Configure NetApp hardware-based encryption

ONTAP 9

NetApp
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Configure NetApp hardware-based encryption overview

NetApp hardware-based encryption supports full-disk encryption (FDE) of data as it is written. The data cannot be read without an encryption key stored on the firmware. The encryption key, in turn, is accessible only to an authenticated node.

Understanding NetApp hardware-based encryption

A node authenticates itself to a self-encrypting drive using an authentication key retrieved from an external key management server or Onboard Key Manager:

- The external key management server is a third-party system in your storage environment that serves keys to nodes using the Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP). It is a best practice to configure external key management servers on a different storage system from your data.
- The Onboard Key Manager is a built-in tool that serves authentication keys to nodes from the same storage system as your data.

You can use NetApp Volume Encryption with hardware-based encryption to “double encrypt” data on self-encrypting drives.

AFF A220, AFF A800, FAS2720, FAS2750, and later systems store core dumps on their boot device. When self-encrypting drives are enabled on these systems, the core dump is also encrypted.

If an HA pair is using encrypting SAS or NVMe drives (SED, NSE, FIPS), you must follow the instructions in the topic Returning a FIPS drive or SED to unprotected mode for all drives within the HA pair prior to initializing the system (boot options 4 or 9). Failure to do this may result in future data loss if the drives are repurposed.

Supported drive types

Two types of self-encrypting drive are supported:

- Self-encrypting FIPS-certified SAS or NVMe drives are supported on all FAS and AFF systems. These drives, called *FIPS drives,* conform to the requirements of Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 140-2, level 2. The certified capabilities enable protections in addition to encryption, such as preventing denial-of-service attacks on the drive. FIPS drives cannot be mixed with other types of drives on the same node or HA pair.
- Beginning with ONTAP 9.6, self-encrypting NVMe drives that have not undergone FIPS testing are supported on AFF A800, A320, and later systems. These drives, called *SEDs*, offer the same encryption capabilities as FIPS drives, but can be mixed with non-SEDs on the same node or HA pair.

When to use KMIP servers

Although it is less expensive and typically more convenient to use the onboard key manager, you should set up KMIP servers if any of the following are true:

- Your encryption key management solution must comply with FIPS 140-2 level 2 or higher.
- You need a multi-cluster solution, with centralized management of encryption keys.

- Your business requires the added security of storing authentication keys on a system or in a location different from the data.

Support details

The following table shows important hardware encryption support details. See the Interoperability Matrix for the latest information about supported KMIP servers, storage systems, and disk shelves.

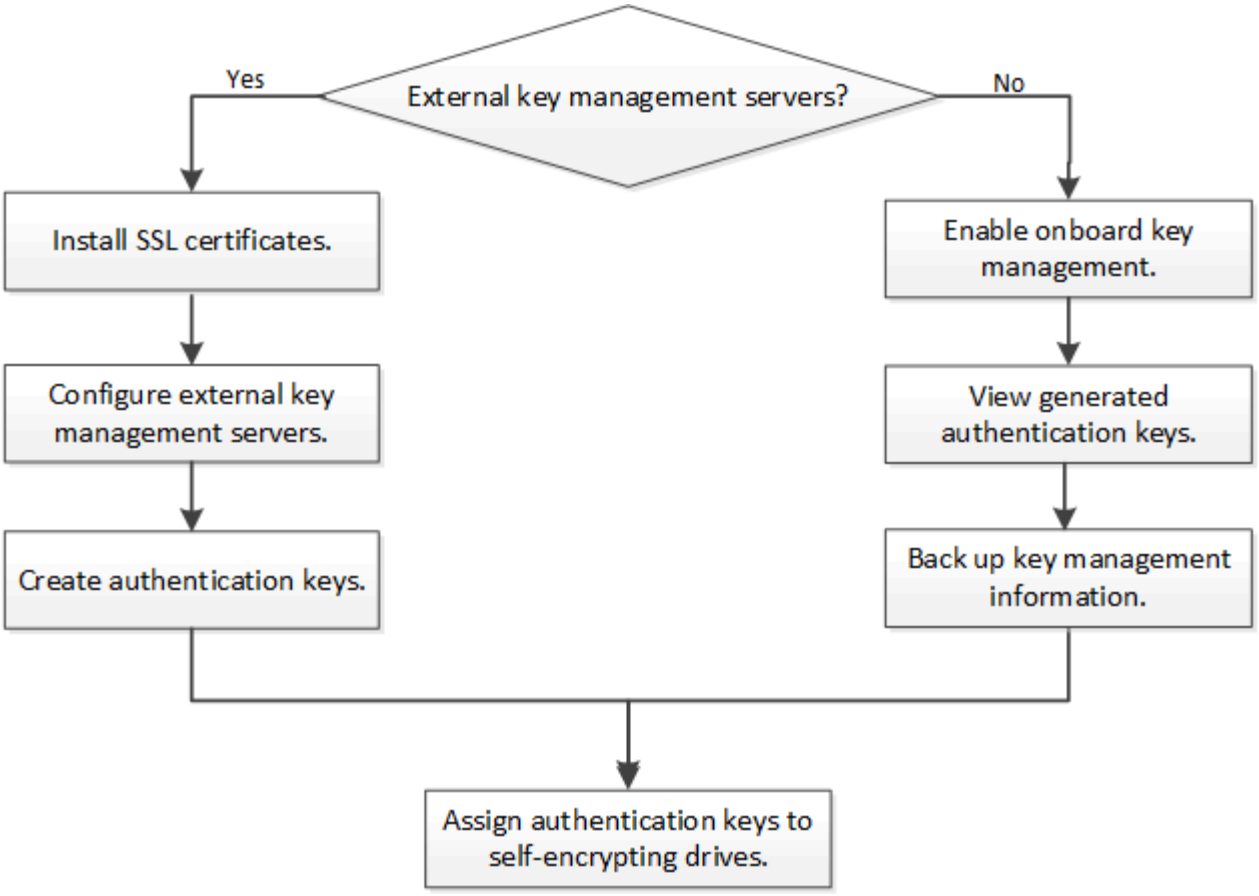
Resource or feature	Support details
Non-homogeneous disk sets	• FIPS drives cannot be mixed with other types of drives on the same node or HA pair. Conforming HA pairs can coexist with non-conforming HA pairs in the same cluster. • SEDs can be mixed with non-SEDs on the same node or HA pair.
Drive type	• FIPS drives can be SAS or NVMe drives. • SEDs must be NVMe drives.
10 Gb network interfaces	Beginning with ONTAP 9.3, KMIP key management configurations support 10 Gb network interfaces for communications with external key management servers.
Ports for communication with the key management server	Beginning with ONTAP 9.3, you can use any storage controller port for communication with the key management server. Otherwise, you should use port e0m for communication with key management servers. Depending on the storage controller model, certain network interfaces might not be available during the boot process for communication with key management servers.
MetroCluster (MCC)	• NVMe drives support MCC. • SAS drives do not support MCC.

Related information

NetApp Hardware Universe

Hardware-based encryption workflow

You must configure key management services before the cluster can authenticate itself to the self-encrypting drive. You can use an external key management server or an onboard key manager.



Configure external key management

Configure external key management overview

You can use one or more external key management servers to secure the keys that the cluster uses to access encrypted data. An external key management server is a third-party system in your storage environment that serves keys to nodes using the Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP).

For ONTAP 9.1 and earlier versions, node management LIFs must be assigned to ports that are configured with the node management role before you can use the external key manager.

NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) can be implemented with Onboard Key Manager in ONTAP 9.1 and later. In ONTAP 9.3 and later, NVE can be implemented with external key management (KMIP) and Onboard Key Manager. Beginning in ONTAP 9.11.1, you can configure multiple external key managers in a cluster. See Configure clustered key servers.

Collect network information in ONTAP 9.2 and earlier

If you are using ONTAP 9.2 or earlier, you should fill out the network configuration worksheet before enabling external key management.

Beginning with ONTAP 9.3, the system discovers all needed network information automatically.

Item	Notes	Value
Key management network interface name		
Key management network interface IP address	IP address of node management LIF, in IPv4 or IPv6 format	
Key management network interface IPv6 network prefix length	If you are using IPv6, the IPv6 network prefix length	
Key management network interface subnet mask		
Key management network interface gateway IP address		
IPv6 address for the cluster network interface	Required only if you are using IPv6 for the key management network interface	
Port number for each KMIP server	Optional. The port number must be the same for all KMIP servers. If you do not provide a port number, it defaults to port 5696, which is the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) assigned port for KMIP.	
Key tag name	Optional. The key tag name is used to identify all keys belonging to a node. The default key tag name is the node name.	

Related information

NetApp Technical Report 3954: NetApp Storage Encryption Preinstallation Requirements and Procedures for IBM Tivoli Lifetime Key Manager

NetApp Technical Report 4074: NetApp Storage Encryption Preinstallation Requirements and Procedures for SafeNet KeySecure

Install SSL certificates on the cluster

The cluster and KMIP server use KMIP SSL certificates to verify each other's identity and establish an SSL connection. Before configuring the SSL connection with the KMIP server, you must install the KMIP client SSL certificates for the cluster, and the SSL public certificate for the root certificate authority (CA) of the KMIP server.

What you'll need

- The time must be synchronized on the server creating the certificates, the KMIP server, and the cluster.

- You must have obtained the public SSL KMIP client certificate for the cluster.
- You must have obtained the private key associated with the SSL KMIP client certificate for the cluster.

  The SSL KMIP client certificate must not be password-protected.

- You must have obtained the SSL public certificate for the root certificate authority (CA) of the KMIP server.

> You can install the client and server certificates on the KMIP server before or after installing the certificates on the cluster.

About this task

In an HA pair, both nodes must use the same public and private KMIP SSL certificates. If you connect multiple HA pairs to the same KMIP server, all nodes in the HA pairs must use the same public and private KMIP SSL certificates.

Steps

1. Install the SSL KMIP client certificates for the cluster:

   ```
   security certificate install -vserver admin_svm_name -type client
   ```

   You are prompted to enter the SSL KMIP public and private certificates.

   ```
   cluster1::> security certificate install -vserver cluster1 -type client
   ```

2. Install the SSL public certificate for the root certificate authority (CA) of the KMIP server:

   ```
   security certificate install -vserver admin_svm_name -type server-ca
   ```

   ```
   cluster1::> security certificate install -vserver cluster1 -type server-ca
   ```

Enable external key management in ONTAP 9.6 and later (HW-based)

You can use one or more KMIP servers to secure the keys the cluster uses to access encrypted data. You can connect up to four KMIP servers to a node. A minimum of two servers is recommended for redundancy and disaster recovery.

Beginning in ONTAP 9.11.1, you can add up to 3 secondary key servers per primary key server to create a clustered key server. For more information, see Configure clustered external key servers.

Before you begin

- The KMIP SSL client and server certificates must have been installed.
- You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.
- You must configure the MetroCluster environment before you configure an external key manager.

Steps

1. Configure key manager connectivity for the cluster:

   ```
   security key-manager external enable -vserver admin_SVM -key-servers
   host_name|IP_address:port,... -client-cert client_certificate -server-ca-cert
   server_CA_certificates
   ```

> The `security key-manager external enable` command replaces the `security key-manager setup` command. You can run the `security key-manager external modify` command to change the external key management configuration. For complete command syntax, see the man pages.

The following command enables external key management for `cluster1` with three external key servers. The first key server is specified using its hostname and port, the second is specified using an IP address and the default port, and the third is specified using an IPv6 address and port:

```
cluster1::> security key-manager external enable -key-servers
ks1.local:15696,10.0.0.10,[fd20:8b1e:b255:814e:32bd:f35c:832c:5a09]:1234
-client-cert AdminVserverClientCert -server-ca-certs
AdminVserverServerCaCert
```

2. Verify that all configured KMIP servers are connected:

`security key-manager external show-status -node node_name -vserver SVM -key -server host_name|IP_address:port -key-server-status available|not-responding|unknown`

> The `security key-manager external show-status` command replaces the `security key-manager show -status` command. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster1::> security key-manager external show-status

Node  Vserver  Key Server                                       Status
----  -------  ---------------------------------------
-------------
node1
      cluster1
               10.0.0.10:5696                                   available
               fd20:8b1e:b255:814e:32bd:f35c:832c:5a09:1234   available
               ks1.local:15696                                  available
node2
      cluster1
               10.0.0.10:5696                                   available
               fd20:8b1e:b255:814e:32bd:f35c:832c:5a09:1234   available
               ks1.local:15696                                  available

6 entries were displayed.
```

Enable external key management in ONTAP 9.5 and earlier

You can use one or more KMIP servers to secure the keys the cluster uses to access

encrypted data. You can connect up to four KMIP servers to a node. A minimum of two servers is recommended for redundancy and disaster recovery.

What you'll need

- The KMIP SSL client and server certificates must have been installed.
- You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.
- You must configure the MetroCluster environment before you configure an external key manager.

About this task

ONTAP configures KMIP server connectivity for all nodes in the cluster.

Steps

1. Configure key manager connectivity for cluster nodes:

   `security key-manager setup`

   The key manager setup starts.

2. Enter the appropriate response at each prompt.
3. Add a KMIP server:

   `security key-manager add -address key_management_server_ipaddress`

   ```
   cluster1::> security key-manager add -address 20.1.1.1
   ```

4. Add an additional KMIP server for redundancy:

   `security key-manager add -address key_management_server_ipaddress`

   ```
   cluster1::> security key-manager add -address 20.1.1.2
   ```

5. Verify that all configured KMIP servers are connected:

   `security key-manager show -status`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   ```
   cluster1::> security key-manager show -status

   Node            Port      Registered Key Manager  Status
   --------------  ----      ----------------------  ---------------
   cluster1-01     5696      20.1.1.1                available
   cluster1-01     5696      20.1.1.2                available
   cluster1-02     5696      20.1.1.1                available
   cluster1-02     5696      20.1.1.2                available
   ```

Configure clustered external key servers

Beginning in ONTAP 9.11.1, you can configure connectivity to clustered external key management servers on an SVM. With clustered key servers, you can designate primary and secondary key servers on a SVM. When registering keys, ONTAP will first attempt to access a primary key server before sequentially attempting to access secondary servers until the operation completes successfully, preventing duplication of keys.

External key servers can be used for NSE, NVE, NAE, and SED keys. An SVM can support up to four primary external KMIP servers. Each primary server can support up to three secondary key servers.

Before you begin

- KMIP key management is already enabled for the SVM.
- This process only supports key servers that use KMIP. For a list of supported key servers, check the NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool.
- All nodes in the cluster must be running ONTAP 9.11.1 or later.
- The order of servers list arguments in the `-secondary-key-servers` parameter reflects the access order of the external key management (KMIP) servers.

Create a clustered key server

The configuration procedure depends on whether or not you have configured a primary key server.

Add primary and secondary key servers to an SVM

1. Confirm that no key management has been enabled for the cluster:
   `security key-manager external show -vserver` *`vserver_name`*
   If the SVM already has the maximum of four primary key servers enabled, you must remove one of the existing primary key servers before adding a new one.
2. Enable the primary key manager:
   `security key-manager external enable -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-key-servers` *`server_ip`* `-client-cert` *`client_cert_name`* `-server-ca-certs` *`server_ca_cert_names`*
3. Modify the primary key server to add secondary key servers. The `-secondary-key-servers` parameter accepts a comma-separated list of up to three key servers.
   `security key-manager external modify-server -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-key -servers` *`primary_key_server`* `-secondary-key-servers` *`list_of_key_servers`*

Add secondary key servers to an existing primary key server

1. Modify the primary key server to add secondary key servers. The `-secondary-key-servers` parameter accepts a comma-separated list of up to three key servers.
   `security key-manager external modify-server -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-key -servers` *`primary_key_server`* `-secondary-key-servers` *`list_of_key_servers`*
   For more information about secondary key servers, see Modifying secondary key servers.

Modify clustered key servers

You can modify external key servers clusters by changing the status (primary or secondary) of particular key servers, add and removing secondary key servers, or by changing the access order of secondary key servers.

Converting primary and secondary key servers

To convert a primary key server into a secondary key server, you must first remove it from the SVM with the `security key-manager external remove-servers` command.

To convert a secondary key server into a primary key server, you must first remove the secondary key server from its existing primary key server. See Modifying secondary key servers. If you convert a secondary key server to a primary server while removing an existing key, attempting to add a new server before completing the removal and conversion can result in the the duplication of keys.

Modifying secondary key servers

Secondary key servers are managed with the `-secondary-key-servers` parameter of the `security key-manager external modify-server` command. The `-secondary-key-servers` parameter accepts a comma-separated list. The specified order of the secondary key servers in the list determines the access sequence for the secondary key servers. The access order can be modified by running the command `security key-manager external modify-server` with the secondary key servers entered in a different sequence.

To remove a secondary key server, the `-secondary-key-servers` arguments should include the key servers you want to keep while omitting the one to be removed. To remove all secondary key servers, use the argument `-`, signifying none.

For additional information, refer to the `security key-manager external` page in the ONTAP command reference.

Create authentication keys in ONTAP 9.6 and later

You can use the `security key-manager key create` command to create the authentication keys for a node and store them on the configured KMIP servers.

What you'll need

You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.

About this task

If your security setup requires you to use different keys for data authentication and FIPS 140-2 authentication, you should create a separate key for each. If that is not the case, you can use the same authentication key for FIPS compliance that you use for data access.

ONTAP creates authentication keys for all nodes in the cluster.

- This command is not supported when Onboard Key Manager is enabled. However, two authentication keys are created automatically when Onboard Key Manager is enabled. The keys can be viewed with the following command:

  ```
  security key-manager key query -key-type NSE-AK
  ```

- You receive a warning if the configured key management servers are already storing more than 128

authentication keys.

You can use the `security key-manager key delete` command to delete any unused keys. The `security key-manager key delete` command fails if the given key is currently in use by ONTAP. (You must have privileges greater than “admin” to use this command.)

Steps

1. Create the authentication keys for cluster nodes:

   `security key-manager key create -key-tag passphrase_label -prompt-for-key true|false`

   > Setting `prompt-for-key=true` causes the system to prompt the cluster administrator for the passphrase to use when authenticating encrypted drives. Otherwise, the system automatically generates a 32-byte passphrase. The `security key-manager key create` command replaces the `security key-manager create-key` command. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   The following example creates the authentication keys for `cluster1`, automatically generating a 32-byte passphrase:

   ```
   cluster1::> security key-manager key create
   Key ID:
   000000000000000002000000000001006268333f870860128fbe17d393e5083b0000000000000000
   ```

2. Verify that the authentication keys have been created:

   `security key-manager key query -node node`

   > The `security key-manager key query` command replaces the `security key-manager query key` command. For complete command syntax, see the man page. The key ID displayed in the output is an identifier used to refer to the authentication key. It is not the actual authentication key or the data encryption key.

   The following example verifies that authentication keys have been created for `cluster1`:

```
cluster1::> security key-manager key query
       Vserver: cluster1
   Key Manager: external
          Node: node1

Key Tag                                  Key Type  Restored
---------------------------------------  --------  --------
node1                                    NSE-AK    yes
    Key ID:
000000000000000002000000000001000c11b3863f78c2273343d7ec5a67762e00000000
00000000
node1                                    NSE-AK    yes
    Key ID:
000000000000000002000000000001006f4e2513353a674305872a4c9f3bf79700000000
00000000

       Vserver: cluster1
   Key Manager: external
          Node: node2

Key Tag                                  Key Type  Restored
---------------------------------------  --------  --------
node2                                    NSE-AK    yes
    Key ID:
000000000000000002000000000001000c11b3863f78c2273343d7ec5a67762e00000000
00000000
node2                                    NSE-AK    yes
    Key ID:
000000000000000002000000000001006f4e2513353a674305872a4c9f3bf79700000000
00000000
```

Create authentication keys in ONTAP 9.5 and earlier

You can use the `security key-manager create-key` command to create the authentication keys for a node and store them on the configured KMIP servers.

What you'll need

You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.

About this task

If your security setup requires you to use different keys for data authentication and FIPS 140-2 authentication, you should create a separate key for each. If that is not the case, you can use the same authentication key for FIPS compliance that you use for data access.

ONTAP creates authentication keys for all nodes in the cluster.

- This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.
- You receive a warning if the configured key management servers are already storing more than 128 authentication keys.

  You can use the key management server software to delete any unused keys, then run the command again.

Steps

1. Create the authentication keys for cluster nodes:

   `security key-manager create-key`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page for the command.

   > The key ID displayed in the output is an identifier used to refer to the authentication key. It is not the actual authentication key or the data encryption key.

   The following example creates the authentication keys for `cluster1`:

   ```
   cluster1::> security key-manager create-key
      (security key-manager create-key)
   Verifying requirements...

   Node: cluster1-01
   Creating authentication key...
   Authentication key creation successful.
   Key ID: F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000A68B167F92DD54196297159B5968923C

   Node: cluster1-01
   Key manager restore operation initialized.
   Successfully restored key information.

   Node: cluster1-02
   Key manager restore operation initialized.
   Successfully restored key information.
   ```

2. Verify that the authentication keys have been created:

   `security key-manager query`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   The following example verifies that authentication keys have been created for `cluster1`:

```
cluster1::> security key-manager query

  (security key-manager query)

          Node: cluster1-01
   Key Manager: 20.1.1.1
 Server Status: available

Key Tag         Key Type  Restored
--------------  --------  --------
cluster1-01     NSE-AK    yes
       Key ID:
F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000A68B167F92DD54196297159B5968923C


          Node: cluster1-02
   Key Manager: 20.1.1.1
 Server Status: available

Key Tag         Key Type  Restored
--------------  --------  --------
cluster1-02     NSE-AK    yes
       Key ID:
F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000A68B167F92DD54196297159B5968923C
```

Assign a data authentication key to a FIPS drive or SED (external key management)

You can use the `storage encryption disk modify` command to assign a data authentication key to a FIPS drive or SED. Cluster nodes use this key to lock or unlock encrypted data on the drive.

What you'll need

You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.

About this task

A self-encrypting drive is protected from unauthorized access only if its authentication key ID is set to a non-default value. The manufacturer secure ID (MSID), which has key ID 0x0, is the standard default value for SAS drives. For NVMe drives, the standard default value is a null key, represented as a blank key ID. When you assign the key ID to a self-encrypting drive, the system changes its authentication key ID to a non-default value.

Steps

1. Assign a data authentication key to a FIPS drive or SED:

   `storage encryption disk modify -disk` *`disk_ID`* `-data-key-id` *`key_ID`*

   For complete command syntax, see the man page for the command.

You can use the `security key-manager query -key-type NSE-AK` command to view key IDs.

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk modify -disk 0.10.* -data-key-id
F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000A68B167F92DD54196297159B5968923C

Info: Starting modify on 14 disks.
      View the status of the operation by using the
      storage encryption disk show-status command.
```

2. Verify that the authentication keys have been assigned:

   `storage encryption disk show`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show
Disk    Mode Data Key ID
-----   ----
------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.0   data
F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000A68B167F92DD54196297159B5968923C
0.0.1   data
F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000A68B167F92DD54196297159B5968923C
[...]
```

Configure onboard key management

Enable onboard key management in ONTAP 9.6 and later

You can use the Onboard Key Manager to authenticate cluster nodes to a FIPS drive or SED. The Onboard Key Manager is a built-in tool that serves authentication keys to nodes from the same storage system as your data. The Onboard Key Manager is FIPS-140-2 level 1 compliant.

You can use the Onboard Key Manager to secure the keys that the cluster uses to access encrypted data. You must enable Onboard Key Manager on each cluster that accesses an encrypted volume or a self-encrypting disk.

What you'll need

- If you are using NSE with an external key management (KMIP) server, you must have deleted the external key manager database.

  Transitioning to onboard key management from external key management

- You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.
- You must configure the MetroCluster environment before the Onboard key manager is configured.

About this task

You must run the `security key-manager onboard enable` command each time you add a node to the cluster. In MetroCluster configurations, you must run `security key-manager onboard enable` on the local cluster first, then run `security key-manager onboard sync` on the remote cluster, using the same passphrase on each.

By default, you are not required to enter the key manager passphrase when a node is rebooted. Except in MetroCluster, you can use the `cc-mode-enabled=yes` option to require that users enter the passphrase after a reboot.

When the Onboard Key Manager is enabled in Common Criteria mode (`cc-mode-enabled=yes`), system behavior is changed in the following ways:

- The system monitors for consecutive failed cluster passphrase attempts when operating in Common Criteria mode.

  If NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) is enabled and you fail to enter the correct cluster passphrase at boot, the system cannot authenticate to its drives and automatically reboots. To correct this, you must enter the correct cluster passphrase at the boot prompt. Once booted, the system allows up to 5 consecutive attempts to correctly enter the cluster passphrase in a 24-hour period for any command that requires the cluster passphrase as a parameter. If the limit is reached (for example, you have failed to correctly enter the cluster passphrase 5 times in a row) then you must either wait for the 24-hour timeout period to elapse, or you must reboot the node, in order to reset the limit.

- System image updates use the NetApp RSA-3072 code signing certificate together with SHA-384 code signed digests to check the image integrity instead of the usual NetApp RSA-2048 code signing certificate and SHA-256 code signed digests.

  The upgrade command verifies that the image contents have not been altered or corrupted by checking various digital signatures. The image update process proceeds to the next step if validation succeeds; otherwise, the image update fails. See the “cluster image” man page for information concerning system updates.

The Onboard Key Manager stores keys in volatile memory. Volatile memory contents are cleared when the system is rebooted or halted. Under normal operating conditions, volatile memory contents will be cleared within 30s when a system is halted.

Steps

1. Start the key manager setup command:

```
security key-manager onboard enable -cc-mode-enabled yes|no
```

   Set `cc-mode-enabled=yes` to require that users enter the key manager passphrase after a reboot. The `- cc-mode-enabled` option is not supported in MetroCluster configurations. The `security key-manager onboard enable` command replaces the `security key-manager setup` command.

The following example starts the key manager setup command on cluster1 without requiring that the passphrase be entered after every reboot:

```
cluster1::> security key-manager onboard enable

Enter the cluster-wide passphrase for onboard key management in Vserver
"cluster1"::    <32..256 ASCII characters long text>
Reenter the cluster-wide passphrase:    <32..256 ASCII characters long
text>
```

2. At the passphrase prompt, enter a passphrase between 32 and 256 characters, or for “cc-mode”, a passphrase between 64 and 256 characters.

   If the specified “cc-mode” passphrase is less than 64 characters, there is a five-second delay before the key manager setup operation displays the passphrase prompt again.

3. At the passphrase confirmation prompt, reenter the passphrase.
4. Verify that the authentication keys have been created:

   `security key-manager key query -node node`

   The `security key-manager key query` command replaces the `security key-manager query key` command. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   The following example verifies that authentication keys have been created for `cluster1`:

```
cluster1::> security key-manager key query
       Vserver: cluster1
   Key Manager: onboard
          Node: node1

Key Tag                                  Key Type  Restored
---------------------------------------  --------  --------
node1                                    NSE-AK    yes
    Key ID:
000000000000000002000000000001000c11b3863f78c2273343d7ec5a67762e00000000
00000000
node1                                    NSE-AK    yes
    Key ID:
000000000000000002000000000001006f4e2513353a674305872a4c9f3bf79700000000
00000000

       Vserver: cluster1
   Key Manager: onboard
          Node: node2

Key Tag                                  Key Type  Restored
---------------------------------------  --------  --------
node1                                    NSE-AK    yes
    Key ID:
000000000000000002000000000001000c11b3863f78c2273343d7ec5a67762e00000000
00000000
node2                                    NSE-AK    yes
    Key ID:
000000000000000002000000000001006f4e2513353a674305872a4c9f3bf79700000000
00000000
```

After you finish

Copy the passphrase to a secure location outside the storage system for future use.

All key management information is automatically backed up to the replicated database (RDB) for the cluster. You should also back up the information manually for use in case of a disaster.

Enable onboard key management in ONTAP 9.5 and earlier

You can use the Onboard Key Manager to authenticate cluster nodes to a FIPS drive or SED. The Onboard Key Manager is a built-in tool that serves authentication keys to nodes from the same storage system as your data. The Onboard Key Manager is FIPS-140-2 level 1 compliant.

You can use the Onboard Key Manager to secure the keys that the cluster uses to access encrypted data. You must enable Onboard Key Manager on each cluster that accesses an encrypted volume or a self-encrypting

disk.

What you'll need

- If you are using NSE with an external key management (KMIP) server, you must have deleted the external key manager database.

  Transitioning to onboard key management from external key management

- You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.
- You must configure the MetroCluster environment before the Onboard Key Manager is configured.

About this task

You must run the `security key-manager setup` command each time you add a node to the cluster.

If you have a MetroCluster configuration, review these guidelines:

- In ONTAP 9.5, you must run `security key-manager setup` on the local cluster and `security key-manager setup -sync-metrocluster-config yes` on the remote cluster, using the same passphrase on each.
- Prior to ONTAP 9.5, you must run `security key-manager setup` on the local cluster, wait approximately 20 seconds, and then run `security key-manager setup` on the remote cluster, using the same passphrase on each.

By default, you are not required to enter the key manager passphrase when a node is rebooted. Beginning with ONTAP 9.4, you can use the `-enable-cc-mode yes` option to require that users enter the passphrase after a reboot.

For NVE, if you set `-enable-cc-mode yes`, volumes you create with the `volume create` and `volume move start` commands are automatically encrypted. For `volume create`, you need not specify `-encrypt true`. For `volume move start`, you need not specify `-encrypt-destination true`.

After a failed passphrase attempt, you must reboot the node again.

Steps

1. Start the key manager setup:

   ```
   security key-manager setup -enable-cc-mode yes|no
   ```

   Beginning with ONTAP 9.4, you can use the `-enable-cc-mode yes` option to require that users enter the key manager passphrase after a reboot. For NVE, if you set `-enable-cc-mode yes`, volumes you create with the `volume create` and `volume move start` commands are automatically encrypted.

   The following example starts setting up the key manager on cluster1 without requiring that the passphrase be entered after every reboot:

```
cluster1::> security key-manager setup
Welcome to the key manager setup wizard, which will lead you through
the steps to add boot information.

...

Would you like to use onboard key-management? {yes, no} [yes]:
Enter the cluster-wide passphrase:    <32..256 ASCII characters long
text>
Reenter the cluster-wide passphrase:    <32..256 ASCII characters long
text>
```

2. Enter `yes` at the prompt to configure onboard key management.
3. At the passphrase prompt, enter a passphrase between 32 and 256 characters, or for “cc-mode”, a passphrase between 64 and 256 characters.

> If the specified “cc-mode” passphrase is less than 64 characters, there is a five-second delay before the key manager setup operation displays the passphrase prompt again.

4. At the passphrase confirmation prompt, reenter the passphrase.
5. Verify that keys are configured for all nodes:

   `security key-manager key show`

   For the complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster1::> security key-manager key show

Node: node1
Key Store: onboard
Key ID                                                           Used By
-----------------------------------------------------------------
--------
000000000000000020000000000010059851742AF2703FC91369B7DB47C4722 NSE-AK
000000000000000020000000000001008C07CC0AF1EF49E0105300EFC83004BF NSE-AK

Node: node2
Key Store: onboard
Key ID                                                           Used By
-----------------------------------------------------------------
--------
000000000000000020000000000010059851742AF2703FC91369B7DB47C4722 NSE-AK
000000000000000020000000000001008C07CC0AF1EF49E0105300EFC83004BF NSE-AK
```

After you finish

All key management information is automatically backed up to the replicated database (RDB) for the cluster.

Whenever you configure the Onboard Key Manager passphrase, you should also back up the information manually to a secure location outside the storage system for use in case of a disaster. See Back up onboard key management information manually.

Assign a data authentication key to a FIPS drive or SED (onboard key management)

You can use the `storage encryption disk modify` command to assign a data authentication key to a FIPS drive or SED. Cluster nodes use this key to access data on the drive.

What you'll need

You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.

About this task

A self-encrypting drive is protected from unauthorized access only if its authentication key ID is set to a non-default value. The manufacturer secure ID (MSID), which has key ID 0x0, is the standard default value for SAS drives. For NVMe drives, the standard default value is a null key, represented as a blank key ID. When you assign the key ID to a self-encrypting drive, the system changes its authentication key ID to a non-default value.

Steps

1. Assign a data authentication key to a FIPS drive or SED:

   `storage encryption disk modify -disk disk_ID -data-key-id key_ID`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page for the command.

   > ⓘ You can use the `security key-manager query -key-type NSE-AK` command to view key IDs.

   ```
   cluster1::> storage encryption disk modify -disk 0.10.* -data-key-id
   000000000000000002000000000010019215b9738bc7b43d4698c80246db1f4

   Info: Starting modify on 14 disks.
         View the status of the operation by using the
         storage encryption disk show-status command.
   ```

2. Verify that the authentication keys have been assigned:

   `storage encryption disk show`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show
Disk    Mode Data Key ID
-----   ----
------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.0   data
000000000000000002000000000010019215b9738bc7b43d4698c80246db1f4
0.0.1   data
000000000000000002000000000010059851742AF2703FC91369B7DB47C4722
[...]
```

Assign a FIPS 140-2 authentication key to a FIPS drive

You can use the `storage encryption disk modify` command with the `-fips-key-id` option to assign a FIPS 140-2 authentication key to a FIPS drive. Cluster nodes use this key for drive operations other than data access, such as preventing denial-of-service attacks on the drive.

What you'll need

The drive firmware must support FIPS 140-2 compliance. The NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool contains information about supported drive firmware versions.

About this task

Your security setup may require you to use different keys for data authentication and FIPS 140-2 authentication. If that is not the case, you can use the same authentication key for FIPS compliance that you use for data access.

Steps

1. You must first ensure you have assigned a data authentication key. This can be done with using an external key manager or an onboard key manager. Verify the key is assigned with the command `storage encryption disk show`.
2. Assign a FIPS 140-2 authentication key to SEDs:

   `storage encryption disk modify -disk` *`disk_id`* `-fips-key-id` *`fips_authentication_key_id`*

   You can use the `security key-manager query` command to view key IDs.

   ```
   cluster1::> storage encryption disk modify -disk 2.10.* -fips-key-id
   6A1E21D8000000000100000000000005A1FB4EE8F62FD6D8AE6754C9019F35A

   Info: Starting modify on 14 disks.
         View the status of the operation by using the
         storage encryption disk show-status command.
   ```

3. Verify that the authentication key has been assigned:

`storage encryption disk show -fips`

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show -fips
Disk    Mode FIPS-Compliance Key ID
------  ----
--------------------------------------------------------------------
2.10.0  full
6A1E21D8000000000100000000000005A1FB4EE8F62FD6D8AE6754C9019F35A
2.10.1  full
6A1E21D8000000000100000000000005A1FB4EE8F62FD6D8AE6754C9019F35A
[...]
```

Enable cluster-wide FIPS-compliant mode for KMIP server connections

You can use the `security config modify` command with the `-is-fips-enabled` option to enable cluster-wide FIPS-compliant mode for data in flight. Doing so forces the cluster to use OpenSSL in FIPS mode when connecting to KMIP servers.

Before you begin

- The storage controller must be configured in FIPS-compliant mode.
- All KMIP servers must support TLSv1.2. The system requires TLSv1.2 to complete the connection to the KMIP server when cluster-wide FIPS-compliant mode is enabled.

About this task

When you enable cluster-wide FIPS-compliant mode, the cluster will automatically use only TLS1.2 and FIPS-validated cipher suites. Cluster-wide FIPS-compliant mode is disabled by default.

You must reboot cluster nodes manually after modifying the cluster-wide security configuration.

ONTAP 9.11.1RC1 consideration

Due to a change in ONTAP version 9.11.1RC1, FIPS 140-2 compliance management mode no longer uses FIPS 140-2 validated software module.

ONTAP 9.11.1RC1 upgraded the OpenSSL version used for management and control plane connections for HTTPS. This version of OpenSSL (OpenSSL 3.x FIPS Provider) has not yet completed the FIPS 140-2 Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) validation process.

When FIPS compliance mode is enabled, encryption algorithms used for HTTPS connections are identical to the OpenSSL Project OpenSSL 3.x FIPS Provider algorithms that were issued in Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP) certificate A1938. **This change only affects ONTAP systems configured in FIPS compliance mode.**

This issue will be fixed once the upgraded OpenSSL module present in ONTAP 9.11.1RC1 completes FIPS 140-2 validation with NIST. If your environment requires ONTAP cluster management control plane run with a

FIPS 140-2 CMVP validated module, then it is recommended to not upgrade to 9.11.1RC1.

This does not affect NetApp encryption at rest technologies like NSE, NVE, and NAE, as those features use a different cryptographic module than the one provided by OpenSSL in ONTAP.

For more information, see Upgrading to ONTAP 9.11.1RC1 results in FIPS 140-2 compliance management configuration that is not validated.

Steps

1. Set the privilege level to advanced:

   ```
   set -privilege advanced
   ```

2. Verify that TLSv1.2 is supported:

   ```
   security config show -supported-protocols
   ```

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   ```
   cluster1::> security config show
             Cluster                                                 Cluster
   Security
   Interface FIPS Mode  Supported Protocols     Supported Ciphers Config
   Ready
   --------- ---------- ----------------------- -----------------
   ----------------
   SSL       false      TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1, TLSv1 ALL:!LOW:         yes
                                                !aNULL:!EXP:
                                                !eNULL
   ```

3. Enable cluster-wide FIPS-compliant mode:

   ```
   security config modify -is-fips-enabled true -interface SSL
   ```

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

4. Reboot cluster nodes manually.
5. Verify that cluster-wide FIPS-compliant mode is enabled:

   ```
   security config show
   ```

```
cluster1::> security config show
          Cluster                                                 Cluster
Security
Interface FIPS Mode  Supported Protocols     Supported Ciphers Config
Ready
--------- ---------- ----------------------- -----------------
----------------
SSL       true       TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1        ALL:!LOW:         yes
                                              !aNULL:!EXP:
                                              !eNULL:!RC4
```