



# WildFire 10.1 WF-500

FIPS 140-3 Non-Proprietary Security Policy

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**Palo Alto Networks, Inc.**  
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## 1. General

The Wildfire 10.1 WF-500 from Palo Alto Networks Inc., hereafter referred to as “WildFire” or the “cryptographic module” is a multi-chip standalone hardware cryptographic module designed to fulfill FIPS 140-3 level 2 requirements. The WildFire 10.1 WF-500 module identifies unknown malware, zero-day exploits, and Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs) through dynamic analysis, and automatically disseminates protection in near real-time to help security teams meet the challenge of advanced cyber-attacks.

Unknown files are analyzed by WildFire (WF) in a scalable sandbox environment where new threats are identified, and protections are automatically developed and delivered in the form of an update. The result is a unique, closed loop approach to controlling cyber threats that begins with positive security controls to reduce the attack surface, inspection of all traffic, ports, and protocols to block all known threats, and rapid detection of unknown threats by observing their actual behavior.

The cryptographic module meets the overall requirements applicable to Level 2 security of FIPS 140-3.

*Table 1 – Security Levels*

ISO/IEC 24759 Section 6. [Number Below]	FIPS 140-3 Section Title	Security Level
1	General	2
2	Cryptographic module specification	2
3	Cryptographic module interfaces	2
4	Roles, services, authentication	3
5	Software/Firmware security	2
6	Operational environment	N/A
7	Physical security	2
8	Non-Invasive security	N/A
9	Sensitive security parameter management	2
10	Self-tests	2
11	Life-cycle assurance	3
12	Mitigation of other attacks	N/A

## 2. Cryptographic Module Specification

The Palo Alto Networks, Inc. WF-500 is a multi-chip standalone module. The module is shown in Figure 1. The module boundary is the outer chassis enclosure. The cryptographic boundary includes all the logical components of the modules and the physical perimeter is the outer perimeter of the enclosure of the WF-500. Figure 2 through Figure 5 provide images of the module with the FIPS kit's opacity shields in place. See the Physical Security section for details regarding the module's physical security mechanisms.

Table 2 - Cryptographic Module Tested Configuration

Model	Hardware [Part Number and Version]	Firmware Version	Distinguishing Features
WF-500	910-000097 Physical Kit: 920-000145	10.1.5	See 'Cryptographic Module Interfaces' Section

### Approved Mode of Operation

The module supports only one mode, which is the Approved mode of operation (FIPS-CC mode). The following section details the procedure necessary to place the module into the Approved mode of operation.

The following procedure will initialize the module into the Approved mode of operation:

- Install module and interface connections in addition to the physical kit.
- The tamper-evident seals and opacity shields must be installed as per Appendix A for the module to operate in the Approved mode of operation.
- Apply power to the device.
- Establish a serial connection to the console port and command the module to enter into maintenance mode.
  - During initial boot up, break the boot sequence via the console port connection (by pressing the maint button when instructed to do so) to access the main menu.
- Select "Continue."
- Select the "Set FIPS-CC" option, and press enter.
- Select "Enable FIPS-CC Mode," and press enter.
- When prompted, select "Reboot" and the module will re-initialize and continue into the Approved mode.
- The module will reboot.
- In the Approved mode, the console port is available only as a status output port.
- Once the module has finished booting, the Crypto Officer can authenticate using the default credentials that come with the module
  - Once authenticated, the module will automatically require the operator to change their password; and the default credential is overwritten

The module will automatically indicate the Approved mode of operation in the following manner:

- Status output interface will indicate "\*\*\*\* FIPS-CC MODE ENABLED \*\*\*\*" via the CLI session.
- Status output interface will indicate "FIPS-CC mode enabled successfully" via the console port.

Should one or more power-up self-tests fail, the module will not enter the Approved mode of operation. Feedback will consist of:

- The module will output "FIPS-CC failure."
- The module will reboot and enter a state in which the reason for the reboot can be determined by following the on-screen instructions.

Note: Disabling “FIPS-CC” mode causes a complete factory reset, which is described in the Zeroization section below.

The module does not support a degraded mode of operation.

## Non-Compliant State

Failure to follow the directions in the Approved Mode of Operation above or rules noted in Section 11 will result in the module operating in a non-compliant state, which is considered out of scope of this validation.

## Zeroization

To initiate the zeroization service, perform the following steps:

- Access the module’s CLI via SSH, and command the module to enter maintenance mode; the module will reboot
  - Note: Establish a serial connection to the console port
- After reboot, select “Continue.”
- Select “Factory Reset.”
- The module will perform a zeroization, and provide the following message once complete:
  - “Factory Reset Status: Success”

## Approved and Allowed Algorithms

The cryptographic module has the following CAVP certificates:

Table 3 - Approved Algorithms<sup>1</sup>

CAVP Cert	Algorithm and Standard	Mode/Method	Description / Key Size(s) / Key Strength(s)	Use / Function
A2137	AES-CBC [SP 800-38A]	CBC	128, 192 and 256 bits	Encryption, Decryption
A2137	AES-CFB128 [SP 800-38A]	CFB128	128 bits	Encryption, Decryption
A2137	AES-CTR [SP 800-38A]	CTR	128, 192 and 256 bits	Encryption, Decryption
A2137	AES-GCM [SP 800-38D]	GCM*	128 and 256 bits	Encryption, Decryption
A2137	Counter DRBG [SP 800-90Arev1]	CTR DRBG	AES 256 bits with Derivation Function Enabled	Random Bit Generator
A2137	ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4)	ECDSA KeyGen	P-256, P-384, P-521	Key Generation
A2137	ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS 186-4)	ECDSA KeyVer	P-256, P-384, P-521	Public Key Validation

<sup>1</sup> Only the algorithms, modes, and key sizes specified in this table are used by the module. The CAVP certificate may contain more tested options than listed in this table.

CAVP Cert	Algorithm and Standard	Mode/Method	Description / Key Size(s) / Key Strength(s)	Use / Function
A2137	ECDSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)	ECDSA SigGen	P-256, P-384, P-521 with SHA2-224, SHA2-256, SHA2-384, and SHA2-512	Signature Generation
A2137	ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)	ECDSA SigVer	P-256, P-384, P-521 with SHA-1, SHA2-224, SHA2-256, SHA2-384, and SHA2-512	Signature Verification
A2137	HMAC-SHA-1 [FIPS 198-1]	HMAC	HMAC-SHA-1 with $\lambda=160$	For Protocols
A2137	HMAC-SHA2-224 [FIPS 198-1]	HMAC	HMAC-SHA2-224 with $\lambda=224$	For Protocols
A2137	HMAC-SHA2-256 [FIPS 198-1]	HMAC	HMAC-SHA2-256 with $\lambda=256$	For Protocols
A2137	HMAC-SHA2-384 [FIPS 198-1]	HMAC	HMAC-SHA2-384 with $\lambda=384$	For Protocols
A2137	HMAC-SHA2-512 [FIPS 198-1]	HMAC	HMAC-SHA2-512 with $\lambda=512$	For Protocols
A2137	KAS-ECC-SSC SP800-56Ar3	KAS	Ephemeral Unified Model: P-256/P-384/P-521	Key Agreement, Shared Secret Computation
A2137	KAS-FFC-SSC SP 800-56Ar3	KAS	dhEphem: MODP-2048	Key Agreement, Shared Secret Computation
A2137	KDF IKEv2 [SP 800-135rev1] (CVL)	IKEv2 KDF	SHA2-256, SHA2-384, SHA2-512	IKEv2
A2137	KDF SNMP [SP 800-135rev1] (CVL)	SNMPv3 KDF	Engine ID: 80001F88043030303030343935323630	SNMPv3
A2137	KDF SSH [SP 800-135rev1] (CVL)	SSHv2 KDF	SHA-1, SHA2-256, SHA2-512	SSH
A2137	KDF TLS [SP 800-135rev1] (CVL)	TLS 1.0/1.1 KDF, TLS1.2 KDF	TLS v1.0/1.1 TLS v1.2 Hash Algorithm: SHA2-256, SHA2-384	TLS
A2137	RSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4)	RSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4)	2048, 3072, and 4096 bits	Key Pair Generation
A2137	RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)	RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)	(ANSI X9.31, RSASSA-PKCS1_v1-5, RSASSA-PSS): 2048, 3072, and 4096-bit with hashes SHA2-256/384/512	Signature Generation
A2137	RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)	RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)	(ANSI X9.31, RSASSA-PKCS1_v1-5, RSASSA-PSS): 2048, 3072, 4096-bit (per IG C.F) with hashes SHA-1 and SHA2-224+++/256/384/512 (Signature Verification)  +++ This Hash algorithm is not supported for ANSI X9.31	Signature Verification
A2137	SHA-1 [FIPS 180-4]	SHA	SHA-1	Digital Signature Generation/Verification  Non-Digital Signature Applications (e.g. component of HMAC)

CAVP Cert	Algorithm and Standard	Mode/Method	Description / Key Size(s) / Key Strength(s)	Use / Function
A2137	SHA2-224 [FIPS 180-4]	SHA2	SHA-224	Digital Signature Generation/Verification  Non-Digital Signature Applications (e.g. component of HMAC)
A2137	SHA2-256 [FIPS 180-4]	SHA2	SHA-256	Digital Signature Generation/Verification  Non-Digital Signature Applications (e.g. component of HMAC)
A2137	SHA2-384 [FIPS 180-4]	SHA2	SHA-384	Digital Signature Generation/Verification  Non-Digital Signature Applications (e.g. component of HMAC)
A2137	SHA2-512 [FIPS 180-4]	SHA2	SHA-512	Digital Signature Generation/Verification  Non-Digital Signature Applications (e.g. component of HMAC)
A2137	Safe Primes Key Generation [RFC 3526]	Safe Primes Key Generation	MODP-2048	Safe Primes Key Generation
A2137	Safe Primes Key Verification [RFC 3526]	Safe Primes Key Verification	MODP-2048	Safe Primes Key Verification
AES Cert. #A2137 and HMAC Cert. #A2137	KTS [SP 800-38F]	SP 800-38A, FIPS 198-1, and SP 800-38F. KTS (key wrapping and unwrapping) per IG D.G.	128, 192, and 256-bit keys providing 128, 192, or 256 bits of encryption strength	Key Wrapping. AES-CBC or AES-CTR with HMAC-SHA-1, HMAC-SHA2-256, HMAC-SHA2-384, or HMAC-SHA2-512
AES-GCM Cert. #A2137	KTS [SP 800-38F]	SP 800-38D and SP 800-38F. KTS (key wrapping and unwrapping) per IG D.G.	128 and 256-bit keys providing 128 or 256 bits of encryption strength	Key Wrapping. AES-GCM.
ESV Cert. #E130	SP 800-90B	ESV	Palo Alto Networks RTC Entropy Source	Entropy
KAS-ECC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF IKEv2 Cert. #A2137	KAS [SP 800-56Arev3]	SP 800-56Arev3. KAS-ECC per IG D.F Scenario 2 path (2).	P-256, P-384 curves providing 128 or 192 bits of encryption strength	Key Exchange with protocol KDF
KAS-ECC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF SSH Cert. #A2137	KAS [SP 800-56Arev3]	SP 800-56Arev3. KAS-ECC per IG D.F Scenario 2 path (2).	P-256, P-384, and P-521 curves providing 128, 192, or 256 bits of encryption strength	Key Exchange with protocol KDF
KAS-ECC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF TLS Cert. #A2137	KAS [SP 800-56Arev3]	SP 800-56Arev3. KAS-ECC per IG D.F Scenario 2 path (2).	P-256, P-384, and P-521 curves providing 128, 192, or 256 bits of encryption strength	Key Exchange with protocol KDF
KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF IKEv2 Cert. #A2137	KAS [SP 800-56Arev3]	SP 800-56Arev3. KAS-FFC per IG D.F Scenario 2 path (2).	2048-bit key providing 112 bits of encryption strength	Key Exchange with protocol KDF
KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF SSH Cert. #A2137	KAS [SP 800-56Arev3]	SP 800-56Arev3. KAS-FFC per IG D.F Scenario 2 path (2).	2048-bit key providing 112 bits of encryption strength	Key Exchange with protocol KDF

CAVP Cert	Algorithm and Standard	Mode/Method	Description / Key Size(s) / Key Strength(s)	Use / Function
KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF TLS Cert. #A2137	KAS [SP 800-56Arev3]	SP 800-56Arev3. KAS-FFC per IG D.F Scenario 2 path (2).	2048-bit key providing 112 bits of encryption strength	Key Exchange with protocol KDF
Vendor Affirmed	CKG [ SP 800-133rev2]	Section 5.1, Section 5.2	Cryptographic Key Generation; SP 800-133 and IG D.I.	Key Generation  Note: The seeds used for asymmetric key pair generation are produced using the unmodified/direct output of the DRBG

\*The module is compliant to IG C.H: GCM is used in the context of TLS, IPsec/IKEv2, and SSH:

- For TLS, The GCM implementation meets Scenario 1 of IG C.H: it is used in a manner compliant with SP 800-52 and in accordance with Section 4 of RFC 5288 for TLS key establishment, and ensures when the nonce\_explicit part of the IV exhausts all possible values for a given session key, that a new TLS handshake is initiated per sections 7.4.1.1 and 7.4.1.2 of RFC 5246. During operational testing, the module was tested against an independent version of TLS and found to behave correctly.
  - From this RFC 5288, the GCM cipher suites in use are TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, and TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384.)
- For IPsec/IKEv2, The GCM implementation meets Scenario 1 of IG C.H: it is used in a manner compliant with RFCs 4106 and 7296 (RFC 5282 is not applicable, as the module does not use GCM within IKEv2 itself), and ensures when the module exhausts all possible values for a given session key that this triggers a rekey condition. During operational testing, the module was tested against an independent version of IPsec with IKEv2 and found to behave correctly.
- For SSH, the module meets Scenario 1 of IG C.H. The module conforms to RFCs 4252, 4253, and 5647. The fixed field is 4-byte in length and is derived using the SSH KDF; this ensures the fixed field is unique for any given GCM session. The invocation field is 8-byte in length and is incremented for each invocation of GCM; this prevents the IV from repeating until the entire invocation field space of 264 is exhausted, which can take hundreds of years. (In FIPS-CC Mode, SSH rekey is automatically configured at 1 GB of data or 1 hour, whichever comes first.)

In all the above cases, the nonce\_explicit is always generated deterministically. AES GCM keys are zeroized when the module is power-cycled. For each new TLS or SSH session, a new AES GCM key is established.

The module is compliant to IG C.F:

The module utilizes approved modulus sizes 2048, 3072, and 4096 bits for RSA signatures. This functionality has been CAVP tested as noted above. The minimum number of Miller Rabin tests for each modulus size is implemented according to Table C.2 of FIPS 186-4. For modulus size 4096 the module implements the largest number of Miller-Rabin tests shown in Table C.2. RSA SigVer is CAVP tested for all three supported modulus sizes as noted above. The module does not perform FIPS 186-2 SigVer. All supported modulus sizes are CAVP testable and tested as noted above. The module does not implement RSA key transport in the approved mode.

The cryptographic module does not support Non-Approved Algorithms Allowed in the Approved Mode of Operation.



The cryptographic module supports the following non-Approved algorithms that are allowed for use in the Approved mode of operation:

Table 4 - Non-Approved Algorithms Allowed in the Approved Mode of Operation with No Security Claimed

Algorithm	Caveat	Use / Function
MD5	Only allowed as the PRF in TLSv1.1 per IG 2.4.AOnly allowed as the PRF in TLSv1.0 and v1.1 per IG 2.4.A	Message digest used in TLSv1.0 /v1.1 KDF only

The cryptographic module supports the following non-approved algorithms not allowed for use in the approved mode of operation.

Table 5 - Supported Protocols in the Approved Mode

Supported Protocols*
TLS v1.1, 1.2
SSHv2
SNMPv3
IPsec and IKEv2

(\*): These protocols have not been tested or reviewed by the CMVP or the CAVP.

(\*\*): See vendor imposed security rule in Security Rules section

The module does not have any algorithms that fall under:

- Non-Approved Algorithms Not Allowed in the Approved Mode of Operation
- Non-Approved Algorithms

Module Diagrams

Figures 1 - 5 depict the module and its interfaces. The cryptographic boundary includes the physical perimeter of the enclosure of the appliance with the physical kit installed and all logical components within.



Figure 1 - Front view of WF-500



Figure 2 - Front view of WF-500 with opacity shield



Figure 3 - Rear view of WF-500 with opacity shield

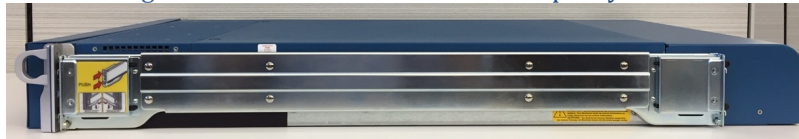


Figure 4 - Right side of WF-500 with opacity shields

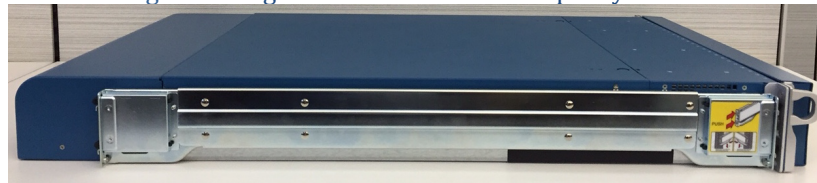


Figure 5 - Left side of WF-500 with opacity shields

### 3. Cryptographic Module Interfaces

The WF-500 provides the following ports and interfaces:

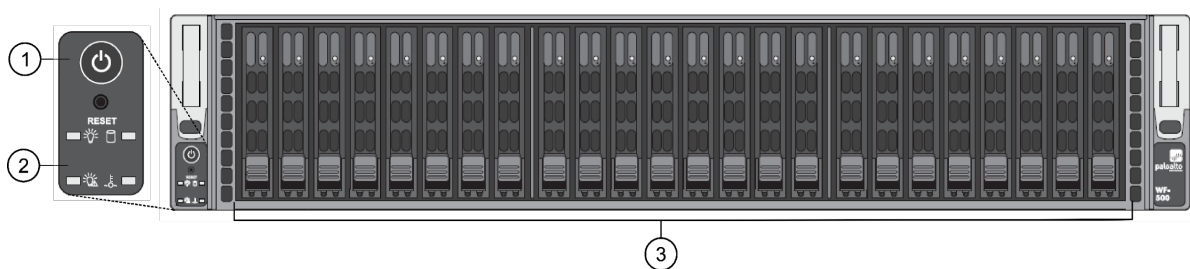


Figure 6 - Front Ports and Interfaces

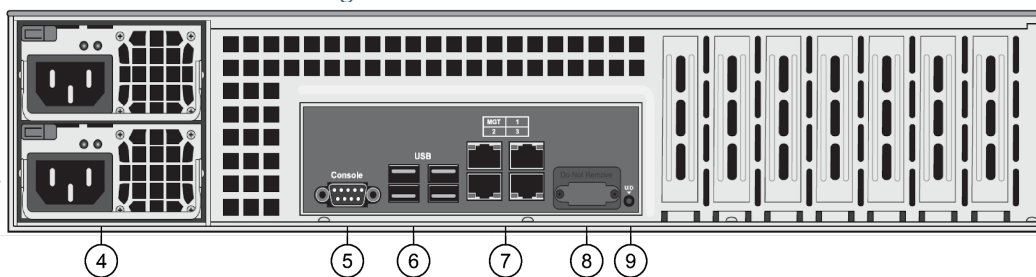


Figure 7 - Rear Ports and Interfaces

Table 6 - Ports and Interfaces

Physical Port		Logical Interface	Data that passes over port/interface
1	Power Button and Reset	Control input	None
2	Front LED Panel	Status output	LED information for module's status
3	Drive LEDs	Status output	LED information
4	Power	Power Input	None
5	DB9	Data input, Control input, Data output, Status output, Control output	Console access ( <i>Note: In the Approved mode, the Console port is only available as Status output</i> )
6	USB	Disabled except for power	None -- disabled except for power out
7	RJ45	Data input, Control input, Data output, Status output, Control output	Used for TLS and SSH
		Data input, Data Output	Used for TLS and SSH
		Data input, Control input, Data output, Status output	SSH and or IKE/IPsec
		Data input, Control input, Data output, Status output	SSH and or IKE/IPsec
8	UID Button with LED	Control input, Status output	LED information to help identify device

NOTE: Port number 8 (VGA) is omitted intentionally because it is disabled and so N/A.

## 4. Roles, Services, and Authentication

### Services

When initialized into the Approved mode of operation, all authenticated services are accessed via SSH or TLS sessions. Approved and allowed algorithms, relevant CSPs and public keys related to these protocols are accessed to support the following services. CSP access by services is further described in the following tables.

The Crypto-Officer (CO) may access all services and has the ability to define multiple Crypto-Officer roles. The User role provides read-only access to the system via the System Audit service. The Peer-to-Peer VPN role consists in managing the establishment of VPN connections between several WildFire WF-500 modules.

*Table 7 – Roles, Service Commands, Input and Output*

Role	Service	Input	Output
CO	Show Version	Query module for version	Module provides version
CO	System Operational Management	Configuring and managing networking parameter configuration, logging configuration, and other non-security relevant configuration via CLI	Confirmation of service via System Logs
CO	System Configuration Management	Configuring and managing cryptographic parameters and setting/modifying security policy, including creating User accounts and additional CO accounts via CLI	Confirmation of service via System Logs
CO	Data Analysis Management	Configure data submission, analysis and reporting functions via CLI	Confirmation of service via System Logs
CO	Check Status	Query status of the module via CLI	Module status information via CLI or System Logs
User	System Audit	View the System Logs via CLI	System Logs
Peer-to-Peer VPN	IKE/IPsec configuration	Initialize VPN connection	Confirmation of service via System Logs
Unauthenticated	Zeroize	Initialize Factory Reset via Maintenance Mode	Console Output
Unauthenticated	Self-Tests	Power removal	Console Output
Unauthenticated	Show Status	N/A	LEDs

CO	Configuration Management	Configuring and managing cryptographic parameters and setting/modifying communication	Confirmation of service via Configuration/System Logs
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### Assumption of Roles

The module supports distinct operator roles. The cryptographic module enforces the separation of roles using unique authentication credentials associated with operator accounts.

The module supports concurrent operators with identity-based authentication.

The module does not provide a maintenance role or bypass capability.

Table 8 – Roles and Authentication

Role	Authentication Method	Authentication Strength
Crypto-Officer (CO)	Username/password and/or certificate/public key-based authentication	<u>Password-based</u> Minimum length is eight (8) characters <sup>2</sup> (95 possible characters). The probability that a random attempt will succeed or a false acceptance will occur is $1/(95^8)$ which is less than $1/1,000,000$ . The probability of successfully authenticating to the module within one minute is $10/(95^8)$ , which is less than $1/100,000$ . The module's configuration supports at most ten failed attempts to authenticate in a one-minute period.
User	Username/password and/or certificate/public key-based authentication	<u>Certificate/Public key-based</u> The security modules support public-key based authentication using RSA 2048 and certificate-based authentication using RSA 2048, RSA 3072, RSA 4096, ECDSA P-256, P-384, or P-521.  The minimum equivalent strength supported is 112 bits. The probability that a random attempt will succeed is $1/(2^{112})$ which is less than $1/1,000,000$ . The probability of successfully authenticating to the module within a one minute period is $3,600,000/(2^{112})$ , which is less than $1/100,000$ . The module supports at most 60,000 new sessions per second to authenticate in a one-minute period.
Peer-to-peer VPN	Username/password and/or certificate-based authentication	<u>Certificate/Public key-based</u> The security modules support public-key based authentication using RSA 2048 and certificate-based authentication using RSA 2048, RSA

<sup>2</sup> In FIPS-CC Mode, the module checks and enforces the minimum password length of eight (8) as specified in SP 800-63B. Passwords are securely stored hashed with salt value, with very restricted access control, and rate limiting mechanism for authentication attempts.

		<p>3072, RSA 4096, ECDSA P-256, P-384, or P-521.</p> <p>The minimum equivalent strength supported is 112 bits. The probability that a random attempt will succeed is <math>1/(2^{112})</math> which is less than <math>1/1,000,000</math>. The probability of successfully authenticating to the module within a one minute period is <math>3,600,000/(2^{112})</math>, which is less than <math>1/100,000</math>. The module supports at most 60,000 new sessions per second to authenticate in a one-minute period.</p>
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### CSP Access Rights

The following table defines the access to CSPs and the different module services. While in the Approved mode, all authenticated services and CSPs are accessed via authenticated TLS or SSH sessions. Approved and allowed algorithms, relevant CSPs, and public keys related to these protocols are used to access the services as listed in Table 15. The modes of access shown in the table are defined as:

*G = Generate: The module generates or derives the SSP.*

*R = Read: The SSP is read from the module (e.g. the SSP is output).*

*W = Write: The SSP is updated, imported, or written to the module.*

*E = Execute: The module uses the SSP in performing a cryptographic operation.*

*Z = Zeroise: The module zeroises the SSP.*

Table 9 – Approved Services

Service	Description	Approved Security Functions		Keys and/or SSPs	Roles	Access rights to Keys and/or SSPs	Indicator
Show Version	Query the module to display the version	N/A		N/A	CO	N/A	Version displayed via System Logs / CLI
System Operational Management	Perform system management functions including firmware updates, licensing, diagnostics and debug functions.	CKG RSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		RSA Private Keys	CO	G/W/E	System Logs
		CKG ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		ECDSA Private Keys		G/W/E	
		KAS	KDF TLS (CVL)	TLS Pre-Master Secret		G/E/Z	
			KDF TLS (CVL)	TLS Master Secret		G/E/Z	
			CKG, ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4), ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS 186-4), KAS-ECC-SSC, KAS-FFC-SSC, Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe	TLS DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/Z	
				TLS DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/R/W/Z	

			Primes Key Verification			
		KTS	HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384	TLS HMAC Keys		G/E/Z
				AES-CBC	TLS Encryption Keys	
		KTS	AES-GCM			G/E/Z
		KAS	KDF SSH (CVL)	SSH DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/R/W/Z
			KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	SSH DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/Z
		KTS	HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-512	SSH Session Authentication Keys		G/E/Z
			AES-CBC, AES-CTR	SSH Session Encryption Keys		G/E/W
		KTS	AES-GCM			G/E
		N/A		CO, User Password		G/E/Z
		Counter DRBG, ESV		Entropy Input String		G/E/Z
				DRBG Seed		
				DRBG V		
				DRBG Key		
		KAS	KDF IKEv2 (CVL)	IPSec/IKE DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/Z
			CKG, ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4), ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS 186-4), KAS-ECC-SSC, KAS-FFC-SSC, Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	IPSec/IKE DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/Z
		KTS	HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384 HMAC-SHA2-512	IPSec/IKE Authentication Keys		G/E/Z
			AES-CBC	IPSec/IKE Session Keys		G/E/Z
		KTS	AES-GCM	IPSec/IKE Session Keys		W/E
		N/A		Protocol Secrets		



		RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		RSA Public Keys		G/R/E/W	
		ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		ECDSA Public Keys		G/R/E/W	
		RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		SSH Client Public Key		W/E	
		RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		SSH Host Public Key		G/R/E/W	
		HMAC-SHA2-256, ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		Firmware Integrity Check Key		E	
		RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		Public key for firmware load test		W/E	
System Configuration Management	<p>Presents configuration options for management interfaces and communication for peer services.</p> <p>Import, Export, Save, Load, revert and validate configurations and state.</p> <p>Define access control methods via admin role profiles, configure administrators/users, and password profiles.</p> <p>Configure operators and authentication profiles.</p>	CKG RSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		RSA Private Keys	CO	G/W/E	System Logs
		CKG ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		ECDSA Private Keys		G/W/E	
		KAS	KDF TLS (CVL)	TLS Pre-Master Secret		G/E/Z	
			KDF TLS (CVL)	TLS Master Secret		G/E/Z	
			CKG, ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4), ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS 186-4), KAS-ECC-SSC, KAS-FFC-SSC, Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	TLS DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/Z	
				TLS DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/R/W/Z	
		KAS	KDF SSH (CVL)	SSH DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/Z	
			KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	SSH DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/R/W/Z	
		KTS	HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-512	SSH Session Authentication Keys		G/E/Z	
			AES-CBC, AES-CTR	SSH Session Encryption Keys		G/E/Z	
		KTS	AES-GCM				
		N/A		CO, User Password		G/E/W	
		Counter DRBG, ESV	Entropy Input String	G/E			
			DRBG Seed				
			DRBG V				

				DRBG Key			
		KDF SNMP (CVL)		SNMPv3 Authentication Secret		W/E	
		KDF SNMP (CVL)		SNMPv3 Privacy Secret		W/E	
		HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-224 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384 HMAC-SHA2-512		Authentication Key		G/E/Z	
		AES-CFB128		Session Key		G/E/Z	
		KAS	KDF IKEv2 (CVL)	IPSec/IKE DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/Z	
			CKG, ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4), ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS 186-4), KAS-ECC-SSC, KAS-FFC-SSC, Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	IPSec/IKE DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/Z	
		KTS	HMCA-SHA2-256 HMCA-SHA2-384 HMCA-SHA2-512	IPSec/IKE Authentication Keys		G/E/Z	
			AES-CBC	IPSec/IKE Session Keys			
		KTS	AES-GCM	IPSec/IKE Session Keys		G/E/Z	
		N/A		Protocol Secrets		W/E	
		RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		SSH Host Public Key		G/R/E/W	
		HMAC-SHA2-256, ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		Firmware Integrity Check Key		E	
Data Analysis Management	Configure data submission, analysis and reporting functions.	CKG RSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		RSA Private Keys	CO	G/W/E	System Logs
		CKG ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		ECDSA Private Keys		G/W/E	
		KAS	KDF TLS (CVL)	TLS Pre-Master Secret		G/E/Z	
			KDF TLS (CVL)	TLS Master Secret		G/E/Z	
			CKG, ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4), ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS 186-4), KAS-ECC-SSC, KAS-FFC-SSC, Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe	TLS DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/Z	
				TLS DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/R/W/Z	

			Primes Key Verification				
		KTS	HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384	TLS HMAC Keys		G/E/Z	
			AES-CBC	TLS Encryption Keys		G/E/Z	
		KTS	AES-GCM			G/E/Z	
		KAS	KDF SSH (CVL)	SSH DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/R/W/Z	
			KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	SSH DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/Z	
		KTS	HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-512	SSH Session Authentication Keys		G/E/Z	
			AES-CBC, AES-CTR	SSH Session Encryption Keys		G/E/W	
		KTS	AES-GCM			G/E	
		N/A		CO, User Password			
		Counter DRBG, ESV	DRBG Seed				
			DRBG V				
			DRBG Key				
			Entropy Input String				
Check Status	Review system, configuration, debug logs, and show configurations.	CKG RSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		RSA Private Keys	CO	G/W/E	System Logs
		CKG ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		ECDSA Private Keys		G/W/E	
		KAS	KDF SSH (CVL)	SSH DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/Z	
			KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	SSH DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/R/W/Z	
		KTS	HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-512	SSH Session Authentication Keys		G/E/Z	
			AES-CBC, AES-CTR	SSH Session Encryption Keys		G/E/Z	
		KTS	AES-GCM				

		N/A		CO, User Password		G/E/W					
		Counter DRBG, ESV		DRBG Seed		G/E					
				DRBG V							
				DRBG Key							
				Entropy Input String							
		KDF SNMP (CVL)		SNMPv3 Authentication Secret		W/E					
		KDF SNMP (CVL)		SNMPv3 Privacy Secret		W/E					
HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-224 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384 HMAC-SHA2-512		Authentication Key	G/E/Z								
AES-CFB128		Session Key	G/E/Z								
System Audit	Allows review of limited configuration and system status via logs, dashboard and configuration screens. Provides no configuration commit capability.	CKG RSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		RSA Private Keys	CO	G/W/E	System Logs				
		CKG ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		ECDSA Private Keys		G/W/E					
		KAS	KDF SSH (CVL)	SSH DHE/ECDSA Private Components		G/E/Z					
			KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	SSH DHE/ECDSA Public Components		G/E/R/W/Z					
		KTS	HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-512	SSH Session Authentication Keys		G/E/Z					
			AES-CBC, AES-CTR	SSH Session Encryption Keys		G/E/Z					
		KTS	AES-GCM			G/E/W					
		N/A		CO, User Password		G/E					
		Counter DRBG, ESV		Entropy Input String		G/E					
				DRBG Seed							
				DRBG V							
				DRBG Key							
		IKE/IPsec Configuration	Configures IKE/IPsec setup for peer to peer VPN.	CKG RSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		RSA Private Keys		Peer-to-Peer VPN	G/W/E	System Logs	
				CKG ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4)		ECDSA Private Keys			G/W/E		
Counter DRBG				Entropy Input String	G/E						

				DRBG Seed		
				DRBG V		
				DRBG Key		
		KAS	KDF IKEv2 (CVL)	IPSec/IKE DHE/ECDHE Public Components		G/E/Z
			CKG, ECDSA KeyGen (FIPS 186-4), ECDSA KeyVer (FIPS 186-4), KAS-ECC-SSC, KAS-FFC-SSC, Safe Primes Key Generation, Safe Primes Key Verification	IPSec/IKE DHE/ECDHE Private Components		G/E/Z
		KTS	HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384 HMAC-SHA2-512	IPSec/IKE Authentication Keys		G/E/Z
			AES-CBC	IPSec/IKE Session Keys		G/E/Z
		KTS	AES-GCM	IPSec/IKE Session Keys		G/E/Z
		RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		RSA Public Keys CA Certificates		G/R/E/W
		ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		ECDSA Public Keys CA Certificates		G/R/E/W
Zeroize	Destroys all keys in the module	N/A		All Keys and SSPs	CO	Z
Self-Tests	Run power up self-tests on demand by power cycling the module.	HMAC-SHA2-256, ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4)		Firmware Integrity Check Key	CO	E
Show Status	View hardware status of the module via the LEDs.	N/A		N/A	All	N/A
						Console Output / Zeroization indicator
						System Logs
						LEDs

## 5. Software/Firmware Security

The module performs the Firmware Integrity test by using HMAC-SHA-256 and ECDSA signature verification (HMAC and ECDSA Cert. #A2137) during the Pre-Operational Self-Test. In addition, the module also conducts the firmware load test by using the Public Verification Key (RSA 2048 with SHA-256, Cert. #A2137) for the new validated firmware to be uploaded into the module via the System Operational Management service. The Firmware Integrity Verification key and Public key for Firmware Content Load Test used for the Firmware Integrity and Firmware Load test, respectively, are generated externally and delivered as part of the module firmware image.

The pre-operational self-tests can be initiated by power cycling the module. When this is performed, the module automatically runs the cryptographic algorithm self-tests in addition to the pre-operational firmware integrity test.

The module's executable code is in the form of the compiled firmware image loaded onto the module.

## 6. Operational Environment

The FIPS 140-3 Operational Environment requirements are not applicable. The operational environment is limited since the Module includes a firmware load service to support necessary updates. New firmware versions within the scope of this validation must be validated through the FIPS 140-3 CMVP. Any other firmware loaded into this module is out of the scope of this validation and requires a separate FIPS 140-3 validation.

## 7. Physical Security

### Physical Security Mechanisms

The multi-chip standalone module is production quality and contains standard passivation. Chip components are protected by an opaque enclosure. There are tamper-evident seals that are applied on the module by the Crypto-Officer, and any unused seals are to be controlled by the Crypto-Officer. The Crypto-Officer must ensure that the module surface is clean and dry before applying the seals. The seals prevent removal of the opaque enclosure without evidence, which should be inspected by the Crypto-Officer every 30 days for evidence of tampering. If the seals or opacity shields show evidence of tamper, the Crypto-Officer should assume that the module has been compromised and contact Customer Support.

**Note:** For ordering information, see Table 1 for physical kit part numbers and version. Opacity shields are included in the physical kits.

Refer to Appendix A for instructions regarding installation of the tamper seals and opacity shields. Tamper-evident seals must be pressed firmly onto the adhering surfaces during installation, and once applied, the Crypto-Officer shall permit 24 hours of cure time for all tamper-evident seals. The placement of the twelve (12) tamper-evident seals are shown in Appendix A.

### Operator Required Actions

The following table provides information regarding the various physical security mechanisms, and their recommended frequency of inspection/test.

*Table 10 - Physical Security Inspection Guidelines*

Physical Security Mechanism	Recommended Frequency of Inspection/Test	Inspection/Test Guidance Details
Tamper-Evident Seals	30 days	Verify integrity of tamper-evident seals in the locations specified in Appendix A.
Front and Rear Opacity Shields	30 days	Verify that the front and rear opacity shields have not been deformed from their original shape, thereby reducing their effectiveness.
Vent Overlays	30 days	Verify that the vent overlays have not been removed or deformed. All edges should maintain strong adhesion characteristics.

## 8. Non-Invasive Security

There are currently no defined Approved non-invasive attack mitigation test metrics in SP 800-140F.

## 9. Sensitive Security Parameter Management

The following table details all the sensitive security parameters utilized by the module.

“TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted” corresponds to the following KTS entries listed in the Approved Algorithms table:

- AES Cert. #A2137, HMAC Cert. #A2137
- AES-GCM Cert. #A2137

“IPSec/IKE, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3” corresponds to the following KAS entries listed in the Approved Algorithms table:

- KAS-ECC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF IKEv2 Cert. #A2137
- KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF IKEv2 Cert. #A2137

“SSH, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3” corresponds to the following KAS entries listed in the Approved Algorithms table:

- KAS-ECC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF SSH Cert. #A2137
- KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF SSH Cert. #A2137

“TLS, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3” corresponds to the following KAS entries listed in the Approved Algorithms table:

- KAS-ECC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF TLS Cert. #A2137
- KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137, KDF TLS Cert. #A2137

Table 11 – SSPs

Key/SSP/Name/Type	Strength	Security Function and Cert. Number	Generation	Import/Export	Establishment	Storage	Zeroization	Use & Related Keys
CA Certificates	112 bits minimum	RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) Cert. #A2137	DRBG, FIPS 186-4	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	HDD – Zeroize Service RAM - Zeroize at session termination	ECDSA/RSA Public key - Used to trust a root CA intermediate CA and leaf /end entity certificates (RSA 2048, 3072, and 4096 bits) (ECDSA P-256, P-384, and P-521)
RSA Public Keys	112 bits minimum	RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) Cert. #A2137	DRBG, FIPS 186-4	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted or Plaintext TLS handshake	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	Zeroize Service	RSA public keys managed as certificates for the verification of signatures, establishment of TLS, operator authentication and peer authentication. (RSA 2048, 3072, or 4096-bit)



RSA Private Keys	112 bits minimum	RSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4) Cert. #A2137	DRBG, FIPS 186-4	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	HDD – Zeroize Service RAM - Zeroize at session termination	RSA Private keys for generation of signatures, authentication or key establishment. (RSA 2048, 3072, or 4096-bit)
ECDSA Public Keys	128 bits minimum	ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) Cert. #A2137	DRBG, FIPS 186-4	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted or Plaintext TLS handshake	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	Zeroize Service	ECDSA public keys managed as certificates for the verification of signatures, establishment of TLS, operator authentication and peer authentication. (ECDSA P-256, P-384, or P-521)
ECDSA Private Keys	128 bits minimum	ECDSA SigGen (FIPS 186-4) Cert. #A2137	DRBG, FIPS 186-4	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	HDD – Zeroize Service RAM - Zeroize at session termination	ECDSA Private key for generation of signatures and authentication (P-256, P-384, or P-521)
TLS DHE/ECDSA Private Components	112 bits minimum	KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137	DRBG, SP 800-56A Rev. 3	N/A	N/A	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman private FFC or EC component used in TLS (DHE 2048, ECDHE P-256, P-384, P-521)
TLS DHE/ECDSA Public Components	112 bits minimum	KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137	DRBG, SP 800-56A Rev. 3	Plaintext - TLS handshake	N/A	N/A	Zeroize at session termination	Diffie_Hellman or EC Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral values used in key agreement (DHE 2048, ECDHE P-256, P-384, P-521)
TLS Pre-Master Secret	N/A	KDF TLS Cert. #A2137, MD5 (No Security Claimed)	KAS-ECC-SSC or KAS-FFC-SSC, SP 800-56A Rev. 3	N/A	TLS, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3	RAM – plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	Secret value used to derive the TLS Master Secret along with client and server random nonces
TLS Master Secret	N/A	KDF TLS Cert. #A2137, MD5 (No Security Claimed)	KDF TLS	N/A	TLS, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3	RAM – plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	Secret value used to derive the TLS session keys
TLS Encryption Keys	128 bits minimum	AES-CBC or AES-GCM Cert. #A2137	KDF TLS	N/A	TLS, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	AES (128 or 256 bit) keys used in TLS connections (GCM; CBC)
TLS HMAC Keys	160 bits minimum	HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384 Cert. #A2137	TLS KDF (CVL)	N/A	TLS, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	HMAC keys used in TLS connections (SHA-1, 256, 384) (160, 256, 384 bits)
SSH DHE/ECDSA Private Components	112 bits minimum	KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137	DRBG, SP 800-56A Rev. 3	N/A	N/A	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	Diffie Hellman or EC Diffie-Hellman private (DH Group 14, ECDH P-256, ECDH P-384, ECDH P-521)
SSH DHE/ECDSA Public Components	112 bits minimum	KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137	DRBG, SP 800-56A Rev. 3	Plaintext SSH handshake	N/A	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	Diffie Hellman or EC Diffie-Hellman public component (DH Group

								14, ECDH P-256, ECDH P-384, ECDH P-521)
SSH Host Public Key	112 bits minimum	RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) ECDSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) Cert. #A2137	DRBG, FIPS 186-4	N/A	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	Zeroize Service	SSH Host Public Key (RSA 2048, RSA 3072, RSA 4096, ECDSA P-256, P-384, or P-521)
SSH Client Public Key	112 bits minimum	RSA SigVer (FIPS 186-4) Cert. #A2137	N/A	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	Zeroize Service	Public RSA key used to authenticate client. (RSA 2048, 3072, and 4096 bits)
SSH Session Encryption Keys	128 bits minimum	AES-CBC, AES-CTR, or AES-GCM Cert. #A2137	N/A	N/A	SSH, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	Used in all SSH connections to the security module's command line interface. (128, 192, or 256 bits: CBC or CTR) (128 or 256 bits: GCM)
SSH Session Authentication Keys	160 bits minimum	HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-512 Cert. #A2137	N/A	N/A	SSH, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	Authentication keys used in all SSH connections to the security module's command line interface (HMAC-SHA-1, HMAC-SHA2-256, HMAC-SHA2-512) (160, 256, 512 bits)
IPSec/IKE DHE/ECDSA Private Components	112 bits minimum	KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137	DRBG, SP 800-56A Rev. 3	N/A	N/A	RAM - plaintext	Power cycle	Diffie-Hellman or EC Diffie-Hellman private component used in key establishment (DHE 2048, ECDHE P-256, P-384)
IPSec/IKE DHE/ECDSA Public Components	112 bits minimum	KAS-ECC-SSC KAS-FFC-SSC Cert. #A2137	DRBG, SP 800-56A Rev. 3	N/A	N/A	RAM - plaintext	Power cycle	Diffie-Hellman or EC Diffie-Hellman public component used in key agreement (DHE 2048, ECDHE P-256, P-384)
IPSec/IKE Session Keys	128 bits minimum	AES-CBC, AES-GCM Cert. #A2137	N/A	N/A	IPSec/IKE, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	Used to encrypt IKE/IPSec data. These are AES CBC or GCM (128 or 256 bits).
IPSec/IKE Authentication Keys	256 bits minimum	HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384 HMAC-SHA2-512 Cert. #A2137	N/A	N/A	IPSec/IKE, KAS SP 800-56A Rev. 3	RAM - plaintext	Zeroize at session termination	(HMAC-SHA-256, SHA-384 or SHA-512) Used to authenticate the peer in an IKE/IPSec tunnel connection. (256, 384, 512 bits)
CO, User Password	N/A	N/A	External	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD - a password hash	Zeroize Service	Authentication string with a minimum length of eight (8) characters.
Protocol Secrets	N/A	N/A	External	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD— Plaintext RAM – Plaintext	Zeroize Service	Secrets used by RADIUS or TACACS+ (8 characters minimum)
Entropy Input String	194 bits	CKG (vendor affirmed), Counter	Entropy as per	N/A	N/A	RAM - plaintext	Power cycle	DRBG input string coming from the entropy source

		DRBG Cert. #A2137	SP 800-90B					Input length = 384 bits
DRBG Seed	194 bits	CKG (vendor affirmed), Counter DRBG Cert. #A2137	Entropy as per SP 800-90B	N/A	N/A	RAM - Plaintext	Power cycle	DRBG seed coming from the entropy source  Seed length = 384 bits
DRBG V	128 bits	CKG (vendor affirmed), Counter DRBG Cert. #A2137	Entropy as per SP 800-90B	N/A	N/A	RAM - plaintext	Power cycle	AES 256 CTR DRBG State (V) used in the generation of random values
DRBG Key	256 bits	CKG (vendor affirmed), Counter DRBG Cert. #A2137	Entropy as per SP 800-90B	N/A	N/A	RAM - plaintext	Power cycle	AES 256 CTR DRBG State (Key) used in the generation of random values
SNMPv3 Authentication Secret	N/A	KDF SNMP (CVL) Cert. #A2137	N/A	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	Zeroize Service	Used to support SNMPv3 services (Minimum 8 characters)
SNMPv3 Privacy Secret	N/A	KDF SNMP (CVL) Cert. #A2137	N/A	TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD/RAM – plaintext	Zeroize Service	Used to support SNMPv3 services (Minimum 8 characters)
Authentication Key	160 bits minimum	HMAC-SHA-1 HMAC-SHA2-224 HMAC-SHA2-256 HMAC-SHA2-384 HMAC-SHA2-512 Cert. #A2137	SNMPv3 KDF (CVL)	N/A	N/A	HDD/RAM - Plaintext	Zeroize Service	HMAC-SHA-1/224/256/384/512 Authentication protocol key (160 bits)
Session Key	128 bits minimum	AES-CFB128 Cert. #A2137	SNMPv3 KDF (CVL)	N/A	N/A	HDD/RAM - Plaintext	Zeroize Service	Privacy protocol encryption key (AES 128/192/256 CFB128)
Public key for firmware content load test	112 bits 2048 bits	RSA SigVer Cert. #A2137	Factory preload	Import only, TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD – Plaintext as part of firmware image	N/A	Used to authenticate firmware and content to be installed on the appliance (RSA 2048 with SHA-256)
Firmware Integrity Check Key	256 bits	ECDSA SigVer Cert. #A2137, HMAC-SHA2-256 Cert. #A2137	Factory preload	Import only, TLS or SSH Session Key Encrypted	N/A	HDD – Plaintext as part of firmware image	N/A	Used to check the integrity of all software code (HMAC-SHA-256* and ECDSA P-256) *Keys used to perform power-up self-tests are not CSPs

Note: SSPs are implicitly zeroized when power cycling and explicitly zeroized when using the zeroize service.

Table 12 - Non-Deterministic Random Number Generation Specification

Entropy Source	Minimum number of bits of entropy	Details
Palo Alto Networks RTC Entropy Source	194 bits	<p>ESV Cert. #E130</p> <p>The entropy source provides at least 0.506 bits of entropy per bit of output. The DRBG is seeded with 384-bits of output from the entropy source. Therefore the DRBG is seeded with at least 194 bits of entropy before generating keys.</p> <p>The module generates SSPs (e.g., keys) whose strengths are modified by available entropy</p>

## 10. Self-Tests

The module design corresponds to the module security rules. This section documents the security rules enforced by the cryptographic module to implement the security requirements of a FIPS 140-3 Level 2 module.

1. The cryptographic module shall provide distinct operator roles. When the module has not been placed in a valid role, the operator shall not have access to any cryptographic services.
2. The cryptographic module shall clear previous authentications on power cycle.
3. The cryptographic module performs the following tests
  - A. Pre-operational Self-Tests
    1. Firmware Integrity Test –verified with HMAC-SHA-256 and ECDSA P-256\*  
\*Note: the ECDSA and HMAC-SHA-256 KATs are performed prior to the Firmware integrity test
  - B. Conditional self-tests
    1. Cryptographic algorithm self-tests
      - a. AES 128-bit ECB Encrypt Known Answer Test\*
      - b. AES 128-bit ECB Decrypt Known Answer Test\*
      - c. AES 128-bit CMAC Known Answer Test\*
      - d. AES 256-bit GCM Encrypt Known Answer Test
      - e. AES 256-bit GCM Decrypt Known Answer Test
      - f. AES 192-bit CCM Encrypt Known Answer Test\*
      - g. AES 192-bit CCM Decrypt Known Answer Test\*
      - h. RSA 2048-bit PKCS#1 v1.5 with SHA-256 Sign Known Answer Test
      - i. RSA 2048-bit PKCS#1 v1.5 with SHA-256 Verify Known Answer Test
      - j. RSA 2048-bit Encrypt Known Answer Test\*
      - k. RSA 2048-bit Decrypt Known Answer Test\*
      - l. ECDSA P-256 with SHA-512 Sign Known Answer Test
      - m. ECDSA P-256 with SHA-512 Verify Known Answer Test
      - n. HMAC-SHA-1 Known Answer Test
      - o. HMAC-SHA-256 Known Answer Test
      - p. HMAC-SHA-384 Known Answer Test
      - q. HMAC-SHA-512 Known Answer Test
      - r. SHA-1 Known Answer Test
      - s. SHA-256 Known Answer Test
      - t. SHA-384 Known Answer Test
      - u. SHA-512 Known Answer Test
      - v. DRBG Instantiate/Generate/Reseed SP800-90A Known Answer Tests
      - w. SP 800-90A Instantiate/Generate/Reseed Section 11.3 Health Tests
      - x. KAS-FFC-SSC 2048-bit Known Answer Test
      - y. KAS-ECC-SSC P-256 Known Answer Test
      - z. SP 800-135 TLS 1.0/1.1 KDF KAT
      - aa. SP 800-135 TLS 1.2 with SHA-256 KDF KAT
      - bb. SP 800-135 SSH KDF KAT
      - cc. SP 800-135 IKE KDF KAT
      - dd. Continuous Random Number Generator (RNG) test – performed on DRBG
      - ee. SP 800-90B RCT/APT Health Tests on Entropy Source  
\*Note: Supported by the module cryptographic implementation, but only utilized for CAST
    2. Pairwise Consistency Self-Tests
      - a. RSA Pairwise Consistency Test
      - b. ECDSA/KAS-ECC Pairwise Consistency Test
      - c. KAS-FFC Pairwise Consistency Test
    3. Software/firmware Load test
      - a. Firmware Load Test – Verify RSA 2048 with SHA-256 signature on firmware at time of load

#### 4. Critical Functions Tests

##### a. SP 800-56A Rev. 3 Assurance Tests (Based on Sections 5.5.2, 5.6.2, and 5.6.3)

If any self-tests or conditional tests fail, the module will output 'FIPS-CC failure' and the specific test that failed.

1. Power-up self-tests shall not require any operator action.
2. The operator shall be capable of commanding the module to perform the power-up self-test by power cycling the module.
3. Data output shall be inhibited during power-up self-tests and error states.
4. Processes performing key generation and zeroization processes shall be logically isolated from the logical data output paths.
5. The module does not output intermediate key generation values.
6. Status information output from the module shall not contain CSPs or sensitive data that if misused could lead to a compromise of the module.
7. There are no restrictions on which keys or CSPs are zeroized by the zeroization service.
8. The module maintains separation between concurrent operators.
9. The module does not support a maintenance interface or role.
10. The module does not have any external input/output devices used for entry/output of data.
11. The module does not allow the input or output of plaintext CSPs.
12. The module provides a warning, "Your device is still configured with the default admin account credentials. Please change your password prior to deployment." to inform the operator to change their default authentication data.

## 11. Life-cycle Assurance

The vendor provided life-cycle assurance documentation that describes configuration management, design, finite state model, development, testing, delivery + operation, end of life procedures, and guidance. For details regarding the secure installation, initialization, startup, and operation of the module, see section "Approved Mode of Operation" in Section 2.

Palo Alto Network provides an Administrator Guide for additional information noted in the "References" section of this Security Policy

### Vendor imposed security rules

In FIPS-CC mode, the following rules shall apply:

1. If the cryptographic module remains inactive in any valid role for the administrator specified time interval, the module automatically logs out the operator.
- 2.
3. The module enforces a timed access protection mechanism that supports at most ten authentication attempts per minute. After the administrator-specified number of consecutive unsuccessful password validation attempts have occurred, the cryptographic module shall enforce a wait period of at least one (1) minute before any more login attempts can be attempted.
4. In FIPS-CC mode, the following rules shall apply:
  - A. The operator should not enable TLSv1.0 or use RSA for key wrapping; it is disabled by default.
    - Checked via CLI using "show shared" command
  - B. If using RADIUS, it must be configured using TLS.

- Checked via CLI using “show shared” command

Failure to follow these Security Rules will cause the module to operate in a non-compliant state.

## 12. Mitigation of Other Attacks

The module is not designed to mitigate any specific attacks outside the scope of FIPS 140-3. These requirements are not applicable.

## 13. References

[FIPS 140-3] FIPS Publication 140-3 Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules

[AGD] WildFire Administrator's Guide [https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/content/dam/techdocs/en\\_US/pdf/wildfire/10-1/wildfire-admin/wildfire-admin.pdf](https://docs.paloaltonetworks.com/content/dam/techdocs/en_US/pdf/wildfire/10-1/wildfire-admin/wildfire-admin.pdf)

## 14. Definitions and Acronyms

AES – Advanced Encryption Standard  
CA – Certificate Authority  
CLI – Command Line Interface  
CO – Crypto-Officer  
CSP – Critical Security Parameter  
CVL – Component Validation List  
DB9 – D-sub series, E size, 9 pins  
DES – Data Encryption Standard  
DH – Diffie-Hellman  
DRBG – Deterministic Random Bit Generator  
EDC – Error Detection Code  
ECDH – Elliptical Curve Diffie-Hellman  
ECDSA – Elliptical Curve Digital Signature Algorithm  
FIPS – Federal Information Processing Standard  
HMAC – (Keyed) Hashed Message Authentication Code  
KDF – Key Derivation Function  
LED – Light Emitting Diode  
RJ45 – Networking Connector  
RNG – Random number generator  
RSA – Algorithm developed by Rivest, Shamir and Adleman  
SHA – Secure Hash Algorithm  
SNMP – Simple Network Management Protocol  
SSH – Secure Shell  
TLS – Transport Layer Security  
USB – Universal Serial Bus  
VGA – Video Graphics Array  
WF – WildFire

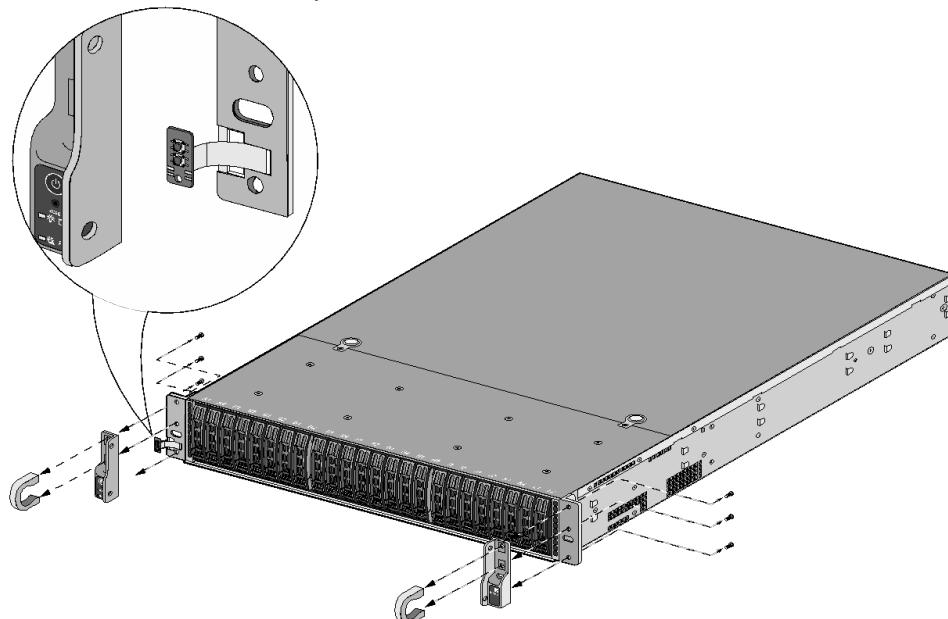
## Appendix A – WF-500 Physical Kit Installation Guide (12 Tamper-Evident Seals)

This section provides steps on how to install the Physical Kit on the WF-500 module.



**Step 1:**

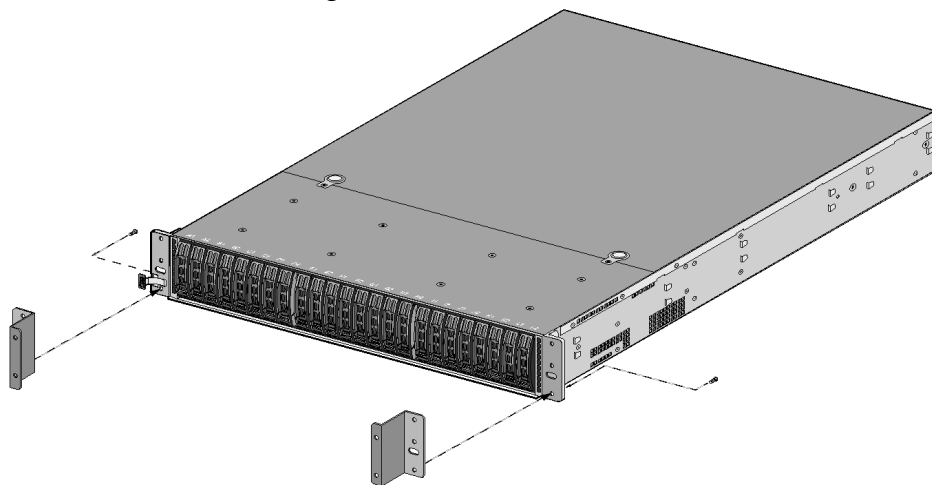
Remove the two pull handles and front modules on the left and right side of the appliance by removing the three (3) screws located behind each handle/module. There is no need to disconnect the LED circuit board attached to the end of the ribbon cable. Retain these screws for Step 2.



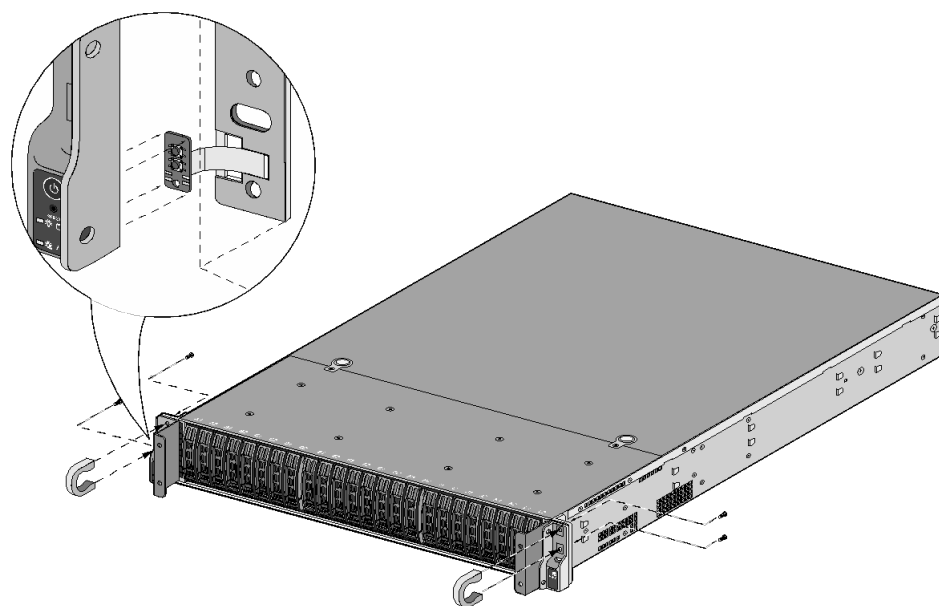
*Figure 8 – Remove Front Handles and Modules*

**Step 2:**

Attach the left and right front cover brackets to the appliance using the six (6) screws that were removed in Step 1. First attach the brackets using the bottom screws (one (1) on each side) as shown in Figure 9, ensuring that you feed the ribbon cable and LED circuit board through the left bracket. Replace the front modules and secure them using the middle and top screws on each side as shown in Figure 10.



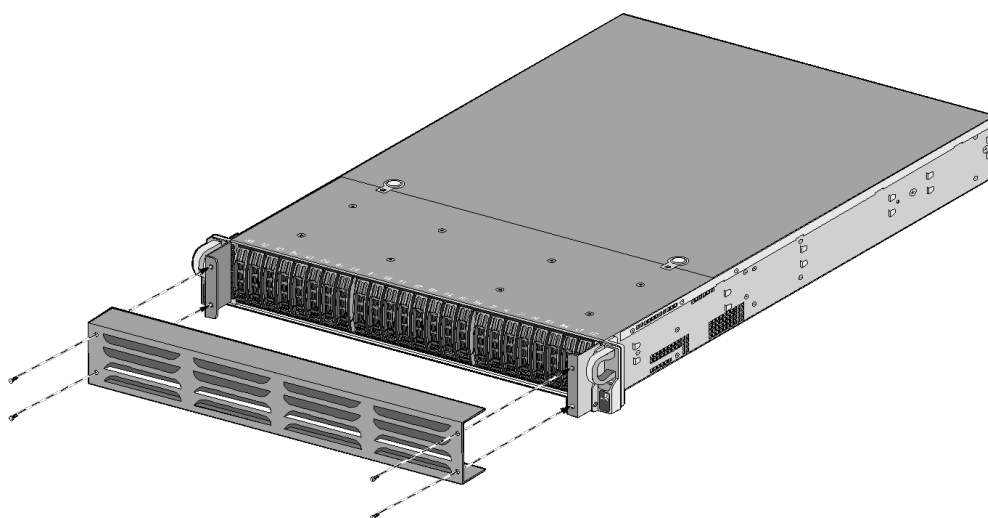
*Figure 9 – Secure the Front Brackets*



*Figure 10 - Attach Pull Handles and Front Modules*

**Step 3:**

Secure the front opacity shield to the right and left front brackets that you installed in Step 2. Use two (2) screws (provided) on each side.



*Figure 11 - Install Front Opacity Shield*

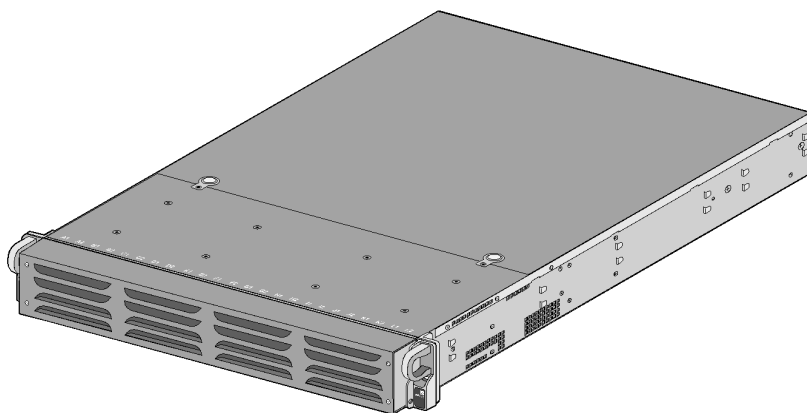


Figure 12 - Front Opacity Shield Installed

**Step 4:**

Attach the rear opacity shield tray to the appliance. First, remove the two (2) screws (shown in Figure 13) from the appliance and use these screws to secure the rear opacity shield tray.

**Note:** Install the back cables (power cords and network/management cables) because you will not be able to access these ports after the next step.

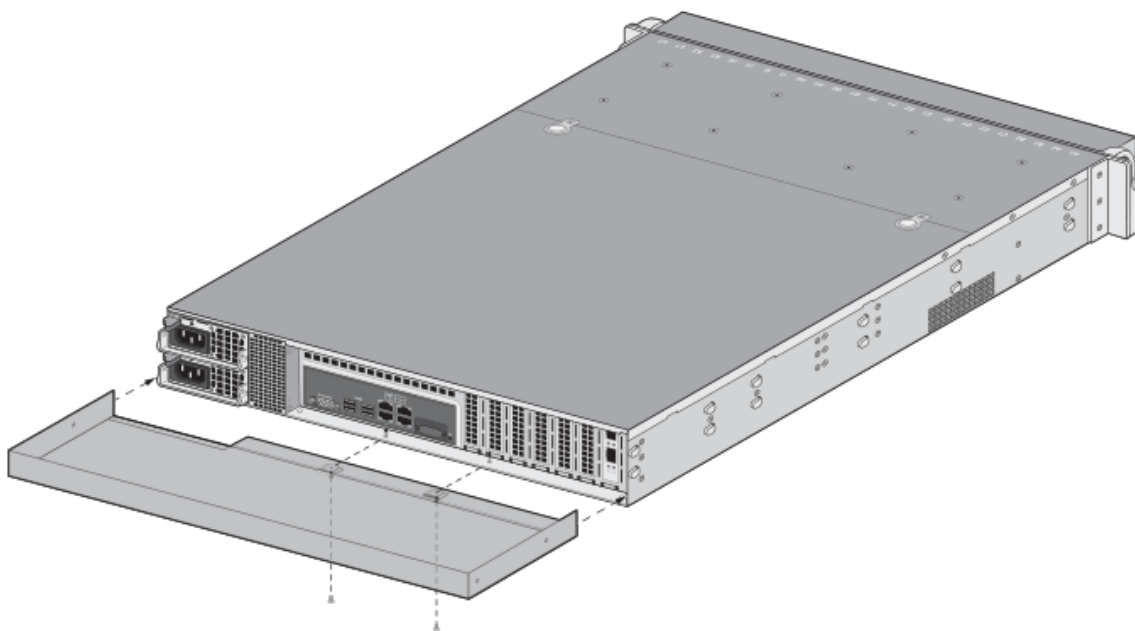


Figure 13 - Install Rear Opacity Shield Tray

**Step 5:**

Place the rear opacity shield on top of the rear opacity shield tray ensuring that you run the cables through the opening at the bottom. Secure the opacity shields with two (2) screws (provided) on each side.

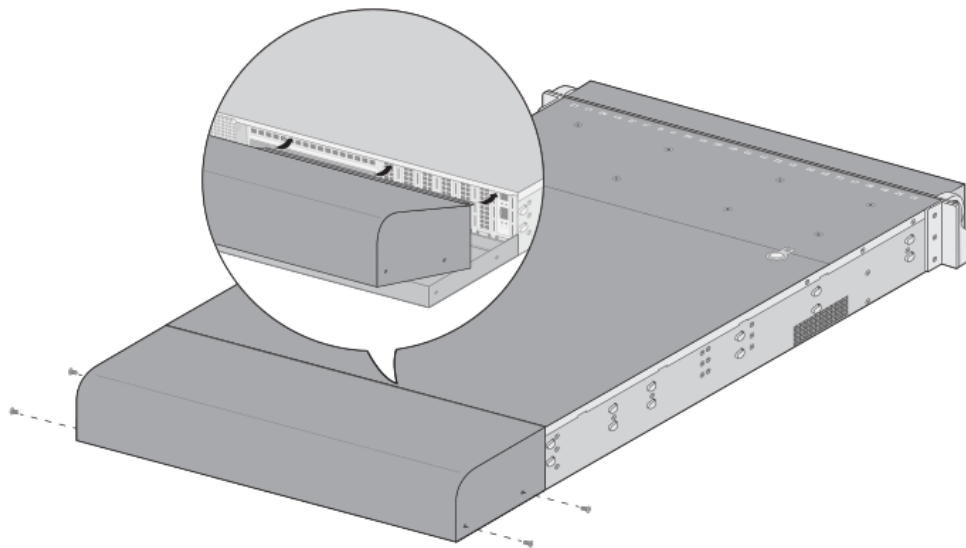


Figure 14 - Install Rear Opacity Shield

**Step 6:**

Cover the vent openings as shown in Figure 15 by applying one (1) overlay tamper-evident seal over the left side vent and one overlay tamper-evident seal over the right side vent. Each overlay requires two (2) tamper-evident seals as shown in Figure 16. Also apply one (1) additional tamper-evident seal as shown in Figure 16, #5.

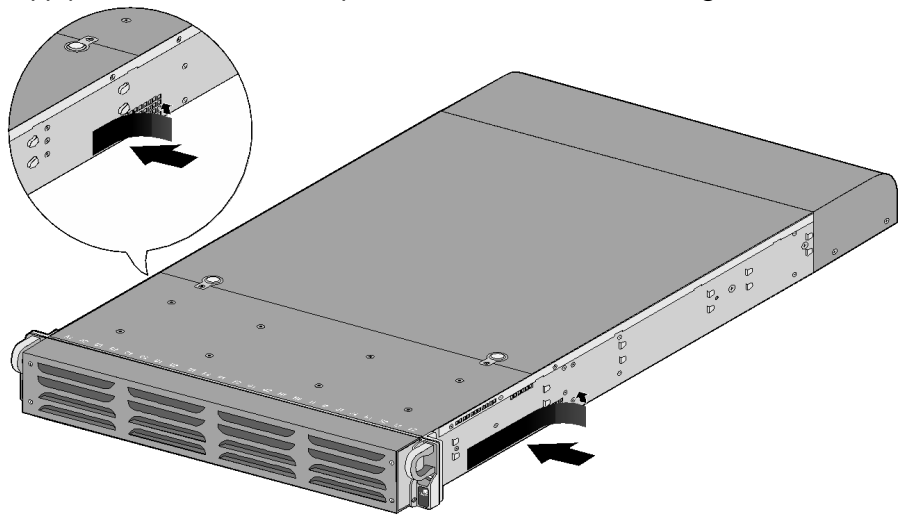


Figure 15 - Apply Tamper-Evident Seals on Vent Overlays

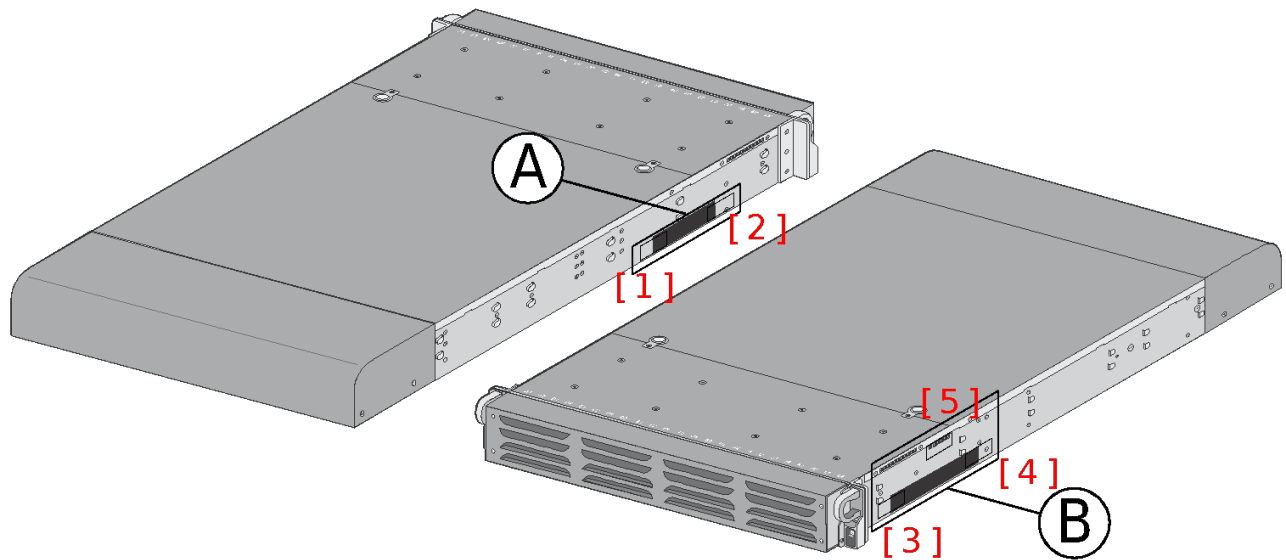


Figure 16 – Apply Tamper-Evident Seals on Vent Overlays and Side Opening

#### Step 7:

Attach the rail kit to the appliance as shown in Figure 17 and then add three (3) tamper-evident seals to the bottom of the appliance as shown in Figure 18. One (1) tamper-evident seal prevents tampering of the front opacity shield connected to the bottom of the appliance and two (2) tamper-evident seals wrap around the upper and lower rear opacity shields to prevent tampering of the rear opacity shields.

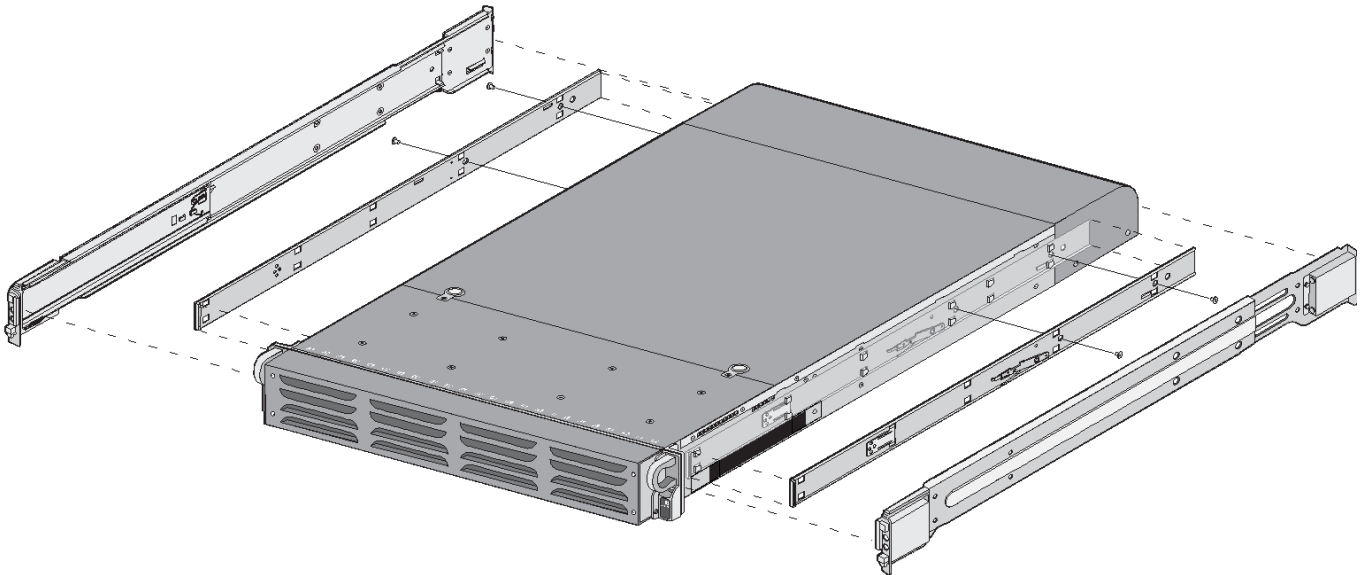
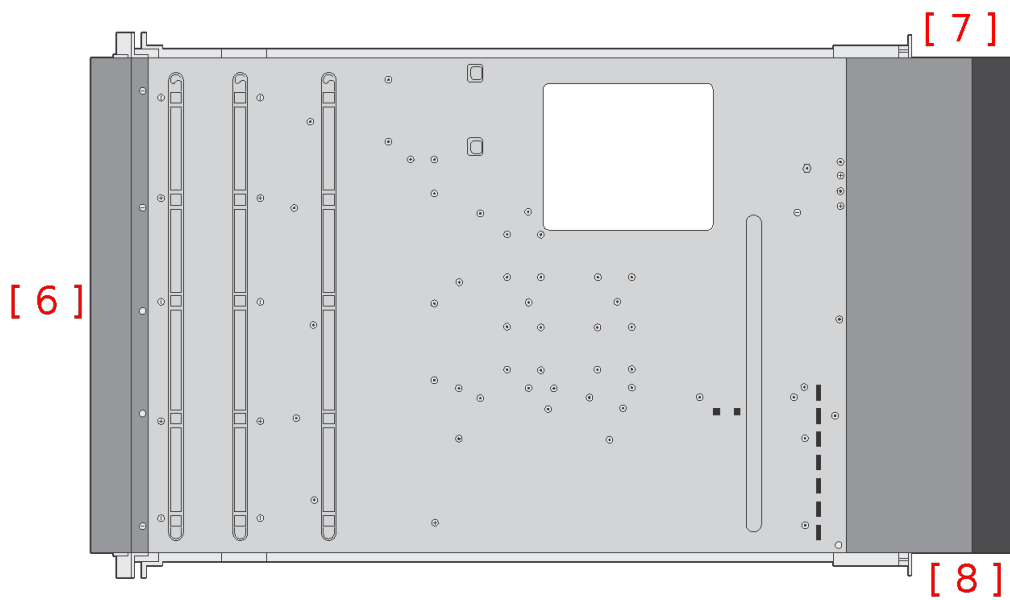


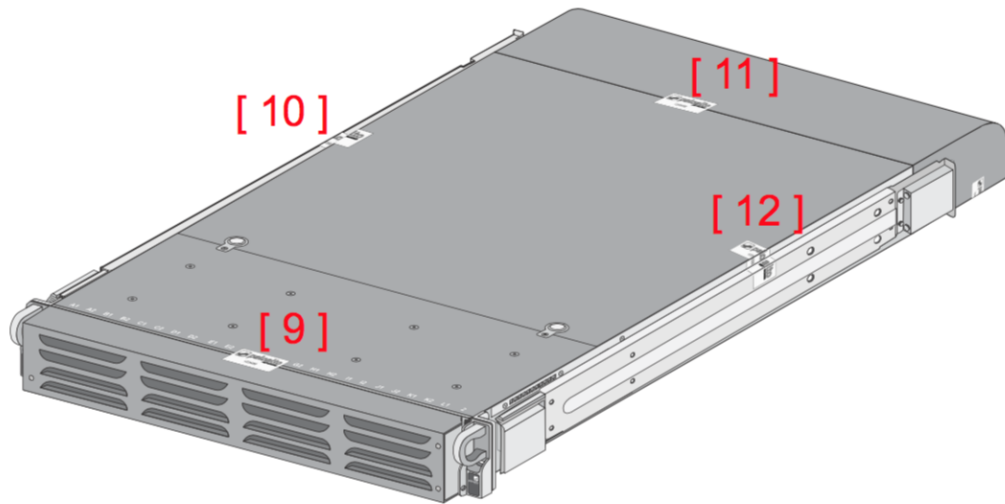
Figure 17 – Install Rail Kit



*Figure 18 – Apply Tamper-Evident Seals on the Bottom of the Appliance*

**Step 8:**

Place four (4) tamper seals on the top of the appliance. Two (2) tamper seals (#9 and #11) prevent tampering of the top front and rear opacity shields and two (2) tamper seals (#10 and #12) prevents someone from attempting to access the vent overlays by sliding the rail kit. This completes the physical kit installation.



*Figure 19 – Apply Tamper-Evident Seals on the Top of the Appliance*