

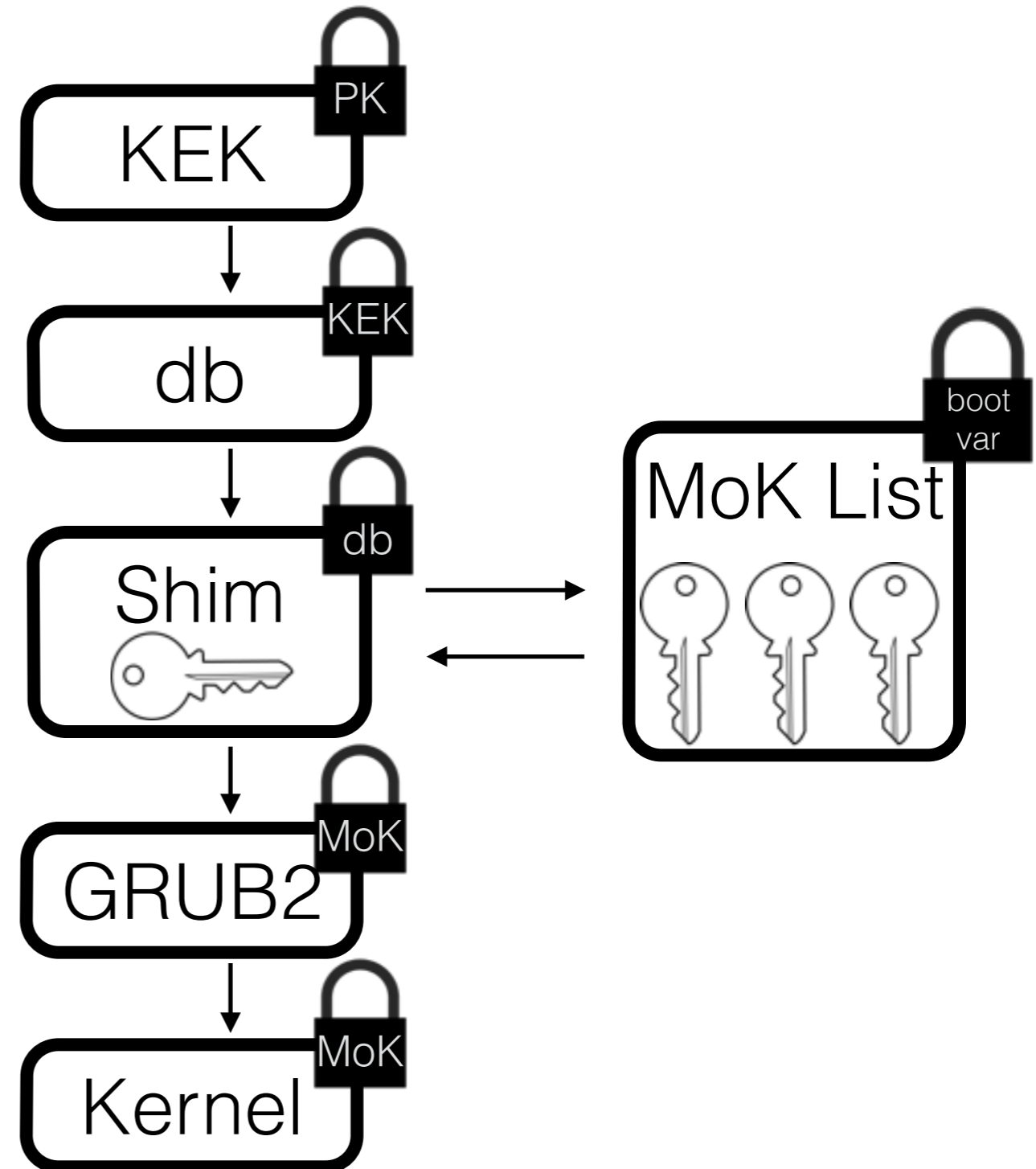
# Extending the Secure Boot Certificate and Signature Chain of Trust to the OS

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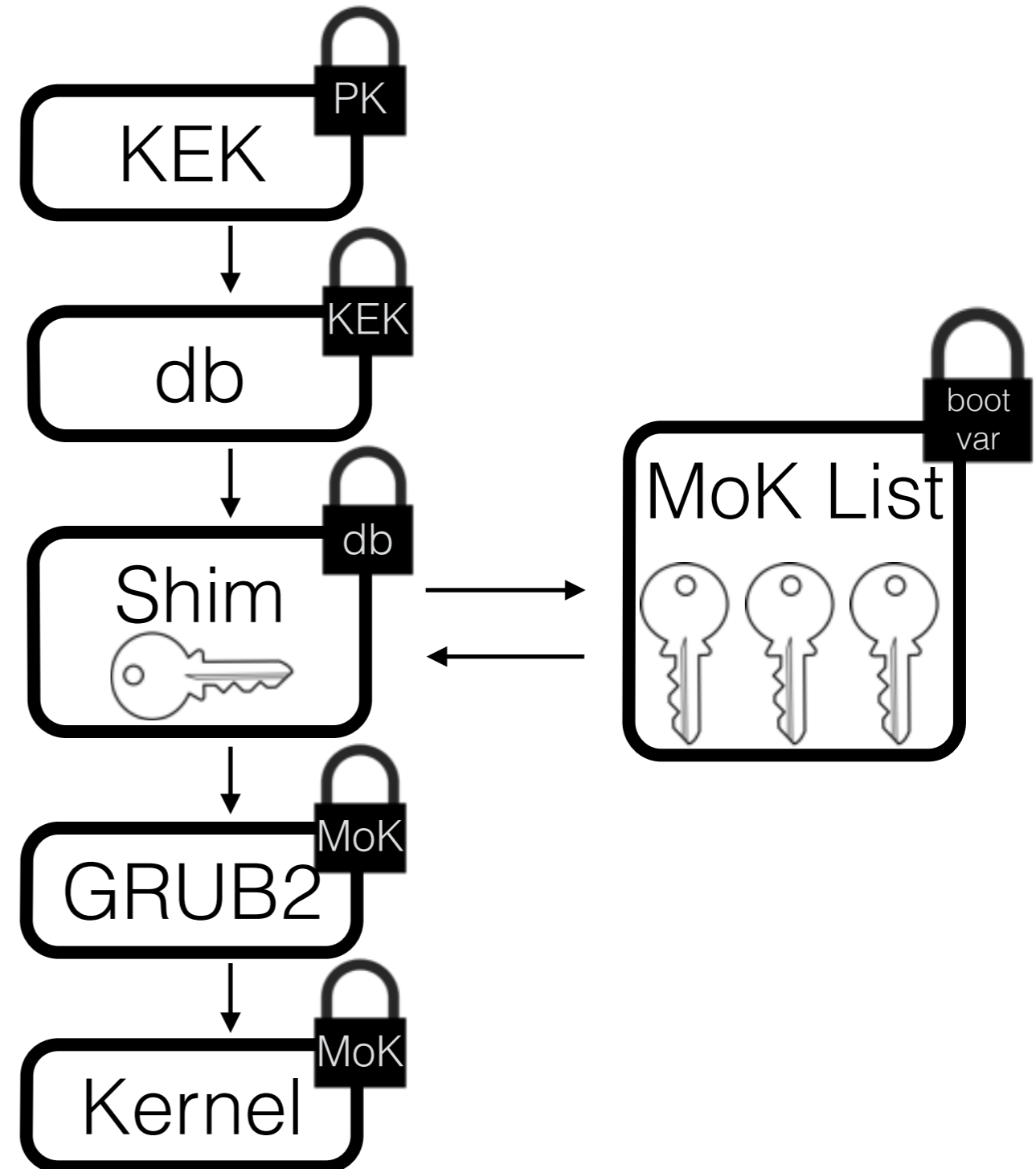
# Secure Boot Chains of Trust

- Secure Boot places the root of trust in hardware write protected firmware and public keys
- Public key certificates establish a chain of trust based on validating signatures
- Firmware uses public key(s) to validate the signed bootloader
- The signed bootloader can then validate the signed kernel, and so on

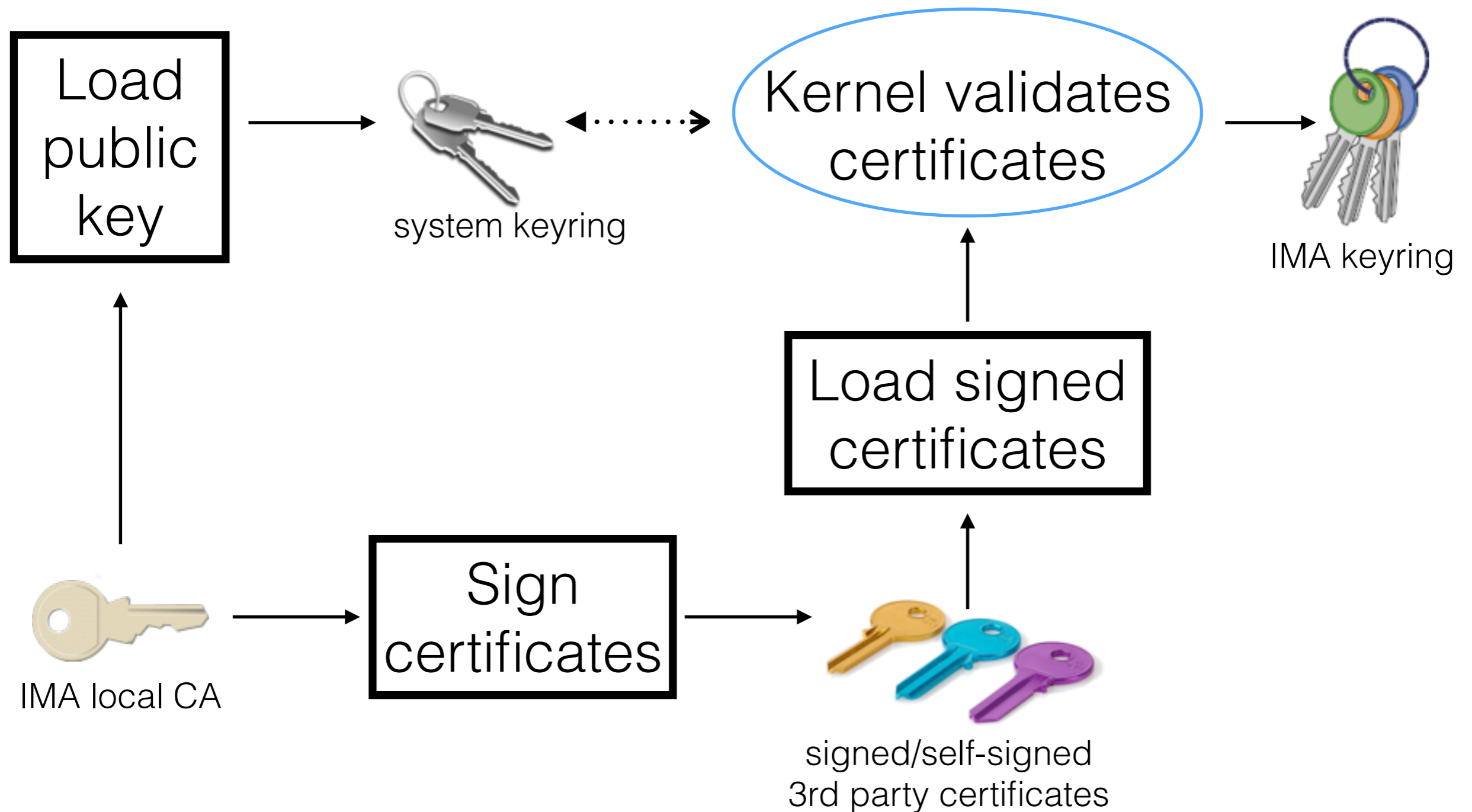


# Secure Boot Chains of Trust

- PK - Platform Key (OEM key)
- KEK - Key Exchange Keys Database (OS vendor keys)
- db - Signature Database
- MoK - Machine Owner Key (the machine owner can replace boot components using mokutils tool)

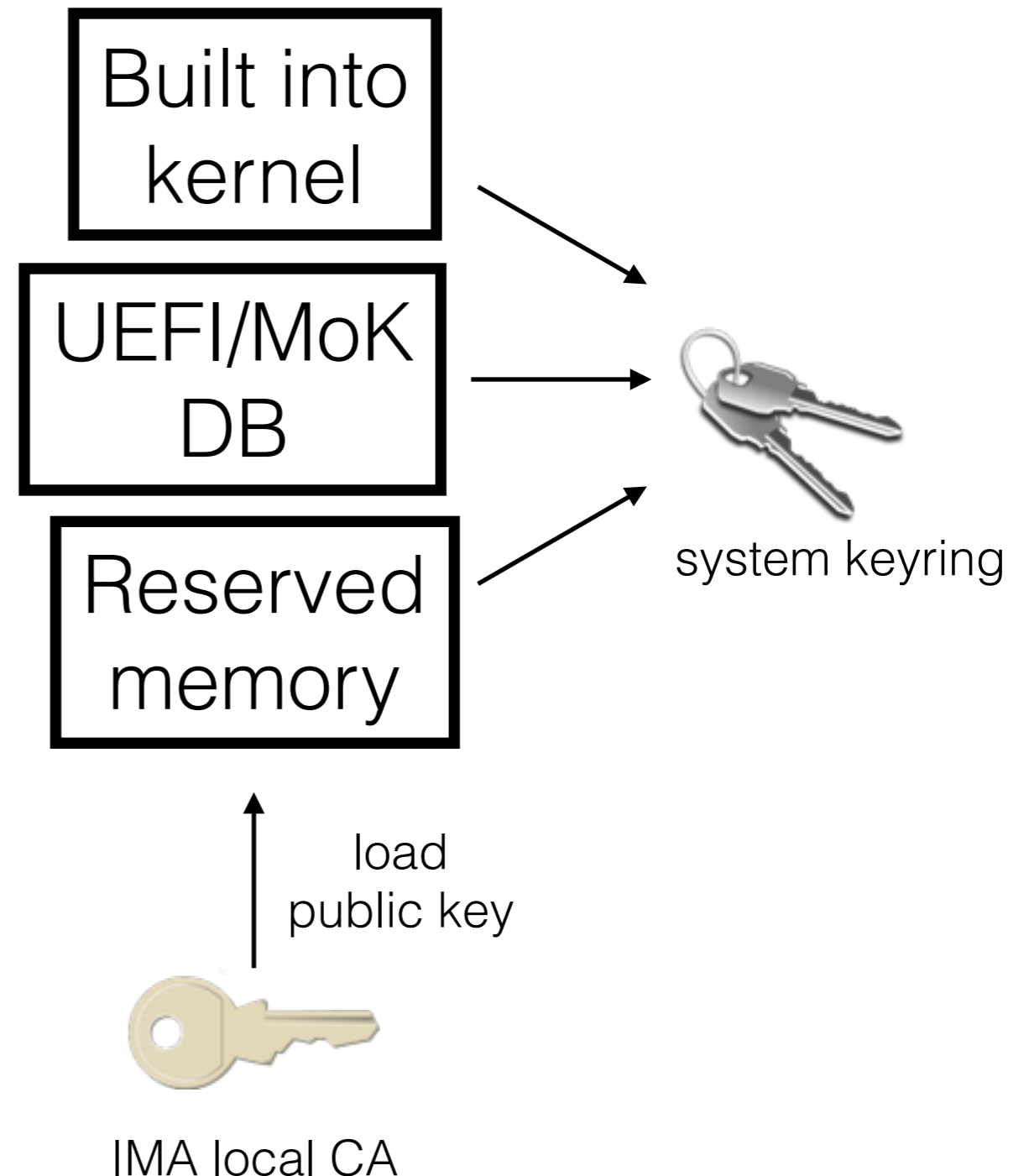


# Extending the Secure Boot Certificate and Signature Chain of Trust to the OS



# Methods for Loading IMA Local-CA Public Key on the System Keyring

1. Compile key into Linux kernel
2. Load the UEFI/MoK database keys (RedHat's patches)
3. Pre-allocate space in the kernel image for IMA local-CA public key. Post build, install key and resign kernel image.



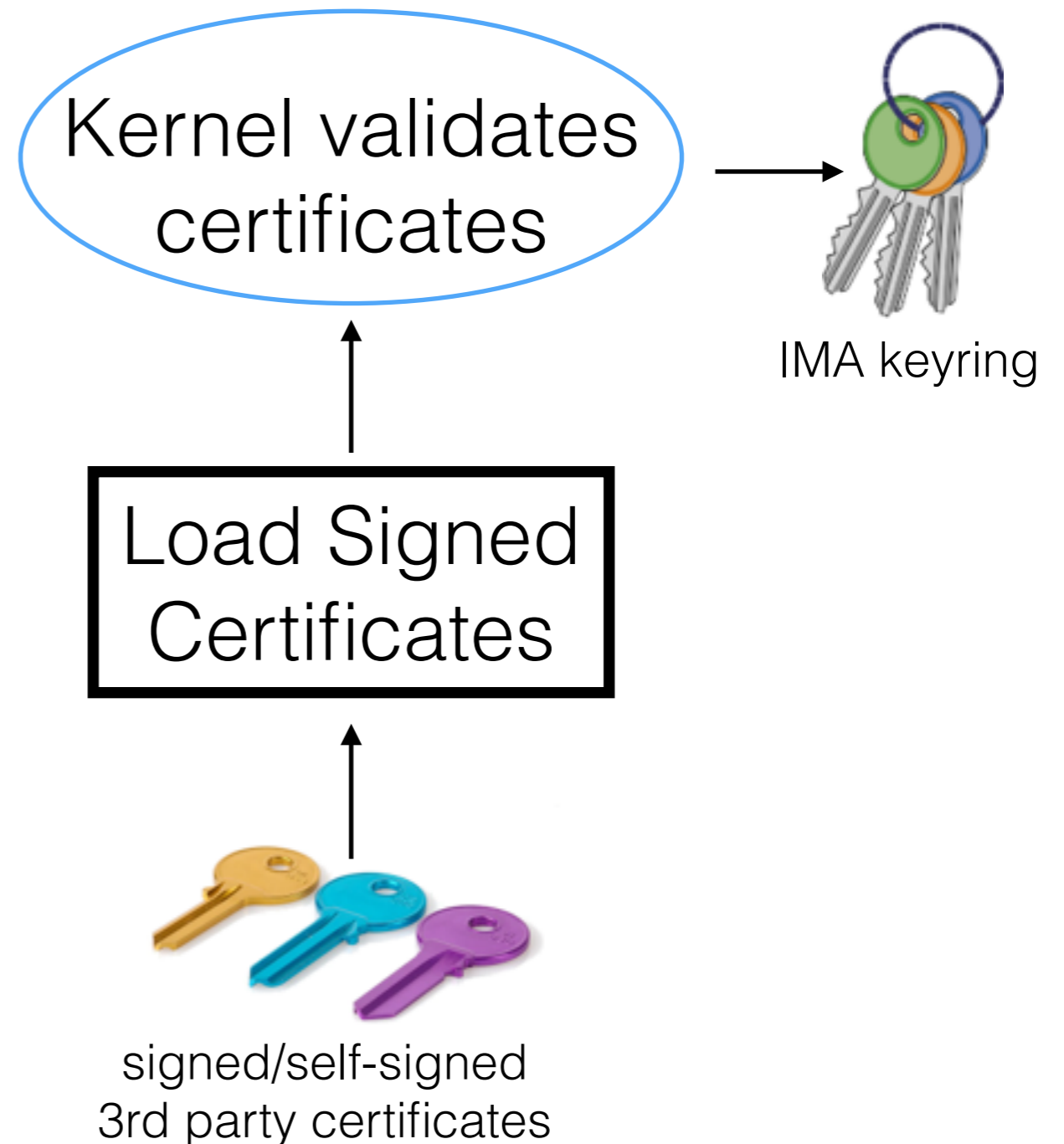
# Sign Certificates with IMA Local-CA Private Key

- Which certificates and why?
- Signing distro/3rd party certificates without a certificate signing request (CSR)

```
openssl ca -ss_cert cert.pem
```

# Load Signed Certificates onto IMA Keyring

- Certificates containing a key used to verify file signatures need to be signed by a system trusted key
- This extends the signature chain of trust to the OS
- The dracut integrity module loads signed certificate keys onto the trusted .ima keyring



# Labeling Filesystems with Signatures

- The Linux kernel's integrity subsystem verifies and appraises file integrity based on file signatures
- Files are currently signed, post install, by walking the filesystem
- A better, more complete solution is to include file signatures in software packages
- This enables files to be automatically labeled with signatures during installation



# RPM File Signatures

- Extended the existing rpm signing tool to include file signatures in packages
- RPM plugin installs file signatures using post transaction element hook (psm\_post)
- Expected in rpm-4.13.0

# RPM Including File Signatures

- New Command  
`rpmsign -addsign -signfiles PACKAGE_FILE`
- Sign Files Options  
`-fskpath` and `-fskpass`

# RPM Including File Signatures

- The new option signs all the file digests included in the package with libimaevm v1.0
- File signatures are stored in the package header under the tag `RPMTAG_FILESIGNATURES`
- After including file signatures, the packages are signed normally

# RPM Installing File Signatures

- When a package is installed, `rpmfilesPopulate` extracts file signatures from the package header and stores them in `rpmfiles` struct
- The RPM plugin instantiates the post transaction element hook (`psm_post`) and writes the file signatures to `security.ima xattr`

# deb Including File Signatures

- Control.tar.gz in the .deb packages contains a md5sums file
- Include digest sums file in package (eg. sha256sums)
- Append file signatures  

```
cat sha256sums | evmctl sign_hash -a  
sha256 -key "${PRIVKEY}" > sha256sums
```

# deb Installing File Signatures

- debhelper script and autoscript install ELF file and script signatures stored in the sha256sums file
- debhelper script: dh\_installfile-sigs
- autoscript: postinst-file-sigs

# Next Steps

- Upstream deb file signature extensions - feature request #766267
- Linux software distributors ship packages with file signatures

# References

- <https://wiki.ubuntu.com/SecurityTeam/SecureBoot>
- [https://www.suse.com/documentation/sles11/book\\_sle\\_admin/data/sec\\_uefi\\_secboot.html](https://www.suse.com/documentation/sles11/book_sle_admin/data/sec_uefi_secboot.html)
- <http://blog.hansenpartnership.com/the-meaning-of-all-the-uefi-keys/>