



# Microsoft Security Features and Firmware Configurations

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Facilitated by Michael Anderson





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- VBS & HVCl everywhere
- UEFI CA and Baby Duck
- Device Firmware Configuration Interface (DFCI)



# Virtualization Based Security & Hypervisor Protected Code Integrity (VBS & HVCI)

## What are these technologies?



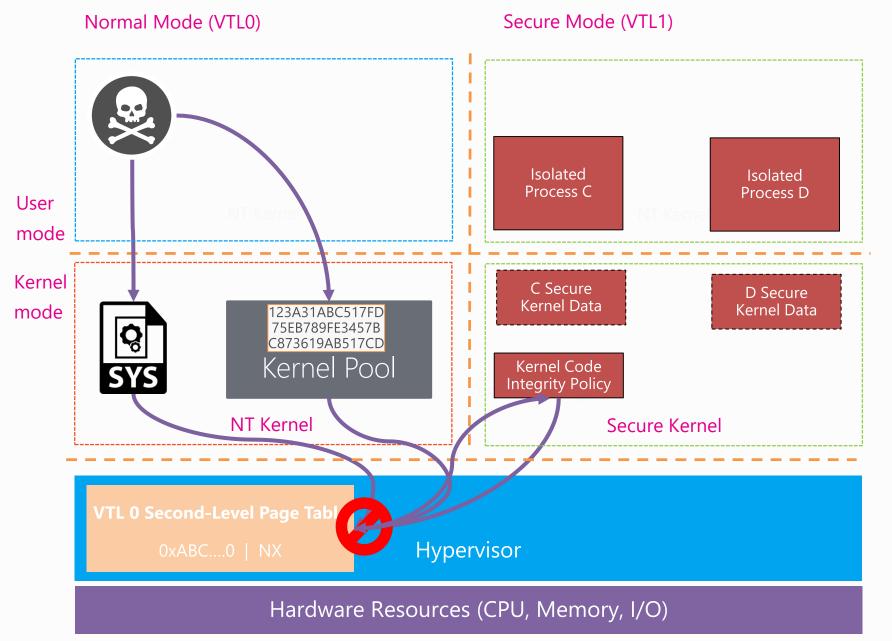
<u>Virtualization-based security</u> (VBS) is the 'foundation' for many features we have shipped since the start of Windows 10. VBS uses the hypervisor to create this virtual secure mode, and to enforce restrictions which protect vital system and operating system resources, or to protect security assets such as authenticated user credentials

Hypervisor-protected code integrity (HVCI) has also been shipping since the start of Windows 10, but previously focused on Enterprise customers only and we are bringing it now across all SKU's. It introduces requirements for \*kernel\* mode drivers only and HVCI compatibility has been a requirement for all new driver submissions since RS1

#### Memory Integrity Protection

leverages virtualization page tables managed by VTL1 to eliminate W^X memory in VTL0 kernel-mode





#### **SLAT** is used to gate enforce RX only

HVCI running in SK validates code pages
If valid set GPA bits to
R=1 W=0 KMX=UMX=1

#### **Mode-Based Execute (MBE) Control**

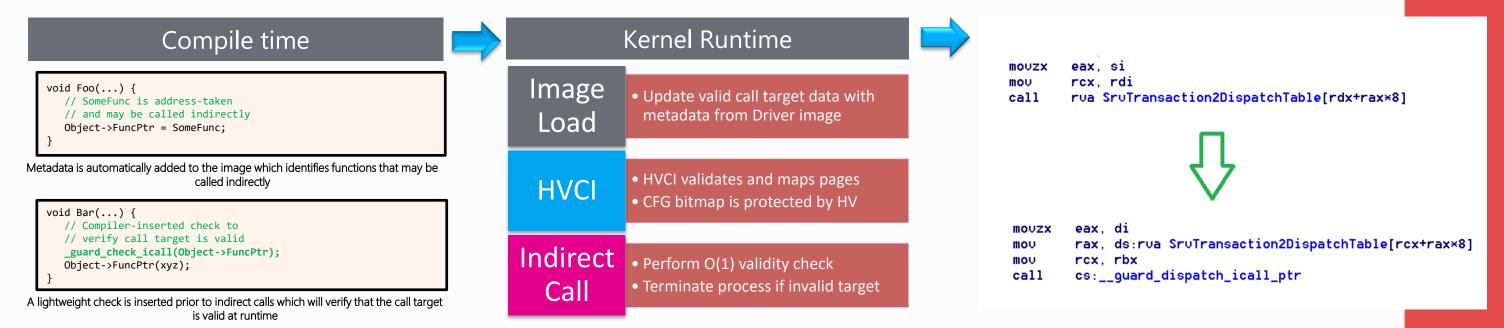
Extended-Extended Page Tables (EPT)

- XU for user pages
- XS for supervisor pages
- KMX and UMX hardware bits.

#### Kernel Control Flow Integrity



Kernel CFG is used to enforce runtime code flow integrity for kernel drivers



- Kernel Control Flow Guard improves protection against control flow hijacking for kernel code
- Paired with HVCI to ensure both code integrity and control flow integrity

## How can you as a partner validate?



#### Hardware:

- a) Make sure the device you're testing with meets the hardware and firmware configuration requirements for VBS and HVCI: <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/design/device-experiences/oem-vbs">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/design/device-experiences/oem-vbs</a>
- b) Specifically on silicon type, this is from Intel's 7<sup>th</sup> generation, Kabylake or later
- c) Example PCs would be:
  - » Surface Laptop, Book 2, Surface Pro 2017 and newer
  - Commercial Laptops: Dell XPS Ultrabooks, Dell Latitudes, HP Elitebooks 1000 series,
     Lenovo Carbon X1's
- 1. Use the Device Guard and Credential Guard hardware readiness tool to enable
- Once complete, to validate that VBS and HVCI are enabled, check by going to Start  $\rightarrow$  Run  $\rightarrow$  MSINFO32 and you will see the following come up:

#### Virtualization-based security

Virtualization-based security Required Security Properties

Virtualization-based security Available Security Properties

Virtualization-based security Services Configured

Virtualization-based security Services Running

Device Encryption Support

A hypervisor has been detected. Features required for Hyper-V will not be displayed.

#### Running

Base Virtualization Support, Secure Boot, UEFI Code Readonly, SMM Security ...

Hypervisor enforced Code Integrity

Hypervisor enforced Code Integrity

Elevation Required to View

#### Links for more details



#### **HVCI Driver Compatibility:**

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/windows hardware certification/2015/05/22/driver-compatibility-with-device-guard-in-windows-10/

#### **HVCI Compatibility Test:**

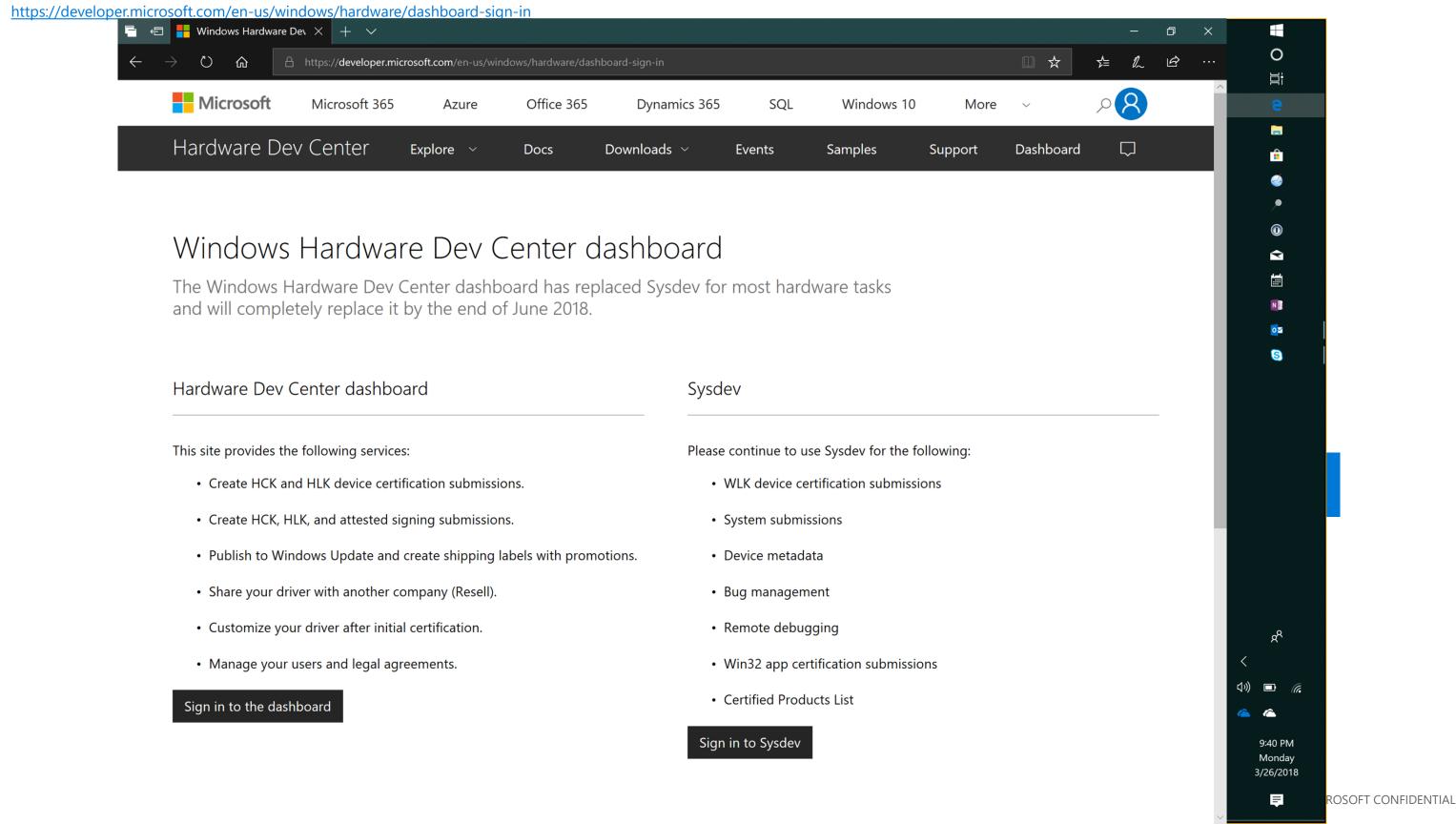
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/test/hlk/testref/b972fc52-2468-4462-9799-6a1898808c86

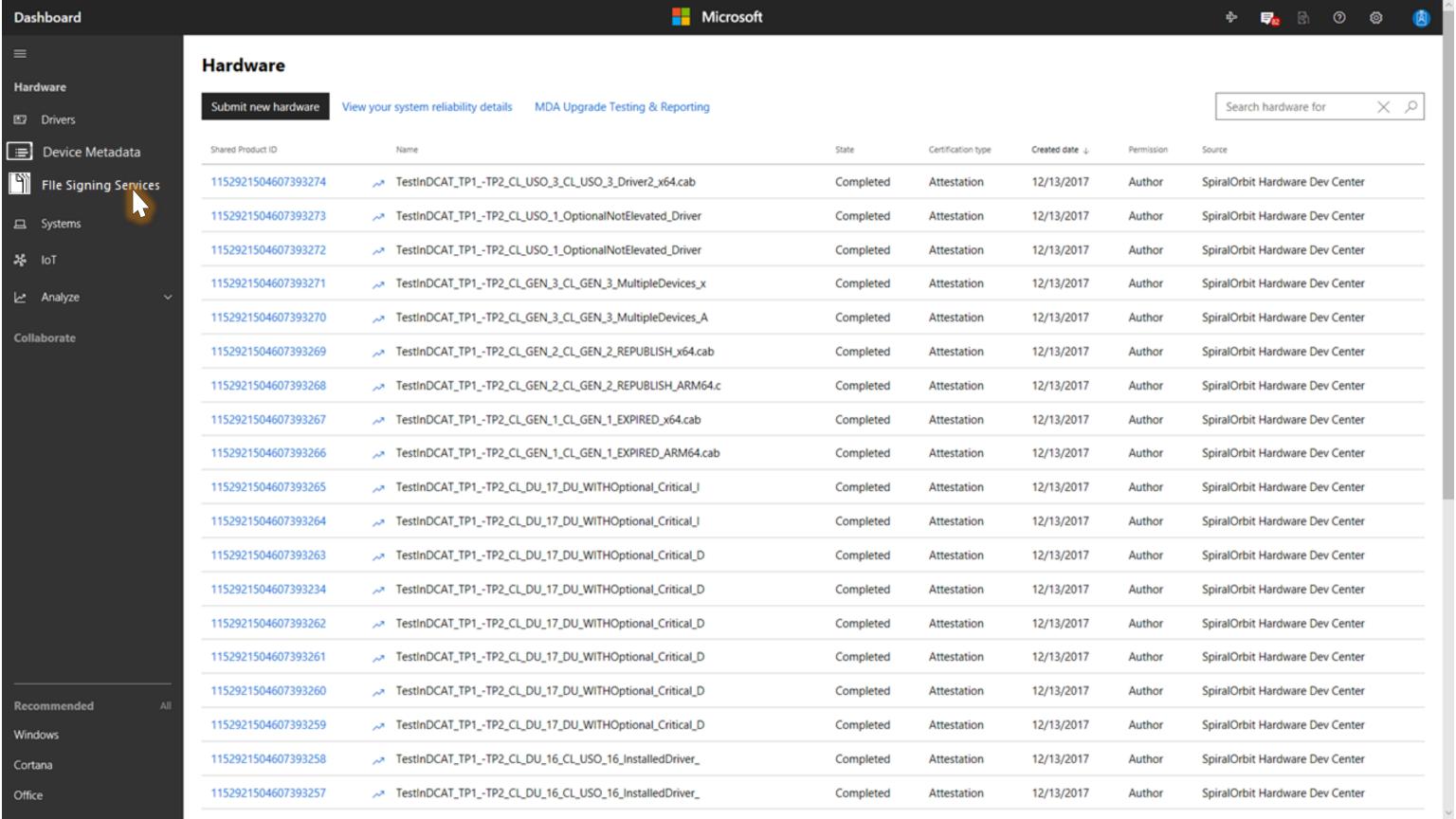
Device Guard and Credential Guard hardware readiness tool:

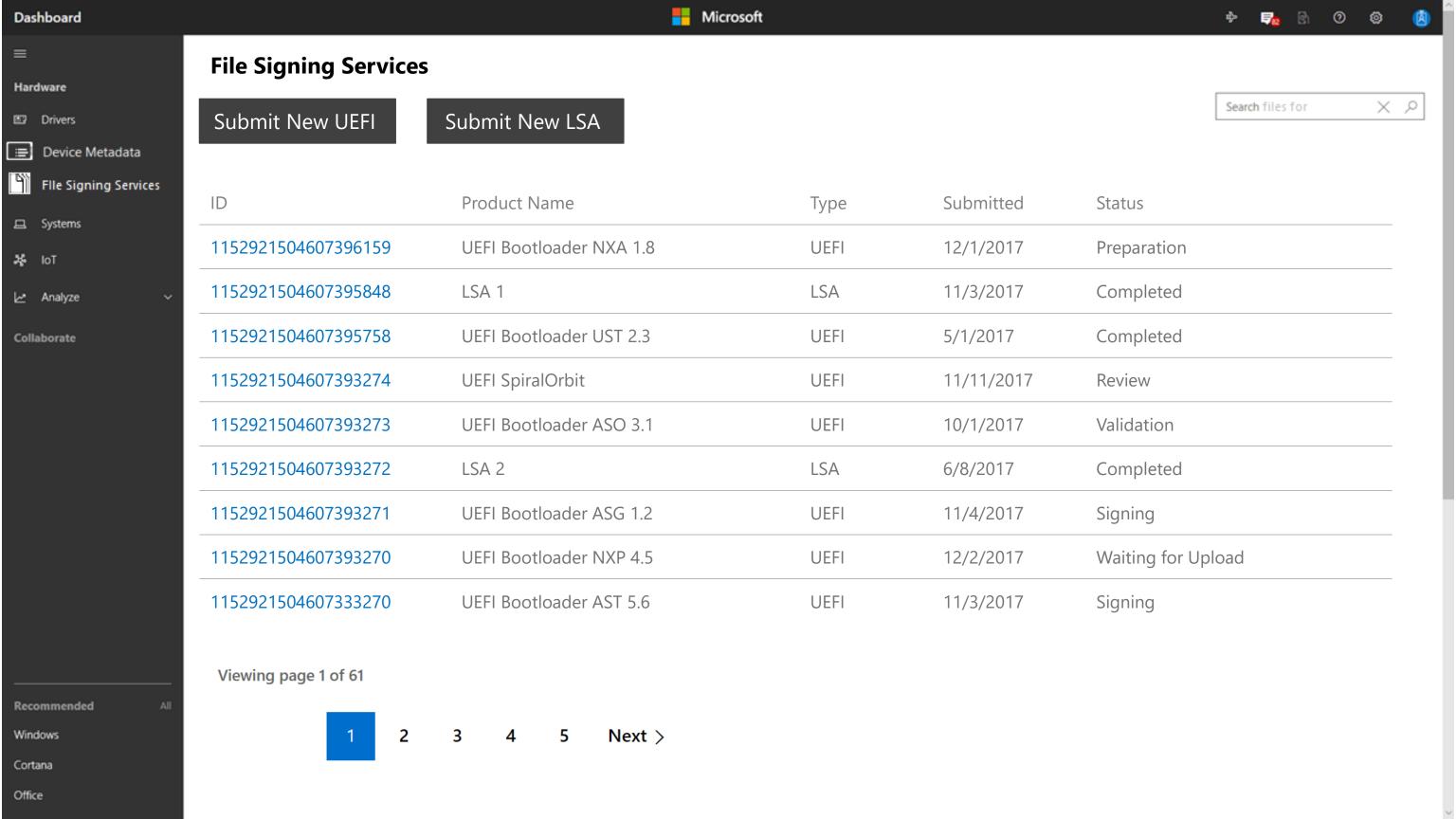
https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=53337



#### **UEFI** submission change to Dev Center

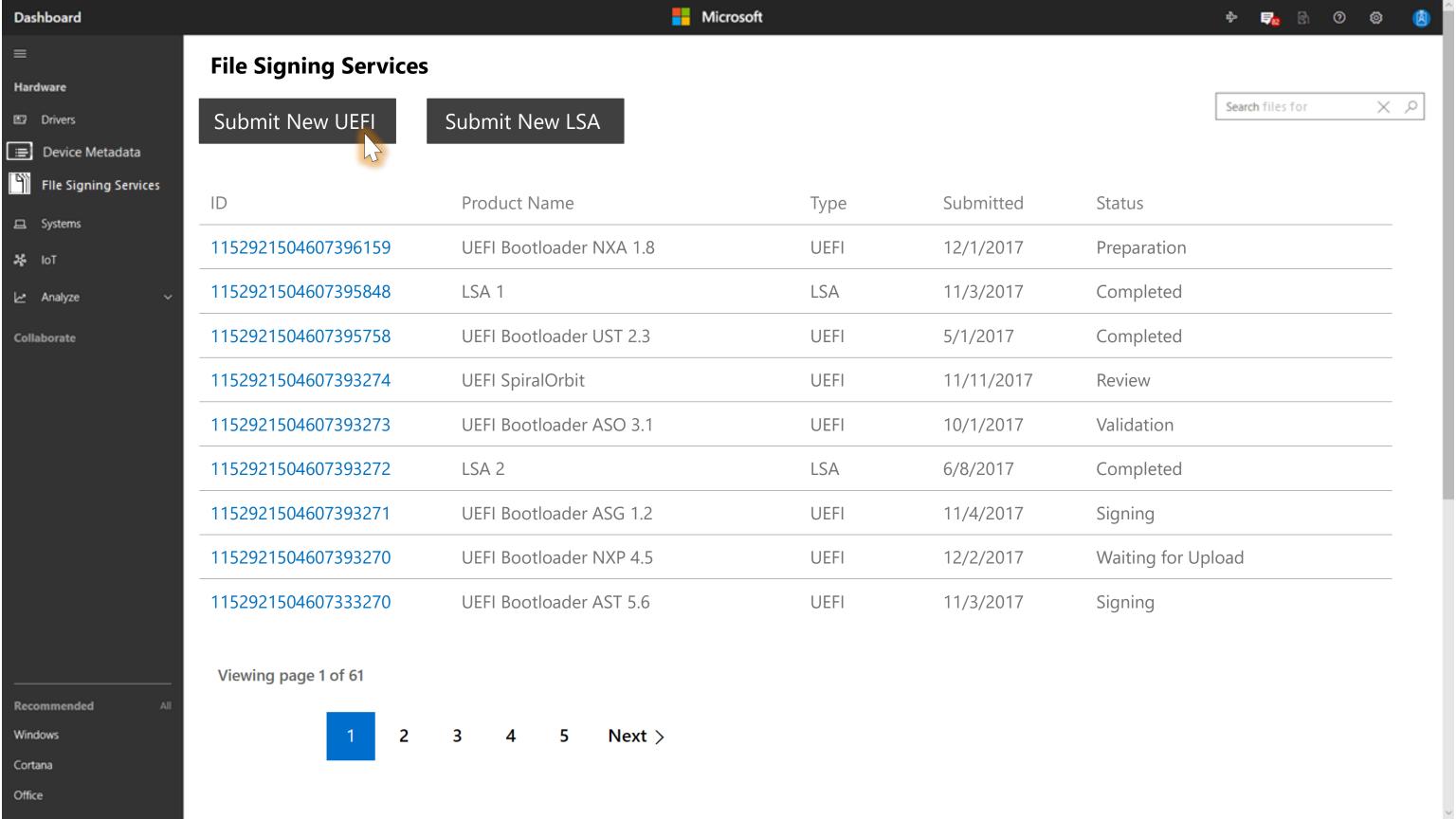


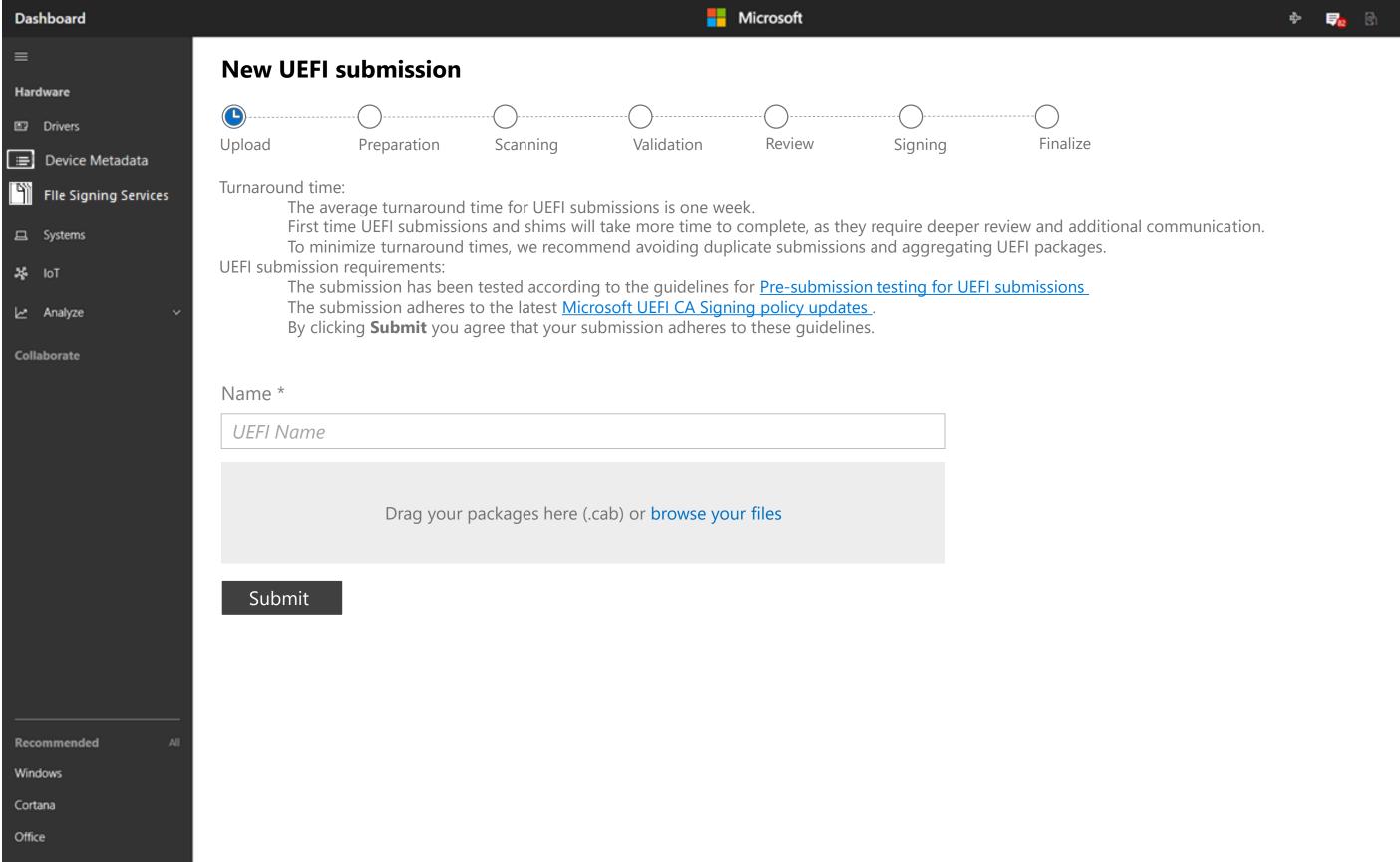


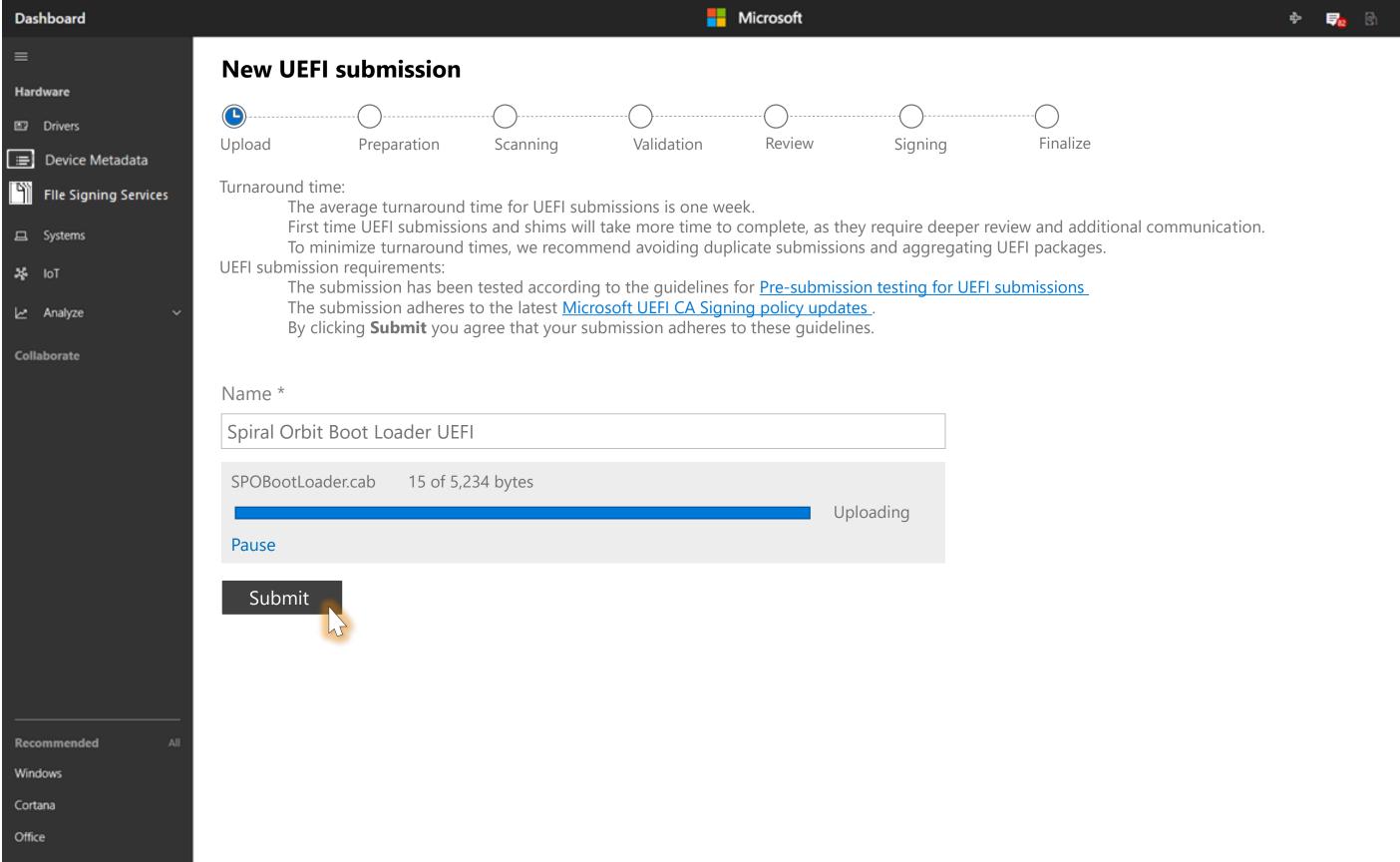


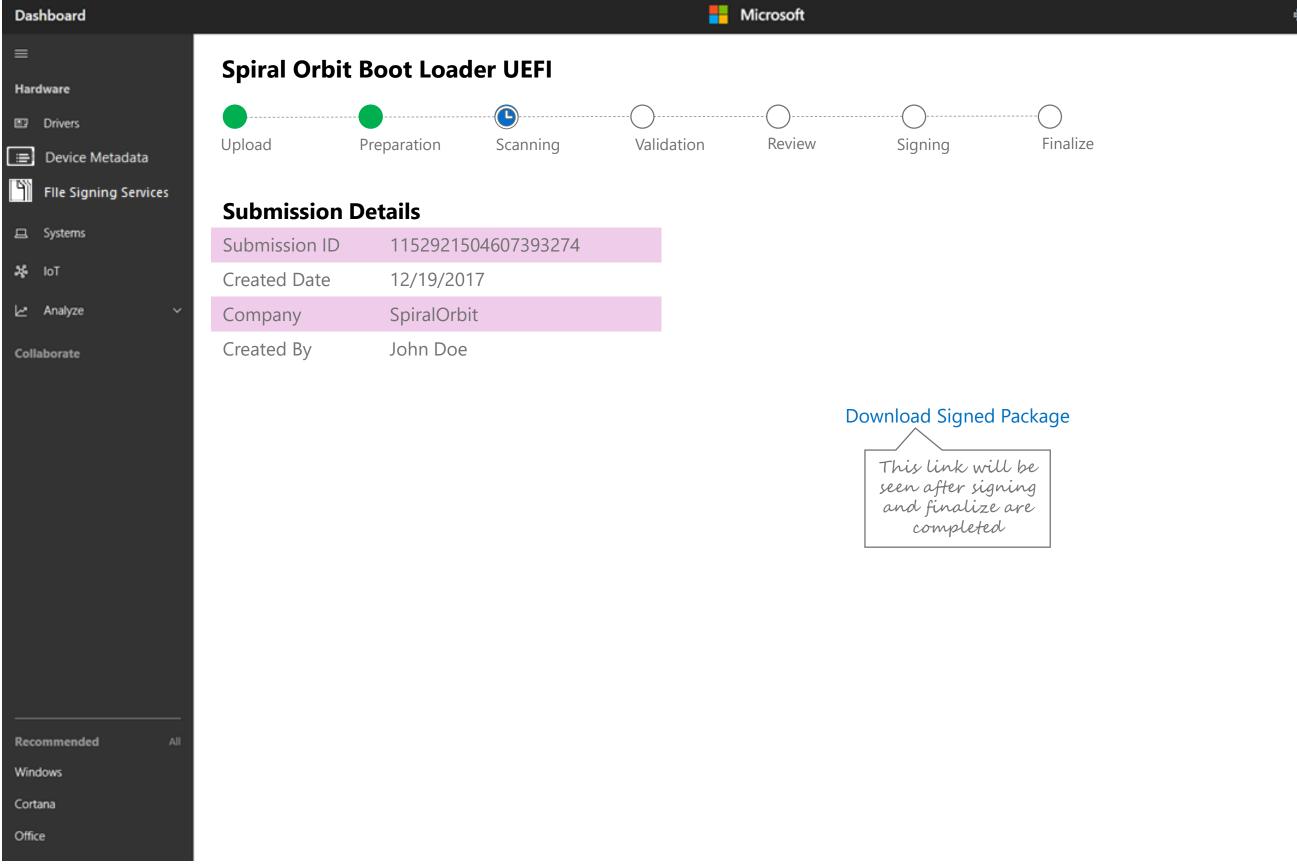


#### Submit new UEFI Signing Request



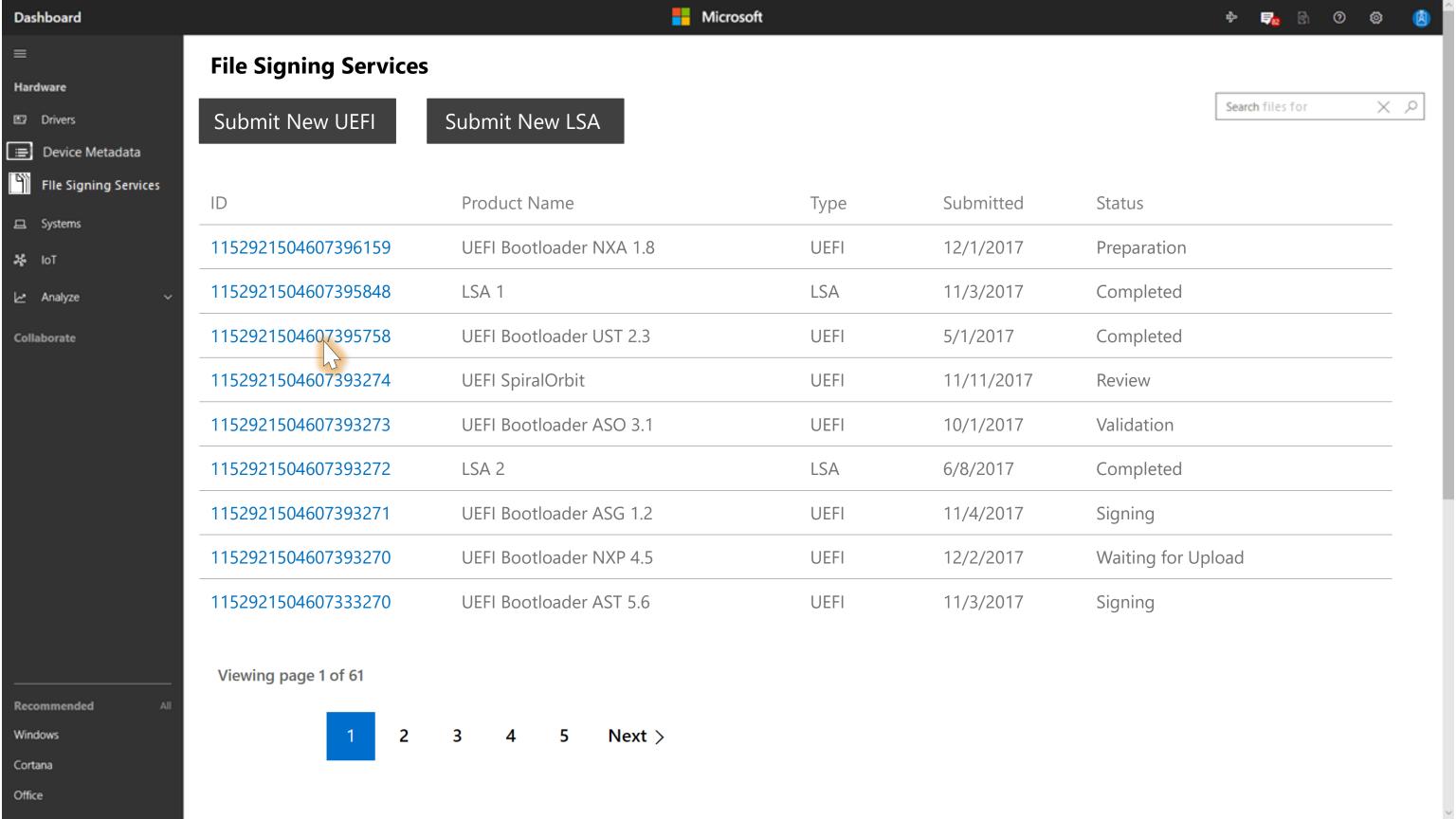


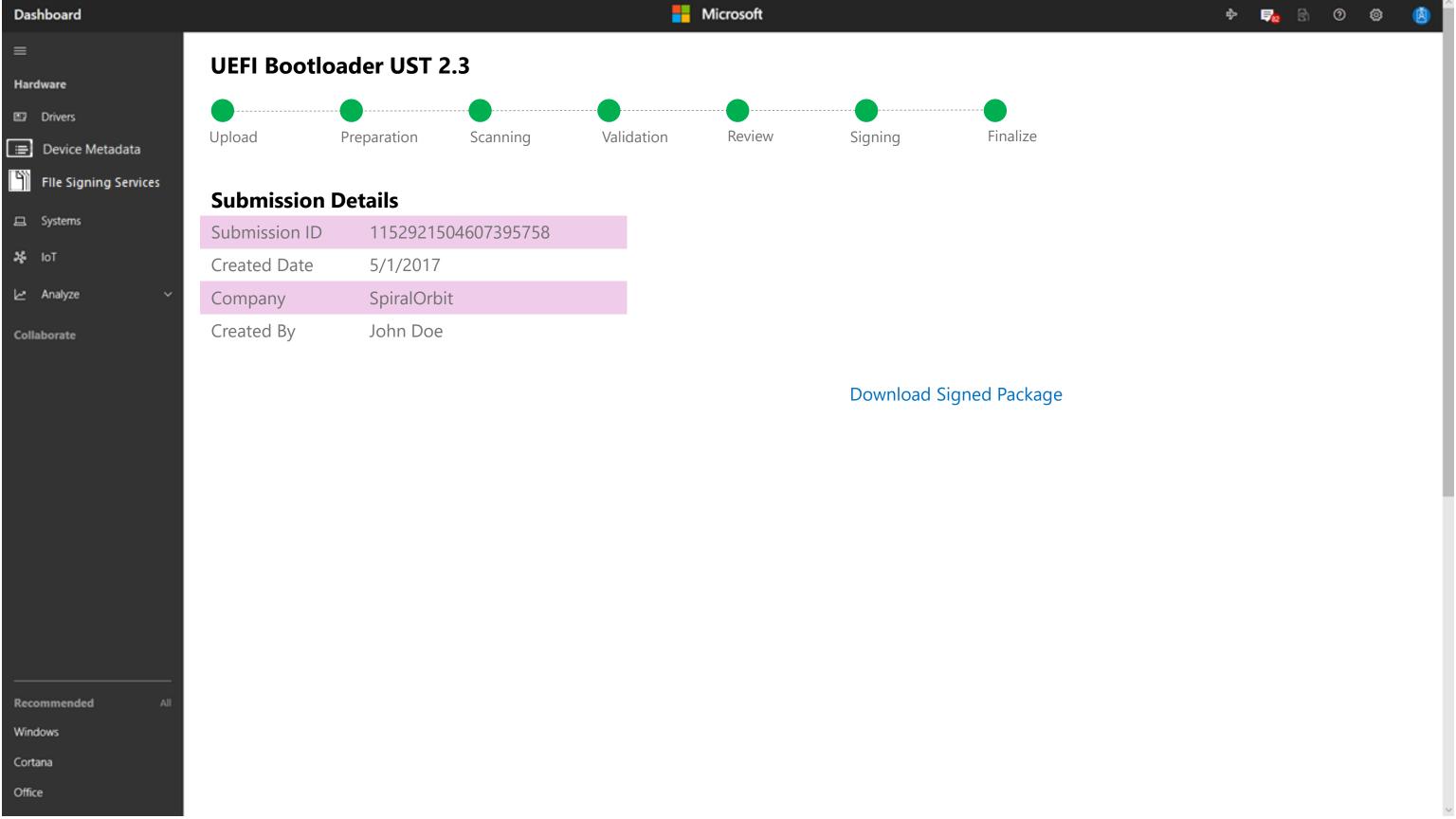






#### View Existing UEFI Submissions







#### UEFI CA – ARM Signing

### **ARM Signing**



- Microsoft is relaxing the policy to permit signing of AARCH64 EFI modules
- Some new, global prerequisites to follow...



#### Baby Duck – Secure Boot Settings

## Signing Challenges



- Multi-signing
  - Overhead to create/manage IHV and ISV and OEM CAs
    - Long lived certs are a challenge
  - -OEM/enterprise management of certs
  - Device and System compatibility
    - Increased size

### Signing Solution Proposal



- Replace with .RSRC section + Opus Info
  - UEFI CA signer and process remains as-is
  - Opus added by Microsoft UEFI CA to signature
    - specifies Product Vendor from name on file
  - Action to UEFI Submitters: add .RSRC section (trivial)
    - specifies Product Name, File Name & Version
    - Provides improved revocation of insecure versions without flooding dbx with hashes or rolling signing keys
    - This will be a requirement for signing by the UEFI CA going forward
    - No compat issue with downlevel
  - Action for System Firmware:
    - New authentication of EFI images based upon Opus & .RSRC
    - Will be a requirement of future Windows OS

### **Deployment Challenges**



- Unenlightened algorithm for reliable db configuration is impractical
- Per-device targeting
  - Only current option is per-deviceunique PK/KEK, does not scale
- Resistance to consistent workflows

### **Deployment Alternatives**



- Infeasible heuristic replaced with explicit profiles & custom mode
- Targeting: SMBIOS Vendor, Model, Serial
   #, & UUID
- End-user workflow minimized

#### **Building it**



Are all blocking issues mitigated?

What is the value prop?

• Replace the UEFI CA with stricter trust &

Cost/benefit justified?



# Device Firmware Configuration Interface (DFCI) Contact SAUEFI@Microsoft.com



#### Discussion of non-public Windows plans



#### Questions?

# Thanks for attending the Spring 2018 UEFI Plugfest



For more information on the UEFI Forum and UEFI Specifications, visit <a href="http://www.uefi.org">http://www.uefi.org</a>

Questions regarding this presentation <a href="mailto:SAUEFI@Microsoft.com">mailto:SAUEFI@Microsoft.com</a>
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