



# Intel® Software Guard Extensions SSL (Intel® SGX SSL) Library

## Linux Developer Guide

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# 1. Package Content

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Intel® SGX SSL library is released as a component of the Intel® Software Guard Extensions (Intel® SGX) SDK. Private release package can be provided by request for evaluation purposes.

The release package contains relevant include files (both header and edl files), libraries and relevant documentation.

The following table lists the libraries provided in the release package:

Library Name	Description
libsgx_tsgxssl_crypto.a	Intel® SGX SSL* cryptographic library, built based on OpenSSL 1.1.1 crypto library
libsgx_tsgxssl.a	Trusted library, providing implementation for missing system APIs required by Intel® SGX SSL cryptographic library
libsgx_usgxssl.a	Untrusted library, providing implementation for system calls outside an enclave required to resolve external dependencies of Intel® SGX SSL* cryptographic and TLS libraries.

All the libraries are built for Linux\* configurations. And the trusted libraries with CVE-2020-0551 Mitigation enabled, 2 levels, are also available at the corresponding installation paths.

Intel® SGX SSL\* cryptographic library is OpenSSL libraries built with a few changes needed to work inside an enclave.

## 2. Using Intel® Software Guard Extensions SSL Library

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If you already have a basic application and an enclave project, to use the Intel® SGX SSL library in an Intel® Software Guard Extensions (Intel® SGX) application project, follow the listed steps:

- Use following steps to set up generating proper interface between trusted and untrusted components
  1. In your EDL file add:
 

```
from "sgx_tsgxssl.edl" import *;

from "sgx_pthread.edl" import *;
```
  2. To the `sgx_edger8r` command running on your enclave EDL file for generating either trusted or untrusted proxy and bridge routines, add the path to the `sgx_tsgxssl.edl` with the `--search path` option
- In the **Enclave** project, use the following steps to set up the environment for the Intel® SGX SSL
  1. Use `-L` flag to provide the linker with the path to the trusted Intel® SGX SSL libraries `libsgx_tsgxssl_crypto.a` and `libsgx_tsgxssl.a`, with `-L$(SGXSSL_TRUSTED_LIB_PATH)`  
 The path can be:  
`/opt/intel/sgxssl/lib64/` or `/opt/intel/sgxssl/lib64/cve_2020_0551_cf/`, (for the CF configuration of CVE-2020-0551 Mitigation); or `/opt/intel/sgxssl/lib64/cve_2020_0551_load/`, (for the Load configuration of CVE-20200551 Mitigation).
  2. Use `-Wl,--whole-archive -lsgx_tsgxssl -Wl,--no-whole-archive -lsgx_tsgxssl_crypto -lsgx_tsetjmp -lsgx_pthread` to provide the linker with the names of Intel® SGX SSL trusted libraries and the `tsetjmp` library which is also needed (comes with Intel® SGX SDK)  
**NOTE:** `-lsgx_tsetjmp` is only required when using old Intel® SGX SDK version, 1.9 or lower.
  3. Use `-I` compilation flag to specify the path to the Intel® SGX SSL header files, like `I$(SGXSSL_INCLUDE_PATH)`
  4. Include `tsgxsslio.h` file to avoid error on undeclared `FILE` symbol. You can do it either directly from your source files, or by using `-include "tsgxsslio.h"` compiler flag
- In the **Application** project, use the following steps to set up the environment for the Intel® SGX SSL library:
  1. Use `-L` flag to provide the linker with the path to the untrusted Intel® SGX SSL library `libsgx_usgxssl.a`, with `-L$(SGXSSL_UNTRUSTED_LIB_PATH)`
  2. Use `-lsgx_usgxssl` to provide the linker with the names of Intel® SGX SSL untrusted libraries

**NOTE:** In the current Intel® SGX SDK, the `release` mode does not generate the `enclave.signed.so`, but rather prepare a signing material because it should be signed in a secure machine that protects the private key. Enclaves signed with single-step signing method using ISV's test private key can only be launched in `debug` or `prerelease` modes.

### ***3. Library initialization and .init section***

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OpenSSL relies on an .init section to initialize the library based on the CPUID information. However, the Intel® SGX SDK does not support such a section. To solve this limitation, Intel® SGX SSL renames/removes the .init section and calls the CPUID initialization routine from its trusted initialization code, which gets called before the first ISV's ECALL. Intel® SGX SSL removes/renames the .init section so the Signing Tool doesn't report an error.

## 4. Supported APIs

The Intel® SGX SSL Library exposes two different set of APIs:

- Supported OpenSSL APIs - representing a subset of the OpenSSL APIs supported by the Intel® SGX SSL library. They are fully compliant with unmodified OpenSSL APIs. Other APIs are neither validated, not filtered out. All supported OpenSSL APIs are listed in [Appendix A](#).
- Manageability APIs are exposed by our trusted library to provide following services:

API	Description
SGXSSLSetPrintToStdoutStderrCB	Set callback function to intercept printouts sent by Intel® SGX SSL cryptographic and TLS libraries to <code>stdout/stderr</code> .  If not used, the printouts will be silently omitted.
SGXSSLGetSgxSSLVersion	Get the Intel® SGX SSL library version.
SGXSSLSetUnreachableCodePolicy	Set unreachable code policy. Unreachable code consists of functions and flows that under our implementation should never be reached. That is why, by default, reaching unreachable code will cause an enclave to be aborted.

### SGXSSLSetPrintToStdoutStderrCB

The `SGXSSLSetPrintToStdoutStderrCB` function sets callback function to intercept Intel® SGX SSL cryptographic and TLS libraries printouts sent to `stdout/stderr`. If not used, the printouts will be silently omitted.

**Syntax**

```
void SGXSSLSetPrintToStdoutStderrCB(
    PRINT_TO_STDOUT_STDERR_CB cb
);
```

#### Parameters

##### cb [in]

Callback function to intercept OpenSSL printouts to `stdout/stderr`.

#### Return value

This function does not return a value.

#### Description

The `SGXSSLSetPrintToStdoutStderrCB` function registers a callback function to intercept Intel® SGX SSL cryptographic and TLS printouts sent to `stdout/stderr`.

If not used, the printouts will be silently omitted.



### Requirements

Header	tSgxSSL_api.h
Library	libsgx_tsgxssl.a

## SGXSSLGetSgxSSLVersion

The `SGXSSLGetSgxSSLVersion` function returns the Intel® SGX SSL libraries version.

### Syntax

```
const char* SGXSSLGetSgxSSLVersion( void
);
```

### Parameters

None

### Return value

This function returns the Intel® SGX SSL libraries version string.

### Description

The `SGXSSLGetSgxSSLVersion` function returns the Intel® SGX SSL libraries version string. [Requirements](#)

Header	tSgxSSL_api.h
Library	libsgx_tsgxssl.a

## SGXSSLSetUnreachableCodePolicy

The `SGXSSLSetUnreachableCodePolicy` function sets unreachable code policy.

If not used, reaching unreachable code will cause an enclave to be aborted.

### Syntax

```
void SGXSSLSetUnreachableCopdePolicy(
    UnreachableCopdePolicy_t policy
)
```

### Parameters

**policy**

#### [in]

The valid value is `UNREACH_CODE_ABORT_ENCLAVE` or `UNREACH_CODE_REPORT_ERR_AND_CONTINUE`.

- `UNREACH_CODE_ABORT_ENCLAVE` value means that reaching unreachable code will cause an enclave to be aborted. This is the default policy, applied by Intel® SGX SSL library.
- `UNREACH_CODE_REPORT_ERR_AND_CONTINUE` value means that reaching unreachable code will cause reporting an error through return value and/or setting last `error/errno`.

### Return value

None.

### Description

The `SGXSSLSetUnreachableCodePolicy` function sets unreachable code policy. Unreachable code consists of functions and flows that under our implementation should never be reached. Reaching them may indicate that severe error/memory corruption happened. That is why, by default, reaching unreachable code will cause an enclave to be aborted.

For customers, which in any case prefer to continue execution, additional mode, reporting an error through return value and/or setting last `error/errno`, is supported.

### Requirements

Header	<code>tSgxSSL_api.h</code>
Library	<code>libsgx_tsgxssl.a</code>

## 5. Appendix A: Supported APIs

Intel® SGX SSL library supports the following APIs:

Purpose	Type	OpenSSL APIs
Digest	MD5 SHA-1 SHA-2 (224, 256, 384, 512) SM3	EVP_MD_CTX_new EVP_MD_CTX_free EVP_DigestInit_ex EVP_DigestUpdate EVP_DigestFinal_ex EVP_md5 EVP_sha1 EVP_sha224, EVP_sha256, EVP_sha224, EVP_sha256, EVP_sm3
Keyed Hash	HMAC	HMAC_CTX_init HMAC_CTX_cleanup HMAC_Init_ex HMAC_Update HMAC_Final
Public Key Cryptography	RSA 1024, 2048, 4096 ECDSA NIST P-256, P-384, P-521 ECDH NIST P-256, P-384, P-521	EC_KEY_new_by_curve_name EC_KEY_set_asn1_flag EC_KEY_generate_key EC_KEY_free RSA_new RSA_free RSA_generate_key_ex RSA_private_decrypt EVP_PKEY_new EVP_PKEY_assign_EC_KEY EVP_PKEY_assign_RSA EVP_PKEY_free EVP_MD_CTX_create EVP_MD_CTX_destroy EVP_SignInit_ex EVP_SignUpdate EVP_SignFinal EVP_VerifyInit_ex EVP_VerifyUpdate EVP_VerifyFinal

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Symmetric Encryption	AES-GCM 128, 256 SM4	EVP_CIPHER_CTX_init EVP_CIPHER_CTX_ctrl EVP_CIPHER_CTX_cleanup EVP_CipherInit_ex EVP_CipherUpdate EVP_CipherFinal_ex EVP_aes_128_gcm EVP_aes_256_gcm EVP_sm4_ecb EVP_sm4_cbc EVP_sm4_cfb128 EVP_sm4_ofb EVP_sm4_ctr
Other	Public key cryptography: RSA, EC, SM2	BN_new BN_set_word OBJ_txt2nid i2d_PublicKey i2d_PrivateKey