

# Intel<sup>®</sup> Platform Trust Enabler

## Product Guide

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*January 2016*

Revision 2.0  
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## Revision History

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<b>Revision</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2.0	January 29, 2016	Major edits to all sections.
1.0	May 11, 2015	Initial release (Intel Public).



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## 1.0 Introduction

This product automates Intel® Trusted Execution Technology (Intel® TXT), Trusted Platform Modules (TPM 1.2) and asset tag (ATAG) provisioning. It is assumed that the user is familiar with Linux® (Ubuntu™) administration.

### 1.1 Overview

Computing platforms supporting Intel® TXT are supplied to end users with Intel® TXT in a disabled state. Intel® TXT-enabling (“opting-in”) must be a conscious step performed by the IT department or end user.

The high level steps to provision the platform are as follows:

- **Enable the TPM** — This is a relatively simple step, but it is platform specific. That is, different manufacturers have different BIOS Setup menus, and thus the control to enable and activate the TPM may be in different locations (such as Security tab, Processor tab, Advanced Configuration tab, and so on). This step usually requires restarting the platform so the TPM can be properly started.
- **Enable Intel® TXT** — This also is a relatively simple step, and is also platform specific. In the BIOS **Setup** menu, find the Intel® Trusted Execution Technology control and set it to **Enabled**. Also make sure that virtualization is enabled (VMX and VT-d). Save the settings and let the platform power cycle to enable Intel® TXT.

### 1.2 What is Intel® Platform Trust Enabler?

Intel® Platform Trust Enabler (Intel® PTE) is a PXE-based solution that automates the TXT/TPM activation and ATAG provisioning. Intel® PTE 2.0 is a free software framework that has flexibility to support additional OEM's. Customers are encouraged to modify the code to support additional OEM's.

#### What Intel® PTE 2.0 solves:

- Automates the TXT/TPM Activation in BIOS console.
- ATAG Provisioning in TPM 1.2.

#### What Intel® PTE 2.0 does not solve:

- TPM 1.2 hardware provisioning.
- Discovery of TXT/TPM supported hardware in given DC.
- TXT Provisioning/Launch in Linux distribution.

### 1.3 Requirements

Following are the requirements for Intel® PTE 2.0:

- BMC IP configured Target Intel® TXT Node, which should be in DC powered off state.
- Ubuntu 12.04 VM to install Intel® PTE 2.0 binary file.
- OEM SYSCFG tools.
- Intel® Cloud Integrity Technology (if ATAG provisioning is required).
- PXE Server with NFS share configured.
- System Admin with Linux Expertise.

## 1.4 Solution Architecture

Figure 1 shows the high-level architecture for Intel® PTE 2.0.

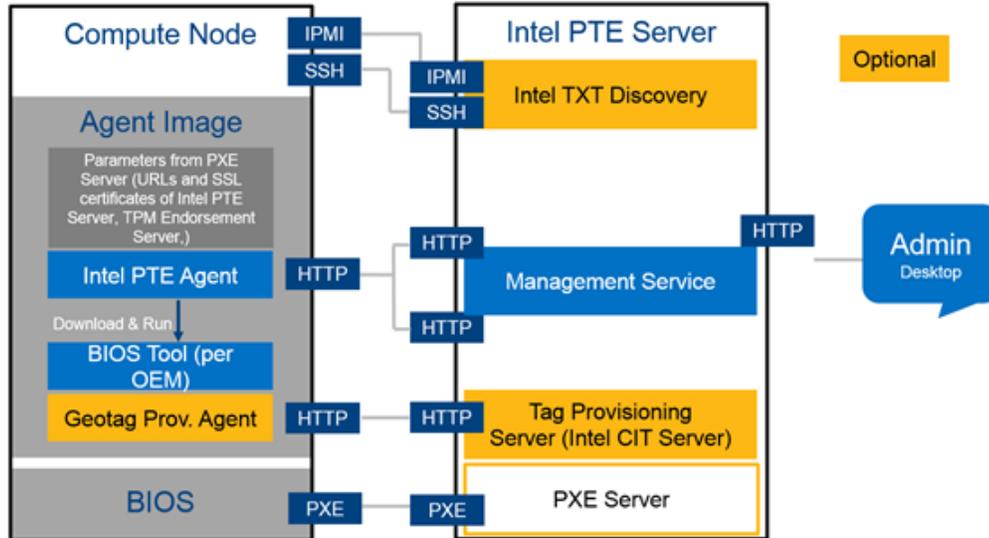


Figure 1. High-Level Solution Architecture (Version 2.0)

## 1.5 Deployment Topology

Figure 2 shows the deployment topology.

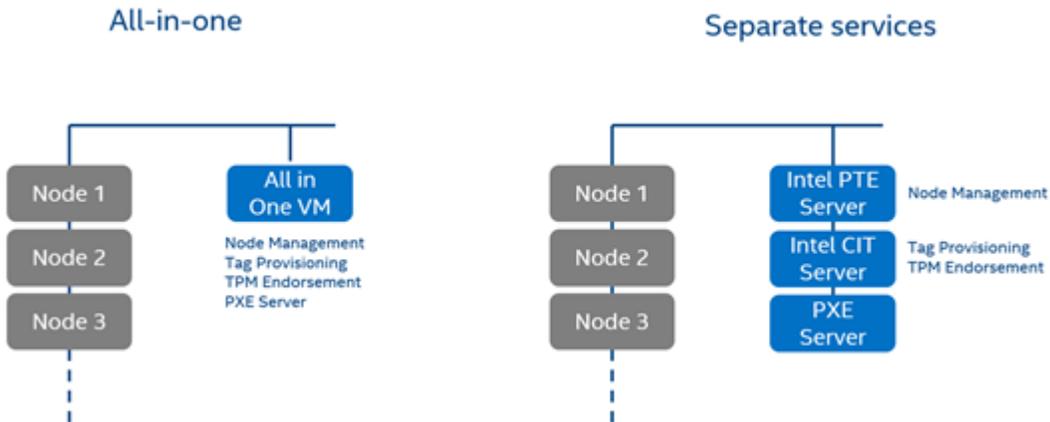


Figure 2. Deployment Architecture

### Notes:

- The deployment topology is validated in a IPXE environment.
- Intel® Cloud Integrity Technology is required only when ATAG provisioning is requested.
- Intel® Platform Trust Enabler Appliance is shipped as a binary file and validated in Ubuntu 12.04.

## 1.6 Server Execution Flow

Figure 3 shows the high-level execution flow.

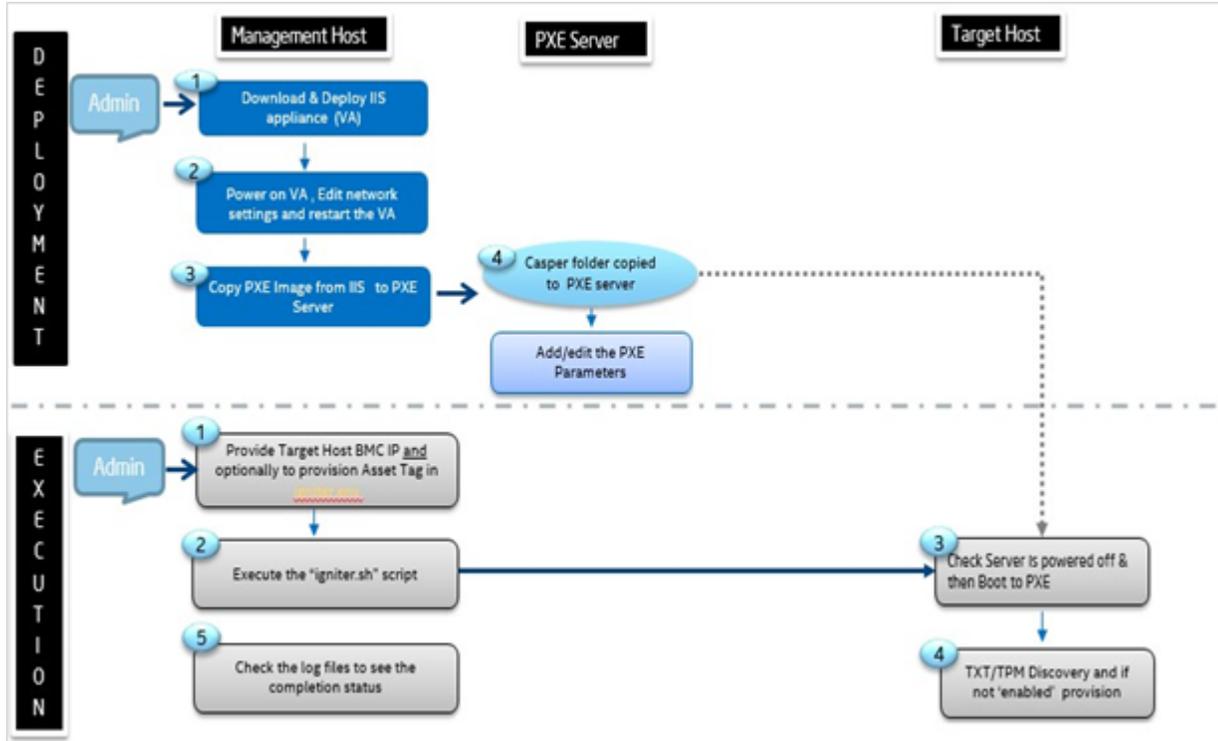


Figure 3. Deployment and Execution High-Level Flow



## 2.0 Installation

To install Intel® PTE 2.0, execute the following steps:

1. Download and install *pte-2.0-SNAPSHOT.bin* in plain vanilla Ubuntu 12.04 VM.

```
$ pte password <admin password> --permissions *:*  
# default credentials = admin/password  
$ ./pte-2.0-SNAPSHOT.bin
```

2. Copy the created PXE image to the PXE server.
3. Upload the appropriate OEM BIOS tools to the PTE OEM path. For example:

```
/opt/pte/software/oem/dell/2.0/tools/
```

4. Connect to the PTE2 Portal.
5. Add the BMC address of the Target Node.
6. Check the desired actions and click the **Run the Actions** button.

### 2.1 PXE Server Configuration

To configure the PXE Server, follow these steps:

1. Copy the *casper* folder from the Intel® PTE 2.0 appliance (path = */mnt/*) to the PXE NFS share. For more details on how to setup the PXE server, see <http://ipxe.org/docs>.
2. Ensure there is no network issue between Intel® PTE server and PXE servers. Check by mounting the NFS drive of the PXE server.
3. Ensure the Intel® Cloud Integrity Technology is up and running, and copy the *ssl.crt.pem* to the PXE NFS share (path = */opt/mtwilson/configuration/ssl.crt.pem*).

**Note:** Copy the *cacheoff\_withdefault.xml* file to the PXE NFS share to use default XML for asset tag provisioning.

Following are the **ATAG variables** that need to be added as PXE variable/parameter:

```
atag_server='https://<CIT IP>:8443/mtwilson/v2'  
atag_cert='http://<PXEServerIP>/nfsshare/ssl.crt.pem'  
atag_accept=yes  
atag_username=<admin>  
atag_password=<password>  
atag_xml='http://<PXESERVER>/nfsshare/cacheoff_withdefault.xml'  
PTE_SERVER=http://<PTESERVER_priv_ipaddress>/v1\  
BIOS_PASSWORD='<password>'
```



## 2.1.1 Reference Screen Shots for PXE Configuration

### Sample *menu.ipxe* file:

```
:iistestkn
echo "#####"
echo "#   KAMAL PXEBOOT HAS STARTED...   #"
echo "#####"
sleep 2
echo Booting ISO image of KAMAL using PXE server 10.1.68.101
echo mac.....: ${mac}
echo ip.....: ${ip}
echo netmask.....: ${netmask}
echo gateway.....: ${gateway}
echo dns.....: ${dns}
echo dhcp-server.....: ${dhcp-server}
echo syslog.....: ${syslog}
echo filename.....: ${filename}
echo next-server.....: ${next-server}
echo hostname.....: ${hostname}
echo uuid.....: ${uuid}
echo serial.....: ${serial}
echo Loading vmlinuz...
kernel nfs://${nfs-server}:${nfs-root2}/kamal/casper/vmlinuz
echo Loading initrd...
sleep 3
initrd nfs://${nfs-server}:${nfs-root2}/kamal/casper/initrd.gz
sleep 3
echo "Loading variables for Asset Tag and Ignition server..."
imgargs vmlinuz root=/dev/nfs boot=casper netboot=nfs nfsroot=${nfs-server}:${nfs-root}/kamal
locale=en_US.UTF-8 atag username=tagadmin atag_accept=yes atag_password=password
atag_cert='http://192.168.19.20/nfsshare/ssl.crt.pem'
atag_server='https://192.168.19.108:8443/mtwilson/v2'
atag_xml='http://192.168.19.20/nfsshare/cacheoff_withdefault.xml'
PTE_SERVER=http://192.168.19.117/v1 BIOS_PASSWORD='P@ssw0rd'
sleep 5
boot || goto failed
goto start
```

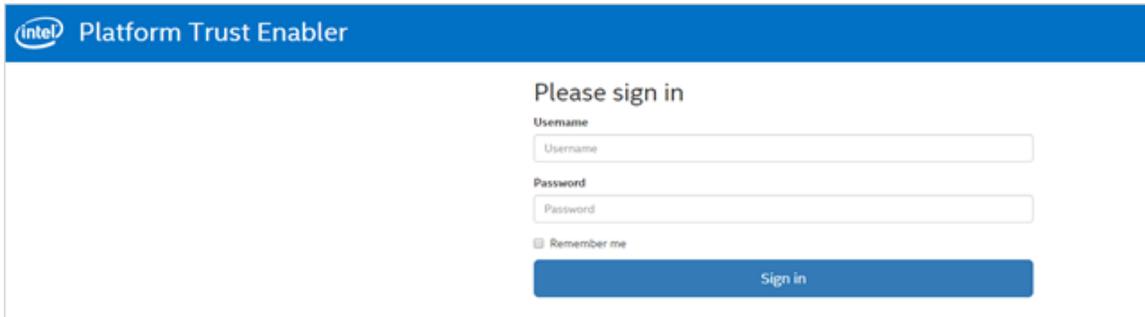
### Sample *boot.ipxe.cfg* file:

```
#!ipxe
# NFS server used for menu files and other things
# must be specified as IP, as some distros don't do proper name resolution set nfs-server
192.168.19.20
set nfs-root /home/exports set nfs-root2 /home/exports2
# Base URL used to resolve most other resources
# Should always end with a slash
#set boot-url http://boot.smidsrod.lan/ set boot-url http://192.168.19.20/nfsshare
# REQUIRED: Absolute URL to the menu script, used by boot.ipxe
# and commonly used at the end of simple override scripts
# in ${boot-dir}.
set menu-url ${boot-url}/menu.ipxe
```

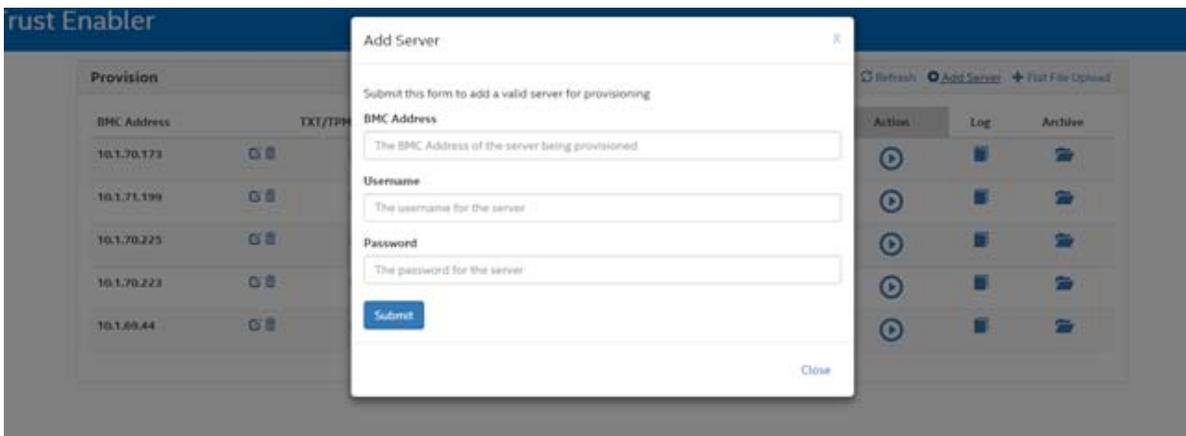


### 3.0 User Guide

1. Connect the portal using https service.  
`https://<pteip>/index.html`
2. Sign in to the Platform Trust Enabler. The default credentials are **admin** and **password**. (The credentials made with the `pte password` command.)



3. Select **Portal > Login > Add Server** and enter the BMC Address.

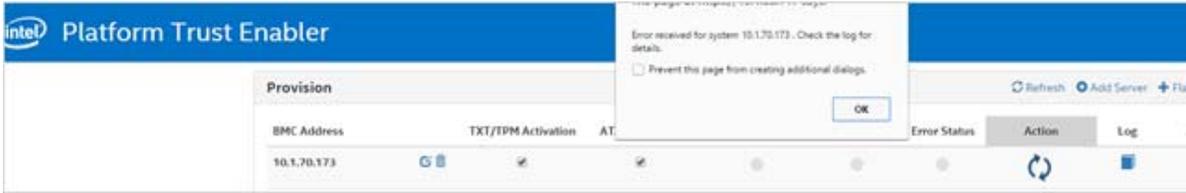


4. Select **Portal > Login > Dashboard**, check the desired actions, and click **Action**.



**Note:** Once the **Action** button is pressed, the spinning arrow indicates that job execution is live in background.

**Note:** The Intel® Cloud Integrity Technology instance should be up and running to provision the ATAG, and ATAG variables should be defined as PXE variables.

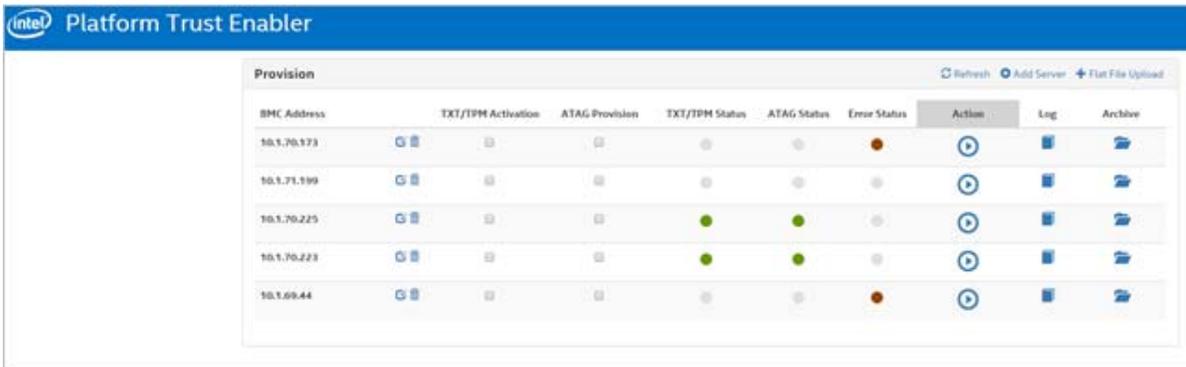


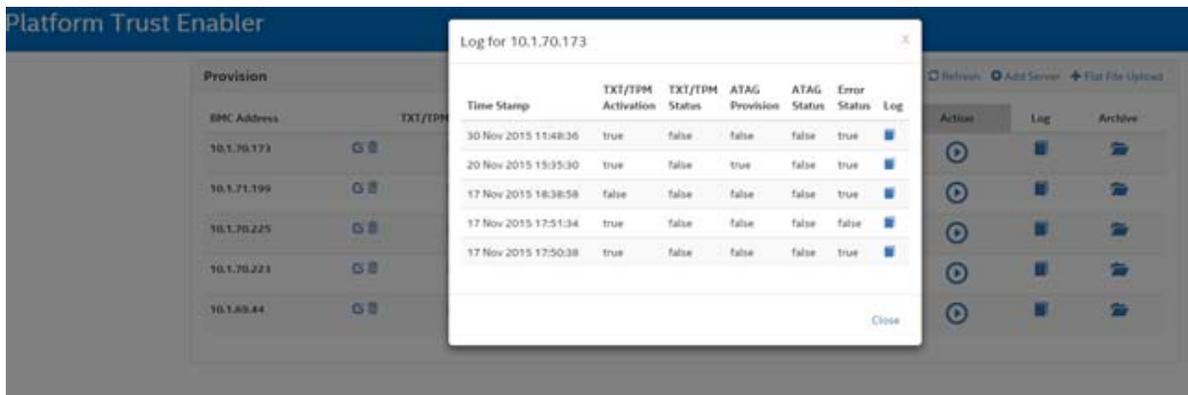
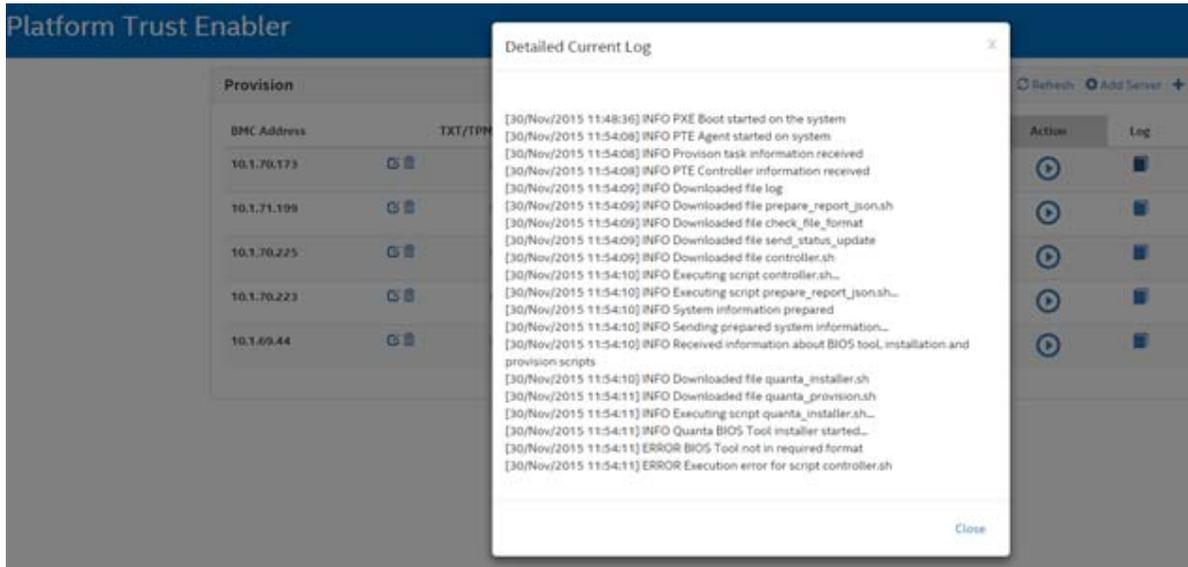
5. Power off the host before initiating action through PTE.



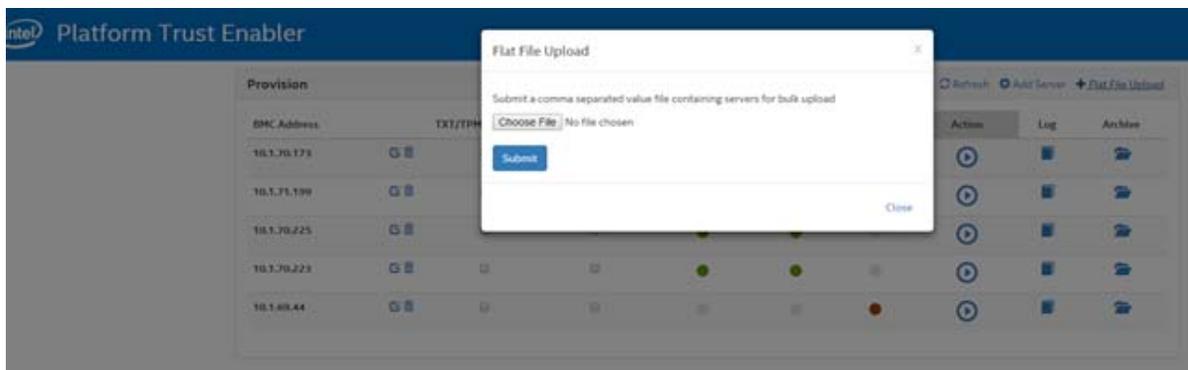
6. Dashboard:

- **TXT/TPM Status** and **ATAG Status** buttons show the status of the Job Execution initiated through PTE. Green depicts that the job is complete.
- **Error Status** button displays if there is any error/warning encountered in the job initiated by PTE.
- **Log** details the current execution logs initiated through PTE.
- **Archive** details the history of executed logs initiated through PTE instance.





7. Feature: Flat file Upload.





**Note:** BMC IP and credentials should be separated by commas, as shown below, and save as *sample.csv*.

```
1 10.1.68.232,ADMIN,ADMIN
2 21.7.1.2,root,P@ssw0rd
```



## 4.0 OEM Support Matrix

OEMs	Platform Name	Supported BIOS Version	Supported and Tested BIOS Tool Version
Dell	R720	2.1.3	Dtk v4.3 [syscfg Version 4.4.0000jar00]
Intel EPSD	S2600GZ	R02.04.0003	System Configuration Utility Version 12.0 Build 10
SuperMicro	X9DRD-iF/LF	R3.0b	Supermicro Update Manager (for UEFI BIOS) V1.2.1 (2014.04.21)(x86_64)
Quanta	S210-X12RS V2	S2RS4A13	AMISCE Utility Version 2.01.1030
HP	BL460C G8	I31 08/02/2014	HP Toolkit V12.0



## 5.0 Tested Scenarios

### Out of the Box Configuration:

- TPM/Intel® TXT provisioning only.
- ATAG provisioning only.
- TPM/Intel® TXT/ATAG provisioning.

### CIT Managed TA Host:

- TPM/Intel® TXT provisioning if it is purposely disabled.
- ATAG provisioning only.
- TPM/Intel® TXT/ATAG provisioning provided TPM is owned by Intel® CIT.

### CIT Managed Non-TA Host:

- TPM/Intel® TXT provisioning if it is disabled purposely.
- ATAG provisioning only.
- TPM/Intel® TXT/ATAG provisioning.

TPM	TXT	TXT/TPM Activation Requirement	ATAG Provisioning Requirement
Off	Off	Yes	No
On	On	Yes	No
Off	Off	Yes	Yes
On	On	Yes	Yes
On	Off	Yes	Yes
On	Off	Yes	No
Load Default		Yes	Yes
Load Default		Yes	No



## 6.0 Appendix

### 6.1 Workaround to Provision ATAG in DELL/HP Server

#### Case 1: Out-of-Box Server:

1. Initiate TXT/TPM Activation through PTE.
2. Initiate ATAG provisioning through PTE separately.

#### Case 2: ESXi Installed Machine:

1. Manually clear TPM.
2. Manually activate TXT/TPM or initiate through PTE, but do not let it boot to ESXI after successful activation.
3. Manually boot to ATAG PXE image (see the *Intel® Cloud Integrity Technology 3.0 Product Guide* for more information).
4. Initiate TXT/TPM activation through PTE.

### 6.2 Steps to Add Support for Additional OEMs

**Note:** To write their own scripts, users must have knowledge of existing BIOS tool installation to write their own scripts.

1. On compute node, find the Manufacturer (OEM) name displayed using the **dmidecode** command. The following script could display the OEM name:

```
dmidecode > /root/ignition/dmi
OEM=$(dmidecode | grep -n "System Information" | cut -d : -f 1)
OEM=$((OEM + 1))
OEM=$(sed "${OEM}!d" /root/ignition/dmi | cut -d : -f 2 | sed -e 's/^ *//' -e 's/ *$//')
echo $OEM
```

2. After installing PTE server, add the entry for above displayed OEM name in the */opt/pte/configuration/pte\_version.xml* file. You must also choose the directory name to store the scripts and tools for the OEM.

```
<oem name="Dell Inc.">
  <directory>dell</directory>
</oem>
```

3. On the PTE server, in the */opt/pte/configuration/oem\_version.xml* file, add the directory name chosen above along with a version. This allows activating a particular version of scripts/tools in case there are multiple versions of scripts/tools for an OEM. Currently, only once version of tool/scripts is supported for all OEMs, so the default version is 2.0 for all OEMs.

```
<oem name="dell">
  <version>2.0</version>
</oem>
```



4. Prepare the BIOS tool installation script with name *dell\_installer.sh* and provision script with name *dell\_provision.sh*.

5. On the PTE server, add the installation and provision scripts (*dell\_installer.sh* and *dell\_provision.sh*, respectively) as follows:

```
/opt/pte/software/oem/dell/2.0/scripts/dell_installer.sh
```

```
/opt/pte/software/oem/dell/2.0/scripts/dell_provision.sh
```

6. Add the BIOS tool in the following location:

```
/opt/pte/software/oem/dell/2.0/tools/
```



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