



Arm[®] Authenticated Debug Access Control Test Suite

Version 0.6

User Guide

Non-Confidential

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Arm® Authenticated Debug Access Control Test Suite

User Guide

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Release Information

Document history

Issue	Date	Confidentiality	Change
0005-01	30 June 2021	Non-Confidential	Alpha release
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1 Introduction

1.1 Conventions






The following subsections describe conventions used in Arm documents.


Glossary

The Arm Glossary is a list of terms used in Arm documentation, together with definitions for those terms. The Arm Glossary does not contain terms that are industry standard unless the Arm meaning differs from the generally accepted meaning.

See the Arm® Glossary for more information: developer.arm.com/glossary.

Typographic conventions

Convention	Use
<i>italic</i>	Introduces citations.
bold	Highlights interface elements, such as menu names. Denotes signal names. Also used for terms in descriptive lists, where appropriate.
monospace	Denotes text that you can enter at the keyboard, such as commands, file and program names, and source code.
monospace bold	Denotes language keywords when used outside example code.
monospace <u>underline</u>	Denotes a permitted abbreviation for a command or option. You can enter the underlined text instead of the full command or option name.
<and>	Encloses replaceable terms for assembler syntax where they appear in code or code fragments. For example: <pre>MRC p15, 0, <Rd>, <CRn>, <CRm>, <Opcode_2></pre>
SMALL CAPITALS	Used in body text for a few terms that have specific technical meanings, that are defined in the <i>Arm® Glossary</i> . For example, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED , IMPLEMENTATION SPECIFIC , UNKNOWN , and UNPREDICTABLE .
 Caution	This represents a recommendation which, if not followed, might lead to system failure or damage.
 Warning	This represents a requirement for the system that, if not followed, might result in system failure or damage.
 Danger	This represents a requirement for the system that, if not followed, will result in system failure or damage.
 Note	This represents an important piece of information that needs your attention.
 Tip	This represents a useful tip that might make it easier, better or faster to perform a task.

Convention	Use
 Remember	This is a reminder of something important that relates to the information you are reading.

1.2 Additional reading

This document contains information that is specific to this product. See the following documents for other relevant information:

Table 1-2: Arm publications

Document name	Document ID	Licensee only
<i>PSA Cryptography API</i>	IHI 0086	No
<i>Authenticated Debug Access Control Specification</i>	DEN0101	No

Table 1-3: Other publications

Document ID	Organization	Document name
-	-	-

1.3 Feedback

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Feedback on this product

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- The product name.
- The product revision or version.
- An explanation with as much information as you can provide. Include symptoms and diagnostic procedures if appropriate.

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- The title Arm® Authenticated Debug Access Control Test Suite User Guide.
- The number 102545_0006_01_en.
- If applicable, the page number(s) to which your comments refer.
- A concise explanation of your comments.

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See the Arm® website for other relevant information.

- [Arm® Developer](#).
- [Arm® Documentation](#).
- [Technical Support](#).
- [Arm® Glossary](#).

2 ADAC overview

This chapter introduces ADAC and its test suite.

2.1 Abbreviations

This section lists the abbreviations used in this document.

Table 2-1: Abbreviations and expansions

Abbreviation	Expansion
ADAC	Authenticated Debug Access Control
PAL	Platform Abstraction Layer
PSA	Platform Security Architecture
RDDI	Remote Device Debug Interface
RoT	Root of Trust
SPM	Secure Partition Manager
SUT	System Under Test
VAL	Validation Abstraction Layer

2.2 Introduction to ADAC

Authenticated Debug Access Control (ADAC) is a protocol that provides a way to use strong authentication to restrict device debug access to authorized entities only.

ADAC defines communication between two entities:

- The device being debugged, which is the target.
- The debugger itself, which is the host.

The ADAC specification addresses functional layers that are above the physical debug link. Physical access to the target device is required for debug link operation.

The default mechanism for ADAC authentication relies on a challenge-response protocol where the target challenges the host and verifies the response validity. The response to the challenge is a signed authentication token, also called a debug token. The key used by the host to generate the signature must be trusted by the target through a chain of trusted entities already provisioned on the target. The ADAC specification defines a certificate format to build trust chains and offer the flexibility to deal with complex scenarios.

For more information on ADAC, see the [Authenticated Debug Access Control Specification](#).

2.3 Scope of the ADAC test suite

The scope of the ADAC test suite is to:

- Verify if the tested target implements all ADAC commands.
- Check if the response received for a given ADAC command is one of the expected defined responses.
- Test commands, errors, and success criteria mentioned in the ADAC specification.

2.4 ADAC test suite

The ADAC test suite checks if a device-side implementation conforms to the behavior described in the ADAC specification. For host-side conformance to the ADAC specification, Arm is working directly with partner tool vendors to guarantee compatibility.

The ADAC tests are self-checking and portable C-based tests with directed stimulus. These tests are expected to run on the host platform only. The test suite does not require any debugger but uses Arm Remote Device Debug Interface (RDDI) libraries to communicate with the target being tested. Arm RDDI libraries can be obtained as part of the [Arm Development Studio](#).

The tests drive the ADAC commands from the host platform and verify the response obtained from the target. The tests are open source and available with an Apache v2.0 license, allowing for external contribution.

2.5 Tool requirements

The ADAC test suite is developed in C and compiled for the host execution environment.

The tests communicate with the target using the libraries defined by the RDDI interface. The RDDI libraries are available in your Arm Development Studio installation directory (`<Install Directory>/sw/debugger/RDDI`).

The following are software prerequisites on the host platform:

- CMake v3.1 or greater
- GNU Arm Embedded Toolchain version 9-2019-q4-major
- Python 3.7 or later, with pip and virtualenv.
- RDDI header files and redistributable libraries.
- Access to PSA-ADAC source code repository, as an alpha-specific temporary requirement.



RDDI layer integration is not included in this release.

2.6 Prerequisites

The ADAC tests require the following setup for the device to execute the tests on a host platform.

- Credentials must be provisioned in the device and the public key of a root certificate must either be present on the target in hashed form or in its entirety and accessible to the ADAC target code.
- A set of tests in a given run only verifies a single cryptosystem algorithm. To test multiple cryptosystems, target devices must be provisioned with adequate credentials and the test suite should re-run for each cryptosystem to be tested.

3 Validation methodology

This chapter describes the validation methodology used for the ADAC test suite.

3.1 Test layering details

The ADAC tests use a layered software stack approach to enable porting across different test platforms.

The constituents of the layered stack are:

Test suite

This layer is a collection of targeted tests. It verifies if the device behavior conforms to the ADAC specification. These tests map to one or more scenarios identified in the scenario document. They use interfaces that are provided by the VAL.

PAL

This layer is the closest to hardware and is aware of underlying hardware details. It must be ported or tailored to specific host platform. It implements the debug link layer responsible for communication with the target.

VAL

This layer contains subdirectories for the VAL libraries. It provides a uniform and consistent view of the available test infrastructure to the tests in the test pool. This layer is not ported when the underlying hardware changes.

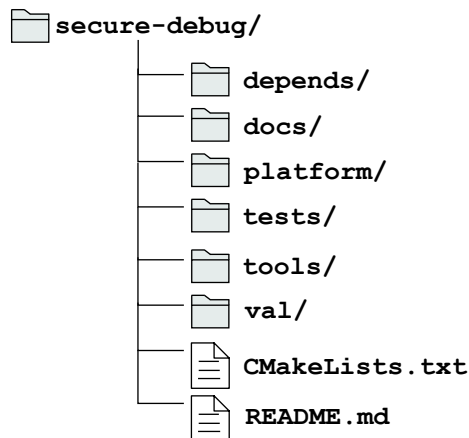


This release provides a reference implementation of the PAL layer using Unix sockets to communicate with the target. For more information on implementing the link layer, see the [Porting Guide](#).

3.2 Directory structure

The following figure shows the top-level directory structure of Secure debug within the `psa-arch-tests` git repository.

Figure 3-1: Secure debug



depends

contains the pre-built shared libraries that implement standard link layer communication protocols. You can add your custom debug interface libraries and reference it for your platform layer API. For more information on the platform layer, see the [Porting Guide](#).

docs

contains the User Guide, Porting Guide and scenarios to be tested.

platform

contains files to form the PAL. It must be ported to specific host platform.

tests

contains the ADAC subsuite tests that verify if the device behavior conforms with the ADAC specification.

tools

contains makefiles and scripts that are used to generate test binaries.

val

contains subdirectories and files to build the VAL libraries. This layer provides a uniform and consistent view of the available test infrastructure to the tests.

CMakeLists.txt

contains information on CMake build support.

README.md

README file for PSA ADAC test suite.

3.3 Build and execution steps

This section provides steps to build and execute the ADAC test suite for a given host platform.

Build steps

The steps and the dependencies to build the host-side executable are described in detail in the README file. The following steps compile and generate the test image for the ADAC suite:

1. `cd psa-arch-tests/secure-debug`
2. `mkdir <host_build_dir>`
3. `cd <host_build_dir>`
4. `cmake ../ -G"Unix Makefiles" -DTARGET=<target_name> -DSUITE=<suite_name>`

For example,

```
cmake ../ -G"Unix Makefiles" -DTARGET=hst_sdbg_stdcl -DSUITE=ADAC
cmake --build .
```

This generates the `psa_adac_test` executable in the `<host_build_dir>` directory.

Execution steps

The executable test should be provided with the host-side credentials (key and certificate chain) as command-line arguments. Depending on the debug link layer used, additional command-line parameters should be provided.

```
./psa_adac_test <path_to_key_file> <path_to_certificate> / <optional list to link-  
layer details>
```



The README file describes the details for executing the test on a Unix-host platform.

3.4 Test status report

When the test suite is run on a host platform, each successful test must report either PASS or SKIP.

The following is an example code of a successful test pass.

```
***** PSA Architecture Test Suite - Version 1.2 *****

Running .. Secure Debug Suite
*****
TEST: 801 | DESCRIPTION: Testing ADAC Protocol Host API | UT: psa_challenge
Sending challenge request
Receiving challenge
```

```
status = 0x0000, data_count = 9
val_parse_response : 233 : debug : host :challenge 0000:
2c486475b5a6661035c68dea731d0214
val_parse_response : 233 : debug : host :challenge 0010:
54949be72f27d31fcea2b138da251f9f
Sending challenge request
Receiving challenge
status = 0x0000, data_count = 9
val_parse_response : 233 : debug : host :challenge 0000: e5bc013aa4a152ead
c001dafd584eb04
val_parse_response : 233 : debug : host :challenge 0010: f701c0c
c21f80e61aced58e7179cd187
Challenge response obtained is unique

TEST RESULT: PASSED
```

The following code displays the status of all the tests scheduled in a single execution run.

```
*****

***** Secure Debug Suite Report *****

TOTAL TESTS      : 2
TOTAL PASSED     : 2
TOTAL SIM ERROR  : 0
TOTAL FAILED     : 0
TOTAL SKIPPED    : 0
*****

Entering standby..
```

3.5 Additional notes

The following are a few additional points to consider:

- The data structures and the packet format described in the specification are defined in the `psa_adac.h` header file within the `psa-adac` repository.
- The `val_adac.h` defines the API for the following tasks:
 - Managing the host credentials (uses mbedTLS services).
 - Building and constructing ADAC commands.
 - Parsing the response obtained from the debug target.
- The PAL API which is responsible for implementing the debug link layer is defined in `pal_interfaces.h`. These APIs must be ported for your host platform. For more information on API porting, see the [Porting Guide](#).
- The `psa-adac` repository provides a tool for generating keys and certificates. The same is used to generate credentials for authenticating the host.

Appendix A Revisions

This appendix describes the technical changes between released issues of this book.

A.1 Revisions

This section consists of all the technical changes between different versions of this document.

Table A-1: Issue 0005-01

Change	Location
First release.	-

Table A-2: Differences between Issue 0005-01 and 0006-01

Change	Location
No technical updates.	-