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### ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'tpm2\_sign.1'***

#### ***\$ man tpm2\_sign.1***

tpm2\_sign(1)            General Commands Manual            tpm2\_sign(1)

#### NAME

tpm2\_sign(1) - Sign a hash or message using the TPM.

#### SYNOPSIS

tpm2\_sign [OPTIONS] [ARGUMENT]

#### DESCRIPTION

tpm2\_sign(1) - Generates signature of specified message or message-digest using the specified symmetric or asymmetric signing key.

When signing a message, tpm2\_sign utility first calculates the digest of the message similar to the tpm2\_hash command. It also generates a validation ticket under TPM2\_RH\_NULL or TPM2\_RH\_OWNER hierarchies respectively for unrestricted or the restricted signing keys.

While signing messages is a provision in this tool it is recommended to use the tpm2\_hash tool first and pass the digest and validation ticket.

NOTE: If the signing key is a restricted signing key, then validation and digest must be provided via the -t input. The ticket indicates that the TPM performed the hash of the message.

#### OPTIONS

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

Context object pointing to the the key used for signing. Either a file or a handle number. See section ?Context Object Format?.

? -p, --auth\_AUTH\_:

Optional authorization value to use the key specified by -c. Authorization values should follow the ?authorization formatting standards?, see section ?Authorization Formatting?.

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

The hash algorithm used to digest the message. Algorithms should follow the ?formatting standards?, see section ?Algorithm Specifiers?. Also, see section ?Supported Hash Algorithms? for a list of supported hash algorithms.

? -s, --scheme=ALGORITHM:

The signing scheme used to sign the message. Optional.

Signing schemes should follow the ?formatting standards?, see section ?Algorithm Specifiers?.

If specified, the signature scheme must match the key type. If left unspecified, a default signature scheme for the key type will be used.

? -d, --digest:

Indicate that FILE is a file containing the digest of the message.

When this option and -t is specified, a warning is generated and the validation ticket (-t) is ignored. You cannot use this option to sign a digest against a restricted signing key.

? -t, --ticket=FILE:

The ticket file, containing the validation structure, optional.

? -o, --signature=FILE:

The signature file, records the signature structure.

? -f, --format=FORMAT:

Format selection for the signature output file. See section ?Signature Format Specifiers?.

? --cphash=FILE

File path to record the hash of the command parameters. This is com?

monly termed as cpHash. NOTE: When this option is selected, The tool will not actually execute the command, it simply returns a cpHash.

? --commit-index=NATURALNUMBER

The commit counter value to determine the key index to use in an EC? DAA signing scheme. The default counter value is 0.

? ARGUMENT the command line argument specifies the file data for sign.

## 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)`. Optionally, 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 specifi? er 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 signing

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 algorithm, 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 objects symmetric details defaults 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 tools 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. Information 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.ex?

ample.FooBar:

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

Specify the default (abrmd) tcti and a config string of bus\_type=ses?

sion:

```
\--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

Sign and verify with the TPM using the endorsement hierarchy

```
tpm2_createprimary -C e -c primary.ctx
tpm2_create -G rsa -u rsa.pub -r rsa.priv -C primary.ctx
tpm2_load -C primary.ctx -u rsa.pub -r rsa.priv -c rsa.ctx
echo "my message" > message.dat
tpm2_sign -c rsa.ctx -g sha256 -o sig.rssa message.dat
tpm2_verifysignature -c rsa.ctx -g sha256 -s sig.rssa -m message.dat
```

Sign with the TPM and verify with OSSL

```
openssl ecparam -name prime256v1 -genkey -noout -out private.ecc.pem
openssl ec -in private.ecc.pem -out public.ecc.pem -pubout
# Generate a hash to sign
echo "data to sign" > data.in.raw
sha256sum data.in.raw | awk '{ print "000000 " $1 }' | \
xxd -r -c 32 > data.in.digest
```

```
# Load the private key for signing
tpm2_loadexternal -Q -G ecc -r private.ecc.pem -c key.ctx

# Sign in the TPM and verify with OSSL
tpm2_sign -Q -c key.ctx -g sha256 -d -f plain -o data.out.signed data.in.digest
openssl dgst -verify public.ecc.pem -keyform pem -sha256 \
-signature data.out.signed data.in.raw
```

## 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

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