

Junos® OS

Common Criteria Configuration Guide for NFX350 Network Services Platform

Published
2022-06-13

RELEASE
20.3R3

Juniper Networks, Inc.
1133 Innovation Way
Sunnyvale, California 94089
USA
408-745-2000
www.juniper.net

Juniper Networks, the Juniper Networks logo, Juniper, and Junos are registered trademarks of Juniper Networks, Inc. in the United States and other countries. All other trademarks, service marks, registered marks, or registered service marks are the property of their respective owners.

Juniper Networks assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies in this document. Juniper Networks reserves the right to change, modify, transfer, or otherwise revise this publication without notice.

Junos® OS Common Criteria Configuration Guide for NFX350 Network Services Platform

20.3R3

Copyright © 2022 Juniper Networks, Inc. All rights reserved.

The information in this document is current as of the date on the title page.

YEAR 2000 NOTICE

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

END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT

The Juniper Networks product that is the subject of this technical documentation consists of (or is intended for use with) Juniper Networks software. Use of such software is subject to the terms and conditions of the End User License Agreement ("EULA") posted at <https://support.juniper.net/support/eula/>. By downloading, installing or using such software, you agree to the terms and conditions of that EULA.

Table of Contents

1

Overview

Understanding the Common Criteria Evaluated Configuration | 2

Understanding Common Criteria and FIPS Terminology and Supported Cryptographic Algorithms | 4

Identifying Secure Product Delivery | 7

Understanding Management Interfaces | 8

2

Configuring Roles and Authentication Methods

Understanding Roles and Services for Junos OS in Common Criteria and FIPS Mode | 10

Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode | 13

Downloading Software Packages from Juniper Networks | 14

Installing Software on Network Services Platform with a Single Routing Engine | 15

Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode | 18

Zeroizing the System | 20

Establishing Root Password Access | 21

Enabling FIPS Mode | 22

3

Configuring Administrative Credentials and Privileges

Understanding the Associated Password Rules for an Authorized Administrator | 28

Configuring a Network Device collaborative Protection Profile for an Authorized Administrator | 30

4

Configuring SSH and Console Connection

Configuring a System Login Message and Announcement | 33

Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPP | 34

Configuring the time and date | 36

[Configuring the User Session Idle Timeout | 36](#)

[Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions | 37](#)

5

Configuring the Remote Syslog Server

[Sample Syslog Server Configuration on a Linux System | 41](#)

[Configuring Event Logging to a Local File | 41](#)

[Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server | 42](#)

[Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server when Initiating the Connection from the Remote Server | 42](#)

[Forwarding Logs to the External Syslog Server | 48](#)

6

Configuring Audit Log Options

[Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration | 50](#)

[Configuring Audit Log Options for NFX350 Device | 50](#)

[Sample Code Audits of Configuration Changes | 51](#)

7

Configuring Event Logging

[Event Logging Overview | 132](#)

[Configuring Event Logging to a Local File | 133](#)

[Interpreting Event Messages | 133](#)

[Logging Changes to Secret Data | 135](#)

[Login and Logout Events Using SSH | 137](#)

[Logging of Audit Startup | 137](#)

8

Configuring VPNs

[Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS | 140](#)

[Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS Overview | 140](#)

9

Configuring Security Flow Policies

[Understanding a Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS | 163](#)

[Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS Overview | 163](#)

10

Configuring Traffic Filtering Rules

Overview | 168

Understanding Protocol Support | 168

Configuring Traffic Filter Rules | 170

Configuring Default Deny-All and Reject Rules | 171

Logging the Dropped Packets Using Default Deny-all Option | 172

Configuring Mandatory Reject Rules for Invalid Fragments and Fragmented IP Packets | 173

Configuring Default Reject Rules for Source Address Spoofing | 174

Configuring Default Reject Rules with IP Options | 175

Configuring Default Reject Rules | 176

11

Configuring Network Attacks

Configuring IP Teardrop Attack Screen | 179

Configuring TCP Land Attack Screen | 180

Configuring ICMP Fragment Screen | 182

Configuring Ping-Of-Death Attack Screen | 184

Configuring tcp-no-flag Attack Screen | 186

Configuring TCP SYN-FIN Attack Screen | 187

Configuring TCP fin-no-ack Attack Screen | 189

Configuring UDP Bomb Attack Screen | 191

Configuring UDP CHARGEN DoS Attack Screen | 191

Configuring TCP SYN and RST Attack Screen | 193

Configuring ICMP Flood Attack Screen | 195

Configuring TCP SYN Flood Attack Screen | 197

Configuring TCP Port Scan Attack Screen | 199

Configuring UDP Port Scan Attack Screen | 201

Configuring IP Sweep Attack Screen | 202

12

Configuring the IDP Extended Package

IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview | 206

13

Performing Self-Tests on a Device

Understanding FIPS Self-Tests | 208

Example: Configuring FIPS Self-Tests | 208

Hardware and Software Requirements | 209

Overview | 209

Configuration | 209

Verifying That FIPS Self-Tests Are Taking Place | 211

14

Configuration Statements

fips (FIPS) | 215

level (FIPS) | 216

checksum-validate | 218

code | 219

data-length | 221

destination-option | 223

extension-header | 224

header-type | 226

home-address | 228

identification | 229

icmpv6 (Security IDP Custom Attack) | 231

ihl (Security IDP Custom Attack) | 233

option-type | 234

reserved (Security IDP Custom Attack) | 236

routing-header | 237

sequence-number (Security IDP ICMPv6 Headers) | 239

type (Security IDP ICMPv6 Headers) | 240

15

Operational Commands

request system zeroize (FIPS) | 244

1

CHAPTER

Overview

Understanding the Common Criteria Evaluated Configuration | 2

Understanding Common Criteria and FIPS Terminology and Supported
Cryptographic Algorithms | 4

Identifying Secure Product Delivery | 7

Understanding Management Interfaces | 8

Understanding the Common Criteria Evaluated Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Understanding Common Criteria | 3
- Supported Platforms | 3

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

- NDcPPv2.2e—https://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/files/ppfiles/PP_ND_V2.2E.pdf.

PP modules for NDcPP are as follows:

- MOD_FW_CPP v1.4e -https://www.niap-ccevs.org/MMO/PP/CFG_NDcPP-FW_v1.4e.pdf
- MOD_IPS_V1.0 -https://www.niap-ccevs.org/MMO/PP/MOD_IPS_v1.0.pdf
- VPNGW_MOD v1.1 - https://www.niap-ccevs.org/MMO/PP/mod_vpngw_v1.1.pdf
- FIPS—<https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips140-2/fips1402.pdf>

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

KVM is part of the standard NFX350 Junos Space Virtual Appliance distribution and can be used to create multiple VMs and to install security and networking appliances. However, in the TOE evaluated configuration, only a single VM is running and might not allow installation of security or networking appliances.

NOTE: On NFX350 device, Junos OS Release 20.3R3 is certified for Common Criteria with FIPS mode enabled on the device.

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

Understanding Common Criteria

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

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

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

Supported Platforms

The NFX350 is available in seven models. For the features described in this document, the following models are supported:

- NFX350-S1
- NFX350-S2
- NFX350-S3

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Identifying Secure Product Delivery](#) | 7

Understanding Common Criteria and FIPS Terminology and Supported Cryptographic Algorithms

IN THIS SECTION

- [Terminology | 4](#)
- [Supported Cryptographic Algorithms | 6](#)

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

Terminology

Common Criteria	Common Criteria for information technology is an international agreement signed by 28 countries that permits the evaluation of security products against a common set of standards.
Security Administrator	For Common Criteria, user accounts in the TOE have the following attributes: user identity (user name), authentication data (password), and role (privilege). The Security Administrator is associated with the defined login class “security-admin”, which has the necessary permission set to permit the administrator to perform all tasks necessary to manage the Junos OS.
NDcPP	Collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices, version 2.2e, dated 27 March 2020.
Critical security parameter (CSP)	Security-related information—for example, secret and private cryptographic keys and authentication data such as passwords and personal identification numbers (PINs)—whose disclosure or modification can compromise the security of a cryptographic module or the information it protects. For details, see Understanding the Operational Environment for Junos OS in FIPS Mode .

Cryptographic module	The set of hardware, software, and firmware that implements approved security functions (including cryptographic algorithms and key generation) and is contained within the cryptographic boundary. NFX350 Network Services Platform is certified at FIPS 140-2 Level 1. For fixed-configuration NFX350 device, the cryptographic module is the NFX350 device case. For modular NFX350 device, the cryptographic module is the Routing Engine.
Crypto Officer	Person with appropriate permissions who is responsible for securely enabling, configuring, monitoring, and maintaining Junos OS in FIPS mode on an NFX350 device. For details, see No Link Title.
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards. FIPS 140-2 specifies requirements for security and cryptographic modules. Junos OS in FIPS mode complies with FIPS 140-2 Level 1.
FIPS maintenance role	The role the Crypto Officer assumes to perform physical maintenance or logical maintenance services such as hardware or software diagnostics. For FIPS 140-2 compliance, the Crypto Officer zeroizes the Routing Engine on entry to and exit from the FIPS maintenance role to erase all plain-text secret and private keys and unprotected CSPs.
	<p>NOTE: The FIPS maintenance role is not supported on Junos OS in FIPS mode.</p>
KATs	Known answer tests. System self-tests that validate the output of cryptographic algorithms approved for FIPS and test the integrity of some Junos OS modules. For details, see No Link Title.
SSH	A protocol that uses strong authentication and encryption for remote access across a nonsecure network. SSH provides remote login, remote program execution, file copy, and other functions. It is intended as a secure replacement for <code>rlogin</code> , <code>rsh</code> , and <code>rcp</code> in a UNIX environment. To secure the information sent over administrative connections, use SSHv2 for CLI configuration. In Junos OS, SSHv2 is enabled by default, and SSHv1, which is not considered secure, is disabled.
Zeroization	Erasure of all CSPs and other user-created data on an NFX350 device before its operation as a FIPS cryptographic module—or in preparation for repurposing the NFX350 device for non-FIPS operation. The Crypto Officer can zeroize the system with a CLI operational command.

Supported Cryptographic Algorithms

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

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

- AES** The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), defined in FIPS PUB 197. The AES algorithm uses keys of 128, 192, or 256 bits to encrypt and decrypt data in blocks of 128 bits.
- ECDH** Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman. A variant of the Diffie-Hellman key exchange algorithm that uses cryptography based on the algebraic structure of elliptic curves over finite fields. ECDH allows two parties, each having an elliptic curve public-private key pair, to establish a shared secret over an insecure channel. The shared secret can be used either as a key or to derive another key for encrypting subsequent communications using a symmetric key cipher.
- ECDSA** Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm. A variant of the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) that uses cryptography based on the algebraic structure of elliptic curves over finite fields. The bit size of the elliptic curve determines the difficulty of decrypting the key. The public key believed to be needed for ECDSA is about twice the size of the security level, in bits. ECDSA using the P-256, P-384, and P-521 curves can be configured under OpenSSH.
- HMAC** Defined as “Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication” in RFC 2104, HMAC combines hashing algorithms with cryptographic keys for message authentication. For Junos OS in FIPS mode, HMAC uses the iterated cryptographic hash functions SHA-1, SHA-256, and SHA-512 along with a secret key.
- SHA-256 and SHA-512** Secure hash algorithms (SHA) belonging to the SHA-2 standard defined in FIPS PUB 180-2. Developed by NIST, SHA-256 produces a 256-bit hash digest, and SHA-512 produces a 512-bit hash digest.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

No Link Title

No Link Title

Identifying Secure Product Delivery

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Understanding the Common Criteria Evaluated Configuration | 2](#)

Understanding Management Interfaces

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

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Understanding the Common Criteria Evaluated Configuration | 2](#)

2

CHAPTER

Configuring Roles and Authentication Methods

Understanding Roles and Services for Junos OS in Common Criteria and FIPS Mode | 10

Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode | 13

Downloading Software Packages from Juniper Networks | 14

Installing Software on Network Services Platform with a Single Routing Engine | 15

Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode | 18

Zeroizing the System | 20

Establishing Root Password Access | 21

Enabling FIPS Mode | 22

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

IN THIS SECTION

- [Crypto Officer Role and Responsibilities | 11](#)
- [FIPS User Role and Responsibilities | 12](#)
- [What Is Expected of All FIPS Users | 12](#)

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

Security Administrator roles and responsibilities are as follows:

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

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

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

In addition to their FIPS roles, both Crypto Officer and user can perform normal configuration tasks on the NFX350 device as individual user configuration allows.

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

Crypto Officer Role and Responsibilities

The Crypto Officer is the person responsible for enabling, configuring, monitoring, and maintaining Junos OS in FIPS mode on NFX Series. The Crypto Officer securely installs Junos OS on the NFX350 device, enables FIPS mode, establishes keys and passwords for other users and software modules, and initializes the device before network connection.

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

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

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

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

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

FIPS User Role and Responsibilities

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

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

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

What Is Expected of All FIPS Users

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

All FIPS users must:

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Zeroizing the System](#) | 20

Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode

Ensure that the NFX350 device is in FIPS mode before you configure the Crypto Officer or any users. All passwords established for users by the Crypto Officer must conform to the following Junos OS in FIPS mode requirements. Attempts to configure passwords that do not conform to the following specifications result in an error.

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

Guidelines for strong passwords. Strong, reusable passwords can be based on letters from a favorite phrase or word and then concatenated with other unrelated words, along with added digits and punctuation. In general, a strong password is:

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

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

- Words that might be found in or exist as a permuted form in a system files such as `/etc/passwd`.
- The hostname of the system (always a first guess).

- Any word or phrase that appears in a dictionary or other well-known source, including dictionaries and thesauruses in languages other than English; works by classical or popular writers; or common words and phrases from sports, sayings, movies or television shows.
- Permutations on any of the above—for example, a dictionary word with letters replaced with digits (root) or with digits added to the end.
- Any machine-generated password. Algorithms reduce the search space of password-guessing programs and so must not be used.

Downloading Software Packages from Juniper Networks

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

- Junos OS for NFX350 Network Services Platform, Release 20.3R3

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

To download software packages from Juniper Networks:

1. Using a Web browser, follow the links to the download URL on the Juniper Networks webpage.
<https://www.juniper.net/support/downloads/junos.html>
2. Log in to the Juniper Networks authentication system using the username (generally your e-mail address) and password supplied by Juniper Networks representatives.
3. Select the appropriate software package:
 - For Junos OS package, ensure that the name contains the correct device name and number of the Junos OS release that is FIPS-certified on NFX350 Network Services Platform.

For example, **jinstall-host-nfx-3-x86-64-20.3R3.11-secure-signed.tgz**.
4. Download the software to a local host or to an internal software distribution site.
5. Install the Junos OS. See "[Installing Software on Network Services Platform with a Single Routing Engine](#)" on page 15.

Installing Software on Network Services Platform with a Single Routing Engine

You can use this procedure to upgrade Junos OS on an NFX350 Network Services Platform with a single Routing Engine.

NOTE: Junos OS is delivered in signed packages that contain digital signatures to ensure the Juniper Networks software is running. When installing the software packages, Junos OS validates the signatures and the public key certificates used to digitally sign the software packages. If the signature or certificate is found to be invalid (for example, when the certificate validity period has expired or cannot be verified against the root CA stored in the Junos OS internal store), the installation process fails. Software update performed in FIPS mode is similar to that in non-FIPS mode for the functionalities available on the device. Some functionalities are impacted only during reboot.

To install software upgrades on an NFX350 device with a single Routing Engine:

1. Download the software package as described in "[Downloading Software Packages from Juniper Networks](#)" on page 14.
2. If you have not already done so, connect to the console port on the NFX350 device from your management device, and log in to the CLI. (For instructions, see [Initial Configuration on NFX350 Devices](#).)
3. (Optional) Back up the current software configuration to a second storage option. See the [Junos OS Installation and Upgrade Guide](#) for instructions on performing this task.
4. (Optional) Copy the software package to the NFX350 device. We recommend that you use FTP to copy the file to the `/var/public/` directory.

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

5. Install the new package on the NFX350 device:

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

Replace *package* with one of the following paths:

- For a software package in a local directory on the NFX350 device, use `/var/public/package.tgz`.
 - `ftp://hostname/pathname/package.tgz`
 - `http://hostname/pathname/package.tgz`

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

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

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

```
user@device> show version
Model: nfx350_s1
Junos: 20.3R3.7
JUNOS OS Kernel 64-bit [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS libs [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS runtime [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS time zone information [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS network stack and utilities [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS libs [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS OS libs compat32 [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS 32-bit compatibility [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS libs compat32 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS runtime [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Simulation Package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS sflow mx [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS py extensions2 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS py extensions [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS py base2 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS py base [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS OS vmguest [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS crypto [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS boot-ve files [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS na telemetry [20.3R3.7]
JUNOS Wireless WAN Module [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
Junos vmguest package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Unified Threat Management Module [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS userfw [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS sysmd [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS switch CLI for NFX-3 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS security base [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx libs compat32 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx runtime [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS RPD Telemetry Application [20.3R3.7]
Redis [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS probe utility [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
```

JUNOS pppoe [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS common platform support [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS nfx platform support [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Openconfig [20.3R3.7]
JUNOS mtx network modules [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS named module [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS modules [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx modules [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx libs [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS SQL Sync Daemon [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS jdm ure cmd [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS jdm cmd [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Security Intelligence [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS nfx Data Plane Crypto Support [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS ike [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS idp64 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS idpd [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Web management gatekeeper module [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS High Availability [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Firewall Authentication [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS daemons [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx daemons [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS appidd-srx application-identification daemon [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Advanced Anti-Malware [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services URL Filter package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services TLB Service PIC package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Telemetry [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services TCP-LOG [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services SSL [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services SOFTWARE [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Stateful Firewall [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services RTCOM [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services RPM [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services PCEF package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services NAT [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Mobile Subscriber Service Container package
[20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services MobileNext Software package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Logging Report Framework package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services LL-PDF Container package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Jflow Container package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Deep Packet Inspection package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services IPSec [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]


```
JUNOS Services IDS [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS IDP Services [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services HTTP Content Management package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Crypto [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Captive Portal and Content Delivery Container package
[20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services COS [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS AppId Services [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Application Level Gateways [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services AACL Container package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS SDN Software Suite [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Extension Toolkit [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Phone-home [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS FXPC Package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine FIPS Support [20.3R3.7]
JUNOS Juniper Malware Removal Tool (JMRT) [1.0.0+20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS J-Insight [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Online Documentation [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS jail runtime [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS FIPS mode utilities [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
```

Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode

IN THIS SECTION

- [Why Zeroize? | 19](#)
- [When to Zeroize? | 19](#)

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

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

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



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

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

Why Zeroize?

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

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

When to Zeroize?

As Crypto Officer, perform zeroization in the following situations:

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

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Zeroizing the System | 20](#)

[Enabling FIPS Mode | 22](#)

Zeroizing the System

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

To zeroize your device:



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

1. From the CLI, enter

```
root@user> request system zeroize
warning: System will be rebooted and may not boot without configuration
Erase all data, including configuration and log files? [yes,no] (no) yes
re0:
```

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

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

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Enabling FIPS Mode | 22](#)

[Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode | 18](#)

Establishing Root Password Access

As Crypto Officer, you must establish a root password conforming to the FIPS password requirements in ["Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode" on page 13](#). When you enable FIPS mode in Junos OS on the device, you cannot configure passwords unless they meet this standard.

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

After you log in, configure the root (superuser) password to be used to access the NFX350 device as follows:

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

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

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

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

Ensure that you follow the password guidelines in ["Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode" on page 13](#).

- To configure public keys for SSH authentication of root logins, use the `ssh-ecdsa` option. You can configure more than one public key for SSH authentication of root logins and for user accounts. When a user logs in as root, the public keys are referenced to determine whether the private key matches any of them.

3. If you are finished configuring the NFX350 device, commit the configuration and quit:

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode](#) | 13

Enabling FIPS Mode

When Junos OS is installed on NFX350 device and the device is powered on, it is ready to be configured. Initially, you log in as the user `root` with no password. When you log in as `root`, your SSH connection is enabled by default.

As Crypto Officer, you must establish a root password conforming to the FIPS password requirements in "[Understanding Password Specifications and Guidelines for Junos OS in FIPS Mode](#)" on page 13. When you enable FIPS mode in Junos OS on the device, you cannot configure passwords unless they meet this standard.

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

To enable FIPS mode in Junos OS on the device:

1. Zeroize the device to delete all CSPs before entering FIPS mode. Refer to "[Understanding Zeroization to Clear System Data for FIPS Mode](#)" on page 18 section for details.
2. After the device comes up in 'Amnesiac mode', login using username `root` and password "" (blank).

```
FreeBSD/amd64 (Amnesiac) (ttyu0)
login: root
--- JUNOS 20.3R3.7 Kernel 64-bit JNPR-11.0-20200908.87c9d89_builroot@:~ # cli
root>
```

3. Configure root authentication.

```

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

```

4. Load configuration onto device and commit new configuration.

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

```

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

```

```

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

```

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

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

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

```

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

```

Reboot the device by issuing request vmhost reboot

```
root@hostname# request vmhost reboot
```

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

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

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

```
root@hostname:fips> show version
Model: nfx350_s1
Junos: 20.3R3.7
JUNOS OS Kernel 64-bit [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS libs [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS runtime [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS time zone information [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS network stack and utilities [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS libs [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS OS libs compat32 [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS 32-bit compatibility [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS libs compat32 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS runtime [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Simulation Package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS sflow mx [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS py extensions2 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS py extensions [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS py base2 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS py base [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS OS vmguest [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS crypto [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS OS boot-ve files [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS na telemetry [20.3R3.7]
JUNOS Wireless WAN Module [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
Junos vmguest package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Unified Threat Management Module [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS userfw [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS sysmd [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS switch CLI for NFX-3 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS security base [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx libs compat32 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
```

JUNOS mx runtime [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS RPD Telemetry Application [20.3R3.7]
Redis [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS probe utility [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS pppoe [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS common platform support [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS nfx platform support [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Openconfig [20.3R3.7]
JUNOS mtx network modules [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS named module [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS modules [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx modules [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx libs [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS SQL Sync Daemon [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS jdm ure cmd [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS jdm cmd [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Security Intelligence [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS nfx Data Plane Crypto Support [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS ike [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS idpd64 [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS idpd [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Web management gatekeeper module [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS High Availability [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Firewall Authentication [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS daemons [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS mx daemons [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS appidd-srx application-identification daemon [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Advanced Anti-Malware [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services URL Filter package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services TLB Service PIC package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Telemetry [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services TCP-LOG [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services SSL [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services SOFTWARE [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Stateful Firewall [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services RTCOM [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services RPM [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services PCEF package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services NAT [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Mobile Subscriber Service Container package
[20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services MobileNext Software package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Logging Report Framework package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]

JUNOS Services LL-PDF Container package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Jflow Container package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Deep Packet Inspection package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services IPSec [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services IDS [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS IDP Services [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services HTTP Content Management package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Crypto [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Captive Portal and Content Delivery Container package
[20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services COS [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS AppId Services [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services Application Level Gateways [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Services AACL Container package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS SDN Software Suite [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Extension Toolkit [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Phone-home [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS FXPC Package [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine FIPS Support [20.3R3.7]
JUNOS Juniper Malware Removal Tool (JMRT) [1.0.0+20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS J-Insight [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS Online Documentation [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]
JUNOS jail runtime [20200908.87c9d89_builder_stable_11]
JUNOS FIPS mode utilities [20200917.061621_builder_junos_203_r3]

3

CHAPTER

Configuring Administrative Credentials and Privileges

Understanding the Associated Password Rules for an Authorized Administrator |
28

Configuring a Network Device collaborative Protection Profile for an Authorized
Administrator | 30

Understanding the Associated Password Rules for an Authorized Administrator

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

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

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

- Easy to remember so that users are not tempted to write it down.
- Changed periodically.
- Private and not shared with anyone.
- Containing a minimum of 10 characters. The maximum password length is 20 characters.

[edit]

```
administrator@host# set system login password minimum-length 15
```

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

[edit]

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

- Contain the minimum number of character sets or character set changes. The minimum number of character sets required in plain-text passwords in Junos FIPS is 3.

```
[ edit ]
administrator@host# set system login password minimum-changes 3
```

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

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

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

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

Weak passwords are:

- Words that might be found in or exist as a permuted form in a system file such as `/etc/passwd`.
- The hostname of the system (always a first guess).
- Any words appearing in a dictionary. This includes dictionaries other than English, and words found in works such as Shakespeare, Lewis Carroll, Roget's Thesaurus, and so on. This prohibition includes common words and phrases from sports, sayings, movies, and television shows.
- Permutations on any of the above. For example, a dictionary word with vowels replaced with digits (for example f00t) or with digits added to the end.
- Any machine-generated passwords. Algorithms reduce the search space of password-guessing programs and so should not be used.

Strong reusable passwords can be based on letters from a favorite phrase or word, and then concatenated with other, unrelated words, along with additional digits and punctuation.

NOTE: Passwords should be changed periodically.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| No Link Title

Configuring a Network Device collaborative Protection Profile for an Authorized Administrator

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

An NDcPP Version 2.2e authorized administrator must have all permissions, including the ability to change the device configuration.

To configure an authorized administrator:

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

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

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

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

3. Commit the changes.

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

4. Define your NDcPPv2.2e user authorized administrator.

```
[edit]
root@host# set system login user NDcPPv2.2e-user full-name Common-Criteria-NDcPPv2.2e-
Authorized-Administrator class security-admin authentication encrypted-password <password>
```

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

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

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

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

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

7. Commit the changes.

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

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| No Link Title

4

CHAPTER

Configuring SSH and Console Connection

Configuring a System Login Message and Announcement | 33

Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPP | 34

Configuring the time and date | 36

Configuring the User Session Idle Timeout | 36

Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions | 37

Configuring a System Login Message and Announcement

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

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

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

To configure system announcement, use the following command:

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

NOTE:

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| No Link Title

Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPP

1. Before you begin, log in with your root account on the device running Junos OS Release 20.3R3 and edit the configuration.

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

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

To configure SSH on the TOE:

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

```
[edit]
user@host#set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm ssh-ecdsa
user@host#set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm no-ssh-dss
user@host#set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm ssh-rsa
user@host#set system services ssh hostkey-algorithm no-ssh-ed25519
```

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

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

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

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

4. Specify the ciphers allowed for protocol version 2.

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

5. (Optional) Specify the number of minutes or maximum amount of data, before a rekey is forced on a session.

```
[edit]
user@host#set rekey time-limit 60
```

```
[edit]
user@host#set rekey data-limit 1 GB
```

Supported SSH hostkey algorithm:

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

Supported SSH key-exchange algorithm:

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

Supported MAC algorithm:

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

Supported SSH ciphers algorithm:

```
aes128-cbc      128-bit AES with Cipher Block Chaining
aes128-ctr      128-bit AES with Counter Mode
aes256-cbc      256-bit AES with Cipher Block Chaining
aes256-ctr      256-bit AES with Counter Mode
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions](#) | 37

Configuring the time and date

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

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

Configuring the User Session Idle Timeout

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

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

Limiting the Number of User Login Attempts for SSH Sessions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Configuring SSH on the Evaluated Configuration for NDcPP](#) | 34

5

CHAPTER

Configuring the Remote Syslog Server

[Sample Syslog Server Configuration on a Linux System | 41](#)

[Forwarding Logs to the External Syslog Server | 48](#)

Sample Syslog Server Configuration on a Linux System

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring Event Logging to a Local File | 41](#)
- [Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server | 42](#)
- [Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server when Initiating the Connection from the Remote Server | 42](#)

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

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

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

Configuring Event Logging to a Local File

You can configure storing of messages to a local file and the level of detail to be recorded, using the `syslog` statement.

The following configuration must be used to ensure all events detailed in the NDcPP are logged and are stored in a local file named `Audit_file`:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
```



```
file Audit_file {
any any;
}
}
```

Configuring Event Logging to a Remote Server

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Set up NETCONF with SSH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
user@host# ssh syslog-mon@TOE -s netconf > test.out
```

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

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

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

The following output shows test log results for syslog server.

```

host@ssh-keygen -b 2048 -t rsa -C 'syslog-monitor key pair' -f ~/.ssh/syslog-monitor
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor.
Your public key has been saved in /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
ef:75:d7:68:c5:ad:8d:6f:5e:7a:7e:9b:3d:f1:4d:3f syslog-monitor key pair
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ RSA 2048]-----+
|           |
|           |
|           |
|          ..|
|         S  +|
|        .  Bo|
|       . . *.X|
|      . . o E@|
|     .  .BX|
+-----+
[host@linux]$ cat /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor.pub
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCrUREJUBpjwAoIgrRgY9zgt+
D2pikk3Q/Wdf8I5vr+njeqJhCx2bUAkrRbYXNILQQAzb7kLfi/8TqQL
eon4HOP2e6oCSorKdx/GrOTzLONL4fh0EyuSAk8bs5JuWNBuokV025
gZpGFsBusGn1j6wqqJ/sjFsMmfxYCbY+pUWb8m1/A9YjOFT+6esw+9S
tF6Gbg+VpbYYk/Oday4z+z7tQHRFSrxj2G92ao1iVDBLJparEMbc8w
LdSUDxmgBTM2oad0mm+kreBUQjrmr6775RJn9H9YwIxK0xGm4SFnX/V14
R+lZ9RqmKH2wodIEM34K0wXEHZAzNZ01oLmaAVqT
syslog-monitor key pair
[host@linux]$ eval `ssh-agent`
Agent pid 1453
[host@linux]$ ssh-add ~/.ssh/syslog-monitor
Enter passphrase for /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor:
Identity added: /home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor (/home/host/.ssh/syslog-monitor)

```

Net configuration channel

```

host@linux]$ ssh syslog-mon@starfire -s netconf>test.out
host@linux]$ cat test.out
this is NDCPP test device

<!-- No zombies were killed during the creation of this user interface --
<!-- user syslog-mon, class j-monitor -><hello>
  <capabilities>
    <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0</capability>
    <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:candidate:1.0</capability>
    <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:confirmed-commit:1.0</capability>
    <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:validate:1.0</capability>
    <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:url:1.0?protocol=http,ftp,file</
capability>
    <capability>http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0</capability>
    <capability>http://xml.juniper.net/dmi/system/1.0</capability>
  </capabilities>
  <session-id4129/session-id>
</hello>
]]>]]>

```

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

```

Jan 20 17:04:51 starfire sshd[4182]: error: Could not load host key: /etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key
Jan 20 17:04:51 starfire sshd[4182]: error: Could not load host key: /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
Jan 20 17:04:53 starfire sshd[4182]: Accepted password for sec-admin from 10.209.11.24 port
55571 ssh2
Jan 20 17:04:53 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'sec-admin' at permission
level 'j-administrator'
Jan 20 17:04:53 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'sec-admin' login, class 'j-
administrator' [4186], ssh-connection '10.209.11.24 55571 10.209.14.92 22', client-mode 'cli'

```

Net configuration channel

```

host@linux]$ ssh syslog-mon@starfire -s netconf
this is NDCPP test device

<!-- No zombies were killed during the creation of this user interface --
<!-- user syslog-mon, class j-monitor -><hello>

```

```

<capabilities>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0</capability>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:candidate:1.0</capability>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:confirmed-commit:1.0</capability>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:validate:1.0</capability>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:capability:url:1.0?protocol=http,ftp,file</
capability>
  <capability>http://xml.juniper.net/netconf/junos/1.0</capability>
  <capability>http://xml.juniper.net/dmi/system/1.0</capability>
</capabilities>
<session-id4129/session-id>
</hello>
]]>]]>

```

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

```

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

```

```

17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Read access profile () config
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/l2cpd', PID 4321,
status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: Multicast
Snooping process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/mcsnoopd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/mcsnoopd', PID
4325, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: commit
wrapup...
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress:
activating '/var/etc/ntp.conf'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: start ffp
activate
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/ffp'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire ffp[4326]: "dynamic-profiles": No change to
profiles.....

```

```

Remote : an 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress:
Redundancy interface management process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/rdd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/rdd', PID 4317,
status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: Dynamic
flow capture service checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/dfcd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/dfcd', PID 4318,
status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress:
Connectivity fault management process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/cfmd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/cfmd', PID 4319,
status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: Layer 2
address flooding and learning process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/l2ald'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/l2ald', PID 4320,
status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: Layer 2
Control Protocol process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/l2cpd'

```

```

Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initializing PNAC state machines
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initializing PNAC state machines complete
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Initialized 802.1X module and state machinesJan 20
17:09:30 starfire l2cp[4321]: Read access profile () config
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/l2cpd', PID 4321,
status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: Multicast
Snooping process checking new configuration
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/mcsnoopd'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/mcsnoopd', PID
4325, status 0
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: commit
wrapup...
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress:
activating '/var/etc/ntp.conf'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: start ffp
activate
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire mgd[4186]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/ffp'
Jan 20 17:09:30 starfire ffp[4326]: "dynamic-profiles": No change to profiles .....

```

Forwarding Logs to the External Syslog Server

When the device running Junos OS is set up for an external syslog server, the TOE forwards copies of local logs to the external syslog server and retains local copies of all logs when the TOE is configured in event log mode. In stream log mode, all logs except traffic logs are stored locally and can be forwarded to an external syslog server, whereas traffic logs can only be forwarded to an external syslog server.

The connection between the device running Junos OS and the syslog server is established on an event basis depending on preconfiguration of what type of logs are forwarded from local to external. When the configured condition is met, the device sends local logs to the external syslog server.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Sample Syslog Server Configuration on a Linux System](#) | 41



CHAPTER

Configuring Audit Log Options

[Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration](#) | 50

[Sample Code Audits of Configuration Changes](#) | 51

Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring Audit Log Options for NFX350 Device | 50](#)

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

Configuring Audit Log Options for NFX350 Device

Only administrators are authorized to modify or delete locally stored audit data. To configure audit log options for NFX350 Device:

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

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

2. Specify the file in which to log data.

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

3. Specify the size of files to be archived.

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

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

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

5. Log system messages in a structured format.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Sample Code Audits of Configuration Changes](#) | 51

Sample Code Audits of Configuration Changes

This sample code audits all changes to the configuration secret data and sends the logs to a file named **Audit-File**:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
  file Audit-File {
    authorization info;
    change-log info;
    interactive-commands info;
  }
}
```

This sample code expands the scope of the minimum audit to audit all changes to the configuration, not just secret data, and sends the logs to a file named **Audit-File**:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
  file Audit-File {
    any any;
```

```

    authorization info;
    change-log any;
    interactive-commands info;
    kernel info;
    pfe info;
  }
}

```

Example: System Logging of Configuration Changes

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

```

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

```

```

file messages {
    any notice;
    authorization info;
}
file interactive-commands {
    interactive-commands any;
}
}
...
...

```

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

```

user@host# show | compare
[edit system login user admin authentication]
- encrypted-password "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
+ encrypted-password "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
[edit system login]
+ user admin2 {
+   uid 20.3;
+   class read-only;
+   authentication {
+     encrypted-password "$ABC123";
+       # SECRET-DATA
+   }
+ }
[edit system radius-server 192.0.2.15]
- secret "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA
+ secret "$ABC123"; # SECRET-DATA

```

The following table provides details about the auditable events.

Table 1: Auditable Events

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
FAU_GEN.1	None	None
FAU_GEN.1/IPS	None	None

Table 1: Auditable Events (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
FAU_GEN.2	None	None
FAU_STG_EXT.1	None	None
FCS_CKM.1	None	None
FCS_CKM.2	None	None
FCS_CKM.4	None	None
FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption	None	None
FCS_COP.1/Hash	None	None
FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash	None	None
FCS_COP.1/SigGen		None
FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1	Failure to establish an IPsec SA.	Reason for failure
FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1 (VPN)	Session Establishment with peer	Entire packet contents of packets transmitted/received during session establishment
FCS_RBG_EXT.1	None	None
FDP_RIP.2	None	None
FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	Failure to establish an SSH session	Reason for failure
FFW_RUL_EXT.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of rules configured with the 'log' operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source and destination addresses • Source and destination ports • Transport Layer Protocol • TOE Interface

Table 1: Auditable Events (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
FFW_RUL_EXT.2	Dynamical definition of rule Establishment of a session	None
FIA_AFL.1	Unsuccessful login attempts limit is met or exceeded	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address)
FIA_PMG_EXT.1	None	None
FIA_PSK_EXT.1	None	None
FIA_UAU.7	None	None
FIA_UAU_EXT.2	All use of identification and authentication mechanism	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address)
FIA_UIA_EXT.1	All use of identification and authentication mechanism	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address)
FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuccessful attempt to validate a certificate • Any addition, replacement or removal of trust anchors in the TOE's trust store 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason for failure of certificate validation • Identification of certificates added, replaced or removed as trust anchor in the TOE's trust store
FIA_X509_EXT.2	None	None
FIA_X509_EXT.3	None	None
FMT_MOF.1/Functions	None	None
FMT_MOF.1/ManualUpdate	Any attempt to initiate a manual update	None
FMT_MOF.1/Services	None	None

Table 1: Auditable Events (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
FMT_MTD.1/CoreData	All management activities of TSF data	None
FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys	None	None
FMT_SMF.1	All management activities of TSF data	None
FMT_SMF.1/FFW	All management activities of TSF data (including creation, modification and deletion of firewall rules.	None
FMT_SMF.1/IPS	Modification of an IPS policy element.	Identifier or name of the modified IPS policy element (e.g. which signature, baseline, or known-good/known-bad list was modified).
FMT_SMR.2	None	None
FPF_RUL_EXT.1	Application of rules configured with the 'log' operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source and destination addresses • Source and destination ports • Transport Layer Protocol • TOE Interface
FPT_APW_EXT.1	None	None
FPT_FLS.1/SelfTest	Failure of the TSF	Type of failure that occurred.
FPT_SKP_EXT.1	None	None

Table 1: Auditable Events (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
FPT_STM_EXT.1	Discontinuous changes to time - either Administrator actuated or changed via an automated process (Note that no continuous changes to time need to be logged. See also application note on FPT_STM_EXT.1)	For discontinuous changes to time: The old and new values for the time. Origin of the attempt to change time for success and failure (e.g., IP address).
FPT_TST_EXT.1	None.	None
FPT_TST_EXT.3	Indication that the TSF self-test was completed. Failure of self-test	None
FPT_TUD_EXT.1	Initiation of update; result of the update attempt (success or failure)	None
FTA_SSL.3	The termination of a remote session by the session locking mechanism	None
FTA_SSL.4	The termination of an interactive session	None
FTA_SSL_EXT.1 (if "terminate the session" is selected)	The termination of a local session by the session locking mechanism	None
FTA_TAB.1	None	None
FTP_ITC.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation of the trusted channel • Termination of the trusted channel • Failure of the trusted channel functions 	Identification of the initiator and target of failed trusted channels establishment attempt

Table 1: Auditable Events (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
FTP_TRP.1/Admin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation of the trusted path • Termination of the trusted path. • Failure of the trusted path functions. 	None
IPS_ABD_EXT.1	Inspected traffic matches an anomaly-based IPS policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source and destination IP addresses. • The content of the header fields that were determined to match the policy. • TOE interface that received the packet. • Aspect of the anomaly-based IPS policy rule that triggered the event (e.g. throughput, time of day, frequency, etc.). • Network-based action by the TOE (e.g. allowed, blocked, sent reset to source IP, sent blocking notification to firewall).
IPS_IPB_EXT.1	Inspected traffic matches a list of known-good or known-bad addresses applied to an IPS policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source and destination IP addresses (and, if applicable, indication of whether the source and/or destination address matched the list). • TOE interface that received the packet. • Network-based action by the TOE (e.g. allowed, blocked, sent reset).

Table 1: Auditable Events (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
IPS_NTA_EXT.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modification of which IPS policies are active on a TOE interface. • Enabling/disabling a TOE interface with IPS policies applied. • Modification of which mode(s) is/are active on a TOE interface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the TOE interface. • The IPS policy and interface mode (if applicable).
IPS_SBD_EXT.1	Inspected traffic matches a signature-based IPS rule with logging enabled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name or identifier of the matched signature. • Source and destination IP addresses. • The content of the header fields that were determined to match the signature. • TOE interface that received the packet. • Network-based action by the TOE (e.g. allowed, blocked, sent reset).

The following table shows audit records for the auditable events mentioned in Table 1: Auditable Events.

Table 2: Audit Records

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FAU_GEN.1	None	None	None
FAU_GEN.1/IPS	None	None	
FAU_GEN.2	None	None	
FAU_STG_EXT.1	None	None	

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FCS_CKM.1	None	None	
FCS_CKM.2	None	None	
FCS_CKM.4	None	None	
FCS_COP.1/ DataEncryption	None	None	
FCS_COP.1/SigGen	None	None	
FCS_COP.1/Hash	None	None	
FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash	None	None	
FCS_RBG_EXT.1	None	None	
FDP_RIP.2	None	None	

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FIA_AFL.1	Unsuccessful login attempts limit is met or exceeded.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	<pre> <35>1 2022-05-02T13:07:12.148Z NFX350 sshd 90361 - - error: PAM: authentication error for acumensec from 10.1.2.170 <37>1 2022-05-02T13:07:12.14 9Z NFX350 sshd - SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" source- address="10.1.2.170"] Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '10.1.2.170' <35>1 2022-05-02T13:07:13.68 1Z NFX350 sshd 90361 - - error: PAM: authentication error for acumensec from 10.1.2.170 <37>1 2022-05-02T13:07:13.68 2Z NFX350 sshd - SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" source- address="10.1.2.170"] Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '10.1.2.170' </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p data-bbox="1143 386 1416 625"><35>1 2022-05-02T13:07:19.93 5Z NFX350 sshd 90361 - - error: PAM: authentication error for acumensec from 10.1.2.170</p> <p data-bbox="1143 659 1416 1079"><37>1 2022-05-02T13:07:19.93 6Z NFX350 sshd - SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" source- address="10.1.2.170"] Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '10.1.2.170'</p> <p data-bbox="1143 1113 1416 1352"><38>1 2022-05-02T13:07:31.26 2Z NFX350 sshd 90361 - - Failed password for acumensec from 10.1.2.170 port 33032 ssh2</p> <p data-bbox="1143 1386 1416 1806"><37>1 2022-05-02T13:07:31.26 2Z NFX350 sshd - SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" source- address="10.1.2.170"] Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '10.1.2.170'</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre> <37>1 2022-05-02T13:07:49.02 6Z NFX350 sshd 90361 LIBJNX_LOGIN_ACCOUNT_LOCKED [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 username="acumensec"] Account for user 'acumensec' has been locked out from logins <37>1 2022-05-02T13:07:49.02 7Z NFX350 sshd 90361 PAM_USER_LOCK_LOGIN_REQUESTS_DENIED [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 hostname="10.1.2.170"] Login requests from host '10.1.2.170' are denied <38>1 2022-05-02T13:07:49.02 7Z NFX350 sshd 90361 - - Failed password for acumensec from 10.1.2.170 port 33032 ssh2 <37>1 2022-05-02T13:07:49.02 8Z NFX350 sshd - SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 username="acumensec" source- address="10.1.2.170"] Login failed for user </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>'acumensec' from host '10.1.2.170'</p> <p><37>1 2022-05-02T13:08:14.03 2Z NFX350 sshd - SSHD_LOGIN_ATTEMPT S_THRESHOLD [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 limit="5" username="acumensec"] Threshold for unsuccessful authentication attempts (5) reached by user 'acumensec'</p> <p><38>1 2022-05-02T13:08:14.03 3Z NFX350 sshd 90362 - - Disconnecting authenticating user acumensec 10.1.2.170 port 33032: Too many password failures for acumensec</p>
FIA_PMG_EXT.1	None	None	
FIA_PSK_EXT.1	None	None	

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FIA_UIA_EXT.1	All use of identification and authentication mechanism.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	<p>Local Successful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:11:11 NFX350 login[21384]: LOGIN_INFORMATION: User acumensec logged in from host [unknown] on device ttyu0</p> <p>Nov 27 09:11:11 NFX350 mgd[72306]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'acumensec' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p>Local Unsuccessful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:36 NFX350 login: Login attempt for user acumensec from host [unknown]</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:43 NFX350 login[21384]: LOGIN_PAM_AUTHENTICATION_ERROR: Failed password for user acumensec</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:43 NFX350 login[21384]: LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user acumensec from host ttyu0</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:59 NFX350 login[21384]: Login attempt for user exit from host [unknown]</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Nov 27 09:09:59 NFX350 login[21384]: 1 LOGIN FAILURE ON ttyu0</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:59 NFX350 login[21384]: 1 LOGIN FAILURE ON ttyu0, acumensec</p> <p>Remote Successful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:05 NFX350 sshd[72464]: Accepted keyboard-interactive/pam for acumensec from 192.168.137.3 port 55000 ssh2</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:06 NFX350 mgd[72469]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'acumensec' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:06 NFX350 mgd[72469]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'acumensec' login, class 'j-super-user' [72469], ssh-connection '192.168.137.3 55000 192.168.137.20 22', client-mode 'cli'</p> <p>Remote Unsuccessful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:12:25 NFX350 sshd[72377]: error: PAM: authentication error for acumensec from 192.168.137.3</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Nov 27 09:12:25 NFX350 sshd: SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '192.168.137.3'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:13:05 NFX350 sshd[72377]: error: PAM: authentication error for acumensec from 192.168.137.3</p> <p>Nov 27 09:13:05 NFX350 sshd: SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '192.168.137.3'</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FIA_UAU_EXT.2	All use of identification and authentication mechanism.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	<p>Local Successful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:11:11 NFX350 login[21384]: LOGIN_INFORMATION: User acumensec logged in from host [unknown] on device ttyu0</p> <p>Nov 27 09:11:11 NFX350 mgd[72306]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'acumensec' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p>Local Unsuccessful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:36 NFX350 login: Login attempt for user acumensec from host [unknown]</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:43 NFX350 login[21384]: LOGIN_PAM_AUTHENTICATION_ERROR: Failed password for user acumensec</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:43 NFX350 login[21384]: LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user acumensec from host ttyu0</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:59 NFX350 login[21384]: Login attempt for user exit from host [unknown]</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Nov 27 09:09:59 NFX350 login[21384]: 1 LOGIN FAILURE ON ttyu0</p> <p>Nov 27 09:09:59 NFX350 login[21384]: 1 LOGIN FAILURE ON ttyu0, acumensec</p> <p>Remote Successful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:05 NFX350 sshd[72464]: Accepted keyboard-interactive/pam for acumensec from 192.168.137.3 port 55000 ssh2</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:06 NFX350 mgd[72469]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'acumensec' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:06 NFX350 mgd[72469]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'acumensec' login, class 'j-super-user' [72469], ssh-connection '192.168.137.3 55000 192.168.137.20 22', client-mode 'cli'</p> <p>Remote Unsuccessful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:12:25 NFX350 sshd[72377]: error: PAM: authentication error for acumensec from 192.168.137.3</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Nov 27 09:12:25 NFX350 sshd: SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '192.168.137.3'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:13:05 NFX350 sshd[72377]: error: PAM: authentication error for acumensec from 192.168.137.3</p> <p>Nov 27 09:13:05 NFX350 sshd: SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED: Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '192.168.137.3'</p>
FIA_UAU.7	None	None	
FMT_MTD.1/CoreData	None	None	
FMT_SMR.2	None	None	
FPT_SKP_EXT.1	None	None	
FPT_APW_EXT.1	None	None	
FPT_TST_EXT.1	None	None	

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
<p>FPT_TST_EXT.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indication that the TSF self-test was completed. • Failure of self-test frequency 1000000000 Hz quality 2000 		<p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: @ 1606470687 [2020-11-27 09:51:27 UTC] mgd start</p> <p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: Creating initial configuration: ...</p> <p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: Running FIPS Self-tests</p> <p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: Testing kernel KATS:</p> <p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test: Passed</p> <p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:Passed</p> <p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test: Passed</p> <p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test: Passed</p> <p>Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: SHA-2-384 Known Answer Test:Passed</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: SHA-2-512 Known Answer Test: Passed Nov 27 09:51:58 NFX350 kernel: mgd: AES128- CMAC Known Answer Test: Passed

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	Unsuccessful attempt to validate a certificate	<p>Any addition, replacement or removal of trust anchors in the TOE's trust store. Reason for failure of certificate validation.</p> <p>Identification of certificates added, replaced or removed as trust anchor in the TOE's trust store. Addition of trust anchor.</p>	<pre><182>1 2022-06-09T11:02:59.70 1Z NFX350 mgd 50145 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[security pki ca-profile AcumenCA ca- identity\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="AcumenCA"] User 'acumensec' set: [security pki ca-profile AcumenCA ca-identity] <unconfigured> -> "AcumenCA" <190>1 2022-06-09T11:03:01.07 3Z NFX350 mgd 50145 UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" command="run request security pki ca-certificate load ca-profile AcumenCA filename /var/home/ acumensec/ AcumenCA.crt "] User 'acumensec', command 'run request security pki ca-certificate load ca- profile AcumenCA filename /var/home/ acumensec/ AcumenCA.crt '</pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p data-bbox="1143 386 1416 735"><29>1 2022-06-09T11:03:01.08 5Z NFX350 pkid 22008 PKID_PV_CERT_LOAD [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 type- string="AcumenCA"] Certificate AcumenCA has been successfully loaded</p> <p data-bbox="1143 768 1398 793">Removal of trust anchor</p> <p data-bbox="1143 827 1416 1352"><190>1 2022-06-09T11:06:48.71 4Z NFX350 mgd 50145 UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" command="run clear security pki ca-certificate ca-profile AcumenCA "] User 'acumensec', command 'run clear security pki ca-certificate ca-profile AcumenCA '</p> <p data-bbox="1143 1386 1416 1793"><29>1 2022-06-09T11:06:48.72 5Z NFX350 pkid 22008 PKID_PV_CERT_DEL [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 type- string="AcumenCA"] Certificate deletion has occurred for AcumenCA</p> <p data-bbox="1143 1734 1398 1793">Unsuccessful attempt to validate certificate</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<27>1 2021-08-25T12:48:07.22 OZ NFX350 pkid 21707 PKID_NO_CA_CERT [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 type- string="NFX350"] CA Certificate for certificate NFX350 not found in local database
FIA_X509_EXT.2	None	None	
FIA_X509_EXT.3	None	None	

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FMT_MOF.1/ ManualUpdate	Any attempt to initiate a manual update.	None	<pre> <190>1 2021-08-10T06:41:14.18 1Z NFX350 mgd 23572 UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" command="request vmhost software add /var/tmp/jinstall- host-nfx-3- x86-64-20.3I-20201210. 0.1400-secure-signed.tgz no-validate "] User 'acumensec', command 'request vmhost software add /var/tmp/jinstall- host-nfx-3- x86-64-20.3I-20201210. 0.1400-secure-signed.tgz no-validate ' <190>1 2021-08-10T06:41:14.19 8Z NFX350 mgd 23572 UI_CHILD_START [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 command="/usr/ libexec/ui/package"] Starting child '/usr/ libexec/ui/package' <29>1 2021-08-10T06:41:14.20 0Z NFX350 mgd 23572 - - /usr/libexec/ui/package -X update /var/tmp/ jinstall-host-nfx-3- x86-64-20.3I-20201210. </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			0.1400-secure-signed.tgz -no-validate

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FMT_SMF.1 FMT_SMF.1/VPN FMT_SMF.1/FFW	All management activities of TSF data (including creation, modification and deletion of firewall rules)	None.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to administer the TOE locally and remotely: <p>Local Successful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:11:11 NFX350 login[21384]: LOGIN_INFORMATION: User acumensec logged in from host [unknown] on device ttyu0</p> <p>Nov 27 09:11:11 NFX350 mgd[72306]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'acumensec' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p>Remote Successful Login</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:05 NFX350 sshd[72464]: Accepted keyboard-interactive/pam for acumensec from 192.168.137.3 port 55000 ssh2</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:06 NFX350 mgd[72469]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'acumensec' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:14:06 NFX350 mgd[72469]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'acumensec' login, class 'j-super-user' [72469], ssh-connection '192.168.137.3 55000</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>192.168.137.20 22', client-mode 'cli'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to configure the access banner: <p>May 13 00:03:58 NFX350 mgd[14109]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E: User 'acumensec', command 'set system login message \"\ ThisIsLoginBanner\" '</p> <p>May 13 00:04:00 NFX350 mgd[14109]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E: User 'acumensec', command 'set system login announcement \"\ ThisIsMOTDBanner\ ThisIsExecBanner\ • Ability to configure the session inactivity time before session termination or locking:</p> <p><182>1 2021-08-25T12:37:30.58 6Z NFX350 mgd 71982 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[system login idle-timeout\ delimiter="\" data="60" value="5"] User</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>'acumensec' set: [system login idle-timeout] "60 -> "5"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to update the TOE, and to verify the updates using digital signature and [no other] capability prior to installing those updates: • Ability to configure the authentication failure parameters for FIA_AFL.1: <p><182>1 2021-08-10T06:53:02.86 4Z NFX350 mgd 23572 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[system login retry-options lockout- period\]" delimiter="" data="5" value="1"] User 'acumensec' set: [system login retry-options lockout-period] "5 -> "1"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All management activities of TSF data (including creation, modification and deletion of firewall rules) <p><182>1 2022-06-13T07:23:58.00 8Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre> 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop from source-address 10.1.1.60/32\]" delimiter="" value="" User 'acumensec' set: [firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop from source-address 10.1.1.60/32] <182>1 2022-06-13T07:24:01.60 7Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop then discard\]" delimiter="" value="" User 'acumensec' set: [firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop then discard] <182>1 2022-06-13T07:24:06.00 1Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>pathname="[firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop then\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="log"] User 'acumensec' set: [firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop then] <unconfigured> -> "log"</p> <p><182>1 2022-06-13T08:09:55.26 8Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 username="acumensec" action="delete" pathname="[firewall filter DEST_PERMIT\]" delimiter="" value=""] User 'acumensec' delete: [firewall filter DEST_PERMIT]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to manage the cryptographic keys: <p>Nov 27 09:31:28 NFX350 mgd[79117]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'Tester1' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:31:28 NFX350 mgd[79117]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'Tester1' login, class 'j-super-user' [79117], ssh-</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>connection '192.168.137.3 56026 192.168.137.20 22', client-mode 'cli'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:31:30 NFX350 mgd[79117]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E: User 'Tester1', command 'configure '</p> <p>Nov 27 09:31:30 NFX350 mgd[79117]: PVIDB: Attribute 'license.agile_infra_support ed' not present in Db</p> <p>Nov 27 09:31:30 NFX350 mgd[79117]: UI_DBASE_LOGIN_EVEN T: User 'Tester1' entering configuration mode</p> <p>Nov 27 09:31:35 NFX350 mgd[79117]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'Tester1' set: [system services ssh ciphers aes128-cbc]</p> <p>Nov 27 09:31:35 NFX350 mgd[79117]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E: User 'Tester1', command 'set system services ssh ciphers aes128-cbc '</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to configure the cryptographic functionality: <p>Verified /boot/boot.4th</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>\\Verified /boot/ platform.4th</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/loader.rc</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/junos- menu.4th</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/junos- support.4th</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/junos- snapshot.4th</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/junos- device.4th</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/junos- boot.4th</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/platform- boot.4th</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/junos- term.4th</p> <p>\\Verified /boot/oam- autoboot.4th</p> <p>\u001b[m\u001b[H \u001b[J\u001b[H \u001b[KAutoboot in 3 seconds... (press Ctrl-C to interrupt) \u001b[H \u001b[KAutoboot in 2 seconds... (press Ctrl-C to interrupt) \u001b[H \u001b[KAutoboot in 1 seconds... (press Ctrl-C to interrupt)</p> <p>\u001b[m\u001b[H \u001b[J\u001b[H \u001b[KAutoboot&nbsp;</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre> ;in&nbsp;3&nbsp;seconds ...&nbsp;(press&nbsp;Ctrl- C&nbsp;to&nbsp;interrup t)&nbsp;\u001b[H \u001b[KAutoboot&nbsp; ;in&nbsp;2&nbsp;seconds ...&nbsp;(press&nbsp;Ctrl- C&nbsp;to&nbsp;interrup t)&nbsp;\u001b[H \u001b[KAutoboot&nbsp; ;in&nbsp;1&nbsp;seconds ...&nbsp;(press&nbsp;Ctrl- C&nbsp;to&nbsp;interrup t)&nbsp;\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\Verified / packages/sets/active/ boot/os-kernel/.. manifest signed by PackageProductionECP25 6_2020 Verified /packages/sets/ active/boot/os-crypto/.. manifest signed by PackageProductionECP25 6_2020 mgd: FIPS Self-tests Passed mgd: commit complete /etc/config/nfx350_s3- defaults.conf: 33: (28) syntax error, expecting '}' or '{': initial-hold /etc/config/nfx350_s3- defaults.conf: 41: (13) error recovery ignores input until this point: } mgd: commit complete </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>@ 1606470702 [2020-11-27 09:51:42 UTC] mgd done</p> <p>Lock Manager</p> <p>RDM Embedded 7 [04-Aug-2006] http://www.birdstep.com</p> <p>Copyright (c) 1992-2006 Birdstep Technology, Inc. All Rights Reserved.</p> <p>Unix Domain sockets Lock manager</p> <p>Lock manager 'lockmgr' started successfully.</p> <p>Database Initialization Utility</p> <p>RDM Embedded 7 [04-Aug-2006] http://www.birdstep.com</p> <p>Copyright (c) 1992-2006 Birdstep Technology, Inc. All Rights Reserved.</p> <p>Profile database initialized</p> <p>Enhanced arp scale is disabled</p> <p>lag enhanced disabled 0</p> <p>No core dumps found.</p> <p>Prefetching /usr/sbin/rpd ...</p> <p>Prefetching /usr/libexec64/rpd ...</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Prefetching /usr/sbin/lacpd ...</p> <p>Prefetching /usr/sbin/chassisd ...</p> <p>@ 1606470705 [2020-11-27 09:51:45 UTC] mountlater start</p> <p>@ 1606470708 [2020-11-27 09:51:48 UTC] mountlater done</p> <p>newsyslog.junos: pid file doesn't exist: /var/run/syslog.pid</p> <p>Starting jlaunchhelperd.</p> <p>Invoking jdid_diag_mode_setup.sh on junos</p> <p>Starting cron.</p> <p>Fri Nov 27 09:51:58 UTC 2020</p> <p>FreeBSD/amd64 (NFX350) (ttyu0)</p> <p>login: QAT: could not find SSL section in any config files</p> <p>Starting network management services: snmpd libvirtMib_subagent.</p> <p>Synchronizing UEFI key-store:</p> <p>Juniper Dev keys are not revoked. Doing nothing</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>cp: cannot stat '/var/platform/ lte_vm_xml_params': No such file or directory</p> <p>rm: cannot remove '/lib/udev/rules.d/ lte_usb.rules': No such file or directory</p> <p>FreeBSD/amd64 (NFX350) (ttyu0)</p> <p>Ability to configure the lifetime for IPsec SAs:</p> <p><182>1 2021-08-25T12:31:44.29 1Z NFX350 mgd 71982 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[security ipsec proposal ipsec-devices-proposal lifetime-seconds\]" delimiter="" data="30000" value="28800"] User 'acumensec' set: [security ipsec proposal ipsec-devices-proposal lifetime-seconds] "30000 -> "28800"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to import X.509v3 certificates to the TOE's trust store: <p><190>1 2021-08-25T07:12:05.51 8Z NFX350 mgd 59039</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE</p> <p>[junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 username="acumensec" command="run request security pki ca-certificate load ca-profile AcumenICA filename AcumenICA.crt "] User 'acumensec', command 'run request security pki ca-certificate load ca-profile AcumenICA filename AcumenICA.crt '</p> <p><29>1</p> <p>2021-08-25T07:12:05.527Z NFX350 pkid 21707 PKID_PV_CERT_LOAD [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 type-string="AcumenICA"] Certificate AcumenICA has been successfully loaded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to start and stop services: <p>Nov 27 09:27:36 NFX350 mgd[77596]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'Tester1' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:27:36 NFX350 mgd[77596]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'Tester1' login, class 'j-super-user' [77596], ssh-</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>connection '192.168.137.3 55836 192.168.137.20 22', client-mode 'cli'</p> <p>Nov 27 09:27:38 NFX350 mgd[77596]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E: User 'Tester1', command 'configure '</p> <p>Nov 27 09:27:38 NFX350 mgd[77596]: PVIDB: Attribute 'license.agile_infra_support ed' not present in Db</p> <p>Nov 27 09:27:38 NFX350 mgd[77596]: UI_DBASE_LOGIN_EVEN T: User 'Tester1' entering configuration mode</p> <p>Nov 27 09:27:56 NFX350 mgd[77596]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E: User 'Tester1', command 'set system services netconf ssh '</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to configure audit behavior: <p>Jan 12 12:16:06 NFX350 clear-log[91489]: logfile cleared</p> <p>Jan 12 12:16:06 NFX350 mgd[91445]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/ libexec/ui/clear-log', PID 91489, status 0</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Jan 12 12:16:06 NFX350 mgd[91445]: UI_FILE_CLEARED: 'audit' logfile cleared by user 'acumensec'</p> <p>Jan 12 12:16:13 NFX350 mgd[91445]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'acumensec', command 'exit '</p> <p>Jan 12 12:16:13 NFX350 mgd[91445]: UI_DBASE_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'acumensec' exiting configuration mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to configure thresholds for SSH rekeying: <p>[System Message]: Approximate 1 minutes 4 seconds before rekey happens</p> <p>show system uptime</p> <p>Current time: 2020-05-17 21:49:03 UTC</p> <p>Time Source: LOCAL CLOCK</p> <p>System booted: 2020-05-12 23:51:11 UTC (4d 21:57 ago)</p> <p>Protocols started: 2020-05-12 23:52:33 UTC (4d 21:56 ago)</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Last configured: 2020-05-17 21:45:59 UTC (00:03:04 ago) by acumensec</p> <p>9:49PM up 4 days, 21:58, 4 users, load averages: 0.68, 0.54, 0.51</p> <p>debug3: send packet: type 30</p> <p>debug1: sending SSH2_MSG_KEX_ECDH_I NIT</p> <p>debug1: expecting SSH2_MSG_KEX_ECDH_ REPLY</p> <p>debug1: rekeying in progress</p> <p>debug1: rekeying in progress</p> <p>debug3: receive packet: type 31</p> <p>debug1: Server host key: ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 SHA256:d93HoDt2BojeO sanLln +jo5UOohW75UXKXiafu YWX6I</p> <p>debug2: verify_host_key: server host key ECDSA SHA256:d93HoDt2BojeO sanLln +jo5UOohW75UXKXiafu YWX6I matches cached key</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>debug3: send packet: type 21</p> <p>debug2: set_newkeys: mode 1</p> <p>debug1: set_newkeys: rekeying, input 3016 bytes 144 blocks, output 3832 bytes 147 blocks</p> <p>debug1: rekey after 4294967296 blocks</p> <p>debug1: SSH2_MSG_NEWKEYS sent</p> <p>debug1: expecting SSH2_MSG_NEWKEYS</p> <p>debug3: receive packet: type 21</p> <p>debug1: SSH2_MSG_NEWKEYS received</p> <p>show system uptime</p> <p>Current time: 2020-05-17 21:50:04 UTC</p> <p>Time Source: LOCAL CLOCK</p> <p>System booted: 2020-05-12 23:51:11 UTC (4d 21:58 ago)</p> <p>Protocols started: 2020-05-12 23:52:33 UTC (4d 21:57 ago)</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Last configured: 2020-05-17 21:45:59 UTC (00:04:05 ago) by acumensec</p> <p>9:50PM up 4 days, 21:59, 4 users, load averages: 0.60, 0.55, 0.51</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to re-enable an Administrator account: <p>May 22 21:00:51 NFX350 sshd[33266]: LIBJNX_LOGIN_ACCOUN T_UNLOCKED: Account for user 'Tester' has been unlocked for logins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to set the time which is used for time- stamps: <p>Nov 27 09:59:28 NFX350 mgd[13369]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/bin/date'</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 date: date set by root</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 mgd[13369]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/bin/date', PID 13406, status 0x200</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 mgd[13369]: UI_CHILD_EXITED: Child exited: PID 13406, status 2, command '/bin/date'</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 mgd[13369]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: signaling 'Network security daemon', pid 11660, signal 31, status 0 with notification errors enabled</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 nsd[11660]: NSD_SYS_TIME_CHANG E: System time has changed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to configure the reference identifier for the peer: <pre><182>1 2021-08-25T12:53:12.26 7Z NFX350 mgd 73318 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[security ike gateway gw-b remote- identity hostname\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="peer.acumensec.lo cal"] User 'acumensec' set: [security ike gateway gw-b remote-identity hostname] <unconfigured> -> "peer.acumensec.local"</pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to manage the TOE's trust store and designate X.509v3 certificates as trust anchors. <pre> <182>1 2022-06-09T11:02:59.70 1Z NFX350 mgd 50145 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[security pki ca-profile AcumenCA ca- identity\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="AcumenCA"] User 'acumensec' set: [security pki ca-profile AcumenCA ca-identity] <unconfigured> -> "AcumenCA" <190>1 2022-06-09T11:03:01.07 3Z NFX350 mgd 50145 UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" command="run request security pki ca-certificate load ca-profile AcumenCA filename /var/home/ acumensec/ AcumenCA.crt "] User 'acumensec', command 'run request security pki </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>ca-certificate load ca-profile AcumenCA filename /var/home/acumensec/AcumenCA.crt '</p> <p><29>1 2022-06-09T11:03:01.08 5Z NFX350 pkid 22008 PKID_PV_CERT_LOAD [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 type-string="AcumenCA"] Certificate AcumenCA has been successfully loaded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to manage the trusted public keys database. <p><190>1 2022-06-13T07:16:56.57 0Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CHILD_START [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 command="/usr/bin/ssh-keygen"] Starting child '/usr/bin/ssh-keygen'</p> <p><190>1 2022-06-13T07:16:56.58 4Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CHILD_STATUS [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 command="/usr/bin/ssh-keygen" pid="54449" status-code="0"] Cleanup child '/usr/bin/ssh-keygen', PID 54449, status 0</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre> <182>1 2022-06-13T07:16:56.58 5Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[system login user syslog-mon authentication ssh- ecdsa /* SECRET-DATA */\]" delimiter="" value=""] User 'acumensec' set: [system login user syslog-mon authentication ssh- ecdsa /* SECRET-DATA */] • Definition of packet filtering rules: <182>1 2022-06-13T07:23:58.00 8Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop from source-address 10.1.1.60/32\]" delimiter="" value=""] User 'acumensec' set: [firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop from source-address 10.1.1.60/32] </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre> <182>1 2022-06-13T07:24:01.60 7Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop then discard\]" delimiter="" value=""] User 'acumensec' set: [firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop then discard] <182>1 2022-06-13T07:24:06.00 1Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop then\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="log"] User 'acumensec' set: [firewall family inet filter SRC_DENY term drop then] <unconfigured> -> "log" • Association of packet filtering rules to network interfaces </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre> <182>1 2022-06-13T07:30:40.23 3Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet filter input\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="SRC_DENY"] User 'acumensec' set: [interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet filter input] <unconfigured> -> "SRC_DENY" • Ordering of packet filtering rules by priority <182>1 2022-06-13T07:37:13.22 9Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term permit from destination- address 10.1.5.27/32\]" delimiter="" value=""] User 'acumensec' set: [firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term permit from destination- address 10.1.5.27/32] </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre><182>1 2022-06-13T07:37:21.52 3Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term permit then\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="accept"] User 'acumensec' set: [firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term permit then] <unconfigured> -> "accept"</pre>
			<pre><182>1 2022-06-13T07:37:29.28 3Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term permit then\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="log"] User 'acumensec' set: [firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term permit then] <unconfigured> -> "log"</pre>
			<pre><182>1 2022-06-13T07:37:43.03</pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>2Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term drop from destination-address 10.1.5.27/32\]" delimiter="" value="" User 'acumensec' set: [firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term drop from destination-address 10.1.5.27/32]</p> <p><182>1 2022-06-13T07:37:55.88</p> <p>4Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term drop then discard\]" delimiter="" value="" User 'acumensec' set: [firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term drop then discard]</p> <p><182>1 2022-06-13T07:38:02.76</p> <p>3Z NFX350 mgd 88911 UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec"</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			action="set" pathname="[firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term drop then\]" delimiter="" data="<unconfigured>" value="log"] User 'acumensec' set: [firewall filter DEST_PERMIT term drop then] <unconfigured> -> "log"

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FPT_TUD_EXT.1	Initiation of update; result of the update attempt (success or failure).	None.	<pre> <190>1 2021-08-10T06:41:14.18 1Z NFX350 mgd 23572 UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" command="request vmhost software add /var/tmp/jinstall- host-nfx-3- x86-64-20.3I-20201210. 0.1400-secure-signed.tgz no-validate "] User 'acumensec', command 'request vmhost software add /var/tmp/jinstall- host-nfx-3- x86-64-20.3I-20201210. 0.1400-secure-signed.tgz no-validate ' <190>1 2021-08-10T06:41:14.19 8Z NFX350 mgd 23572 UI_CHILD_START [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 command="/usr/ libexec/ui/package"] Starting child '/usr/ libexec/ui/package' <29>1 2021-08-10T06:41:14.20 0Z NFX350 mgd 23572 - - /usr/libexec/ui/package -X update /var/tmp/ jinstall-host-nfx-3- x86-64-20.3I-20201210. </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			0.1400-secure-signed.tgz -no-validate
FPT_STM_EXT.1	Discontinuous changes to time - either Administrator actuated or changed via an automated process. (Note that no continuous changes to time need to be logged. See also application note on FPT_STM_EXT.1) For discontinuous changes to time: The old and new values for the time.	Origin of the attempt to change time for success and failure (e.g., IP address).	<p>Nov 27 09:59:28 NFX350 mgd[13369]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/bin/date'</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 date: date set by root</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 mgd[13369]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/bin/date', PID 13406, status 0x200</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 mgd[13369]: UI_CHILD_EXITED: Child exited: PID 13406, status 2, command '/bin/date'</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 mgd[13369]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: signaling 'Network security daemon', pid 11660, signal 31, status 0 with notification errors enabled</p> <p>May 13 00:00:00 NFX350 nsd[11660]: NSD_SYS_TIME_CHANG E: System time has changed.</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FTA_SSL_EXT.1	(if “terminate the session” is selected) The termination of a local session by the session locking mechanism.	None.	<p>May 17 04:50:21 NFX350 cli: UI_CLI_IDLE_TIMEOUT: Idle timeout for user 'root' exceeded and session terminated</p> <p>May 17 04:50:21 NFX350 mgd[95344]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'root' logout</p>
FTA_SSL.3	The termination of a remote session by the session locking mechanism.	None.	<p>May 17 04:50:21 NFX350 cli: UI_CLI_IDLE_TIMEOUT: Idle timeout for user 'root' exceeded and session terminated</p> <p>May 17 04:50:21 NFX350 mgd[95344]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'root' logout</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FTA_SSL.4	The termination of an interactive session.	None.	<p>Local</p> <p>May 16 08:29:28 NFX350 mgd[17208]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E: User 'acumensec', command 'quit '</p> <p>May 16 08:29:28 NFX350 mgd[17208]: PVIDB: Attribute 'license.agile_infra_supported' not present in Db</p> <p>May 16 08:29:28 NFX350 mgd[17208]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'acumensec' logout</p> <p>Remote</p> <p>Nov 27 09:35:10 NFX350 mgd[79303]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E: User 'acumensec', command 'exit '</p> <p>Nov 27 09:35:10 NFX350 mgd[79303]: PVIDB: Attribute 'license.agile_infra_supported' not present in Db</p> <p>Nov 27 09:35:10 NFX350 mgd[79303]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'acumensec' logout</p>
FTA_TAB.1	None	None	

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FTP_ITC.1	<p>Initiation of the trusted channel.</p> <p>Termination of the trusted channel.</p> <p>Failure of the trusted channel functions.</p>	<p>Identification of the initiator and target of failed trusted channels establishment attempt.</p>	<p>Initiation</p> <pre><14>1 2021-08-16T12:23:47.19 3Z NFX350 RT_FLOW - RT_FLOW_SESSION_CRE ATE [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 source- address="10.1.1.60" source-port="21985" destination- address="10.1.3.27" destination-port="1" connection-tag="0" service-name="icmp" nat- source- address="10.1.1.60" nat- source-port="21985" nat- destination- address="10.1.3.27" nat- destination-port="1" nat- connection-tag="0" src- nat-rule-type="N/A" src- nat-rule-name="N/A" dst- nat-rule-type="N/A" dst- nat-rule-name="N/A" protocol-id="1" policy- name="vpn-allow" source-zone-name="trust" destination-zone- name="vpnzone" session- id-32="67216731" username="N/A" roles="N/A" packet- incoming- interface="ge-1/0/0.1" application="UNKNOWN " nested- application="UNKNOWN</pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>"</p> <p>encrypted="UNKNOWN" application- category="N/A" application-sub- category="N/A" application-risk="-1" application- characteristics="N/A" src- vrf-grp="N/A" dst-vrf- grp="N/A"] session created 10.1.1.60/21985- >10.1.3.27/1 0x0 icmp 10.1.1.60/21985- >10.1.3.27/1 0x0 N/A N/A N/A N/A 1 vpn-allow trust vpnzone 67216731 N/A(N/A) ge-1/0/0.1 UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN N/A N/A -1 N/A N/A N/A</p> <p>Failure and Termination</p> <p><14>1 2021-08-17T13:59:52.69 OZ NFX350 RT_FLOW - RT_FLOW_SESSION_DE NY [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 source- address="10.1.1.60" source-port="58108" destination- address="10.1.3.27" destination-port="22" connection-tag="0" service-name="junos-ssh" protocol-id="6" icmp- type="0" policy- name="vpn-deny" source-</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			zone-name="trust" destination-zone-name="vpnzone" application="UNKNOWN" " nested-application="UNKNOWN" " username="N/A" roles="N/A" packet-incoming-interface="ge-1/0/0.1" encrypted="No" reason="Denied by policy" session-id-32="67244718" application-category="N/A" application-sub-category="N/A" application-risk="-1" application-characteristics="N/A" src-vrf-grp="N/A" dst-vrf-grp="N/A"] session denied 10.1.1.60/58108->10.1.3.27/22 0x0 junos-ssh 6(0) vpn-deny trust vpnzone UNKNOWN UNKNOWN N/A(N/A) ge-1/0/0.1 No Denied by policy 67244718 N/A N/A -1 N/A N/A N/A <14>1 2021-08-17T13:59:53.69 1Z NFX350 RT_FLOW - RT_FLOW_SESSION_DENY [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 source-address="10.1.1.60" source-port="58108"

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			destination-address="10.1.3.27" destination-port="22" connection-tag="0" service-name="junos-ssh" protocol-id="6" icmp-type="0" policy-name="vpn-deny" source-zone-name="trust" destination-zone-name="vpnzone" application="UNKNOWN" " nested-application="UNKNOWN" " username="N/A" roles="N/A" packet-incoming-interface="ge-1/0/0.1" encrypted="No" reason="Denied by policy" session-id-32="67244719" application-category="N/A" application-sub-category="N/A" application-risk="-1" application-characteristics="N/A" src-vrf-grp="N/A" dst-vrf-grp="N/A"] session denied 10.1.1.60/58108->10.1.3.27/22 0x0 junos-ssh 6(0) vpn-deny trust vpnzone UNKNOWN UNKNOWN N/A(N/A) ge-1/0/0.1 No Denied by policy 67244719 N/A N/A -1 N/A N/A N/A

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FTP_TRP.1/Admin	<p>Initiation of the trusted path.</p> <p>Termination of the trusted path.</p> <p>Failure of the trusted path functions.</p>	None.	<p>Initiation</p> <p><38>1 2021-08-10T10:34:55.46 2Z NFX350 sshd 34040 - - Accepted keyboard- interactive/pam for acumensec from 10.1.1.60 port 41942 ssh2</p> <p><190>1 2021-08-10T10:34:55.80 8Z NFX350 mgd 34051 UI_AUTH_EVENT [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" authentication-level="j- super-user"] Authenticated user 'acumensec' assigned to class 'j-super-user'</p> <p><190>1 2021-08-10T10:34:55.80 9Z NFX350 mgd 34051 UI_LOGIN_EVENT [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" class-name="j-super-user" local-peer="" pid="34051" ssh- connection="10.1.1.60 41942 10.1.1.127 22" client-mode="cli"] User 'acumensec' login, class 'j- super-user' [34051], ssh- connection '10.1.1.60 41942 10.1.1.127 22', client-mode 'cli'</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>Termination</p> <p><190>1 2021-08-10T10:37:16.68 6Z NFX350 mgd 34051 UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" command="exit "] User 'acumensec', command 'exit '</p> <p><190>1 2021-08-10T10:37:16.69 5Z NFX350 mgd 34051 UI_LOGOUT_EVENT [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec"] User 'acumensec' logout</p> <p><38>1 2021-08-10T10:37:16.71 0Z NFX350 sshd 34049 - - Received disconnect from 10.1.1.60 port 41942:11: disconnected by user</p> <p><38>1 2021-08-10T10:37:16.71 0Z NFX350 sshd 34049 - - Disconnected from user acumensec 10.1.1.60 port 41942</p> <p>Failure</p> <p>SSHD_LOGIN_ATTEMPT S_THRESHOLD [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>19 limit="5" username="acumensec"] Threshold for unsuccessful authentication attempts (5) reached by user 'acumensec'</p> <p><38>1 2021-08-10T10:29:50.30 OZ NFX350 sshd 33807 - - Disconnecting authenticating user acumensec 10.1.1.60 port 41934: Too many password failures for acumensec</p> <p><38>1 2021-08-10T10:29:50.30 OZ NFX350 sshd 33806 - - Disconnecting authenticating user acumensec 10.1.1.60 port 41934: Too many password failures for acumensec [preauth]</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	Failure to establish an SSH session	Reason for failure	<pre><35>1 2022-05-02T13:07:12.14 8Z NFX350 sshd 90361 - - error: PAM: authentication error for acumensec from 10.1.2.170 <37>1 2022-05-02T13:07:12.14 9Z NFX350 sshd - SSHD_LOGIN_FAILED [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" source- address="10.1.2.170"] Login failed for user 'acumensec' from host '10.1.2.170'</pre>
FMT_MOF.1/Functions	None	None	
FMT_MOF.1/Services	None	None	
FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys	None	None	

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FFW_RUL_EXT.1	Application of rules configured with the 'log' operation	<p>Source and destination addresses.</p> <p>Source and destination ports.</p> <p>Transport Layer Protocol. TOE Interface.</p>	<p>Time of Log: 2021-05-06 08:48:14 UTC, Filter: pfe, Filter action: discard, Name of interface: ge-1/0/0.1</p> <p>Name of protocol: ICMP, Packet Length: 84, Source address: 10.1.1.60, Destination address: 10.1.1.127</p> <p>ICMP type: 8, ICMP code: 0</p> <p>Time of Log: 2021-05-04 08:48:13 UTC, Filter: pfe, Filter action: discard, Name of interface: ge-1/0/0.1</p> <p>Name of protocol: ICMP, Packet Length: 84, Source address: 10.1.1.60, Destination address: 10.1.1.127</p> <p>ICMP type: 8, ICMP code: 0</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1	Session Establishment with peer	Entire packet contents of packets transmitted/ received during session establishment	21 10:21:59 NFX350 RT_FLOW: RT_FLOW_SESSION_CRE ATE: session created 192.168.168.1/19882->10.10.10.1/7 0x0 icmp 192.168.168.1/19882->10.10.10.1/7 0x0 N/A N/A N/A N/A 1 vpn-chi-tr vpnzone trust 67135301 N/A(N/A) st0.0 UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN N/A N/A -1 N/A N/A N/A\r\nJan 21 10:21:59 NFX350 RT_FLOW:

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FPF_RUL_EXT.1	Application of rules configured with the 'log' operation	<p>Source and destination addresses</p> <p>Source and destination ports</p> <p>Transport Layer Protocol</p> <p>TOE Interface</p>	<p>acumensec@NFX350:fps # run show firewall log detail</p> <p>Tme of Log: 2021-05-04 08:34:18 UTC, Filter: pfe, Filter action: discard, Name of interface: ge-1/0/0.1</p> <p>Name of protocol: ICMP, Packet Length: 84, Source address: 10.1.1.60, Destination address: 10.1.1.127</p> <p>ICMP Type: 8, ICMP code: 0</p> <p>Tme of Log: 2021-05-04 08:34:17 UTC, Filter: pfe, Filter action: discard, Name of interface: ge-1/0/0.1</p> <p>Name of protocol: ICMP, Packet Length: 84, Source address: 10.1.1.60, Destination address: 10.1.1.127</p> <p>ICMP Type: 8, ICMP code: 0</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FFW_RUL_EXT.2	Dynamical definition of rule. Establishment of a session	None	<p>Time of Log: 2021-05-31 04:19:27 UTC, Filter: pfe, Filter action: accept, Name of interface: ge-1/0/0.1</p> <p>Name of protocol: TCP, Packet Length: 52, Source address: 10.1.1.60:45130, Destination address: 10.1.3.160:1023</p> <p>Time of Log: 2021-05-31 04:19:27 UTC, Filter: pfe, Filter action: accept, Name of interface: ge-1/0/0.1</p> <p>Name of protocol: TCP, Packet Length: 52, Source address: 10.1.1.60:45130, Destination address: 10.1.3.160:1023</p> <p>Time of Log: 2021-05-31 04:19:24 UTC, Filter: pfe, Filter action: accept, Name of interface: ge-1/0/0.1</p> <p>Name of protocol: TCP, Packet Length: 63, Source address: 10.1.1.60:45130, Destination address: 10.1.3.160:1023</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
FMT_SMF.1/IPS	Modification of an IPS policy element.	Identifier or name of the modified IPS policy element (e.g. which signature, baseline, or known-good/known-bad list was modified).	<pre> <182>1 2021-08-10T07:47:22.95 8Z NFX350 mgd 26205 UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" action="set" pathname="[security idp custom-attack UDPDstport\]" delimiter="" value=""] User 'acumensec' set: [security idp custom- attack UDPDstport] <190>1 2021-08-10T07:47:22.95 8Z NFX350 mgd 26205 UI_CMDLINE_READ_LIN E [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 username="acumensec" command="set security idp custom-attack UDPDstport "] User 'acumensec', command 'set security idp custom- attack UDPDstport ' </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
IPS_ABD_EXT.1	Inspected traffic matches an anomaly-based IPS policy.	<p>Source and destination IP addresses.</p> <p>The content of the header fields that were determined to match the policy.</p> <p>TOE interface that received the packet</p> <p>Aspect of the anomaly-based IPS policy rule that triggered the event (e.g. throughput, time of day, frequency, etc.).</p> <p>Network-based action by the TOE (e.g. allowed, blocked, sent reset to source IP, sent blocking notification to firewall).1</p>	<pre><14>1 2021-06-25T04:53:46.40 2Z NFX350 RT_IDP - IDP_ATTACK_LOG_EVEN T [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 epoch- time="1624596826" message-type="SIG" source- address="10.1.1.60" source-port="0" destination- address="10.1.3.160" destination-port="0" protocol-name="ICMP" service- name="SERVICE_IDP" application-name="ICMP- ECHO" rule-name="1" rulebase-name="IPS" policy-name="idp- Policies" export- id="1048618" repeat- count="0" action="DROP" threat-severity="INFO" attack-name="IPS- security" nat-source- address="0.0.0.0" nat- source-port="0" nat- destination- address="0.0.0.0" nat- destination-port="0" elapsed-time="0" inbound-bytes="0" outbound-bytes="0" inbound-packets="0" outbound-packets="0" source-zone-name="trust" source-interface- name="ge-1/0/0.1"</pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			destination-zone-name="untrust" destination-interface-name="ge-1/0/1.1" packet-log-id="0" alert="yes" username="N/A" roles="N/A" xff-header="N/A" cve-id="N/A" message="-"] IDP: at 1624596826, SIG Attack log <10.1.1.60/0-> >10.1.3.160/0> for ICMP protocol and service SERVICE_IDP application ICMP-ECHO by rule 1 of rulebase IPS in policy idp- Policies. attack: id=1048618, repeat=0, action=DROP, threat- severity=INFO, name=IPS-security, NAT <0.0.0.0->0.0.0.0>, time-elapsed=0, inbytes=0, outbytes=0, inpackets=0, outpackets=0, intf:trust:ge-1/0/0.1- >untrust:ge-1/0/1.1, packet-log-id: 0, alert=yes, username=N/A, roles=N/A, xff- header=N/A, cve-id=N/A and misc-message

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
IPS_IPB_EXT.1	Inspected traffic matches a list of known-good or known-bad addresses applied to an IPS policy.	<p>Source and destination IP addresses (and, if applicable, indication of whether the source and/or destination address matched the list).</p> <p>TOE interface that received the packet.</p> <p>Network-based action by the TOE (e.g. allowed, blocked, sent reset).</p>	<pre><14>1 2021-06-25T06:56:03.71 2Z NFX350 RT_FLOW - RT_FLOW_SESSION_CRE ATE [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 source- address="10.1.1.60" source-port="20396" destination- address="10.1.3.160" destination-port="1" connection-tag="0" service-name="icmp" nat- source- address="10.1.1.60" nat- source-port="20396" nat- destination- address="10.1.3.160" nat- destination-port="1" nat- connection-tag="0" src- nat-rule-type="N/A" src- nat-rule-name="N/A" dst- nat-rule-type="N/A" dst- nat-rule-name="N/A" protocol-id="1" policy- name="bypass-all" source-zone-name="trust" destination-zone- name="untrust" session- id-32="67186413" username="N/A" roles="N/A" packet- incoming- interface="ge-1/0/0.1" application="UNKNOWN " nested- application="UNKNOWN " encrypted="UNKNOWN"</pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			application-category="N/A" application-sub-category="N/A" application-risk="-1" application-characteristics="N/A" src-vrf-grp="N/A" dst-vrf-grp="N/A"] session created 10.1.1.60/20396->10.1.3.160/1 0x0 icmp 10.1.1.60/20396->10.1.3.160/1 0x0 N/A N/A N/A N/A 1 bypass-all trust untrust 67186413 N/A(N/A) ge-1/0/0.1 UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN N/A N/A -1 N/A N/A N/A <14>1 2021-06-25T06:56:03.712Z NFX350 RT_IDP - IDP_ATTACK_LOG_EVENT [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138.19 epoch-time="1624604163" message-type="SIG" source-address="10.1.1.60" source-port="20396" destination-address="10.1.3.160" destination-port="1" protocol-name="ICMP" service-name="SERVICE_IDP" application-name="ICMP-ECHO" rule-name="1" rulebase-name="IPS"

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<p>policy-name="idp-Policies" export-id="1048585" repeat-count="0" action="DROP" threat-severity="INFO" attack-name="IPV4-Source-Address" nat-source-address="0.0.0.0" nat-source-port="0" nat-destination-address="0.0.0.0" nat-destination-port="0" elapsed-time="0" inbound-bytes="0" outbound-bytes="0" inbound-packets="0" outbound-packets="0" source-zone-name="trust" source-interface-name="ge-1/0/0.1" destination-zone-name="untrust" destination-interface-name="ge-1/0/1.1" packet-log-id="0" alert="yes" username="N/A" roles="N/A" xff-header="N/A" cve-id="N/A" message="-"]</p> <p>IDP: at 1624604163, SIG Attack log <10.1.1.60/20396->10.1.3.160/1> for ICMP protocol and service SERVICE_IDP application ICMP-ECHO by rule 1 of rulebase IPS in policy idp-Policies. attack: id=1048585, repeat=0, action=DROP, threat-</p>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre> severity=INFO, name=IPv4-Source- Address, NAT <0.0.0.0- >0.0.0.0>, time- elapsed=0, inbytes=0, outbytes=0, inpackets=0, outpackets=0, intf:trust:ge-1/0/0.1- >untrust:ge-1/0/1.1, packet-log-id: 0, alert=yes, username=N/A, roles=N/A, xff- header=N/A, cve-id=N/A and misc-message - <14>1 2021-06-25T06:57:05.76 4Z NFX350 RT_FLOW - RT_FLOW_SESSION_CLO SE [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 reason="Closed by junos-idp" source- address="10.1.1.60" source-port="20396" destination- address="10.1.3.160" destination-port="4" connection-tag="0" service-name="icmp" nat- source- address="10.1.1.60" nat- source-port="20396" nat- destination- address="10.1.3.160" nat- destination-port="4" nat- connection-tag="0" src- nat-rule-type="N/A" src- nat-rule-name="N/A" dst- nat-rule-type="N/A" dst- nat-rule-name="N/A" </pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			protocol-id="1" policy-name="bypass-all" source-zone-name="trust" destination-zone-name="untrust" session-id-32="67186416" packets-from-client="1" bytes-from-client="84" packets-from-server="0" bytes-from-server="0" elapsed-time="60" application="ICMP" nested-application="ICMP-ECHO" username="N/A" roles="N/A" packet-incoming-interface="ge-1/0/0.1" encrypted="No" application-category="Infrastructure" application-sub-category="Networking" application-risk="1" application-characteristics="N/A" secure-web-proxy-session-type="NA" peer-session-id="0" peer-source-address="0.0.0.0" peer-source-port="0" peer-destination-address="0.0.0.0" peer-destination-port="0" hostname="NA" src-vrf-grp="N/A" dst-vrf-grp="N/A"] session closed Closed by junos-idp: 10.1.1.60/20396->10.1.3.160/4 0x0 icmp 10.1.1.60/20396-

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			>10.1.3.160/4 0x0 N/A N/A N/A N/A 1 bypass-all trust untrust 67186416 1(84) 0(0) 60 ICMP ICMP- ECHO N/A(N/A) ge-1/0/0.1 No Infrastructure Networking 1 N/A NA 0 0.0.0.0/0- >0.0.0.0/0 NA N/A N/A

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
IPS_SBD_EXT.1	<p>Inspected traffic matches a signature-based IPS rule with logging enabled.</p> <p>Name or identifier of the matched signature</p>	<p>Source and destination IP addresses</p> <p>The content of the header fields that were determined to match the signature.</p> <p>TOE interface that received the packet</p> <p>Network-based action by the TOE (e.g. allowed, blocked, sent reset)</p>	<pre><14>1 2021-06-25T07:14:21.65 1Z NFX350 RT_IDP - IDP_ATTACK_LOG_EVEN T [junos@2636.1.1.1.4.138. 19 epoch- time="1624605261" message-type="SIG" source- address="10.1.1.60" source-port="49560" destination- address="10.1.3.160" destination-port="21" protocol-name="TCP" service- name="SERVICE_IDP" application-name="FTP" rule-name="1" rulebase- name="IPS" policy- name="idp-Policies" export-id="2450" repeat- count="0" action="DROP" threat-severity="INFO" attack- name="FTP:USER:ANON YMOUS" nat-source- address="0.0.0.0" nat- source-port="0" nat- destination- address="0.0.0.0" nat- destination-port="0" elapsed-time="0" inbound-bytes="0" outbound-bytes="0" inbound-packets="0" outbound-packets="0" source-zone-name="trust" source-interface-</pre>

Table 2: Audit Records (Continued)

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents	Audit Record
			<pre> name="ge-1/0/0.1" destination-zone- name="untrust" destination-interface- name="ge-1/0/1.1" packet-log-id= "0" alert="yes" username="N/A" roles="N/A" xff- header="N/A" cve- id="N/A" message="-"] IDP: at 1624605261, SIG Attack log <10.1.1.60/49560- >10.1.3.160/21> for TCP protocol and service SERVICE_IDP application FTP by rule 1 of rulebase IPS in policy idp-Policies. attack: id=2450, repeat=0, action=DROP, threat-severity=INFO, name=FTP:USER:ANONY MOUS, NAT <0.0.0.0:0- >0.0.0.0:0>, time- elapsed=0, inbytes=0, outbytes=0, inpackets=0, outpackets=0, intf:trust:ge-1/0/0.1- >untrust:ge-1/0/1.1, packet-log-id: 0, alert=yes, username=N/A, roles=N/A, xff- header=N/A, cve-id=N/A and misc-message - </pre>

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Configuring Audit Log Options in the Evaluated Configuration | 50

7

CHAPTER

Configuring Event Logging

Event Logging Overview | 132

Configuring Event Logging to a Local File | 133

Interpreting Event Messages | 133

Logging Changes to Secret Data | 135

Login and Logout Events Using SSH | 137

Logging of Audit Startup | 137

Event Logging Overview

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

In addition, Junos OS can:

- Send automated responses to audit events (syslog entry creation).
- Allow authorized managers to examine audit logs.
- Send audit files to external servers.
- Allow authorized managers to return the system to a known state.

The logging for the evaluated configuration must capture the following events:

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

In addition, Juniper Networks recommends that logging also:

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Interpreting Event Messages](#) | 133

Configuring Event Logging to a Local File

You can configure storing of audit information to a local file with the `syslog` statement. This example stores logs in a file named **Audit-File**:

```
[edit system]
syslog {
  file Audit-File;
}
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| No Link Title

Interpreting Event Messages

The following output shows a sample event message.

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

[Table 3 on page 134](#) describes the fields for an event message. If the system logging utility cannot determine the value in a particular field, a hyphen (-) appears instead.

Table 3: Fields in Event Messages

Field	Description	Examples
<i>timestamp</i>	<p>Time when the message was generated, in one of two representations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>MMM-DD HH:MM:SS.MS+/-HH:MM</i>, is the month, day, hour, minute, second and millisecond in local time. The hour and minute that follows the plus sign (+) or minus sign (-) is the offset of the local time zone from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). • <i>YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.MSZ</i> is the year, month, day, hour, minute, second and millisecond in UTC. 	<p>Apr 24 17:43:28 is the timestamp expressed as local time in the United States.</p> <p>2018-04-24T09:17:15.719Z is 9:17 AM UTC on 24 April 2018.</p>
<i>hostname</i>	Name of the host that originally generated the message.	router1
<i>process</i>	Name of the Junos OS process that generated the message.	mgd
<i>processID</i>	UNIX process ID (PID) of the Junos OS process that generated the message.	4153
<i>TAG</i>	Junos OS system log message tag, which uniquely identifies the message.	UI_DBASE_LOGOUT_EVENT
<i>username</i>	Username of the user initiating the event.	"admin"
<i>message-text</i>	English-language description of the event .	set: [system radius-server 1.2.3.4 secret]

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Event Logging Overview](#) | 132

Logging Changes to Secret Data

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

Load Merge

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

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

Load Replace

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

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

Load Override

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

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

```

user admin authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:25:51 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set: [system login
user admin authentication encrypted-password]

```

Load Update

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

```

Jul 25 14:31:03 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_LOAD_EVENT: User 'admin' is performing a 'load update'
Jul 25 14:31:03 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' update: CC_config2.txt
Jul 25 14:31:03 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set: [system radius-
server 1.2.3.4 secret]
Jul 25 14:31:03 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' deactivate: [system radius-
server 1.2.3.4 secret] ""
Jul 25 14:31:03 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set: [system login
user admin authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:31:03 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' deactivate: [system login
user admin authentication encrypted-password] ""
Jul 25 14:31:03 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET_SECRET: User 'admin' set: [system login
user test authentication encrypted-password]
Jul 25 14:31:03 router1 mgd[4153]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'admin' deactivate: [system login
user test authentication encrypted-password] ""

```

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Interpreting Event Messages](#)

Login and Logout Events Using SSH

System log messages are generated whenever a user successfully or unsuccessfully attempts SSH access. Logout events are also recorded. For example, the following logs are the result of two failed authentication attempts, then a successful one, and finally a logout:

```
Dec 20 23:17:35 bilbo sshd[16645]: Failed password for op from 172.17.58.45 port 1673 ssh2
Dec 20 23:17:42 bilbo sshd[16645]: Failed password for op from 172.17.58.45 port 1673 ssh2
Dec 20 23:17:53 bilbo sshd[16645]: Accepted password for op from 172.17.58.45 port 1673 ssh2
Dec 20 23:17:53 bilbo mgd[16648]: UI_AUTH_EVENT: Authenticated user 'op' at permission level
                                'j-operator'
Dec 20 23:17:53 bilbo mgd[16648]: UI_LOGIN_EVENT: User 'op' login, class 'j-operator' [16648]
Dec 20 23:17:56 bilbo mgd[16648]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'op', command 'quit '
Dec 20 23:17:56 bilbo mgd[16648]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'op' logout
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Interpreting Event Messages](#)

Logging of Audit Startup

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

```
Dec 20 23:17:35 bilbo syslogd: exiting on signal 14
Dec 20 23:17:35 bilbo syslogd: restart
Dec 20 23:17:35 bilbo syslogd /kernel: Dec 20 23:17:35 init: syslogd (PID 19128) exited with
status=1
Dec 20 23:17:42 bilbo /kernel:
Dec 20 23:17:53 init: syslogd (PID 19200) started
```


RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Interpreting Event Messages](#)

8

CHAPTER

Configuring VPNs

[Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS | 140](#)

Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS Overview | 140](#)

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

Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring an IPsec VPN with a Preshared Key for IKE Authentication | 143](#)
- [Configuring an IPsec VPN with an RSA Signature for IKE Authentication | 150](#)
- [Configuring an IPsec VPN with an ECDSA Signature for IKE Authentication | 154](#)

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

- ["Configuring an IPsec VPN with a Preshared Key for IKE Authentication" on page 143](#)
- ["Configuring an IPsec VPN with an RSA Signature for IKE Authentication" on page 150](#)
- ["Configuring an IPsec VPN with an ECDSA Signature for IKE Authentication" on page 154](#)

[Figure 1 on page 141](#) illustrates the VPN topology used in all the examples described in this section. Here, H0 and H1 are the host PCs, R0 and R2 are the two endpoints of the IPsec VPN tunnel, and R1 is a router to route traffic between the two different networks.

Table 4: VPN Combination Matrix (Continued)

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 1 Proposal (P1, IKE)			
			Authentication Method	Authentication Algorithm	DH Group	Encryption Algorithm
						aes-256-gcm
IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 2 Proposal (P2, IPsec)			
			Authentication Algorithm	DH Group (PFS)	Encryption Method	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	hmac-sha256-128	group14	ESP	aes-128-cbc
IKEv2				group19		aes-128-gcm
				group20		aes-192-cbc
				group24		aes-192-gcm
						aes-256-cbc
						aes-256-gcm

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

Configuring an IPsec VPN with a Preshared Key for IKE Authentication

In this section, you configure devices running Junos OS for IPsec VPN using a preshared key as the IKE authentication method. The algorithms used in IKE or IPsec authentication or encryption is shown in [Table 5 on page 143](#)

Table 5: IKE or IPsec Authentication and Encryption

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

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

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

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

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

1. Configure the IKE proposal.

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

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

2. Configure the IKE policy.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ike policy ike-policy1 mode main
user@host# set security ike policy ike-policy1 proposals ike-proposal1
user@host# prompt security ike policy ike-policy1 pre-shared-key ascii-text
New ascii-text (secret):
Retype new ascii-text (secret):
```

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

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

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

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

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

3. Configure the IPsec proposal.

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

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

4. Configure the IPsec policy.

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

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

5. Configure the IKE.

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

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

6. Configure the VPN.

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

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

7. Configure the outbound flow policies.

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



```
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone trustZone to-zone untrustZone policy policy1 then session-close
```

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

8. Configure the inbound flow policies.

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

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

9. Commit your configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

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

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

1. Configure the IKE proposal.

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

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

2. Configure the IKE policy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Configure the IPsec proposal.

```
[edit security ipsec]
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 protocol esp
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 authentication-algorithm hmac-sha-256-128
user@host# set proposal ipsec-proposal1 encryption-algorithm 3des-cbc
```

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

4. Configure the IPsec policy.

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

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

5. Configure the IKE.

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

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

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

6. Configure the VPN.

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

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

7. Configure the outbound flow policies.

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

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

8. Configure the inbound flow policies.

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

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

9. Commit your configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring an IPsec VPN with an RSA Signature for IKE Authentication

In this section, you configure devices running Junos OS for IPsec VPN using an RSA signature with the IKE authentication method. To validate certificates, the TOE extracts the subject, issuer, subject's public key, signature, **basicConstraints** and validity period fields. If any fields are not present, the validation fails. The issuer is looked up in the PKI database. If the issuer is not present, or if the issuer certificate does not have the CA:true flag in the **basicConstraints** section, the validation fails. The TOE verifies the validity of the signature. If the signature is not valid, the validation fails. It then confirms that the current date and time is within the valid time period specified in the certificate if the TOE has been configured to perform a revocation check using CRL (as specified in RFC 5280 Section 6.3). If the CRL fails to download, the certificate is considered to have failed validation, unless the option to skip CRL checking on download failure has been enabled. The algorithms used in IKE or IPsec authentication or encryption is shown in [Table 6 on page 150](#).

Table 6: IKE/IPsec Authentication and Encryption

IKE Protocol	Tunnel Mode	Phase1 Negotiation Mode	Phase 1 Proposal (P1, IKE)			
			Authentication Method	Authentication Algorithm	DH Group	Encryption Algorithm
IKEv1	Main	Route	rsa-signatures-2048	sha-256	group19	aes-128-cbc

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

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

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

1. Configure the PKI. See [Example: Configuring PKI](#).
2. Generate the RSA key pair. See [Example: Generating a Public-Private Key Pair](#).
3. Generate and load the CA certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).

4. Load the CRL. See [Example: Manually Loading a CRL onto the Device](#) .
5. Generate and load a local certificate. See [Example: Loading CA and Local Certificates Manually](#).
6. Configure the IKE proposal.

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

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

7. Configure the IKE policy.

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

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

8. Configure the IPsec proposal.

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

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

9. Configure the IPsec policy.

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

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

10. Configure the IKE.

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

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

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

11. Configure VPN.

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

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

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

12. Configure the outbound flow policies.

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

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

13. Configure the inbound flow policies.

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


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

14. Commit the configuration.

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

Configuring an IPsec VPN with an ECDSA Signature for IKE Authentication

In this section, you configure devices running Junos OS for IPsec VPN using an ECDSA signature with the IKE authentication method. To validate certificates, the TOE extracts the subject, issuer, subject's public key, signature, **basicConstraints** and validity period fields. If any fields are not present, the validation fails. The issuer is looked up in the PKI database. If the issuer is not present, or if the issuer certificate does not have the CA:true flag in the **basicConstraints** section, the validation fails. The TOE verifies the validity of the signature. If the signature is not valid, the validation fails. It then confirms that the current date and time is within the valid time period specified in the certificate if the TOE is configured to perform a revocation check using CRL (as specified in RFC 5280 Section 6.3). If the CRL fails to download, the certificate is considered to have failed validation, unless the option to skip CRL checking on download failure has been enabled. The algorithms used in IKE or IPsec authentication or encryption are shown in [Table 7 on page 154](#).

Table 7: IKE or IPsec Authentication and Encryption

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

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

Configuring IPsec VPN with ECDSA signature IKE authentication on the Initiator

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

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

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

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

7. Configure the IKE policy.

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

8. Configure the IPsec proposal.

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

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

9. Configure the IPsec policy.

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

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

10. Configure IKE.

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

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

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

11. Configure the VPN.

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

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

12. Configure the outbound flow policies.

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

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

13. Configure the inbound flow policies.

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

```
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-
close
```

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

14. Commit your configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

Configuring IPsec VPN with ECDSA signature IKE authentication on the Responder

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

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

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

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

6. Configure the IKE policy.

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

```
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 proposals ike-proposal1
user@host# set policy ike-policy1 certificate local-certificate cert1
```

7. Configure the IPsec proposal.

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

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

8. Configure the IPsec policy.

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

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

9. Configure the IKE.

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

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

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

10. Configure the VPN.

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

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

11. Configure the outbound flow policies.

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

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

12. Configure the inbound flow policies.

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

```

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

```

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

13. Commit your configuration.

```

user@host# commit

```

Configuring Remote IKE IDs

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

To configure the IKE ID perform the following steps:

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

SEE ALSO

[IPsec VPN Feature Guide for Security Devices](#)

[Understanding a Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS](#)

9

CHAPTER

Configuring Security Flow Policies

[Understanding a Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS | 163](#)

Understanding a Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS

IN THIS SECTION

- [Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS Overview | 163](#)

Security Flow Policy on a Device Running Junos OS Overview

IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring a Security Flow Policy in Firewall Bypass Mode | 164](#)
- [Configuring a Security Policy in Firewall Discard Mode | 164](#)
- [Configuring a Security Flow Policy in IPsec Protect Mode | 165](#)

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

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

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

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

- ["Configuring a Security Flow Policy in Firewall Bypass Mode" on page 164](#)

- ["Configuring a Security Policy in Firewall Discard Mode" on page 164](#)
- ["Configuring a Security Flow Policy in IPsec Protect Mode" on page 165](#)

Configuring a Security Flow Policy in Firewall Bypass Mode

To configure a security flow policy for firewall bypass mode:

- Configure the security policies.

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

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

Configuring a Security Policy in Firewall Discard Mode

To configure a security flow policy for firewall discard mode:

- Configure the security policies.

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

```
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then log session-init
user@host# set from-zone untrustZone to-zone trustZone policy policy1 then session-close
```

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

Configuring a Security Flow Policy in IPsec Protect Mode

To configure a security flow policy for IPsec protect mode:

1. Configure the VPN.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike gateway gw1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 ike ipsec-policy ipsec-policy1
user@host# set security ipsec vpn vpn1 bind-interface st0.0
user@host# set routing-options static route 198.51.100.14/24 qualified-next-hop st0.0
preference 1
```

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

2. Configure the security policies.

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

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

For more information on stateful session behavior, see [Traffic Processing on SRX Series Devices Overview](#)

For more information on how to configure known good and bad lists, see [Configuring Security Policies](#)

For more information on scheduling security policies, see [Scheduling Security Policies](#) and [Policer Implementation Overview](#)

SEE ALSO

| [Configuring VPN on a Device Running Junos OS](#)

10

CHAPTER

Configuring Traffic Filtering Rules

[Overview | 168](#)

[Understanding Protocol Support | 168](#)

[Configuring Traffic Filter Rules | 170](#)

[Configuring Default Deny-All and Reject Rules | 171](#)

[Logging the Dropped Packets Using Default Deny-all Option | 172](#)

[Configuring Mandatory Reject Rules for Invalid Fragments and Fragmented IP Packets | 173](#)

[Configuring Default Reject Rules for Source Address Spoofing | 174](#)

[Configuring Default Reject Rules with IP Options | 175](#)

[Configuring Default Reject Rules | 176](#)

Overview

By default, the TOE denies all traffic through an SRX Series device. In fact, an implicit default security policy exists that denies all packets. You can change this behavior by configuring a standard security policy that permits certain types of traffic. The implicit default policy can be changed to permit all traffic with the `set security policies default-policy` command; however, this is not recommended.

The security policy rule set is an ordered list of security policy entries enforced by the firewall rules, each of which contains the specification of a network flow and an action:

- Source IP address and network mask
- Destination IP address and network mask
- Protocol
- Source port
- Destination port
- Action: permit, deny, drop silently, log

Each packet is compared against entries in the security policy rule set in sequential order until one is found that matches the specification in the policy, or until the end of the rule set is reached, in which case the implicit default policy is implemented and the packet is discarded.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Reordering Security Policies](#)

Understanding Protocol Support

You can configure the devices running Junos OS to perform stateful network traffic filtering on network packets using network traffic protocols and network fields as described in [Table 8 on page 169](#).

Table 8: Network Traffic Protocols and Fields

Protocol or RFC	Fields
ICMPv4 - RFC 792, Internet Control Message Protocol version 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type • Code
ICMPv6 - RFC 4443, Internet Control Message Protocol version 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type • Code
IPv4 - RFC 791, Internet Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source address • Destination address • Transport Layer Protocol
IPv6 - RFC 2460, Internet Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source address • Destination address • Transport Layer Protocol
TCP - RFC 793, Transmission Control Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source port • Destination port
UDP - RFC 768, User Datagram Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source port • Destination port

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

- IPsec
- IKE
- SSH

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

- OSPF
- BGP
- RIP

The firewall filter terms are evaluated in the order in which they are configured. To configure the order of rule processing, see [Firewall Filter Terms](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Configuring Traffic Filter Rules](#) | 170

Configuring Traffic Filter Rules

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

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

1. Configure a zone and its interfaces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Protocol Support | 168](#)

Configuring Default Deny-All and Reject Rules

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

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

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

- Invalid fragments
- Fragmented IP packets that cannot be reassembled completely
- Where the source address is equal to the address of the network interface
- Where the source address does not belong to the networks associated with the network interface
- Where the source address is defined as being on a broadcast network
- Where the source address is defined as being on a multicast network

- Where the source address is defined as being a loopback address
- Where the source address is a multicast packet
- Where the source or destination address is a link-local address
- Where the source or destination address is defined as being an address “reserved for future use” as specified in RFC 5735 for IPv4
- Where the source or destination address is defined as an “unspecified address” or an address “reserved for future definition and use” as specified in RFC 3513 for IPv6
- With the IP option Loose Source Routing, Strict Source Routing, or Record Route is specified

Logging the Dropped Packets Using Default Deny-all Option

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

1. Before you begin, log in with your root account on a Junos OS device running Junos OS Release 20.4R1 and edit the configuration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Configuring Mandatory Reject Rules for Invalid Fragments and Fragmented IP Packets

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

1. Before you begin, log in with your root account on a Junos OS device running Junos OS Release 20.2R1 and edit the configuration.

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

To configure mandatory reject rules:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Configuring Default Reject Rules for Source Address Spoofing

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

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

1. Before you begin, log in with your root account on a Junos OS device running Junos OS Release 20.2R1 and edit the configuration.

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

To configure default reject rules to log source address spoofing:

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

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

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

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

Configuring Default Reject Rules with IP Options

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

1. Before you begin, log in with your root account to an SRX Series device running Junos OS Release 20.2R1.

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

To configure the default reject rules with IP options:

1. Configure the screen features to enable IP options.

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

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

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

Configuring Default Reject Rules

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

- Source address is defined on a multicast network, a loopback address, or a multicast address.
 - The source or destination address of a packet is a link-local address, an address “reserved for future use” as specified in RFC 5735 for IPv4, an “unspecified address” or an address “reserved for future definition and use” as specified in RFC 3513 for IPv6.
 - An illegal or out-of-sequence TCP packet is received.
1. Before you begin, log in with your root account on a Junos OS device running Junos OS Release 20.2R1 and edit the configuration.

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

To configure default reject rules:

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

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

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

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

3. Configure the rule to block reserved addresses.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security flow advanced-options drop-matching-reserved-ip-address
```

NOTE: After running the `set security flow advanced-options drop-matching-reserved-ip-address` command, you must create a neighbor cache entry on each host on a local link to the SRX device. For example, on a Linux host you would enter the following command:

`ip -6 neigh add 2001:db8:c18:1::2 lladdr 2c:6b:f5:69:ce:00 dev eth1` where, `2001:db8:c18:1::2` is the IPv6 address of the adjacent SRX interface, and `2c:6b:f5:69:ce:00` is the MAC address of the adjacent SRX interface. You will also need to create neighbor cache entries on the SRX device for all hosts on the local link, as shown in the following example:

```
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:c18:1::2/64 {
          ndp 2001:db8:c18:1::3 mac 00:0c:29:97:70:a5;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

In the example, `2001:db8:c18:1::2` is the IPv6 address of the SRX `ge-0/0/0` interface, `2001:db8:c18:1::3` is a host on the local link, and `00:0c:29:97:70:a5` is the MAC address of that host.

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

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

5. Configure the mandatory TCP reject rule.

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


11

CHAPTER

Configuring Network Attacks

Configuring IP Teardrop Attack Screen | 179

Configuring TCP Land Attack Screen | 180

Configuring ICMP Fragment Screen | 182

Configuring Ping-Of-Death Attack Screen | 184

Configuring tcp-no-flag Attack Screen | 186

Configuring TCP SYN-FIN Attack Screen | 187

Configuring TCP fin-no-ack Attack Screen | 189

Configuring UDP Bomb Attack Screen | 191

Configuring UDP CHARGEN DoS Attack Screen | 191

Configuring TCP SYN and RST Attack Screen | 193

Configuring ICMP Flood Attack Screen | 195

Configuring TCP SYN Flood Attack Screen | 197

Configuring TCP Port Scan Attack Screen | 199

Configuring UDP Port Scan Attack Screen | 201

Configuring IP Sweep Attack Screen | 202

Configuring IP Teardrop Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of a teardrop attack:

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
permit
user@host# set security policies default-policy deny-all
```

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

```
[edit]
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen ip tear-drop
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
```

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview](#) | 206

Configuring TCP Land Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of a TCP land attack:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview | 206](#)

Configuring ICMP Fragment Screen

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

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

To enable detection of an ICMP fragment IDS attack:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview](#) | 206

Configuring Ping-Of-Death Attack Screen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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


RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview](#) | 206

Configuring tcp-no-flag Attack Screen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

Configuring TCP SYN-FIN Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of TCP SYN-FIN bits:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview](#) | 206

Configuring TCP fin-no-ack Attack Screen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview | 206](#)

Configuring UDP Bomb Attack Screen

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview | 206](#)

Configuring UDP CHARGEN DoS Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of a UDP CHARGEN DoS attack:

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Configure syslog.

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

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

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

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview | 206](#)

Configuring TCP SYN and RST Attack Screen

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

To enable detection of a TCP SYN and RST attack:

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

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

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

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


all

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

3. Configure the IDP custom-attack signatures.

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

4. Configure security policies from untrustZone to trustZone.

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

5. Configure security tcp-session option in flow.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security flow tcp-session no-syn-check
user@host# set security flow tcp-session no-sequence-check
```

6. Configure syslog.

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

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

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

8. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview | 206](#)

Configuring ICMP Flood Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of an ICMP flood attack:

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

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

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

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

3. Configure security policies from untrustZone to trustZone.

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

4. Configure security screens and attach them to untrustZone.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen icmp flood
```

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview | 206](#)

Configuring TCP SYN Flood Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of a TCP SYN flood attack:

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

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

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

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

3. Configure security policies from untrustZone to trustZone.

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

4. Configure security screens and attach them to untrustZone.

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview](#) | 206

Configuring TCP Port Scan Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of a TCP port scan attack:

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

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

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

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

3. Configure security policies from untrustZone to trustZone.

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

4. Configure security screens and attach them to untrustZone.

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview](#) | 206

Configuring UDP Port Scan Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of a UDP port scan attack:

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

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

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

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

3. Configure security policies from untrustZone to trustZone.

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


4. Configure security screens and attach them to untrustZone.

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

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview](#) | 206

Configuring IP Sweep Attack Screen

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

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

To enable detection of an IP sweep attack:

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

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

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

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

3. Configure security policies from untrustZone to trustZone.

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

4. Configure security screens and attach them to untrustZone.

```
[edit]
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen icmp ip-sweep
user@host# set security screen ids-option untrustScreen alarm-without-drop
user@host# set security zones security-zone untrustZone screen untrustScreen
```

5. Configure syslog.

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

6. Commit the configuration.

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

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview](#) | 206

12

CHAPTER

Configuring the IDP Extended Package

[IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview | 206](#)

IDP Extended Package Configuration Overview

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

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

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

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

1. Enable IPS in a security policy. See [IDP Policy Rules and IDP Rule Bases](#).
2. Configure IDP policy rules, IDP rule bases, and IDP rule actions. See [IDP Policy Rules and IDP Rule Bases](#).
3. Configure IDP custom signatures. See [Understanding IDP Signature-Based Attacks](#).
4. Update the IDP signature database. See [Updating the IDP Signature Database Overview](#).
5. When the IDP hits a resource limit, the default behavior is to ignore the flow and let the flow pass without inspection. To avoid this behavior, configure the `drop-on-limit` option. This command ensures IDP attack inspection of all traffic and does not allow any traffic without inspection.

[edit]

```
user@host# set security idp sensor-configuration flow drop-on-limit
```

Also, see [IDP Sensor Configuration](#).

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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

13

CHAPTER

Performing Self-Tests on a Device

[Understanding FIPS Self-Tests | 208](#)

[Example: Configuring FIPS Self-Tests | 208](#)

[Verifying That FIPS Self-Tests Are Taking Place | 211](#)

Understanding FIPS Self-Tests

The cryptographic module enforces security rules to ensure that an NFX350 device running the Juniper Networks Junos operating system (Junos OS) in FIPS mode meets the security requirements of FIPS 140-2 Level 1. To validate the output of cryptographic algorithms approved for FIPS and test the integrity of some system modules, the system performs the following series of known answer test (KAT) self-tests:

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

The KAT self-tests are performed automatically at startup and reboot, regardless of whether FIPS mode is enabled on the NFX350 device. Conditional self-tests are also performed automatically to verify digitally signed software packages, generated random numbers, RSA and DSA key pairs, and manually entered keys.

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

If one of the KATs fail, the device panics and reboot continuously. The device can be recovered using USB install.

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

Example: Configuring FIPS Self-Tests

IN THIS SECTION

- [Hardware and Software Requirements | 209](#)
- [Overview | 209](#)
- [Configuration | 209](#)

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

Hardware and Software Requirements

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 210](#)
- [Procedure | 210](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

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

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

Procedure

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the FIPS self-test:

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

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

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

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

Results

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

```
user@host# show system
fips {
```

```

self-test {
    periodic {
        start-time "09:00";
        day-of-week 3;
    }
}
}

```

Verifying That FIPS Self-Tests Are Taking Place

IN THIS SECTION

- [Purpose | 211](#)
- [Action | 211](#)

Purpose

Verify that FIPS self-tests are taking place on the NFX350 device.

Action

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

```

{master:0}
root:fips> request system fips self-test
mgd: Testing kernel KATS:
mgd:   NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test:           Passed
mgd:   DES3-CBC Known Answer Test:                       Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test:                       Passed
mgd:   HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test:                   Passed
mgd:   SHA-2-384 Known Answer Test:                       Passed
mgd:   SHA-2-512 Known Answer Test:                       Passed

```

```

mgd: AES128-CMAC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: Testing MACSec KATS:
mgd: AES128-CMAC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES256-CMAC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-ECB Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-KEYWRAP Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KBKDF Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: Testing libmd KATS:
mgd: HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: SHA-2-512 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: Testing OpenSSL KATS:
mgd: NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: FIPS ECDSA Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: FIPS ECDH Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: FIPS RSA Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: DES3-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-GCM Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: ECDSA-SIGN Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KDF-SSH-SHA256 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KAS-ECC-EPHEM-UNIFIED-NOKC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KAS-FFC-EPHEM-NOKC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: Testing QuickSec 7.0 KATS:
mgd: NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: DES3-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-GCM Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: SSH-ECDSA-SIGN Known Answer Test: Passed

```

```

mgd: KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KDF-IKE-V2 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: Testing QuickSec KATS:
mgd: NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: DES3-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-224 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-384 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-512 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-GCM Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KDF-IKE-V2 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: Testing SSH IPsec KATS:
mgd: NIST 800-90 HMAC DRBG Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: DES3-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: HMAC-SHA2-256 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: AES-CBC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: SSH-RSA-ENC Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: SSH-RSA-SIGN Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: KDF-IKE-V1 Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: Testing file integrity:
mgd: File integrity Known Answer Test: Passed
mgd: Testing crypto integrity:
mgd: Crypto integrity Known Answer Test: Passed

```

After a self-test is run on the NFX350 device, the system log (syslog) file is updated to display the known answer tests (KATs) that are executed. To view the system log file, issue the command `file show /var/log/messages`. The system log file displays the date and time at which each KAT was executed, the name of the test, and its status.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| No Link Title

14

CHAPTER

Configuration Statements

fips (FIPS) | 215

level (FIPS) | 216

checksum-validate | 218

code | 219

data-length | 221

destination-option | 223

extension-header | 224

header-type | 226

home-address | 228

identification | 229

icmpv6 (Security IDP Custom Attack) | 231

ihl (Security IDP Custom Attack) | 233

option-type | 234

reserved (Security IDP Custom Attack) | 236

routing-header | 237

sequence-number (Security IDP ICMPv6 Headers) | 239

type (Security IDP ICMPv6 Headers) | 240

fips (FIPS)

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 215](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 215](#)
- [Description | 215](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 216](#)
- [Release Information | 216](#)

Syntax

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

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

Description

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

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 20.3R3 for NFX350 Series.

level (FIPS)

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 216](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 217](#)
- [Description | 217](#)
- [Options | 217](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 217](#)
- [Release Information | 217](#)

Syntax

```
level level;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system fips]
```

Description

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

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

Options

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

- **Range:** 0 through 4

NOTE: To enable Junos OS in FIPS mode on NFX350 device , set *level* to 1. Only level 1 is supported on the device.

Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 20.3R3 for NFX Series.

checksum-validate

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 218](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 218](#)
- [Description | 219](#)
- [Options | 219](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 219](#)
- [Release Information | 219](#)

Syntax

```
checksum-validate {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value checksum-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv4]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol tcp]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol udp]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmp]  
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Description

Allow IDP to validate checksum field against the calculated checksum.

Options

`match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)`

Match an operand.

`value checksum-value`

Match a decimal value.

- **Range:** 0 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

`security`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`security-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

code

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 220](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 220](#)
- [Description | 220](#)
- [Options | 220](#)

- Required Privilege Level | 221
- Release Information | 221

Syntax

```
code {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value code-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Description

Specify the secondary code that identifies the function of the request/reply within a given type.

Options

- `match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)`—Match an operand.
- `value code-value`—Match a decimal value.
- **Range:** 0 through 255

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

data-length

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 221](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 222](#)
- [Description | 222](#)
- [Options | 222](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 222](#)
- [Release Information | 222](#)

Syntax

```
data-length {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value data-length;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol udp]
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmp]
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol tcp]
```

Description

Specify the number of bytes in the data payload. In the TCP header, for SYN, ACK, and FIN packets, this field should be empty.

Options

- `match` (`equal` | `greater-than` | `less-than` | `not-equal`)—Match an operand.
- `value` *data-length*—Match the number of bytes in the data payload.
- **Range:** 0 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

`security`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`security-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

destination-option

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 223](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 223](#)
- [Description | 224](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 224](#)
- [Release Information | 224](#)

Syntax

```
destination-option {
  home-address {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value header-value;
  }
  option-type {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value header-value;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6 extension-  
header]
```

Description

Specify the IPv6 destination option for the extension header. The `destination-option` option inspects the header option type of `home-address` field in the extension header and reports a custom attack if a match is found. The `destination-option` supports the `home-address` field type of inspection.

Required Privilege Level

`security`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`security-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

extension-header

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 225](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 225](#)
- [Description | 225](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 225](#)
- [Release Information | 226](#)

Syntax

```

extension-header {
  destination-option {
    home-address {
      match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
      value header-value;
    }
    option-type {
      match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
      value header-value;
    }
  }
  routing-header {
    header-type {
      match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
      value header-value;
    }
  }
}

```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6]
```

Description

Specify the IPv6 extension header.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

header-type

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 226](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 227](#)
- [Description | 227](#)
- [Options | 227](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 227](#)
- [Release Information | 227](#)

Syntax

```
header-type {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value header-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6 extension-  
header routing-header]
```

Description

Specify the IPv6 routing header type.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)

Match an operand.

value

Match a decimal value.

- **Range:** 0 through 255

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

home-address

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 228](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 228](#)
- [Description | 228](#)
- [Options | 229](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 229](#)
- [Release Information | 229](#)

Syntax

```
home-address {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6 extension-  
header destination-option]
```

Description

Specify the IPv6 home address of the mobile node.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)

Match an operand.

value

Match a decimal value.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

identification

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 230](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 230](#)
- [Description | 230](#)
- [Options | 230](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 230](#)
- [Release Information | 231](#)

Syntax

```
identification {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value identification-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Description

Specify a unique value used by the destination system to associate requests and replies.

Options

- `match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)`—Match an operand.
- `value identification-value`—Match a decimal value.
- **Range:** 0 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

`security`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`security-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

icmpv6 (Security IDP Custom Attack)

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 231](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 232](#)
- [Description | 232](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 232](#)
- [Release Information | 232](#)

Syntax

```
icmpv6 {
  checksum-validate {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value checksum-value;
  }
  code {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value code-value;
  }
  data-length {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value data-length;
  }
  identification {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value identification-value;
  }
}
```

```

sequence-number {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value sequence-number;
}
type {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value type-value;
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol]
```

Description

Allow IDP to match the attack for the specified ICMPv6.

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

ihl (Security IDP Custom Attack)

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 233](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 233](#)
- [Description | 233](#)
- [Options | 234](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 234](#)
- [Release Information | 234](#)

Syntax

```
ihl {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value ihl-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack ipv4_custom attack-type signature protocol ipv4]
```

Description

Specify the IPv4 header length in words.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)

Match an operand.

value

Match a decimal value.

- **Range:** 0 through 15

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

option-type

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 235](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 235](#)
- [Description | 235](#)
- [Options | 235](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 235](#)
- [Release Information | 236](#)

Syntax

```
option-type {
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);
    value header-value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6 extension-
header destination-option]
```

Description

Specify the type of option for destination header type.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)

Match an operand.

value

Match a decimal value.

- **Range:** 0 through 255

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

reserved (Security IDP Custom Attack)

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 236](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 236](#)
- [Description | 237](#)
- [Options | 237](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 237](#)
- [Release Information | 237](#)

Syntax

```
reserved {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value reserved-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack ipv4_custom attack-type signature protocol tcp]
```

Description

Specify the three reserved bits in the TCP header field.

Options

match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)

Match an operand.

value

Match a decimal value.

- **Range:** 0 through 7

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

routing-header

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 238](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 238](#)
- [Description | 238](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 238](#)

Syntax

```
routing-header {  
  header-type {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value header-value;  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit set security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol ipv6 extension-  
header]
```

Description

Specify the IPv6 routing header type. The `routing-header` option inspects the `routing-header type` field and reports a custom attack if a match with the specified value is found. The `routing-header` option supports the following routing header types: `routing-header-type0`, `routing-header-type1`, and so on.

Required Privilege Level

`security`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`security-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

sequence-number (Security IDP ICMPv6 Headers)

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 239](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 239](#)
- [Description | 240](#)
- [Options | 240](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 240](#)
- [Release Information | 240](#)

Syntax

```
sequence-number {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value sequence-number;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Description

Specify the sequence number of the packet. This number identifies the location of the request/reply in relation to the entire sequence.

Options

- `match` (`equal` | `greater-than` | `less-than` | `not-equal`)—Match an operand.
- `value` *sequence-number*—Match a decimal value.
- **Range:** 0 through 65,535

Required Privilege Level

`security`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`security-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

type (Security IDP ICMPv6 Headers)

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 241](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 241](#)
- [Description | 241](#)
- [Options | 241](#)

- Required Privilege Level | 242
- Release Information | 242

Syntax

```
type {  
    match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal);  
    value type-value;  
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit security idp custom-attack attack-name attack-type signature protocol icmpv6]
```

Description

Specify the primary code that identifies the function of the request/reply.

Options

`match (equal | greater-than | less-than | not-equal)`—Match an operand.

`value type-value`—Match a decimal value.

- **Range:** 0 through 255

Required Privilege Level

security—To view this statement in the configuration.

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

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X48-D30.

NOTE:

[Firewall Filter Configuration Statements](#)

15

CHAPTER

Operational Commands

[request system zeroize \(FIPS\)](#) | 244

request system zeroize (FIPS)

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 244](#)
- [Description | 244](#)
- [Options | 244](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 245](#)
- [Output Fields | 245](#)
- [Sample Output | 245](#)
- [Release Information | 247](#)

Syntax

```
request system zeroize
```

Description

Remove all configuration information on the Routing Engines hypervisor and reset all key values. The command removes all data files, including customized configuration and log files, by unlinking the files from their directories. The command removes all user-created files from the system including all plain-text passwords, secrets, and private keys for SSH, local encryption, local authentication, IPsec, RADIUS, TACACS+, and SNMP. This command reboots the device and sets it to the factory default configuration. After the reboot, you cannot access the device through the management Ethernet interface. Log in through the console as root and start the Junos OS CLI by typing `cli` at the prompt.

Options

Required Privilege Level

maintenance

Output Fields

When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request system zeroize (FIPS)

```
{master:0}
root@device: fips> request system zeroize
warning: System will be rebooted and may not boot without configuration
Erase all data, including configuration and log files? [yes,no] (no) yes

warning: zeroizing re0
: Switching to runlevel: 6
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal

root@porter3s1E-p2a-02:fips> stopping rsyslogd ... done
Stopping OpenBSD Secure Shell server: sshdno /usr/sbin/sshd found; none killed
jdm
Error response from daemon: Driver aufs failed to remove root filesystem
31ff0cdaaa47d367954de0ca657bcf2d5e1913be3bd90f3d12ed32dc266c6819: rename /var/lib/docker/
aufs/mnt/31ff0cdaaa47d367954de0ca657bcf2d5e1913be3bd90f3d12ed32dc266c6819 /var/lib/docker/
aufs/mnt/31ff0cdaaa47d367954de0ca657bcf2d5e1913be3bd90f3d12ed32dc266c6819-removing: device or
resource busy
Error: failed to remove containers: [jdm]
[ OK ]
Stopping atd: OK
Unmounting cgroups...umount: /sys/fs/cgroup: target is busy
(In some cases useful info about processes that
use the device is found by lsof(8) or fuser(1).)
Done
Stopping system message bus: dbus.
```

```
stopping DNS forwarder and DHCP server: dnsmasq... stopped /usr/bin/dnsmasq (pid 11215 11213)
done.
Stopping docker: /etc/init.d/functions: line 286: usleep: command not found
[ OK ]
Unmounting fuse control filesystem.
Unloading fuse module failed!
Shutting down irqbalance: stopped irqbalance (pid 3357)
done
Stopping ntpd: done
stopping rsyslogd ... done
Stopping internet superserver: xinetd.

Waiting for sanlock to stop: Success

Clearing ebttables rulesets: filter nat broute done. ok
Kdump has been stopped.
Stopping crond: OK
Stopping S.M.A.R.T. daemon: smartd.
Stopping fan control daemon: fancontrol... no process in pidfile '/var/run/fancontrol.pid'
found; none killed
done.
Stopping sensors logging daemon: sensord... stopped /usr/sbin/sensord (pid 3738)
done.
* Stopping virtualization library daemon: libvirtd
Deconfiguring network interfaces... done.
Stopping tcspd: tcspd (pid 3826
5058) is running...
/etc/init.d/functions: line 286: usleep: command not found
OK
Stopping redis-server...
/etc/rc6.d/K99lte.init: line 38: ltelog: command not found
cp: cannot stat '/var/platform/lte_vm_xml_params': No such file or directory
/
error: failed to connect to the hypervisor
error: no valid connection
error: Failed to connect socket to '/var/run/libvirt/libvirt-sock': No such file or directory

Sending all processes the TERM signal...
Merlin_daemon[2993]: Exiting daemon
Sending all processes the KILL signal...
Unmounting remote filesystems...
```

```
Deactivating swap...  
Unmounting local filesystems...
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 20.3R3 for NFX Series.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

No Link Title

[Zeroizing the System](#)