LinuxBoot

Let Linux do it
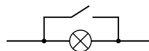
Daniel Maslowski

Agenda

- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ LinuxBoot Concept
- ▶ UEFI Integration
- ▶ Implementations
- ▶ Future Work

Motivation

Firmware now vs back then

- ▶ 1999: birth of coreboot as LinuxBIOS
  - ▶ open source x86 firmware \o/
- ▶ 2004: Tiano initial release by Intel
  - ▶ now EDK I/II, maintained by UEFI community
- ▶ 2014: Intel Haswell release
  - ▶ requires proprietary MRC (Memory Reference Code) binary
  - ▶ later on: FSP (Firmware Support Package)
- ▶ 2014: AMD Generic Encapsulated Software Architecture (AGESA) lockdown
  - ▶ binary only since then
  - ▶ was initially open sourced for coreboot in early 2011
  - ▶ an open laptop would have been nice
- ▶ 2019: UDF (UEFI Dumpster Fire™)
  - ▶ criticized by many people
  - ▶ for many years

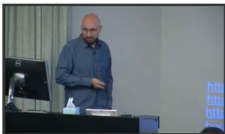## neglected: Intel ME, AMD PSP, ARM and other SoCs

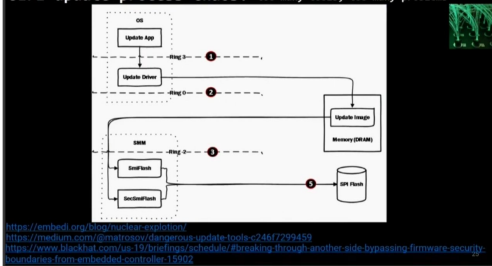ACH ... ICH LASS DAS JETZT SO!
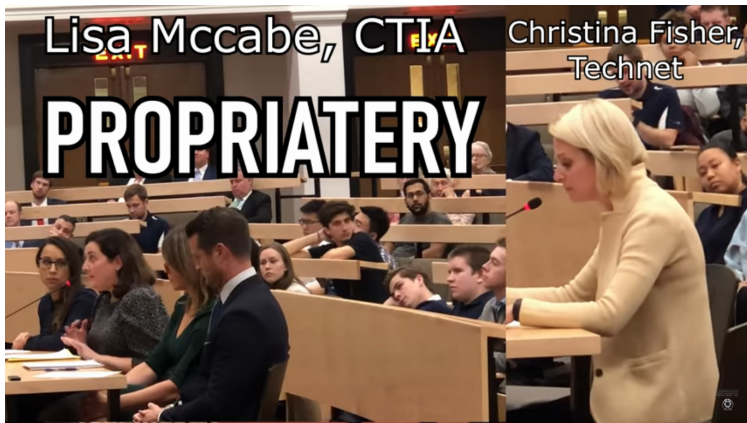LABORTAGE MMXIX

State of security

Hardware • **Integrity** • Humans

- ▶ update processes are often insecure
- ▶ vendors and firmware projects take no responsibility
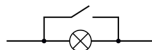- ▶ great summary by Alex Matrosov
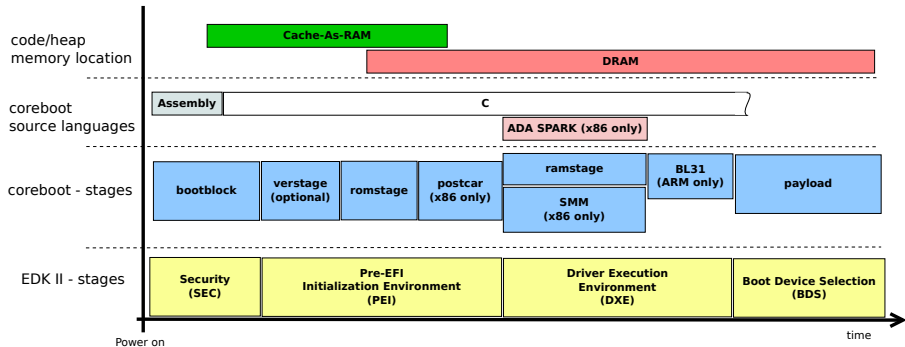
Right to repair bill

- ▶ vendors still propose security by obscurity
  - ▶ although known to be pointless against sophisticated attackers
- ▶ repair technicians suffer from proprietary information
  - ▶ consumers and researchers alike

Platform Initialization (PI)

Platform Initialization Firmware Phases

code/heap memory location: Cache-As-RAM, DRAM

coreboot source languages: Assembly, C, ADA SPARK (x86 only)

coreboot - stages: bootblock, verstage (optional), romstage, postcar (x86 only), ramstage, SMM (x86 only), BL31 (ARM only), payload

EDK II - stages: Security (SEC), Pre-EFI Initialization Environment (PEI), Driver Execution Environment (DXE), Boot Device Selection (BDS)

Power on → time

basic platform initialization: CPU, chipset, RAM (PEI / romstage)

▶ has to be rerun similarly for S3 resume
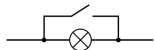
LinuxBoot Concept

LinuxBoot

LinuxBoot

- ▶ Linux kernel + initramfs in SPI flash
- ▶ can run on top of
    - ▶ coreboot: as payload
    - ▶ U-Boot
    - ▶ vendor UEFI firmware: remove DXEs, build Linux with EFI support
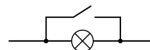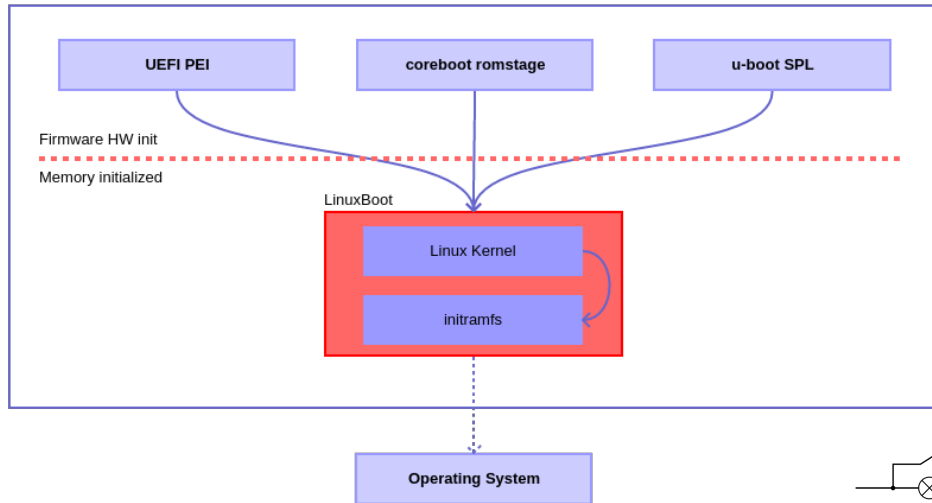
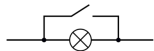$=>$ approach rather than implementation

Integrations

Constraints

- only few megabytes of space (8 to 16 common)
- build minimum kernel
  - disk drivers
  - filesystems
  - possibly networking
- build basic initramfs
  - core utilities like `ls`, `cat`, etc
  - bootloader(s) - need to boot an OS ;)

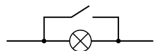=> very similar to OpenWrt, except for bootloader instead of routing tools

UEFI Integration

UEFI binary format

PE32 / PE32+ format, without symbol tables

Three types:

- ▶ applications
  - ▶ OS loaders
  - ▶ utilities
- ▶ boot service drivers
  - ▶ disk drivers
  - ▶ network drivers
- ▶ runtime drivers
  - ▶ may remain loaded while OS is running

=> replace applications and boot service drivers with LinuxBoot

Tools

- ▶ Fiano
  - ▶ utk with DXE cleaner
- ▶ UEFITool

Implementations

u-root

- ▶ initramfs tool written in Go
- ▶ utilities like busybox (`ls`, `cat`, …)
- ▶ offers bootloaders (SystemBoot)

Try out u-root in QEMU

```
go get github.com/u-root/u-root
# build an initramfs
GOOS=linux \
  ~/go/bin/u-root -build=bb -o /tmp/initramfs.linux_amd64.cpio
# get a kernel
MIRROR="http://mirror.rackspace.com" REL="2019.10.01" \
  wget "$MIRROR/archlinux/iso/$REL/arch/boot/x86_64/vmlinuz"
# run it :)
qemu-system-x86_64 -kernel vmlinuz \
  -initrd /tmp/initramfs.linux_amd64.cpio
```

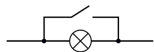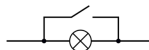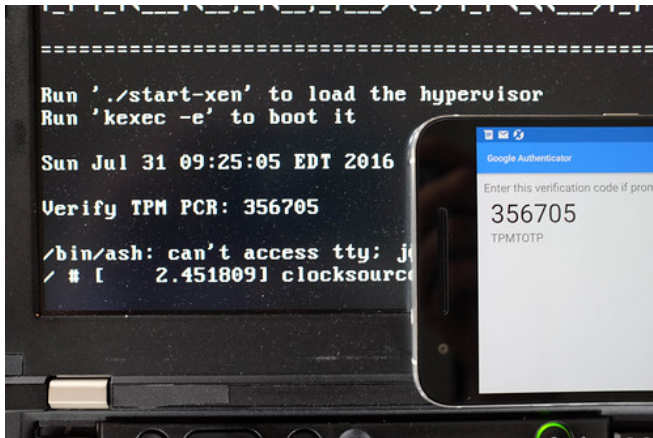ACH ... ICH LASS DAS JETZT SO!
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u-root demo

Heads

▶ authenticated / measured boot

u-bmc

- ▶ u-root for BMCs
- ▶ alternative to OpenBMC

Project	OpenBMC	u-bmc
Languages	C++, Python	Go
Tooling	Yocto, OpenEmbedded	u-root
Kernel	OpenBMC Linux fork	OpenBMC Linux fork
Init	systemd	
IPC	D-Bus	
RPC	IPMI, REST	gRPC
Metrics		OpenMetrics

Future Work

CHIPSEC blacklist in MFT

▶ UEFI Forum openly discussed security measures for firmware development and answered questions from participants
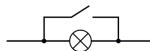
Q: Can consumers audit the firmware? If so, how?

A: There are a variety of tools that can allow a consumer to inspect firmware images. CHIPSEC and UEFI Tool are two tools that can analyze a firmware image and allow a consumer to inspect its contents. CHIPSEC has a blacklist of UEFI modules which include a tool that will check a ROM image for blacklisted modules.

▶ Mimoja released the MimojaFirmwareToolkit (MFT)
https://firmware.doctor
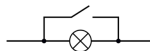
  ▶ integrate CHIPSEC blacklist in analysis?
  ▶ contributions are welcome ;)
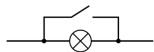
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Since firmware updates are such an issue:

▶ we had a very similar issue on the web with secure communication
▶ leverage the ACME protocol (Let's Encrypt) also for firmware?
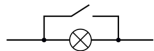▶ create issues on TianoCore GitHub org for discussion

Questions?

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Thanks! :)