



Linux

**SP 800-90B Non-Proprietary Public Use Document for UEK7
CPU Time Jitter RNG Entropy Source
Entropy Source Version 2.2.0**

SP 800-90B Non-Proprietary Public Use Document

Document Version: 1.0

Document Date: 2023-10-16

Prepared for:

Oracle Corporation
World Headquarters
2300 Oracle Way
Austin, TX 78741
U.S.A.

Prepared by:

atsec information security Corp.
9130 Jollyville Road, Suite 260
Austin, TX 78759
USA

ORACLE®

Linux

Title: SP 800-90B Non-Proprietary Public Use Document for UEK7 CPU Time Jitter RNG Entropy Source

Date: October 16th, 2023

Author: Atsec Information Security

Contributing Authors:

Oracle Security Evaluations – Global Product Security

Oracle Corporation

World Headquarters

2300 Oracle Way

Austin, TX 78741

U.S.A.

Worldwide Inquiries:

Phone: +1.650.506.7000

Fax: +1.650.506.7200

www.oracle.com



Oracle is committed to developing practices and products that help protect the environment

Copyright © 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. This document is provided for information purposes only and the contents hereof are subject to change without notice. This document is not warranted to be error-free, nor subject to any other warranties or conditions, whether expressed orally or implied in law, including implied warranties and conditions of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. Oracle specifically disclaim any liability with respect to this document and no contractual obligations are formed either directly or indirectly by this document. This document may reproduced or distributed whole and intact including this copyright notice.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Hardware and Software, Engineered to Work Together



Linux

Table of Contents

1 Description	4
2 Security Boundary	4
3 Operating Conditions	5
4 Configuration Settings	6
5 Physical Security Mechanisms	6
6 Conceptual Interfaces	6
7 Min-Entropy Rate	6
8 Health Tests	7
9 Maintenance	8
10 Required Testing	8
11 Vendor Permissions and Relationship	8

1 Description

The UEK7 CPU Time Jitter RNG version 2.2.0 is a non-physical entropy source. The noise generation of this entropy source is based on the tiny variations in the execution time of the same piece of code. The execution time of this piece of code is made unpredictable by the complexity of the different hardware components that comprise modern CPUs and the different internal states that the operating system can have at a certain point in time.

The entropy source was tested on the operational environments listed in Table 1. The noise source was tested under the assumption that its output is non-IID.

Table 1: Operational environments and version.

Model	Operational Environment and Version	Processor
ORACLE SERVER X9-2c	Oracle Linux 8 on KVM on Oracle Linux 8	Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8358
ORACLE SERVER E4-2c		AMD EPYC™ 7J13
ORACLE SERVER A1-2c		Ampere® Altra® Q80-30
ORACLE SERVER X9-2c	Oracle Linux 9 on KVM on Oracle Linux 8	Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8358
ORACLE SERVER E4-2c		AMD EPYC™ 7J13
ORACLE SERVER A1-2c		Ampere® Altra® Q80-30

2 Security Boundary

The boundary for this non-physical, software-based entropy source is the executable binary file. It is compiled from the C code that implements it. Figure 1 depicts the overall design of the entropy source and its core operations.

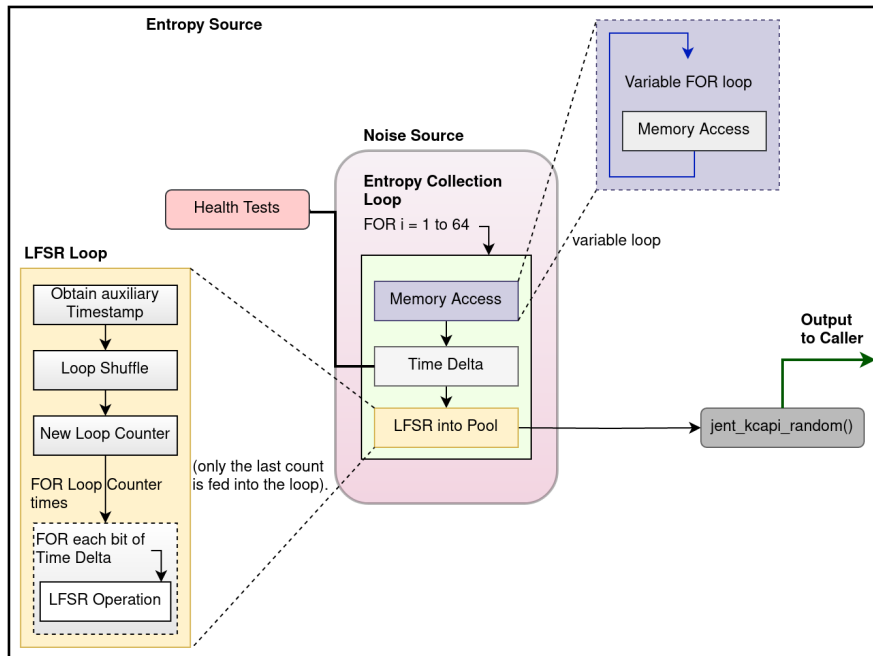


Figure 1: CPU Jitter 2.2.0 Design

The noise source is implemented by collecting and accumulating variances of the execution time of a defined set of instructions. The accumulation is done with the assistance of a Linear-Feedback Shift Register (LFSR) function that works as the first conditioning component of the entropy source, as well as an entropy pool that is used to accumulate the acquired entropy. The time jitter of the execution time is measured over the processing logic of the LFSR and functions that support the implementation.

If the Repetition Count Test (RCT) or the Adaptive Proportional Test (APT) health tests fail, the noise data is discarded, the entropy source halts without outputting any data, and a failure code is returned to the caller. If the health test failure is permanent, the kernel which contains this entropy source will panic.

3 Operating Conditions

The noise source is non-physical, and thus the operating conditions are inherited from the operational environments in which the entropy source is installed as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Operating conditions.

Processor	Temperature	Voltage	Clock Speed	Cache Sizes
Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8358	65C Junction temperature	0V - 2.15V	2.6 GHz	L1: 32x48 KB L2: 32x1280 KB L3: 49.15 MB

Processor	Temperature	Voltage	Clock Speed	Cache Sizes
AMD EPYC™ 7J13	0C to 100C Processor temperature control value	0V - 3.3V	2.55 GHz	L1: 64x32 KB L2: 64x512 KB L3: 32.77 MB
Ampere® Altra® Q80-30	0C to 100C Junction temperature	0V - 1.1V	3.0 GHz	L1: 80x64 KB L2: 80x1024 KB

4 Configuration Settings

There are no specific configuration settings required for this entropy source. However, the following lists “#defines” in jitterentropy.c:

```
#define JENT_MEMORY_BLOCKS 64
#define JENT_MEMORY_BLOCKSIZE 32
#define JENT_MEMORY_ACCESSLOOPS 128
```

None of these values should be altered. If any changes are made, this would invalidate the ESV entropy certificate.

5 Physical Security Mechanisms

The noise source is non-physical. The physical security mechanisms only apply to the hardware component of the operational environments in which the entropy source is installed, and thus the entropy source inherits those mechanisms.

6 Conceptual Interfaces

The entropy source provides the following interfaces:

- `jent_kcapi_random()`: Obtains conditioned data for the caller. This is the main function from the entropy source, the one that shall be used to request output from entropy source. The entropy gathering logic creates 64 bits per invocation. This interface corresponds to the `GetEntropy()` conceptual interface from SP800-90B.
- `jent_lfsr_time()`: Obtains raw noise data for testing purposes. This interface corresponds to the `GetNoise()` conceptual interface from SP800-90B.

7 Min-Entropy Rate

The noise source provides an entropy rate of $H_{submitter} = 1$ bit per 64-bit time delta.

The entropy source collects 64 time deltas of 64 bits each (4096 bits) as input to the LFSR conditioning component. This corresponds to 64 bits of entropy. The output entropy rate of the LFSR is assessed to be 0.928260 bits/bit.

As a result, the entropy source provides 0.928260 bits/bit of entropy rate at its output.

8 Health Tests

The entropy source implements the following continuous health tests:

- Repetition Count Test conforming to SP 800-90B section 4.4.1.
 - $H = 1$ bit of entropy per 64-bit sample.
 - Intermittent failure alpha value $\alpha_i = 2^{-30}$.
 - Permanent failure alpha value $\alpha_p = 2^{-60}$.
 - Intermittent failure cutoff value $C_i = 31$
 - Permanent failure cutoff value $C_p = 61$
- Adaptive Proportion test conforming to SP 800-90B section 4.4.2.
 - $W = 512$
 - $H = 1$ bit of entropy per 64-bit sample
 - Intermittent failure alpha value $\alpha_i = 2^{-30}$
 - Permanent failure alpha value $\alpha_p = 2^{-60}$
 - Intermittent failure cutoff value $C_i = 325$
 - Permanent failure cutoff value $C_p = 355$
- Stuck (Non-Permanent) Test: The stuck test computes the first, second and third discrete derivatives of the time value that will be processed by the LFSR. If any of these derivatives are zero, then the received time delta is considered stuck. In this case the LFSR is still updated, but the entropy value is not counted and the output of the LFSR is not used for insertion into the entropy pool. The stuck test then triggers the RCT for further processing. The second derivative is in fact the RCT itself.

As allowed by Section 4.3 of SP 800-90B, the entropy source defines two types of health test failures for the RCT and the APT: intermittent failures and permanent failures.

An intermittent failure is characterized by a false positive probability $\alpha_i = 2^{-30}$, which lies within the recommended range of $2^{-20} \leq \alpha \leq 2^{-40}$. When an intermittent failure is detected, the CPU Jitter RNG is automatically reset (which includes clearing the entropy pool), and the caller is notified of this failure. The only exception to this rule is during the start-up tests, where intermittent failures will be treated as permanent.

Permanent failures are characterized by a false positive probability of $\alpha_p = 2^{-60}$. When a permanent failure is detected, the CPU Jitter RNG is also reset, but the Linux kernel that contains this entropy source immediately enters the error state. In practice, this results in a kernel panic.

The continuous-health tests are applied to each new sample obtained from the noise source.

The stuck test is considered non-permanent, as positive stuck tests will be registered but will not immediately halt the entropy source.

Start-up tests conduct the same set and parameters of the continuous health tests on 1024 samples of noise data. The data is discarded after the start-up tests have completed successfully. Any health test failure during the start-up tests will always be treated as a permanent failure, which results in the permanent shutdown of the entropy source.



Linux

On-demand health tests of the noise source may be performed by rebooting the operational environment, which results in the immediate execution of the start-up tests. Similar to the start-up tests, the data used for the on-demand health tests are discarded after successful completion.

When entropy is requested from through the `jent_kcapi_random()` function, the return code indicates the status of the entropy source. A return code of `-EAGAIN` indicates an intermittent health test failure, whereas a return code of `-EFAULT` indicates a permanent health test failure.

9 Maintenance

There are no maintenance requirements as the entropy source is software based.

10 Required Testing

To test the entropy source, raw data samples must be collected using a test harness that is capable of accessing the `jent_lfsr_time()` noise interface from the entropy source. The test harness and accessory kernel tools must be supplied by the vendor.

Raw noise data consisting of at least 1,000,000 64-bit samples truncated to 8 bits must be collected from the operational environments at its normal operating conditions and processed by the SP 800-90B entropy tool that is provided by NIST. The expected min-entropy rate must approach the one in Section 7.

Restart data must be collected at normal operating conditions through the `jent_lfsr_time()` interface following the restart procedure specified in SP 800-90B (i.e., 1,000 samples from 1,000 restarts each) and processed by the NIST SP 800-90B entropy tool. The minimum of the row-wise and column-wise entropy rate must be more than half that of the raw noise entropy rate.

If conditioned entropy data is to be tested, then the `jent_kcapi_random()` interface shall be accessed instead of `jent_lfsr_time()` interface.

11 Vendor Permissions and Relationship

The ESV certificate is “Reuse restricted to vendor”. Someone other than the vendor can only use the certificate with written and signed permission from the vendor’s point of contact (as indicated on the ESV certificate).