## RANCANGAN SISTEM PEMBAYARAN OFF-LINE PADA POINT OF SALE (POS) & DI INTERNET BERBASIS SMARTCARD

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## Abstrak

Dalam dokumen ini tersaji draft rancangan suatu sistem pembayaran berbasis cek digital yang terjamin tidak kosong (cashier's check).

Sistem pembayaran ini berbasis smart card, sehingga dapat dipergunakan off-line, tidak terhubung dengan bank. Ini bermanfaat kalau kebetulan Point Of Sale (POS)-nya memang tidak memungkinkan terhubung secara langsung pada bank, seperti misalnya di taxi, bus atau di kapal penumpang. Namun tentu tidak menutup kemungkinan pula menggunakan sistem pembayaran off-line pada warung-warung yang tidak memiliki saluran komunikasi atau pada salesman yang berkeliling.

Selain itu sistem pembayaran ini juga bisa dipergunakan di jaringan publik yang tidak aman, seperti Internet. Protokol pembayaran dalam dokumen ini juga mencegah seseorang untuk menduplikasi cek digital-nya, sehingga mencegah *double spending*.

## Daftar Isi

- 1. Protokol Loading Value: Mengambil uang dari rekening bank
- 2. Protokol Spending at POS: Membayar di POS off-line
- 3. Protokol Spending on the Internet: Membayar melalui Internet
- 4. Protokol Value Deduction: Mengurangi isi uang dalam smartcard
- 5. Protokol Payment Capture: Pedagang menguangkan cek digital ke bank



	Cardholder Purse		
1.	Cardholder unlocks the smartcard by keying in the PIN, and cardholder's software generates instruction to the cardholder purse to generate value token request.		
2.	Cardholder purse generates value token request with a nounce.	value token request	
3.	Cardholder purse digitally signs value token request by generating a message digest of the value token request and encrypting it with the cardholder purse private signature key.	value token request 	Value token request
4.	Cardholder purse encrypts value token request with a randomly generated symmetric key (#1). This key is then encrypted with the bank public key-exchange key.	value token request - CP	+ CP CA
5.	Cardholder purse transmits encrypted value token request to the bank.		





## Note:

This protocol requires the smartcard to have bank certificate before the protocol begins. Even so, the protocol may be modified to exchange bank certificate in order to support multi-bank cards.





Cardholder smartcard generates	Cardholder Smartcard	
digital check	<ol> <li>Cardholder's smartcard recieves the packet, and authenticates merchant's certificate.</li> <li>Cardholder's smartcard authenticates merchant's cignature on the purchase slip by descripting the</li> </ol>	PURCHASE SLIP
	signature on the purchase slip by decrypting the signature with merchant's public key and comparing it with the hash of the purchase slip.	
	3. (optional) Cardholder verifies the amount on the purchase slip	
	<ol> <li>Cardholder's smartcard deducts the value stored in the smartcard with the same amount as the purchase slip. Refer to the value deduction protocol.</li> </ol>	
	5. Cardholder's smartcard generates the digital check for merchant, and signs the digital check by generating the hash of the digital check, and encrypting it with cardholder's smartcard private key.	DIGITAL CHECK
	<ol> <li>Cardholder's smartcard sends the signed digital check along with his certificate as a response, back to merchant.</li> </ol>	





Cardholder initiates purchase request















Cardholder generates digital check request	Cardholder	
	1. Cardholder converts purchase slip given by digital check request. digital check request	DIGITAL CHECK
	2. Cardholder sendse the digital check request to cardholder purse.	REQUEST digital check request
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 \*) At this point, the digital check has been signed by the cardholder purse (acting on behalf of the bank, since the cardholder purse is only accessible by the bank), but has not been signed by cardholder for approval.
 However in the other protocols, this unsigned digital check will simply be referred as digital check.