

Arm® SBSA Architecture Compliance

Revision: r6p1

User Guide

Non-Confidential

Issue 01

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User Guide

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Release Information

Document history

Issue	Date	Confidentiality	Change
А	30 November 2016	Non- Confidential	Alpha release
В	31 March 2017	Non- Confidential	Beta release
С	13 July 2017	Non- Confidential	REL 1.0
D	11 May 2018	Non- Confidential	REL 2.0
0200- 01	27 December 2018	Non- Confidential	REL 2.1. The document now follows a new numbering format.
0200- 02	26 April 2019	Non- Confidential	REL 2.2
0200- 03	18 September 2019	Non- Confidential	REL 2.3
0200- 04	20 March 2020	Non- Confidential	REL 2.4
0300- 01	30 September 2020	Non- Confidential	REL 3.0
0301- 01	27 September 2021	Non- Confidential	REL 3.1
0302- 01	26 July 2022	Non- Confidential	REL 3.2
0601- 01	28 October 2022	Non- Confidential	REL 6.1

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(LES-PRE-20349|version 21.0)

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1. Introduction

1.1 Conventions

The following subsections describe conventions used in Arm documents.

Glossary

The Arm® Glossary is a list of terms used in Arm documentation, together with definitions for those terms. The Arm Glossary does not contain terms that are industry standard unless the Arm meaning differs from the generally accepted meaning.

See the Arm Glossary for more information: developer.arm.com/glossary.

Typographic conventions

Convention	Use	
italic	Citations.	
bold	Highlights interface elements, such as menu names.	
	Also used for terms in descriptive lists, where appropriate.	
monospace	Denotes text that you can enter at the keyboard, such as commands, file and program names, and source code.	
monospace	Denotes a permitted abbreviation for a command or option. You can enter the underlined text instead of the full command or option name.	
monospace italic	Denotes arguments to monospace text where the argument is to be replaced by a specific value.	
<and> Encloses replaceable terms for assembler syntax where they appear in code or code fra example:</and>		
	MRC p15, 0, <rd>, <crn>, <crm>, <opcode_2></opcode_2></crm></crn></rd>	
SMALL CAPITALS	Used in body text for a few terms that have specific technical meanings, that are defined in the Arm® Glossary. For example, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, IMPLEMENTATION SPECIFIC, UNKNOWN, and UNPREDICTABLE.	

1.2 Useful resources

This document contains information that is specific to this product. See the following resources for other useful information.

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- Non-Confidential documents are available at developer.arm.com/documentation. Each document link in the following tables goes to the online version of the document.
- Confidential documents are available to licensees only through the product package.

Arm product resources	Document ID	Confidentiality
Arm® Server Base System Architecture 7.0	DEN0029F	Non-Confidential
GICv3 and GICv4 Software Overview	DAI0492	Non-Confidential

Arm architecture and specifications	Document ID	Confidentiality
Arm® Architecture Reference Manual for A-profile architecture	DDI0487G.b	Non-Confidential
Arm® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification for GIC architecture version 3.0 and version 4.0	IHI0069C	Non-Confidential



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1.3 Other information

See the Arm® website for other relevant information.

- Arm® Developer.
- Arm® Documentation.
- Technical Support.
- Arm® Glossary.

2. Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the SBSA tests and the test IDs.

2.1 Abbreviations

This section lists the abbreviations used in this document.

Table 2-1: Abbreviations and expansions

Abbreviation	Expansion	
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface	
DT	Device Tree	
GIC	Generic Interrupt Controller	
HVC	HyperVisor Call	
IOMMU	Input-Output Memory Management Unit	
PAL	Platform Abstraction Layer	
PCle	Peripheral Component Interconnect express	
PE	Processing Element	
RCiEP	Root Complex integrated End Point	
SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment	
SBSA	Server Base System Architecture	
SMC	Secure Monitor Call	
SMMU	System Memory Management Unit	
UEFI	Unified Extensible Firmware Interface	

2.2 Overview of tests

The following table describes the general divisions of Server Base System Architecture (SBSA) tests between Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) shell application, Linux application, and Baremetal.

Table 2-2: Test environment and modules

Test environment	Modules
UEFI Shell	PE, GIC, Timers, Watchdog, Wakeup, PCIe, NIST, Peripherals, SMMU
Linux command line	PCIe, SMMU
Bare-metal	Exerciser

2.3 Test IDs

Each test ID is generated as an addition of module ID and unit test ID. For a given module, unit test ID begins from 1.

The following table lists the module names and their IDs.

Table 2-3: Module names and module IDs

Module name	Module ID
PE	0
GIC	100
Timer	200
Watchdog	300
PCle	400
Power and Wakeup	500
Peripheral	600
SMMU	700
Exerciser	800
NIST	1000

3. UEFI shell application

This chapter provides information on executing tests from the UEFI Shell application and its PAL API implementation.

3.1 UEFI application arguments

Run the UEFI Shell application with the following set of arguments:

```
uefi shell> sbsa.efi [-v <n>] [-l <n>] [-skip <x,y,z>] [-f <file name>] [-s] [-p <n>] [-nist] [-mmio] [-p2p] [-cache] [-t <test id>] [-m <module id>] [-timeout <wakeup test timeout multiple>]
```

The following table provides descriptions to the arguments.

Table 3-1: Description of UEFI application arguments

Argument	Description		
-v	Print level 1 INFO and above. 2 DEBUG and above. 3 TEST and above. 4 WARN and ERROR. 5 ERROR. Note: For print level 1, mmio read, write, and prints can be enabled for a specefic module by using module id. For example, -v11 enables for GIC module, and -v10 enables for PE module.		
-1	Level of compliance to be tested for (0-6). The default value is 4.		
-skip	Overrides the suite to skip the execution of a particular test. It allows a maximum of three values (commaseparated). For example, 300 skips test case with ID = 300. 500 skips all tests in module with ID = 500. For details on module IDs, see 2.3 Test IDs on page 9.		
-f	File name to which the output log is written.		
-s	Runs Secure tests before executing Non-secure tests. It requires Secure firmware code from SBSA ACS to be ported to EL3 FW. If this option is not provided, only Non-secure tests are run.		

Argument	Description	
-р	Enables or disables the execution of SBSA v6.0 PCle compliance tests (RCiEP rules).	
	Allowed values for <n> are 0 and 1, where 1 enables the PCIe tests and 0 disables it.</n>	
	Note:	
	If this option is not provided, SBSA v6.0 PCle (RCiEP rules) tests are not run.	
	• If -1 has a value of 4 and above, these tests are always run.	
-nist	Runs the SBSA ACS with NIST STS.	
-mmio	Enables all the mmio read/write prints.	
-p2p	Enables p2p feature support.	
-cache	Enables cache support.	
-t	To run only single selected test.	
-m	To run only single selected module	
-timeout	Timeout value for wakeup test.	



- The UEFI session becomes unusable after the SBSA tests are run and the test results are printed on the UEFI console.
- The UEFI Shell application is enhanced to accept an additional argument [-p <n>] for PCle. This is to enable optionally running SBSA v6.0 PCle tests even when the other tests run at older levels. For example, you can optionally run SBSA v6.0 PCle tests even when running other SBSA tests at level 3.

Example 1

```
shell> sbsa.efi -v 2 -l 3 -skip 100,36 -f acs.txt -p 1
```

The set of parameters shown in the code block:

- Prints messages with verbosity of 2 and above.
- Tests for compliance against SBSA level 3 for other tests and runs SBSA v6.0 PCle (RCiEP rules) tests.
- Skips execution of all tests belonging to GIC module and test number 36.
- Stores the log messages to the file acs.txt.

Example 2

```
shell > sbsa.efi -m 100 -skip 102
```

The set of parameters shown in the code block:

- Runs only the GIC module.
- Skips the GIC test 102.

3.2 UEFI implementation of PAL APIs

This section provides information on infrastructure APIs and module-specific APIs.

Infrastructure APIs

The following table describes the Platform Abstraction Layer (PAL) APIs and UEFI interfaces.

Table 3-2: PAL APIs and UEFI interfaces

PAL API	UEFI interfaces
pal_print	AsciiPrint
mem_alloc	gBS->AllocatePool
mem_free	gBS->FreePool
mem_alloc_shared	gBS->AllocatePool
mem_free_shared	gBS->FreePool
mem_get_shared_addr	None
mmio_read	None
mmio_write	None

Module-specific APIs

The following table represents the mapping of PAL API to Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI), if the system firmware presents platform configuration through ACPI tables.

Table 3-3: PAL APIs, UEFI interfaces, and ACPI tables consumed

PAL API	UEFI interfaces consumed	ACPI table consumed
pe_create_info_table	gST->ConfigurationTable	MADT Table
	CompareGuid	
	IndustryStandard/Acpi61.h	
call_smc	-	-
pe_execute_payload	-	-
pe_install_esr	gEfiCpuArchProtocolGuid	-
	Cpu->RegisterInterruptHandler	
gic_create_info_table	gST->ConfigurationTable	MADT table
	CompareGuid	
	IndustryStandard/Acpi61.h	
gic_install_isr	gHardwareInterruptProtocolGuid	-
	RegisterInterruptSource	
	EnableInterruptSource	
timer_create_info_table	gST->ConfigurationTable	GTDT table
	CompareGuid	
	IndustryStandard/Acpi61.h	

PAL API	UEFI interfaces consumed	ACPI table consumed
wd_create_info_table	gST->ConfigurationTable	GTDT table
	CompareGuid	
	IndustryStandard/Acpi61.h	
pcie_create_info_table	gST->ConfigurationTable	MCFG table
	CompareGuid	
	IndustryStandard/Acpi61.h	
pcie_get_mcfg_ecam	gST->ConfigurationTable	MCFG table
	CompareGuid, IndustryStandard/ Acpi61.h	
	IndustryStandard/ MemoryMappedConfigurationSpaceA	ccessTable.h
iovirt_create_info_table	gST->ConfigurationTable	IORT table
	CompareGuid	
	IndustryStandard/Acpi61.h	
peripheral_create_info_table	gEfiPciloProtocolGuid	-
	Pci->GetLocation	
	Pci->Pci.Read	
memory_create_info_table	gBS->GetMemoryMap	-

4. Linux application

This chapter provides information on executing tests from the Linux application.

4.1 Linux application arguments

Run the Linux application with the following set of arguments:

```
shell> sbsa [--v < n>] [--1 < n>] [--skip < x, y, z>]
```

Table 4-1: Description of Linux application arguments

Argument	Description	
v	Print level	
	 1 INFO and above 2 DEBUG and above 3 TEST and above 4 WARN and ERROR 5 ERROR 	
1	Level of compliance to be tested for. (0 to 6)	
skip	Overrides the suite to skip the execution of a particular test.	
	For example, 53 skips test case with ID 53.	

Example

```
shell> sbsa --v 3 --1 3 --skip 57
```

This set of parameters tests for compliance against SBSA level 3 with print verbosity set to 3, and skips test number 57.

Loading the kernel module

Before the SBSA ACS Linux application is run, load the SBSA ACS kernel module using the insmod command.

```
shell> insmod sbsa_acs.ko
```

4.2 Test requirements

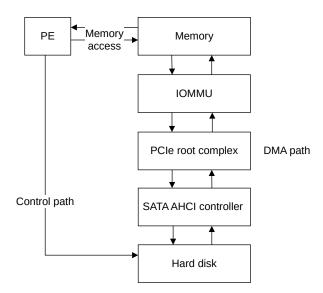
The set of tests assumes that at least one Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) controller is behind a PCle root complex. The SATA controller may or may not be behind an Input-Output Memory Management Unit (IOMMU).

Before running these tests, at least one SATA hard disk must be connected to the SATA controller. The test performs read and write operations to the SATA hard disk. Therefore, the data on the HDD is overwritten. The SATA drive must not be the boot device for the OS.

4.2.1 Runtime environment

The following figure describes the hardware functional blocks.

Figure 4-1: Hardware functional blocks



The PCIe-DMA tests initiate data transfers from a DMA requester. By default, the test searches for a SATA controller which is part of the PCIe subsystem.

- 1. The test programs the known data from the PE to main memory.
- 2. The test programs the DMA requester to transfer this known data to its end-point device.
- 3. The test programs the DMA requester to transfer the data back to a different location in the main memory.
- 4. The test compares the data at both the locations.

If the SATA controller is not placed before an IOMMU, then during this data transfer, the address that is used by the SATA controller is retrieved and compared with the DMA address that is seen by the PE.

If the DMA requester is placed before an IOMMU, then the address that is used by the SATA AHCI controller is compared with the address that is seen by the IOMMU. Both these addresses must match.

To enable the export of the addresses that are seen by the SATA AHCI controller and IOMMU, the kernel drivers for these two modules must be patched.

Appendix A Revisions

This appendix describes the technical changes between released issues of this book.

A.1 Revisions

The following tables describe the changes between different issues of this document.

Table A-1: Issue 0200-01

Change	Location
Information about exerciser is added.	See 2.3 Test IDs on page 9.
A new parameter [e] is added to Linux application arguments.	See 4.1 Linux application arguments on page 15.

Table A-2: Differences between Issue 0200-01 and Issue 0200-02

Change	Location
Bare-metal test environment is added to the table.	See 2.2 Overview of tests on page 9.
A note about additional porting for the exerciser is added.	See 4.1 Linux application arguments on page 15.

Table A-3: Differences between Issue 0200-02 and Issue 0200-03

Change	Location
No technical changes.	-

Table A-4: Differences between Issue 0200-03 and Issue 0200-04

Change	Location
Arguments for NIST and PCIe tests are added.	See 3.1 UEFI application arguments on page 11.
A note about UEFI session is added.	
NIST module ID is updated.	See 2.3 Test IDs on page 9.
Linux application arguments are updated.	See 4.1 Linux application arguments on page 15.

Table A-5: Differences between Issue 0200-04 and Issue 0300-01

Change	Location
l	See table in 3.1 UEFI application arguments on page 11 and 4.1 Linux application arguments on page 15.

Table A-6: Differences between Issue 0300-01 and Issue 0301-01

Change	Location
Removed Secure module.	See 2.3 Test IDs on page 9.
Updated the link to linux-acs.	See Build steps and environment setup.
Updated the build steps and environment setup.	See Build steps and environment setup.

Table A-7: Differences between Issue 0301-01 and Issue 0302-01

Change	Location
Arguments for p2p and cache are added.	See 3.1 UEFI application arguments on page 11.

Table A-8: Differences between Issue 0302-01 and Issue 0601-01

Change	Location
Added an abbreviation for HVC.	See 2.1 Abbreviations on page 9.
Removed Exerciser module from the Linux command line.	See 2.2 Overview of tests on page 9.
Added new argument options for test id, module id, and timeout with more examples.	See 3.1 UEFI application arguments on page 11.
Section on Build steps and environment setup is moved to the README file.	-