

# TCG Storage Work Group Update

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# Agenda

- Introduction
- Learning Objectives
- Status Update of several documents
- Upcoming plans
- Other sessions

# Introduction

- We represent the TCG (Trusted Computing Group)
  - TCG Covers many things security (Storage, TPM, Platform, PC Client, Server, DICE, etc.)
  - [Trustedcomputinggroup.org](https://Trustedcomputinggroup.org)
- Storage Work Group
  - Focuses on security features specific to storage devices and solutions
  - Data at rest security specifications (SSCs)
    - Enterprise, Opal, Ruby, Pyrite, KPIO
  - Storage Interface Interactions Specification (SIIS)
  - Feature sets, supplementals to SSCs, References, Test Documents
    - CNL, Configurable PINs, Block SID, etc.

# Learning Objectives

- Get an overview of the current activities w.r.t. standards
- Get a preview of upcoming standards activities
- Security trends in storage
- Help plan for your security features and capabilities
  - For your organization's products and solutions
- Welcome your participation and input

# No active work currently

- Core Specification
- Enterprise SSC
- Ruby SSC
- Pyrite SSC

# Recent Work On Specifications/References

Document	Status	Timeline	Impact
Opal Feature Set: Configurable Locking for NVMe NS and SCSI LUNs - V1.02, R1.16	Published	Feb 2023	Opal SSC feature set: Defines relationships between locking objects and LBA ranges and NVME Namespaces and SCSI LUNs
SIIS - V1.11, R1.18	Published	April 2023	Most referred to for TCG Protocol Mapping and SAS/SATA/NVMe interfaces: User data removal methods
Opal Family Test Case Spec - V1.01 R1.10	Published	May 2023	Test Specification: Essentially updated to support Opal 2.02
Opal Feature set: C_PIN Enhancements - V1.00, R1.21	Published	May 2023	Opal SSC feature set: Enhances PIN Configurability and properties
Key Per I/O (KPIO) SSC - V1.0, R1.41	Published	Sep 2023	New Approach to D@RE with host managed media encryption keys

2023 has been a productive year for the Storage Work Group

All Specifications and References focus on Data at Rest Encryption (D@RE) technologies

# Recent Work On Specifications/References

Document	Status	Timeline	Impact
Opal Feature set: Additional Data Store Tables V1.01, R1.17	Public Review	July – Oct 2023	Opal SSC feature set: Defines data store table creation for multi-client like use cases
App Note: KPIO	Completed Public review	July – Aug 2023	Reference document/Implementation guide for KPIO SSC
Test Cases & FAQ: KPIO	In Development	NA	Additional documents related to KPIO
Errata for Opal 2.02	In Development	NA	Clarifications and errata fixes
SIIS 1.12	In Development	NA	Fixes and Enhancements. Inclusion of Key Per I/O related changes

All Specifications and References focus on Data at Rest Encryption (D@RE) technologies

# SIIS 1.11 – Main changes

- Added Support for NVDIMM-N and SD-Card interfaces
- More details on User Data Removal methods
- Support for zoned commands
  - SCSI
  - ATA
  - NVMe
- NVMe – Mapping of MI resets



# C\_PIN Enhancements

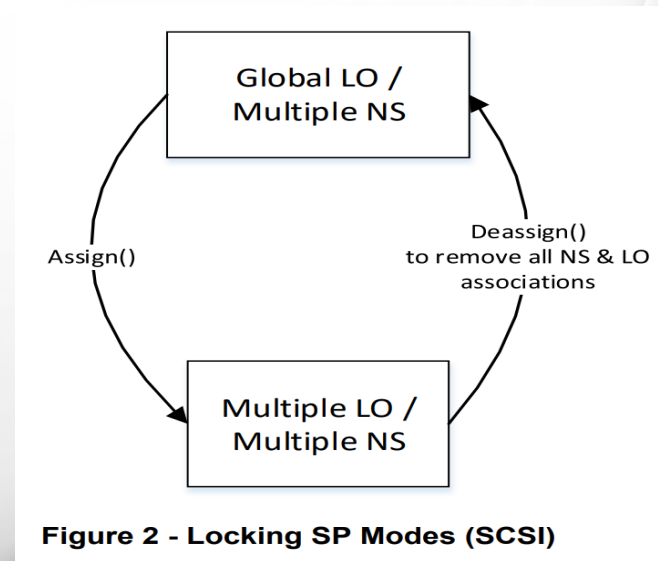
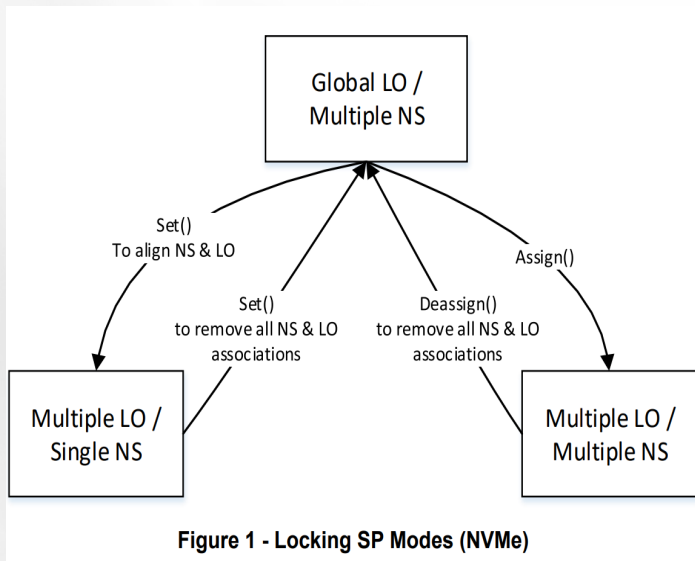
- C\_PIN Enhancements Feature (optional feature)
  - Configurable C\_PIN TryLimit per Authority
  - Configurable C\_PIN Persistence per Authority
  - Min and Max PIN length
- C\_PIN Forced PIN Change (optional feature)
  - When enabled, requires the Authority PIN change before the authentication
  - Forced PIN change by allowing only Set method on the PIN column and Random method

# Additional Data Store Tables

- Mechanism to configure additional tables in the data store
  - Partition the data store
  - Enables additional use cases

# Configurable Locking NS and SL

- NVMe Namespaces
  - Assign/Deassign and Set Methods
- SCSI LUNs
  - Assign/Deassign Methods



# Monitoring

- SNIA Key Management
- OCP Security requirements
- SPDM Storage Binding
- Quantum Safe Readiness

# BACKUP

# Focus Areas

- Which types of technologies are being addressed?
  - Interfaces: NVMe, ATA, SCSI, eMMC, NVDIMM-N, SD Card
  - Self-encrypting storage (Opal, Ruby, Pyrite, Enterprise, etc.)
  - Self-Encrypting storage, with external key management (Key Per I/O, new)
- What is their impact on the industry?
  - Main Data at Rest technology used in the industry
    - Widely accepted and continues to evolve
  - Provide a standard way for managing SEDs
  - Standards compliant and Certified SEDs are mandated by some governments and companies
  - TCG work is being referenced by international standards (ISO, IEEE, NVMe, INCITS, etc.)

# KPIO – Refer to focused session

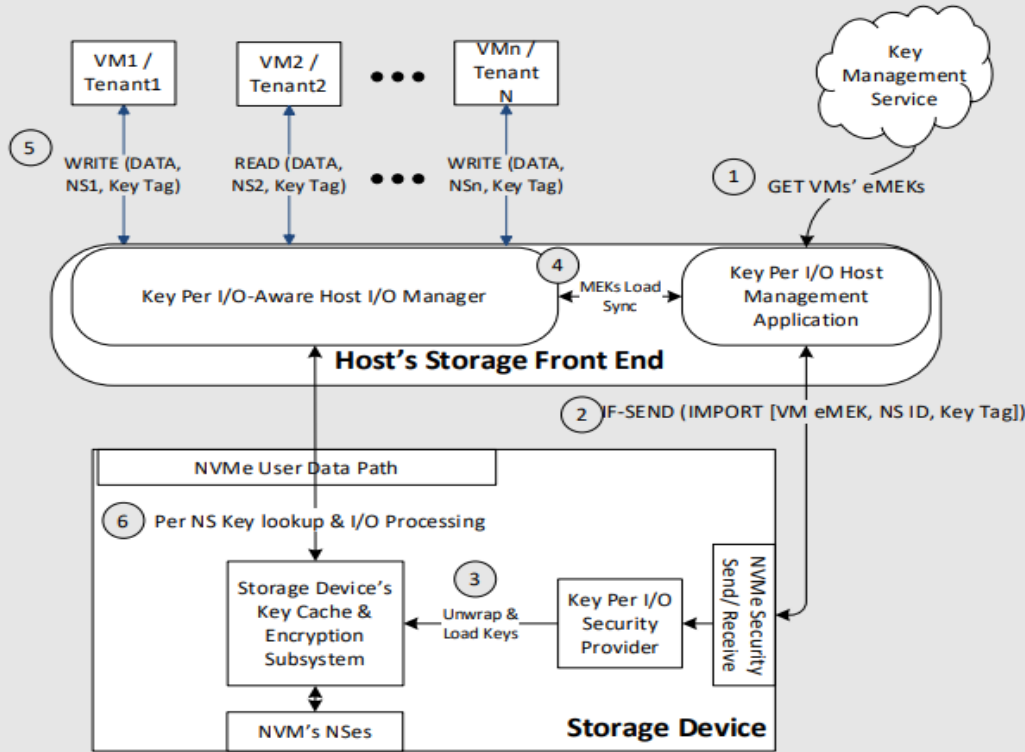


Figure 1: Example Key Per I/O's Operating Model in a Multi-Tenant Storage System

# Configurable Locking Objects

- Global Range Locking object
  - Any namespace or LUN that is not associated with below
- Namespace Global Range Locking object
  - First Locking object to be associated with a Namespace/LUN
- Namespace Non-Global Range Locking object
  - Locking object associated with an LBA range within a namespace/LUN

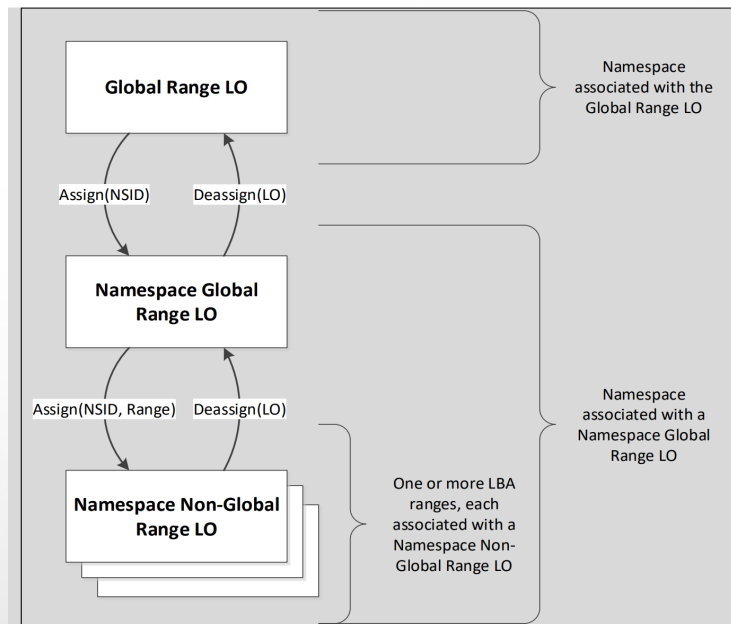


Figure 3 - Flows in Namespace Associations with Locking Objects



# SUM and CNL

- Add parameter to Assign to indicate caller wants to associate Namespace with an available SUM range
- Mandate:
  - Assign to SUM Range results in erase of data
  - Deassign from SUM Range results in erase of data
    - KeepNamespaceGlobalRangeKey = True results in failure of Deassign method

