TRUSTED® COMPUTING GROUP

SPECIFICATION

DICE Protection Environment

Version 1.0
Revision 0.6
February 14, 2023

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Work in Progress

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CHANGE HISTORY

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1.00/0.1	December 15, 2021	Initial draft
1.00/0.2	June 23, 2022	Final draft – Technical content complete
1.00/0.3/0.4	September 22, 2022	Add session migration, changes in response to comments/feedback
1.00/0.5	January 9, 2023	Multipart cmd/rsp, cleanup based on WG discussions
1.00/0.6	January 26, 2023	Changes in response to TC feedback

CONTENTS

1 SCOPE

This specification defines requirements for a DICE Protection Environment (DPE).

1.1 Key Words

The key words “MUST,” “MUST NOT,” “REQUIRED,” “SHALL,” “SHALL NOT,” “SHOULD,” “SHOULD NOT,” “RECOMMENDED,” “MAY,” and “OPTIONAL” in this document normative statements are to be interpreted as described in RFC-2119, Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels.

1.2 Statement Type

Please note a very important distinction between different sections of text throughout this document. There are two distinctive kinds of text: informative comment and normative statements. Because most of the text in this specification will be of the kind normative statements, the authors have informally defined it as the default and, as such, have specifically called out text of the kind informative comment. They have done this by flagging the beginning and end of each informative comment and highlighting its text in gray. This means that unless text is specifically marked as of the kind informative comment, it can be considered a kind of normative statement.

EXAMPLE:

Start of informative comment

This is the first paragraph of 1–n paragraphs containing text of the kind *informative comment* ...

This is the second paragraph of text of the kind *informative comment* ...

This is the nth paragraph of text of the kind *informative comment* ...

To understand the TCG specification the user must read the specification. (This use of MUST does not require any action).

End of informative comment

2 REFERENCES

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3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this specification, the following terms and definitions apply. This specification assumes the reader is familiar with the TCG DICE specifications [1] [2] [3] [4] and common Trusted Computing terminology, as defined in [5].

3.1 Acronyms

ABBREVIATIONS	DESCRIPTION
CDI	Compound Device Identifier
DICE	Device Identifier Composition Engine [1]
DPE	DICE Protection Environment
ECA	Embedded Certificate Authority
HKDF	HMAC-based Key Derivation Function
IP	Intellectual Property, e.g., IP Block
IPC	Interprocess Communication
MCU	Microcontroller Unit
RPC	Remote Procedure Call
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SVN	Security (-relevant) Version Number
TCB	Trusted Computing Base, see also [5]
TCG	Trusted Computing Group

3.2 Nomenclature

This specification uses the terms *child* and *parent* to describe the relationship between two DICE components or layers. A parent component invokes or spawns a child component. In some cases, a parent component can have multiple child components, and a child may itself be a parent and spawn additional child components. In graph theory terms, a DICE layered architecture can be viewed as an arborescence.

4 INTRODUCTION

Start of informative comment

This document specifies the command interface, behavior, and profile requirements of a DICE Protection Environment (DPE). A DICE Protection Environment (DPE) protects DICE-related secrets and helps enforce DICE-related policies. In a layered DICE architecture (see [2]) a component (or layer) employs DICE without a DPE by directly handling and processing Compound Device Identifier (CDI) values. CDI values are very sensitive and are as long-lived as the layers they represent. With a DPE, instead of handling DICE secrets directly, a component employs DICE by issuing commands to the DPE. The DPE retains possession of secret values (e.g., CDIs and private keys) and does not expose sensitive data to any component or *client*. Instead, the DPE provides each client with a *context handle* that a client uses to refer to the data corresponding to the DICE operations initiated by that client.

Context handles are opaque to clients. The value of a context handle may be a simple index to a structure containing CDI values and other data stored by the DPE, or it may be the actual CDI values and other data that are encrypted so it can only be decrypted by the DPE. A context handle is less sensitive than a CDI itself because it is ephemeral and useful only under limited conditions. A context handle corresponds to only one set of CDI values for a specific component or layer and, when a context handle is destroyed, the associated CDI values are also destroyed. Communication between a client and a DPE occurs in a session that might be encrypted. Context handles are one-time-use and bound to a single session. Commands that consume a context handle permanently invalidate that handle and generate a new handle for the subsequent command, if appropriate.

Use of a DPE may reduce the following risks:

- CDI exfiltration by exploiting hardware, firmware, or software vulnerabilities or side channels
- CDI leakage during the handoff from one component to another
- CDI leakage due to normal system memory management such as swap or hibernation
- implementation-specific issues, including cryptographic algorithm implementations, across heterogeneous components or layers

A DICE-based system may also be able to improve performance by offloading DICE computations to a DPE. A DPE implementation may perform computations asynchronously or otherwise employ caching techniques, provided the DPE complies with this specification. For example, a DICE-based system may have booted multiple layers before DICE computations have completed for the first layer within the DPE.

DICE layering semantics and CDI derivations are the same, or can be the same, whether a DPE is used or not. Using a DPE does allow for additional DICE features but a direct translation of any existing DICE-based system to an equivalent system that uses a DPE should be possible. In addition to protecting DICE CDIs, a DPE also protects keys derived from CDIs like private signing keys and sealing keys, as these are part of a client's DPE context. However, using a DPE does not fully compensate for potential vulnerabilities in device firmware.

A DPE is not stateless. It tracks all valid context handles, sessions, and the mappings between them. The number of contexts supported by a DPE is implementation specific. In its simplest form, a DPE supports one context and one plaintext session.

This specification does not define or limit how a DPE can be implemented. Examples of environments that could be used for a DPE implementation are a secure coprocessor, discrete secure hardware, a Trusted Execution Environment (TEE), a type-1 hypervisor, operating system kernel, or another type of environment isolated with a hardware-backed mode switch. A DICE-based system could also transition to using a DPE at a particular component or layer.

Because of this flexibility of implementation, no specific hardware requirements are defined in this specification. Some level of hardware-backed protection is required to isolate the DPE environment and make it useful, but the nature or strength of that isolation is not defined or constrained here. For example, the hardware-backed protection may be a Memory Management Unit (MMU) for an OS kernel, or a separate IP block or Microcontroller Unit (MCU).

Notably a DPE can be implemented without any persistent storage, true random number generator (TRNG), or a real time clock. However, a DPE implementation may well have such capabilities.

End of informative comment

5 CONCEPTS

This section provides details on the core concepts of a DICE Protection Environment.

5.1 DPE and DICE Layering

Figure 1 illustrates the difference between a simple layered DICE flow with and without help from a DPE. The diagram is simplified to illustrate the main goal of the DPE: to protect CDI values. The construction of Layer 0 from a UDS, destruction of CDI values, layer certificates, and other aspects of layered DICE architecture are not shown. Destroyed CDIs are illustrated with a surrounding dotted line.

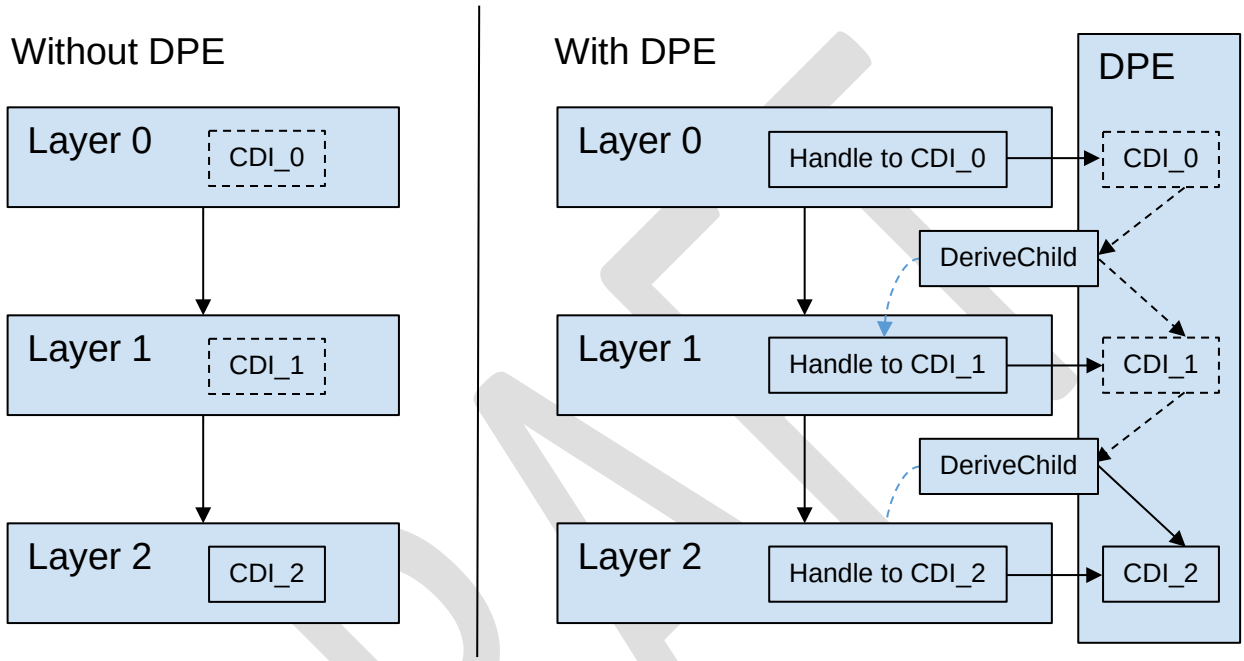

Figure 1: DICE layering with and without a DPE

5.1.1 Example Flow

The following simplified pseudocode flow illustrates a system with two firmware layers using a DPE to perform basic attestation. Session handshake and encryption details are omitted.

```
// ROM code
session = dpe.OpenSession()
context = dpe.InitializeContext(uds)
context = dpe.DeriveChild(context, firmware1_hash)
Run(firmware1, session, context)

// Firmware1 code
context = dpe.DeriveChild(context, firmware2_hash, allow-child-to-derive=false)
Run(firmware2, session, context)

// Firmware2 code
```



```
context, cert_chain = dpe.CertifyKey(context)
signature = dpe.Sign(context, attestation_challenge)
attestation_response = cert_chain, signature
```

5.2 Use Cases

A DPE MUST support at least one of the following use cases:

- Attestation – See [3] [5]
- Sealing – See [5]

5.3 Clients

Clients of a DPE can be in any system that uses a layered DICE architecture for attestation or sealing (see [2]). A client owns a DPE session endpoint and owns DICE-related information that it delegates to the DPE for safekeeping. The scope of a client is bounded by access to the DPE session endpoint and context handle. A client wields a session endpoint and context handle to interact with the DPE. In most cases, a client corresponds directly to a DICE Trusted Computing Base (TCB) layer or component: see the DICE Layering Architecture specification [2]. However, this specification does not define or constrain the nature of a client, how a client manages session endpoints and context handles, or the communication path between it and a DPE. Calling a DPE may involve an IPC/RPC mechanism, a SPI interface, or even just a simple function call.

If a DPE uses encrypted sessions, the client that opens the session is responsible for authenticating the DPE. This may require the initial client to store static identity data (e.g., a public key) for the DPE in such a way that it is available for authenticating the new session.

Start of informative comment

An initial client (usually the platform RTM) may be responsible for authenticating a DPE before subsequent components or layers are allowed to execute. For example, this authentication may be performed using a pre-provisioned public key corresponding to the DPE identity. Authentication of the DPE only needs to be done once per session (see `OpenSession` in section 6.2).

End of informative comment

5.4 Configuration and Profiles

This specification is flexible in order to accommodate a variety of possible implementations. In contrast, a DPE implementation does not need to be flexible and is expected to have a fixed configuration and fixed capabilities. It is expected that capabilities and configuration of a DPE will be determined during system design and/or integration phases, not at runtime. However, a DPE implementation may offer configurability outside the scope of this specification, for example, with vendor-specific commands.

To promote compatibility and interoperability, DPE implementations MUST conform to a profile. System integrators need to ensure that a DPE and its clients use the same profile. A DPE profile is *complete*, that is, it specifies all attributes that this specification leaves up to implementors. This specification lists all attributes that a DPE profile is required to specify; see section 7.2.

5.5 Version Compatibility

The versions of this specification are mutually compatible across minor versions from the view of a client. Changes that introduce incompatibility from the view of the client will be accompanied by a new major version. Minor version changes introduce requirements on DPE implementations only if the contract with the client is unaffected. In other words, there should be no reason for a client to differentiate between different minor versions if the major version is the same.

5.6 Contexts

A DPE context comprises all the DICE-related information for a particular layer or component, i.e., client. A DPE context contains, at least, a CDI value, but in practice there is usually additional information. A DPE uses a context handle to refer to (or to contain) DPE context for a given client. Context handles are opaque to DPE clients. Context handle values may be a handle, an index into context data held internally by the DPE, or the context handle value may itself contain the client's context data encrypted in a way that only the DPE can decrypt it. While a DPE implementation has flexibility in how it constructs context data and handles, it has the following constraints:

1) The context handle MUST be unguessable in practice. If the context handle value is an index to a client's DPE context data, it SHOULD be random and at least 16 bytes in length. The reason for this is that a context handle authorizes operations on the associated context. So, for example, it's possible for parent and child components to share the same encrypted session, but the child should not be able to leverage that shared session to impersonate the parent.
2) If the context handle value is encrypted data, it MUST use an algorithm with at least 128 bits of security strength and it MUST be integrity protected. Security strength is used here as defined in NIST SP800-133 [6] and NIST SP800-57 [7].
3) The context handle MUST comply with size limits imposed by the profile, if any.
4) The context handle MUST be bound to a specific session.
5) The context handle MUST NOT remain valid after it has been used by a command. In other words, context handles are single use. New context handles are returned by a DPE within a response to a client so it can be used on a subsequent command. Once a context handle is provided to the DPE by a client, the context handle is invalidated by the DPE.

Multiple contexts can be bound to the same session by invoking `InitializeContext` multiple times or by invoking the `DeriveChild` command with `retain-parent-context` set to true and the `new-session-initiator-handshake` argument omitted.

5.6.1 Default Contexts

DPE client sessions may not require or benefit from multiple distinct DPE contexts. In these scenarios, the default context may be used. The only distinguishing characteristic of a default context is that there is no client-visible context handle associated with the default context. A default context is stored internally to the DPE and is indicated in a command by omitting the context handle argument. The primary benefit of using the default context is that a client is not required to keep track of or provide context handles.

A DPE SHOULD support default context(s) and may support only default context(s). If a DPE supports default contexts, it MUST support one default context per session. A DPE MUST NOT allow simultaneous use of a default context and context handles within the same session: these are mutually exclusive.

A default context can be destroyed like any other context. If a client wishes to transition from a single context session to a multiple context session, the client can use the `RotateContextHandle` command to transition the default context to a context handle. A DPE MUST reject any command that attempts to use a default context after it has been destroyed (by calling `DestroyContext`) or rotated (by calling `RotateContextHandle`) until the default context is explicitly initialized again by the client.

A default context can be initialized by setting the `use-default-context` argument to true for the `InitializeContext` command. A DPE can support an automatic initialization procedure for default contexts. No initialize command is required for an automatic initialization procedure and clients can proceed directly to other commands that require an initialized context.

5.6.2 Simulation Contexts

A DPE may support simulation contexts. A simulation context is used the same way as a normal context but the DPE disallows operations that use private keys: this includes commands like `CertifyKey` or `Unseal`. Using a simulation context allows a client to derive public keys and certificates associated with different inputs than were used to boot the currently running system.

Start of informative comment

The primary use case for a simulation context is referred to as predictive sealing. For example, if a client layer anticipates an update or expects to make a change that would result in a new CDI value for a subsequent component, that client can use a simulation context to seal data to the expected future measurement (i.e., the predicted measurement) of the subsequent component. This works because a DPE will allow sealing and public key derivation but will not allow unsealing for a simulation context.

End of informative comment

5.6.3 Context Initialization

A DPE profile specifies how the initial state of a context is derived. This derivation process is the same whether it is executed as part of an `InitializeContext` command or automatically when a DPE starts. At the end of the initialization process, the new context contains a UDS or CDI(s). The `InitializeContext` command has a `seed` argument that allows the client to provide an input to the derivation.

The following list comprises examples of how a DPE profile might be initialized:

- The DPE might use the seed argument directly as a UDS or CDI value.
- The DPE might use a UDS it has access to internally, ignoring or mixing in the seed argument.
- The DPE might use its own internal CDI and certificate chain as the initial state, ignoring or mixing in the seed argument.
- The DPE might expect the seed to be a structured type providing multiple CDI values and certificate data.

If a DPE profile specifies an initialization process that involves a DICE UDS, the DICE hardware requirements [1] SHALL apply.

A DPE that supports simulation contexts might retain the `InitializeContext` seed argument value in association with the current session to enable the subsequent initialization of simulation contexts. A DPE MUST NOT use the seed for any other purpose.

If a DPE profile specifies an initialization process that involves an internal UDS, CDI, or other seed, the DPE MUST prevent access to the value(s) after initialization until the next system reset. A DPE MAY retain the value(s) in association with the current session for initializing simulation contexts. In these cases, a DPE MUST NOT use the retained value(s) for any other purpose.

5.7 Sessions

A DPE client invokes commands within a session. A DPE keeps a record of all open sessions and each context handle produced by a DPE is bound to a single session. The DPE maintains the bookkeeping for and enforces this binding. For example, if a context handle received by a client in one session is used in another session, the DPE MUST reject the context handle as invalid. In other words, sessions are independent from each other.

The command/response messages within a particular session are ordered and serialized, e.g., *command1*, *response1*, then *command2*, *response2*, and so on. Across different sessions, commands may be interleaved or concurrent. If a command or response message is not delivered, the session can be brought back in sync with the `SyncSession` command.

5.7.1 Encrypted Sessions

A session may be encrypted or plaintext. Encrypted sessions are designed for systems where communication between a client and DPE passes outside of the client's Trusted Computing Base (TCB). A DPE MUST support a plaintext session with a session ID of zero and can support any number of encrypted sessions. A DPE MUST NOT support more than one plaintext session. If encrypted sessions are supported, a DPE MUST use an encrypted session for all commands except `OpenSession`, and `SyncSession`. Encrypted sessions are created using the `OpenSession` command, or as part of a `DeriveChild` command. A session can be closed using the `CloseSession` command and doing so destroys all context data associated with the session.

If encrypted sessions are supported, the Noise_NK_25519_AESGCM_SHA256 protocol [8] SHOULD be supported. Support for other protocols is allowed, but this specification is optimized for this type of protocol. The number of encrypted sessions supported and the session protocol, including the format of the handshake and encrypted messages, is specified by a DPE profile. When using a protocol that specifies a maximum number of messages per session, say due to key exhaustion concerns or counter maximums, etc., a DPE MUST fail all commands on an exhausted session with a `session-exhausted` error code (see section 5.9.4).

Protocols used for DPE encrypted sessions MUST have the following security properties:

- Confidentiality: payload data is encrypted
- Integrity: payload data includes protection against tampering
- Authenticated: clients can authenticate the DPE against a known public key
- Key independence: forward and backward secrecy
- Privacy: neither client nor DPE can be identified by observing handshake and/or transport messages

A DPE SHOULD NOT authenticate clients, but if a DPE does authenticate clients, the session protocol MUST have the following additional properties:

- Consistency: two honest endpoints have a consistent view of the identity of each other
- Resistance to key compromise impersonation: compromise of a static secret does not enable forged authentication to the owner of that secret

A DPE that supports encrypted sessions has an identity in the form of a public key that can be authenticated by clients. The provisioning, rotation, and storage of the identity is implementation-dependent and out of scope of this specification. For example, this may be a static identity that is provisioned in the factory and remains the same for a DPE's lifetime, or it may be randomly generated when a software DPE is instantiated and provisioned to clients via an Operating System service. The DPE identity SHOULD be unique per DPE instance.

When using Noise_NK_25519_AESGCM_SHA256 or a similar protocol, the following requirements apply:

1) A DPE SHALL BE the responder for every negotiation and SHOULD NOT authenticate the initiator. In other words, the DPE accepts commands from any client and is agnostic of the nature and identity of the client.
2) The client that invokes `OpenSession` is responsible for authenticating the DPE's identity.

   Start of informative comment

   Typically, the DPE identity (i.e., public key) is already known to the client by some other means.

   End of informative comment

3) A DPE SHALL maintain ordering of messages in a session and MUST support the `SyncSession` command to get back in sync if necessary.

4) New sessions created as part of a `DeriveChild` command use the current session's binding token as a pre-shared key in the new session negotiation. Noise_NNpsk0_25519_AESGCM_SHA256 SHOULD be supported.

5.7.2 Session Migration

Start of Informative Comment

Session Migration is an advanced feature that addresses specific use cases. Readers may skip this section if their DPE profile does not support migration.

End of Informative Comment

If supported by a DPE profile, a session that has been declared as migratable can be migrated to another DPE. This may be useful in a datacenter environment when live-migrating a job from one physical server to another. A migration flow involves: (1) preparing each context associated with the session with an operation similar to `DeriveChild` but using migration-specific information including the identity of both DPEs involved, (2) sending all data associated with the session to a new DPE encrypted, integrity protected, and authenticated, (3) closing the session on the exporting DPE, and (4) importing the session into the receiving DPE, providing a new parent context. The `ImportSession` and `ExportSession` commands are used to construct and process the migration flow messages. This flow is not intended to achieve a seamless migration from a client's perspective but rather to make migration possible.

The exporting DPE MUST include the following in migration information:

- The session keys and other state, e.g., counters, so the client's session endpoint remains valid post-migration
- For each context associated with the session:
  - The context handle, so the client's context handle remains valid post-migration
  - The migration-specific CDI(s) (as defined by the DPE profile)
  - The context certificate data, if any
  - The context policy attributes, e.g., those related to sealing, if any

The exporting DPE MUST NOT include the following in migration information:

- CDI(s) that are not migration-specific
- Information about other active sessions, including other migratable sessions
- Information internal to the DPE that is unrelated to the session being exported or unnecessary to perform the session migration

To facilitate coordination with higher level migration infrastructure, an opaque pre-shared key (PSK) can be provided to the migration commands. An exporting DPE MUST bind this PSK to the migration blob encryption in such a way that an import can only succeed if the same PSK is used for both export and import. Figure 2 illustrates a migration command sequence.

This sequence allows for a migration-specific encryption scheme specified in detail by a DPE profile.

Start of Informative Comment

For example, this may be a hybrid public key encryption scheme per RFC 9180 [9]. A DPE profile needs to specify a scheme with the following security properties:

- Confidentiality: exported data is encrypted
- Integrity: payload data includes protection against tampering
- Authenticated: the encryption is bound to a public key that identifies the importing DPE

Note that the exporting DPE does not need to trust or know anything about the public key, it just needs to encrypt so that only the corresponding private key can decrypt and include the public key in the CDI derivation and certificate data if applicable.

End of Informative Comment

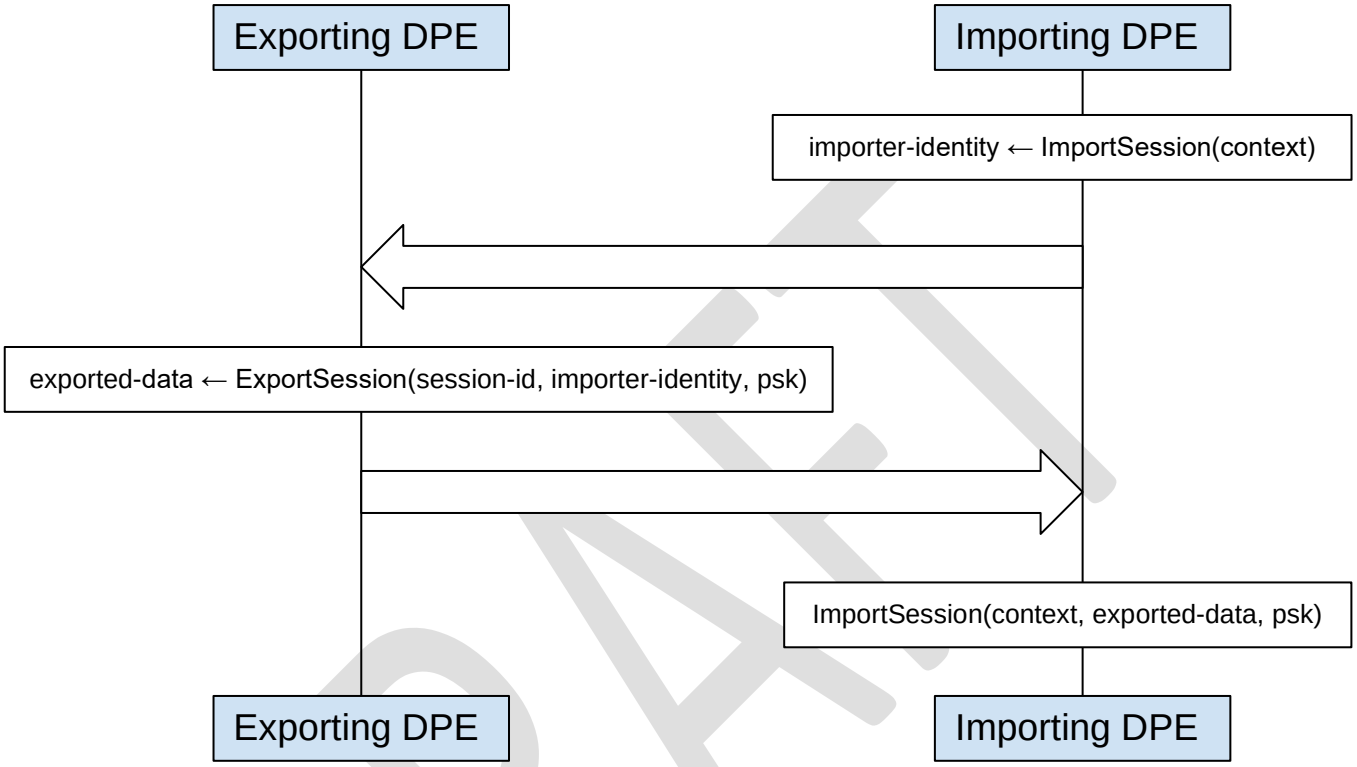

Figure 2: Example session migration command sequence.

The session that invokes the `ExportSession` command is referred to as the *migration session*. The session being exported by the `ExportSession` command is referred to as the *exported session*. The exporting DPE MUST ensure that the migration session and exported session are different. After the `ExportSession` command, the *exported session* moves into a quiescent state within the exporting DPE and becomes exclusively managed by the migration session so that only the migration session can use its session ID. The exporting DPE MUST ensure the session ID of the exported session is unavailable for all commands except subsequent `ExportSession` or `CloseSession` commands initiated by the migration session. For example, multiple `ExportSession` commands may be useful when recovering from an import failure. The exporting DPE MUST close the exported session when it is explicitly closed using `CloseSession` or when the associated migration session is closed.

The importing DPE associates the incoming session with an existing context as the new parent context. All contexts associated with the incoming session become children of this parent context. The importing DPE MUST retain the exporter's certificate data and represent it in the importer's new certificate data for each incoming context, as defined by the DPE profile.

The importing DPE MUST ensure that after import each context holds a CDI that is derived using each of the following:

- The original exported CDI
- The importer identity
- The importer parent CDI

To do this, the exporting DPE derives a *migration CDI* using the exported session's CDI value and the public key of the destination DPE. The importer derives a *post-migration CDI* from the migration CDI and the CDI of the context that will act as parent to the imported session. In both cases the derivation scheme is defined by the DPE profile. Figure 4 illustrates a simplified derivation chain across a migration.

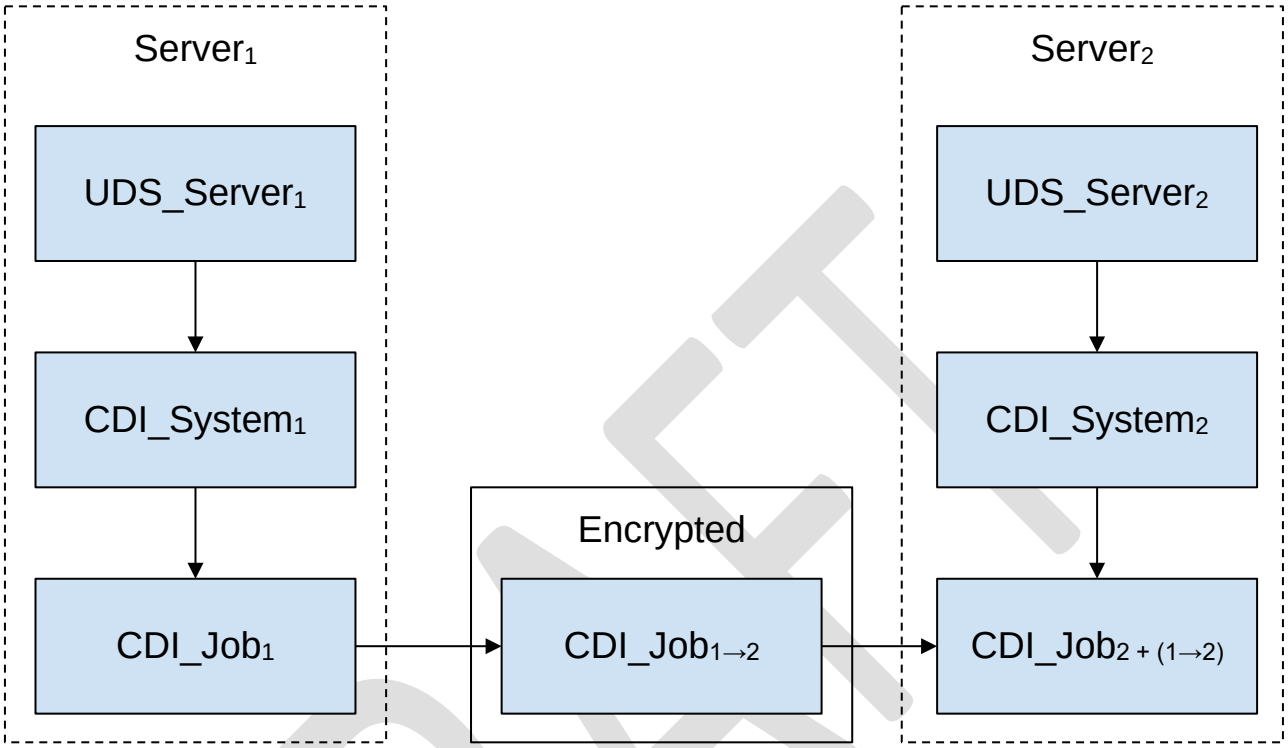

Figure 3: Simplified session migration derivation chain.

Start of Informative Comment

For example, if a derivation uses HKDF(ikm, info), computation of the CDIs could be as follows:

- The original CDI: CDI_Job_1 = HKDF(CDI_System_1, <Job TCI>)
- The migration CDI: $CDI\_Job_{1\rightarrow2}$ = HKDF(CDI_Job_1, <$Server_2$ encryption public key>)
- The post-migration CDI: $CDI\_Job_{2\ +\ (1\rightarrow2)}$ = HKDF(CDI_System_2, $CDI\_Job_{1\rightarrow2}$)

End of Informative Comment

When migrating a session:

1) A DPE MUST NOT migrate a session that was not declared as migratable when it was opened, i.e., only migratable sessions can be migrated.
2) Both exporting and importing DPEs MUST use the same DPE profile.
3) To support migration, a DPE MUST store all valid CDIs internally: a DPE MUST NOT store a CDI in encrypted form as part of a context handle.
4) After migration, the importing DPE MUST ensure that newly derived keys within an imported session are derived from the new migration CDI and that keys available to the client before the migration are not available after migration.

Start of informative comment

This implies that a migration is not entirely transparent to a DPE client: for example, in the case of attestation, signatures after migration will not match certificates generated before migration and certificates will need to be refreshed, and, in the case of sealing, post-migration unseal of data sealed before migration will fail - any sealed data will need to be separately unsealed, migrated, and re-sealed after migration

End of informative comment

5) A migration MUST be transparent to the client of the exported session in terms of session state and context handles. While CDIs associated with the handles will have changed during migration, the context handles themselves MUST NOT change across a migration.
6) When attestation is supported, the importing DPE MUST ensure that a migration event is represented in certificate data for every migrated context. If multiple migrations occur, the importing DPE MUST ensure that each migration is represented.
7) The exporting DPE MUST ensure that migration event data is part of a signed certificate before export, as opposed to being cached for a future certificate. A DPE profile defines all certificate details for certificates generated as part of a migration.
8) The certificate generated by the exporting DPE MUST include the importer's identity (e.g., public key) to which the exported data will be encrypted and MUST be a leaf certificate (not an Embedded Certificate Authority (ECA) certificate).

Start of informative comment

The certificate representing the migration event needs to be a leaf certificate to ensure that the importer cannot continue the exporter's chain post-migration.

End of informative comment

9) The exporting DPE MUST ensure that the private key associated with the leaf certificate is derivable from the migration CDI by the importing DPE.
10) The exporting DPE MUST NOT use the private key associated with the leaf certificate for any purpose.
11) The importing DPE MUST include the entire certificate chain from the exporter in the next certificate generated for the context post-migration, along with a signature over any value that also appears in the certificate being generated.

Start of Informative Comment

The signature proves possession by the importer of the migration CDI and allows a verifier to analyze both the exporting and importing environments.

End of Informative Comment

12) The importing DPE MUST discard the migration CDI and keys derived from it after use, just as it would for any other CDI.
13) A DPE MUST ensure that each context associated with a migratable session allows additional child layers, i.e., a DPE MUST ensure that when `DeriveChild` is invoked, the allow-child-to-derive argument is true.
14) A DPE MUST ensure that Session IDs of migratable sessions are statistically unique so the probability of a collision with another session in the importing DPE is negligible.

A DPE profile specifies whether migration is supported, and if so, specifies the details of CDI derivation, certificate changes, import identity generation, and the data structure, encoding, and encryption of migration messages.

5.8 Interface

There are two categories of interface for a DPE: (1) message-based, or (2) direct. A DPE implementation MUST support at least one interface.

A message-based interface involves command and response message pairs, where each message is encoded as described by this specification. Transport of the message is implementation-specific and not constrained. For example, messages may traverse a network, a bus, or a pipe.

A direct interface involves implementation-specific direct invocation of commands: the nature of the interface is not constrained. For example, a direct interface could be an API in any programming language.

Start of informative comment

Note that the required commands and functionality implemented by a DPE are not influenced by the interface definition. The interface definition is simply the mechanism by which a client interacts with a DPE.

Further, it is strongly recommended that, for any direct DPE interface, there is a clear mapping between the implementer-defined interface and the message-based interface defined in this specification. This mapping is typically referred to as a *translation layer.*

The goal of providing a translation layer for any direct DPE interface is to promote interoperability and to allow a message based DPE test harness to work with and validate any DPE implementation.

End of informative comment

In the interest of concision, the remainder of this specification discusses only the message-based interface. For example, command arguments are defined as fields within a message.

5.9 Messages

This section provides requirements related to command and response messages that comprise the DPE message-based interface.

5.9.1 Transport

Apart from the encrypted session considerations, message transport is not constrained in any way by this specification: it is out of scope.

5.9.2 Encoding

All DPE command and response messages MUST be less than or equal to 65535 bytes in length including encryption overhead. A DPE implementation SHOULD support messages of at least 4096 bytes. Messages are encoded using a constrained subset of the RFC8949 CBOR format [10]. The intention of the following additional constraints is to promote implementation simplicity and correctness. The additional constraints are as follows:

1) Deterministically encoded CBOR is REQUIRED, as specified in RFC8949 section 4.2.1 [10]
2) Floating point numbers and tags MUST NOT be used
3) Map keys other than integers MUST NOT be used

A DPE MUST follow these rules when generating messages and may enforce these rules on incoming messages by responding with an error.

Each command and response defines a CBOR map for arguments, with each field being optional. Optional fields allow for future extensibility at the encoding level, but this does not indicate the fields are optional semantically. Each command specifies whether an input argument field is required and, if not, a default value. Similarly, each response

specifies when an output argument will be omitted. A future version of this specification could make a previously required argument optional as part of a deprecation process, for example.

Messages are described in this document using CDDL [11]. CDDL sockets are used for indicating where choice types are expected to be extended in future versions of the specification or with vendor-defined extensions.

5.9.3 Session Message Format

Each command or response message is associated with a session and is encoded as a CBOR array, as illustrated in the following CDDL snippet:

```
session-message = [
  session-id: uint,
  message: bytes,  ; Ciphertext, unless using the plaintext session.
]
```

For an encrypted session, the entire message is encrypted except for `session-id`. The message format and encoding are determined by the session protocol. When using the recommended Noise protocol, the message field is a Noise transport message, which is simply an AEAD ciphertext.

5.9.4 Command and Response Headers

For every command message, the input fields described for the command are appended to a common header that identifies the command. Response messages have a similar header with an error code. The format of command and response messages, where `input-args` and `output-args` are command-specific maps, is illustrated in the following CDDL snippet:

```
command-message = [
  command-id: $command-id,
  input-args: $input-args,
]

response-message = [
  error-code: $error-code,
  output-args: $output-args,
]

$command-id /= &(get-profile: 1)
$command-id /= &(open-session: 2)
$command-id /= &(close-session: 3)
$command-id /= &(sync-session: 4)
$command-id /= &(export-session: 5)
$command-id /= &(import-session: 6)
$command-id /= &(initialize-context: 7)
$command-id /= &(derive-child: 8)
```



```
$command-id /= &(certify-key: 9)
$command-id /= &(sign: 10)
$command-id /= &(seal: 11)
$command-id /= &(unseal: 12)
$command-id /= &(derive-sealing-public-key: 13)
$command-id /= &(rotate-context-handle: 14)
$command-id /= &(destroy-context: 15)

$error-code /= &(no-error: 0)
$error-code /= &(internal-error: 1)
$error-code /= &(invalid-command: 2)
$error-code /= &(invalid-argument: 3)
$error-code /= &(argument-not-supported: 4)
$error-code /= &(session-exhausted: 5)

$input-args /= get-profile-input-args
$input-args /= open-session-input-args
$input-args /= close-session-input-args
$input-args /= sync-session-input-args
$input-args /= initialize-context-input-args
$input-args /= derive-child-input-args
$input-args /= certify-key-input-args
$input-args /= sign-input-args
$input-args /= seal-input-args
$input-args /= unseal-input-args
$input-args /= derive-sealing-public-key-input-args
$input-args /= rotate-context-handle-input-args
$input-args /= destroy-context-input-args

$output-args /= get-profile-output-args
$output-args /= open-session-output-args
$output-args /= close-session-output-args
$output-args /= sync-session-output-args
$output-args /= initialize-context-output-args
$output-args /= derive-child-output-args
$output-args /= certify-key-output-args
$output-args /= sign-output-args
```



```
$output-args /= seal-output-args
$output-args /= unseal-output-args
$output-args /= derive-sealing-public-key-output-args
$output-args /= rotate-context-handle-output-args
$output-args /= destroy-context-output-args
```

5.9.5 Multi Part Operations

If the transport between a DPE and client is constrained, some command or response arguments may not fit in a single transport message. While message chunking can be solved entirely at the transport layer, leaving the messages at the endpoints unaffected, this may be undesirable in some cases and a solution at the command layer is preferred. For this reason, a DPE can support multi-part messages. Whether a DPE supports multi-part messages is indicated in its DPE profile.

Multi-part messages are simply messages with additional arguments to facilitate the use of multiple command-response pairs for a single operation that would otherwise comprise a single command and response. An opaque operation handle is used to resolve messages for concurrent operations. If a DPE does not support concurrent operations per its profile, the operation handle can be omitted. If a DPE supports operation handles, each handle MUST be generated by the DPE with the same security properties as required for a context handle, see section 5.6. A DPE can use the same operation handle value across multiple messages for the same operation.

The behavioral requirements are the same for the multi-part and single-part variants of a command.

A multi-part message flow consists of a series of command-response pairs. Each command in the series has the same command ID, and each response has an error code indicating the status so far. In some cases, a message might have no arguments at all, for example, when all input arguments have been sent by the client but not all outputs have been fully received the subsequent command message will have no arguments.

Arguments in multi-part messages can differ from those in single-part messages in the following ways:

- Any argument of type bytes, except the `operation-handle` argument, can be split across messages as necessary. For any given message the argument field contains a single chunk of the entire argument value. Arguments of other types cannot be split and appear in any single message within the multi-part operation. If an argument of a type other than byte appears in more than one message within the same multi-part operation, a DPE MUST abort the operation with an `invalid-argument` error.
- An additional Boolean argument named `more-data` indicates whether more chunks are in any argument in a subsequent message. The default for `more-data` is false. If a DPE receives a command message with an input argument other than the `operation-handle` after it receives a command message with the `more-data` argument set to false, it MUST abort the operation with an `invalid-argument` error.
- If operation handles are used, command messages have an `operation-handle` argument of type bytes that contains the handle value returned by the most recent response message of the same operation. An `operation-handle` argument cannot be split.
- To avoid conflicts, the CBOR map key values for `more-data` and `operation-handle` are always 100 and 101 respectively, regardless of which command these are being added to.

A DPE MAY populate output arguments before input arguments have been fully received. For example, a DPE can use multi-part messages to stream both input and output for sealing or unsealing.

Chunks of a split argument are sent in order. In other words, a recipient can append chunks in the order they are received to form the full argument value. A DPE MUST interpret multiple chunks for an input argument as provided in order by the client. Similarly, a DPE MUST send output argument chunks to a client in order.

A DPE MUST allow a client to send input arguments and input argument chunks in any command message within the multi-part operation flow until the `more-data` input argument is set to false. For example, it is valid for a client to interleave chunks of different split input arguments or to provide a non-split argument between or alongside chunks of a split argument. A DPE implementation has similar flexibility with output arguments.

As an example, the following CDDL snippet demonstrates the addition of multi-part arguments to the unseal-input-args defined for the Unseal command in section 6.

```
unseal-input-args-with-multi-part = {
  ? &(more-data: 100) => bool,
  ? &(operation-handle: 101) => bytes,
  unseal-input-args
}
```

5.9.6 Reserved Command ID Values

This specification reserves command ID values 0 through 127 for future use. Implementers can use other ID values for custom commands.

6 COMMANDS

This section describes DPE commands, including the format of arguments in command and response messages. A DPE MUST support the `DeriveChild` and `DestroyContext` commands, and at least one of `Sign` or `Unseal`. A DPE supports other commands according to its profile. If a client attempts to invoke an unsupported command, a DPE SHALL respond with the `invalid-command` error. If a client includes an unsupported argument, a DPE SHALL respond with the `invalid-argument` error. If a client omits a required argument, a DPE SHALL respond with the `invalid-argument` error.

6.1 GetProfile

This command queries a DPE's profile. Information about a profile is returned as a profile descriptor.

Input Arguments

- None

Output Arguments:

- **`profile-descriptor`**: A CBOR-encoded description of the profile. See Section 7.4 for details on the format and semantics of the descriptor.

Argument Format:

```
get-profile-input-args = {* &(tstr: uint) => any}


get-profile-output-args = {
  ? &(profile-descriptor: 1) => profile-descriptor,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.2 OpenSession

This command establishes a new encrypted session. The initiator and responder messages are formatted according to the session protocol and MAY be unencrypted or partially encrypted. The responder message of the session protocol MUST contain the new session ID encoded as a CBOR uint. Protocols that require more than a single round trip for session establishment are not supported by this command. When using the recommended session protocol, each handshake message contains a payload field: the initiator payload is empty, and the responder payload contains the session ID.

Input Arguments

- **`initiator-handshake`**: A handshake message from the initiator to responder. The format and semantics are determined by the session protocol. This argument is REQUIRED.
- **`is-migratable`**: Indicates whether the new session is migratable; if omitted the default value is false. If a DPE does not support migration, this argument is ignored.

Output Arguments

- **`responder-handshake`**: A handshake message from responder to initiator: the format and semantics are determined by the session protocol. This message contains the new session ID as a payload.

Argument Format

```
open-session-input-args = {
  ? &(initiator-handshake: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(is-migratable: 2) => bool, ; Default = false
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

open-session-output-args = {
  ? &(responder-handshake: 1) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

responder-handshake-payload = uint  ; The new session ID
```

6.3 CloseSession

This command closes a session, causing any context data bound to the session to be destroyed and invalidating the session ID. The session to be closed is the session used to send the command. As a result, only a client of a given session can close that session: knowing or guessing a session ID is insufficient to close the session. A DPE can reuse session IDs. When a plaintext session is closed, all contexts bound to it are destroyed as with any other session. The plaintext session is always valid. When a DPE supports encrypted sessions, calling `CloseSession` on the plaintext session has no effect, since no contexts can be bound to it. While this is not useful, it is not an error.

Input Arguments

- None

Output Arguments

- None

Argument Format

```
close-session-input-args = {* &(tstr: uint) => any}

close-session-output-args = {* &(tstr: uint) => any}
```

6.4 SyncSession

This command synchronizes an encrypted session and MUST be invoked using the plaintext session. This command is useful for some session protocols if undelivered messages cause the client and DPE to fall out of sync. The responder updates its copy of the initiator counter, and initiator updates its copy of the responder counter. In both cases, the counter is updated if and only if the new counter value is larger than the current value.

If a session protocol does not require message synchronization, or does not do so using counters, this command has no effect.

This command may be used by a malicious DPE client to mount a denial-of-service attack on another session. For example, it may force a session out of sync repeatedly, or it may exhaust the counter space.

Input Arguments

- **`session-id`**: The session ID of the session to be synchronized. This argument is REQUIRED.
- **`initiator-counter`**: The initiator's copy of the session counter for messages originating from the initiator. If this value is larger than the DPE's copy of `initiator-counter`, the DPE updates its copy. The DPE can enforce other requirements on the counter's value according to the session protocol. If omitted, the default value is zero.

Output Arguments

- **`responder-counter`**: The DPE's copy of the session counter for messages originating from the DPE. The client updates its copy of this counter if the new value is larger than the client's copy of `responder-counter` and meets other requirements per the session protocol.

Argument Format

```
sync-session-input-args = {
  ? &(session-id: 1) => uint,
  ? &(initiator-counter: 2) => uint,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

sync-session-output-args = {
  ? &(responder-counter: 1) => uint,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.5 ExportSession

This command exports a migratable session as part of a session migration flow. See Section 5.7.2.

Input Arguments

- **`session-id`**: The session ID of the session to be exported. This argument is REQUIRED.
- **`importer-identity`**: The message from an initial invocation of the `ImportSession` command on the importing DPE. The message includes the importing DPE's identity in the form of a public key and any additional information as specified by a DPE profile. For example, certificate data associated with the public key may be included. The structure and encoding of this message is determined by a DPE profile. This argument is REQUIRED.
- **`psk`**: A pre-shared key to be used as part of the encryption scheme. Exported data cannot be decrypted without this key. If omitted, an empty `psk` is used (zero bytes).

Output Arguments

- **`exported-data`**: This is a message to be used in a second invocation of the `ImportSession` command on the importing DPE. The message is encrypted and includes all data necessary to complete the session migration.

Only the importer identified by the `importer-identity` argument can decrypt this message. The structure and encoding of this message is determined by a DPE profile.

Argument Format

```
export-session-input-args = {
  ? &(session-id: 1) => uint,
  ? &(importer-identity: 2) => bytes,
  ? &(psk: 3) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

export-session-output-args = {
  ? &(exported-data: 1) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.6 ImportSession

This command either imports a migratable session exported by another DPE or provides identity information that can be used by an exporting DPE. During a migration this command is typically invoked twice, once by the exporting DPE to get the identity information, and subsequently by the importing DPE to import data encrypted to that identity. See Section 5.7.2 for further details on migration.

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: The context handle for the context to be used as the parent for the imported session. If omitted, the default context is used.
- **`retain-context`**: Indicates whether the imported parent context should be retained for subsequent commands. If true, a new context handle will be returned to the client as an output argument. If omitted, the default is false. This argument is ignored when returning identity information since the context is always retained to complete the migration operation.
- **`exported-data`**: Data exported by another DPE via the `ExportSession` command. This argument is REQUIRED for an invocation of this command intended to import data encrypted to an identity, and MUST be omitted for an invocation of this command intended to obtain identity information. If omitted, an `importer-identity` output argument is returned, the `psk` and `retain-context` arguments are ignored, and the context is retained.
- **`psk`**: A pre-shared key to be used as part of the encryption scheme. If omitted, an empty `psk` is used (zero bytes). This argument is ignored when the `exported-data` input argument is omitted.

Output Arguments

- **`importer-identity`**: Contains identity information about the current context, including at minimum a public key, and is used by another DPE when exporting a session. The structure and encoding of this message are specified by a DPE profile. This argument is only returned when the `exported-data` input argument is omitted.
- **`new-context-handle`**: A new handle for the context, if the context is to be retained.

Argument Format

```
import-session-input-args = {
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(retain-context: 2) => bool, ; Default = false, ignored if returning importer-identity
  ? &(exported-data: 3) => bytes,
  ? &(psk: 4) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

import-session-output-args = {
  ? &(importer-identity: 1) => bytes, ; If no exported-data provided
  ? &(new-context-handle: 2) => bytes, ; If retained
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.7 InitializeContext

This command initializes a new DPE context. See section 5.6 for details on DPE contexts.

Input Arguments

- **`simulation`**: Indicates whether to create a simulation context. If omitted, the default is false.
- **`use-default-context`**: Indicates whether to use the default context for the current session instead of returning a context handle to the client. If omitted, the default is false.
- **`seed`**: This argument provides a seed value as an input to the initialization. A DPE profile specifies how this seed is used and specifies requirements for secure operation, if any. For example, the seed might be used as a UDS.

Output Arguments

- **`new-context-handle`**: A context handle for the new context. Omitted if the default context was used.

Argument Format

```
initialize-context-input-args = {
  ? &(simulation: 1) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(use-default-context: 2) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(seed: 3) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

initialize-context-output-args = {
  ? &(new-context-handle: 1) => bytes,
```



```
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.8 DeriveChild

This command performs the DICE computation [1] on a given set of inputs. The `DeriveChild` command is the fundamental DICE operation. It is used to derive the next-layer CDI value for a given set of inputs. Other DPE commands are either made possible by this command or exist to make this command possible.

Many details of how this command behaves are specified by a DPE profile, including:

- The format of input data
- The mapping of input data to the derivation computations
- The mapping of input data to certificate fields
- The availability and semantics of internal inputs
- The algorithm to derive new CDIs, asymmetric keys, and other certificate data
- The format of the new certificate

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: A context handle for the client's current DPE context, see Section 5.6. This can be a simulation context. If omitted, the default context is used. If `retain-parent-context` is true, this context will be retained in its current state for subsequent operations and a new context handle for this context will be returned to the client. This is useful if a parent program creates multiple child programs and computes CDI(s) for each. If the default context is used and `retain-parent-context` is true, the input argument `new-session-initiator-handshake` is REQUIRED. The new child context will be stored in the default context of the new session, and the parent context is retained as the current session's default context.
- **`retain-parent-context`**: Indicates whether the parent context is to be retained, as explained in the description of the `context-handle` input argument. If omitted, the default value is false.
- **`allow-child-to-derive`**: Indicates whether the child context is allowed to be used in a subsequent invocation of `DeriveChild`. This is useful if the child context is known to belong to a program that should not derive additional DPE contexts, for example, an application. The `allow-child-to-derive` argument is similar to how a CA can specify pathLen=0 in X.509v3 basicConstraints. If a DPE supports X.509 certificates, the DPE SHOULD set pathLen=0 in X.509v3 basicConstraints within the corresponding certificate when this argument is false. If omitted, the default value is true. If the current session is migratable, this argument MUST be true.
- **`create-certificate`**: Indicates whether to create an intermediate certificate for this layer, which can be an ECA certificate as defined by DICE Certificate Profiles. If omitted, the default is true. If this argument is set to false, no certificate is generated for the layer and any information that would normally have been added to the certificate is accumulated as part of the context and will appear in the next certificate generated, whether by a subsequent `DeriveChild` command or a `CertifyKey` command. The private key corresponding to the most recent certificate generated MUST be retained, even if `retain-parent-context` is set to false. It MUST NOT be possible for the accumulated certificate information to be removed or modified until it is represented in a certificate via a subsequent invocation of this command.
- **`new-session-initiator-handshake`**: This argument is used to create a new session for the new child context. This is the initiator handshake message for the new session and the corresponding handshake response is returned as an output argument. Session protocols can use binding information from the current session to negotiate the new session, but the resulting new session MUST be independent of the current session. If omitted, the new child context will be bound to the current session. See section 5.7.1.

- **new-session-is-migratable**: Indicates whether the new session is migratable. If `new-session-initiator-handshake` is omitted, this argument is ignored. If `new-session-is-migratable` is omitted, the default value is false.
- **input-data**: Input from a DICE component/layer (i.e., client) that describes all security-relevant properties of the child component or layer. How this data is formatted, used in the DICE computation, mapped to certificate fields, etc. is determined by a DPE profile. This value can be a TCB Component Identifier (TCI); see [2]. This argument is REQUIRED: there is no default value.
- **internal-inputs**: An array of additional internal inputs to include in the DICE computation. If omitted, no internal inputs are used. These inputs are stored internally to the DPE, and their availability and behavior is governed by a DPE profile. A profile can define arbitrary internal inputs in addition to those defined here. Uses include anything that needs protection or policy enforcement (e.g., monotonic counters, rotatable secrets, etc.). Internal inputs indicated in this argument MUST be included in the DICE computation and can be included in a certificate. The following internal inputs are defined:
  - **dpe-info**: This contains basic information about the DPE: version, configuration, profile, etc.
  - **dpe-dice**: This contains internal DICE state of the DPE, including CDI(s), certificate chain, etc.

Output Arguments

- **new-context-handle**: A context handle for the new child context. This will be omitted if the default context is used.
- **new-session-responder-handshake**: If a new session was initiated by including the `new-session-initiator-handshake` input argument, this is the corresponding handshake message from the protocol responder. The new session is already fully operational on the DPE side, and the new child context is associated with the new session.
- **new-parent-context-handle**: If the parent context was retained and the default context was not used, this argument contains a new context handle for the parent context.

Argument Format

```
derive-child-input-args = {
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(retain-parent-context: 2) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(allow-child-to-derive: 3) => bool,  ; Default = true
  ? &(create-certificate: 4) => bool,  ; Default = true
  ? &(new-session-initiator-handshake: 5) => bytes,
  ? &(new-session-is-migratable: 6) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(input-data: 7) => bytes,
  ? &(internal-inputs: 8) => [* $internal-input-type],
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

$internal-input-type /= &(
  dpe-info: 1,
  dpe-dice: 2,
)
```



```
derive-child-output-args = {
  ? &(new-context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(new-session-responder-handshake: 2) => bytes,  ; If new session initiated
  ? &(parent-context-handle: 3) => bytes,  ; If retained
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.9 CertifyKey

This command certifies an attestation key using the given DPE context as the certification authority. If the public key to certify is not provided as an input argument, a key pair is deterministically derived from the context and the label argument. This will be the same key derived by `Sign` for the same label. The new public key is certified and returned separate from any certificate in the response. In either case, a certificate chain is returned that contains all certificates generated by the DPE for the given context and the new leaf certificate. If the context contains accumulated certificate information, that information MUST be represented in the new leaf certificate. The accumulated certificate information MUST remain in the context unmodified.

The content and format of certificates generated by the DPE, the order and format of the certificate chain, and the type of asymmetric keys supported, are specified by a DPE profile. Similarly, the connection of the certificate chain to external infrastructure like a manufacturer-issued certificate is also defined by a profile. A profile can specify that additional certificates not generated by the DPE are included in the certificate chain returned by this command.

The certificate chain will always have at least one entry: the new leaf certificate. This leaf certificate might follow the requirements specified by DICE Certificate Profiles, and the policies argument can be used to indicate which policies to apply to the new leaf certificate.

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: A handle for the context that will be used to issue a certificate for the attestation key. If omitted, the default context is used. A DPE MUST NOT allow a simulation context to be used when the `public-key` argument is provided by the client, because the corresponding private key is not controlled by the DPE.
- **`retain-context`**: Indicates whether the DPE context is to be retained for subsequent commands. If true, a new context handle will be returned to the client as an output argument. If omitted, the default is false.
- **`public-key`**: The public key to certify. The type and format of the public key is specified by a DPE profile. If omitted, a key pair is deterministically derived from the context and the label argument.
- **`label`**: A label to use as additional input to the asymmetric key derivation from the context. If `public-key` is provided, there is no derivation, and this argument is ignored. Using the same label with the same context multiple times will yield the same key pair. Similarly, using the same label with the same context with the `Sign` command will yield the same key pair. If omitted, an empty label is used (i.e., a label of zero bytes). A DPE profile may define a fixed set of supported labels.
- **`policies`**: A set of policy values that determine the construction of the certificate. When a DPE profile uses the policies defined by DICE Certificate Profiles [4] this argument specifies which of the policies should apply to the new leaf certificate. A DPE profile determines which of these policies are supported, if any, and may define other policies. A DPE profile determines the behavior when this argument is omitted.

Output Arguments

- **`certificate-chain`**: The certificate chain, including the new leaf certificate and any other certificates generated in the DPE context. The content and format of the certificates depend on the DPE profile.
- **`derived-public-key`**: The public key of the derived key pair, if any. The type and format of the public key is specified by a DPE profile. If the `public-key` input argument was provided, there is no derived key pair, and this argument is omitted.
- **`new-context-handle`**: A new handle for the DPE context if the `retain-context` argument was set to true.

Argument Format

```
certify-key-input-args = {
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(retain-context: 2) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(public-key: 3) => bytes,
  ? &(label: 4) => bytes,
  ? &(policies: 5) => [* $policy-type],
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

$policy-type /= &(
  tcg-dice-kp-identityInit: 6, ; Matches the corresponding OID
  tcg-dice-kp-identityLoc: 7,
  tcg-dice-kp-attestInit: 8,
  tcg-dice-kp-attestLoc: 9,
  tcg-dice-kp-assertInit: 10,
  tcg-dice-kp-assertLoc: 11,
)

certify-key-output-args = {
  ? &(certificate-chain: 1) => [+ bytes],
  ? &(derived-public-key: 2) => bytes,
  ? &(new-context-handle: 3) => bytes,  ; If retained
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.10 Sign

This command signs a given message with a key derived from the given DPE context and label. The signature algorithm is specified by a DPE profile. A DPE profile may support an asymmetric signature scheme and/or a symmetric signature scheme (e.g., a MAC). For asymmetric signatures, the signing key will be the same key derived by `CertifyKey` for the same label. The DPE context MUST NOT be a simulation context.

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: A handle for the DPE context that will be used to derive a signing key. If omitted, the default context is used. A DPE MUST NOT allow a simulation context to be used.
- **`retain-context`**: Indicates whether the DPE context is to be retained for subsequent commands. If true, a new context handle will be returned to the client as an output argument. If omitted, the default is false.
- **`label`**: A label to use as additional input to the asymmetric key derivation from the DPE context. Using the same label with the same DPE context multiple times will yield the same key pair. Similarly, using the same label with the same DPE context with the `CertifyKey` command will yield the same key pair. If omitted, an empty label is used (i.e., a `label` of zero bytes). A DPE profile may define a fixed set of supported labels.
- **`is-symmetric`**: Indicates whether a symmetric signature scheme should be used. If omitted, the default value is false.
- **`to-be-signed`**: The data to be signed. The format of this data is specified by a DPE profile. This argument is REQUIRED.

Output Arguments

- **`signature`**: The signature over the data in the `to-be-signed` input argument. The format of the signature is specified by a DPE profile.
- **`new-context-handle`**: A new handle for the DPE context if the `retain-context` argument was set to true.

Argument Format

```
sign-input-args = {
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(retain-context: 2) => bool, ; Default = false
  ? &(label: 3) => bytes,
  ? &(is-symmetric: 4) => bool, ; Default = false
  ? &(to-be-signed: 5) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

sign-output-args = {
  ? &(signature: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(new-context-handle: 2) => bytes,  ; If retained
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.11 Seal

This command seals data to a given policy using a symmetric key deterministically derived from the given DPE context. The sealed data can be unsealed only by calling the `Unseal` command with the same DPE context and `is-asymmetric` set to false.

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: A handle for the DPE context that will be used to derive a sealing key. This can be a simulation context. If omitted, the default context is used.
- **`retain-context`**: Indicates whether the DPE context is to be retained for subsequent commands. If true, a new context handle will be returned to the client as an output argument. If omitted, the default is false.
- **`unseal-policy`**: This argument describes a policy that constrains the conditions under which the DPE will allow the sealed-data output argument to be unsealed. The format and semantics of this policy value are specified by a DPE profile.
- **`label`**: A label to be included in the sealing key derivation. If omitted, an empty label is used (i.e., a label of zero bytes). A DPE profile may define a fixed set of supported labels.
- **`data-to-seal`**: The data to be sealed. A DPE profile can place constraints on the length, content, and format of this data. This argument is REQUIRED.

Output Arguments

- **`sealed-data`**: The sealed data as opaque bytes. The format and content are implementation dependent.
- **`new-context-handle`**: A new handle for the DPE context if the `retain-context` argument was set to true.

Argument Format

```
seal-input-args = {
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(retain-context: 2) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(unseal-policy: 3) => bytes,
  ? &(label: 4) => bytes,
  ? &(data-to-seal: 5) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

seal-output-args = {
  ? &(sealed-data: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(new-context-handle: 2) => bytes,  ; If retained
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.12 Unseal

This command unseals data previously sealed to a given policy with a symmetric or asymmetric key derived from the given DPE context. With a symmetric key, data previously sealed using the `Seal` command can be unsealed. With an asymmetric key, data previously sealed using the `Seal` command and the public key produced by the `DeriveSealingPublicKey` command as specified by a DPE profile can be unsealed.

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: A handle for the DPE context that will be used to derive a sealing key. If omitted, the default context is used. A DPE MUST NOT allow a simulation context to be used.

- **`retain-context`**: Indicates whether the DPE context is to be retained for subsequent commands. If true, a new context handle will be returned to the client as an output argument. If omitted, the default is false.
- **`is-asymmetric`**: Indicates whether to use a symmetric or asymmetric key to unseal. If omitted, the default value is false.
- **`label`**: A label to be included in the sealing key derivation. If omitted, an empty label is used (i.e., a label of zero bytes). A DPE profile may define a fixed set of supported labels.
- **`data-to-unseal`**: The data to be unsealed. For symmetric unseal, this is the `sealed-data` returned by the `Seal` command. For asymmetric unseal, the seal algorithm and format of this data are specified by a DPE profile. This argument is REQUIRED.

Output Arguments

- **`unsealed-data`**: The original unsealed data. For symmetric unseal, this is the same data as the `data-to-seal` argument for the `Seal` command.
- **`new-context-handle`**: A new handle for the DPE context if the `retain-context` argument was set to true.

Argument Format

```
unseal-input-args = {
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(retain-context: 2) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(is-asymmetric: 3) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(label: 4) => bytes,
  ? &(data-to-unseal: 5) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

unseal-output-args = {
  ? &(unsealed-data: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(new-context-handle: 2) => bytes,  ; If retained
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.13 DeriveSealingPublicKey

This command provides a sealing public key derived from the given DPE context for a given policy and a label. Data sealed with this key can only be unsealed by calling the `Unseal` command with the same context and `is-asymmetric` set to true. A DPE MUST derive a different asymmetric key pair for sealing than it does for signing in `CertifyKey` and `Sign`, even if the CDI is the same.

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: A handle for the DPE context that will be used to derive a sealing key. This can be a simulation context. If omitted, the default context is used.
- **`retain-context`**: Indicates whether the DPE context is to be retained for subsequent commands. If true, a new context handle will be returned to the client as an output argument. If omitted, the default is false.

- **`unseal-policy`**: This argument describes a policy that constrains the conditions under which the DPE will allow the sealed-data output argument to be unsealed. The format and semantics of this policy value are specified by a DPE profile.
- **`label`**: A label to be included in the sealing key derivation. If omitted, an empty label is used (i.e., a label of zero bytes). A DPE profile may define a fixed set of supported labels.

Output Arguments

- **`derived-public-key`**: The public key of the asymmetric key pair for sealing. The type and format of the public key are specified by a DPE profile. How this public key can be used to seal data is also specified by a DPE profile.
- **`new-context-handle`**: A new handle for the DPE context if the `retain-context` argument was set to true.

Argument Format

```
derive-sealing-public-key-input-args = {
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(retain-context: 2) => bool,  ; Default = false
  ? &(unseal-policy: 3) => bytes,
  ? &(label: 4) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

derive-sealing-public-key-output-args = {
  ? &(derived-public-key: 1) => bytes,
  ? &(new-context-handle: 2) => bytes,  ; If retained
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.14 RotateContextHandle

This command rotates a DPE context handle. The current handle is invalidated, and a new handle is returned. The context itself is unaffected.

When used with a default context, this command assigns a new handle to the context so it is no longer the default context. After this the default context is invalid (unusable) until it is initialized again.

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: The handle to invalidate. If omitted, the default context is used.

Output Arguments

- **`new-context-handle`**: A new handle for the context.

Argument Format

```
rotate-context-handle-input-args = {
```



```
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

rotate-context-handle-output-args = {
  ? &(new-context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}
```

6.15 DestroyContext

This command destroys a DPE context. After this command succeeds, the context handle is no longer usable. If the default context is destroyed, it becomes invalid (unusable) until it is initialized again.

Input Arguments

- **`context-handle`**: A handle for the context to be destroyed. If omitted, the default context is used.

Output Arguments

- None

Argument Format

```
destroy-context-input-args = {
  ? &(context-handle: 1) => bytes,
  * &(tstr: uint) => any
}

destroy-context-output-args = {* &(tstr: uint) => any}
```


7 PROFILES

A DPE profile specifies details where a DPE has flexibility. A profile is *complete* in that if a DPE design decision impacts interoperability between a client and a DPE, it MUST be specified by a profile. A profile includes attributes such as which features are supported or not supported, limits such as maximum message size, and formats such as inputs or public keys.

To define a profile, simply specify every attribute. This specification defines the attributes and provides a sample value for each attribute. See sections 7.2 and 7.3.

7.1 Namespaces

Names identify profiles and profile attribute values. Names are represented as a text string, a sequence of Unicode code points. Anyone can define a custom profile including various custom names without any kind of registration for those names. Names MUST be prefixed with an appropriate namespace to avoid collisions. The namespace SHOULD align with an internet domain owned by the defining entity. Namespaces prefixed with `tcg` are reserved for use by TCG and MUST NOT be used for custom names.

7.2 Profile Attributes

Table 1 describes each profile attribute. Each attribute is denoted with a tag-style name that carries over to the CDDL definition of a profile descriptor. Each attribute also has an expected type: Boolean, Number, or String. When attributes are encoded as a descriptor, these types are mapped to the CBOR types bool, uint, and tstr respectively. Custom string values MUST follow namespace requirements. Each custom name MUST reference one specific immutable value for the attribute, however complex, which means names are unambiguous. When defining the value associated with a name, any definition that meets the requirements of the attribute can be specified. Number fields can use the value '`Unlimited`' to denote that no explicit constraint is imposed. String fields can use the value '`Empty`' to denote the empty string.

In some cases, the value of one attribute renders another attribute irrelevant. For example, if encrypted sessions are not supported, defining a session protocol is not meaningful. In these cases, profiles SHOULD use the value '`NA`' to indicate an attribute is not applicable and SHOULD omit the irrelevant attributes from the descriptor. In some cases, the value of one attribute places constraints on the value of another attribute. Both irrelevance and constraint implications are indicated in Table 1 with an **Implications** section describing anything that a value for the current attribute implies about other attributes. For convenience, an **Affected By** section lists attributes with implications that affect the current attribute. These documented implications preclude profiles that are inconsistently defined, which also means that self-consistency of a profile can be programmatically verified using these rules.

Some attributes are logically equivalent, like `supports-attestation` and `supports-sign`, but they are still intentionally included for semantic clarity since the relationship is not always obvious.

Attribute	Type	Description
General		
`name`	String	The name of the current profile. A profile can be defined without a name: this is indicated with the empty string. When a name is provided (i.e., it is not the empty string), it MUST reference one specific immutable profile. In other words, a non-empty profile name is unambiguous in terms of the associated set of attribute values.

`inherits`	String	The name of a profile to inherit. When this value is not empty, all attributes omitted from the current profile use the value from this inherited profile. Any value specified for the current profile overrides inherited values. When this value is encoded in a descriptor, an encoded descriptor of the inherited profile is included instead of just the name of the inherited profile.
`dpe-spec-version`	Number	The supported DPE specification version. Only the major version is used since minor versions and revisions are mutually compatible.
`max-message-size`	Number	The maximum message size allowed at the transport layer. Note that this applies to command and response messages when using a message-based interface. When using a direct interface, this value is not meaningful.
`uses-multi-part-messages`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE uses multi-part messages for commands where these are defined. **Implications** • If false, `supports-concurrent-operations` is irrelevant
`supports-concurrent-operations`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports concurrent multi-part command sequences. **Affected By** • `uses-multi-part-messages`
Sessions		

`supports-encrypted-sessions`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports encrypted sessions. Note this also implies whether multiple sessions are supported, since there is only one plain-text session (session ID zero).
		
		Implications
		• When false, `supports-derived-sessions` and `supports-session-sync` MUST be false
		• When false, the following attributes are irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted:
		  o `max-sessions`
		  o `session-protocol`
		  o `session-sync-policy`
		• When true, `supports-open-session` and `supports-close-session` MUST be true

		• When false, `supports-open-session`, `supports-close-session`, `supports-sync-session`, and `supports-session-migration` MUST be false
`supports-derived-sessions`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the creation of new sessions via the `DeriveChild` command. **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions`
`max-sessions`	Number	The maximum number of open sessions supported. **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions`
`session-protocol`	String	Names the session protocol for encrypted sessions. The protocol MUST define these elements: • The content and format of handshake messages, including the session ID payload on response • The content and format of transport messages • The content and format of handshake messages for derived sessions via the `DeriveChild` command • The maximum number of ciphertext messages that can be exchanged per session, or a rotation scheme to handle key exhaustion if applicable **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions`
`supports-session-sync`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports session synchronization via the `SyncSession` command. **Implications** • When false, `session-sync-policy` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions`

`session-sync-policy`	String	Names a policy enforced on the counters when synchronizing a session. The policy MUST define all checks required before accepting the new counter value. **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions` • `supports-session-sync`
`supports-session-migration`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports session migration via the `ExportSession` and `ImportSession` commands. **Implications** • If true, `supports-export-session` MUST be true • If true, `supports-import-session` MUST be true • If false, `session-migration-protocol` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** • `supports-export-session` • `supports-import-session` • `supports-encrypted-sessions`

`session-migration-protocol`	String	Names a migration protocol that defines details of a migration flow, including the `importer-identity` and `exported-data` messages. The protocol MUST define these elements:
		• The content and format of the importer-identity message returned by the `ImportSession` command
		• The content and format of the exported-data message returned by the `ExportSession` command
		• The encryption scheme used to encrypt exported data, including:
		  o Cryptographic algorithms
		  o Key sizes
		  o The encryption and decryption processes end-to-end
		• The input content and format for CDI derivations:
		  o When the exporter derives a migration CDI; this MUST contain the importer's identity in some form
		  o When the importer derives a CDI for the post-migration context; this MUST contain the migration CDI in some form
		
		Affected By
		• `supports-session-migration`

Contexts		
`supports-default-context`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports default contexts.

		Implications • At least one of `supports-default-context` or `supports-context-handles` MUST be true • If false, `supports-auto-init` MUST be false **Affected By** • `supports-context-handles` • `supports-initialize-context`
`supports-context-handles`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports context handles, as opposed to only default contexts. **Implications** • At least one of `supports-context-handles` or `supports-default-context` MUST be true • If false, `supports-simulation` MUST be false • If false, `max-context-handle-size` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** • `supports-default-context`
`max-contexts-per-session`	Number	How many contexts can be associated with a single session.
`max-context-handle-size`	Number	The maximum size of context handles produced by a DPE. This is always subject to the `max-message-size` in a particular message. **Affected By** • `supports-context-handles`
`supports-auto-init`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports automatic initialization of a default context. **Affected By** • `supports-default-context` • `supports-initialize-context`
`supports-simulation`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports simulation contexts. **Affected By** • `supports-context-handles`
Use Cases		
`supports-attestation`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports attestation use cases. **Implications** • If true, `supports-sign` MUST be true • If false, `supports-certify-key`, `supports-sign`, and `supports-certificates` MUST be false

		• If false and `supports-asymmetric-unseal` is also false, `asymmetric-derivation` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted • If false and `supports-symmetric-sign` is also false, `symmetric-derivation` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted • At least one of `supports-attestation` or `supports-sealing` MUST be true **Affected By** • `supports-sealing` • `supports-certify-key` • `supports-sign`

`supports-sealing`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports sealing use cases.
		
		Implications
		• If true, `supports-unseal` MUST be true
		• If false, the following MUST also be false:
		  o `supports-seal`
		  o `supports-unseal`
		  o `supports-sealing-public`
		  o `supports-unseal-policy`
		  o `supports-asymmetric-unseal`
		• At least one of `supports-sealing` or `supports-attestation` MUST be true
		
		Affected By
		• `supports-attestation`
		• `supports-seal`
		• `supports-unseal`
		• `supports-sealing-public`

Commands[1]		
`supports-get-profile`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `GetProfile` command.
`supports-open-session`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `OpenSession` command. **Implications** • If true, `supports-encrypted-sessions` MUST be true **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions`
`supports-close-session`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `CloseSession` command.

[1] Note: mandatory commands not represented in this section.

		Implications • If true, `supports-encrypted-sessions` MUST be true **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions`
`supports-sync-session`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `SyncSession` command. **Implications** • If true, `supports-encrypted-sessions` MUST be true **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions`
`supports-export-session`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `ExportSession` command. **Implications** • If true, `supports-encrypted-sessions` MUST be true • If true, `supports-session-migration` MUST be true • If true, `supports-import-session` MUST be true **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions` • `supports-session-migration` • `supports-import-session`
`supports-import-session`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `ImportSession` command. **Implications** • If true, `supports-encrypted-sessions` MUST be true • If true, `supports-session-migration` MUST be true • If true, `supports-export-session` MUST be true **Affected By** • `supports-encrypted-sessions` • `supports-session-migration` • `supports-export-session`
`supports-initialize-context`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `InitializeContext` command. **Implications** • If false, `supports-default-context` and `supports-auto-init` MUST be true
`supports-certify-key`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `CertifyKey` command. **Implications**

		• If true, `supports-certificates` and `supports-attestation` MUST be true **Affected By** • `supports-attestation` • `supports-certificates`

`supports-sign`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `Sign` command.
		
		Implications
		• If true, `supports-attestation` MUST be true
		• If false, `supports-attestation` MUST be false
		• If false, the following are irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted:
		  o `to-be-signed-format`
		  o `signature-format`
		  o `supports-symmetric-sign`
		
		Affected By
		• `supports-attestation`

`supports-seal`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `Seal` command. **Implications** • If true, `supports-sealing` MUST be true **Affected By** • `supports-sealing`
`supports-unseal`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `Unseal` command. **Implications** • If true, `supports-sealing` MUST be true • If false, `supports-asymmetric-unseal` and `supports-sealing` MUST be false **Affected By** • `supports-sealing`
`supports-sealing-public`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `DeriveSealingPublicKey` command. **Implications** • If true, `supports-sealing` MUST be true • If false, `supports-asymmetric-unseal` MUST be false **Affected By** • `supports-sealing` • `supports-asymmetric-unseal`

`supports-rotate-context-handle`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `RotateContextHandle` command.
Derivation		
`dice-derivation`	String	Names a scheme for how input data is mixed with a UDS or CDI to produce a new CDI. The scheme MUST define: • Cryptographic algorithms • A deterministic process from input to CDI

`asymmetric-derivation`	String	Names a scheme for how an asymmetric key pair is derived from a CDI. The scheme MUST define:
		• Cryptographic algorithms including:
		  o Key type, size, and domain parameters, for both signing and sealing
		  o Signature scheme
		  o Asymmetric sealing scheme
		• A deterministic derivation process from CDI to key pair for all supported derivations. For example, ECA keys, signing keys, sealing keys, and import identity keys.
		Affected By
		• `supports-attestation`
		• `supports-asymmetric-unseal`

`symmetric-derivation`	String	Names a scheme for how a symmetric key is derived from a CDI. The scheme MUST define:
		• Cryptographic algorithms including:
		  o Key type and size for both signing and sealing
		  o Signature scheme
		  o Sealing scheme
		• A deterministic derivation process from CDI to key material for all supported derivations. For example, MAC keys and sealing keys.
		Affected By
		• `supports-sealing`
		• `supports-symmetric-sign`

`supports-any-label`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE allows arbitrary labels or a fixed set of labels. If a DPE supports only a fixed set, the supported-labels attribute defines that fixed set. **Implications** • If true, `supported-labels` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted • If false, `supported-labels` MUST be provided
`supported-labels`	String	Names a fixed set of labels that are supported by the DPE. The list MUST specify for each label the exact bytes supported as a

		label argument. For example, if the list is described using text strings, the encoding must be specified as well. **Affected By** • `supports-any-label`

`initial-derivation`	String	Names a scheme for deriving an initial state, for example a UDS or CDI(s), when a context is initialized. This can incorporate the seed argument to the InitializeContext command and/or values available internally to the DPE. The scheme MUST cover:
		• Cryptographic algorithms
		• A deterministic process from seed(s) to UDS or CDI(s) and certificates if applicable
		• Whether the seed argument is used and, if so:
		  o The format of the seed argument
		  o Any requirements on the seed argument for secure operation

Input		

`input-format`	String	Names a scheme for how input data is formatted when passed to the `DeriveChild` command. The scheme MUST define:
		• Unambiguous definition of the structure of the data:
		  o As it appears in the DPE input argument
		  o As it is processed by the DICE derivation
		• Canonical encoding(s) of the data:
		  o As it appears in the DPE input argument
		  o As it is processed by the DICE derivation
		• For each field, whether the field is used for the attestation derivations and/or sealing derivations, where applicable
		• Basic attributes of each field, if applicable, including whether it is optional, repeatable, typed, or has value constraints (e.g. max size)
		How the input is presented in a certificate is defined by the certificate format attributes.

`supports-internal-inputs`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports internal inputs. **Implications** • If false, `supports-internal-dpe-info` and `supports-internal-dpe-dice` MUST be false • If false, `internal-inputs` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted
`supports-internal-dpe-info`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `dpe-info` internal input. **Implications**

		• If false, `internal-dpe-info-type` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** • `supports-internal-inputs`
`supports-internal-dpe-dice`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the `dpe-dice` internal input **Implications** • If false, `internal-dpe-dice-type` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** • `supports-internal-inputs`
`internal-dpe-info-type`	String	Names a type that defines properties of the `dpe-info` internal input. The definition MUST define the same elements as other internal input definitions. See the `internal-inputs` attribute. **Affected By** • `supports-internal-dpe-info`
`internal-dpe-dice-type`	String	Names a type that defines properties of the `dpe-dice` internal input. The definition MUST define the same elements as other internal input definitions. See the `internal-inputs` attribute. **Affected By** • `supports-internal-dpe-dice`
`internal-inputs`	String	A comma-separated list of internal inputs that are supported. The pre-defined `dpe-info` and `dpe-dice` inputs SHOULD NOT be in this list. Each item in the list MUST name an internal input that is well defined. An internal input definition MUST define: • The semantics of the input, or the semantics of each field if the input is composed of multiple fields • The structure of the input • The encoding of the input as it is processed by the DICE derivation • Basic attributes of each field, if applicable, including whether it is optional, repeatable, typed, or has value constraints (e.g. max size) • Whether the input appears in certificates, per field if applicable As with all other inputs, how an internal input is presented in a certificate is defined by the certificate format attributes. **Affected By** • `supports-internal-inputs`

Certificates		
`supports-certificates`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports generating certificates. **Implications** ● If false, the following MUST also be false: ○ `supports-certify-key` ○ `supports-certificate-policies` ○ `supports-eca-certificates` ○ `supports-external-key` ● If true, `supports-certify-key` MUST be true ● If false, the following attributes are irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted: ○ `max-certificate-size` ○ `max-certificate-chain-size` ○ `appends-more-certificates` ○ `leaf-certificate-format` ● If false and `supports-asymmetric-unseal` is also false, `public-key-format` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** ● `supports-attestation` ● `supports-certify-key`
`max-certificate-size`	Number	The maximum certificate size, in bytes. **Affected By** ● `supports-certificates`
`max-certificate-chain-size`	Number	The maximum number of certificates in a chain, per context. **Affected By** ● `supports-certificates`
`appends-more-certificates`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE appends more certificates to each chain after those generated by the DPE. For example, whether a static manufacturer certificate chain is appended that anchors the chain to a self-signed root. **Affected By** ● `supports-certificates`
`supports-certificate-policies`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports any certificate policies via the `policies` argument to the `CertifyKey` command. **Implications** ● If false, the following MUST also be false: ○ `supports-policy-identity-init` ○ `supports-policy-identity-loc`

		○ supports-policy-attest-init ○ supports-policy-attest-loc ○ supports-policy-assert-init ○ supports-policy-assert-loc • If false, certificate-policies is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** • supports-certificates
supports-policy-identity-init	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the tcg-dice-kp-identityInit policy. **Affected By** • supports-certificate-policies
supports-policy-identity-loc	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the tcg-dice-kp-identityLoc policy. **Affected By** • supports-certificate-policies
supports-policy-attest-init	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the tcg-dice-kp-attestInit policy. **Affected By** • supports-certificate-policies
supports-policy-attest-loc	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the tcg-dice-kp-attestLoc policy. **Affected By** • supports-certificate-policies
supports-policy-assert-init	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the tcg-dice-kp-assertInit policy. **Affected By** • supports-certificate-policies
supports-policy-assert-loc	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports the tcg-dice-kp-assertLoc policy. **Affected By** • supports-certificate-policies
certificate-policies	String	A comma-separated list of policies that are supported. The pre-defined tcg-* policies SHOULD NOT be in this list. Each item in the list MUST name a policy that is well defined. A policy definition MUST define:

		• The semantics of the policy: what it authorizes • The identifier of the policy (e.g. ASN.1 OID) • Any changes to how a certificate is generated when this policy is specified • Any implications to other policies or options **Affected By** • `supports-certificate-policies`
`supports-eca-certificates`	Boolean	Indicates whether the `DeriveChild` command supports the `create-certificate` argument set to true, causing an ECA certificate to be created. **Implications** • If false, `eca-certificate-format` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** • `supports-certificates`
`eca-certificate-format`	String	Names a certificate format that describes how an intermediate certificate is generated in association with a CDI that represents a particular DICE layer or component. This is the certificate that is generated by `DeriveChild` when the `create-certificate` argument is true. The certificate profile MUST define: • Certificate structure (e.g. X.509, CWT) • Certificate encoding (e.g. ASN.1 DER, CBOR) • Certificate content (e.g. subject, issuer, policies) • How input data maps to certificate fields • How accumulated certificate information from multiple layers or components is combined and mapped to certificate fields • If migration is supported, how migration related certificate information is combined with accumulated certificate information, if any, and mapped to certificate fields as part of an `ExportSession` operation. **Affected By** • `supports-eca-certificates`
`leaf-certificate-format`	String	Names a certificate format that describes how a leaf certificate is generated in association with a CDI that represents a particular DICE layer or component. This is the certificate that is generated by the `CertifyKey` command. The certificate profile MUST define: • Certificate structure (e.g. X.509, CWT) • Certificate encoding (e.g. ASN.1 DER, CBOR) • Certificate content (e.g. subject, issuer, policies)

		• How accumulated certificate information from multiple layers or components is combined and mapped to certificate fields • For each supported policy for the `CertifyKey policies` argument, how the certificate changes when the policy is specified or omitted, and whether the policy has implications on other policies • Behavior when no policies are specified, e.g. the policies argument is omitted when invoking `CertifyKey` • Whether and how the label argument is used in the certificate **Affected By** • `supports-certificates`
Signatures		
`public-key-format`	String	Names a format that describes how public keys are formatted in DPE arguments. The format MUST define: • Public key structure and encoding • Algorithm identification **Affected By** • `supports-certificates` • `supports-asymmetric-unseal`
`supports-external-key`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports certifying external public keys. If supported, a DPE MUST support certification of any type of public key that can be represented by the public key format. The key type used by a DPE when deriving asymmetric keys internally and the corresponding signature and encryption algorithms are described by the `asymmetric-derivation` attribute. This does not change based on the external key type, so the issuer and subject of the certificate may have different key types. **Affected By** • `supports-certificates`
`to-be-signed-format`	String	Names a format for the `Sign` command `to-be-signed` argument. The format MUST define: • The structure and encoding of the data • Any processing of the data by the DPE **Affected By** • `supports-sign`
`signature-format`	String	Names a format for the signature returned by the `Sign` command. The format MUST define the structure and encoding of the data

		for all types of supported signatures (i.e., symmetric and asymmetric). **Affected By** • `supports-sign`
`supports-symmetric-sign`	Boolean	Whether a DPE supports generating symmetric signatures, e.g., MACs. **Affected By** • `supports-sign`
Sealing		
`supports-asymmetric-unseal`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports asymmetric unsealing via the `Unseal` command and the derivation of public keys for asymmetric sealing. **Implications** • If false, `supports-sealing-public` MUST be false • If true, `supports-sealing-public` MUST be true • If false and `supports-attestation` is also false, `asymmetric-derivation` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted • If false and `supports-certificates` is also false, `public-key-format` is irrelevant and SHOULD be omitted **Affected By** • `supports-sealing` • `supports-unseal` • `supports-sealing-public`
`supports-unseal-policy`	Boolean	Indicates whether a DPE supports an unseal policy. **Implications** • If false, `unseal-policy-format` is irrelevant **Affected By** • `supports-sealing`
`unseal-policy-format`	String	Names a format for the `unseal-policy` argument for the `Seal` or `DeriveSealingPublicKey` command. The format MUST cover: • The structure and encoding of the data • The semantics of the data in terms of how a DPE enforces the policy **Affected By** • `supports-unseal-policy`

Table 1: DPE profile attributes

7.3 Sample Profile

Table 2 is an example of a profile. For convenience the definition of named values are provided inline in the table. The cryptographic algorithms chosen target at least 128 bits of strength. Other profiles can use the names defined in this section, provided the definition remains as specified here.

Attribute	Description
General	
`name`	tcg.sample.1
`inherits`	Empty
`dpe-spec-version`	1
`max-message-size`	65535
`uses-multi-part-messages`	False
`supports-concurrent-operations`	NA
Sessions	
`supports-encrypted-sessions`	True
`supports-derived-sessions`	True
`max-sessions`	Unlimited
`session-protocol`	tcg.protocol.noise-nk The protocol tcg.protocol.noise-nk is defined as follows: • Noise_NK_25519_AESGCM_SHA256 for initial handshake and transport • Noise_NNpsk0_25519_AESGCM_SHA256 for derived handshake • The PSK for the derived handshake is the channel binding token of the existing session • In both handshakes, the session ID is contained in the responder payload field • Each session can send up to 2^64 ciphertext messages
`supports-session-sync`	True
`session-sync-policy`	tcg.monotonic-sync The policy tcg.monotonic-sync is defined as requiring only that the new value of the counter is greater than or equal to the existing value of the counter.
`supports-session-migration`	True

session-migration-protocol	tcg.migration.cbor-hpke-curve25519-aesgcm
	
	The scheme “tcg.migration.cbor-hpke-curve25519-aesgcm” is defined as follows:
	• The import-identity message contains a single curve25519 public key formatted per the public-key-format attribute; this key pair is derived from the importing context with no label (see asymmetric-derivation)
	• The exported-data encryption scheme is hybrid encryption using single-shot PSK mode with:
	o Algorithms DHKEM(X25519, HKDF-SHA256) + HKDF-SHA256 + AES-256-GCM
	o A zero-padded 32-byte psk argument if the psk argument to ExportSession is less than 32 bytes
	o An empty psk_id argument
	o An empty info argument
	• When the exporter derives a migration CDI to send to the importer, the import-identity message, unmodified, is used as input to the migration CDI derivation function
	• When the importer derives a CDI for the post-migration context, the migration CDI sent by the exporter, unmodified, is used as input to the post-migration CDI derivation funvtion.
	• The exported-data plaintext is a CBOR encoded session-migration-data structure defined as follows:
	
	`session-migration-data = [`
	`  k1: bytes,  ; Noise transport CipherState fields`
	`  n1: bytes,`
	`  k2: bytes,`
	`  n2: bytes,`
	`  contexts: {  ; Map of context handle to internal context fields`
	`  * bytes => [`
	`  cdi: bytes,`
	`  certificate-chain: bytes,`
	`  ]`
	`  },`
	`]`

Contexts	
supports-default-context	True
supports-context-handles	True
max-contexts-per-session	Unlimited
max-context-handle-size	Unlimited
supports-auto-init	False

supports-simulation	True
Use Cases	
supports-attestation	True
supports-sealing	True
Commands[2]	
supports-get-profile	True
supports-open-session	True
supports-close-session	True
supports-sync-session	True
supports-export-session	True
supports-import-session	True
supports-initialize-context	True
supports-certify-key	True
supports-sign	True
supports-seal	True
supports-unseal	True
supports-sealing-public	True
supports-rotate-context-handle	True
Derivation	
dice-derivation	tcg.derive.hkdf-sha256 The scheme tcg.derive.hkdf-sha256 is defined as follows: ● The algorithm is HKDF with SHA256 as the Hash option ● The scheme produces a CDI using HKDF with these arguments: ○ length (L): 32 ○ input key material (IKM): the DICE secret (UDS or CDI) ○ information: the input, encoded for derivation ○ salt: ASCII encoded string of “CDI_Attest” for an attestation CDI or “CDI_Seal” for a sealing CDI

[2] Note: mandatory commands not represented in this section.

`asymmetric-derivation`	tcg.derive.hkdf-sha256-curve25519 The scheme tcg.derive.hkdf-sha256-curve25519 is defined as follows: ● The derivation algorithm is HKDF with SHA256 as the Hash option ● The asymmetric key type is curve25519 ● Signature scheme is Ed25519 ● Sealing scheme is hybrid encryption using DHKEM(X25519, HKDF-SHA256) + HKDF-SHA256 + AES-256-GCM ● The HKDF information argument is a SHA256 hash of the label argument, if applicable, even if the label is empty. When there is no notion of label, leave the information empty (zero bytes). ● The derivation scheme produces a 32-byte private key using HKDF with these arguments: ○ length (L): 32 ○ input key material (IKM): the CDI ○ information: the label-based information value ○ salt: SHA256 hash of one of the following ASCII encoded strings, without a null terminator: ■ “Key_Pair_25519_Attest” for attestation ■ “Key_Pair_25519_Seal” for sealing ■ “Key_Pair_25519_ECA” for an embedded CA key ■ “Key_Pair_25519_Migration” for a migration import identity key
`symmetric-derivation`	tcg.derive.hkdf-sha256-aes128-gcm-siv-hmac-sha256 The scheme tcg.derive.hkdf-sha256-aes256-gcm-hmac-sha256 is defined as follows: • The derivation algorithm is HKDF with SHA256 as the Hash option • The HKDF information argument is a SHA256 hash of the label argument, if applicable, even if the label is empty. When there is no notion of label, information SHALL be empty (zero bytes). • For sealing, the encryption scheme is AEAD_AES_256_GCM_SIV as defined in RFC 8452. The 96-bit nonce is randomly generated and prepended to the ciphertext. • For signing, the scheme is HMAC-SHA256 with a 256-bit key • The sealing and signing keys are derived using these HKDF arguments: o length (L): 32 o input key material (IKM): the CDI o information: the label-based information value o salt: SHA256 hash of one of the following ASCII encoded strings, without a null terminator: ▪ “Key_HMAC_Sign” for the signing ▪ “Key_AES_Seal” for the sealing
`supports-any-label`	True

`supported-labels`	Ignored (`supports-any-label`, true)
`initial-derivation`	tcg.init.combined-uds.hkdf-sha256 The scheme tcg.init.combined-uds.hkdf-sha256 is defined as follows: ● The DPE combines an internal seed with the seed argument from the client to derive a UDS that comprises the initial context state ● HKDF-SHA256 is used with these arguments: ○ length (L): 32 ○ input key material (IKM): the internal seed value ○ information: the seed argument value ○ salt: none ● The internal seed meets all requirements for a UDS in terms of entropy and availability ● The seed argument: ○ is a raw value: it is not interpreted ○ is expected to be no more than 32 bytes in length ○ has no security requirements: it can be empty
Input	
`input-format`	tcg.format.tcb-info The scheme “tcg.format.tcb-info” is defined as follows: ● The input is a DiceTcbInfo ASN.1 structure as defined by [3] ● The input is encoded using ASN.1 DER for DPE input, derivation, and certificates ● All fields are used for attestation derivation ● All fields except FWIDs are used for a sealing derivation
`supports-internal-inputs`	True
`supports-internal-dpe-info`	True
`supports-internal-dpe-dice`	True
`internal-dpe-info-type`	tcg.basic-dpe-info The tcg.basic-dpe-info type is defined as follows: ● The information is a profile descriptor, exactly as it would be returned by the `GetProfile` command in terms of semantics, structure, and encoding ● The information appears in its entirety in certificates
`internal-dpe-dice-type`	tcg.basic-dpe-dice The tcg.basic-dpe-dice type is defined as follows: ● There are two elements: (1) a CDI and (2) a certificate chain that represent the current identity of the DPE

	• The CDI is an input for an attestation derivation, but does not appear in the certificate • The certificate chain is not included in a derivation, but appears in the certificate, if applicable • The semantics, structure, and encoding of the certificate chain are entirely implementation-dependent and help from the DPE vendor is necessary to parse/verify it
`internal-inputs`	Empty
Certificates	
`supports-certificates`	True
`max-certificate-size`	Unlimited
`max-certificate-chain-size`	Unlimited
`appends-more-certificates`	False
`supports-certificate-policies`	True
`supports-policy-identity-init`	True
`supports-policy-identity-loc`	True
`supports-policy-attest-init`	True
`supports-policy-attest-loc`	True
`supports-policy-assert-init`	False
`supports-policy-assert-loc`	False
`certificate-policies`	Empty
`supports-eca-certificates`	True
`eca-certificate-format`	tcg.certificate.basic-eca The profile tcg.certificate.basic-eca is designed to work with the tcg.format.tcb-info input format and is defined as follows: • An X.509 ECA certificate as defined by [4] • The key usage field MUST contain only keyCertSign • The basic constraints path length should be set to zero if the `allow-child-to-derive` argument to `DeriveChild` is false, otherwise omitted • The `tcg-dice-kp-eca` policy MUST be the only `tcg-*` policy • One `tcg-dice-TcbInfo` extension MUST be added using the TcbInfo from the `input-data` argument, and one additional `tcg-dice-TcbInfo` extension MUST be added for each accumulated TcbInfo from

	previous invocations of `DeriveChild` with `create-certificate` set to false, if any • If internal inputs were indicated in the `internal-inputs` argument to `DeriveChild`, a `tcg-dice-DpeInternal` extension MUST be added whose content is a CBOR map with each key being an `internal-input-type` value (e.g., `dpe-info` = 1) and each value being the corresponding data as bytes • If internal inputs have been accumulated, one additional `tcg-dice-DpeInternal` extension MUST be added for each set, i.e., for each time `DeriveChild` was called with internal inputs selected and `create-certificate` set to false. • When importing as part of a migration flow, a tcg-dice-DpePostMigration extension MUST be added where the content is a CBOR array with the first element being the certificate chain sent by the exporter, and the second element being a signature by the corresponding private key over the subject public key of the certificate being generated; both elements are of type 'bytes'.
`leaf-certificate-format`	tcg.certificate.basic-leaf The profile tcg.certificate.basic-leaf is designed to work with the tcg.format.tcb-info input format and is defined as follows: • An X.509 certificate meeting the requirements of [4] according to the `CertifyKey` policies argument • If multiple policies are specified, the certificate contains the policy OID for each and MUST meet the requirements for each corresponding certificate type, e.g. if the `tcg-dice-kp-attestLoc` policy is set, an attestation certificate is generated • If no policies are selected, the `tcg-dice-kp-attestLoc` policy is used as a default • The key usage field MUST contain only digitalSignature • The certificate MUST NOT contain basic constraints • The `tcg-dice-kp-eca` policy MUST NOT be included • One `tcg-dice-TcbInfo` extension MUST be added for each accumulated TcbInfo from previous invocations of `DeriveChild` with `create-certificate` set to false, if any • One `tcg-dice-DpeInternal` extension MUST be added for each accumulated set of internal inputs • The label is not used in the certificate • When exporting as part of a migration flow, a `tcg-dice-DpePreMigration` extension MUST be added if the content is the exact identity message from the importer (i.e., the importer's public key).
Signatures	
`public-key-format`	tcg.key-format.x509

	The format tcg.key-format.x509 uses the X.509 SubjectPublicKeyInfo ASN.1 sequence as defined by [12]. It is encoded using ASN.1 DER.
`supports-external-key`	True
`to-be-signed-format`	tcg.tbs-format.raw The format tcg.tbs-format.raw is defined as opaque raw bytes that will be signed directly using the signing scheme with no additional processing.
`signature-format`	tcg.signature.raw The format tcg.signature.raw uses raw signature bytes as defined by the signature scheme.
`supports-symmetric-sign`	True
Sealing	
`supports-asymmetric-unseal`	True
`supports-unseal-policy`	True
`unseal-policy-format`	tcg.unseal-policy.tcb-info-layer-svn-clamp This policy is used to limit which component versions are allowed to unseal. The policy format is a CBOR map where the keys each identify a component and the value is an integer value indicating the minimum version of that component. At the time of unseal, if and only if, for each component that appears in the map, the current version of the component is greater than or equal to the minimum version that appears in the policy, the unseal will be allowed. The values of the component identifiers correspond to the 'layer' field of the DiceTcbInfo structure and the value of the versions correspond to the 'svn' field of the DiceTcbInfo structure.

Table 2: Sample DPE profile attributes

7.4 Profile Descriptors

A profile descriptor describes all attributes of a profile. Like a profile, a profile descriptor is *complete*. A profile descriptor can describe a profile by name or by full attribute list. A profile descriptor MUST include the full attribute list when a profile has no name. A profile descriptor SHOULD include the full attribute list when a profile name is not well known to all potential clients.

A profile descriptor is encoded as a CBOR map with each attribute assigned a key. If a profile is described by name, the name MUST be the only item in the map. A profile descriptor MAY be tagged using the CBOR tag TBD. When returned by a `GetProfile` command a DPE MUST NOT tag the descriptor.

The descriptor format is as follows:

```
profile-descriptor = {
  * $attribute-bool => bool,
  * $attribute-number => uint,
  * $attribute-string => tstr,
  ? &(inherits: 0) => bytes,
  * tstr => any
}
$attribute-string /= &(name: 1)
$attribute-number /= &(dpe-spec-version: 2)
$attribute-number /= &(max-message-size: 3)
$attribute-bool /= &(uses-multi-part-messages: 4)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-concurrent-operations: 5)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-encrypted-sessions: 6)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-derived-sessions: 7)
$attribute-number /= &(max-sessions: 8)
$attribute-string /= &(session-protocol: 9)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-session-sync: 10)
$attribute-string /= &(session-sync-policy: 11)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-session-migration: 12)
$attribute-string /= &(session-migration-protocol: 13)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-default-context: 14)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-context-handles: 15)
$attribute-number /= &(max-contexts-per-session: 16)
$attribute-number /= &(max-context-handle-size: 17)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-auto-init: 18)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-simulation: 19)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-attestation: 20)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-sealing: 21)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-get-profile: 22)
```



```
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-open-session: 23)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-close-session: 24)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-sync-session: 25)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-export-session: 26)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-import-session: 27)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-init-context: 28)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-certify-key: 29)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-sign: 30)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-seal: 31)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-unseal: 32)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-sealing-public: 33)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-rotate-context-handle: 34)
$attribute-string /= &(dice-derivation: 35)
$attribute-string /= &(asymmetric-derivation: 36)
$attribute-string /= &(symmetric-derivation: 37)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-any-label: 38)
$attribute-string /= &(supported-labels: 39)
$attribute-string /= &(initial-derivation: 40)
$attribute-string /= &(input-format: 41)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-internal-inputs: 42)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-internal-dpe-info: 43)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-internal-dpe-dice: 44)
$attribute-string /= &(internal-dpe-info-type: 45)
$attribute-string /= &(internal-dpe-dice-type: 46)
$attribute-string /= &(internal-inputs: 47)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-certificates: 48)
$attribute-number /= &(max-certificate-size: 49)
$attribute-number /= &(max-certificate-chain-size: 50)
$attribute-bool /= &(appends-more-certificates: 51)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-certificate-policies: 52)
```



```
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-policy-identity-init: 53)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-policy-identity-loc: 54)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-policy-attest-init: 55)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-policy-attest-loc: 56)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-policy-assert-init: 57)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-policy-assert-loc: 58)
$attribute-string /= &(certificate-policies: 59)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-eca-certificates: 60)
$attribute-string /= &(eca-certificate-format: 61)
$attribute-string /= &(leaf-certificate-format: 62)
$attribute-string /= &(public-key-format: 63)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-external-key: 64)
$attribute-string /= &(to-be-signed-format: 65)
$attribute-string /= &(signature-format: 66)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-symmetric-sign: 67)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-asymmetric-unseal: 68)
$attribute-bool /= &(supports-unseal-policy: 69)
$attribute-string /= &(unseal-policy-format: 70)
```

