



JUNOS™ Internet Software

Security Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS

Release 8.1

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Part Number: 530-020251-01, Revision 3

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JUNOS™ Internet Software Security Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS
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Cover Design: Edmonds Design

Revision History
1 February 2008—Revision 3

The information in this document is current as of the date listed in the revision history.

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About This Guide

This preface provides the following guidelines for using the *JUNOS™ Internet Software Security Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS*:

- Objectives on page xiii
- Audience on page xiii
- Supported Routing Platforms on page xiv
- Using the Indexes on page xiv
- Documentation Conventions on page xiv
- List of Technical Publications on page xvi
- Documentation Feedback on page xxiii
- Requesting Technical Support on page xxiii

Objectives

This guide provides an overview of JUNOS Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS protocols for securing the JUNOS Internet software and describes how to configure JUNOS Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS protocols on the router.

For additional commands, see these references:



NOTE: This guide documents Release 8.1 of the JUNOS software. For additional information about the JUNOS software—either corrections to or information that might have been omitted from this guide—see the software release notes at <http://www.juniper.net/>.

Audience

This guide is designed for network administrators who are configuring and monitoring a Juniper Networks M-series, MX-series, T-series, or J-series routing platform.

To use this guide, you need a broad understanding of networks in general, the Internet in particular, networking principles, and network configuration. You must also be familiar with one or more of the following Internet routing protocols:

- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)
- Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) router discovery
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)
- Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)
- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM)
- Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

Personnel operating the equipment must be trained and competent; must not conduct themselves in a careless, willfully negligent, or hostile manner; and must abide by the instructions provided by the documentation.

Supported Routing Platforms

For the features described in this manual, the JUNOS software currently supports the following routing platforms:

- J-series (JUNOS-FIPS is not supported on J-series)
- M-series
- MX-series
- T-series

Using the Indexes

This reference contains two indexes: a complete index that includes topic entries, and an index of statements and commands only.

In the index of statements and commands, an entry refers to a statement summary section only. In the complete index, the entry for a configuration statement or command contains at least two parts:

- The primary entry refers to the statement summary section.
- The secondary entry, *usage guidelines*, refers to the section in a configuration guidelines chapter that describes how to use the statement or command.

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page xv defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons



Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.

Table 2 on page xv defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the <code>configure</code> command: user@host> configure
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> show chassis alarms No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces important new terms. Identifies book names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Plain text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; IP addresses; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level. The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Enclose optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric <i>metric</i> >;
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast (<i>string1</i> <i>string2</i> <i>string3</i>)

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	<code>rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only</code>
[] (square brackets)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	<code>community name members [community-ids]</code>
Indention and braces ({ })	Identify a level in the configuration hierarchy.	<code>[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop address; retain; } } }</code>
; (semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	
J-Web GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents J-Web graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. ■ To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of J-Web selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols > Ospf .

List of Technical Publications

Table 3 on page xvi lists the software and hardware guides and release notes for Juniper Networks J-series, M-series, MX-series, and T-series routing platforms and describes the contents of each document. Table 4 on page xx lists the books included in the *Network Operations Guide* series. Table 5 on page xxi lists the manuals and release notes supporting JUNOS software with enhanced services. All documents are available at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

Table 6 on page xxii lists additional books on Juniper Networks solutions that you can order through your bookstore. A complete list of such books is available at <http://www.juniper.net/books>.

Table 3: Technical Documentation for Supported Routing Platforms

Book	Description
JUNOS Software for Supported Routing Platforms	
<i>Access Privilege</i>	Explains how to configure access privileges in user classes by using permission flags and regular expressions. Lists the permission flags along with their associated command-line interface (CLI) operational mode commands and configuration statements.

Table 3: Technical Documentation for Supported Routing Platforms (*continued*)

Book	Description
<i>Class of Service</i>	Provides an overview of the class-of-service (CoS) functions of the JUNOS software and describes how to configure CoS features, including configuring multiple forwarding classes for transmitting packets, defining which packets are placed into each output queue, scheduling the transmission service level for each queue, and managing congestion through the random early detection (RED) algorithm.
<i>CLI User Guide</i>	Describes how to use the JUNOS command-line interface (CLI) to configure, monitor, and manage Juniper Networks routing platforms. This material was formerly covered in the <i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> .
<i>Feature Guide</i>	Provides a detailed explanation and configuration examples for several of the most complex features in the JUNOS software.
<i>High Availability</i>	Provides an overview of hardware and software resources that ensure a high level of continuous routing platform operation and describes how to configure high availability (HA) features such as nonstop active routing (NSR) and graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES).
<i>MPLS Applications</i>	Provides an overview of traffic engineering concepts and describes how to configure traffic engineering protocols.
<i>Multicast Protocols</i>	Provides an overview of multicast concepts and describes how to configure multicast routing protocols.
<i>Multiplay Solutions</i>	Describes how you can deploy IPTV and voice over IP (VoIP) services in your network.
<i>MX-series Solutions Guide</i>	Describes common configuration scenarios for the Layer 2 features supported on the MX-series routers, including basic bridged VLANs with normalized VLAN tags, aggregated Ethernet links, bridge domains, Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), and integrated routing and bridging (IRB).
<i>Network Interfaces</i>	Provides an overview of the network interface functions of the JUNOS software and describes how to configure the network interfaces on the routing platform.
<i>Network Management</i>	Provides an overview of network management concepts and describes how to configure various network management features, such as SNMP and accounting options.
<i>Policy Framework</i>	Provides an overview of policy concepts and describes how to configure routing policy, firewall filters, and forwarding options.
<i>Routing Protocols</i>	Provides an overview of routing concepts and describes how to configure routing, routing instances, and unicast routing protocols.
<i>Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS</i>	Provides an overview of secure Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS protocols for the JUNOS software and describes how to install and configure secure Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS on a routing platform.

Table 3: Technical Documentation for Supported Routing Platforms (*continued*)

Book	Description
<i>Services Interfaces</i>	Provides an overview of the services interfaces functions of the JUNOS software and describes how to configure the services interfaces on the router.
<i>Software Installation and Upgrade Guide</i>	Describes the JUNOS software components and packaging and explains how to initially configure, reinstall, and upgrade the JUNOS system software. This material was formerly covered in the <i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> .
<i>System Basics</i>	Describes Juniper Networks routing platforms and explains how to configure basic system parameters, supported protocols and software processes, authentication, and a variety of utilities for managing your router on the network.
<i>VPNs</i>	Provides an overview and describes how to configure Layer 2 and Layer 3 virtual private networks (VPNs), virtual private LAN service (VPLS), and Layer 2 circuits. Provides configuration examples.
JUNOS References	
<i>Hierarchy and RFC Reference</i>	Describes the JUNOS configuration mode commands. Provides a hierarchy reference that displays each level of a configuration hierarchy, and includes all possible configuration statements that can be used at that level. This material was formerly covered in the <i>JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> .
<i>Interfaces Command Reference</i>	Describes the JUNOS software operational mode commands you use to monitor and troubleshoot interfaces.
<i>Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference</i>	Describes the JUNOS software operational mode commands you use to monitor and troubleshoot routing policies and protocols, including firewall filters.
<i>System Basics and Services Command Reference</i>	Describes the JUNOS software operational mode commands you use to monitor and troubleshoot system basics, including commands for real-time monitoring and route (or path) tracing, system software management, and chassis management. Also describes commands for monitoring and troubleshooting services such as class of service (CoS), IP Security (IPSec), stateful firewalls, flow collection, and flow monitoring.
<i>System Log Messages Reference</i>	Describes how to access and interpret system log messages generated by JUNOS software modules and provides a reference page for each message.
J-Web User Guide	
<i>J-Web Interface User Guide</i>	Describes how to use the J-Web graphical user interface (GUI) to configure, monitor, and manage Juniper Networks routing platforms.
JUNOS API and Scripting Documentation	
<i>JUNOScript API Guide</i>	Describes how to use the JUNOScript application programming interface (API) to monitor and configure Juniper Networks routing platforms.

Table 3: Technical Documentation for Supported Routing Platforms (continued)

Book	Description
<i>JUNOS XML API Configuration Reference</i>	Provides reference pages for the configuration tag elements in the JUNOS XML API.
<i>JUNOS XML API Operational Reference</i>	Provides reference pages for the operational tag elements in the JUNOS XML API.
<i>NETCONF API Guide</i>	Describes how to use the NETCONF API to monitor and configure Juniper Networks routing platforms.
<i>JUNOS Configuration and Diagnostic Automation Guide</i>	Describes how to use the commit script and self-diagnosis features of the JUNOS software. This guide explains how to enforce custom configuration rules defined in scripts, how to use commit script macros to provide simplified aliases for frequently used configuration statements, and how to configure diagnostic event policies.
Hardware Documentation	
<i>Hardware Guide</i>	Describes how to install, maintain, and troubleshoot routing platforms and components. Each platform has its own hardware guide.
<i>PIC Guide</i>	Describes the routing platform's Physical Interface Cards (PICs). Each platform has its own PIC guide.
<i>DPC Guide</i>	Describes the Dense Port Concentrators (DPCs) for all MX-series routers.
JUNOScope Documentation	
<i>JUNOScope Software User Guide</i>	Describes the JUNOScope software graphical user interface (GUI), how to install and administer the software, and how to use the software to manage routing platform configuration files and monitor routing platform operations.
Advanced Insight Solutions (AIS) Documentation	
<i>Advanced Insight Solutions Guide</i>	Describes the Advanced Insight Manager (AIM) application, which provides a gateway between JUNOS devices and Juniper Support Systems (JSS) for case management and intelligence updates. Explains how to run AI scripts on Juniper Networks devices.
J-series Routing Platform Documentation	
<i>Getting Started Guide</i>	Provides an overview, basic instructions, and specifications for J-series routing platforms. The guide explains how to prepare your site for installation, unpack and install the router and its components, install licenses, and establish basic connectivity. Use the <i>Getting Started Guide</i> for your router model.
<i>Basic LAN and WAN Access Configuration Guide</i>	Explains how to configure the interfaces on J-series Services Routers for basic IP routing with standard routing protocols, ISDN backup, and digital subscriber line (DSL) connections.

Table 3: Technical Documentation for Supported Routing Platforms (*continued*)

Book	Description
<i>Advanced WAN Access Configuration Guide</i>	Explains how to configure J-series Services Routers in virtual private networks (VPNs) and multicast networks, configure data link switching (DLSw) services, and apply routing techniques such as policies, stateless and stateful firewall filters, IP Security (IPSec) tunnels, and class-of-service (CoS) classification for safer, more efficient routing.
<i>Administration Guide</i>	Shows how to manage users and operations, monitor network performance, upgrade software, and diagnose common problems on J-series Services Routers.
Release Notes	
<i>JUNOS Release Notes</i>	Summarize new features and known problems for a particular software release, provide corrections and updates to published JUNOS, JUNOScript, and NETCONF manuals, provide information that might have been omitted from the manuals, and describe upgrade and downgrade procedures.
<i>Hardware Release Notes</i>	Describe the available documentation for the routing platform and summarize known problems with the hardware and accompanying software. Each platform has its own release notes.
<i>JUNOScope Release Notes</i>	Contain corrections and updates to the published JUNOScope manual, provide information that might have been omitted from the manual, and describe upgrade and downgrade procedures.
<i>AIS Release Notes</i>	Summarize AIS new features and guidelines, identify known and resolved problems, provide information that might have been omitted from the manuals, and provide initial setup, upgrade, and downgrade procedures.
<i>AIS AI Script Release Notes</i>	Summarize AI Scripts new features, identify known and resolved problems, provide information that might have been omitted from the manuals, and provide instructions for automatic and manual installation, including deleting and rolling back.
<i>J-series Services Router Release Notes</i>	Briefly describe Services Router features, identify known hardware problems, and provide upgrade and downgrade instructions.

Table 4: JUNOS Software Network Operations Guides

Book	Description
<i>Baseline</i>	Describes the most basic tasks for running a network using Juniper Networks products. Tasks include upgrading and reinstalling JUNOS software, gathering basic system management information, verifying your network topology, and searching log messages.
<i>Interfaces</i>	Describes tasks for monitoring interfaces. Tasks include using loopback testing and locating alarms.

Table 4: JUNOS Software Network Operations Guides (*continued*)

Book	Description
<i>MPLS</i>	Describes tasks for configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting an example MPLS network. Tasks include verifying the correct configuration of the MPLS and RSVP protocols, displaying the status and statistics of MPLS running on all routing platforms in the network, and using the layered MPLS troubleshooting model to investigate problems with an MPLS network.
<i>MPLS Log Reference</i>	Describes MPLS status and error messages that appear in the output of the <code>show mpls lsp extensive</code> command. The guide also describes how and when to configure Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) and RSVP trace options, and how to examine a CSPF or RSVP failure in a sample network.
<i>MPLS Fast Reroute</i>	Describes operational information helpful in monitoring and troubleshooting an MPLS network configured with fast reroute (FRR) and load balancing.
<i>Hardware</i>	Describes tasks for monitoring M-series and T-series routing platforms.

To configure and operate a J-series Services Router running JUNOS software with enhanced services, you must also use the configuration statements and operational mode commands documented in JUNOS configuration guides and command references. To configure and operate a WX Integrated Services Module, you must also use WX documentation.

Table 5: JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services Documentation

Book	Description
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services Design and Implementation Guide</i>	Provides guidelines and examples for designing and implementing IP Security (IPSec) virtual private networks (VPNs), firewalls, and routing on J-series routers running JUNOS software with enhanced services.
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services J-series Services Router Quick Start</i>	Explains how to quickly set up a J-series router. This document contains router declarations of conformity.
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services J-series Services Router Getting Started Guide</i>	Provides an overview, basic instructions, and specifications for J-series Services Routers. This guide explains how to prepare a site, unpack and install the router, replace router hardware, and establish basic router connectivity. This guide contains hardware descriptions and specifications.
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services Migration Guide</i>	Provides instructions for migrating an SSG device running ScreenOS software or a J-series router running the JUNOS software to JUNOS software with enhanced services.
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services Interfaces and Routing Configuration Guide</i>	Explains how to configure J-series router interfaces for basic IP routing with standard routing protocols, ISDN service, firewall filters (access control lists), and class-of-service (CoS) traffic classification.

Table 5: JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services Documentation (continued)

Book	Description
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services Security Configuration Guide</i>	Explains how to configure and manage security services such as stateful firewall policies, IPSec VPNs, firewall screens, Network Address translation (NAT) and Router interface modes, Public Key Cryptography, and Application Layer Gateways (ALGs).
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services Administration Guide</i>	Shows how to monitor the router and routing operations, firewall and security services, system alarms and events, and network performance. This guide also shows how to administer user authentication and access, upgrade software, and diagnose common problems.
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services CLI Reference</i>	Provides the complete JUNOS software with enhanced services configuration hierarchy and describes the configuration statements and operational mode commands not documented in the standard JUNOS manuals.
<i>WXC Integrated Services Module Installation and Configuration Guide</i>	Explains how to install and initially configure a WXC Integrated Services Module in a J-series router for application acceleration.
<i>JUNOS Software with Enhanced Services Release Notes</i>	Summarize new features and known problems for a particular release of JUNOS software with enhanced services on J-series routers, including J-Web interface features and problems. The release notes also contain corrections and updates to the manuals and software upgrade and downgrade instructions for JUNOS software with enhanced services.

Table 6: Additional Books Available Through <http://www.juniper.net/books>

Book	Description
<i>Interdomain Multicast Routing</i>	Provides background and in-depth analysis of multicast routing using Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM SM) and Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP); details any-source and source-specific multicast delivery models; explores multiprotocol BGP (MBGP) and multicast IS-IS; explains Internet Gateway Management Protocol (IGMP) versions 1, 2, and 3; lists packet formats for IGMP, PIM, and MSDP; and provides a complete glossary of multicast terms.
<i>JUNOS Cookbook</i>	Provides detailed examples of common JUNOS software configuration tasks, such as basic router configuration and file management, security and access control, logging, routing policy, firewalls, routing protocols, MPLS, and VPNs.
<i>MPLS-Enabled Applications</i>	Provides an overview of Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) applications (such as Layer 3 virtual private networks [VPNs], Layer 2 VPNs, virtual private LAN service [VPLS], and pseudowires), explains how to apply MPLS, examines the scaling requirements of equipment at different points in the network, and covers the following topics: point-to-multipoint label switched paths (LSPs), DiffServ-aware traffic engineering, class of service, interdomain traffic engineering, path computation, route target filtering, multicast support for Layer 3 VPNs, and management and troubleshooting of MPLS networks.

Table 6: Additional Books Available Through <http://www.juniper.net/books> (continued)

Book	Description
<i>OSPF and IS-IS: Choosing an IGP for Large-Scale Networks</i>	Explores the full range of characteristics and capabilities for the two major link-state routing protocols: Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and IS-IS. Explains architecture, packet types, and addressing; demonstrates how to improve scalability; shows how to design large-scale networks for maximum security and reliability; details protocol extensions for MPLS-based traffic engineering, IPv6, and multitopology routing; and covers troubleshooting for OSPF and IS-IS networks.
<i>Routing Policy and Protocols for Multivendor IP Networks</i>	Provides a brief history of the Internet, explains IP addressing and routing (Routing Information Protocol [RIP], OSPF, IS-IS, and Border Gateway Protocol [BGP]), explores ISP peering and routing policies, and displays configurations for both Juniper Networks and other vendors' routers.
<i>The Complete IS-IS Protocol</i>	Provides the insight and practical solutions necessary to understand the IS-IS protocol and how it works by using a multivendor, real-world approach.

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net, or fill out the documentation feedback form at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/docbug/docbugreport.html>. If you are using e-mail, be sure to include the following information with your comments:

- Document name
- Document part number
- Page number
- Software release version (not required for *Network Operations Guides [NOGs]*)

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or JNASC support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need postsales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the JTAC User Guide located at <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/downloads/710059.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
- JTAC Hours of Operation —The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

- Find CSC offerings: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base:
<http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes:
<http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications:
<https://www.juniper.net/alerts/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum:
<http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Manager: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool located at <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>.

Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Manager tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>.
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, visit us at <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html>.

Part 1

Common Criteria

- Configuring Common Criteria Users on page 3
- Configuring Common Criteria Event Logging on page 17
- Configuring Common Criteria Firewall Filters on page 25

Chapter 1

Configuring Common Criteria Users

This part of the *Secure Configuration Guide* provides configuration and operational information to help you perform the tasks associated with effectively configuring a network of Juniper Networks routers in a Common Criteria environment. The Common Criteria environment is implemented as a series of rules for software configuration. There are three aspects to Common Criteria configuration:

- Configuring authorized users
- Logging events of interest
- Firewall filtering of managers

This chapter describes all of the steps necessary to configure users in a secure JUNOS Common Criteria environment. Policies and Firewall filters for Common Criteria operation are detailed in subsequent chapters of this guide. User types perform certain types of router configuration and operational tasks.

Two versions of JUNOS software had been evaluated: JUNOS 8.1R1 and JUNOS 8.1R3. For details of the scope of the JUNOS 8.1R1 evaluation, see the *Security Target for Juniper Networks M/T/J Series Family of Services Routers Running JUNOS 8.1R1*. For details of the scope of the JUNOS 8.1R3 re-assessment, see the *Security Target for Juniper Networks J2300, J4350, J6350, M7i and M10i Services Routers Running JUNOS 8.1R3*.



NOTE: Because this part of the *Secure Configuration Guide* only covers Common Criteria configuration and operation, refer to other JUNOS and J-series hardware and software manuals for non-Secure-JUNOS configuration tasks. While Common Criteria configuration statements and commands are noted in other JUNOS and J-series hardware and software configuration guides, all details relating to Common Criteria operation are presented in this part of the *Secure Configuration Guide*.

The configuration guidelines and features described in this part apply to the JUNOS software. For more detailed information about JUNOS-FIPS configuration and operation, see “Introduction to JUNOS-FIPS” on page 31.

This section is not intended as a troubleshooting guide. However, you can use it with a broader troubleshooting strategy to identify Common Criteria network problems.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Introduction to Common Criteria on page 4
- Upgrading an M- or T-series Router to Common Criteria on page 5
- Upgrading a J-series Router to Common Criteria on page 6
- Disabling the Console Port on page 7
- Protecting Management Connections on page 8
- Choosing and Using Passwords on page 8
- Identifying and Authorizing Managers on page 8

Introduction to Common Criteria

Common Criteria is the internationally accepted replacement for the outmoded United States Department of Defense Orange Book security evaluations. Government agencies around the world as well as many other organizations require Common Criteria evaluation as part of their product selection process.

Common Criteria allows product vendors to describe the security functions they offer in a standard manner, and allows customers to describe the security functions they require. Common Criteria makes it possible to map these two sets of features to a meaningful suite of products.

The hardware must be located in a secure physical environment and users of all types should not reveal keys or passwords. Additionally, they should not allow written records or notes to be seen by unauthorized personnel.

For more information about Common Criteria, see <http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org>. This chapter contains information about the following topics:

- Common Criteria Overview on page 4
- Acronyms and Terms on page 5

Common Criteria Overview

Common Criteria (ISO/IEC 15408) is a “cookbook” that allows for considerable latitude in meeting specific functional requirements. A secure JUNOS software environment targets several areas of concern to deliver Evaluation Assurance Level 3 (EAL3) security to users. These areas include:

- SHA-2 support—A secure JUNOS software environment supports the SHA-2 family of cryptographic algorithms internally.
- Routing correctness—A secure JUNOS software environment supports all routing protocols required by Common Criteria EAL3.
- Manager identification and authentication—Only system managers (superusers) can change the authentication data for locally authenticated users in a secure JUNOS software environment.
- Configuration change accounting—Configuration changes in a secure JUNOS software environment are audited through syslog or RADIUS/TACACS+.
- Management traffic separation—A secure JUNOS software environment treats managers and the information they require differently from user traffic.
- CAVS—Cryptographic Algorithm Validation System. Used as part of FIPS certification.

Acronyms and Terms

The following acronyms and terms apply to a secure JUNOS software environment and are not necessarily Common Criteria-specific.

- EAL—Evaluation Assurance Level. An assurance requirement defined by Common Criteria. For example, EAL2 is Evaluation Assurance Level 2 and EAL3 is Evaluation Assurance Level 3. Higher levels have more stringent requirements.
- ECC—Elliptical Curve Cryptography. A public key algorithm technique applied over an elliptical curve (a mathematical expression). Operations over an elliptical curve are known to be faster, more secure, and provide equivalent security using a smaller number of bits.
- ECDH—Elliptical Curve Diffie-Hellman. Applies the Diffie-Hellman algorithm over an elliptical curve.
- ECDSA—Elliptical curve digital signature algorithm. Applies digital signatures over an elliptical curve.
- FIPS—Federal Information Processing Standard. FIPS-140-2 and FIPS 140-3 deal with security and cryptographic modules.
- KATS—Known Answer Test System. Used to validate the cryptographic algorithm implementation, typically for verifying FIPS compliance.
- TOE—Target of Evaluation. Used to identify the component under evaluation for compliance.

Upgrading an M- or T-series Router to Common Criteria

To upgrade a Juniper Networks M- and T-series router running JUNOS software to JUNOS Common Criteria, perform the following tasks in the order listed:

- Download the correct JUNOS Release 8.1 software package and MD5 or SHA1 hash file from www.juniper.net. The J-web User Interface Package can be downloaded and installed as well. The packages and hash values for Common Criteria are listed in Table 7 on page 6 and Table 8 on page 6.
- Connect locally to the active Routing Engine console port.
- Copy the JUNOS software to both Routing Engines if applicable.
- Upgrade using the `request system software add reboot jinstall-8.1R1.5-domestic-signed.tgz` command. For more details about adding system software, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.
 - When upgrading from JUNOS Release 6.4, you should use the `no-validate` option on the supported JUNOS Release 8.1 software modules. You can validate upgrades to supported JUNOS Release 8.1 modules from JUNOS Release 7.x. Upgrade to supported JUNOS Release 8.1 modules from JUNOS Release 6.4 using the `request system software add reboot no-validate jinstall-8.1R1.5-domestic-signed.tgz` command.

Table 7: Common Criteria JUNOS Software for 8.1R1.5

Software Package Name	MD5 Hash Value	SHA1 Hash Value
jbundle-8.1R1.5-domestic-signed.tgz	50fbe51ee7841720801b22c8fdea5318	11183fa20998a21497a0240295072c566b636178
jinstall-8.1R1.5-domestic-signed.tgz	b49e6ec9e464dd482d86ab2519c0f02f	7fc4df57d0a4c33f3d133675cdfcc32184199b02
jweb-8.1R1.5-signed.tgz	17c711ade4551aa88f84cd5a5d7615b3	f434572b8d00d1c8a81b961009d5add3b67e2227

Table 8: Common Criteria JUNOS Software for 8.1R3.3

Software Package Name	MD5 Hash Value	SHA1 Hash Value
jbundle-8.1R3.3-domestic-signed.tgz	12e80521ce58ad1079f4dc72f1a660a5	b8251e365321e01ac8ef098209bc60d16389332d
jinstall-8.1R3.3-domestic-signed.tgz	a4b16de02c8bcc25b8630a29eb16bcb	fbdb1f6abb0b4f752b634a69e2072bf537ab089a
jweb-8.1R3.3-signed.tgz	257a72160b2bb7c3285e25f8954af916	821239868a1f8e3eaa3bd2141b37fb4dcfc4d962

For more details about adding the J-Web User Interface Package software, and when to use `jbundle` or `jinstall`, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

Upgrading a J-series Router to Common Criteria

To upgrade a Juniper Networks J-series router running JUNOS software to JUNOS Common Criteria, perform the following tasks in the order listed:

- Download the correct JUNOS Release 8.1 software package and MD5 or SHA1 hash file from www.juniper.net. The package for JUNOS 8.1R1.5 for Common Criteria is `junos-jseries-8.1R1.5-domestic.tgz`. For 8.1R1.5 the MD5 hash value is

7e0911e00310fbccfe2c1264c8006a5d, and the SHA1 hash value is f7bbf7c92960a02d2e2f10a686906d82039a3c7c. The package for JUNOS 8.1R3.3 for Common Criteria is `junos-jseries-8.1R3.3-domestic.tgz`. For 8.1R3.3 the MD5 hash value is 47f51eb0b0d20b11ff820a5c5d91f2da, and the SHA1 hash value is bc442cded4381d7cd5b293895c3911ff96c8b5fa.

- You can install the software locally or remotely, depending on where the software has been downloaded.
- Upgrade using the request system software add validate unlink reboot `source/jinstall-8.1Rx.y-domestic-signed.tgz` command, where *x.y* is 1.5 or 3.3. If the software is installed from a local directory on the router, *source* has the format */pathname*. If the software is installed from a remote location, *source* has the format `ftp://hostname/pathname` or `http://hostname/pathname`. For more details about adding system software to a J-series Services Router, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

You can also download and install the correct JUNOS Release 8.1 software package using the J-Web User Interface. For more details about using the J-Web User Interface to install software upgrades, see the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Disabling the Console Port

By default, the console port on the router is enabled. You can use the console port to connect to the Routing Engine through an RJ-45 cable and use the command-line interface (CLI) to configure the router.

To disable the console port, log out of the console session if you are logged in through the console port. Then log in through any other access method and disable the console port.

You disable the console port with the **disable** statement:

```
[edit]
system {
  ports {
    console {
      disable;
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: The console port is not the same as a dedicated management port. For strict compliance with the evaluated configuration, you should not configure `fxp0`.

For information about local console configuration, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*, the *J2300, J4300, and J6300 Services Router Getting Started Guide*, or the *J4350 and J6350 Services Router Getting Started Guide*.

Protecting Management Connections

To secure the information sent on administrative connections, you should use secure shell (SSH) for CLI configuration or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) for JUNOScope or Jweb connections. You should configure your browser to use SSLv3 if possible.

For information about configuring SSH or SSL, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* for SSH, and the *J2300, J4300, and J6300 Services Router Getting Started Guide* or the *J4350 and J6350 Services Router Getting Started Guide* for SSL.

Choosing and Using Passwords

In general, a password must be:

- Easy to remember so that users are not tempted to write it down.
- Contain at least 6 characters of mixed alphanumerics and punctuation. There should be at least one change of case, one or more digits, or one or more punctuation marks.
- Changed periodically.
- Not divulged to anyone.

Weak passwords are:

- Words that might be found in or exist as a permuted form in a system file such as `/etc/passwd`.
- The hostname of the system (always a first guess).
- Any word that appears in a dictionary. This includes dictionaries other than English, and words found in works such as Shakespeare, Louis Carroll, Roget's Thesaurus, and so on. This prohibition includes common words and phrases from sports, sayings, movies, or television shows.
- Permutations on any of the above. For example, a dictionary word with vowels replaced with digits (`f00t`) or with digits added to the end.
- Any machine-generated password. Algorithms reduce the search space of password-guessing programs and so should not be used.

Strong reusable passwords can be:

- Based on letters from a favorite phrase or word, and then
- Concatenated with other, unrelated words, along with added digits and punctuation.

Passwords should be changed from time to time.

Identifying and Authorizing Managers

In JUNOS software for Common Criteria, users who are allowed to make changes to the router are called managers. Managers have read and write privileges over key

operational components, such as counters, or configuration parameters, such as routing protocols. Some managers are considered superusers and have the ability to change configuration statements and security parameters in addition to other management tasks. Other users are not managers and have only read access (view permission) to some restricted parameters.

User accounts provide one way for users to access the router. (Users can access the router without accounts if RADIUS or TACACS+ servers are configured, as described in “Authorizing Users with RADIUS/TACACS+” on page 12.) For each account, you define the login name for the user and, optionally, information that identifies the user. After you have created an account, the software creates a home directory for the user.

For each user account, you can define the following:

- Username—(Required) Name that identifies the user. It must be unique within the router. Do not include spaces, colons, or commas in the username.
- User’s full name—(Optional) If the full name contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks. Do not include colons or commas.
- User identifier (UID)—(Optional) Numeric identifier that is associated with the user account name. The identifier must be in the range from 100 through 64,000 and should be unique on the router. If you do not assign a UID to a username, the software assigns one when you commit the configuration, using the lowest available number. You should ensure that the UID is unique. However, you can assign the same UID to different users. If you do, the CLI displays a warning when you commit the configuration and then assigns the duplicate UID.
- User access privilege—(Required) One of the login classes you defined in the `class` statement at the `[edit system login]` hierarchy level, or one of the default classes listed in Table 9 on page 9.

Table 9: Default System Login Classes

Login Class	Permission Bits Set
operator	clear, network, reset, trace, view
read-only	view
superuser	all
unauthorized	none

- Authentication method or methods and passwords that the user can use to access the router—(Optional when RADIUS or TACACS+ are configured) You can use SSH or a Message Digest 5 (MD5) password, or you can enter a plain-text password that the JUNOS software encrypts using MD5-style encryption before entering it in the password database. For each method, you can specify the user’s password. If you configure the `plain-text-password` option, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password:

```
[edit system]
```

```

user@host# set root-authentication plain-text-password
New password: type password here
Retype new password: retype password here

```

For information about SSH authentication, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*, the *J2300, J4300, and J6300 Services Router Getting Started Guide*, or the *J4350 and J6350 Services Router Getting Started Guide*.

An account for the user **root** is always present in the configuration. For more information about user accounts, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

This section contains information about how to configure Common Criteria managers:

- Configuring Common Criteria Login Classes on page 10
- Authorizing Users with RADIUS/TACACS+ on page 12

Configuring Common Criteria Login Classes

This section contains information on configuring identification and authorization for the three types of login classes defined in Common Criteria documents:

- Configuring Superusers on page 10
- Configuring Operators on page 11
- Configuring Read-Only Users on page 11
- Configuring Users to View and Change the Idle-Timeout Value on page 12

Configuring Superusers

You configure Common Criteria superusers with the **superuser** login class. For example:

```

[edit]
system {
  login {
    user CC-superuser {
      full-name "Common Criteria Super User";
      uid 1001;
      class superuser;
      authentication {
        encrypted-password "$1$pfKfjbHoOrjnnKL"; # SECRET-DATA
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Superusers have all permissions, including the ability to change the router configuration.



NOTE: When setting a password using a pre-encrypted format, the system manager is responsible for meeting or exceeding the minimal password strength requirements outlined in “Protecting Management Connections” on page 8.

Configuring Operators

You configure Common Criteria operators with the **operator** login class. For example:

```
[edit]
system {
  login {
    user CC-operator {
      full-name "Common Criteria Operator";
      uid 1002;
      class operator;
      authentication {
        encrypted-password "$1$BaffophAt6rRxvypF"; # SECRET-DATA
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Operators have the following permissions:

- clear—Clear learned network information.
- network—Access the network.
- reset—Reset or restart interfaces and daemons.
- trace—View trace file settings and audit logs.
- view—View current values and statistics.

The **trace** permission includes the ability to view audit logs. The **maintenance** permission adds the ability to modify the audit log directory, including file deletion. To limit audit log activity to view-only, use the **trace** permission. For information about audit logs, see “Configuring Common Criteria Event Logging” on page 17.

Operators cannot edit the configuration.



NOTE: When setting a password using a pre-encrypted format, the system manager is responsible for meeting or exceeding the minimal password strength requirements outlined in “Protecting Management Connections” on page 8.

Configuring Read-Only Users

You configure Common Criteria read-only users with the **read-only** login class. For example:

```
[edit]
```

```

system {
  login {
    user CC-read-only-user {
      full-name "Common Criteria Read-only User";
      uid 1003;
      class read-only;
      authentication {
        encrypted-password "$1$oWISRkewLtHeysAy"; # SECRET-DATA
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Read-only users have only view permission and can only view current values and statistics.



NOTE: When setting a password using a pre-encrypted format, the system manager is responsible for meeting or exceeding the minimal password strength requirements outlined in “Protecting Management Connections” on page 8.

Configuring Users to View and Change the Idle-Timeout Value

Some login classes are predefined and the `idle-timeout` value cannot be changed for the class as a whole. By default, the `idle-timeout` value is set to 0 (the user will never be disconnected when the connection is idle). If you need to change the `idle-timeout` value for operators or read-only users, you should configure special classes of users with the desired `idle-timeout` values in minutes. For example:

```

[edit]
system {
  login {
    class idle-viewer {
      idle-timeout 30;
      permissions view; # This user class has only view permissions.
    }
    class idle-operator {
      idle-timeout 60;
      permissions [ clear network reset trace view ]; #This class is an operator
    }
  }
}

```

These user classes can now be assigned to users.

For more information about configuring users, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Authorizing Users with RADIUS/TACACS+

For Common Criteria, you can configure RADIUS authentication, TACACS + authentication, or both, as a method for authenticating users who attempt to access the router. You can also create template accounts to authenticate multiple users,

configure a local fallback method in the event the RADIUS server is unavailable, and configure an authentication order. For information about these topics, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

This section provides examples about how to configure user authentication on the router. This chapter includes the following topics:

- Configuring RADIUS Authentication on page 13
- Configuring TACACS+ Authentication on page 14
- Miscellaneous RADIUS/TACACS+ Information on page 14

Configuring RADIUS Authentication

To use RADIUS authentication on the router, configure information about one or more RADIUS servers on the network by including the **radius-server** statement at the **[edit system]** hierarchy level. For example:

```
[edit system]
radius-server 192.168.43.6 {
  accounting-port 4096;
  port 1812;
  retry 3;
  secret "$9$sdgoHjgYfmmLO9A"; # SECRET-DATA
  timeout 3;
}
```

You can specify a port number on which to contact the RADIUS server. By default, port number **1812** is used (as specified in RFC 2865).

You must specify a password in the **secret** statement. Passwords can contain spaces. The secret used by the local router must match that used by the server.

Optionally, you can specify the amount of time that the local router waits to receive a response from a RADIUS server (in the **timeout** statement), and the number of times that the router attempts to contact a RADIUS authentication server (in the **retry** statement). By default, the router waits 3 seconds. You can configure this to be a value in the range from 1 through 90 seconds. By default, the router retries connecting to the server three times. You can configure this to be a value in the range from 1 through 10 times.

To configure multiple RADIUS servers, include multiple **radius-server** statements.

To configure a set of users that share a single account for authorization purposes, create a template user.

You can also configure RADIUS authentication at the **[edit access]** and **[edit access profile]** hierarchy levels. The JUNOS software uses the following search order to determine which set of servers are used for authentication:

```
[edit access profile profile-name radius-server],
[edit access radius-server server-address],
[edit system radius-server ]
```

For more information, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Configuring TACACS+ Authentication

To use TACACS+ authentication on the router, configure information about one or more TACACS+ servers on the network by including the **tacplus-server** statement at the **[edit system]** hierarchy level. For example:

```
[edit system]
tacplus-server 192.168.66.4 {
  port 4099;
  secret "$1$7fjhKJdlvnre9rnfJLdNeski"; # SECRET-DATA
  single-connection;
  timeout 3 ;
}
```

The port number is the TACACS+ server port number.

You must specify a secret (password) that the local router passes to the TACACS+ client by including the **secret** statement. Secrets can contain spaces. The secret used by the local router must match that used by the server.

You can optionally specify the length of time that the local router waits to receive a response from a TACACS+ server by including the **timeout** statement. By default, the router waits 3 seconds. You can configure this to be a value in the range from 1 through 90 seconds.

You can optionally have the software maintain one open Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to the server for multiple requests, rather than opening a connection for each connection attempt by including the **single-connection** statement.



NOTE: Early versions of the TACACS+ server do not support the **single-connection** option. If you specify this option and the server does not support it, the JUNOS software will be unable to communicate with that TACACS+ server.

To configure multiple TACACS+ servers, include multiple **tacplus-server** statements.

For more information about TACACS+, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Miscellaneous RADIUS/TACACS+ Information

When you use local password authentication, you must create a local user account for every user who wants to access the system. However, when you are using RADIUS or TACACS+ authentication, you can create single accounts (for authorization purposes) that are shared by a set of users. You create these accounts using the remote and local user template accounts. When a user is using a template account, the CLI username is the login name; however, the privileges, file ownership, and effective user ID are inherited from the template account.

If you configure the router to be both a RADIUS and TACACS+ client (by including the `radius-server` and `tacplus-server` statements), you can prioritize the order in which the software tries the different authentication methods when verifying that a user can access the router. For each login attempt, the JUNOS software tries the authentication methods in order, starting with the first one, until the password matches.

To configure the authentication order, include the `authentication-order` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level. For example:

```
[edit system]
authentication-order [ radius tacplus password ];
```

You can specify one or more of the following in the preferred order, from first tried to last tried:

- `radius`—Verify the user using RADIUS authentication services.
- `tacplus`—Verify the user using TACACS+ authentication services.
- `password`—Verify the user using the password configured for the user with the `authentication` statement at the `[edit system login user]` hierarchy level.

If you do not include the `authentication-order` statement, users are verified based on their configured passwords.

For more information on RADIUS and TACACS+, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

Chapter 2

Configuring Common Criteria Event Logging

A secure JUNOS environment requires the auditing of configuration changes through syslog. RADIUS/TACACS + can also be used.

In addition, the JUNOS software can:

- Send automated responses to audit events (syslog entry creation).
- Allow authorized managers to examine audit logs.
- Send audit files to external servers.
- Allow authorized managers to return the system to a known state.

The logging for Common Criteria must capture the following events:

- Changes to secret data in the configuration.
- Committed changes.
- Login/logout of users.
- System startup and shutdown.

In addition, we recommend that logging also:

- Capture all changes to the configuration.
- Store logging information remotely.

This chapter provides the following information about JUNOS software for Common Criteria event logging:

- Configuring Event Logging to a Local File on page 18
- Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server on page 18
- Configuring NTP on page 18
- Logging Configuration Changes to Secrets on page 19
- Login and Logout Events Using SSH on page 23
- Logging of Audit Startup and Shutdown on page 23

Configuring Event Logging to a Local File

You configure the storing of audit information to a local file with the **syslog** statement. This example stores logs in a file named **Audit-File**:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
  file Audit-File;
}
```

Common Criteria event logging should cover the same events as JUNOS-FIPS. For recommendations about which events to log, see “Recommended JUNOS-FIPS System Log Configuration” on page 43.

For more information about configuring event logging, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server

You configure the export of audit information to a secure, remote server with the **syslog** statement. This example sends logs to a remote host named **Secure-Audit-Server**:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
  host Secure-Audit-Server;
}
```

Common Criteria event logging should cover the same events as JUNOS-FIPS. For recommendations about which events to log, see “Recommended JUNOS-FIPS System Log Configuration” on page 43.

For more information about configuring event logging, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Configuring NTP

Proper auditing of log integrity requires the use of accurate timestamps. Audit information in the form of logs sent to separate servers can be compared to detect tampering. JUNOS software for Common Criteria provides accurate timestamping with the use of the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

You configure NTP by including the **ntp** statement. For example:

```
[edit system]
ntp {
  authentication-key 1 type MD5
  value "$9$EgfcvX7VY4ZEcwgoHjkP5Q3CuREyv87"; # SECRET-DATA
  boot-server 10.10.10.12 ;
  server 10.10.10.14 key 1 prefer;
  source-address 192.168.77.2;
}
```

If the source address is configured, it must be a valid IP address configured on one of the router interfaces.

For more information about configuring NTP, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Logging Configuration Changes to Secrets

This section provides information on two aspects of logging configuration changes:

- Configuring Auditing of Configuration Changes on page 19
- Example: System Logging of Configuration Changes on page 19

Configuring Auditing of Configuration Changes

This example audits all changes to the configuration secret data and sends the logs to a file named `Audit-File`:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
  file Audit-File {
    authorization info;
    change-log info;
    interactive-commands info;
  }
}
```

This example expands the scope of the minimum audit to audit all changes to the configuration, not just secret data, and sends the logs to a file named `Audit-File`:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
  file Audit-File {
    kernel info;
    any any;
    authorization info;
    pfe info;
    change-log any;
    interactive-commands info;
  }
}
```

For more information on system logging parameters and facilities, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide* or the *J-series Services Router Administration Guide*.

Example: System Logging of Configuration Changes

This example shows an example configuration, makes changes to users and secret data, then shows the information sent to the audit server when the secret data is added to the original configuration and committed with the `load` command.

Example Common Criteria Configuration

```
[edit system]
location {
    country-code US;
    building B1;
}
...
login {
    user tester {
        uid 2000;
        class super-user;
        authentication {
            encrypted-password "$1$pRxmZhC0$5F.ysqVL4Z5G67yg4Af4L.";
            # SECRET-DATA;
        }
    }
}
radius-server 10.10.10.10 {
    secret "$9$jCkfz3nCOORmfEyKvN-ikqPz39Ap" # SECRET-DATA
}
...
snmp {
    description CC_accounting;
    location CC_testlab;
    contact CC_tester;
    v3 {
        usm {
            local-engine;
            user CC_tester {
                authentication-MD5 {
                    authentication-password "$9$ooajqTnCpB36pBREKv4aJUK.5FQ" ;
                    # SECRET-DATA
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
vacm {
    security-to-group {
        security-model usm;
        security-name CC_tester {
            group CC_tester_group;
        }
    }
}
view View_All {
    old .1 include;
}
}
...
```

Example Common Criteria Configuration Changes

The new configuration changes the secret data configuration statements and adds a new user.

```

user@host# show | compare
[edit system login user tester authentication]
- encrypted-password "$1$pRxmZhC0$5F.ysqVL4Z5G67yg4Af4L."; # SECRET-DATA
+ encrypted-password "$1$4iTh8rmdlfKJdMMmdU03nd0skKwdj"; # SECRET-DATA
[edit system login]
+ user tester2 {
+   uid 2001;
+   class operator;
+   authentication {
+     encrypted-password "$1$hJP42n6Q$6twaOvyLAjfkFvZ6ELKxpGW";
+     # SECRET-DATA
+   }
+ }
[edit system radius-server 10.10.10.10]
- secret "$9$jCkfz3nC00RmfEyKvN-ikqPz39Ap"; # SECRET-DATA
+ secret "$9$99ZiCORrIMXNbVWbb2oGq.Fn/C0BrHs"; # SECRET-DATA
[edit snmp v3 usm user CC_tester authentication-MD5]
- encrypted-password "$9$0oajqTnCpB36pBREKv4aJUK.5FQ"; # SECRET-DATA
+ encrypted-password "$9$NzbwZGiH.PGRMm5Q9C1Kvnm"; # SECRET-DATA

```

Load Merge

This section assumes that the example Common Criteria configuration is loaded on a router running JUNOS software. When a **load merge** command is executed to merge the contents of the example Common Criteria configuration changes with the contents of the original configuration, the following audit logs are created concerning the secret data:

```

Jul 24 17:43:28 chow mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [snmp v3 usm local-engine
user tester authentication-md5 authentication-key]
Jul 24 17:43:28 chow mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system radius-server 1.2.3.4
secret]
Jul 24 17:43:28 chow mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system login user tester
authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 24 17:43:28 chow mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system login user tester2
authentication encrypted-password]

```

Load Replace

This section assumes that the example Common Criteria configuration is loaded on a router running JUNOS software. When a **load replace** command is executed to merge the contents of the example Common Criteria configuration changes with the contents of the original configuration, the following audit logs are created concerning the secret data:

```

Jul 24 18:29:09 chow mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' replace: [snmp v3 usm local-engine
user tester authentication-md5 authentication-key]
Jul 24 18:29:09 chow mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' replace: [system radius-server
1.2.3.4 secret]
Jul 24 18:29:09 chow mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' replace: [system login user
tester authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 24 18:29:09 chow mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' replace: [system login user
tester authentication encrypted-password]

```

Load Override

This section assumes that the example Common Criteria configuration is loaded on a router running JUNOS software. When a **load override** command is executed to merge the contents of the example Common Criteria configuration changes with the contents of the original configuration, the following audit logs are created concerning the secret data:

```
Jul 25 14:25:51 chow mgd[4153]: UI_LOAD_EVENT: User 'regress' is performing a 'load override'
Jul 25 14:25:51 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'regress' override: CC_config2.txt
Jul 25 14:25:51 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [snmp v3 usm local-engine
user tester authentication-md5 authentication-key]
Jul 25 14:25:51 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system radius-server 1.2.3.4
secret]
Jul 25 14:25:51 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system login user tester
authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:25:51 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system login user tester
authentication encrypted-password]
```

Load Update

This section assumes that the example Common Criteria configuration is loaded on a router running JUNOS software. When a **load update** command is executed to merge the contents of the example Common Criteria configuration changes with the contents of the original configuration, the following audit logs are created concerning the secret data:

```
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_LOAD_EVENT: User 'regress' is performing a 'load update'
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'regress' update: CC_config2.txt
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [snmp v3 usm local-engine
user tester authentication-md5 authentication-key]
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'regress' deactivate: [snmp v3 usm local-engine
user tester authentication-md5 authentication-key] ""
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system radius-server 1.2.3.4
secret]
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'regress' deactivate: [system radius-server
1.2.3.4 secret] ""
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system login user tester
authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'regress' deactivate: [system login user tester
authentication encrypted-password] ""
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'regress' set: [system login user test
authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:31:03 chow mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'regress' deactivate: [system login user test
authentication encrypted-password] ""
```



NOTE: Log entries made when the configurations are changed using J-Web, JUNOScope, and JUNOScript are similar, but not identical, to changes made using the CLI.

For more information about configuring parameters and managing log files, see the *JUNOS System Log Messages Reference*.

Login and Logout Events Using SSH

System log messages are generated whenever a user successfully or unsuccessfully attempts SSH access. Logout events are also recorded. For example, the following logs are the result of two failed authentication attempts, then a successful one, and finally a logout.

```
Dec 20 23:17:35 bilbo sshd[16645]: Failed password for op from 172.17.58.45 port 1673 ssh2
Dec 20 23:17:42 bilbo sshd[16645]: Failed password for op from 172.17.58.45 port 1673 ssh2
Dec 20 23:17:53 bilbo sshd[16645]: Accepted password for op from 172.17.58.45 port 1673 ssh2
Dec 20 23:17:53 bilbo mgd[16648]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'op' at permission level
                        'j-operator'
Dec 20 23:17:53 bilbo mgd[16648]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'op' login, class 'j-operator' [16648]
Dec 20 23:17:56 bilbo mgd[16648]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'op', command 'quit '
Dec 20 23:17:56 bilbo mgd[16648]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'op' logout
```

Logging of Audit Startup and Shutdown

The audit information logged includes shutdowns and startups of JUNOS. This in turn identifies the the shutdown and startup events of the audit system, which cannot be independently disabled or enabled. For example, if JUNOS is restarted, the audit log contains the following information:

```
Dec 20 23:17:35 bilbo syslogd: exiting on signal 14
Dec 20 23:17:35 bilbo syslogd: restart
Dec 20 23:17:35 bilbo syslogd /kernel: Dec 20 23:17:35 init: syslogd (PID 19128) exited with status=1
Dec 20 23:17:42 bilbo /kernel:
Dec 20 23:17:53 init: syslogd (PID 19200) started
```


Chapter 3

Configuring Common Criteria Firewall Filters

We recommend auditing of various types of security violations, including attempts to access the system from unauthorized locations. JUNOS software allows configuration of firewall filters to detect such attempts and create audit log entries when they occur.

In JUNOS software, management traffic is isolated from other types of traffic, such as user transit traffic, in several ways. JUNOS software maintains a separate virtual address space for every authorized manager. Traffic separation is also accomplished when a separate management network is connected to a dedicated management port (a dedicated management port on J-series platforms or fxp0 on other platforms).

You should deploy firewall filters on management ports to limit access to authorized managers and locations. For more information about firewall filters, see the *JUNOS Policy Framework Configuration Guide* or *J-series Services Router Advanced WAN Access Configuration Guide*.

This chapter provides the following information about JUNOS software firewall filters:

- Filtering Authorized Managers by Source Address on page 25
- Filtering NTP Messages by Address on page 26
- Filtering JUNOScope Access on page 27
- Filtering BGP Peers on page 28

Filtering Authorized Managers by Source Address

This example firewall filter limits manager access to `ssh` access from a device with source address `192.168.14.33`. It is applied to the loopback (`lo0`) interface as an input filter, and logs and rejects (silently discards) any attempts to access the router that do not meet these conditions.



NOTE: This firewall filter is only an example; do not copy the addressing specifics and use them on an actual system.

Configure the policy options and firewall filter:

```

[edit policy-options]
prefix-list ssh-addresses {
  192.168.14.33;
}

[edit firewall family inet]
filter CC_MGR_Access {
  term ssh-okay {
    from {
      source-prefix-list {
        ssh-addresses;
      }
      protocol tcp;
      port ssh;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  term other-okay {
    from {
      destination-port-except ssh;
    }
    then {
      accept;
    }
    term no-ssh {
      then {
        log;
        reject;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Apply as an input filter to lo0:

```

[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet]
filter {
  input CC_MGR_Access;
}

```

Filtering NTP Messages by Address

This example firewall filter limits Network Time Protocol (NTP) messages to those to and from a certain pair of addresses (NTP server and local router), in this case 192.168.55.75 and 192.168.55.9. The filter is applied to the dedicated management interface or the `fxp0` management interface as an input filter, and logs and rejects (silently discards) any messages that are not valid.



NOTE: This firewall filter is only an example; do not copy the addressing specifics and use them on an actual system.

Configure the firewall filter:

```
[edit firewall family inet]
filter CC_NTP_Access {
  term NTP_server {
    from {
      destination_address {
        192.168.55.9;
      }
      source-address {
        192.168.55.75;
      }
      protocol tcp;
      port timed;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  term access-denied {
    then {
      log;
      reject;
    }
  }
}
```

Apply as an input filter to lo0:

```
[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet]
filter {
  input CC_MGR_Access;
}
```

Filtering JUNOScope Access

You configure JUNOScope access to use the `xnm-ssh` service on the routing platform. JUNOS software for Common Criteria does not support the `xnm-clear-text` network management service.

This example firewall filter limits JUNOScope access to the authorized client address 192.168.115.34. The filter is applied to the dedicated management interface or the `fxp0` management interface as an input filter, and logs and rejects (silently discards) any invalid JUNOScope access events.

You must also configure JUNOScope to use the `xnm-ssh` service with valid SSH certificates. For more information on JUNOScope, see the *JUNOScope Software User Guide* and *JUNOScript API Guide*.



NOTE: This firewall filter is only an example; do not copy the addressing specifics and use them on an actual system.

Configure the firewall filter:

```
[edit firewall family inet]
filter CC_JUNOScope_Access {
```

```

term JUNOScope_client {
  from {
    source-address {
      192.168.115.34;
    }
    protocol tcp;
    destination-port 3221;
  }
  then accept;
}
term access-denied {
  then {
    log;
    reject;
  }
}
}

```

Apply as an input filter to lo0:

```

[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet]
filter {
  input CC_MGR_Access;
}

```

Filtering BGP Peers

If BGP is configured, we recommend using a firewall filter to restrict BGP connections to configured BGP peers.

This example firewall filter limits all TCP connection attempts to port **179**, the BGP port, from all addresses except the configured BGP peers. The filter is applied to the loopback lo0 interface as an input filter, and rejects (silently discards) any packets that are not valid.



NOTE: This firewall filter is only an example; do not copy the addressing specifics and use them on an actual system.

Configure the policy options and firewall filter:

```

[edit policy-options]
prefix-list bgp179 {
  apply-path "protocol bgp group <*> neighbor <*>";
}
}

[edit firewall family inet]
filter BGP-179 {
  term one {
    from {
      source-address {
        0.0.0.0/0;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
    source-prefix-list {
        bgp179 except;
    }
    destination-port bgp;
}
then reject;
}
term two
then {
    then accept
}
}

```

Apply the input filter to lo0;

```

[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet]
filter {
    input BGP-179;
}

```

You can also configure MD5 authentication for BGP. For more information on BGP authentication, see *JUNOS Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*.

Part 2

Introduction to JUNOS-FIPS

- JUNOS-FIPS Environment on page 33
- Upgrading and Configuring JUNOS-FIPS on page 39
- Configuring the AS II FIPS PIC on page 45
- Crypto Officer Guide on page 49
- Summary of JUNOS-FIPS Operational Mode Commands on page 59
- Summary of JUNOS-FIPS Configuration Statements on page 65

Chapter 4

JUNOS-FIPS Environment

This part of the *Secure JUNOS Configuration Guide* provides configuration and operational information to help you perform the tasks associated with effectively configuring a network of Juniper Networks routers in a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 environment. The FIPS 140-2 environment is implemented as both hardware and software. Two major roles are defined:

- JUNOS-FIPS Users can add or remove Adaptive Services II (AS II) FIPS Physical Interface Cards (PICs).
- The Crypto Officer installs the JUNOS-FIPS software and sets up the keys and passwords for the system and JUNOS-FIPS Users.

Both user types can also perform normal router configuration tasks, such as configuring routing protocols and routing policies as individual user configuration allows.



NOTE: Because this guide only covers JUNOS-FIPS configuration and operation, and is not related to the release of any specific products running the JUNOS software, refer to other JUNOS hardware and software manuals for non-JUNOS-FIPS configuration tasks. While JUNOS-FIPS configuration statements and commands are noted in other JUNOS hardware and software configuration guides, all details relating to JUNOS-FIPS operation are presented in the *JUNOS-FIPS Configuration Guide*.

This guide is not intended as a troubleshooting guide. However, you can use it with a broader troubleshooting strategy to identify JUNOS-FIPS network problems.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Overview of JUNOS-FIPS on page 34
- Supported Roles and Services on page 35
- JUNOS-FIPS Hardware Environment on page 35
- JUNOS-FIPS Software Environment on page 36
- Configuration Restrictions on page 37
- Summary of JUNOS and JUNOS-FIPS Differences on page 37

Overview of JUNOS-FIPS

JUNOS-FIPS is a version of the JUNOS software that complies with FIPS 140-2 documentation. The FIPS documents define, among other things, security levels for computer and networking equipment. U.S. Federal Government departments, and other organizations, use FIPS to evaluate the cryptographic capabilities of the equipment they consider for purchase. Cryptographic modules are validated against 11 separate areas of the FIPS 140-2 specification. An overall certification level is assigned based on the minimum level achieved in any area.

Although primarily aimed at environments requiring strict security, FIPS levels are increasingly enforced as qualifying criteria for all U.S. Federal Government contracts. Security-conscious private enterprises might also use FIPS levels as an equipment evaluation benchmark. FIPS levels also serve as a customer-neutral description of vendor requirements. Vendors can engineer security products to FIPS levels and extend the applicability and eligibility of these products across a broad customer base, thereby eliminating exhaustive and time-consuming customer-by-customer product qualification procedures.

FIPS levels are defined in the FIPS 140-2 standard. The JUNOS-FIPS software operates at FIPS Level 1 or FIPS Level 2. When FIPS Level 2 operation is planned, tamper-evident labels must be applied to detect Routing Engine removal. On some models, tamper-evident labels must be applied to other components as well. See the *FIPS Level 2 Label Installation Instructions* for details.

FIPS 140-2 compliance is established for defined cryptographic boundaries; for example, the JUNOS-FIPS software running on a Routing Engine. Another defined cryptographic boundary for FIPS compliance is the entire AS II FIPS PIC. FIPS 140-2 mandates that no critical security parameters (CSPs), such as passwords and keys, can cross these boundaries, for example, by display on a console or written to an external log file. Although all running configurations involve hardware, only the software running on the Routing Engine and the AS II FIPS PIC require FIPS 140-2 certification. The JUNOS software by itself meets FIPS Level 1 requirements, and meets FIPS Level 2 requirements with the addition of tamper-evident labels sealing the Routing Engine and, in some cases, other components, into the chassis. This allows a large selection of the Juniper Networks product range to be used in environments that require FIPS 140-2 support.

JUNOS-FIPS creates a nonmodifiable, limited operational environment compared to the JUNOS software. You cannot load non-JUNOS-FIPS modules on a system running JUNOS-FIPS.



NOTE: Certain JUNOS-FIPS releases are submitted to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for certification. Certain other releases, such as maintenance releases, might not be certified by NIST. Check with the software download page for JUNOS-FIPS on the Juniper Networks Web site or the National Institute of Standards and Technology site at <http://csrc.nist.gov/cryptval/140-1/1401val.htm> to determine whether a release is NIST-certified.

Supported Roles and Services

Unlike the JUNOS software, which allows a wide range of capabilities for users, such as routing control or view-only, the FIPS 140-2 standard defines two important types of users. For the purposes of this guide, the FIPS 140-2 roles are defined in terms of JUNOS user capabilities. The JUNOS-FIPS user roles are:

- **Crypto Officer**—Installs the JUNOS-FIPS software and establishes keys and passwords for other users and software modules. The Crypto Officer also authorizes the AS II FIPS PICs. For more information about the Crypto Officer, see “Crypto Officer Guide” on page 49.
- **User**—Views and in some cases modifies the configuration and zeroizes AS II FIPS PICs. In this guide, these users are called *JUNOS-FIPS Users*. For more information about JUNOS-FIPS Users, see “JUNOS-FIPS User Configuration” on page 54.

All other user types defined for JUNOS-FIPS (for example, operator, administrative user, and so on) and services (for example, remote protocol peers for remote access) must fall into one of the two categories of Crypto Officer or JUNOS-FIPS User.



NOTE: The set of JUNOS-FIPS permissions that distinguish Crypto Officers from other JUNOS-FIPS Users are **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control**. For strict FIPS compliance, all users should be assigned to a login class that contains all or none of these permissions.

The JUNOS software documentation uses the term “maintenance” in an entirely different sense than FIPS 140-2. When in doubt, the broader JUNOS definition of the “maintenance” term should be assumed.

JUNOS-FIPS Hardware Environment

A Juniper Networks router running JUNOS-FIPS forms a special type of environment. JUNOS-FIPS establishes several *cryptographic boundaries* in the router and no CSPs can cross these boundaries using plain text. There are two types of hardware with cryptographic boundaries in JUNOS-FIPS: one for each Routing Engine and one for each AS II FIPS PIC. Each component forms a separate cryptographic module. Communications involving CSPs between these secure environments must take place using encryption.

The JUNOS-FIPS hardware environment has limitations that apply to cryptographic boundaries. The PCMCIA slot might have to be secured with a tamper-evident seal. For FIPS Level 2 operation, the Routing Engine must be sealed into the chassis using tamper-evident labels. On some models, tamper-evident labels must be applied to other components as well. See the *FIPS Level 2 Label Installation Instructions* for details. The label kit must be ordered separately and the labels applied according to the instructions included in the kit.

Hardware configurations with two Routing Engines use IP Security () and a private routing instance for communications between them. Encryption is also used for

communications between the Routing Engines and the AS II FIPS PICs. If the AS II FIPS PIC is used for IPSec connections to other systems, the AS II FIPS PIC must be enabled first. For more information about the AS II FIPS PIC, see the *AS II FIPS PIC Hardware Guide*.

Cryptographic methods are not a substitute for physical security. The hardware must be located in a secure physical environment and users of all types should not reveal keys or passwords, or allow written records or notes to be seen by unauthorized personnel.

JUNOS-FIPS Software Environment

The JUNOS-FIPS software environment is established after the Crypto Officer has successfully installed the JUNOS-FIPS software module. JUNOS-FIPS software is only available from a specific location at the Juniper Networks Web site and can be installed as an upgrade to a functioning Juniper Networks router. Supported routing platforms are the M7i, M10i, M40e, M320, and T320 routers, and the T640 routing node.

You can upgrade to JUNOS-FIPS only from JUNOS Release 6.4 or higher. You should zeroize the system and all AS II FIPS PICs before downgrading to a non-JUNOS-FIPS software version.

Operating the router at FIPS Level 2 requires the use of tamper-evident labels to seal the Routing Engines into the chassis. Removal of either Routing Engine requires entering the FIPS maintenance role. For strict compliance, the module should be zeroized on entry to and exit from the FIPS maintenance role.

Installing JUNOS-FIPS disables many of the usual JUNOS protocols and services. In particular, you cannot configure the following services in JUNOS-FIPS:

- telnet
- rlogin
- rsh
- ftp
- finger
- xnm-clear-text
- tftp

Attempts to configure these services, or load configurations with these services configured, result in a configuration syntax error. For an example of these syntax errors, see “Configuration Restrictions” on page 37.

You can use only `ssl` or `tls` as a remote access service. Transport Layer Security (TLS) is equivalent to secure sockets layer (SSL) version 3, and JUNOS-FIPS is further restricted to FIPS-approved algorithms.

All passwords established for users after upgrading to JUNOS-FIPS must conform to JUNOS-FIPS specifications. Passwords must be between 10 and 20 characters in length and require the use of at least three of the five defined character sets (uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, punctuation marks, and keyboard characters not included

in the other four categories, such as % and &). Attempts to configure passwords that do not conform to these rules will result in an error. All passwords and keys used to authenticate peers must be at least 10 characters in length and in some cases the length must match the digest size (20 for SHA-1). For JUNOS-FIPS user configuration examples, see “Crypto Officer and JUNOS-FIPS User Configurations” on page 53.



NOTE: Do not attach the router to a network until the Crypto Officer completes configuration from the local console connection.

In dual Routing Engine configurations, the Routing Engines will not communicate until IPSec is properly configured on each Routing Engine. The Crypto Officer should use the console of each Routing Engine for this purpose.

For strict compliance, do not examine core and crash dump information on the local console in JUNOS-FIPS because some CSPs might be shown in plain text.

Configuration Restrictions

JUNOS-FIPS IPSec security associations (SAs) cannot be configured to use the IPSEC authentication header (AH) only, or to use data encryption standard (DES) encryption.

If you try to load a configuration that includes statements not supported in JUNOS-FIPS, you will see a warning message. For example, if you attempt to configure `telnet` for remote access:

```
[edit]
system {
  services {
    telnet;
  }
}
```

You see the following warning:

```
[edit system services]
'telnet'
warning: not allowed in JUNOS-FIPS; ignored
```

The statement will not be added to the loaded configuration. For more information on JUNOS-FIPS limitations, see “JUNOS-FIPS Software Environment” on page 36.

Summary of JUNOS and JUNOS-FIPS Differences

There are several major differences between the JUNOS software and JUNOS-FIPS. JUNOS-FIPS forms a non-modifiable limited operational environment compared to JUNOS.

In general, when compared to the JUNOS software, JUNOS-FIPS:

- Conforms to FIPS 140-2
- Establishes cryptographic boundaries around Routing Engines and AS II FIPS PICs
- Defines rules for installing or removing Routing Engines or AS II FIPS PICs
- Requires special installation procedures
- Mandates the use of IPSec tunnels in many areas
- Limits services used for remote access
- Allows only the use of approved ciphers
- Requires user logout on disconnect at console
- Sets strict requirements for passwords
- Requires special system logging considerations

Chapter 5

Upgrading and Configuring JUNOS-FIPS

This chapter describes the major characteristics of JUNOS-FIPS, including the upgrade procedure. In this chapter, the term “cryptographic module” applies to JUNOS-FIPS running on the Routing Engine.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Critical Security Parameters on page 39
- Upgrading a JUNOS Software Router to JUNOS-FIPS on page 40
- Entering Multiuser Mode on page 41
- Configuring the JUNOS-FIPS Router on page 42
- Errors and Error Status Messages on page 43
- Recommended JUNOS-FIPS System Log Configuration on page 43

Critical Security Parameters

Critical security parameters (CSPs) are defined as security-related information (including cryptographic keys and authentication data, such as passwords), the disclosure or modification of which can compromise the security of a cryptographic module or the security of the information protected by the module.

In JUNOS-FIPS, user authentication data can be entered in plain text. During initial configuration, the Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine IP Security (IPSec) key can also be entered in plain text on the console (under manual key entry rules). Otherwise all CSPs must enter and leave the cryptographic module in encrypted form. In general, configuration should be done with secure shell (SSH) or Transport Layer Security (TLS) connections.

Services such as RADIUS and TACACS+ can still use clear text because FIPS 140 Level 2 or below allows for authentication data to be sent in clear text. For strict compliance, the RADIUS or TACACS+ server secret must be 10 characters or longer.

Local passwords are encrypted using HMAC-SHA1. Password recovery is not possible in JUNOS-FIPS. JUNOS-FIPS cannot boot into single-user mode without the correct root password.

If JUNOS-FIPS encounters a FIPS error, this condition halts all cryptographic processing, stops data flows, creates a system panic, and displays only status messages on the console.

For example, a FIPS error is logged as:

```
panic: pid 5090 (fips-error), uid 0, FIPS error 5: cannot verify certificate
PackageCA
```

The reboot after panic displays the error message on the console:

```
savecore: reboot after panic: pid 5090 (fips-error), uid 0, FIPS error 5: cannot
verify certificate PackageCA
```

Memory failures are logged as well:

```
Apr 15 23:08:15 shmoo /kernel: pid 6374 (fips-error), uid 0, FIPS error 9: RSA
verify memory allocation failed
```

Upgrading a JUNOS Software Router to JUNOS-FIPS

To upgrade a Juniper Networks router running JUNOS software to JUNOS-FIPS, perform the following tasks in the order listed:

- Install the router under normal operating procedures. For more information, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.
- Download the correct JUNOS-FIPS software package from www.juniper.net.
- Connect locally to the active Routing Engine console port.
- Copy the JUNOS-FIPS software to both Routing Engines.
- Upgrade to JUNOS-FIPS using the `request system software add reboot junos-juniper-7.2*-fips.tgz` command. There is no “-signed” version of the JUNOS-FIPS software. All JUNOS-FIPS software is signed. The router reboots in JUNOS-FIPS and becomes a cryptographic module. For more details about adding system software, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.
 - When upgrading from JUNOS Release 6.4, you should use the `no-validate` option on the JUNOS-FIPS software module. You can validate upgrades to JUNOS-FIPS from JUNOS Release 7.x. Upgrade to JUNOS-FIPS from JUNOS Release 6.4 using the `request system software add reboot no-validate junos-juniper-7.2*-fips.tgz` command.
- For hardware configurations with dual Routing Engines, configure a manual IPsec security association (SA) for Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication. You cannot use the `commit sync` command until you have established an IPsec SA on each Routing Engine.



NOTE: Downgrading a JUNOS-FIPS cryptographic module to non-JUNOS-FIPS JUNOS software is not supported.

Attempts to install non-JUNOS-FIPS JUNOS software on a router running JUNOS-FIPS will generate the following error message:

```
junos-fips-user@host> request system software add
jinstall-7.2B1.2-domestic-signed.tgz
WARNING: Package jinstall-7.2B1.2-domestic-signed is not compatible with this system.
WARNING: Please install a supported package (junos-juniper-*.tgz).
```

Juniper Networks does not support downgrades to non-JUNOS-FIPS software packages, but this might be necessary in certain test environments. You can install non-JUNOS-FIPS JUNOS software from PC Card media.

Entering Multiuser Mode

When JUNOS-FIPS is booted into single-user mode, a reboot is necessary to enter multiuser mode for normal operation with all services fully functional. You cannot exit the single-user shell and allow the system to come up in multiuser mode. A reboot loads the IPsec kernel module necessary for Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communications in a multiple Routing Engine configuration.

```
Hit [Enter] to boot immediately, or space bar for command prompt. Booting [kernel]
in 1 second...
Type '?' for a list of commands, 'help' for more detailed help. ok boot -s
Copyright (c) 1996-2001, Juniper Networks, Inc. All rights reserved. Copyright
(c) 1992-2001 The FreeBSD Project. Copyright (c) 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1988,
1989, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994
The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved. JUNOS
7.2I20050420_0432_sjg #3: 2005-04-20 04:32:35 UTC
sjg@swift.juniper.net:/c/sjg/work/7.2R1/obj-i386/sys/compile/JUNIPER
Timecounter "i8254" frequency 1193182 Hz
...(many lines deleted)
FIPS self tests completed.
kern.securelevel: -1 -> 1
System watchdog timer disabled
Enter root password, or ^D to go multiuser
```



NOTE: Do *not* exit the shell for multiuser mode in JUNOS-FIPS. You must reboot.

```
Password:
Enter full pathname of shell or 'recovery' for root password recovery or RETURN
for /bin/sh:
NOTE: to go to multiuser operation, exit the single-user shell (with ^D)
NOTE: If you exit from this shell, the system will attempt to come up normally.
However the securelevel has already been raised so kernel modules cannot be
loaded and this may prevent the system being fully functional.
The best way to bring the system up from here is to 'reboot'.
```

To run a shell with a normal view of the system:

```
chroot /junos /bin/sh
```

```
# reboot
```

Apr 21 05:10:46 init: Multiuser: old requested_transition==0x0 sighupped=0

Waiting (max 60 seconds) for system process `bufdaemon' to stop...stopped
Waiting (max 60 seconds) for system process `syncer' to stop...stopped

syncing disks...
done
Uptime: 1m26s
ata0: Spinning down devices. Please wait...
Rebooting...



NOTE: You must reboot JUNOS-FIPS from single-user mode to enter multiuser mode with all services intact.

Configuring the JUNOS-FIPS Router

To configure a Juniper Networks router running JUNOS-FIPS, the Crypto Officer performs the following tasks in the order listed:

- Establish a root password conforming to the JUNOS-FIPS password guidelines discussed in “Passwords and Supported Cipher Sets” on page 52.
- For strict FIPS compliance, delete all rollback configurations.
- For strict FIPS compliance, reset any existing user passwords to ensure encryption with FIPS algorithms.
- For strict FIPS compliance, reset all keys.
- Apply a tamper-evident seal to the PCMCIA slot on applicable router models.
- For FIPS Level 2 operation, apply a tamper-evident label to seal each Routing Engine into the chassis. On some models, tamper-evident labels must be applied to other components as well. See the *FIPS Level 2 Label Installation Instructions* for details. Tamper-evident labels are ordered separately and applied according to the instructions included in the label kit.
- Establish Crypto Officer and other JUNOS-FIPS User logins. For more information about Crypto Officer and JUNOS-FIPS User logins, see “Crypto Officer and JUNOS-FIPS User Configurations” on page 53.



NOTE: The set of JUNOS-FIPS permissions that distinguish Crypto Officers from other JUNOS-FIPS Users are **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control**. All users should be assigned to a login class that contains all or none of these permissions.

- Every AS II FIPS PIC used for external IPSec must be authorized. AS II FIPS PICs can be used for services such as firewalls or Network Address Translation (NAT) without authorization, but all external IPSec tunnels require authorization. For more information about authorizing AS II FIPS PICs, see “Authorizing the AS II FIPS PIC” on page 45.
- Connect the router to the network and proceed with normal router configuration.

Errors and Error Status Messages

JUNOS-FIPS errors stop all data output from the entire cryptographic module and cause a module panic, except very early in the boot cycle. Errors that occur early in the boot cycle can prevent the system from successfully booting. Keep alternate boot media up-to-date using the **request system snapshot** command. For more information about this command, see the *JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.

JUNOS-FIPS uses only FIPS-approved cryptographic algorithms, and only after a series of self-tests, including Known Answer Tests. A self-test failure results in a JUNOS-FIPS error state.

All but one of the following JUNOS-FIPS error conditions will create a system panic condition:

- Known Answer Test failed
- Random Number is not random
- Signature generation failed
- Signature verification failed
- Certificate verification failed
- Encryption/decryption failed
- Environment error
- Error in pair-wise conditional test
- Memory allocation error

The memory allocation error aborts the process making the call. All other errors result in a system panic condition and stop all data output. All errors except for memory allocation errors have only an extremely small chance of occurring.

For information about AS II FIPS PIC errors, see “AS II FIPS PIC Errors” on page 47.

For more information about JUNOS software errors in general, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

Recommended JUNOS-FIPS System Log Configuration

The system log files are used to log system events in JUNOS and JUNOS-FIPS. Due to the sensitive nature of information used to configure and operate a system running JUNOS-FIPS, you should log certain events and examine the logs frequently.

The following is a recommended system log configuration for JUNOS-FIPS. More types of information can be logged, but these events are particularly important to the JUNOS-FIPS environment.

```
[edit]
system {
  syslog {
    file authlog {
      authorization info;
```

```

    }
    file messages {
        any notice;
    }
    file auditlog {
        authorization info;
        change-log any;
        interactive-commands any;
    }
}
}

```

This system log configuration logs all authorization events to the `/var/log/authlog` and `/var/log/auditlog` files. The audit log file also receives all interactive commands and configuration change events. All events of moderate severity are logged to the `/var/log/messages` file.

JUNOS-FIPS secrets are not logged. When secret information that would ordinarily be logged in the JUNOS software is encountered, the secrets are replaced with the token `/* SECRET-DATA */`. For example, a secret string entered as part of the command line is not logged, but is replaced with the following token:

```

Feb 10 23:57:01 shmoo mgd[15558]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'root' set: [system
tacplus-server 172.17.12.120 secret]
Feb 10 23:57:01 shmoo mgd[15558]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'root', command 'set
system tacplus-server frodo secret /* SECRET-DATA */ '

```

For more information about system logging, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

Chapter 6

Configuring the AS II FIPS PIC

JUNOS-FIPS requires the use of an Adaptive Services II (AS II) FIPS Physical Interface Card (PIC) for external IP Security (IPSec) connections (internal IPSec is used between dual Routing Engines). The AS II FIPS PIC also obtains critical security parameters (CSPs) from the Routing Engine after the PIC has been enabled (authorized) on the system. You should zeroize the AS II FIPS PIC before removing it from the chassis.

This chapter discusses the following AS II FIPS PIC topics:

- Installing and Removing the AS II FIPS PIC on page 45
- AS II FIPS PIC Errors on page 47

Installing and Removing the AS II FIPS PIC

Crypto Officers are responsible for the proper handling of any AS II FIPS PICs installed in the router. An AS II FIPS PIC is required for external IPSec sessions (internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine IPSec sessions do not require an AS II FIPS PIC).

The AS II FIPS PIC holds the Juniper Networks root certificate authority (CA) certificate and the factory default password for the PIC.

You must enable (authorize) all AS II FIPS PICs before use, and zeroize them before removal. If you move the AS II FIPS PIC to another system, you must authorize it for the new system.

This section discusses the following AS II FIPS PIC topics:

- Authorizing the AS II FIPS PIC on page 45
- Obtaining the AS II FIPS PIC Status on page 46
- Zeroizing the AS II FIPS PIC on page 46

Authorizing the AS II FIPS PIC

Before you can use an installed AS II FIPS PIC for external IPSec, the Crypto Officer must authorize it. Authorization enables the AS II FIPS PIC, generates the cryptographic keys used for mutual authentication of the Routing Engine and AS II FIPS PIC, and generates the session key used for encryption and decryption of CSPs sent from the Routing Engine. It also creates a database of installed AS II FIPS PICs by serial number and status (authorized, not authorized).

The following automatically occurs when the AS II FIPS PIC is authorized:

- Mutual authentication using IPSec takes place between the active Routing Engine and the authorized PIC based on the default password on the PIC.
- The Routing Engine and AS II FIPS PIC generate private-public key pairs and exchange their public keys over the secure IPSec session.
- The Routing Engine sends the authorized PIC a *new* password used for zeroization.

The `request services fips authorize pic` command enables the Crypto Officer to authorize each individual AS II FIPS PIC:

```
crypto-officer@host> request services fips authorize pic fpc-slot 2
pic-slot 0
Authorization started.
PIC authorized successfully.
```

You cannot authorize all installed AS II FIPS PICs at once. You cannot “re-authorize ? an installed AS II FIPS PIC that has already been authorized:

```
crypto-officer@host> request services fips authorize pic fpc-slot 2
pic-slot 2
Command failed as PIC sp-2/2/0 is already enabled. You need to zeroize it first to
enable it.
```

Obtaining the AS II FIPS PIC Status

You can determine the status of all installed AS II FIPS PICs with the `show services fips pic status` command:

```
crypto-officer@host> show services fips pic status
FPC/PIC slot    Serial number    Status
2/0             CC8691           Not authorized
2/2             CC8689           Authorized
```

Authorized AS II FIPS PICs use a secure channel to the Routing Engine to install the IPSec security association (SA) keys on the PIC. If the AS II FIPS PIC is not authorized, the IPSec SA installation aborts.

Zeroizing the AS II FIPS PIC

A symmetric session key (in 3DES) is generated in the Routing Engine every time the Routing Engine or AS II FIPS PIC is rebooted. This session key is encrypted and signed with an RSA key pair and pushed to the PIC. IPSec SA keys are sent to the PIC encrypted with the session key. To maintain the cryptographic boundary, core dumps are disabled in the AS II FIPS PIC. You can return the PIC to the “factory-shipped ? state by zeroizing it.

Before you remove an authorized AS II FIPS PIC from the system, you should zeroize the PIC with the `request services fips zeroize` command:

```
crypto-officer@host> request services fips zeroize pic fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 0
Zeroization command sent to the PIC. Please check logs for the result.
```

Note that once the command is issued and the cryptographic boundary around the AS II FIPS PIC is broken, the result can no longer be reported directly to the user. You should allow about 40 seconds to zeroize an AS II FIPS PIC.

You cannot zeroize all installed AS II FIPS PICs at once. They must be zeroized one at a time. You also cannot zeroize an installed AS II FIPS PIC that has not been authorized:

```
crypto-officer@host> request services fips zeroize pic fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 2
Command failed as PIC sp-2/2/0 is not authorized yet.
```

AS II FIPS PIC Errors

JUNOS-FIPS errors stop all data output from the cryptographic module and cause the module to panic, except very early in the boot cycle. The AS II FIPS PICs react to the error either at image download or run time.

The AS II FIPS PIC image is downloaded from the Routing Engine and verifies the image signatures after a verification self-test is run on the PIC. If the self-test or image signature verification fails, the AS II FIPS PIC repeats the image download process. If the process fails again, or if the signature is missing from the image, the AS II PIC panics and reboots.

The AS II FIPS PIC software uses only FIPS-approved cryptographic algorithms, and only after a series of known answer self-tests. A self-test failure generates an AS II FIPS PIC error state.

The following AS II FIPS PIC errors create a panic:

- Know answer test failure
- Random number is not random
- Password authentication failure during AS II FIPS PIC authorization

Password authentication failure during authorization causes auto-zeroization of the AS II FIPS PIC, as well as a panic reboot.

The following AS II FIPS PIC errors during authorization create a system log report and clean up the error, but do not cause a panic reboot:

- SA installation failure due to lack of a session key to decrypt the IPSec SA keys received from the Routing Engine
- SA installation failure due to reception of unencrypted IPSec SA keys from the Routing Engine after the AS II FIPS PIC has been authorized
- Memory allocation error

For information about JUNOS-FIPS errors, see “Errors and Error Status Messages” on page 43.

Chapter 7

Crypto Officer Guide

There are two categories of users in JUNOS-FIPS:

- JUNOS-FIPS User—Configures the system and performs all non-JUNOS-FIPS-related operations.
- Crypto Officer—Zeroizes the system, authorizes AS II FIPS PICs for operation, and displays the status of installed AS II FIPS PICs. Only the Crypto Officer can load the JUNOS-FIPS software and establish initial user profiles and IP Security (IPSec) parameters.

This chapter describes how a Crypto Officer configures a Juniper Networks router running JUNOS-FIPS and administers the system in a secure manner.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- List of Algorithms on page 49
- Crypto Officer Responsibilities on page 51
- User Assumptions and Responsibilities on page 52
- Passwords and Supported Cipher Sets on page 52
- Remote Access on page 52
- Removing Old Passwords on page 53
- Zeroizing the System on page 53
- Crypto Officer and JUNOS-FIPS User Configurations on page 53
- Configuring Internal IPSec on page 55
- Example: Configuring IPSec on page 57

List of Algorithms

This section provides a descriptive list of cryptographic algorithms and terms for reference purposes. Symmetric methods use the same key for encryption and decryption, while asymmetric methods (preferred) use different keys for encryption and decryption.

- AES—The advanced encryption standard (AES) is defined in FIPS PUB 197. The AES algorithm uses keys of 128, 192, or 256 bits to encrypt and decrypt data in blocks of 128 bits.
- AH—The authentication header (AH) is part of IPSec and provides an authenticity guarantee for packets. If an AH packet contains a correct checksum hash, and no other party knows the secret key the peers share, the packet was not spoofed by an imposter and the packet was not modified in transit. JUNOS-FIPS does not allow use of IPSec with AH only.
- Diffie-Hellman—A method of key exchange across a nonsecure environment (such as the Internet). The Diffie-Hellman algorithm negotiates a session key without sending the key itself across the network by allowing each party to pick a partial key independently and send part of that key to the other. Each side then calculates a common key value. This is a symmetrical method and keys are typically used only for a short time, discarded, and regenerated.
- ESP—The Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) is part of IPSec and provides a confidentiality guarantee for packets through encryption. If an ESP packet is successfully decrypted, and no other party knows the secret key the peers share, the packet was not wiretapped in transit.
- Hashing—A method of message authentication that applies a cryptographic technique over and over (iteratively) to a message of arbitrary length and produces a hash “message digest” or “signature” of fixed length that is appended to the message when sent.
- HMAC—Defined as “Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication” in RFC 2104, HMAC combines hashing algorithms with cryptographic keys for message authentication. HMAC can use one of several iterated cryptographic hash functions such as MD5 or SHA-1 (designated as HMAC-MD5 and HMAC-SHA1), along with a secret key.
- IKE—The Internet Key Exchange (IKE) is part of IPSec and provides ways to securely negotiate the shared private keys that the AH and ESP portions of IPSec need to function properly. IKE employs Diffie-Hellman methods and is optional in IPSec (the shared keys can be entered manually at the endpoints).
- IPSec—The IP Security protocol (IPSec) is a standard way to add security to Internet communications. The secure aspects of IPSec are usually implemented in three parts: AH, ESP, and IKE.
- MAC—Any general method of message authentication code (MAC) that uses encryption to compute a digital fingerprint (signature) for the original message. The recipient recomputes the fingerprint and compares it to the sent fingerprint.
- SA—A security association (SA) in IPSec is a set of parameters used by IPSec to determine how the security protocols (AH and ESP) operate, such as the private keys. The SA can be established by IKE (and expire) or set by manual configuration (and does not expire). SAs are unidirectional and are created in pairs.
- SHA-1—A Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) standard defined in FIPS PUB 180-1 (SHA-1). Developed by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST), SHA-1 (which effectively replaces SHA-0) produces a 160-bit hash for message

authentication. Longer-hash variants include SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, and SHA-512 (all are sometimes grouped under the name “SHA-2”).

- SPI—A security parameter index (SPI) in IPSec is a numeric identifier used with the destination address and security protocol to identify an SA. When IKE is used to establish the SA, the SPI is randomly derived. When manual configuration is used for an SA, the SPI must be entered as a parameter.
- SSH—The Secure Shell (SSH) uses strong authentication and encryption for remote access across a nonsecure network. SSH provides remote login, remote program execution, file copy, and other functions. It is intended as a secure replacement for rlogin, rsh, and rcp in a UNIX environment.
- SSL—The secure sockets layer (SSL) is an Internet standard method used to secure communications over the Internet. SSL was developed by Netscape for securing Web sessions, but there is nothing Web-specific about SSL. SSL has goals similar to SSH, but with several important differences in terms of cryptographic protection.
- TLS—Transport Layer Security (TLS) is an Internet standard method used to secure communications over the Internet. It is the name of a standard protocol based on SSL 3.0, and is defined in RFC 2246. TLS in JUNOS-FIPS uses FIPS-restricted cipher sets in a FIPS environment.
- 3DES (3des-cbc)—A data encryption standard from the 1970s, the original DES used a 56-bit key (cracked in 1997). It is now enhanced with three multiple stages, effective key lengths of about 112 bits, and is often implemented with cipher block chaining (cbc).

Crypto Officer Responsibilities

The Crypto Officer securely upgrades the router to JUNOS-FIPS and initializes the router before network connection. We also recommend that the Crypto Officer administer the system in a secure manner, for example, by keeping passwords secure, checking audit files, and so on.

Among other tasks, the Crypto Officer is expected to:

- Set the initial root password.
- Insert the compact flash card where appropriate.
- Apply a tamper-evident seal to the flash card slot.
- For FIPS Level 2 operation, apply a tamper-evident label to seal each Routing Engine into the chassis. On some models, tamper-evident labels must be applied to other components as well. See the *FIPS Level 2 Label Installation Instructions*

for details. Tamper-evident labels are ordered separately and applied according to the instructions included in the label kit.

- Reset user passwords for FIPS-approved algorithms during upgrades from JUNOS software.
- Enable any AS II FIPS PICs before use.
- Set up manual IPSec SAs for configuration with dual Routing Engines.
- Examine log and audit files for events of interest.
- Perform other JUNOS-FIPS-related tasks as needed.

User Assumptions and Responsibilities

This configuration guide assumes that users, including Crypto Officers, respect security guidelines at all times. Users are expected to:

- Keep all passwords confidential.
- Store devices and documentation in a secure area.
- Deploy devices in secure areas.
- Check audit files periodically.
- Conform to all other FIPS 140-2 security rules.

This configuration guide makes the following assumptions about user behavior:

- Users are trusted.
- Users abide by all security guidelines.
- Users will not deliberately compromise security.
- Users behave responsibly at all times.

Passwords and Supported Cipher Sets

All passwords must conform to JUNOS-FIPS rules. You will see an error message if you attempt to configure passwords that do not conform to these rules.

For more information about JUNOS-FIPS passwords and supported cipher sets, see “JUNOS-FIPS Software Environment” on page 36.

Remote Access

You can use only `ssh` or `tls` as a remote access service. For more information on remote access restrictions, see “JUNOS-FIPS Software Environment” on page 36.

Removing Old Passwords

For strict FIPS 140-2 compliance, you should remove old passwords and rollback configurations after upgrading the router to JUNOS-FIPS. For more information about removing initial passwords and rollback configurations, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

Zeroizing the System

You run the **request system zeroize** command to zeroize the router. This command erases all configuration information on the Routing Engines and resets all key values. The entire **request system zeroize** command process can be time-consuming (for example, it requires about 20 minutes for a 20-gigabyte Routing Engine hard drive), but all critical security parameters (CSPs) are removed within a few seconds. The physical environment must remain secure until the zeroization process completes.



NOTE: System zeroization should be performed with care. After the zeroization process completes, there is no data left on the Routing Engine hard drive. The router is essentially left in the factory default state, without any configured users or configuration files.

Operating the router at FIPS Level 2 requires the use of tamper-evident labels to seal the Routing Engines into the chassis. Removal of either Routing Engine requires entering the FIPS maintenance role. For strict compliance, the module should be zeroized on entry to and exit from the FIPS maintenance role.

Run the **request system zeroize** command before loading non-JUNOS-FIPS JUNOS software packages. Juniper Networks does not support downgrades to non-JUNOS-FIPS software packages, but this might be necessary in certain test environments. You can install non-JUNOS-FIPS JUNOS software from PCMCIA media.

Crypto Officer and JUNOS-FIPS User Configurations

Crypto Officers and JUNOS-FIPS Users perform all JUNOS-FIPS-related configuration tasks and issue all JUNOS-FIPS-related commands. Crypto Officer and JUNOS-FIPS User configurations must follow JUNOS-FIPS guidelines. This section discusses the following topics relating to user login configurations:

- Crypto-Officer User Configuration on page 53
- JUNOS-FIPS User Configuration on page 54
- Logging Out on Disconnect on page 54

Crypto-Officer User Configuration

JUNOS-FIPS offers a finer granularity of user permissions than those mandated by FIPS 140-2.

For FIPS 140-2 conformance, any JUNOS-FIPS user with the **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control** permission bits set is a Crypto Officer. In most cases the **super-user** class should suffice for the Crypto Officer.

A **junos-fips-user** can be defined as any JUNOS-FIPS user that does not have the **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control** permission bits set.

The following is an example Crypto Officer user configuration:

```
[edit system]
login {
  user crypto-officer {
    uid 6400;
    class super-user;
    authentication {
      encrypted-password "$sha1$2048$abcdef$87dfg4FGpim85qrs ?";
    }
    class super-user {
      permissions all;
    }
  }
}
```

JUNOS-FIPS User Configuration

The Crypto Officer sets up JUNOS-FIPS Users. JUNOS-FIPS Users can be granted permissions normally reserved for the Crypto Officer, for example, permission to zeroize the system and individual AS-II FIPS PICs. The following is an example JUNOS-FIPS User configuration:

```
[edit system]
login {
  user junos-fips-user {
    uid 6401;
    class junos-fips;
    authentication {
      encrypted-password "$sha1$20532$dead$beefcafebab ?";
    }
  }
  class junos-fips {
    permissions [ clear configure network reset view view-configuration ];
  }
}
```

Logging Out on Disconnect

When you disconnect the console from the router running JUNOS-FIPS, your user account must be automatically logged out for FIPS compliance. This is *not* the default behavior for JUNOS-FIPS. You must add the **log-out-on-disconnect** configuration statement:

```
[edit system]
ports {
  console {
```

```

        log-out-on-disconnect;
    }
}

```

You can configure other options for the console port connection. For more information about console port options, see the *JUNOS System Basics Configuration Guide*.

Configuring Internal IPSec

To configure IPSec SA for internal, Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication, include the following statements at the [edit security] hierarchy level:

```

[edit security]
ipsec {
  internal {
    security-association {
      manual {
        direction (bidirectional | inbound | outbound) {
          protocol esp;
          spi spi-value;
          authentication {
            algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
            key ascii-text ascii-text-string;
          }
          encryption {
            algorithm 3des-cbc;
            key ascii-text ascii-text-string;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

This section describes the following tasks for configuring internal IPSec:

- Configuring the SA Direction on page 56
- Configuring the IPSec SPI on page 57
- Configuring the IPSec Key Values on page 57

Internal IPSec requires manual configuration by a Crypto Officer. For more information about configuring a user as Crypto Officer, see “Crypto Officer and JUNOS-FIPS User Configurations” on page 53.

A router with two Routing Engines must have an internal IPSec SA configured to enable communication between the Routing Engines. Only four parameters are required: SA direction, SPI value, and key values for authentication and encryption.



NOTE: You cannot configure DES-based SAs in JUNOS-FIPS.

Configuring the SA Direction

To configure the IPsec SA direction, include the `direction` statement at the `[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual]
direction (bidirectional | inbound | outbound);
```

The value can be one of the following:

- **bidirectional**—Apply the same SA values in both directions between Routing Engines.
- **inbound**—Apply these SA properties only to the inbound IPsec tunnel.
- **outbound**—Apply these SA properties only to the outbound IPsec tunnel.

If you do not configure the SA to be bidirectional, you must configure SA parameters for IPsec tunnels in both directions. The following example uses an inbound and outbound IPsec tunnel:

```
[edit security]
ipsec {
  internal {
    security-association {
      manual {
        direction inbound {
          protocol esp;
          spi 512;
          authentication {
            algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
            key ascii-text "$9$I5/hyKX7v4aUM8aUjH5TRhS1vLdb2 ?;
          }
          encryption {
            algorithm 3des-cbc;
            key ascii-text ".$KL3rngIH7,theOPcn87Ixfpe9GJKdme ?;
          }
        }
        direction outbound {
          protocol esp;
          spi 513;
          authentication {
            algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
            key ascii-text "$9$I5/hyKX7v4aUM8aUjH5TRhS1vLdb2 ?;
          }
          encryption {
            algorithm 3des-cbc;
            key ascii-text ".n87IngIH7,thxefpe9GJKdme.KL3rOPc ?;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: The use of unidirectional IPSec tunnels is not recommended.

Configuring the IPSec SPI

To configure the IPSec SPI value, include the `spi` statement at the [edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction] hierarchy level:

```
[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction]
spi value;
```

The value must be in the range from 256 through 16639.

Configuring the IPSec Key Values

The last parameters required for a router with two Routing Engines are the ASCII text key values for authentication and encryption. You must configure both. For each key, you must enter the key ASCII value twice and the strings entered must match or the key will not be set.

To configure the key, include the `key` statement at the [edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction authentication] and [edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction encryption] hierarchy level:

```
[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction encryption]
key ascii-text ascii-string;
```

Example: Configuring IPSec

Configure a bidirectional IPSec SA with an SPI value of 512 and a key value conforming to the FIPS 140-2 rules:

```
[edit security]
ipsec {
  internal {
    security-association {
      manual {
        direction bidirectional {
          protocol esp;
          spi 512;
          authentication {
            algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
            key ascii-text "$9$I5/hyKX7v4aUM8aUjH5TRhS1vLdb2 ?;
          }
          encryption {
            algorithm 3des-cbc;
            key ascii-text "$9$90j.COlek8X7VevbYgoji1rh ?;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

}

The text following `ascii-text` is never displayed in plain text.

Chapter 8

Summary of JUNOS-FIPS Operational Mode Commands

This chapter describes the command-line interface (CLI) commands you can use to change and display the status of JUNOS-FIPS components.

request services fips authorize pic

Syntax	request services fips authorize pic fpc-slot <i>fpc-number</i> pic-slot <i>pic-number</i>
Release Information	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Authorize an AS II FIPS PIC in a router running JUNOS-FIPS.
Options	none—All information must be provided for command execution.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance
Sample Output: Successful Case	crypto-officer@host> request services fips authorize pic fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 2 Authorization started. PIC authorized successfully.
Sample Output: Failure Case	crypto-officer@host> request services fips authorize pic fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 2 Command failed as PIC sp-2/0/0 is already enabled. You need to zeroize it first to enable it again.

request services fips zeroize pic

Syntax	request services fips zeroize pic fpc-slot <i>fpc-number</i> pic-slot <i>pic-number</i>
Release Information	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Zeroize an AS II FIPS PIC in a router running JUNOS-FIPS.
Options	none—All information must be provided for command execution.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance
Sample Output: Successful Case	crypto-officer@host> request services fips zeroize pic fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 2 Zeroization command sent to the PIC. Please check logs for the result.
Sample Output: Failure Case	crypto-officer@host> request services fips zeroize pic fpc-slot 2 pic-slot 0 Command failed as PIC sp-2/0/0 is not authorized yet.

request system software add reboot junos-juniper-7.4*-fips.tgz

Syntax	request system software add reboot junos-juniper-7.4*-fips.tgz
Release Information	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Upgrade the Routing Engine to JUNOS-FIPS.
Options	<p>none—Upgrades the Routing Engine from JUNOS Release 7.x or higher and boots into JUNOS-FIPS.</p> <p>no-validate—Do <i>not</i> validate the module when upgrading from JUNOS Release 6.4.</p>
Required Privilege Level	maintenance
Sample Output	<pre>crypto-officer@host> request system software add reboot /var/tmp/junos-juniper-7.4releasedetails-fips.tgz Installing package '/var/tmp/junos-juniper-7.4 releasedetails -fips.tgz'... Verified jpfe-7.4 releasedetails. tgz signed by PackageProduction_7_2_0 Verified junos-boot-juniper-7.4 releasedetails .tgz signed by PackageProduction_7_4_0 Verified junos-juniper-7.4 releasedetails -fips-optest signed by PackageProduction_7_4_0 Available space: 69723 require: 36970 JUNOS 7.4 releasedetails will become active at next reboot jpfe-7.4 releasedetails .tgz will be installed after next reboot Saving package file in /var/sw/pkg/junos-7.4 releasedetails .tgz ...Saving state for rollback ... Rebooting ...</pre>

request system zeroize

Syntax	request system zeroize
Release Information	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Zeroize Routing Engines.
Options	none—Zeroizes all Routing Engines in JUNOS-FIPS. You must verify the request by typing yes to proceed. This command is restricted to Crypto Officers because the maintenance permission bit is one of the permission bits, along with secret and control , that distinguishes Crypto Officers from other JUNOS-FIPS Users.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance
Sample Output	<pre>crypto-officer@host> request system zeroize warning: System will be rebooted and may not boot without configuration Erase all data, including configuration and log files? [yes, no] (no) yes re1: ----- warning: zeroizing re1 warning: zeroizing re0 ... Rebooting after scrubbing memory... ...</pre>

show services fips pic status

Syntax show services fips pic status

Release Information Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

Description Display the status of all installed AS II FIPS PICs in a router running JUNOS-FIPS.

Options none—Entire command must be entered for execution.

Required Privilege Level maintenance

Sample Output

```
crypto-officer@host> show services fips pic status
FPC/PIC slot      Serial number      Status 2/0 CC8691      Not authorized
2/2               CC8689             Authorized
FPC/PIC slot      Serial number      Status 2/0 CC8691      Not authorized
```

Chapter 9

Summary of JUNOS-FIPS Configuration Statements

The following sections explain each internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine IPSec configuration statement for JUNOS-FIPS. The statements are organized alphabetically.

algorithm

Syntax	algorithm 3des-cbc;
Hierarchy Level	[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction authentication], [edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction encryption]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Select the authentication and encryption algorithm for the internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine IPSec SA configuration.
Options	<i>hmac-sha1-96</i> —Use a 96-bit Hash Message Authentication Code (HMAC) based on Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA1) as the encryption algorithm. <i>3des-cbc</i> —Use a triple-Data Encryption Standard (3DES) cyclical block check (CBC) as the encryption algorithm.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance—To add and view this statement in the configuration.

authentication

Syntax	authentication { algorithm hmac-sha1-96; key ascii-text <i>ascii-text-string</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Define the authentication parameters for internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance—To view and add this statement in the configuration.

direction

Syntax direction (bidirectional | inbound | outbound) {
 protocol esp;
 spi *spi-value*;
 authentication {
 algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
 key ascii-text *ascii-test-string*;
 }
 encryption {
 algorithm 3des-cbc;
 key ascii-text *ascii-text-string*;
 }
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit security ipsec internal security-association manual]

Release Information Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

Description Establish a manual SA for internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication.

Options bidirectional—Apply the same SA values in both directions between Routing Engines.

 inbound—Apply these SA properties only to the inbound IPsec tunnel.

 outbound—Apply these SA properties only to the outbound IPsec tunnel.

 The remaining statements are explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See “Configuring the SA Direction” on page 56.

Required Privilege Level maintenance—To view and add this statement in the configuration.

encryption

Syntax	encryption { algorithm 3des-cbc; key ascii-text <i>ascii-text-string</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Define the encryption parameters for internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance—To view and add this statement in the configuration.

internal

Syntax

```

internal {
  security-association {
    manual {
      direction (bidirectional | inbound | outbound) {
        protocol esp;
        spi spi-value;
        authentication {
          algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
          key ascii-text ascii-text-string;
        }
        encryption {
          algorithm 3des-cbc;
          key ascii-text ascii-text-string;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit security ipsec]

Release Information Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

Description Define an internal SA for internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication.

Options The remaining statements are explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.

Required Privilege Level maintenance—To view and add this statement in the configuration.

ipsec

```

Syntax  ipsec {
            internal {
              security-association {
                manual {
                  direction (bidirectional | inbound | outbound) {
                    protocol esp;
                    spi spi-value;
                    authentication {
                      algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
                      key ascii-text ascii-test-string;
                    }
                    encryption {
                      algorithm 3des-cbc;
                      key ascii-text ascii-text-string;
                    }
                  }
                }
              }
            }
          }

```

Hierarchy Level [edit security]

Release Information Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

Description Define a manual SA for internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication.

Options The remaining statements are explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.

Required Privilege Level maintenance—To view and add this statement in the configuration.

key

Syntax	<code>key ascii-text <i>ascii-text-string</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction authentication], [edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction encryption]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the key used for the internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine IPSec SA authentication and encryption configuration.
Options	ascii-text <i>ascii-text-string</i> —The encrypted ASCII text key.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring the IPSec Key Values” on page 57.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance—To add and view this statement in the configuration.

manual

Syntax	<pre> manual { direction (bidirectional inbound outbound) { protocol esp; spi <i>spi-value</i>; authentication { algorithm hmac-sha1-96; key ascii-text <i>ascii-test-string</i>; } encryption { algorithm 3des-cbc; key ascii-text <i>ascii-text-string</i>; } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit security ipsec internal security-association]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Define a manual SA for internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance—To view and add this statement in the configuration.

protocol

Syntax	protocol esp;
Hierarchy Level	[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the protocol used for the internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine IPSec SA configuration.
Options	<p>esp .</p> <p><i>esp</i>—Use the TCP/IP encapsulating security protocol (ESP).</p>
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance—To add and view this statement in the configuration.

security

Syntax

```

security {
  ipsec {
    internal {
      security-association {
        manual {
          direction (bidirectional | inbound | outbound) {
            protocol esp;
            spi spi-value;
            authentication {
              algorithm hmac-sha1-96;
              key ascii-text ascii-test-string;
            }
            encryption {
              algorithm 3des-cbc;
              key ascii-text ascii-text-string;
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit]

Release Information Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

Description Define security parameters for internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication.

Options The remaining statements are explained separately.

Usage Guidelines See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.

Required Privilege Level security—To view and add this statement in the configuration.

security-association

Syntax	<pre> security-association { manual { direction (bidirectional inbound outbound) { protocol esp; spi <i>spi-value</i>; authentication { algorithm hmac-sha1-96; key ascii-text <i>ascii-test-string</i>; } encryption { algorithm 3des-cbc; key ascii-text <i>ascii-text-string</i>; } } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit security ipsec internal]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Define an SA for internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine communication.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately.
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring Internal IPSec” on page 55.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance—To view and add this statement in the configuration.

spi

Syntax	spi <i>spi-value</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit security ipsec internal security-association manual direction]
Release Information	Statement introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the security parameter index (SPI) value used for the internal Routing-Engine-to-Routing-Engine IPSec SA configuration.
Options	<i>spi-value</i> —Integer to use for this SPI. Range: 256 through 16639
Usage Guidelines	See “Configuring the IPSec SPI” on page 57.
Required Privilege Level	maintenance—To add and view this statement in the configuration.

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