



**HUAWEI**

**Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000  
Series Routers' Yunshan Software  
V600R021C10SPC100 Security Target**

Date: 2022-11-21

Created by



# Change History

Version	Date	Author	Comment
0.1	18/03/2022	Huawei	First draft
0.2	13/06/2022	ShiZhen	Minor fixes based on vendor feedback
0.3	28/06/2022	Huawei	Minor fixes based on lab comments.
0.4	13/07/2022	Huawei	Fixed based on lab comments.
0.5	19/07/2022	Huawei	Fixed definitions of SFRs method of key destruction in volatile storage
0.6	01/08/2022	Huawei	Updated in accordance with Switch comments
0.7	08/08/2022	Huawei	Documents version from Physical Scope updated
0.8	12/08/2022	Huawei	FPT_STM_EXT.1 modified
0.9	12/08/2022	Huawei	Physical Scope updated
1.0	17/11/2022	Huawei	Replace FAU_STG.3 by FAU_STG_EXT.3 Update the name for FTP_ITC.1
1.1	21/11/2022	Huawei	Updated Component levelling for FAU_STG_EXT

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# 1 ST Introduction

## 1.1 ST Reference

**Title:** Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 Series Routers' Yunshan Software V600R021C10SPC100 Security Target

**Version:** 1.1

**Author:** Huawei

**Date of publication:** 2022-11-21

This is the Security Target for the Common Criteria Evaluation of the Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 Series Routers' Software. The TOE defined in this ST strictly consists on of the software running on the supported hardware platforms. The Routers' hardware is out of the scope of the Common Criteria evaluation and, hence, not considered as part of the Target of Evaluation. The TOE software includes TSF and non-TSF parts. These are distinguished and detailed in section 1.4.1 of this document.

This Security Target includes in section 6 a set of Security Functional Requirements that are the taken from [CPP\_ND]. Hence, the security functionality provided by the TOE is equivalent to that described in the mentioned Collaborative Protection Profile. Such functional requirements have been minimally adapted or application notes have been added to them where required, since the original Protection Profile also considers the routers' hardware as part of the TOE.

In addition, the [CPP\_ND] applies refinements to some of the SFRs in [CC31R5P2] where some assignments are refined into selections with a closed set of options. However, these refinements are not deemed necessary for the following SFRs

- FCS\_CKM.1
- FCS\_COP.1/SigGen
- FCS\_COP.1/Hash
- FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash
- FMT\_MOF.1/Functions
- FTP\_TRP.1
- FAU\_STG.1

## 1.2 TOE Reference

**TOE Name:** Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 Series Routers Software

**TOE Developer:** Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

**TOE Version:** V600R021C10SPC100

The TOE is defined as the software running on the hardware corresponding to the following Huawei routers: AR8140-12G10XG, AR8140-T-12G10XG, AR6710-L26T2X4, AR6710-L26T2X4-T, AR6710-L50T2X4, AR6710-L50T2X4-T.

## 1.3 TOE Overview

### 1.3.1 Introduction

The TOE is the software running on the NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 series routers. These routers consist of both hardware (non-TOE) and software. The software running on the routers is denominated Yunshan software developed by Huawei. It is composed of two different software packages: The deployment of one or the other software depends on the hardware server on which the software is going to be hosted. The TSF of the two software is identical, so they are considered the same TOE. Both software are identified with the same version, regardless of the hardware on which they are deployed. They both have their own binary because the hardware where they are deployed needs different drivers to adapt to the different physical interface board and power modules. Yunshan software provides extensive security features, including different interfaces with according access levels for administrators, enforcing authentications prior to establishment of administrative sessions, auditing of security-relevant management activities. The TOE software consists of TSF and non-TSF parts. These are listed in detail in section 1.4.1.

### 1.3.2 TOE Type

The TOE is software running on a network device that is connected to the network and has an infrastructure role within the network.

### 1.3.3 TOE Usage & Major Security Features

#### 1.3.3.1 TOE usage

TOE usage is summarized below:

- The TOE supports username/password, or public-key authentication mode and only users that are authenticated can access the TOE and its command line interface (CLI).
- The TOE is accessed by CLI locally or a Network Management Server (NMS) remotely over SSH so that a secure channel is established to protect the data between TOE and NMS. This channel is used for TOE management by administrators.
- For secure transmission of audit information between the TOE and the Syslog server a secure TLS channel is used.
- The TOE supports digital signature verification for software. Each of the software package or patch package released by Huawei includes a unique digital signature. When an NMS



distributes the package to router, the TOE will verify the online digital signature before updating. The verification of the digital signature demonstrates the integrity and authenticity of the package. The package is only processed further after successful verification of the digital signature, otherwise the package will be discarded without processing. Software integrity is verified for software update packages and for installed firmware upon every boot.

### 1.3.3.2 Major Security Features

The TOE is comprised of several security features. Below are identified the security features that are considered TSF:

- Security audit
- Cryptographic support
- Identification and authentication
- Secure Management
- Protection of the TSF
- TOE access through user authentication
- Trusted path and channels for device authentication
- Trusted software updates

The TOE includes other features that are in TOE scope but are not considered TSF, such as: routing functionality, traffic forwarding, ARP and TCP/IP management, resource management as operating system level, BGP protocol, data packet forwarding, IS-IS dynamic routing, MAC address table handling, or OSPF. See section 1.4.1 for details.

### 1.3.4 Non-TOE Hardware/Software/Firmware

The TOE provides security services when running in a single and secure device. It supports (in some cases optionally) the following hardware, software, and firmware in its environment when the TOE is configured as in the Figure below:

## Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 Series Routers'

### Yunshan Software V600R021C10SPC100 Security Target

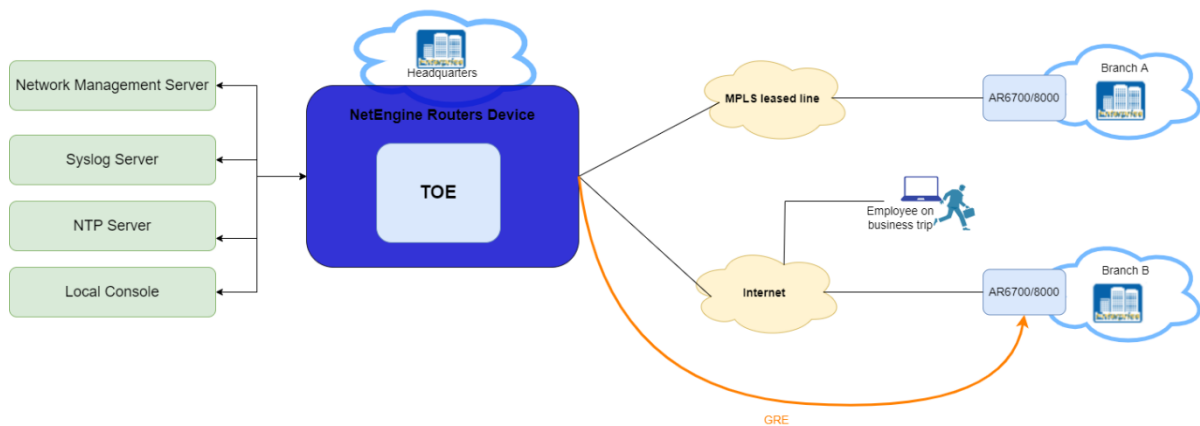


Figure 1 Elements in the operational environment

As shown in Figure 1, the TOE functions as the edge gateway and supports multiple types of physical links, such as Internet links. NetEngine 8000 series routers, support hybrid link access, and provide visualized and controllable services. This reduces WAN interconnection costs and improves O&M efficiency.

The headquarters and branches of an enterprise use routers to connect to the Internet, establish a VPN, and use VPN tunnels to secure data.

As shown in Figure 1, the headquarters of an enterprise is connected to the Internet through a router. LANs of branches connect to the Internet through routers. The headquarters and branches establish GRE tunnels, and the headquarters and employees on business trips establish IPsec VPN tunnels to secure data. After the branches and headquarters establish VPN tunnels, the branches can communicate with each other through the headquarters.

These IT entities (like the NTP server) should be physical protected in order to ensure that no one can attack them or steal information.

The TOE supports the following hardware, software, and firmware components in its operational environment. All of the following environment components are supported by the TOE.

Component	Usage/Purpose Description for TOE performance
AR8140-12G10XG	The TOE runs on these hardware platforms.  Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 series routers are used to satisfy the requirements for networks of various scales. They are deployed at the edge of IP backbone networks, IP metropolitan area networks (MANs), and other large-scale IP networks, also can be used to access, aggregate, and transmit carrier-class Ethernet services on Fixed-Mobile Convergence
AR8140-T-12G10XG	
AR6710-L26T2X4	
AR6710-L26T2X4-T	
AR6710-L50T2X4	
AR6710-L50T2X4-T	

	(FMC) Metropolitan Area Networks (MANs). They provide network traffic processing capacity.  Network traffic is processed and forwarded by the underlying hardware according to routing decisions downloaded from Yunshan software.
Network Management Server	This includes any Management workstation with an SSH client installed that is used to establish a protected channel with the TOE
Local Console	This includes any Console that is directly connected to the TOE via the Serial Console Port and is used by the TOE administrator to support TOE administration.
NTP Server	The TOE supports secure communications with an NTP server in order to synchronize the date and time on the TOE with the NTP server's date and time.
Syslog Server	This includes any syslog server to which the TOE would transmit syslog messages.

*Table 1 Hardware, software and firmware out of evaluation scope*

## 1.4 TOE Description

### 1.4.1 Introduction

This section will introduce TOE from a software architectural view. The TOE scope consists of the software running in the router device. The hardware is out of TOE scope.

The underlying OS on which the TOE software is supported consists in a Linux operating system. The OS provides basic services including memory management, scheduling management, file management, and device management.

The Yunshan software is a network operating platform, which has a distributed, multi-process, and component-based architecture. It builds upon the hardware development trend and will meet carriers' exploding service requirements.

The Yunshan software is responsible for functional management, routing information generation, receiving generated routing information and formatting them into hardware-specific data to direct traffic forwarding.

The diagram below describes which modules of the Yunshan software are part of the TSF and which ones are not. Only the part of the TOE highlighted in green is included in the TSF.

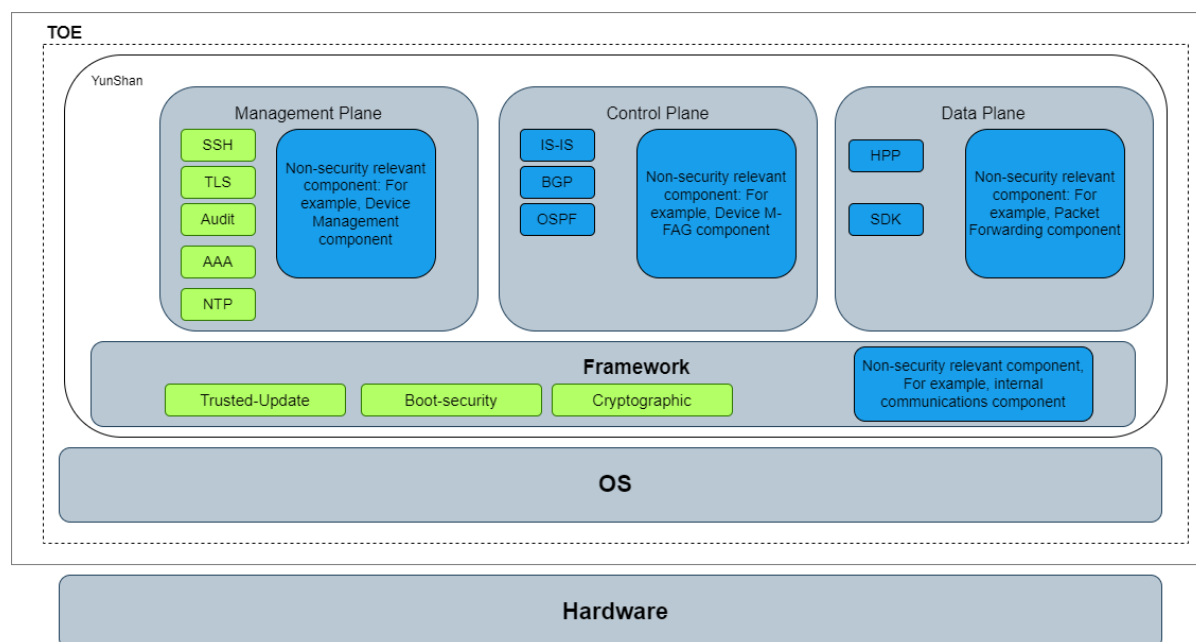


Figure 2 Architecture and boundaries of the Target of Evaluation

Remark: Yunshan software consists of Management Plane, Control Plane, Data Plane.

- In TSF scope:
  - Management Plane (MP), implements management for external access, management for system configuration, information output on Yunshan software, NTP.
  - Framework, implements system internal scheduling, communication, management of signals, events, timers, etc. System security functions are also implemented at this plane.
- In TOE scope:
  - Control Plane (CP), controls and manages the operation of all network protocols. The control plane provides various network information and forwarding query entries required for data processing and forwarding on the Data Plane;
  - Data Plane (DP), processes and forwards various types of data on different ports of the router;
  - OS, provide hardware and software resource management.
- Out Of TOE scope: Hardware, provide hardware resource management.

The table below presents all the software modules that are part of the TOE and specifies which of them are TSF and which of them are not.

Modules	TSF	Description
AAA	YES	AAA (Authentication Authorization Accounting), implemented in accordance with related RFC, provides authentication, authorization and accounting functionalities.
BGP	NO	Border Gateway Protocol, the protocol backing the core routing decisions on the Internet. It maintains a table of IP networks or 'prefixes' which designate network reachability among autonomous systems (AS). It is described as a path vector protocol.
Cryptographic	YES	RSA, ECC, ECDSA, SHA, HMAC-SHA, AES, DRBG
Audit	YES	Information Center, accepts, categorizes and filters information generated by all components and/or modules including log and alarm information, and outputs accordingly (e.g., to terminal, to log file).
IS-IS	NO	<p>Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a dynamic routing protocol initially designed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for its Connectionless Network Protocol (CLNP).</p> <p>To support IP routing, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) extends and modifies IS-IS in <b>[RFC-1195]</b>, which enables IS-IS to be applied to both TCP/IP and Open System Interconnection (OSI) environments. This type of IS-IS is called Integrated IS-IS or Dual IS-IS.</p>

OSPF	NO	Open Shortest Path First, is an adaptive routing protocol for Internet Protocol (IP) networks. It uses a link state routing algorithm and falls into the group of interior routing protocols, operating within a single autonomous system (AS).
Boot-Security	YES	The TSF run a suite of self-tests during initial start-up to demonstrate the correct operation of the TSF, including software integration verification by digital signature check.
Trusted-Update	YES	<p>Patches are a type of software compatible with system software. They are used to fix urgent bugs in system software. You can upgrade the system by installing patches, without having to upgrade the system software.</p> <p>You can select a proper operation to upgrade and maintain the device according to the real-world situation. Application scenarios of these operations are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System software upgrade</li> </ul> <p>System software upgrade can optimize device performance, add new features, and upgrade the current software version.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patch installation</li> </ul>
SSH	YES	Secure Shell (SSH v2.0), provides secure channel between end user and the TOE, and to protect the TOE from IP address fraud, password interception, etc.

TLS	YES	TLSv1.2 function performs loading digital certificate revocation list, and trusted CA file.
NTP	YES	The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is an application layer protocol in the TCP/IP protocol suite. NTP synchronizes the time among a set of distributed time servers and clients. The TOE uses NTP version 3.
SDK	NO	The SDK configures hardware to forward packets.
HPP	NO	<p>High Performance Packet Processor (HPP) contains "High Performance Environment (HPE)", "High Performance Forward (HPF)", "High performance Stack (HPS)" and "Host Receive and send (HOST)".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The HPE container is a high-performance execution environment that provides the execution environment and function library support for forwarding services and forwarding control.</li> <li>• The HPF implements the forwarding service feature, invokes the forwarding support interface downwards, and connects to the protocol stack upwards.</li> <li>• The HPS provides socket capabilities for external systems.</li> </ul>

Non-security relevant component	NO	Non-security relevant component which are not within the scope of this evaluation.
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Table 2 Modules specifications

## 1.4.2 TOE Logical Scope

The TOE is comprised of several security features. Each of the security features identified above consists of several security functionalities, as identified below.

### 1.4.2.1 Security audit

The log module of the host software records operations on a device and events that occur to a device. The recorded operations and events are log messages. Log messages provide evidence for diagnosing and maintaining a system. Log messages reflect the operating status of a device and are used to analyze the conditions of a network and to find out the causes of network failure or faults.

Key elements of log messages include timestamp, host name, Huawei identity, version, module name, severity, brief description, etc.

Audit component are the module processing, outputting log records. Information hierarchy is designed to help the user roughly differentiate between information about normal operation and information about faults. Since the information center needs to output information to the terminal, console, log buffer, and log file.

### 1.4.2.2 Cryptographic support

The TOE provides cryptography in support of secure connections that includes remote administrative management.

The cryptographic services provided by the TOE are described in Table below.

Cryptographic function	Use in the TOE
DRBG	Used in session establishment of TLS and SSH
RSA	Used for signature verification and generation in session establishment of TLS and SSH
SHA	Used to provide cryptographic hashing services
HMAC-SHA	Used to provide integrity and authentication verification
AES	Used to encrypt traffic transmitted through TLS and SSH



ECC	Used for key generation in session establishment of SSH
ECDSA	Used for SSH public-key based authentication
ECDH	Used for key establishment for TLS and SSH communication channels

### 1.4.2.3 Identification and authentication

The authentication functionality provides validation by user's account name and password. Public key authentication is supported for SSH users. Detailed functionalities, for example max idle-timeout period, max log-in attempts, UI lock, user kick out, can be configured by Security Administrator according to networking environment, customized security considerations, differential user role on TOE, and/or other operational concerns.

### 1.4.2.4 Secure Management

The TOE restricts the ability to determine the behavior of and modify the behavior of the function's transmission of audit data to the security administrator. Only the security administrator can manage the cryptographic keys. Only the security administrator has the right of opening/closing the security services and creation/deletion/modification of the user accounts.

### 1.4.2.5 Protection of the TSF

The TOE protects the pre-shared keys, symmetric keys, and private keys from reading them by an unauthorized entity. The TOE stores the users or administrator passwords in non-plaintext form preventing them from reading. The TOE verifies the packet before their installation and uses the digital signature. The TOE also obtains reliable timestamps from an external NTP server and performs self-test for integrity of the software and the cryptographic functions upon each boot.

### 1.4.2.6 TOE access through user authentication

To protect the TOE from eavesdrop and to ensure data transmission security and confidentiality, SSH implements:

- Authentication by password or by public-key;
- AES encryption algorithms;
- Secure cryptographic key exchange;

### 1.4.2.7 Trusted path and channels for device authentication

The TOE supports the trusted connections using TLS for the communication with the audit (syslog) server.

### 1.4.2.8 Trusted updates

The TOE supports installation of software updates by Security Administrator after a successful verification of their authenticity using secure and strong cryptographic algorithms based on digital signatures.

## 1.4.3 TOE Physical Scope

This section will define the physical scope of the TOE to be evaluated.

Type	Delivery Item	Delivery Method	Version
Product Guidance (AGD_PRE)	Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 Series Routers' Yunshan software V600R021C10SPC100 Preparative Procedures	Distributed by e-mail in PDF format	0.7
Product Guidance (AGD_OPE)	Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 Series Routers' Yunshan software V600R021C10SPC100 Operational User Guidance	Distributed by e-mail in PDF format	0.7
Upgrade Guide	NetEngine AR V600R021C10 Upgrade Guide	Distributed by e-mail in .docx format or digital download available through the HUAWEI support website, through authenticated access.	01
Product Guidance (General)	Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 Series Routers' Yunshan Software V600R021C10SPC100 Product Documentation	Users can log in to the HUAWEI support website to read the document directly or download the product documentation in accordance to the version of the TOE. The download file format is *.hdx, user can	1.1

		download the *.hdx reader from the same website.	
TOE Software	AR6700 V600R021C10SPC100.cc	The TOE software is distributed embedded in the non-TOE hardware platforms depending on the chosen model. This software is used by the following hardware devices: AR6710-L26T2X4, AR6710-L26T2X4-T, AR6710-L50T2X4 and AR6710-L50T2X4-T	V600R021C10SPC100
TOE Software	AR8100 V600R021C10SPC100.cc	The TOE software is distributed embedded in the non-TOE hardware platforms depending on the chosen model. This software is used by the following hardware devices: AR8140-12G10XG and AR8140-T-12G10XG	V600R021C10SPC100
Signature Verification Guide	PGPVerify V100R001C00 Signature Verification Guide	Distributed by e-mail in PDF format	05

Table 3 Physical Scope

## 2 Conformance Claims

This Security Target and the TOE described are in accordance with the requirements of Common Criteria 3.1R5.

This Security Target claims conformance with the following parts of Common Criteria:

- Conformance with [CC31R5P2] extended.
- Conformance with [CC31R5P3].

The methodology to be used for the evaluation is described in the “Common Evaluation Methodology” of the Common Criteria standard of April 2017, version 3.1 revision 5 with an evaluation assurance level of EAL4 + ALC\_FLR.2.

This Security Target does not claim conformance with any protection profile.

All the Security Functional Requirements defined in section 5, that are included in section 6 have been taken from [CPP\_ND]. In terms of security functionality, this ST contains the same SFRs as a Security Target claiming exact conformance with [CPP\_ND] except for FCS\_NTP\_EXT.1. The TOE is not a distributed TOE, therefore, all SFRs applicable to this TOE type are not claimed / provided by the TOE as well as several other optional SFRs are not implemented.

The chosen assurance level chosen for this Common Criteria Evaluation is EAL4 + ALC\_FLR.2, which is a higher assurance level than that defined in [CPP\_ND].

## 3 Security Problem Definition

This section describes the security aspects of the operational environment and its expected use in said environment. It includes the declaration of the TOE operational environment that identifies and describes:

- The alleged known threats that will be countered by the TOE
- The organizational security policies that the TOE has to adhere to
- The TOE usage assumptions in the suggested operational environment.

We will begin defining Assets and Agents of threats.

### 3.1 Assets

**TOE ADMINISTRATOR ACCESS:** Access to an authenticated session of a Security Administrator user on the TOE. This allows Security Administrator to perform TOE configuration modifications at an administrative level. Potentially it could allow malicious actions that compromise the security functionality of the TOE and the network on which the hardware where the TOE runs.

**TOE NETWORK TRAFFIC:** Traffic incoming and outgoing of the TOE Network interfaces, exchanged with external entities in its operational environment. This traffic needs to be protected in confidentiality and integrity while it is in transit between the TOE and another communication endpoint.

**TOE FIRMWARE:** Executable firmware code of the TOE, which provides the TSF implementation. Integrity must be preserved.

**TOE CONFIGURATION:** Those configuration parameters on which the behavior of the TOE functionality depends. TOE configuration shall be protected against unauthorized modification (authorization is required) and undetected modification (traceability).

**ADMINISTRATIVE PASSWORDS:** Passwords used to authenticate as an administrator user on the TOE.

**CRYPTOGRAPHIC KEYS:** Cryptographic keys used by the TOE for providing its cryptographic services.

**TSF INTEGRITY:** Integrity of the TOE Security Functionality must be preserved in order to guarantee that the TOE Security Functionality is as described in this ST.

### 3.2 Threat Agents

**ATTACKER:** Any individual using the TOE services in a way that intends to vulnerate or compromise the security of the TOE assets, such as:

- An eavesdropper, who has access to communication channels through which TSF data are transferred.
- An unauthorized user of the TOE, who gains unauthorized access to the TOE.

## 3.3 Threats to Security

This section identifies the threats to assets that require protection by the TOE. The threats are defined in terms of assets concerned, attackers and the adverse action that materializes the threat.

**T.UNAUTHORIZED\_ADMINISTRATOR\_ACCESS:** An **Attacker** may attempt to gain **TOE Administrator Access** to the TOE by nefarious means such as: masquerading as an Administrator to the device, masquerading as the device to an Administrator, replaying an administrative session (in its entirety, or selected portions), or performing man-in-the-middle attacks, which would provide access to the administrative session, or sessions between network devices.

Successfully gaining **TOE Administrator Access** allows malicious actions that compromise the security functionality of the device and the network on which it resides.

**T.WEAK\_CRYPTOGRAPHY:** An **Attacker** may exploit weak cryptographic algorithms or perform a cryptographic exhaust against the key space. Poorly chosen encryption algorithms, modes, and key sizes will allow attackers to compromise the algorithms, or brute force exhaust the key space and give them unauthorized access allowing them to read, manipulate and/or control the **TOE Network Traffic** with minimal effort.

**T.UNTRUSTED\_COMMUNICATION\_CHANNELS:** An **Attacker** may attempt to target communication channels with the TOE that do not use standardized secure tunneling protocols to protect the critical **TOE Network Traffic**. Attackers may take advantage of poorly designed protocols or poor key management to successfully perform man-in-the-middle attacks, replay attacks, etc. Successful attacks will result in loss of confidentiality and integrity of the critical **TOE Network Traffic**, and potentially could lead to a compromise of the TOE itself.

**T.WEAK\_AUTHENTICATION\_ENDPOINTS:** An **Attacker** may take advantage of secure protocols that use weak methods to authenticate the endpoints – e.g. a shared password that is guessable or transported as plaintext. The consequences are the same as a poorly designed protocol, the attacker could masquerade as the Administrator or another device, and the attacker could insert themselves into the network stream and perform a man-in-the-middle attack. The result is the critical **TOE Network Traffic** is exposed and there could be a loss of confidentiality and integrity, and potentially the TOE itself could be compromised if **TOE Administrator Access** is gained.

**T.UPDATE\_COMPROMISE:** An **Attacker** may attempt to provide a compromised update of the software or firmware which undermines the security functionality of the device. Non-validated updates or updates validated using non-secure or weak cryptography leave the update firmware vulnerable to surreptitious alteration, hence compromising the **TOE Firmware**.

**T.UNDETECTED\_ACTIVITY:** An **Attacker** may attempt to access, change, and/or modify the security functionality of the TOE by modifying the **TOE Configuration** without Administrator awareness. This could result in the attacker finding an avenue (e.g., misconfiguration, flaw in the product) to compromise the TOE and the Administrator would have no knowledge that it has been compromised.

**T.CRYPTO\_KEY\_COMPROMISE:** An **Attacker** may compromise and the TOE **Cryptographic Keys** in order to gain access to the TOE or TOE data by using the keys that the TOE uses for encryption of its communication channels.

**T.ADMIN\_PASSWORD\_COMPROMISE:** An **Attacker** may be able to take advantage of weak administrative passwords to use brute force attacks or massive authentication attempts to the TOE, obtaining access to **Administrative Passwords**, or non-secure mechanisms for storage of keys on the TOE may be exploited for the same purpose. If obtained, **TOE Administrator Access** could be gained in an illicit way.

**T.SECURITY\_FUNCTIONALITY\_FAILURE:** An **Attacker** could take advantage of a failure in the security functionality of the TOE during start-up or during operations, causing a compromise of the **TSF Integrity**, and leaving the device susceptible to attackers.

## 3.4 Organizational Security Policies

The organizational Security policies are defined as follows.

**P.ACCESS\_BANNER:** The TOE shall display an initial banner describing restrictions of use, legal agreements, or any other appropriate information to which users consent by accessing the TOE.

## 3.5 Assumptions

The assumptions when using the TOE are the following:

**A.PHYSICAL\_PROTECTION:** The TOE is assumed to be physically protected in its operational environment and not subject to physical attacks that compromise the security and/or interfere with the interconnections of the physical device where the TOE software runs, and correct operation. This protection is assumed to be sufficient to protect the device where the TOE runs. As a result, the ST will not include any requirements on physical tamper protection or other physical attack mitigations. The ST will not expect the product to defend against physical access to the device that allows unauthorized entities to extract data, bypass other controls, or otherwise manipulate the device where the TOE runs.

**A.NO\_THRU\_TRAFFIC\_PROTECTION:** The TOE does not provide any assurance regarding the protection of traffic that traverses through it. The intent is for the TOE to protect data that originates on or is destined to it, to include administrative data and audit data. Traffic that is traversing the TOE, destined for another network entity, is not covered by this ST.

**A.TRUSTED\_ADMINISTRATOR:** The Security Administrator(s) for the TOE are assumed to be trusted and to act in the best interest of security for the organization. This includes being appropriately trained, following policy, and adhering to guidance documentation. Administrators are trusted to ensure passwords/credentials have sufficient strength and entropy and to lack malicious intent when administering the TOE. The TOE is not expected to be capable of defending against a malicious Administrator that actively works to bypass or compromise the security of the TOE.

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**A.REGULAR\_UPDATES:** The TOE firmware and software is assumed to be updated by an Administrator on a regular basis in response to the release of product updates due to known vulnerabilities.

**A.ADMIN\_CREDENTIALS\_SECURE:** The Administrator's credentials used to access the network device are protected by the platform on which they reside.

**A.RESIDUAL\_INFORMATION:** The Administrator must ensure that there is no unauthorized access possible for sensitive residual information (e.g. cryptographic keys, keying material, PINs, passwords etc.) on networking equipment when the equipment is discarded or removed from its operational environment.



## 4 Security Objectives

The security objectives are high level declarations, concise and abstract of the solution to the problem exposed in the former section, which counteracts the threats and fulfills the security policies and the assumptions. These consist of:

- the security objectives for the operational environment.
- the security objectives for the TOE

### 4.1 Security objectives for the TOE

The security objectives for the TOE must determine (to the desired extent) the responsibility of the TOE in countering the threats and in enforcing the OSPs. Each objective must be traced back to aspects of identified threats to be countered by the TOE and to aspects of OSPs to be met by the TOE.

**O.ADMIN\_AUTH:** The TOE shall require identification and authentication of administrators before granting them access to the TOE management functions. The TOE management capabilities available to administrators shall be defined and limited, and actions available prior to authentication shall be limited and constrained. Administrators' authentication process shall consist in local authentication on the TOE using passwords through a secure communication channel, and authentication sessions will be closed by the TOE after a defined period of inactivity.

**O.STRONG\_CRYPTO:** The TOE shall use robust cryptographic algorithms, compliant to industry approved standards, in order to provide robust cryptographic protection of network communications.

**O.TRUSTED\_COMM:** The TOE shall implement secure channels that use standardized tunneling protocols to protect the critical network traffic, ensuring protection of the communications between the TOE and trusted external entities in confidentiality, integrity, and protection against communication replays.

**O.STRONG\_AUTHENTICATION\_ENDPOINT:** The TOE shall implement methods for robust and reliable authentication of trusted entities with the TOE, preventing attacks based on weak authentication methods (e.g. guessing or transported shared keys).

**O.SECURE\_UPDATES:** The TOE shall provide to administrators the capability of installing software or firmware updates only after a successful verification of their authenticity using secure and strong cryptographic algorithms based on digital signatures.

**O.ACTIVITY\_AUDIT:** The TOE shall generate audit records for relevant management actions carried by administrators. Audit records will be marked with precise timestamps, associated to user identity, and protected from unauthorized modification or deletion. The TOE shall send the audit records to an external syslog server through a secure communication channel and store them locally. When local storage is full, the TOE shall overwrite the oldest log files and generate a warning.

**O.CRYPTO\_KEY\_PROTECTION:** The TOE shall protect stored cryptographic keys in a way that prevents unauthorized access. Management of cryptographic keys shall be restricted to Security Administrators

and key destruction shall be performed in a secure way that prevents key recover from residual information. The TOE shall not allow any access to pre-shared, symmetric and private keys.

**O.PASSWORD\_PROTECTION:** The TOE shall protect the passwords user for local administrator authentication by enforcing complexity and quality rules. Also, the TOE shall limit failed authentication attempts and limit the feedback given to users on failed authentications, in order to prevent brute force or guessing attacks. Also, the TOE shall perform secure storage of passwords, refraining from storing them in plaintext.

**O.SELF\_TEST:** The TOE shall perform self-tests of the TSF functionality in order to detect potential failures during start-up or operation and prevent further situations that could lead to malfunction.

**O.BANNER:** The TOE shall display an advisory notice and consent about use of the TOE to administrators before establishing an administrative user session,

## 4.2 Security objectives for the operational environment

The security objectives for the Operational Environment determine the responsibility of the environment in countering the threats, enforcing the OSPs and upholding the assumptions. Each objective must be traced back to aspects of identified threats to be countered by the environment, to aspects of OSPs to be enforced by the environment and to assumptions to be uphold by the environment.

**OE.PHYSICAL:** Physical security, commensurate with the value of the TOE and the data it contains, is provided by the environment.

**OE.NO\_THRU\_TRAFFIC\_PROTECTION:** The TOE does not provide any protection of traffic that traverses it. It is assumed that protection of this traffic will be covered by other security and assurance measures in the operational environment.

**OE.TRUSTED\_ADMIN:** TOE Administrators are trusted to follow and apply all guidance documentation in a trusted manner.

**OE.UPDATES:** The TOE firmware and software is updated by a Security Administrator on a regular basis in response to the release of product updates due to known vulnerabilities.

**OE.ADMIN\_CREDENTIALS\_SECURE:** The administrator's credentials used to access the TOE must be protected on any other platform on which they reside.

**OE.RESIDUAL\_INFORMATION:** The Security Administrator ensures that there is no unauthorized access possible for sensitive residual information (e.g. cryptographic keys, keying material, PINs, passwords etc.) on networking equipment when the equipment is discarded or removed from its operational environment.

## 4.3 Security Objectives Rationale

The following table provides a mapping of security objectives tracing each security objective for the TOE back to threats countered by that security objective and OSPs enforced by that security objective, and each security objective for the operational environment back to threats countered by that security objective, OSPs enforced by that security objective, and assumptions upheld by that security objective. This illustrates that the security objectives counter all threats, the security objectives enforce all OSPs and the security objectives for the operational environment uphold all assumptions.

	O.ADMIN_AUTH	O.STRONG_CRYPTO	O.TRUSTED_COMM	O.STRONG_AUTHENTICATION_ENDPOINT	O.SECURE_UPDATES	O.ACTIVITY_AUDIT	O.CRYPTO_KEY_PROTECTION	O.PASSWORD_PROTECTION	O.SELF_TEST	O.BANNER	OE.PHYSICAL	OE.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION	OE.TRUSTED_ADMIN	OE.UPDATES	OE.ADMIN_CREDENTIALS_SECURE	OE.RESIDUAL_INFORMATION
T.UNAUTHORIZED_ADMINISTRATOR_ACCESS	X															
T.WEAK_CRYPTOGRAPHY		X														
T.UNTRUSTED_COMMUNICATION_CHANNELS			X													
T.WEAK_AUTHENTICATION_ENDPOINTS				X												
T.UPDATE_COMPROMISE					X											
T.UNDETECTED_ACTIVITY						X										
T.CRYPTO_KEY_COMPROMISE							X									
T.ADMIN_PASSWORD_COMPROMISE								X								
T.SECURITY_FUNCTIONALITY_FAILURE									X							
P.ACCESS_BANNER										X						
A.PHYSICAL_PROTECTION											X					
A.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION												X				

	O.RESIDUAL_INFORMATION	OE.ADMIN_CREDENTIALS_SECURE	OE.UPDATE	OE.TRUSTED_ADMIN	OE.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION	OE.PHYSICAL	O.BANNER	O.SELF_TEST	O.PASSWORD_PROTECTION	O.CRYPTO_KEY_PROTECTION	O.ACTIVITY_AUDIT	O.SECURE_UPDATES	O.STRONG_AUTHENTICATION_ENDPOINT	O.TRUSTED_COMM	O.STRONG_CRYPTO	O.ADMIN_AUTH
A.TRUSTED_ADMINISTRATOR			X													
A.REGULAR_UPDATES																
A.ADMIN_CREDENTIALS_SECURE		X														
A.RESIDUAL_INFORMATION	X															

Table 4 Security Objectives vs Security Problem Definition

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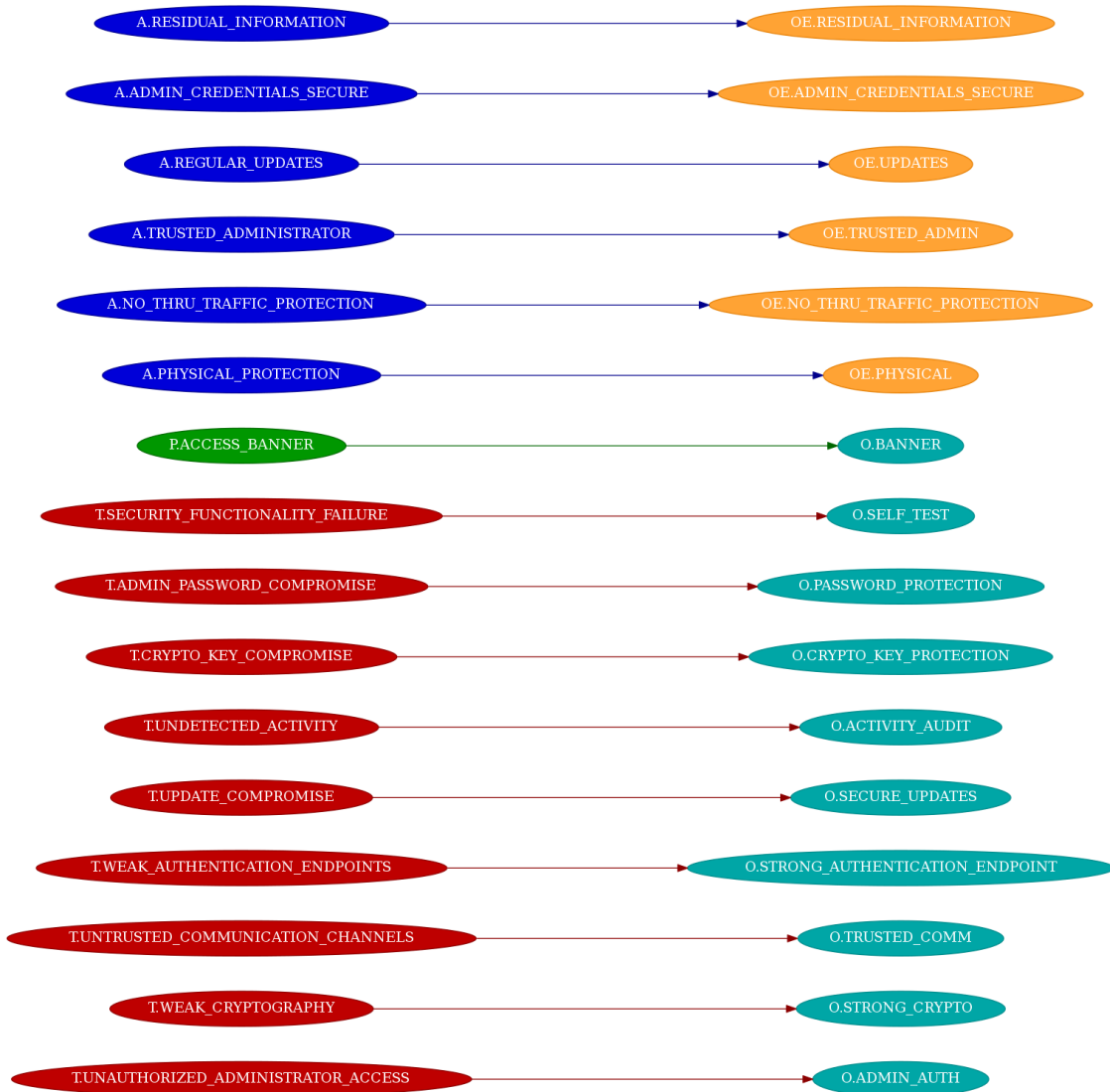


Figure 3 Mapping of Security Problem Definition to Security Objectives

## 4.3.1 Threats

**T.UNAUTHORIZED\_ADMINISTRATOR\_ACCESS:** This threat is countered by **O.ADMIN\_AUTH** which requires identification and authentication of administrator before granting them access to the TOE and to management functions. It also enforces that the TOE requires identification and authentication of administrators before granting them access to the TOE management functions.

The TOE management capabilities available to administrators shall be defined and limited, and actions available prior to authentication shall be limited and constrained.

Administrators' authentication process shall consist in local authentication of the TOE using passwords through a secure communication channel, and authentication sessions will be closed by the TOE after a defined period of inactivity.

**T.WEAK\_CRYPTOGRAPHY:** This threat is countered by **O.STRONG\_CRYPTO** which requires usage of robust cryptographic algorithms, compliant to industry approved standards, in order to provide robust cryptographic protection of network communications.

**T.UNTRUSTED\_COMMUNICATION\_CHANNELS:** This threat is countered by **O.TRUSTED\_COMM** which requires secure communication channels that use standardized tunneling protocols to protect the critical network traffic, ensuring protection of the communications between the TOE and trusted external entities in confidentiality, integrity, and protection against communication replays.

**T.WEAK\_AUTHENTICATION\_ENDPOINTS:** This threat is countered by **O.STRONG\_AUTHENTICATION\_ENDPOINT** which requires methods for strong authentication of trusted entities with the TOE, preventing attacks based on weak authentication methods.

**T.UPDATE\_COMPROMISE:** This threat is countered by **O.SECURE\_UPDATES** which requires verification of updates authenticity by administrators based on cryptographic digital signatures.

**T.UNDETECTED\_ACTIVITY:** This threat is countered by **O.ACTIVITY\_AUDIT** which requires the generation of audit records for relevant management actions carried by administrators, marked with precise timestamps, associated to user identity, and protected from unauthorized modification or deletion.

**T.CRYPTO\_KEY\_COMPROMISE:** This threat is countered by **O.CRYPTO\_KEY\_PROTECTION** which requires protection of stored cryptographic keys in order to prevent unauthorized access, restricting management of cryptographic keys to administrators, and enforcing secure key destruction methods not allowing access to pre-shared, symmetric and private keys.

**T.ADMIN\_PASSWORD\_COMPROMISE:** This threat is countered by **O.PASSWORD\_PROTECTION** which requires the TOE to enforce password complexity and quality in passwords used by administrators for authentication, hence preventing successful attacks to weak passwords. The same objective also forbids plaintext storage of passwords in the TOE and prevents attacks based on massive authentication attempts or guessing passwords from feedback resulting from failed authentication attempts.

**T.SECURITY\_FUNCTIONALITY\_FAILURE:** This threat is countered by **O.SELF\_TEST** which requires that The TOE carries out TSF self-tests in order to detect potential failures during start-up or operation and prevent further situations that could lead to malfunction.

The following table maps the threats of the security problem established to the security objectives of the TOE and the security objectives of the operational environment.

Threats	Security Objectives
T.UNAUTHORIZED_ADMINISTRATOR_ACCESS	O.ADMIN_AUTH
T.WEAK_CRYPTOGRAPHY	O.STRONG_CRYPTO
T.UNTRUSTED_COMMUNICATION_CHANNELS	O.TRUSTED_COMM
T.WEAK_AUTHENTICATION_ENDPOINTS	O.STRONG_AUTHENTICATION_ENDPOINT
T.UPDATE_COMPROMISE	O.SECURE_UPDATES
T.UNDETECTED_ACTIVITY	O.ACTIVITY_AUDIT
T.CRYPTO_KEY_COMPROMISE	O.CRYPTO_KEY_PROTECTION
T.ADMIN_PASSWORD_COMPROMISE	O.PASSWORD_PROTECTION
T.SECURITY_FUNCTIONALITY_FAILURE	O.SELF_TEST

Table 5 Threats vs Security Objectives

## 4.3.2 Organizational Security Policies

**P.ACCESS\_BANNER:** This policy is enforced by **O.BANNER** which requires that the TOE displays an advisory notice and consent about use of the TOE to administrators before establishing an administrative user session,

The following table maps the organizational security policies of the problem established to the security objectives of the TOE and the security objectives of the operational environment.

OSPs	Security Objectives
P.ACCESS_BANNER	O.BANNER

Table 6 OSPs vs Security Objectives

## 4.3.3 Assumptions

**A.PHYSICAL\_PROTECTION:** This assumption is directly upheld by **OE.PHYSICAL**, which requires that physical protection to the TOE is provided by the operational environment.

**A.NO\_THRU\_TRAFFIC\_PROTECTION:** This assumption is directly upheld by **OE.NO\_THRU\_TRAFFIC\_PROTECTION**, which requires that the TOE does not provide any protection of traffic that traverses it, but such protection is covered by other security and assurance measures in the operational environment.

**A.TRUSTED\_ADMINISTRATOR:** This assumption is directly upheld by **OE.TRUSTED\_ADMIN**, which requires that TOE Administrators are trusted to follow and apply all guidance documentation in a trusted manner.

**A.REGULAR\_UPDATES:** This assumption is directly upheld by **OE.UPDATES**, which requires that the TOE firmware and software is updated by an administrator on a regular basis in response to the release of product updates due to known vulnerabilities.

**A.ADMIN\_CREDENTIALS\_SECURE:** This assumption is directly upheld by **OE.ADMIN\_CREDENTIALS\_SECURE**, which requires that the administrator's credentials (private key) used to access the TOE are protected on any other platform on which they reside.

**A.RESIDUAL\_INFORMATION:** This assumption is directly upheld by **OE.RESIDUAL\_INFORMATION** which requires administrators to ensure that there is no unauthorized access possible for sensitive residual information on networking equipment when the equipment is discarded or removed from its operational environment.

The following table maps the assumptions of the problem established to the security objectives of the TOE and the security objectives of the operational environment.

Assumptions	Security Objectives
A.PHYSICAL_PROTECTION	OE.PHYSICAL
A.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION	OE.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION
A.TRUSTED_ADMINISTRATOR	OE.TRUSTED_ADMIN
A.REGULAR_UPDATES	OE.UPDATES
A.ADMIN_CREDENTIALS_SECURE	OE.ADMIN_CREDENTIALS_SECURE
A.RESIDUAL_INFORMATION	OE.RESIDUAL_INFORMATION

*Table 7 Assumptions vs Security Objectives for the Operational Environment*



## 5 Extended Components Definition

### 5.1 Class FAU: Security audit

Security auditing involves recognising, recording, storing, and analysing information related to security relevant activities (i.e. activities controlled by the TSF). The resulting audit records can be examined to determine which security relevant activities took place and whom (which user) is responsible for them.

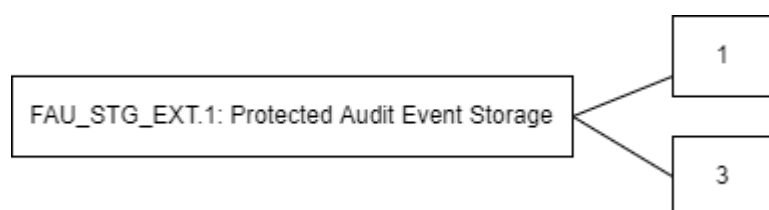
FAU class is extended in order to add the family FAU\_STG\_EXT. It is defined to include new SFRs related to audit storage features that are not covered by FAU\_STG class. New family is added due to the meaningful differences between the extended components defined and those already existing in FAU\_STG family.

#### 5.1.1 Protected audit event storage (FAU\_STG\_EXT)

##### Family behavior

This component defines the requirements for the TSF to be able to securely transmit audit data between the TOE and an external IT entity.

##### Component levelling



FAU\_STG\_EXT.1 Protected audit event storage requires the TSF to use a trusted channel implementing a secure protocol.

FAU\_STG\_EXT.3 Action in case of possible audit data loss requires the TSF to generate a warning before the audit trail exceeds the local storage capacity

Management: FAU\_STG\_EXT.1, FAU\_STG\_EXT.3

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- The TSF shall have the ability to configure the cryptographic functionality.

Audit: FAU\_STG\_EXT.1, FAU\_STG\_EXT.3

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- No audit necessary.

## **FAU\_STG\_EXT.1: Protected Audit Event Storage**

### **Hierarchical to:**

No other components.

### **Dependencies:**

FAU\_GEN.1

FTP\_ITC.1

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.1:** *The TSF shall be able to transmit the generated audit data to an external IT entity using a trusted channel according to FTP\_ITC.1.*

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.2:** *The TSF shall be able to store generated audit data on the TOE itself. [selection: TOE shall consist of a single standalone component that stores audit data locally, The TOE shall be a distributed TOE that stores audit data on the following TOE components: [assignment: identification of TOE components], The TOE shall be a distributed TOE with storage of audit data provided externally for the following TOE components: [assignment: list of TOE components that do not store audit data locally and the other TOE components to which they transmit their generated audit data]]*

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.3:** *The TSF shall [selection: drop new audit data, overwrite previous audit records according to the following rule: [assignment: rule for overwriting previous audit records], [assignment: other action]] when the local storage space for audit data is full.*

## **FAU\_STG\_EXT.3 Action in Case of Possible Audit Data Loss**

### **Hierarchical to:**

No other components.

### **Dependencies:**

FAU\_GEN.1 Audit data generation

FAU\_STG\_EXT.1 External Audit Trail Storage

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.3.1/LocSpace** *The TSF shall generate a warning to inform the Administrator before the audit trail exceeds the local audit trail storage capacity.*

## **5.2 Class FCS: Cryptographic support**

The TSF may employ cryptographic functionality to help satisfy several high-level security objectives. These include (but are not limited to): identification and authentication, non-repudiation, trusted path, trusted channel and data separation. This class is used when the TOE implements cryptographic functions, the implementation of which could be in hardware, firmware and/or software.

The FCS class is composed of two families: FCS\_CKM and FCS\_COP. The FCS\_CKM family addresses the management aspects of cryptographic keys, while the FCS\_COP family is concerned with the operational use of those cryptographic keys.

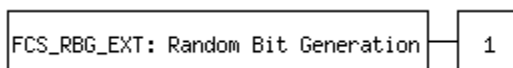
FCS class is extended in order to add the families FCS\_TLSC\_EXT, FCS\_SSHS\_EXT and FCS\_RGB\_EXT. FCS\_TLSC\_EXT cover cryptographic requirements associated to TLS communications. FCS\_SSHS\_EXT includes cryptographic requirements related to SSH server implementation. FCS\_RGB\_EXT includes requirements for random number generators, used for supporting other cryptographic operations. None of the requirements of those classes already exist in the Common Criteria standard.

## 5.2.1 Random Bit Generation (FCS\_RGB\_EXT)

### Family behavior

Components in this family address the requirements for random bit/number generation. This is a new family defined for the FCS class.

### Component levelling



Random Bit Generation requires random bit generation to be performed in accordance with selected standards and seeded by an entropy source.

### Management: FCS\_RGB\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- There are no management activities foreseen

### Audit: FCS\_RGB\_EXT.1

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Minimal: failure of the randomization process

## FCS\_RGB\_EXT.1: Random Bit Generation

### Hierarchical to:

No other components.

### Dependencies:

No dependencies.

**FCS\_RGB\_EXT.1.1:** *The TSF shall perform all deterministic random bit generation services in accordance with ISO/IEC 18031:2011 using [selection: Hash\_DRBG (any), HMAC\_DRBG (any), CTR\_DRBG (AES)]*

**FCS\_RGB\_EXT.1.2:** *The deterministic RBG shall be seeded by at least one entropy source that accumulates entropy from [selection: [assignment: number of software-based sources] software-based noise source, [assignment: number of hardware-based sources] hardware-based noise*

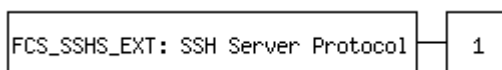
*source] with a minimum of [selection: 128 bits, 192 bits, 256 bits] of entropy at least equal to the greatest security strength, according to ISO/IEC 18031:2011 Table C.1 "Security Strength Table for Hash Functions", of the keys and hashes that it will generate.*

## 5.2.2 SSH Server Protocol (FCS\_SSHS\_EXT)

### Family behavior

The component in this family addresses the ability for a server to offer SSH to protect data between a client and the server using the SSH protocol.

### Component levelling



SSH Server requires that the server side of SSH be implemented as specified.

### Management: FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- There are no management activities foreseen.

### Audit: FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1

The following actions should be considered for audit if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Failure of SSH session establishment
- SSH session establishment
- SSH session termination

## FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1: SSH Server Protocol

### Hierarchical to:

No other components.

### Dependencies:

FCS\_CKM.1

FCS\_CKM.2

FCS\_COP.1/DataEncryption

FCS\_COP.1/SigGen

FCS\_COP.1/Hash

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FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash

FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.1:** *The TSF shall implement the SSH protocol in accordance with: RFCs 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, [selection: 4256, 4344, 5647, 5656, 6187, 6668, 8268, 8308 section 3.1, 8332].*

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.2:** *The TSF shall ensure that the SSH protocol implementation supports the following authentication methods as described in RFC 4252: public key-based, [selection: password-based, no other method]*

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.3:** *The TSF shall ensure that, as described in RFC 4253, packets greater than [assignment: number of bytes] bytes in an SSH transport connection are dropped.*

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.4:** *The TSF shall ensure that the SSH transport implementation uses the following encryption algorithms and rejects all other encryption algorithms: [selection: aes128-cbc, aes256-cbc, aes128-ctr, aes256-ctr, AEAD\_AES\_128\_GCM, AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM, aes128-gcm@openssh.com, aes256-gcm@openssh.com]*

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.5:** *The TSF shall ensure that the SSH public-key based authentication implementation uses [selection: ssh-rsa, rsa-sha2-256, rsa-sha2-512, ecdsa-sha2-nistp256, x509v3-ssh-rsa, ecdsa-sha2-nistp384, ecdsa-sha2-nistp521, x509v3-ecdsa-sha2-nistp256, x509v3-ecdsa-sha2-nistp384, x509v3-ecdsa-sha2-nistp521, x509v3-rsa2048-sha256] as its public key algorithm(s) and rejects all other public key algorithms.*

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.6:** *The TSF shall ensure that the SSH transport implementation uses [selection: hmac-sha1, hmac-sha1-96, hmac-sha2-256, hmac-sha2-512, AEAD\_AES\_128\_GCM, AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM, implicit] as its MAC algorithm(s) and rejects all other MAC algorithm(s).*

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.7:** *The TSF shall ensure that [selection: diffie-hellman-group14-sha1, diffie-hellman-group15-sha512, ecdh-sha2-nistp256] and [selection: diffie-hellman-group14-sha256, diffie-hellman-group16-sha512, ecdh-sha2-nistp384, ecdh-sha2-nistp521, no other methods] are the only allowed key exchange methods used for the SSH protocol.*

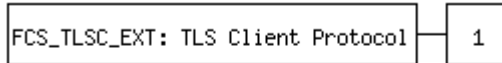
**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.8:** *The TSF shall ensure that within SSH connections the same session keys are used for a threshold of no longer than one hour, and no more than one gigabyte of transmitted data. After either of the thresholds are reached a rekey needs to be performed*

## 5.2.3 TLS Client Protocol (FCS\_TLSC\_EXT)

### Family behavior

The component in this family addresses the ability for a client to use TLS to protect data between the client and a server using the TLS protocol.

### Component levelling



TLS Client requires that the client side of TLS be implemented as specified.

## Management: FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- There are no management activities foreseen.

## Audit: FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1

The following actions should be considered for audit if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Failure of TLS session establishment
- TLS session establishment
- TLS session termination

## FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1: TLS Client Protocol

### Hierarchical to:

No other components.

### Dependencies:

FCS\_CKM.1

FCS\_CKM.2

FCS\_COP.1/DataEncryption

FCS\_COP.1/SigGen

FCS\_COP.1/Hash

FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash

FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1

**FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.1: The TSF shall implement [selection: TLS 1.2 (RFC 5246), TLS 1.1 (RFC 4346)] and reject all other TLS and SSL versions. The TLS implementation will support the following ciphersuites**

<b>[selection:</b>	<b>TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>defined</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>RFC</b>	<b>3268,</b>
	<b>TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>defined</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>RFC</b>	<b>3268,</b>
	<b>TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>defined</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>RFC</b>	<b>3268,</b>
	<b>TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>defined</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>RFC</b>	<b>3268,</b>
	<b>TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>defined</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>RFC</b>	<b>4492,</b>
	<b>TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>defined</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>RFC</b>	<b>4492,</b>
	<b>TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>defined</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>RFC</b>	<b>4492,</b>
	<b>TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>defined</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>RFC</b>	<b>4492,</b>

*TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246, TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246, TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246, TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246, TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5288, TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5288, TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5288, TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5288, TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289, TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289, TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289, TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289, TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289, TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289, TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289, TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289]*

**FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.2:** *The TSF shall verify that the presented identifier matches [selection: the reference identifier per RFC 6125 section 6, IPv4 address in CN or SAN, IPv6 address in the CN or SAN, IPv4 address in SAN, IPv6 address in the SAN, the identifier per RFC 5280 Appendix A using [selection: id-at-commonName, id-at-countryName, id-at-dnQualifier, idat-generationQualifier, id-at-givenName, id-at-initials, id-at-localityName, id-at-name, id-atorganizationalUnitName, id-at-organizationName, id-at-pseudonym, id-at-serialNumber, idat-stateOrProvinceName, id-at-surname, id-at-title] and no other attribute types].*

**FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.3:** *When establishing a trusted channel, by default the TSF shall not establish a trusted channel if the server certificate is invalid. The TSF shall also [selection: Not implement any administrator override mechanism, require administrator authorization to establish the connection if the TSF fails to [selection: match the reference identifier, validate certificate path, validate expiration date, determine the revocation status] of the presented server certificate.*

**FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.4:** *The TSF shall [selection: not present the Supported Elliptic Curves Extension, present the Supported Elliptic Curves Extension with the following NIST curves: [selection: secp256r1, secp384r1, secp521r1] and no other curves] in the Client Hello.*

## 5.3 Class FIA: Identification and authentication

Families in this class address the requirements for functions to establish and verify a claimed user identity.

Identification and Authentication is required to ensure that users are associated with the proper security attributes (e.g. identity, groups, roles, security or integrity levels).

The unambiguous identification of authorized users and the correct association of security attributes with users and subjects is critical to the enforcement of the intended security policies. The families in this class deal with determining and verifying the identity of users, determining their authority to

interact with the TOE, and with the correct association of security attributes for each authorized user. Other classes of requirements (e.g. User Data Protection, Security Audit) are dependent upon correct identification and authentication of users in order to be effective.

FIA class is extended in order to add the families FIA\_X509\_EXT, FIA\_UIA\_EXT, FIA\_PGM\_EXT, and FIA\_UAU\_EXT.

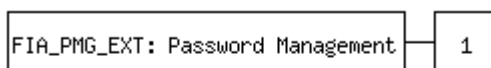
Those families are defined to include new SFRs related to identification based on X509 cryptography (FIA\_X509\_EXT), common requirements for identification and authentication (FIA\_UIA\_EXT), password management requirements (FIA\_PGM\_EXT) and additional user authentication requirements (FIA\_UAU\_EXT). In the case of FIA\_UAU\_EXT, this new family is added due to the meaningful differences between the extended components defined and those already existing in FIA\_UAU family.

## 5.3.1 Password Management (FIA\_PMG\_EXT)

### Family behavior

The TOE defines the attributes of passwords used by administrative users to ensure that strong passwords and passphrases can be chosen and maintained.

### Component levelling



Password management requires the TSF to support passwords with varying composition requirements, minimum lengths, maximum lifetime, and similarity constraints.

### Management: FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1

No management functions.

### Audit: FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1

No specific audit requirements.

## FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1: Password Management

### Hierarchical to:

No other components.

### Dependencies:

No dependencies.

**FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1.1: *The TSF shall provide the following password management capabilities for administrative passwords:***



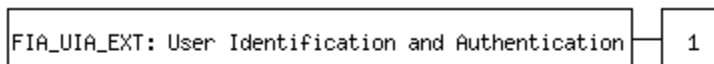
- a) *Passwords shall be able to be composed of any combination of upper and lower case letters, numbers, and the following special characters: [selection: "!", "@", "#", "\$", "%", "^", "&", "\*", "(", ")", [assignment: other characters]]*
- b) *Minimum password length shall be configurable to between [assignment: minimum number of characters supported by the TOE] and [assignment: number of characters greater than or equal to 15] characters.*

## 5.3.2 User Identification and Authentication (FIA\_UIA\_EXT)

### Family behavior

The TSF allows certain specified actions before the non-TOE entity goes through the identification and authentication process.

### Component levelling



User Identification and Authentication requires Administrators (including remote Administrators) to be identified and authenticated by the TOE, providing assurance for that end of the communication path. It also ensures that every user is identified and authenticated before the TOE performs any mediated functions

### Management: FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- Ability to configure the list of TOE services available before an entity is identified and authenticated

### Audit: FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- All use of the identification and authentication mechanism
- Provided user identity, origin of the attempt (e.g. IP address)

## FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1: User Identification and Authentication

Hierarchical to:

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FIA\_UAU.1

FIA\_UID.1

**Dependencies:**

FTA\_TAB.1

**FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1.1: The TSF shall allow the following actions prior to requiring the non-TOE entity to initiate the identification and authentication process:**

- a) *Display the warning banner in accordance with FTA\_TAB.1*
  
- b) *[selection: no other actions, automated generation of cryptographic keys, [assignment: list of services, actions performed by the TSF in response to non-TOE requests]]*

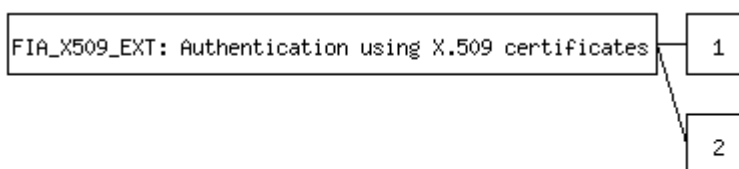
**FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1.2: The TSF shall require each administrative user to be successfully identified and authenticated before allowing any other TSF-mediated actions on behalf of that administrative user.**

## 5.3.3 Authentication using X.509 certificates (FIA\_X509\_EXT)

### Family behavior

This family defines the behaviour, management, and use of X.509 certificates for functions to be performed by the TSF. Components in this family require validation of certificates according to a specified set of rules, use of certificates for authentication for protocols and integrity verification, and the generation of certificate requests.

### Component levelling



X509 Certificate Validation, requires the TSF to check and validate certificates in accordance with the RFCs and rules specified in the component.

X509 Certificate Authentication, requires the TSF to use certificates to authenticate peers in protocols that support certificates, as well as for integrity verification and potentially other functions that require certificates.

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### Management: FIA\_X509\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- Remove imported X.509v3 certificates
- Approve import and removal of X.509v3 certificates
- Initiate certificate requests

### Management: FIA\_X509\_EXT.2

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- Remove imported X.509v3 certificates
- Approve import and removal of X.509v3 certificates
- Initiate certificate requests

### Audit: FIA\_X509\_EXT.1

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Minimal: No specific audit requirements are specified.

### Audit: FIA\_X509\_EXT.2

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Minimal: No specific audit requirements are specified.

## **FIA\_X509\_EXT.1: X.509 Certificate Validation**

### **Hierarchical to:**

No other components.

### **Dependencies:**

FIA\_X509\_EXT.2 X.509 Certificate Authentication.

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.1: *The TSF shall validate certificates in accordance with the following rules:***

- ***RFC 5280 certificate validation and certification path validation supporting a minimum path length of three certificates.***
- ***The certification path must terminate with a trusted CA certificate designated as a trust anchor.***
- ***The TSF shall validate a certification path by ensuring that all CA certificates in the certification path contain the basicConstraints extension with the CA flag set to TRUE.***

- *The TSF shall validate the revocation status of the certificate using [selection: the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) as specified in RFC 6960, a Certificate Revocation List (CRL) as specified in RFC 5280 Section 6.3, Certificate Revocation List (CRL) as specified in RFC 5759 Section 5]*
- *The TSF shall validate the extendedKeyUsage field according to the following rules:*
  - *Certificates used for trusted updates and executable code integrity verification shall have the Code Signing purpose (id-kp 3 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.3) in the extendedKeyUsage field.*
  - *Server certificates presented for TLS shall have the Server Authentication purpose (id-kp 1 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1) in the extendedKeyUsage field.*
  - *Client certificates presented for TLS shall have the Client Authentication purpose (id-kp 2 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2) in the extendedKeyUsage field.*
  - *OCSP certificates presented for OCSP responses shall have the OCSP Signing purpose (id-kp 9 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.9) in the extendedKeyUsage field.*

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.2:** *The TSF shall only treat a certificate as a CA certificate if the basicConstraints extension is present and the CA flag is set to TRUE.*

## **FIA\_X509\_EXT.2: X509 Certificate Authentication**

**Hierarchical to:**

No other components.

**Dependencies:**

FIA\_X509\_EXT.1

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.2.1:** *The TSF shall use X.509v3 certificates as defined by RFC 5280 to support authentication for [selection: DTLS, HTTPS, IPsec, SSH, TLS, no protocols] and [selection: code signing for system software updates[assignment: other uses], no additional uses].*

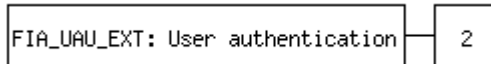
**FIA\_X509\_EXT.2.2:** *When the TSF cannot establish a connection to determine the validity of a certificate, the TSF shall [selection: allow the Administrator to choose whether to accept the certificate in these cases, accept the certificate, not accept the certificate]*

## 5.3.4 User authentication (FIA\_UAU\_EXT)

### Family behavior

Provides for a locally based administrative user authentication mechanism.

### Component levelling



The password-based authentication mechanism provides administrative users a locally based authentication mechanism.

### Management: FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- None

### Audit: FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Minimal: All use of the authentication mechanism

## FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2: Password-based Authentication Mechanism

### Hierarchical to:

No other components.

### Dependencies:

No dependencies.

***FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2.1: The TSF shall provide a local [selection: password-based, SSH public key-based, certificate-based, [assignment: no other authentication mechanism]] authentication mechanism to perform local administrative user authentication.***

## 5.4 Class FPT: Protection of the TSF

This class contains families of functional requirements that relate to the integrity and management of the mechanisms that constitute the TSF and to the integrity of TSF data. In some sense, families in this class may appear to duplicate components in the FDP class; they may even be implemented using the same mechanisms. However, FDP focuses on user data protection, while FPT focuses on TSF data

protection. In fact, components from the FPT class are necessary to provide requirements that the SFPs in the TOE cannot be tampered with or bypassed.

From the point of view of this class, regarding to the TSF there are three significant elements:

- The TSF's implementation, which executes and implements the mechanisms that enforce the SFRs.
- The TSF's data, which are the administrative databases that guide the enforcement of the SFRs.
- The external entities that the TSF may interact with in order to enforce the SFRs.

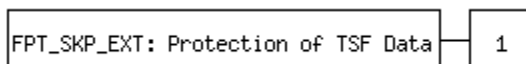
FPT class is extended in order to add the families FPT\_TUD\_EXT, FPT\_TST\_EXT, FPT\_STM\_EXT, FPT\_SKP\_EXT and FPT\_APW\_EXT. In the case of FPT\_TST\_EXT, a self-test requirement for the TOE is added that presents meaningful differences with those existing in FPT\_TST. The rest of the mentioned families include new requirements related to TOE self-protection that are not covered in any of the existing FPT families of the Common Criteria standard.

## 5.4.1 Protection of TSF Data (FPT\_SKP\_EXT)

### Family behavior

Components in this family address the requirements for managing and protecting TSF data, such as cryptographic keys. This is a new family modelled after the FPT\_PTD Class.

### Component levelling



Protection of TSF Data (for reading all symmetric keys), requires preventing symmetric keys from being read by any user or subject. It is the only component of this family.

### Management: FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- There are no management activities foreseen.

### Audit: FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- There are no auditable events foreseen.

## **FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1: Protection of TSF Data (for reading of all pre-shared, symmetric and private keys)**

### **Hierarchical to:**

No other components.

### **Dependencies:**

No dependencies.

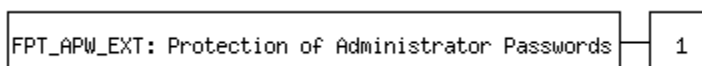
**FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1.1:** *The TSF shall prevent reading of all pre-shared keys, symmetric keys, and private keys.*

## 5.4.2 Protection of Administrator Passwords (FPT\_APW\_EXT)

### **Family behavior**

Components in this family ensure that the TSF will protect plaintext credential data such as passwords from unauthorized disclosure.

### **Component levelling**



Protection of Administrator passwords requires that the TSF prevent plaintext credential data from being read by any user or subject.

### **Management: FPT\_APW\_EXT.1**

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- No management functions.

### **Audit: FPT\_APW\_EXT.1**

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- No audit necessary.

## **FPT\_APW\_EXT.1: Protection of Administrator Passwords**

### **Hierarchical to:**

No other components.

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**Dependencies:**

No dependencies.

**FPT\_APW\_EXT.1.1:** *The TSF shall store passwords in non-plaintext form.*

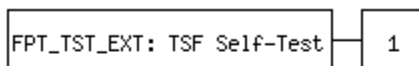
**FPT\_APW\_EXT.1.2:** *The TSF shall prevent the reading of plaintext passwords.*

## 5.4.3 TSF Self-Test (FPT\_TST\_EXT)

**Family behavior**

Components in this family address the requirements for self-testing the TSF for selected correct operation.

**Component levelling**



Self-Test requires a suite of self-tests to be run during initial start-up in order to demonstrate correct operation of the TSF.

**Management: FPT\_TST\_EXT.1**

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- No management functions.

**Audit: FPT\_TST\_EXT.1**

The following actions should be considered for audit if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Indication that TSF self-test was completed
- Failure of self-test

### **FPT\_TST\_EXT.1: TSF Testing**

**Hierarchical to:**

No other components.

**Dependencies:**

No dependencies.

**FPT\_TST\_EXT.1.1:** *The TSF shall run a suite of the following self-tests [selection: during initial start-up (on power on), periodically during normal operation, at the request of the authorised user, at*



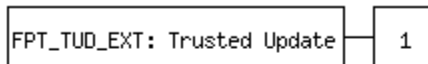
*the conditions [assignment: conditions under which self-tests should occur]] to demonstrate the correct operation of the TSF: [assignment: list of self-tests run by the TSF]*

## 5.4.4 Trusted Update (FPT\_TUD\_EXT)

### Family behavior

Components in this family address the requirements for updating the TOE firmware and/or software.

### Component levelling



Trusted Update requires management tools be provided to update the TOE firmware and software, including the ability to verify the updates prior to installation.

### Management: FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- Ability to update the TOE and to verify the updates
- Ability to update the TOE and to verify the updates using the digital signature capability (FCS\_COP.1/SigGen)
- Ability to update the TOE and to verify the updates using the digital signature capability prior to installing those updates

### Audit: FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Initiation of the update process.
- Any failure to verify the integrity of the update

## FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1: Trusted Update

### Hierarchical to:

No other components.

### Dependencies:

FCS\_COP.1/SigGen or FCS\_COP.1/Hash

**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.1: *The TSF shall provide [assignment: Administrators] the ability to query the currently executing version of the TOE firmware/software and [selection: the most recently installed version of the TOE firmware/software, no other TOE firmware/software version]***

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**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.2:** *The TSF shall provide [assignment: Administrators] the ability to manually initiate updates to TOE firmware/software and [selection: support automatic checking for updates, support automatic updates, no other update mechanism]*

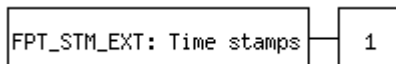
**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.3:** *The TSF shall provide means to authenticate firmware/software updates to the TOE using a [selection: digital signature mechanism, published hash] prior to installing those updates.*

## 5.4.5 Time stamps (FPT\_STM\_EXT)

### Family behavior

Components in this family extend FPT\_STM requirements by describing the source of time used in timestamps.

### Component levelling



Reliable Time Stamps is hierarchic to FPT\_STM.1: it requires that the TSF provide reliable time stamps for TSF and identifies the source of the time used in those timestamps.

### Management: FPT\_STM\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- Management of the time
- Administrator setting of the time.

### Audit: FPT\_STM\_EXT.1

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Discontinuous changes to the time.

### FPT\_STM\_EXT.1: Reliable Time Stamps

#### Hierarchical to:

FPT\_STM.1

#### Dependencies:

No dependencies.

**FPT\_STM\_EXT.1.1:** *The TSF shall be able to provide reliable time stamps for its own use.*

**FPT\_STM\_EXT.1.2:** *The TSF shall [selection: allow the Security Administrator to set the time, synchronise time with an NTP server]*

## 5.5 Class FTA: TOE access

This family specifies functional requirements for controlling the establishment of a user's session.

FTA class is extended in order to add the family FTA\_SSL\_EXT. This class includes requirements for authenticated sessions, considering different requirements for local and remote user sessions.

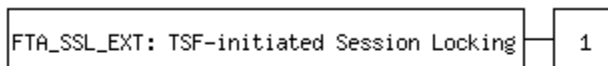
### 5.5.1 TSF-initiated Session Locking (FTA\_SSL\_EXT)

#### Family behavior

Components in this family address the requirements for TSF-initiated and user-initiated locking, unlocking, and termination of interactive sessions.

The extended FTA\_SSL\_EXT family is based on the FTA\_SSL family.

#### Component levelling



TSF-initiated session locking, requires system initiated locking of an interactive session after a specified period of inactivity. It is the only component of this family.

#### Management: FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1

The following actions could be considered for the management functions in FMT:

- Specification of the time of user inactivity after which lock-out occurs for an individual user.

#### Audit: FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1

The following actions should be auditable if FAU\_GEN Security audit data generation is included in the PP/ST:

- Any attempts at unlocking an interactive session.

#### FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1: TSF-initiated Session Locking

##### Hierarchical to:

No other components.

##### Dependencies:

Huawei NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 Series Routers'

Yunshan Software V600R021C10SPC100 Security Target

FIA\_UAU.1

**FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1.1: *The TSF shall, for local interactive sessions [selection: lock the session - disable any activity of the Administrator's data access/display devices other than unlocking the session, and requiring that the Administrator re-authenticate to the TSF prior to unlocking the session, terminate the session] after a Security Administrator-specified time period of inactivity.***

## 6 Security Requirements

This section defines the Security functional requirements (SFRs) and the Security assurance requirements (SARs) that fulfill the TOE. Assignment, selection, iteration and refinement operations have been made, adhering to the following conventions:

- Assignments. They appear between square brackets. The word “assignment” is maintained and the resolution is presented in ***boldface, italic and blue color***.
- Selections. They appear between square brackets. The word “selection” is maintained and the resolution is presented in ***boldface, italic and blue color***.
- Iterations. It includes “/” and an “identifier” following requirement identifier that allows to distinguish the iterations of the requirement. Example: FCS\_COP.1/XXX.
- Refinements: the text where the refinement has been done is shown ***boldface, italic, and light red color***. Where part of the content of a SFR component has been removed, the removed text is shown in ***boldface, italic, light red color and crossed out***.

### 6.1 Security Functional Requirements

#### 6.1.1 FAU: Security audit

##### 6.1.1.1 FAU\_GEN.1: Audit data generation

**FAU\_GEN.1.1** The TSF shall be able to generate an audit record of the following auditable events:

- a) Start-up and shutdown of the audit functions;
- b) All auditable events for the ***[selection: not specified]*** level of audit; and
- c) ***[assignment: All administrative actions comprising:***
  - ***Administrative login and logout (name of user account shall be logged if individual user accounts are required for administrators).***
  - ***Changes to TSF data related to configuration changes (in addition to the information that a change occurred it shall be logged what has been changed).***
  - ***Generating/import of, changing, or deleting of cryptographic keys (in addition to the action itself a unique key name or key reference shall be logged).***
  - ***Resetting passwords (name of related user account shall be logged).***
  - ***Starting and stopping services.***

***Specifically defined auditable events listed in the table presented in the next application note.]***

**FAU\_GEN.1.2** The TSF shall record within each audit record at least the following information:

- a) Date and time of the event, type of event, subject identity (if applicable), and the outcome (success or failure) of the event; and
- b) For each audit event type, based on the auditable event definitions of the functional components included in the PP/ST, *[assignment: information specified in column three of the table presented in the next application note.]* .

### Application Note

The following table presents the list of auditable events.

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
<b>FAU_GEN.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FAU_GEN.2</b>	None.	None.
<b>FAU_STG_EXT.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FCS_CKM.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FCS_CKM.2</b>	None.	None.
<b>FCS_CKM.4</b>	None.	None.
<b>FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption</b>	None.	None.
<b>FCS_COP.1/SigGen</b>	None.	None.
<b>FCS_COP.1/Hash</b>	None.	None.
<b>FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash</b>	None.	None.
<b>FCS_RBG_EXT.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FIA_AFL.1</b>	Unsuccessful login attempts limit is met or exceeded	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).
<b>FIA_PMG_EXT.1</b>	None.	None.

<b>FIA_UIA_EXT.1</b>	All use of the identification and authentication mechanism	Origin of the attempt (e.g. IP address).
<b>FIA_UAU_EXT.2</b>	All use of the identification and authentication mechanism.	Origin of the attempt (e.g. IP address).
<b>FIA_UAU.7</b>	None.	None.
<b>FMT_MOF.1/ManualUpdate</b>	Any attempt to initiate a manual update	None.
<b>FMT_MTD.1/CoreData</b>	None.	None.
<b>FMT_SMF.1</b>	All management activities of TSF data.	None.
<b>FMT_SMR.2</b>	None.	None.
<b>FPT_SKP_EXT.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FPT_APW_EXT.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FPT_TST_EXT.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FPT_TUD_EXT.1</b>	Initiation of update; result of the update attempt (success or failure).	None.
<b>FPT_STM_EXT.1</b>	Discontinuous changes to time - either Administrator actuated or changed via an automated process. (Note that no continuous changes to time need to be logged. See also application note on <b>FPT_STM_EXT.1</b> )	For discontinuous changes to time: The old and new values for the time. Origin of the attempt to change time for success and failure (e.g. IP address).

<b>FTA_SSL_EXT.1</b>	The termination of a local session by the session locking mechanism.	None.
<b>FTA_SSL.3</b>	The termination of a remote session by the session locking mechanism.	None.
<b>FTA_SSL.4</b>	The termination of an interactive session.	None.
<b>FTA_TAB.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FTP_ITC.1</b>	Initiation of the trusted channel. Termination of the trusted channel. Failure of the trusted channel functions.	Identification of the initiator and target of failed trusted channels establishment attempt.
<b>FTP_TRP.1</b>	Initiation of the trusted path. Termination of the trusted path. Failures of the trusted path functions.	None.
<b>FAU_STG.1</b>	None.	None.
<b>FAU_STG_EXT.3</b>	Low storage space for audit events.	None.
<b>FCS_SSHS_EXT.1</b>	Failure to establish an SSH session.	Reason for failure.
<b>FCS_TLSC_EXT.1</b>	Failure to establish a TLS Session.	Reason for failure.
<b>FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev</b>	Unsuccessful attempt to validate a certificate.  Any addition, replacement or removal	Reason for failure of certificate validation  Identification of certificates added, replaced or removed as



	of trust anchors in the TOE's trust store	trust anchor in the TOE's trust store
<b>FMT_MOF.1/Services</b>	None	None.
<b>FMT_MOF.1/Functions</b>	None.	None.
<b>FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys</b>	None	None.

Table 8 Security Functional Requirements and Auditable Events

**Application Note**

Audit functionality is enabled by default. The auditing functionality cannot be disabled.

**Application Note**

The TOE does not support using reset command to reset password directly, but it can modify password in the following way: re-create local-user or change local-user password.

**6.1.1.2 FAU\_GEN.2: User identity association**

**FAU\_GEN.2.1** For audit events resulting from actions of identified users, the TSF shall be able to associate each auditable event with the identity of the user that caused the event.

**6.1.1.3 FAU\_STG.1: Protected audit trail storage**

**FAU\_STG.1.1** The TSF shall protect the stored audit records in the audit trail from unauthorised deletion.

**FAU\_STG.1.2** The TSF shall be able to *[selection: prevent]* unauthorized modifications to the stored audit records in the audit trail.

**6.1.1.4 FAU\_STG\_EXT.3: Action in case of possible audit data loss**

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.3.1** The TSF shall generate a warning to inform the Administrator before the audit trail exceeds the local audit trail storage capacity.

**Application Note**

The audit data is stored in the Internal flash of the non-TOE hardware platform. Oldest files are deleted to save latest log files in case of audit trail exceeds storage capacity. Audit records could be "invisibly lost" if enough audit records are generated to overwrite the recorded warning. Audit logs are stored in the audit partition. The size of the partition is limited. If the logs reaches the upper limit, the logs are written cyclically.

### 6.1.1.5 FAU\_STG\_EXT.1: Protected Audit Event Storage

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall be able to transmit the generated audit data to an external IT entity using a trusted channel according to FTP\_ITC.1.

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall be able to store generated audit data on the TOE itself. *[selection: TOE shall consist of a single standalone component that stores audit data locally]*

#### Application Note

The TOE consists only in software. The storage is done by the TOE software in the local non-TOE hardware platform in which the TOE runs.

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall *[selection: overwrite previous audit records according to the following rule: [assignment: overwrite the oldest log information always]]* when the local storage space for audit data is full.

## 6.1.2 FCS: Cryptographic support

### 6.1.2.1 FCS\_CKM.1: Cryptographic key generation

**FCS\_CKM.1.1** The TSF shall generate *asymmetric* cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key generation algorithm *[assignment: RSA and ECC schemes]* and specified cryptographic key sizes *[assignment: 2048 bits or greater (RSA) and P-256, P-384 and P-521 (ECC)]* that meet the following: *[assignment: FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)", Appendix B.3 (RSA) and FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)", Appendix B.4 (ECC)].*

#### Application Note

The compliance to FIPS PUB 186-4 is limited to Appendix B.3 and Appendix B.4, in particular:

- Generation of random primes (B.3.2 and B.3.3).
- Generation of random primes with conditions (B.3.4, B.3.5 and B.3.6).
- Generation using extra random bits (B.4.1)
- Generation by testing candidates (B.4.2)

### 6.1.2.2 FCS\_CKM.2: Cryptographic key ~~distribution~~ establishment

**FCS\_CKM.2.1** The TSF shall ~~distribute cryptographic keys~~ perform cryptographic key establishment in accordance with a specified cryptographic key ~~distribution~~ establishment method *[assignment: Elliptic curve-based key establishment schemes]* that meets the following: *[assignment: NIST Special Publication 800-56A Revision 3, "Recommendation for Pair-Wise Key Establishment Schemes Using Discrete Logarithm Cryptography"]*.

### 6.1.2.3 FCS\_CKM.4: Cryptographic key destruction

**FCS\_CKM.4.1** The TSF shall destroy cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method *[assignment:*

- *For plaintext keys in volatile storage, the destruction shall be executed by a single overwrite consisting of zeroes.*
- *For plaintext keys in non-volatile storage, the destruction shall be executed by the invocation of an interface provided by a part of the TSF that logically addresses the storage location of the key and performs a single, overwrite consisting of a new value of the key.]*

that meets the following: *[assignment: No standard]*.

#### 6.1.2.4 FCS\_COP.1/DataEncryption

**FCS\_COP.1.1/DATAENCRYPTION** The TSF shall perform *[assignment: encryption/decryption]* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm *[assignment: AES used in GCM mode]* and cryptographic key sizes *[assignment: 128 bits, 256 bits]* that meet the following: *[assignment: AES as specified in ISO 18033-3, GCM as specified in ISO 19772]*

##### Application Note

The compliance to ISO/IEC 18033-3 is limited to section 5.2

##### Application Note

The compliance to ISO/IEC 19772 is limited to Annex A, section A.8.

#### 6.1.2.5 FCS\_COP.1/SigGen

**FCS\_COP.1.1/SIGGEN** The TSF shall perform *[assignment: cryptographic signature services (generation and verification)]* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm *[assignment: RSA Digital Signature Algorithm and Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm]* and cryptographic key sizes *[assignment: 3072 bits, 4096 bits (RSA) and 256, 384 and 521(ECDSA)]* that meet the following: *[assignment: For RSA schemes: FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)", Section 5.5, using PKCS #1 v2.1 Signature Schemes RSASSA-PSS and/or RSASSA-PKCS1v1\_5; ISO/IEC 9796-2, Digital signature scheme 2 or Digital Signature scheme 3 (RSA) and For ECDSA schemes: FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)", Section 6 and Appendix D, Implementing "NIST curves" P-256, P-384, P-521; ISO/IEC 14888-3, Section 6.4 ]]*.

##### Application Note

The compliance to ISO/IEC 9796-2 is limited to:

- Digital Signature Scheme 2 (section 9 of the standard).
- Digital Signature Scheme 3 (section 10 of the standard).

#### 6.1.2.6 FCS\_COP.1/Hash

**FCS\_COP.1.1/HASH** The TSF shall perform *[assignment: cryptographic hashing services]* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm *[assignment: SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512]* and ~~cryptographic~~ **key message digest** sizes *[assignment: 256, 384, 512] bits* that meet the following: *[assignment: ISO/IEC 10118-3:2004]*.

### Application Note

The compliance to ISO/IEC 10118-3:2004 is limited to:

- Section 10 Dedicated Hash-Function 4, which defines SHA-256.
- Section 12 Dedicated Hash-Function 6, which defines SHA-384.

Where SHA512 is only used for RSA-based public key authentication

## 6.1.2.7 FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash

**FCS\_COP.1.1/KEYEDHASH** The TSF shall perform *[assignment: keyed-hash message authentication]* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm *[assignment: HMAC-SHA-256, HMAC-SHA384]* and cryptographic key sizes *[assignment: 256, 384 bits]* and message digest sizes *256 and 384 bits* that meet the following: *[assignment: ISO/IEC 9797-2:2011, Section 7 “MAC Algorithm 2”]*.

### Application Note

The compliance to ISO/IEC 9797-2 2011, Section 7 is limited to the definition of the algorithm HMAC-SHA-256, HMAC-SHA-384.

## 6.1.2.8 FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1: Random Bit Generation

**FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall perform all deterministic random bit generation services in accordance with ISO/IEC 18031:2011 using *[selection: Hash\_DRBG (any)]*

**FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1.2** The deterministic RBG shall be seeded by at least one entropy source that accumulates entropy from *[selection: [assignment: 1] platform-based noise source]* with a minimum of *[selection: 256 bits]* of entropy at least equal to the greatest security strength, according to ISO/IEC 18031:2011 Table C.1 “Security Strength Table for Hash Functions”, of the keys and hashes that it will generate.

### Application Note

The compliance to ISO/IEC 18031:2011 is limited to:

- Section 7.2 Deterministic Random Bit Generator.
- Section 9. Overview and requirements for a deterministic random bit generator.
- C.2.1 Hash-function DRBG(Hash\_DRBG)

## 6.1.2.9 FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1: SSH Server Protocol

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall implement the SSH protocol that complies with RFCs 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, *[selection: 4256, 4344, 5647, 5656, 6668, 8268, 8332]*.

### Application Note

The compliance to the RFC 4251 affecting the evaluated configuration includes only the general architecture of the SSH protocol, i.e. transport, confidentiality, data integrity, key exchange and authentication.

### Application Note

The compliance to the RFC 4252 is limited to public-key based and password-based authentication (as per FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.2).

#### Application Note

The parts of the RFC 4253 that are relevant to the scope of the TSF in terms of evaluated configuration are the following:

- Maximum packet length (as per FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.3)
- Encryption algorithms used during transport (as per FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.4)
- Supported public-key based authentication algorithms (as per FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.5).
- Transport data integrity algorithms (as per FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.6).
- Key exchange methods (as per FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.7).
- Session re-key requirements (as per FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.8).

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall ensure that the SSH protocol implementation supports the following authentication methods as described in RFC 4252: public key-based, *[selection: password-based]*

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall ensure that, as described in RFC 4253, packets greater than *[assignment: 262144]* bytes in an SSH transport connection are dropped.

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.4** The TSF shall ensure that the SSH transport implementation uses the following encryption algorithms and rejects all other encryption algorithms: *[selection: AEAD\_AES\_128\_GCM, AEAD\_AES\_256\_GCM]*

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.5** The TSF shall ensure that the SSH public-key based authentication implementation uses *[selection: rsa-sha2-256, rsa-sha2-512, ecdsa-sha2-nistp256, ecdsa-sha2-nistp384 and ecdsa-sha2-nistp521]* as its public key algorithm(s) and rejects all other public key algorithms.

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.6** The TSF shall ensure that the SSH transport implementation uses *[selection: implicit]* as its MAC algorithm(s) and rejects all other MAC algorithm(s).

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.7** The TSF shall ensure that *[selection: ecdh-sha2-nistp256]* and *[selection: ecdh-sha2-nistp384, ecdh-sha2-nistp521]* are the only allowed key exchange methods used for the SSH protocol.

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.8** The TSF shall ensure that within SSH connections the same session keys are used for a threshold of no longer than one hour, and no more than one gigabyte of transmitted data. After either of the thresholds are reached a rekey needs to be performed

### 6.1.2.10 FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1: TLS Client Protocol

**FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall implement *[selection: TLS 1.2 (RFC 5246)]* and reject all other TLS and SSL versions. The TLS implementation will support the following ciphersuites *[selection: TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289, TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289]*

#### Application Note

The compliance of the TSF with RFC 5246 in terms of evaluated configuration includes support of only the ciphersuites defined in FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.1. The compliance with this RFC is also limited by the TSF defined in FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.2, FCS\_TLSC.1.3 and FCS\_TLSC.1.4.

### Application Note

The compliance to the RFC 5288 is limited to the ciphersuites supported by the TOE. The ciphersuites included in the evaluated configuration are limited by FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.1.

**FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall verify that the presented identifier matches *[selection: the reference identifier per RFC 6125 section 6]*.

### Application Note

The reference identifier is established by the user and by an application (a parameter of an API). Based on a singular reference identifier's source domain and application service type, the client establishes all reference identifiers including a Common Name for the Subject Name field of the certificate and a (case-insensitive) DNS name, URI name, and Service Name for the Subject Alternative Name field. The client then compares this list of all acceptable reference identifiers to the presented identifiers in the TLS server's certificate.

**FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.3** When establishing a trusted channel, by default the TSF shall not establish a trusted channel if the server certificate is invalid. The TSF shall also *[selection: Not implement any administrator override mechanism]*

**FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.4** The TSF shall *[selection: present the Supported Elliptic Curves/Supported Groups Extension with the following curves/groups: [selection: secp256r1, secp384r1, secp521r1]]* in the Client Hello.

### Application Note

The ciphersuites with elliptic curves were not selected in FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1.1. The TSF doesn't support this ciphersuite.

## 6.1.3 FIA: Identification and authentication

### 6.1.3.1 FIA\_AFL.1: Authentication failure *handling management*

**FIA\_AFL.1.1** The TSF shall detect when an Administrator configurable positive integer within *[assignment: 3 to 5]* unsuccessful authentication attempts occur related to *[assignment: Administrators attempting to authenticate remotely using a password]*.

**FIA\_AFL.1.2** When the defined number of unsuccessful authentication attempts has been *[selection: met]*, the TSF shall *[assignment: prevent the offending Administrator from successfully establishing a remote session using any authentication method that involves a password until an Administrator defined time period has elapsed]*.

### 6.1.3.2 FIA\_UAU.7: Protected authentication feedback

**FIA\_UAU.7.1** The TSF shall provide only *[assignment: obscured feedback]* to the *administrative* user while the authentication is in progress *at the local console*.

### 6.1.3.3 FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1: Password Management



- Client certificates presented for TLS shall have the Client Authentication purpose (id-kp 2 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2) in the extendedKeyUsage field.
- OCSP certificates presented for OCSP responses shall have the OCSP Signing purpose (id-kp 9 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.9) in the extendedKeyUsage field.

#### Application Note

The aspects of the RFC 5280 that are relevant to the TSF are the following:

- Validation of trusted certification chain.
- Verification of fail in validation of incomplete certificate chain.
- Handling of revoked certificates.
- Revocation of peer certificates and peer intermediate certificates.
- Validation of the KeyUsage cRLSign field when employing CRLs.

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.2/Rev** The TSF shall only treat a certificate as a CA certificate if the basicConstraints extension is present and the CA flag is set to TRUE.

#### Application Note

Revocation status is verified using CRLs. TLS requires that certificates are used and this use requires that the extendedKeyUsage rules are verified. The validation is expected to end in a trusted root CA certificate in a root store managed by the platform. The certificate path must end in a trusted root CA certificate otherwise it will be judged invalid.

### 6.1.3.6 FIA\_X509\_EXT.2: X509 Certificate Authentication

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.2.1** The TSF shall use X.509v3 certificates as defined by RFC 5280 to support authentication for *[selection: TLS]*, and *[selection: no additional uses]*

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.2.2** When the TSF cannot establish a connection to determine the validity of a certificate, the TSF shall *[selection: not accept the certificate]*

### 6.1.3.7 FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2: Password-based Authentication Mechanism

**FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2.1** The TSF shall provide a local *[selection: password-based]* authentication mechanism to perform local administrative user authentication.

## 6.1.4 FMT: Security management

### 6.1.4.1 FMT\_MOF.1/ManualUpdate: Management of security functions behaviour

**FMT\_MOF.1.1/MANUALUPDATE** The TSF shall restrict the ability to *[selection: enable]* the functions *[assignment: to perform manual updates]* to *[assignment: Security Administrators]*.



## 6.1.4.2 FMT\_MOF.1/Functions: Management of security functions behaviour

**FMT\_MOF.1.1/FUNCTIONS** The TSF shall restrict the ability to *[selection: determine the behaviour of]* the functions *[assignment: transmission of audit data to an external IT entity]* to *[assignment: Security Administrators]*.

## 6.1.4.3 FMT\_MOF.1/Services: Management of security functions behaviour

**FMT\_MOF.1.1/SERVICES** The TSF shall restrict the ability to *[selection: disable, enable] the functions services* *[assignment: Start and stop]* to *[assignment: Security Administrators]*.

### Application Note

The following security services can be enabled and disabled by Security Administrators: SSH, TLS, NTP and SYSLOG.

## 6.1.4.4 FMT\_MTD.1/CoreData: Management of TSF data

**FMT\_MTD.1.1/COREDATA** The TSF shall restrict the ability to *[selection: [assignment: manage]]* the *[assignment: TSF data]* to *[assignment: Security Administrators]*.

### Application note

Where TSF data refers to audit data, TSFIs-related configuration data and user data. The word 'manage' includes but is not limited to create, initialize, view, change default, modify, delete, clear, and append. This SFR includes also the resetting of user passwords by the Security Administrator. The identifier 'CoreData' has been added here to separate this iteration of FMT\_MTD.1 from FMT\_MTD.1/CryptoKeys.

## 6.1.4.5 FMT\_MTD.1/CryptoKeys: Management of TSF data

**FMT\_MTD.1.1/CRYPTOKEYS** The TSF shall restrict the ability to *[selection: [assignment: manage]]* the *[assignment: cryptographic keys]* to *[assignment: Security Administrators]*.

## 6.1.4.6 FMT\_SMF.1: Specification of Management Functions

**FMT\_SMF.1.1** The TSF shall be capable of performing the following management functions:

- [assignment: - Ability to administer the TOE locally and remotely;*
- Ability to configure the access banner;*
- Ability to configure the session inactivity time before session termination or locking;*
- Ability to manually update the TOE, and to verify the updates using digital signature capability prior to installing those updates;*
- Ability to configure the authentication failure parameters for FIA\_AFL.1;*
- Ability to start and stop services (SSH, TLS, NTP and SYSLOG)*
- Ability to configure audit behavior (e.g. changes to storage locations for audit; changes to*

*behavior when local audit storage space is full);*

- *Ability to modify the behavior of the transmission of audit data to an external IT entity;*
- *Ability to manage the cryptographic keys;*
- *Ability to configure thresholds for SSH rekeying*
- *Ability to re-enable an Administrator account;*
- *Ability to configure NTP;*
- *Ability to manage the TOE's trust store and designate X.509.v3 certificates as trust anchors;*
- *Ability to import X.509v3 certificates to the TOE's trust store].*

## 6.1.4.7 FMT\_SMR.2: Restrictions on security roles

**FMT\_SMR.2.1** The TSF shall maintain the roles: *[assignment: Security Administrator]*.

**FMT\_SMR.2.2** The TSF shall be able to associate users with roles.

**FMT\_SMR.2.3** The TSF shall ensure that the conditions *[assignment: The Security Administrator role shall be able to administer the TOE locally; The Security Administrator role shall be able to administer the TOE remotely]* are satisfied.

## 6.1.5 FTA: TOE access

### 6.1.5.1 FTA\_SSL.3: TSF-initiated termination

**FTA\_SSL.3.1** The TSF shall terminate ~~an~~ *a remote* interactive session after a *[assignment: Security Administrator-configurable time interval of session inactivity]*.

### 6.1.5.2 FTA\_SSL.4: User-initiated termination

**FTA\_SSL.4.1** The TSF shall allow ~~user-initiated~~ *Administrator-initiated* termination of the ~~user's~~ *Administrator's* own interactive session.

### 6.1.5.3 FTA\_TAB.1: Default TOE access banners

**FTA\_TAB.1.1** Before establishing ~~a~~ *an administrative* user session the TSF shall display a *Security Administrator-specified* advisory *notice and consent* warning message regarding ~~unauthorised~~ use of the TOE.

### 6.1.5.4 FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1: TSF-initiated Session Locking

**FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall, for local interactive sessions *[selection: terminate the session]* after a Security Administrator-specified time period of inactivity.

## 6.1.6 FTP: Trusted path/channels

### 6.1.6.1 FTP\_ITC.1: Inter-TSF trusted channel

**FTP\_ITC.1.1** The TSF shall *be capable of using TLS to* provide a communication channel between itself and ~~another trusted~~ *authorized IT product entities supporting the following capabilities: audit server;* that is logically distinct from other communication channels and provides assured

identification of its end points and protection of the channel data from *disclosure and detection of modification* ~~or disclosure of the channel data~~.

**FTP\_ITC.1.2** The TSF shall permit *[selection: the TSF or the authorized IT entities]* to initiate communication via the trusted channel.

**FTP\_ITC.1.3** The TSF shall initiate communication via the trusted channel for *[assignment: audit service]*.

### 6.1.6.2 FTP\_TRP.1: Trusted path

**FTP\_TRP.1.1** The TSF shall *be capable of using SSH to* provide a communication path between itself and *authorized [selection: remote] users administrators* that is logically distinct from other communication paths and provides assured identification of its end points and protection of the communicated data from *[selection: [assignment: disclosure and provides detection of modification of the channel data]]*.

**FTP\_TRP.1.2** The TSF shall permit *[selection: remote administrators]* to initiate communication via the trusted path.

**FTP\_TRP.1.3** The TSF shall require the use of the trusted path for *[selection: [assignment: initial administrator authentication and all remote administration actions]]*.

## 6.1.7 FPT: Protection of the TSF

### 6.1.7.1 FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1: Protection of TSF Data (for reading of all pre-shared, symmetric and private keys)

**FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall prevent reading of all pre-shared keys, symmetric keys, and private keys.

#### Application Note

The intent of this requirement is for the device to protect keys, key material, and authentication credentials from unauthorized disclosure. This data should only be accessed for the purposes of their assigned security functionality, and there is no need for them to be displayed/accessed at any other time. This requirement does not prevent the device from providing indication that these exist, are in use, or are still valid. It does, however, restrict the reading of the values outright.

### 6.1.7.2 FPT\_APW\_EXT.1: Protection of Administrator Passwords

**FPT\_APW\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall store passwords in non-plaintext form.

**FPT\_APW\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall prevent the reading of plaintext passwords.

#### Application Note

The intent of the requirement is that raw password authentication data of Security Administrators is not stored in the clear, and that no user or Administrator is able to read the plaintext password of a

Security Administrator through “normal” interfaces. An all-powerful Administrator could directly read memory to capture a password but is trusted not to do so.

### 6.1.7.3 FPT\_TST\_EXT.1: TSF Testing

**FPT\_TST\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall run a suite of the following self-tests [*selection: during initial start-up (on power on)*] to demonstrate the correct operation of the TSF: [*assignment: integrity of the firmware and software (software digital signature), the correct operation of cryptographic functions*]

### 6.1.7.4 FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1: Trusted Update

**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall provide [*assignment: Security Administrators*] the ability to query the currently executing version of the TOE firmware/software and [*selection: the most recently installed version of the TOE firmware/software*]

**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall provide [*assignment: Security Administrators*] the ability to manually initiate updates to TOE firmware/software and [*selection: no other update mechanism*]

**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall provide means to authenticate firmware/software updates to the TOE using a [*selection: digital signature mechanism*] prior to installing those updates.

#### Application Note

“Update” in the context of this SFR refers to the process of replacing a non-volatile (NV), system resident software component with another. The former is referred to as the NV image, and the latter is the update image. While the update image is typically newer than the NV image, this is not a requirement. There are legitimate cases where the system owner may want to rollback a component to an older version (e.g., when the component manufacturer releases a faulty update, or when the system relies on an undocumented feature no longer present in the update). Likewise, the owner may want to update with the same version as the NV image to recover from faulty storage.

### 6.1.7.5 FPT\_STM\_EXT.1: Reliable Time Stamps

**FPT\_STM\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall be able to provide reliable time stamps for its own use.

**FPT\_STM\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall [*selection: synchronize time with an NTP server*].

#### Application Note

In case of supporting NTP server communication, [CPP\_ND] forces to claim FCS\_NTP\_EXT.1. However, as stated at chapter 2 Conformance Claims, this ST does not claim strict conformance with any Protection Profile; therefore, the mentioned SFR is not included.

## 6.2 Security Assurance Requirements

The development and the evaluation of the TOE shall be done in accordance to the following security assurance requirements: **EAL4 + ALC\_FLR.2**

The following table shows the assurance requirements by reference the individual components in [CC31R5P3]

Assurance Class	Assurance Components
ASE: Security Target evaluation	ASE_CCL.1: Conformance claims ASE_ECD.1: Extended components definition ASE_INT.1: ST introduction ASE_TSS.1: TOE summary specification ASE_OBJ.2: Security objectives ASE_REQ.2: Derived security requirements ASE_SPD.1: Security problem definition
ALC: Life-cycle support	ALC_CMC.4: Production support, acceptance procedures and automation ALC_CMS.4: Problem tracking CM coverage ALC_DEL.1: Delivery procedures ALC_DVS.1: Identification of security measures ALC_LCD.1: Developer defined life-cycle model ALC_TAT.1: Well-defined development tools ALC_FLR.2: Flaw reporting procedures
ADV: Development	ADV_ARC.1: Security architecture description ADV_FSP.4: Complete functional specification ADV_IMP.1: Implementation representation of the TSF ADV_TDS.3: Basic modular design
AGD: Guidance documents	AGD_OPE.1: Operational user guidance AGD_PRE.1: Preparative procedures
ATE: Tests	ATE_COV.2: Analysis of coverage ATE_DPT.1: Testing: basic design ATE_FUN.1: Functional testing ATE_IND.2: Independent testing - sample
AVA: Vulnerability assessment	AVA_VAN.3: Focused vulnerability analysis

*Table 9 Security Assurance Requirements*

## 6.3 Security Requirements Rationale

### 6.3.1 Necessity and sufficiency analysis





SFR / TOE Security Objective	O.ADMIN_AUTH	O.STRONG_CRYPTO	O.TRUSTED_COMM	O.STRONG_AUTHENTICATION_ENDPOINT	O.SECURE_UPDATES	O.ACTIVITY_AUDIT	O.CRYPTO_KEY_PROTECTION	O.PASSWORD_PROTECTION	O.SELF_TEST	O.BANNER
FTA_TAB.1	X									X
FTP_ITC.1			X	X						
FTP_TRP.1	X		X	X						
FCS_RBG_EXT.1		X								
FPT_TST_EXT.1									X	
FCS_TLSC_EXT.1			X							

Table 10 SFRs / TOE Security Objectives coverage



## 6.3.2 Security Requirement Sufficiency

**O.ADMIN\_AUTH:** The Administrator role is defined in **FMT\_SMR.2** and along with **FMT\_SMF.1**, they support this security objective by defining the TOE management capabilities available to administrators.

**FMT\_MTD.1/CoreData** restricts the ability to manage the TSF to security administrators.

**FMT\_MOF.1/Functions** restricts the ability to determine the feature of the transmission of audit data to an external IT entity. On the other hand, **FMT\_MOF.1/Services** restricts the ability to disable or enable the services of the TOE to the security administrators.

**FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1** supports this security objective by preventing any action before the identification and authentication process. **FTA\_TAB.1** supports this security objective by showing an advisory notice and consent warning message is the only action allowed before the identification and authentication process occurs.

The administrators' authentication process is defined in **FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2** and consists on providing a local password-based authentication mechanism to perform local administrative user authentication.

This security objective is intended to perform the closure of authentication sessions after a defined period of inactivity. **FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1** ensures this feature for local sessions, **FTA\_SSL.4** for all interactive sessions, and by **FTA\_SSL.3** for remote sessions.

Another goal of this security objective is that the authentication of the TOE using passwords was through a secure communication channel. This task is covered by **FTP\_TRP.1**.

**O.STRONG\_CRYPTO:** This security objective is supported by the following security requirements, that provide use of robust cryptographic algorithms, compliant to industry approved standards:

- Requirements for key generation and key establishment are set in **FCS\_CKM.1** and **FCS\_CKM.2**, respectively.
- Requirements for use of cryptographic schemes are set in **FCS\_COP.1/DataEncryption**, **FCS\_COP.1/SigGen**, **FCS\_COP.1/Hash**, and **FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash**.
- Requirements for random bit generation to support key generation and secure protocols are set in **FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1**.
- **FMT\_SMF.1** is intended to establish the management of cryptographic functions by a security administrator.

**O.TRUSTED\_COMM:** This security objective is intended to implement secure channels that use standardized tunneling protocols to protect the critical network traffic. The following security requirements support this security objective:

- **FTP\_ITC.1** supports this security objective by providing a communication channel between itself and authorized IT entities by using the TLS protocol. **FTP\_TRP.1** is able to provide this channel by using SSH.

- **FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1** and **FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1** support this security objective for the use of secure communication protocols by using SSH Client, SSH Server Protocol, and TLS Client Protocols.

- Requirements for the use of public-key certificates to support secure protocols are supported by **FIA\_X509\_EXT.1/Rev**, **FIA\_X509\_EXT.2**.

All the above-mentioned security requirements support this security objective by providing communication security in terms of confidentiality, integrity, and protection.

**O.STRONG\_AUTHENTICATION\_ENDPOINT: FTP\_ITC.1** and **FTP\_TRP.1** support this security objective by providing assured identification of its endpoints (using TLS and SSH respectively) and protection of the channel data from disclosure and detection of modification of the channel data.

**O.SECURE\_UPDATES: FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1** supports this security objective by allowing administrators to query the current TOE version of the TOE firmware/software and manually initiate the installation of updates, that need to be authenticated using digital signature before installing.

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.1/Rev** and **FIA\_X509\_EXT.2** support this security objective by defining a set of rules to validate the authenticity of the certificate using secure and robust cryptographic algorithms.

**FMT\_SMF.1** supports this security objective by providing a set of management functions, which includes the ability to update the TOE and to verify the updates using digital signature capabilities.

**FMT\_MOF.1/ManualUpdate** likewise supports this security objective by restricting the ability of this feature to security administrators.

**O.ACTIVITY\_AUDIT: FAU\_GEN.1** supports this security objective by generating audit records of a set of auditable events. Each audit event will be marked with precise timestamps, associated subject identity, and the outcome (success or failure) of the event. **FAU\_GEN.2** supports this security objective by providing a relationship between the audit event and the identity of the user that causes the event. **FPT\_STM\_EXT.1** is intended to provide reliable time stamps for the own TOE's use.

**FAU\_STG.1** supports this security target by protecting the stored audit records from unauthorized deletion. This security requirement is also intended to prevent unauthorized modifications to the stored audit records in the audit trail.

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1** is intended to provide the ability to transmit the generated audit data to an external IT entity using a trusted channel by using secure communication protocols. This security requirement also provides a mechanism to overwrite the oldest log information always when the local storage space for audit data is full.

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.3** provides a mechanism to generate a warning to inform the TOE's administrator if the audit trail exceeds the local audit trail storage capacity. This mechanism is intended to deal with the potential loss of locally stored audit records.

**FMT\_SMF.1** supports this security objective by providing a set of management functions, which includes the ability to configure audit behavior.

**FMT\_MOF.1/Functions** likewise supports this security objective by restricting the ability to enable the transmission of audit data to an external IT entity to a security administrator.

**O.CRYPTO\_KEY\_PROTECTION: FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1** supports the protection of secret/private keys against compromise.

**FCS\_CKM.4** provides a mechanism to perform the key's destruction in a secure way that prevents key recovery from residual information.

**FMT\_SMF.1** supports this security objective by providing a set of management functions, which includes the ability to configure thresholds for SSH rekeying. **FMT\_MTD.1/CryptoKeys** is intended to restrict the ability to manage cryptographic keys to security administrators.

**O.PASSWORD\_PROTECTION: FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1** supports this security objective by providing the ability to establish password management capabilities based on password complexity (composed of any combination of upper and lower case letters numbers, and special characters) and minimum password length restriction.

Protection of password entry by providing obscured feedback is specified in **FIA\_UAU.7**

**FIA\_AFL.1** supports this security objective by providing the ability to detect unsuccessful authentication attempts when administrators are attempting to authenticate remotely. This security requirement meets this security objective by locking the authentication of the user, which reaches the defined number of authentication attempts established.

**FPT\_APW\_EXT.1** prevents the plaintext storage of passwords. Therefore, this security requirement also prevents the reading of plaintext passwords.

**O.SELF\_TEST: FPT\_TST\_EXT.1** provides the necessary mechanisms to support this security objective by run a suite of tests during the initial start-up of the TOE to demonstrate its correct operation.

**O.BANNER:** This security objective is supported by **FTA\_TAB.1** which requires that the TOE displays an advisory notice and consent about the use of the TOE to administrators before establishing an administrative user session.

## 6.3.3 SFR Dependency Rationale

### 6.3.3.1 Table of SFR dependencies

The following table lists the dependencies for each requirement, indicating how they have been satisfied. The abbreviation "h.a." indicates that the dependency has been satisfied by a SFR that is hierarchically above the required dependency.

SFR	Required	Fulfilled	Missing
<b>FAU_GEN.1</b>	FPT_STM.1	None	None
<b>FAU_GEN.2</b>	FAU_GEN.1, FIA_UID.1	FAU_GEN.1	None
<b>FAU_STG_EXT.1</b>	FAU_GEN.1, FTP_ITC.1	FAU_GEN.1, FTP_ITC.1	None
<b>FAU_STG_EXT.3</b>	FAU_GEN.1 FAU_STG_EXT.1	FAU_GEN.1 FAU_STG_EXT.1	None
<b>FAU_STG.1</b>	FAU_GEN.1	FAU_GEN.1	None
<b>FCS_CKM.1</b>	FCS_CKM.4, [FCS_CKM.2 or FCS_COP.1]	FCS_CKM.4, FCS_CKM.2 and FCS_COP.1/SigGen	None

SFR	Required	Fulfilled	Missing
FCS_CKM.2	FCS_CKM.4, [FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1]	FCS_CKM.4, FCS_CKM.1	None
FCS_CKM.4	[FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1]	FCS_CKM.1	None
FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption	FCS_CKM.4, [FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1]	FCS_CKM.4	FCS_CKM.1
FCS_COP.1/SigGen	FCS_CKM.4, [FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1]	FCS_CKM.4, FCS_CKM.1	None
FCS_COP.1/Hash	FCS_CKM.4, [FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1]	None	FCS_CKM.4 and FCS_CKM.1
FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash	FCS_CKM.4, [FDP_ITC.1 or FDP_ITC.2 or FCS_CKM.1]	FCS_CKM.4	FCS_CKM.1
FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	FCS_CKM.1, FCS_CKM.2, FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption, FCS_COP.1/SigGen, FCS_COP.1/Hash, FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash, FCS_RBG_EXT.1	FCS_CKM.1, FCS_CKM.2, FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption, FCS_COP.1/SigGen, FCS_COP.1/Hash, FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash, FCS_RBG_EXT.1	None
FIA_AFL.1	FIA_UAU.1	FIA_UIA_EXT.1	None
FIA_PMG_EXT.1	None	None	None
FIA_UIA_EXT.1	FTA_TAB.1	FTA_TAB.1	None
FIA_UAU_EXT.2	None	None	None
FIA_UAU.7	FIA_UAU.1	FIA_UIA_EXT.1	None
FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	FIA_X509_EXT.2	FIA_X509_EXT.2	None
FIA_X509_EXT.2	FIA_X509_EXT.1	FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	None
FMT_MOF.1/ManualUpdate	FMT_SMR.1, FMT_SMF.1	FMT_SMR.2 (h.a. FMT_SMR.1), FMT_SMF.1	None
FMT_MOF.1/Functions	FMT_SMR.1, FMT_SMF.1	FMT_SMR.2 (h.a. FMT_SMR.1), FMT_SMF.1	None
FMT_MOF.1/Services	FMT_SMR.1, FMT_SMF.1	FMT_SMR.2 (h.a. FMT_SMR.1), FMT_SMF.1	None
FMT_MTD.1/CoreData	FMT_SMR.1, FMT_SMF.1	FMT_SMR.2 (h.a. FMT_SMR.1), FMT_SMF.1	None
FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys	FMT_SMR.1, FMT_SMF.1	FMT_SMR.2 (h.a. FMT_SMR.1), FMT_SMF.1	None
FMT_SMF.1	None	None	None

SFR	Required	Fulfilled	Missing
FMT_SMR.2	FIA_UID.1	FIA_UIA_EXT.1	None
FPT_SKP_EXT.1	None	None	None
FPT_APW_EXT.1	None	None	None
FPT_TUD_EXT.1	[FCS_COP.1/SigGen or FCS_COP.1/Hash]	FCS_COP.1/SigGen	None
FPT_STM_EXT.1	None	None	None
FTA_SSL_EXT.1	FIA_UAU.1	FIA_UIA_EXT.1	None
FTA_SSL.3	None	None	None
FTA_SSL.4	None	None	None
FTA_TAB.1	None	None	None
FTP_ITC.1	None	None	None
FTP_TRP.1	None	None	None
FCS_RBG_EXT.1	None	None	None
FPT_TST_EXT.1	None	None	None
FCS_TLSC_EXT.1	FCS_CKM.1, FCS_CKM.2, FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption, FCS_COP.1/SigGen, FCS_COP.1/Hash, FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash, FCS_RBG_EXT.1	FCS_CKM.1, FCS_CKM.2, FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption, FCS_COP.1/SigGen, FCS_COP.1/Hash, FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash, FCS_RBG_EXT.1	None

Table 11 SFR Dependencies

### 6.3.3.2 Justification for missing dependencies

#### FCS\_COP.1/DataEncryption dependency on FCS\_CKM.1

AES encryption uses a derived symmetrical key. This key is derived by Elliptic curve-based key establishment schemes as stated at FCS\_CKM.2 from the generated key from FCS\_CKM.1. Because that SFR provides the key used by AES encryption, FCS\_CKM.1 is not required.

#### FCS\_COP.1/Hash dependency on FCS\_CKM.1 and FCS\_CKM.4

Hashing functions do not use any keys to perform its functionality. Therefore, FCS\_CKM.1 and FCS\_CKM.4 are not required.

#### FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash dependency on FCS\_CKM.1

HMAC uses a derived symmetrical key. This key is derived by Elliptic curve-based key establishment schemes as stated at FCS\_CKM.2 from the generated key from FCS\_CKM.1. Because that SFR provides the key used by AES encryption, FCS\_CKM.1 is not required.

## 6.3.4 SAR Rationale

The TOE claims compliance to EAL4 level of assurance augmented by ALC\_FLR.2. The assurance level EAL4 indicates that the product is methodically designed, tested, and reviewed. The assurance requirements for life cycle support have been augmented by ALC\_FLR.2 (Basic flaw remediation) to ensure that basic procedures used to track and correct security flaws for the TOE are in place and documented. This is considered appropriate for attackers with Enhanced-Basic attack potential. The rest of Security Assurance Requirements are chosen because of the evaluation level EAL4+.

## 6.3.5 SAR Dependency Rationale

### 6.3.5.1 Table of SAR dependencies

SAR	Required	Fulfilled	Missing
<b>ASE_CCL.1</b>	ASE_INT.1, ASE_ECD.1, ASE_REQ.1	ASE_INT.1, ASE_ECD.1, ASE_REQ.2 (hierarchically above ASE_REQ.1)	None
<b>ASE_ECD.1</b>	None	None	None
<b>ASE_INT.1</b>	None	None	None
<b>ASE_OBJ.2</b>	ASE_SPD.1	ASE_SPD.1	None
<b>ASE_REQ.2</b>	ASE_OBJ.2, ASE_ECD.1	ASE_OBJ.2, ASE_ECD.1	None
<b>ASE_TSS.1</b>	ASE_INT.1, ASE_REQ.1, ADV_FSP.1	ASE_INT.1, ASE_REQ.2 (hierarchically above ASE_REQ.1), ADV_FSP.4 (hierarchically above ADV_FSP.1)	None
<b>ALC_CMC.4</b>	ALC_CMS.1, ALC_DVS.1, ALC_LCD.1	ALC_CMS.4 (hierarchically above ALC_CMS.1), ALC_DVS.1, ALC_LCD.1	None
<b>ALC_CMS.4</b>	None	None	None
<b>ADV_FSP.4</b>	ADV_TDS.1	ADV_TDS.3 (hierarchically above ADV_TDS.1)	None
<b>AGD_OPE.1</b>	ADV_FSP.1	ADV_FSP.4 (hierarchically above ADV_FSP.1)	None
<b>AGD_PRE.1</b>	None	None	None
<b>ATE_IND.2</b>	ADV_FSP.2, AGD_OPE.1, AGD_PRE.1, ATE_COV.1, ATE_FUN.1	ADV_FSP.4 (hierarchically above ADV_FSP.2), AGD_OPE.1, AGD_PRE.1, ATE_COV.2 (hierarchically above ATE_COV.1), ATE_FUN.1	None

SAR	Required	Fulfilled	Missing
<b>AVA_VAN.3</b>	ADV_ARC.1, ADV_FSP.4, ADV_TDS.3, ADV_IMP.1, AGD_OPE.1, AGD_PRE.1, ATE_DPT.1	ADV_ARC.1, ADV_FSP.4, ADV_TDS.3, ADV_IMP.1, AGD_OPE.1, AGD_PRE.1, ATE_DPT.1	None
<b>ASE_SPD.1</b>	None	None	None
<b>ALC_DEL.1</b>	None	None	None
<b>ADV_ARC.1</b>	ADV_FSP.1, ADV_TDS.1	ADV_FSP.4 (hierarchically above ADV_FSP.1), ADV_TDS.3 (hierarchically above ADV_TDS.1)	None
<b>ADV_IMP.1</b>	ADV_TDS.3, ALC_TAT.1	ADV_TDS.3, ALC_TAT.1	None
<b>ADV_TDS.3</b>	ADV_FSP.4	ADV_FSP.4	None
<b>ALC_DVS.1</b>	None	None	None
<b>ALC_LCD.1</b>	None	None	None
<b>ALC_TAT.1</b>	ADV_IMP.1	ADV_IMP.1	None
<b>ATE_COV.2</b>	ADV_FSP.2, ATE_FUN.1	ADV_FSP.4 (hierarchically above ADV_FSP.2), ATE_FUN.1	None
<b>ATE_DPT.1</b>	ADV_ARC.1, ADV_TDS.2, ATE_FUN.1	ADV_ARC.1, ADV_TDS.3 (hierarchically above ADV_TDS.2), ATE_FUN.1	None
<b>ATE_FUN.1</b>	ATE_COV.1	ATE_COV.2 (hierarchically above ATE_COV.1)	None
<b>ALC_FLR.2</b>	None	None	None

Table 12 SAR dependencies

# 7 TOE Summary Specification

## 7.1 Security Audit

This section describes how the TOE meets each security functional requirement that belong to class FAU (defined in [CC31R5P2]) and that is listed in Section 6 of this ST.

Audit data generation TSF is defined by **FAU\_GEN.1**. The TOE meets this SFR as described below:

- The TOE generates an audit record whenever an audited event occurs. The types of events that cause audit records to be generated include identification and authentication related events, and administrative events (the specific events and the contents of each audit record are listed in the table within the **FAU\_GEN.1** SFR, (in the table of auditable events presented in the application note next to that SFR). Each of the events specified in the audit record is in enough detail to identify the user for which the event is associated (e.g. user identity, MAC address, IP address), when the event occurred, where the event occurred, the outcome of the event, and the type of event that occurred.
- The audit trail consists of the individual audit records; one audit record for each event that occurred. The audit record contains a lot of information, such as the type of event that occurred, and two percent sign (%%), which follows the device name. As noted above, the information includes at least all of the required information. Additional information can be configured and included if desired.
- Administrators have the ability to execute CLI command to generate, import or delete cryptographic keys, each command will generate a log and will be stored in log file (in the hardware platform). Starting and stopping the referred service will generate a log for audit.
- Date and time of the event, type of event, subject identity, and the outcome of the event are included in audit log.

TSF related to association of user identities to audit data is defined by **FAU\_GEN.2**. The TOE meets this SFR as follows: each auditable event is associated with the user that triggered the event and as a result, they are traceable to a specific user. For example, a human user, user identity or related session ID would be included in the audit record. For the IT entity or device where the authentication event came from, the IP address, MAC address, host name, or other configured identification is presented. The security log of user account management shall include user name.

Protection of audit trail storage TSF is defined by **FAU\_STG.1** which is met by the TOE as follows:

- Only the Security Administrators can monitor the logfile record, and operate the log files. The unauthorized users have no access to do those actions. And the actions of the authorized administrators will be logged.
- The Security Administrator cannot alter audit records but can delete audit information records as a whole.

Protected audit event storage TSF is defined by **FAU\_STG\_EXT.1** and the TOE meets this SFR as described below:



- The TOE supports to export syslog records to a specified, external syslog server. The TOE protects communications with an external syslog server via TLS. The TOE stores audit records on Internal flash (located in the non-TOE hardware platform) whenever it is connected with syslog server or not. The transmission of audit information to an external syslog server can be done in real-time.
- The size of an information file is configurable by the administrator with value 4M/8M/16M/32M bytes. The default maximum size of each information file is 8 MB. When the size of an information file exceeds the configured maximum size, the information file is compressed into a smaller file in standard log\_slot ID\_time.log.zip format. The maximum quantity of compressed files is configurable by the administrator with a value ranging from 3 to 500. A maximum of 200 files can be stored on a device by default. The unauthorized users are disallowed to handle the audit records.
- The logs are saved to flash memory (internal flash in the non-TOE platform) so records can't be lost in case of failures or restarts. The log buffer is circular, so newer messages overwrite older messages after the buffer is full. Administrators are instructed to monitor the log buffer using the "show logging privileged CLI" command to view the audit records. The first message displayed is the newest message in the buffer. There are other associated commands to clear the buffer, to reset log buffer, etc. The size of the log buffer can be configured by users with sufficient privileges.
- When the local audit data store in internal flash exceeds the maximum allowed size of log file storage, the system deletes oldest compressed files to save the latest log file.
- An administrator cannot alter audit records but can delete audit records as a whole.

TSF related to action in case of possible audit data loss is defined by **FAU\_STG\_EXT.3**. The TOE meets this SFR as follows:

- If the log files have already occupied more than 80% of the total audit storage in internal flash (of the non-TOE hardware platform), or the oldest compressed files are deleted to save the latest log file, an event will be generated and sent to management server to notice the clients of the warning information.
- If the number of compressed log files generated in the system exceeded 90% of the maximum number of compressed files, an event will also be generated to notice management server the warning information.
- If the number of recorded compressed files reaches the maximum number that the security administrator has configured, or the storage of audit events reaches the configured storage size, another event will be generated to notice management server.

## 7.2 Cryptographic Support (FCS)

This section describes how the TOE meets each security functional requirement that belong to class FCS (defined in [CC31R5P2]) and that is listed in Section 6 of this ST.

### 7.2.1 Cryptographic Key Management

The TSF implements generation of cryptographic keys defined by **FCS\_CKM.1** and cryptographic key establishment defined by **FCS\_CKM.2**. In order to meet these SFRs, the TOE's DRBG is used to generate RSA keys with key sizes between 2048 to 4096 bits and ECC key pairs with 256, 384 and 521 curves used for ECDSA public key authentication. The generated keys are used for device authentication. The TOE implements Elliptic-curve based Diffie-Hellman algorithms for SSH and TLS key establishment.

The TOE acts as an SSH server to receive the communications for remote administration, and as a client for TLS communications to transmit log data to a remote Syslog server.

Scheme	SFR	Service
RSA Key generation	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	SSH remote administration
Elliptic-Curve Deffie-Hellman Key establishment	FCS_TLSC_EXT.1	Transmit generated audit data to an external IT entity
	FCS_TLSC_EXT.1	Transmit generated audit data to an external IT entity
Elliptic-Curve Deffie-Hellman Key establishment	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	SSH remote administration
ECC key generation and key establishment	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	SSH remote administration

*Table 13 Key generation and establishment methods and the corresponding services*

Cryptographic key destruction TSF is defined by **FCS\_CKM.4**. The table below describes how the TOE meets this SFR, by specifying how each type of cryptographic key is securely destroyed from each applicable storage media of the non-TOE hardware platform.

Name	Description of Key	Storage	Zeroization
Diffie-Hellman Shared Secret	This is the shared secret used as part of the Diffie-Hellman key exchange.	SDRAM (plaintext)	Overwritten with: zeros.  Automatically after completion of DH exchange.

Diffie-Hellman private exponent	This is the private exponent used as part of the Diffie-Hellman key exchange.	SDRAM (plaintext)	Overwritten with: zeros.  Automatically after completion of DH exchange.
SSH/TLS session key	The key is used for encrypting/decrypting the traffic in a secure connection.	SDRAM (plaintext)	Overwritten with: zeros.  Automatically after session terminated.
SSH private host key	The key for authentication.	Internal flash (plaintext)	Overwritten with: a new value of the key.  Overwritten by a command.
TLS private key	The key is used for signature and authentication.	Internal flash (plaintext)	Overwritten with: a new value of the key.  Overwritten by a command.
RSA key pair	The key pair is used for digital signature and key establishment.	SDRAM (plaintext)	Overwritten with: zeros.  Automatically after completion of use of the key.
RSA key pair	The key pair is used for digital signature and key establishment.	Internal flash (AES256 cipher)	Overwritten with: zeros  Zeroized using "undo rsa key-pair" command.
ECC key pair	The key pair is used for digital signature and key establishment.	SDRAM (plaintext)	Overwritten with: zeros.  Automatically after completion of use of the key.

ECC key pair	The key pair is used for digital signature and key establishment.	Internal flash (AES256 cipher)	Overwritten with: zeros  Zeroized using “undo ecc key-pair” command.
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Table 14 Key destruction methods

## 7.2.2 Cryptographic operations

TSF related to cryptographic operations for data encryption and decryption are supported by the TOE as follows.

AES encryption and decryption are provided by **FCS\_COP.1/DataEncryption**. The TOE provides symmetric encryption and decryption capabilities using AES algorithm with key size 128 bits, 256 bits in GCM mode as specified in **[ISO 19772]**.

- AES128 GCM, AES256 GCM are supported by TLS.
- AES128 GCM, AES256 GCM are supported by SSH.

Cryptographic signature verification and generation operations are supported by **FCS\_COP.1/SigGen**. The TOE provides cryptographic signature services using RSA with key sizes between 2048 to 4096 bits as specified in **[FIPS 186-4]** “Digital Signature Standard (DSS)”:

- The RSA with key size 2048 to 4096 is used for signature generation and verification of SSH.
- The RSA with key size of 2048 to 4096 is used for signature generation and verification of TLS.
- The RSA with key size of 2048 to 4096 is used for signature verification of the firmware during the update or boot-up.

Cryptographic operations for SHA algorithms are supported by **FCS\_COP.1/Hash**. The TOE provides cryptographic hashing services using SHA-256, SHA-384 and SHA512 as specified in **[FIPS Pub 180-3]**, it also meet the **[ISO/IEC 10118-3:2004]**. The association of the hash function with other TSF cryptographic functions is described in the table below:

Cryptographic Functions	Hash Function
HMAC-SHA-256	SHA-256
TLS Digital signature verification	SHA-256 SHA-384
SSH Digital signature verification	SHA-256

	SHA-512
Hash_DRBG	SHA-256
HMAC-SHA-384	SHA-384

Table 15 Association of the hash function with other crypto functions

Cryptographic operations for keyed-hash algorithms are supported by **FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash**. The TOE provides cryptographic keyed hash services using HMAC-SHA-256 and HMAC-SHA-384 according to **[RFC 2104]**: HMAC, it also complies with the **[ISO/IEC 9797-2:2011]**, Section 7 “MAC Algorithm 2”. TLS performs keyed-hash message authentication in accordance with the specified cryptographic algorithm: HMAC-SHA-256 and HMAC-SHA-384. The table below defines the parameters used for HMAC cryptographic function:

HMAC functions	Key length (bits)	Hash function	Block size (bits)	Output MAC length (bits)
HMAC-SHA-256	256	SHA-256	512	256
HMAC-SHA-384	384	SHA-384	1024	384

Table 16 HMAC parameters

## 7.2.3 Random Number Generation

Generation of random numbers is provided by **FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1**. The TOE implements a deterministic random bit generator (DRBG) which is conformant to **[ISO/IEC 18031:2011]** using the DRBG mechanism Hash\_DRBG as specified in **[SP800-90A]**, chap. 10.1.1. The entropy source is based on software-based noise source and hardware-based noise source. The noise source from the hardware is preferentially selected. If the noise source cannot be obtained, the noise source from the software is obtained. Random numbers from the internal noise source are only used for seeding the DRBG. The TOE sets a new seed using at least 256 bits entropy before generating random bits as cryptographic key. The TSF uses Hash\_DRBG to perform deterministic random bit generation. The identified hash functions (SHA-256) are allowed for Hash\_DRBG.

## 7.2.4 SSH protocol cryptography

Cryptography for SSH protocol in server implementation is provided by **FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1**. The TOE meets this SFR as follows:

- The TOE implements the SSH protocol that complies with **RFCs 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, 4256, 4344, 5647, 5656, 6668, 8268, 8308 section 3.1, and 8332**. Both public key and password

authentication modes are supported by SSH server function. The TOE implements the public key algorithms `rsa-sha2-256`, `rsa-sha2-512`, `ecdsa-sha2-nistp256`, `ecdsa-sha2-nistp384` and `ecdsa-sha2-nistp521`. SSH users can be authenticated in several modes: RSA, ECC, password, password-RSA, and All (any authentication mode of RSA, ECC or password is allowed with "ALL" mode). The SSH user created by administrators shall configure one mode. Then the external SSH client can login SSH server successfully via the configured SSH user and authentication mode.

- The TOE drops packets greater than 256 KB in an SSH transport connection. Packets of size greater than 35000 bytes and smaller than 256 KB are not dropped because of that the TOE may support uncompressed big certificates.
- SSH server function supports the encryption algorithms of `aes128-gcm` and `aes256-gcm`. When SSH Client establishes a connection, it will send a list of encryption algorithms to SSH server. SSH Server will check each algorithm in the list one by one. If it finds one algorithm in the list that is also supported by it, this algorithm will be chosen as the encryption algorithm between client and server. If no algorithm in the list is supported by SSH server, the connection will be terminated. After the encryption algorithm is selected, Server and Client will create a random number and exchange. Client and Server will use own random number to create an encryption key. Then SSH server will use its own encryption key to encrypt packet, and use SSH client's encryption key to decrypt packet.
- SSH server function supports the public key algorithm of `rsa-sha2-256`, `rsa-sha2-512`, `ecdsa-sha2-nistp256`, `ecdsa-sha2-nistp384` and `ecdsa-sha2-nistp521`. Before SSH Client and SSH Server build a connection, they both need to configure a Local Key-pair what is used for authentication. In the TOE, this local key-pair is used for SSH server and SSH client. When Client authenticates Server, first step is to consult public key algorithms. Client will send a list of public key algorithms to SSH server. SSH Server will check each algorithm in the list one by one. If it finds one algorithm in the list that is also supported by it, this algorithm will be chosen as the public key algorithm between client and server. If no algorithm in the list is supported by SSH server, the connection will be terminated. The SSH transport implementation doesn't support `x509v3`.
- SSH server supports the following key exchange algorithm: `ecdh-sha2-nistp256`, `ecdh-sha2-nistp384` and `ecdh-sha2-nistp521`.
- The SSH connection will be rekeyed after one hour of session time or one gigabyte of transmitted data using that key which ever goes first. The SSH allows either side to force another run of the key-exchange phase, changing the encryption and integrity keys for the session. The idea is to do this periodically, after one hour of session time or one gigabyte of transmitted data using that key which ever goes first.

## 7.2.5 Transport Layer Security Cryptography

TLS protocol-related cryptography is provided by **FCS\_TLSC\_EXT.1**. The TOE meets this SFR as follows:

- The TLS client supports the following ciphersuites:
  - `TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256` as defined in **[RFC 5288]**.

- TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384 as defined in [RFC 5288].
- The TOE supports configuring reference identifier and matching this identifier with server certificate. The reference identifier is established by the user and by an application (a parameter of an API). Based on a singular reference identifier's source domain and application service type (e.g. HTTP, FTP), the client establishes all reference identifiers including a Common Name for the Subject Name field of the certificate and a (case-insensitive) DNS name, URI name, and Service Name for the Subject Alternative Name field. The client then compares this list of all acceptable reference identifiers to the presented identifiers in the TLS server's certificate.
- Only when the peer certificate is valid the TLS trusted channel can be established. If the peer certificate is invalid, the connection will be rejected.
- TLS doesn't support EC Extension in the Client Hello.

## 7.3 Identification and Authentication

This section describes how the TOE meets each security functional requirement that belongs to class FIA (defined in [CC31R5P2]) and that is listed in Section 6 of this ST.

Authentication Failure Management TSF is provided by **FIA\_AFL.1**. In order to meet this SFR, the TOE can be configured within 3 to 5 unsuccessful authentication attempts by Administrators. When the defined number of unsuccessful authentication attempts has been met, the TOE will prevent the offending remote Administrator from successfully authenticating until unlock is taken by a local Administrator or prevent the offending remote Administrator from successfully authenticating until an Administrator defined time period has elapsed.

Password Management TSF is provided by **FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1**. In order to meet this SFR, the TOE supports the local definition of users with corresponding passwords which are used for security administrators' authentication of local or remote administration connections. The passwords can be composed of any combination of upper and lower case letters, numbers, and special characters (not including spaces or question marks)". Minimum password length is configurable by the Authorized Administrator, and support passwords of 15 characters or greater. Password composition rules specifying the types and number of required characters that comprise the password are settable by the Authorized Administrator. Passwords have a maximum lifetime, configurable by the Authorized Administrator. The administrative passwords at local console or over protocols support the same set of special characters that listed in FIA\_PGM\_EXT.1.1.

User Identification and Authentication TSF is provided by **FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1**. The TOE meets this SFR as follows:

- The TOE requires all users to be successfully identified and authenticated before allowing execution of any TSF mediated action except display of the banner.
- The TOE supports user login over console or remote interface. Any login method need authentication before successfully logon.
- Local access is achieved by console port. The console interface supports user-based AAA authentication.

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- Remote access is achieved by SSH. Users can initiate a SSH session to login to a remote interface by user-based AAA authentication. The TOE supports public-key of RSA or username/password for identity authentication. It also supports associated identity authentication of password and public-key. Users can also login with any of the identity authentication modes of password, and RSA when their login mode are configured to be 'ALL'.
- No services are available to users before authentication.

Password-based Authentication Mechanism is provided by **FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2**. In order to meet this SFR, the TOE can be configured to require local authentication (using console interface) or remote authentication (using SSH) as defined in the authentication policy for interactive (human) users. Administrators are authenticated against a local user database. If the interactive (human) users (Administrators) password is expired, the user is required to create a new password after correctly entering the expired password.

Protected Authentication Feedback is given by **FIA\_UAU.7**. When a user inputs their password at the local console, the console will not display the input so that the user password is obscured. For remote session authentication, the TOE does not echo any characters as they are entered. The TOE does not provide any additional information to the user that would give any indication about the authentication data.

Validation of X.509 certificates is provided by **FIA\_X509\_EXT.1/Rev**. This requirement is met by the TOE as follows:

- The TOE supports to verify the certificate and the certificate path by the rules specified in **[RFC 5280]**, using algorithm RSA.
- The TOE supports to verify the revocation status by CRLs as specified in **[RFC 5280]**. Revocation status is verified using CRLs. TLS requires that certificates are used and this use requires that the extendedKeyUsage rules are verified.
- The TOE validates the certificate by steps as below:
  - Validate basic certificate fields and the extendedKeyUsage field.
  - Validate the revocation status using CRL as specified in **[RFC 5759]**.
  - Validate certificate path as specified in **[RFC 5280]**, do step 1 and 2 for every certificate in the certificate chain.
  - Validate the end of the certificate chain, it should be trusted root certificate.
- TLS requires that certificates are used and this use requires that the extendedKeyUsage rules are verified. The validation is expected to end in a trusted root CA certificate in a root store managed by the platform.
- The certificate path must end in a trusted root CA certificate otherwise it will be judged invalid.

Authentication with X.509 certificates functionality is provided by **FIA\_X509\_EXT.2**. Such functionality is used in TLS connections and code signing for system software updates. The TOE meets this SFR as follows:



- The certificate used by TLS authentication is sent by TLS server. The CRL should be loaded for certificate validation.
- The TOE will send a security log when a connection cannot be established during the validity check of a certificate used in establishing a trusted channel. TLS only supports RSA certificate.

The check of validity of the certificates takes place at authentication of TLS connection and verification of code signing for system software updates. When the certificate is valid, we can trust the peer identity and use the certificate to verify the integrity of the message. **FIA\_X509\_EXT.2** and **FTP\_ITC.1.1** both use TLS for secure communications. If the TSF can't establish a connection to determine the validity of a certificate, then the certificate is not accepted by the TSF.

## 7.4 TOE Management Functions

This section describes how the TOE meets each security functional requirement that belong to class FMT (defined in **[CC31R5P2]**) and that is listed in Section 6 of this ST.

Management of security functions behavior related to manual updates is provided by **FMT\_MOF.1/ManualUpdate**. In order to meet this SFR, The TSF restricts the ability to enable the functions to perform manual updates to Security Administrators. In addition, only administrators have the right to create or delete users in the TOE. While changing the local user privilege level, the configured new level of the local user cannot be higher than that of the login-in user. In this way no user except administrators can change another user to be at the privilege level of administrator, and only administrators have the ability to perform manual update. Therefore, the manual update is restricted to administrators. The TOE uses groups to organize users.

Management of security functions behavior related to transmission of audit data to external IT entities is provided **FMT\_MOF.1/Functions**. The TOE meets this SFR by enforcing that:

- Only administrators have right to configure audit servers where audit records are exported to.
- Only administrators have the privilege to choose the trusted channel for external audit server and decide whether transmit the audit data to an external IT entity or not.
- Only administrators have the privilege to modify the behavior of TOE Security Functions (e.g. cryptographic algorithm, audit server).

Management of TOE services by administrators is provided by **FMT\_MOF.1/Services**. The TSF enforces that only administrators have the ability to enable and disable the functions and services, the other users are disallowed to do it. The services that can be enabled and disabled by administrators are SSH, TLS, NTP and SYSLOG.

Management of security functions behavior related to TSF data is provided by **FMT\_MTD.1/CoreData**. This SFR is met by the TOE as follows:

- Only administrators have privilege to manage the TSF data, the other users are disallowed to do it.

- The TOE provides the ability for authorized administrators to access TOE data, such as audit data, configuration data. Each of the predefined and administratively configured user has different right to access the TOE data.
- The access control mechanisms of the TOE are based on hierarchical access levels where a user level is associated with every user and terminal on the one hand and a command level is associated with every command. Only if the user level is equal or higher to a specific command, the user is authorized to execute this command. Management of security function is realized through commands. So, for every management function sufficient user level is required for the user to be able to execute the corresponding command.

Management functions related to cryptographic keys are defined by **FMT\_MTD.1/CryptoKeys**. The TOE enforces that only administrators have the right to delete, generate, import the cryptographic keys or certificates., the other users are disallowed to do this.

Specification of management functions is provided by **FMT\_SMF.1**. The TOE provides all the capabilities necessary to securely manage the TOE. The administrative user can connect to the TOE using the CLI to perform these functions via SSH encrypted session. The management functionality provided by the TOE includes the list of management functions described in **FMT\_SMF.1** requirement, which can be exercised by administrator logged into the TOE through local or remote sessions. The ability to configure the available services before identification and authentication is not supported.

Restrictions on security roles are provided by **FMT\_SMR.2**. A Security Administrator is able to administer the TOE through the local console or through a remote mechanism (SSH). An administrator can create, delete and modify the other users and endow them with a proper right according to the users' roles. The TOE uses groups to organize users. Different kinds of users are in different groups and every group has a specific level that identity its roles and scope of rights. Every user in one group has the same scope of rights that the group owns. The TOE has 4 default user groups: "manage-ug, system-ug, monitor-ug, and visitor-ug.

## 7.5 Protection of the TSF

This section describes how the TOE meets each security functional requirement that belongs to class FPT (defined in **[CC31R5P2]**) and that is listed in Section 6 of this ST; with the exception of **FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1**, which is described in section 7.6 Trusted Updates.

TSF data protection for reading symmetric cryptographic keys is provided by **FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1**. In order to meet this SFR, the TOE stores all pre-shared keys, symmetric keys, and private keys in the file system in Flash that can't be read, copy or extract by administrators; hence no interface access is available.

Protection of administrator passwords is given by **FPT\_APW\_EXT.1**. The administrator passwords are stored to configuration file in cryptographic form hashed with salt by SHA-256, including username passwords, authentication passwords, console and virtual terminal line access passwords. In this manner, the TOE ensures that plaintext user passwords will not be disclosed to anyone through normal interfaces including administrators.

TSF Self-testing is provided by **FPT\_TST\_EXT.1**. In order to meet this SFR, the TSF run a suite of self-tests during initial start-up to demonstrate the correct operation of the TSF, including software integrity verification by digital signature check and the correct operation of cryptographic functions.

During initial power on start-up, software integrity is verified at first. If the digital signature-based check for the software fails, the start-up procedure is stopped. The cryptographic functions that are tested at start-up are RSA 2048 and SHA256.

Reliable Time-stamps functionality is defined by **FPT\_STM\_EXT.1**. The TOE allows the administrator to synchronize TOE's time with an external time server using NTP protocol. The Network Time Protocol (NTP) version 3 is supported by TOE. The NTP communications carried out by the TOE support authentication using HMAC-SHA-256 algorithm.

## 7.6 Trusted Updates

This section describes how the TOE meets the security functional requirement **FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1**, which belongs to the class FPT (defined in [CC31R5P2]) and that is listed in Section 6 of this ST.

Trusted updates-related TSF is provided by **FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1**. The TOE meets this SFR as follows:

- Only authenticated administrators have the ability to manually initiate an update to TOE firmware/software. During the updating procedure, digital signature as defined at **FCS\_COP.1/SigGen** will be verified by the TOE at first.
- The administrators can query the currently executing version of the TOE firmware/software as well as the most recently installed version by a command. The currently executing patches and most recently installed patches can also be checked out.
- The validation of the firmware/software integrity is always performed before the process of replacing the current installed version of the TOE with a software update. All parts of the TOE software are archived together into a whole package and the single package is digitally signed. RSA as specified in **FCS\_COP.1/SigGen** can be used for firmware/software digital signature verification mechanism, in order to authenticate it prior to installation, and that installation fails if the verification fails.

## 7.7 TOE access

This section describes how the TOE meets each security functional requirement that belongs to class FPT (defined in) and that is listed in Section 6 of this ST.

Locking of TSF-initiated sessions is provided by **FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1**. An administrator can configure maximum inactivity times for both local and remote administrative sessions. When a session is inactive (i.e., not session input) for the configured period of time the TOE will terminate the session, will flush the screen, and no further activity is allowed, requiring the administrator to log in (be successfully identified and authenticated) again to establish a new session. The allowable range is from 0 minute 0 second to 35791 minutes 59 seconds.

TSF-initiated termination of remote interactive sessions is given by **FTA\_SSL.3**. In order to meet this SFR, when the remote session is inactive (i.e., not session input) for the configured period of time the TOE will terminate the session.

User-initiated termination of sessions is provided by **FTA\_SSL.4**. Administrators can use a command to proactively terminate their interactive session in the TOE.

Default access banners TSF is provided by **FTA\_TAB.1**. The TOE meets this SFR as follows:

- To provide some prompts or alarms to users, Administrator can use the “header” command to configure a notice and consent informative message to be displayed when an administrator logs in the TOE. Administrator can directly specify the informative message, or they can specify the message information by using the contents of a file. The message displayed is the same for both local and remote users.
- When a terminal (remote or local) connection is activated and attempt to log in, the terminal displays the contents of the title that is set by using the header login command. After the successful login, the terminal displays the contents of the title that is configured by using the header shell command.
- The local Console port and the remote SSH are used for an administrator to communicate with the TOE.

## 7.8 Trusted path/channels

This section describes how the TOE meets each security functional requirement that belong to class FTP (defined in **CC31R5P2**) and that is listed in Section 6 of this ST.

**FTP\_ITC.1** Inter-TSF trusted channel is met by the TOE by protecting communications with audit server with a TLS-encrypted channel.

**FTP\_TRP.1** Trusted Path is met by the TOE by ensuring that all remote administrative communications take place over a secure encrypted SSH session. The remote users are able to initiate SSH communications with the TOE. When the administrators establish a session through SSH, an informative banner will be displayed.

TLS protects the data from disclosure by encryption defined by **FCS\_COP.1/Hash** and TLS ensures that the data has not been modified by MAC defined by **FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash**.

## 8 Acronyms

The following table shows the acronyms used in this document.

Acronym	Meaning
PP	Protection Profile
CC	Common Criteria
TOE	Target of Evaluation
TSF	TOE Security Functionality
TSFi	TSF Interface
OSP	Organisational Security Policies
EAL	Evaluation Assurance Level
ST	Security Target
IT	Information Technology
NTP	Network Time Protocol
NMS	Network Management Server
SMP	System Manage Plane
VRP	Versatile Routing Platform
SCP	Service Control Plane
GCP	General Control Plane
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
STP	Spanning Tree Protocol
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
SSP	System Service Plane
DP	Data Plane
MAC	Media Access Control Address
AAA	Authentication Authorization Accounting
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
RSA	Rivest, Shamir and Adleman
SHA	Secure Hash Algorithm
HMAC	Hash-based message authentication code
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
DRBG	Deterministic random bit generator
DPF	Data Packet Forwarding

Acronym	Meaning
IC	Information Center
IS-IS	Intermediate System to Intermediate System
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
CLNP	Connectionless Network Protocol
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
OSI	Open System Interconnection
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First
SSH	Secure Shell
TLS	Transport Layer Security
CA	Certification Authority

*Table 17 Abbreviations*

## 9 Glossary of Terms

Term	Meaning
Augmentation	Addition of one or more requirement(s) to a package
Evaluation Assurance Level	Set of assurance requirements drawn from CC Part 3, representing a point on the CC predefined assurance scale, that form an assurance package
Operational Environment	Environment in which the TOE is operated
Protection Profile	Implementation-independent statement of security needs for a TOE type
Security Target	Implementation-dependent statement of security needs for a specific identified TOE
Target Of Evaluation	Set of software, firmware and/or hardware possibly accompanied by guidance

*Table 18 Glossary of terms*

# 10 Document References

The following table shows the acronyms used in this document.

Reference	Document
[CC31R5P1]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1, Revision 5, Part 1: Introduction and general model
[CC31R5P2]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1, Revision 5, Part 2: Security functional components
[CC31R5P3]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1, Revision 5, Part 3: Security assurance components
[RFC-1195]	Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments ( <a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1195">https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1195</a> )
[FIPS 186-4]	National Institute of Standards and Technology, Digital Signature Standard (DSS), Federal Information Processing Standards Publication FIPS PUB 186-4, July 2013
[PKCS#1]	RSA Cryptography Specifications Version 2.1(RFC3447)
[RFC 4251]	The Secure Shell (SSH) Protocol Architecture, January 2006
[RFC 4252]	The Secure Shell (SSH) Authentication Protocol, January 2006
[RFC 4253]	The Secure Shell (SSH) Transport Layer Protocol, January 2006
[RFC 4254]	The Secure Shell (SSH) Connection Protocol, January 2006
[RFC 6668]	SHA-2 Data Integrity Verification for the Secure Shell (SSH) Transport Layer Protocol, July 2012
[RFC 3268]	Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Ciphersuites for Transport Layer Security (TLS), June 2002
[RFC 5246]	The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2, August 2008
[RFC 6125]	Representation and Verification of Domain-Based Application Service Identity within Internet Public Key Infrastructure Using X.509 (PKIX) Certificates in the Context of Transport Layer Security (TLS), March 2011
[ISO/IEC 18031:2011]	Information technology -- Security techniques -- Random bit generation, Nov 2011
[ISO 18033-3]	Information technology — Security techniques — Encryption algorithms, Dec 2010
[ISO/IEC 9796-2]	Information technology -- Security techniques -- Digital signature schemes giving message recovery, Dec 2010
[ISO/IEC 9797-2:2011]	Information technology -- Security techniques -- Message Authentication Codes (MACs), May 2011
[ISO/IEC 10118-3:2004]	Information technology -- Security techniques -- Hash-functions, March 2004



Reference	Document
[ISO 19772]	Information technology — Security techniques — Authenticated encryption, Nov 2020
[FIPS Pub 180-3]	Secure Hash Standard (SHS), Oct 2008
[RFC 2104]	HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication, Feb 1997
[SP800-90A]	Recommendation for Random Number Generation Using Deterministic Random Bit Generators, June 2015
[RFC 5288]	AES Galois Counter Mode (GCM) Cipher Suites for TLS, Aug 2008
[RFC 5280]	Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, May 2008
[RFC 5759]	Suite B Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, Jan 2010
[CPP_ND]	Collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices, Version 2.2e
[RFC 8332]	Use of RSA Keys with SHA-256 and SHA-512 in the Secure Shell (SSH) Protocol, March 2018

*Table 19 List of document references*

# 11 Appendices

## 11.1 Crypto Disclaimer

The following cryptographic algorithms are used by NetEngine AR6700&AR8000 to enforce its security policy:

#	Purpose	Cryptographic Mechanism	Standard of Implementation	Key Size in Bits	Standard of Application	Comments
1	Key Generation	RSA and ECC schemes	-	2048-BIT OR GREATER (RSA)  And P-256, P-384 and P-521 curves (ECC)	FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)", Appendix B.3 (RSA)  And FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)" (ECC)	FCS_CKM.1
2	Key Establishment	Elliptic-curve based key establishment schemes	Pair Wise Key Establishment Schemes Using Integer Factorization Cryptography	-	NIST Special Publication 800 56B	FCS_CKM.2
3	Confidentiality	AES in GCM mode		128 bits or 256 bits	AES as specified in ISO 18033-3, GCM as	FCS_COP.1/ DataEncryption

					specified in ISO 19772	
4	Authentication	RSA Signature ECDSA Signature	RSA: PKCS#1_V2.1, RSASSA- PKCS1v1_5  ECDSA:  Implementing "NIST curves" P- 256, P-384, P- 521	3072/4096 bits  ECDSA: 256,384 and 521 bits	FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)", Section 5.5	FCS_COP.1/ SigGen
			Digital signature scheme 2 or Digital Signature scheme 3	3072 bits (RSA)  and curves nistp256, nistp384 and nistp521 (ECDSA)	ISO/IEC 9796-2, Digital signature scheme 2 or Digital Signature scheme 3 (RSA) and  ISO/IEC 14888-3 IT Security techniques — Digital signatures with appendix	FCS_COP.1/ SigGen
	Integrity	HMAC-SHA-256  HMAC-SHA-384	-	256 bits and 384 bits	ISO/IEC 9797-2:2011, Section 7 "MAC	FCS_COP.1/Hash



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			RFC 3268			FTP_ITC.1
			RFC 5246			

*Table 20 Crypto Disclaimer*