SmartFabric OS10 Security Best Practices Guide
July 2020
Notes, cautions, and warnings

**NOTE:** A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your product.

**CAUTION:** A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

**WARNING:** A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.
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OS10 security best practices

This document provides a set of recommendations for securing switches that run Dell EMC SmartFabric OS10. For detailed configuration, see the Dell EMC SmartFabric OS10 User Guide.

You can find Dell EMC documentation at https://www.dell.com/support/.

Applicability

The recommendations provided in this document apply up to Dell EMC SmartFabric OS10.5.1.x.

On first boot

When you boot the switch for the first time, the system performs Zero-touch deployment (ZTD). ZTD automates OS10 image upgrade, runs a CLI batch file to configure the switch, and runs post-ZTD scripts to perform additional functions. ZTD is enabled by default on the system. If you do not use ZTD, you may disable ZTD using the `ztd cancel` command. After first login to OS10, change the default password and upgrade O10 to the latest version which may contain new features and security fixes.

Change the default CLI password

**Rationale:** When you log in to the switch for the first time, the system prompts you to enter a username to enter the command-line interface. To log in to OS10 for the first time, enter `admin` as the username and the password. Change the default `admin` password after your first login to something secure or create at least one OS10 user with the `sysadmin` role and delete the default `admin` username. The system saves the new password for future logins. After you change the password using the CLI, use the `write memory` command to save the configuration.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10# configure terminal
% Error: ZTD is in progress(configuration is locked).
OS10# ztd cancel
OS10# configure terminal
OS10(config)# username admin password new-password role sysadmin
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

Change the default linuxadmin password

**Rationale:** You use the Linux shell for troubleshooting and diagnostic purposes. After the first OS10 login, enter `linuxadmin` for both the default Linux shell username and password and change the default `linuxadmin` password. The system saves the new password for future logins. After you change the password using the CLI, use the `write memory` command to save the configuration.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10# configure terminal
OS10(config)# system-user linuxadmin password {clear-text-password | hashed-password}
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

Disable the linuxadmin account

**Rationale:** If you do not want your users to access the Linux shell, disable the `linuxadmin` account.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# system-user linuxadmin disable
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

Disable access to Linux commands


Rationale: Even if you disable the linuxadmin user, users can access Linux commands using the `system` command. To disable access to Linux commands completely, use the `system-cli` command.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# system-cli disable
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

**Disable unused interfaces**

**Rationale:** To prevent unauthorized users from connecting to your network on front-end interfaces, disable the interfaces that you are not using.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# interface range ethernet 1/1/10-1/1/32
OS10(conf-range-eth1/1/10-1/1/32)# shutdown
OS10(conf-range-eth1/1/10-1/1/32)# end
OS10# write memory
```

**Enable bootloader protection**

**Rationale:** To prevent unauthorized users with malicious intent from accessing your switch, protect the bootloader using a GRUB password.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10# boot protect enable username username password password
OS10# write memory
```

**Password rules**

Strict password rules ensure better security of the device.

**Enable strong passwords**

**Rationale:** Strong passwords make it difficult guess your passwords. By default, strong password check is enabled on the system which checks if the password contains at least characters with alphanumeric and special characters. If strong password check is disabled, enable it.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# no service simple-password
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

**Enforce stronger passwords**

**Rationale:** By default, the password you configure must be at least nine alphanumeric and special characters. To increase the password strength further, enforce the user to use a mix of different characters and increase the password length.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# password-attributes {
    [min-length number]  
    [character-restriction {
        [upper number]  
        [lower number]  
        [numeric number]  
        [special-char number]  
    }]
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- **min-length number**—(Optional) Sets the minimum number of required alphanumeric characters, from 6 to 32; default 9.
- **character-restriction:**
  - **upper number**—(Optional) Sets the minimum number of uppercase characters that are required, from 0 to 31; default 0.
  - **lower number**—(Optional) Sets the minimum number of lowercase characters that are required, from 0 to 31; default 0.
  - **numeric number**—(Optional) Sets the minimum number of numeric characters that are required, from 0 to 31; default 0.
  - **special-char number**—(Optional) Sets the minimum number of special characters that are required, from 0 to 31; default 0.
When choosing your password, Dell EMC Networking recommends that you use multiple and easy-to-remember common words in your password instead of using complex passwords which you may not remember. Combine multiple words that you can remember and modify the passphrase using special characters and numbers to get a final password. For example, instead of `correcthorsebatterystaple`, you can use `C0rr3c+h0r5e8atTerystapl3`.

**NOTE:** To recover a lost or forgotten OS10 username password, including the admin password, see Recover OS10 user name password.

### Obscure passwords

**Rationale:** When the user views the running configuration, the password in an encrypted form is displayed. Obscure passwords in show command outputs so that text characters do not display.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# service obscure-password
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
OS10# show running-configuration users
username admin password **** role sysadmin priv-lvl 15
username desk1 password **** role sysadmin priv-lvl 15
```

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)

FIPS is a set of government standards that define how certain things are used in the government encryption algorithms.

**Enable FIPS you require FIPS in your environment**

**Rationale:** If you enable FIPS, it installs the certificate-key pair as FIPS-compliant which is used by a FIPS-aware application, such as RADIUS over TLS.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10# crypto fips enable
OS10# write memory
```

### Enable and configure secure boot

OS10 secure boot provides a mechanism to verify the authenticity and integrity of the OS10 image. Secure Boot protects a system from malicious code being loaded and run during the boot process. Use the secure boot feature to validate the OS10 image during installation and on demand at any time.

**Enable secure boot**

**Rationale:** Enabling the secure boot feature prevents a compromised kernel and system binaries from loading during the boot operation.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# secure-boot enable
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

### Protect the startup configuration file

**Rationale:** Protecting the startup configuration file saves a protected copy of the current startup config file internally. During switch boot up, the protected version of the startup configuration is loaded. Protecting the startup configuration file ensures that a compromised configuration file is not loaded when the system boots.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# secure-boot protect startup-config
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

### Validate OS10 image file on demand

```bash
```
Rationale: Validate an OS10 image file anytime to verify the signature of the image files to ensure that the OS10 image is not compromised.

Configuration:

```
OS10# image verify image-filepath {sha256 signature signature-filepath | gpg signature signature-filepath | pki signature signature-filepath public-key key-file}
```

Validate OS10 kernel, system binaries, and startup configuration file

Rationale: Validate the OS10 kernel binary image, system binary files, and startup configuration file at system startup. Validating these files at startup ensures that the system does not load a compromised file.

Configuration:

```
OS10# secure-boot verify {kernel | file-system-integrity | startup-config}
```

Validate OS10 upgrade image files

Rationale: Validate the digital signature in the image files before installing an OS10 upgrade. You can use the following command to validate an OS10 image before installing.

Configuration:

```
OS10# image secure-install image-filepath {sha256 signature signature-filepath | gpg signature signature-filepath | pki signature signature-filepath public-key key-file}
```

**NOTE:** When secure boot is enabled, you can only upgrade OS10 using the `image secure-install` command.

Validate OS10 image before ONIE OS manual installation

Rationale: When secure boot is enabled and you manually install an OS10 image using ONIE, you can validate the image using PKI or SHA256.

Configuration:

```
OS10# onie-nos-install image_url pki signature_filepath certificate_filepath
```

Or

```
OS10# onie-nos-install image_url sha256 signature_filepath
```

Users, roles, and privilege levels

Using a password controls terminal access to a switch. But you can increase security by limiting user access to a subset of commands using privilege levels.

Create users, assign roles, and privilege levels

Rationale: Controlling terminal access to a switch is one method of securing the device and network. To increase security, you can limit user access to a subset of commands using privilege levels.

Configuration:

- Create privilege levels in `CONFIGURATION` mode.

  ```
  OS10(config)# privilege mode priv-lvl privilege-level command-string
  ```

  - **mode**—Enter the privilege mode used to access CLI modes:
    - `exec`—Accesses EXEC mode.
    - `configure`—Accesses class-map, DHCP, logging, monitor, openFlow, policy-map, QOS, support-assist, telemetry, CoS, Tmap, UFD, VLT, VN, VRF, WRED, and alias modes.
- interface—Accesses Ethernet, fibre-channel, loopback, management, null, port-group, lag, breakout, range, port channel, and VLAN modes.
- route-map—Accesses route-map mode.
- router—Accesses router-bgp and router-ospf modes.
- line—Accesses line-vty mode.
  - priv-lvl privilege-level—Enter the number of a privilege level, from 2 to 14.
  - command-string—Enter the commands supported at the privilege level.

- Create a username, password, assign a role, and assign a privilege level in CONFIGURATION mode.

```plaintext
OS10(config)# username username password password role role priv-lvl privilege-level
```

- username username—Enter a text string; 32 alphanumeric characters maximum; one character minimum.
- password password—Enter a text string; 32 alphanumeric characters maximum, nine characters minimum.
- role role—Enter a user role:
  - sysadmin—Full access to all commands in the system, exclusive access to commands that manipulate the file system, and access to the system shell. A system administrator can create user IDs and user roles.
  - secadmin—Full access to configuration commands that set security policy and system access, such as password strength, AAA authorization, and cryptographic keys. A security administrator can display security information, such as cryptographic keys, login statistics, and log information.
  - netadmin—Full access to configuration commands that manage traffic flowing through the switch, such as routes, interfaces, and ACLs. A network administrator cannot access configuration commands for security features or view security information.
  - netoperator—Access to EXEC mode to view the current configuration. A network operator cannot modify configuration settings on a switch.
- priv-lvl privilege-level—Enter a privilege level, from 0 to 15.
  - Level 0—Provides users the least privilege, restricting access to basic commands.
  - Level 1—Provides access to a set of show commands and certain operations such as ping, traceroute, and so on.
  - Level 15—Provides access to all available commands, equivalent to the commands permitted with the sysadmin role.
  - Levels 0, 1, and 15—System configured privilege levels with a predefined command set.
  - Levels 2 to 14—Not configured. You can customize these levels for different users and access rights.

- Configure an enable password for each privilege level in CONFIGURATION mode. Use the enable password command to switch between privilege levels and access the commands that are supported at each level.

```plaintext
OS10(config)# enable password encryption-type password-string priv-lvl privilege-level
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- encryption-type—Enter an encryption type for the password entry:
  - 0—Use plain text with no password encryption.
  - sha-256—Encrypt the password using the SHA-256 algorithm.
  - sha-512—Encrypt the password using the SHA-512 algorithm.

**NOTE:** Ensure that you use either sha-256 or sha512 encryption for your passwords.

- priv-lvl privilege-level—Enter a privilege level, from 1 to 15.

**NOTE:** Use SHA-256 or SHA-512 for password encryption.
Port security

Use the port security feature to restrict the number of workstations that can send traffic through an interface and to control MAC address movement. Port security is a package of the following sub features that provide added security to the system:

1. MAC address learning limit (MLL)
2. Sticky MAC
3. MAC address movement control

Configure the MAC address learning limit

**Rationale:** Using the MAC address learning limit method, you can set an upper limit on the number of allowed MAC addresses on an interface. Limiting the MAC addresses protects switches from MAC address flooding attacks. After the configured limit is reached on an interface, by default, the system drops all traffic from any unknown device. After you enable port security on an interface, the interface can learn one secure MAC address by default. This limit is applicable for both secure dynamic and secure static MAC addresses.

**Configuration:**

1. Enable port security on the system in CONFIGURATION mode.

   ```
   OS10(config)# switchport port-security
   ```

2. Enable port security on an interface in CONFIGURATION mode.

   ```
   OS10(config)# switchport port-security
   OS10(config)# no disable
   ```

3. Configure the number of secure MAC addresses that an interface can learn in INTERFACE PORT SECURITY mode:

   ```
   mac-learn {limit | no-limit}
   ```

   For the `limit` keyword, the range is from 0 to 3072. To enable the interface to learn the maximum number of MAC addresses that the hardware supports, use the `no-limit` keyword.

MAC address learning limit example

```
OS10# configure terminal
OS10(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
OS10(config-if-eth1/1/1)# switchport port-security
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# no disable
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# mac-learn limit 100
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# end
OS10# write memory
```

Configure MAC address learning limit violation actions

**Rationale:** After the number of secure MAC addresses reaches the maximum configured, if an interface receives a frame with the source MAC address different from any of the learned MAC addresses, the system considers this as a MAC address learning limit violation.

**Configuration:**

Use the following commands in INTERFACE PORT SECURITY mode:

- To display which MAC address causes a violation, use the log option. The system also drops the packet.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-learn limit violation log
  ```

- To drop the packet when a MAC address learning limit violation occurs, use the drop option.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-learn limit violation drop
  ```

- To forward the packet when a MAC address learning limit violation occurs, use the flood option. The system does not learn the MAC address.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-learn limit violation forward
  ```

- To shut down an interface on a MAC address learning limit violation, use the shutdown option.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-learn limit violation shutdown
  ```
**MAC address learning limit violation actions configuration example**

```
OS10# configure terminal
OS10(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
OS10(config-if-eth1/1/1)# switchport port-security
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# no disable
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# mac-learn limit 100
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# mac-learn limit violation shutdown
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# end
OS10# write memory
```

**Configure sticky MAC addresses**

**Rationale:** When you reload the system, port security removes the dynamically learned secure MAC addresses. You can use the sticky feature to make the dynamically learned secure MAC addresses persist even after a system reboot so that the interface does not have to learn these MAC addresses again.

**Configuration:**

Enter the following command in INTERFACE PORT SECURITY mode:

```
sticky
```

**NOTE:** Before enabling sticky MAC address learning, ensure that you restrict the number of MAC address that an interface can learn using the `mac-learn limit` command.

**Sticky MAC addresses configuration example**

```
OS10# configure terminal
OS10(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
OS10(config-if-eth1/1/1)# switchport port-security
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# no disable
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# mac-learn limit 100
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# sticky
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# end
OS10# write memory
```

**MAC address movement**

**Rationale:** A MAC address movement happens when the system detects the same MAC address on an interface which it has already learned through another port security-enabled interface on the same broadcast domain. MAC address movement is not allowed for secure static and sticky MAC addresses. By default, MAC address movement for dynamically-learned MAC address is disabled on the system. Secure dynamic MAC address movement is allowed between port-security-enabled and port-security-disabled interfaces.

**Configuration:**

Use the following command in INTERFACE PORT SECURITY mode:

```
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# mac-move allow
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# end
OS10# write memory
```

**MAC address movement configuration example**

```
OS10# configure terminal
OS10(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
OS10(config-if-eth1/1/1)# switchport port-security
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# no disable
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# mac-learn limit 100
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# mac-move allow
OS10(config-if-port-sec)# end
OS10# write memory
```

**Configure MAC address movement violation actions**

**Rationale:** If the system detects the same MAC address in a port-security-enabled interface which it has already learned through another port-security-enabled interface, by default, the system considers this as a MAC address move violation. You can configure MAC address move violation actions. You can also configure the system to permit MAC address movement across port security-enabled interfaces.

**Configuration:**
- To display which MAC address causes a violation, use the `log` option. The system also drops the packet.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-move violation log
  ```

- To drop the packet when a MAC address movement violation occurs, use the `drop` option.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-move violation drop
  ```

- To shut down the original interface that learned the MAC address on a MAC movement violation, use the `shutdown-original` option.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-move violation shutdown-original
  ```

- To shut down the interface that detected a MAC address that is already learned by another interface, use the `shutdown-offending` option.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-move violation shutdown-offending
  ```

- To shut down both original and offending interfaces, use the `shutdown-both` option.

  ```
  OS10(config-if-port-sec)#mac-move violation shutdown-both
  ```

**Management plane**

These settings are applicable to services, settings, and configuration services of OS10.

**Role-based access control**

Role-based access control (RBAC) provides control for access and authorization. Users are granted permissions based on defined roles. Create user roles based on job functions to allow users appropriate system access. A user can be assigned only a single role, and many users can have the same role. A user role authenticates and authorizes a user at login.

**Enable AAA login authentication**

**Rationale:** Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) services secure networks against unauthorized access. AAA is a centralized means of access control to users who want to access the system.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# aaa authentication login {console | default} local
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `console`—Configure authentication methods for console logins.
- `default`—Configure authentication methods for SSH and Telnet logins.
- `local`—Use the local username, password, and role entries configured with the `username password role` command.

**Enable AAA login authentication with a fallback option**

**Rationale:** Configuring AAA authentication with a fallback option provides resiliency while authentication. If one method fails, the system uses the other method of authentication.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# aaa authentication login {console | default} {local | group radius | group tacacs+}
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `console`—Configure authentication methods for console logins.
- `default`—Configure authentication methods for SSH and Telnet logins.
- `local`—Use the local username, password, and role entries configured with the `username password role` command.
- `group radius`—Use the RADIUS servers configured with the `radius-server host` command.
- `group tacacs+`—Use the TACACS+ servers configured with the `tacacs-server host` command.

The authentication methods in the method list work in the order they are configured.
Enable AAA accounting for commands

**Rationale:** AAA accounting for commands records login and command information about console connections and remote connections, such as Telnet and SSH.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# aaa accounting commands all {console | default} {start-stop | stop-only | none} [logging] [group tacacs+]
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `commands all`—Record all user-entered commands. RADIUS accounting does not support this option.
- `console`—Record all user authentication and logins or all user-entered commands in OS10 sessions on console connections.
- `default`—Record all user authentication and logins or all user-entered commands in OS10 sessions on remote connections; for example, Telnet and SSH.
- `start-stop`—Send a start notice when a process begins, and a stop notice when the process ends.
- `stop-only`—Send only a stop notice when a process ends.
- `none`—No accounting notices are sent.
- `logging`—Logs all accounting notices in syslog.
- `group tacacs+`—Logs all accounting notices on the first reachable TACACS+ server.

Enable AAA accounting for authentication events

**Rationale:** AAA accounting for authentication events records login and command information about console connections and remote connections, such as Telnet and SSH.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# aaa accounting exec {console | default} {start-stop | stop-only | none} [logging] [group tacacs+]
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `console`—Record all user authentication and logins or all user-entered commands in OS10 sessions on console connections.
- `default`—Record all user authentication and logins or all user-entered commands in OS10 sessions on remote connections; for example, Telnet and SSH.
- `start-stop`—Send a start notice when a process begins, and a stop notice when the process ends.
- `stop-only`—Send only a stop notice when a process ends.
- `none`—No accounting notices are sent.
- `logging`—Logs all accounting notices in syslog.
- `group tacacs+`—Logs all accounting notices on the first reachable TACACS+ server.

The authentication methods in the method list work in the order they are configured.

Enable AAA re-authentication or enable mode

**Rationale:** Prevent users from accessing resources, perform tasks that they are not authorized to perform, and require users to reauthenticate by logging in again when an authentication method or server changes.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# aaa re-authenticate enable
```

Configure RADIUS authentication

**Rationale:** Traditional RADIUS-based user authentication runs over UDP and uses the MD5 message-digest algorithm for secure communications. To provide enhanced security in RADIUS user authentication exchanges, RFC 6614 defines the RADIUS over Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol. RADIUS over TLS secures the entire authentication exchange in a TLS connection and provides additional security.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# radius-server host {hostname | ip-address} tls security-profile profile-name [auth-port port-number] key {0 authentication-key | 9 authentication-key | authentication-key}
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```
Configure RADIUS authentication retries

**Rationale:** Configure the number of times OS10 retransmits a RADIUS authentication request. To avoid unnecessary retries, configure a lower value.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# radius-server retransmit retries
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `retries`—Enter the number of retry attempts, from 0 to 100.

Configure TACACS+ authentication

**Rationale:** Configure the global timeout used to wait for an authentication response from TACACS+ servers. To avoid long waiting, configure a lower value.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# tacacs-server host {hostname | ip-address} key {0 authentication-key | 9 authentication-key | authentication-key} [auth-port port-number]
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `hostname`—Enter the hostname of the RADIUS server.
- `ip-address`—Enter the IPv4 (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 (x:x:x:x::x) address of the RADIUS server.
- `0 authentication-key`—Enter an authentication key in plain text. A maximum of 42 characters.
- `9 authentication-key`—Enter an authentication key in encrypted format. A maximum of 128 characters.
- `authentication-key`—Enter an authentication key in plain text. A maximum of 42 characters. It is not necessary to enter 0 before the key.
- `auth-port port-number`—(Optional) Enter the UDP port number used on the server for authentication, from 0 to 65535, default 1812.
- `authentication-key`—(Optional) Enter the authentication key used to authenticate the switch on the server. A maximum of 42 characters; default radius_secure.

Configure TACACS+ authentication response timer

**Rationale:** Configure the global timeout used to wait for an authentication response from TACACS+ servers. To avoid long waiting, configure a lower value.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# tacacs-server timeout seconds
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `seconds`—Enter the timeout period used to wait for an authentication response from a TACACS+ server, from 1 to 1000 seconds.

Access rules

Configure secure access rules.

Enable only SSH for remote system access
Rationale: By default, in OS10, SSH is the only protocol that is enabled for remote system access. As the Telnet protocol is not secure, Dell EMC recommends that you do not enable the Telnet server.

**NOTE:** If you have disabled the SSH server, reenable it and disable the Telnet server. Always use SSH for remote system access.

### Configuration

```
OS10(config)# ip ssh server enable
OS10(config)# ip ssh server max-auth-tries 4
OS10(config)# no ip telnet server enable
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

### Enable SSH access control

**Rationale:** Filter SSH connections to the switch using an access list.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# ip access-list permit10
OS10(config-ipv4-acl)# permit ip 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 any
OS10(config-ipv4-acl)# exit
OS10(config)# line vty
OS10(config-line-vty)# ip access-class permit10
OS10(config-line-vty)# exit
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

### Configure EXEC session timeout

**Rationale:** By default, there is no EXEC timeout configured. To prevent unauthorized access to the EXEC mode, configure a timeout interval.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# exec-timeout timeout-value
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- **timeout-value**—Specify the number of seconds of inactivity on the system before disconnecting the current session (0 to 3600).

### Limit concurrent login sessions

**Rationale:** To avoid an unlimited number of active sessions on a switch for the same user ID, limit the number of console and remote connections.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# login concurrent-session limit-number
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- **limit-number**—Specify the number of concurrent sessions that any user can have on the console or virtual terminal lines (1 to 12).

### Ensure user lockout

**Rationale:** Configure the system to prevent the user from logging in to the system for a specific time after a specified number of failed login attempts.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# password-attributes max-retry number lockout-period minutes
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- **max-retry number**—(Optional) Sets the maximum number of consecutive failed login attempts for a user before the user is locked out, from 0 to 16.
- **lockout-period minutes**—(Optional) Sets the amount of time that a user ID is prevented from accessing the system after exceeding the maximum number of failed login attempts, from 0 to 43,200.

### Enable login statistics

---

OS10 security best practices
Rationale: Enable login statistics to view user login information, including the number of successful and failed logins, role changes, and the last time a user logged in, displays after a successful login. After enabling login statistics, you can use the `show login statistics {all | user}` command to view user login information.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# login-statistics enable
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

**Banner rules**

Display a message before and after a user logs in to the system. These messages can communicate legal rights to the user and assume consent to the usage policy by the user.

**Enable login banner**

**Rationale:** The login banner is displayed to the user when the user attempts to log in to the system.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# banner login %
DellEMC S4148U-ON login
Enter your username and password
%
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

**Enable login banner**

**Rationale:** The login banner is displayed after the user logs in to the system.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# banner motd %
DellEMC S4148U-ON login
Enter your username and password
%
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

**SNMP rules**

Restricted Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) access improves device security when SNMP is used.

**Forbid read and write access to a specific SNMP community**

**Rationale:** Forbid read and write access to one or more SNMP communities so that an unauthorized entity cannot remotely manipulate the device.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# no snmp-server community community_string {ro | rw}
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

**Forbid access to SNMP without ACL**

**Rationale:** If no ACL is configured, anyone with a valid SNMP community string can access the system and potentially make unnecessary changes. Define and apply an ACL so that only an authorized group of trusted stations can have access SNMP access to the system.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# snmp-server community name {ro | rw} acl acl-name
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

```
OS10(config)# ip access-list snmp-read-only-acl
OS10(config-ipv4-acl)# permit ip 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 any
```
Configure SNMP v3

Rationale: SNMP v2 does not support encryption or authentication. Dell EMC Networking strongly recommends that you use SNMP v3 which supports secure access to SNMP resources.

Configuration:

- Configure SNMP engine ID:

  ```
  OS10(config)# snmp-server engineID [local engineID] [remote ip-address [udp-port port-number] remote-engineID]
  ```

  - `local engineID`—Enter the engine ID that identifies the local SNMP agent on the switch as an octet colon-separated number. A maximum of 27 characters.
  - `remote ip-address`—Enter the IPv4 or IPv6 address of a remote SNMP device that accesses the local SNMP agent.
  - `udp-port port-number`—Enter the UDP port number on the remote device, from 0 to 65535.
  - `remote-engineID`—Enter the engine ID that identifies the SNMP agent on a remote device, 0x then by a hexadecimal string).

- Configure SNMP views:

  ```
  OS10(config)# snmp-server view view-name oid-tree [included | excluded]
  ```

  - `view-name`—Enter the name of a read-only, read/write, or notify view. A maximum of 32 characters.
  - `oid-tree`—Enter the SNMP object ID at which the view starts in 12-octet dotted-decimal format.
  - `included`—(Optional) Include the MIB family in the view.
  - `excluded`—(Optional) Exclude the MIB family from the view.

- Configure SNMP groups:

  ```
  OS10(config)# snmp-server group group-name v3 security-level [read view-name] [write view-name] [notify view-name]
  ```

  - `group-name`—Enter the name of the group. A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.
  - `v3 security-level`—SNMPv3 provides optional user authentication and encryption for SNMP messages, configured with the `snmp-server user` command.
  - `security-level`—(SNMPv3 only) Configure the security level for SNMPv3 users:
    - `auth`—Authenticate users in SNMP messages.
    - `noauth`—Do not authenticate users or encrypt SNMP messages; send messages in plain text.
    - `priv`—Authenticate users and encrypt or decrypt SNMP messages.
  - `access acl-name`—(Optional) Enter the name of an IPv4 or IPv6 access list to filter SNMP requests received on the switch. A maximum of 16 characters.
  - `read view-name`—(Optional) Enter the name of a read-only view. A maximum of 32 characters maximum.
  - `write view-name`—(Optional) Enter the name of a read/write view. A maximum of 32 characters maximum.
  - `notify view-name`—(Optional) Enter the name of a notification view. A maximum of 32 characters maximum.

- Configure SNMP users:

  ```
  OS10(config)# snmp-server user user-name group-name security-model localized auth sha auth-password priv aes priv-password
  OS10(config)# exit
  OS10# write memory
  ```

  - `user-name`—Enter the name of the user. A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.
  - `group-name`—Enter the name of the group to which the user belongs. A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.
  - `security-model`—Enter an SNMP version that sets the security level for SNMP messages:
    - `3`—SNMPv3 provides user authentication and encryption for SNMP messages.
    - `auth`—(SNMPv3 only) Include a user authentication key for SNMPv3 messages sent to the user:
      - `sha`—Generate an authentication key using the SHA algorithm.
      - `auth-password`—Enter the encrypted string.
    - `priv`—Configure encryption for SNMPv3 messages sent to the user:
      - `aes`—Encrypt messages using AES 128-bit algorithm.
• priv-password—Enter the encrypted string.
  ○ localized—Generate an SNMPv3 authentication and/or privacy key in localized key format.

**Control plane**

The control plane includes monitoring, route table updates, and the dynamic operation of the system.

**System clock rules**

These system clock rules enforce device time and timestamp settings.

**Set the timezone to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)**

**Rationale:** By default, the system time zone is set to UTC. If the default time zone is changed, set it to UTC. Setting the system time zone to UTC eliminates difficulty troubleshooting issues across different time zones.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# clock timezone standard-timezone UTC
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

**Logging rules**

Logging can be used to for error and information notification, security auditing, and network forensics.

**Enable logging on the console**

**Rationale:** Enable logging to the console and restrict the severity to critical so that log messages do not affect system performance.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# logging console enable
OS10(config)# logging console severity log-crit
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

**Enable logging to a syslog server over TLS**

**Rationale:** Enable logging to a syslog server, and secure the connection using TLS.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# logging server {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address} tls [port-number] [severity severity-level] [vrf {management | vrf-name}]
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `ipv4-address | ipv6-address`—(Optional) Enter the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the logging server.
- `tls port-number`—(Optional) Send syslog messages using TCP, UDP, or TLS transport to a specified port on a remote logging server, from 1 to 65535.
- `severity-level`—(Optional) Set the logging threshold severity:
  ○ `log-emerg`—System is unusable.
  ○ `log-alert`—Immediate action is needed.
  ○ `log-crit`—Critical conditions
  ○ `log-err`—Error conditions
  ○ `log-warning`—Warning conditions
  ○ `log-notice`—Normal, but significant conditions (default)
  ○ `log-info`—Informational messages
  ○ `log-debug`—Debug messages
- `vrf {management | vrf-name}`—(Optional) Configure the logging server for the management or a specified VRF instance.

For more information about configuring X.509v3 PKI certificates, see the *Dell EMC SmartFabric OS10 User Guide*. 

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Enable audit logging

**Rationale:** To monitor user activity and configuration changes on the switch, enable the audit log. Only the `sysadmin` and `secadmin` roles can enable, view, and clear the audit log.

**Configuration:**

- Configure audit logging.

```bash
OS10(config)# logging audit enable
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- View audit log.

```bash
show logging audit [reverse] [number]
```

- `reverse` — Display entries starting with the most recent events.
- `number` — Display the specified number of audit log entries users, from 1 to 65535.

### NTP rules

Network Time Protocol (NTP) synchronizes timekeeping among a set of distributed time servers and clients and coordinates time distribution in a large, diverse network. NTP clients synchronize with NTP servers that provide accurate time measurement.

**Configure trusted NTP server**

**Rationale:** Configure the system to synchronize time from a trusted NTP server.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# ntp server ntp1-server-ip-address
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `ntp1-server-ip-address` — Enter the IPv4 address in A.B.C.D format or IPv6 address in A:B format of the NTP server.

**Configure trusted secondary NTP server**

**Rationale:** Configure the system to synchronize time from a trusted secondary NTP server.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# ntp server ntp2-server-ip-address
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `ntp1-server-ip-address` — Enter the IPv4 address in A.B.C.D format or IPv6 address in A:B format of the NTP server.

**Configure NTP authentication**

**Rationale:** NTP authentication and the corresponding trusted key provide a reliable exchange of NTP packets with trusted time sources. NTP authentication uses the message digest 5 (MD5) algorithm. The key is embedded in the synchronization packet that is sent to an NTP time source.

**Configuration:**

```bash
OS10(config)# ntp authentication-key number {sha1 | sha2-256} key
OS10(config)# ntp master {2–10}
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

- `number` — Enter the authentication key number, from 1 to 4294967295.
- `sha1` — Set to SHA1 encryption.
- `sha2-256` — Set to sha2-256 encryption.
Loopback rules

Lookback interfaces are virtual interfaces and unlike physical interfaces, loopback interfaces do not go down unless they are manually removed. This property provides security and consistency for device identification and stability.

Configure a loopback interface

**Rationale:** Configure a loopback interface which can be used for system multiple services.

**Configuration:**

```yaml
OS10(config)# interface loopback 0
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

Remove multiple loopback interfaces

**Rationale:** Ensure that there is not more than one loopback interface configured.

**Configuration:**

```yaml
OS10(config)# no interface loopback loopback-instance
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

Bind AAA services to a loopback interface

**Rationale:** AAA services are bound to a loopback interface so that the AAA services are not interrupted.

**Configuration:**

```yaml
OS10(config)# ip tacacs source-interface loopback 0
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

Bind the NTP service to a loopback interface

**Rationale:** The NTP service is bound to a loopback interface so that the AAA services are not interrupted.

**Configuration:**

```yaml
OS10(config)# ntp source loopback 0
OS10(config)# exit
OS10# write memory
```

Configure Control Plane Policing

**Rationale:** Use control-plane ACLs to selectively restrict packets that are destined to the CPU, hence preventing flooding and DoS attacks.

**Configuration:**

```yaml
OS10(config)# control-plane
OS10(config-control-plane)# ip access-group acl_name in
OS10(config-control-plane)# end
OS10# write memory
```

**NOTE:** Define necessary ACL rules before applying to the control plane.

Data plane rules

The data plane is part of the network that carries user traffic. Data plane rules include services and settings that affect user data. Apply these rules on border-filtering devices that connect internal networks to external networks, such as the Internet.

Forbid private source addresses from external networks

**Rationale:** Private IP addresses are meant to be used in internal networks, such as networks that connect workstations, printers, DMZ, and so on. These IP addresses are not routed to the Internet which uses public IP addresses. A private IP address originating from the
Internet is mostly an attack. Configure ACL rules to deny any traffic from the external network that has a source address that should reside on the internal network, and apply them on the interface that connect to an external network.

⚠️ **CAUTION:** Verify that multicast is not in use before blocking an address range.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# ip access-list deny-private-external
OS10(config-ipv4-acl)# deny ip source-ip-address mask any log
OS10(config-ipv4-acl)# end
OS10# write memory
```

**Forbid external source addresses on outbound traffic**

**Rationale:** Ensure that the outbound traffic carries only valid internal addresses of the IP address range of your organization.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# ip access-list deny-source-external
OS10(config-ipv4-acl)# permit ip internal-ip-address mask any
OS10(config-ipv4-acl)# exit
OS10(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
OS10(conf-if-eth1/1/1)# ip access-group deny-source-external in
OS10(conf-if-eth1/1/1)# end
OS10# write memory
```

### Neighbor authentication

Using authentication for routing protocols prevents unauthorized users from corrupting your routing table.

**Configure BGP authentication if BGP is used**

**Rationale:** Configure BGP, and secure the session with a password on both BGP peers. When you configure MD5 authentication between two BGP peers, each segment of the TCP connection is verified and the MD5 digest is checked on every segment that is sent on the TCP connection.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(conf-router-neighbor)# password {9 encrypted-password-string | password-string}
OS10(conf-router-neighbor)# end
OS10# write memory
```

- 9 encrypted-password-string—Enter 9 then the encrypted password.
- password-string—Enter a password for authentication. A maximum of 128 characters.

**Configure OSPF authentication if OSPF is used**

**Rationale:** Configure OSPF, and secure the session with a password on both OSPF peers.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(conf-if-eth1/1/1)# ip ospf message-digest-key 2 md5 password
OS10(conf-if-eth1/1/1)# end
OS10# write memory
```

**Disable proxy ARP**

**Rationale:** Proxy ARP is a technique that network devices use to acquire the MAC address of a device which is not present in the network on behalf of other devices. DoS attacks are possible with misconfigured network devices.

**Configuration:**

```
OS10(config)# interface interface-name
OS10(config-if-eth1/1/1)# no ip proxy-arp
OS10(config-if-eth1/1/1)# end
OS10# write memory
```
X.509v3 certificates

OS10 supports X.509v3 certificates to secure communications between the switch and a host, such as a RADIUS server. Both the switch and the server exchange a public key in a signed X.509v3 certificate issued by a certificate authority (CA) to authenticate each other. The certificate authority uses its private key to sign host certificates.

Generate a certificate signing request and private key

**Rationale:** To use X.509v3 certificates for secure communication and user authentication on OS10 switches in a network, a public key infrastructure (PKI) with a certificate authority (CA) is required. The CA signs certificates that prove the trustworthiness of network devices.

**Configuration:**

- Create a private key and a CSR in EXEC mode. Store the CSR file in the home directory or flash: so that you can later copy it to a CA server. Specify a keypath to store the device.key file in a secure persistent location, such as the home directory, or use the private option to store the key file in a private hidden location in the internal file system that is not visible to users.

```bash
OS10# crypto cert generate request cert-file cert-path key-file {private | keypath} country 2-letter code state state locality city organization organization-name orgunit unit-name common-name email email-address validity days length length altname altname
```

- request—Create a certificate signing request to copy to a CA.
- cert-file cert-path—(Optional) Enter the local path where the self-signed certificate or CSR is stored. You can enter a full path or a relative path; for example, flash://certs/s4810-001-request.csr or usb://s4810-001.pem. If you do not enter the cert-file option, the system interactively prompts you to enter the remaining fields of the certificate signing request. Export the CSR to a CA using the copy command.
- key-file {key-path | private}—Enter the local path where the downloaded or locally generated private key is stored. If the key was downloaded to a remote server, enter the server path using a secure method, such as HTTPS, SCP, or SFTP. Enter private to store the key in a private hidden location.
- country 2-letter-code—(OPTIONAL) Enter the two-letter code that identifies the country.
- state state—Enter the name of the state.
- locality city—Enter the name of the city.
- organization organization-name—Enter the name of the organization.
- orgunit unit-name—Enter name of the unit.
- common-name—Enter the common name assigned to the certificate. Common name is the main identity presented to connecting devices. By default, the hostname of the switch is the common name. You can configure a different common name for the switch; for example, an IP address. If the common-name value does not match the identity of the device, a signed certificate does not validate.
- email email-address—Enter a valid email address used to communicate with the organization.
- validity days—Enter the number of days that the certificate is valid. For a CSR, validity has no effect. For a self-signed certificate, the default is 3650 days or 10 years.
- length bit-length—Enter a bit value for the keyword length. For FIPS mode, the range is from 2048 to 4096; for non-FIPS mode, the range is from 1024 to 4096. The default key length for both FIPS and non-FIPS mode is 2048 bits. The minimum key length value for FIPS mode is 2048 bits. The minimum key length value for non-FIPS mode is 1024 bits.
- altname altname—Enter an alternate name for the organization; for example, using the IP address such as altname IP:192.168.1.100.

- Copy CSR to the CA server.

```bash
OS10# copy home://DellHost.pem scp:///file-path/DellHost.pem
```

The CA server signs the CSR with its private key. The CA server then makes the signed certificate available for the OS10 switch to download and install it.

- Install host certificate.

  - Use the copy command to download an X.509v3 certificate signed by a CA server to the local home directory using a secure method, such as HTTPS, SCP, or SFTP.
  - Use the crypto cert install command to install the certificate and the private key generated with the CSR.

```bash
crypto cert install cert-file home://cert-filepath key-file {key-path | private} [password passphrase] [fips]
```
**Generate a certificate signing request and private key**

```
OS10# crypto cert generate request cert-file home://DellHost.pem key-file home://DellHost.key email admin@dell.com length 1024 altname DNS:dell.domain.com
Processing certificate ...
Successfully created CSR file /home/admin/DellHost.pem and key
OS10# copy home://DellHost.pem scp://tftpuser@10.11.178.103:/tftpboot/certs/DellHost.pem
password:
OS10# copy scp://tftpuser@10.11.178.103:/tftpboot/certs/Dell_host1_CA1.pem home://
Dell_host1_CA1.pem
password:
OS10# crypto cert install cert-file home://Dell_host1_CA1.pem key-file home://
Dell_host1_CA1.key
Processing certificate ...
Certificate and keys were successfully installed as "Dell_host1_CA1.pem" that may be used in a
security profile. CN = Dell_host1_CA1
```

**Display trusted certificates**

```
OS10# show crypto cert
--------------------------------------
| Installed non-FIPS certificates |
--------------------------------------
Dell_host1_CA1.pem
--------------------------------------
| Installed FIPS certificates |
--------------------------------------
OS10# show crypto cert Dell_host1_CA1.pem
------------ Non FIPS certificate -----------------
Certificate:
Data:
Version: 3 (0x2)
Serial Number: 4096 (0x1000)
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: C = US, ST = California, O = Dell EMC, OU = Networking, CN = Dell_interCA1
Not Before: Jul 25 19:11:19 2018 GMT
Not After : Jul 22 19:11:19 2028 GMT
Subject: C = US, ST = California, L = Santa Clara, O = Dell EMC, OU = Networking, CN = Dell_host1_CA1
Subject Public Key Info:
Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
Public-Key: (2048 bit)
Modulus:
00:e7:81:4b:4a:12:8d:ce:88:e6:73:3f:da:19:03:00:
2a:9f:ee:65:15:e2:1d:3c:89:5f:00:0d:fb:01:9c:46:
0c:03:14:a0:9d:73:1f:95:41:39:9b:96:30:9d:0a:
0f:0d:65:3c:59:23:01:ff:5f:3a:33:bb:9e:95:11:
dc:bb
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
X509v3 extensions:
X509v3 Basic Constraints:
CA:FALSE
```

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SSL Client, S/MIME

Netscape Comment:
OpenSSL Generated Client Certificate
X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
X509v3 Key Usage: critical

Generate a self-signed certificate

**Rationale:** Administrators may prefer to not set up a Certificate Authority and implement a certificate trust model in the network, but still want to use the privacy features provided by the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol. In this case, self-signed certificates can be used.

A self-signed certificate is not signed by a CA. The switch presents itself as a trusted device in its certificate. Connecting clients may prompt their users to trust the certificate—for example, when a web browser warns that a site is unsafe—or to reject the certificate, depending on the configuration. A self-signed certificate does not provide protection against man-in-the-middle attacks.

**Configuration:**

1. Create a self-signed certificate in EXEC mode. Store the `device.key` file in a secure, persistent location, such as NVRAM.

   ```
   crypto cert generate self-signed [cert-file cert-path key-file {private | keypath}]
   [country 2-letter code] [state state] [locality city] [organization organization-name]
   [orgunit unit-name] [cname common-name] [email email-address] [validity days] [length length] [altname alt-name]
   ```

   If you enter the cert-file option, you must enter all the required parameters, including the local path where the certificate and private key are stored. If you do specify the cert-file option, you are prompted to enter the other parameter values for the certificate interactively; for example:

   ```
   You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated in your certificate request.
   What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
   There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank.
   For some fields there will be a default value; if you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
   Country Name (2 letter code) [US]:
   State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:California
   Locality Name (eg, city) []:San Francisco
   Organization Name (eg, company) []:Starfleet Command
   Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:NCC-1701A
   Common Name (eg, YOUR name) [hostname]:S4148-001
   Email Address []:scotty@starfleet.com
   ```

2. Install a self-signed certificate and key file in EXEC mode.

   ```
   crypto cert install cert-file home://cert-filename key-file {key-path | private} [password passphrase] [fips]
   ```

   - `cert-file cert-path` specifies a source location for a downloaded certificate; for example, `home://s4048-001-cert.pem` or `usb://s4048-001-cert.pem`.
   - `key-file {key-path | private}` specifies the local path to retrieve the downloaded or locally generated private key.
   - `Enter private to install the key from a local hidden location and rename the key file with the certificate name.`
   - `password passphrase` specifies the password used to decrypt the private key if it was generated using a password.

3. `fips` installs the certificate-key pair as FIPS-compliant. Enter `fips` to install a certificate-key pair that is used by a FIPS-aware application, such as RADIUS over TLS. If you do not enter `fips`, the certificate-key pair is stored as a non-FIPS compliant pair.

   ```
   NOTE: You determine if the certificate-key pair is generated as FIPS-compliant. Do not use FIPS-compliant certificate-key pairs outside of FIPS mode.
   ```

4. If you enter `fips` after using the key-file private option in the `crypto cert generate request command`, a FIPS-compliant private key is stored in a hidden location in the internal file system that is not visible to users.

   If the certificate installation is successful, the file name of the self-signed certificate and its common name are displayed. Use the file name to configure the certificate in a security profile using the `crypto security-profile` command.
Example: Generate and install self-signed certificate and key

```
OS10# crypto cert generate self-signed cert-file home://DellHost.pem key-file home://DellHost.key email admin@dell.com length 1024 altname DNS:dell.domain.com validity 365
Processing certificate ...
Successfully created certificate file /home/admin/DellHost.pem and key
OS10# crypto cert install cert-file home://DellHost.pem key-file home://DellHost.key
Processing certificate ...
Certificate and keys were successfully installed as "DellHost.pem" that may be used in a security profile. CN = DellHost.
```

Display self-signed certificate

```
OS10# show crypto cert
--------------------------------------
| Installed non-FIPS certificates |
--------------------------------------
DellHost.pem
--------------------------------------
| Installed FIPS certificates |
--------------------------------------

OS10# show crypto cert DellHost.pem
---------- Non FIPS certificate -----------------
Certificate:
Data:
Version: 3 (0x2)
Serial Number: 245 (0xf5)
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: emailAddress = admin@dell.com
Validity
Not Before: Feb 11 20:10:12 2019 GMT
Not After : Feb 11 20:10:12 2020 GMT
Subject: emailAddress = admin@dell.com
Subject Public Key Info:
Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
Public-Key: (1024 bit)
Modulus:
00:c7:12:ca:a8:d6:d2:1c:ab:66:9a:d1:db:50:5a:
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
X509v3 extensions:
X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
DNS:dell.domain.com
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
```

Certificate revocation

**Rationale:** A certificate revocation list (CRL) is a list of digital certificates that have been revoked by the issuing certificate authority (CA) before their scheduled expiration date. These certificates are no longer meant to be trusted.

Before the switch and an external device, such as a RADIUS or TLS server, set up a secure connection, they present CA-signed certificates to each other. The certificate validation allows peers to authenticate each other’s identity, and is followed by checking to ensure that the certificate has not been revoked by the issuing CA.

A certificate includes the URL and other information about the certificate distribution point (CDP) that issued the certificate. Using the URL, OS10 accesses the CDP to download a certificate revocation list (CRL). If the external device’s certificate is on the list or if the CDP server does not respond, the connection is not set up.

**Configuration:**
1. Configure the URL for a certificate distribution point in EXEC mode.

   OS10# crypto cdp add cdp-name cdp-url

Verify the CDPs accessed by the switch in EXEC mode.

   OS10# show crypto cdp [cdp-name]

To delete an installed CDP, use the `crypto cdp delete cdp-name` command.

2. Install CRLs that have been downloaded from CDPs in EXEC mode.

   OS10# crypto crl install crl-path [crl-filename]

Display a list of the CRLs installed on the switch in EXEC mode.

   OS10# show crypto crl [crl-filename]

To delete a manually installed CRL that was configured with the `crypto crl install` command, use the `crypto crl delete [crl-filename]` command.

**Example: Configure CDP**

   OS10# crypto cdp add cert1_cdp http://crl.chambersign.org/chambersignroot.crl
   Successfully added CDP

   OS10# show crypto cdp
   --------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manually installed CDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cert1_cdp.crl_url</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   --------------------------------------

   **Example: Install CRL**

   OS10# crypto crl install home://pki-regression/Network_Solutions_Certificate_Authority.0.crl.pem
   Processing file ...                                   issuer=C=US,O=Network Solutions L.L.C.,CN=Network Solutions Certificate Authority.0.crl.pem
   lastUpdate=Jul  7 04:15:08 2019 GMT
   nextUpdate=Jul 11 04:15:08 2019 GMT

   OS10# show crypto crl
   --------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manually installed CRLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network_Solutions_Certificate_Authority.0.crl.pem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   --------------------------------------
   | Downloaded CRLs |                          |
   --------------------------------------

**Configure security profiles**

To use independent sets of security credentials for different OS10 applications, you can configure multiple security profiles and assign them to OS10 applications. A security profile consists of a certificate and private key pair.

For example, you can maintain different security profiles for RADIUS over TLS authentication and SmartFabric services. Assign a security profile to an application when you configure the profile.

When you install a certificate-key pair, both take the name of the certificate. For example, if you install a certificate using:

   OS10# crypto cert install cert-file home://Dell_host1.pem key-file home://abcd.key

The certificate-key pair is installed as `Dell_host1.pem` and `Dell_host1.key`. In configuration commands, enter the pair as `Dell_host1`. When you configure a security profile, you enter `Dell_host1` in the `certificate certificate-name` command.

- Create an application-specific security profile in CONFIGURATION mode.

   OS10(config)# crypto security-profile profile-name
• Assign a certificate and private key pair to the security profile in SECURITY-PROFILE mode. For certificate-name, enter the name of the certificate-key pair as it appears in the show crypto certs output without the .pem extension.

```bash
OS10(config-sec-profile)# certificate certificate-name
exit
```

• (Optional) Enable CRL checking for certificates received from external devices in SECURITY-PROFILE mode. CRL checking verifies the validity of a certificate using the CRLs installed on the switch.

```bash
OS10(config-sec-profile)# revocation-check
```

• (Optional) Enable peer name checking for certificates presented by external devices in SECURITY-PROFILE mode. Peer name checking ensures that the certificate matches the name of the peer device, such as a remote server name.

```bash
OS10(config-sec-profile)# peer-name-check
```

• Use the security profile to configure X.509v3-based service; for example, to configure RADIUS over TLS authentication using an X.509v3 certificate, enter the radius-server host tls command:

```bash
OS10(config)# radius-server host {hostname | ip-address} tls security-profile profile-name [auth-port port-number] key {0 authentication-key | 9 authentication-key | authentication-key}
```

**Example: Security profile in RADIUS over TLS authentication**

```bash
OS10# show crypto cert
--------------------------------------
| Installed non-FIPS certificates |
--------------------------------------
dv-fedgov-s6010-1.pem
--------------------------------------
| Installed FIPS certificates |
--------------------------------------
OS10#
OS10(config)# crypto security-profile radius-prof
OS10(config-sec-profile)# certificate dv-fedgov-s6010-1
OS10(config-sec-profile)# revocation-check
OS10(config-sec-profile)# peer-name-check
OS10(config-sec-profile)# exit
OS10(config)#
OS10(config)# radius-server host radius-server-2.test.com tls security-profile radius-prof
key radsec
OS10(config)# end
OS10# show running-configuration crypto security-profile
!
crypto security-profile radius-prof
certificate dv-fedgov-s6010-1
radius-server host radius-server-2.test.com tls security-profile radius-prof key 9
2b9799adc76c0e8987a694969b1384c5414ba18a44cd9b25fc00ff180e9
```