variable data components. The fixed data components may comprise a password or a personal identification number (PIN). The fixed data components are known to the corporate network and do not need be sent over the unsecured network connection; only the variable data components used are sent over the unsecured connection. Thus, the corporate network may regenerate the digital signature of the connecting device after receipt of the used variable data components. This method has the advantage that no password or PIN is sent over an unsecured connection and that the digital signature identifies both the device (authentication table) and the user (PIN or password).

Apart from securing a transaction or network authentication as illustrated above, also the hardware used in the operating environment may be verified. For example, if a first computer communicates with a second computer, the second computer may identify itself in a similar way, using similar data, as used in a transaction, described above. If the authentication table of the second computer is known at the first computer, the identification of the second computer may be verified by the first computer. A similar procedure is feasible when one of the computers communicates with a printer, as long as the authentication tables are stored securely in the devices.

CLAIMS

1. Method for performing an electronic transaction between a first transaction party and a second transaction party using an electronic device operated by the first transaction party, the method comprising:

providing authentication data in a memory of said electronic device which memory is inaccessible to an operating system of the electronic device;

providing authentication software in said electronic device, the authentication data being accessible to said authentication software;

activating the authentication software to generate a digital signature from the authentication data;

providing the digital signature to the second transaction party; and

providing digital data from the second transaction party to the first transaction party.

2. Method according to claim 1, wherein the digital signature is different for each transaction.

3. Method for performing a verification of legitimate use of digital data on an electronic device, the method comprising:

providing authentication data in a memory of said electronic device which memory is inaccessible to an operating system of the electronic device;

providing authentication software in said electronic device, the authentication data being accessible to said authentication software;

activating the authentication software to regenerate a digital signature from the authentication data;

providing the digital signature to the BIOS by an application accessing digital data having a digital signature embedded therein; and

comparing the regenerated digital signature with the embedded digital signature.

4. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the authentication data are provided in a Basic Input-Output System (BIOS) of the electronic device.

5. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the authentication data are encrypted using an encryption key.

6. Method according to claim 5, wherein the authentication software retrieves a decryption key associated with the encryption key and decrypts the authentication data at its first use.

7. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the authentication data comprise an authentication table.

8. Method according to claim 7, wherein the authentication table is generated from a bit string which is generated from fixed data and variable data.

9. Method according to claim 8, wherein the fixed data are stored in the BIOS.

10. Method according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the fixed data are at least part of a serial number of a hardware device.

11. Method according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the fixed data are at least part of a device specific software identification code of the authentication software.

12. Method according to claim 8, wherein the variable data comprise a random table.

13. Method according to claim 12, wherein the random table is calculated from a random two-dimensional pattern.

14. Method according to any of claims 8 - 13, wherein the authentication table is generated from fixed data, variable data and a bit string specific to a trusted third party, providing the authentication data.

15. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the authentication software is stored in a secure memory location inaccessible to the operating system.

16. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the authentication software is run in a secure operating environment inaccessible to the operating system.

17. Method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the authentication software encrypts the authentication data, when it

stores the authentication data, and decrypts the authentication data when it generates a digital signature.

18.Method according to claim 17, wherein the encryption is performed using a BIOS specific encryption key, and the decryption is performed using a BIOS specific decryption key associated with said encryption key.

19.Method according to any of claims 1, 2 and 4 - 18, wherein the second transaction party embeds the digital signature in digital data it supplies to the first transaction party.

20.Method according to any of claims 1, 2 and 4 - 19, wherein the second transaction party stores the digital signature together with data identifying the first transaction party.

21.Method according to any of claims 1, 2 and 4 - 20, wherein the authentication data are provided by the second transaction party, which stores the authentication data together with data identifying the first transaction party.

22.Method according to claim 21, wherein a transaction party specific authentication table is deduced from the stored authentication table according to a specific algorithm.

23.Method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the second transaction party verifies the digital signature of the first transaction party using the authentication data stored at the second transaction party.

24.System for performing an electronic transaction between a first transaction party and a second transaction using an electronic device operated by the first transaction party, the system comprising:

means for providing authentication data in a memory of said electronic device which memory is inaccessible to an operating system of the electronic device;

means for providing authentication software in said electronic device, the authentication data being accessible to said authentication software;

means for activating the authentication software to generate a digital signature from the authentication data;

means for providing the digital signature to the second transaction party; and

means for providing digital data from the second transaction party to the first transaction party.

25.System for performing a verification of legitimate use of digital data on an electronic device, the system comprising:

means for providing authentication data in a memory of said electronic device which memory is inaccessible to an operating system of the electronic device;

means for providing authentication software in said electronic device, the authentication data being accessible to said authentication software;

means for activating the authentication software to generate a digital signature from the authentication data;

means for providing the digital signature to the BIOS by an application accessing digital data having a digital signature embedded therein; and

means for comparing the regenerated digital signature with the embedded digital signature.

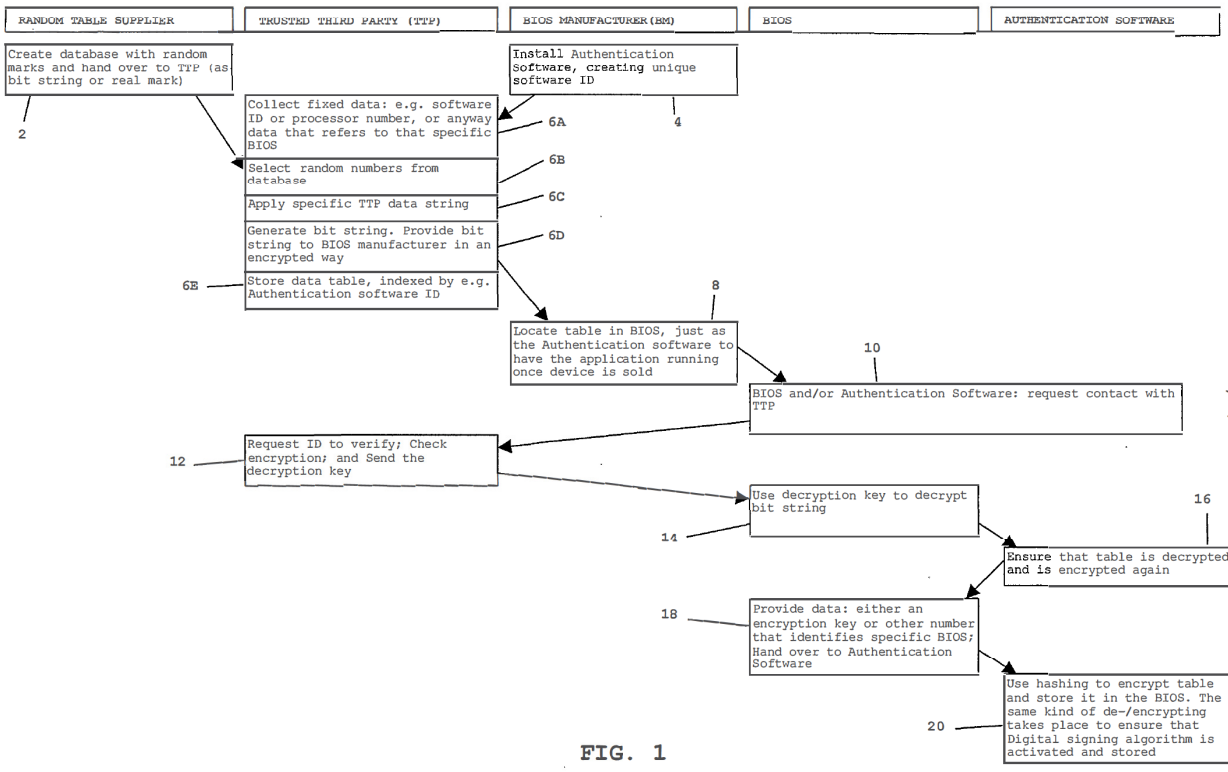
RANDOM TABLE SUPPLIER
TRUSTED THIRD PARTY (TTP)
BIOS MANUFACTURER(BM)
BIOS
AUTHENTICATION SOFTWARE
Create database with random marks and hand over to TTP (as bit string or real mark)
Install Authentication Software, creating unique software ID
2
4
Collect fixed data: e.g. software ID or processor number, or anyway data that refers to that specific BIOS
6A
Select random numbers from database
6B
Apply specific TTP data string
6C
Generate bit string. Provide bit string to BIOS manufacturer in an encrypted way
6D
6E
Store data table, indexed by e.g. Authentication software ID
8
Locate table in BIOS, just as the Authentication software to have the application running once device is sold
10
BIOS and/or Authentication Software: request contact with TTP
12
Request ID to verify; Check encryption; and Send the decryption key
Use decryption key to decrypt bit string
14
16
Ensure that table is decrypted and is encrypted again
18
Provide data: either an encryption key or other number that identifies specific BIOS; Hand over to Authentication Software
Use hashing to encrypt table and store it in the BIOS. The same kind of de-/encrypting takes place to ensure that Digital signing algorithm is activated and stored
20

FIG. 1

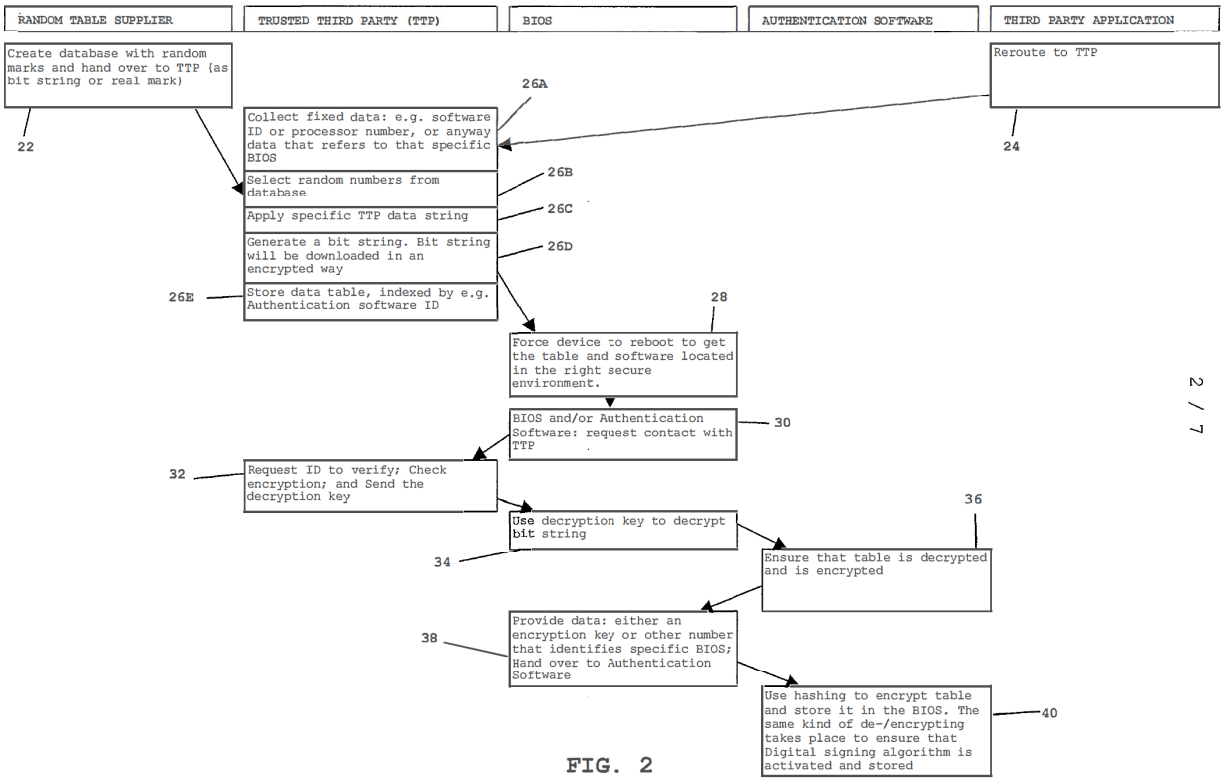
RANDOM TABLE SUPPLIER
TRUSTED THIRD PARTY (TTP)
BIOS
AUTHENTICATION SOFTWARE
THIRD PARTY APPLICATION
Create database with random marks and hand over to TTP (as bit string or real mark)
Reroute to TTP
22
24
26A
Collect fixed data: e.g. software ID or processor number, or anyway data that refers to that specific BIOS
26B
Select random numbers from database
26C
Apply specific TTP data string
26D
Generate a bit string. Bit string will be downloaded in an encrypted way
26E
Store data table, indexed by e.g. Authentication software ID
28
Force device to reboot to get the table and software located in the right secure environment.
30
BIOS and/or Authentication Software: request contact with TTP
32
Request ID to verify; Check encryption; and Send the decryption key
Use decryption key to decrypt bit string
34
36
Ensure that table is decrypted and is encrypted
38
Provide data: either an encryption key or other number that identifies specific BIOS; Hand over to Authentication Software
Use hashing to encrypt table and store it in the BIOS. The same kind of de-/encrypting takes place to ensure that Digital signing algorithm is activated and stored
40

FIG. 2

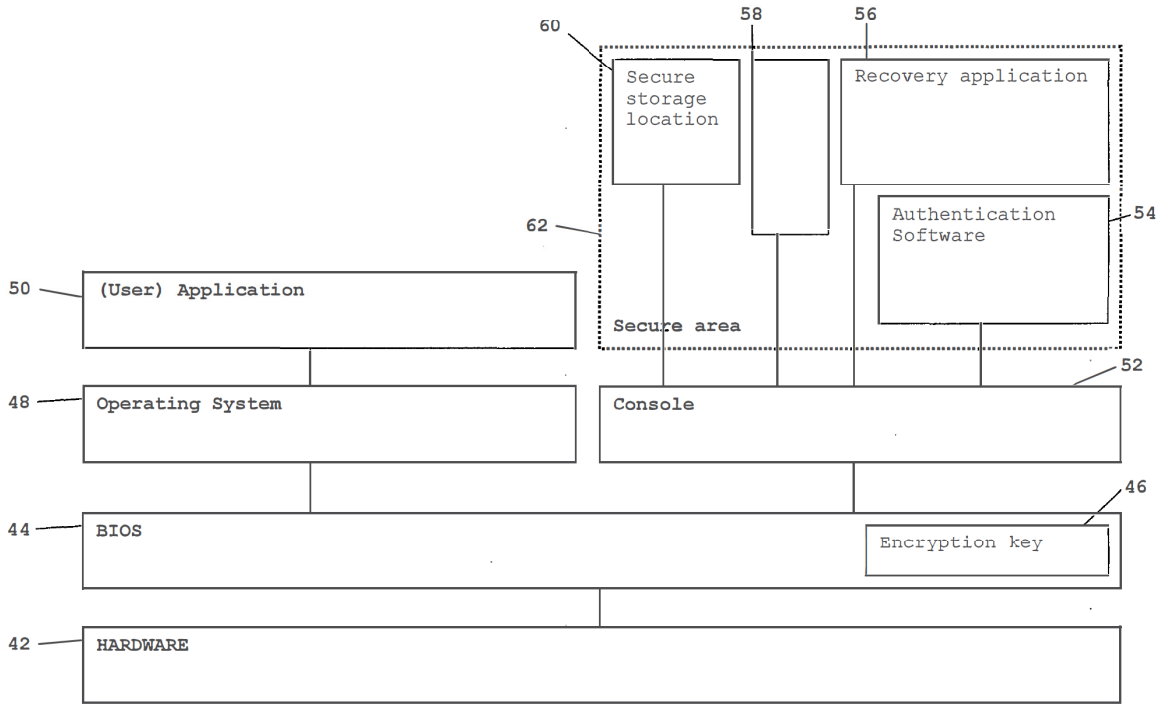
60
58
56
Secure storage location
Recovery application
62
Authentication Software
54
50
(User) Application
Secure area
52
48
Operating System
Console
46
44
BIOS
Encryption key
42
HARDWARE

FIG. 3

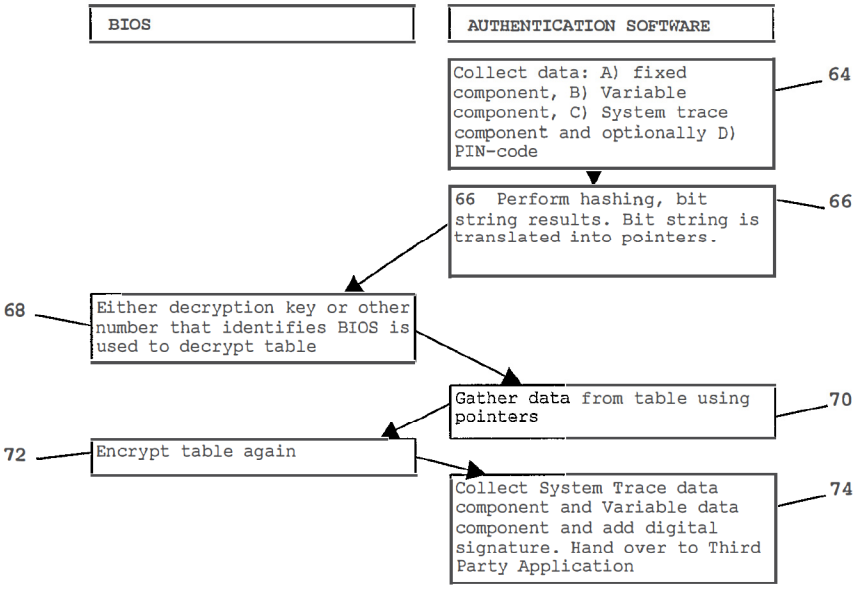
BIOS
AUTHENTICATION SOFTWARE
Collect data: A) fixed component, B) Variable component, C) System trace component and optionally D) PIN-code
64
66 Perform hashing, bit string results. Bit string is translated into pointers.
66
68
Either decryption key or other number that identifies BIOS is used to decrypt table
Gather data from table using pointers
70
72
Encrypt table again
Collect System Trace data component and Variable data component and add digital signature. Hand over to Third Party Application
74

FIG. 4

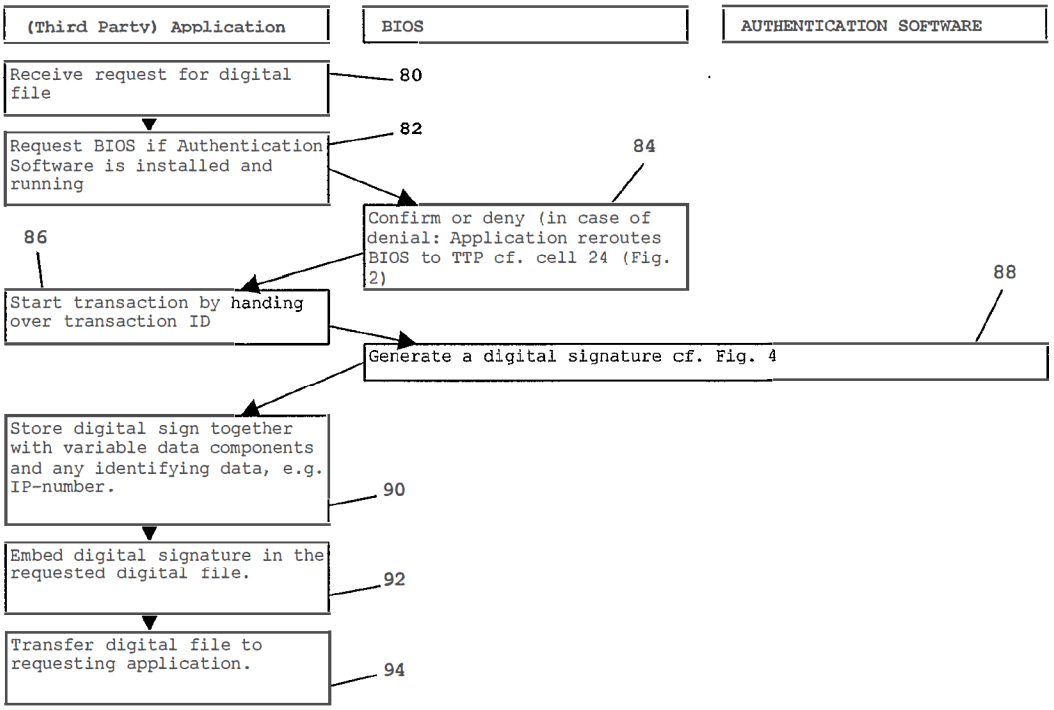
(Third Party) Application
BIOS
AUTHENTICATION SOFTWARE
Receive request for digital file
80
Request BIOS if Authentication Software is installed and running
82
84
Confirm or deny (in case of denial: Application reroutes BIOS to TTP cf. cell 24 (Fig. 2)
86
Start transaction by handing over transaction ID
88
Generate a digital signature cf. Fig. 4
Store digital sign together with variable data components and any identifying data, e.g. IP-number.
90
Embed digital signature in the requested digital file.
92
Transfer digital file to requesting application.
94

FIG. 5

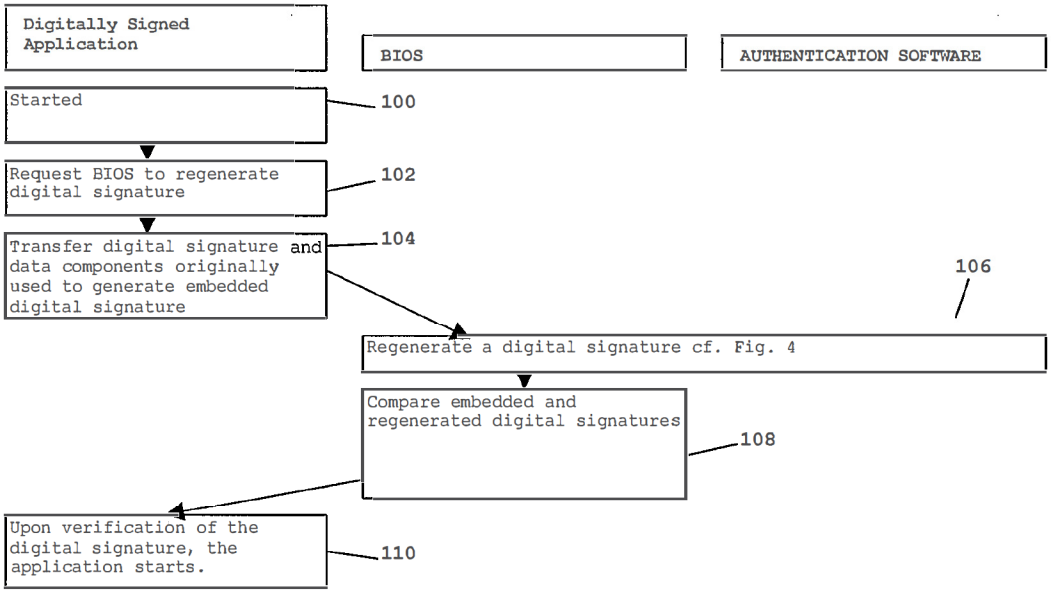
Digitally Signed Application
BIOS
AUTHENTICATION SOFTWARE
Started
100
Request BIOS to regenerate digital signature
102
Transfer digital signature and data components originally used to generate embedded digital signature
104
106
Regenerate a digital signature cf. Fig. 4
Compare embedded and regenerated digital signatures
108
Upon verification of the digital signature, the application starts.
110

FIG. 6

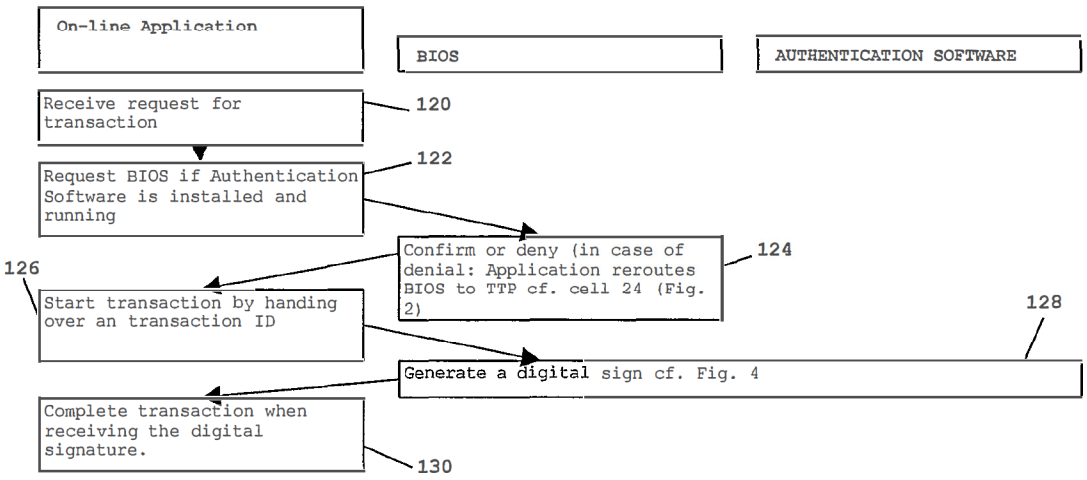
On-line Application
BIOS
AUTHENTICATION SOFTWARE
Receive request for transaction
120
Request BIOS if Authentication Software is installed and running
122
Confirm or deny (in case of denial: Application reroutes BIOS to TTP cf. cell 24 (Fig. 2)
124
126
Start transaction by handing over an transaction ID
128
Generate a digital sign cf. Fig. 4
Complete transaction when receiving the digital signature.
130

FIG. 7