Juniper Networks, Inc.

Juniper Networks NFX350 Network Services Platform

FIPS 140-3 Non-Proprietary Security Policy

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1 General

1.1 Overview

Introduction
Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 140-3 — Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules specifies requirements for cryptographic modules to be deployed in a Sensitive but Unclassified environment. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and Canadian Centre for Cyber Security (CCCS) Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) run the FIPS 140-3 program. The NVLAP accredits independent testing labs to perform FIPS 140-3 testing; the CMVP validates modules meeting FIPS 140-3 validation.

Validated is the term given to a module that is documented and tested against the FIPS 140-3 criteria.

More information is available on the CMVP website at:
https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/cryptographic-module-validation-program.

About this Document
This non-proprietary Cryptographic Module Security Policy for the Juniper Networks NFX350 Network Services Platform provides an overview of the product and a high-level description of how it meets the overall Level 1 security requirements of 140-3.

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This document describes the cryptographic module security policy for the Juniper Networks NFX350 Network Services Platform (also referred to as the “module” hereafter) with firmware version Junos OS 23.4R1.10. The module has a multi-chip standalone embodiment. It contains specification of the security rules, under which the cryptographic module operates, including the security rules derived from the requirements of the FIPS 140-3 standard.

1.2 Security Levels

Section	Title	Security Level
1	General	1
2	Cryptographic module specification	1
3	Cryptographic module interfaces	1
4	Roles, services, and authentication	3
5	Software/Firmware security	1
6	Operational environment	1
7	Physical security	1
8	Non-invasive security	N/A
9	Sensitive security parameter management	1
10	Self-tests	1
11	Life-cycle assurance	1
12	Mitigation of other attacks	N/A
	Overall Level	1

Table 1: Security Levels

1.3 Additional Information

The module claims an overall Security Level of 1 with all individual sections at a Security Level 1 with the exceptions of Roles, Services and Authentication (claimed at Security Level 3). The module does not implement any non-invasive security mitigations or mitigations of other attacks and thus the requirements per these sections are inapplicable.

2 Cryptographic Module Specification

2.1 Description

Purpose and Use:

The cryptographic module provides for an encrypted connection, using SSH, between the management station and the module. The cryptographic module also provides for an encrypted connection, using IPSec protocol, between the module and other IPSec peers.

Module Type: Hardware

Module Embodiment: Multi-Chip Standalone

Cryptographic Boundary:

The cryptographic module's operational environment is a limited operational environment. The cryptographic boundary of the hardware module is the entirety of the module/chassis. This includes the Routing Engine (RE). No components have been excluded from the cryptographic boundary of the module.

Figure 1: Front Panel of the NFX350-S1

Figure 2: Rear Panel of the NFX350-S1

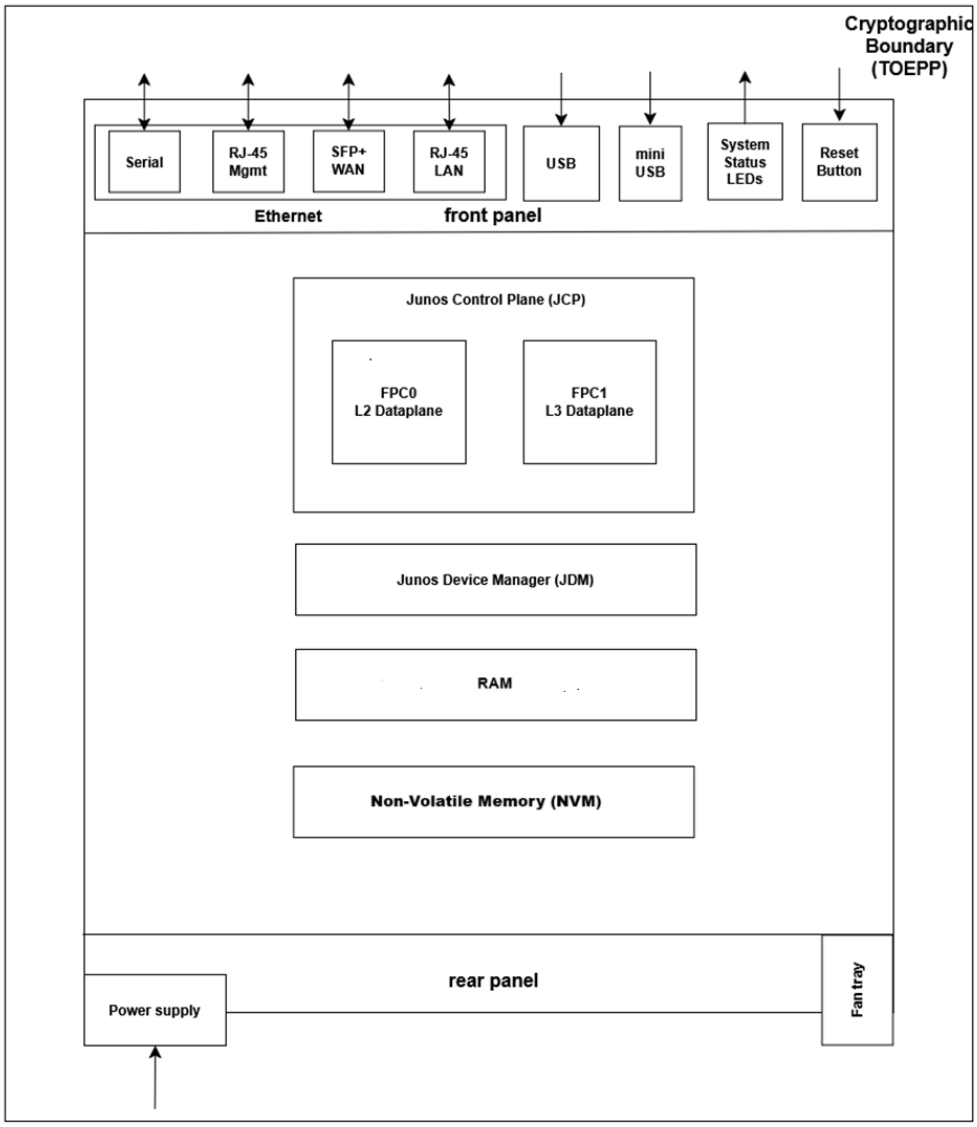

Figure 3: Block Diagram

2.2 Tested and Vendor Affirmed Module Version and Identification

Tested Module Identification – Hardware:

Model and/or Part Number	Hardware Version	Firmware Version	Processors	Features
NFX350	NFX350-S1	Junos OS 23.4R1.10	Intel Xeon D-2146NT (Skylake-D)	8 x 10/100/ 1000BASE-T RJ-45 LAN or WAN ports; 8 x 1GbE/10GbE SFP+ LAN or WAN ports; 1 x 10/100/ 1000BASE-T RJ-45 management port

Table 2: Tested Module Identification – Hardware

2.3 Excluded Components

No components have been excluded from the cryptographic boundary of the module.

2.4 Modes of Operation

Modes List and Description:

Mode Name	Description	Type	Status Indicator
Approved mode	* The operator can verify that the cryptographic module is in the Approved mode by observing the console prompt and running the "show version" command; * When operating in the Approved mode, the prompt will read "<operator>:fips>" (e.g. root:fips>); * The "show version" command will allow the Crypto Officer to verify that the validated firmware version is running on the module; * The Crypto Officer can also use the "show system fips chassis level" command (returns "level 1") to determine if the module is operating in the Approved mode; * The Approved mode is entered when the module is configured for it and successfully passes all self-tests (both pre-operational and conditional cryptographic algorithm self-tests (CASTs))	Approved	global indicator (string 'fips' included in the command prompt)

Mode Name	Description	Type	Status Indicator
Non-Approved mode	* The cryptographic module supports a non-Approved mode of operation; * When operated in the non-Approved mode of operation, the module supports non-Approved algorithms as well as the algorithms supported in the Approved mode of operation	Non-Approved	global indicator (implicit indicator based on exclusion of string 'fips' from the command prompt)

Table 3: Modes List and Description

The hardware version contained in Table 2, with Junos OS 23.4R1.10 installed, contains one Approved mode of operation and a non-Approved mode of operation. The Junos OS 23.4R1.10 firmware image must be installed on the module. When operated in the non-Approved mode of operation, the module supports non-Approved algorithms as well as the algorithms supported in the Approved mode of operation.

Mode Change Instructions and Status:

The module is in the non-approved mode upon installation of the module firmware, and the Crypto Officer can place the module into the Approved mode of operation by following the instructions/commands provided below:

[edit]
root# request vmhost zeroise

[edit]
root# set system fips chassis level 1

[edit]

root# show system fips chassis level
level 1;

To switch from the Approved mode of operation back to the non-Approved mode of operation the module has to be zeroised again using the following command:

[edit]
root# request vmhost zeroize

Degraded Mode Description:

The module does not support a degraded mode of operation.

2.5 Algorithms

Approved Algorithms:

Algorithm	CAVP Cert	Properties	Reference
AES-CBC	A5151	Direction - Decrypt, Encrypt Key Length - 128, 192, 256	SP 800-38A
AES-CTR	A5151	Direction - Decrypt, Encrypt Key Length - 128, 192, 256	SP 800-38A
AES-GCM	A5157	Direction - Decrypt, Encrypt IV Generation - External IV Generation Mode - 8.2.1 Key Length - 128, 192, 256	SP 800-38D
ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS186-5)	A5151	Curve - P-256, P-384, P-521 Secret Generation Mode - testing candidates	FIPS 186-5
ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS186-5)	A5151	Curve - P-256, P-384, P-521	FIPS 186-5
ECDSA SigGen (FIPS186-5)	A5151	Curve - P-256, P-384, P-521 Hash Algorithm - SHA2-256, SHA2-384, SHA2-512 Component - No	FIPS 186-5
ECDSA SigVer (FIPS186-5)	A5151	Curve - P-256, P-384, P-521 Hash Algorithm - SHA2-256, SHA2-384, SHA2-512	FIPS 186-5
HMAC DRBG	A5149	Prediction Resistance - Yes Mode - SHA2-256	SP 800-90A Rev. 1
HMAC-SHA-1	A5151	Key Length - Key Length: 160	FIPS 198-1
HMAC-SHA2-256	A5149	Key Length - Key Length: 160, 256	FIPS 198-1
HMAC-SHA2-256	A5151	Key Length - Key Length: 256	FIPS 198-1
HMAC-SHA2-512	A5151	Key Length - Key Length: 512	FIPS 198-1
KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3	A5151	Domain Parameter Generation Methods - P-256, P-384, P-521 Scheme - ephemeralUnified - KAS Role - initiator, responder	SP 800-56A Rev. 3
KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3	A5157	Domain Parameter Generation Methods - P-256 Scheme - ephemeralUnified - KAS Role - initiator, responder	SP 800-56A Rev. 3
KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3	A5151	Domain Parameter Generation Methods - FC, MODP-2048 Scheme - dhEphem - KAS Role - initiator	SP 800-56A Rev. 3
KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3	A5157	Domain Parameter Generation Methods - FC, MODP-2048 Scheme - dhEphem - KAS Role - initiator	SP 800-56A Rev. 3

Algorithm	CAVP Cert	Properties	Reference
KDF IKEv1 (CVL)	A5152	Authentication Method - Digital Signature, Pre-shared Key Diffie-Hellman Shared Secret Length - Diffie-Hellman Shared Secret Length: 256, 384, 2048 Hash Algorithm - SHA2-256, SHA2-384 Preshared Key Length - Preshared Key Length: 8-256 Increment 8	SP 800-135 Rev. 1
KDF IKEv2 (CVL)	A5152	Diffie-Hellman Shared Secret Length - Diffie-Hellman Shared Secret Length: 256, 384, 2048 Derived Keying Material Length - Derived Keying Material Length: 1136-2432 Increment 8 Hash Algorithm - SHA2-256, SHA2-384	SP 800-135 Rev. 1
KDF SSH (CVL)	A5151	Cipher - AES-128, AES-192, AES-256 Hash Algorithm - SHA-1, SHA2-256, SHA2-384, SHA2-512	SP 800-135 Rev. 1
RSA KeyGen (FIPS186-5)	A5151	Key Generation Mode - probable Modulo - 2048, 3072, 4096 Primality Tests - 2powSecStr Private Key Format - standard	FIPS 186-5
RSA SigGen (FIPS186-5)	A5151	Modulo - 2048, 3072, 4096 Signature Type - pkcs1v1.5	FIPS 186-5
RSA SigVer (FIPS186-5)	A5151	Modulo - 2048, 3072, 4096 Signature Type - pkcs1v1.5	FIPS 186-5
Safe Primes Key Generation	A5151	Safe Prime Groups - MODP-2048	SP 800-56A Rev. 3
Safe Primes Key Verification	A5151	Safe Prime Groups - MODP-2048	SP 800-56A Rev. 3
SHA-1	A5151	Message Length - Message Length: 0-65536 Increment 8	FIPS 180-4
SHA2-256	A5149	Message Length - Message Length: 0-51200 Increment 8	FIPS 180-4
SHA2-256	A5151	Message Length - Message Length: 0-65536 Increment 8	FIPS 180-4
SHA2-512	A5150	Message Length - Message Length: 0-65536 Increment 8	FIPS 180-4
SHA2-512	A5151	Message Length - Message Length: 0-65536 Increment 8	FIPS 180-4

Table 4: Approved Algorithms

The following protocols are supported by the module in the Approved mode:

SSHv2 (EC Diffie-Hellman P-256, P-384, P-521; Diffie-Hellman MODP2048; RSA 2048, 3072, 4096 bits; ECDSA P-256, P-384, P-521; AES CBC 128, 192, 256 bits; AES CTR 128, 192, 256 bits, HMAC-SHA-1, HMAC-SHA2-256, HMAC-SHA2-512)

IPsec (IPsec Key Agreement (IKE); KDF IKEv1, IKEv2 128, 192 and 256 bits)

The SSH protocol allows independent selection of key exchange, authentication, cipher and integrity algorithms. Please note that there are algorithms, modes, and key/moduli sizes that have been CAVP-tested but are not used by any approved service of the module. Only the algorithms, modes/methods, and key lengths/curves/moduli shown in the table above are used by an approved service of the module.

Vendor-Affirmed Algorithms:

Name	Properties	Implementation	Reference
CKG - Section 4	Key Type:Symmetric and Asymmetric	N/A	NIST SP800-133r2 Section 4: Symmetric key generation and Asymmetric seed generation using an unmodified output from an Approved DRBG (example 1); The module supports the following per NIST SP 800-133r2: 1. Section 5.1: Key Pairs for Digital Signature Schemes 2. Section 5.2: Key Pairs for Key Establishment 3. Section 6.2.1: Derivation of symmetric keys

Table 5: Vendor-Affirmed Algorithms

Non-Approved, Allowed Algorithms:

Name	Properties	Implementation	Reference
N/A		N/A	N/A

Table 6: Non-Approved, Allowed Algorithms

The module does not support any non-Approved algorithms in the Approved mode, i.e., it does not support Non-Approved Algorithms Allowed in the Approved Mode of Operation.

Non-Approved, Allowed Algorithms with No Security Claimed:

Name	Caveat	Use and Function
SHA2-256 (Junos 23.4R1.10 - LibMD Implementation)	no security claimed	Used to store operator passwords in hashed form, per IG 2.4.A: Use of a non-approved cryptographic algorithm to "obfuscate" a CSP
SHA-1 (Junos 23.4R1.10 - Kernel Implementation)	no security claimed	Used for an extraneous check in the Kernel, per IG 2.4.A: Use of an approved, non-approved or proprietary algorithm for a purpose that is not security relevant

Table 7: Non-Approved, Allowed Algorithms with No Security Claimed

Non-Approved, Not Allowed Algorithms:

Name	Use and Function
RSA with key size less than 2048	SSH
ECDSA with ed25519 curve	SSH
EC Diffie-Hellman with ed25519 curve	SSH
ARCFOUR	SSH
Blowfish	SSH
CAST	SSH
DSA (SignGen, SigVer, non-compliant)	SSH
HMAC-MD5	SSH
HMAC-RIPEMD160	SSH
UMAC	SSH

Table 8: Non-Approved, Not Allowed Algorithms

In addition to the above non-Approved Algorithms Not Allowed in the Approved Mode of Operation, all Approved algorithms supported in the Approved mode of operation are also supported in the non-Approved mode.

2.6 Security Function Implementations

Name	Type	Description	Properties	Algorithms
KAS1	CKG KAS-Full	Key Agreement for SSHv2	IG:IG D.F Scenario 2, path (2), split Key confirmation:no Key derivation:IG 2.4.B SP 800-135rev1 CVL Caveat:Key establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of security strength	KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3: (A5151) CKG - Section 4 : () Key Type: Symmetric and Asymmetric KDF SSH: (A5151)
KAS2	CKG KAS-Full	Key Agreement for SSHv2	IG:IG D.F Scenario 2, path (2), split Key confirmation:no	KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3: (A5151) CKG - Section 4 : ()

Name	Type	Description	Properties	Algorithms
			Key derivation:IG 2.4.B SP 800-135rev1 CVL Caveat:Key establishment methodology provides 112 bits of security strength	Key Type: Symmetric and Asymmetric KDF SSH: (A5151) Safe Primes Key Generation: (A5151) Safe Primes Key Verification: (A5151)
KTS1	KTS-Wrap	Key Transport for SSHv2	Standard:SP 800-38F IG D.G:approved method from IG D.G Key confirmation:no Caveat:Key establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of security strength	AES-CBC: (A5151) AES-CTR: (A5151) HMAC-SHA-1: (A5151) HMAC-SHA2-256: (A5151) HMAC-SHA2-512: (A5151) SHA-1: (A5151) SHA2-256: (A5151) SHA2-512: (A5151)
ECDSA SigVer	DigSig-SigVer	ECDSA Signature Verification used for firmware integrity	FIPS 186-5:size: P-256, encryption strength: 128 bits	ECDSA SigVer (FIPS186-5): (A5151)
ECDSA SigVer2	DigSig-SigVer	ECDSA Signature Verification used for identity-based public key authentication	FIPS 186-5:size: P-256, P-384, P-521 curves, 128, 192 and 256 bits	ECDSA SigVer (FIPS186-5): (A5151)
DRBG	DRBG	Kernel DRBG providing random bits for SSP generation in the user/application space		HMAC DRBG: (A5149) HMAC-SHA2-256: (A5149) SHA2-256: (A5149)
Entropy Source	ENT-Cond	Non-Physical Entropy Source		SHA2-512: (A5149)

Name	Type	Description	Properties	Algorithms
ECDSA KeyGen	AsymKeyPair-KeyGen CKG	Generation of SSH host keys		ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS186-5): (A5151) CKG - Section 4 : () Key Type: Symmetric and Asymmetric
ECDSA KeyGen2	AsymKeyPair-KeyGen CKG	SSP Agreement in the context of SSH		ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS186-5): (A5151) CKG - Section 4 : () Key Type: Symmetric and Asymmetric
ECDSA KeyVer	AsymKeyPair-KeyVer	Verification of keys generated		ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS186-5): (A5151)
ECDSA SigGen	DigSig-SigGen	Signature Generation using ECDSA in the context of SSH		ECDSA SigGen (FIPS186-5): (A5151)
RSA KeyGen	AsymKeyPair-KeyGen CKG	Generation of SSH host keys		RSA KeyGen (FIPS186-5): (A5151) CKG - Section 4 : () Key Type: Symmetric and Asymmetric
RSA SigGen	DigSig-SigGen	Signature Generation using RSA in the context of SSH		RSA SigGen (FIPS186-5): (A5151)
RSA SigVer	DigSig-SigVer	Signature Verification using RSA for public key authentication		RSA SigVer (FIPS186-5): (A5151)
Password Hash	SHA	Used to store passwords in hashed form		SHA2-512: (A5150)
KTS2	KTS-Wrap	Key Transport for IPsec	Standard:SP 800-38F IG D.G:approved	AES-GCM: (A5157)

Name	Type	Description	Properties	Algorithms
			method from IG D.G Key confirmation:no Caveat:Key establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of security strength	
KAS3	CKG KAS-135KDF KAS-SSC	Key Agreement in the context of IPsec	IG :IG D.F Scenario 2, path (2), split Key confirmation:no Key derivation:IG 2.4.B SP 800-135rev1 CVL Caveat:Key establishment methodology provides 112 bits of security strength	KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3: (A5157) KDF IKEv1: (A5152) KDF IKEv2: (A5152) CKG - Section 4 : () Key Type: Symmetric and Asymmetric Safe Primes Key Generation: (A5151) Safe Primes Key Verification: (A5151)
CASTs on boot	BC-Auth BC-UnAuth DigSig-SigGen DigSig-SigVer DRBG ENT-Cond KAS-135KDF KBKDF MAC SHA	List of algorithms for which Known Answer Tests (CASTs) have been implemented in the module and perform on each boot		AES-CBC: (A5151) HMAC-SHA-1: (A5151) HMAC-SHA2-256: (A5151, A5149) HMAC-SHA2-512: (A5151) KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3: (A5151, A5157) KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3: (A5151, A5157) ECDSA SigVer (FIPS186-5): (A5151) RSA SigGen (FIPS186-5):

Name	Type	Description	Properties	Algorithms
				(A5151) RSA SigVer (FIPS186-5): (A5151) HMAC DRBG: (A5149) SHA2-512: (A5150) KDF IKEv1: (A5152) KDF IKEv2: (A5152) ECDSA SigGen (FIPS186-5): (A5151) AES-GCM: (A5157)
KAS4	CKG KAS-135KDF KAS-Full KAS-SSC	Key Agreement in the context of IPsec	IG :IG D.F Scenario 2, path (2), split Key confirmation:no Key derivation:IG 2.4.B SP 800-135rev1 CVL Caveat:Key establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of security strength	KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3: (A5157) KDF IKEv1: (A5152) KDF IKEv2: (A5152) CKG - Section 4 : () Key Type: Symmetric and Asymmetric

Table 9: Security Function Implementations

2.7 Algorithm Specific Information

IG C.F
The module only supports testable RSA moduli/key sizes (2048, 3072 and 4096 bits) and thus the requirements per FIPS 140-3 IG C.F do not apply.

IG C.H

- The GCM IV is constructed in the context of the IETF IPsec protocol and used within the context of the protocol per the module design. Scenario 1. b. per FIPS 140-3 IG C.H applies to the module.

- The module complies with RFG 5282. The module uses RFC 7296 compliant IKEv2 to establish the shared secret SKEYSEED from which the AES-GCM encryption keys are derived.
- The method ii) has been used i.e. the IPSec implementation has been tested with an independently developed instance of the protocol and verification has been performed that the session was successfully established.
- The module's implementation of AES-GCM is used together with an application that runs inside the module's cryptographic boundary.
- The application negotiates the protocol session keys and the value in the first 32 bits of the nonce. The construction of the last 64 bits of the "nonce" (the IV in RFC 5282) is deterministic (i.e. a counter is used).
- The implementation of the management logic for the last 64 bits of the "nonce" (the IV in RFC 5282) inside the module ensures that when the IV in RFC 5282 exhausts the maximum number of possible values for a given security association, either party to the security association that encounters this condition triggers a rekeying with IKEv2 to establish a new encryption key for the security association in accordance with RFC 7296. If the module loses power and then it is restored, then a new key is established for use with the AES GCM encryption/decryption processes.

2.8 RBG and Entropy

Cert Number	Vendor Name
E215	Juniper Networks

Table 10: Entropy Certificates

Name	Type	Operational Environment	Sample Size	Entropy per Sample	Conditioning Component
Junos OS Non-Physical Entropy Source	Non-Physical	Intel Xeon D-2146NT (Skylake-D)	512 bits	448 bits	SHA2-512 (CAVP Cert. #A5149)

Table 11: Entropy Sources

2.9 Key Generation

The module implements NIST SP 800-90Ar1 DRBG and supports the following sections per NIST SP 800-133r2 (CKG): Sections 4, 5.1, 5.2 and 6.2.1.

2.10 Key Establishment

The module implements full KAS (KAS-ECC-SSC, KAS-FFC-SSC per NIST SP 800-56Ar3 and KDF SSH/IKEv1/IKEv2 per NIST SP 800-135r1; IG D.F Scenario 2 (path 2 option 2, separate testing of the SSC and SP800-135r1 KDF). The KAS1, KAS2, KAS3 and KAS4 in the Security Function Implementations Table 9 have been documented in accordance with this requirement:

KAS1: KAS (KAS-ECC-SSC Cert. #A5151 and CVL Cert. #A5151; SSP establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of encryption strength)

KAS2: KAS (KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A5151 and CVL Cert. #A5151; SSP establishment methodology provides 112 bits of encryption strength)

KAS3: KAS (KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A5157 and CVL Cert. #A5152; SSP establishment methodology provides 112 bits of encryption strength)

KAS4: KAS (KAS-ECC-SSC Cert. #A5157 and CVL Cert. #A5152; SSP establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of encryption strength)

The Approved Algorithm list includes the tested components (KAS-ECC-SSC, KAS-FFC-SSC, KDF SSH, KDF IKEv1 and KDF IKEv2) as individual entries.

Per IG D.G:
The module supports the IETF SSH and IPsec protocols and thus implements key transport in the context of the protocols (per the KTS1 and KTS2 entries in the Security Functions Implementations Table 10).

The module implements the approved KTS using approved AES modes:

o KTS1: KTS (AES Cert. #A5151 and HMAC Cert. #A5151; key establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of encryption strength corresponding to the key lengths between 128 to 256 bits), used in the context of the IETF SSH protocol.

o KTS2: KTS (AES Cert. #A5157; SSP establishment methodology provides between 128 and 256 bits of encryption strength corresponding to the key lengths between 128 to 256 bits), used in the context of the IETF IKEv1/IKEv2 protocol

2.11 Industry Protocols

No parts of the SSH and IPsec protocols, other than the KDF SSH, IKEv1 KDF and IKEv2 KDF, have been tested by the CAVP or CMVP.

2.12 Additional Information

The module design corresponds to the security rules below. The term *shall* in this context specifically refers to a requirement for correct usage of the module in the Approved mode; all other statements indicate a security rule implemented by the module.

1. The module clears previous authentications on power cycle.

2. When the module has not been placed in a valid role, the operator does not have access to any cryptographic services.
3. Self-tests do not require any operator action.
4. Data output is inhibited during SSP generation, self-test execution, zeroisation, and error states.
5. Status information does not contain SSPs or sensitive data that if misused could lead to a compromise of the module.
6. There are no restrictions on which SSPs are zeroised by the zeroisation service.
7. The module does not support a maintenance interface or role.
8. The module does not output intermediate key values.
9. The module does not output plaintext CSPs.
10. The Crypto officer shall verify that the firmware image to be loaded on the module is a FIPS 140-3 validated image. If any non-validated firmware image is loaded the module will no longer be a validated module.
11. The Crypto Officer shall retain control of the module while zeroisation is in process.

3 Cryptographic Module Interfaces

3.1 Ports and Interfaces

Physical Port	Logical Interface(s)	Data That Passes
Ethernet	Data Input Data Output Control Input Status Output	One 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 management port, Four 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 LAN ports, Two 1-Gigabit Ethernet/10-Gigabit Ethernet SFP+ WAN ports
Serial	Data Input Data Output Control Input Status Output	RJ-45 console port
USB	Data Input Control Input	Firmware image load
Mini-USB	Data Input Data Output Control Input Status Output	Management data and status
System Status LEDs	Status Output	Status indicator lighting
Power	Power	Power connector

Physical Port	Logical Interface(s)	Data That Passes
Reset Button	Control Input	Reset button

Table 12: Ports and Interfaces

The module does not support control output.

4 Roles, Services, and Authentication

4.1 Authentication Methods

Method Name	Description	Security Mechanism	Strength Each Attempt	Strength per Minute
Username and password over the console and SSH	* The module enforces 10-character passwords (at minimum) chosen from the 96 human readable ASCII characters; The maximum password length is 20-characters; Thus, the probability of a successful random attempt is 1/(96^10), which is less than 1/1,000,000 (million); * The module enforces a timed access mechanism as follows: For the first two failed attempts (assuming 0 time to process), no timed access is enforced; Upon the third attempt, the module enforces a 5-second delay; Each failed attempt thereafter results in an additional 5-second delay above the previous (e.g., 4th failed attempt = 10-second delay, 5th failed attempt = 15-second delay, 6th failed attempt = 20-second delay, 7th failed attempt = 25-second delay); This leads to a maximum of 7 possible attempts in a one-minute period for each getty; The best approach for the attacker would be to disconnect after 4 failed attempts and wait for a new getty	SHA2-512 (A5150)	1/(96^10)	9/(96^10)

Method Name	Description	Security Mechanism	Strength Each Attempt	Strength per Minute
	to be spawned; This would allow the attacker to perform roughly 9.6 attempts per minute (576 attempts per hour/60 mins); this would be rounded down to 9 per minute, because there is no such thing as 0.6 attempts; The probability of a success with multiple consecutive attempts in a one-minute period is 9/(96^10), which is less than 1/100,000			
Username and ECDSA public key over SSH	* The module supports ECDSA (P-256, P-384, and P-521), which has a minimum equivalent computational resistance to attack of either 2^128, 2^192 or 2^256 depending on the curve; Thus, the probability of a successful random attempt is 1/(2^128), which is less than 1/1,000,000 (million) * Configurable SSH connection establishment rate limits the number of connection attempts, and thus failed authentication attempts in a one-minute period to a maximum of 15,000 attempts; The probability of a success with multiple consecutive attempts in a one-minute period is 15,000/(2^128), which is less than 1/100,000	ECDSA SigVer (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	1/(2^128)	15,000/(2^128)
Username and RSA public key over SSH	* The module supports RSA (2048, 3072, 4096 bits), which has a minimum equivalent computational resistance to attack of 2^112 (2048 bits); Thus, the probability of a successful random attempt is 1/ (2^112), which is less than 1/1,000,000 (million) * Configurable SSH connection establishment rate limits the number of connection attempts, and thus failed authentication attempts in a one-minute period to a maximum of 15,000 attempts; The probability	RSA SigVer (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	1/ (2^112)	15,000/(2^112)

Method Name	Description	Security Mechanism	Strength Each Attempt	Strength per Minute
	of a success with multiple consecutive attempts in a one-minute period is 15,000/(2^112), which is less than 1/100,000			

Table 13: Authentication Methods

The module enforces the separation of roles using identity-based operator authentication. The module implements two forms of identity-based authentication, username, and password over the console and SSH connections, as well as username and an ECDSA or RSA public key-based authentication over SSHv2.

4.2 Roles

Name	Type	Operator Type	Authentication Methods
Super-user	Identity	Crypto Officer (CO)	Username and password over the console and SSH Username and ECDSA public key over SSH Username and RSA public key over SSH
Operator	Identity	User	Username and password over the console and SSH Username and ECDSA public key over SSH Username and RSA public key over SSH
Read-only	Identity	User	Username and password over the console and SSH Username and ECDSA public key over SSH Username and RSA public key over SSH
Root	Identity	Crypto Officer (CO)	Username and password over the console and SSH Username and ECDSA public key over SSH Username and RSA public key over SSH
Unauthorised	Identity	User	Username and password over the console and SSH Username and ECDSA public key over SSH Username and RSA public key over SSH

Table 14: Roles

The module supports two roles: Crypto Officer (CO) and User. Root and Super-user correspond to the Crypto Officer role whereas Operator, Read-Only and Unauthorised operator types correspond to the User role. The module supports concurrent operators but does not support a maintenance role and/or bypass capability.

An operator assuming the Crypto Officer role configures and monitors the module via a console or SSH connection. As Root or Super-user, the Crypto Officer has permission to view and configure passwords and public keys within the module. The User role monitors the module via the console or SSH. The User role does not have the permission to modify the configuration.

4.3 Approved Services

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
Configure security (security relevant)	Security relevant configuration (SSH, authentication data)	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service	Commands (SSH configuration: set system services ssh root-login allow)	Traffic	DRBG Entropy Source ECDSA KeyGen ECDSA KeyGen 2 RSA KeyGen Password Hash	Root - SSH Private Host Key: G - User Password: W,E - CO Password: W,E - HMAC_DRBG V value: E - HMAC_DRBG Key value: E - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: E - HMAC_DRBG seed: E - SSH Public Host Key: G - User Authentication Public Keys: W - CO

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						Authentication Public Keys: W Super-user - SSH Private Host Key: G - User Password: W,E - CO Password: W,E - HMAC_DRBG V value: E - HMAC_DRBG Key value: E - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: E - HMAC_DRBG seed: E - SSH Public Host Key: G - User Authentication Public Keys: W - CO Authentication Public Keys: W
Configure (non-security relevant)	Non-security relevant configuration	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful	Commands (miscellaneous commands e.g., for IP address configuration, routing	Traffic	Password Hash	Super-user - CO Password: E Root - CO Password: E

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
		completion of each service	protocols, etc.)			
Show status	Query the module status	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service	Command (show system fips chassis level, requests system fips self-tests)	CLI output (show system fips chassis level: returns “level 1” to indicate that the module is operating in the Approved mode and no output/blank to indicate that it is operating in the non-Approved mode; request system fips self-tests: module continues to be operational upon successful execution/returns an error indicator and enters an error state in case of a failure)	Password Hash	Super-user - CO Password: E Root - CO Password: E Operator - User Password: E Read-only - User Password: E Unauthorised - User Password: E
Show status (LED)	LEDs on the module provide physical status output	LED(s) on the chassis turned on	N/A	LED	None	Super-user Operator Read-only Unauthorised Root Unauthenticated

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
Show module's versioning information	Query the module's versioning information	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service	Command (show version)	CLI output	Password Hash	Super-user - CO Password: E Operator - User Password: E Read-only - User Password: E Unauthorised - User Password: E Root - CO Password: E
Zeroise (Perform zeroisation)	Zeroise: Destroy all SSPs	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service	Command (request system zeroise no-forwarding)	N/A	Password Hash	Super-user - SSH Private Host Key: Z - SSH ECDH Private Key: Z - SSH DH Private Key: Z - SSH Session Key: Z - User Password: Z - CO Password: E,Z - HMAC_DRBG V value: Z - HMAC_DRBG Key value: Z - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: Z -

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						HMAC_DRBG seed: Z - ECDH Shared Secret: Z - DH Shared Secret: Z - HMAC Key: Z - SSH Public Host Key: Z - User Authentication Public Keys: Z - CO Authentication Public Keys: Z - JuniperRoot CA: Z - PackageCA: Z - SSH ECDH Public Key: Z - SSH DH Public Key: Z - SSH ECDH Client Public Key: Z - SSH DH Client Public Key: Z - IKE-PSK: Z - IKE-SKEYID: Z - IKE-SEK: Z - ESP-SEK: Z - IKE-DH-PRI: Z - IKE-DH-

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						PUB: Z Root - SSH Private Host Key: Z - SSH ECDH Private Key: Z - SSH DH Private Key: Z - SSH Session Key: Z - User Password: Z - CO Password: E,Z - HMAC_DRBG V value: Z - HMAC_DRBG Key value: Z - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: Z - HMAC_DRBG seed: Z - ECDH Shared Secret: Z - DH Shared Secret: Z - HMAC Key: Z - SSH Public Host Key: Z - User Authentication Public Keys: Z

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						- CO Authentication Public Keys: Z - JuniperRoot CA: Z - PackageCA: Z - SSH ECDH Public Key: Z - SSH DH Public Key: Z - SSH ECDH Client Public Key: Z - SSH DH Client Public Key: Z - IKE-PSK: Z - IKE-SKEYID: Z - IKE-SEK: Z - ESP-SEK: Z - IKE-DH-PRI: Z - IKE-DH-PUB: Z
Perform approved security functions (SSH connection)	Initiate SSH connection for SSH monitoring and control (CLI)	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service	Authentication data (Username and password/public-key based authentication)	SSH session	KAS1 KAS2 KTS1 ECDSA SigVer2 DRBG Entropy Source ECDSA KeyGen ECDSA KeyGen 2 ECDSA	Super-user - SSH Private Host Key: E - SSH ECDH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH Session Key: G,E,Z -

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
					KeyVer ECDSA SigGen RSA KeyGen RSA SigGen RSA SigVer Password Hash	HMAC_DRBG V value: E - HMAC_DRBG Key value: E - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: E - HMAC_DRBG seed: E - ECDH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - DH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - HMAC Key: G,E,Z - SSH Public Host Key: G - SSH DH Public Key: G,E,Z - SSH ECDH Public Key: G,E,Z - CO Password: E - CO Authentication Public Keys: E - SSH ECDH Client Public Key: W,E,Z - SSH DH Client Public Key: W,E,Z Root - SSH Private Host Key: E

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						- SSH ECDH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH Session Key: G,E,Z - HMAC_DRBG V value: E - HMAC_DRBG Key value: E - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: E - HMAC_DRBG seed: E - ECDH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - DH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - HMAC Key: G,E,Z - SSH Public Host Key: E - SSH ECDH Public Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Public Key: G,E,Z - CO Password: E - CO Authentication Public Keys: E

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						- SSH ECDH Client Public Key: W,E,Z - SSH DH Client Public Key: W,E,Z Operator - SSH Private Host Key: E - SSH ECDH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH Session Key: G,E,Z - HMAC_DRBG V value: E - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: E - HMAC_DRBG seed: E - ECDH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - DH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - HMAC Key: G,E,Z - SSH Public Host Key: E - SSH ECDH Public Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Public Key: G,E,Z

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						- User Password: E - User Authentication Public Keys: E - HMAC_DRBG Key value: E - SSH ECDH Client Public Key: W,E,Z - SSH DH Client Public Key: W,E,Z Read-only - SSH Private Host Key: E - SSH ECDH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH Session Key: G,E,Z - HMAC_DRBG V value: E - HMAC_DRBG Key value: E - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: E - HMAC_DRBG seed: E - ECDH Shared Secret:

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						G,E,Z - DH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - HMAC Key: G,E,Z - SSH Public Host Key: E - SSH ECDH Public Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Public Key: G,E,Z - User Password: E - User Authentication Public Keys: E - SSH ECDH Client Public Key: W,E,Z - SSH DH Client Public Key: W,E,Z Unauthorised - SSH Private Host Key: E - SSH ECDH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Private Key: G,E,Z - SSH Session Key: G,E,Z - HMAC_DRBG V value: E - HMAC_DRBG entropy

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						input: E - HMAC_DRBG seed: E - ECDH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - DH Shared Secret: G,E,Z - HMAC Key: G,E,Z - SSH Public Host Key: E - SSH ECDH Public Key: G,E,Z - SSH DH Public Key: G,E,Z - User Password: E - User Authentication Public Keys: E - HMAC_DRBG Key value: E - SSH ECDH Client Public Key: W,E,Z - SSH DH Client Public Key: W,E,Z
Console Access	Console monitoring and control (CLI)	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful	Username, password (set system login user <username> class <crypto-officer/user class>	N/A	Password Hash	Super-user - CO Password: E Operator - CO Password: E Read-only - User Password: E

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
		completion of each service	operator authentication plaintext-password)			Unauthorised - User Password: E Root - CO Password: E
Perform self-tests (remote reset)	Software initiated reset, performs self-tests on demand via SSH	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service	Control input/reset signal (request system reboot)	N/A	KAS1 KAS2 KTS1 DRBG ECDSA KeyGen ECDSA KeyGen 2 ECDSA KeyVer ECDSA SigGen RSA KeyGen RSA SigGen Password Hash CASTs on boot	Super-user - SSH ECDH Private Key: Z - SSH DH Private Key: Z - SSH Session Key: Z - HMAC_DRBG Key value: G,Z - HMAC_DRBG V value: G,Z - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: G,Z - HMAC_DRBG seed: G,Z - ECDH Shared Secret: Z - DH Shared Secret: Z - HMAC Key: G,E,Z - SSH ECDH Public Key: G,E - SSH DH Public Key: G,E - CO

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						Password: E - Firmware Integrity Key: E - SSH Private Host Key: E - SSH Public Host Key: E - User Authentication Public Keys: E - CO Authentication Public Keys: E Root - SSH ECDH Private Key: Z - SSH DH Private Key: Z - SSH Session Key: Z - HMAC_DRBG Key value: G,Z - HMAC_DRBG V value: G,Z - HMAC_DRBG entropy input: G,Z - HMAC_DRBG seed: G,Z - ECDH Shared Secret: Z - DH Shared

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						Secret: Z - HMAC Key: G,E,Z - SSH ECDH Public Key: G,E - SSH DH Public Key: G,E - CO Password: E - Firmware Integrity Key: E - SSH Private Host Key: E - SSH Public Host Key: E - User Authentication Public Keys: E - CO Authentication Public Keys: E
Perform self-tests (local reset)	Hardware reset or power cycle	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service	Control input/reset signal	N/A	CASTs on boot	Super-user - Firmware Integrity Key: E Root - Firmware Integrity Key: E Operator - Firmware Integrity Key: E Read-only - Firmware Integrity Key: E Unauthorised - Firmware

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
						Integrity Key: E Unauthenticated - Firmware Integrity Key: E
Load Image	Verification and loading of a validated firmware image into the router	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service	Image, commands	N/A	ECDSA SigVer Password Hash	Super-user - CO Password: E - Firmware Integrity Key: E - JuniperRoot CA: E - PackageCA: E Root - CO Password: E - Firmware Integrity Key: E - JuniperRoot CA: E - PackageCA: E
Perform approved security functions (IPsec connection)	Initiate IPsec connection	Global Approved Mode indicator "fips" at the CLI combined with successful completion of each service. Connection status can be	Commands (set security ipsec security-association sa-name; set interfaces <name> unit 0 family inet address <ip address>; set security ike security-association sa-name)	IPsec session	KTS2 KAS3 KAS4	Root - IKE-PSK: W,E - IKE-SKEYID: G,E,Z - IKE-SEK: G,E,Z - ESP-SEK: G,E,Z - IKE-DH-PRI: G,E,Z - IKE-DH-PUB: G,R,E,Z

Name	Description	Indicator	Inputs	Outputs	Security Functions	SSP Access
		checked using "show security ipsec security-associations"				Super-user - IKE-PSK: W,E - IKE-SKEYID: G,E,Z - IKE-SEK: G,E,Z - ESP-SEK: G,E,Z - IKE-DH-PRI: G,E,Z - IKE-DH-PUB: G,R,E,Z

Table 15: Approved Services

G = Generate: The service generates or derives the CSP/Public Key.
I = Input: The service inputs the CSP/Public Key.
E = Execute: The Module executes using the CSP/Public Key.
O = Output: The service outputs the CSP/Public Key. CSP are always protected with the approved KTS.
Z = Zeroize: The Module zeroizes the CSP/Public Key after usage. A zeroised CSP is not retrievable or reusable.

4.4 Non-Approved Services

Name	Description	Algorithms	Role
Configure security (security relevant)	Security relevant configuration	RSA with key size less than 2048 ECDSA with ed25519 curve EC Diffie-Hellman with ed25519 curve ARCFOUR Blowfish CAST DSA (SignGen, SigVer, non-compliant) HMAC-MD5 HMAC-	Root, Super-user

Name	Description	Algorithms	Role
		RIPEMD160 UMAC	
Perform approved security functions (SSH connection)	Initiate SSH connection for SSH monitoring and control (CLI)	RSA with key size less than 2048 ECDSA with ed25519 curve EC Diffie-Hellman with ed25519 curve ARCFOUR Blowfish CAST DSA (SignGen, SigVer, non-compliant) HMAC-MD5 HMAC-RIPEMD160 UMAC	Root, Super-user, Operator, Read-Only, Unauthorized

Table 16: Non-Approved Services

4.5 External Software/Firmware Loaded

The module supports loading of firmware from an external source (a complete image replacement) and a firmware load test using ECDSA P-256 with SHA2-256 (CAVP Cert. #A5151) is performed in support of the load.

4.6 Cryptographic Output Actions and Status

The module supports self-initiated cryptographic output in the context of the IPsec protocol and two independent configurations are required serving as the independent internal actions:

- set security ipsec security-association *sa-name*
- set security ike security-association *sa-name*

The following “show” commands indicate the status of the Ipsec service:

- show security ike security-associations
- show security ipsec security-associations
- show security ipsec statistics

5 Software/Firmware Security

5.1 Integrity Techniques

The module performs the firmware integrity check using ECDSA P-256 with SHA2-256 (CAVP Cert. #A5151). The ECDSA P-256 public key used for signature verification is a non-SSP and stored persistently across reboots in the module's Non-Volatile RAM (NVRAM) and is exempt from zeroisation.

5.2 Initiate on Demand

The operator can initiate the integrity test on demand by rebooting the module.

5.3 Additional Information

The module firmware image is delivered in the form of a pre-compiled tarball (.tgz).

6 Operational Environment

6.1 Operational Environment Type and Requirements

Type of Operational Environment: Limited

How Requirements are Satisfied:

The module contains a limited operational environment since it supports loading of firmware from an external source. The Junos OS 23.4R1.10 operating system is contained within the module, i.e., the tested configurations listed in the Tested Module Identification – Hardware in this document.

6.2 Configuration Settings and Restrictions

Security rules and restrictions for configuration of the operational environment have been specified in Sections 2.12 and 11.1 of this document.

7 Physical Security

7.1 Mechanisms and Actions Required

The module's physical embodiment is that of a multi-chip standalone meeting Level 1 Physical Security requirements. The module is completely enclosed in a rectangular nickel or clear zinc coated, cold rolled steel, plated steel and brushed aluminum enclosure. The module enclosure is made of production grade materials. There are no ventilation holes, gaps, slits, cracks, slots, or crevices that would allow for any sort of observation of any component contained within the cryptographic boundary. No actions are required by the operator to ensure that physical security is maintained.

8 Non-Invasive Security

8.1 Mitigation Techniques

The module does not implement any non-invasive security mitigations and thus the requirements per this section do not apply to the module.

9 Sensitive Security Parameters Management

9.1 Storage Areas

Storage Area Name	Description	Persistence Type
NVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory	Static
RAM	Random Access Memory	Dynamic

Table 17: Storage Areas

9.2 SSP Input-Output Methods

Name	From	To	Format Type	Distribution Type	Entry Type	SFI or Algorithm
Entered over SSH - NVRAM	External endpoint	NVRAM	Encrypted	Automated	Electronic	KTS1
Loaded at manufacture	External endpoint	NVRAM	Plaintext	N/A	N/A	
Entered through the CLI via console connection - NVRAM	External endpoint	NVRAM	Plaintext	Manual	Direct	
Output encrypted with IPsec KEK	RAM	External endpoint (IPsec peer)	Encrypted	Automated	Electronic	KTS2
Input during SSH negotiation	External endpoint	RAM	Plaintext	Automated	Electronic	
Output during SSH negotiation (host key)	NVRAM	External endpoint	Plaintext	Automated	Electronic	
Output during SSH negotiation	RAM	External endpoint	Plaintext	Automated	Electronic	

Name	From	To	Format Type	Distribution Type	Entry Type	SFI or Algorithm
(Key Agreement public key)						

Table 18: SSP Input-Output Methods

The module is complaint with FIPS 140-3 IG 9.5.A MD/DE and AD/EE for SSPs entered via the module's CLI via a direct connection to its serial/console port and for SSPs entered/output/established via SSH/IPsec respectively.

9.3 SSP Zeroization Methods

Zeroization Method	Description	Rationale	Operator Initiation
Zeroisation command	Command used to zeroise the module: request system zeroize no-forwarding	Used to provide zeroisation as a service	Operator initiated
Power-cycle	Power cycling the module to zeroise temporary SSPs	Power cycling the module to zeroise temporary SSPs	Operator initiated
Session termination	Termination of SSH sessions automatically zeroises temporary SSPs used as part of the session	Termination of SSH sessions automatically zeroises temporary SSPs used as part of the session	Module initiated
Not zeroised	PSP not zeroised since it cannot be modified due to being inaccessible in the filesystem	PSP not zeroised since it cannot be modified due to being inaccessible in the filesystem	N/A
Derivation of SSH session key	EC Diffie-Hellman/Diffie-Hellman shared secrets are zeroised after use in derivation of SSH session key	EC Diffie-Hellman/Diffie-Hellman shared secrets are zeroised after use in derivation of SSH session key	Module initiated

Table 19: SSP Zeroization Methods

9.4 SSPs

Name	Description	Size - Strength	Type - Category	Generated By	Established By	Used By
SSH Private Host Key	Host key generated, used for authentication and encryption in	P-256 for ECDSA, 2048 bits for RSA - 128 bits for	Private Host Key - CSP	DRBG ECDSA KeyGen RSA KeyGen		KAS1 KAS2

Name	Description	Size - Strength	Type - Category	Generated By	Established By	Used By
	the context of SSH	ECDSA, 112 bits for RSA				
SSH ECDH Private Key	Ephemeral EC Diffie-Hellman private key used in SSH	KAS-ECC-SSC P-256, P-384, P-512 - 128 bits, 192 bits, 256 bits	ECDH Private Key - CSP	DRBG ECDSA KeyGen2		KAS1
SSH DH Private Key	Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman private key used in SSH	2048 bits for KAS-FFC-SSC - 112 bits for KAS-FFC-SSC	DH Private Key - CSP	DRBG		KAS2
SSH Session Key	SSH Session Key	128 bits, 192 bits, 256 bits - 128 bits, 192 bits, 256 bits	Session Key - CSP		KAS1 KAS2	
User Password	Passwords used to authenticate users to the module	10-20 characters - 1/(96^10) per attempt, 9/(96^10) per minute	User Password - CSP			
CO Password	Passwords used to authenticate COs to the module	10-20 characters - 1/(96^10) per attempt, 9/(96^10) per minute	CO Password - CSP			
HMAC_DRBG V value	A critical value of the internal state of DRBG; Per	256 bits - 256 bits	Internal state of the DRBG - CSP	DRBG		DRBG

Name	Description	Size - Strength	Type - Category	Generated By	Established By	Used By
	IG D.L Resolution 2					
HMAC_DRBG Key value	A critical value of the internal state of DRBG; Per IG D.L Resolution 2	256 bits - 256 bits	Internal state of the DRBG - CSP	DRBG		DRBG
HMAC_DRBG entropy input	Entropy input to the HMAC_DRBG; Per IG D.L Resolution and Section 7.1 of NIST SP 800-90Ar1	512 bits - 448 bits	Entropy input to the HMAC_DRBG - CSP	Entropy Source		
HMAC_DRBG seed	Seed provided to the HMAC_DRBG; Per IG D.L Resolution and Section 7.1 of NIST SP 800-90Ar1	440 bits - 256 bits	Seed provided to the HMAC_DRBG - CSP	DRBG		DRBG
ECDH Shared Secret	Used in EC Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange	P-256, P-384, P-521 - 128 bits, 192 bits, 256 bits	Shared secret - CSP		KAS1	
DH Shared Secret	Used in Diffie-Hellman (DH) exchange	2048 bits - 112 bits	Shared secret - CSP		KAS2	
HMAC Key	MAC key	128 bits and 256 bits - 128 bits and 256 bits	MAC key - CSP		KAS1 KAS2	
SSH Public Host Key	Host key generated, used to identify the host. Also	P-256 for ECDSA and 2048 bits for RSA -	Public key - PSP	ECDSA KeyGen RSA KeyGen		

Name	Description	Size - Strength	Type - Category	Generated By	Established By	Used By
	paired with the private key for authentication and encryption in the context of SSH	128 bits for ECDSA, 112 bits for RSA				
User Authentication Public Keys	Used to authenticate users to the module	P-256, P-384, P-521 for ECDSA and 2048, 3072 and 4096 bits for RSA - 128, 192, 256 bits for ECDSA, 112, 192 and 256 bits for RSA	Public key - PSP			
CO Authentication Public Keys	Used to authenticate the CO to the module	P-256, P-384, P-521 for ECDSA and 2048, 3072 and 4096 bits for RSA - 128, 192, 256 bits for ECDSA, 112, 192 and 256 bits for RSA	Public key - PSP			
JuniperRootCA	ECDSA prime256v1 X.509 V3 Certificate Used to verify the validity of	ECDSA P-256 - 128 bits	Public key certificate - Neither			

Name	Description	Size - Strength	Type - Category	Generated By	Established By	Used By
	the PackagCA					
PackageCA	ECDSA prime256v1 X.509 V3 Certificate Certificate that holds the public key for the signing key used to generate all the signatures used on the packages and signature lists	ECDSA P-256 - 128 bits	Public key certificate - Neither			
SSH ECDH Public Key	Ephemeral EC Diffie-Hellman public key used in SSH	KAS-ECC-SSC P-256, P-384, P-512 - 128 bits, 192 bits, 256 bits for KAS-ECC-SSC	Public key - PSP	DRBG ECDSA KeyGen2		
SSH DH Public Key	Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman public key used in SSH	2048 bits for KAS-FFC-SSC - 112 bits for KAS-FFC-SSC	Public key - PSP	DRBG		
IKE-PSK	Pre-Shared Key used to authenticate IKE connections	256 bits - 256 bits	IKE Pre-Shared Key - CSP			
IKE-SKEYID	IKE secret used to derive IKE and IPsec ESP session keys	256 bits - 256 bits	IKE shared secret - CSP		KAS3 KAS4	KAS3 KAS4

Name	Description	Size - Strength	Type - Category	Generated By	Established By	Used By
IKE-SEK	IKE Session Keys. AES (128 bits), HMAC (SHA-256)	AES: 128 bits, HMAC: 256 bits - AES: 128 bits, HMAC: 256 bits	IKE Session Key - CSP		KAS3 KAS4	KTS2
ESP-SEK	ESP Session Keys. AES (128 bits), HMAC (SHA-256)	AES: 128 bits, HMAC: 256 bits - AES: 128 bits, HMAC: 256 bits	ESP Session Key - CSP		KAS3 KAS4	KTS2
SSH ECDH Client Public Key	Ephemeral EC Diffie-Hellman public key used in SSH (sent by the client to the module acting as the server)	KAS-ECC-SSC P-256, P-384, P-512 - 128 bits, 192 bits, 256 bits for KAS-ECC-SSC	Public key - PSP			
SSH DH Client Public Key	Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman public key used in SSH (sent by the client to the module acting as the server)	2048 bits for KAS-FFC-SSC - 112 bits for KAS-FFC-SSC	Public key - PSP			
IKE-DH-PRI	Diffie-Hellman private key used in IKE	2048 bits - 112 bits	IKE Diffie-Hellman private key - CSP	KAS3 KAS4		
IKE-DH-PUB	Diffie-Hellman public key used in IKE	2048 bits - 112 bits	IKE Diffie-Hellman public key - PSP	KAS3 KAS4		

Name	Description	Size - Strength	Type - Category	Generated By	Established By	Used By
Firmware Integrity Key	Public key used to perform the firmware integrity test on each boot and authenticate firmware loaded from an external source	ECDSA P-256 - 128 bits	Public key - Neither			

Table 20: SSP Table 1

Name	Input - Output	Storage	Storage Duration	Zeroization	Related SSPs
SSH Private Host Key		NVRAM:Plaintext		Zeroisation command	
SSH ECDH Private Key		RAM:Plaintext	Until session termination	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
SSH DH Private Key		RAM:Plaintext	Until session termination	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
SSH Session Key		RAM:Plaintext	Until session termination	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
User Password	Entered over SSH - NVRAM Entered through the CLI via console connection - NVRAM	NVRAM:Obfuscated		Zeroisation command	
CO Password	Entered over SSH -	NVRAM:Obfuscated		Zeroisation command	

Name	Input - Output	Storage	Storage Duration	Zeroizatio n	Related SSPs
	NVRAM Entered through the CLI via console connection - NVRAM				
HMAC_DRBG V value		RAM:Plaintext	Until power-cycle	Power-cycle	
HMAC_DRBG Key value		RAM:Plaintext	Until power-cycle	Power-cycle	
HMAC_DRBG entropy input		RAM:Plaintext	Until power-cycle	Power-cycle	
HMAC_DRBG seed		RAM:Plaintext	Until power-cycle	Power-cycle	
ECDH Shared Secret		RAM:Plaintext	Until SSH session key derivation	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Derivation of SSH session key	
DH Shared Secret		RAM:Plaintext	Until SSH session key derivation	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Derivation of SSH session key	
HMAC Key		RAM:Plaintext	Until session terminatio n	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
SSH Public Host Key	Output during SSH negotiation (host key)	NVRAM:Plaintext		Zeroisation command	
User Authentication Public Keys	Entered over SSH - NVRAM Entered	NVRAM:Plaintext		Zeroisation command	

Name	Input - Output	Storage	Storage Duration	Zeroizatio n	Related SSPs
	through the CLI via console connection - NVRAM				
CO Authentication Public Keys	Entered over SSH - NVRAM Entered through the CLI via console connection - NVRAM	NVRAM:Plaintext		Zeroisation command	
JuniperRootCA	Loaded at manufactur e	NVRAM:Plaintext		Not zeroised	
PackageCA	Loaded at manufactur e	NVRAM:Plaintext		Not zeroised	
SSH ECDH Public Key	Output during SSH negotiation (Key Agreement public key)	RAM:Plaintext	Until session terminatio n	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
SSH DH Public Key	Output during SSH negotiation (Key Agreement public key)	RAM:Plaintext	Until session terminatio n	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
IKE-PSK	Entered over SSH - NVRAM Entered through the CLI via console connection - NVRAM	NVRAM:Plaintext		Zeroisation command	
IKE-SKEYID		RAM:Plaintext	until session key derivation	Derivation of SSH session key	
IKE-SEK		RAM:Plaintext	Until session	Zeroisation command	

Name	Input - Output	Storage	Storage Duration	Zeroizatio n	Related SSPs
			terminatio n	Power-cycle Session termination	
ESP-SEK		RAM:Plaintext	Until session terminatio n	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
SSH ECDH Client Public Key	Input during SSH negotiation	RAM:Plaintext	Until session terminatio n	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
SSH DH Client Public Key	Input during SSH negotiation	RAM:Plaintext	Until session terminatio n	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	
IKE-DH-PRI		RAM:Plaintext	until session terminatio n	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	IKE-DH-PUB:Paire d With
IKE-DH-PUB	Output encrypted with IPsec KEK	RAM:Plaintext	until session terminatio n	Zeroisation command Power-cycle Session termination	IKE-DH-PRI:Paired With
Firmware Integrity Key	Loaded at manufactur e	NVRAM:Plaintext		Not zeroised	

Table 21: SSP Table 2

Please Note: The ESV Cert. #E215 corresponds to the module's entropy source: https://csrc.nist.gov/CSRC/media/projects/cryptographic-module-validation-program/documents/entropy/E215_PublicUse.pdf. The entropy source does not require any configuration.

9.5 Transitions

SHA-1: The module uses SHA-1 as a PRF for HMAC and the SSH KDF. In accordance with SP 800-131Ar2 and CMVP Programmatic Transitions, usage of SHA-1 for non-digital-signature applications is deprecated until Dec 31, 2030, and disallowed thereafter.

10 Self-Tests

10.1 Pre-Operational Self-Tests

Algorithm or Test	Test Properties	Test Method	Test Type	Indicator	Details
Firmware Integrity Test	Using ECDSA P-256 with SHA2-256	KAT	SW/FW Integrity	"FIPS Self-tests Passed"	Verify

Table 22: Pre-Operational Self-Tests

The module is compliant with FIPS 140-3 IG 10.2.A in that it performs a self-test, a Known Answer Test (KAT) for the ECDSA P-256 (with SHA2-256) algorithm used in the firmware integrity test on each boot prior to executing the firmware integrity test.

10.2 Conditional Self-Tests

Algorithm or Test	Test Properties	Test Method	Test Type	Indicator	Details	Conditions
HMAC DRBG (A5149)	Prediction Resistance: Yes Supports Reseed Capabilities: Mode: SHA2-256 Entropy Input: 256 Nonce: 128 Personalization String Length: 0-256 Increment 8 Additional Input: 8-256 Increment 8 Returned Bits: 1024	KAT	CAST	NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
HMAC-SHA2-	Key Length: 256 bits	KAT	CAST	HMAC-SHA2-	N/A	During boot

Algorithm or Test	Test Properties	Test Method	Test Type	Indicator	Details	Conditions
256 (A5149)				256 Known Answer Test: Passed		
AES-CBC (A5151) - Encrypt - 128 bits	Key Length: 128 bits	KAT	CAST	AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed	Encrypt	During boot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Encrypt - 192 bits	Key Length: 192 bits	KAT	CAST	AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed	Encrypt	During boot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Encrypt - 256 bits	Key Length: 256 bits	KAT	CAST	AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed	Encrypt	During boot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Decrypt - 128 bits	Key Length: 128 bits	KAT	CAST	AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed	Decrypt	During boot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Decrypt - 192 bits	Key Length: 192 bits	KAT	CAST	AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed	Decrypt	During boot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Decrypt - 256 bits	Key Length: 256 bits	KAT	CAST	AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed	Decrypt	During boot
HMAC-SHA-1 (A5151)	Key Length: 160 bits	KAT	CAST	HMAC-SHA-1 Known Answer	N/A	During boot

Algorithm or Test	Test Properties	Test Method	Test Type	Indicator	Details	Conditions
				Test: Passed		
HMAC-SHA2-256 (A5151)	Key Length: 256 bits	KAT	CAST	HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
HMAC-SHA2-512 (A5151)	Key Length: 512 bits	KAT	CAST	HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5151) - P-256	Domain Parameter Generation Methods: P-256	KAT	CAST	KAS-ECC-EPHEM-UNIFIED-NOKC Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5151) - P-384	Domain Parameter Generation Methods: P-384	KAT	CAST	KAS-ECC-EPHEM-UNIFIED-NOKC Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5151)	Domain Parameter Generation Methods: MODP-2048	KAT	CAST	KAS-FFC-EPHEM-NOKC Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
KDF SSH (A5151)	Cipher: AES-128, AES-192, AES-256 ; Hash	KAT	CAST	KDF-SSH-SHA2-256	N/A	During boot

Algorithm or Test	Test Properties	Test Method	Test Type	Indicator	Details	Conditions
	Algorithm: SHA-1, SHA2-256, SHA2-512			Known Answer Test: Passed		
RSA SigGen (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	Modulus 2048 bits SHA2-256	KAT	CAST	RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test: Passed	Sign	During boot
RSA SigVer (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	Modulus 2048 bits SHA2-256	KAT	CAST	RSA-VERIFY Known Answer Test: Passed	Verify	During boot
ECDSA SigGen (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	Curve: P-256 Hash Algorithm: SHA2-256	KAT	CAST	ECDSA-SIGN Known Answer Test: Passed	Sign	During boot
ECDSA SigVer (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	Curve: P-256 Hash Algorithm: SHA2-256	KAT	CAST	ECDSA-VERIFY Known Answer Test: Passed	Verify	During boot
SHA2-512 (A5150)	SHA2-512	KAT	CAST	SHA-2-512 Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
Entropy test - NIST SP 800-90B RCT	NIST SP 800-90B Repetitive Count Test	RCT	CAST	pass	Cutoff value C = 21	During boot and continually
Entropy test - NIST SP 800-90B APT	NIST SP 800-90B Adapative Proportion Test	APT	CAST	pass	W = 512; Cutoff value C = 311	During boot and continually
ECDSA KeyGen	Curve: P-256 Hash	PCT	PCT	0	Key pair generated for SSP agreement	On key generation

Algorithm or Test	Test Properties	Test Method	Test Type	Indicator	Details	Conditions
(FIPS186-5) (A5151)	Algorithm: SHA2-256				in the context of SSHv2 protocol and for key generation for use in ECDSA signature generation/verification	
KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5151) PCT	Capabilities: Domain Parameter: MODP2048	PCT	PCT	0	Key pair generated for SSP agreement in the context of SSHv2 protocol	On key generation
RSA KeyGen (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	Modulus: 2048 Hash SHA2-256	PCT	PCT	0	Key pair generated for signature generation/verification in the context of SSHv2 protocol	On key generation
Firmware Load Test	Curve: P-256 Hash Algorithm: SHA2-256	KAT	SW/FW Load	Host OS upgrade staged. Reboot the system to complete installation!	Verify	On loading of firmware from an external source
Manual entry test (duplicate entries)	Duplicate entry test required for entry of operator passwords and IKE PSK via direct connection to the module's console (serial) interface	Duplicate entry test required for entry of operator passwords and IKE PSK via direct connection to the module's console (serial) interface	Manual Entry	Command prompt with "fips" string provided post completion of the test	N/A	On configuration of operator passwords and IKE PSK

Algorithm or Test	Test Properties	Test Method	Test Type	Indicator	Details	Conditions
KDF IKEv1 (A5152)	Key sizes 128, 192, 256 with 128 to 256 bits of key strength	KAT	CAST	KDF IKEV1 Known Answer test: Passed	N/A	During boot
KDF IKEv2 (A5152)	Key sizes 128, 192, 256 with 128 to 256 bits of key strength	KAT	CAST	KDF IKEV2 Known Answer test: Passed	N/A	During boot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Encrypt	Key sizes 128 with 128 bits of key strength	KAT	CAST	AES-GCM Known Answer Test: Passed	Encrypt	During boot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Decrypt	Key sizes 128 with 128 bits of key strength	KAT	CAST	AES-GCM Known Answer Test: Passed	Decrypt	During boot
KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5157)	Domain Parameter Generation Methods: P-256	KAT	CAST	KAS-ECC-EPHEM-UNIFIED-NOKC Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5157)	Domain Parameter Generation Methods: MODP-2048	KAT	CAST	KAS-FFC-EPHEM-NOKC Known Answer Test: Passed	N/A	During boot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Encrypt - 192 bits	Key sizes 192 with 192 bits of key strength	KAT	CAST	AES-GCM Known Answer	Encrypt	During boot

Algorithm or Test	Test Properties	Test Method	Test Type	Indicator	Details	Conditions
				Test: Passed		
AES-GCM (A5157) - Decrypt - 192 bits	Key sizes 192 with 192 bits of key strength	KAT	CAST	AES-GCM Known Answer Test: Passed	Decrypt	During boot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Encrypt - 256 bits	Key sizes 256 with 256 bits of key strength	KAT	CAST	AES-GCM Known Answer Test: Passed	Encrypt	During boot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Decrypt - 256 bits	Key sizes 256 with 256 bits of key strength	KAT	CAST	AES-GCM Known Answer Test: Passed	Decrypt	During boot

Table 23: Conditional Self-Tests

Cryptographic Algorithm Self-tests (CASTs) are performed on each boot of the module. Other conditional self-tests are performed by the module when the corresponding condition is met. The pairwise consistency tests are performed on key pair generation for use in signature generation/verification (ECDSA and/or RSA tests) and/or for use in KAS-ECC-SSC or KAS-FFC-SSC SSP agreement (ECDSA and FFC tests respectively). The firmware load test is performed when a firmware image is loaded onto the module from an external source.

10.3 Periodic Self-Test Information

Algorithm or Test	Test Method	Test Type	Period	Periodic Method
Firmware Integrity Test	KAT	SW/FW Integrity	On Demand	Manually via a reboot

Table 24: Pre-Operational Periodic Information

Algorithm or Test	Test Method	Test Type	Period	Periodic Method
HMAC DRBG (A5149)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
HMAC-SHA2-256 (A5149)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-CBC (A5151) -	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot

Algorithm or Test	Test Method	Test Type	Period	Periodic Method
Encrypt - 128 bits				
AES-CBC (A5151) - Encrypt - 192 bits	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Encrypt - 256 bits	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Decrypt - 128 bits	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Decrypt - 192 bits	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-CBC (A5151) - Decrypt - 256 bits	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
HMAC-SHA-1 (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
HMAC-SHA2-256 (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
HMAC-SHA2-512 (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5151) - P-256	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5151) - P-384	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
KDF SSH (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
RSA SigGen (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
RSA SigVer (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot

Algorithm or Test	Test Method	Test Type	Period	Periodic Method
ECDSA SigGen (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
ECDSA SigVer (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
SHA2-512 (A5150)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
Entropy test - NIST SP 800-90B RCT	RCT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
Entropy test - NIST SP 800-90B APT	APT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	PCT	PCT	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5151) PCT	PCT	PCT	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
RSA KeyGen (FIPS186-5) (A5151)	PCT	PCT	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
Firmware Load Test	KAT	SW/FW Load	On Demand	Manually via loading of firmware from an external source
Manual entry test (duplicate entries)	Duplicate entry test required for entry of operator passwords and IKE PSK via direct connection to the module's console (serial) interface	Manual Entry	On Demand	Manually via configuration of operator passwords and IKE PSK
KDF IKEv1 (A5152)	KAT	CAST	On demand	Manually via a reboot
KDF IKEv2 (A5152)	KAT	CAST	On demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Encrypt	KAT	CAST	On demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Decrypt	KAT	CAST	On demand	Manually via a reboot

Algorithm or Test	Test Method	Test Type	Period	Periodic Method
KAS-ECC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5157)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
KAS-FFC-SSC Sp800-56Ar3 (A5157)	KAT	CAST	On Demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Encrypt - 192 bits	KAT	CAST	On demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Decrypt - 192 bits	KAT	CAST	On demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Encrypt - 256 bits	KAT	CAST	On demand	Manually via a reboot
AES-GCM (A5157) - Decrypt - 256 bits	KAT	CAST	On demand	Manually via a reboot

Table 25: Conditional Periodic Information

The pre-operational firmware integrity test as well as all CASTs must be completed successfully prior to any other use of cryptography by the module in the Approved mode of operation. These tests can also be performed periodically by rebooting the module.

10.4 Error States

Name	Description	Conditions	Recovery Method	Indicator
Hard Error state	If the pre-operation firmware integrity test, if any of the CASTs or pair-wise consistency tests fail, then the module returns an error indicator, inhibits all data output and enters the hard error state	If the pre-operational firmware integrity test or if any of the CASTs fail	N/A	"FIPS error: self-test failure" for firmware integrity failure, "FIPS error 1: <name of the algorithm> Known Answer Test: Failed" for CAST failure and -1 for pair-wise consistency test failure

Name	Description	Conditions	Recovery Method	Indicator
Soft Error state	*In case of a firmware load test failure, the module rejects the firmware, returns an error indicator and enters the soft error state *In the event of an APT or RCT health test failure, output from the entropy source is inhibited, all entropy accumulated in the conditioning context is discarded and the start-up health-tests are performed again	If the firmware load test fails If the APT or RCT test fails	N/A for firmware load test failure; In case of APT and/or RCT failures, new data continues to be tested by the health tests, and once both health tests indicate a "pass", the entropy source again outputs data	"Validation Error" for the firmware load test failure; entropy data discarded in case of APT/RCT failure

Table 26: Error States

If the pre-operation firmware integrity test or if any of the CASTs fail, then the module returns the error indicator “FIPS error: self-test failure”, inhibits all data output and enters the hard error state.

If the conditional self-tests fail, the module enters the soft error state, i.e., it rejects the generated keypair/loaded image, returns an error indicator and resumes normal operation.

10.5 Operator Initiation of Self-Tests

Each time the module is powered up it tests that all the cryptographic algorithms operate correctly, and that sensitive data have not been damaged. Pre-operational as well as Conditional Cryptographic Algorithm Self-tests (CAST) are performed on each power up/boot of the module and on demand by power cycling the module (Perform self-tests (remote reset) service).

11 Life-Cycle Assurance

11.1 Installation, Initialization, and Startup Procedures

The Crypto Officer must follow the procedures defined below for secure installation, initialization, startup and operation of the module.

Crypto Officer Guidance
The Crypto Officer must check to verify the firmware image being loaded on the module is the FIPS 140-3 validated version/image. If the image is the FIPS 140-3 validated image, then proceed with installation of the image.

Installing the firmware image
Download the validated firmware image from https://www.juniper.net/support/downloads/junos.html. Log in to the Juniper Networks authentication system using the username (generally your e-mail address) and password supplied by Juniper Networks representatives. Select the validated firmware image. Download the firmware image to a local host or to an internal software distribution site.

Connect to the console port on the module from your management device and log in to the Junos OS CLI. Copy the firmware package to the module to the /var/tmp/ directory. Install the new package on the NFX device:

root> request system software add /var/tmp/package.tgz.

NOTE: If you need to terminate the installation, do not reboot your device; instead, finish the installation and then issue the request system software delete package.tgz command, where package.tgz is, for example, jinstall-host-nfx-3-x86-64-23.4R1.10-secure-signed.tgz. This is your last chance to stop the installation.

Reboot the device to load the installation and start the new firmware image:
root > request system reboot

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

Also install the built-in fips-mode.tgz package needed for enabling the Approved-mode and the jpfe-fips package needed for execution of the CASTs. Please note that this is a one-time installation post which the module remains in the Approved mode once enabled and automatically executes the CASTs on each boot without requiring any operator or external intervention. The following are the commands used for installing these packages:
operator>request system software add optional://fips-mode.tgz
operator>request system software add optional://jpfe-fips.tgz

Enabling Approved mode of Operation:
The Crypto Officer is responsible for initializing the module in the Approved mode of operation. The Approved mode of operation is not automatically enabled. The Crypto Officer shall place the module in the Approved mode by first zeroising it to ensure no SSPs are present. Next, the cryptographic officer shall follow the steps found in the Junos OS FIPS Evaluated Configuration Guide for NFX series Network Services Platform, Release 23.4R1 document Chapter 2 to place each module into the Approved mode of operation. The steps from the aforementioned document are repeated below.

1. Zeroise the module using the “request system zeroize” command. The Crypto Officer shall retain control of the module while zeroization is in process. Once the module comes up in the “amnesiac mode” post zeroisation, connect to it using the console port with username “root” and enter the configuration mode. Enable the Approved mode on the module by setting the Approved level to 1, and verify the level:

[edit]
root# set system fips chassis level 1

[edit]

root# show system fips chassis level
level 1;

2. Configure the root-authentication password (i.e., Crypto Officer credentials) as follows:
root> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
root# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
New password:
Retype new password:

3. Commit the configuration
[edit]
root# commit
configuration check succeeds
    Generating RSA key /etc/ssh/fips_ssh_host_key
    Generating RSA2 key /etc/ssh/fips_ssh_host_rsa_key
    Generating ECDSA key /etc/ssh/fips_ssh_host_ecdsa_key
 'system' reboot is required to transition to fips level 1
    commit complete

4. Reboot the device:
 [edit]
root# run request system reboot
Reboot the system ? [yes,no] (no) yes
 During the reboot, the device runs the pre-operational firmware integrity test and all CASTs. It returns a login prompt.

5. After the reboot has completed, log in and use the show version command to verify the firmware version is the validated version:
root:fips > show version

The module boots up in the Approved mode which allows only a restricted set of SSH Key algorithms. All Non-Approved, Not Allowed Algorithms are disabled.

Direct access to the Junos Device Manager (JDM), from external connections, is disabled in Approved mode. All connections from external devices to the module are via the Junos Control Plane (JCP).

Placing the Module in a Non-Approved Mode of Operation:

As Crypto Officer, the operator needs to disable the Approved mode of operation on the device to return it to the non-Approved mode of operation. To disable the Approved mode on the device, the module must be zeroised (step 1 defined above).

11.2 Administrator Guidance

For further information and for the Administrator guidance, please see the FIPS Evaluated Configuration Guide for NFX Network Services Platform, Release 23.4R1 document.

11.3 Non-Administrator Guidance

For further information and for the non-Administrator guidance, please see the the FIPS Evaluated Configuration Guide for NFX Network Services Platform, Release 23.4R1 document.

11.4 Maintenance Requirements

No other maintenance requirements apply for operation of the module in the Approved/non-Approved modes as defined above.

11.5 End of Life

The module can be securely sanitized at the end of its lifetime by zeroising it.

12 Mitigation of Other Attacks

12.1 Attack List

The module does not implement any mitigation of other attacks and thus the requirements per this section do not apply to the module.