Cisco Firepower Threat Defense on ASA Cryptographic Module

FIPS 140-2 Non Proprietary Security Policy
Level 2 Validation

Version 0.4

October 18, 2018

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This is the non-proprietary Cryptographic Module Security Policy for the Cisco Firepower Threat Defense on ASA Cryptographic Module. The firmware version is 6.2. This security policy describes how this module meets the security requirements of FIPS 140-2 Level 2 and how to run the module in a FIPS 140-2 mode of operation. This Security Policy may be freely distributed.

FIPS 140-2 (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 140-2 — *Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules*) details the U.S. Government requirements for cryptographic modules. More information about the FIPS 140-2 standard and validation program is available on the NIST website at http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/index.html.

1.2 Module Validation Level

The following table lists the level of validation for each area in the FIPS PUB 140-2.

No.	Area Title	Level
1	Cryptographic Module Specification	2
2	Cryptographic Module Ports and Interfaces	2
3	Roles, Services, and Authentication	3
4	Finite State Model	2
5	Physical Security	2
6	Operational Environment	N/A
7	Cryptographic Key management	2
8	Electromagnetic Interface/Electromagnetic Compatibility	2
9	Self-Tests	2
10	Design Assurance	2
11	Mitigation of Other Attacks	N/A
	Overall module validation level	**2**

Table 1 Module Validation Level

1.3 References

This document deals only with the operations and capabilities of the Cisco Firepower Threat Defense on ASA Cryptographic Module listed in section 1.1 above as it relates to the technical terms of a FIPS 140-2 cryptographic module security policy. More information is available from the following sources:

The Cisco Systems website contains information on the full line of Cisco Systems security. Please refer to the following websites:

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/index.html
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/fxos/roadmap/fxos-roadmap.html

For answers to technical or sales related questions please refer to the contacts listed on the Cisco Systems website at www.cisco.com.

The NIST Validated Modules website (http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/validation.html) contains contact information for answers to technical or sales-related questions for the module.

1.4 Terminology

In this document, the Cisco Firepower Threat Defense on ASA Cryptographic Module is referred to as FTD on ASA Cryptographic Module or Module.

1.5 Document Organization

The Security Policy document is part of the FIPS 140-2 Submission Package. In addition to this document, the Submission Package contains:

Vendor Evidence document
Finite State Machine
Other supporting documentation as additional references

This document provides an overview of the Cisco Firepower Threat Defense on ASA Cryptographic Module identified in section 1.1 above and explains the secure layout, configuration and operation of the module. This introduction section is followed by Section 2, which details the general features and functionality of the module. Section 3 specifically addresses the required configuration for the FIPS-mode of operation.

With the exception of this Non-Proprietary Security Policy, the FIPS 140-2 Validation Submission Documentation is Cisco-proprietary and is releasable only under appropriate non-disclosure agreements. For access to these documents, please contact Cisco Systems.

2 Cisco Firepower Threat Defense on ASA Cryptographic Module

The module provides cryptographic services to a solution which offers the combination of the industry's most deployed stateful firewall with a comprehensive range of next-generation network security services, intrusion prevention system (IPS), content security, secure unified communications, TLSv1.2, SSHv2, IKEv2, and Cryptographic Cipher Suite B.

The Firepower eXtensible Operating System (FX-OS), is a next-generation network and content security solution. The FX-OS is part of the Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) and provides an agile, open, built for scalability, consistent control, and simplified management. This makes it easy to configure platform settings and interfaces, provision devices, and monitor system status.

The Cisco Adaptive Security Appliances include the following models:

Small Scale Models:

- ASA 5506-X
- ASA 5506H-X
- ASA 5506W-X
- ASA 5508-X
- ASA 5516-X

Medium Scale Models:

- ASA 5525-X
- ASA 5545-X
- ASA 5555-X

2.1 Cryptographic Module Physical Characteristics

The Cisco FTD on ASA Cryptographic Module is an integrated network security module, which is designed to integrate into the versatile one-rack units (ASA 5506-X, ASA 5506H-X, ASA 5506W-X, ASA 5508-X, ASA 5516-X, ASA 5525-X, ASA 5545-X, and 5555-X).

2.2 Cryptographic Boundary

The Cisco ASA 5506-X, ASA 5506H-X, ASA 5506W-X, ASA 5508-X, ASA 5516-X, ASA 5525-X, ASA 5545-X, ASA 5555-X, contain a multiple-chip standalone cryptographic module. The cryptographic boundary is defined as the entire modules’ chassis unit encompassing the "top," "front," "left," "right," “rear” and "bottom" surfaces of the case along with associated opacity shields.

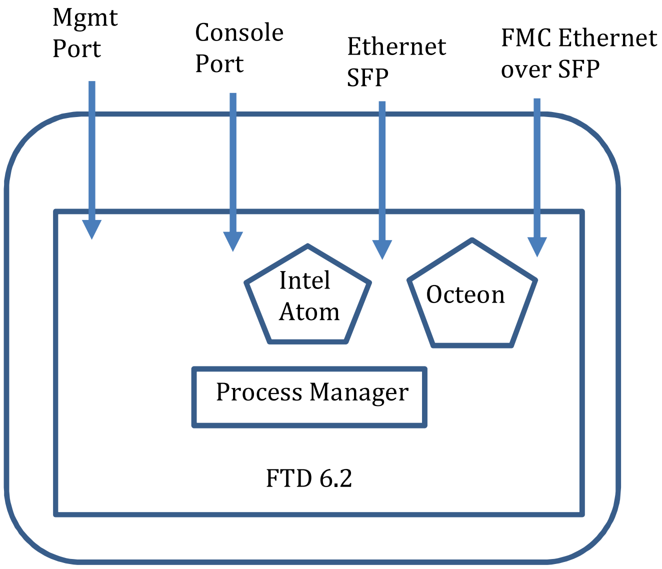

Diagram 1 Block Diagram

2.3 Module Interfaces

The module provides a number of physical and logical interfaces to the device, and the physical interfaces provided by the module are mapped to the following FIPS 140-2 defined logical interfaces: data input, data output, control input, status output, and power. The logical interfaces and their mapping are described in the following table:

FIPS 140-2 Logical Interface	ASA 5506-X, ASA 5506W-X, ASA 5506H-X, ASA 5508-X, ASA 5516-X, ASA 5525-X, ASA 5545-X, ASA 5555-X Physical Interface
Data Input Interface	Ethernet ports MGMT Port Console Port
Data Output Interface	Ethernet ports MGMT Port Console Port
Control Input Interface	Ethernet ports MGMT Port Console Port Reset Pin/Switch/Button (only on 5506-X, 5506H-X, 5506W-X, 5508-X, 5516-X, 5525-X)
Status Output Interface	Ethernet ports MGMT Port LEDs Console Port
Power Interface	Power Plug
Unused Interface	USB Port (USB Type A port and mini-USB Type B Console port)

Table 2 Hardware/Physical Boundary Interfaces

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2.4 Platform Overview

Figure 1 Cisco ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X Appliance Font Panel

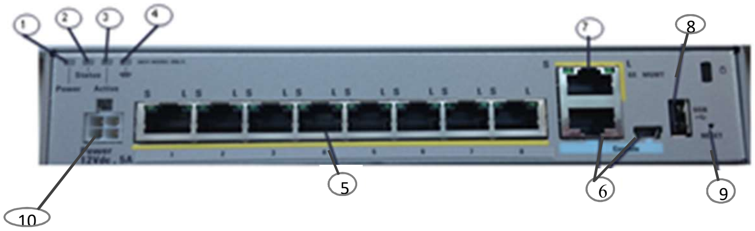

Figure 2 Cisco ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X Appliance Rear Panel

1	Power LED: Green -> power applied OK	6	Console Ports: RJ-45 Console port and mini-USB Type B Console port. The mini USB Type B Console port is disallowed in FIPS mode.
2	Status LED: Green blinking -> system is booting up Green solid -> successful boot Orange -> error during boot-up	7	GE Management Port
3	Active LED: Green -> unit is Active in failover pair Orange -> unit is Standby in failover pair Off -> not part of a failover pair	8	USB port is disallowed in FIPS mode
4	WLAN Module Only lit for 5506W-X Controlled by AP module, same color/blink behavior as existing AP702i Access Point	9	Reset Pin
5	GE ports: Left-side LED Green -> link Right-side LED blinking -> network activity	10	Power Supply

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Figure 3 ASA 5506H-X Appliance Front Panel

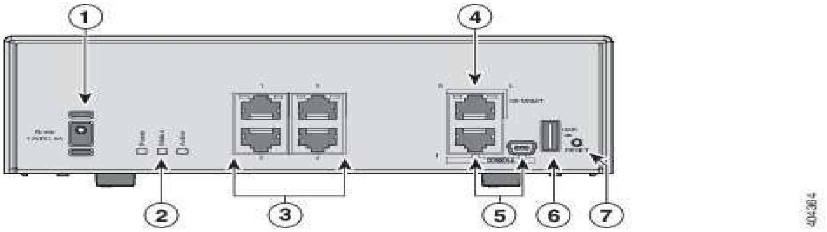

Figure 4 ASA 5506H-X Appliance Rear Panel

1	Power cord socket.	The chassis power-supply socket. See Power Supply for more information about the chassis power supply. **Note** The ASA is powered on when you plug in the AC power supply.
2	Status LEDs	The locations and meanings of the status LEDs are described in Status Lights.
3	Network data ports	Four Gigabit Ethernet RJ-45 (8P8C) network I/O interfaces. The ports are numbered (from top to bottom) 1, 2, 3, 4. Each port includes a pair of LEDs, one each for connection status and link status. The ports are named and numbered Gigabit Ethernet 1/1 through Gigabit Ethernet 1/4.
4	Management port	A Gigabit Ethernet interface restricted to network management access only. Connect with an RJ-45 cable.
5	Console ports	Two serial ports, a standard RJ-45 (8P8C), and a mini USB Type B, are provided for management access via an external system. See Console Ports for additional information. The mini USB Type B Console port is disallowed in FIPS mode.
6	USB port	USB Port is disallowed in FIPS mode
7	Reset button	A small recessed button that if pressed for longer than three seconds resets the ASA to its default "as-shipped" state following the next reboot. Configuration variables are reset to factory default. However, the flash is not erased and no files are removed. **Note** You can use the **service sw-reset-button** to disable the reset button. The default is enabled.

Note: Please refer to Cisco ASA 5500-X Series Hardware Installation Guide for more information.

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Figure 5 ASA 5508-X and ASA 5516-X Appliances Front Panel

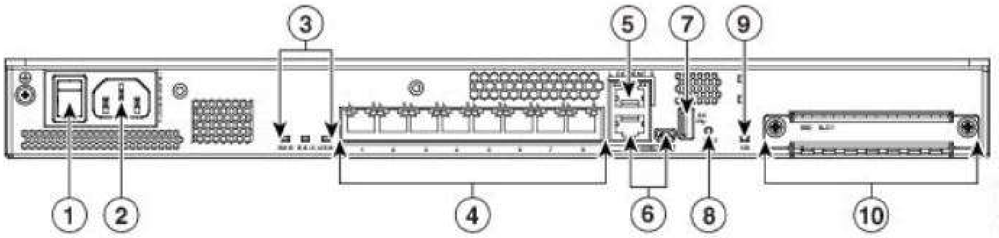

Figure 6 ASA 5508-X and ASA 5516-X Appliances Rear Panel

1	Power Switch	Standard power on/off switch
2	Power cord socket	Chassis power-supply sockeet
3	Status LEDS	LED status indicator
4	Network data ports	Eight gigabit ethernet RJ-45 network I/O interface. Each port includes pair of LED status.
5	Management port	A gigabit Ethernet interface restricted to network management access only
6	Console port	Serial ports, mini USB Type B and standard RJ-45 are provided for management access. The mini USB Type B Console port is disallowed in FIPS mode
7	USB port	Disallowed in FIPS mode
8	Reset button	Small recessed button that is pressed for longer than three seconds resets the unit.
9	SSD LED	Status light for installed solid-state drive.
10	SSD bay	Covered slot for SSD installation.

Figure 7 ASA 5525-X Appliances

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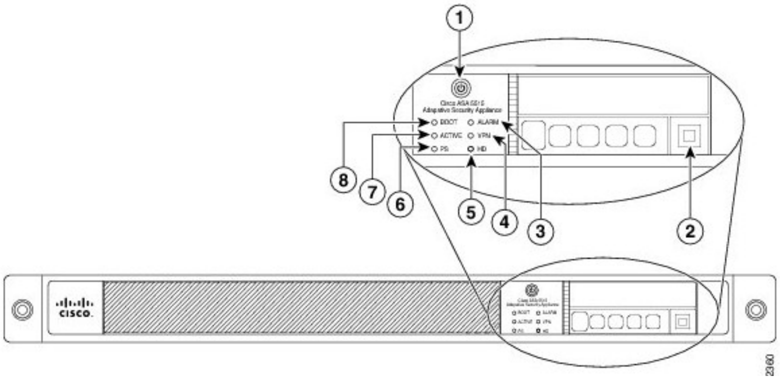

Figure 8 ASA 5525-X Appliances Front Panel

	LED	Description
1	Power Button	A hard switch that turns the system on and off. Once depressed, the button stays in the "on" position: • On–The power symbol on the button illuminates. • Off–The power symbol on the button is dark. For information about the power state, see the “Power Supply Considerations” section.
2	Hard disk release button	Releases the hard disk from the device.
3	Alarm	Indicates system operating status: • Off–Normal operating system function. • Flashing amber–Critical Alarm indicting one or more of the following: − a major failure of a hardware or software component. − an over-temperature condition. − power voltage is outside of the tolerance range.
4	VPN	Indicates VPN tunnel status: • Solid green–VPN tunnel is established. • Off–No VPN tunnel is established.
5	HD	Indicates Hard Disk Drive status: • Flashing green–Proportioned to read/write activity. • Solid amber–Hard disk drive failure. • Off–The power symbol on the button is dark.
6	PS	Indicates the power supply status.
7	Active	Indicates the status of the failover pair: • Solid green–Failover pair is operating normally. • Off– Failover is not operational.
8	Boot	Indicates power-up diagnostics: • Flashing green–Power-up diagnostics are running, or system is booting. • Solid amber–System has passed power-up diagnostics. • Off– Power-up diagnostics are not operational.

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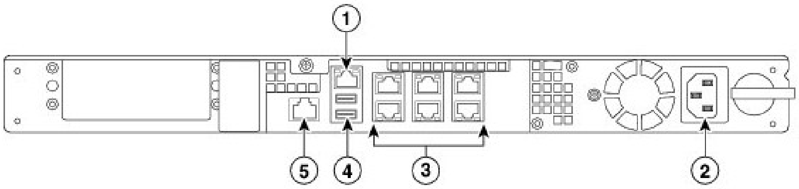

Figure 9 ASA 5525-X Appliances Rear Panel

		Description
1	Management 0/0 interface	Indicates the Gigabit Ethernet Interface that is restricted to management use only. Connect with an RJ-45 cable. (See the “Management 0/0 Interface on the ASA 5500-S Series” section.)
2	Power supply	Indicates the chassis power supply.
3	RJ-45 Ethernet ports	Indicates the Gigabit Ethernet customer data interfaces. The top row port numbers are (from left to right) 5, 3, 1. The bottom row port numbers are (from left to right) 4, 2, 0.
4	USB ports	Disallowed in FIPS mode
5	Console port	Indicates the console port that directly connects a computer to the ASA.

Figure 10 ASA 5545-X and ASA 5555-X Appliances

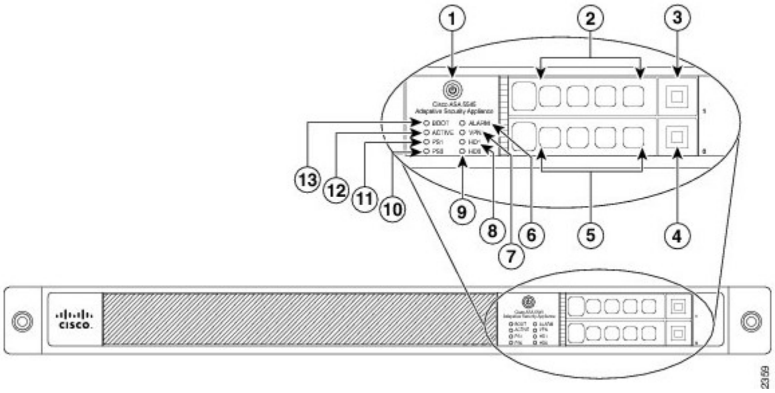

Figure 11 ASA 5545-X and ASA 5555-X Appliances Front Panel

1	Power Button	Switch for on/off power
2	Hard disk slot	Hard disk 1 slot
3	Hard disk release button	Release hard disk 1 from device
4	Hard disk release button	Release hard disk 0 from device
5	Hard disk slot	Hard disk 0 slot
6	Alarm	Indicates system operational status • 0ff – normal operating mode • Flashing amber – Critical alarm − A major failure − Over-temperature

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		– Power voltage in outside of tolerance range
7	VPN	Indicates VPN tunnel status • Solid green – VPN established • Off – No VPN tunnel established
8	HD1	Indicates hard drive status • Flashing green – read/write activity • Solid amber – drive failure • Off – no hard drive present
9	HD0	Indicates hard drive status • Flashing green – read/write activity • Solid amber – drive failure • Off – no hard drive present
10	PS1	Indicates status of optional redundant power
11	PS0	Indicates status or primary power
12	Active	Indicates status of failover pair • Solid green – operating normal • Off – not operational
13	Boot	Indicates power on diagnostics • Flashing green – diagnostics running • Solid green – passed diagnostics • Off – diagnostics not operational

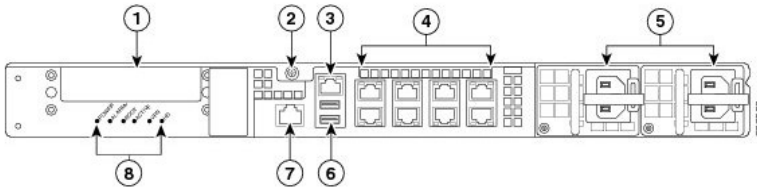

Figure 12 ASA 5545-X and ASA 5555-X Appliances Rear Panel

1	I/O slot	Slot for optional card.
2	Thumbscrew	Tighens and loosens chassis cover
3	Management 0/0 port	Indicates gigabit ethernet interface that is restricted to management use only.
4	RJ-45 ports	Gigabit ethernet data interfaces
5	Power supplies	Slots for primary and optional power supply
6	USB port	Disallowed in FIPS mode
7	Console port	Indicates console port that directly connects a computer to ASA
8	Rear panel LEDs	Shows rear panel LED

2.5 Roles and Services

The appliances can be accessed in one of the following ways:

- Console Port
- IPSec/IKEv2
- SSHv2
- HTTPS/TLSv1.2

Authentication is identity-based. As required by FIPS 140-2, there are two roles that operators may assume: a Crypto Officer role and User role. The module, upon initial access to the module, authenticates both of these roles. The module also supports RADIUS and TACACS+ as another means of authentication, allowing the storage of usernames and passwords on an external server as opposed to using the module's internal database for storage.

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The User and Crypto Officer passwords and all shared secrets must each be at a minimum eight (8) characters long. There must be at least one special character and at least one number character (enforced procedurally) along with six additional characters taken from the 26 upper case, 26 lower case, 10 numbers and 32 special characters. See the Secure Operation section for more information. If six (6) special/alpha/number characters, one (1) special character and one (1) number are used without repetition for an eight (8) digit value, the probability of randomly guessing the correct sequence is one (1) in 187,595,543,116,800. This is calculated by performing 94 x 93 x 92 x 91 x 90 x 89 x 32 x 10. In order to successfully guess the sequence in one minute would require the ability to make over 3,126,592,385,280 guesses per second, which far exceeds the operational capabilities of the module.

Additionally, when using RSA based authentication, RSA key pair has modulus size of 2048 bits, thus providing 112 bits of strength. Assuming the low end of that range, an attacker would have a 1 in 2^{112} chance of randomly obtaining the key, which is much stronger than the one in a million chance required by FIPS 140-2. To exceed a one in 100,000 probability of a successful random key guess in one minute, an attacker would have to be capable of approximately 8.65×10^{31} attempts per second, which far exceeds the operational capabilities of the module to support.

2.6 User Services

A User enters the system by either SSHv2 or HTTPS/TLSv1.2. The module prompts the User for username and password. If the password is correct, the User is allowed entry to the module management functionality. The other means of accessing the console is via an IPsec session. This session is authenticated either using a shared secret or RSA digital signature authentication mechanism. The services available to the User role accessing the CSPs, the type of access – read (r), write (w) and zeroized/delete (d) – and which role accesses the CSPs are listed below:

Services	Description	Keys and CSPs Access
Status Functions	View state of interfaces and protocols, version of the firmware currently running.	Operator password (r, w, d)
Terminal Functions	Adjust the terminal session (e.g., lock the terminal, adjust flow control).	Operator password (r, w, d)
Directory Services	Display directory of files kept in flash memory.	Operator password (r, w, d)
Self-Tests	Execute the FIPS 140 start-up tests on demand.	N/A
IPsec VPN	Negotiation and encrypted data transport via IPSec VPN.	Operator password, skeyid, skeyid_d, SKEYSEED, IKE session encrypt key, IKE session authentication key, ISAKMP preshared, IKE authentication private Key, IKE authentication public key, IPsec encryption key, IPsec authentication key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V, DRBG C and DRBG key (r, w, d)
SSHv2 Functions	Negotiation and encrypted data transport via SSH.	Operator password, SSHv2 private key, SSHv2 public key, SSHv2 session key, SSHv2 integrity key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V, DRBG C and DRBG key (r, w, d)
HTTPS Functions (TLSv1.2)	Negotiation and encrypted data transport via HTTPS/TLS(TLSv1.2).	Operator password, ECDSA private key, ECDSA public key, TLS RSA private key, TLS RSA public key, TLS pre-master secret, TLS master secret, TLS encryption keys and TLS integrity key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V, DRBG C and DRBG key (r, w, d)

Table 3 User Services

2.7 Crypto Officer Services

A Crypto Officer (CO) enters the system by accessing the console port with a terminal program or SSH v2, HTTPS/TLSv1.2 session to a LAN port or the 10/100/1000 management Ethernet port. The Crypto Officer authenticates in the same manner as a User. A Crypto Officer may assign permission to access the Crypto Officer role to additional accounts, thereby creating additional Crypto Officers.

The Crypto Officer role is responsible for the configuration of the module. The services available to the Crypto Officer role accessing the CSPs, the type of access – read (r), write (w) and zeroized/delete (d) – and which role accesses the CSPs are listed below:

Services and Access	Description	Keys and CSPs
Configure the Security	Define network interfaces and settings, create command aliases, set the protocols the router will support, enable interfaces and network services, set system date and time, and load authentication information.	DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V, DRBG key, DRBG C, Diffie-Hellman private key, Diffie-Hellman public key, Diffie-Hellman shared secret, EC Diffie-Hellman private key, EC Diffie-Hellman public key, EC Diffie-Hellman shared secret, SSHv2 private key, SSHv2 public key, SSHv2 session key, SSHv2 integrity key, ECDSA private key, ECDSA public key, TLS RSA private key, TLS RSA public key, TLS pre-master secret, TLS master secret, TLS encryption keys, TLS integrity key, ISAKMP preshared, skeyid, skeyid_d, SKEYSEED, IKE session encryption key, IKE session authentication key, IKE authentication private Key, IKE authentication public key, IPSec encryption key and IPSec authentication key (r, w, d)
Firmware Installation	Install the firmware during the System Initialization	N/A
Configure External Authentication Server	Configure Client/Server authentication	RADIUS secret, TACACS+ secret
Define Rules and Filters	Create packet Filters that are applied to User data streams on each interface. Each Filter consists of a set of Rules, which define a set of packets to permit or deny based on characteristics such as protocol ID, addresses, ports, TCP connection establishment, or packet direction.	Operator password, Enable password (r, w, d)
View Status Functions	View the router configuration, routing tables, active sessions health, temperature, memory status, voltage, packet statistics, review accounting logs, and view physical interface status.	Operator password, Enable password (r, w, d)
Configure Encryption/Bypass	Set up the configuration tables for IP tunneling. Set preshared keys and algorithms to be used for each IP range or allow plaintext packets to be set from specified IP address.	ISAKMP preshared, Operator password, Enable password, IKE session encrypt key, IKE session authentication key, IKE authentication private Key, IKE authentication public key, IPsec encryption key, IPsec authentication key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V, DRBG C and DRBG key (r, w, d)
TLS VPN (TLSv1.2)	Configure SSL VPN parameters, provide entry and output of CSPs.	ECDSA private key, ECDSA public key, TLS RSA private key, TLS RSA public key, TLS pre-master secret, TLS master secret, TLS encryption keys and TLS integrity key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V, DRBG C and DRBG key (r, w, d)
SSHv2 Function	Configure SSHv2 parameter, provide entry and output of CSPs.	SSHv2 private key, SSHv2 public key. SSHv2 session key, SSHv2 integrity key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V, DRBG C and DRBG key (r, w, d)
IPsec VPN Function	Configure IPsec VPN parameters, provide entry and output of CSPs.	ISAKMP preshared, skeyid, skeyid_d, SKEYSEED, IKE session encrypt key, IKE session authentication key, IKE authentication private Key, IKE authentication public key, IPsec encryption key, IPsec authentication key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V, DRBG C and DRBG key (r, w, d)
Self-Tests	Execute the FIPS 140 start-up tests on demand	N/A
User services	The Crypto Officer has access to all User services.	Operator password (r, w, d)
Local Certificate Authority	Allows the ASA to be configured as a Root Certificate Authority and issue user certificates for SSL VPN use	N/A

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	(AnyConnect and Clientless). The ASA can then be configured to require client certificates for authentication.	
Zeroization	Zeroize cryptographic keys/CSPs by running the zeroization methods classified in table 6, Zeroization column.	All CSPs (d)

Table 4 Crypto Officer Services

2.8 Non-FIPS mode Services

The cryptographic module in addition to the above listed FIPS mode of operation can operate in a non-FIPS mode of operation. This is not a recommended operational mode but because the associated RFC's for the following protocols allow for non-approved algorithms and non-approved key sizes a non-approved mode of operation exist. So those services listed above with their FIPS approved algorithms in addition to the following services with their non-approved algorithms and non-approved keys sizes are available to the User and the Crypto Officer. Prior to using any of the Non-Approved services in Section 2.8, the Crypto Officer must zeroize all CSPs which places the module into the non-FIPS mode of operation.

Services [1]	Non-Approved Algorithms
SSH	Hashing: MD5 MACing: HMAC MD5 Symmetric: DES Asymmetric: 768-bit/1024-bit RSA (key transport), 1024-bit Diffie-Hellman
IPsec	Hashing: MD5 MACing: HMAC-SHA-1, MD5 Symmetric: DES, RC4 Asymmetric: 768-bit/1024-bit RSA (key transport), 1024-bit Diffie-Hellman
TLS	Symmetric: DES, RC4 Asymmetric: 768-bit/1024-bit RSA (key transport), 1024-bit Diffie-Hellman

Table 5 Non-approved algorithms in the Non-FIPS mode services

Neither the User nor the Crypto Officer are allowed to operate any of these services while in FIPS mode of operation.

All services available can be found at http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/firepower/60/configuration/guide/fpmc-config-guide-v60.pdf. This site lists all configuration guides.

2.9 Unauthenticated Services

The services for someone without an authorized role are to view the status output from the module's LED pins and cycle power.

2.10 Cryptographic Key/CSP Management

The module administers both cryptographic keys and other critical security parameters such as passwords. All keys and CSPs are protected by the password-protection of the Crypto Officer role login, and can be zeroized by the Crypto Officer. Zeroization consists of overwriting the memory that stored the key or refreshing the volatile memory. Keys are both manually and electronically distributed but entered electronically. Persistent keys with manual distribution are used for pre-shared keys whereas protocols such as IKE, TLS, and SSH are used for electronic distribution.

[1] These approved services become non-approved when using any non-approved algorithms or non-approved key or curve sizes. When using approved algorithms and key sizes these services are approved.

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All pre-shared keys are associated with the CO role that created the keys, and the CO role is protected by a password. Therefore, the CO password is associated with all the pre-shared keys. The Crypto Officer needs to be authenticated to store keys. Only an authenticated Crypto Officer can view the keys. All Diffie-Hellman (DH) keys agreed upon for individual tunnels are directly associated with that specific tunnel only via the IKE protocol. RSA Public keys are entered into the module using digital certificates which contain relevant data such as the name of the public key's owner, which associates the key with the correct entity. All other keys are associated with the user/role that entered them. The entropy source (NDRNG) within the module provides at least 256 bits of entropy to seed SP800-90a DRBG for use in key generation.

Name	CSP Type	Size	Description/Generation	Storage	Zeroization
DRBG entropy input	SP800-90A CTR_DRBG (AES-256) or HASH_DRBG (SHA-512)	384-bits/512-bits	This is the entropy input for SP 800-90A CTR_DRBG and HASH_DRBG, used to construct seed.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
DRBG Seed	SP800-90A CTR_DRBG (AES-256) or HASH_DRBG (SHA-512)	384-bits/888-bits	Input to the DRBG that determines the internal state of the DRBG. Generated using DRBG derivation function that includes the entropy input from the entropy source.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
DRBG V	SP800-90A CTR_DRBG (AES-256) or HASH_DRBG (SHA-512)	128-bits/888-bits	The DRBG V is one of the critical values of the internal state upon which the security of this DRBG mechanism depends. Generated first during DRBG instantiation and then subsequently updated using the DRBG update function.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
DRBG C	SP800-90A HASH_DRBG (SHA-512)	888-bits	Internal critical value used as part of SP 800-90A HASH_DRBG. Established per SP 800-90A HASH_DRBG.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
DRBG key	SP800-90A CTR_DRBG (using AES-256)	256-bits	Internal critical value used as part of SP 800-90A CTR_DRBG. Established per SP 800-90A CTR_DRBG.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
Diffie-Hellman Shared Secret	DH	2048 - 4096 bits	The shared secret used in Diffie-Hellman (DH) exchange (as part of SSH, IKE/IPSec, and TLS). Established per the Diffie-Hellman key agreement.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
Diffie Hellman private key	DH	224-384 bits	The private key used in Diffie-Hellman (DH) exchange (as part of SSH, IKE/IPSec, and TLS). This key is generated by calling SP800-90A DRBG.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
Diffie Hellman public key	DH	2048 - 4096 bits	The public key used in Diffie-Hellman (DH) exchange (as part of SSH, IKE/IPSec, and TLS). This key is	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device

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Name	CSP Type	Size	Description/Generation	Storage	Zeroization
			derived per the Diffie-Hellman key agreement.		
EC Diffie-Hellman shared Secret	ECDH	P-256, P-384, P-521 Curves	The shared secret used in Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange. Established per the Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) protocol.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
EC Diffie-Hellman private key	ECDH	P-256, P-384, P-521 Curves	Used in establishing the session key for an IPSec session. The private key used in Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange. This key is established per the EC Diffie-Hellman key agreement	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
EC Diffie-Hellman public key	ECDH	P-256, P-384, P-521 Curves	Used in establishing the session key for an IPSec session. The public key used in Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange. This key is established per the EC Diffie-Hellman key agreement	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
skeyid	Keying material	160 bits	A shared secret known only to IKE peers. It was established via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF and it will be used for deriving other keys in IKE protocol implementation.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
skeyid_d	Keying material	160 bits	Keying material known only to IKE peers. It was derived via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (IKEv2) and it will be used for deriving IKE session authentication key.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
SKEYSEED	Keying material	160 bits	Keying material known only to IKE peers. It was derived via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (IKEv2) and it will be used for deriving IKE session authentication key.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
IKE session encrypt key	Triple-DES/AES	Triple-DES 192 bits or AES 128/192/256 bits	The IKE session (IKE Phase I) encrypt key. This key is derived via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (IKEv2).	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
IKE session authentication key	HMAC-SHA-1/256/384/512	160-512 bits	The IKE session (IKE Phase I) authentication key. This key is derived via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (IKEv2).	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
ISAKMP preshared	Pre-shared secret	Variable 8 plus characters	The secret used to derive IKE skeyid when using preshared secret authentication. This CSP is entered by the Crypto Officer.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new secret

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Name	CSP Type	Size	Description/Generation	Storage	Zeroization
IKE authentication private Key	RSA/ECDSA	RSA (2048 bits) or ECDSA (Curves: P-256/P-384/512)	RSA/ECDSA private key used in IKE authentication. This key is generated by calling SP800-90A DRBG.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by RSA/ECDSA keypair deletion command
IKE authentication public key	RSA/ECDSA	RSA (2048 bits) or ECDSA (Curves: P-256/P-384/512)	RSA/ECDSA public key used in IKE authentication. The key is derived in compliance with FIPS 186-4 RSA/ECDSA key pair generation method in the module.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by RSA/ECDSA keypair deletion command
IPsec encryption key	Triple-DES, AES and AES-GCM	Triple-DES 192 bits or AES 128/192/256 bits	The IPsec (IKE phase II) encryption key. This key is derived via a key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (IKEv2).	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
IPsec authentication key	HMAC-SHA-1/256/384/512	160-512 bits	The IPsec (IKE Phase II) authentication key. This key is derived via a key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (IKEv2).	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
Operator password	Password	8 plus characters	The password of the User role. This CSP is entered by the User.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new password
Enable password	Password	8 plus characters	The password of the CO role. This CSP is entered by the Crypto Officer.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new password
RADIUS secret	Shared Secret	16 characters	The RADIUS shared secret. Used for RADIUS Client/Server authentication. This CSP is entered by the Crypto Officer.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new secret
TACACS+ secret	Shared Secret	16 characters	The TACACS+ shared secret. Used for TACACS+ Client/Server authentication. This CSP is entered by the Crypto Officer.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new secret
SSHv2 private key	RSA	2048 bits modulus	The SSHv2 private key used in SSHv2 connection. This key is generated by calling SP 800-90A DRBG.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by RSA keypair deletion command
SSHv2 public key	RSA	2048 bits modulus	The SSHv2 public key used in SSHv2 connection. This key is derived in compliance with FIPS 186-4 RSA key pair generation method in the module.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by RSA keypair deletion command
SSHv2 session key	Triple-DES/AES	192 bits Triple-DES or 128/192/256 bits AES	This is the SSHv2 session key. It is used to encrypt all SSHv2 data traffics traversing between the SSHv2 Client and SSHv2 Server. This key is derived via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (SSH).	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device

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Name	CSP Type	Size	Description/Generation	Storage	Zeroization
SSHv2 integrity key	HMAC-SHA-1	160 bits	Used for SSH connections integrity to assure the traffic integrity. This key was derived in the module.	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when SSH session is terminated
ECDSA private key	ECDSA	Curves: P-256,384,521	Key pair generation, signature generation/Verification. This key is generated by calling SP 800-90A DRBG.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by ECDSA keypair deletion command
ECDSA public key	ECDSA	Curves: P-256,384,521	Key pair generation, signature generation/Verification. This key is derived in compliance with FIPS 186-4 ECDSA key pair generation method in the module.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by ECDSA keypair deletion command
Enable secret	Shared Secret	At least eight characters	The obfuscated password of the CO role. However, the algorithm used to obfuscate this password is not FIPS approved. Therefore, this password is considered plaintext for FIPS purposes. This password is zeroized by overwriting it with a new password. The Crypto Officer optionally configures the module to obfuscate the Enable password. This CSP is entered by the Crypto Officer.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new secret
TLS RSA private keys	RSA	2048 bits	Identity certificates for the security appliance itself and also used in IPSec, TLS, and SSH negotiations. This key was generated by calling FIPS approved DRBG.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by RSA keypair deletion command
TLS RSA public keys	RSA	2048 bits	Identity certificates for the security appliance itself and also used in TLS negotiations. This key is derived in compliance with FIPS 186-4 RSA key pair generation method in the module.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by RSA keypair deletion command
TLS pre-master secret	Keying material	At least eight characters	Keying material used to derive TLS master key during the TLS session establishment. This key entered into the module in cipher text form, encrypted by RSA public key.	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when TLS session is terminated.
TLS master secret	Keying material	48 Bytes	Keying material used to derive other HTTPS/TLS keys. This key was derived from TLS pre-master secret during the TLS session establishment	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when TLS session is terminated

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Name	CSP Type	Size	Description/Generation	Storage	Zeroization
TLS Encryption keys	Triple-DES/AES/AES-GCM	Triple-DES 192 bits or AES 128/192/256 bits	Used in HTTPS/TLS connections. Generated using TLS protocol. This key was derived in the module.	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when TLS session is terminated
TLS Integrity Key	HMAC-SHA256/384	256-384 bits	Used for TLS integrity to assure the traffic integrity. This key was derived in the module.	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when TLS session is terminated

Table 6 Cryptographic Keys and CSPs

2.11 Cryptographic Algorithms

The module implements a variety of approved and non-approved algorithms.

2.11.1 Approved Cryptographic Algorithms

The module supports the following FIPS 140-2 approved algorithm implementations:

Algorithm				
	Cisco Security Crypto (Firmware)	Cavium Octeon III (ASA 5506-X, 5506H-X, 5506W-X, 5508-X, 5516-X)	Cavium Nitrox PX (ASA 5525-X)	Cavium Nitrox PX (ASA 5545-X, 5555-X)
AES (128/192/256 CBC, GCM)	4905	3301	2472	2050 & 2444
Triple-DES (CBC, 3-key)	2559	1881	1513	1321
SHS (SHA-1/256/384/512)	4012	2737	2091	1794
HMAC (SHA-1/256/384/512)	3272	2095	1514	1247
RSA (KeyGen, SigGen and SigVer; PKCS1_V1_5; 2048bits)	2678			
ECDSA (PKG, SigGen and SigVer; P-256, P-384, P-521)	1254			
CTR_DRBG (AES-256)	1735	819		
HASH_DRBG (SHA-512)			336	332
CVL Component (IKEv2, TLSv1.2, SSHv2)	1521			
CKG (vendor affirmed)				

Table 6 Approved Cryptographic Algorithms and Associated Certificate Number

Notes:

- There are some algorithm modes that were tested but not implemented by the module. Only the algorithms, modes, and key sizes that are implemented by the module are shown in this table.
- The module's AES-GCM implementation conforms to IG A.5 scenario #1 following RFC 7296 for IPsec/IKEv2 and RFC 5288 for TLS. The module is compatible with TLSv1.2

and provides support for the acceptable GCM cipher suites from SP 800-52 Rev1, Section 3.3.1. The counter portion of the IV is set by the module within its cryptographic boundary. When the IV exhausts the maximum number of possible values for a given session key, the first party, client or server, to encounter this condition will trigger a handshake to establish a new encryption key. In case the module's power is lost and then restored, a new key for use with the AES GCM encryption/decryption shall be established. The module uses RFC 7296 compliant IKEv2 to establish the shared secret SKEYSEED from which the AES GCM encryption keys are derived. When the IV exhausts the maximum number of possible values for a given session key, the first party, client or server, to encounter this condition will trigger a handshake to establish a new encryption key. In case the module's power is lost and then restored, a new key for use with the AES GCM encryption/decryption shall be established.

- Each of TLS, SSH and IPSec protocols governs the generation of the respective Triple-DES keys. Refer to RFC 5246 (TLS), RFC 4253 (SSH) and RFC 6071 (IPSec) for details relevant to the generation of the individual Triple-DES encryption keys. The user is responsible for ensuring the module limits the number of encryptions with the same key to 2^{20}.
- No parts of the SSH, TLS and IPSec protocols, other than the KDFs, have been tested by the CAVP and CMVP.
- In accordance with FIPS 140-2 IG D.12, the cryptographic module performs Cryptographic Key Generation as per scenario 1 of section 5 in SP800-133. The resulting generated symmetric key and the seed used in the asymmetric key generation are the unmodified output from SP800-90A DRBG

2.11.2 Non-FIPS Approved Algorithms Allowed in FIPS Mode

The module supports the following non-FIPS approved algorithms which are permitted for use in the FIPS approved mode:

- Diffie-Hellman (CVL Cert. #1521, key agreement; key establishment methodology provides between 112 and 150 bits of encryption strength)
- EC Diffie-Hellman (CVL Cert. #1521, key agreement; key establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of encryption strength)
- RSA (key wrapping; key establishment methodology provides 112 bits of encryption strength)
- NDRNG

2.11.3 Non-Approved Cryptographic Algorithms

The module supports the following non-approved cryptographic algorithms that shall not be used in FIPS mode of operation:

- Diffie-Hellman (key agreement; key establishment methodology less than 112 bits of encryption strength; non-compliant)
- RSA (key wrapping; key establishment methodology less than 112 bits of encryption strength; non-compliant)
- DES
- MD5

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- RC4
- HMAC-SHA1 is not allowed with key size under 112-bits

2.12 Self-Tests

The module includes an array of self-tests that are run during startup and periodically during operations to prevent any secure data from being released and to insure all components are functioning correctly. The FIPS power-on self-tests are run regardless of the FIPS mode setting.

Self-tests performed

- POSTs – Cisco Security Crypto (Firmware)
    - AES Encrypt/Decrypt KATs
    - DRBG KAT (Note: DRBG Health Tests as specified in SP800-90A Section 11.3 are performed)
    - ECDSA (sign and verify) Power On Self-Test
    - Firmware Integrity Test (SHA-512)
    - HMAC (SHA-1/256/384/512) Known Answer Tests
    - RSA KATs (separate KAT for signing; separate KAT for verification)
    - SHA-1/256/384/512 KATs
    - Triple-DES Encrypt/Decrypt KATs
- POSTs –On-board (Hardware)
    - AES Encrypt/Decrypt KATs
    - DRBG KAT (Note: DRBG Health Tests as specified in SP800-90A Section 11.3 are performed)
    - HMAC (SHA-1/256/384/512) Known Answer Tests
    - SHA-1/256/384/512 KATs
    - Triple-DES Encrypt/Decrypt KATs
- Conditional tests - Cisco Security Crypto (Firmware)
    - RSA pairwise consistency test (encrypt/decrypt and sign/verify)
    - ECDSA pairwise consistency test
    - Conditional IPSec Bypass test
    - Continuous Random Number Generator test for SP800-90A DRBG
    - Continuous Random Number Generator test for NDRNG
- Conditional tests - On-board (Hardware)
    - Continuous Random Number Generator test for SP800-90A DRBG
    - Continuous Random Number Generator test for NDRNG

Note: DRBGs will not be available should the NDRNG become unavailable. This will in turn make the associated security service/CSP outlined above in Table 6 non-available.

The module performs all power-on self-tests automatically when the power is applied. All power-on self-tests must be passed before a User/Crypto Officer can perform services. The power-on self-tests are performed after the cryptographic systems are initialized but prior to the initialization of the LAN's interfaces; this prevents the security appliances from passing any data during a power-on self-test failure. In the unlikely event that a power-on self-test fails, an error message is displayed on the console followed by a security appliance reboot.

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2.13 Physical Security

The FIPS 140-2 level 2 physical security requirements for the modules are met by the use of opacity shields covering the front panels of modules to provide the required opacity and tamper evident seals to provide the required tamper evidence.

2.13.1 Opacity Shield Security

The following table shows the tamper labels and opacity shields that shall be installed on the modules to operate in a FIPS approved mode of operation. The CO is responsible for using, securing and having control at all times of any unused tamper evident labels. Actions to be taken when any evidence of tampering should be addressed within site security program.

ASA Models	Number Tamper labels	Tamper Evident Labels	Number Opacity Shields	Opacity Shields
5506-X	4	AIR-AP-FIPSKIT=	1	ASA5506-FIPS-KIT=
5506H-X	4	AIR-AP-FIPSKIT=	1	ASA5506-FIPS-KIT=
5506W-X	4	AIR-AP-FIPSKIT=	1	ASA5506-FIPS-KIT=
5508-X	5	AIR-AP-FIPSKIT=	1	ASA5508-FIPS-KIT=
5516-X	5	AIR-AP-FIPSKIT=	1	ASA5516-FIPS-KIT=
5525-X, 5545-X, 5555-X	3	AIR-AP-FIPSKIT=	0	None

Table 7 Tamper Labels and Opacity Shield Quantities

ASA 5506-X, 5506H-X and 5506W-X Opacity Shield

To install an opacity shield on the ASA 5506-X, 5506H-X and 5506W-X, follow these steps:
Step 1**:** Remove the three screws from the bottom of the Cisco ASA 5506-X, 5506H-X and 5506W-X.

Step 2: Slide the ASA 5506-X, 5506H-X and 5506W-X into the FIPS enclosure.

Step 3: Turn the FIPS enclosure with the chassis securely inside and use the three screws you removed in Step 1 to screw the FIPS enclosure to the Cisco ASA 5506-X, 5506H-X and 5506W-X.

Step 4: Apply the tamper evident label over the screw on the bottom. Please see Figure 24 for placement of the TEL.

Step 5: Apply another tamper evident label so that one half of the tamper evident label attaches to the enclosure and the other half attaches to the Cisco ASA 5506-X, 5506H-X and 5506W-X chassis. Please see Figure 24 for placement of the TEL.

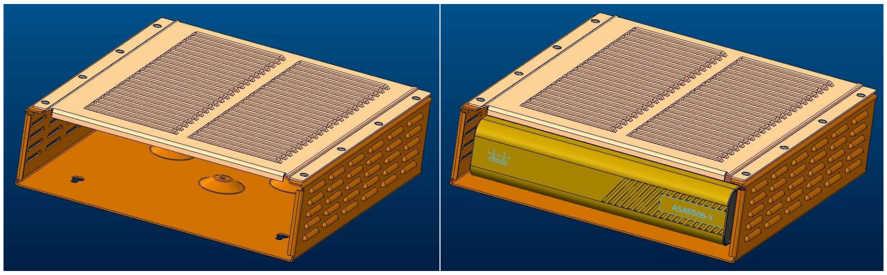

Figure 13 ASA 5506-X, ASA 5506H-X and ASA 5506W-X Opacity Shield Placement

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ASA 5508-X and ASA 5516-X Opacity Shield

To install an opacity shield on the ASA 5508-X or ASA 5516-X rear, follow these steps:
Step 1: Power off the ASA.

Step 2: Remove the two screws.

Step 3: Place the shield over the vent areas and insert the screws.

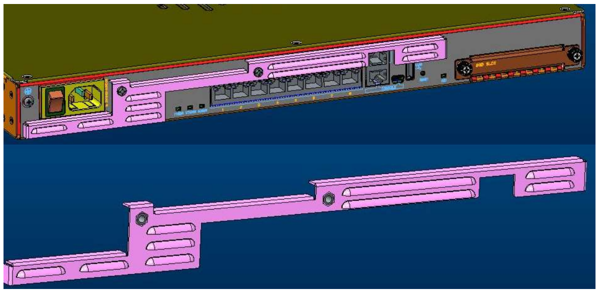

Figure 14 ASA 5508-X and ASA 5516-X Opacity Shield Placement

2.13.2 Tamper Evidence Labels (TELs)

The tamper evident seals (hereinafter referred to as tamper evident labels (TEL)) shall be installed on the security devices containing the module prior to operating in FIPS mode. TELs shall be applied as depicted in the figures below. Any unused TELs must be securely stored, accounted for, and maintained by the CO in a protected location.

Should the CO have to remove, change or replace TELs (tamper-evidence labels) for any reason, the CO must examine the location from which the TEL was removed and ensure that no residual debris is still remaining on the chassis or card. If residual debris remains, the CO must remove the debris using a damp cloth.

Any deviation of the TELs placement such as tearing, misconfiguration, removal, change, replacement or any other change in the TELs from its original configuration as depicted below by unauthorized operators shall mean the module is no longer in FIPS mode of operation. Returning the system back to FIPS mode of operation requires the replacement of the TEL as depicted below and any additional requirement per the site security policy which are out of scope of this Security Policy.

The Crypto Officer shall inspect the seals for evidence of tamper as determined by their deployment policies (every 30 days is recommended). If the seals show evidence of tamper, the Crypto Officer shall assume that the modules have been compromised and contact Cisco accordingly.

To seal the system, apply tamper-evidence labels as depicted in the figures below.

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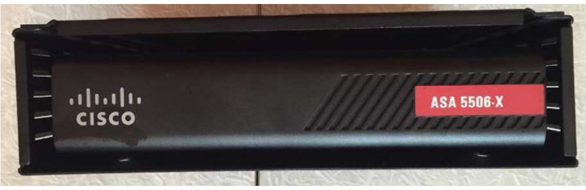

Figure 15 ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X Front TEL Placement

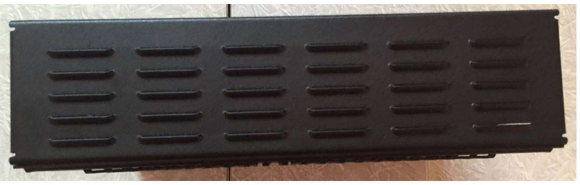

Figure 16 ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X Right Side View

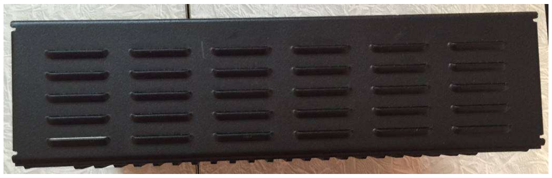

Figure 17 ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X Left Side View

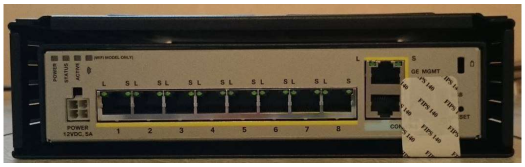

Figure 18 ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X Rear TEL Placement

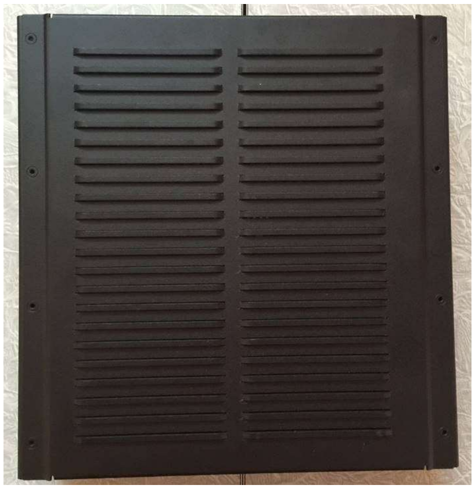

Figure 19 ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X Top View

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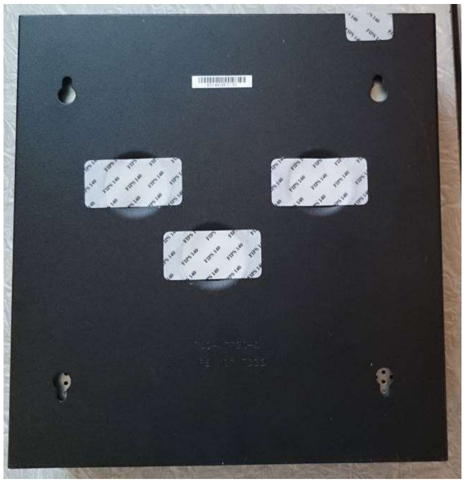

Figure 20 ASA 5506-X and ASA 5506W-X Bottom TEL Placement

Figure 21 ASA 5506H-X Front View

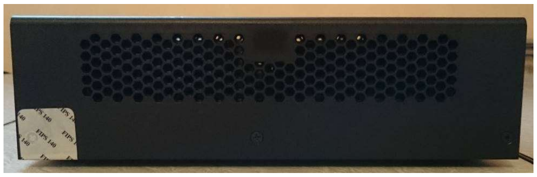

Figure 22 ASA 5506H-X Right Side TEL Placement

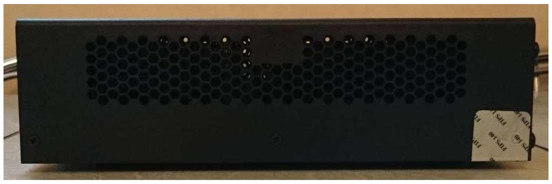

Figure 23 ASA 5506H-X Left Side TEL Placement

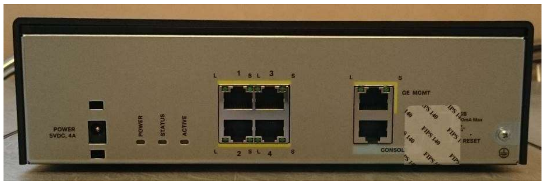

Figure 24 ASA 5506H-X Rear TEL Placement

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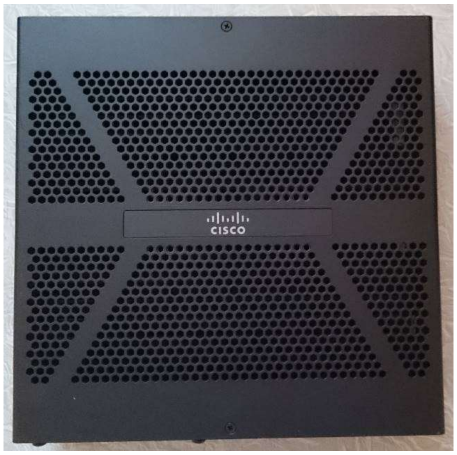

Figure 25 ASA 5506H-X Top View

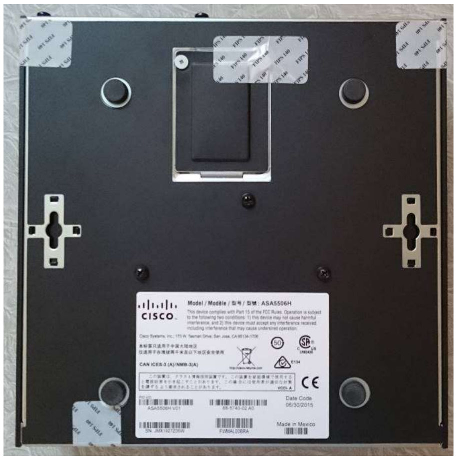

Figure 26 ASA 5506H-X Bottom TEL Placement

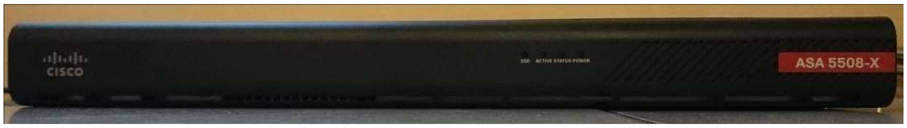

Figure 27 ASA 5508-X Front View

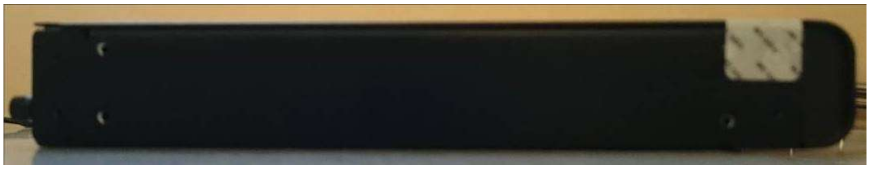

Figure 28 ASA 5508-X Right Side TEL Placement

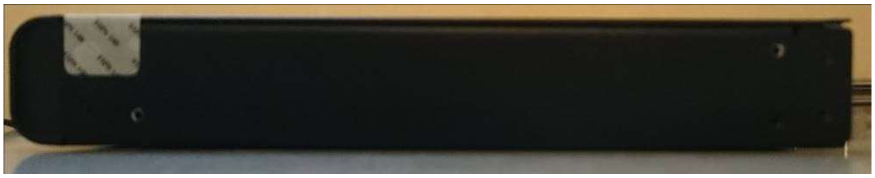

Figure 29 ASA 5508-X Left Side TEL Placement

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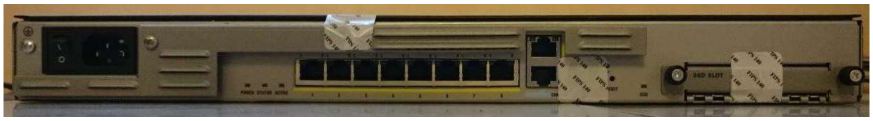

Figure 30 ASA 5508-X Rear TEL Placement

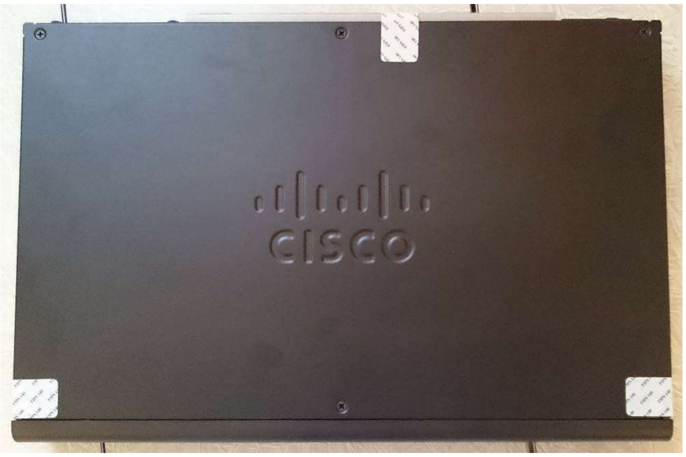

Figure 31 ASA 5508-X Top TEL Placement

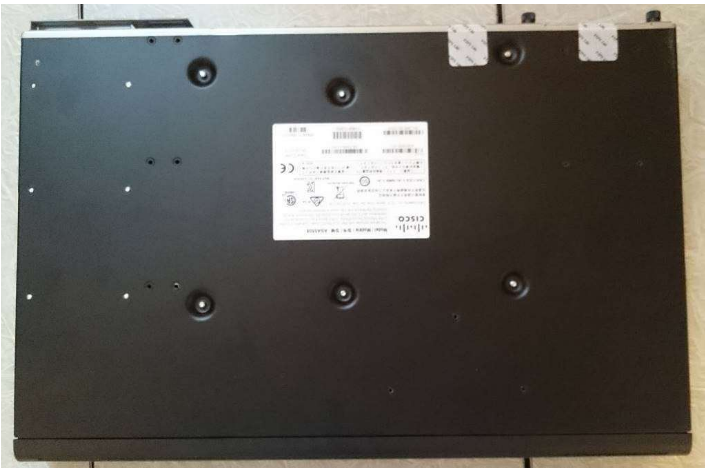

Figure 32 ASA 5508-X Bottom TEL Placement

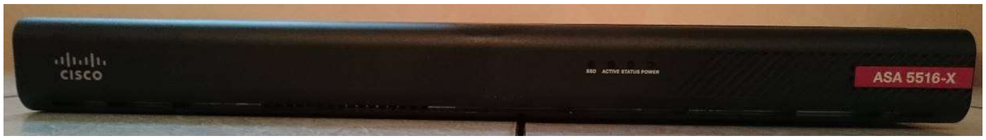

Figure 33 ASA 5516-X Front View

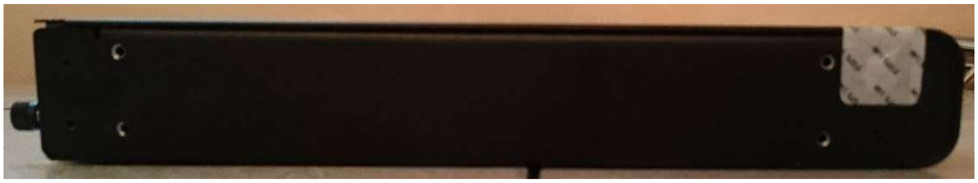

Figure 34 ASA 5516-X Right Side TEL Placement

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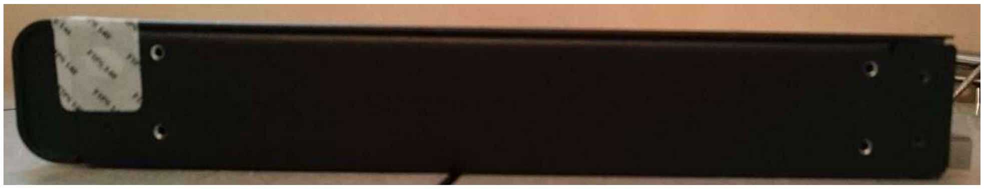

Figure 35 ASA 5516-X Left Side TEL Placement

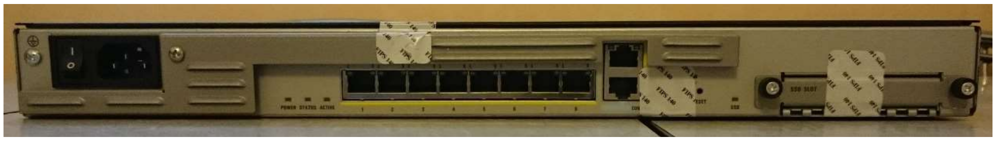

Figure 36 ASA 5516-X Rear TEL Placement

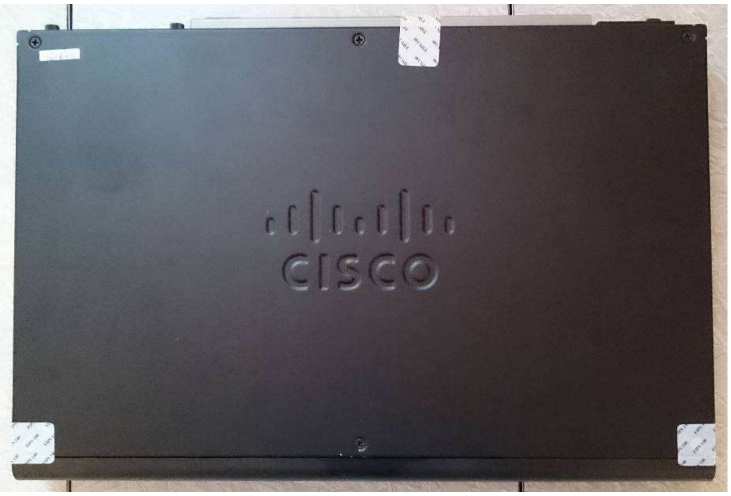

Figure 37 ASA 5516-X Top TEL Placement

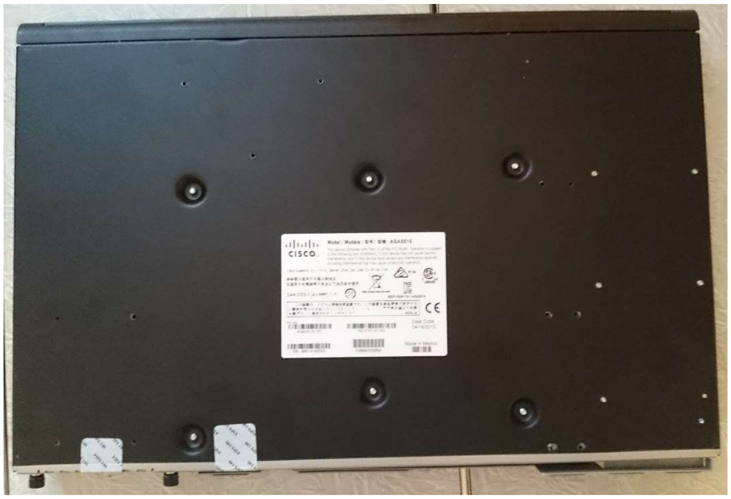

Figure 38 ASA 5516-X Bottom TEL Placement

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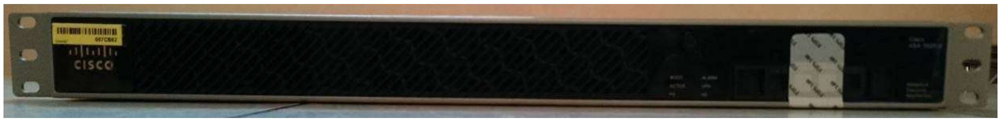

Figure 39 ASA 5525-X Front TEL Placement

Figure 40 ASA 5525-X Right Side View

Figure 41 ASA 5525-X Left Side View

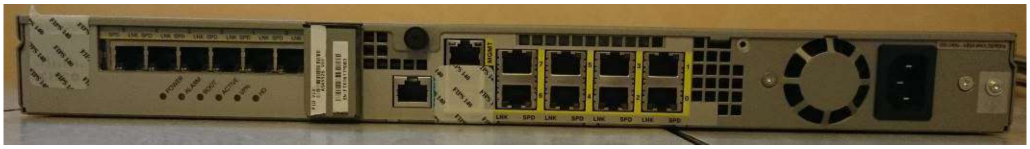

Figure 42 ASA 5525-X Rear TEL Placement

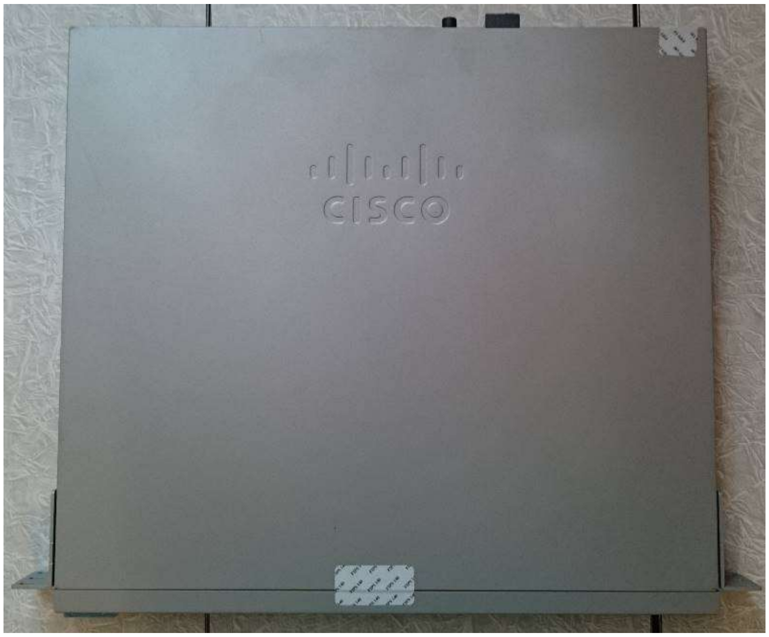

Figure 43 ASA 5525-X Top TEL Placement

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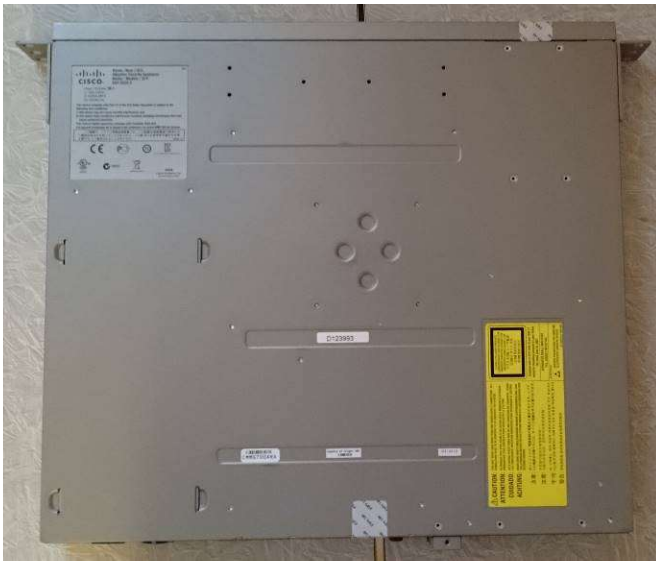

Figure 44 ASA 5525-X Bottom TEL Placement

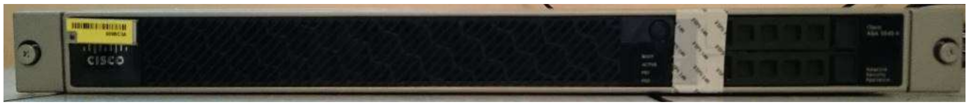

Figure 45 ASA 5545-X Front TEL Placement

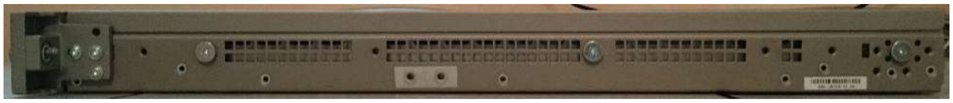

Figure 46 ASA 5545-X Right Side View

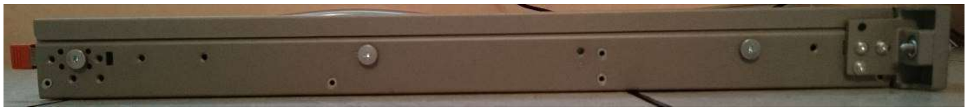

Figure 47 ASA 5545-X Left Side View

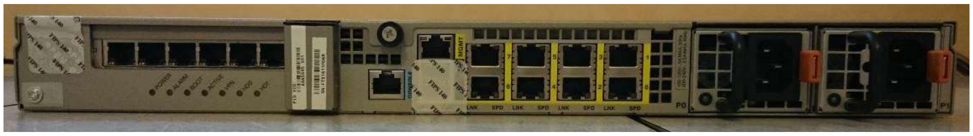

Figure 48 ASA 5545-X Rear TEL Placement

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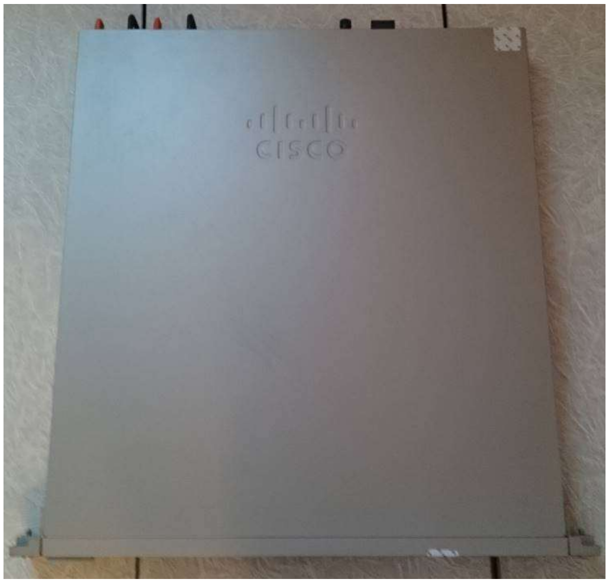

Figure 49 ASA 5545-X Top TEL Placement

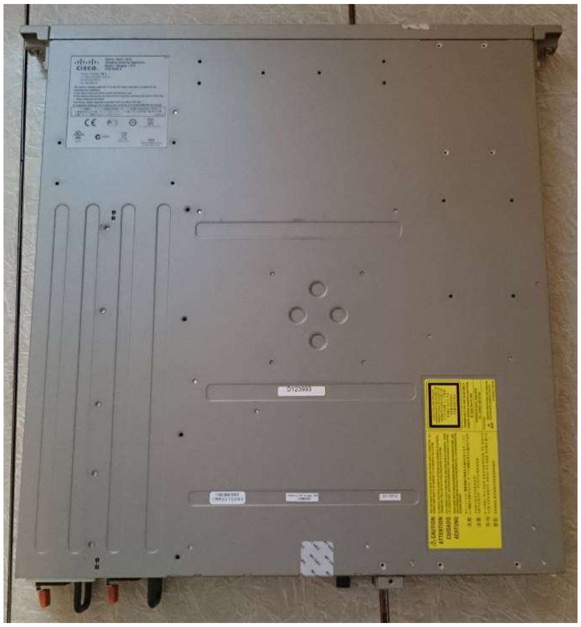

Figure 50 ASA 5545-X Bottom TEL Placement

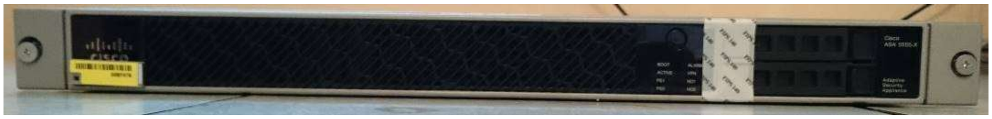

Figure 51 ASA 5555-X Front TEL Placement

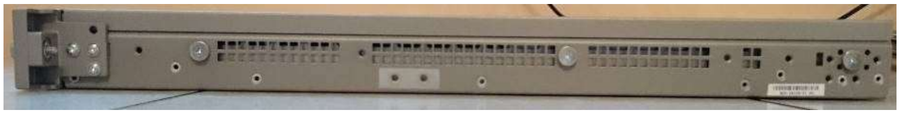

Figure 52 ASA 5555-X Right Side View

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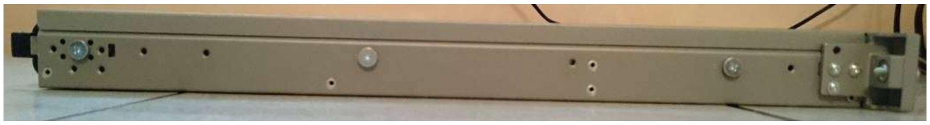

Figure 53 ASA 5555-X Left Side View

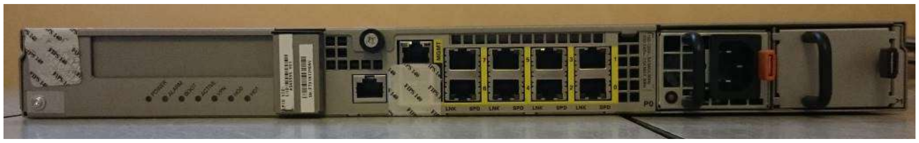

Figure 54 ASA 5555-X Rear TEL Placement

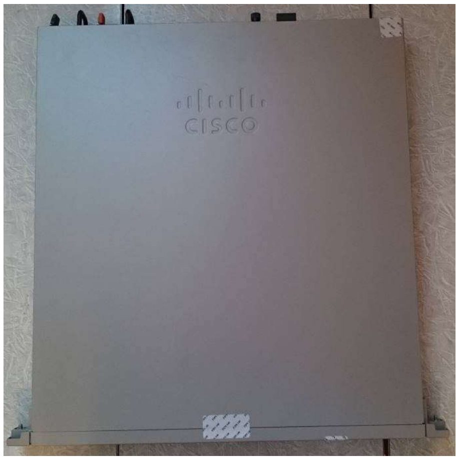

Figure 55 ASA 5555-X Top TEL Placement

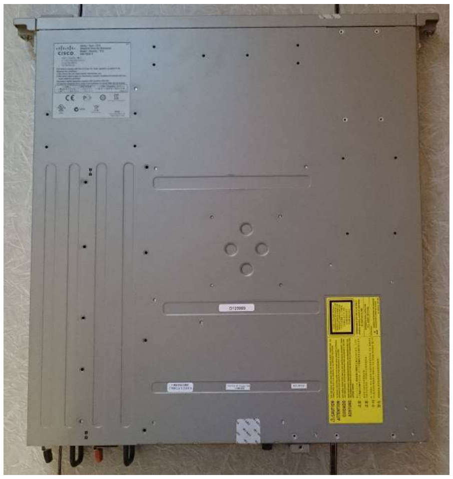

Figure 56 ASA 5555-X Bottom TEL Placement

Appling Tamper Evidence Labels

Step 1**:** Turn off and unplug the system before cleaning the chassis and applying labels.

Step 2: Clean the chassis of any grease, dirt, or oil before applying the tamper evident labels. Alcohol-based cleaning pads are recommended for this purpose.

Step 3: Apply a label to cover the security appliance as shown in figures above.

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The tamper evident seals are produced from a special thin gauge vinyl with self-adhesive backing. Any attempt to open the device will damage the tamper evident seals or the material of the security appliance cover. Because the tamper evident seals have non-repeated serial numbers, they may be inspected for damage and compared against the applied serial numbers to verify that the security appliance has not been tampered with. Tamper evident seals can also be inspected for signs of tampering, which include the following: curled corners, rips, and slices. The word "OPEN" may appear if the label was peeled back.

3 Secure Operation

The module meets all the Level 2 requirements for FIPS 140-2. The module is shipped only to authorized operators by the vendor, and the module is shipped in Cisco boxes with Cisco adhesive, so if tampered with the recipient will notice.   Follow the instructions provided below to place the module in FIPS-approved mode. Operating this module without maintaining the following settings prevents the module from being placed into FIPS approved mode of operation.

3.1 Crypto Officer Guidance - System Initialization

The Cisco FTD on ASA Cryptographic Module was validated with ftd-boot-9.8.2.3.lfbff and ftd-6.2.2-81.pkg then patch with Cisco_FTD_Patch-6.2.2.3-66.sh.REL.tar (ASA 5506, 5508, 5516) and ftd-boot-9.8.2.3.cdisk and ftd-6.2.2-81.pkg then patch with Cisco_FTD_Patch-6.2.2.3-66.sh.REL.tar (ASA 5525, 5545, 5555). Those are the only allowable images for FIPS-approved mode of operation.

The Crypto Officer must configure and enforce the following initialization steps:

Step 1: Install boot image on ROMMON through TFTP

Step 2: Move form "firepower-boot>" to "setup"
walk through all the prompts to setup (ip, netmask, GW)

Step 3: Install the FTD image (either FTP or SSH)

Step 4: Log into platform (admin and Admin123)
enter in new password

Step 5: Config management IP and answer all the prompt questions. After this is done you have set up the configure file. It will ask if you want to manage it locally. This will mean you are managing it through FDM for local or FMC.

Note: ASA with FTD can be managed by FMC or FDM.

Step 6: After installation completed you will have a > prompt
if you set it for FDM you can now enter in the ip address on a browser to set up via FDM or you can enter in IP and set up on FMC.

Step 7: Install Triple-DES/AES licenses to require the security appliances to use Triple-DES and AES

Step 8: Enable "FIPS Mode" to allow the module to internally enforce FIPS-compliant behavior by using the following commands

```
firepower# scope security
firepower /security # [enable | disable] fips-mode
firepower /security # [enable | disable]  enable fips-mode
```

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```
firepower /security # commit-buffer
firepower /security # connect local-mgmt
firepower(local-mgmt)# reboot
```

Step 9: Issue the following command to verify the FIPS mode:

```
firepower /security # show fips-mode
```

Note: the output from 'show fips-mode' should be "FIPS Mode Admin State: Enabled"

Step10: If using a RADIUS/TACACS+ server for authentication, the RADIUS/TACACS+ shared secret must be at least 8 characters long.

Step 11: Configure the module such that any remote connections via Telnet are secured through IPSec.

Step 12: Configure the module such that only FIPS-approved algorithms are used for IPSec tunnels.

Step 13: Configure the module such that error messages can only be viewed by Crypto Officer.

Step 14: Disable the TFTP server.

Step 15: Disable HTTP for performing system management in FIPS mode of operation. HTTPS with TLS should always be used for Web-based management. The CO shall only use FIPS approved/Allowed cryptographic algorithms listed above for TLS configuration.

Step 16: Ensure that installed digital certificates are signed using FIPS approved algorithms.

Step 17: Reboot the module.

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