

Junos[®] OS

Common Criteria Configuration Guide for NFX150 Network Services Platform

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Junos[®] OS Common Criteria Configuration Guide for NFX150 Network Services Platform

19.2R1

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Use this guide to configure and evaluate NFX150 devices for Common Criteria (CC) compliance. Common Criteria for information technology is an international agreement signed by several countries that permit the evaluation of security products against a common set of standards.

Documentation and Release Notes

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks® technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at <https://www.juniper.net/documentation/>.

If the information in the latest release notes differs from the information in the documentation, follow the product Release Notes.

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Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page x 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.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.
	Tip	Indicates helpful information.
	Best practice	Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.

Table 2 on page x 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 configure 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 or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies guide 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 OS CLI User Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>

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

Convention	Description	Examples
<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>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; 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)	Encloses 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>)
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [<i>community-ids</i>]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i> ; retain; } } }
; (semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	

GUI Conventions

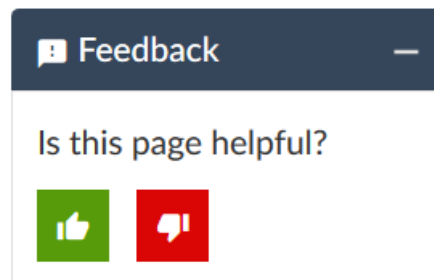
Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents 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 menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback so that we can improve our documentation. You can use either of the following methods:

- Online feedback system—Click TechLibrary Feedback, on the lower right of any page on the [Juniper Networks TechLibrary](#) site, and do one of the following:



- Click the thumbs-up icon if the information on the page was helpful to you.
- Click the thumbs-down icon if the information on the page was not helpful to you or if you have suggestions for improvement, and use the pop-up form to provide feedback.
- E-mail—Send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net. Include the document or topic name, URL or page number, and software version (if applicable).

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active Juniper Care or Partner Support Services support contract, or are

covered under warranty, and need post-sales 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 <https://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <https://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.

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- Search for known bugs: <https://prsearch.juniper.net/>
- Find product documentation: <https://www.juniper.net/documentation/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <https://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <https://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <https://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Create a service request online: <https://myjuniper.juniper.net>

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

Creating a Service Request with JTAC

You can create a service request with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Visit <https://myjuniper.juniper.net>.
- 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, see <https://support.juniper.net/support/requesting-support/>.

1

CHAPTER

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Understanding the Common Criteria Evaluated Configuration

This document describes the steps required to duplicate the configuration of the device running Junos OS when the device is evaluated. This is referred to as the evaluated configuration. The following list describes the standards to which the device has been evaluated:

- NDcPPv2—https://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/files/ppfiles/PP_ND_V2.0.pdf
- FIPS—<https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips140-2/fips1402.pdf>

These documents are available at <https://www.niap-ccevs.org/Profile/PP.cfm?archived=1>.

NOTE: On NFX150 device, Junos OS Release 19.2R1 is certified for Common Criteria with FIPS mode enabled on the device.

For regulatory compliance information about Common Criteria, and FIPS for Juniper Networks products, see the [Juniper Networks Compliance Advisor](#).

Understanding Common Criteria

Common Criteria for information technology is an international agreement signed by several countries that permits the evaluation of security products against a common set of standards. In the Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement (CCRA) at <http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/ccra/>, the participants agree to mutually recognize evaluations of products performed in other countries. All evaluations are performed using a common methodology for information technology security evaluation.

For more information on Common Criteria, see <http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/>.

Target of Evaluation (TOE) is a device or a system subjected to evaluation based on the Collaborative Protection Profile (cPP).

Supported Platforms

The NFX150 is available in seven models. For the features described in this document, the following models are supported:

- NFX150-C-S1
- NFX150-C-S1-AE
- NFX150-C-S1-AA
- NFX150-C-S1E-AE
- NFX150-C-S1E-AA
- NFX150-S1
- NFX150-S1E

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Understanding Common Criteria and FIPS Terminology and Supported Cryptographic Algorithms

IN THIS SECTION

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- [Supported Cryptographic Algorithms](#) | 18

Use the definitions of Common Criteria and FIPS terms, and supported algorithms to help you understand Junos OS in FIPS mode.

Terminology

Common Criteria—Common Criteria for information technology is an international agreement signed by 28 countries that permits the evaluation of security products against a common set of standards.

Security Administrator—For Common Criteria, user accounts in the TOE have the following attributes: user identity (user name), authentication data (password), and role (privilege). The Security Administrator

is associated with the defined login class “security-admin”, which has the necessary permission set to permit the administrator to perform all tasks necessary to manage the Junos OS.

NDcPP—Collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices, version 2.0, dated 05 May 2017.

Critical security parameter (CSP)—Security-related information—for example, secret and private cryptographic keys and authentication data such as passwords and personal identification numbers (PINs)—whose disclosure or modification can compromise the security of a cryptographic module or the information it protects. For details, see *Understanding the Operational Environment for Junos OS in FIPS Mode*.

Cryptographic module—The set of hardware, software, and firmware that implements approved security functions (including cryptographic algorithms and key generation) and is contained within the cryptographic boundary. NFX150 Network Services Platform is certified at FIPS 140-2 Level 1. For fixed-configuration NFX150 device, the cryptographic module is the NFX150 device case. For modular NFX150 device, the cryptographic module is the Routing Engine.

Crypto Officer—Person with appropriate permissions who is responsible for securely enabling, configuring, monitoring, and maintaining Junos OS in FIPS mode on an NFX150 device. For details, see [“Understanding Roles and Services for Junos OS in Common Criteria and FIPS Mode” on page 22](#).

FIPS—Federal Information Processing Standards. FIPS 140-2 specifies requirements for security and cryptographic modules. Junos OS in FIPS mode complies with FIPS 140-2 Level 1.

FIPS maintenance role—The role the Crypto Officer assumes to perform physical maintenance or logical maintenance services such as hardware or software diagnostics. For FIPS 140-2 compliance, the Crypto Officer zeroizes the Routing Engine on entry to and exit from the FIPS maintenance role to erase all plain-text secret and private keys and unprotected CSPs.

NOTE: The FIPS maintenance role is not supported on Junos OS in FIPS mode.

KATs—Known answer tests. System self-tests that validate the output of cryptographic algorithms approved for FIPS and test the integrity of some Junos OS modules. For details, see [“Understanding FIPS Self-Tests” on page 137](#).

SSH—A protocol that 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. To secure the information sent over administrative connections, use SSHv2 for CLI configuration. In Junos OS, SSHv2 is enabled by default, and SSHv1, which is not considered secure, is disabled.

Zeroization—Erasure of all CSPs and other user-created data on an NFX150 device before its operation as a FIPS cryptographic module—or in preparation for repurposing the NFX150 device for non-FIPS operation. The Crypto Officer can zeroize the system with a CLI operational command.

Supported Cryptographic Algorithms

BEST PRACTICE: For FIPS 140-2 compliance, use only FIPS-approved cryptographic algorithms in Junos OS in FIPS mode.

The following cryptographic algorithms are supported in FIPS mode. Symmetric methods use the same key for encryption and decryption, while asymmetric methods use different keys for encryption and decryption.

AES—The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), 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.

ECDH—Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman. A variant of the Diffie-Hellman key exchange algorithm that uses cryptography based on the algebraic structure of elliptic curves over finite fields. ECDH allows two parties, each having an elliptic curve public-private key pair, to establish a shared secret over an insecure channel. The shared secret can be used either as a key or to derive another key for encrypting subsequent communications using a symmetric key cipher.

ECDSA—Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm. A variant of the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) that uses cryptography based on the algebraic structure of elliptic curves over finite fields. The bit size of the elliptic curve determines the difficulty of decrypting the key. The public key believed to be needed for ECDSA is about twice the size of the security level, in bits. ECDSA using the P-256, P-384, and P-521 curves can be configured under OpenSSH.

HMAC—Defined as “Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication” in RFC 2104, HMAC combines hashing algorithms with cryptographic keys for message authentication. For Junos OS in FIPS mode, HMAC uses the iterated cryptographic hash functions SHA-1, SHA-256, and SHA-512 along with a secret key.

SHA-256 and SHA-512—Secure hash algorithms (SHA) belonging to the SHA-2 standard defined in FIPS PUB 180-2. Developed by NIST, SHA-256 produces a 256-bit hash digest, and SHA-512 produces a 512-bit hash digest.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding FIPS Self-Tests | 137](#)

[Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode | 28](#)

Identifying Secure Product Delivery

There are several mechanisms provided in the delivery process to ensure that a customer receives a product that has not been tampered with. The customer should perform the following checks upon receipt of a device to verify the integrity of the platform.

- Shipping label—Ensure that the shipping label correctly identifies the correct customer name and address as well as the device.
- Outside packaging—Inspect the outside shipping box and tape. Ensure that the shipping tape has not been cut or otherwise compromised. Ensure that the box has not been cut or damaged to allow access to the device.
- Inside packaging—Inspect the plastic bag and seal. Ensure that the bag is not cut or removed. Ensure that the seal remains intact.

If the customer identifies a problem during the inspection, he or she should immediately contact the supplier. Provide the order number, tracking number, and a description of the identified problem to the supplier.

Additionally, there are several checks that can be performed to ensure that the customer has received a box sent by Juniper Networks and not a different company masquerading as Juniper Networks. The customer should perform the following checks upon receipt of a device to verify the authenticity of the device:

- Verify that the device was ordered using a purchase order. Juniper Networks devices are never shipped without a purchase order.
- When a device is shipped, a shipment notification is sent to the e-mail address provided by the customer when the order is taken. Verify that this e-mail notification was received. Verify that the e-mail contains the following information:
 - Purchase order number
 - Juniper Networks order number used to track the shipment
 - Carrier tracking number used to track the shipment
 - List of items shipped including serial numbers
 - Address and contacts of both the supplier and the customer
- Verify that the shipment was initiated by Juniper Networks. To verify that a shipment was initiated by Juniper Networks, you should perform the following tasks:
 - Compare the carrier tracking number of the Juniper Networks order number listed in the Juniper Networks shipping notification with the tracking number on the package received.

- Log on to the Juniper Networks online customer support portal at <https://support.juniper.net/support/> to view the order status. Compare the carrier tracking number or the Juniper Networks order number listed in the Juniper Networks shipment notification with the tracking number on the package received.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Understanding the Common Criteria Evaluated Configuration](#) | 15

Understanding Management Interfaces

The following management interfaces can be used in the evaluated configuration:

- Local Management Interfaces—The RJ-45 console port on the front panel of a device is configured as RS-232 data terminal equipment (DTE). You can use the command-line interface (CLI) over this port to configure the device from a terminal.
- Remote Management Protocols—The device can be remotely managed over any Ethernet interface. SSHv2 is the only permitted remote management protocol that can be used in the evaluated configuration. The remote management protocols J-Web and Telnet are not available for use on the device.

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CHAPTER

Configuring Roles and Authentication Methods

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Understanding Roles and Services for Junos OS in Common Criteria and FIPS Mode

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- [FIPS User Role and Responsibilities | 23](#)
- [What Is Expected of All FIPS Users | 24](#)

For Common Criteria, user accounts in the TOE have the following attributes: user identity (user name), authentication data (password), and role (privilege). The Security Administrator is associated with the defined login class “security-admin”, which has the necessary permission set to allow the administrator to perform all tasks necessary to manage the Junos OS. Administrative users (Security Administrator) must provide unique identification and authentication data before any administrative access to the system is granted.

Security Administrator roles and responsibilities are as follows:

1. Security Administrator can administer the TOE locally and remotely.
2. Create, modify, and delete administrator accounts, including configuration of authentication failure parameters.
3. Re-enable an Administrator account.
4. Responsible for the configuration and maintenance of cryptographic elements related to the establishment of secure connections to and from the evaluated product.

The Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) running in non-FIPS mode allows a wide range of capabilities for users, and authentication is identity-based. In contrast, the FIPS 140-2 standard defines two user roles: *Crypto Officer* and *FIPS user*. These roles are defined in terms of Junos OS user capabilities.

All other user types defined for Junos OS in FIPS mode (operator, administrative user, and so on) must fall into one of the two categories: *Crypto Officer* or *FIPS user*. For this reason, user authentication in FIPS mode is role-based rather than identity-based.

In addition to their FIPS roles, both *Crypto Officer* and *FIPS user* can perform normal configuration tasks on the NFX150 device as individual user configuration allows.

Crypto Officers and FIPS users perform all FIPS-mode-related configuration tasks and issue all statements and commands for Junos OS in FIPS mode. Crypto Officer and FIPS user configurations must follow the guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS mode.

Crypto Officer Role and Responsibilities

The Crypto Officer is the person responsible for enabling, configuring, monitoring, and maintaining Junos OS in FIPS mode on NFX Series. The Crypto Officer securely installs Junos OS on the NFX150 device, enables FIPS mode, establishes keys and passwords for other users and software modules, and initializes the device before network connection.

BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that the Crypto Officer administer the system in a secure manner by keeping passwords secure and checking audit files.

The permissions that distinguish the Crypto Officer from other FIPS users are **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control**. For FIPS compliance, assign the Crypto Officer to a login class that contains all of these permissions. A user with the Junos OS maintenance permission can read files containing critical security parameters (CSPs).

NOTE: Junos OS in FIPS mode does not support the *FIPS 140-2 maintenance role*, which is different from the Junos OS maintenance permission.

Among the tasks related to Junos OS in FIPS mode, the Crypto Officer is expected to:

- Set the initial root password. The length of the password should be at least 10 characters.
- Reset user passwords for FIPS-approved algorithms during upgrades from Junos OS.
- Set up manual IPsec SAs for configuration with dual Routing Engines.
- Examine log and audit files for events of interest.
- Erase user-generated files, keys, and data by zeroizing the device.

FIPS User Role and Responsibilities

All FIPS users, including the Crypto Officer, can view the configuration. Only the user assigned as the Crypto Officer can modify the configuration.

The permissions that distinguish Crypto Officers from other FIPS users are **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control**. For FIPS compliance, assign the FIPS user to a class that contains *none* of these permissions.

FIPS user can view status output but cannot reboot or zeroize the device.

What Is Expected of All FIPS Users

All FIPS users, including the Crypto Officer, must observe security guidelines at all times.

All FIPS users must:

- Keep all passwords confidential.
- Store routers or switches and documentation in a secure area.
- Deploy routers or switches in secure areas.
- Check audit files periodically.
- Conform to all other FIPS 140-2 security rules.
- Follow these guidelines:
 - Users are trusted.
 - Users abide by all security guidelines.
 - Users do not deliberately compromise security.
 - Users behave responsibly at all times.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Zeroizing the System](#) | 30

Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode

Ensure that the NFX150 device is in FIPS mode before you configure the Crypto Officer or any users. All passwords established for users by the Crypto Officer must conform to the following Junos OS in FIPS mode requirements. Attempts to configure passwords that do not conform to the following specifications result in an error.

- **Length.** Passwords must contain between 10 and 20 characters.
- **Character set requirements.** Passwords must contain at least three of the following five defined character sets:
 - Uppercase letters
 - Lowercase letters
 - Digits
 - Punctuation marks
 - Keyboard characters not included in the other four sets—such as the percent sign (%) and the ampersand (&)
- **Authentication requirements.** All passwords and keys used to authenticate peers must contain at least 10 characters, and in some cases the number of characters must match the digest size—for example, 20 characters for SHA-1 authentication. .

Guidelines for strong passwords. 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. In general, a strong password is:

- Easy to remember so that users are not tempted to write it down.
- Made up of mixed alphanumeric characters and punctuation. For FIPS compliance include at least one change of case, one or more digits, and one or more punctuation marks.
- Changed periodically.
- Not divulged to anyone.

Characteristics of weak passwords. Do not use the following weak passwords:

- Words that might be found in or exist as a permuted form in a system files such as `/etc/passwd`.
- The hostname of the system (always a first guess).
- Any word or phrase that appears in a dictionary or other well-known source, including dictionaries and thesauruses in languages other than English; works by classical or popular writers; or common words and phrases from sports, sayings, movies or television shows.

- Permutations on any of the above—for example, a dictionary word with letters replaced with digits (**root**) or with digits added to the end.
- Any machine-generated password. Algorithms reduce the search space of password-guessing programs and so must not be used.

Downloading Software Packages from Juniper Networks

You can download the following Junos OS software packages from the Juniper Networks website:

- Junos OS for NFX150 Network Services Platform, Release 19.2R1

Before you begin to download the software, ensure that you have a Juniper Networks Web account and a valid support contract. To obtain an account, complete the registration form at the Juniper Networks website: <https://userregistration.juniper.net/entitlement/setupAccountInfo.do>.

To download software packages from Juniper Networks:

1. Using a Web browser, follow the links to the download URL on the Juniper Networks webpage.
<https://www.juniper.net/support/downloads/junos.html>
2. Log in to the Juniper Networks authentication system using the username (generally your e-mail address) and password supplied by Juniper Networks representatives.
3. Select the appropriate software package:
 - For Junos OS package, ensure that the name contains the correct device name and number of the Junos OS release that is FIPS-certified on NFX150 Network Services Platform.
For example, **jinstall-host-nfx-3-x86-64-19.2R1.4-secure-signed.tgz**.
4. Download the software to a local host or to an internal software distribution site.
5. Install the Junos OS. See “[Installing Software on Network Services Platform with a Single Routing Engine](#)” on page 27.

Installing Software on Network Services Platform with a Single Routing Engine

You can use this procedure to upgrade Junos OS on an NFX150 Network Services Platform with a single Routing Engine.

NOTE: Junos OS is delivered in signed packages that contain digital signatures to ensure the Juniper Networks software is running. When installing the software packages, Junos OS validates the signatures and the public key certificates used to digitally sign the software packages. If the signature or certificate is found to be invalid (for example, when the certificate validity period has expired or cannot be verified against the root CA stored in the Junos OS internal store), the installation process fails.

To install software upgrades on an NFX150 device with a single Routing Engine:

1. Download the software package as described in [“Downloading Software Packages from Juniper Networks” on page 26](#).
2. If you have not already done so, connect to the console port on the NFX150 device from your management device, and log in to the CLI. (For instructions, see [Initial Configuration on NFX150 Devices](#).)
3. (Optional) Back up the current software configuration to a second storage option. See the [Junos OS Installation and Upgrade Guide](#) for instructions on performing this task.
4. (Optional) Copy the software package to the NFX150 device. We recommend that you use FTP to copy the file to the `/var/tmp/` directory.

This step is optional because Junos OS can also be upgraded when the software image is stored at a remote location. These instructions describe the software upgrade process for both scenarios.

5. Install the new package on the NFX150 device:

```
user@host-name> request vmhost software add
```

Replace **package** with one of the following paths:

- For a software package in a local directory on the NFX150 device, use `/var/tmp/package.tgz`.
- `ftp://hostname/pathname/package.tgz`

- `http://hostname/pathname/package.tgz`

6. Reboot the device to load the installation and start the new software:

```
user@host-name> request vmhost reboot
```

Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode

IN THIS SECTION

- [Why Zeroize? | 29](#)
- [When to Zeroize? | 29](#)

Zeroization completely erases all configuration information on the Routing Engine, including all plain-text passwords, secrets, and private keys for SSH, local encryption, local authentication, and IPsec.

The Crypto Officer initiates the zeroization process by entering the **request system zeroize** operational command from the CLI after enabling FIPS mode. Use of this command is restricted to the Crypto Officer.

Use **delete system-phone home** command to delete all phone-home related configurations.



CAUTION: Perform system zeroization with care. After the zeroization process is complete, no data is left on the Routing Engine. The device is returned to the factory default state, without any configured users or configuration files.

Zeroization can be time-consuming. Although all configurations are removed in a few seconds, the zeroization process goes on to overwrite all media, which can take considerable time depending on the size of the media.

Why Zeroize?

Your device is not considered a valid FIPS cryptographic module until all critical security parameters (CSPs) have been entered—or reentered—while the device is in FIPS mode.

For FIPS 140-2 compliance, you must zeroize the system to remove sensitive information before disabling FIPS mode on the device.

When to Zeroize?

As Crypto Officer, perform zeroization in the following situations:

- **Before Enabling FIPS mode of operation:** To prepare your switch for operation as a FIPS cryptographic module, perform zeroization before enabling FIPS mode.
- **Before disabling FIPS mode of operation:** To begin repurposing your switch for non-FIPS mode of operation, perform zeroization on the switch.

NOTE: Juniper Networks does not support installing non-FIPS software in a FIPS environment, but doing so might be necessary in certain test environments. Be sure to zeroize the system first.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Zeroizing the System | 30](#)

[Enabling FIPS Mode | 32](#)

Zeroizing the System

Your device is not considered a valid FIPS cryptographic module until all critical security parameters (CSPs) have been entered—or reentered—while the device is in FIPS mode.

For FIPS 140-2 compliance, you must zeroize the system to remove sensitive information before disabling FIPS mode on the device.

As Crypto Officer, you run the **request system zeroize** command to remove all user-created files from a device and replace the user data with zeros. This command completely erases all configuration information on the Routing Engines, including all rollback configuration files and plain-text passwords, secrets, and private keys for SSH, local encryption, local authentication, and IPsec.

To zeroize your device:



CAUTION: Perform system zeroization with care. After the zeroization process is complete, no data is left on the Routing Engine. The device is returned to the factory default state, without any configured users or configuration files.

1. From the CLI, enter

```
root@user> 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
re0:
```

2. To initiate the zeroization process, type **yes** at the prompt:

```
Erase all data, including configuration and log files?  [yes, no] (no)
  yes
re0:
-----
warning: zeroizing re0
...

...
```

The entire operation can take considerable time depending on the size of the media, but all critical security parameters (CSPs) are removed within a few seconds. The physical environment must remain secure until the zeroization process is complete.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Enabling FIPS Mode | 32](#)
[Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode | 28](#)

Establishing Root Password Access

As Crypto Officer, you must establish a root password conforming to the FIPS password requirements in [“Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode” on page 25](#). When you enable FIPS mode in Junos OS on the device, you cannot configure passwords unless they meet this standard.

Local passwords are encrypted with the secure hash algorithm SHA-1, SHA-256 or SHA-512. Password recovery is not possible in Junos OS in FIPS mode. Junos OS in FIPS mode cannot boot into single-user mode without the correct root password.

After you log in, configure the root (superuser) password to be used to access the NFX150 device as follows:

1. Log in to the device if you have not already done so, and enter configuration mode:

```
{master:0}
host-name> configure
Entering configuration mode
```

2. Configure the root password by including the **root-authentication** statement at the **[edit system]** hierarchy level and selecting one of the password options.
 - To configure a plain-text password, select the **plain-text-password** option. Enter and confirm the password at the prompts.

```
{master:0}
[edit system ]
host-name#set root-authentication plain-text-password
New password: type password here
Retype new password: retype password here
```

Ensure that you follow the password guidelines in [“Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode” on page 25](#).

- To configure public keys for SSH authentication of root logins, use the **ssh-ecdsa** option. You can configure more than one public key for SSH authentication of root logins and for user accounts.

When a user logs in as **root**, the public keys are referenced to determine whether the private key matches any of them.

3. If you are finished configuring the NFX150 device, commit the configuration and quit:

```
{master:0}
[edit]
host-name# commit
commit complete
host-name# quit
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode](#) | 25

Enabling FIPS Mode

When Junos OS is installed on NFX150 device and the device is powered on, it is ready to be configured. Initially, you log in as the user **root** with no password. When you log in as **root**, your SSH connection is enabled by default.

As Crypto Officer, you must establish a root password conforming to the FIPS password requirements in [“Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode” on page 25](#). When you enable FIPS mode in Junos OS on the device, you cannot configure passwords unless they meet this standard.

Local passwords are encrypted with the secure hash algorithm SHA256 or SHA512. Password recovery is not possible in Junos OS in FIPS mode. Junos OS in FIPS mode cannot boot into single-user mode without the correct root password.

To enable FIPS mode in Junos OS on the device:

1. Zeroize the device to delete all CSPs before entering FIPS mode. Refer to [“Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode” on page 28](#) section for details.
2. After the device comes up in 'Amnesiac mode', login using username **root** and password "" (blank).

```
FreeBSD/amd64 (Amnesiac) (ttyu0)
login: root
```



```

--- JUNOS 19.2-20180131.0 Kernel 64-bit  JNPR-11.0-20180123.155949_fbsd-
root@:~ # cli
root>

```

3. Configure root authentication.

```

root> edit
  Entering configuration mode
[edit]
root# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
New password:
Retype new password:
[edit]
root# commit
commit complete

```

4. Load configuration onto device and commit new configuration.

5. The fips-mode and jpfe-fips are optional packages needed for enabling FIPS. These packages are part of Junos OS software. To enable these packages, use below commands:

```

root@hostname> request vmhost software add optional://fips-mode.tgz
Verified fips-mode signed by PackageDevelopmentEc_2019 method ECDSA256+SHA256

```

```

root@hostname> request vmhost software add optional://jpfe-fips.tgz
Verified jpfe-fips signed by PackageDevelopmentEc_2019 method ECDSA256+SHA256

```

6. • Configure chassis boundary fips by setting **set system fips chassis level 1** and **commit**.

- Configure fips by setting **set systems fips level 1** and **commit**

Device might display the **Encrypted-password must be re-configured to use FIPS compliant hash** warning to delete older CSP in loaded configuration.

7. After deleting and reconfiguring CSPs, commit will go through and device needs reboot to enter FIPS mode.

```

[edit]
root@hostname# commit
Generating RSA key /etc/ssh/fips_ssh_host_key

```

```

Generating RSA2 key /etc/ssh/fips_ssh_host_rsa_key
Generating ECDSA key /etc/ssh/fips_ssh_host_ecdsa_key
[edit]
system
reboot is required to transition to FIPS level 1
commit complete
request vmhost reboot
root@hostname# request vmhost reboot

```

8. After rebooting the device, FIPS self-tests will run and device enters FIPS mode.

```
root@hostname:fips>
```

9. After the reboot has completed, log in and use the **show version** command to verify.

```

user@device> show version
Hostname: porter3s1-p2a-01
Model: nfx150_s1
Junos: 19.2R1.4
JUNOS OS Kernel 64-bit [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS libs [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS runtime [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS time zone information [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS network stack and utilities [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS libs [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS OS libs compat32 [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS 32-bit compatibility [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS libs compat32 [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS runtime [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Simulation Package
[20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS sflow mx [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS py extensions [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS py base [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS OS vmguest [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS crypto [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS na telemetry [19.2R1.4]
JUNOS Wireless WAN Module [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
Junos vmguest package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Unified Threat Management Module [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS userfw [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS syshmd [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]

```

```

JUNOS switch CLI for NFX-3 [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS security base [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS mx libs compat32 [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS mx runtime [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS pppoe [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS common platform support [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS nfx platform support [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Openconfig [19.2R1.4]
JUNOS mtz network modules [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS named module [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS modules [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS mx modules [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS mx libs [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS SQL Sync Daemon [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS jdm ure cmd [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS jdm cmd [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Security Intelligence [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS idpd64 [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS idpd [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Web management gatekeeper module [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS High Availability [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Firewall Authentication[20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS nfx Data Plane Crypto Support [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS daemons [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS mx daemons [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS -SRX appidd application-identification daemon
[20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Advanced Anti-Malware [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services URL Filter package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services TLB Service PIC package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Telemetry [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services TCP-LOG [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services SSL [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services SOFTWARE [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Stateful Firewall [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services RTCOM [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services RPM [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services PCEF package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services NAT [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Mobile Subscriber Service Container package
[20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services MobileNext Software package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Logging Report Framework package
[20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]

```

```
JUNOS Services LL-PDF Container package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Jflow Container package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Deep Packet Inspection package
[20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services IPSec [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services IDS [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS IDP Services [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services HTTP Content Management package
[20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Flowd MS-MPC Software package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Crypto [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Captive Portal and Content Delivery Container package
[20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services COS [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS AppId Services [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services Application Level Gateways [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Services AACL Container package [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Extension Toolkit [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Phone-home [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine FIPS Support [19.2R1.4]
JUNOS Juniper Malware Removal Tool (JMRT)
[1.0.0+20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS J-Insight [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS Online Documentation [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
JUNOS jail runtime [20190517.f0321c3_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS FIPS mode utilities [20190601.162236_builder_junos_192_r1]
```

3

CHAPTER

Configuring Administrative Credentials and Privileges

Understanding the Associated Password Rules for an Authorized Administrator | **38**

Configuring a Network Device collaborative Protection Profile for an Authorized Administrator | **40**

Understanding the Associated Password Rules for an Authorized Administrator

The authorized administrator is associated with a defined login class, and the administrator is assigned with all permissions. Data is stored locally for fixed password authentication.

NOTE: We recommend that you not use control characters in passwords.

Use the following guidelines and configuration options for passwords and when selecting passwords for authorized administrator accounts. Passwords should be:

- Easy to remember so that users are not tempted to write it down.
- Changed periodically.
- Private and not shared with anyone.
- Contain a minimum of 10 characters. The minimum password length is 10 characters.

[edit]

```
administrator@host# set system login password minimum-length 10
```

- Include both alphanumeric and punctuation characters, composed of any combination of upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters such as, "!", "@", "#", "\$", "%", "^", "&", "*", "(", and ")". There should be at least a change in one case, one or more digits, and one or more punctuation marks.
- Contain character sets. Valid character sets include uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, punctuation, and other special characters.

[edit]

```
administrator@host# set system login password change-type character-sets
```

- Contain the minimum number of character sets or character set changes. The minimum number of character sets required in plain-text passwords in Junos FIPS is 2.

[edit]

```
administrator@host# set system login password minimum-changes 2
```

NOTE: Configure the hashing algorithm used for password storage as sha512.

[edit]

```
administrator@host# set system login password format sha512
```

NOTE: The device supports ECDSA (P-256, P-384, and P-521) and RSA (2048, 3072, and 4092 modulus bit length) key-types.

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 words appearing in a dictionary. This includes dictionaries other than English, and words found in works such as Shakespeare, Lewis Carroll, Roget's Thesaurus, and so on. This prohibition includes common words and phrases from sports, sayings, movies, and television shows.
- Permutations on any of the above. For example, a dictionary word with vowels replaced with digits (for example f00t) or with digits added to the end.
- Any machine-generated passwords. 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 additional digits and punctuation.

NOTE: Passwords should be changed periodically.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Identifying Secure Product Delivery](#) | 19

Configuring a Network Device collaborative Protection Profile for an Authorized Administrator

An account for **root** is always present in a configuration and is not intended for use in normal operation. In the evaluated configuration, the **root** account is restricted to the initial installation and configuration of the evaluated device.

An NDcPP Version 2.0 authorized administrator must have all permissions, including the ability to change the device configuration.

To configure an authorized administrator:

1. Create a login class named security-admin with all permissions.

```
[edit]
root@host# set system login class security-admin permissions all
```

2. Configure the hashing algorithm used for password storage as sha512.

```
[edit]
root@host# set system login password format sha512
```

3. Commit the changes.

```
[edit]
root@host# commit
```

4. Define your NDcPPv2 user authorized administrator.

```
[edit]
root@host# set system login user NDcPPv2-user full-name
Common-Criteria-NDcPPv2-Authorized-Administrator class security-admin authentication
encrypted-password <password>
```

5. Load an SSH key file that was previously generated using ssh-keygen. This command loads RSA (SSH version 2), or ECDSA (SSH version 2).

```
[edit]
```



```
root@host# set system root-authentication load-key-file url:filename
```

6. Set the **log-key-changes** configuration statement to log when SSH authentication keys are added or removed.

```
[edit]  
root@host# set system services ssh log-key-changes
```

NOTE: When the **log-key-changes** configuration statement is enabled and committed (with the commit command in configuration mode), Junos OS logs the changes to the set of authorized SSH keys for each user (including the keys that were added or removed). Junos OS logs the differences since the last time the **log-key-changes** configuration statement was enabled. If the **log-key-changes** configuration statement was never enabled, then Junos OS logs all the authorized SSH keys.

7. Commit the changes.

```
[edit]  
root@host# commit
```

NOTE: The root password should be reset following the change to sha256 / sha512 for the password storage format. This ensures the new password is protected using a sha256 / sha512 hash, rather than the default password hashing algorithm. To reset the root password, use the **set system root-authentication plain-text-password *password*** command, and confirm the new password when prompted.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Understanding the Associated Password Rules for an Authorized Administrator](#) | 38

4

CHAPTER

Configuring SSH and Console Connection

Configuring a System Login Message and Announcement | 43

Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPP | 44

Configuring the time and date | 46

Configuring the User Session Idle Timeout | 47

Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions | 47

Configuring a System Login Message and Announcement

A login message appears before the user logs in and a system login announcement appears after the user logs in. By default, no login message or announcement is displayed on the device.

To configure a system login message through console or management interface, use the following command:

```
[edit]  
user@host# set system login message login-message-banner-text
```

To configure system announcement, use the following command:

```
[edit]  
user@host# set system login announcement system-announcement-text
```

NOTE:

- If the message text contains any spaces, enclose it in quotation marks.
- You can format the message using the following special characters:
 - \n—New line
 - \t—Horizontal tab
 - \'—Single quotation mark
 - \"—Double quotation mark
 - \\—Backslash

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPP](#) | 44

Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPP

SSH through remote management interface allowed in the evaluated configuration. This topic describes how to configure SSH through remote management. The following algorithms that needs to be configured to validate SSH for NDcPP.

Before you begin, log in with your root account on the device running Junos OS Release 19.2R1 and edit the configuration.

NOTE: You can enter the configuration commands in any order and commit all the commands at once.

To configure SSH on the TOE:

1. Specify the permissible SSH host-key algorithms for the system services.

```
[edit]
user@host#set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm ssh-ecdsa
user@host#set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm no-ssh-dss
user@host#set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm ssh-rsa
```

2. Specify the SSH key-exchange for Diffie-Hellman keys for the system services.

```
[edit]
user@host#set system services ssh key-exchange dh-group14-sha1
user@host#set system services ssh key-exchange ecdh-sha2-nistp256
user@host#set system services ssh key-exchange ecdh-sha2-nistp384
user@host#set system services ssh key-exchange ecdh-sha2-nistp521
```

3. Specify all the permissible message authentication code algorithms for SSHv2

```
[edit]
user@host#set system services ssh macs hmac-sha1
user@host#set system services ssh macs hmac-sha2-256
user@host#set system services ssh macs hmac-sha2-512
```

4. Specify the ciphers allowed for protocol version 2.

```
[edit]
user@host#set system services ssh ciphers aes128-cbc
user@host#set system services ssh ciphers aes256-cbc
user@host#set system services ssh ciphers aes128-ctr
user@host#set system services ssh ciphers aes256-ctr
```

5. (Optional) Specify the number of minutes or maximum amount of data, before a rekey is forced on a session. The time limit must not be set greater than one hour and the data limit must not be set greater than one gigabyte.

```
[edit]
user@host#set system services ssh rekey time-limit minutes
user@host#set system services ssh rekey data-limit bytes
```

Supported SSH hostkey algorithm:

ssh-ecdsa	Allow generation of ECDSA host-key
ssh-rsa	Allow generation of RSA host-key

Supported SSH key-exchange algorithm:

dh-group14-sha1	The RFC 4253 mandated group14 with SHA1 hash
ecdh-sha2-nistp256	The EC Diffie-Hellman on nistp256 with SHA2-256
ecdh-sha2-nistp384	The EC Diffie-Hellman on nistp384 with SHA2-384
ecdh-sha2-nistp521	The EC Diffie-Hellman on nistp521 with SHA2-512

Supported MAC algorithm:

hmac-sha1	Hash-based MAC using Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1)
hmac-sha2-256	Hash-based MAC using Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA2)
hmac-sha2-512	Hash-based MAC using Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA2)

Supported SSH ciphers algorithm:

aes128-cbc	128-bit AES with Cipher Block Chaining
aes128-ctr	128-bit AES with Counter Mode

aes256-cbc	256-bit AES with Cipher Block Chaining
aes256-ctr	256-bit AES with Counter Mode

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions](#) | 47

Configuring the time and date

To configure a system date and time, use the following command:

```
[edit]  
user@host> set date YYYYMMDDHHMM.ss
```

Configuring the User Session Idle Timeout

To configure the idle timeout for a user session, use the following command:

```
[edit]  
user@host# set system login idle-timeout minutes
```

Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions

An administrator may login to a device through SSH. Administrator credentials are stored locally on the device. If the remote administrator presents a valid username and password, access to the Target of Evaluation (TOE) is granted. If the credentials are invalid, the TOE allows the authentication to be retried after an interval that starts after 1 second and increases exponentially. If the number of authentication attempts exceed the configured maximum, no authentication attempts are accepted for a configured time interval. When the interval expires, authentication attempts are again accepted.

You configure the amount of time the device gets locked after failed attempts. The amount of time in minutes before the user can attempt to log in to the device after being locked out due to the number of failed login attempts specified in the **tries-before-disconnect** statement. When a user fails to correctly login after the number of allowed attempts specified by the **tries-before-disconnect** statement, the user must wait the configured amount of minutes before attempting to log in to the device again. The **lockout-period** must be greater than zero. The range at which you can configure the **lockout-period** is one through 43,200 minutes.

```
[edit system login]  
user@host# set retry-options lockout-period <number>
```

You can configure the device to limit the number of attempts to enter a password while logging through SSH. Using the following command, the connection.

```
[edit system login]  
user@host# set retry-options tries-before-disconnect <number>
```

Here, **tries-before-disconnect** is the number of times a user can attempt to enter a password when logging in. The connection closes if a user fails to log in after the number specified. The range is from 2 through 10, and the default value is 3.

You can also configure a delay, in seconds, before a user can try to enter a password after a failed attempt.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set retry-options backoff-threshold <number>
```

Here, **backoff-threshold** is the threshold for the number of failed login attempts before the user experiences a delay in being able to enter a password again. The range is from 1 through 3, and the default value is 2 seconds.

In addition, the device can be configured to specify the threshold for the number of failed attempts before the user experiences a delay in entering the password again.

```
[edit system login]
user@host# set retry-options backoff-factor <number>
```

Here, **backoff-factor** is the length of time, in seconds, before a user can attempt to log in after a failed attempt. The delay increases by the value specified for each subsequent attempt after the threshold. The range is from 5 through 10, and the default value is 5 seconds.

You can control user access through SSH. By configuring **ssh root-login deny**, you can ensure the root account remains active and continues to have local administrative privileges to the TOE even if other remote users are logged off.

```
[edit system ]
user@host# set services ssh root-login deny
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPP | 44

5

CHAPTER

Configuring the Remote Syslog Server

Syslog Server Configuration on a Linux System | 50

Syslog Server Configuration on a Linux System

A secure Junos OS environment requires auditing of events and storing them in a local audit file. The recorded events are simultaneously sent to an external syslog server. A syslog server receives the syslog messages streamed from the NFX150 device. The syslog server must have an SSH client with NETCONF support configured to receive the streamed syslog messages.

The NDcPP logs capture the events, few of them are listed below:

- Committed changes
- Login and logout of users
- Failure to establish an SSH session
- Establishment or termination of an SSH session
- Changes to the system time

The following procedure is an example to show how to configure a syslog server on a Linux platform using the StrongSwan configuration to provide IPsec. Before you begin, the Linux-based syslog server must be configured with the IP address and gateway, and the StrongSwan IPsec client must be installed on the syslog server to initiate a VPN connection with the Junos OS device.

To setup a StrongSwan configuration on the remote syslog server to provide IPsec VPN capability:

1. Modify the `/etc/ipsec.secrets` settings in accordance with the Junos OS device configuration.

```
root@host# vi /etc/ipsec.secrets 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.1 : PSK "12345"
```

2. Modify the `/etc/ipsec.conf` settings in accordance with the Junos OS device configuration.

```
root@host# vi /etc/ipsec.conf
config setup
    charondebug="ike 4, cfg 4, chd 4, enc 1, net 4, knl 4, dmh 4"
conn %default
    ikelifetime=240
    keylife=300
    rekeymargin=10s
    keyingtries=%forever
    mobike=no
conn home
    keyexchange=ikev1
    authby=psk
    ike=aes128-sha256-modp2048!
```

```

esp=aes128-sha1-modp2048!
left=192.168.1.2 # self if
leftsubnet=203.0.113.1/24 # self net for proxy id
leftid=192.168.1.2 # self id
right=192.168.1.1 # peer if
rightsubnet=192.168.2.0/24 # peer net for proxy id
rightid=192.168.1.1 # peer id
auto=add
leftfirewall=yes
dpdaction=restart
dpddelay=10
dpdtimeout=120
rekeyfuzz=10%
reauth=no

```

NOTE: Here **conn home** specifies the name of the IPsec tunnel connection to be established between a Junos OS device and Strongswan VPN Client on Syslog server, **ike=aes-sha256-modp2048** specifies the IKE encryption and authentication algorithms and DH Group to be used for the connection, and **esp=aes128-sha1** specifies the ESP encryption and authentication algorithms to be used for the connection.

3. Activate IPsec service by using **ipsec up <being-established-ipsec-tunnel-name>** command. For example,

```

[root@host]# ipsec up home
002 "home" #3: initiating Main Mode
104 "home" #3: STATE_MAIN_I1: initiate
010 "home" #3: STATE_MAIN_I1: retransmission; will wait 20s for response

```

4. Restart the IPsec StrongSwan service.

```
root@host# ipsec restart
```

5. Check for syslog encrypted traffic.

```
root@host# tcpdump -l eth1 -vv -s 1500 -c 10 -o /var/tmp/Syslog_Traffic.pcap
```

6. Copy **/var/log/syslog** to **/var/tmp/syslog_verify** file on the syslog server to validate the syslog from the Junos OS device.

```
root@host# cp /var/log/syslog /var/tmp/syslog_verify
```

Configuring Event Logging to a Local File

Configure audit information to be stored in a local file on the device along with the level of detail using the "syslog" statement. The following must be used to ensure all events detailed in the NDcPP are logged and are stored in a local file named Audit_file in the following example:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
  file Audit_file {
    any any;
  }
}
```

Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server

Configure the export of audit information to a secure, remote server by setting up an event trace monitor that sends event log messages by using NETCONF over SSH to the remote system event logging server. The following procedures show the configuration needed to send system log messages from TOE to a secure external server by using NETCONF over SSH.

Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server when Initiating the Connection from the Remote Server

The following procedure describes the steps to configure event logging to a remote server when the SSH connection to the TOE and DUT is initiated from the remote system log server.

1. Generate an RSA public key on the remote syslog server.

```
$ ssh-keygen -b 2048 -t rsa -C 'syslog-monitor key pair' -f ~/.ssh/syslog-monitor
```

You will be prompted to enter the desired passphrase. The storage location for the **syslog-monitor** key pair is displayed.

2. On the TOE, create a class named **monitor** that has permission to trace events.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login class monitor permissions trace
```

3. Create a user named **syslog-mon** with the class **monitor**, and with authentication that uses the **syslog-monitor** key pair from the key pair file located on the remote syslog server.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system login user syslog-mon class monitor authentication ssh-rsa "ssh-rsa xxxxx syslog-monitor
key pair"
```

4. Set up NETCONF with SSH.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system services netconf ssh
```

5. Configure syslog to log all the messages at `/var/log/Audit_file`.

```
[edit]
user@host# set system syslog file Audit_file any any
user@host# commit
```

6. On the remote system log server, start up the SSH agent. The start up is required to simplify the handling of the **syslog-monitor** key.

```
$ eval `ssh-agent`
```

7. On the remote syslog server, add the **syslog-monitor** key pair to the SSH agent.

```
$ ssh-add ~/.ssh/syslog-monitor
```

You will be prompted to enter the desired passphrase. Enter the same passphrase used in Step 1.

8. After logging in to the **external_syslog_server** session, establish a tunnel to the device and start NETCONF.

```
$ ssh syslog-mon@NDcPP_TOE -s netconf > test.out
```

9. After NETCONF is established, configure a system log events message stream. This RPC will cause the NETCONF service to start transmitting messages over the SSH connection that is established.

```
<rpc><get-syslog-events><stream>messages</stream></get-syslog-events></rpc>
```

10. The examples for syslog messages are listed below. Monitor the event log generated for admin actions on TOE as received on the syslog server. Examine the traffic that passes between the audit server and the TOE, observing that these data are not viewed during this transfer, and that they are successfully received by the audit server. Match the logs between local event and the remote event logged in a syslog server and record the particular software (such as name, version, and so on) used on the audit server during testing.

The following output shows test log results for syslog server.

```
host@ssh-keygen -b 2048 -t rsa -C 'syslog-monitor key pair' -f ~/.ssh/syslog-monitor
```

```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
```

```
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
```

```
Enter same passphrase again:
```

```
Your identification has been saved in /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor.
```

```
Your public key has been saved in /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor.pub.
```

```
The key fingerprint is:
```

```
ef:75:d7:68:c5:ad:8d:6f:5e:7a:7e:9b:3d:f1:4d:3f syslog-monitor key pair
```

```
The key's randomart image is:
```

```
+--[ RSA 2048 ]-----+
```

```
|
|
|
| ..|
| S +|
| . Bo|
| . . *.X|
| . . o E@|
| . .BX|
```

```
+-----+
```

```
[host@nms5-vm-linux2 ~]$ cat /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor.pub
```

```
ssh-rsa
```

```
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCrUREJUBpjwAoIgRrGy9zgt+
D2pikk3Q/Wdf8I5vr+njeqJhCx2bUAkrRbYXNILQQAZbg7kLfi/8TqqL
eon4HOP2e6oCSorKdx/GrOTzLONL4fh0EyuSAk8bs5JuwWNBUokV025
gzpGFsBusGnlj6wqqJ/sjFsMmfxYCbY+pUWb8m1/A9YjOFT+6esw+9S
tF6Gbg+VpbYYk/Oday4z+z7tQHRFSrxj2G92aoliVDBLJparEMBC8w
LdSUDxmgBTM2oadOmm+kreBUQjrmr6775RJn9H9YwIxKOxGm4SFnX/Vl4
```

```

R+lZ9RqmKH2wodIEM34K0wXEHZAzNZ0loLmaAVqT
syslog-monitor key pair
[host@nms5-vm-linux2 ~]$ eval `ssh-agent`
Agent pid 1453
[host@nms5-vm-linux2 ~]$ ssh-add ~/.ssh/syslog-monitor
Enter passphrase for /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor:
Identity added: /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor (/home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor)

```

```

host@nms5-vm-linux2 ~]$ ssh syslog-mon@starfire -s netconf > test.out
host@nms5-vm-linux2 ~]$ cat test.out
this is NDcPP test device

<!-- No zombies were killed during the creation of this user interface --
<!-- user syslog-mon, class j-monitor -><hello>
  <capabilities>
    <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0</capability>
    <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:candidate:1.0</capability>

<capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:confirmed-commit:1.0</capability>

    <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:validate:1.0</capability>

<capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:url:1.0?protocol=http,ftp,file</capability>

    <capability>http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0</capability>
    <capability>http://xml.juniper.net/dmi/system/1.0</capability>
  </capabilities>
  <session-id4129/session-id>
</hello>
]]>]]>

```

The following output shows event logs generated on the TOE that are received on the syslog server.

```

Jan 20 17:04:51 starfire sshd[4182]: error: Could not load host key:
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key
Jan 20 17:04:51 starfire sshd[4182]: error: Could not load host key:
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
Jan 20 17:04:53 starfire sshd[4182]: Accepted password for sec-admin from
10.209.11.24 port 55571 ssh2

```

```

Jan 20 17:04:53 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'sec-admin'
at permission level 'j-administrator'
Jan 20 17:04:53 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'sec-admin' login, class
'j-administrator' [4186], ssh-connection '10.209.11.24 55571 10.209.14.92 22',
client-mode 'cli'

```

The following output shows that the local syslogs and remote syslogs received are similar.

```

Local : an 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation
in progress: Redundancy interface management process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/rdd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/rdd',
PID 4317, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Dynamic flow capture service checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/dfcd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/dfcd', PID 4318, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Connectivity fault management process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/cfmd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/cfmd', PID 4319, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Layer 2 address flooding and learning process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child
'/usr/sbin/l2ald'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/l2ald', PID 4320, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Layer 2 Control Protocol process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child
'/usr/sbin/l2cpd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initializing PNAC state machines
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initializing PNAC state machines complete
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initialized 802.1X module and state
machinesJan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Read access profile () config
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/l2cpd', PID 4321, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Multicast Snooping process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child
'/usr/sbin/mcsnoopd'

```



```

Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/mcsnoopd', PID 4325, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: commit wrapup...
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: activating '/var/etc/ntp.conf'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: start ffp activate
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/ffp'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire ffp[4326]: "dynamic-profiles": No change to
profiles.....

```

```

Remote : an 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation
in progress: Redundancy interface management process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/rdd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/rdd',
PID 4317, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Dynamic flow capture service checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/dfcd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/dfcd', PID 4318, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Connectivity fault management process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/cfmd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/cfmd', PID 4319, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Layer 2 address flooding and learning process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child
'/usr/sbin/l2ald'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/l2ald', PID 4320, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Layer 2 Control Protocol process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child
'/usr/sbin/l2cpd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initializing PNAC state machines
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initializing PNAC state machines complete
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initialized 802.1X module and state
machinesJan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Read access profile () config
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/l2cpd', PID 4321, status 0

```

```
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: Multicast Snooping process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child
'/usr/sbin/mcsnoopd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child
'/usr/sbin/mcsnoopd', PID 4325, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: commit wrapup...
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: activating '/var/etc/ntp.conf'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: start ffp activate
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/ffp'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire ffp[4326]: "dynamic-profiles": No change to profiles
.....
```

6

CHAPTER

Configuring Audit Log Options

Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration | **60**

Sample Code Audits of Configuration Changes | **61**

Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring Audit Log Options for NFX150 Device | 60](#)

The following section describes how to configure audit log options in the evaluated configuration.

Configuring Audit Log Options for NFX150 Device

Only administrators are authorized to modify or delete locally stored audit data. To configure audit log options for NFX150 Device:

1. Specify the number of files to be archived in the system logging facility.

```
[edit system syslog]
root@host#set archive files 2
```

2. Specify the file in which to log data.

```
[edit system syslog]
root@host#set file syslog any any
```

3. Specify the size of files to be archived.

```
[edit system syslog]
root@host#set file syslog archive size 10m
```

4. Specify the priority and facility in messages for the system logging facility.

```
[edit system syslog]
root@host#set file syslog explicit-priority
```

5. Log system messages in a structured format.

```
[edit system syslog]
root@host#set file syslog structured-data
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Sample Code Audits of Configuration Changes](#) | 61

Sample Code Audits of Configuration Changes

This sample code 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 sample code 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 {
    any any;
    authorization info;
    change-log any;
    interactive-commands info;
    kernel info;
    pfe info;
  }
}
```

Example: System Logging of Configuration Changes

This example shows a sample configuration and makes changes to users and secret data.

```
[edit system]
location {
    country-code US;
    building B1;
}
...
login {
    message "UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THIS DEVICE\n\tIS STRICTLY PROHIBITED!";
    user admin {
        uid 2000;
        class super-user;
        authentication {
            encrypted-password "$ABC123";
            # SECRET-DATA
        }
    }
    password {
        format sha512;
    }
}
radius-server 192.0.2.15 {
    secret "$ABC123" # SECRET-DATA
}
services {
    ssh;
}
syslog {
    user *{
        any emergency;
    }
    file messages {
        any notice;
        authorization info;
    }
    file interactive-commands {
        interactive-commands any;
    }
}
...
```

...

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

```

user@host# show | compare
[edit system login user admin authentication]
- encrypted-password "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
+ encrypted-password "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
[edit system login]
+ user admin2 {
+   uid 2001;
+   class read-only;
+   authentication {
+     encrypted-password "$ABC123";
+     # SECRET-DATA
+   }
+ }
[edit system radius-server 192.0.2.15]
- secret "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
+ secret "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA

```

Table 3 on page 63 shows sample for syslog auditing for NDcPPv2:

Table 3: Auditable Events

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FCS_SSH_EXT.1	Failure to establish an SSH session. Establishment/Termination of an SSH session.	Reason for failure. Non-TOE endpoint of connection (IP address) for both successes and failures.	Identification & Authentication (FIA_UIA_EXT.1 – logging in) Large packet test.
FIA_UIA_EXT.1	All use of the identification and authentication mechanism.	Provided user identity, origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	Identification & Authentication (FIA_UIA_EXT.1 – logging in)
FIA_UAU_EXT.2	All use of the authentication mechanism.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	Identification & Authentication (FIA_UIA_EXT.1 – logging in)

Table 3: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FPT_STM.1	Changes to the time.	The old and new values for the time. Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	Time updates (FPT_STM.1)
FPT_TUD_EXT.1	Initiation of update.	No additional information.	Proper TOE Updates (FPT_TUD_EXT.1.3)
FPT_TST_EXT.1	Indication that TSF self-test was completed.	Any additional information generated by the tests beyond “success” or “failure”.	Entered ‘request system fips self-test’ at command line.
FTA_SSL_EXT.1	Any attempts at unlocking of an interactive session.	No additional information.	Local Interactive Session Timeout Enforcement (FTA_SSL_EXT.1)
FTA_SSL.3	The termination of a remote session by the session locking mechanism.	No additional information.	Remote Session Timeout Enforcement (FTA_SSL.3)
FTA_SSL.4	Initiation of the trusted channel. Termination of the trusted channel. Failure of the trusted channel functions.	Identification of the initiator and target of failed trusted channels establishment attempt.	Audit Server Configuration (FAU_STG_EXT.1).
FTP_ITC.1	Used as entropy input string to the HMAC DRBG.	Power cycle.	A critical value of the internal state of DRBG.
FTP_TRP.1	Initiation of the trusted channel. Termination of the trusted channel. Failures of the trusted path functions.	Identification of the claimed user identity.	See audit results for FCS_SSH_EXT.1.
FIA_AFL.1	Unsuccessful login attempts limit is met or exceeded.	Origin of the attempt (for example, IP address).	Authentication failure during remote authentication.

Table 3: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FMT_MOF.1/ Manual Update	Any attempt to initiate a manual update.	No additional information.	Trigger an update of the firmware on the TOE.
FMT_MTD.1/ Core Data	All management activities of TSF data.	No additional information.	Creation, modification, or deletion of the TOE data.
FIA_X509_EXT.1/ Rev	Unsuccessful attempt to validate a certificate.	Reason for failure.	Trigger a firmware update on the TOE.
FPT_TUD_EXT.2	Failure of update.	Reason for failure (including identifier of invalid certificate).	Modification or corruption of an image certificate is detected.
FMT_MOF.1/ Functions	Modification of the behavior of the transmission of audit data to an external IT entity, the handling of audit data, the audit functionality when Local Audit Storage Space is full.	No additional information.	Attempt to modify the transmission or handling behavior of audit data on the TOE.
FMT_MOF.1/ Services	Starting and stopping of services.	No additional information.	Enable or disable of services on the TOE.
FMT_MTD.1/ Crypto Keys	Management of cryptographic keys.	No additional information.	Creation, modification, or deletion of the cryptographic keys.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration](#) | 60

7

CHAPTER

Configuring Event Logging

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Event Logging Overview

The evaluated configuration requires the auditing of configuration changes through the system log.

In addition, Junos OS 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 the evaluated configuration must capture the following events:

- Changes to secret key data in the configuration.
- Committed changes.
- Login/logout of users.
- System startup.
- Failure to establish an SSH session.
- Establishment/termination of an SSH session.
- Changes to the (system) time.
- Termination of a remote session by the session locking mechanism.
- Termination of an interactive session.
- Changes to modification or deletion of cryptographic keys.
- Password resets.

In addition, Juniper Networks recommends that logging also:

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Interpreting Event Messages](#) | 68

Configuring Event Logging to a Local File

You can configure 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;
}
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Event Logging Overview](#) | 67

Interpreting Event Messages

The following output shows a sample event message.

```
Jul 24 17:43:28 router1 mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set: [system radius-server 1.2.3.4 secret]
```

[Table 4 on page 68](#) describes the fields for an event message. If the system logging utility cannot determine the value in a particular field, a hyphen (-) appears instead.

Table 4: Fields in Event Messages

Field	Description	Examples
<i>timestamp</i>	<p>Time when the message was generated, in one of two representations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MMM-DD HH:MM:SS.MS+/-HH:MM, is the month, day, hour, minute, second and millisecond in local time. The hour and minute that follows the plus sign (+) or minus sign (-) is the offset of the local time zone from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).• YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.MSZ is the year, month, day, hour, minute, second and millisecond in UTC.	<p>Apr 24 17:43:28 is the timestamp expressed as local time in the United States.</p> <p>2018-04-24T09:17:15.719Z is 9:17 AM UTC on 24 April 2018.</p>

Table 4: Fields in Event Messages (*continued*)

Field	Description	Examples
<i>hostname</i>	Name of the host that originally generated the message.	router1
<i>process</i>	Name of the Junos OS process that generated the message.	mgd
<i>processID</i>	UNIX process ID (PID) of the Junos OS process that generated the message.	4153
TAG	Junos OS system log message tag, which uniquely identifies the message.	UI_DBASE_LOGOUT_EVENT
<i>username</i>	Username of the user initiating the event.	"admin"
<i>message-text</i>	English-language description of the event .	set: [system radius-server 1.2.3.4 secret]

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Event Logging Overview](#) | 67

Logging Changes to Secret Data

The following are examples of audit logs of events that change the secret data.

Load Merge

When a **load merge** command is issued to merge the contents of the example Common Criteria configuration with the contents of the original configuration, the following audit logs are created concerning the secret data:

```
Jul 24 17:43:28  router1 mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system radius-server 1.2.3.4 secret]
Jul 24 17:43:28  router1 mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system login user admin authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 24 17:43:28  router1 mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system login user admin2 authentication encrypted-password]
```

Load Replace

When a **load replace** command is issued to replace the contents of the example Common Criteria configuration with the contents of the original configuration, the following audit logs are created concerning the secret data:

```
Jul 24 18:29:09  router1 mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' replace:
[system radius-server 1.2.3.4 secret]
Jul 24 18:29:09  router1 mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' replace:
[system login user admin authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 24 18:29:09  router1 mgd[4163]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' replace:
[system login user admin authentication encrypted-password]
```

Load Override

When a **load override** command is issued to override the contents of the example Common Criteria configuration with the contents of the original configuration, the following audit logs are created concerning the secret data:

```
Jul 25 14:25:51  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_LOAD_EVENT: User 'admin' is performing a
'load override'
Jul 25 14:25:51  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' override:
CC_config2.txt
Jul 25 14:25:51  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system radius-server 1.2.3.4 secret]
Jul 25 14:25:51  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system login user admin authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:25:51  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system login user admin authentication encrypted-password]
```

Load Update

When a **load update** command is issued to update the contents of the example Common Criteria configuration with the contents of the original configuration, the following audit logs are created concerning the secret data:

```
Jul 25 14:31:03  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_LOAD_EVENT: User 'admin' is performing a
'load update'
Jul 25 14:31:03  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' update:
CC_config2.txt
Jul 25 14:31:03  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system radius-server 1.2.3.4 secret]
```

```

Jul 25 14:31:03  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' deactivate:
[system radius-server 1.2.3.4 secret] ""
Jul 25 14:31:03  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system login user admin authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:31:03  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' deactivate:
[system login user admin authentication encrypted-password] ""
Jul 25 14:31:03  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set:
[system login user test authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:31:03  router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' deactivate:
[system login user test authentication encrypted-password] ""

```

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Interpreting Event Messages](#) | 68

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

```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Interpreting Event Messages](#) | 68

Logging of Audit Startup

The audit information logged includes startups of Junos OS. This in turn identifies the startup events of the audit system, which cannot be independently disabled or enabled. For example, if Junos OS 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
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Login and Logout Events Using SSH](#) | 71

8

CHAPTER

Configuring VPNs

Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS | 74

Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS

This section describes sample configurations of an IPsec VPN on a Junos OS device using the following IKE authentication methods:

- [Configuring an IPsec VPN with a Preshared Key for IKE Authentication on page 76](#)
- [Configuring an IPsec VPN with an RSA Signature for IKE Authentication on page 83](#)
- [Configuring an IPsec VPN with an ECDSA Signature for IKE Authentication on page 90](#)

The security association (SA) lifetimes are configured using the IKE proposal for IKE (Phase 1 or SA) and IPsec proposal for IPsec (Phase 2 or Child SAs). Both IKEv1 and IKEv2 support time-based lifetimes. IKEv2 also supports traffic based lifetimes. For IPsec, both time-based and size-based lifetimes are supported. To configure lifetimes for the SAs, use the following commands:

```
user@host# set security ike proposal proposal-name .lifetime-seconds-seconds
user@host# set security ipsec proposal proposal-name lifetime-seconds-seconds
user@host# set security ipsec proposal proposal-name lifetime-kilobytes kilobytes
```

[Figure 1 on page 74](#) illustrates the VPN topology used in all the examples described in this section. Here, H0 and H1 are the host PCs, R0 and R2 are the two endpoints of the IPsec VPN tunnel, and R1 is a router to route traffic between the two different networks.

NOTE: The router R1 can be a Linux-based router, a Juniper Networks device, or any other vendor router.

Figure 1: VPN Topology

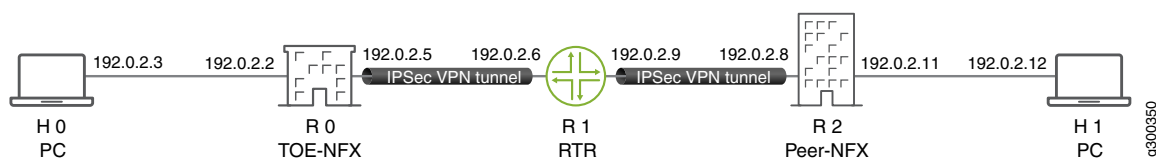


Table 5 on page 75 provides a complete list of the supported IKE protocols, tunnel modes, Phase 1 negotiation mode, authentication method or algorithm, encryption algorithm, DH groups supported for the IKE authentication and encryption (Phase1, IKE Proposal), and for IPsec authentication and encryption (Phase2, IPsec Proposal).

Table 5: VPN Combination Matrix

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 1 Proposal (P1, IKE)			
			Authentication Method	Authentication Algorithm	DH Group	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	pre-shared-keys	sha-256	group14	3des-cbc
IKEv2			rsa-signatures-2048	sha-384	group19	aes-128-cbc
			ecdsa-signatures-256		group20	aes-128-gcm
			ecdsa-signatures-384		group24	aes-192-cbc
						aes-256-cbc
						aes-256-gcm

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 2 Proposal (P2, IPsec)			
			Authentication Algorithm	DH Group (PFS)	Encryption Method	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	hmac-sha1-96	group14	ESP	3des-cbc
IKEv2			hmac-sha-256-128	group19		aes-128-cbc
				group20		aes-128-gcm
				group24		aes-192-cbc
						aes-192-gcm
						aes-256-cbc
						aes-256-gcm

NOTE: The following sections provide sample configurations of IKEv1 IPsec VPN examples for selected algorithms. Authentication and encryption algorithms can be replaced in the configurations to accomplish the user's desired configurations. Use **set security ike gateway <gw-name> version v2-only** command for IKEv2 IPsec VPN.

Configuring an IPsec VPN with a Preshared Key for IKE Authentication

In this section, you configure devices running Junos OS for IPsec VPN using a preshared key as the IKE authentication method. The algorithms used in IKE or IPsec authentication or encryption is shown in [Table 6 on page 76](#)

Table 6: IKE or IPsec Authentication and Encryption

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 1 Proposal (P1, IKE)			
			Authentication Method	Authentication Algorithm	DH Group	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	pre-shared-keys	sha-256	group14	aes-256-cbc

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 2 Proposal (P2, IPsec)			
			Authentication Algorithm	DH Group (PFS)	Encryption Method	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	hmac-sha-256-128	group14	ESP	aes-256-cbc

NOTE: A device running Junos OS uses certificate-based authentication or preshared keys for IPsec. TOE accepts ASCII preshared or bit-based keys up to 255 characters (and their binary equivalents) that contain uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters such as !, @, #, \$, %, ^, &, *, (, and). The device accepts the preshared text keys and converts the text string into an authentication value as per RFC 2409 for IKEv1 or RFC 4306 for IKEv2, using the PRF that is configured as the hash algorithm for the IKE exchanges. The Junos OS does not impose minimum complexity requirements for preshared keys. Hence, users are advised to carefully choose long preshared keys of sufficient complexity.

Configuring IPsec VPN with Preshared Key as IKE Authentication on the Initiator

To configure the IPsec VPN with preshared key IKE authentication on the initiator:

1. Configure the IKE proposal.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-method pre-shared-keys
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 dh-group group14
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-algorithm sha256
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-256-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-proposal1** is the IKE proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

2. Configure the IKE policy.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ike policy ike-policy1 mode main
user@host# set security ike policy ike-policy1 proposals ike-proposal1
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-policy1** is the IKE policy name and **ike-proposal1** is the IKE proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

```
user@host# prompt security ike policy ike-policy1 pre-shared-key ascii-text
New ascii-text (secret):
Retype new ascii-text (secret):
```

NOTE: You must enter and reenter the preshared key when prompted. For example, the preshared key can be *CertSqa@jnpr2014*.

NOTE: The preshared key can alternatively be entered in hexadecimal format. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# prompt security ike policy ike-policy1 hexadecimal
New hexadecimal (secret):
Retype new hexadecimal (secret):
```

Here, the hexadecimal preshared key can be *cc2014bae9876543*.

3. Configure the IPsec proposal.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set security proposal ipsec-proposal1 protocol esp
user@host# set security proposal ipsec-proposal1 authentication-algorithm hmac-sha-256-128
user@host# set security proposal ipsec-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-256-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-proposal1** is the IPsec proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

4. Configure the IPsec policy.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set security policy ipsec-policy1 perfect-forward-secrecy keys group14
user@host# set security policy ipsec-policy1 proposals ipsec-proposal1
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-policy1** is the IPsec policy name and **ipsec-proposal1** is the IPsec proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

5. Configure the IKE.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gateway gw1 ike-policy ike-policy1
user@host# set gateway gw1 address 192.0.2.8
user@host# set gateway gw1 local-identity inet 192.0.2.5
user@host# set gateway gw1 external-interface ge-0/0/2
```

NOTE: Here, **gw1** is an IKE gateway name, **192.0.2.8** is the peer VPN endpoint IP, **192.0.2.5** is the local VPN endpoint IP, and **ge-0/0/2** is a local outbound interface as the VPN endpoint. The following additional configuration is also needed in the case of IKEv2

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gw1 version v2-only
```

6. Configure the VPN.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike gateway gw1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike ipsec-policy ipsec-policy1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 bind-interface st0.0
user@host# set routing-options static route 192.0.2.10/24 qualified-next-hop st0.0 preference 1
```

NOTE: Here, **vpn1** is the VPN tunnel name given by the authorized administrator.

7. Configure the outbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

8. Configure the inbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match source-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match destination-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

9. Commit your configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring IPsec VPN with Preshared Key as IKE Authentication on the Responder

To configure the IPsec VPN with preshared key IKE authentication on the responder:

1. Configure the IKE proposal.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-method pre-shared-keys
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 dh-group group14
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-algorithm sha256
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 encryption-algorithm 3des-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-proposal1** is the IKE proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

2. Configure the IKE policy.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ike policy ike-policy1 mode main
user@host# set security ike policy ike-policy1 proposals ike-proposal1
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-policy1** is the IKE policy name and **ike-proposal1** is the IKE proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

```
user@host# prompt security ike policy ike-policy1 pre-shared-key ascii-text
New ascii-text (secret):
Retype new ascii-text (secret):
```

NOTE: You must enter and reenter the preshared key when prompted. For example, the preshared key can be *CertSqa@jnpr2014*.

NOTE: The pre-share key could alternatively be entered in hexadecimal format. For example,

```
user@host# prompt security ike policy ike-policy1 hexadecimal
```

New hexadecimal (secret):

Retype new hexadecimal (secret):

Here, the hexadecimal preshared key can be **cc2014bae9876543**.

3. Configure the IPsec proposal.

```
[edit security ipsec]
```

```
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 protocol esp
```

```
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 authentication-algorithm hmac-sha-256-128
```

```
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 encryption-algorithm 3des-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-proposal1** is the IPsec proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

4. Configure the IPsec policy.

```
[edit security ipsec]
```

```
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 perfect-forward-secrecy keys group14
```

```
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 proposals ipsec-proposal1
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-policy1** is the IPsec policy name and **ipsec-proposal1** is the IPsec proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

5. Configure the IKE.

```
[edit security ike]
```

```
user@host# set gateway gw1 ike-policy ike-policy1
```

```
user@host# set gateway gw1 address 192.0.2.5
```

```
user@host# set gateway gw1 local-identity inet 192.0.2.8
```

```
user@host# set gateway gw1 external-interface ge-0/0/2
```

NOTE: Here, **gw1** is an IKE gateway name, **192.0.2.5** is the peer VPN endpoint IP, **192.0.2.8** is the local VPN endpoint IP, and **ge-0/0/2** is a local outbound interface as the VPN endpoint. The following additional configuration is also needed in the case of IKEv2.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gw1 version v2-only
```

6. Configure the VPN.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike gateway gw1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike ipsec-policy ipsec-policy1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 bind-interface st0.0
user@host# set routing-options static route 192.0.2.7/24 qualified-next-hop st0.0 preference 1
```

NOTE: Here, **vpn1** is the VPN tunnel name given by the authorized administrator.

7. Configure the outbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

8. Configure the inbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match source-address untrustLan
```

```

user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match destination-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-close

```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

9. Commit your configuration.

```

user@host# commit

```

Configuring an IPsec VPN with an RSA Signature for IKE Authentication

The following section provides an example to configure Junos OS devices for IPsec VPN using RSA Signature as IKE Authentication method, whereas, the algorithms used in IKE/IPsec authentication/encryption is as shown in the following table. In this section, you configure devices running Junos OS for IPsec VPN using an RSA signature as the IKE authentication method. The algorithms used in IKE or IPsec authentication or encryption is shown in [Table 7 on page 83](#).

Table 7: IKE/IPsec Authentication and Encryption

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 1 Proposal (P1, IKE)			
			Authentication Method	Authentication Algorithm	DH Group	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	rsa-signatures-2048	sha-256	group14	aes-128-cbc

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 2 Proposal (P2, IPsec)			
			Authentication Algorithm	DH Group (PFS)	Encryption Method	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	hmac-sha-256-128	group19	ESP	aes-128-cbc

Configuring IPsec VPN with RSA Signature as IKE Authentication on the Initiator

To configure the IPsec VPN with RSA signature IKE authentication on the initiator:

1. Configure the PKI. See [Example: Configuring PKI](#).
2. Generate the RSA key pair. See [Example: Generating a Public-Private Key Pair](#).
3. Generate and load the CA certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).
4. Load the CRL. See [Example: Manually Loading a CRL onto the Device](#).
5. Generate and load a local certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).
6. Configure the IKE proposal.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-method rsa-signatures
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 dh-group group19
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-algorithm sha-256
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-128-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-proposal1** is the name given by the authorized administrator.

7. Configure the IKE policy.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 mode main
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 proposals ike-proposal1
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 certificate local-certificate cert1
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-policy1** IKE policy name given by the authorized administrator.

8. Configure the IPsec proposal.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 protocol esp
```

```
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 authentication-algorithm hmac-sha-256-128
user@host# set ipsec-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-128-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-proposal1** is the name given by the authorized administrator.

9. Configure the IPsec policy.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 perfect-forward-secrecy keys group19
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 proposals ipsec-proposal1
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-policy1** is the name given by the authorized administrator.

10. Configure the IKE.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gateway gw1 ike-policy ike-policy1
user@host# set gateway gw1 address 192.0.2.8
user@host# set gateway gw1 local-identity inet 192.0.2.5
user@host# set gateway gw1 external-interface fe-0/0/1
```

NOTE: Here, **192.0.2.8** is the peer VPN endpoint IP, **192.0.2.5** is the local VPN endpoint IP, and **fe-0/0/1** is the local outbound interface as VPN endpoint. The following configuration is also needed for IKEv2.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gw1 version v2-only
```

11. Configure VPN.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# vpn vpn1 ike gateway gw1
user@host# vpn vpn1 ike ipsec-policy ipsec-policy1
```

```
user@host# vpn vpn1 bind-interface st0.0
```

NOTE: Here, **vpn1** is the VPN tunnel name given by the authorized administrator.

```
user@host# set routing-options static route 192.0.2.10/24 qualified-next-hop st0.0 preference 1
```

12. Configure the outbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
```

```
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zone and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

13. Configure the inbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
```

```
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match source-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match destination-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

14. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Configuring IPsec VPN with RSA Signature as IKE Authentication on the Responder

To configure the IPsec VPN with the RSA signature IKE authentication on the responder:

1. Configure the PKI. See [Example: Configuring PKI](#).
2. Generate the RSA key pair. See [Example: Generating a Public-Private Key Pair](#).
3. Generate and load CA certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).
4. Load the CRL. See [Example: Manually Loading a CRL onto the Device](#).
5. Generate and load a local certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).
6. Configure the IKE proposal.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-method rsa-signatures
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 dh-group group19
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-algorithm sha-256
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-128-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-proposal1** is the name given by the authorized administrator.

7. Configure the IKE policy.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 mode main
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 proposals ike-proposal1
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 certificate local-certificate cert1
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-policy1** IKE policy name given by the authorized administrator.

8. Configure the IPsec proposal.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 protocol esp
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 authentication-algorithm hmac-sha-256-128
user@host# set ipsec-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-128-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-proposal1** is the name given by the authorized administrator.

9. Configure the IPsec policy.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 perfect-forward-secrecy keys group19
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 proposals ipsec-proposal1
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-policy1** is the name given by the authorized administrator.

10. Configure IKE.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gateway gw1 ike-policy ike-policy1
user@host# set gateway gw1 address 192.0.2.5
user@host# set gateway gw1 local-identity inet 192.0.2.8
user@host# set gateway gw1 external-interface ge-0/0/2
```

NOTE: Here, **192.0.2.5** is the peer VPN endpoint IP, **192.0.2.8** is the local VPN endpoint IP, and **ge-0/0/2** is the local outbound interface as VPN endpoint. The following configuration is also needed for IKEv2.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gw1 version v2-only
```

11. Configure VPN.


```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# vpn vpn1 ike gateway gw1
user@host# vpn vpn1 ike ipsec-policy ipsec-policy1
user@host# vpn vpn1 bind-interface st0.0
```

NOTE: Here, **vpn1** is the VPN tunnel name given by the authorized administrator.

```
user@host# set routing-options static route 192.0.2.1/24 qualified-next-hop st0.0 preference 1
```

12. Configure the outbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are network addresses.

13. Configure the inbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match source-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match destination-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

14. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Configuring an IPsec VPN with an ECDSA Signature for IKE Authentication

In this section, you configure devices running Junos OS for IPsec VPN using an ECDSA signature as the IKE authentication method. The algorithms used in IKE or IPsec authentication or encryption are shown in [Table 8 on page 90](#).

Table 8: IKE or IPsec Authentication and Encryption

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 1 Proposal (P1, IKE)			
			Authentication Method	Authentication Algorithm	DH Group	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	ecdsa-signatures-256	sha-384	group14	aes-256-cbc

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 2 Proposal (P2, IPsec)			
			Authentication Algorithm	DH Group (PFS)	Encryption Method	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	No Algorithm	group14	ESP	aes-256-gcm

Configuring IPsec VPN with ECDSA signature IKE authentication on the Initiator

To configure the IPsec VPN with ECDSA signature IKE authentication on the initiator:

1. Configure the PKI. See, [Example: Configuring PKI](#).
2. Generate the ECDSA key pair. See [Example: Generating a Public-Private Key Pair](#).
3. Generate and load CA certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).
4. Load CRL. See [Example: Manually Loading a CRL onto the Device](#).
5. Generate and load a local certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).

6. Configure the IKE proposal.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-method ecdsa-signatures-256
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 dh-group group14
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-algorithm sha-384
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-256-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-proposal1** is the IKE proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

7. Configure the IKE policy.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 mode main
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 proposals ike-proposal1
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 certificate local-certificate cert1
```

8. Configure the IPsec proposal.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 protocol esp
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-256-gcm
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-proposal1** is the IPsec proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

9. Configure the IPsec policy.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 perfect-forward-secrecy keys group14
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 proposals ipsec-proposal1
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-policy1** is the IPsec policy name and **ipsec-proposal1** is the IPsec proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

10. Configure IKE.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gateway gw1 ike-policy ike-policy1
user@host# set gateway gw1 address 192.0.2.8
user@host# set gateway gw1 local-identity inet 192.0.2.5
user@host# set gateway gw1 external-interface ge-0/0/2
```

NOTE: Here, **gw1** is an IKE gateway name, **192.0.2.8** is the peer VPN endpoint IP, **192.0.2.5** is the local VPN endpoint IP, and **ge-0/0/2** is a local outbound interface as the VPN endpoint. The following configuration is also needed for IKEv2.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gw1 version v2-only
```

11. Configure the VPN.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike gateway gw1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike ipsec-policy ipsec-policy1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 bind-interface st0.0
user@host# set routing-options static route 192.0.2.10/24 qualified-next-hop st0.0 preference 1
```

NOTE: Here, **vpn1** is the VPN tunnel name given by the authorized administrator.

12. Configure the outbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

13. Configure the inbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match source-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match destination-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

14. Commit your configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring IPsec VPN with ECDSA signature IKE authentication on the Responder

To configure IPsec VPN with ECDSA signature IKE authentication on the responder:

1. Configure the PKI. See [Example: Configuring PKI](#).
2. Generate the ECDSA key pair. See [Example: Generating a Public-Private Key Pair](#).
3. Generate and load the CA certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).
4. Load the CRL. See [Example: Manually Loading a CRL onto the Device](#).
5. Configure the IKE proposal.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-method ecdsa-signatures-256
```

```
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 dh-group group14
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 authentication-algorithm sha-384
user@host# set proposal ike-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-256-cbc
```

NOTE: Here, **ike-proposal1** is the IKE proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

6. Configure the IKE policy.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 mode main
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 proposals ike-proposal1
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 certificate local-certificate cert1
```

7. Configure the IPsec proposal.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 protocol esp
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 encryption-algorithm aes-256-gcm
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-proposal1** is the IPsec proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

8. Configure the IPsec policy.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 perfect-forward-secrecy keys group14
user@host# set policy ipsec-policy1 proposals ipsec-proposal1
```

NOTE: Here, **ipsec-policy1** is the IPsec policy name and **ipsec-proposal1** is the IPsec proposal name given by the authorized administrator.

9. Configure the IKE.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gateway gw1 ike-policy ike-policy1
user@host# set gateway gw1 address 192.0.2.5
user@host# set gateway gw1 local-identity inet 192.0.2.8
user@host# set gateway gw1 external-interface ge-0/0/1
```

NOTE: Here, **gw1** is an IKE gateway name, **192.0.2.5** is the peer VPN endpoint IP, **192.0.2.8** is the local VPN endpoint IP, and **ge-0/0/1** is a local outbound interface as the VPN endpoint. The following configuration is also needed for IKEv2.

```
[edit security ike]
user@host# set gw1 version v2-only
```

10. Configure the VPN.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike gateway gw1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike ipsec-policy ipsec-policy1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 bind-interface st0.0
user@host# set routing-options static route 192.0.2.1/24 qualified-next-hop st0.0 preference 1
```

NOTE: Here, **vpn1** is the VPN tunnel name given by the authorized administrator.

11. Configure the outbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

12. Configure the inbound flow policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match source-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match destination-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

13. Commit your configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring Remote IKE IDs

By default, the IKE ID received from the peer is validated with the IP address configured for the IKE gateway. In certain network setups, the IKE ID received from the peer (the IKE ID can be an IPv4 or IPv6 address, fully qualified domain name (FQDN), or a distinguished name) does not match the IKE gateway configured on the device. This can lead to a Phase 1 validation failure.

To configure the IKE ID perform the following steps:

1. Configure the remote-identity statement at the set security ike gateway gateway-name hierarchy level to match the IKE ID that is received from the peer. The IKE ID values can be an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address, FQDN, or a distinguished name.
2. On the peer device, ensure that the IKE ID is the same as the remote-identity configured on the device. If the peer device is a Junos OS device, configure the local-identity statement at the set security ike gateway gateway-name hierarchy level. The IKE ID values can be an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address, FQDN, or a distinguished name.

9

CHAPTER

Configuring Security Flow Policies

Understanding a Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS | 98

Understanding a Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS

You can define a security flow policy on a device running Junos OS to inspect and process network packets. The device can permit, deny, and log operations to be associated with each policy. Each of these policies are associated to zones on which distinct network interfaces are bound.

The following modes can be defined for a security flow policy to determine how a device directs traffic:

- Bypass—The **Permit** option directs the traffic traversing the device through the stateful firewall inspection, but not through the IPsec VPN tunnel.
- Discard—The **Deny** option inspects and drops all packets that do not match any **Permit** policies.
- Protect—The traffic is routed through an IPsec tunnel based on the combination of route lookup and **Permit** policy inspection.
- Log—This option logs traffic and session information for all the modes mentioned above.

The following sections describe how to configure a security policy for each of these modes:

- [Configuring a Security Flow Policy in Firewall Bypass Mode on page 98](#)
- [Configuring a Security Policy in Firewall Discard Mode on page 99](#)
- [Configuring a Security Flow Policy in IPsec Protect Mode on page 99](#)

Configuring a Security Flow Policy in Firewall Bypass Mode

To configure a security flow policy for firewall bypass mode:

- Configure the security policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses. **junos-ssh** is an example of a Junos OS default predefined application that can be configured in a security policy to enforce SSH traffic.

Configuring a Security Policy in Firewall Discard Mode

To configure a security flow policy for firewall discard mode:

- Configure the security policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match source-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match destination-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application junos-telnet
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then deny
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are the preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses. **junos-telnet** is an example of a Junos OS default predefined application that can be configured in a security policy to enforce Telnet traffic.

Configuring a Security Flow Policy in IPsec Protect Mode

To configure a security flow policy for IPsec protect mode:

1. Configure the VPN.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike gateway gw1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike ipsec-policy ipsec-policy1
```

```
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 bind-interface st0.0
user@host# set routing-options static route 198.51.100.14/24 qualified-next-hop st0.0 preference 1
```

NOTE: Here, **gw1** and **ipsec-policy1** are preconfigured IKE and IPsec policies.

2. Configure the security policies.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application any
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

10

CHAPTER

Configuring Traffic Filtering Rules

Understanding Protocol Support | **102**

Configuring Traffic Filter Rules | **103**

Configuring Default Deny-All and Reject Rules | **104**

Logging the Dropped Packets Using Default Deny-all Option | **105**

Configuring Mandatory Reject Rules for Invalid Fragments and Fragmented IP Packets | **106**

Configuring Default Reject Rules for Source Address Spoofing | **107**

Configuring Default Reject Rules with IP Options | **107**

Configuring Default Reject Rules | **109**

Understanding Protocol Support

You can configure the devices running Junos OS to perform stateful network traffic filtering on network packets using network traffic protocols and network fields as described in [Table 9 on page 102](#).

Table 9: Network Traffic Protocols and Fields

Protocol or RFC	Fields
ICMPv4 - RFC 792, Internet Control Message Protocol version 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type • Code
ICMPv6 - RFC 4443, Internet Control Message Protocol version 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type • Code
IPv4 - RFC 791, Internet Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source address • Destination address • Transport Layer Protocol
IPv4 - RFC 2460, Internet Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source address • Destination address • Transport Layer Protocol
TCP - RFC 793, Transmission Control Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source port • Destination port
UDP - RFC 768, User Datagram Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source port • Destination port

The following protocols are also supported on devices running Junos OS and are a part of this evaluation.

- IPsec
- IKE

The following protocols are supported on devices running Junos OS but are not included in the scope of this evaluation.

- OSPF
- BGP
- RIP

NOTE: SSH is not evaluated on devices running Junos OS but is provided for remote administration, contingent on SSH through IPsec being used for connecting the device.

Configuring Traffic Filter Rules

Traffic filter rules can be configured on a device to enforce validation against protocols attributes and direct traffic accordingly to the configured attributes. These rules are based on zones on which network interfaces are bound.

The following procedure describes how to configure traffic filter rules to direct FTP traffic from source **trustZone** to destination **untrustZone** and from source network **trustLan** to destination network **untrustLan**. Here, traffic is traversing from the devices interface A on **trustZone** to interface B on **untrustZone**.

1. Configure a zone and its interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustLan interfaces ge-0/0/0
```

2. Configure the security policy in the specified zone-to-zone direction and specify the match criteria.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match source-address trustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match destination-address untrustLan
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 match application ftp
```

3. Configure the security policy in the specified zone-to-zone direction and specify the action to take when a packet matches a criteria.

```
[edit security policies]
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then session-close
```

NOTE: Here, **trustZone** and **untrustZone** are preconfigured security zones and **trustLan** and **untrustLan** are preconfigured network addresses.

Configuring Default Deny-All and Reject Rules

By default, security devices running Junos OS deny traffic unless rules are explicitly created to allow it using the following command:

```
[edit]  
user@host#set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

You can configure your security devices running Junos OS to enforce the following default reject rules with logging on all network traffic:

- Invalid fragments
- Fragmented IP packets that cannot be reassembled completely
- Where the source address is equal to the address of the network interface
- Where the source address does not belong to the networks associated with the network interface
- Where the source address is defined as being on a broadcast network
- Where the source address is defined as being on a multicast network
- Where the source address is defined as being a loopback address
- Where the source address is a multicast packet
- Where the source or destination address is a link-local address
- Where the source or destination address is defined as being an address “reserved for future use” as specified in RFC 5735 for IPv4
- Where the source or destination address is defined as an “unspecified address” or an address “reserved for future definition and use” as specified in RFC 3513 for IPv6
- With the IP option Loose Source Routing, Strict Source Routing, or Record Route is specified

Logging the Dropped Packets Using Default Deny-all Option

The evaluated configuration device drops all IPv6 traffic by default. This topic describes how to log packets dropped by this default deny-all option.

Before you begin, log in with your root account on a Junos OS device running Junos OS Release 18.1R1 and edit the configuration.

NOTE: You can enter the configuration commands in any order and commit all the commands at once.

To log packets dropped by the default deny-all option:

1. Configure a network security policy in a global context and specify the security policy match criteria.

```
[edit security policy]
user@host# set global policy always-last-default-deny-and-log match source-address any destination-address
any application any
```

2. Specify the policy action to take when the packet matches the criteria.

```
[edit security policy]
user@host# set global policy always-last-default-deny-and-log then deny
```

3. Configure the security policy to enable logs at the session initialization time.

```
[edit security policy]
user@host# set global policy always-last-default-deny-and-log then log session-init
```

NOTE: This procedure might capture a very large amount of data until you have configured the other policies.

To permit all IPv6 traffic into an NFX Series device, configure the device with flow-based forwarding mode. While the default policy in flow-based forwarding mode is still to drop all IPv6 traffic, you can now add rules to permit selected types of IPv6 traffic.

```
user@host# set security forwarding-options family inet6 mode flow-based
```

Configuring Mandatory Reject Rules for Invalid Fragments and Fragmented IP Packets

This topic describes how to configure mandatory reject rules for invalid fragments and fragmented IP packets that cannot be reassembled.

Before you begin, log in with your root account and edit the configuration.

NOTE: You can enter the configuration commands in any order and commit all the commands at once.

To configure mandatory reject rules:

1. Specify the flow configuration to forcefully reassemble the IP fragments.

```
[edit]  
user@host# set security flow force-ip-reassembly
```

2. Delete the screen ID and the IDS options and enable the ICMP fragment IDS option.

```
[edit]  
user@host# delete security screen ids-option trustScreen icmp fragment
```

3. Delete the IP layer IDS option and enable the IP fragment blocking IDS option.

```
[edit]  
user@host# delete security screen ids-option trustScreen ip block-frag
```

Configuring Default Reject Rules for Source Address Spoofing

The following guidelines describe when to configure the default reject rules for source address spoofing:

- When the source address is equal to the address of the network interface where the network packet was received.
- When the source address does not belong to the networks associated with the network interface where the network packet was received.
- When the source address is defined as being on a broadcast network.

Before you begin, log in with your root account and edit the configuration.

NOTE: You can enter the configuration commands in any order and commit all the commands at once.

To configure default reject rules to log source address spoofing:

1. Configure the security screen features and enable the IP address spoofing IDS option.

```
[edit]  
user@host# set security screen ids-option trustScreen ip spoofing
```

2. Specify the name of the security zone and the IDS option object applied to the zone.

```
[edit]  
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone screen trustScreen
```

Configuring Default Reject Rules with IP Options

This topic describes how to configure default reject rules with IP options. The IP options enable the device to either block any packets with loose or strict source route options or detect such packets and then record the event in the counters list for the ingress interface.

Before you begin, log in with your root account.

NOTE: You can enter the configuration commands in any order and commit all the commands at once.

To configure the default reject rules with IP options:

1. Configure the screen features to enable IP options.

```
[edit security screen ids-option trustScreen]
user@host# set ip source-route-option
user@host# set ip loose-source-route-option
user@host# set ip strict-source-route-option
user@host# set ip record-route-option
```

2. Specify the name of the security zone and the IDS option object applied to the zone.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone screen trustScreen
```

Configuring Default Reject Rules

The following guidelines describe when to configure the default reject rules:

- Source address is defined on a multicast network, a loopback address, or a multicast address.
- The source or destination address of a packet is a link-local address, an address “reserved for future use” as specified in RFC 5735 for IPv4, an “unspecified address” or an address “reserved for future definition and use” as specified in RFC 3513 for IPv6.
- An illegal or out-of-sequence TCP packet is received.

Before you begin, log in with your root account and edit the configuration.

NOTE: You can enter the configuration commands in any order and commit all the commands at once.

To configure default reject rules:

1. Configure the security screen features and enable the IP address spoofing IDS option.

```
[edit security]  
user@host# set security screen ids-option trustScreen ip spoofing
```

2. Configure the security flow feature to log the dropped illegal packets.

```
[edit security]  
user@host# set security flow log dropped-illegal-packet
```

3. Specify the name of the security zone and the IDS option object applied to the zone.

```
[edit security]  
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone screen trustScreen
```

4. Configure the mandatory TCP reject rule.

```
[edit security]  
user@host# set security flow tcp-session strict-syn-check
```

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CHAPTER

Configuring Network Attacks

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Configuring IP Teardrop Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of an IP teardrop attack.

Teardrop attacks exploit the reassembly of fragmented IP packets. In the IP header, one of the field is the fragment offset fields, which indicates the starting position, or offset of the data contained in a fragmented packet, relative to the data of the original unfragmented packet. When the sum of the offset and size of one fragmented packet differs from that of the next fragmented packet, the packets overlap and the server attempting to reassemble the packet might crash.

To enable detection of a teardrop attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign IP addresses to the interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
  any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure the security screen option and attach it to the **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen ip tear-drop
```



```
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
    session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring TCP Land Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of a TCP land attack.

Land attacks occur when an attacker sends spoofed SYN packets containing the IP address of the victim as both the destination and the source IP address.

To enable detection of a TCP land attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign IP addresses to the interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
```

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
  any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen tcp land
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
  session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring ICMP Fragment Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of an ICMP fragment attack.

If an ICMP packet is large, then it must be fragmented. When the ICMP fragment protection screen option is enabled, the Junos OS blocks any ICMP packet that has many fragment flags set or that has an offset value indicated in the offset field.

To enable detection of an ICMP fragment IDS attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
  any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen icmp fragment
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
    session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring Ping-Of-Death Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of ping-of-death attack.

The IP datagram with the protocol field of the IP header is set to 1 (ICMP), the last fragment bit is set, and $(\text{IP offset} * 8) + (\text{IP data length}) > 65535$. The IP offset (which represents the starting position of this fragment in the original packet, and which is in 8-byte units) plus the rest of the packet is greater than the maximum size for an IP packet.

To enable detection of a ping-of-death IDP attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen icmp ping-death
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring tcp-no-flag Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of a **tcp-no-flag** attack.

A TCP segment with no control flags set is an anomalous event causing various responses from the recipient. When the TCP no-flag is enabled, the device detects the TCP segment headers with no flags set, and drops all TCP packets with missing or malformed flag fields.

To enable detection of a **tcp-no-flag** option:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to the interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
  any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen tcp tcp-no-flag
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
    session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring TCP SYN-FIN Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of a TCP SYN-FIN attack.

A TCP header with the SYN and FIN flags set is anomalous TCP behavior causing various responses from the recipient, depending on the OS. Blocking packets with SYN and FIN flags helps prevent the OS system probes.

To enable detection of TCP SYN-FIN bits:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen tcp syn-fin
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```


Configuring TCP fin-no-ack Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of TCP **fin-no-ack** attack. A TCP header with the FIN flag set but not the ACK flag is anomalous TCP behavior.

To enable detection of FIN bits with no ACK bit IDS option:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
  any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen tcp fin-no-ack
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

5. Configure syslog.

```

user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
session-close

```

6. Commit the configuration.

```

user@host# commit

```

Configuring UDP Bomb Attack Screen

If the UDP length specified is less than the IP length specified then the malformed packet type is associated with a denial-of-service attempt. By default, NFX drops these packets. No configuration is required.

Configuring UDP CHARGEN DoS Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure protection from a UDP CHARGEN DoS attack.

NOTE: UDP packet is detected with a source port of 7 and a destination port of 19 is an attack.

To enable detection of a UDP CHARGEN DoS attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```

user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24

```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```

user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0

```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to the **trustZone** with the Junos OS predefined application **junos-chargen**.

```

user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
junos-chargen
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then deny
user@host# set security policies default-policy permit-all

```

4. Configure syslog.

```

user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
session-close

```

5. To allow the packet to reach the destination, change the policy configuration from **deny** to **permit**.

```

user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit

```

6. Commit the configuration.

```

user@host# commit

```

Configuring TCP SYN and RST Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure TCP packet when the SYN and RST flags are set.

To enable detection of a TCP SYN and RST attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** the **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure the IDP custom-attack signatures.

```
user@host# set security idp idp-policy idpengine rulebase-ips rule 1 match from-zone any
user@host# set security idp idp-policy idpengine rulebase-ips rule 1 match source-address any
user@host# set security idp idp-policy idpengine rulebase-ips rule 1 match to-zone any
user@host# set security idp idp-policy idpengine rulebase-ips rule 1 match destination-address any
user@host# set security idp idp-policy idpengine rulebase-ips rule 1 match application default
user@host# set security idp idp-policy idpengine rulebase-ips rule 1 match attacks custom-attacks syn_rst
user@host# set security idp idp-policy idpengine rulebase-ips rule 1 then action no-action
user@host# set security idp idp-policy idpengine rulebase-ips rule 1 then notification log-attacks
user@host# set security idp active-policy idpengine
user@host# set security idp custom-attack syn_rst severity info
user@host# set security idp custom-attack syn_rst attack-type signature context packet
user@host# set security idp custom-attack syn_rst attack-type signature pattern
user@host# set security idp custom-attack syn_rst attack-type signature direction any
user@host# set security idp custom-attack syn_rst attack-type signature protocol tcp tcp-flags rst
user@host# set security idp custom-attack syn_rst attack-type signature protocol tcp tcp-flags syn
```

4. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```

user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
    source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
    destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
    any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
    application-services idp
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all

```

5. Configure security **tcp-session** option in flow.

```

user@host# set security flow tcp-session no-syn-check
user@host# set security flow tcp-session no-sequence-check

```

6. Configure syslog.

```

user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
    session-close

```

7. To allow the traffic to reach the destination, configure the **tcp-session** option.

```

user@host# set security flow tcp-session relax-check

```

8. Commit the configuration.

```

user@host# commit

```

Configuring ICMP Flood Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of an ICMP flood attack.

An ICMP flood typically occurs when an ICMP echo request overloads the victim with many requests such that the ICMP echo request spends all its resources responding until it can no longer process valid network traffic. When enabling the ICMP flood protection feature, you can set a threshold that, once exceeded, invokes the ICMP flood attack protection feature.

To enable detection of an ICMP flood attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen icmp flood
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
    session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring TCP SYN Flood Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of a TCP SYN flood attack.

A SYN flood occurs when a host is so overwhelmed by SYN segments initiating incomplete connection requests that it can no longer process legitimate connection requests.

To enable detection of a TCP SYN flood attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
```

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen tcp syn-flood
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```


Configuring TCP Port Scan Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of a TCP port scan attack.

A port scan occurs when one source IP address sends an IP packet containing TCP SYN segments to a defined number of different ports at the same destination IP address within a defined interval.

To enable detection of a TCP port scan attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
  any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen tcp port-scan
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
    session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring UDP Port Scan Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of a UDP port scan attack.

These attacks scan the target IP addresses for open, listening, or responsive services by targeting multiple protocols or ports on one or more target IP address using obvious (sequentially numbered) patterns of the target protocol or port numbers. The patterns are derived by randomizing the protocol or port numbers and randomizing the time delays between the transmissions.

To enable detection of a UDP port scan attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen udp port-scan
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring IP Sweep Attack Screen

This topic describes how to configure detection of an IP sweep attack.

An address sweep occurs when one source IP address sends a defined number of ICMP packets to different hosts within a defined time interval (5000 microseconds is the default value). The purpose of this attack is to send ICMP packets—typically echo requests—to various hosts in the hope that at least one replies, thus uncovering an address to target.

To enable detection of an IP sweep attack:

1. Configure interfaces and assign an IP address to interfaces.

```
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.0/24
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.0/24
```

2. Configure security zones **trustZone** and **untrustZone** and assign interfaces to them.

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone trustZone interfaces ge-0/0/1.0
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone interfaces ge-0/0/3.0
```

3. Configure security policies from **untrustZone** to **trustZone**.

```
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  source-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match
  destination-address any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 match application
  any
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

4. Configure security screens and attach them to **untrustZone**.

```
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen icmp ip-sweep
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

```
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
```

5. Configure syslog.

```
user@host# set system syslog file syslog any any
user@host# set system syslog file syslog archive size 10000000
user@host# set system syslog file syslog explicit-priority
user@host# set system syslog file syslog structured-data
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set security policies from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log
    session-close
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

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CHAPTER

Configuring the IDP Extended Package

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IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview

The Junos OS Intrusion Detection and Prevention (IDP) policy enables you to selectively enforce various attack detection and prevention techniques on network traffic passing through an IDP-enabled device. It allows you to define policy rules to match a section of traffic based on a zone, network, and application, and then take active or passive preventive actions on that traffic.

An IDP policy defines how your device handles the network traffic. It allows you to enforce various attack detection and prevention techniques on traffic traversing your network.

A policy is made up of rule bases, and each rule base contains a set of rules. You define rule parameters, such as traffic match conditions, action, and logging requirements, then add the rules to rule bases. After you create an IDP policy by adding rules in one or more rule bases, you can select that policy to be the active policy on your device.

To configure the IDP extended package (IPS-EP) perform the following steps:

1. Enable IPS in a security policy. See *Configuring IDP Policy Rules and IDP Rulebases* in the Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10 [Intrusion Detection and Prevention Feature Guide for Security Devices](#) published on 2016-01-12 for Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10 released on 2015-03-06.
2. Configure IDP policy rules, IDP rule bases, and IDP rule actions. See *Configuring IDP Policy Rules and IDP Rulebases* in the Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10 [Intrusion Detection and Prevention Feature Guide for Security Devices](#) published on 2016-01-12 for Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10 released on 2015-03-06.
3. Configure IDP custom signatures. See *Understanding IDP Signature-Based Attacks and Example: Configuring IDP Signature-Based Attacks* in the Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10 [Intrusion Detection and Prevention Feature Guide for Security Devices](#) published on 2016-01-12 for Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10 released on 2015-03-06.
4. Update the IDP signature database. See *Updating the IDP Signature Database Overview* in the Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10 [Intrusion Detection and Prevention Feature Guide for Security Devices](#) published on 2016-01-12 for Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D10 released on 2015-03-06.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Intrusion Detection and Prevention Feature Guide for Security Devices](#)

13

CHAPTER

Performing Self-Tests on a Device

Understanding FIPS Self-Tests | **137**

Example: Configuring FIPS Self-Tests | **137**

Verifying That FIPS Self-Tests Are Taking Place | **139**

Understanding FIPS Self-Tests

The cryptographic module enforces security rules to ensure that an NFX150 device running the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) in FIPS mode meets the security requirements of FIPS 140-2 Level 1. To validate the output of cryptographic algorithms approved for FIPS and test the integrity of some system modules, the system performs the following series of known answer test (KAT) self-tests:

- **kernel_kats**—KAT for kernel cryptographic routines
- **md_kats**—KAT for libmd and libc
- **openssl_kats**—KAT for OpenSSL cryptographic implementation
- **ssh_ipsec_kats**—KAT for SSH IPsec Toolkit cryptographic implementation

The KAT self-tests are performed automatically at startup and reboot, regardless of whether FIPS mode is enabled on the NFX150 device. Conditional self-tests are also performed automatically to verify digitally signed software packages, generated random numbers, RSA and DSA key pairs, and manually entered keys.

If the KATs are completed successfully, the system log (syslog) file is updated to display the tests that were executed.

If the system fails a KAT, it writes the details to a system log file, enters FIPS error state (panic), and reboots the NFX150 device.

The **file show /var/log/messages** command displays the system log.

Example: Configuring FIPS Self-Tests

IN THIS SECTION

- [Hardware and Software Requirements | 138](#)
- [Overview | 138](#)
- [Configuration | 138](#)

This example shows how to configure FIPS self-tests to run periodically.

Hardware and Software Requirements

- You must have administrative privileges to configure FIPS self-tests.
- The device must be running the evaluated version of Junos OS in FIPS mode software.

Overview

The FIPS self-test consists of the following suites of known answer tests (KATs):

- **kernel_kats**—KAT for kernel cryptographic routines
- **md_kats**—KAT for libmd and libc
- **openssl_kats**—KAT for OpenSSL cryptographic implementation
- **ssh_ipsec_kats**—KAT for SSH IPsec Toolkit cryptographic implementation

In this example, the FIPS self-test is executed at 9:00 AM in New York City, USA, every Wednesday.

NOTE: Instead of weekly tests, you can configure monthly tests by including the **month** and **day-of-month** statements.

When a KAT self-test fails, a log message is written to the system log messages file with details of the test failure. Then the system panics and reboots.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands into a text file, remove any line breaks, and then paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
set system fips self-test periodic start-time 09:00
set system fips self-test periodic day-of-week 3
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the FIPS self-test:

1. Configure the FIPS self-test to execute at 9:00 AM every Wednesday.

```
[edit system fips self-test]
user@host# set periodic start-time 09:00
user@host# set periodic day-of-week 3
```

2. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit system fips self-test]
user@host# commit
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by issuing the **show system** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@host# show system
fips {
  self-test {
    periodic {
      start-time "09:00";
      day-of-week 3;
    }
  }
}
```

Verifying That FIPS Self-Tests Are Taking Place

Purpose

Verify that FIPS self-tests are taking place on the NFX150 device.

Action

You can run FIPS self-tests manually by issuing the **request system fips self-test** command.

```
{master:0}
```

```
root:fips> request system fips self-test
```

Testing kernel KATS:

NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:	Passed
DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:	Passed
SHA-2-384 Known Answer Test:	Passed
SHA-2-512 Known Answer Test:	Passed
AES128-CMAC Known Answer Test:	Passed
AES-CBC Known Answer Test:	Passed

Testing MACSec KATS:

AES128-CMAC Known Answer Test:	Passed
AES256-CMAC Known Answer Test:	Passed
AES-ECB Known Answer Test:	Passed
AES-KEYWRAP Known Answer Test:	Passed

Testing libmd KATS:

HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:	Passed
SHA-2-512 Known Answer Test:	Passed

Testing OpenSSL KATS:

NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:	Passed
FIPS ECDSA Known Answer Test:	Passed
FIPS ECDH Known Answer Test:	Passed
FIPS RSA Known Answer Test:	Passed
DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test:	Passed
AES-CBC Known Answer Test:	Passed
AES-GCM Known Answer Test:	Passed
ECDSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:	Passed
KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test:	Passed
KDF-SSH-SHA256 Known Answer Test:	Passed
KAS-ECC-EPHEM-UNIFIED-NOKC Known Answer Test:	Passed
KAS-FFC-EPHEM-NOKC Known Answer Test:	Passed

Testing QuickSec 7.0 KATS:

NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:	Passed
DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test:	Passed
HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test:	Passed

```

AES-CBC Known Answer Test:           Passed
AES-GCM Known Answer Test:           Passed
SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test:       Passed
SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:      Passed
SSH-ECDSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:    Passed
KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test:       Passed
KDF-IKE-V2 Known Answer Test:       Passed
Testing QuickSec KATS:
NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test: Passed
DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:         Passed
HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:        Passed
HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test:     Passed
HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:     Passed
HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test:     Passed
HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test:     Passed
AES-CBC Known Answer Test:          Passed
AES-GCM Known Answer Test:          Passed
SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test:       Passed
SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:      Passed
KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test:       Passed
KDF-IKE-V2 Known Answer Test:       Passed
Testing SSH IPsec KATS:
NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test: Passed
DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:         Passed
HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:        Passed
HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:     Passed
AES-CBC Known Answer Test:          Passed
SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test:       Passed
SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:      Passed
KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test:       Passed
Testing file integrity:
File integrity Known Answer Test:     Passed
Testing crypto integrity:
Crypto integrity Known Answer Test:   Passed
Expect an exec Authentication error...
/sbin/kats/run-tests: /sbin/kats/cannot-exec: Authentication error

```

After a self-test is run on the NFX150 device, the system log (syslog) file is updated to display the known answer tests (KATs) that are executed. To view the system log file, issue the command **file show /var/log/messages**. The system log file displays the date and time at which each KAT was executed, the name of the test, and its status.

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CHAPTER

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fips (FIPS)

Syntax

```
fips {  
  level level;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for NFX150 Series.

Description

Configure Junos OS Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) mode features on a device.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

level (FIPS)

Syntax

```
level level;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system fips]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for NFX Series.

Description

Set the level for the Junos OS Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) mode on the device. Setting the FIPS level to a value other than the default, 0 (zero), enables FIPS mode on the device.

Compared to non-FIPS mode, Junos OS in FIPS mode is a nonmodifiable operational environment with limitations. (See *Understanding Configuration Limitations and Restrictions on Junos OS in FIPS Mode.*)

Options

level—FIPS level on a device, from level 1 (lowest) through level 4 (highest). At level 0 (the default), the device is in non-FIPS mode.

Range: 0 through 4

NOTE: To enable Junos OS in FIPS mode on NFX150 device , set **level** to 1. Only level 1 is supported on the device.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

checksum-validate

Syntax

```
checksum-validate {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value checksum-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv4]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol tcp]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol udp]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmp]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Allow IDP to validate checksum field against the calculated checksum.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.

value *checksum-value*—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

code

Syntax

```
code {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value code-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the secondary code that identifies the function of the request/reply within a given type.

Options

- **match** (**equal** | **greater-than** | **less-than** | **not-equal**)—Match an operand.
- **value** *code-value*—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 255

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

data-length

Syntax

```
data-length {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value data-length;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol udp]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmp]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol tcp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Description

Specify the number of bytes in the data payload. In the TCP header, for SYN, ACK, and FIN packets, this field should be empty.

Options

- **match** (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.
- **value** *data-length*—Match the number of bytes in the data payload.

Range: 0 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

destination-option

Syntax

```
destination-option {  
  home-address {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value header-value;  
  }  
  option-type {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value header-value;  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6 extension-header]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the IPv6 destination option for the extension header. The **destination-option** option inspects the header option type of **home-address** field in the **extension header** and reports a custom attack if a match is found. The **destination-option** supports the **home-address** field type of inspection.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

extension-header

Syntax

```
extension-header {
  destination-option {
    home-address {
      match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
      value header-value;
    }
    option-type {
      match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
      value header-value;
    }
  }
  routing-header {
    header-type {
      match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
      value header-value;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the IPv6 extension header.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

header-type

Syntax

```
header-type {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value header-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit set security idp custom-attack *attack-name* attack-type signature protocol *ipv6* extension-header routing-header]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the IPv6 routing header type.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.

value—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 255

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

home-address

Syntax

```
home-address {  
  match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
  value value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6 extension-header  
  destination-option]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the IPv6 home address of the mobile node.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.

value—Match a decimal value.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

identification

Syntax

```
identification {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value identification-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify a unique value used by the destination system to associate requests and replies.

Options

- **match** (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.
- **value** *identification-value*—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

icmpv6 (Security IDP Custom Attack)

Syntax

```
icmpv6 {
  checksum-validate {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value checksum-value;
  }
  code {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value code-value;
  }
  data-length {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value data-length;
  }
  identification {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value identification-value;
  }
  sequence-number {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value sequence-number;
  }
  type {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value type-value;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Allow IDP to match the attack for the specified ICMPv6.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

ihl (Security IDP Custom Attack)

Syntax

```
ihl {  
  match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
  value ihl-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack ipv4_custom attack-type signature protocol ipv4]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the IPv4 header length in words.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.

value—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 15

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

option-type

Syntax

```
option-type {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value header-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit security idp custom-attack *attack-name* attack-type signature protocol *ipv6* extension-header destination-option]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the type of option for destination header type.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.

value—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 255

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

reserved (Security IDP Custom Attack)

Syntax

```
reserved {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value reserved-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack ipv4_custom attack-type signature protocol tcp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the three reserved bits in the TCP header field.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.

value—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 7

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

routing-header

Syntax

```
routing-header {  
  header-type {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value header-value;  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6 extension-header]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the IPv6 routing header type. The **routing-header** option inspects the routing-header type field and reports a custom attack if a match with the specified value is found. The **routing-header** option supports the following routing header types: **routing-header-type0**, **routing-header-type1**, and so on.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

sequence-number (Security IDP ICMPv6 Headers)

Syntax

```
sequence-number {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value sequence-number;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the sequence number of the packet. This number identifies the location of the request/reply in relation to the entire sequence.

Options

- **match** (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.
- **value** *sequence-number*—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

type (Security IDP ICMPv6 Headers)

Syntax

```
type {
  match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
  value type-value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

Description

Specify the primary code that identifies the function of the request/reply.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)—Match an operand.

value *type-value*—Match a decimal value.

Range: 0 through 255

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

security-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

15

CHAPTER

Operational Commands

[request system zeroize \(FIPS\)](#) | **163**

request system zeroize (FIPS)

Syntax

request system zeroize

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.2R1 for NFX Series.

Description

Remove all configuration information on the Routing Engines hypervisor and reset all key values. The command removes all data files, including customized configuration and log files, by unlinking the files from their directories. The command removes all user-created files from the system including all plain-text passwords, secrets, and private keys for SSH, local encryption, local authentication, IPsec, RADIUS, TACACS+, and SNMP. This command reboots the device and sets it to the factory default configuration. After the reboot, you cannot access the device through the management Ethernet interface. Log in through the console as root and start the Junos OS CLI by typing `cli` at the prompt.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode | 28](#)

[Zeroizing the System | 30](#)

List of Sample Output

[request system zeroize \(FIPS\) on page 163](#)

Output Fields

When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request system zeroize (FIPS)

```
{master:0}
```

```
root@device: fips> 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
```

```

warning: zeroizing re0
: Switching to runlevel: 6
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal

root@porter3s1E-p2a-02:fips> stopping rsyslogd ... done
Stopping OpenBSD Secure Shell server: sshdno /usr/sbin/sshd found; none killed
jdm
Error response from daemon: Driver aufs failed to remove root filesystem
31ff0cdaaa47d367954de0ca657bcf2d5e1913be3bd90f3d12ed32dc266c6819: rename
/var/lib/docker/aufs/mnt/31ff0cdaaa47d367954de0ca657bcf2d5e1913be3bd90f3d12ed32dc266c6819

/var/lib/docker/aufs/mnt/31ff0cdaaa47d367954de0ca657bcf2d5e1913be3bd90f3d12ed32dc266c6819-removing:
device or resource busy
Error: failed to remove containers: [jdm]
[ OK ]
Stopping atd: OK
Unmounting cgroups...umount: /sys/fs/cgroup: target is busy
(In some cases useful info about processes that
use the device is found by lsof(8) or fuser(1).)
Done
Stopping system message bus: dbus.
stopping DNS forwarder and DHCP server: dnsmasq... stopped /usr/bin/dnsmasq (pid
11215 11213)
done.
Stopping docker: /etc/init.d/functions: line 286: usleep: command not found
[ OK ]
Unmounting fuse control filesystem.
Unloading fuse module failed!
Shutting down irqbalance: stopped irqbalance (pid 3357)
done
Stopping ntpd: done
stopping rsyslogd ... done
Stopping internet superserver: xinetd.

Waiting for sanlock to stop: Success

Clearing ebtables rulesets: filter nat broute done. ok
Kdump has been stopped.
Stopping crond: OK
Stopping S.M.A.R.T. daemon: smartd.
Stopping fan control daemon: fancontrol... no process in pidfile
'/var/run/fancontrol.pid' found; none killed
done.

```

```
Stopping sensors logging daemon: sensord... stopped /usr/sbin/sensord (pid 3738)
done.
  * Stopping virtualization library daemon: libvirtd
Deconfiguring network interfaces... done.
Stopping tcstd: tcstd (pid 3826
5058) is running...
/etc/init.d/functions: line 286: usleep: command not found
OK
Stopping redis-server...
/etc/rc6.d/K99lte.init: line 38: ltelog: command not found
cp: cannot stat '/var/platform/lte_vm_xml_params': No such file or directory
/
error: failed to connect to the hypervisor
error: no valid connection
error: Failed to connect socket to '/var/run/libvirt/libvirt-sock': No such file
or directory

Sending all processes the TERM signal...
Merlin_daemon[2993]: Exiting daemon
Sending all processes the KILL signal...
Unmounting remote filesystems...
Deactivating swap...
Unmounting local filesystems...
```