

Junos[®] OS

Common Criteria Configuration Guide for MX10003 and EX9253 Devices

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Junos[®] OS Common Criteria Configuration Guide for MX10003 and EX9253 Devices

19.3R1

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Juniper Networks hardware and software products are Year 2000 compliant. Junos OS has no known time-related limitations through the year 2038. However, the NTP application is known to have some difficulty in the year 2036.

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Use this guide to configure and evaluate MX10003 and EX9253 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.

Juniper Networks Books publishes books by Juniper Networks engineers and subject matter experts. These books go beyond the technical documentation to explore the nuances of network architecture, deployment, and administration. The current list can be viewed at <https://www.juniper.net/books>.

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page vii 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 vii 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		

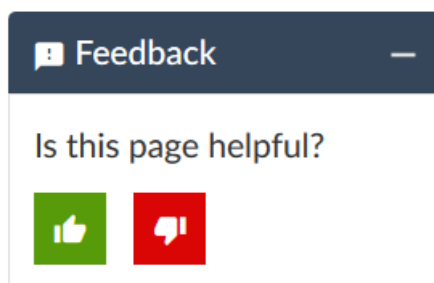
Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

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.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

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

- Find CSC offerings: <https://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- 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/>.

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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:

- NDcPPv2.1—https://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/files/ppfiles/CPP_ND_V2.1.pdf

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

NOTE: On MX10003 and EX9253 devices, Junos OS Release 19.3R1 is certified for Common Criteria with FIPS mode enabled on the devices.

For regulatory compliance information about Common Criteria 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 <https://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 <https://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/>.

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

Supported Platforms

For the features described in this document, the following platforms are supported to qualify NDcPPv2.1:

- MX10003 (<https://www.juniper.net/us/en/products-services/routing/mx-series/mx10003/>).

- EX9253

(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/release-independent/junos/topics/topic-map/ex9253-system-overview.html)
with EX9253-6Q12C-M
(https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/release-independent/junos/topics/topic-map/ex9253-line-cards.html).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Understanding Junos OS in FIPS Mode

IN THIS SECTION

- [About the Cryptographic Boundary on Your Device | 13](#)
- [How FIPS Mode Differs from Non-FIPS Mode | 14](#)
- [Validated Version of Junos OS in FIPS Mode | 14](#)

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 defines security levels for hardware and software that perform cryptographic functions. The Juniper Networks MX10003 or EX9253 devices running the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) in *FIPS mode* comply with the FIPS 140-2 Level 1 standard.

Operating MX10003 or EX9253 devices in a FIPS 140-2 Level 1 environment requires enabling and configuring FIPS mode on the devices from the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI).

The *Security Administrator* enables FIPS mode in Junos OS Release 19.3R1 and sets up keys and passwords for the system and other *FIPS users*.

About the Cryptographic Boundary on Your Device

FIPS 140-2 compliance requires a defined *cryptographic boundary* around each *cryptographic module* on a device. Junos OS in FIPS mode prevents the cryptographic module from executing any software that is not part of the FIPS-certified distribution, and allows only FIPS-approved cryptographic algorithms to be

used. No critical security parameters (CSPs), such as passwords and keys, can cross the cryptographic boundary of the module in unencrypted format.



CAUTION: Virtual Chassis features are not supported in FIPS mode. Do not configure a Virtual Chassis in FIPS mode.

How FIPS Mode Differs from Non-FIPS Mode

Junos OS in FIPS mode differs in the following ways from Junos OS in non-FIPS mode:

- Self-tests of all cryptographic algorithms are performed at startup.
- Self-tests of random number and key generation are performed continuously.
- Weak cryptographic algorithms such as Data Encryption Standard (DES) and MD5 are disabled.
- Weak or unencrypted management connections must not be configured.
- Passwords must be encrypted with strong one-way algorithms that do not permit decryption.
- Administrator passwords must be at least 10 characters long.

Validated Version of Junos OS in FIPS Mode

To determine whether a Junos OS release is NIST-validated, see the compliance page on the Juniper Networks Web site (<https://apps.juniper.net/compliance/>).

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Understanding FIPS Terminology and Supported Cryptographic Algorithms

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- Supported Cryptographic Algorithms | 16

Use the definitions of 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 several countries that permits the evaluation of security products against a common set of standards.

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” on page 23](#)

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. MX10003 and EX9253 devices are certified at FIPS 140-2 Level 1. For fixed-configuration devices, the cryptographic module is the device case. For modular devices, the cryptographic module is the Routing Engine.

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 Security Administrator assumes to perform physical maintenance or logical maintenance services such as hardware or software diagnostics. For FIPS 140-2 compliance, the Security Administrator 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.

Hashing—A message authentication method that applies a cryptographic technique iteratively to a message of arbitrary length and produces a hash *message digest* or *signature* of fixed length that is appended to the message when sent.

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 91](#).

NDcPPv2.1—Collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices.

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 a device before its operation as a FIPS cryptographic module—or in preparation for repurposing the devices for non-FIPS operation. The Security Administrator can zeroize the system with a CLI operational command.

Supported Cryptographic Algorithms

[Table 3 on page 16](#) summarizes the high level protocol algorithm support.

Table 3: Protocols Allowed in FIPS Mode

Protocol	Key Exchange	Authentication	Cipher	Integrity
SSHv2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dh-group14-sha1 ECDH-sha2-nistp256 ECDH-sha2-nistp384 ECDH-sha2-nistp521 	Host (module): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECDSA P-256 SSH-RSA Client (user): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECDSA P-256 ECDSA P-384 ECDSA P-521 SSH-RSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AES CTR 128 AES CTR 256 AES CBC 128 AES CBC 256 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA-256 HMAC-SHA-512

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 | 91](#)

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

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.

Understanding Management Interfaces

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

- Local Management Interfaces—The RJ-45 console port on the 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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Understanding Roles and Services for Junos OS

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- [What Is Expected of All FIPS Users | 22](#)

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 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 locally and remotely.
2. Create, modify, 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.

Security Administrator performs all FIPS-mode-related configuration tasks and issue all statements and commands for Junos OS in FIPS mode.

Security Administrator Role and Responsibilities

The Security Administrator is the person responsible for enabling, configuring, monitoring, and maintaining Junos OS in FIPS mode on a device. The Security Administrator securely installs Junos OS on the 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 Security Administrator administer the system in a secure manner by keeping passwords secure and checking audit files.

The permissions that distinguish the Security Administrator from other FIPS users are **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control**. Assign the Security Administrator to a login class that contains all of these permissions.

Among the tasks related to Junos OS in FIPS mode, the Security Administrator is expected to:

- Set the initial root password. The length of the password should be at least 10 characters.
- Reset user passwords with FIPS-approved algorithms.
- 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 Security Administrator, can view the configuration. Only the user assigned as the Security Administrator can modify the configuration.

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 Security Administrator, must observe security guidelines at all times.

All FIPS users must:

- Keep all passwords confidential.
- Store devices and documentation in a secure area.
- Deploy devices in secure areas.
- Check audit files periodically.

- Conform to all other FIPS 140-2 security rules.
- Follow these guidelines:
 - Users are trusted.
 - Users abide by all security guidelines.
 - Users do not deliberately compromise security.
 - Users behave responsibly at all times.

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Understanding the Operational Environment for Junos OS in FIPS Mode

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A Juniper Networks device running the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) in FIPS mode forms a special type of hardware and software operational environment that is different from the environment of a device in non-FIPS mode:

Hardware Environment for Junos OS in FIPS Mode

Junos OS in FIPS mode establishes a cryptographic boundary in the device that no critical security parameters (CSPs) can cross using plain text. Each hardware component of the device that requires a cryptographic boundary for FIPS 140-2 compliance is a separate cryptographic module. There are two

types of hardware with cryptographic boundaries in Junos OS in FIPS mode: one for each Routing Engine and one for entire chassis.

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

Software Environment for Junos OS in FIPS Mode

A Juniper Networks device running Junos OS in FIPS mode forms a special type of nonmodifiable operational environment. To achieve this environment on the device, the system prevents the execution of any binary file that was not part of the certified Junos OS in FIPS mode distribution. When a device is in FIPS mode, it can run only Junos OS.

FIPS mode on MX10003 and EX9253 devices is available in Junos OS Release 19.3R1 and later. The Junos OS in FIPS mode software environment is established after the Security Administrator successfully enables FIPS mode on a device. The Junos OS image that includes FIPS mode is available on the Juniper Networks website and can be installed on a functioning device.

For FIPS 140-2 compliance, we recommend that you delete all user-created files and data by *zeroizing* the device before enabling FIPS mode.

Enabling FIPS mode disables many of the usual Junos OS protocols and services. In particular, you cannot configure the following services in Junos OS in FIPS mode:

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

Attempts to configure these services, or load configurations with these services configured, result in a configuration syntax error.

You can use only SSH as a remote access service.

All passwords established for users after upgrading to Junos OS in FIPS mode must conform to Junos OS in FIPS mode specifications. Passwords must be between 10 and 20 characters in length and require the use of at least three of the five defined character sets (uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, punctuation marks, and keyboard characters, such as % and &, not included in the other four categories). Attempts to configure passwords that do not conform to these rules result in an error. All passwords and keys used to

authenticate peers must be at least 10 characters in length, and in some cases the length must match the digest size.

NOTE: Do not attach the device to a network until the Security Administrator completes configuration from the local console connection.

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

Critical Security Parameters

Critical security parameters (CSPs) are security-related information such as cryptographic keys and passwords that can compromise the security of the cryptographic module or the security of the information protected by the module if they are disclosed or modified.

Zeroization of the system erases all traces of CSPs in preparation for operating the device or Routing Engine as a cryptographic module.

Table 4 on page 25 lists CSPs on devices running Junos OS.

Table 4: Critical Security Parameters

CSP	Description	Zeroize	Use
SSHv2 private host key	ECDSA / RSA key used to identify the host, generated the first time SSH is configured.	Zeroize command.	Used to identify the host.
SSHv2 session keys	Session key used with SSHv2 and as a Diffie-Hellman private key. Encryption: AES-128, AES-256. MACs: HMAC-SHA-1, HMAC-SHA-2-256, HMAC-SHA2-512. Key exchange: dh-group14-sha1, ECDH-sha2-nistp256, ECDH-sha2-nistp384, and ECDH-sha2-nistp521.	Power cycle and terminate session.	Symmetric key used to encrypt data between host and client.
User authentication key	Hash of the user's password: SHA256, SHA512.	Zeroize command.	Used to authenticate a user to the cryptographic module.

Table 4: Critical Security Parameters (*continued*)

CSP	Description	Zeroize	Use
Security Administrator authentication key	Hash of the Security Administrator's password: SHA256, SHA512.	Zeroize command.	Used to authenticate the Security Administrator to the cryptographic module.
HMAC DRBG seed	Seed for deterministic random bit generator (DRBG).	Seed is not stored by the cryptographic module.	Used for seeding DRBG.
HMAC DRBG V value	The value (V) of output block length (outlen) in bits, which is updated each time another outlen bits of output are produced.	Power cycle.	A critical value of the internal state of DRBG.
HMAC DRBG key value	The current value of the outlen-bit key, which is updated at least once each time that the DRBG mechanism generates pseudorandom bits.	Power cycle.	A critical value of the internal state of DRBG.
NDRNG entropy	Used as entropy input string to the HMAC DRBG.	Power cycle.	A critical value of the internal state of DRBG.

In Junos OS in FIPS mode, all CSPs must enter and leave the cryptographic module in encrypted form. Any CSP encrypted with a non-approved algorithm is considered plain text by FIPS.

Local passwords are hashed with the SHA256 or SHA512 algorithm. 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.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode | 27](#)

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

Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode

All passwords established for users by the Security Administrator 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.
- **Password encryption.** To change the default encryption method (SHA512) include the **format** statement at the **[edit system login password]** hierarchy level.

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 (**r00t**) 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.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Understanding the Operational Environment for Junos OS in FIPS Mode](#) | 23

Downloading Software Packages from Juniper Networks

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

For MX10003, download **junos-vmhost-install-mx-x86-64-19.3R1.8.tgz**.

For EX9253, download **junos-vmhost-install-ex92xx-x86-64-19.3R1.8.tgz**.

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://support.juniper.net/support/downloads/>
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. Download the software. See [Downloading Software](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Installing Software on a MX10003 or EX9253 devices with Single Routing Engine

You can use this procedure to upgrade Junos OS on device with a single Routing Engine.

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

1. Download the software package as described in “[Downloading Software Packages from Juniper Networks](#)” on page 28.
2. If you have not already done so, connect to the console port on the device from your management device, and log in to the Junos OS CLI.
3. (Optional) Back up the current software configuration to a second storage option. See the [Software Installation and Upgrade Guide](#) for instructions on performing this task.
4. (Optional) Copy the software package to the 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 device:

```
user@host> request vmhost software add <package>
```

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

- For a software package in a local directory on the device, use `/var/tmp/package.tgz`.
- For a software package on a remote server, use one of the following paths, replacing *package* with the software package name—for example, `junos-vmhost-install-mx-x86-64-19.3R1.8.tgz` for MX10003 and `junos-vmhost-install-ex92xx-x86-64-19.3R1.8.tgz` for EX9253 devices.
 - `ftp://hostname/pathname/package.tgz`
 - `http://hostname/pathname/package.tgz`

6. Reboot the device to load the installation:

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

7. After the reboot has completed, log in and use the **show version** command to verify that the new version of the software is successfully installed.

```
user@host> show version
Hostname: hostname
Model: mx10003
Junos: 19.3R1.8
JUNOS OS Kernel 64-bit [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS libs [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS runtime [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS time zone information [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS network stack and utilities [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS libs [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS OS libs compat32 [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS 32-bit compatibility [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS libs compat32 [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS runtime [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
Junos vmguest package [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS sflow mx [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS py extensions [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS py base [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS OS vmguest [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS crypto [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS na telemetry [19.3R1.8]
JUNOS Security Intelligence [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS mx libs compat32 [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS mx runtime [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS RPD Telemetry Application [19.3R1.8]
JUNOS common platform support [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Openconfig [19.3R1.8]
JUNOS mtx network modules [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS modules [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS mx modules [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS mx libs [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS SQL Sync Daemon [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS mtx Data Plane Crypto Support [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS daemons [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS mx daemons [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS appidd-mx application-identification daemon
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services URL Filter package [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
```

```

JUNOS Services TLB Service PIC package [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Telemetry [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services TCP-LOG [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services SSL [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services SOFTWARE [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Stateful Firewall [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services RTCOM [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services RPM [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services PCEF package [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services NAT [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Mobile Subscriber Service Container package
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services MobileNext Software package [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Logging Report Framework package
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services LL-PDF Container package [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Jflow Container package [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Deep Packet Inspection package
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services IPSec [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services IDS [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS IDP Services [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services HTTP Content Management package
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Crypto [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Captive Portal and Content Delivery Container package
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services COS [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS AppId Services [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services Application Level Gateways [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Services AACL Container package [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS SDN Software Suite [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Extension Toolkit [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (wrlinux9)
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (MX/EX92XX Common)
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (M/T Common)
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (aft) [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (MX Common)
[20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Juniper Malware Removal Tool (JMRT)
[1.0.0+20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]

```

```
JUNOS J-Insight [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS jfirmware [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS Online Documentation [20190920.011302_builder_junos_193_r1]
JUNOS jail runtime [20190701.269d466_builder_stable_11]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Troubleshooting Software Installation](#)

[Understanding Software Installation on EX Series Switches](#)

Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode

IN THIS SECTION

- [Why Zeroize? | 33](#)
- [When to Zeroize? | 33](#)

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

Security Administrator initiates the zeroization process by entering the **request vmhost zeroize no-forwarding** operational command.

In reference to cryptographic key destruction, TOE does not support delayed key destruction.



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 Security Administrator, perform zeroization in the following situations:

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

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](#) | 34

Zeroizing the System

To zeroize your device, follow the below procedure:

1. Login to the device as Security Administrator and from CLI, enter

```
security-administrator@host> request vmhost zeroize no-forwarding
VMHost Zeroization : Erase all data, including configuration and log files ?
[yes,no] (no) yes
```

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

```
Erase all data, including configuration and log files?  [yes, no] (no)
yes
VMHost Zeroization : Erase all data, including configuration and log files ?
[yes,no] (no) yes

warning: Vmhost will reboot and may not boot without configuration
warning: Proceeding with vmhost zeroize
Zeroize secondary internal disk ...
Proceeding with zeroize on secondary disk
Mounting device in preparation for zeroize...
Cleaning up target disk for zeroize ...
Zeroize done on target disk.
Zeroize of secondary disk completed
Zeroize primary internal disk ...
Proceeding with zeroize on primary disk
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key.pub
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
Mounting device in preparation for zeroize...
Cleaning up target disk for zeroize ...
Zeroize done on target disk.
Zeroize of primary disk completed
Zeroize done
warning: Proceeding with vmhost reboot
Initiating vmhost reboot...
```

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 | 35](#)

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

Enabling FIPS Mode

As Security Administrator, 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 27](#). 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 32](#) 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 19.3R1.8 Kernel 64-bit  JNPR-11.0-20190701.269d466_buil
root@:~ # cli
root>
```

3. Configure root authentication with password at least 10 characters or more.

```
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. Configure security-administrator and login with security-administrator credentials.
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:

```

security-administrator@hostname> request system software add optional://fips-mode.tgz
Verified fips-mode signed by PackageDevelopmentEc_2019 method ECDSA256+SHA256
security-administrator@hostname> request system software add optional://jpfe-fips.tgz
Verified jpfe-fips signed by PackageProductionEc_2019 method ECDSA256+SHA256

```

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

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

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

```

[edit]
security-administrator@hostname# commit
[edit]
system
reboot is required to transition to FIPS level 1
commit complete
[edit]
security-administrator@hostname# run request vmhost reboot

```

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

```

security-administrator@hostname:fips>

```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode | 27](#)

Configuring Security Administrator and FIPS User Identification and Access

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring Security Administrator Access | 37](#)
- [Configuring FIPS User Login Access | 39](#)

Security Administrators and FIPS users perform all configuration tasks for Junos OS in FIPS mode and issue all Junos OS in FIPS mode statements and commands. Security Administrator and FIPS user configurations must follow Junos OS in FIPS mode guidelines.

Configuring Security Administrator Access

Junos OS in FIPS mode offers a finer granularity of user permissions than those mandated by FIPS 140-2.

For FIPS 140-2 compliance, any FIPS user with the **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control** permission bits set is a Security Administrator. In most cases the **super-user** class suffices for the Security Administrator.

To configure login access for a Security Administrator:

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

```
root@hostname# edit
  Entering configuration mode
[edit]
root@hostname#
```

2. Name the user **security-administrator** and assign the Security Administrator a user ID (for example, **6400**, which must be a unique number associated with the login account in the range of 100 through 64000) and a class (for example, **super-user**). When you assign the class, you assign the permissions—for example, **secret**, **security**, **maintenance**, and **control**.

For a list of permissions, see [Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels](#).

```
[edit]
root@hostname# set system login user username uid value class class-name
```

For example:

```
[edit]
root@hostname# set system login user security-administrator uid 6400 class super-user
```

3. Following the guidelines in “[Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode](#)” on page 27, assign the Security Administrator a plain-text password for login authentication. Set the password by typing a password after the prompts **New password** and **Retype new password**.

```
[edit]
root@hostname# set system login user username class class-name authentication (plain-text-password |
encrypted-password)
```

For example:

```
[edit]
root@hostname# set system login user security-administrator class super-user authentication
plain-text-password
```

4. Optionally, display the configuration:

```
[edit]
root@hostname#edit system
[edit system]
root@hostname#show
login {
  user security-administrator {
    uid 6400;
    authentication {
      encrypted-password "<cipher-text>"; ## SECRET-DATA
    }
  }
  class super-user;
```

```
}
}
```

5. If you are finished configuring the device, commit the configuration and exit:

```
[edit]
root@hostname# commit
commit complete
root@hostname# exit
```

Configuring FIPS User Login Access

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

As the Security Administrator you set up FIPS users. FIPS users cannot be granted permissions normally reserved for the Security Administrator—for example, permission to zeroize the system.

To configure login access for a FIPS user:

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

```
security-administrator@hostname:fips> edit
  Entering configuration mode
[edit]
security-administrator@hostname:fips#
```

2. Give the user, a username, and assign the user a user ID (for example, **6401**, which must be a unique number in the range of 1 through 64000) and a class. When you assign the class, you assign the permissions—for example, **clear**, **network**, **resetview**, and **view-configuration**.

For a list of permissions, see [Understanding Junos OS Access Privilege Levels](#).

```
[edit]
security-administrator@hostname:fips# set system login user username uid value class class-name
```

For example:

```
[edit]
security-administrator@hostname:fips# set system login user fips-user1 uid 6401 class read-only
```

- Following the guidelines in [“Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode” on page 27](#), assign the FIPS user a plain-text password for login authentication. Set the password by typing a password after the prompts **New password** and **Retype new password**.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@hostname:fips# set system login user username class class-name authentication
(plain-text-password | encrypted-password)
```

For example:

```
[edit]
security-administrator@hostname:fips# set system login user fips-user1 class read-only authentication
plain-text-password
```

- Optionally, display the configuration:

```
[edit]
security-administrator@hostname:fips# edit system
[edit system]
security-administrator@hostname:fips# show
login {
  user fips-user1 {
    uid 6401;
    authentication {
      encrypted-password "<cipher-text>"; ## SECRET-DATA
    }
    class read-only;
  }
}
```

- If you are finished configuring the device, commit the configuration and exit:

```
[edit]
security-administrator@hostname:fips# commit
security-administrator@hostname:fips# exit
```


RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Understanding Roles and Services for Junos OS | 21

3

CHAPTER

Configuring Administrative Credentials and Privileges

Understanding the Associated Password Rules for an Authorized Administrator | 43

Configuring a Network Device Collaborative Protection Profile Authorized
Administrator | 45

Configuring Inactivity Timeout Period, and Terminating Local and Remote Idle
Session | 47

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: Do 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]

```
security-administrator@host:fips# 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]

```
security-administrator@host:fips# 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 3.

[edit]

```
security-administrator@host:fips# set system login password minimum-changes 3
```

- The hashing algorithm for user passwords can be either SHA256 or SHA512 (SHA512 is the default hashing algorithm).

[edit]

```
security-administrator@host:fips# 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.

NOTE: The new hash algorithm affect only those passwords that are generated after commit.

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.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Identifying Secure Product Delivery | 18

Configuring a Network Device Collaborative Protection Profile 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 NDcPPv2.1 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]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system login class security-admin permissions all
```

2. Configure the hashed algorithm for plain-text passwords as sha512.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system login password format sha512
```

3. Commit the changes.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# commit
```

4. Define your NDcPPv2.1 user authorized administrator.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system login user NDcPPv2-user class security-admin authentication
encrypted-password
```

or

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system login user NDcPPv2-user class security-admin authentication
plain-text-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]  
security-administrator@host:fips# 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]  
security-administrator@host:fips# 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]  
security-administrator@host:fips# 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. To reset the root password, use **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](#) | 43

Configuring Inactivity Timeout Period, and Terminating Local and Remote Idle Session

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring Session Termination | 47](#)
- [Sample Output for Local Administrative Session Termination | 48](#)
- [Sample Output for Remote Administrative Session Termination | 49](#)
- [Sample Output for User Initiated Termination | 49](#)

Configuring Session Termination

Terminate the session after the security administrator specifies inactive timeout period.

1. Set the idle timeout.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system login class security-admin idle-timeout 2
```

2. Configure the login access privileges.

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

3. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# commit
```

```
commit complete
```

4. Set the password.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system login user NDcPPv2-user authentication plain-text-password
New password:
Retype new password:
```

5. Define login class.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system login user NDcPPv2-user class security-admin
```

6. Commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# commit
```

```
commit complete
```

Sample Output for Local Administrative Session Termination

```
con host
Trying a.b.c.d...
'autologin': unknown argument ('set ?' for help).
Connected to device.example.com
Escape character is '^]'.

Type the hot key to suspend the connection: <CTRL>Z
FreeBSD/amd64 (host) (ttyu0)
login: NDcPPv2-user
Password:
Last login: Sun Jun 23 22:42:27 from 10.224.33.70

--- JUNOS 19.3R1.4 Kernel 64-bit  JNPR-11.0-20190316.df99236_buil
NDcPPv2-user@host> Warning: session will be closed in 1 minute if there is no
activity
Warning: session will be closed in 10 seconds if there is no activity
Idle timeout exceeded: closing session
```



```
FreeBSD/amd64 (host) (ttyu0)
```

Sample Output for Remote Administrative Session Termination

```
ssh NDcPPv2-user@host
Password:
Last login: Sun Jun 23 22:48:05 2019
--- JUNOS 19.3R1.4 Kernel 64-bit  JNPR-11.0-20190316.df99236_buil
NDcPPv2-user@host> exit

Connection to host closed.
ssh NDcPPv2-user@host
Password:
Last login: Sun Jun 23 22:50:50 2019 from 10.224.33.70
--- JUNOS 19.3R2.6 Kernel 64-bit  JNPR-11.0-20190316.df99236_buil
NDcPPv2-user@host> Warning: session will be closed in 1 minute if there is no
activity
Warning: session will be closed in 10 seconds if there is no activity
Idle timeout exceeded: closing session

Connection to host closed.
```

Sample Output for User Initiated Termination

```
ssh NDcPPv2-user@host
Password:
Last login: Sun Jun 23 22:48:05 2019
--- JUNOS 19.3R1.4 Kernel 64-bit  JNPR-11.0-20190316.df99236_buil
NDcPPv2-user@host> exit

Connection to host closed.
```

4

CHAPTER

Configuring SSH and Console Connection

Configuring a System Login Message and Announcement | 51

Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPPv2.1 | 52

Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions | 54

Configuring a System Login Message and Announcement

A system 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]  
security-administrator@host:fps# set system login message login-message-banner-text
```

To configure system announcement, use the following command:

```
[edit]  
security-administrator@host:fps# 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

Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPPv2.1

SSH through remote management interface allowed in the evaluated configuration. This topic describes how to configure SSH for remote management of TOE. The following algorithms that needs to be configured to validate SSH for NDcPPv2.1.

To configure SSH on the TOE:

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

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm ssh-ecdsa
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm no-ssh-dss
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm ssh-rsa
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm no-ssh-ed25519
```

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

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

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

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh macs hmac-sha1
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh macs hmac-sha2-256
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh macs hmac-sha2-512
```

4. Specify the ciphers allowed for protocol version 2.

```
[edit]
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh ciphers aes128-cbc
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh ciphers aes256-cbc
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh ciphers aes128-ctr
security-administrator@host:fips# set system services ssh ciphers aes256-ctr
```

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 MACs 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

Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions

An administrator may login remotely 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 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]  
security-administrator@host:fips# 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]  
security-administrator@host:fips# 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 1 through 10, and the default value is 10.

The local administrator access will be maintained even if the remote administration is made permanently or temporarily unavailable due to the multiple failed login attempts. The console login for local administration will be available to the users during the lockout period.

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

```
[edit system login]  
security-administrator@host:fips# 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. Use the **backoff-factor** option to specify the length of the delay in seconds. 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]
security-administrator@host:fips# 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]
security-administrator@host:fips# set services ssh root-login deny
```

The SSH2 protocol provides secure terminal sessions utilizing the secure encryption. The SSH2 protocol enforces running the key-exchange phase and changing the encryption and integrity keys for the session. Key exchange is done periodically, after specified seconds or after specified bytes of data have passed over the connection. You can configure thresholds for SSH rekeying, FCS_SSHS_EXT.1.8 and FCS_SSHC_EXT.1.8. The TSF ensures that within the SSH connections the same session keys are used for a threshold of no longer than one hour, and no more than one gigabyte of the transmitted data. When either of the thresholds are reached, a rekey must be performed.

```
[edit system]
security-administrator@host:fips# set services ssh rekey time-limit <number>
```

Time limit before renegotiating session keys is 1 through 1440 minutes.

```
[edit system]
security-administrator@host:fips# set services ssh rekey data-limit <number>
```

Data limit before renegotiating session keys is 51200 through 4294967295 byte.

5

CHAPTER

Configuring the Remote Syslog Server

Sample Syslog Server Configuration on a Linux System | 57

Sample 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 device. The syslog server must have an SSH client with NETCONF support configured to receive the streamed syslog messages.

Use the configuration details and establish a session between the target of evaluation (TOE) and the audit server. Examine the traffic that passes between the audit server and the TOE during several activities, and the generated audit data to be transferred to the audit server.

Examine the TOE Summary Specification (TSS) to ensure that it specifies the means by which the audit data is transferred to the external audit server and how the trusted channel is provided.

The NDcPP logs capture the following events:

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

To configure event logging to a remote server when the SSH connection to the ToE 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 pass phrase. The storage locations for the **syslog-monitor** key pair is displayed.

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

```
[edit system login]  
security-administrator@host:fips# set 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 system login]
security-administrator@host:fips# set user syslog-mon class monitor authentication ssh-rsa public key from
syslog-monitor key pair
```

4. Set up NETCONF with SSH.

```
[edit system services]
security-administrator@host:fips# set netconf ssh
```

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

```
[edit system services]
security-administrator@host:fips# set syslog file messages any any
commit
```

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

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

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.

```
security-administrator@host:fips# $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.


```
[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)
```

Net configuration channel

```
host@nms5-vm-linux2 ~]$ ssh syslog-mon@starfire -s netconf
```

```
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'

```

Net configuration channel

```
host@nms5-vm-linux2 ~]$ ssh syslog-mon@starfire -s netconf
```

```

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 that the local syslogs and remote syslogs received were similar.

```

Jan 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

```

```

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 | **67**

Sample Code Audits of Configuration Changes | **68**

Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring Audit Log Options for MX10003 and EX9253 Devices | 67](#)

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

Configuring Audit Log Options for MX10003 and EX9253 Devices

To configure audit log options for MX10003 and EX9253 devices:

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

```
[edit system syslog]
security-administrator@host:fips# set archive files 2
```

2. Specify the file in which to log data.

```
[edit system syslog]
security-administrator@host:fips# set file syslog any any
```

3. Specify the size of files to be archived.

```
[edit system syslog]
security-administrator@host:fips# set file syslog archive size 10000000
```

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

```
[edit system syslog]
security-administrator@host:fips# set file syslog explicit-priority
```

5. Log system messages in a structured format.

```
[edit system syslog]
security-administrator@host:fps# set file syslog structured-data
```

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. It then shows the information sent to the audit server when the secret data is added to the original configuration and committed with the **load** command.

```
[edit system]
location {
  country-code US;
  building B1;
}
...
login {
  message "UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THIS ROUTER\n\tIS STRICTLY PROHIBITED!";
  user admin {
    uid 2000;
    class super-user;
    authentication {
      encrypted-password "$ABC123";
      # SECRET-DATA
    }
  }
}
radius-server 192.0.2.15 {
  secret "$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.

```

security-administrator@host:fips# 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 operator;
+   authentication {
+     encrypted-password "$ABC123";
+     # SECRET-DATA
+   }
+ }
[edit system radius-server 192.0.2.15]
- secret "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
+ secret "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA

```

Table 5 on page 70 shows sample for syslog auditing for NDcPPv2.1:

Table 5: Auditable Events

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FAU_GEN.1	None	None	
FAU_GEN.2	None	None	
FAU_STG_EXT.1	None	None	
FAU_STG.1	None	None	
FCS_CKM.1	None	None	
FCS_CKM.2	None	None	
FCS_CKM.4	None	None	
FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption	None	None	
FCS_COP.1/SigGen	None	None	
FCS_COP.1/Hash	None	None	
FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash	None	None	

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FCS_COP.1(1)	None	None	
FCS_COP.1	None	None	
FCS_RBG_EXT.1	None	None	
FIA_PMG_EXT.1	None	None	

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FIA_UIA_EXT.1	All use of identification and authentication mechanism.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address)	

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
			<p>Successful Local Login</p> <p>Jan 3 09:59:36 login[7637]: LOGIN_INFORMATION: User root logged in from host [unknown] on device ttyu0</p> <p>Jan 3 09:59:36 login[7637]: LOGIN_ROOT: User root logged in as root from host [unknown] on device ttyu0</p> <p>Unsuccessful Local Login</p> <p>Jan 3 09:57:52 login[7637]: LOGIN_PAM_ AUTHENTICATION_ERROR: Failed password for user root</p> <p>Jan 3 09:57:52 login[7637]: LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user root from host ttyu0</p> <p>Successful Remote Login</p> <p>Jan 3 09:32:07 mgd[47035]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'test1' assigned to class 'j-read-only' Jan 3 09:32:07 mgd[47035]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'test1' login, class 'j-read-only' [47035],</p>

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
			ssh-connection '10.1.5.153 36784 10.1.2.68 22', client-mode 'cli' Unsuccessful Remote Login Jan 3 09:26:56 sshd: SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user 'test1' from host '10.1.5.153'

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FIA_UAU_EXT.2	All use of identification and authentication mechanism.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address)	

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
			<p>Successful Local Login</p> <p>Jan 3 09:59:36 login[7637]: LOGIN_INFORMATION: User root logged in from host [unknown] on device ttyu0 Jan 3 09:59:36 login[7637]: LOGIN_ROOT: User root logged in as root from host [unknown] on device ttyu0</p> <p>Unsuccessful Local Login</p> <p>Jan 3 09:57:52 login[7637]: LOGIN_PAM_ AUTHENTICATION_ERROR: Failed password for user root</p> <p>Jan 3 09:57:52 login[7637]: LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user root from host ttyu0</p> <p>Successful Remote Login</p> <p>Jan 3 09:32:07 mgd[47035]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'test1' assigned to class 'j-read-only' Jan 3 09:32:07 mgd[47035]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'test1' login, class 'j-read-only' [47035], ssh-connection '10.1.5.153 36784</p>

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
			<p>10.1.2.68 22', client-mode 'cli'</p> <p>Unsuccessful Remote Login</p> <p>Jan 3 09:26:56 sshd: SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user 'test1' from host '10.1.5.153'</p>
FIA_UAU.7	None	None	
FMT_MOF.1/ManualUpdate	Any attempt to initiate a manual update	None	<p>Dec 28 21:51:21 mgd[8007]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'root', command 'request vmhost software add /var/tmp/junos-vmhost-install-mx-x86-64-19.1-20181231.0.tgz no-validate'</p>
FMT_MTD.1/CoreData	None	None	
FMT_SMF.1	All management activities of TSF data	None	Refer to the audit events listed in this table.
FMT_SMR.2	None	None	
FPT_SKP_EXT.1	None	None	
FPT_APW_EXT.1	None	None	

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FPT_TST_EXT.1	None	None	Enter request system fips self-test at command line for on demand self-test. or Reboot the device to view the self-test during startup.
FPT_TUD_EXT.1	Initiation of update; result of the update attempt (success or failure)	None	Dec 28 21:51:21 mgd[8007]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'root', command 'request vmhost software add /var/tmp/junos- vmhost-install-mx- x86-64-19.1- 20181231.0.tgz no-validate'
FPT_STM_EXT.1	Discontinuous changes to time - either Administrator actuated or changed via an automated process. (Note that no continuous changes to time need to be logged. See also application note on FPT_STM_EXT.1)	For discontinuous changes to time: The old and new values for the time. Origin of the attempt to change time for success and failure (e.g., IP address).	Apr 22 15:31:37 mgd[11121]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'root', command 'set date 201904221532.00 Apr 22 15:32:05 mgd[11121]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'root', command 'show system uptime '
FPT_STM_EXT.1 FTA_SSL_EXT.1 (if "terminate the session is selected)	The termination of a local interactive session by the session locking mechanism.	None	Jan 3 11:59:29 cli: UI_CLI_IDLE_TIMEOUT: Idle timeout for user 'root' exceeded and session terminated

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FTA_SSL.3	The termination of a remote session by the session locking mechanism.	None	Jan 3 11:26:23 cli: UI_CLI_IDLE_TIMEOUT: Idle timeout for user 'root' exceeded and session terminated
FTA_SSL.4	The termination of an interactive session.	None	Local Jan 3 11:47:25 mgd[52521]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'root' logout Remote Jan 3 11:43:33 sshd[52425]: Received disconnect from 10.1.5.153 port 36800:11: disconnected by user
FTA_TAB.1	None	None	

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FTP_ITC.1	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.	<p>Initiation of the trusted path</p> <p>Jan 3 12:09:00 sshd[53492]: Accepted keyboard-interactive/pam for root from 10.1.5.153 port 36802 ssh2</p> <p>Termination of the trusted path</p> <p>Jan 3 12:09:03 sshd[53492]: Received disconnect from 10.1.5.153 port 36802:11: disconnected by user Jan 3 12:09:36 sshd:</p> <p>Failure of the trusted path</p> <p>SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user 'root' from host '10.1.5.153'</p>

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FTP_TRP.1/Admin	Initiation of the trusted path. Termination of the trusted path. Failure of the trusted path functions.	None	<p>Initiation of the trusted path</p> <p>Jan 3 12:09:00 sshd[53492]: Accepted keyboard-interactive/pam for root from 10.1.5.153 port 36802 ssh2</p> <p>Termination of the trusted path</p> <p>Jan 3 12:09:03 sshd[53492]: Received disconnect from 10.1.5.153 port 36802:11: disconnected by user Jan 3 12:09:36 sshd:</p> <p>Failure of the trusted path</p> <p>SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user 'root' from host '10.1.5.153'</p>
FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	Failure to establish an SSH session	Reason for failure	<p>Dec 17 15:02:12 sshd[9842]: Unable to negotiate with 10.1.5.153 port 43836: no matching key exchange method found. Their offer: diffie-hellman-group1-sha1,ext-info-c</p>

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	Unsuccessful attempt to validate a certificate Any addition, replacement or removal of trust anchors in the TOE's trust store	Reason for failure of certificate validation Identification of certificates added, replaced or removed as trust anchor in the TOE's trust store	Dec 28 22:20:23 verixec[9371]: cannot validate /packages/db/pkginst.9286/manifest.ecerts: subject issuer mismatch: /C=US/ST=CA/L= Sunnyvale/O=Juniper Networks/ OU=Juniper CA/CN= PackageProductionTest Ec_2017_NO_DEFECTS/ emailAddress=ca@juniper.net
FIA_X509_EXT.2	None	None	
FPT_TUD_EXT.2	Failure of update	Reason for failure (including identifier of invalid certificate)	Dec 28 22:20:23 verixec[9371]: cannot validate /packages/db/pkginst.9286/manifest.ecerts: subject issuer mismatch: /C=US/ST=CA/L= Sunnyvale/O= Juniper Networks/ OU= Juniper CA/CN= PackageProductionTest Ec_2017_NO_DEFECTS/ emailAddress= ca@juniper.net
FMT_MOF.1/Functions	None	None	
FMT_MOF.1/Services	None	None	
FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys	None	None	

Table 5: Auditable Events (*continued*)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	How event generated
FIA_AFL.1	Administrator lockout due to excessive authentication failures	None	Jan 3 08:13:59 sshd: SSHD_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS_THRESHOLD: Threshold for unsuccessful authentication attempts (2) reached by user 'test1'

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration](#) | 67

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.

In addition, Juniper Networks recommends that logging also:

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

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](#)

Interpreting Event Messages

The following output shows a sample event message.

```
Feb 27 02:33:04 bm-a mgd[6520]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'security-officer' login, class 'j-super-user' [6520],
ssh-connection ", client-mode 'cli'
Feb 27 02:33:49 bm-a mgd[6520]: UI_DBASE_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'security-officer' entering configuration
mode
Feb 27 02:38:29 bm-a mgd[6520]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'security-officer', command 'run show log
Audit_log | grep LOGIN
```

[Table 6 on page 86](#) 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 6: Fields in Event Messages

Field	Description	Examples
<i>timestamp</i>	Time when the message was generated, in one of two representations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>MMM-DD HH:MM:SS.MS+/-HH:MM</i>, 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).• <i>YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.MSZ</i> is the year, month, day, hour, minute, second and millisecond in UTC.	Feb 27 02:33:04 is the timestamp expressed as local time in the United States. 2012-02-27T09:17:15.719Z is 2:33 AM UTC on 27 Feb 2012.
<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

Table 6: Fields in Event Messages (*continued*)

Field	Description	Examples
<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](#)

Logging Changes to Secret Data

The following are examples of audit logs of events that change the secret data. Whenever there is a change in the configuration example, the syslog event should capture the below logs:

```
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]
```

Everytime a configuration is updated or changed, the syslog should capture these logs:

```
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]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Interpreting Event Messages](#) | 86

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](#) | 86

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](#) | 88

8

CHAPTER

Performing Self-Tests on a Device

Understanding FIPS Self-Tests | 91

Understanding FIPS Self-Tests

The cryptographic module enforces security rules to ensure that 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 device 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
- **quicksec_kats**—KAT for QuickSec Toolkit cryptographic implementation

The KAT self-tests are performed automatically at startup. Conditional self-tests are also performed automatically to verify digitally signed software packages, generated random numbers, RSA and ECDSA 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 one of the KATs fail, the device panics and reboot continuously. The device can be recovered using USB install.

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

For MX10003 and EX9253 devices:

```
mgd: Running FIPS Self-tests
mgd: Testing kernel KATS:
mgd:   NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:      Passed
mgd:   DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:                    Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:                    Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:                Passed
mgd:   SHA-2-384 Known Answer Test:                    Passed
mgd:   SHA-2-512 Known Answer Test:                    Passed
mgd:   AES128-CMAC Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   AES-CBC Known Answer Test:                      Passed
mgd:   AES128-CMAC Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   AES256-CMAC Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   AES-ECB Known Answer Test:                     Passed
mgd:   AES-KEYWRAP Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   KBKDF Known Answer Test:                       Passed
mgd: Testing libmd KATS:
mgd:   HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:                    Passed
```

```

mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:           Passed
mgd:   SHA-2-512 Known Answer Test:               Passed
mgd: Testing OpenSSL KATS:
mgd:   NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:    Passed
mgd:   FIPS ECDSA Known Answer Test:               Passed
mgd:   FIPS ECDH Known Answer Test:                Passed
mgd:   FIPS RSA Known Answer Test:                 Passed
mgd:   DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:                 Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:                Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   AES-CBC Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   AES-GCM Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   ECDSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:               Passed
mgd:   KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test:               Passed
mgd:   KDF-SSH-SHA256 Known Answer Test:            Passed
mgd:   KAS-ECC-EPHEM-UNIFIED-NOKC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd:   KAS-FFC-EPHEM-NOKC Known Answer Test:       Passed
mgd: Testing QuickSec 7.0 KATS:
mgd:   NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:    Passed
mgd:   DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:                Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   AES-CBC Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   AES-GCM Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test:               Passed
mgd:   SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:              Passed
mgd:   SSH-ECDSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:            Passed
mgd:   KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test:               Passed
mgd:   KDF-IKE-V2 Known Answer Test:               Passed
mgd: Testing QuickSec KATS:
mgd:   NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:    Passed
mgd:   DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:                  Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:                Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:   AES-CBC Known Answer Test:                  Passed

```

```

mgd:    AES-GCM Known Answer Test:                Passed
mgd:    SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:    SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:            Passed
mgd:    KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test:              Passed
mgd:    KDF-IKE-V2 Known Answer Test:              Passed
mgd: Testing SSH IPsec KATS:
mgd:    NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:   Passed
mgd:    DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:                Passed
mgd:    HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:               Passed
mgd:    HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:           Passed
mgd:    AES-CBC Known Answer Test:                 Passed
mgd:    SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test:             Passed
mgd:    SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test:            Passed
mgd:    KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test:              Passed
mgd: Testing file integrity:
mgd:    File integrity Known Answer Test:           Passed
mgd: Testing crypto integrity:
mgd:    Crypto integrity Known Answer Test:         Passed
mgd: Expect an exec Authentication error...
verifexec: no fingerprint for file='/sbin/kats/cannot-exec' fsid=210 fileid=49356
gen=1 uid=0 pid=17080
mgd: /sbin/kats/run-tests: /sbin/kats/cannot-exec: Authentication error
mgd: FIPS Self-tests Passed

```

9

CHAPTER

Operational Commands

[request vmhost zeroize no-forwarding](#) | 95

request vmhost zeroize no-forwarding

Syntax

```
request vmhost zeroize no-forwarding
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F3.

Description

Remove all configuration information on the Routing Engines and reset all key values. If the device has dual Routing Engines, the command is broadcast to both Routing Engines on the device. 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 the root user and start the Junos OS CLI by typing `cli` at the prompt.

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

List of Sample Output

[request vmhost zeroize no-forwarding on page 95](#)

Sample Output

request vmhost zeroize no-forwarding

```
user@host> request vmhost zeroize no-forwarding
```

```
VMHost Zeroization : Erase all data, including configuration and log files ?
[yes,no] (no) yes
```

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warning: Vmhost will reboot and may not boot without configuration
warning: Proceeding with vmhost zeroize
Zeroize secondary internal disk ...
Proceeding with zeroize on secondary disk
Mounting device in preparation for zeroize...
Cleaning up target disk for zeroize ...
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Zeroize done on target disk.  
Zeroize of secondary disk completed  
Zeroize primary internal disk ...  
Proceeding with zeroize on primary disk  
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub  
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key.pub  
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key  
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key  
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key.pub  
/etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key  
Mounting device in preparation for zeroize...  
Cleaning up target disk for zeroize ...  
Zeroize done on target disk.  
Zeroize of primary disk completed  
Zeroize done  
warning: Proceeding with vmhost reboot  
Initiating vmhost reboot...
```