Mass Storage Media Locking

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Agenda

- The Problem
- ATA Security
- OS Detction
- Possible Approaches

The Problem

- Small or externally attached devices can be lost or stolen
 - USB
 - 1394
 - SATA
 - PATA
 - -CFA
- Many of these devices accept SCSI CDB's as their primary commands

ATA Security

- ATA Security was introduced in ATA/ATAPI-4 in 1997 and has been developed over a period of 7 years
- Provides the ability to password lock a device
- Provides a mechanism to erase the media and the passwords in the normal security mode
- Can turn the drive into a brick if passwords are lost in the high security mode.

Commands

- Security Disable Password

 Turns off the password subsystem
- Security Erase Prepare
 - Security Erase is a 2 step process
- Security Erase Unit
 - Erase the media and as a last dying act, erase the passwords
- Security Freeze Lock
 - Prevent changes until the next power cycle
- Security Set Password
 - Enable the password subsystem
- Security Unlock
 - Open a password protected drive.

ATA Security

- Prevents the average user from gaining access to the data
- Protects the device, not the data
- Has been in use and tested for several years
- Implementation is light and well understood
- Other more complex methods are still being developed, but ATA style security can be implemented now.

OS Detection

- Some existing operating system standard drivers do not assign a drive letter if they are unable to read the media
- A locked device needs to be understood as locked
 - If the operating system does not have the capability to unlock the device it should prompt the user for a driver
- Detection is probably going to be bus specific

Proposal #1

- Use the SAT ATA pass through mechanism or create a new SCSI CDB that enables the 6 ATA security commands
- Use Inquiry byte 1 bit 0 to indicate that a device is locked
- Define a security mode page to indicate that security is implemented and the current status of the drive

Proposal #2

- Define a mode page for locking and unlocking
- Change write same to clear password where appropriate
 - Require Mode Select prior to write same
 - Use byte 1/10 bits 3 or 4 to indicate security erase.