



Cisco Network Convergence System 1001 Cryptographic Module

**FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy
Level 2 Validation**

Documentation Version 1.5

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This is the non-proprietary cryptographic module security policy for the Cisco Network Convergence System 1001 Cryptographic Module running with firmware version IOS XR 7.0.1. 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 <https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/cryptographic-module-validation-program>.

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 with the specification of the security rules listed in Table 1 above, under which the Cisco Network Convergence System 1001 Cryptographic Module will operate, including the rules derived from the requirements of FIPS 140-2, FIPS 140-2 IG and additional rules imposed by Cisco Systems, Inc. More information is available on the module from the following sources:

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

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/index.html>

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/optical-networking/network-convergence-system-1001/model.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 (<https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/cryptographic-module-validation-program/validated-modules>) contains contact information for answers to technical or sales-related questions for the module.

1.4 Terminology

In this document, the Cisco Network Convergence System 1001 Cryptographic Module is referred to as NCS1K, NCS 1001, Cryptographic Module, CM, Module, Appliances or Systems.

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 Network Convergence System 1001 Cryptographic Module s identified 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 Network Convergence System 1001 Appliance

Rapid capacity growth in the data center and between data centers has driven the need for cloud-scale networking solutions that allow for quick and simple turn-up with enhanced monitoring, deliver performance optimization for capacity scale through modulation and baud-rate innovations, and effectively support multiple vendors' transponder solutions. The Cisco® Network Convergence System 1001 (NCS 1001) delivers all this and more. The Cisco NCS 1001 is a dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) line system that is mechanically optimized for data center environments; is performance optimized for maximum capacity; and provides complete automation of installation and configuration with real-time and fine-grained monitoring.

The Cisco NCS 1001 (Figure 1) is a 1RU system that is capable of supporting up to three pluggable network interface modules. The modules can be amplifiers or protection switch modules. The Cisco NCS 1001 (Figure 1) is mechanically optimized to maximize capacity at minimum space and power footprint. Three network interface module detailed information are available in Figures 6, 7 and 8 in this document.



Figure 1: NCS 1001

2.1 Validated configuration

The validated platforms consist of the following components and configurations:

- Chassis:
 - NCS1001-K9=
- Controller Card:
 - NCS1K-CNTRLR2
- Network Interface Cards
 - NCS1K-EDFA
 - NCS1K-PSM
 - NCS1K-OTDR
- FIPS Kit:
 - AIR-AP-FIPSKIT=

The switches can be configured as follows while in the FIPS mode

Chassis	Controller Card	Network Interface Cards
NCS1001-K9=	NCS1K-CNTRLR2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NCS1K-EDFA• NCS1K-PSM• NCS1K-OTDR

Figure 2: Module Configurations

2.2 Cryptographic Boundary

The module is a hardware, multi-chip standalone crypto module. The cryptographic boundary is defined as encompassing the "top," "front," "left," "right," "rear," and "bottom" surfaces of the case. All of the functionality described in this publication is provided by components within this cryptographic boundary. The module consists of a production grade enclosure as well as components. The detailed configuration can be seen in Figure 2 above.

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 module provides no power to external devices and takes in its power through normal power input/cord. The logical interfaces and their mapping are described in the following table:

Physical Interfaces	FIPS 140-2 Logical Interfaces
Network Interface Module Card : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSC SFP port • OTDR XFP port • Optical TX/RX Controller Card : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User Data Channel port • 10/10/100 LAN Electrical Management port • 10/10/100 LAN Optical Management port • Console Port 	Data Input Interface
Network Interface Module Card : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSC SFP port • OTDR XFP port • Optical TX/RX Controller Card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User Data Channel port • 10/10/100 LAN Electrical Management port • 10/10/100 LAN Optical Management port • Console Port 	Data Output Interface
Controller Card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User Data Channel port • 10/10/100 LAN Electrical Management port • 10/10/100 LAN Optical Management port • Console Port 	Control Input Interface
Network Interface Module Card : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSC SFP port • OTDR XFP port • Optical TX/RX Controller Card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User Data Channel ports • 10/10/100 LAN Electrical Management port • 10/10/100 LAN Optical Management port • Console Port • LEDs 	Status Output Interface

Table 2: NCS 1001 Interfaces

Note:

1. The USB ports (4) on the Controller Card were covered by the Tamper Evident Label (TEL) and shall not be used in FIPS mode.

2.4 Cisco NCS 1001 Front and Rear Panels

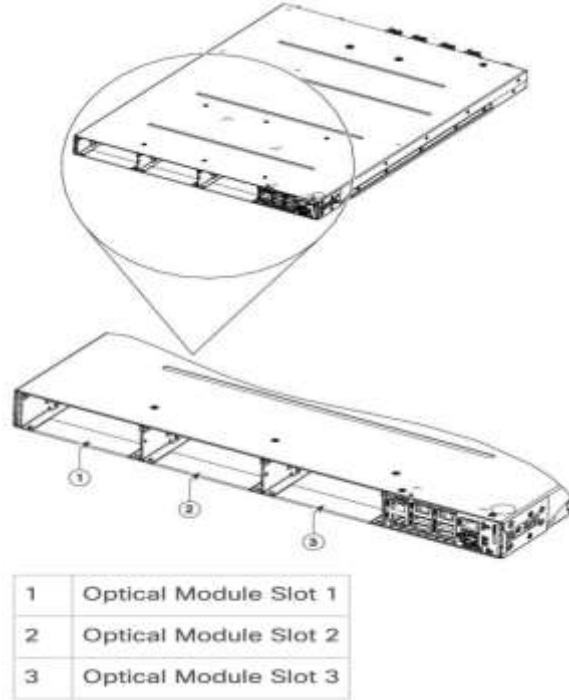


Figure 3: Front of NCS 1001 without Network Interface Modules

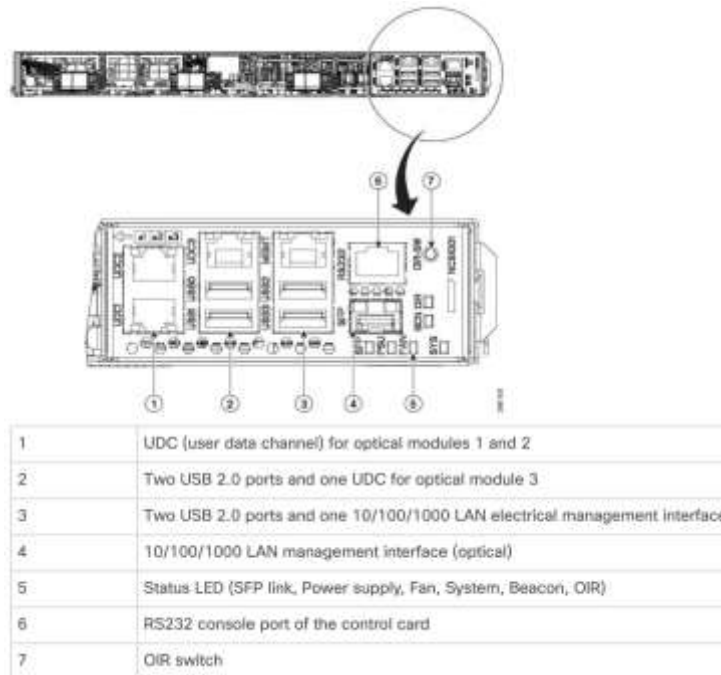
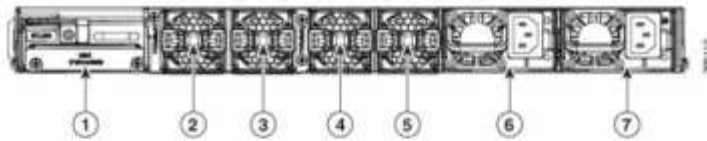
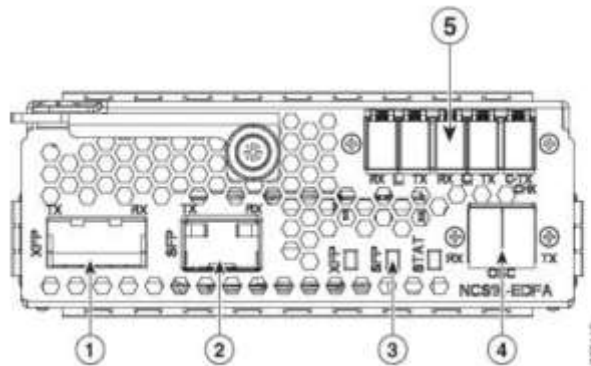


Figure 4: NCS 1001 Controller



1	Control card and SSD (Solid State Disk)
2	Fan 3
3	Fan 2
4	Fan 1
5	Fan 0
6	600W AC/DC or DC/DC redundant power supply module (PSU 1)
7	600W AC/DC or DC/DC redundant power supply module (PSU 0)

Figure 5: NCS 1001 Rear Panel



1	XFP for OSC and additional OTDR feature
2	SFP for OSC (Optical Service Channel)
3	Status LED
4	Service Channel input and output port [OSC - RX, TX]
5	PRE and BST amplifier inputs and output ports [L (LINE) - RX, TX] [C (COM) - RX, TX] [COM - TX CHECK]

Figure 6: NCS 1001 Optical Amplifier Module

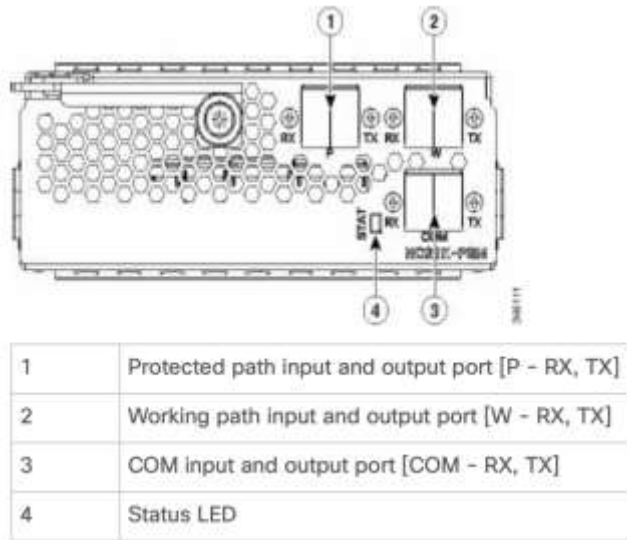


Figure 7: NCS 1001 Protection Switching Module

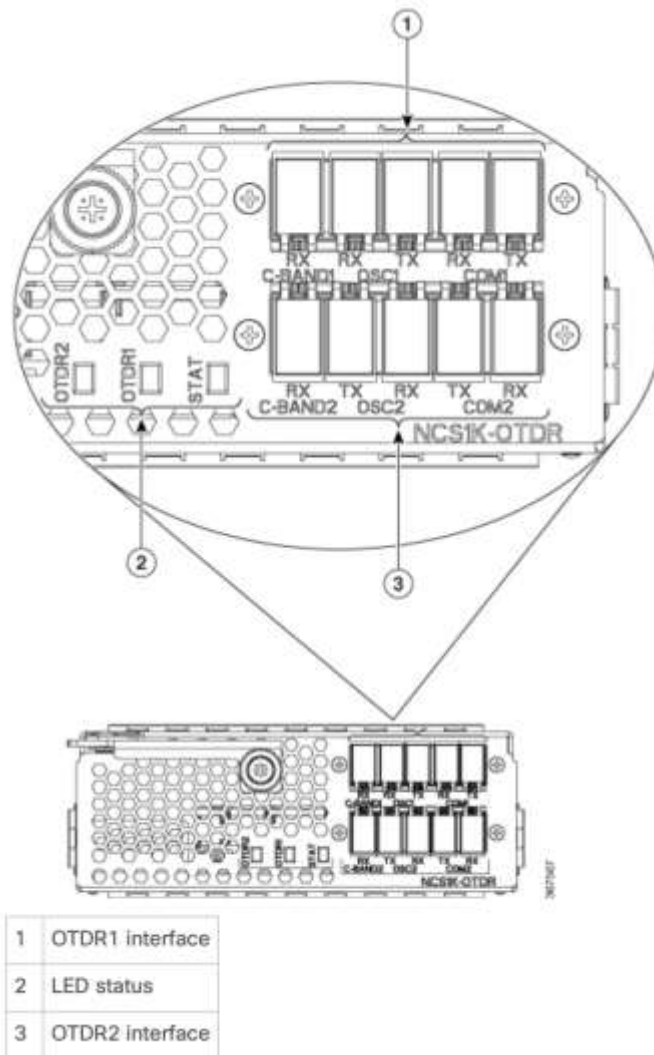


Figure 8: NCS 1001 Optical Time Domain Reflectometer

3. Roles, Services, and Authentication

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

- Console port
- SSHv2
- SNMPv3
- TLS v1.2

The cryptographic module supports Identity-based authentication. There are two roles in the Switch that may be assumed the Crypto Officer (CO) role and the User role. The administrator of the module assumes the Crypto Officer role and associated services in order to configure and maintain the module, while the Users exercise only the basic User services.

The User and Crypto Officer passwords and all other shared secrets must each be at least eight (8) characters long, including at least one six (6) alphabetic characters, (1) integer number and one (1) special character in length (enforced procedurally). See the Secure Operation section for more information. Given these restrictions, the probability of randomly guessing the correct sequence is one (1) in 6,326,595,092,480 (this calculation is based on the assumption that the typical standard American QWERTY computer keyboard has 10 Integer digits, 52 alphabetic characters, and 32 special characters providing 94 characters to choose from in total). The calculation should be $52 \times 52 \times 52 \times 52 \times 52 \times 52 \times 32 \times 10 = 6,326,595,092,480$. Therefore, the associated probability of a successful random attempt is approximately 1 in 6,326,595,092,480, which is less than the 1 in 1,000,000 required by FIPS 140-2.

In addition, for multiple attempts to use the authentication mechanism during a one-minute period, under the optimal modern network condition, if an attacker would only get 60,000 guesses per minute. Therefore, the associated probability of a successful random attempt during a one-minute period is $60,000 / 6,326,595,092,480 = 1/105,443,251$, which is less than 1 in 100,000 required by FIPS 140-2.

Additionally, when using RSA based authentication, RSA key pair has modulus size of 2048 bits, thus providing 112 bits of strength, which means 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 chances required by FIPS 140-2. Similarly, for multiple attempts to use the authentication mechanism during a one-minute period, under the optimal modern network condition, an attacker would probably get 60,000 guesses per minute. Therefore, the associated probability of a successful random attempt during a one-minute period is $60,000 / 2^{112} = 1/8.67 \times 10^{28}$, which is less than 1 in 100,000 required by FIPS 140-2.

3.1 User Services

A User enters the system by accessing the Console port, SSHv2, TLSv1.2 or SNMPv3. The User role can be authenticated via either User Name/Password or RSA based authentication method. 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 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.

The services available to the User role consist of the following:

Services	Description	Keys and CSPs Access
Status Functions	View the module configuration, routing tables, active sessions health, and view physical interface status.	User password (r, w, d)
Terminal Functions	Adjust the terminal session (e.g., lock the terminal, adjust flow control).	User password (r, w, d)
Network Functions	Connect to other nodes and initiate diagnostic network services (i.e., ping, mtrace).	User password (r, w, d)
Self-Tests	Execute the FIPS 140 start-up tests on demand.	N/A
SSHv2 Functions	Negotiation and encrypted data transport via SSHv2.	User password, SSHv2 private key, SSHv2 public key, SSHv2 integrity key and SSHv2 session key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V and DRBG key (r, w, d)
TLSv1.2 Functions	Negotiation and encrypted data transport via TLSv1.2.	User password, DRBG entropy input, DRBG Seed, DRBG V, DRBG Key, TLS private key, TLS public key, TLS pre-master secret, TLS master secret, TLS encryption key and TLS integrity key (r, w, d)
SNMPv3 Functions	Monitor device using SNMPv3	SNMPv3 engineID, SNMPv3 password and SNMPv3 session key (r, w, d)

Table 3: User Services (r = read, w = write, d = delete)

3.2 Crypto Officer Services

During initial configuration of the module, the Crypto Officer password is defined. A Crypto Officer can 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. A CO role enters the system by accessing the Console port, SSHv2, TLSv1.2 or SNMPv3. The User role can be authenticated via either User Name/Password or RSA based authentication method. 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:

The Crypto Officer services consist of the following:

Services	Description	Keys and CSPs Access
Configure the module	Define network interfaces and settings, enable interfaces and network services, set system date and time, and load authentication information.	DRBG seed, DRBG entropy input, DRBG V and DRBG key, DH private DH public key, DH shared secret, ECDH private ECDH public key, ECDH shared secret, User password, Crypto Officer (CO) password, SSHv2 private key, SSHv2 public key, SSHv2 session integrity key, SSHv2 session key, TLS private key, TLS public key, TLS pre-master secret, TLS master secret, TLS encryption key, TLS integrity key, SNMPv3 engineID, SNMPv3 Password and SNMPv3 session key (r, w, d)
Define Rules and Filters	Create packet Filters that are applied to User data streams for each node.	User password (r, w, d)
View Status Functions	View the appliance configuration, routing tables, active sessions health, temperature, memory status, voltage, packet statistics, review accounting logs, and view physical interface status.	User password, Crypto Officer (CO) password (r, w, d)
Manage the Module	Log off users, shutdown or reload the module, erase the memory, view complete configurations, manager user rights, perform firmware updates, and restore configurations.	Crypto Officer (CO) password (r, w, d)

TLsv1.2 Functions	Configure TLsv1.2 parameters, provide entry and output of CSPs.	DRBG entropy input, DRBG Seed, DRBG V, DRBG Key, TLS private key, TLS public key, TLS pre-master secret, TLS master secret, TLS encryption key and TLS integrity key (r, w, d)
SSHv2 Functions	Configure SSHv2 parameter, provide entry and output of CSPs.	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 integrity key and SSHv2 session key, DRBG entropy input, DRBG seed, DRBG V and DRBG key (r, w, d)
SNMPv3 Functions	Device configuration of monitoring services and monitoring by the CO using SNMPv3	SNMPv3 engineID, SNMPv3 password and SNMPv3 session 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)
Zeroization	Zeroize cryptographic keys/CSPs by running the zeroization methods classified in table 6, Zeroization column.	All CSPs (d)

Table 4: Crypto Officer Services (r = read, w = write, d = delete)

3.3 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 3.3, 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
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.

3.4 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.

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.

4. 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 secret whereas protocols such as TLS and SSH are used for electronic distribution.

All 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 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/Derivation	Storage	Zeroization
DRBG entropy input	SP800-90A CTR_DRBG (AES-256)	384-bits	This is the entropy for SP 800-90A CTR_DRBG. Used to construct the seed.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
DRBG seed	SP800-90A CTR_DRBG (AES-256)	384-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)	128-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 key	SP800-90A CTR_DRBG (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. Established per the Diffie-Hellman key agreement.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
Diffie-Hellman private key	DH	224-379 bits	The private key used in Diffie-Hellman (DH) exchange. This key is generated by using FIPS 186-4 Key generation method, and the seed used to generate asymmetric key-pairs 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. This key is derived per the Diffie-Hellman key agreement.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device

Name	CSP Type	Size	Description/Generation/Derivation	Storage	Zeroization
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	The private key used in Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) exchange. This key is generated by using FIPS 186-4 Key generation method, and the seed used to generate asymmetric key-pairs is generated by calling SP800-90A DRBG.	DRAM (plaintext)	Power cycle the device
EC Diffie-Hellman public key	ECDH	P-256, P-384, P-521 Curves	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
User password	Password	8-25 characters	The password of the User role. This CSP is entered by the User.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new password
Crypto Officer (CO) password	Password	8-25 characters	The password of the CO role. This CSP is entered by the Crypto Officer.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new password
SSHv2 private key	RSA	2048 bits modulus	The SSHv2 private key used in SSHv2 connection. This key is generated by using FIPS 186-4 Key generation method, and the seed used to generate asymmetric key-pairs is generated by calling SP800-90A 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 integrity key	HMAC-SHA-1/256	160-256 bits	Used for SSHv2 connections integrity to assure the traffic integrity. This key is derived via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (SSH).	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when SSH session is terminated
SSHv2 session key	AES	AES 128/192/256 bits	This is the SSHv2 session key. It is used to protect the traffic through the SSHv2 tunnel. This key is derived via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (SSH).	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when SSH session is terminated

Name	CSP Type	Size	Description/Generation/Derivation	Storage	Zeroization
TLS private key	RSA	2048 bits	Identity certificates for the security appliance itself and also used in TLSv1.2 negotiations. This key is generated by using FIPS 186-4 Key generation method, and the seed used to generate asymmetric key-pairs is generated by calling SP800-90A DRBG.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Zeroized by RSA keypair deletion command
TLS public key	RSA	2048 bits	Identity certificates for the security appliance itself and also used in TLSv1.2 negotiations. This key is internally generated 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	48 Bytes	Keying material used to derive TLS master secret during the TLSv1.2 session. This secret is internally generated by calling SP800-90A DRBG.	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when TLS session is terminated
TLS master secret	keying material	48 Bytes	Keying material used to derive other TLS keys. This key was derived from TLS pre-master secret during the TLSv1.2 session establishment.	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when TLS session is terminated
TLS encryption key	AES	AES 128/192/256 bits	Used in TLSv1.2 connections to protect the session traffic. This key is derived in the module.	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when TLS session is terminated
TLS integrity key	HMAC-SHA 256/384/512	256-512 bits	Used for TLSv1.2 integrity to assure the traffic integrity. This key is derived in the module.	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when TLS session is terminated
SNMP v3 password	Password	32 bytes	This password is used to conduct the authentication for SNMPv3 operator.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new password
SNMPv3 engineID	Shared Secret	32 bits	Unique string to identify the SNMP engine. This secret is entered into the module by the Crypto Officer.	NVRAM (plaintext)	Overwrite with new engine ID
SNMPv3 session key	AES	128 bits	Encrypts SNMPv3 traffic. This key is derived via key derivation function defined in SP800-135 KDF (SNMPv3).	DRAM (plaintext)	Automatically when SNMP session is terminated

Table 6: Cryptographic Keys and CSPs

5. Cryptographic Algorithms

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

5.1 Approved Cryptographic Algorithms

	Cisco FIPS Object Module Implementation
AES (AES-CBC, AES-CTR); Key Length: 128, 192, 256	Cert. #C910
SHS (SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512)	Cert. #C910
HMAC (HMAC SHA-1, HMAC SHA-256, HMAC SHA-384, HMAC SHA-512)	Cert. #C910
RSA (PKCS1_V1_5; KeyGen, SigGen, SigVer; 2048 bits)	Cert. #C910
DRBG (AES-256 CTR_DRBG)	Cert. #C910
CVL Components (TLSv1.2, SSHv2 and SNMPv3)	Cert. #C910
CKG (vendor affirmed)	N/A

Table 7: 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.
- No parts of the SSH, TLS and SNMP protocols, other than the KDF, 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 seed used in the asymmetric key generation are the unmodified output from SP800-90A DRBG.

5.2 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. #C910, key agreement; key establishment methodology provides between 112 and 150 bits of encryption strength)
- EC Diffie-Hellman (CVL Cert. #C910, 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 (entropy source)

5.3 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

- HMAC MD5
- MD5
- RC4
- HMAC-SHA1 is not allowed with key size under 112-bits

6. Self-Tests

The modules include an array of self-tests that are run during startup and periodically during operations to prevent any secure data from being released and to ensure all components are functioning correctly.

Power On Self-Tests

- Cisco FIPS Object Module Algorithm Implementation POSTs
 - AES-CBC (encrypt/decrypt) KATs
 - DRBG KAT (Note: DRBG Health Tests as specified in SP800-90A Section 11.3 are performed)
 - SHA-1 KAT
 - HMAC (HMAC-SHA-1/256/384/512) KATs
 - RSA KAT (separate KAT for signing; separate KAT for verification) KATs
- Firmware Integrity Test (HMAC-SHA-1)

Conditional Tests

- Cisco FIPS Object Module Algorithm Implementation Conditional Tests
 - CRNGT to DRBG
 - CRNGT to NDRNG
 - PWCT to RSA

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 module's interfaces; this prevents the module 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.

7. Physical Security

The module natively meets the FIPS 140-2 opacity requirements. However, tamper evident labels are required to meeting the FIPS 140-2 tamper evidence requirements.

Chassis Models	Number Tamper labels	Tamper Evidence Labels
NCS1001-K9=	15	AIR-AP-FIPSKIT=



Table 8: Tamper Evidence Labels


Tamper Evidence Label (TEL) placement

The tamper evident labels (TELs) shall be installed on 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. Once the module has been

configured to meet FIPS 140-2 Level 2 requirements, the module cannot be physically accessed without signs of tampering. Any attempt to open the module units will damage the tamper evidence seals or the material of the module cover. Tamper evidence seals can be inspected for signs of tampering, which include the following: curled corners, bubbling, crinkling, rips, tears, and slices.

Should the CO have to remove, change or replace TELs 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 by unauthorized operators such as tearing, misconfiguration, removal, change, replacement or any other change in the TELs from its original configuration as depicted below 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 TELs as depicted below and any additional requirement per the site security policy which are out of scope of this Security Policy. To seal the system, apply tamper-evidence labels as depicted in the figures below. The module has a total of 15 TELS places in different locations.

View	NCS1001 – TEL Placement and Numbering
Front	
Back	

View	NCS1001 – TEL Placement and Numbering
Bottom	 <p>The image shows the bottom view of a Cisco NCS1001 network device. Two red rectangular boxes highlight specific areas for TEL placement and numbering. The box on the left, labeled "Rear", encompasses five locations: 7 (bottom left), 8, 9, 10, and 11 (top left). The box on the right, labeled "Front", encompasses three locations: 1 (top right), 2 (middle right), and 4 (bottom right). The device surface is perforated with numerous small holes.</p>




View	NCS1001 – TEL Placement and Numbering
Top	
Left	
Right	

Table 9: NCS1001 TEL Placement

Applying Tamper Evidence Labels

Step 1: Turn off and unplug the module 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 module as shown in the figures above.

The tamper evident labels are produced from a special thin gauge vinyl with self-adhesive backing. Any attempt to open the module will damage the tamper evident labels or the material of the security appliance cover. Because the tamper evident labels 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 labels can also be inspected for signs of tampering, which include the following: curled corners, rips, and slices. The word “FIPS” or “OPEN” may appear if the label was peeled back.

Inspection of the tamper seals should be incorporated into facility security to include how often to inspect and any recording of the inspection. It is recommended inspection of TELs occur at least every 30 days but this is the facilities Security Manager decision.

8. Secure Operation

The Cisco Network Convergence System 1001 Cryptographic Module meets all the Level 2 requirements for FIPS 140-2. The module is shipped only to authorized operators by the vendor, and the modules are shipped in Cisco boxes with Cisco adhesive, so if tampered with the recipient will notice. Follow the setting instructions provided below to place the module in FIPS-approved mode. Operating this module without maintaining the following settings will remove the module from the FIPS approved mode of operation.

The module was validated with firmware version IOS XR 7.0.1 It is the only allowed firmware version for FIPS-approved mode of operation. The Crypto Officer must configure and enforce the following initialization steps.

8.1 Initial Setup

1. The Crypto Officer must apply tamper evidence labels as described in of this document. Please be aware that the USB ports (Four on each Controller Card) were disabled by a tamper evident label and shall not be used while in FIPS mode. All configuration will be done from the CLI.

2. Configure Password

To be considered FIPS compliant, the Crypto Officer shall follow up the requirements from section 3 in this document to update the default password by using the following command

- `ios# username <username> password <password>`

3. Enable FIPS mode

- `ios# configure`
- `ios# crypto fips-mode`
- `ios# commit`

4. Configure SNMPv3 by using only FIPS-approved algorithms.

- `ios# configure`
- `ios# snmp-server view`
- `ios# snmp-server group`
- `ios# snmp-server user username groupname v3 auth sha auth-password priv aes priv-password`

5. Configure SSHv2
 - ios# configure
 - ios# ssh server v2

6. Configure Syslog over TLSv1.2
 - ios# configure
 - ios# crypto ca trustpoint
 - ios# subject-name
 - ios# enrollment url
 - ios# enrollment retry count
 - ios# enrollment retry period
 - ios# rsakeypair
 - ios# crypto ca authenticate
 - ios# logging tls-server syslogserver
 - ios# severity debugging
 - ios# address ipv4
 - ios# debug crypto pki errors
 - ios# debug crypto pki messages
 - ios# debug crypto pki transactions

7. Verify FIPS mode is enabled
 - ios# show running-config
 - output:
crypto fips-mode
end

Note: For more configuration and guidance options, please refer to the links below.

- Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 1001, IOS XR Release 7.0.1
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/optical/ncs1001/701/b-ncs1001-configuration-guide-70x.html> (Updated: June 12, 2020)
- Command Reference for Cisco NCS 1001
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/optical/ncs1001/command/reference/ncs1001-cli-reference.html> (Updated: August 12, 2020)