




Getting Started PowerSC Trusted Boot


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2

PowerSC Trusted Boot

Abstract

- With current paranoia with PC “root kit” virus’ attacks, you want to know:
 - Has some[thing|body] been fiddling with your boot images?
 - Can it now be trusted?
 - If it was changed - was that us doing regular admin!
- This is what Trusted Boot does for POWER machines
- This session tells you
 - How to get started
 - How to monitor and notice changes
 - How to test it is working

10,000 feet overview but no “How To” details <http://www.ibm.com/systems/power/software/security/>

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IBM PowerSC

Meeting needs for IT security compliance

Overview | Features & benefits | Solutions | Platform offerings | Resources

PowerSC

Power is security and compliance. IBM PowerSC™ provides a security and compliance solution optimized for virtualized environments on Power Systems™ servers, running PowerVM™ and AIX®. Security control and compliance are some of the key components needed to defend the virtualized data center and cloud infrastructure against ever evolving new threats. [IBM's business-driven approach to enterprise security](#) used in conjunction with solutions like PowerSC make IBM the premier security vendor in the market today.

Highlights

- Simplify security management and compliance measurement
- Reduce administration costs of meeting compliance regulations
- Ensure virtualized environments meet same security levels as physical servers
- Improve the audit capabilities for virtualized systems
- Reduce time and skills required for preparation of security audits
- Improve detection of security exposures in virtualized environments

Learn more

- [IBM PowerSC data sheet \(943KB\)](#)
- [IBM security](#)
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Are you Vulnerable?

- Try a complimentary Security Health Scan to know for sure
- [Take a holistic approach to business-driven security \(2.4KB\)](#)

Trusted Boot Pre-Requisites

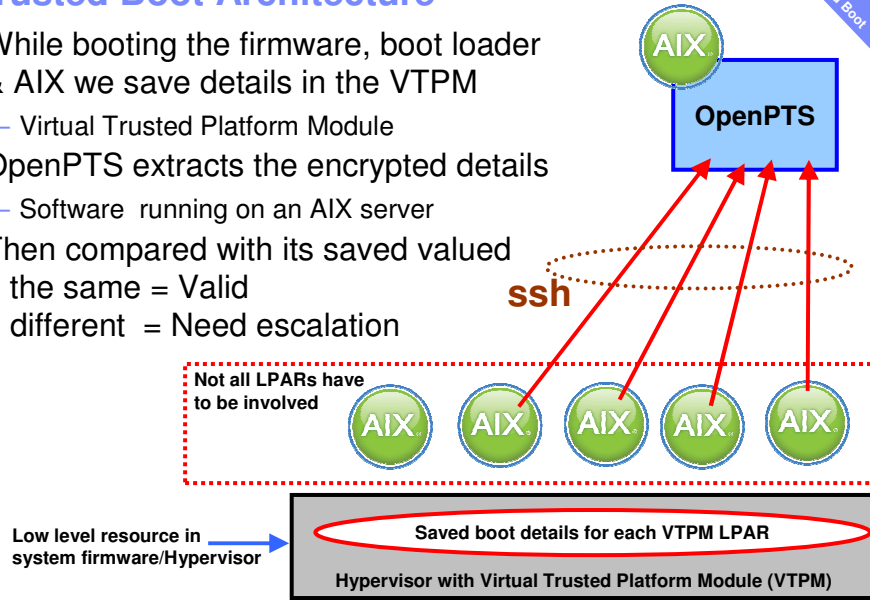
- POWER7 C model (or later) for firmware 740-xxx
- AIX 6 TL7 or AIX 7 TL1 (and VIOS 2.2.1.4)
 - Sorry: no Linux or IBM i
- PowerSC documentation page 11-16
- http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/aix/v6r1/topic/com.ibm.aix.powersc/powersc_pdf.pdf



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Trusted Boot Architecture

- While booting the firmware, boot loader & AIX we save details in the VTPM
 - Virtual Trusted Platform Module
- OpenPTS extracts the encrypted details
 - Software running on an AIX server
- Then compared with its saved valued
- If the same = Valid
- If different = Need escalation



Check you are capable?

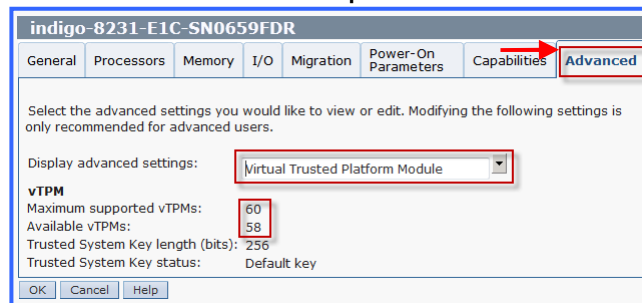
- On the HMC, select the machine then Properties

The screenshot shows the 'Properties' dialog for the machine 'indigo-8231-E1C-SN0659FDR'. The 'Capabilities' tab is selected, displaying a table of capabilities and their values. A red arrow labeled '1' points to the machine name in the list. A red arrow labeled '2' points to the 'Properties' menu item. A red arrow labeled '3' points to the 'Capabilities' tab. A red arrow labeled 'True' points to the 'Virtual Trusted Platform Module Capable' entry, which has a value of 'True'.

Capability	Value
Service Processor Failover Capable	True
Processor Failover Capable	True
Reporting Capable	True
...	...
Virtual Trusted Platform Module Capable	True

Check you are capable?

- Can also check Advanced panel



- Note: Current maximum of 60 LPARs per machine

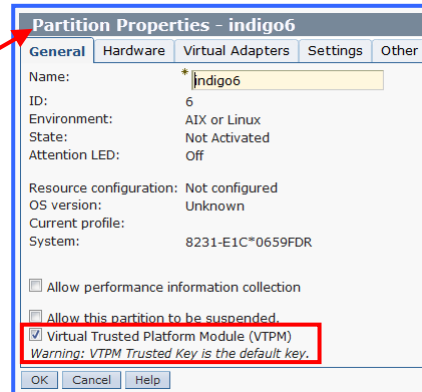
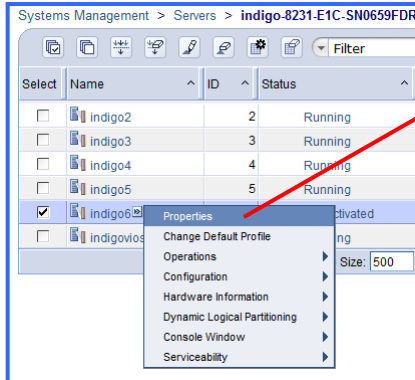
When creating a New LPARs

- Make sure you click this new option
- Allow this partition to be vTPM capable



Older LPAR need this attribute added

- Shutdown the LPAR or you get
- Then switch on VTPM



- and restart the LPAR

The VTPM monitoring software



- Trusted Boot tool runs on an AIX LPAR
 - Used to test the boot status image remotely via ssh
 - Runs the OpenPTS software 😲
- OpenPTS briefly:
 - OpenPTS → Open Platform Trusted Services
 - Open Source package from SourceForge
 - Supplied/compiled by IBM for running on AIX
 - You could download and/or compile for another platform like Linux but no IBM support
 - Mostly the “openpts” command
 - Optional: Graphical user program via X Windows

[I recommended the GUI by using VNC]

Trusted Boot Administration Tasks

- A. Install **Collector** Agent on all monitored AIX LPARs
- B. Install Trusted Boot **Viewer** tool on new LPAR
- C. Setup ssh on both
- D. Setup VNC to access X Windows
 - Assuming you don't have native X Windows on your workstation already
- E. Command line Enrol
- F. Command line Verify and Display
- G. Graphical User Interface
 - Worked example and screen shots
- H. Trouble Shooting

Installing

Reminder: POWER7 C models & AIX 6 TL7+ or AIX 7 TL1+

- A. On your AIX LPARs to be monitored (**Collectors**)
 - 1. **powerscStd.vtvm** 1.1 from your PowerSC 1.1.1 media
 - 2. **openpts.collector** 1.0 from your AIX media
 - 3. **ssh** from your AIX media
- Pre-Req is NOT documented! I used POWER6 & AIX 7 TL1
- B. On your Trusted Boot tool AIX LPAR (**Viewer**)
 - **openpts.verifier** 1.0 from your AIX 7 Expansion Pack
 - **ssh** from your AIX media

All small items & straightforward with smitty installp

C) Setup of ssh – it is a security tool !

- OpenPTS needs to regularly fetch the saved boot images details, so lets make it easy with ssh
- On the Trusted Boot tool AIX LPAR (as root)
 - `ssh-keygen` # No passphrase
 - Then copy `~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`
 - To `/tmp` on each collector LPAR
- On all the monitored AIX LPARs (as root)
 - `mkdir ~/.ssh` → in case it does not exist
 - `cat /tmp/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`

D) If you want the GUI you need X Windows

You will have to decide if/how to access X Windows

- I decided to install VNCserver from perzl.org + pre-reqs
- Then UltraVNC viewer on Windows 7

```
# rpm -Uvh tightvnc-server-1.3.10-1.aix5.1.ppc.rpm zlib* libjpeg*
tightvnc-server *****
zlib *****
libjpeg *****
# vncserver

You will require a password to access your desktops.

Password:
Verify:
Would you like to enter a view-only password (y/n)? n
1356-364 xauth: creating new authority file //.Xauthority

New 'X' desktop is red3:1

Creating default startup script //.vnc/xstartup
Starting applications specified in //.vnc/xstartup
Log file is //.vnc/red3:1.log

# ps -ef | grep -i vnc
root 13697046 14418158 0 12:06:28 pts/0 0:00 grep -i vnc
root 15990870 1 0 12:05:46 pts/0 0:00 Xvnc :1 -desktop X -httpd /
opt/freeware/vnc/classes -auth //.Xauthority -geometry 1024x768 -depth 24 -fbwa
it 120000 -fbauth //vnc/passwd -fbport 5901 -molisten local -fp /usr/lib/X11/
fonts/, /usr/lib/X11/fonts/misc/, /usr/lib/X11/fonts/75dpi/, /usr/lib/X11/fonts/100
dpi/, /usr/lib/X11/fonts/ibm550/, /usr/lib/X11/fonts/Type1/
#
```

Now you are ready to capture & compare

- My POWER7 Power 710 - C model
 - Called indigo with LPARs indigo2, indigo3, ...
 - All AIX 7 TL1 SP 3 or 4
 - My OpenPTS Mgr is on AIX 7 but on POWER6

Command line – help (run with no options)

```
# openpts
OpenPTS (0.2.4/1)
OpenPTS command

Usage: openpts [options] {-i [-f] | [-v] | -r | -D} <target>
       openpts -D

Commands:
  -i [-f]           Enroll a target node and acquire [overwrite (-f)] the
                    reference measurement.
  [-v]             Verify target (collector) integrity against known
                    measurement.
  -r               Remove the target from the set of known reference
                    measurements.
  -D               Display the configuration (target/ALL)

Miscellaneous:
  -h               Show this help message
  -V               Verbose mode. Multiple -V options increase the verbosity.

Options:
  -u               Accept a measurement update during attestation,
                    if there are any available.
  -l username      ssh username [ssh default]
  -p port          ssh port number [ssh default]
  -c configfile    Set configuration file [~/openpts/openpts.conf]

#
```


E) Command line – Enrol

Capture 1st VTPD - assumes currently safe

```
# openpts -i indigo2  
# openpts -i indigo3
```

If ssh is not right,
it starts asking for passwords

F) Command line – Verify

= check current VTPD is the same as the saved one

```
# openpts -v indigo2  
Target: indigo2  
Collector UUID: 5ad34db8-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902 (date: 2012-08-09-13:15:56)  
Manifest UUID: 5b591fb0-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902 (date: 2012-08-09-13:15:57)  
username(ssh): default  
port(ssh): default  
policy file: //.openpts/5ad34db8-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902/policy.conf  
property file: //.openpts/5ad34db8-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902/vr.properties  
integrity: valid  
-----
```

Command line – Testing it notices a boot image change

I ran “bosboot -a” on the LPAR = boot image is different

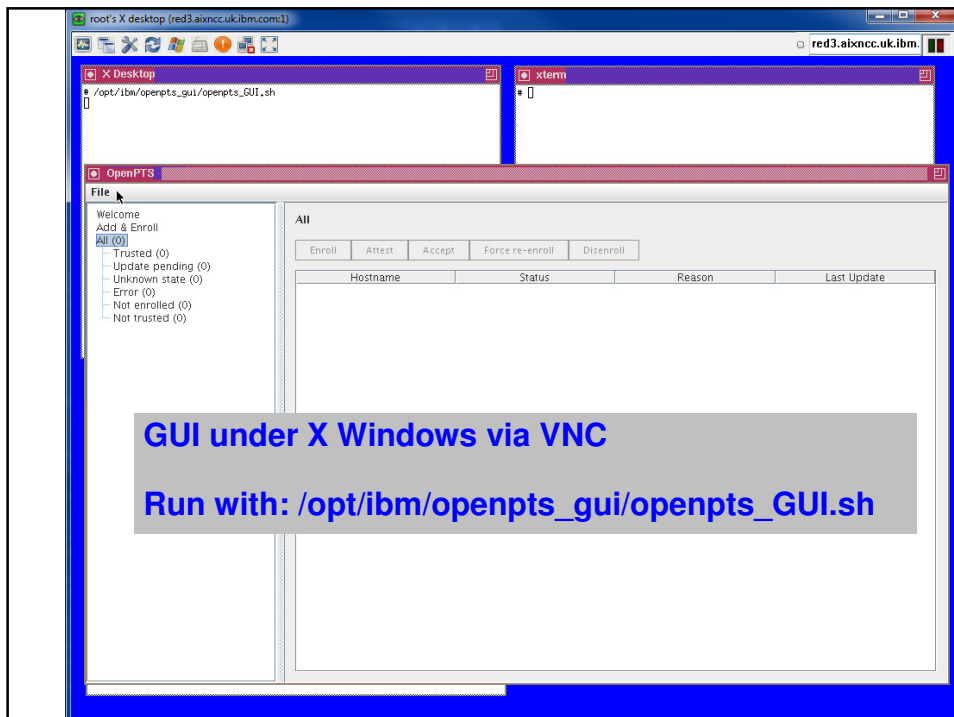
```
# openpts -v indigo2
Target: indigo2
Collector UUID: 5ad34db8-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902 (date: 2012-08-09-13:15:56)
Manifest UUID: 5b591fb0-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902 (date: 2012-08-09-13:15:57)
username(ssh): default
port(ssh): default
policy file: //.openpts/5ad34db8-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902/policy.conf
property file: //.openpts/5ad34db8-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902/vr.properties
integrity: valid
A new reference manifest has been received, but an update exists
-----
New Manifest UUID: YDCfu0IpEeGXPhasCjJJAg== (date: 2012-08-09-13:51:53)
A new reference manifest exists. Update? [Y/n]
Y
Save new reference manifest
```

↑
Accept the new VTSM as valid?
If you know it was changed = OK
So I typed the “Y”
If change was unexpected = Panic!

Command line –D = Display report

```
# openpts -D
Show openpts config
-----
config file: //.openpts/openpts.conf
uuid: b0d1787e-e211-11e1-a2ef-26e184ad7002
target[0] uuid: 5ad34db8-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902
target[0] config: //.openpts/5ad34db8-e224-11e1-af6b-16ac0a324902/target.conf
target[0] hostname: indigo2
target[0] SSH remote user: root
target[0] rm.compid.0.SimpleName: IBM System P platform
target[0] rm.compid.0.ModelName: System P
target[0] rm.compid.0.ModelSystemClass: firmware
target[0] rm.compid.0.VendorID_Name: IBM
target[0] rm.compid.0.TcgVendorId: 0x1014
target[0] rm.compid.1.SimpleName: IBM AIX Operating system
target[0] rm.compid.1.ModelName: AIX
target[0] rm.compid.1.ModelSystemClass: os
target[0] rm.compid.1.VersionMajor: 7
target[0] rm.compid.1.VersionMinor: 1
target[0] rm.compid.1.VendorID_Name: IBM
target[0] rm.compid.1.TcgVendorId: 0x1014
target[1] uuid: 68082c7e-e224-11e1-8948-16ac09e73d02
target[1] config: //.openpts/68082c7e-e224-11e1-8948-16ac09e73d02/target.conf
target[1] hostname: indigo3
target[1] SSH remote user: root
target[1] rm.compid.0.SimpleName: IBM System P platform
target[1] rm.compid.0.ModelName: System P
target[1] rm.compid.0.ModelSystemClass: firmware
target[1] rm.compid.0.VendorID_Name: IBM
target[1] rm.compid.0.TcgVendorId: 0x1014
target[1] rm.compid.1.SimpleName: IBM AIX Operating system
target[1] rm.compid.1.ModelName: AIX
target[1] rm.compid.1.ModelSystemClass: os
target[1] rm.compid.1.VersionMajor: 7
target[1] rm.compid.1.VersionMinor: 1
target[1] rm.compid.1.VendorID_Name: IBM
target[1] rm.compid.1.TcgVendorId: 0x1014
```

G) There is also a GUI which is easier to use



First Use ...

- Welcome information

Welcome

Trusted Boot uses the virtual Trusted Platform Module (vTPM) as described by the Trusted Computing Group. Up to 60 LPARs per physical system can be configured through the HMC to have their own unique vTPM. The vTPM measures system boot, and in association with the ADX Trusted Execution technology provides security and assurance of the boot image on disk, the entire OS, and application layers.

- Add & Enroll ¹

Add & Enroll

Enter target system name or IP address:

System name or IP address: ²

Enter SSH user name (if this field is left empty the current user name will be used):

User name: ³

⁴

Added two hosts but not looking good

- List Not Enrolled (I had ssh issues!)

Welcome

Add & Enroll

All (2)

- Trusted (0)
- Update pending (0)
- Unknown state (0)
- Error (0)
- Not enrolled (2)
- Not trusted (0)

Not enrolled

Hostname	Last Update
indigo2	
indigo3	

- And ssh was asking for passwords – Ugh!

```

# /opt/ibm/openpts_gui/openpts_GUI.sh
The authenticity of host 'indigo2 (9.137.62.56)' can't be established.
RSH key fingerprint is 5e:6b:2b:17:0c:01:92:68:85:8f:ad:36:7e:b5:86:7d.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
        
```

OpenPTS

File

Welcome

Add & Enroll

All (2)

- Trusted (0)
- Update pending (0)
- Unknown state (0)
- Error (0)
- Not enrolled (2)
- Not trusted (0)

Not enrolled

Hostname
indigo2
indigo3

Fixed ssh – “much better”

- Once I fixed ssh and hit “Enrol” it looked better

The screenshot shows the 'Trusted' interface. On the left, a navigation menu has 'Trusted (2)' selected, with a red arrow pointing to it. The main area shows a table of trusted hosts:

Hostname	Last Update
indigo2	Thu Aug 09 14:41:02 BST 2012
indigo3	Thu Aug 09 14:40:44 BST 2012

List of Trusted hosts = Good

Modified a boot image → it is noticed

- Ran bosboot on one LPAR – Can you tell which?

The screenshot shows the 'Trusted' interface. The left navigation menu has 'Trusted (1)' selected. The main area shows a table with one trusted host:

Hostname	Last Update
indigo2	Thu Aug 09 17:19:39 BST 2012

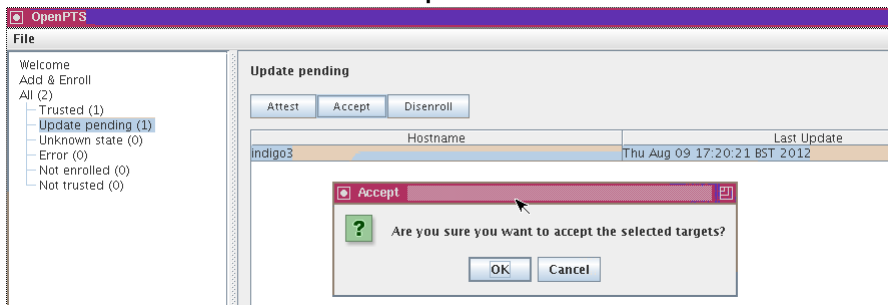
The screenshot shows the 'Update pending' interface. The left navigation menu has 'Update pending (1)' selected. The main area shows a table with one update pending host:

Hostname	Last Update
indigo3	Thu Aug 09 17:20:21 BST 2012

- Select the LPAR + Accept to move it back to Trusted

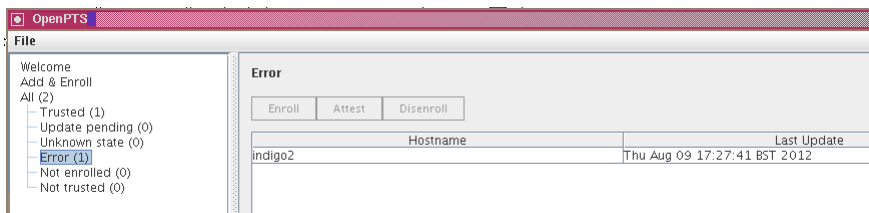
Was the updated expected?

- Select the LPAR + Accept to move it back to Trusted



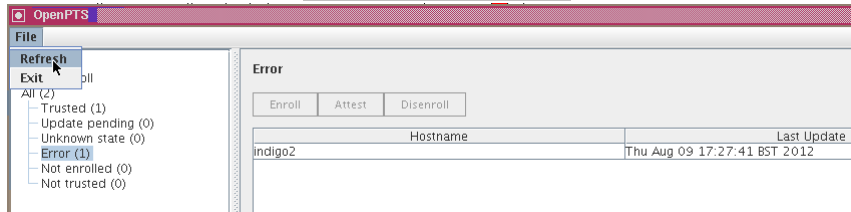
What if we can't reach the host?

- One LPAR: ifconfig en0 down → off the network
- ssh fails after about a minute

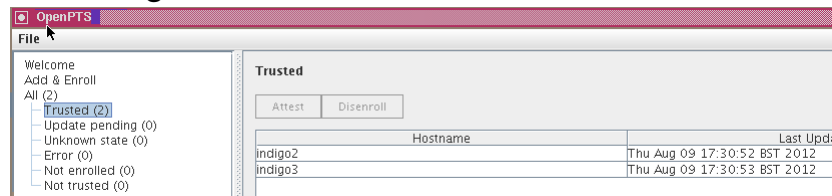


What if we fix the network?

- Same LPAR: ifconfig en0 up
- Then Refresh ← **GOOD OPTION**



- All OK again



Command line has no GUI Refresh function

- GUI Refresh runs openpts cmd for each host
- So a simple script could be used

```
for i in `openpts -D | grep hostname | awk '{print $3 }'`
do
    echo n | openpts -v $i | grep -v UUID | grep -v file: | grep -v ssh
done
```

```
Target: indigo2
integrity: valid
```

```
-----
Target: indigo3
integrity: valid
```

```
A new reference manifest has been received, but an update exists
```

```
-----
Keep current manifest
```

```
...
```

- "echo n" is used to answer the Yes/No question about accepting LPAR changes

H) Trouble Shooting → what it is checking

PowerSC Docs good table of issues & suggestions of what to do

1. Attestation did not complete.
2. The CEC firmware was changed.
3. The resources allocated to the LPAR changed.
4. The firmware changed for the adapters that are available in the LPAR.
5. The list of devices attached to the LPAR was changed.
6. The boot image changed, which includes the operating system kernel.
7. The LPAR is booted from a different device.
8. The interactive System Management Services (SMS) boot menu was called.
9. The trusted execution (TE) database was altered.

- PowerSC documentation - Table 4 - page 16
- http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/aix/v6r1/topic/com.ibm.aix.powersc/powersc_pdf.pdf

Trusted Boot Summary

1. Simple to implement & understand
2. Alerts you when the boot image or boot sequence changes
3. If expected change due to admin action = **OK**
4. If not – **DO SOMETHING**
5. Confidence that you are in control of the machine