

CANONICAL

ubuntu  18.04 OpenSSL Cryptographic Module

version 2.0

FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy

Version 2.6

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1. Cryptographic Module Specification

This document is the non-proprietary FIPS 140-2 Security Policy for version 2.0 of the Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL Cryptographic Module. It contains the security rules under which the module must operate and describes how this module meets the requirements as specified in FIPS PUB 140-2 (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 140-2) for a Security Level 1 software module.

The following sections describe the cryptographic module and how it conforms to the FIPS 140-2 specification in each of the required areas.

1.1. Module Overview

The Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL Cryptographic Module (hereafter referred to as “the module”) is a set of software libraries implementing the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol v1.0, v1.1 and v1.2 and Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) protocol v.1.0 and v1.2, as well as general purpose cryptographic algorithms. The module provides cryptographic services to applications running in the user space of the underlying Ubuntu operating system through a C language Application Program Interface (API). The module utilizes processor instructions to optimize and increase performance. The module can act as a TLS server or client, and interacts with other entities via TLS/DTLS network protocols.

For the purpose of the FIPS 140-2 validation, the module is a software-only, multi-chip standalone cryptographic module validated at overall security level 1. The table below shows the security level claimed for each of the eleven sections that comprise the FIPS 140-2 standard.

FIPS 140-2 Section		Security Level
1	Cryptographic Module Specification	1
2	Cryptographic Module Ports and Interfaces	1
3	Roles, Services and Authentication	1
4	Finite State Model	1
5	Physical Security	N/A
6	Operational Environment	1
7	Cryptographic Key Management	1
8	EMI/EMC	1
9	Self-Tests	1
10	Design Assurance	1
11	Mitigation of Other Attacks	1
Overall Level		1

Table 1 - Security Levels

The cryptographic logical boundary consists of all shared libraries and the integrity check files used for Integrity Tests. The following table enumerates the files that comprise the module.

Component	Description
libssl.so.1.1	Shared library for TLS/DTLS network protocols.
libcrypto.so.1.1	Shared library for cryptographic implementations.
.libssl.so.1.1.hmac	Integrity check signature for libssl shared library.
.libcrypto.so.1.1.hmac	Integrity check signature for libcrypto shared library.

Table 2 - Cryptographic Module Components

The software block diagram below shows the module, its interfaces with the operational environment and the delimitation of its logical boundary, comprised of all the components within the **BLUE** box.

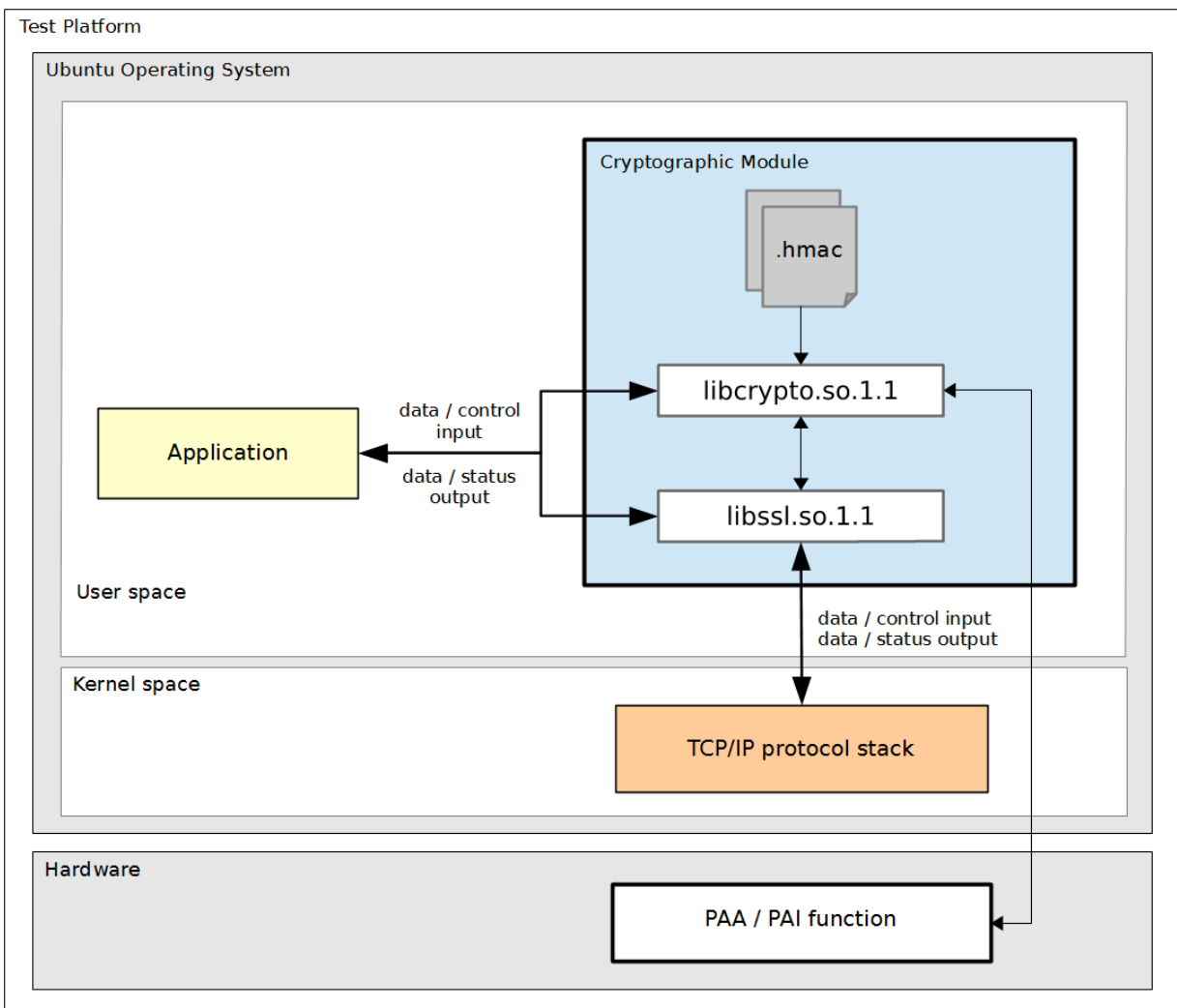
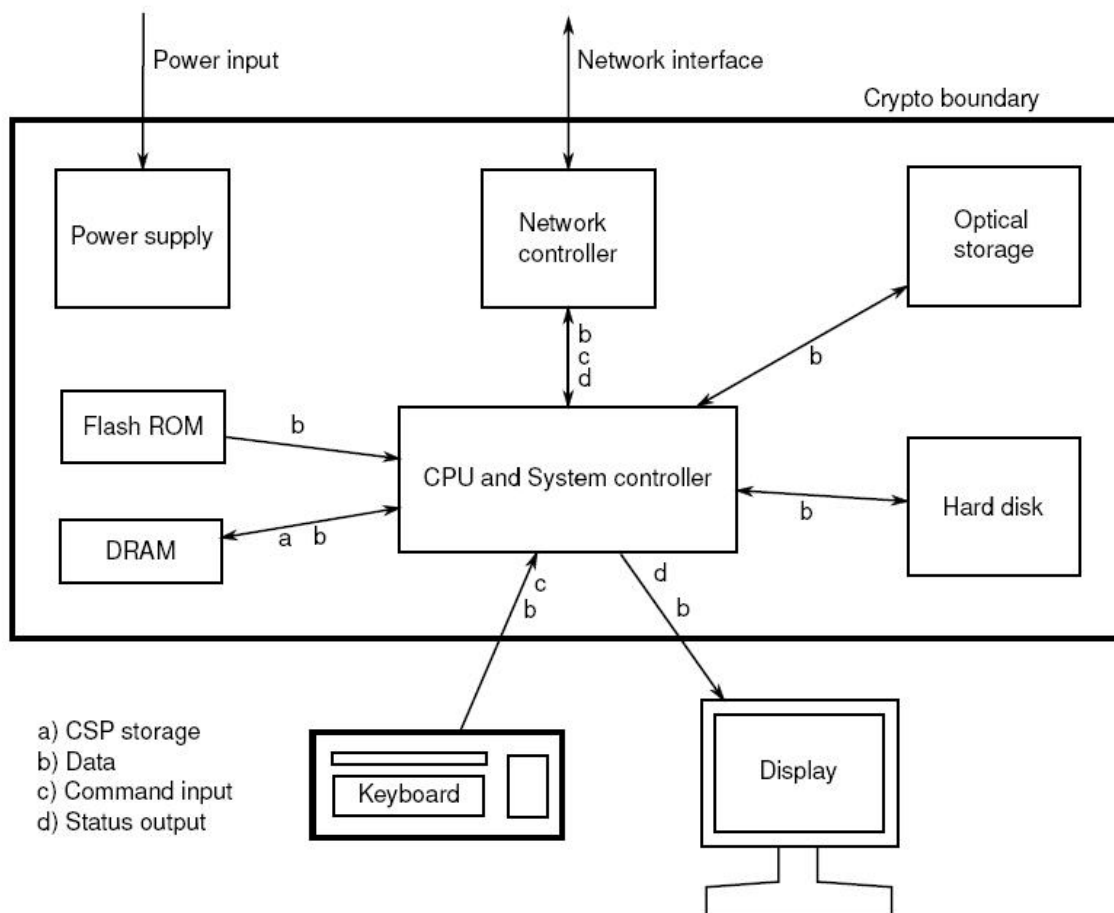


Figure 1 - Software Block Diagram

The module is aimed to run on a general purpose computer (GPC); the physical boundary of the module is the tested platforms. Figure 2 shows the major components of a GPC.



- a) CSP storage
- b) Data
- c) Command input
- d) Status output

Figure 2 - Cryptographic Module Physical Boundary

The module has been tested on the test platforms shown below.

Test Platform	Processor	Test Configuration
Supermicro SYS-5018R-WR	Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2620v3	Ubuntu 18.04 LTS 64-bit with/without AES-NI (PAA)

Table 3 - Tested Platforms

Note: Per FIPS 140-2 IG G.5, the Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) makes no statement as to the correct operation of the module or the security strengths of the generated keys when this module is ported and executed in an operational environment not listed on the validation certificate.

1.2. Modes of Operation

The module supports two modes of operation:

- **FIPS mode** (the Approved mode of operation): only approved or allowed security functions with sufficient security strength can be used.
- **non-FIPS mode** (the non-Approved mode of operation): only non-approved security functions can be used.

The module enters FIPS mode after power-up tests succeed. Once the module is operational, the mode of operation is implicitly assumed depending on the security function invoked and the security strength of the cryptographic keys.

Critical security parameters used or stored in FIPS mode are not used in non-FIPS mode, and vice versa.

2. Cryptographic Module Ports and Interfaces

As a software-only module, the module does not have physical ports. For the purpose of the FIPS 140-2 validation, the physical ports are interpreted to be the physical ports of the hardware platform on which it runs.

The logical interfaces are the API through which applications request services, and the TLS protocol internal state and messages sent and received from the TCP/IP protocol. The following table summarizes the four logical interfaces.

FIPS Interface	Physical Port	Logical Interface
Data Input	Ethernet ports	API input parameters, kernel I/O – network or files on file system, TLS protocol input messages.
Data Output	Ethernet ports	API output parameters, kernel I/O – network or files on file system, TLS protocol output messages.
Control Input	Keyboard, Serial port, Ethernet port, Network	API function calls, API input parameters for control, TLS protocol internal state.
Status Output	Serial port, Ethernet port, Network	API return codes, TLS protocol internal state.
Power Input	PC Power Supply Port	N/A

Table 4 - Ports and Interfaces

Note: The module is an implementation of the TLS protocol as defined in the RFC standards. The TLS protocol provides confidentiality and data integrity between communicating applications. When an application calls into the module’s API, the data passed will be securely passed to the peer.

3. Roles, Services and Authentication

3.1. Roles

The module supports the following roles:

- **User role:** performs cryptographic services (in both FIPS mode and non-FIPS mode), TLS network protocol, key zeroization, get status, and on-demand self-test.
- **Crypto Officer role:** performs module installation and initialization, and certificates management.

The User and Crypto Officer roles are implicitly assumed by the entity accessing the module services.

3.2. Services

The module provides services to users that assume one of the available roles. All services are shown in Table 5 and Table 6, and described in detail in the user documentation (i.e., man pages) referenced in section 9.1.

The table below shows the services available in FIPS mode. For each service, the associated cryptographic algorithms, the roles to perform the service, and the cryptographic keys or Critical Security Parameters and their access rights are listed. The following convention is used to specify access rights to a CSP:

- **Create:** the calling application can create a new CSP.
- **Read:** the calling application can read the CSP.
- **Update:** the calling application can write a new value to the CSP.
- **Zeroize:** the calling application can zeroize the CSP.
- **n/a:** the calling application does not access any CSP or key during its operation.

The complete list of cryptographic algorithms, modes and key lengths, and their corresponding Cryptographic Algorithm Validation System (CAVS) certificate numbers can be found in Table 7, **Error! Reference source not found.** and Table 8 of this security policy. Notice that the algorithms mentioned in the Network Protocol Services correspond to the same implementation of the algorithms described in the Cryptographic Library Services.

Service	Algorithms	Role	Access	Keys/CSP
Cryptographic Library Services				
Symmetric Encryption and Decryption	AES	User	Read	AES key
	Triple-DES	User	Read	Triple-DES key
RSA key generation	RSA, DRBG	User	Create	RSA public-private key
RSA digital signature generation and verification	RSA	User	Read	RSA public-private key

Service	Algorithms	Role	Access	Keys/CSP
DSA key generation	DSA, DRBG	User	Create	DSA public-private key
DSA domain parameter generation	DSA	User	n/a	n/a
DSA digital signature generation and verification	DSA	User	Read	DSA public-private key
ECDSA key generation	ECDSA, DRBG	User	Create	ECDSA public-private key
ECDSA public key validation	ECDSA	User	Read	ECDSA public key
ECDSA signature generation and verification	ECDSA	User	Read	ECDSA public and private keys
Random number generation	DRBG	User	Read, Update	Entropy input string, Internal state
Message digest	SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512, SHA3-224, SHA3-256, SHA3-384, SHA3-512, SHAKE-128, SHAKE-256	User	n/a	n/a
Message authentication code (MAC)	HMAC	User	Read	HMAC key
	AES-GMAC	User	Read	AES key
	AES-CMAC	User	Read	AES key
	Triple-DES-CMAC	User	Read	Triple-DES key
Key wrapping	AES	User	Read	AES key
Key encapsulation	RSA	User	Read	RSA public and private keys
Network Protocols Services				
Transport Layer Security (TLS) network protocol v1.0, v1.1 and v1.2 (RSA Key Exchange)	See Appendix A for the complete list of supported cipher suites.	User	Read	AES or Triple-DES key, RSA, DSA or ECDSA public-private key, HMAC Key, Pre-master secret, Master secret
TLS extensions	n/a	User	Read	RSA, DSA or ECDSA public and private keys
Certificates management	n/a	Crypto Officer	Read	RSA, DSA or ECDSA public and private keys

Service	Algorithms	Role	Access	Keys/CSP
Other FIPS-Related Services				
Show status	n/a	User	n/a	None
Zeroization	n/a	User	Zeroize	All CSPs
Self-Tests	AES, Triple-DES, SHS, HMAC, DSA, RSA, ECDSA, DRBG, TLS KDF	User	n/a	None
Module installation	n/a	Crypto Officer	n/a	None
Module initialization	n/a	Crypto Officer	n/a	None

Table 5 - Services in FIPS mode of operation

The table below lists the services only available in non-FIPS mode of operation.

Service	Algorithms / Key sizes	Role	Access	Keys
Cryptographic Library Services				
Symmetric encryption and decryption	ARIA, Blowfish, Camellia, CAST, CAST5, ChaCha20, DES, RC2, RC4, SEED, SM4, Chacha20 and Poly1305	User	Read	Symmetric key
Symmetric decryption	2-key Triple-DES listed in Table 9	User	Read	2-key Triple-DES key
Authenticated Encryption cipher for encryption and decryption	AES and SHA from multi-buffer or stitch implementation listed in Table 9	User	Read	AES key, HMAC key
Asymmetric key generation using keys disallowed by [SP800-131A]	RSA, DSA listed in Table 9	User	Create	RSA, DSA or ECDSA public and private keys
Digital signature generation using keys disallowed by [SP800-131A].	RSA, DSA listed in Table 9	User	Read	RSA or DSA public and private keys
Digital signature generation and verification	SM2	User	Read	SM2 public and private keys
Key establishment using keys disallowed by [SP800-131A].	RSA listed in Table 9	User	Read	RSA public and private keys
Shared secret computation	Diffie-Hellman EC Diffie-Hellman	User	Read, Create	Diffie-Hellman and EC Diffie-Hellman public and private keys

Service	Algorithms / Key sizes	Role	Access	Keys
Message digest	Blake2, MD4, MD5, RMD160, SM3	User	n/a	none
Message authentication code (MAC) using keys disallowed by [SP800-131A]	HMAC listed in Table 9, CMAC with 2-key Triple-DES	User	Read	HMAC key, 2-key Triple-DES key
X9.31 RSA Key Generation	ANSI X9.31 RSA Key Generation	User	Create	RSA public and private keys
Network Protocols Services				
Transport Layer Security (TLS) network protocol v1.3		User	Read	AES or Triple-DES key, RSA, DSA or ECDSA public-private key, HMAC Key, Shared Secret, EC Diffie-Hellman public and private keys
Transport Layer Security (TLS) network protocol v1.0, v1.1 and v1.2 (DH/ECDH Key Exchange)		User	Read	AES or Triple-DES key, RSA, DSA or ECDSA public-private key, HMAC Key, Pre-master secret, Master secret, Diffie-Hellman domain parameters or EC Diffie-Hellman public and private keys

Table 6 – Services in non-FIPS mode of operation

3.3. Algorithms

The algorithms implemented in the module are tested and validated by CAVP for the following operating environment:

- Ubuntu 18.04 LTS 64-bit running on Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2620v3 processor

The Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL Cryptographic Module is compiled to use the support from the processor and assembly code for AES, SHA and GHASH operations to enhance the performance of the module. Different implementations can be invoked by using a processor capability mask in the operational environment. Please note that only one AES, SHA and/or GHASH implementation can be executed in runtime.

Notice that for the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol, no parts of this protocol, other than the key derivation function (KDF), have been tested by the CAVP.

3.3.1. Ubuntu 18.04 LTS 64-bit Running on Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2620v3 Processor

On the platform that runs the Intel Xeon processor, the module supports the use of AES-NI, SSE3 and strict assembler for AES implementation, the use of AVX2, AVX, SSE3 and strict assembler for

SHA implementation (SSSE3 implementation is only for SHA-1, SHA-224 and SHA-256), and the use of CLMUL instruction set and strict assembler for GHASH that is used for GCM mode. The module uses the most efficient implementation based on the processor's capability; this behavior can be also controlled through the use of the capability mask environment variable `OPENSSL_ia32cap`.

The following table shows all algorithms with the associated CAVS certificates for the different implementations validated in the module. See Appendix B for a description of each implementation.

Algorithm	Mode / Method	Key Lengths, Curves or Moduli (in bits)	Use	Standard	CAVP Certs
AES	ECB, CBC, OFB, CFB1, CFB8, CFB128, CTR	128, 192, 256	Data Encryption and Decryption	[FIPS197], [SP800-38A]	#C670 #C673 #C677
	CMAC	128, 192, 256	MAC Generation and Verification	[SP800-38B]	
	CCM	128, 192, 256	Data Encryption and Decryption	[SP800-38C]	
	XTS	128, 256	Data Encryption and Decryption for Data Storage	[SP800-38E]	
	GCM	128, 192, 256	Data Encryption and Decryption	[SP800-38D]	#C671 #C672 #C674 #C675 #C676 #C678 #C679 #C680 #C692
	GMAC	128, 192, 256	Message Authentication Code		
	KW	128, 192, 256	Key Wrapping and Unwrapping	[SP800-38F]	#C673
DRBG	CTR_DRBG: AES-128, AES-192, AES-256 with/without DF, without PR	n/a	Deterministic Random Bit Generation	[SP800-90A]	#C670 #C673 #C677

Algorithm	Mode / Method	Key Lengths, Curves or Moduli (in bits)	Use	Standard	CAVP Certs		
DSA		L=2048, N=224; L=2048, N=256; L=3072, N=256	Key Pair Generation	[FIPS186-4]	#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685		
	SHA-224, SHA-256	L=2048, N=224;	Domain Parameter Generation Digital Signature Generation		#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685		
	SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685		
	SHA-256	L=2048, N=256; L=3072, N=256			#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685		
	SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685		
	SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256	L=1024, N=160	Domain Parameter Verification Digital Signature Verification		#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685		
	SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685		
	SHA-224, SHA-256	L=2048, N=224			#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685		
	SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685		
	SHA-256	L=2048, N=256; L=3072, N=256			#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685		
	SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685		
	ECDSA		P-224, P-256, P-384, P-521 K-233, K-283, K-409, K-571, B-233, B-283, B-409, B-571		Key Pair Generation	[FIPS186-4]	#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685

Algorithm	Mode / Method	Key Lengths, Curves or Moduli (in bits)	Use	Standard	CAVP Certs
	SHA-224, SHA-256	P-224, P-256, P-384, P-521 K-233, K-283, K-409, K-571, B-233, B-283, B-409, B-571	Digital Signature Generation		#C682
					#C683
	SHA-384, SHA-512		#C684		
		#C685			
	SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256	P-192, P-224, P-256, P-384, P-521, K-163, K-233, K-283, K-409, K-571, B-163, B-233, B-283, B-409, B-571	Public Key Verification Digital Signature Verification	#C682	
				#C683	
	SHA-384, SHA-512			#C684	
				#C685	
HMAC	SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256	112 or greater	Message Authentication Code	[FIPS198-1]	#C682
					#C683
	SHA-384, SHA-512		#C684		
				#C685	
	SHA3-224, SHA3-256, SHA3-384, SHA3-512	112 or greater	Message Authentication Code	[FIPS198-1]	#C682
TLS v1.0, v1.1 and v1.2 KDF	SHA-256	n/a	Key Derivation	[SP800-135]	#C682
					#C683
	SHA-384			#C684	
				#C685	

Algorithm	Mode / Method	Key Lengths, Curves or Moduli (in bits)	Use	Standard	CAVP Certs
RSA	X9.31	2048, 3072	Key Pair Generation	[FIPS186-4]	#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685
	X9.31 with SHA-256	2048, 3072	Digital Signature Generation		#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685
	X9.31 with SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685
	X9.31 with SHA-1, SHA-256	1024, 2048, 3072	Digital Signature Verification		#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685
	X9.31 with SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685
	PKCS#1v1.5, PSS with SHA-224, SHA-256	2048, 3072, 4096	Digital Signature Generation		#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685
	PKCS#1v1.5, PSS with SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685
	PKCS#1v1.5, PSS with SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256	1024, 2048, 3072	Digital Signature Verification		#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685
	PKCS#1v1.5, PSS with SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685

Algorithm	Mode / Method	Key Lengths, Curves or Moduli (in bits)	Use	Standard	CAVP Certs
RSA	PKCS#1v1.5, PSS with SHA3-224, SHA3-256, SHA3-384, SHA3-512	2048, 3072, 4096	Digital Signature Generation	[FIPS186-4] [FIPS202]	Vendor Affirmed
	PKCS#1v1.5, PSS with SHA3-224, SHA3-256, SHA3-384, SHA3-512	1024, 2048, 3072	Digital Signature Verification		
SHS	SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256	n/a	Message Digest	[FIPS180-4]	#C682 #C683 #C684 #C685
	SHA-384, SHA-512				#C682 #C683 #C685
SHA-3	SHA3-224, SHA3-256, SHA3-384, SHA3-512, SHAKE-128, SHAKE-256	n/a	Message Digest	[FIPS202]	#C682
Triple-DES	ECB, CBC, CFB1, CFB8, CFB64, OFB	192 (two-key Triple-DES)	Data Decryption	[SP800-67], [SP800-38A]	#C669
		192 (three-key Triple-DES)	Data Encryption and Decryption		
	CMAC	192	MAC Generation and Verification	[SP800-67], [SP800-38B]	

Table 7 - Cryptographic Algorithms for Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2620v3 Processor

3.3.2. Allowed Algorithms

The following table describes the non-Approved but allowed algorithms in FIPS mode:

Algorithm	Caveat	Use
RSA Key Encapsulation with Encryption and Decryption Primitives with keys equal or larger than 2048 bits up to 15360 or more.	Provides between 112 and 256 bits of encryption strength	Key Establishment; allowed per [FIPS140-2_IG] D.9

Algorithm	Caveat	Use
RSA Key Generation, Digital Signature Generation and Digital Signature Verification with key size greater than 3072 bits	n/a	Digital Signature; allowed per [SP800-131A]
DSA Key Generation, Domain Parameter Generation and Verification, Digital Signature Generation and Verification with key size greater than 3072 bits	n/a	Digital Signature; allowed per [SP800-131A]
MD5 ³	n/a	Pseudo-random function (PRF) in TLS v1.0 and v1.1; allowed per [SP800-52]
SHA-1 used in the Digital Signature Generation ⁴	n/a	Digital Signature Generation in TLS; allowed per [SP800-52]
NDRNG	n/a	The module obtains the entropy data from NDRNG to seed the DRBG.

Table 8 – FIPS-Allowed Cryptographic Algorithms

3.3.3. Non-Approved Algorithms

The table below shows the non-Approved cryptographic algorithms implemented in the module that are only available in non-FIPS mode.

Algorithm	Use
RSA with key size smaller than 2048 bits	Key Pair Generation, Digital Signature Generation, Key Encapsulation
DSA with key size smaller than 2048 bits	Key Pair Generation, Domain Parameters Generation, Digital Signature Generation
ECDSA with curves P-192, K-163 or B-163 and non-NIST curves.	Key Pair Generation, Domain Parameters Generation, Digital Signature Generation
RSA, DSA and ECDSA signatures in TLS with DH/ECDH key exchange method	Signature generation and verification used solely in TLS with DH/ECDH key exchange method
Diffie-Hellman	Key Agreement; Shared Secret Computation

³ According [SP800-52], MD5 is allowed to be used in TLS versions 1.0 and 1.1 as the hash function used in the PRF, as defined in [RFC2246] and [RFC4346].

⁴ According [SP800-52], SHA-1 is disallowed for Key Pair Generation and Digital Signature Generation, with the exception of digital signatures on ephemeral parameters in TLS.

Algorithm	Use
EC Diffie-Hellman	Key Agreement; Shared Secret Computation
HMAC with less than 112 bits key	Message Authentication Code
AES in XTS mode with 192-bit key	Data Encryption and Decryption
2-key Triple-DES	Data Encryption
Multiblock ciphers using AES in CBC mode with 128 and 256 bit keys and HMAC SHA-1 and SHA-256 (available only in Intel processors with AES-NI capability).	Authenticated Data Encryption and Decryption
ARIA, Blowfish, Camellia, CAST, CAST5, ChaCha20, DES, RC2, RC4, SEED, SM4	Data Encryption and Decryption
Blake2, MD4, MD5, RMD160, SM3	Message Digest
Chacha20 and Poly1305	Authenticated Data Encryption and Decryption
SM2	Digital Signature Generation and Verification

Table 9 - Non-Approved Cryptographic Algorithms

3.4. Operator Authentication

The module does not implement user authentication. The role of the user is implicitly assumed based on the service requested.

4. Physical Security

The module is comprised of software only and therefore this security policy does not make any claims on physical security.

5. Operational Environment

5.1. Applicability

The module operates in a modifiable operational environment per FIPS 140-2 level 1 specifications. The module runs on a commercially available general-purpose operating system executing on the hardware specified in Table 3 - Tested Platforms.

5.2. Policy

The operating system is restricted to a single operator; concurrent operators are explicitly excluded. The application that requests cryptographic services is the single user of the module.

6. Cryptographic Key Management

The following table summarizes the Critical Security Parameters (CSPs) that are used by the cryptographic services implemented in the module:

Name	Generation	Entry and Output	Zeroization
AES keys	Not Applicable. The key material is entered via API parameter.	The key is passed into the module via API input parameters in plaintext.	EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free(), EVP_CIPHER_CTX_reset()
Triple-DES keys			EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free(), EVP_CIPHER_CTX_reset()
HMAC keys			HMAC_CTX_free()
RSA public and private keys	The public-private keys are generated using FIPS 186-4 Key Generation method, and the random value used in the key generation is generated using SP800-90A DRBG.	The key is passed into the module via API input parameters in plaintext. The key is passed out of the module via API output parameters in plaintext.	RSA_free()
DSA public and private keys			DSA_free()
ECDSA public and private keys			EC_KEY_free()
TLS Pre-Master Secret	Generated by TLS client as output from DRBG when using RSA key exchange.	Entry: if received by module as TLS server, wrapped with server's public RSA key; otherwise no entry. Output: if generated by module as TLS client, wrapped with server's public RSA key; otherwise, no output.	SSL_free(), SSL_clear()
TLS Master secret	Derived from pre-master secret.	None	SSL_free(), SSL_clear()
Entropy input string	Obtained from the NDRNG.	None	RAND_DRBG_free()
DRBG internal state (V, C, Key)	During DRBG initialization.	None	RAND_DRBG_free()

Table 10 - Life cycle of Critical Security Parameters (CSP)

The following sections describe how CSPs, in particular cryptographic keys, are managed during its life cycle.

6.1. Random Number Generation

The module employs a Deterministic Random Bit Generator (DRBG) based on [SP800-90A] for the creation of seeds for asymmetric keys, and server and client random numbers for the TLS protocol. In addition, the module provides a Random Number Generation service to calling applications.

The DRBG supports the CTR_DRBG mechanism. The DRBG is initialized during module initialization; the module loads by default the DRBG using the CTR_DRBG mechanism with AES-256 and derivation function without prediction resistance. A different DRBG mechanism can be chosen through an API function call.

The module uses a Non-Deterministic Random Number Generator (NDRNG), `getrandom()` system call, as the entropy source for seeding the DRBG. The NDRNG is provided by the operational environment (i.e., Linux RNG), which is within the module's physical boundary but outside of the module's logical boundary. The NDRNG provides at least 256 bits of entropy to the DRBG during initialization (seed) and reseeding (reseed).

The Ubuntu Linux kernel performs conditional self-tests on the output of NDRNG to ensure that consecutive random numbers do not repeat. The module performs the DRBG health tests as defined in section 11.3 of [SP800-90A].

Note: According to Linux man pages [LMAN] `random(4)` and `getrandom(2)`, the `getrandom()` system call is prohibited until the Linux kernel has initialized its NDRNG during the kernel boot-up. This blocking behavior is only observed during boot time. When defining systemd units using OpenSSL, the Crypto Officer should ensure that these systemd units do not block the general systemd operation as otherwise the entire boot process may be blocked based on the `getrandom` blocking behavior.

6.2. Key Generation

The Module provides an SP800-90A-compliant Deterministic Random Bit Generator (DRBG) for creation of key components of asymmetric keys, and random number generation.

The `/dev/urandom` from the Operational Environment is used as a source of random numbers for DRBG seeds and entropy input string.

The Key Generation methods implemented in the module for Approved services in FIPS mode is compliant with [SP800-133] (vendor affirmed).

For generating RSA, DSA and ECDSA keys the module implements asymmetric key generation services compliant with [FIPS186-4]. A seed (i.e. the random value) used in asymmetric key generation is directly obtained from the [SP800-90A] DRBG.

6.3. Key Agreement / Key Transport / Key Derivation

The module provides key wrapping using the AES with KW mode and RSA key encapsulation using private key encryption and public key decryption primitives. RSA key encapsulation is also used as part of the TLS protocol key exchange.

According to Table 2: Comparable strengths in [SP 800-57], the key sizes of AES and RSA provides the following security strength in FIPS mode of operation:

- AES key wrapping provides between 128 and 256 bits of encryption strength.

- RSA key wrapping⁵ provides between 112 and 256 bits of encryption strength.

The module supports key derivation for the TLS protocol. The module implements the pseudo-random functions (PRF) for TLSv1.0/1.1 and TLSv1.2.

Note: As the module supports the size of RSA key pair greater than 2048 bits up to 15360 bits or more, the encryption strength 256 bits is claimed for RSA key encapsulation.

6.4. Key Entry / Output

The module does not support manual key entry or intermediate key generation key output. The keys are provided to the module via API input parameters in plaintext form and output via API output parameters in plaintext form. This is allowed by [FIPS140-2_IG] IG 7.7, according to the “CM Software to/from App Software via GPC INT Path” entry on the Key Establishment Table.

6.5. Key / CSP Storage

Symmetric keys, HMAC keys, public and private keys are provided to the module by the calling application via API input parameters, and are destroyed by the module when invoking the appropriate API function calls.

The module does not perform persistent storage of keys. The keys and CSPs are stored as plaintext in the RAM. The only exception is the HMAC key used for the Integrity Test, which is stored in the module and relies on the operating system for protection.

6.6. Key / CSP Zeroization

The memory occupied by keys is allocated by regular memory allocation operating system calls. The application is responsible for calling the appropriate zeroization functions provided in the module's API listed in Table 10. Calling the `SSL_free()` and `SSL_clear()` will zeroize the keys and CSPs stored in the TLS protocol internal state and also invoke the module's API listed in Table 10 automatically to zeroize the keys and CSPs. The zeroization functions overwrite the memory occupied by keys with “zeros” and deallocate the memory with the regular memory deallocation operating system call.

⁵ “Key wrapping” is used instead of “key encapsulation” to show how the algorithm will appear in the certificate per IG G.13.

7. Electromagnetic Interference/Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMI/EMC)

The test platforms listed in Table 3 - Tested Platforms have been tested and found to conform to the EMI/EMC requirements specified by 47 Code of Federal Regulations, FCC PART 15, Subpart B, Unintentional Radiators, Digital Devices, Class A (i.e., Business use). These devices are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the devices are operated in a commercial environment. They shall be installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual.

8. Self-Tests

FIPS 140-2 requires that the module perform power-up tests to ensure the integrity of the module and the correctness of the cryptographic functionality at start up. In addition, some functions require continuous testing of the cryptographic functionality, such as the asymmetric key generation. If any self-test fails, the module returns an error code and enters the error state. No data output or cryptographic operations are allowed in error state.

See section 9.2.8 for descriptions of possible self-test errors and recovery procedures.

8.1. Power-Up Tests

The module performs power-up tests when the module is loaded into memory, without operator intervention. Power-up tests ensure that the module is not corrupted and that the cryptographic algorithms work as expected.

While the module is executing the power-up tests, services are not available, and input and output are inhibited. The module is not available for use by the calling application until the power-up tests are completed successfully.

If any power-up test fails, the module returns the error code listed in Table 15 and displays the specific error message associated with the returned error code, and then enters error state. The subsequent calls to the module will also fail - thus no further cryptographic operations are possible. If the power-up tests complete successfully, the module will return 1 in the return code and will accept cryptographic operation service requests.

8.1.1. Integrity Tests

The integrity of the module is verified by comparing an HMAC-SHA-256 value calculated at run time with the HMAC value stored in the .hmac file that was computed at build time for each software component of the module. If the HMAC values do not match, the test fails and the module enters the error state.

8.1.2. Cryptographic Algorithm Tests

The module performs self-tests on all FIPS-Approved cryptographic algorithms supported in the Approved mode of operation, using the Known Answer Tests⁶ (KAT) and Pair-wise Consistency Tests (PCT) shown in the following table:

Algorithm	Power-Up Tests
AES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAT AES ECB mode with 128-bit key, encryption • KAT AES ECB mode with 128-bit key, decryption
Triple DES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAT three-key Triple-DES ECB mode, encryption • KAT three-key Triple-DES ECB mode, decryption
CMAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAT AES CMAC with 128, 192 and 256 bit keys, MAC generation • KAT three-key Triple-DES, MAC generation

⁶ The module also implements Diffie-Hellman and EC Diffie-Hellman "Z" computation KAT. However these algorithms are non-approved.

Algorithm	Power-Up Tests
SHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAT SHA-1 and SHA-512 • KAT SHA3-256, SHA3-512 • KAT SHAKE128 and SHAKE256 Note: SHA-224 and SHA-384 are not required per IG 9.4. SHA-256 is covered in the Integrity Test which is allowed per IG 9.3)
HMAC	Note: HMAC is covered in the Integrity Test which is allowed per IG 9.3 and 9.4
DSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCT DSA with L=2048, N=256 and SHA-256
ECDSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCT ECDSA with P-256 and SHA-256 • PCT ECDSA with K-233 and SHA-256
RSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAT RSA with 2048-bit key, PKCS#1 v1.5 scheme and SHA-256, signature generation • KAT RSA with 2048-bit key, PKCS#1 v1.5 scheme and SHA-256, signature verification
DRBG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAT CTR_DRBG with AES with 128, 192 and 256 bit keys, without PR, with DF • KAT CTR_DRBG with AES with 128, 192 and 256 bit keys, without PR, without DF
TLS KDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAT KDF for TLSv1.0 and v1.1 • KAT KDF for TLSv1.2

Table 11- Self-Tests

For the KAT, the module calculates the result and compares it with the known value. If the answer does not match the known answer, the KAT is failed and the module enters the Error state.

For the PCT, if the signature generation or verification fails, the module enters the Error state. As described in section 3.3, only one AES or SHA implementation is available at run-time.

The KATs cover the different cryptographic implementations available in the operating environment.

8.2. On-Demand Self-Tests

On-Demand self-tests can be invoked by powering-off and reloading the module which cause the module to run the power-up tests again. During the execution of the on-demand self-tests, services are not available and no data output or input is possible.

8.3. Conditional Tests

The module performs conditional tests on the cryptographic algorithms, using the Pair-wise Consistency Tests (PCT) and Continuous Random Number Generator Test (CRNGT), shown in the following table:

Algorithm	Conditional Test
DSA key generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCT using SHA-256, signature generation and verification.
ECDSA key generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCT using SHA-256, signature generation and verification.
RSA key generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCT using SHA-256, signature generation and verification. • PCT for encryption and decryption.
DRBG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRNGT is not required per IG 9.8

Table 12 - Conditional Tests

9. Guidance

9.1. Crypto Officer Guidance

The binaries of the module are contained in the Ubuntu packages for delivery. The Crypto Officer shall follow this Security Policy to configure the operational environment and install the module to be operated as a FIPS 140-2 validated module.

The following Ubuntu packages contain the FIPS validated module:

Processor Architecture	Ubuntu packages
x86_64	libssl1.1_1.1.1-1ubuntu2.fips.2.1~18.04.3.1_amd64.deb libssl1.1-hmac_1.1.1-1ubuntu2.fips.2.1~18.04.3.1_amd64.deb

Table 13 – Ubuntu packages

The libssl-doc_1.1.1-1ubuntu2.fips.2.1~18.04.3.1_all.deb Ubuntu package contains the man pages for the module.

Note: The prelink is not installed on Ubuntu, by default. For proper operation of the in-module integrity verification, the prelink should be disabled.

9.1.1. Operating Environment Configurations

To configure the operating environment to support FIPS, the following shall be performed with the root privilege:

- (1) Install the following linux-fips and fips-initramfs Ubuntu packages depending on the target operational environment:

Processor Architecture	Ubuntu packages
x86_64	fips-initramfs_0.0.10_amd64.deb linux-fips_4.15.0.1011.12_amd64.deb

Table 14 – Prerequisite Ubuntu packages

- (2) Add fips=1 to the kernel command line.
 - For x86_64 systems, create the file /etc/default/grub.d/99-fips.cfg with the content: GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="\$GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT fips=1".
- (3) If /boot resides on a separate partition, the kernel parameter bootdev=UUID=<UUID of partition> must also be appended in the aforementioned grub or zipl.conf file. Please see the following **Note** for more details.
- (4) Update the boot loader.
 - For the x86_64 system, execute the update-grub command.
- (5) Execute reboot to reboot the system with the new settings.

Now, the operating environment is configured to support FIPS operation. The Crypto Officer should check the existence of the file, `/proc/sys/crypto/fips_enabled`, and that it contains "1". If the file does not exist or does not contain "1", the operating environment is not configured to support FIPS and the module will not operate as a FIPS validated module properly.

Note: If `/boot` resides on a separate partition, the kernel parameter `bootdev=UUID=<UUID of partition>` must be supplied. The partition can be identified with the command `df /boot`. For example:

```
$ df /boot
Filesystem      1K-blocks  Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/sdb2        241965 127948   101525   56% /boot
```

The UUID of the `/boot` partition can be found by using the command `grep /boot /etc/fstab`. For example:

```
$ grep /boot /etc/fstab
# /boot was on /dev/sdb2 during installation
UUID=cec0abe7-14a6-4e72-83ba-b912468bbb38 /boot ext2 defaults 0 2
```

Then, the UUID shall be added in the `/etc/default/grub.d/99-fips.cfg`. For example:

```
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="$GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT fips=1 bootdev=UUID=Insert
boot UUID"
```

Optionally, the following packages may be also installed:

- The `openssl Ubuntu` package provides the command line interface.
- The `libssl1.1-dev Ubuntu` package provides include files that are necessary to build applications using the module.

9.1.2. Module Installation

Canonical distributes the module via Personal Package Archives (PPA), whose access is granted to users with a valid subscription. In order to obtain a subscription and download the FIPS validated version of the module, please email "sales@canonical.com" or contact a Canonical representative, <https://www.ubuntu.com/contact-us>. Canonical provides specific instructions to configure the system to get access to the corresponding PPA.

Once the operating environment is configured following the instructions provided in section 9.1.1, and configuration to access the PPA is complete, the Crypto Officer can install the Ubuntu packages containing the module listed in Table 13 using the Advanced Package Tool (APT) with the following command line:

```
$ sudo apt-get install libssl1.1 libssl1.1-hmac libssl-doc
```

All the Ubuntu packages are associated with hashes for integrity check. The integrity of the Ubuntu package is automatically verified by the packing tool during the installation of the module. The Crypto Officer shall not install the package if the integrity fails.

9.2. User Guidance

In order to run in FIPS mode, the module must be operated using the FIPS Approved services, with their corresponding FIPS Approved and FIPS allowed cryptographic algorithms provided in this Security Policy (see section 3.2 Services). In addition, key sizes must comply with [SP800-131A].

9.2.1. TLS

The module implements TLS versions 1.0, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. The use of TLSv1.3 is not allowed in FIPS mode of operation.

The TLS protocol implementation provides both server and client sides. In order to operate in FIPS mode, digital certificates used for server and client authentication shall comply with the restrictions of key size and message digest algorithms imposed by [SP800-131A].

9.2.2. AES GCM IV

In case the module's power is lost and then restored, the key used for the AES GCM encryption or decryption shall be redistributed.

The nonce_explicit part of the IV does not exhaust the maximum number of possible values for a given session key. The design of the TLS protocol in this module implicitly ensures that the nonce_explicit, or counter portion of the IV will not exhaust all of its possible values.

The AES GCM IV generation is in compliance with the [RFC5288] and shall only be used for the TLS protocol version 1.2 to be compliant with [FIPS140-2_IG] IG A.5, provision 1 ("TLS protocol IV generation"); thus, the module is compliant with [SP800-52].

9.2.3. AES XTS

The AES algorithm in XTS mode can be only used for the cryptographic protection of data on storage devices, as specified in [SP800-38E]. The length of a single data unit encrypted with the XTS-AES shall not exceed 2^{20} AES blocks that is 16MB of data.

To meet the requirement in [FIPS140-2_IG] A.9, the module implements a check to ensure that the two AES keys used in XTS-AES algorithm are not identical.

Note: AES-XTS shall be used with 128 and 256-bit keys only. AES-XTS with 192-bit keys is not an Approved service.

9.2.4. Triple-DES

[SP800-67] imposes a restriction on the number of 64-bit block encryptions performed under the same three-key Triple-DES key.

When the three-key Triple-DES is generated as part of a recognized IETF protocol, the module is limited to 2^{20} 64-bit data block encryptions. This scenario occurs in the following protocols:

- Transport Layer Security (TLS) versions 1.1 and 1.2, conformant with [RFC5246]
- Secure Shell (SSH) protocol, conformant with [RFC4253]
- Internet Key Exchange (IKE) versions 1 and 2, conformant with [RFC7296]

In any other scenario, the module cannot perform more than 2^{16} 64-bit data block encryptions.

The user is responsible for ensuring the module's compliance with this requirement.

9.2.5. API Functions

Passing "0" to the FIPS_mode_set() API function is prohibited.

Executing the CRYPTO_set_mem_functions() API function is prohibited as it performs like a null operation in the module.

9.2.6. Use of ciphers

The following ciphers (usually obtained by calling the `EVP_get_cipherbyname()` function) use multiblock implementations of the AES, HMAC and SHA algorithms that are not validated by the CAVS; therefore, they cannot be used in FIPS mode of operation.

Cipher Name	NID
AES-128-CBC-HMAC-SHA1	NID_aes_128_cbc_hmac_sha1
AES-256-CBC-HMAC-SHA1	NID_aes_256_cbc_hmac_sha1
AES-128-CBC-HMAC-SHA256	NID_aes_128_cbc_hmac_sha256
AES-256-CBC-HMAC-SHA256	NID_aes_256_cbc_hmac_sha256

Table 15 - Ciphers not allowed in FIPS mode of operation

9.2.7. Environment Variables

OPENSSL_ENFORCE_MODULUS_BITS

As described in [SP800-131A], less than 2048 bits of DSA and RSA key sizes are disallowed by NIST. Setting the environment variable `OPENSSL_ENFORCE_MODULUS_BITS` can restrict the module to only generate the acceptable key sizes of RSA and DSA. If the environment variable is set, the module can generate 2048 or 3072 bits of RSA key, and at least 2048 bits of DSA key.

OPENSSL_FIPS_NON_APPROVED_MD5_ALLOW

As described in [SP800-52], MD5 is allowed to be used in TLS versions 1.0 and 1.1 as the hash function used in the PRF, as defined in [RFC2246] and [RFC4346]. By default, the module disables the MD5 algorithm. Setting the environment variable `OPENSSL_FIPS_NON_APPROVED_MD5_ALLOW` can enable the MD5 algorithm in the module. The MD5 algorithm shall not be used for other purposes other than the PRF in TLS version 1.0 and 1.1.

9.2.8. Handling FIPS Related Errors

When the module fails any self-test, the module will return an error code to indicate the error and enters error state that any further cryptographic operation is inhibited. Errors occurred during the self-tests and conditional tests transition the module into an error state. Here is the list of error codes when the module fails any self-test, in error state or not supported in FIPS mode:

Error Events	Error Codes/Messages
When the Integrity Test fails at the power-up	FIPS_R_FINGERPRINT_DOES_NOT_MATCH (111) "fingerprint does not match"
When the AES, TDES, SHA-1, SHA-512 KAT fails at the power-up	FIPS_R_SELFTEST_FAILED (134) "selftest failed"
When the KAT for RSA fails, or the PCT for ECDSA or DSA fails at the power-up	FIPS_R_TEST_FAILURE (137) "test failure"
When the KAT of DRBG fails at the power-up	FIPS_R_NOPR_TEST1_FAILURE (145) "nopr test1 failure"

When the KAT of Diffie-Hellman or EC Diffie-Hellman fails at the power-up ⁷	0
When the new generated RSA, DSA or ECDSA key pair fails the PCT	FIPS_R_PAIRWISE_TEST_FAILED (127) "pairwise test failed"
When the CRNGT fails the output of the NDRNG	FIPS_R_ENTROPY_SOURCE_STUCK (142) "entropy source stuck"
When the SSLv2.0 or SSL v3.0 are called	SSL_R_ONLY_TLS_ALLOWED_IN_FIPS_MODE (297) "only tls allowed in fips mode"
When the module is in error state and any cryptographic operation is called	FIPS_R_FIPS_SELFTEST_FAILED (115) "fips selftest failed"
	FIPS_R_SELFTEST_FAILED (134) "selftest failed"
When the AES key and tweak keys for XTS-AES are the same	FIPS_R_AES_XTS_WEAK_KEY (201) "identical keys are weak"

Table 16 – Error Events, Error Codes and Error Messages

These errors are reported through the regular ERR interface of the modules and can be queried by functions such as ERR_get_error(). See the OpenSSL man pages for the function description.

When the module is in the error state and the application calls a crypto function of the module that cannot return an error in normal circumstances (void return functions), the error message: "OpenSSL internal error, assertion failed: FATAL FIPS_SELFTEST_FAILURE" is printed to stderr and the application is terminated with the abort() call. The only way to recover from this error is to restart the application. If the failure persists, the module must be reinstalled.

⁷ The module implements Diffie-Hellman and EC Diffie-Hellman "Z" computation KAT. However these algorithms are non-approved.

10. Mitigation of Other Attacks

10.1. Blinding Against RSA Timing Attacks

RSA is vulnerable to timing attacks. In a configuration where attackers can measure the time of RSA decryption or signature operations, blinding must be used to protect the RSA operation from that attack.

The module provides the API functions `RSA_blinding_on()` and `RSA_blinding_off()` to turn the blinding on and off for RSA. When the blinding is on, the module generates a random value to form a blinding factor in the RSA key before the RSA key is used in the RSA cryptographic operations.

Please note that the DRBG must be seeded prior to calling `RSA_blinding_on()` to prevent the RSA Timing Attack.

10.2. Weak Triple-DES Keys Detection

The module implements the `DES_set_key_checked()` for checking the weak Triple-DES key and the correctness of the parity bits when the Triple-DES key is going to be used in Triple-DES operations. The checking of the weak Triple-DES key is implemented in the API function `DES_is_weak_key()` and the checking of the parity bits is implemented in the API function `DES_check_key_parity()`. If the Triple-DES key does not pass the check, the module will return -1 to indicate the parity check error and -2 if the Triple-DES key matches to any value listed below:

```
static const DES_cblock weak_keys[NUM_WEAK_KEY] = {
    /* weak keys */
    {0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01},
    {0xFE, 0xFE, 0xFE, 0xFE, 0xFE, 0xFE, 0xFE, 0xFE},
    {0x1F, 0x1F, 0x1F, 0x1F, 0x0E, 0x0E, 0x0E, 0x0E},
    {0xE0, 0xE0, 0xE0, 0xE0, 0xF1, 0xF1, 0xF1, 0xF1},
    /* semi-weak keys */
    {0x01, 0xFE, 0x01, 0xFE, 0x01, 0xFE, 0x01, 0xFE},
    {0xFE, 0x01, 0xFE, 0x01, 0xFE, 0x01, 0xFE, 0x01},
    {0x1F, 0xE0, 0x1F, 0xE0, 0x0E, 0xF1, 0x0E, 0xF1},
    {0xE0, 0x1F, 0xE0, 0x1F, 0xF1, 0x0E, 0xF1, 0x0E},
    {0x01, 0xE0, 0x01, 0xE0, 0x01, 0xF1, 0x01, 0xF1},
    {0xE0, 0x01, 0xE0, 0x01, 0xF1, 0x01, 0xF1, 0x01},
    {0x1F, 0xFE, 0x1F, 0xFE, 0x0E, 0xFE, 0x0E, 0xFE},
    {0xFE, 0x1F, 0xFE, 0x1F, 0xFE, 0x0E, 0xFE, 0x0E},
    {0x01, 0x1F, 0x01, 0x1F, 0x01, 0x0E, 0x01, 0x0E},
    {0x1F, 0x01, 0x1F, 0x01, 0x0E, 0x01, 0x0E, 0x01},
    {0xE0, 0xFE, 0xE0, 0xFE, 0xF1, 0xFE, 0xF1, 0xFE},
    {0xFE, 0xE0, 0xFE, 0xE0, 0xFE, 0xF1, 0xFE, 0xF1}
};
```

Appendix A. TLS Cipher Suites

The module supports the following cipher suites for the TLS protocol. Each cipher suite defines the key exchange algorithm, the bulk encryption algorithm (including the symmetric key size) and the MAC algorithm.

Cipher Suite	Reference
TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	RFC2246
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	RFC3268
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	RFC3268
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	RFC5246
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256	RFC5246
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	RFC5288
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RFC5288
RSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM	RFC5116
RSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM	RFC5116
RSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8	RFC6655
RSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8	RFC6655
TLS_PSK_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	RFC4279
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	RFC4279
TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	RFC4279
RSA_PSK_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	RFC4279
RSA_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	RFC4279
RSA_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	RFC4279
PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	RFC5487
PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RFC5487
RSA_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	RFC5487
RSA_PSK_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	RFC5487
PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	RFC5487
PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	RFC5487
RSA_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	RFC5487
RSA_PSK_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384	RFC5487
PSK_WITH_AES_128_CCM	RFC6655
PSK_WITH_AES_256_CCM	RFC6655

Cipher Suite	Reference
PSK_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8	RFC6655
PSK_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8	RFC6655

Appendix B. CAVS certificates

The following tables show all CAVS certificates referenced in this Security Policy for both testing platforms, including the description of their implementation name.

CAVS Cert.	Implementation Name
#C669	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using TDES C
#C670	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using AES-NI
#C671	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL AES-NI for AES, and AVX for multiplication and GHASH
#C672	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL AES-NI for AES, and PCLMULQDQ for multiplication and GHASH
#C673	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using AES assembler
#C674	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using AES assembler for AES, and AVX for multiplication and GHASH
#C675	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using AES assembler for AES, and PCLMULQDQ for multiplication and GHASH
#C676	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using AES assembler for AES, and PCLMULQDQ for multiplication and GHASH
#C677	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using SSSE3 for Constant Time assembler and Bit Slice AES
#C678	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using SSSE3 for Bit Slice AES, and AVX for multiplication and GHASH
#C679	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL SSSE3 for Bit Slice AES, PCLMULQDQ for multiplication and GHASH
#C680	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using SSSE3 for Bit Slice AES, and assembler for multiplication and GHASH
#C682	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using AVX2 for SHA
#C683	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using AVX for SHA
#C684	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using SSSE3 for SHA
#C685	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL using SHA assembler
#C692	Ubuntu 18.04 OpenSSL AES-NI for AES, and assembler for multiplication and GHASH

Table 17 – Algorithm implementations in Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2620v3 processor

Glossary and Abbreviations

AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AES-NI	Advanced Encryption Standard New Instructions
API	Application Program Interface
APT	Advanced Package Tool
CAVP	Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program
CAVS	Cryptographic Algorithm Validation System
CBC	Cipher Block Chaining
CCM	Counter with Cipher Block Chaining-Message Authentication Code
CFB	Cipher Feedback
CLMUL	Carry-less Multiplication
CMAC	Cipher-based Message Authentication Code
CMVP	Cryptographic Module Validation Program
CRNGT	Continuous Random Number Generator Test
CSP	Critical Security Parameter
CTR	Counter Mode
DES	Data Encryption Standard
DF	Derivation Function
DSA	Digital Signature Algorithm
DTLS	Datagram Transport Layer Security
DRBG	Deterministic Random Bit Generator
ECB	Electronic Code Book
ECC	Elliptic Curve Cryptography
EMI/EMC	Electromagnetic Interference/Electromagnetic Compatibility
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FFC	Finite Field Cryptography
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards Publication
GCM	Galois Counter Mode
GPC	General Purpose Computer
HMAC	Hash Message Authentication Code
IG	Implementation Guidance
KAT	Known Answer Test
KDF	Key Derivation Function
KW	Key Wrap

LPAR	Logical Partitions
MAC	Message Authentication Code
NIST	National Institute of Science and Technology
NDRNG	Non-Deterministic Random Number Generator
OFB	Output Feedback
PAA	Processor Algorithm Acceleration
PAI	Processor Algorithm Implementation
PCT	Pair-wise Consistency Test
PPA	Personal Package Archive
PR	Prediction Resistance
PRNG	Pseudo-Random Number Generator
PSS	Probabilistic Signature Scheme
RSA	Rivest, Shamir, Addleman
SHA	Secure Hash Algorithm
SHS	Secure Hash Standard
SSSE3	Supplemental Streaming SIMD Extensions 3
TLS	Transport Layer Security
XTS	XEX-based Tweaked-codebook mode with ciphertext Stealing

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