

Manage Everything DMTF Way

Dr. Hemal V. Shah

Distinguished Engineer & Architect, Broadcom Inc.

Senior VP of Technology and TC Chair, DMTF



Disclaimers

- Please note this keynote is being recorded
- Recording will be available to the public

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Agenda

- DMTF Overview
- DMTF Evolution
- DMTF Technologies
- Redfish Overview
- PMCI Overview
- SPDM Overview



DMTF – An Industry Standards Org

WHO

Led by innovative, industry-leading companies, DMTF has a global presence with members in multiple countries.

WHAT

DMTF standards support diverse emerging and traditional IT infrastructures including cloud, virtualization, network, servers and storage. A complete list is available at **www.dmtf.org/standards**.

WHY

Nationally and internationally recognized by ANSI and ISO, DMTF standards enable a more integrated and cost-effective approach to management through interoperable solutions.

HOW

Simultaneous development of Open Source and Open Standards is made possible by DMTF, which has the support, tools and infrastructure for efficient development and collaboration.



DMTF Board Member Companies

















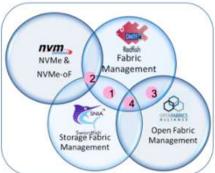




DMTF Alliance Partners (23)



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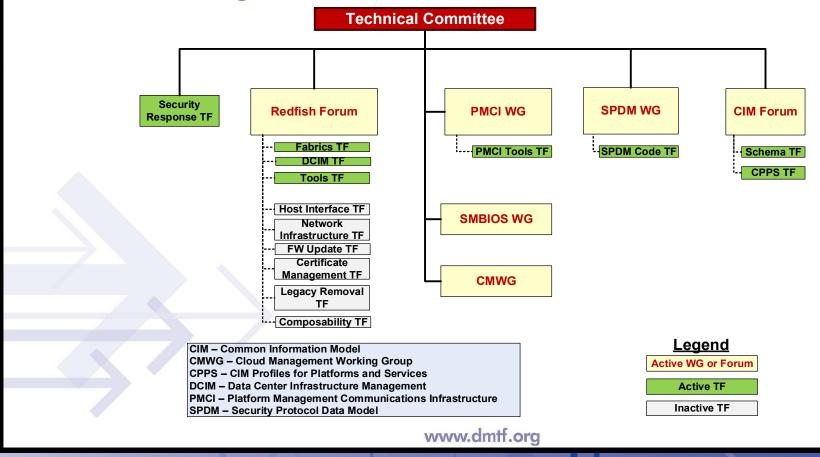
https://www.dmtf.org/about/registers

www.dmtf.org

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DMTF TC Organization



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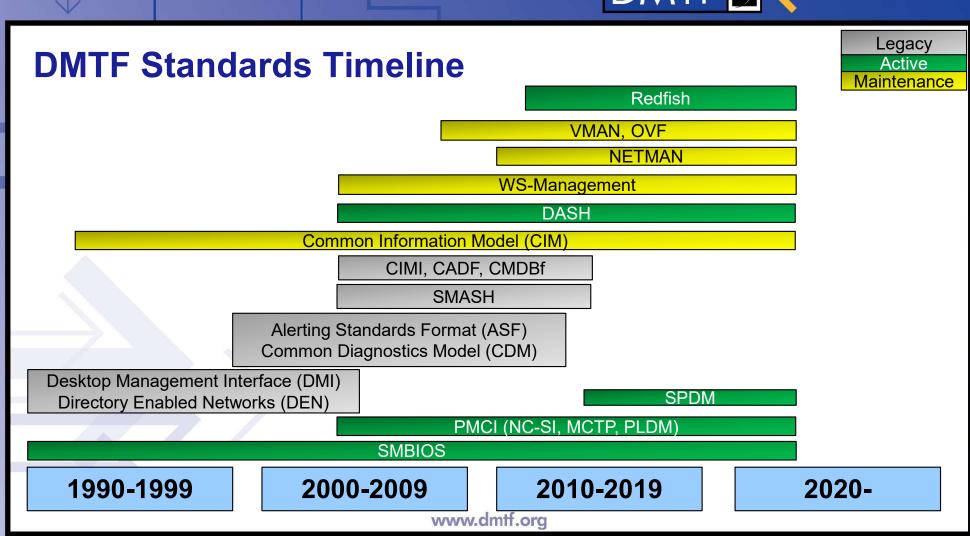
Technical Committee Accomplishments in 2022

- Continued <u>wide acceptance of DMTF standards</u> in industry, Examples:
 - 2 Billion+ platforms with SMBIOS implementation
 - 340+ certified products in DASH conformance registry
 - Continued traction with Redfish adoption and continuing interest in PMCI and SPDM standards
- <u>Increased adoption</u> of DMTF standards <u>in open source</u>, Examples:
 - OpenBMC https://github.com/openbmc
 - Redfish validators, tools, checkers, etc.: https://github.com/DMTF
 - Open Linux Management Infrastructure (OpenLMI) & Open Management Interface (OMI)
- Expansion of scope continues in the DMTF
 - Redfish expansion into DCIM, Network Infrastructure, OpenAPI...
 - Security Protocol Data Model (SPDM) WG now its own body under the TC
 - The Cloud Management Working Group spun up
 - Security Response Task Force created
- 70 standards and white papers and 15 work-in-progress published in 2022
- International acceptance of DMTF standards via ISO and ANSI adoption
 - 8 ISO standards published and 4 currently in the submission process
 - 10 published ANSI standards

www.dmtf.org

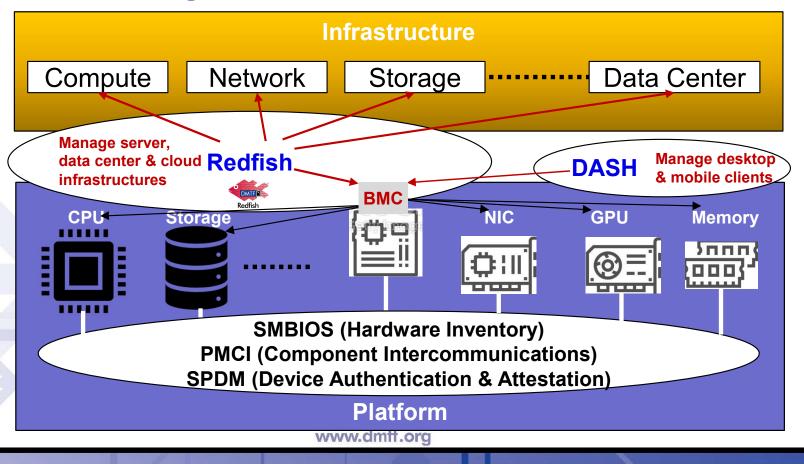
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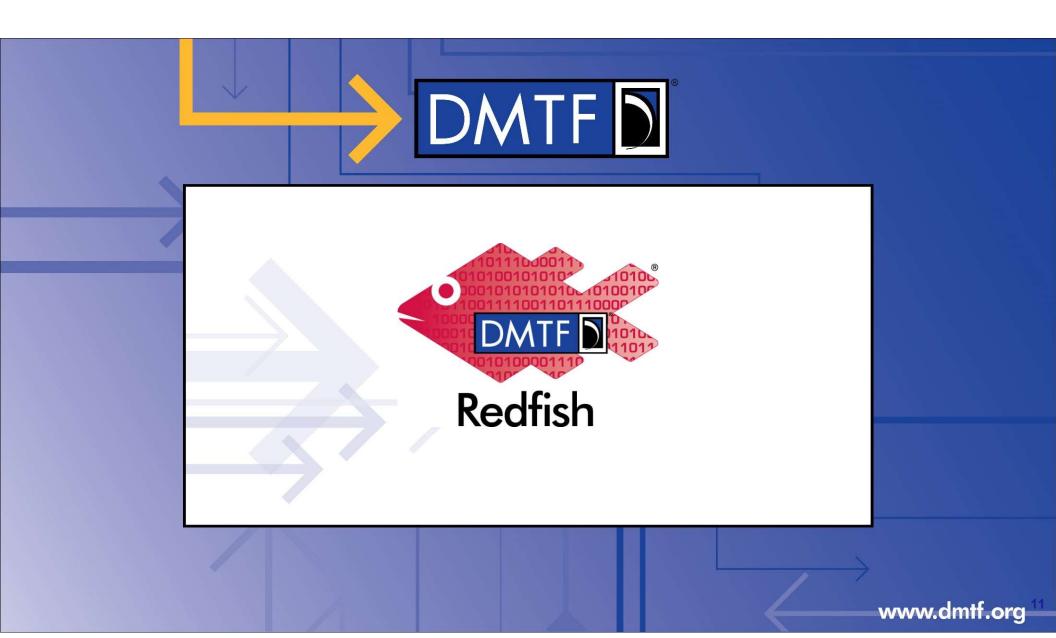






DMTF Technologies







What is Redfish?

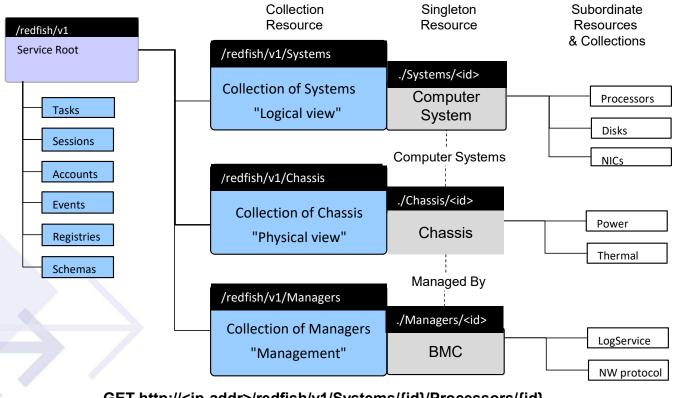
- Industry Standard Software Defined Management for Converged, Hybrid IT
 - HTTPS in JSON format
 - Schema-backed but human-readable
 - Equally usable by Apps, GUIs and Scripts
 - Extensible, Secure, Interoperable
- Initial release in 2015 focused on Servers
 - A secure, multi-node capable replacement for IPMI-over-LAN
 - Represent full server category: Rackmount, Blades, HPC, Racks, Future
 - Intended to meet OCP Remote Machine Management requirement
- Expanded scope since then to the rest of IT infrastructure
 - Worked with <u>SNIA</u> to cover more advanced Storage (Swordfish)
 - Worked with OCP, The Green Grid & ASHRAE to cover Facilities (DCIM)
 - Adopted <u>YANG</u> & other models to cover Ethernet Switching
 - Working with <u>CXL & OpenFabrics</u> & others to cover Fabrics
 - Additional features coming out approximately every 4 months



Redfish



Redfish Resource Map (simplified)



GET http://<ip-addr>/redfish/v1/Systems/{id}/Processors/{id}

Use the Redfish Resource Explorer (redfish.dmtf.org) to explore the resource map



Interoperability Profiles

- An "Interoperability Profile" provides a common ground for Service implementers, client software developers, and users
 - A profile would apply to a particular category or class of product (e.g. "Front-end web server", "NAS", "Enterprise-class database server")
 - It specifies Redfish implementation requirements, but is not intended to mandate underlying hardware/software features of a product
 - Provides a target for implementers to meet customer requirements
 - Provide baseline expectations for client software developers utilizing Redfish
 - Enable customers to easily specify Redfish functionality / conformance in RFQs
- A machine-readable Profile definition
 - Document must be human-readable
 - Can be created by DevOps personnel and non-CS professionals
- Enable authoring of Profiles by DMTF, partner organizations, and others
 - OCP, OpenStack, and OPAF published profiles for their management domains
- Open-source interop validator developed by the DMTF to test for profile conformance



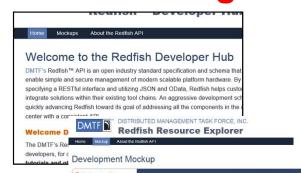
A few of the Open-Source Efforts around Redfish

- DMTF a suite of validation software, conformance and client tools
- Open Compute Project (OCP) rack manager & software agent
- Linux Foundation OpenBMC and ODIM projects
- Vertical integrations OpenStack, Ansible, Puppet
- SNIA Swordfish tools
- Many companies have open-source tools

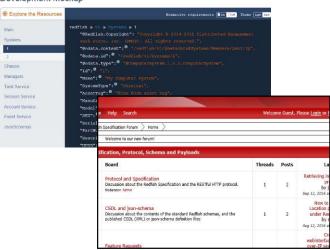


Redfish Developer Hub: redfish.dmtf.org

- Resources
 - Schema Index
 - Specifications
 - GitHub for Redfish Tools
 - Registries
 - Other Documentation
- Mockups
 - Simple Rack-mounted Server
 - Bladed System
 - Proposed OCP Redfish Profile
 - More being added
- Education/Community
 - Redfish User Forum
 - Whitepapers, Presentations
 - YouTube shorts & Webinars









PMCI

Platform Management Communication Infrastructure

(Was Platform Management Components Intercommunication)

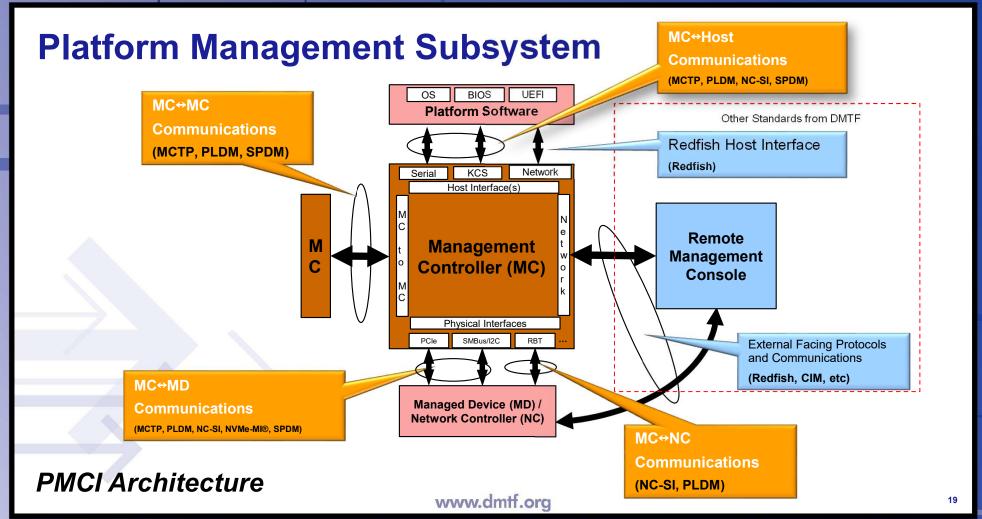


PMCI Working Group

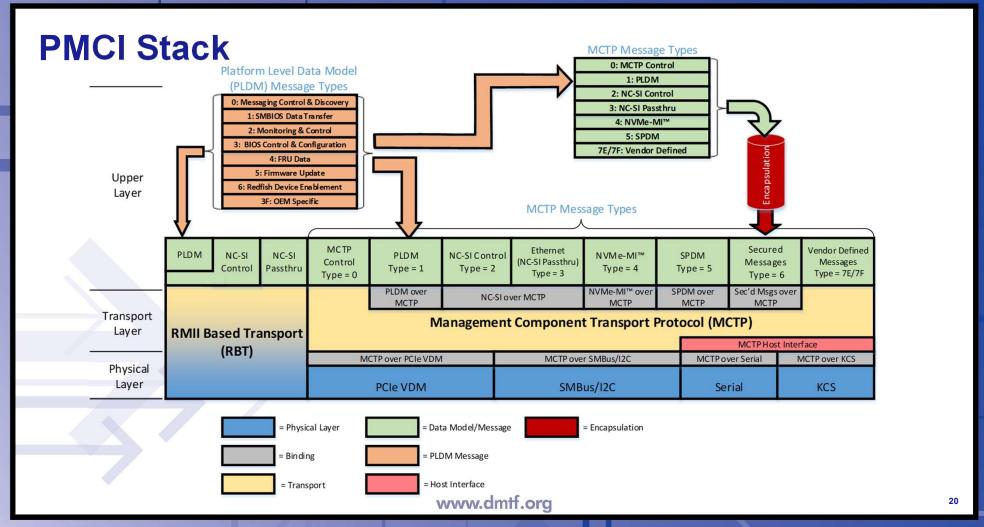
- Platform Management Communications Infrastructure
- PMCI suite of standards provide 'inside-the-box' communication and function interfaces between components within the platform management subsystem
 - Management Controller (MC) to Management Controller
 - Management Controller to Network Device (NC)
 - Management Controller to Managed Device (MD)
 - Host Interface to Management Controller
- Formed in 2005, initial standards released in 2007
 - Creates specifications for MCTP, PLDM, and NC-SI
 - PLDM Sensor, FW Update, RDE all done here
 - As are the mapping specs for PCIe, CXL, I2C, I3C, USB, KCS.
- Over a decade of implementations within server and desktops

PMCI technologies and interfaces are complementary and enable DMTF external facing data models/remote management protocols





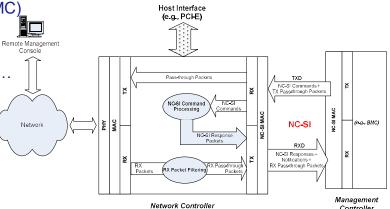






Network Controller Sideband Interface (NC-SI)

- A common interoperable sideband interface and protocol to transfer management traffic between a Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) & network controller (NC)
- Supports Multiple Types of Management Traffic
 - Pass-Thru Management Traffic enables BMC-Network communication via NC
 - NC-SI Command/Response Packets
 - Command (Response) sent by BMC (NC) to NC (BMC)
 - Request/Response Semantics
 - Functions: Control, Configuration, Status, Statistics,...
 - NC-SI Notification Packets
 - Generated and sent by NC to MC
 - Functions: OS/Link Status Change; NC Soft Reset





Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP)

- Base transport for "inside-the-box" communication.
- Suitable for use with multiple media: SMBus/I2C, I3C, PCIe, CXL, etc.
- Suitable for all computer platform types
- Supports logical addressing based on Endpoint IDs
- Provides simple message fragmentation/reassembly
- Built-in capability discovery and supports path transmission unit discovery
- Carries multiple message types: MCTP Ctrl, PLDM, NC-SI, NVMe, SPDM, CXL

MCTP for platform communications ~ TCP/IP for Internet comm



Platform Level Data Model (PLDM)

- An effective interface & data model for efficient access to
 - Low-level platform inventory, BIOS, and config data
 - Platform monitoring/control, alerting, event log, FRU, etc.
 - Firmware Update, Redfish Device Enablement (RDE), File Transfer (future)
- Defines low level data representations and commands
- Provides transport independent Request/Response Model
- Supports a subtype to distinguish types of PLDM Messages
 - Allows messages to be grouped based on the functions
 - Allows the discovery of the functionality supported

PLDM for platform components communications ~ L5-L7 layers of Internet

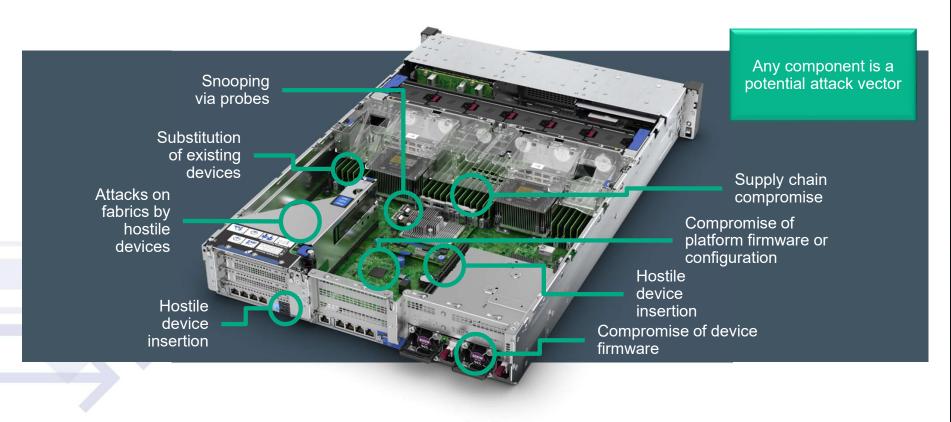
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SPDM

Security Protocol & Data Model



Component Security: The Foundation for Zero-Trust





SPDM's Overall Goals

- All SPDM features fall into at least one of these main goals:
 - Device Attestation and Authentication
 - Secure Communication over any transport
- Device Attestation and Authentication
 - Attest aspects of a device such as firmware integrity & device identity
- Secure Communication over any Transport
 - Secure communication of any management traffic over any transport
 - Work with industry partners to ensure data in-flight is secure for all parts
 of the infrastructure (e.g. storage, network fabrics, etc.)

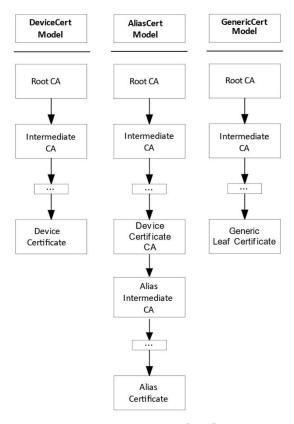


SPDM Feature Summary

- Version 1.0:
 - Measurement Support
 - Device Attestation and Authentication
- Version 1.1:
 - Secure Session
 - Public Key Exchange
 - Symmetric Key Exchange
 - Mutual Authentication
- Version 1.2:
 - Supports installation of certificates
 - Allows for alias certificates derived from device certificates
 - Send and receive large SPDM messages (chunks)
- Version 1.3:
 - Eventing Mechanism
 - Multiple Keys support
 - Measurement Enhancements
 - Miscellaneous



SPDM Certificate Models

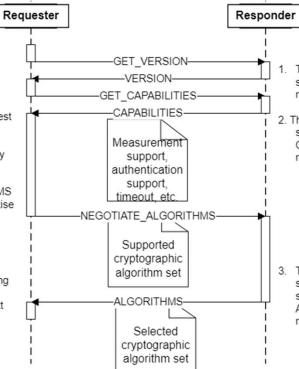


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SPDM Discovery and Negotiation

- The Requester sends a GET_VERSION request message.
- The Requester sends a GET_CAPABILITIES request message.
- Determine device capability and feature support.
- The Requester sends a NEGOTIATE_ALGORITHMS request message to advertise the supported algorithms.
- The Requester uses the selected cryptographic algorithm set for all following exchanges, until the next GET_VERSION or the next reset.



- The Responder sends a VERSION response message.
- The Responder sends a CAPABILITIES response message.

 The Responder selects the algorithm set and sends a ALGORITHMS response message.

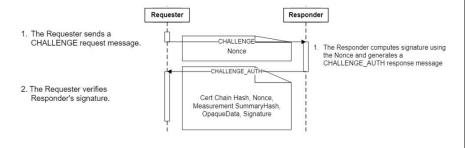


SPDM Endpoint Authentication

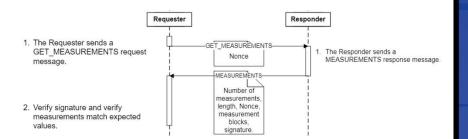
Certificate Retrieval

RootCert Requester Responder 1. The requester sends a GET_DIGESTS -GET DIGESTS-1. The responder sends a DIGESTS request message. -DIGESTSmessage. 2. Compare digests in DIGESTS response message to cached digests. Continue if SHA384slot0 no match is found. SHA384_{Slot3} SHA384slotn-2 SHA384stotn-1 If necessary -GET_CERTIFICATE_ 3. The requester sends a 2.For each received GET CERTIFICATE request GET_CERTIFICATE request, the Offset (0) Length (0x2000) responder verifies that Offset is within the certificate chain and then sends the CERTIFICATE response CERTIFICATE (1076, 0) 4. Verify validity of certificate chain against message based on the requested the root certificate, then proceed to the RootCert Length. If the actual CERTIFICATE challenge-response. chain length is less than or equal to VendorCert the requested Length (e.g. 1076 bytes), the Responder returns entire ModelCert certificate and a RemainderLength 0. DeviceCert

Challenge/Response



Firmware Measurement Retrieval





Summary

- DMTF standards for managing HW & infrastructures
- DMTF continues to evolve to meet industry needs
- Redfish de jure standard for IT, server, cloud, and data center infrastructure management
- PMCI for components comm inside the platform
- SPDM for device auth, attestation & encrypted comm

