

# Safer Netboot

Absicherung des Preboot eXecution Enviromemts mit  
iPXE-ROM

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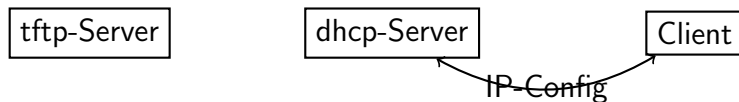
# Motivation

tftp-Server

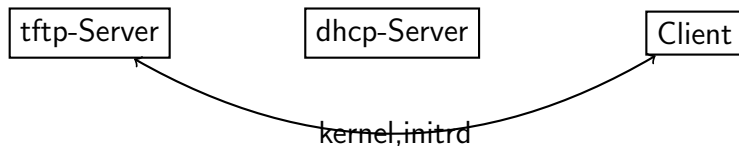
dhcp-Server

Client

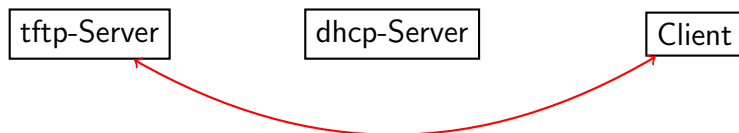
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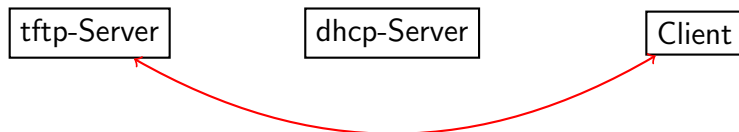


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- Man-in-the-Middle

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- unverschlüsselt
- Man-in-the-Middle
- keine Autorisierung des Clients
- prinzipiell jeder im Netzwerk darf booten
- Wunsch aus der RGB

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- verschlüsselte Kommunikation
- kein Man-in-the-Middle
- Mechanismus für Authentisierung
- Lösung: HTTPS

# Wie geht es weiter?

- ① Motivation
- ② Vorbereitung
- ③ Bauen
- ④ Booten

# Was wird gebraucht?

Daten über HTTPS beziehen.

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Daten über HTTPS beziehen.

- HTTP-Server
- HTTP-Client
- TLS-Layer: → Zertifikate

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- FCoE
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- wireless

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- wireless
- ...

## iPXE (II)

- Bootvorgang scriptabel
- Boot-ROM für physische Hardware
- chainloading möglich
- Bootprompt

# Packen wir es an!

Wir brauchen Zertifikate:

- für den Server: Verschlüsselung
- für den Client: Authentisierung

# Root CA

```
openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -out ca.crt  
-keyout ca.key -days 1000
```

# Server

```
openssl req -newkey rsa -keyout server.key -out server.req
```

```
openssl ca -config ca.cnf -in server.req -out server.crt
```

# Client

```
openssl req -newkey rsa -keyout client.key -out client.req
```

```
openssl ca -config ca.cnf -in client.req -out client.crt
```

# Serverkonfiguration

```
<VirtualHost *:443>  
    SSLEngine on  
    SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/server.crt  
    SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/server.key  
    SSLVerifyClient require  
    SSLVerifyDepth 4  
    SSLCACertificateFile /etc/apache2/ca.crt  
</VirtualHost>
```



# iPXE-Image

- Kompilieren der Quellen
- Optionen:
  - script ("EMBED=")
  - Zertifikate ("CERT=")
  - Vertrauen ("TRUST=")
  - privaten Schlüssel ("PRIV=")

# iPXE-Script

```
#!ipxe
```

```
dhcp
```

```
kernel https://192.168.122.2/linux
```

```
initrd https://192.168.122.2/initrd
```

```
boot
```

# make it!

```
make -j 4 bin/8086107c.mrom EMBED=boot.ipxe  
      TRUST=ca.crt  
      CERT=ca.crt,client.crt  
      PRIVKEY=client.key
```

Intel Netzwerkkarte

# ROM flashen

- verschiedene Werkzeuge (Intel, RealTek)
- "generischer" Ansatz mit flashrom (open Source)
- padden bis Chipgröße
- Bsp.: 131072 Byte - 85504 Byte = 45568 Byte Padding

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-r backup_"AT25F1024(A)".rom`

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- `flashrom -p nicintel_spi:pci=07:01.0 -c "AT25F1024(A)" -r backup_"AT25F1024(A)".rom`
- `flashrom -p nicintel_spi:pci=07:01.0 -c "AT25F1024(A)" -w ipxe.rom`



## Flashen (II)

flashrom v0.9.9-r1954 on Linux 4.19.0-1-grml-amd64 (x86\_64)  
flashrom is free software, get the source code at  
<https://flashrom.org>

Calibrating delay loop... OK.

Found Atmel flash chip "AT25F1024(A)" (128 kB, SPI) on  
nicintel\_spi.

Reading old flash chip contents... done.

Erasing and writing flash chip... Erase/write done.

Verifying flash... VERIFIED.

```
iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 07:01.0 7EE0 PCI3.00 PnP PMM+00000000+00000000 CE00!
```

```
iPXE (PCI 07:01.0) starting execution...ok  
iPXE initialising devices...ok
```

```
iPXE 1.0.0+ (3fe68) -- Open Source Network Boot Firmware -- http://ipxe.org  
Features: DNS HTTP HTTPS iSCSI TFTP AoE ELF MBOOT PXE bzImage Menu PXEXT  
Configuring (net0 00:0e:0c:a0:02:fe)..... ok  
https://192.168.122.2/linux..... [connecting]_
```

Gibt es Fragen??