Using HSM mode for code signing in HAB devices

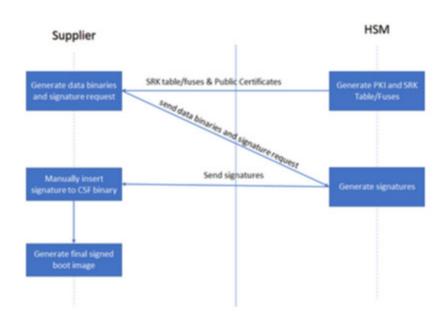


Using HSM mode for code signing in HAB devices

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Question

Customer want to use a HSM signing entity to sign boot artifacts. The supplier need to generate the csf command binary and image binary to be signed, and then let HSM generate the signature using their PKI. Finally the supplier inserts the signature to prepare final signed flash.bin.



Answer

The key to the approach is using the "Mode = HSM" in the CSF description file. This will instruct CST to prepare a "Signing request", and output the data to be signed. The data can then be sent to OEM for signing by their HSM.

The approach can be separated to three steps:

Step 1: Prepare a 'Signing request' and output data to be signed.

1. The supplier only updates the CSF file for image signing(add "Mode = HSM" in [Header]), named as update1.csf, CSF can be:

[Header] Version = 4.3 Hash Algorithm = sha256 Engine = ANY Engine Configuration = 0 Certificate Format = X509 Signature Format = CMS

Mode = HSM

[Install SRK]

File = '../crts/SRK_1_2_3_4_table.bin'

Source index = 0

[Install NOCAK]

File = '../crts/SRK1_sha256_2048_65537_v3_usr_crt.pem'

[Authenticate CSF]

[Authenticate Data]

Verification index = 2

Blocks = 0x91ffc0 0x0 0x31e00 'flash.bin'

NOTE: Above example is for Fast authentication method. Same can be applied for regular authentication method.

- 2.Use the command "../linux64/bin/cst -i updated1.csf -o csf.bin", which generates following files.
 - · data_csfsig.bin contains the CSF commands to be signed
 - data_imgsig.bin contains the IMG data to be signe
 - csf.bin is not the final signed flash.bin file, it misses the signature part in the CSF binary. It will be
 used after HSM sends the signature binary file.
 - sig_request.txt contains a summary of the signature requests to be sent to the different HSM. The sig_request.txt can be:
 - contains the Public keys against which the private key needs to be used to sign the corresponding data * binaries
 - The unique tag is used to match signature in the csf.bin file that needs to be updated.

```
$ cat sig_request.txt
Signing Request:
../crts/SRK1_sha256_2048_65537_v3_usr_crt.pem
data_imgsig.bin
unique tag: 779b526c7c5342d8
Signing Request:
../crts/SRK1_sha256_2048_65537_v3_usr_crt.pem
data_csfsig.bin
unique tag: 2eca716c6b96a961
```

Note the unique tags placed in the CSF binary file below.

NOTE: The unique tags and the empty space needs to be replaced with the signature binary received from HSM.(colored green and purple in images below)



Step2: OEM generate the signature using their private key.

HSM will get the **data_csfsig.bin** and **data_imgsig.bin** and sign the two binary files with the private key to generate the signature file, which are named as **data_csfsig.sig** and **data_imgsig.sig**. Then HSM will send the signature file to the supplier, which is the signature part that should be inserted into the CSF binary. (as explained above)

Step 3: The supplier update the configuration file and generate final signed flash.bin

1. After receiving the signatures, insert them into the CSF binary file manually.

 Generate the final signed flash.bin using the updated CSF binary depending on the SoC being used. (inserting CSF binary into flash.bin in 8M devices or appending CSF binary to the uboot image in 6/7 devices)

NOTE: The signature size is pre-calculated and determined using the knowledge of CMS signature format and the minimal data needed to construct the signature. If the signature received from HSM is bigger than the pre-calculated size, either of two things can be done.

- 1- Manually update the offsets of signatures in the CSF commands after the CSF binary is generated by CST before sending the data_* binaries to HSM for signing in Step 2.
- (or) 2- Modify the following code in CST and re-compile CST to consider the new size of signature binary before running Step 1, the data_* binaries to HSM for signing.