# ACVP TPM Key Derivation Function JSON Specification

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## Abstract

This document defines the JSON schema for testing SP800-135 TPM KDF implementations with the ACVP specification.

## Keywords

The following are keywords to be used by search engines and document catalogues.

ACVP; cryptography

## Foreword

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## Audience

This document is intended for the users and developers of ACVP.

## Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 of [RFC 2119] and [RFC 8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

## Acknowledgements

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## Executive Summary

The Automated Crypto Validation Protocol (ACVP) defines a mechanism to automatically verify the cryptographic implementation of a software or hardware crypto module. The ACVP specification defines how a crypto module communicates with an ACVP server, including crypto capabilities negotiation, session management, authentication, vector processing and more. The ACVP specification does not define algorithm specific JSON constructs for performing the crypto validation. A series of ACVP sub-specifications define the constructs for testing individual crypto algorithms. Each sub-specification addresses a specific class of crypto algorithms. This sub-specification defines the JSON constructs for testing SP800-135 TPM KDF implementations using ACVP.

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# 1. Introduction

The Automated Crypto Validation Protocol (ACVP) defines a mechanism to automatically verify the cryptographic implementation of a software or hardware crypto module. The ACVP specification defines how a crypto module communicates with an ACVP server, including crypto capabilities negotiation, session management, authentication, vector processing and more. The ACVP specification does not define algorithm specific JSON constructs for performing the crypto validation. A series of ACVP sub-specifications define the constructs for testing individual crypto algorithms. Each sub-specification addresses a specific class of crypto algorithms. This sub-specification defines the JSON constructs for testing SP800-135 TPM KDF implementations using ACVP.

## 2. Supported KDFs

The following key derivation functions **MAY** be advertised by the ACVP compliant cryptographic module:

- kdf-components / tpm / 1.0

# 3. Test Types and Test Coverage

This section describes the design of the tests used to validate SP800-135 TPM KDF implementations.

## 3.1. Test Types

There is only one test type: functional tests. Each has a specific value to be used in the testType field. The testType field definition is:

- "AFT"—Algorithm Functional Test. These tests can be processed by the client using a normal 'derive_key' operation. AFTs cause the implementation under test to exercise normal operations on a single block, multiple blocks, or partial blocks. In all cases, random data is used. The functional tests are designed to verify that the logical components of the key deriviation process are operating correctly.

## 3.2. Test Coverage

The tests described in this document have the intention of ensuring an implementation is conformant to [SP 800-135 Rev. 1].

### 3.2.1. TPM Requirements Covered

In [SP 800-135 Rev. 1], TBD.

### 3.2.2. TPM Requirements Not Covered

Some requirements in the outlined specification are not easily tested. Often they are not ideal for black-box testing such as the ACVP.In [SP 800-135 Rev. 1], TBD.

# 4. Capabilities Registration

ACVP requires crypto modules to register their capabilities. This allows the crypto module to advertise support for specific algorithms, notifying the ACVP server which algorithms need test vectors generated for the validation process. This section describes the constructs for advertising support of TPM KDF algorithms to the ACVP server.

The algorithm capabilities **MUST** be advertised as JSON objects within the 'algorithms' value of the ACVP registration message. The 'algorithms' value is an array, where each array element is an individual JSON object defined in this section. The 'algorithms' value is part of the 'capability_exchange' element of the ACVP JSON registration message. See the ACVP specification [ACVP] for more details on the registration message.

## 4.1. Prerequisites

Each algorithm implementation **MAY** rely on other cryptographic primitives. For example, RSA Signature algorithms depend on an underlying hash function. Each of these underlying algorithm primitives must be validated, either separately or as part of the same submission. ACVP provides a mechanism for specifying the required prerequisites:

Prerequisites, if applicable, **MUST** be submitted in the registration as the `prereqVals` JSON property array inside each element of the `algorithms` array. Each element in the `prereqVals` array **MUST** contain the following properties

**Table 1 — Prerequisite Properties**

| JSON Property | Description | JSON Type |
|---|---|---|
| algorithm | a prerequisite algorithm | string |
| valValue | algorithm validation number | string |

A "valValue" of "same" **SHALL** be used to indicate that the prerequisite is being met by a different algorithm in the capability exchange in the same registration.

An example description of prerequisites within a single algorithm capability exchange looks like this

```
"prereqVals":
[
  {
    "algorithm": "Alg1",
    "valValue": "Val-1234"
  },
  {
    "algorithm": "Alg2",
    "valValue": "same"
  }
```

```
]
```

**Figure 1**

### 4.2. Required Prerequisite Algorithms for KDF135 TPM Validations

Some KDF135 algorithm implementations rely on other cryptographic primitives. For example, TPM uses an underlying SHA algorithm. Each of these underlying algorithm primitives **MUST** be validated, either separately or as part of the same submission. ACVP provides a mechanism for specifying the required prerequisites:

**Table 2 — Required Prerequisite Algorithms JSON Values**

| JSON Value | Description | JSON type | Valid Values |
|---|---|---|---|
| algorithm | a prerequisite algorithm | string | HMAC, SHA |
| valValue | algorithm validation number | string | actual number or "same" |
| prereqAlgVal | prerequistie algorithm validation | object with algorithm and valValue properties | see above |

### 4.3. KDF135 TPM Algorithm Capabilities JSON Values

Each algorithm capability advertised is a self-contained JSON object using the following values.

**Table 3 — SP800-135 TPM KDF Algorithm Capabilities JSON Values**

| JSON Value | Description | JSON type | Valid Values |
|---|---|---|---|
| algorithm | The algorithm to be validated | string | "kdf-components" |
| mode | The KDF to be validated | string | "tpm" |
| revision | The testing revision used | string | "1.0" |
| prereqVals | Prerequisite algorithm validations | array of prereqAlgVal objects | See Section 4.2 |

The following is an example of a registration for kdf-components / TPM / 1.0

```json
{
    "algorithm": "kdf-components",
    "mode": "tpm",
    "revision": "1.0"
}
```

**Figure 2**

# 5. Test Vectors

The ACVP server provides test vectors to the ACVP client, which are then processed and returned to the ACVP server for validation. A typical ACVP validation test session would require multiple test vector sets to be downloaded and processed by the ACVP client. Each test vector set represents an individual algorithm defined during the capability exchange. This section describes the JSON schema for a test vector set used with SP800-135 TPM KDF algorithms.

The test vector set JSON schema is a multi-level hierarchy that contains meta data for the entire vector set as well as individual test vectors to be processed by the ACVP client. The following table describes the JSON elements at the top level of the hierarchy.

**Table 4 — Top Level Test Vector JSON Elements**

| JSON Values | Description | JSON Type |
|---|---|---|
| acvVersion | Protocol version identifier | string |
| vsId | Unique numeric vector set identifier | integer |
| algorithm | Algorithm defined in the capability exchange | string |
| mode | Mode defined in the capability exchange | string |
| revision | Protocol test revision selected | string |
| testGroups | Array of test groups containing test data, see Section 5.1 | array |

An example of this would look like this

```
{
  "acvVersion": "version",
  "vsId": 1,
  "algorithm": "Alg1",
  "mode": "Mode1",
  "revision": "Revision1.0",
  "testGroups": [ ... ]
}
```

**Figure 3**

## 5.1. Test Groups JSON Schema

The testGroups element at the top level in the test vector JSON object is an array of test groups. Test vectors are grouped into similar test cases to reduce the amount of data transmitted in the vector set. For instance, all test vectors that use the same key size would be grouped together. The Test Group JSON object contains meta data that applies to all test vectors within the group. The following table describes the secure hash JSON elements of the Test Group JSON object.

The KDF test group for TPM is as follows:

**Table 5 — Vector Group JSON Object**

| JSON Value | Description | JSON type | tgId |
|---|---|---|---|
| Numeric identifier for the test group, unique across the entire vector set | integer | tests | Array of individual test vector JSON objects, which are defined in Section 5.2 |

## 5.2. Test Case JSON Schema

Each test group contains an array of one or more test cases. Each test case is a JSON object that represents a single test vector to be processed by the ACVP client. The following table describes the JSON elements for each SP800-135 TPM KDF test vector.

**Table 6 — Test Case JSON Object**

| JSON Value | Description | JSON type | tcId |
|---|---|---|---|
| Numeric identifier for the test case, unique across the entire vector set | integer | auth | Value of the authentication |
| hex | nonceEven | Value of the nonce even | hex |

An example of the prompt for kdf-components / TPM / 1.0 is the following

```
[
  {
    "acvVersion": "1.0"
  },
  {
    "vsId": 1564,
    "algorithm": "kdf-components",
    "mode": "tpm",
    "revision": "1.0",
    "testGroups": [
      {
        "tgId": 1,
        "tests": [
          {
            "tcId": 2170,
            "auth": "fd771b263f6be051a1d7eb0c5138fbfcafbd49de",
            "nonceEven": "6b8790fd56b2b74734ea97db727ac9eb16e69831",
            "nonceOdd": "4fa48de2db65fa7082f4acc9f85ecc81d40d1793"
          }
        ]
      }
```

```
        ]
    }
]
```


**Figure 4**

## 6. Test Vector Responses

After the ACVP client downloads and processes a vector set, it **MUST** send the response vectors back to the ACVP server. The following table describes the JSON object that represents a vector set response.

**Table 7 — Vector Set Response JSON Object**

| JSON Value | Description | JSON type |
| --- | --- | --- |
| acvVersion | Protocol version identifier | string |
| vsId | Unique numeric identifier for the vector set | integer |
| testGroups | Array of JSON objects that represent each test vector group. See Table 8 | array |

The testGroups section is used to organize the ACVP client response in a similar manner to how it receives vectors. Several algorithms **SHALL** require the client to send back group level properties in their response. This structure helps accommodate that.

**Table 8 — Vector Set Group Response JSON Object**

| JSON Value | Description | JSON type |
| --- | --- | --- |
| tgId | The test group Id | integer |
| tests | The tests associated to the group specified in tgId | array |

The following table describes the JSON object that represents a test results response from a TPM crypto module.

**Table 9 — Vector Set Results Response JSON Object**

| JSON Value | Description | JSON type |
| --- | --- | --- |
| tcId | Numeric identifier for the test case, unique across the entire vector set | integer |
| sKey | Shared key value | hex |

An example of the vector set results response is provided below.


```
[
  {
    "acvVersion": "1.0"
  },
  {
    "vsId": 1564,
    "testGroups": [
      {
        "tgId": 1,
        "tests": [
```

```
          {
            "tcId": 2170,
            "sKey": "c431a158b7b77d7e993515f8ebc2cd6add53b702"
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
]
```


**Figure 5**

# 7. Security Considerations

There are no additional security considerations outside of those outlined in the ACVP document.

## Appendix A — Terminology

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### A.1.

**Prompt**
JSON sent from the server to the client describing the tests the client performs
**Registration**
The initial request from the client to the server describing the capabilities of one or several algorithm, mode and revision combinations
**Response**
JSON sent from the client to the server in response to the prompt
**Test Case**
An individual unit of work within a prompt or response
**Test Group**
A collection of test cases that share similar properties within a prompt or response
**Test Vector Set**
A collection of test groups under a specific algorithm, mode, and revision
**Validation**
JSON sent from the server to the client that specifies the correctness of the response

## Appendix B — Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| ACVP | Automated Crypto Validation Protocol |
| JSON | Javascript Object Notation |

# Appendix C — Revision History

**Table C-1**

| Version | Release Date | Updates |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2018-08-01 | Initial Release |

## Appendix D — References

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