

# Coreboot / Libreboot



# Coreboot / Libreboot

Fast, secure and flexible OpenSource firmware

# Coreboot / Libreboot

Fast, secure and flexible OpenSource firmware

Replacement for your BIOS / (U)EFI

# Why should I use coreboot / libreboot?

- Open Source

# Why should I use coreboot / libreboot?

- Open Source
- Security - minimal Trusted Computing Base

# Why should I use coreboot / libreboot?

- Open Source
- Security - minimal Trusted Computing Base
- Performance - Boot Time

# Why should I use coreboot / libreboot?

- Open Source
- Security - minimal Trusted Computing Base
- Performance - Boot Time
- Flexibility - many (customizable) payloads available

# Payloads

- SeaBIOS
- Tianocore (UEFI)
- Grub2
- Linux Kernel
- Memtest86+
- Games (Invaders / Tetris)



# Boot Process

Duncan Laurie, at linux.conf.au 2013:

## coreboot Stages



TCB

1.5k

- Bootblock
  - Prepare Cache-as-RAM and Flash access

70k

- ROM Stage
  - Memory and early chipset init (also the TPM)

80k

- RAM Stage
  - Device enumeration and resource assignment
  - ACPI Table creation
  - SMM Handler

4MB

- Payload

# Supported Hardware

- old Thinkpads
- Chromebooks
- some Mainboards (Server and Desktop)
  
- Can be bought
  - <https://tehnoetic.com>
  - <https://puri.sm>
  - <https://minifree.org>
  - ...

# Installation

- Using an external SPI-Flasher to write directoy

# Installation

1st Installation:

- Write to EEPROM using a SPI-Flasher



# Links

- <https://libreboot.org/>
- <https://www.coreboot.org/>