

White Paper

EDK II Topology – Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

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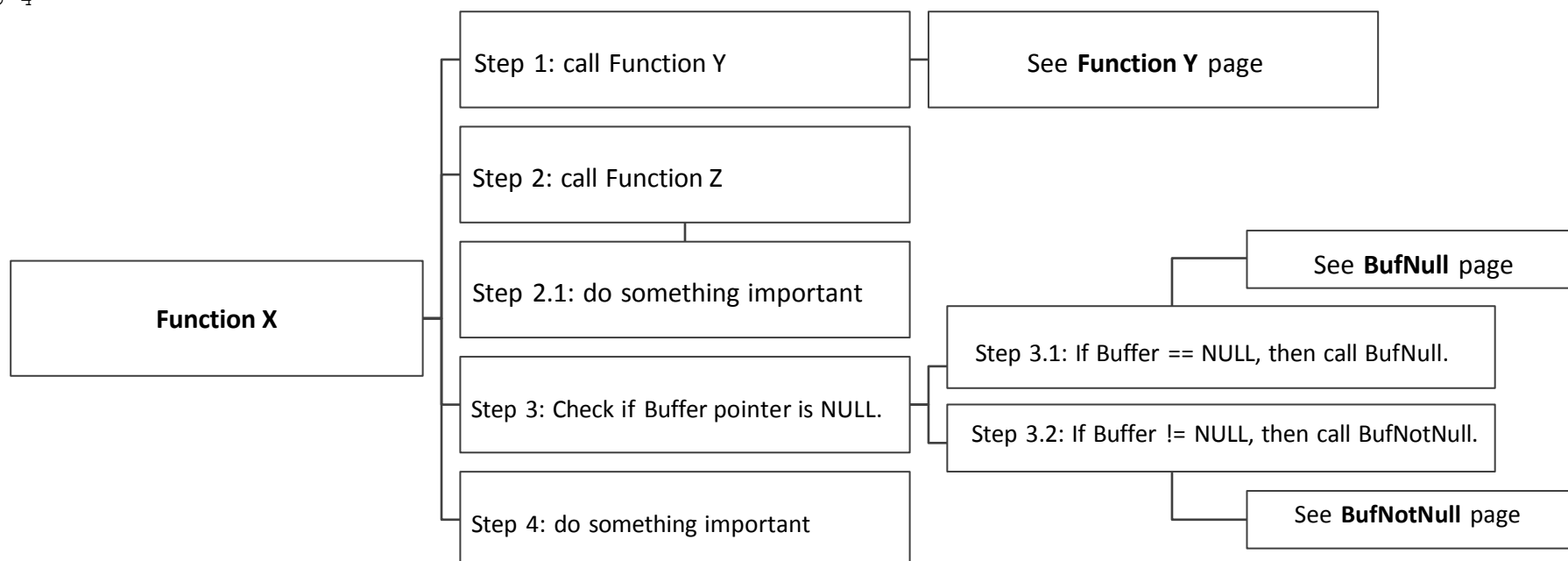
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Graph Interpretation

The function being discussed always starts in the only box on the far left. Boxes represent steps in a function, a branch evaluation in a function, or a note to see details on another page about a function being called at a step. Connectors between boxes indicate code flow (who called what) and should be read left-to-right, top-to-bottom. Text in each box will indicate if it is a call, a branch evaluation, or a note. This format was chosen to fit important function details on 1 page.

For the example below, the equivalent C code (note connectors from Step 1-4 to Function X):

```
FunctionX() {
FunctionY();    // see details on Function Y page
FunctionZ();    // Step 2; Step 2.1 is in FunctionZ() and is listed because it is important; note the
                // connector between Step 2 and 2.1
If (Buffer == NULL) // Step 3
    BufNull();      // Step 3.1
else
    BufNotNull();   // Step 3.2
Step 4
}
```



Protocol Information

How protocol services are defined to find such protocol codes to examine

Summary: if one wants to examine the code for a protocol function, one should find the structure definition for that protocol. First find the declaration of the structure, then find the structure member that corresponds with the protocol in the structure definition because they may have different names. For example: `EFI_BOOT_SERVICES` defines `LocateProtocol`, `mBootServices` is of type `EFI_BOOT_SERVICES`, and the structure member `CoreLocateProtocol` corresponds with the structure definition `LocateProtocol`.

The code `MdePkg\Include\UefiSpec.h` defines `EFI_BOOT_SERVICES` structure, and has structure members for protocol services (`LocateProtocol`, `InstallProtocolInterface`, etc). The code for `MdeModulePkg\Core\Dxe\DxeMain.c` has a variable `mBootServices` of type `EFI_BOOT_SERVICES`. The code for `mBootServices` sets function pointers for functions such as `LocateProtocol` to `CoreLocateProtocol` and `InstallMultipleProtocolInterfaces` to `CoreInstallMultipleProtocolInterfaces`. These functions are defined in the EDK II code: `MdeModulePkg\Core\Dxe\Handle.c`.

How protocols are loaded from flash into memory

Summary: Drivers are loaded from flash into memory by some mechanisms into a linked list during the PEI phase.

EDK II code: `MdeModulePkg\Core\Dxe\DxeMain.c` has the function `DxeMain` which is called when the DXE Core driver is loaded. EDK II code: `MdeModulePkg\Core\Dxe\DxeMain.inf` has the following:

```
MODULE_TYPE      = DXE_CORE
ENTRY_POINT      = DxeMain
```

The end of `DxeMain` calls the function `CoreInstallMultipleProtocolInterface` with the GUID for the HOB that was populated with drivers from the flash part during PEI. PEI phase calls `ReadSection` (associated with `FvReadFileSection` in EDEK II code for `MdeModulePkg\Universal\FirmwareVolume\FwVolDxe\FwVol.c`), which eventually gets to a call to `LocateProtocol` with `gEfiDecompressProtocolGuid` as a parameter.

About Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

Acronyms

TPM: Trusted Platform Module

SHA: Secure Hash Algorithm

PCR: Platform Configuration Register

PCD: Platform Configuration Database (EDK II code)

TPM Types and Protocols

Currently there are two TPM device types: 1.2 and 2.0. A TPM 1.2 device is implemented as a discrete device and only uses the TCG protocol (**gEfiTcgProtocolGuid**) in EDK II. Architecturally a TPM 2.0 device is very different from a TPM 1.2 device. Furthermore, there are two kinds of TPM 2.0 devices and two available protocols. A TPM 2.0 device is available as a discrete device and firmware implemented device, both accessible with the TrEE (**gEfiTrEEProtocolGuid**) and TCG2 (**gEfiTcg2ProtocolGuid**) protocols. The TrEE protocol, developed by Microsoft*, was available earlier than the TCG2 protocol, though they are essentially the same. The two protocols have the same GUID so by UEFI rules they are the same.

Using a TPM 1.2 device

The EDK II Code: `Tpm12DeviceLib.h` provides a general pass-through interface for sending the TPM commands. These commands have to be properly formatted and packed since the bytes go directly to the TPM. The function **Tpm12RequestUseTpm()** allows the user to request use of the TPM while the function **Tpm12SubmitCommand()** allows the programmer to send commands.

The EDK II Code: `Tpm12CommandLib.h` provides an easier to use interface for sending commonly used commands. Command packing is done for the programmer; the commands only require filling out function parameters for the TPM command. The interface is most useful for defining indexes, reading from them, and writing to them. It also allows for startup, shutdown, and reading TPM flags of different kinds.

The EDK II Code: `TpmCommLib.h` provides a short but slightly more advanced interface for a TPM. The EDK II Code: `CommonLib.h` header file defines how to access the TIS interface, which is how a TPM sends and receives bytes on the LPC bus. It includes the **TIS_PC_REGISTERS** which are used to communicate with a TPM on the most basic level. TPM registers such as **Access**, **BurstCount**, and **DataFifo** are essential to understanding the TPM state and sending bytes.

Using a TPM 2.0 device

The EDK II Code: `Tpm2DeviceLib.h` provides a general pass-through interface for sending the TPM commands. Even though the two types of TPMs are very different architecturally, the interface via the driver has been standardized. These commands have to be properly formatted and packed since the bytes go directly through to the TPM like in the TPM 1.2 example. The function

`Tpm2RequestUseTpm` allows the user to request use of the TPM while the function `Tpm2SubmitCommand` allows the programmer to send commands.

The EDK II Code: `Tpm2CommandLib.h` provides an easier to use interface for sending commonly used commands. This is especially important in TPM2 since the command packing is orders of magnitude more complex than in TPM 1.2. Commands packing are done for the programmer; the commands only require filling out function parameters for the TPM command. The available interface provides the same basic functionality as is provided in the TPM 1.2 command lib; defining indexes, reading from them and writing to them, startup, shutdown, and reading TPM flags of different kinds.

TPM Usage

A TPM can be queried to return its capabilities, such as PCR count and supported hash types.

PCR indexes are typically used for specific purposes, e.g. `PCR0` is used to measure BIOS code.

A TPM is used to measure a block of memory via a SHA and extend the hash value to a PCR on the TPM device. The term `measure` means that a block of memory (code, data structure, configuration data, etc) is hashed by a TPM SHA. The result of the TPM SHA, a hash digest or hash value or simply hash, is then extended to a PCR. The term `extend` is used because a PCR may have a hash from a previous measurement, and by using the same PCR the 2 hashes (current and new) are hashed and written to the PCR, thus extending the hash. This is done so the only way to get the PCR value is to hash the same blocks of memory in the same order.

Platform

Platform DSC libraries for TPM

This is a partial list of libraries that platform DSC file typically uses for TPM.

- Tpm12DeviceLib|SecurityPkg/Library/Tpm12DeviceLibDTpm/Tpm12DeviceLibDTpm.inf
- Tpm2DeviceLib|SecurityPkg/Library/Tpm2DeviceLibTcg2/Tpm2DeviceLibTcg2.inf
- Tpm2DeviceLib|SecurityPkg/Library/Tpm2DeviceLibRouter/Tpm2DeviceLibRouterDxe.inf
- Tcg2PhysicalPresenceLib|SecurityPkg/Library/PeiTcg2PhysicalPresenceLib/PeiTcg2PhysicalPresenceLib.inf
- Tcg2PhysicalPresenceLib|SecurityPkg/Library/DxeTcg2PhysicalPresenceLib/DxeTcg2PhysicalPresenceLib.inf
- Tcg2PhysicalPresenceLib|SecurityPkg/Library/SmmTcg2PhysicalPresenceLib/SmmTcg2PhysicalPresenceLib.inf
- TpmMeasurementLib|SecurityPkg/Library/DxeTpmMeasurementLib/DxeTpmMeasurementLib.inf
- TpmCommLib|SecurityPkg/Library/TpmCommLib/TpmCommLib.inf
- Tpm12CommandLib|SecurityPkg/Library/Tpm12CommandLib/Tpm12CommandLib.inf
- Tpm2CommandLib|SecurityPkg/Library/Tpm2CommandLib/Tpm2CommandLib.inf
- HashLib|SecurityPkg/Library/HashLibBaseCryptoRouter/HashLibBaseCryptoRouterPei.inf
- HashLib|SecurityPkg/Library/HashLibBaseCryptoRouter/HashLibBaseCryptoRouterDxe.inf
- TcgPpVendorLib|SecurityPkg/Library/TcgPpVendorLibNull/TcgPpVendorLibNull.inf
- Tcg2PpVendorLib|SecurityPkg/Library/Tcg2PpVendorLibNull/Tcg2PpVendorLibNull.inf

Platform DSC drivers for TPM initialization

This is a partial list of drivers that platform DSC file must use to initialize PCI services.

- SecurityPkg/Tcg/Tcg2Config/Tcg2ConfigPei.inf
- SecurityPkg/Tcg/Tcg2ConfigDxe/Tcg2ConfigDxe.inf
- SecurityPkg/Tcg/MemoryOverwriteControl/TcgMor.inf
- SecurityPkg/Tcg/Tcg2Pei/Tcg2Pei.inf
- SecurityPkg/Tcg/Tcg2Dxe/Tcg2Dxe.inf
- SecurityPkg/Tcg/Tcg2Smm/Tcg2Smm.inf
- SecurityPkg/Tcg/PhysicalPresencePei/PhysicalPresencePei.inf

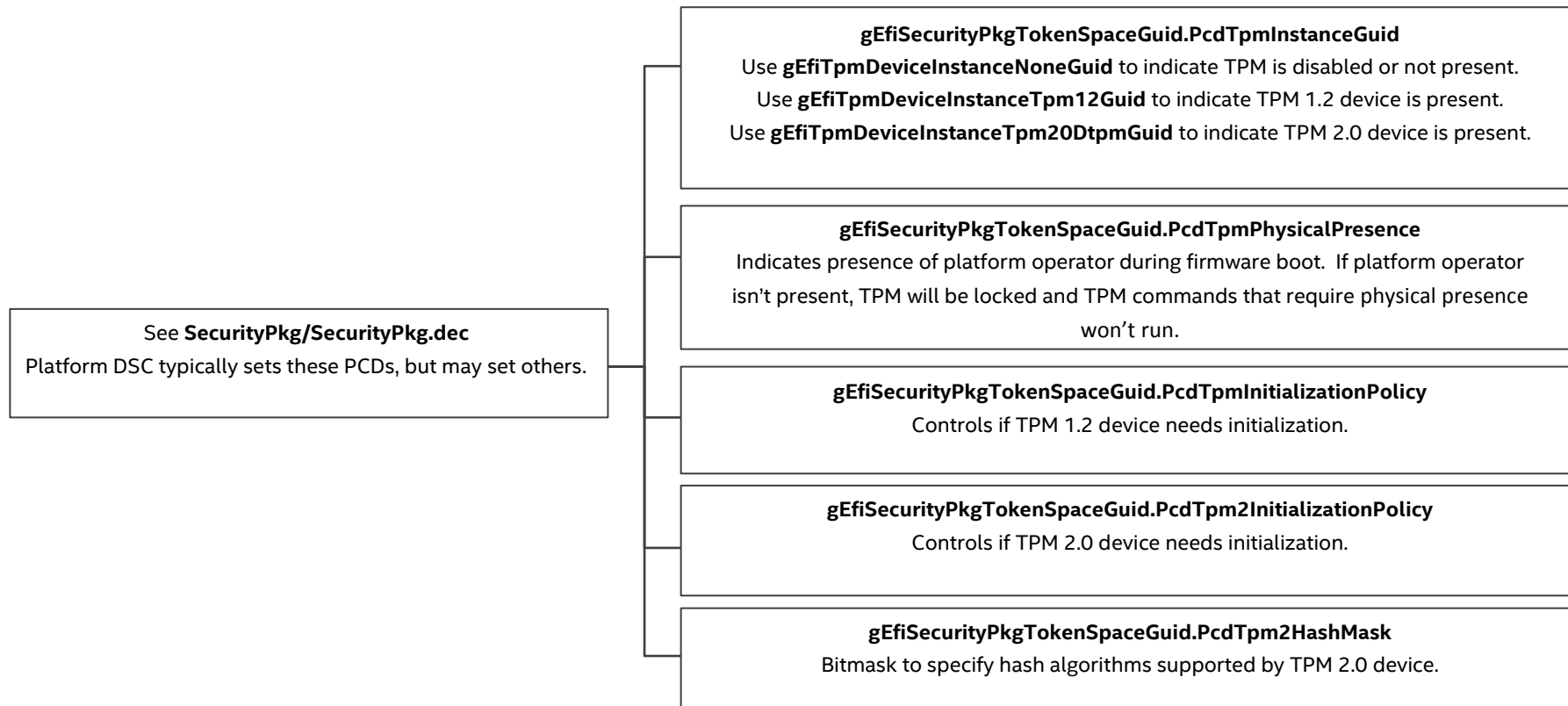
Platform DSC PCDs for TPM initialization

This is a partial list of PCDs that platform DSC file typically sets for TPM.

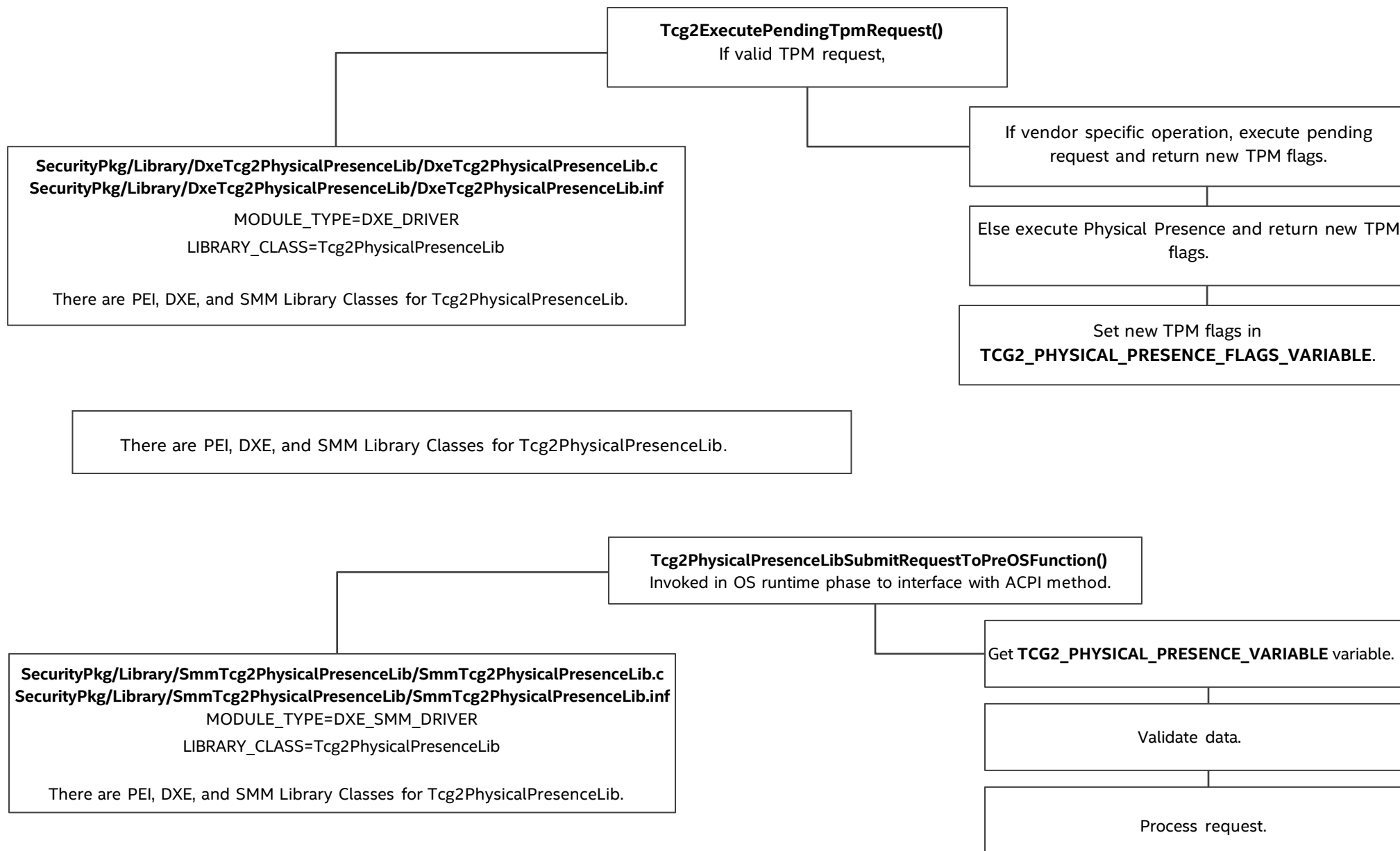
- `gEfiSecurityPkgTokenSpaceGuid.PcdTpmPhysicalPresence`
- `gEfiSecurityPkgTokenSpaceGuid.PcdTpmInstanceGuid`
 - Used by code to execute TPM 1.2 or 2.0 commands.
 - Set in platform DSC to select TPM type.
- `gEfiSecurityPkgTokenSpaceGuid.PcdTpmInitializationPolicy`
- `gEfiSecurityPkgTokenSpaceGuid.PcdTpm2InitializationPolicy`
- `gEfiSecurityPkgTokenSpaceGuid.PcdTpm2HashMask`

[See TPM PCDs for details.](#)

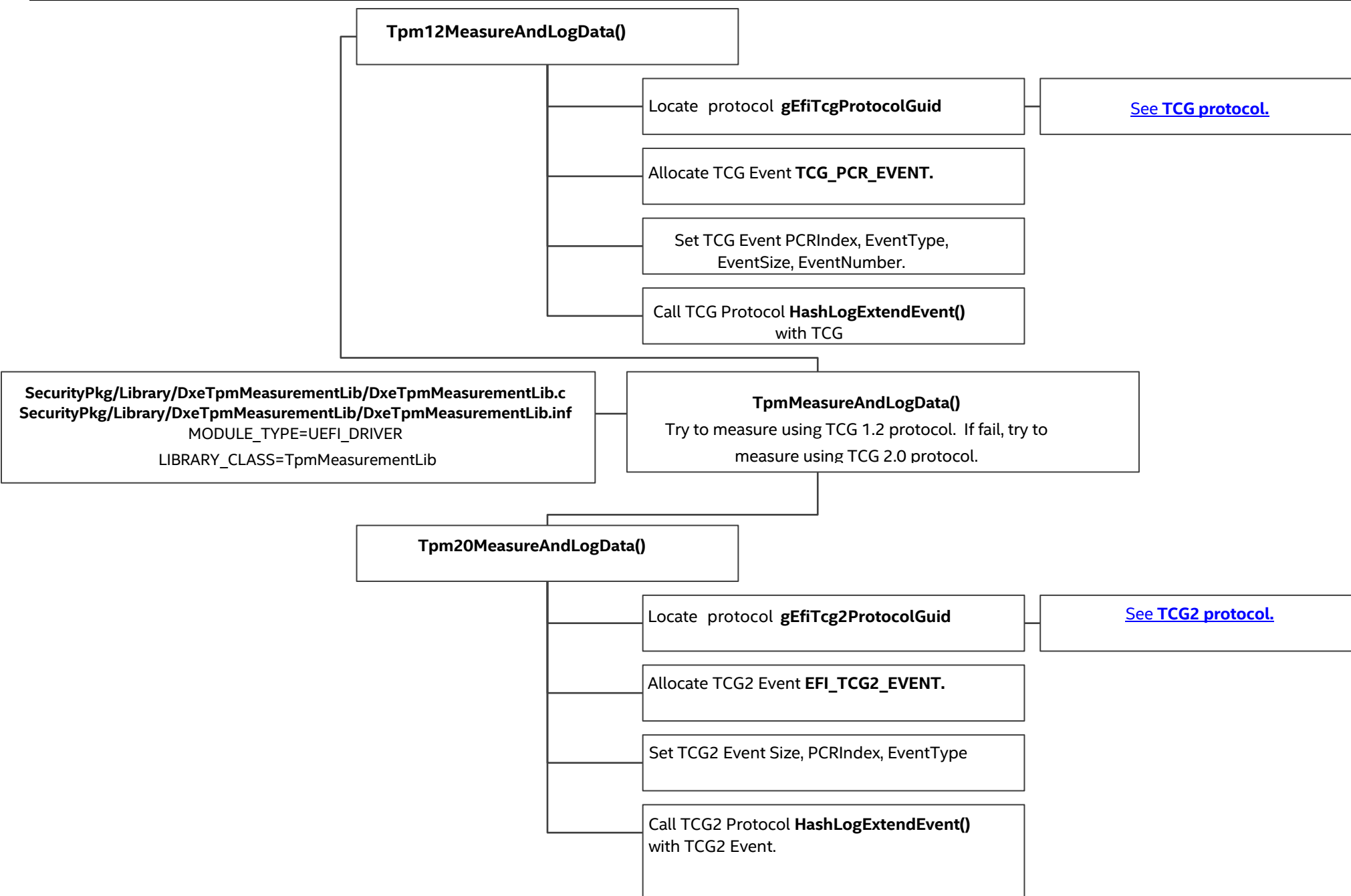
TPM PCDs

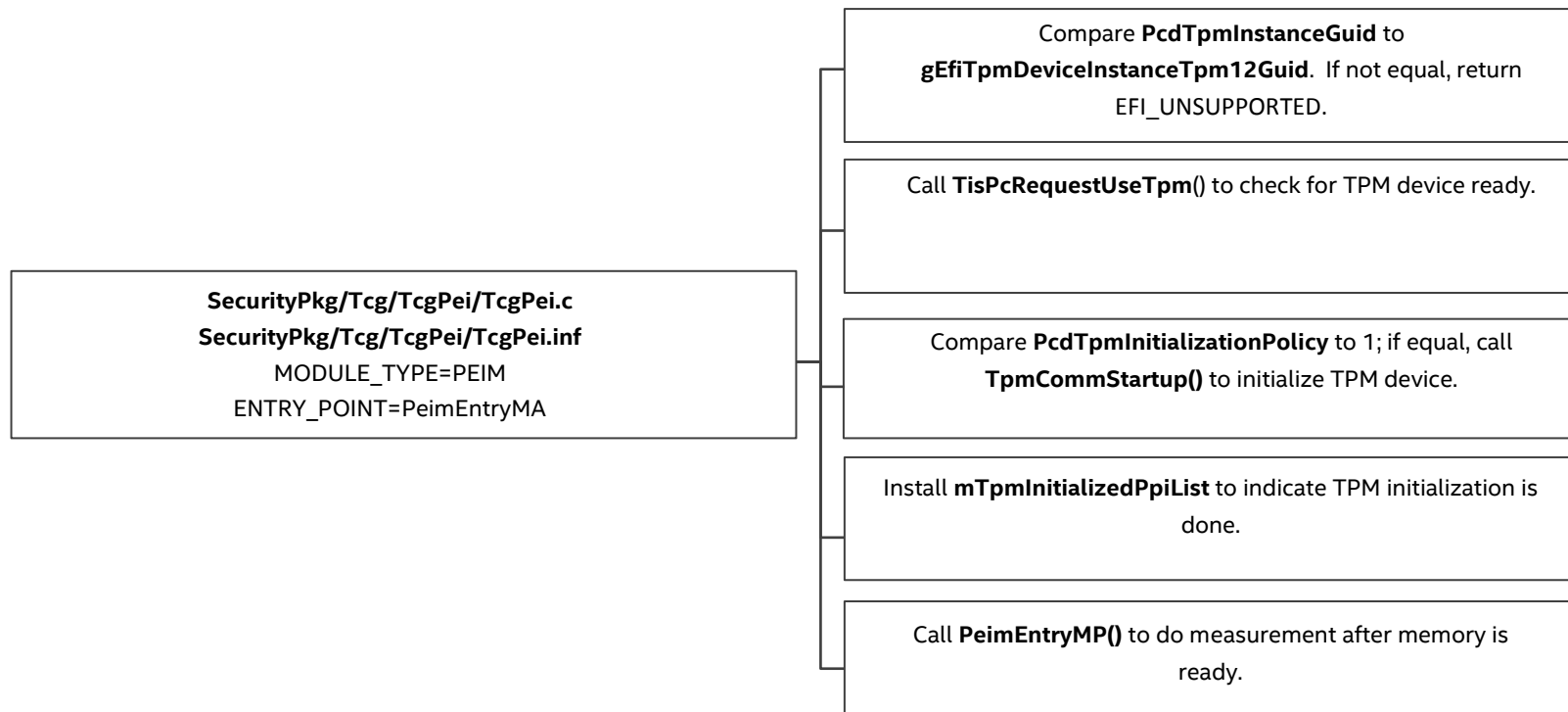


Physical Presence

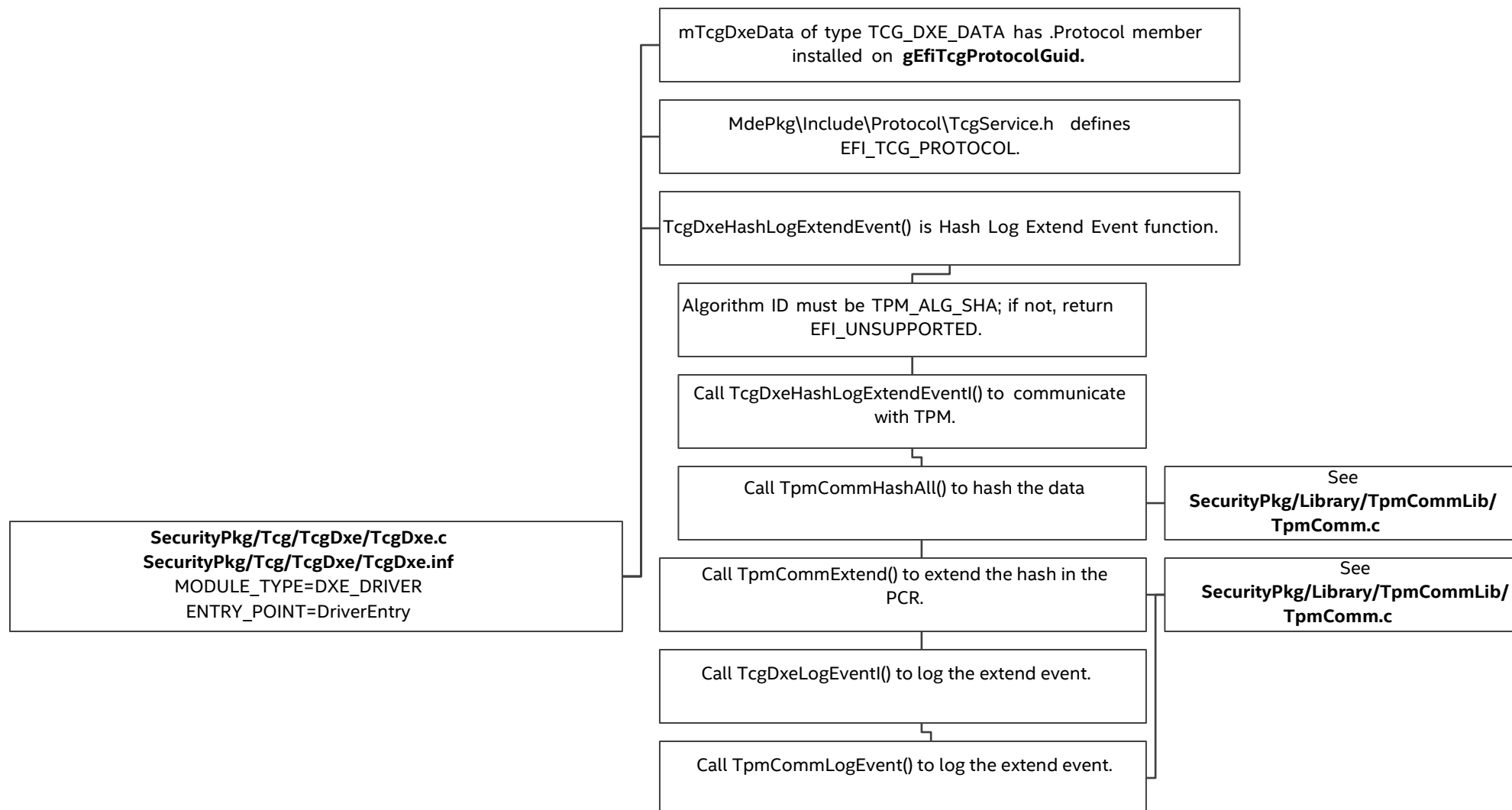


Measure

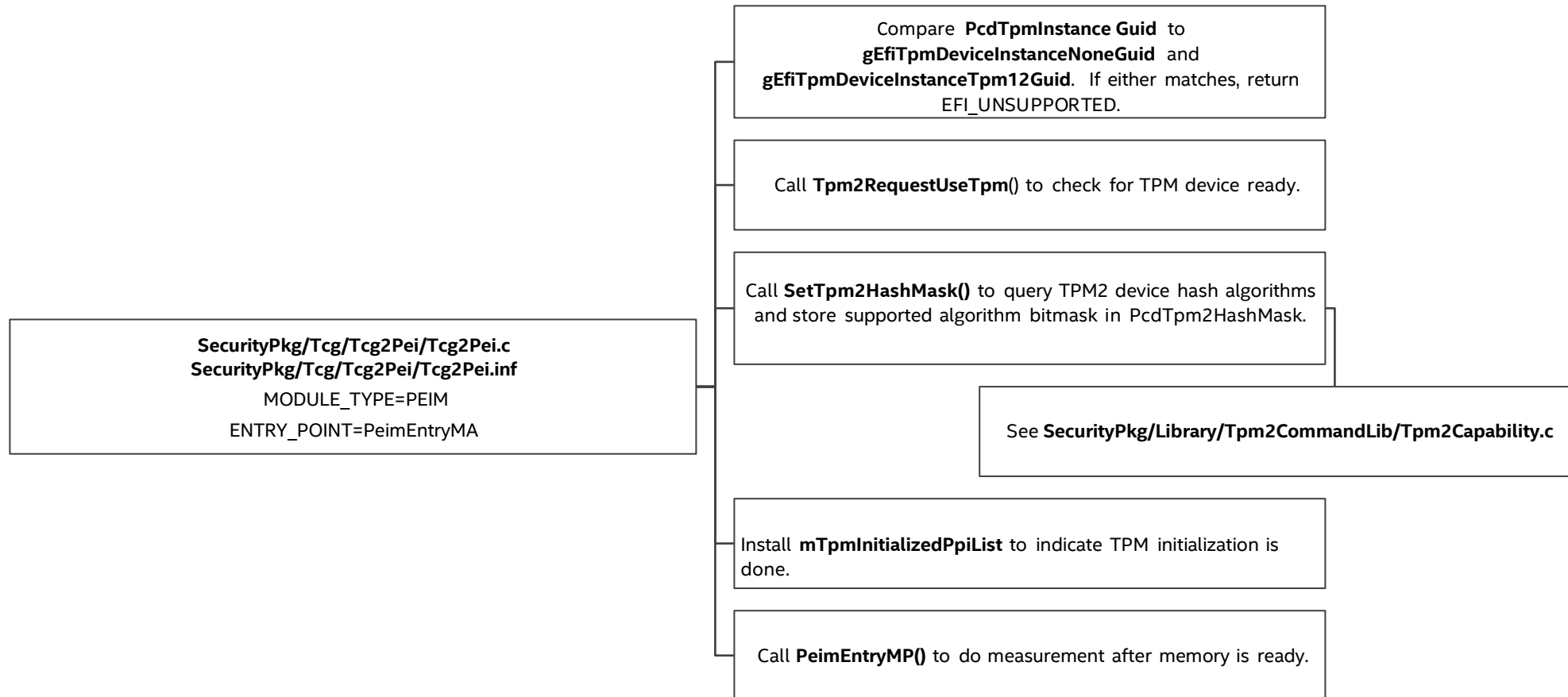




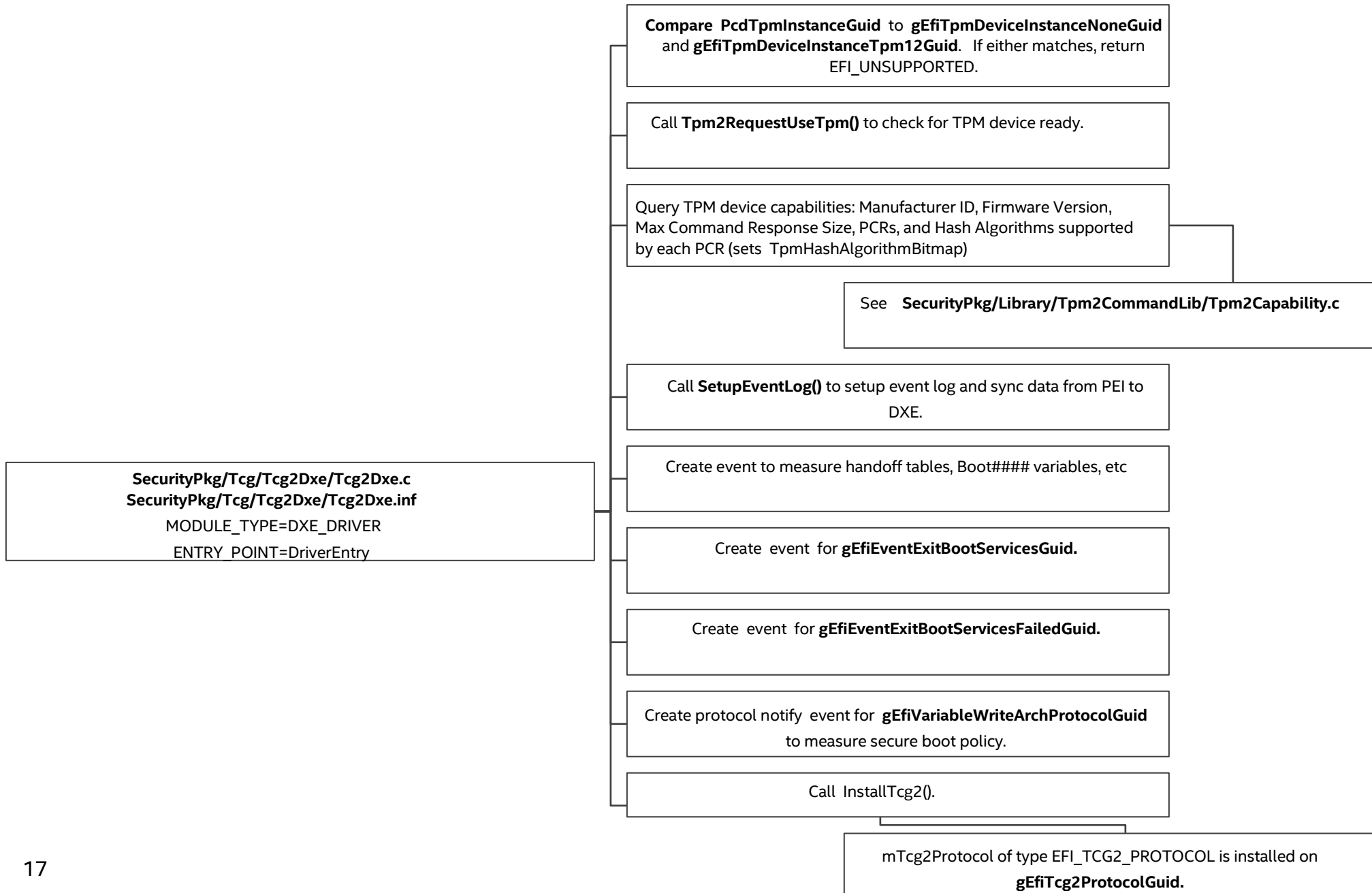
TCG Protocol (DXE)



TCG2 (PEI)



TCG2 Protocol (DXE)



Hash

SecurityPkg/Library/HashInstanceLibSha1/HashInstanceLibSha1.c
MODULE_TYPE=BASE

Constructor is called, **HashInstanceLibSha1Constructor()**.
It calls **RegisterHashInterfaceLib()** with SHA1 instance.
SHA1 instance is identified by **HASH_ALGORITHM_SHA1_GUID**.

SecurityPkg/Library/HashInstanceLibSha1/HashInstanceLibSha256.c
MODULE_TYPE=BASE

Constructor is called, **HashInstanceLibSha256Constructor()**.
It calls **RegisterHashInterfaceLib()** with SHA256 instance.
SHA256 instance is identified by **HASH_ALGORITHM_SHA256_GUID**.

SecurityPkg/Library/HashLibBaseCryptoRouter/HashLibBaseCryptoRouterPei.c
SecurityPkg/Library/HashLibBaseCryptoRouter/HashLibBaseCryptoRouterPei.inf
MODULE_TYPE=PEIM
LIBRARY_CLASS=HashLib
RegisterHashInterfaceLib()

PEI Hash functions HashStart(), HashUpdate(), HashCompleteAndExtend(),
HashAndExtend() use Hash Interface HOB.

Call **Tpm2GetHashMaskFromAlgo()** to validate Hash GUID and return Hash mask.
If Hash Mask bit not set in **PcdTpm2HashMask**, then return **EFI_UNSUPPORTED**.

Create HOB with GUID **mHashLibPeiRouterGuid**.

Set Hash Mask bit in **PcdTcg2HashAlgorithmBitmap**.

Copy Hash Interface passed to **RegisterHashInterfaceLib()** into HOB and increment
mHashInterfaceCount.

SecurityPkg/Library/HashLibBaseCryptoRouter/HashLibBaseCryptoRouterDxe.c
 SecurityPkg/Library/HashLibBaseCryptoRouter/HashLibBaseCryptoRouterDxe.inf
 MODULE_TYPE=DXE_DRIVER
 LIBRARY_CLASS=HashLib
RegisterHashInterfaceLib()

DXE Hash functions HashStart(), HashUpdate(), HashCompleteAndExtend(),
 HashAndExtend() use **mHashInterface**.

Call **Tpm2GetHashMaskFromAlgo()** to validate Hash GUID and return Hash mask.
 If Hash Mask bit not set in **PcdTpm2HashMask**, then return **EFI_UNSUPPORTED**.

Set Hash Mask bit in **PcdTcg2HashAlgorithmBitmap**.

Copy Hash Interface passed to **RegisterHashInterfaceLib()** into **mHashInterface** and
 increment **mHashInterfaceCount**.

SecurityPkg/Library/HashLibTpm2/HashLibTpm2.c
 SecurityPkg/Library/HashLibTpm2/HashLibTpm2.inf
 MODULE_TYPE=BASE

RegisterHashInterfaceLib() is called to register hash
 interfaces. It returns **EFI_UNSUPPORTED** because
 TPM2 hashes are Capabilities of the TPM2 device.
 The device s supported hashes are determined
 when
 TCG2 DXE Driver is dispatched.

[See TCG2 protocol.](#)

References

All EDK II core package code referenced in this document is located in the GitHub EDK II repository: <https://github.com/tianocore/edk2>

For more in-depth information about EDK II, visit the Intel® Firmware: Beyond BIOS page: <https://firmware.intel.com/blog/beyond-bios>

Visit TianoCore.org for more EDK II documentation and EDK II projects: <https://github.com/tianocore/tianocore.github.io/wiki/EDK-II-Documents>

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