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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'tpm2_certifycreation.1' command

\$ man tpm2_certifycreation.1

tpm2_certifycreation(1) General Commands Manual tpm2_certifycreation(1)

NAME

tpm2_certifycreation(1) - Attest the association between a loaded pub? lic area and the provided hash of the creation data.

SYNOPSIS

tpm2_certifycreation [OPTIONS]

DESCRIPTION

tpm2_certifycreation(1) - Attest the association between a loaded pub? lic area and the provided hash of the creation data. The creation data and the creation ticket is produced when creating the object. The ob? ject itself is created with either TPM2_CreatePrimary or TPM2_Create commands.

OPTIONS

? -C, --signingkey-context=OBJECT:

Context object pointing to the key used that signs the attestation.

? -P, --signingkey-auth_AUTH_:

Optional authorization value to use for the key specified by -C.

? -c, --certifiedkey-context=OBJECT:

Context object pointing to the key that has to be certified.

? -g, --hash-algorithm=ALGORITHM:

The hash algorithm used to digest the creation data.

? -s, --scheme=ALGORITHM:

The signing scheme used to sign the attestation data.

? -d, --creation-hash=FILE

File containing the digest of the creation data.

? -t, --ticket=FILE:

The ticket file to validate that the creation data was produced by the TPM.

? -o, --signature=FILE:

File containing the signature of the attestation data for the certified key.

? -f, --format=FORMAT:

Output signature format selection.

? ?attestation=FILE:

The attestation data of the type TPM2_CREATION_INFO signed with signing key.

? -q, --qualification=FILE_OR_HEX:

Optional, the policy qualifier data that the signer can choose to include in the signature. Can either be a path or hex string.

? --cphash=FILE

File path to record the hash of the command parameters. This is commonly termed as cpHash. NOTE: When this option is selected, The tool will not actually execute the command, it simply returns a cpHash, unless rphash is also required.

? --rphash=FILE

File path to record the hash of the response parameters. This is commonly termed as rpHash.

? -S, --session=FILE:

The session created using tpm2_startauthsession. This can be used to specify an auxiliary session for auditing and or encryption/decryption of the parameters.

References

Context Object Format

The type of a context object, whether it is a handle or file name, is determined according to the following logic in-order:

? If the argument is a file path, then the file is loaded as a restored

TPM transient object.

? If the argument is a prefix match on one of:

? owner: the owner hierarchy

? platform: the platform hierarchy

? endorsement: the endorsement hierarchy

? lockout: the lockout control persistent object

? If the argument argument can be loaded as a number it will be treat as a handle, e.g. 0x81010013 and used directly._OBJECT_.

Authorization Formatting

Authorization for use of an object in TPM2.0 can come in 3 different forms: 1. Password 2. HMAC 3. Sessions

NOTE: ?Authorizations default to the EMPTY PASSWORD when not specified?.

Passwords

Passwords are interpreted in the following forms below using prefix identifiers.

Note: By default passwords are assumed to be in the string form when they do not have a prefix.

String

A string password, specified by prefix ?str:? or it's absence (raw string without prefix) is not interpreted, and is directly used for authorization.

Examples

foobar

str:foobar

Hex-string

A hex-string password, specified by prefix ?hex:? is converted from a hexadecimal form into a byte array form, thus allowing passwords with non-printable and/or terminal un-friendly characters.

Example

hex:0x1122334455667788

File

A file based password, specified by prefix ?file:? should be the path

of a file containing the password to be read by the tool or a `?-?` to use `stdin`. Storing passwords in files prevents information leakage, passwords passed as options can be read from the process list or common shell history features.

Examples

```
# to use stdin and be prompted
```

```
file:-
```

```
# to use a file from a path
```

```
file:path/to/password/file
```

```
# to echo a password via stdin:
```

```
echo foobar | tpm2_tool -p file:-
```

```
# to use a bash here-string via stdin:
```

```
tpm2_tool -p file:- <<< foobar
```

Sessions

When using a policy session to authorize the use of an object, prefix the option argument with the session keyword. Then indicate a path to a session file that was created with `tpm2_startauthsession(1)`. Option? ally, if the session requires an auth value to be sent with the session handle (eg policy password), then append a `+` and a string as described in the Passwords section.

Examples

To use a session context file called `session.ctx`.

```
session:session.ctx
```

To use a session context file called `session.ctx` AND send the authvalue `mypassword`.

```
session:session.ctx+mypassword
```

To use a session context file called `session.ctx` AND send the HEX auth? value `0x11223344`.

```
session:session.ctx+hex:11223344
```

PCR Authorizations

You can satisfy a PCR policy using the `?pcr:?` prefix and the PCR mini? language. The PCR minilanguage is as follows:

```
<pcr-spec>=<raw-pcr-file>
```

The PCR spec is documented in in the section ?PCR bank specifiers?.

The raw-pcr-file is an optional argument that contains the output of the raw PCR contents as returned by tpm2_pcrread(1).

PCR bank specifiers (pcr.md)

Examples

To satisfy a PCR policy of sha256 on banks 0, 1, 2 and 3 use a specifier of:

```
pcr:sha256:0,1,2,3
```

specifying AUTH.

Algorithm Specifiers

Options that take algorithms support ?nice-names?.

There are two major algorithm specification string classes, simple and complex. Only certain algorithms will be accepted by the TPM, based on usage and conditions.

Simple specifiers

These are strings with no additional specification data. When creating objects, non-specified portions of an object are assumed to defaults.

You can find the list of known ?Simple Specifiers Below?.

Asymmetric

? rsa

? ecc

Symmetric

? aes

? camellia

Hashing Algorithms

? sha1

? sha256

? sha384

? sha512

? sm3_256

? sha3_256

? sha3_384

? sha3_512

Keyed Hash

? hmac

? xor

Signing Schemes

? rsassa

? rsapss

? ecdsa

? ecdaa

? ecschnorr

Asymmetric Encryption Schemes

? oaep

? rsaes

? ecdh

Modes

? ctr

? ofb

? cbc

? cfb

? ecb

Misc

? null

Complex Specifiers

Objects, when specified for creation by the TPM, have numerous algorithms to populate in the public data. Things like type, scheme and asymmetric details, key size, etc. Below is the general format for specifying this data: <type>:<scheme>:<symmetric-details>

Type Specifiers

This portion of the complex algorithm specifier is required. The remaining scheme and symmetric details will default based on the type specified and the type of the object being created.

? aes - Default AES: aes128

? aes128<mode> - 128 bit AES with optional mode (ctr|ofb|cbc|cfb|ecb).

If mode is not specified, defaults to null.

? aes192<mode> - Same as aes128<mode>, except for a 192 bit key size.

? aes256<mode> - Same as aes128<mode>, except for a 256 bit key size.

? ecc - Elliptical Curve, defaults to ecc256.

? ecc192 - 192 bit ECC

? ecc224 - 224 bit ECC

? ecc256 - 256 bit ECC

? ecc384 - 384 bit ECC

? ecc521 - 521 bit ECC

? rsa - Default RSA: rsa2048

? rsa1024 - RSA with 1024 bit keysize.

? rsa2048 - RSA with 2048 bit keysize.

? rsa4096 - RSA with 4096 bit keysize.

Scheme Specifiers

Next, is an optional field, it can be skipped.

Schemes are usually Signing Schemes or Asymmetric Encryption Schemes.

Most signing schemes take a hash algorithm directly following the sign?

ing scheme. If the hash algorithm is missing, it defaults to sha256.

Some take no arguments, and some take multiple arguments.

Hash Optional Scheme Specifiers

These scheme specifiers are followed by a dash and a valid hash algo?

rithm, For example: oaep-sha256.

? oaep

? ecdh

? rsassa

? rsapss

? ecdsa

? ecschnorr

Multiple Option Scheme Specifiers

This scheme specifier is followed by a count (max size UINT16) then

followed by a dash(-) and a valid hash algorithm. * ecdaa For example,

ecdaa4-sha256. If no count is specified, it defaults to 4.

No Option Scheme Specifiers

This scheme specifier takes NO arguments. * rsaes

Symmetric Details Specifiers

This field is optional, and defaults based on the type of object being created and its attributes. Generally, any valid Symmetric specifier from the Type Specifiers list should work. If not specified, an asymmetric object's symmetric details default to aes128cfb.

Examples

Create an rsa2048 key with an rsaes asymmetric encryption scheme

```
tpm2_create -C parent.ctx -G rsa2048:rsaes -u key.pub -r key.priv
```

Create an ecc256 key with an ecdaa signing scheme with a count of 4 and

sha384 hash

```
/tpm2_create -C parent.ctx -G ecc256:ecdaa4-sha384 -u key.pub -r  
key.priv cryptographic algorithms ALGORITHM.
```

COMMON OPTIONS

This collection of options are common to many programs and provide information that many users may expect.

`? -h, --help=[man|no-man]:` Display the tool's manpage. By default, it attempts to invoke the manpager for the tool, however, on failure will output a short tool summary. This is the same behavior if the `?man?` option argument is specified, however if explicit `?man?` is requested, the tool will provide errors from man on stderr. If the `?no-man?` option is specified, or the manpager fails, the short options will be output to stdout.

To successfully use the manpages feature requires the manpages to be installed or on MANPATH, See man(1) for more details.

`? -v, --version:` Display version information for this tool, supported tctis and exit.

`? -V, --verbose:` Increase the information that the tool prints to the console during its execution. When using this option the file and line number are printed.

`? -Q, --quiet:` Silence normal tool output to stdout.

`? -Z, --enable-errata:` Enable the application of errata fixups. Useful if an errata fixup needs to be applied to commands sent to the TPM.

Defining the environment `TPM2TOOLS_ENABLE_ERRATA` is equivalent. in?

formation many users may expect.

TCTI Configuration

The TCTI or ?Transmission Interface? is the communication mechanism with the TPM. TCTIs can be changed for communication with TPMs across different mediums.

To control the TCTI, the tools respect:

1. The command line option -T or --tcti
2. The environment variable: TPM2TOOLS_TCTI.

Note: The command line option always overrides the environment variable.

The current known TCTIs are:

? tabrmd - The resource manager, called tabrmd (<https://github.com/tpm2-software/tpm2-abrmd>). Note that tabrmd and abrmd as a tcti name are synonymous.

? mssim - Typically used for communicating to the TPM software simulator.

? device - Used when talking directly to a TPM device file.

? none - Do not initialize a connection with the TPM. Some tools allow for off-tpm options and thus support not using a TCTI. Tools that do not support it will error when attempted to be used without a TCTI connection. Does not support ANY options and MUST BE presented as the exact text of ?none?.

The arguments to either the command line option or the environment variable are in the form:

<tcti-name>:<tcti-option-config>

Specifying an empty string for either the <tcti-name> or <tcti-option-config> results in the default being used for that portion respectively.

TCTI Defaults

When a TCTI is not specified, the default TCTI is searched for using dlopen(3) semantics. The tools will search for tabrmd, device and mssim TCTIs IN THAT ORDER and USE THE FIRST ONE FOUND. You can query what TCTI will be chosen as the default by using the -v option to print

the version information. The `?default-tcti?` key-value pair will indicate which of the aforementioned TCTIs is the default.

Custom TCTIs

Any TCTI that implements the dynamic TCTI interface can be loaded. The tools internally use `dlopen(3)`, and the raw `tcti-name` value is used for the lookup. Thus, this could be a path to the shared library, or a library name as understood by `dlopen(3)` semantics.

TCTI OPTIONS

This collection of options are used to configure the various known TCTI modules available:

`? device:` For the device TCTI, the TPM character device file for use by the device TCTI can be specified. The default is `/dev/tpm0`.

Example: `-T device:/dev/tpm0` or `export TPM2TOOLS_TCTI=?device:/dev/tpm0?`

`? mssim:` For the mssim TCTI, the domain name or IP address and port number used by the simulator can be specified. The default are `127.0.0.1` and `2321`.

Example: `-T mssim:host=localhost,port=2321` or `export TPM2TOOLS_TCTI=?mssim:host=localhost,port=2321?`

`? abrmd:` For the abrmd TCTI, the configuration string format is a series of simple key value pairs separated by a ``,'` character. Each key and value string are separated by a ``='` character.

`? TCTI abrmd` supports two keys:

1. ``bus_name'`: The name of the `tabrmd` service on the bus (a string).

2. ``bus_type'`: The type of the dbus instance (a string) limited to ``session'` and ``system'`.

Specify the `tabrmd` tcti name and a config string of `bus_name=com.example.FooBar`:

```
\-tcti=tabrmd:bus_name=com.example.FooBar
```

Specify the default (`abrmd`) tcti and a config string of `bus_type=session`:

```
\-tcti:bus_type=session
```

NOTE: abrmd and tabrmd are synonymous. the various known TCTI mod?

ules. # Signature Format Specifiers

Format selection for the signature output file. tss (the default) will output a binary blob according to the TPM 2.0 specification and any potential compiler padding. The option plain will output the plain signature data as defined by the used cryptographic algorithm.

EXAMPLES

Certify creation data of a primary key.

```
tpm2_createprimary -C o -c prim.ctx --creation-data create.dat \
-d create.dig -t create.ticket
tpm2_create -G rsa -u rsa.pub -r rsa.priv -C prim.ctx -c signing_key.ctx
tpm2_certifycreation -C signing_key.ctx -c prim.ctx -d create.dig \
-t create.ticket -g sha256 -o sig.nature --attestation attestat.ion -f plain \
-s rsassa
```

Returns

Tools can return any of the following codes:

- ? 0 - Success.
- ? 1 - General non-specific error.
- ? 2 - Options handling error.
- ? 3 - Authentication error.
- ? 4 - TCTI related error.
- ? 5 - Non supported scheme. Applicable to tpm2_testparams.

BUGS

Github Issues (<https://github.com/tpm2-software/tpm2-tools/issues>)

HELP

See the Mailing List (<https://lists.01.org/mailman/listinfo/tpm2>)

tpm2-tools

tpm2_certifycreation(1)