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# Extending EDK2 Functionalities to GNU- EFI

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# Agenda



- Introduction
- What is GNU-EFI?
- Initial Attempts Using It
- Understanding the Internal Workings of GNU-EFI
- Now that We Know This - How Do We Add New Functionality to It
- Questions



# What is GNU-EFI?

# Why Building EFI Apps on Linux is Problematic

- EDK2 uses the PE32+ ABI
- GCC builds its targets as ELF binaries
- They are incompatible





# The Solution - GNU-EFI

GNU-EFI serves as a bridge allowing to compile binaries that are compatible with UEFI by using the gcc compiler

Source code: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/gnu-efi/>



# Initial Attempts at Using GNU-EFI

# How Would We Use It?



## Calling Any Arbitrary UEFI Function

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The **libefi.a** has wrappers for the most common UEFI functions, but you might need to call something not covered. For completeness, it provides:

```
uefi_call_wrapper(func, numarg, ...);
```

Source - [wiki.osdev.org/GNU-EFI](http://wiki.osdev.org/GNU-EFI)



# How Would We Use It?

Lets try it with:

RETURN\_STATUS

EFI API

```
MemEncryptSevClearPageEncMask (
    IN PHYSICAL_ADDRESS Cr3BaseAddress,
    IN PHYSICAL_ADDRESS BaseAddress,
    IN UINTN NumPages
);
```



# How Would We Use It?

```
uefi_call_wrapper(  
    MemEncryptSevClearPageEncMask,  
    3,  
    Cr3BaseAddress,  
    BaseAddress,  
    NumPages);
```





# How Would We Use It?

```
uefi_call_wrapper(  
    MemEncryptSevClearPageEncMask,  
    3,  
    Cr3BaseAddress,  
    BaseAddress,  
    NumPages);
```

And it fails...



# How Does GNU-EFI Implement Various Parts of EDK2?

# How Does GNU-EFI Implement Various Parts of EDK2

- The types
- The function calls
- The UEFI API calls



# The Types

How does GNU/EFI implement the types used internally by EFI?



# The Types

They are copied...





# The Types

Example from `gnu_efi/inc/efidef.h`:

```
//  
// Memory  
//  
  
typedef UINT64          EFI_PHYSICAL_ADDRESS;  
typedef UINT64          EFI_VIRTUAL_ADDRESS;  
  
typedef enum {  
    AllocateAnyPages,  
    AllocateMaxAddress,  
    AllocateAddress,  
    MaxAllocateType  
} EFI_ALLOCATE_TYPE;
```

# The Function Calls

Most functions are...





# The Function Calls

Most functions are... also copied.





# The Function Calls

## Example from gnu\_efi/lib/misc.c:

```
VOID *
AllocatePool (
    IN UINTN          Size
)
{
    EFI_STATUS        Status;
    VOID              *p;

    Status = uefi_call_wrapper(BS->AllocatePool, 3, PoolAllocationType, Size, &p);
    if (EFI_ERROR(Status)) {
        DEBUG((D_ERROR, "AllocatePool: out of pool %x\n", Status));
        p = NULL;
    }
    return p;
}
```

# The Service Calls

They are not copied!



# The Service Calls - Looking Back at osdev.org



For example, the "Print" function used in our main.c and which accepts printf compatible arguments, is under the hood nothing else than a call to:

```
uefi_call_wrapper(ST->ConOut->OutputString, 2, ST->ConOut, buffer);
```

The biggest advantage of 'uefi\_call\_wrapper' is that doesn't matter what ABI your gcc is using, it will always correctly translate that into UEFI ABI.

```
ST->ConOut->OutputString(ST->ConOut, buffer);
```

Source - [wiki.osdev.org/GNU-EFI](http://wiki.osdev.org/GNU-EFI)

# The Service Calls

This is precisely what the `uefi_call_wrapper` is for.





# The Service Calls

Taken from gnu\_efi/inc/efiapi.h:

```
//  
// EFI Boot Services Table  
//  
#define EFI_BOOT_SERVICES_SIGNATURE 0x56524553544f4f42  
#define EFI_BOOT_SERVICES_REVISION (EFI_SPECIFICATION_MAJOR_REVISION<<16) | (EFI_SPECIFICATION_MINOR_REVISION)  
  
typedef struct _EFI_BOOT_SERVICES {  
  
    EFI_TABLE_HEADER Hdr;  
  
    //  
    // Task priority functions  
    //  
  
    EFI_RAISE_TPL RaiseTPL;  
    EFI_RESTORE_TPL RestoreTPL;
```



# The Service Calls

Taken from `gnu_efi/inc/x86_64/efibind.h`:

```
/* main wrapper (va_num ignored) */  
#define uefi_call_wrapper(func, va_num, ...) \\  
    __VA_ARG_NSUFFIX__(_cast64_efi_call, \\  
    __VA_ARGS__) (func, ##__VA_ARGS__)
```



# The Service Calls

Taken from `gnu_efi/inc/x86_64/efibind.h`:

```
#define _cast64_efi_call2(f, a1, a2) \  
    efi_call2(f, (UINT64)(a1), (UINT64)(a2))  
#define _cast64_efi_call3(f, a1, a2, a3) \  
    efi_call3(f, (UINT64)(a1), (UINT64)(a2), (UINT64)(a3))  
#define _cast64_efi_call4(f, a1, a2, a3, a4) \  
    efi_call4(f, (UINT64)(a1), (UINT64)(a2), (UINT64)(a3),  
(UINT64)(a4))
```



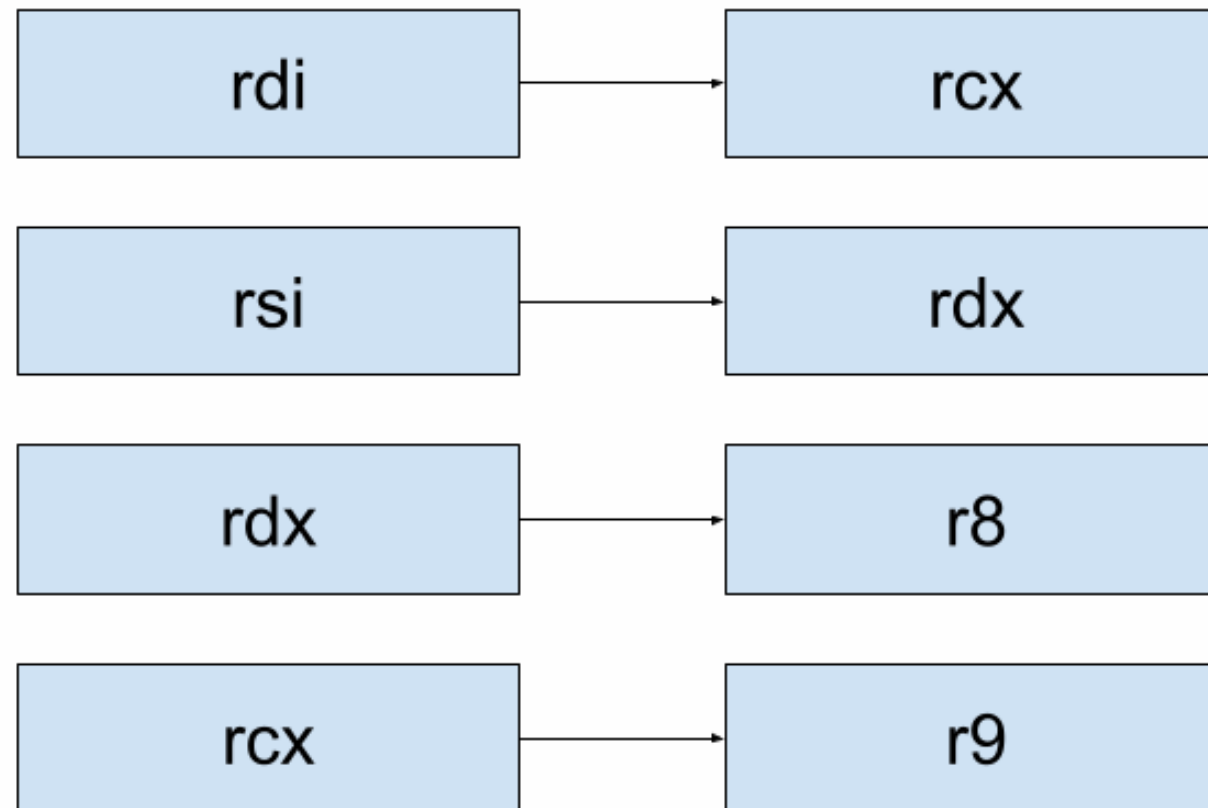


# The Service Calls

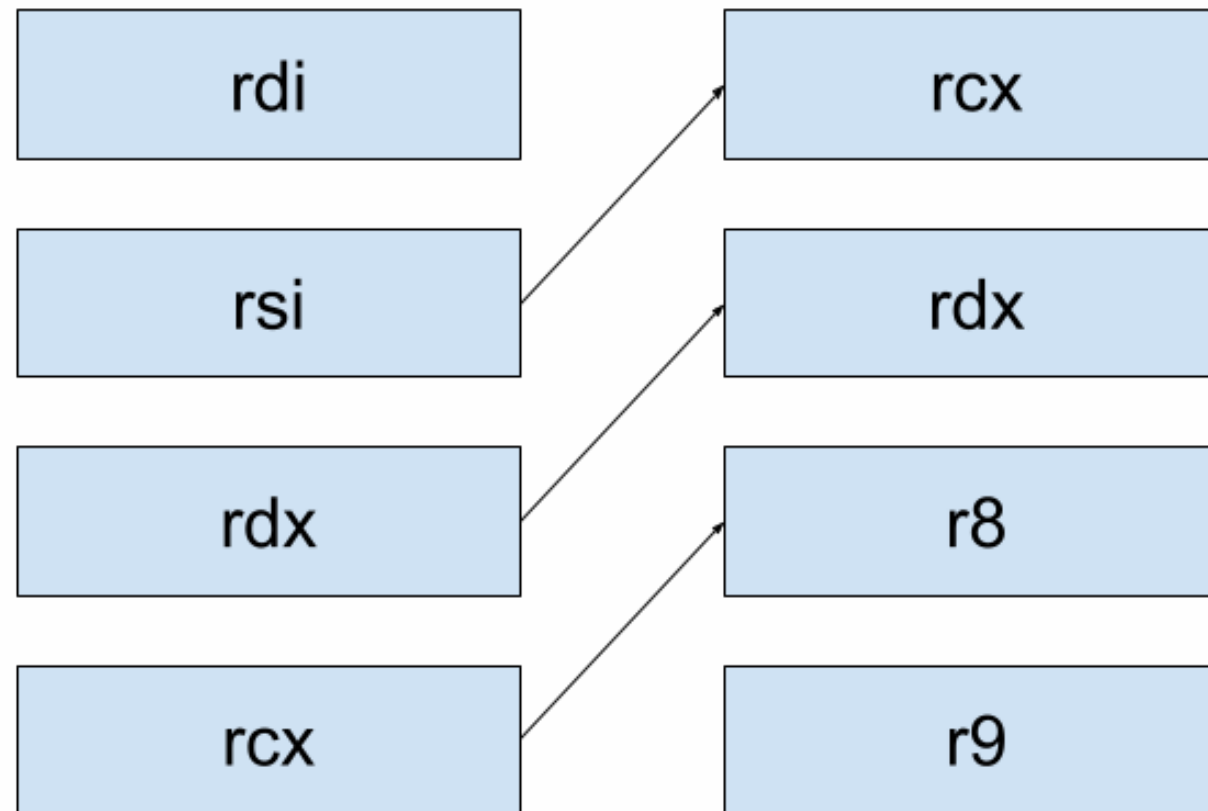
Taken from `gnu_efi/lib/x86_64/efi_stub.S`:

```
ENTRY(efi_call3)
    subq $40, %rsp
    mov  %rcx, %r8
    /* mov %rdx, %rdx */
    mov  %rsi, %rcx
    call *%rdi
    addq $40, %rsp
    ret
```

# The Service Calls - Register Value Conversions



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# The Service Calls

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    /* mov %rdx, %rdx */
    mov  %rsi, %rcx
    call *%rdi
    addq $40, %rsp
    ret
```



# Porting Code to GNU-EFI



# Porting Code to GNU-EFI

- The types and functions can be used as long as they have already been ported to GNU-EFI.
- BS and RT service calls can be used as long as they have been ported to `efiapi.h`. Porting new services is trivial.



# Questions

Thanks for attending the UEFI Fall 2023  
Developers Conference & Plugfest

For more information on UEFI Forum and UEFI  
Specifications, visit <http://www.uefi.org>

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