

RUCKUS FIPS and Common Criteria Configuration Guide for SmartZone and APs, 5.1.1.3

Supporting SmartZone Release 5.1.1.3

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Preface

Document Conventions

The following table lists the text conventions that are used throughout this guide.

TABLE 1 Text Conventions

Convention	Description	Example
monospace	Identifies command syntax examples	device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
bold	User interface (UI) components such as screen or page names, keyboard keys, software buttons, and field names	On the Start menu, click All Programs .
italics	Publication titles	Refer to the Ruckus Small Cell Release Notes for more information.

Notes, Cautions, and Safety Warnings

Notes, cautions, and warning statements may be used in this document. They are listed in the order of increasing severity of potential hazards.

NOTE

A NOTE provides a tip, guidance, or advice, emphasizes important information, or provides a reference to related information.

ATTENTION

An ATTENTION statement indicates some information that you must read before continuing with the current action or task.



CAUTION

A CAUTION statement alerts you to situations that can be potentially hazardous to you or cause damage to hardware, firmware, software, or data.



DANGER

A DANGER statement indicates conditions or situations that can be potentially lethal or extremely hazardous to you. Safety labels are also attached directly to products to warn of these conditions or situations.

Command Syntax Conventions

Bold and italic text identify command syntax components. Delimiters and operators define groupings of parameters and their logical relationships.

Convention	Description
bold text	Identifies command names, keywords, and command options.
italic text	Identifies a variable.
[]	Syntax components displayed within square brackets are optional.
	Default responses to system prompts are enclosed in square brackets.
{ x y z }	A choice of required parameters is enclosed in curly brackets separated by vertical bars. You must select one of the options.
x y	A vertical bar separates mutually exclusive elements.
<>	Nonprinting characters, for example, passwords, are enclosed in angle brackets.
	Repeat the previous element, for example, member[member].
\	Indicates a "soft" line break in command examples. If a backslash separates two lines of a command input, enter the entire command at the prompt without the backslash.

Document Feedback

RUCKUS is interested in improving its documentation and welcomes your comments and suggestions.

You can email your comments to RUCKUS at #Ruckus-Docs@commscope.com.

When contacting us, include the following information:

- Document title and release number
- Document part number (on the cover page)
- Page number (if appropriate)

For example:

- RUCKUS SmartZone Upgrade Guide, Release 5.0
- Part number: 800-71850-001 Rev A
- Page 7

RUCKUS Product Documentation Resources

Visit the RUCKUS website to locate related documentation for your product and additional RUCKUS resources.

Release Notes and other user documentation are available at https://support.ruckuswireless.com/documents. You can locate the documentation by product or perform a text search. Access to Release Notes requires an active support contract and a RUCKUS Support Portal user account. Other technical documentation content is available without logging in to the RUCKUS Support Portal.

White papers, data sheets, and other product documentation are available at https://www.ruckuswireless.com.

Online Training Resources

To access a variety of online RUCKUS training modules, including free introductory courses to wireless networking essentials, site surveys, and products, visit the RUCKUS Training Portal at https://training.ruckuswireless.com.

Contacting RUCKUS Customer Services and Support

The Customer Services and Support (CSS) organization is available to provide assistance to customers with active warranties on their RUCKUS products, and customers and partners with active support contracts.

For product support information and details on contacting the Support Team, go directly to the RUCKUS Support Portal using https://support.ruckuswireless.com, or go to https://www.ruckuswireless.com and select Support.

What Support Do I Need?

Technical issues are usually described in terms of priority (or severity). To determine if you need to call and open a case or access the self-service resources, use the following criteria:

- Priority 1 (P1)—Critical. Network or service is down and business is impacted. No known workaround. Go to the **Open a Case** section.
- Priority 2 (P2)—High. Network or service is impacted, but not down. Business impact may be high. Workaround may be available. Go to the **Open a Case** section.
- Priority 3 (P3)—Medium. Network or service is moderately impacted, but most business remains functional. Go to the Self-Service Resources section.

Priority 4 (P4)—Low. Requests for information, product documentation, or product enhancements. Go to the Self-Service Resources section.

Open a Case

When your entire network is down (P1), or severely impacted (P2), call the appropriate telephone number listed below to get help:

- Continental United States: 1-855-782-5871
- Canada: 1-855-782-5871
- Europe, Middle East, Africa, Central and South America, and Asia Pacific, toll-free numbers are available at https://support.ruckuswireless.com/contact-us and Live Chat is also available.
- Worldwide toll number for our support organization. Phone charges will apply: +1-650-265-0903

We suggest that you keep a physical note of the appropriate support number in case you have an entire network outage.

Self-Service Resources

The RUCKUS Support Portal at https://support.ruckuswireless.com offers a number of tools to help you to research and resolve problems with your RUCKUS products, including:

- Technical Documentation—https://support.ruckuswireless.com/documents
- Community Forums—https://forums.ruckuswireless.com/ruckuswireless/categories
- Knowledge Base Articles—https://support.ruckuswireless.com/answers
- Software Downloads and Release Notes—https://support.ruckuswireless.com/#products_grid
- Security Bulletins—https://support.ruckuswireless.com/security

Using these resources will help you to resolve some issues, and will provide TAC with additional data from your troubleshooting analysis if you still require assistance through a support case or RMA. If you still require help, open and manage your case at https://support.ruckuswireless.com/case_management.

What's New in This Document

TABLE 2 Summary of Enhancements in Ruckus FIPS and Common Criteria Configuration Guide for SmartZone and AP 5.1.1.3

Feature	Description	Location
Administrating the Controller	Instructions on administrating the controller.	Refer to Administrating the Controller on page 125 for more information.
Upgrading the Software	Instructions on upgrading the software.	Refer to Upgrading the Software on page 41 for more information.
Configuring the IKE and ESP Rekeying Separately	Instructions on configuring the IKE and ESP Rekeying.	Refer to Configuring IKE and ESP Rekeying Separately on page 119 for more information.
Controller Configuration with FIPS Image	Information on controller configuration.	Refer to Controller Configuration with FIPS Image on page 16 for more details.
Joining AP to (v)SZ Controller	Instruction on joining AP to controller	Refer to Joining AP to the (v)SZ Controller on page 64 for more details.

TABLE 2 Summary of Enhancements in Ruckus FIPS and Common Criteria Configuration Guide for SmartZone and AP 5.1.1.3 (continued)

Feature	Description	Location
Management Channel Between Between AP/vSZ-D and SZ	Instructions on establishing communication between AP and controller.	Refer to Management Channel between AP/vSZ-D and Controller on page 65 for more details.
Generating Certificate Signing Request (CSR)	Instructions on generating CSR.	Refer to Generating Certificate Signing Request (CSR) on page 73
Hardware Configuration with FIPS Image	Instructions on installation of FIPS on hardware devices	Refer to Hardware Configuration with FIPS Image on page 15
Audit Records	Instructions on viewing/downloading audit logs. List of audit records.	Refer to Audit Records on page 146
Various edits	Minor editorial updates made throughout the Configuration Guide.	All chapters.

Federal Information Processing Standards

FIPS Mode Overview

A device in Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) mode is compliant with the standards established by the United States government, Common Criteria, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

The FIPS Publication 140-2 is a technical standard and worldwide de-facto standard for the implementation of cryptographic modules. The FIPS Publication 140-2 contains security standards developed by the United States government and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for use by all non-military government agencies and by government contractors. Due to their importance within the security industry, these standards form a baseline for many security requirements.

Common Criteria (CC) is an international set of guidelines and specifications developed for evaluating information security products, specifically to ensure they meet an agreed-upon security standard for government deployments via Common Criteria Security Target, NIAP Protection Profiles.

You can configure the device to run in FIPS mode to ensure that the device is operating according to the standards stated in FIPS Publication 140-2.

A device is FIPS 140-2-compliant when the following requirements have been met:

- Enabling FIPS mode physically brings the devices, FIPS and CC compliance mode wherein only the FIPS and CC compliance cryptographic algorithms and processes are allowed.
- Tamper-evident security seals labels are applied to the device according to the instructions included in Tamper-Evident Seals on page 129.
 The accessory kit must be purchased separately.
- The device software is placed in FIPS mode with the FIPS security policy applied and CC Security Target applied.

NOTE

- 1. Not all software releases support FIPS. Refer to the Release notes for the software you are running to see if it supports FIPS.
- To determine if the device and current software version are FIPS-certified, refer to http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/validation.html.

Crypto Officer Roles and Responsibilities

The administrator (admin) is treated as a Crypto Officer (CO) and is the default user created during the SmartZone installation. The admin role is the only user role available on the vSZ-D and the access point (AP). Only the CO can perform the following FIPS-related activities:

- Zeroization
- Mode change
- Downloading FIPS logs for analysis
- · Performing on-demand self-tests
- Restoring the system when it has moved to the quarantine state

Unlike SmartZone, the vSZ-D and the AP only have a single admin login which is the CO role.

Zeroization Process

The zeroization process deletes and overwrites all system configuration, network configuration, private and public keys, certificates, passwords, pass phrases, and data. The zeroization process resets the vSZ to factory settings.

For SZ controller, zeroization is achieved by changing the FIPS mode enable to disable or from disable to enable. A mandatory message is displayed after the **fips enable** command or the **fips disable** command is entered to warn you about the effects of executing the command. You must enter **yes** to confirm or **no** to cancel the command.

Quarantine State

When a power-on self-test (POST) fails, the system moves to the quarantine state. In the quarantine state, only the CO (admin) can log in to the command line interface (CLI) through console access, and recover the system, and limited CLI commands are available for system recovery.

In the quarantine state, all communication towards external nodes is disabled, and network interfaces are down. The output for the **fips status** command displays the current FIPS mode and the quarantine status, as shown in the following figures.

FIGURE 1 Quarantine Status (vSZ)

SZ300-1> en
Password: *******

SZ300-1#

SZ300-1# fips status

FIPS compliance is Enable
In quarantine state

SZ300-1#

FIGURE 2 Quarantine Status (vSZ-D)

vDP-FIPS# fips status
FIPS compliance is Enable
In quarantine state
vDP-FIPS#

To recover from the quarantine state, the CO (admin) must log in to the console and use the **fips disable** command, and enter **yes** to confirm. This cleans up the system and recovers the CLI capabilities. The CO (admin) can use the **setup** command to reconfigure the system.

vSZ Installation with FIPS Image

System Requirements

The virtual platform (vSZ), installation can be performed on the following.

- Ruckus virtual SmartZone (includes vSZ-E and vSZ-H)
 - ESXi 6.5
 - Running on hardware platform: (Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2620 v4 @ 2.10GHz with AES-NI).

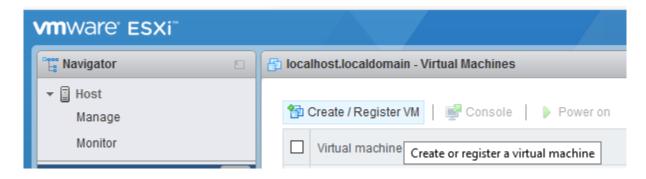
vSZ Installation Prerequisites for FIPS

To comply with FIPS, you must have a new installation of SmartZone 5.1.1.3 and a corresponding AP. The installation will not work on a system upgraded to SmartZone 5.1.1.3. The system validates the image before it is loaded.

Creating and Registering the Virtual Machine

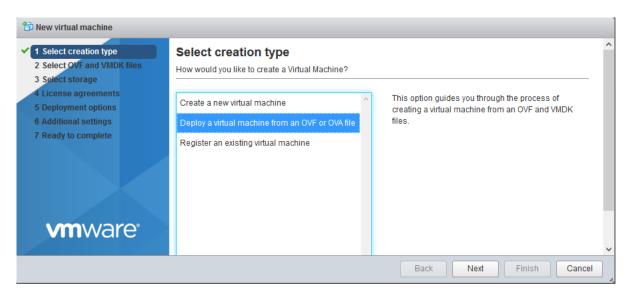
1. Install and deploy the .ova file on VMware ESXi using the Create/Register VM option, as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 3 Create and register VM



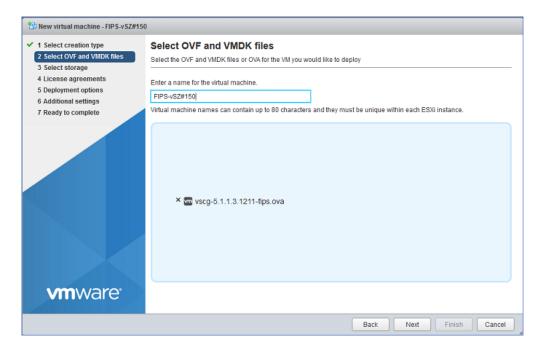
2. Select Deploy a virtual machine from an OVF or OVA file.

FIGURE 4 Selecting the Creation Type



- 3. Click Next to select the OVF and VMDK files.
- 4. Enter the name of the VM and click the name of the OVF and VDMK file, as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 5 Selecting OVF and VMDK Files



5. Select the .ova file from the browse window. The selected file is displayed in Select OVF and VMDK files screen

FIGURE 6 Selecting the .ova File

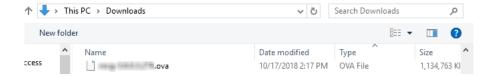
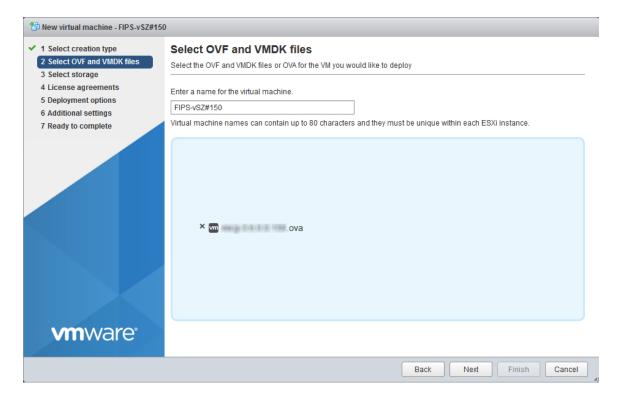


FIGURE 7 Selected .ova File



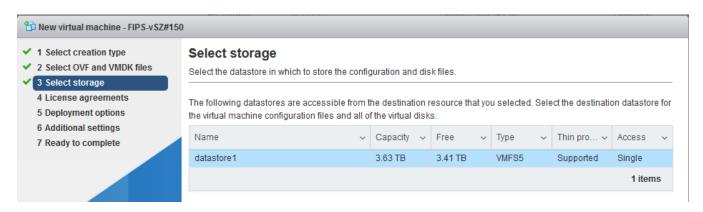
6. Click **Next** to **Select storage**.

vSZ Installation with FIPS Image

Creating and Registering the Virtual Machine

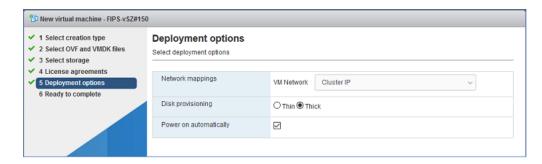
7. Select the required datastore.

FIGURE 8 Selecting the Datastore



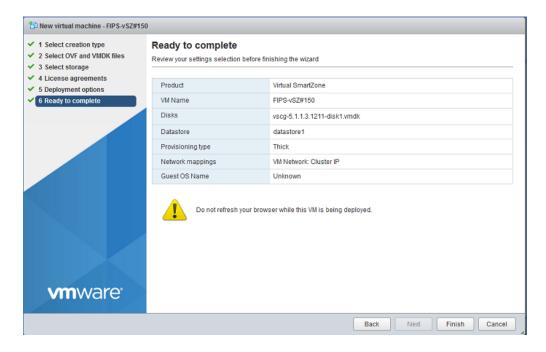
8. Click **Next** to select deployment options.

FIGURE 9 Selecting Deployment Options



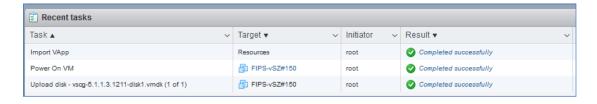
9. Click Next to review your settings.

FIGURE 10 Ready to complete installation



10. Click **Finish** to complete the creation and registration of the virtual machine. The installation process shows the progress and displays the successfully completed tasks.

FIGURE 11 Successful installation



Hardware Configuration with FIPS Image

The hardware installation is performed on the following platforms..

- Smart Zone 100 (includes SZ-104 and SZ-124 models)
- Smart Zone 300 (SZ 300)

NOTE

The installation is carried out for the hardware plat forms at Ruckus facility.

Controller Configuration with FIPS Image

The controller configuration commands are applicable for installation of FIPS across all the platforms such as SZ100, SZ300 and vSZ.

Using FIPS-Related CLI Commands

These commands are applicable for installation of FIPS across all the platforms.

- 1. Once the VM has been deployed, click **Power On** to start the vSZ.
- 2. Open a console window to log in to the vSZ CLI.

FIGURE 12 vSZ CLI Console



3. At the login prompt, log in using "administrator" as the username and password. At the > prompt, enter the **enable (en)** command and the admin password to change to Privileged EXEC mode.

From this step onwards, the installation process is the same for virtual platforms and hardware.

Use NETBOOT to load the FIPS image in the SZ100 controller hardware.

Use NETBOOT/USB boot to load the FIPS image in the SZ300 controller hardware.

FIGURE 13 Logging In to Privileged EXEC Mode (vSZ-E)

FIGURE 14 Logging In to Privileged EXEC Mode(SZ300)

FIGURE 15 Logging In to Privileged EXEC Mode (SZ100)

4. At the command prompt, enter fips? to display the list of available FIPS commands.

FIGURE 16 List of FIPS Commands

```
vSZ-142# fips
disable Disable system FIPS compliance
enable Enable system FIPS compliance
showlog Show Bootup Selftest Log
status Status of system FIPS compliance
vSZ-142# fips _
```

5. Enter **fips status** to verify whether FIPS mode is enabled or disabled.

FIGURE 17 Using the fips status Command

```
vSZ-142# fips status
FIPS compliance is Enable
```

NOTE

When FIPS mode is enabled or disabled, vSZ is initiated with set-factory to clean up the configuration.

6. Enter **fips disable** to disable FIPS mode, and enter **yes** to confirm.

FIGURE 18 Using the fips disable Command

```
vSZ-142# fips disable
Zeroization will be initiated using set factory and the FIPS mode will be set to
Disable (or input 'no' to cancel)? [yes/nol _
```

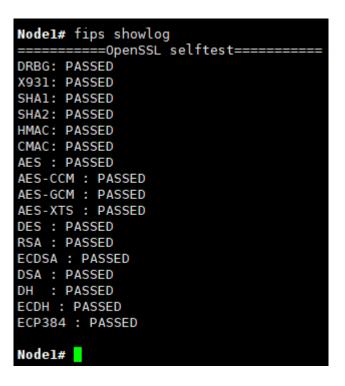
7. Enter **fips enable** to enable FIPS mode, and enter **yes** to confirm.

FIGURE 19 Using the fips enable Command

```
vSZ-142# fips enable
Zeroization will be initiated using set factory and the FIPS mode will be set to
Enable (or input 'no' to cancel)? [yes/no] _
```

8. Enter fips showlog to to display the results of an on-demand test of FIPS crypto modules.

FIGURE 20 Using the fips showlog Command



NOTE

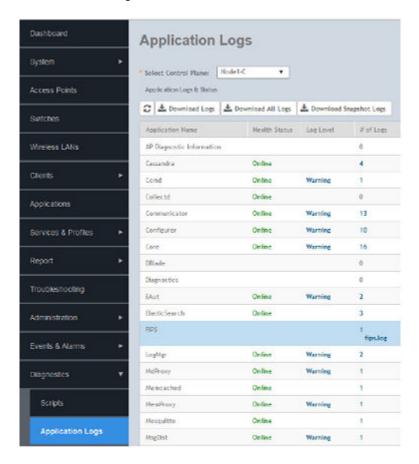
For more information on installation refer *SmartZone Getting Started Guide* and *SmartZone Quick Setup Guide* on support portal.

Viewing and Downloading FIPS Logs

Only the CO (admin) can view and download FIPS logs from the web interface.

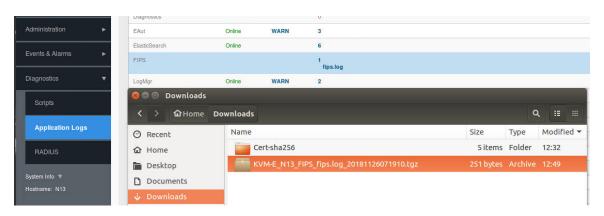
In the web interface, navigate to Diagnostics > Application Logs > FIPS to download the logs to the local machine.

FIGURE 21 Using the Web Interface to Download FIPS Logs



The downloaded log file is compressed as a .zip file.

FIGURE 22 Downloaded FIPS Logs

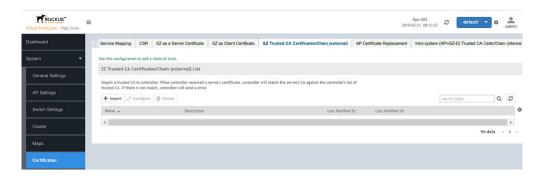


Uploading Certificates to SmartZone OS

For Active Directory (AD), Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), and RADIUS over TLS (RadSec), the root CA is imported to the local machine so that the certificate from the server can be validated against the trusted CA. Perform the following steps to import the certificate.

1. In the web interface, navigate to System > Certification > SZ Trusted CA Certificates/Chain (external). Click the Import option.

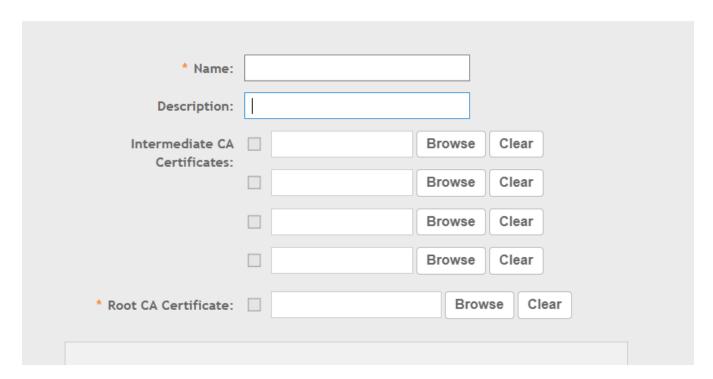
FIGURE 23 Selecting the Import Option



2. Enter the name in the **Name** field, and click the **Browse** button to the right of the **Root CA Certificate** field to navigate to the appropriate file.

FIGURE 24 Name and Description of the Certificate

Import CA Certs (Chain)

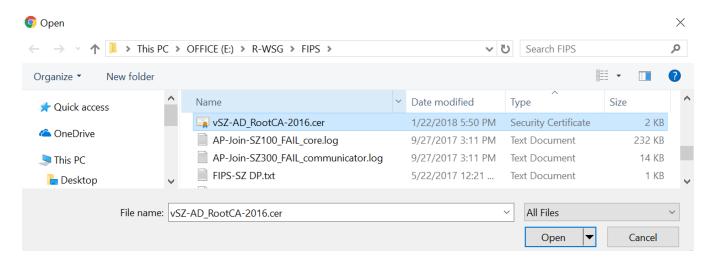


Select the root CA file from the local machine, and click Open.

NOTE

Only CER and PEM formats are supported for the CA certificates.

FIGURE 25 Selecting the Certificate

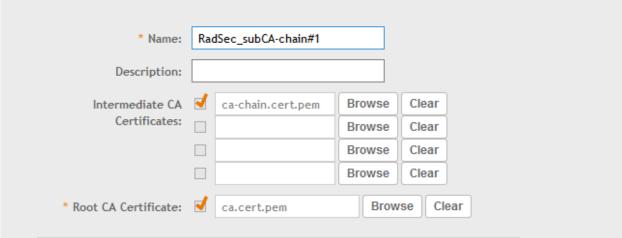


A check mark is displayed next to the file name upon successful import of the certificate.

FIGURE 26 Successful Certificate Import

Import CA Certs (Chain)





Enabling Other Secured Communication Services

The following secured communication services are available in FIPS:

- SFTP
- SNMP
- SMTP
- Syslog

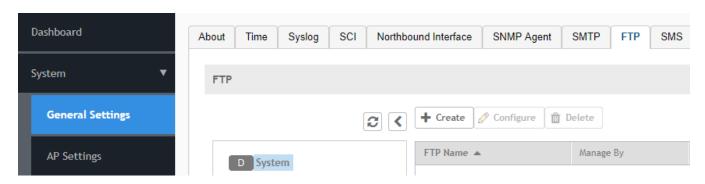
NOTE

The secured communication service Syslog is a part of CC evaluation whereas the SFTP, SNMP, and SMTP services are not been evaluated as part of CC evaluation.

Perform the following steps to activate these services.

1. To enable SFTP, in the web interface, navigate to **System > General Settings > FTP**. Select the required FTP or click **Create** to add a new FTP.

FIGURE 27 Selecting FTP

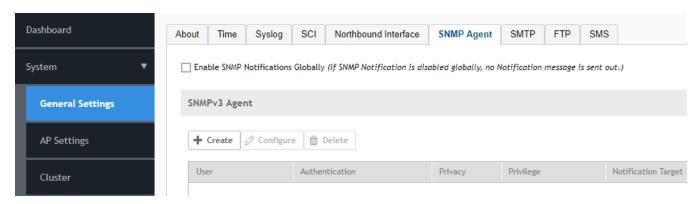


2. To enable the SNMP agent, in the web interface, navigate to **System > General Settings > SNMP Agent**. Enable the option for SNMP notifications.

NOTE

Only SNMPv3 Agent is valid for FIPS. The HASH algorithm is not user-configurable.

FIGURE 28 Selecting the SNMP Agent

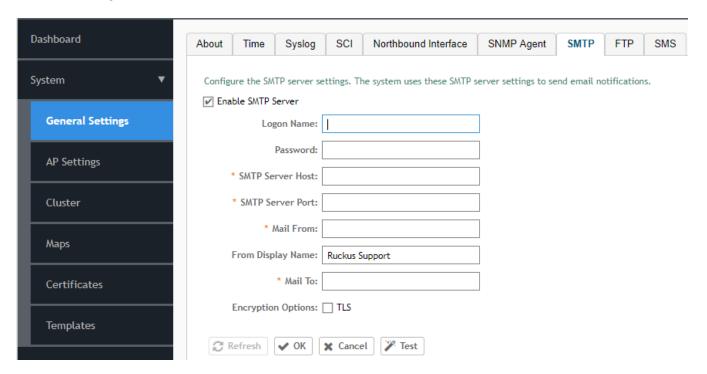


Controller Configuration with FIPS Image

Enabling Other Secured Communication Services

3. To enable SMTP, in the web interface, navigate to **System > General Settings > SMTP**. Configure the SMTP server settings to enable email notifications.

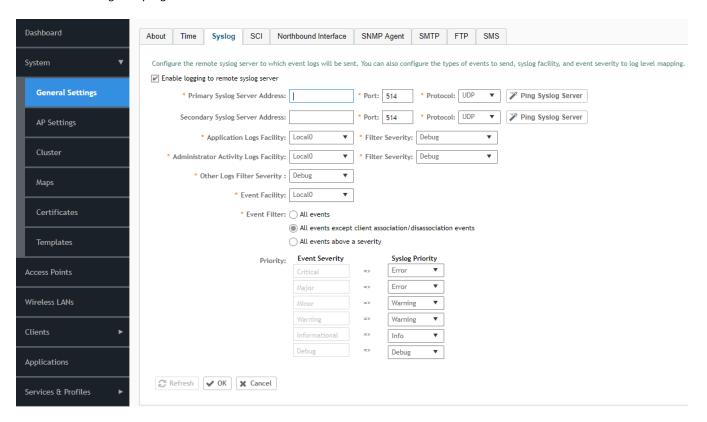
FIGURE 29 Selecting the SMTP Server



RadSec (RADIUS over TLS)

4. To enable syslog, in the web interface, navigate to **System > General Settings > Syslog** . Select **Enable logging to remote syslog server** to send event logs.

FIGURE 30 Selecting the Syslog Server



NOTE

The Controller can also store the audit logs locally and send it to syslog servers. The audit logs from AP and vSZ-D are also collected from the controller and sent to the configured syslog server. These audit logs are not stored locally on AP os vSZ-D. The controller performs log rotation for both the file system and database. For the file system log file, max 10 archives of application logs with each log size of up to 10 MB.

NOTE

The external syslog port number must be 514. When an external syslog server is configured, all the audit data or events are sent to the external syslog server simultaneously. SmartZone uses log rotation to overwrite the oldest audit records to prevent local storage space from becoming full.

RadSec (RADIUS over TLS)

The latest RADIUS versions support the TLS interface and can be used in the SmartZone controller to support a TLS connection with the AAA server as a RadSec proxy.

The RadSec proxy establishes the TLS connection with the RadSec AAA server using TLS over TCP. In the web interface, if TLS is enabled in the authentication or accounting service, RAC sends RADIUS messages to the RadSec proxy, and the RadSec proxy forwards the RADIUS messages over TLS to the configured RadSec server.

Controller Configuration with FIPS Image

RadSec (RADIUS over TLS)

Connection between SZ and RadSec Server will lasts for 30 Sec Max. As soon SZ receives a new Authentication Requests, it will initiate a TLS handshake towards RadSec. If Network is down or RadSec server (process) itself is down then UE authentications FAIL.

NOTE

If the connection is broken, then it resumes by default when the next radius message is received from the client.

NOTE

TLS cipher suites are not user-configurable. The following cipher suites are supported by SZ (RadSec client):

- ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
- ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
- ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
- DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256

In FIPS mode, client authentication and accounting messages are exchanged through a TLS tunnel that is established between vSZ and the AAA server. This ensures that the user name, password, pass phrase, or any other sensitive information pertaining to the user or user session is encrypted.

Configuring RadSec

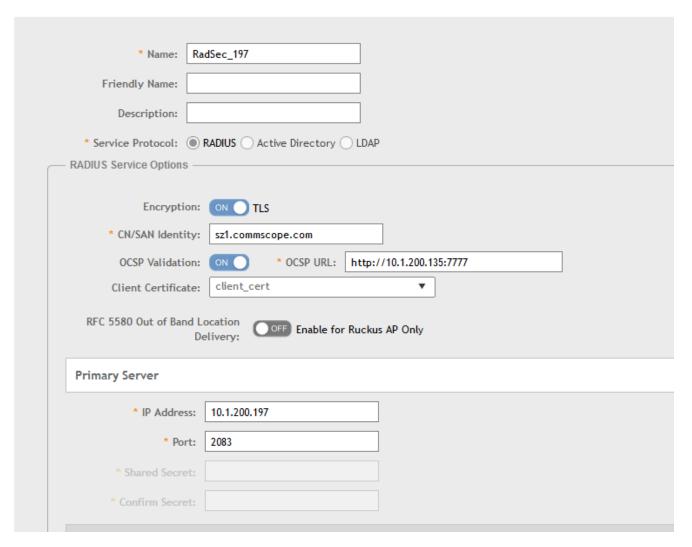
Perform the following steps to configure and map RadSec in standard and WISPr WLANs.

1. Log in to the web interface using the URL https://MGMT-interface-IP:8443

To configure RadSec authentication service, navigate to Services & Profiles > Authentication > Proxy (SZ Authenticator) > Configure.
 The Edit Authentication Service page is displayed.

FIGURE 31 Configuring RadSec Authentication Service

Edit Authentication Service RadSec_197



- 3. Enter the authentication service name.
- 4. For Service Protocol, select RADIUS.

NOTE

Connection between SZ and RadSec Server lasts for maximum of 30 seconds. As soon SZ receives a new Authentication Requests, it will initiate a TLS handshake towards RadSec.If Network is down or RadSec server (process) itself is down then UE authentications FAILS.

5. For Encryption, click ON to enable TLS encryption

NOTE

If **TLS** is enabled:

- Secondary server configuration is disabled.
- Only then the user can configure OCSP Validation and CN/SAN Identity.
- OCSP Validation is disabled by default.
- CN/SAN becomes a mandatory field. The validation is performed with the configured identity and is used by most of the
 certificates.

Refer to the following table to use the appropriate CN/SAN combination for a successful TLS connection.

TABLE 3 Showing Appropriate Combination for TLS Connection

CN	SAN	Result
mismatch	mismatch	FAIL
match	mismatch	FAIL
empty	empty	FAIL
empty	mismatch	FAIL
empty	match	PASS
match	empty	PASS
mismatch	match	PASS
match	match	PASS

6. Enter CA/SAN Identity.

For CN/SAN Identity, enter an address (for example, bdc.commscope.com). The maximum length is 1024 characters.

When TLS encryption is enabled, CN/SAN Identity becomes a mandatory field. The validation is performed with the configured identity and is used by most of the certificates.

Refer to the following table to use the correct pattern for a successful TLS connection.

TABLE 4 Showing Correct Pattern for TLS Connection

Wildcard (*.commscope.com) in the SAN of RadSec server certificate	Example	Result
Asterisk (*) is used other than at the beginning of the URL	bdc.*.commscope.com	FAIL
If configured as	bdc.commscope.com	PASS
If configured as	commscope.com	FAIL
If configured as	BRL.bdc.commscope.com	FAIL

For OCSP Validation, click ON to enable OCSP URL..

NOTE

If OCSP validation is enabled, SZ performs the validation; otherwise, the TLS connection is established without the OSCP validation.

8. Enter OCSP URL (for example, https://10.1.200.197:2561) Maximum length is 1024 characters.

When OCSP validation is enabled, OCSP URL becomes a mandatory field. If the server certificate contains OCSP attributes, RAC uses certificate-provided attributes for validation; otherwise, RAC uses the configured OCSP URL for validation.

9. For **Client Certificate**, select the certificate from the list.

For OCSP URL, enter a URL (for example, https://10.1.200.197:2561). The maximum length is 1024 characters.

The user can import the client certificate when SZ acts as a RadSec client. As a prerequisite to enabling the client certificate, complete the following steps:

- a) Navigate to **System > Certificates > SZ as Client Certificate** and click **Import**.
- b) In the **Import Client Certificate** page, enter the certificate name.
- c) For Client Certification, browse and select the certificate.
- d) Click Validate. A validation message is displayed.
- e) Click **OK** to complete the certificate validation.
- 10. Under Primary Server, enter the IP address and port number.

NOTE

You can use port number 2083, but ensure that the configured port is the same as that in the RadSec server.

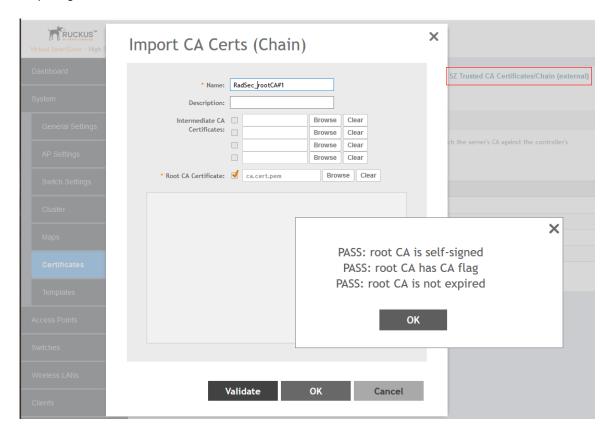
11. Click Save to add the RadSec authentication service.

RadSec (RADIUS over TLS)

12. To import the CA certificate for validation, navigate to System > Certificates > Import CA Certs.

The Import CA Certs (Chain) page is displayed.

FIGURE 32 Importing the CA Certificate



- Enter the CA certificate name.
- For **Root CA Certificate**, browse and select the certificate.

NOTE

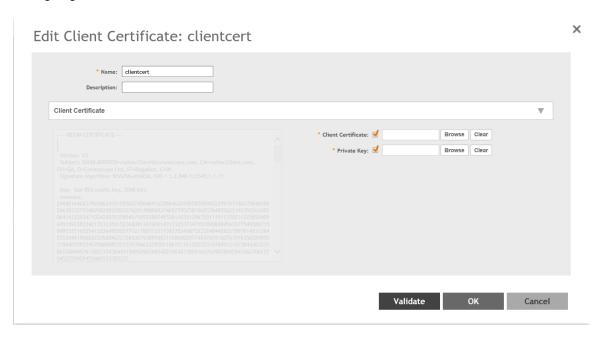
RadSec supports only the Root CA certificate. Only the base64 certificate format is supported.

- Click Validate. A validation message is displayed.
- Click **OK** to complete the certificate validation.

13. To configure a client certificate when SZ acts as a RadSec client, navigate to **System > Certificates > SZ** as **Client Certificate > Configure**.

The **Edit Client Certificate** page is displayed.

FIGURE 33 Configuring the Client Certificate

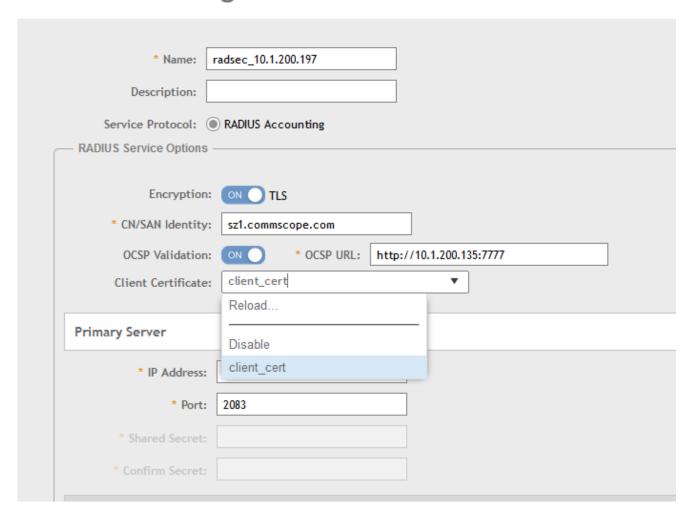


- Enter the client certificate name.
- For **Client Certificate**, browse and select the certificate.
- For **Private Key**, browse and select the key.
- Click Validate. A validation message is displayed.
- Click **OK** to complete the certificate validation.

14. To configure a RadSec accounting service, navigate to Services & Profiles > Accounting > Proxy (SZ Authenticator) > Configure.

FIGURE 34 Configuring RadSec Accounting Service

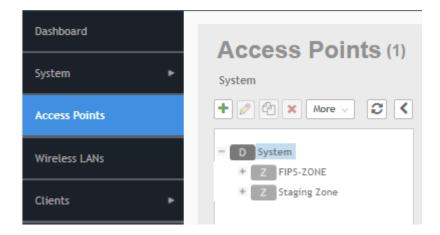
Edit Accounting Service: radsec_10.1.200.197



- 15. On the **Edit Accounting Service** page, configure the following items:
 - Enter the accounting service name.
 - For Service Protocol, select RADIUS Accounting.
 - For Encryption, click ON to enable TLS Encryption. Repeat steps from 5 through 10.
- 16. Click Save to add the RadSec accounting service.

17. After creating RadSec authentication and accounting services, you must create a zone. In the web interface, navigate to **Access Points** and select **System** as the domain.

FIGURE 35 Selecting System as the Domain

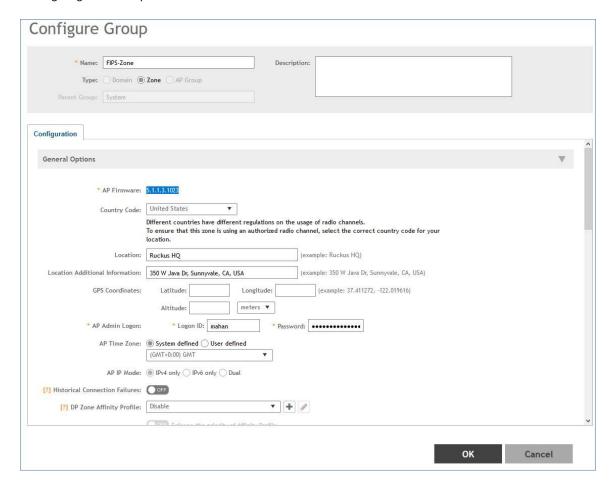


Controller Configuration with FIPS Image

RadSec (RADIUS over TLS)

- 18. Click the plus (+) sign to create the AP group and configure the following fields on the Create Group page.
 - Enter the AP group name.
 - For Type, select Zone.
 - Select AP Firmware.
 - For AP Admin Logon, enter the username and password.

FIGURE 36 Configuring an AP Group



19. Click **OK** to save the AP group.

NOTE

The WLAN authentication type for FIPS is either Standard Usage with Authentication or Hotspot (WISPr).

20. Create a WLAN. In the web interface, navigate to Wireless WLANs. Click Create.

- 21. On the Create WLAN Configuration screen, configure the following items.
 - Enter the WLAN name.
 - Enter the SSID.

NOTE

If PSK is used, select 64 HEX PSK/PMK.

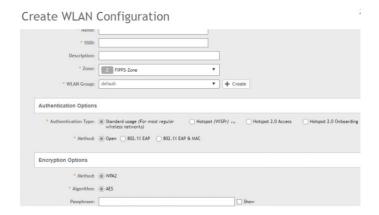
- For **Zone**, select the zone created for FIPS.
- For WLAN Group, select default.
- For Authentication Type, select Standard usage (for most regular wireless networks)
- For **Method**, select **Open**.

NOTE

Other supported methods include **802.1X-EAP and 802.1X-EAP & MAC**. For **802.1X-EAP and 802.1X-EAP & MAC** authentication, the user must map the authentication and accounting services and the WLAN must reflect such a configuration.

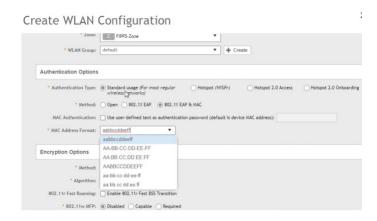
• Click **OK** to save the configuration.

FIGURE 37 Creating a WLAN with Open Method



As an alternative, you can create a WLAN using the 802.1X EAP & MAC method, as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 38 Creating a WLAN with 802.1X EAP & MAC Method



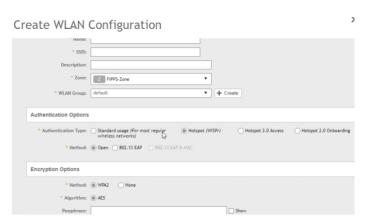
- 22. The WLAN can be configured with the **Hotspot (WISPr)** authentication type. On the **Create WLAN Configuration** screen, configure the following items:.
 - Enter the WLAN name.
 - Enter the SSID.
 - For Zone, select the zone created for FIPS.
 - For WLAN Group, select default.
 - For Authentication Type, select Hotspot (WISPr).
 - For Method, select 802.1X EAP..
 - Click **OK** to save the configuration.

FIGURE 39 Creating a WLAN with Hotspot WISPr in 802.1X EAP Method



As an alternative, you can create a WLAN with Hotspot WISPr in the Open method, as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 40 Creating a WLAN with Hotspot WISPr in Open Method



RadSec (RADIUS over TLS)

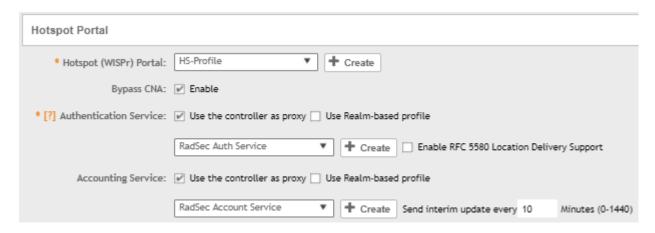
Mapping the Authentication Profile for the WLAN

1. When mapping the authentication profile for a WLAN configuration using Hotspot WISPr, be sure to map to the WISPr portal page. Confirm the Hotspot Portal settings. Click **OK** to save the mapping.

NOTE

To map the authentication profile for a WLAN using a standard usage call, you need realm-based proxy profiles for authentication and accounting as described in the remaining steps of this procedure.

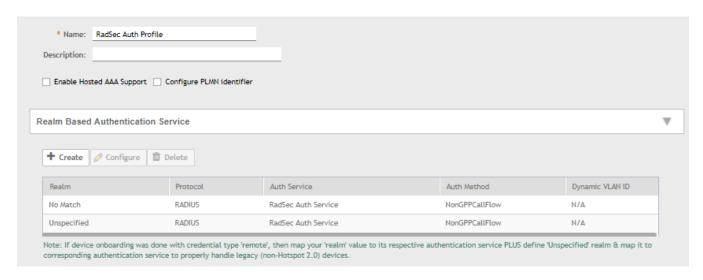
FIGURE 41 Mapping to the Hotspot Porta



To map to a standard usage call WLAN profile, navigate to Services & Profiles > Authentication > Realm Based Proxy on the web interface.

The RadSec authentication profile is displayed.

FIGURE 42 Configuring Realm-based Authentication Service

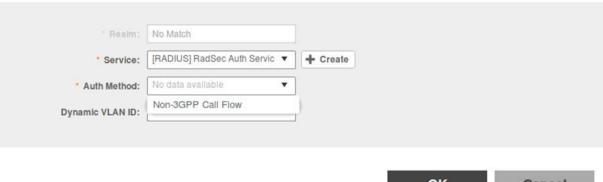


3. Under Realm, click No Match.

- 4. Click **Configure**, and configure the following items:
 - For Service, select RadSec Auth Service.
 - For Auth Method, select No data available.
 - For Dynamic VLAN ID, select Non-3GPP Call Flow.
 - Click **OK** to save the configuration.

FIGURE 43 Editing Realm-based Authentication Service

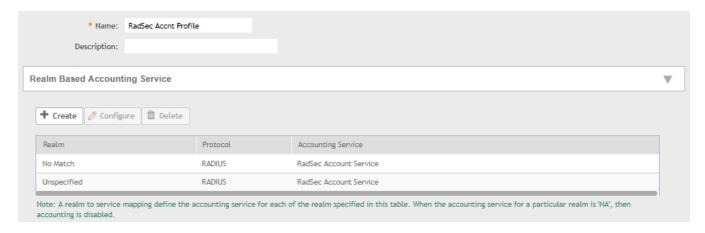
Edit Realm Based Authentication Service: No Match





- 5. Similarly, set the configuration for Unspecified.
- 6. To create a realm-based proxy for accounting to map to a standard usage call WLAN profile, navigate to **Services & Profiles > Accounting > Realm Based Proxy** on the web interface. The RadSec accounting profile is created and displayed.

FIGURE 44 Configuring Realm-based Accounting Service

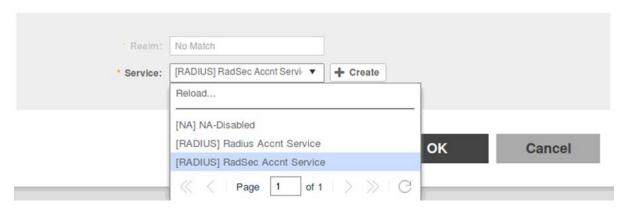


7. Under Realm, click No Match.

RadSec (RADIUS over TLS)

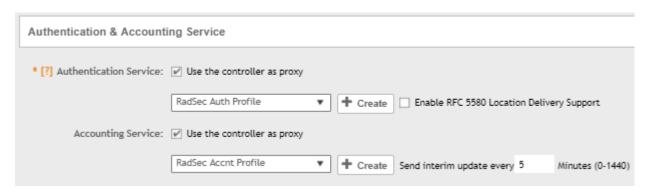
- 8. Click **Configure**, and configure the following items:
 - For Service, select RadSec Accnt Service.
 - Click **OK** to save the configuration.

Edit Realm Based Accounting Service: No Match



9. Map the authentication and accounting profile to the WLAN as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 45 Mapping to Authentication & Accounting Service



Viewing the WLAN Configurations List

To view the WLAN configuration list, navigate to **Wireless LANs** in the web interface. As shown in the following figure, the left pane displays the FIPS Zone and its related WLAN.

FIGURE 46 Viewing FIPS zone WLANs



NOTE

When TLS handshake fails between SZ and RadSec Server during wireless client Authentication then SZ triggers an event. To know more about the event refer to the Events section.

Upgrading the Software

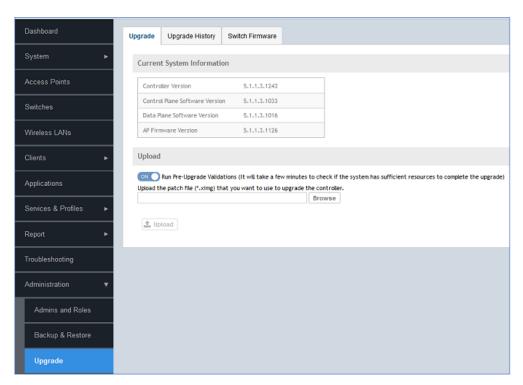
Ruckus periodically releases software updates which contains new feature enhancements or fixes for known issues.

Upgrading (v)SZ Software

The software updates can be done through GUI or CLI. To perform the updates, follow the below steps.

- 1. Login to the GUI and upload the image.
- 2. Download the update/upgrade image from the Ruckus Customer release site. Click **Upgrade** to view the current version of the software.

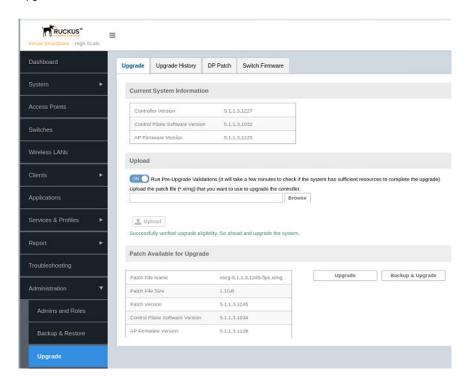
FIGURE 47 Upgrading the Software



Upgrading the Software

3. After uploading, the user has to initiate **Upgrade** or **Backup & Upgrade**.

FIGURE 48 Initiating the Upgrade



NOTE

The upgrade package contains the upgrade software/firmware, signatures and the certificates of the signature signers. When the upgrade package is uploaded to the controller, the controller will validate the certificate chain first. If the certificate of signature signer passes the chain validation, the controller then verifies the signatures of the upgrade software/firmware. When the upgrade package signature signer certificate chain validation error or the signature verification error occur, the GUI shows a package decryption error. In such case, use a validate upgrade package to continue system upgrading.

- 4. The web interface lists the active and inactive upgrade history.
- 5. Once uploaded, delayed activation/upgrade can be initiated.

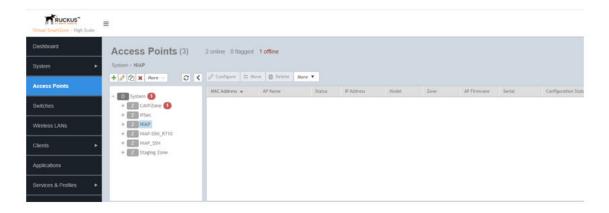
Upgrading the AP Software

Feature enhancements or fixes or known issues pertaining to AP Software are addressed via AP firmware associated with a firmware version which is bundled part of (v) SZ Software upgrade image.

(v)SZ supports Multiple AP firmware . You can manually upgrade or downgrade AP firmware version of a Zone. Perform the following to change the AP Firmware of the Zone

1. In the web-interface, navigate to **Access Point**, the **Access Point page** appears. Locate the Zone for which you want to upgrade the AP firmware version.

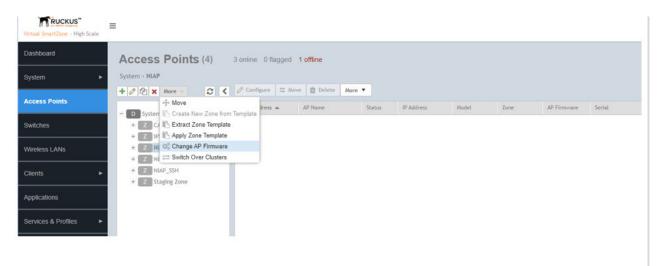
FIGURE 49 Locating the Zone

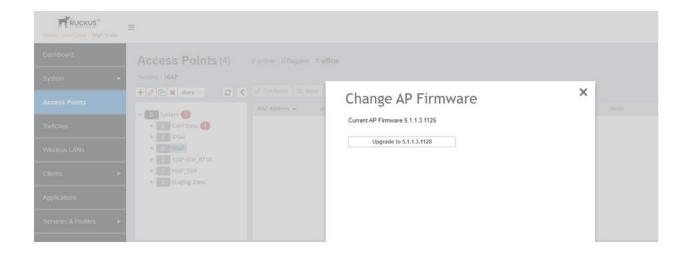


Upgrading the Software

2. Click on **More** and select **Change AP Firmware.** The Change AP Firmware dialog box displays the current AP firmware version.

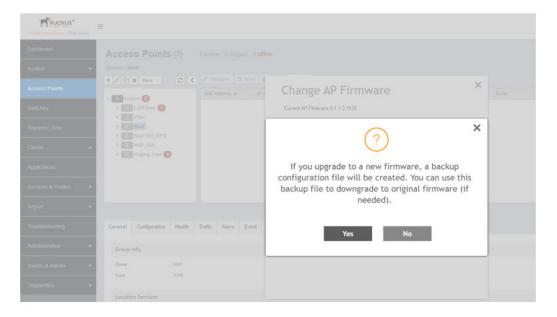
FIGURE 50 Changing the AP Firmware





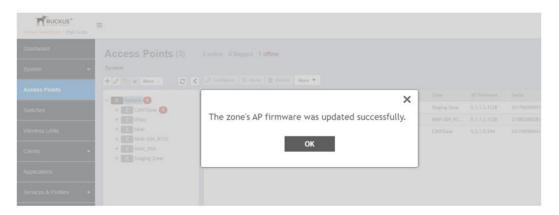
3. Select the firmware version you needed. If you upgrade to new firmware version a backup configuration will be created which can used during firmware downgrade to original firmware.

FIGURE 51 Confirming the Upgrade



4. Click **Yes**, a dialogue box appears displaying the below message.

FIGURE 52 Upgrading Successfully



NOTE

If the zone fails to upgrade a dialogue box displays to download a CSV file

Controller Configuration with FIPS Image

Upgrading the Software

5. Click **OK** after successfully Upgrading the AP firmware of the zone

NOTE

The Firmware software contains upgrade software, Signatures and certificates of the signature signers. When the Firmware is pushed to AP from (v)SZ. AP will validate the Certificate Chain first once the Chain validation goes through then AP validates the Signatures of upgrade firmware. If any of this validation fail first upgrade will and the corresponding status will be shown on UI and detailed info can be viewed through logs.

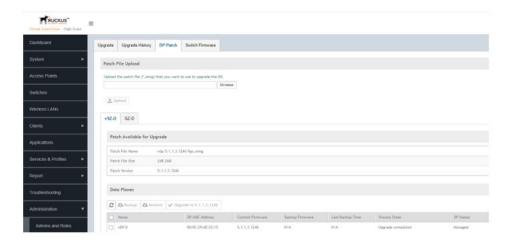
Upgrading the vSZ-D Software

Feature enhancements or fixes or known issues pertaining to vSZ-D Software are addressed through VSZ-D Patch.

Perform the following steps to upgrade the vSZ-D Software.

- 1. In the web-interface, navigate to **Administration > Upgrade**.
- 2. Click DP Patch tab, the **DP Patch** page appears.

FIGURE 53 DP Patch Page

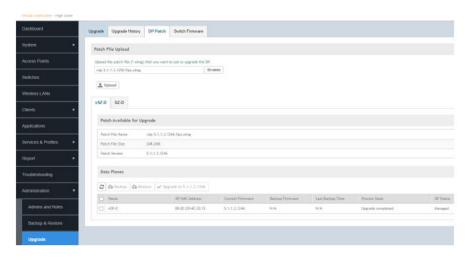


NOTE

The upgrade patch contains the upgrade software/firmware, signatures and the certificates of the signature signers. When the upgrade package is uploaded to the (v)SZ, (v)SZ will validate the certificate chain first. If the certificate of signature signer passes the chain validation, the (C)SZ then verifies the signatures of the upgrade software/firmware.)When the upgrade package signature signer certificate chain validation error or the signature verification error occur, the GUI shows a package decryption error .

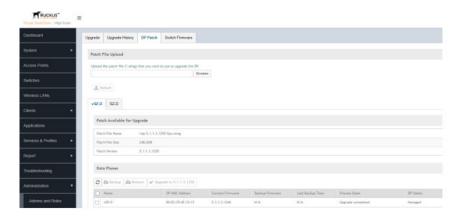
3. In Patch screen click **browse** and select the patch file to upgrade

FIGURE 54 Browsing the Patch File



4. Click **Upload** to upload the patch file.

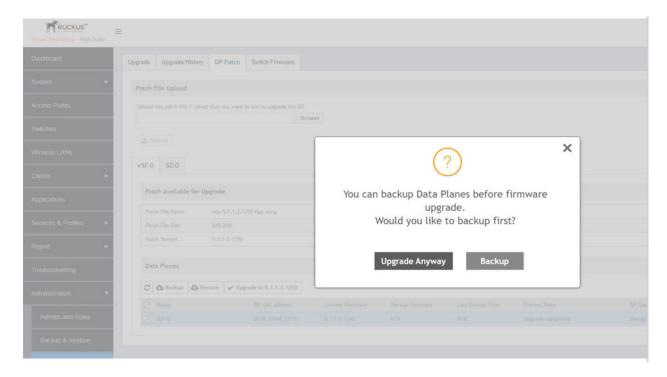
FIGURE 55 Uploading the patch file



Upgrading the Software

5. From the Data Plane section, select the vSZ-D to be upgraded and the patch file version to be upgraded.

FIGURE 56 Backing up Data Plane Data

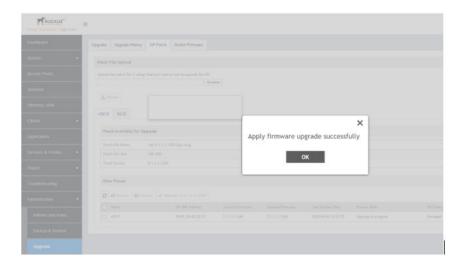


NOTE

If you upgrade to new firmware version with a backup, a backup configuration will be created which can used during firmware downgrade to original firmware

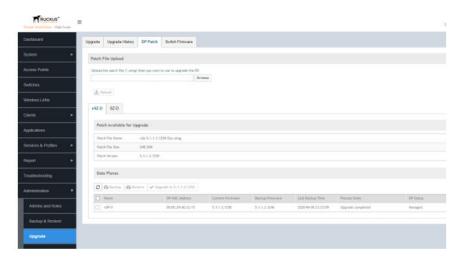
6. Click on **Upgrade Anyway** to upgrade the vSZ-D to apply vSZ-D Patch

FIGURE 57 Upgrading the vSZ-D



7. Click **OK** to Upgrade the vSZ-D patch/software.

FIGURE 58 Successful Upgradation of vSZ-D Software



vSZ-D FIPS Installation with FIPS Image

System Requirements

The virtual platform (vSZ-D) installation can be performed on the following.

- Ruckus virtual SmartZone Data plane (vSZ-D)
 - ESXi 6.5
 - Running on hardware platform: (Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2620 v4 @ 2.10GHz with AESNI).

vSZ-D FIPS Installation Prerequisites for FIPS

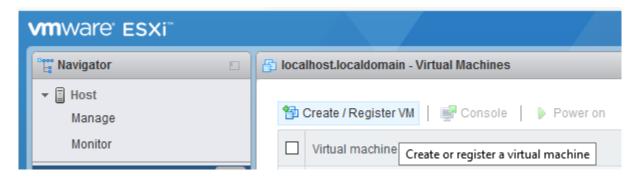
To comply with FIPS, you must have a new installation of vSZ-D 5.1.1.3 software. The installation will not work on a system upgraded to vSZ-D 5.1.1.3. The system validates the image before it is loaded.

Creating and Registering the Virtual Machine (vSZ-D)

Creating and Registering the Virtual Machine (vSZ-D)

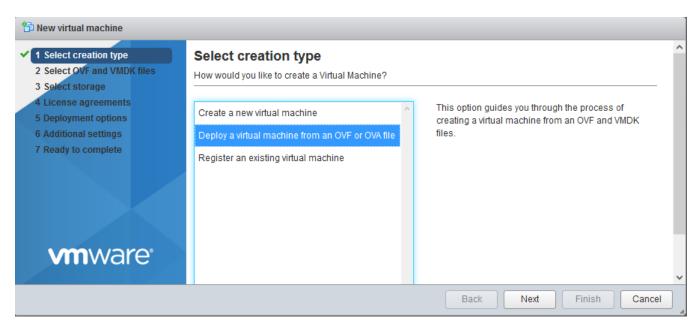
1. Install and deploy the .ova file on VMware ESXi using the Create / Register VM option, as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 59 Creating and register VM



2. Select Deploy a virtual machine from an OVF or OVA file.

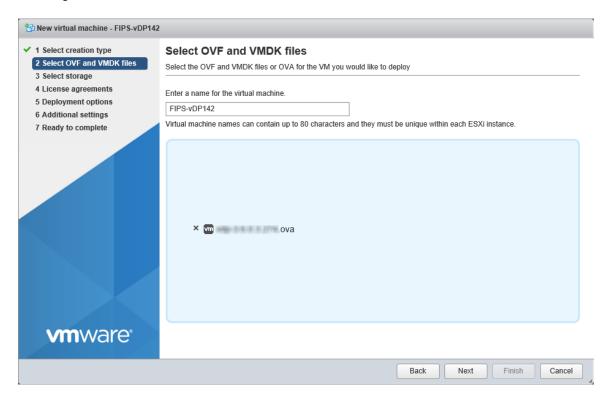
FIGURE 60 Selecting the Creation Type



3. Click Next to select the OVF and VMDK files.

4. Enter the name of the VM and click the name of the OVF and VMDK file, as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 61 Selecting OVF and VMDK Files



vSZ-D FIPS Installation with FIPS Image

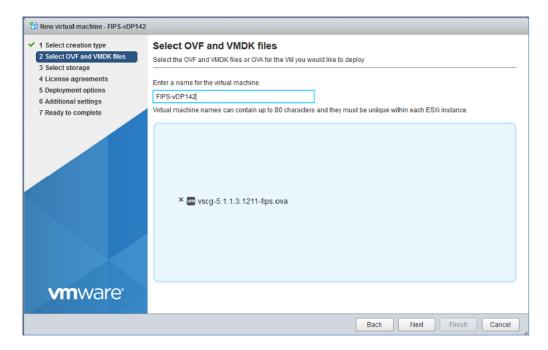
Creating and Registering the Virtual Machine (vSZ-D)

5. Select the .ova file from the browse window. The selected file is displayed in Select OVF and VMDK files screen

FIGURE 62 Selecting the .ova File



FIGURE 63 Selected file appears on screen



6. Click **Next** to select storage.

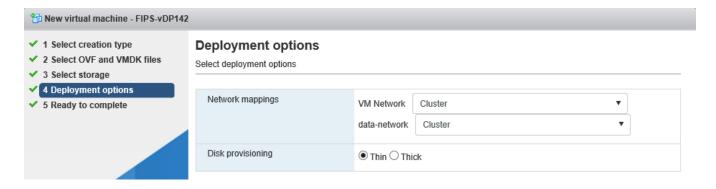
7. Select the required datastore.

FIGURE 64 Selecting the Datastore



8. Click Next to select deployment options.

FIGURE 65 Selecting Deployment options

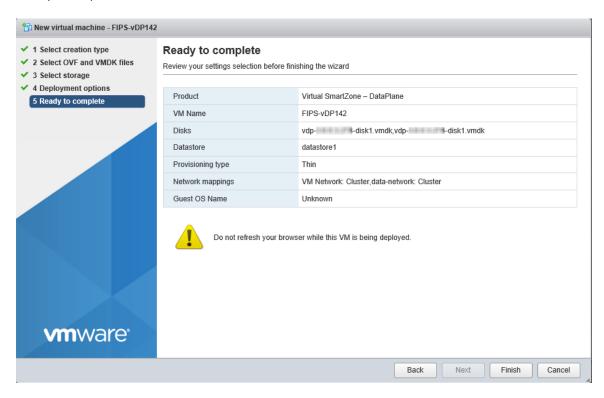


vSZ-D FIPS Installation with FIPS Image

Creating and Registering the Virtual Machine (vSZ-D)

9. Click Next to review settings .

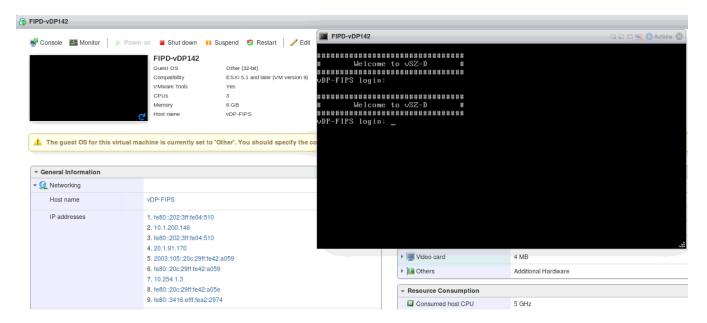
FIGURE 66 Ready to Complete Installation



10. Click **Finish** to complete the creation and registration of the virtual machine.

The installation process shows the progress and displays the successfully completed tasks.

FIGURE 67 Successful Installation



Joining vSZ-D to the vSZ Controller

TLS is used to perform the initial discovery of SZ controller. Once vSZ-D discovers and approves SZ controller, a SSH connection is established. Any communication between vSZ and vSZ-D is through SSH only. Before placing any wireless client call, IPSec and RGRE tunnel is formed between AP and vSZ-D. Once UE is authenticated user data traffic is through IPSec. For more information, refer Configuring Ruckus GRE and IPsec in the WLAN on page 103. vSZ-D keeps poling the SZ and it's reachability, and once controller is reachable the registration process is completed and it proceeds with SSH re-establishment.

NOTE

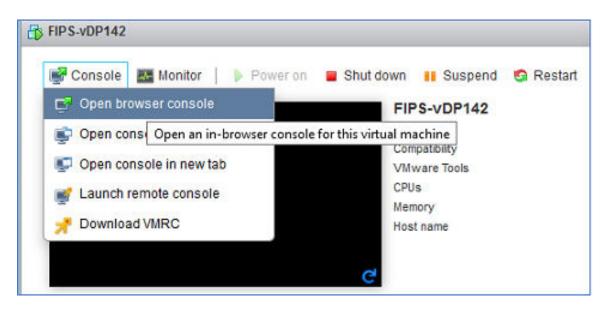
While the registration of components is done over a secure TLS channel, this part has not been claimed in the CC evaluation due to limited certificate verification capabilities during the registration. The TOE requires the use of a dedicated channel for the AP and vSZ-D to register with a Controller. The administrator must perform the registration of TOE components in a controlled environment in which there is a segregated network with only TOE components present. Further communication between AP/vSZ-D and (v)SZ is secured through the SSH connection.

1. Once the VM has been deployed, click **Power On** to start the vSZ-D.

Joining vSZ-D to the vSZ Controller

2. Open a console window to log in to the vSZ-D CLI.

FIGURE 68 vSZ CLI Console



3. At the login prompt, log in using "admin" as the username and password.

FIGURE 69 Logging In to Privileged EXEC Mode

4. At the > prompt, enter the **enable** (**en**) command and the admin password to change to Privileged EXEC mode.

5. Use the **setup** command to configure the IP address for the management and data interfaces.

NOTE

It is recommended that you add a new host if you have multiple hosts for various configurations.

FIGURE 70 Using the setup Command

Joining vSZ-D to the vSZ Controller

6. Choose the IP address setup for the management and data interfaces by selecting either **MANUAL** or **DHCP**. Once you define the IP setup, the process of vSZ-D joining the vSZ controller starts.

FIGURE 71 Specifying IP Addresses for Management and Data Interfaces

```
..............
Start vSZ-D setup process:
...............
Do you want to modify the ∨SZ-D hostname([vSZ-D])? (y/n):y
Please enter the new hostname ([a-zA-Z0-9-1) for the vSZ-D(Original hostname
Z-D1):USZ-208
*************
P Version Support
*************
. IPv4 only
. IPv4 and IPv6
*************************
Select IP configuration (1/2):1
************
IP address setup for Management interface
. MANUAL
. DHCP
******************************
Select IP configuration (1/2):1
IP Address: 10.1.200.123
|Yetmask:2_
```

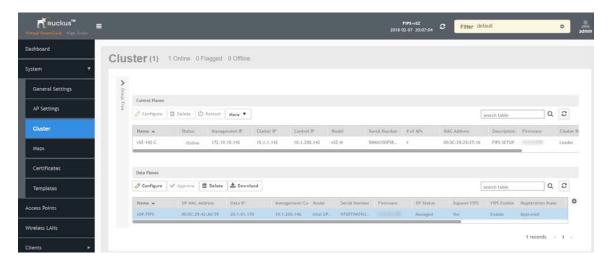
7. Follow the sequence of steps shown in the following figure to join vSZ-D to the vSZ controller. The process changes the FIPS mode for vSZ-D according to the FIPS mode state of vSZ.

FIGURE 72 vSZ-D Joining vSZ

```
Primary DNS:172.19.0.5
Secondary DNS:
Apply networking configuration ...
Save network configuration !
Data Interface external NAT IP:
Do you want to apply vSZ IP through DHCP Option 43 (y/n):n
Please input vSZ Control address:10.1.200.142
Do you want to connect vSZ (address:10.1.200.142) (y/n):y
Apply vSZ address ...
Save vSZ address
 lease enter the new password for the local user "admin".....
Changing password for user admin.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: it is based on a dictionary word
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
Please enter CLI enable password that provides advance command......
New password:
Retype:
```

8. To add the vSZ-D to vSZ controller, log in to the web interface of the vSZ. Navigate to **Clusters > Data planes**. Select the vSZ-D and click **Approve**. Upon approval, the status of the data plane appears dimmed.

FIGURE 73 vSZ-D FIPS image approved



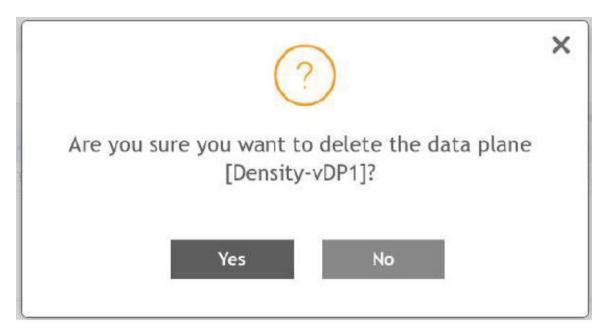
NOTE

If the connection between vSZ-D and vSZ is broken then it resumes back automatically and no manual intervention is required.

Using FIPS CLI Commands (vSZ-D)

9. To remove the vSZ-D from vSZ controller, log in to the web interface of the vSZ. Navigate to **Clusters > Data Planes**, select the vSZ-D, and click **Delete**. The Data Plane entry is deleted.

FIGURE 74 Deleting Data Plane Entry



Using FIPS CLI Commands (vSZ-D)

- 1. Open a console window to log in to the vSZ-D CLI.
- 2. At the login prompt, log in using "administrator" as the username and password.
- 3. At the > prompt, enter the **enable** (**en**) command and the admin password.
- 4. Enter **fips status** to verify whether FIPS mode is enabled or disabled.

5. Enter fips? at the command prompt to display a list of available FIPS commands as shown.

```
vSP-FIPS# fips ?
```

The following figure provides a list of available FIPS commands.

FIGURE 75 List of vSZ-D FIPS Commands

```
vDP-FIPS# fips
selftest
showlog
Show Bootup Selftest Log
status
Status of system FIPS compliance
zeroization
Erase all configurations and security infor
mation. This action will reboot the system.
```

6. Enter fips selftest to view and run the crypto module test for readiness.

FIGURE 76 Output of fips selftest Command

```
Starting auditd: [ OK
Starting FIPS Self Test:[ OK ]
Start Integrity Check:checking libXft.....
checking setup.....
checking device-mapper-persistent-data.....
checking basesystem.....
checking libffi.....
checking libX11-common.....
checking python-libs.....
checking kernel-headers.....
checking rks-net-config.....
checking kbd-misc.....
checking newt-python.....
checking fontpackages-filesystem.....
checking rks-dp-tunnelmgr.....
checking ncurses-base.....
checking rks-dp-dpm-∨dp.....
```

7. Enter fips showlog to display the results of an on-demand test of FIPS crypto modules.

FIGURE 77 Sample Output of the fips showlog Command

```
vSZ-D0# fips showlog
DRBG: PASSED
K931: PASSED
SHA1: PASSED
SHAZ: PASSED
HMAC: PASSED
CMAC: PASSED
AES : PASSED
AES-CCM : PASSED
AES-GCM : PASSED
AES-XTS : PASSED
DES : PASSED
RSA : PASSED
ECDSA : PASSED
DSA : PASSED
DH
   : PASSED
ECDH : PASSED
ECP384 : PASSED
vSZ-D0#
```

8. Enter **fips zeroization** to delete or overwrite all system configuration, network configuration, private and public keys, certificates, passwords, pass phrases, and data. Enter **Y** to confirm the command or **N** to cancel the command. After the configuration and data are deleted, the zeroization process resets the vSZ to factory settings.

FIGURE 78 Using the fips zeroization Command

```
vDP-FIPS# fips zeroization
Are you sure you want to erase all configurations and security information, and
reboots the system[Y/N]Y_
```

Downloading vSZ-D FIPS Logs

vSZ-D FIPS logs can be downloaded to the local machine. Only the CO (admin) can view and download the FIPS log from the web interface.

Perform the following steps to download vSZ-D FIPS logs.

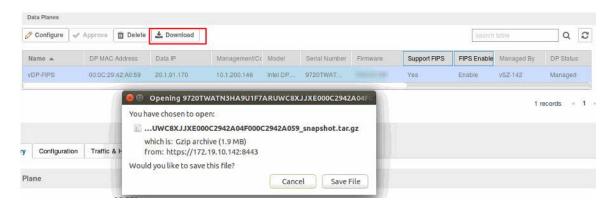
- 1. In the web interface, navigate to **System > Clusters > Data Planes**.
- 2. Select the vSZ-D that has joined the controller.
- 3. Click the **Download** option.

4. In the displayed dialog, click Save File.

NOTE

As an alternative, you can download the logs from Diagnostics > Application Logs > DBlade in the web interface.

FIGURE 79 Downloading vSZ-D FIPS Logs



- 5. Pay attention to the following considerations when downloading vSZ-D FIPS logs
 - Only a FIPS SKU vSZ-D can join a vSZ controller with a FIPS SKU set.
 - FIPS mode is replicated to vSZ-D after a successful join.
 - The zeroization effect on vSZ is not replicated on vSZ-D because it is an independent node that loses the network connection with vSZ.

AP Configuration in FIPS Mode

AP Models that Support FIPS Mode

The following AP models support FIPS mode:

- R610
- R710
- R720
- T610
- T610s
- T710
- T710s

NOTE

The peer node (server) selects the FIPS compliant ciphers while establishing a connection with the AP.

Joining AP to the (v)SZ Controller

NOTE

While the registration of components is done over a secure TLS channel, this part has not been claimed in the CC evaluation due to limited certificate verification capabilities during the registration. The TOE requires the use of a dedicated channel for the AP and vSZ-D to register with a Controller. The administrator must perform the registration of TOE components in a controlled environment in which there is a segregated network with only TOE components present. Further communication between AP/vSZ-D and (v)SZ is secured through the SSH connection.

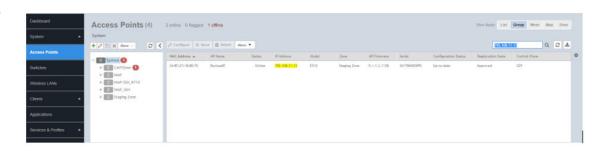
Joining AP to the (v)SZ Controller

AP can be made to discover the Ruckus WLAN Controller either by using DHCP option 43 or by setting WLAN Controller IP through AP CLI. For setting the WLAN Controller IP through AP CLI perform the following:

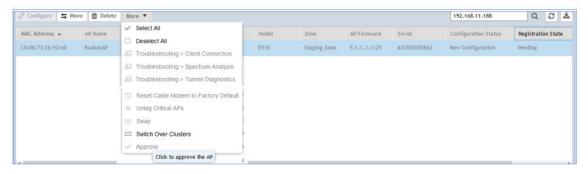
 Log on to the AP through AP SSH using username and password as super and sp-admin and set the WLAN Controller IP. Follow the commands to enable SSH communication towards WLAN Controller.

```
rkscli:
rkscli: set scg ip 10.1.200.143
OK
```

Log on to the WLAN Controller through web interface and navigate to Access Points.



Select the Access point that is being joined, and click More > Approve to approve the AP.



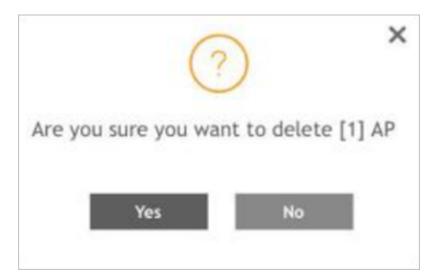
Once AP is approved an SSH tunnel will be formed across AP and WLAN Controller using public key authentication (without password - based authentication). This SSH tunnel will be utilized for management communication between AP and controller. If the connection is broken it will be resumed/reattempted without any user intervention.

NOTE

The SSH connection is established between AP and controller after the registration and without any user intervention.

• To remove the Access Point from the controller, select the Access Point that is joined and click Delete.

FIGURE 80 Deleting an Access Point



Management Channel between AP/vSZ-D and Controller

The AP and vSZ-D are SSH clients which communicate to the SSH server which is the controller. This communication is only through public key auth (No password-based authentication). If the connection is broken it is resumed by default.

The following SSH parameters are non-configurable:

- SSH encryption algorithm
- SSH integrity MAC algorithm
- SSH client and server parameters
- Rekey limitation

NOTE

The rekey limitation is 1 hour or 1 GB of data traffic when the vSZ-D or AP connects to the SZ SSH server as an SSH client. The SSH client or server discards the data packets if the incoming packet size exceeds the packet size limitation; the maximum packet size.

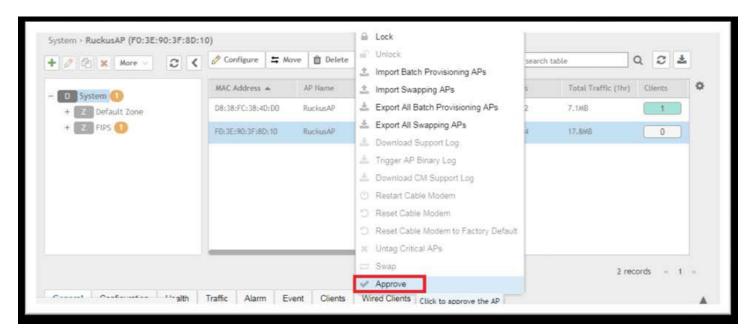
FIPS AP Behavior

By default, FIPS mode on an AP is disabled. The FIPS state is displayed when you log in.

When a FIPS SKU AP joins a FIPS SKU SmartZone controller, it adopts the mode of the controller by default. Therefore, when an AP in FIPS mode joins a controller with a FIPS mode disabled, the FIPS mode in the AP is also disabled, and vice versa. If the AP and controller are running the same mode, then the AP mode remains unchanged. This implies that only a FIPS SKU AP can join FIPS SKU controller.

A FIPS SKU AP with FIPS mode disabled must be manually approved in the SmartZone interface whether auto-approval is enabled or disabled on SmartZone.

FIGURE 81 Manually Approving APs in the SmartZone Interface



FIPS AP with FIPS mode enabled is registered with SmartZone without any approval and is displayed in the default or staging zone

Any non-FIPS AP is not able to join a FIPS-enabled SmartZone interface. A non-FIPS AP is not displayed in the default or staging zone.

NOTE

For Commercial Solutions for Classified Program (CSfC) compliance, run the following command to disable AP-to-AP communication and 802.11r on the AP or rclient -d <ap-mac> -c "set ap2ap_dormant 1" on the controller.

Ensure that 802.11r is disabled at each WLAN configuration if you disable AP-to-AP communication.

Crypto Officer Roles and Responsibilities for AP

The AP has only one login (Crypto Officer). The default username is super, and the default password is sp-admin. These credentials are overwritten when the AP joins SmartZone, and the zone login credentials are applied to the AP. Only these login credentials have access to the AP CLI and can perform FIPS-related activities such as zeroization and FIPS mode changes.

Quarantine State for AP

An AP goes into the quarantine state in either of the following situations:

- The AP is zeroized.
- The AP self-test has failed due to an error in the firmware.

In zeroized APs, the Crypto Officer (CO) is unable to access the AP CLI. The only way to recover the CO login is through a hard reset. A hard reset allows the CO to log in to the AP CLI; however, zeroization causes the AP to lose the web, user, and SSH certifications and keys permanently.

In APs that fail the self-test, network connectivity goes down and a hard reset cannot recover the AP; it must be sent back to the factory. You can determine the failure of the AP self-test only by physically examining the device.

The following LEDs on the AP (R720, R710, R610, T610, and T710) display the quarantine status of the device:

POWER : Solid red

Wireless 2.4GHz: Solid amberWireless 5GHz: Solid amber

The T610s and the T710s APs have similar LED patterns as the T610 and the T710 respectively.

AP Features Not Supported in FIPS Mode

The following AP features are not supported in FIPS mode:

- Recovery SSID
- Firmware upgrade options such as FTP, TFTP, and the web
- Telnet and HTTP management access
- Web interface access using HTTPS to the AP, once the AP has successfully joined SmartZone
- SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c (Only SNMPv3 is supported in FIPS mode.)
- Setting the WLAN interface state to up or down from the AP CLI

NOTE

The AVC feature is disabled by default in the SmartZone interface, however, ensure that the feature is disable for end-to-end FIPS compliance.

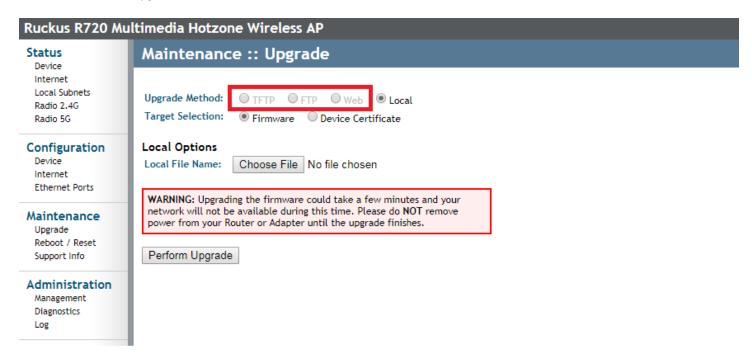
Recovery SSID Not Supported.

FIGURE 82 Output to get wlanlist Command

rkscli: get v	alanlist					
name	status	type	wlanID	radioID	bssid	ssid
wlan0	up	AP	wlan0	0	f0:3e:90:3f:8d:18	#Javeed
wlan1	down	AP	wlan1	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless2
wlan2	down	AP	wlan2	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless3
wlan3	down	AP	wlan3	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless4
wlan4	down	AP	wlan4	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless5
wlan5	down	AP	wlan5	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless6
wlan6	down	AP	wlan6	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless7
wlan7	down	AP	wlan7	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless8
wlan8	down	AP	wlan8	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless9
wlan9	down	AP	wlan9	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless10
wlan10	down	AP	wlan10	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless11
wlan11	down	AP	wlan11	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless12
wlan12	down	AP	wlan12	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless13
wlan13	down	AP	wlan13	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless14
wlan14	down	AP	wlan14	0	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless15
wlan32	up	AP	wlan32	1	f0:3e:90:3f:8d:1c	#Javeed
wlan33	down	AP	wlan33	1	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless10
wlan34	down	AP	wlan34	1	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless11
wlan35	down	AP	wlan35	1	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless12
wlan36	down	AP	wlan36	1	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless13
wlan37	down	AP	wlan37	1	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless14
wlan38	down	AP	wlan38	1	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless15
wlan39	down	AP	wlan39	1	00:00:00:00:00	Wireless16
wlan40	down	AP	wlan40	1	00:00:00:00:00	
wlan41	down	AP	wlan41	1	00:00:00:00:00	
wlan42	down	AP	wlan42	1	00:00:00:00:00	
wlan43	down	AP	wlan43	1	00:00:00:00:00	
wlan44	down	AP	wlan44	1	00:00:00:00:00	
wlan45	down	AP	wlan45	1	00:00:00:00:00	
wlan46	down	AP	wlan46	1	00:00:00:00:00	
wlan47	down	AP	wlan47	1	00:00:00:00:00	
OK						

FTP, TFTP, and Web Not Supported

FIGURE 83 Unavailable Upgrade Methods in FIPS Mode



HTTP and Telnet Management Access Not Supported

HTTP and Telnet management access is not supported in FIPS mode. The Telnet and HTTP access options are unavailable in the web interface when FIPS mode is enabled.

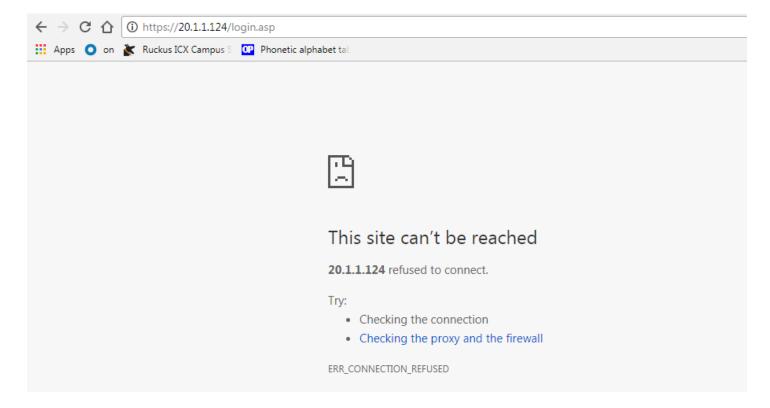
FIGURE 84 HTTP and Telnet Management Access Unavailable in FIPS Mode

Ruckus R720 Multimedia Hotzone Wireless AP								
Status Device	Administration :: Management							
Internet Local Subnets Radio 2.4G Radio 5G	Network Profile: SSH Access? SSH Port: No Telnet & HTTP	4bss Enabled Disabled Disabled						
Configuration Device Internet Ethernet Ports	HTTPS Access? HTTPS Port:	© Enabled						
Maintenance Upgrade Reboot / Reset Support Info	Certificate Verification PoE Operating Mode:	PASSED Request to reissue a new Ruckus PKI certificate AUTO ▼						
Administration Management Diagnostics Log	Auto-provisioning? SmartCellGateway Agent? Cloud Discovery Agent (FQDN) Set Controller Address (Reboot to take effect) Update Settings Restore previous settings	 Enabled Disabled Enabled Disabled Enabled Disabled Enabled Disabled 						
	Update Settings Restore previous settings							

Web Interface Access Through HTTPS Not Supported

The web interface through HTTPS is not accessible in FIPS mode when the AP has joined SmartZone.

FIGURE 85 Web Access Through HTTPS Unavailable in FIPS Mode



SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c Not Supported

SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c are not supported when FIPS mode is enabled. In FIPS mode, only SNMPv3 commands are included.

FIGURE 86 SNMPv3 Commands Allowed in FIPS Mode

```
rkscli: set snmp
Commands starting with 'set snmp' :
set snmp : set snmp {options}
                       ->version <value>
                                                                 SNMP version(v3)
                       -- Modify SNMP Settings
set snmp-acl : set snmp-acl {options}
                       -> {enable|disable}
                       -> {add|del} <ipaddr>
                       -> clear -- delete all entries
                       -- Modify SNMP ACL Settings
set snmpv3 : set snmpv3 {options}
                                                        SNMP v3 ro username
SNMP v3 auth type(Si
SNMP v3 auth key
                       ->ro username <name>,
                       ->ro auth <type>,
                                                              SNMP v3 auth type(SHA)
                       ->ro auth-key <key>,
                       ->ro privacy <type>, SNMP v3 privacy type(AES)
->ro privacy-key <key>, SNMP v3 privacy key
                       ->rw username <name>, SNMP v3 ro username
                       ->rw auth <type>, SNMP v3 auth type(SHA)
->rw auth-key <key>, SNMP v3 auth key
->rw privacy <type>, SNMP v3 privacy type(All
->rw privacy-key <key>, SNMP v3 privacy key
                                                             SNMP v3 privacy type(AES)
                       ->trap {enable|disable}, SNMP V3 trap enable
->trap username <name>, SNMP v3 trap usernam
->trap auth <type>, SNMP v3 trap auth ty
->trap auth-key <key>, SNMP v3 trap auth key
->trap privacy <type>, SNMP v3 trap privacy
                                                             SNMP v3 trap username
                                                             SNMP v3 trap auth type(SHA)
SNMP v3 trap auth key
                       ->trap privacy <type>,
                                                              SNMP v3 trap privacy type(AES)
                       ->trap privacy-key <key>, SNMP v3 trap privacy key
                       ->trap-svr <ipaddr>,
                                                              SNMP V3 trap server ipaddr
                       -- Modify SNMPv3 Settings
```

WLAN Inteface Up or Down from AP CLI Not Supported

When FIPS mode is enabled, you cannot set the WLAN interface state from the AP CLI.

FIGURE 87 WLAN Interface State Error Message.

```
rkscli: set state wlan33 up
Error: wlan33 state cannot be set 'up' with open network configuration in FIPS mode
rkscli:
```

X.509 Certificates

X.509 Certificates allows you to upload the CA certificates for the AP and the dataplane, verify the certificates, and validate the server certificates of the SmartZone controller.

Typically, the AP is deployed in two phases: the staging phase and the production phase. In the staging phase, the entire CA certificate chain of the production SZ server certificate and any other certificate validation settings are configured on the AP. After the AP goes to the production phase, the certificate validation and verification is completed.

Generating Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

If you do not have an SSL certificate, you will need to create a certificate signing request (CSR) file and send it to an SSL certificate provider to purchase an SSL certificate.

To create a CSR file:

- 1. From the application select, System > Certificates > CSR.
- 2. Click Generate, the Generate CSR form appears.
- 3. Enter the following details:
 - Name—A name for this CSR.
 - **Description** A short description for this CSR.
 - Common Name—A fully qualified domain name of your Web server. This must be an exact match (for example, www.ruckuswireless.com).
 - **Email**—An email address (for example, joe@ruckuswireless.com).
 - Organization—Complete legal name of your organization (for example, Google, Inc.). Do not abbreviate your organization name.
 - Organization Unit—Name of the division, department, or section in your organization that manages network security (for example, Network Management).
 - Locality/City—City where your organization is legally located (for example, Sunnyvale).
 - **State/Province**—State or province where your organization is legally located (for example, **California**) Do not abbreviate the state or province name.
- 4. Select the Country
- Click OK, the controller generates the certificate request. When the certificate request file is ready, your web browser automatically downloads it.
- Go to the default download folder of your Web browser and locate the certificate request file. The file name is myreq.zip.
- 7. Use a text editor (for example, Notepad) to open the certificate request file.
- 8. Go to the website of your preferred SSL certificate provider, and then follow the instructions for purchasing an SSL certificate.
- 9. When you are prompted for the certificate signing request, copy and paste the entire content of myreq.csr, and then complete the purchase.
- 10. After the SSL certificate provider approves your CSR, you will receive the signed certificate via email.
- 11. Copy the content of the signed certificate, and then paste it into a text file.
- 12. Save the file.

NOTE

You can also edit, clone, download or delete a CSR by selecting the options Configure, Clone, Download or Delete respectively.

Configuring X.509 Server Certificates on the Controller

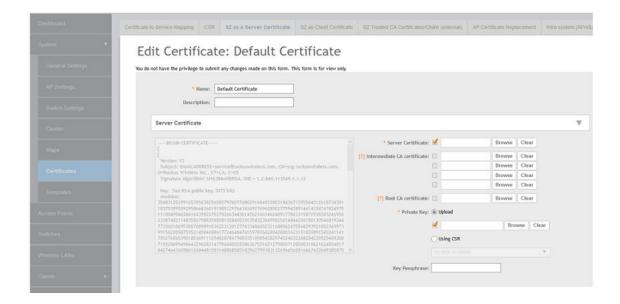
You can configure the X.509 server certificates from a controller in a production environment.

1. Select **Systems > Certificates > SZ** as a **Server Certificate**, and upload the server certificate.

The Edit Certificate page is displayed. Configure the following.

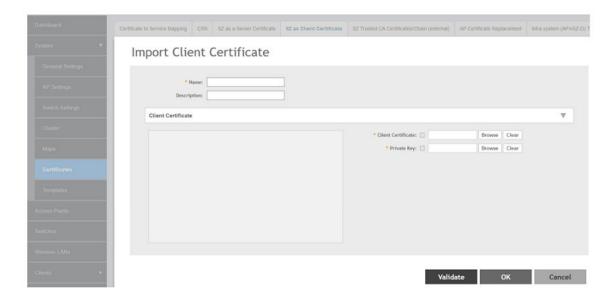
- Server Certificate: Browse and select the certificate.
- Intermediate CA Certificate: Browse and select the certificate. You can select up to four certificates.
- Root CA Certificate: Browse and select the certificate.
- Private Key: Browse and select the key to upload.
- Key Passphrase: Enter the pass phrase.

FIGURE 88 Uploading Server Certificate



2. Select Systems > Certificates > SZ as a Client Certificate and upload the client certificate.

FIGURE 89 Importing Client Certificate

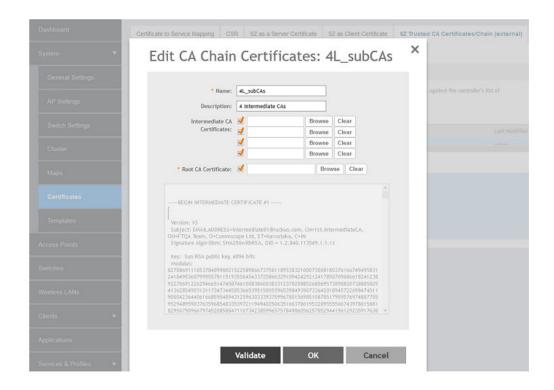


The **Import Client Certificate** page is displayed. Configure the following items:

- Client Certificate: Browse and select the certificate.
- Private Key: Browse and select the key to upload.

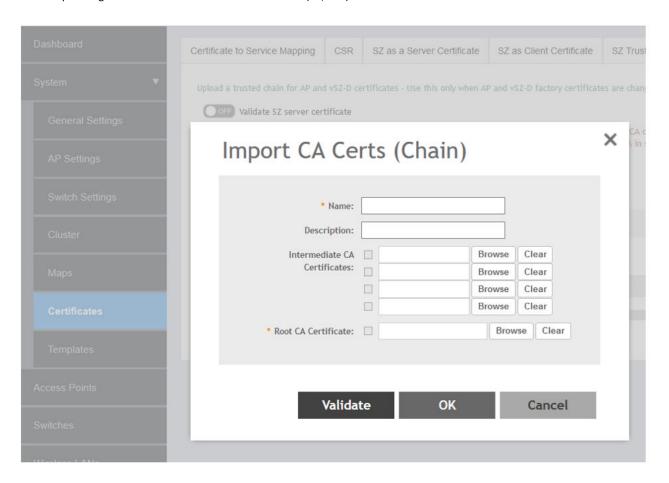
Select **Clear** if you want to remove a certificate that you selected.

3. Select Systems > Certificates > SZ Trusted CA Certificates/Chain (external) to validate the server certificates from RadSec/IPSec.



4. Under the **Upload CA and CA-Chain Certificates for internal (AP/vDP)** used to puch these certificates AP and vDP for server certificate validation. Configure the following:

FIGURE 90 Uploading CA and CA-Chain Certificates for internal (AP/vDP)



The Import CA Certs (Chain) page is displayed. Configure the following items:

- Name: Enter the name of the certificate chain
- Description: Enter a short description about the imported certificate.
- Intermediate CA Certificate: browse and select the certificate. You can select up to four certificates.
- Root CA Certificate: Browse and select the certificate.

NOTE

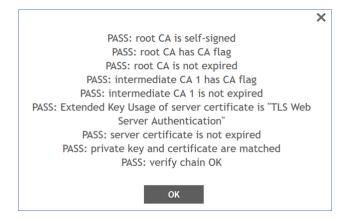
You can select Clear if you want to remove acertificate that you selected.

Validating Certificates

5. Click Validate.

The results of the validation are displayed

FIGURE 91 Validation Message



6. Click OK.

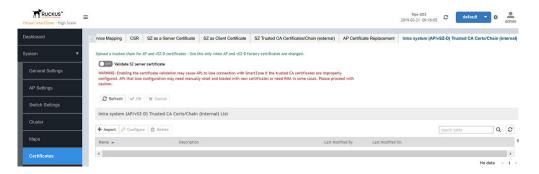
Validating Certificates

You can validate CA certificates of the controller before assigning them to the AP.

1. System > Certificates > Intra system (AP/vSZ-D) Trusted CA Certs/Chain (internal), and click ON to enable Validate SZ Server Certificate options.

This setting ensures the AP verifies and validates the server certificate of the controller. The AP or DP verifies if the SZ controller FQDN matches the DNS or common name of the SZ server certificate.

FIGURE 92 Validating the Controller Server Certificates



2. From Intra system (AP/vSZ-D) Trusted CA Certs/Chain (Internal) List, click Import.

The Import CA Certs (Chain) page is displayed. Configure the following items:

- Name: Enter the name of the certificate chain
- Description: Enter a short description about the imported certificate.
- Intermediate CA Certificate: browse and select the certificate. You can select up to four certificates.
- Root CA Certificate: Browse and select the certificate.

NOTE

You can select **Clear** if you want to remove acertificate that you selected.

3. Click Validate.

The results of the validation are displayed.

FIGURE 93 Validation Message

PASS: root CA is self-signed
PASS: root CA has CA flag
PASS: root CA is not expired
PASS: CA certificate 1 has CA flag
PASS: CA certificate 1 is not expired

OK

X.509 Certificates

Uploading X.509 Certificates on AP

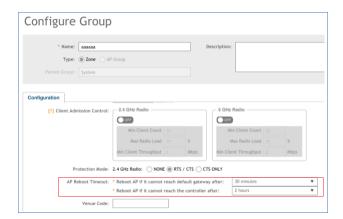
4. Click OK.

NOTE

When uploading the CA, the Sub-CA, Server Certificate, the Client Certificate and the Keys from the profiles SZ as Server Certificate, SZ as Client Certificate, SZ Trusted CA Certificates/Chain (external), and Intra system (AP/vSZ-D) Trusted CA Certs/Chain (internal) if an error occurs an event is triggered. To know more about the event refer the Events section.

It takes some time for the certificate configurations to be applied to the AP. The AP must be turned off, moved to the production controller, and then powered on. The AP must be rediscovered by the controller. The discovery time is usually configured for 30 minutes. After this time, the AP establishes a connection with the controller. You can reconfigure this discovery time on the production controller to two hours from the controller interface (navigate to **Wireless LANs > Configure Group > Configuration > Advanced Options**). The settings highlighted must be configured for the same.

FIGURE 94 Configuring AP Discovery Time



Uploading X.509 Certificates on AP

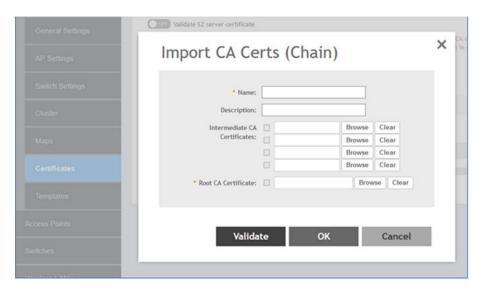
You can upload X.509 certificates to the AP using either SZ GUI or through CLI.

NOTE

It is not recomended to upload the certificates through AP CLI.

ClickSystem > Certificates > Intra system (AP/vSZ-D) Trusted CA Certs/Chain (internal) to upload the CA/CA-chain certificates to the controller.

FIGURE 95 Uploading CA/CA-chain certificate



Click Validate.

FIGURE 96 Enabling Server Certificate Validation AP

Upload a trusted chain for AP and vSZ-D certificates - Use this only when AP and vSZ-D factory certificates are changed.

ON Validate SZ server certificate

WARNING: Enabling the certificate validation may cause APs to lose connection with SmartZone if the trusted CA certificates are improperly configured. APs that lose configuration may need manually reset and loaded with new certificates or need RMA in some cases. Please proceed with caution.

Select Systems > Certificates > Certificate to Service Mapping, and map the service certificate for AP-to-controller and & AP-to-dataplane
communication by selecting the service certificate from the Ruckus Intra-device Communication list

FIGURE 97 Mapping Service Certificates



4. You can also upload certificate through CLI.

FIGURE 98 Uploading Certifcate through AP CLI

```
rkscli: set scg dl-ctrler-ca ctrler_ca_cert 192.168.11.37 69 tftp
Updating controller CA cert ...
This is ARM platform
"reason"=" Manual FW update initiated"
v54_fw_update: download 192.168.11.37 section=ctrler_ca_cert image=Image2 ctl_file=ctrler_ca_cert (/writable/fw/cert/ctrler_ca_cert.cntl)
New controller ca certificates written to file
"reason"=" Manual FW:none update successful"
**/usr/bin/fw(3919) : Completed
"reason"=" rsm_fw_update(FW_TYPE_TDTS_RULE) ret=1 Successful update"
Update controller CA cert successfully.
rkscli:
rkscli: set scg dl-ctrler-ca ctrler_ca_cert 192.168.11.37 69 tftp
Updating controller CA cert ...
This is ARM platform
 reason"=" Manual FW update initiated"
v54_fw_update: download 192.168.11.37 section=ctrler_ca_cert image=Image2 ctl_file=ctrler_ca_cert (/writable/fw/cert/ctrler_ca_cert.cntl)
New controller ca certificates written to file
"reason"=" Manual FW:none update successful"
**/usr/bin/fw(3937) : Completed
"reason"=" rsm_fw_update(FW_TYPE_TDTS_RULE) ret=1 Successful update"
Update controller CA cert successfully.
rkscli:
```

Uploading X.509 Certificates on vSZ-D

You can upload X.509 certificates to the vSZ-D either during initial setup or after initial setup through CLI.

- 1. Get contents of the *ca.pem* file, and copy the contents (from "Begin" to "End").
- 2. In the command prompt, the following is displayed: Do you want to upload vSZ server certificate chain (y/n):. Enter y to upload the vSZ server certificate chain.

3.	The following message is displayed: ************************************
	sentence including BEGIN/END CERTIFICATE: ************************************
	Example:BEGIN CERTIFICATE xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	CERTIFICATE *********************************

4. Press **Enter** to finish.

The certificate format is verified. Once verification is completed, the following message is displayed: Verify certificate format done please type " end " to finish.

5. In the command prompt, the following message is displayed: Do you want to verify vSZ server certificate chain (y/n):. Enter y.

6. You can upload the certificate using the CLI

Welcome to the RUCKUS WIRELESS vSZ-D Command Line Interface

vDP-242> en

Password:

vDP-242# config

vDP-242(config)# controller

vDP-242(config-controller) set_cert_chain

Paste your certificate sentence including BEGIN/END CERTIFICATE:

Example: ----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----

----END CERTIFICATE----

When you input "----END CERTIFICATE----" press enter to finish

Or you can type "###" and press enter to stop

----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----

MIIEtzCCA5+gAwiBAgiJAP38SkXhlwnzMA0GCSqGSlb3DQEBCwUAMIGYMQswCQYD VQQGEwJVUzELMAkGA1UECBMCQ0ExEjAQBgNVBAcTCVN1bm55dmFsZTEdMBsGA1UE ChMUUnVja3VzIFdpcmVsZXNzIEluYy4xKTAnBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWGnNlcnZpY2VA cnVja3Vzd2lyZWxlc3MuY29tMR4wHAYDVQQDExVDZXJ0aWZpY2F0ZSBBdXRob3Jp dHkwHhcNMTgwOTE3MDMzNjQ1WhcNMzMwOTEzMDMzNjQ1WjCBmDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMRIwEAYDVQQHEwlTdW5ueXZhbGUxHTAbBgNVBAoTFFJ1 Y2t1cvBXaXJlbGVzcvBJbmMuMSkwJwYJKoZlhvcNAQkBFhpzZXJ2aWNlQHJ1Y2t1 c3dpcmVsZXNzLmNvbTEeMBwGA1UEAxMVQ2VydGlmaWNhdGUgQXV0aG9yaXR5MIIB IjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAp3BM7P3ZEuWwuFT8+ejJ+UP0 kODr+RDMl6u9kBJqsURYpw+hRZnpN56LfeNp+GBBTBlJgKJ3RdTmK22zs9gj2JeD AZZ72K72GEiYMikfoXXY5Nrl6Dat2MrZmxOtpqZkKtwG6SyTywtpxUnlpgzQcHx4 rXvr4ikoxKaNWyXAxJcGXMWrPhQ91Bm3XjgB/6W8Zch+aXh1jL5kPnhWLzuzLqLV Q9+EmVE6eyc2TzMZBu0qlyciN9KgMipGluIDjZwWa7PUwnPjU12CpT4rFtWbI6W5 AyrXqAAbP0W+vLObVyQkaytkSIdR9qhaC398WljHmM5mz90Cb+i4yTOcblNl8QID AQABo4IBADCB/TAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUDjcnbgqRCkN2B/mDGYY6w12gSvkwgc0GA1Ud lwSBxTCBwoAUDjcnbgqRCkN2B/mDGYY6w12gSvmhgZ6kgZswgZgxCzAJBgNVBAYT AIVTMQswCQYDVQQIEwJDQTESMBAGA1UEBxMJU3Vubnl2YWxlMR0wGwYDVQQKExRS dWNrdXMgV2lyZWxlc3MgSW5jLjEpMCcGCSqGSIb3DQEJARYac2VydmljZUBydWNr dXN3aXJlbGVzcy5jb20xHjAcBgNVBAMTFUNlcnRpZmljYXRlIEF1dGhvcml0eYIJ AP38SkXhlwnzMAwGA1UdEwQFMAMBAf8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQADggEBAEUv3Kns

GJ5uNLoXWDIr2Mrt8Doh50cxXrBOpHtWaxyrQyNKZpY+I08p9ET1hjD++2/7e6ES
YgtiwlewR8iZHZsn1GdXgFVhz55d8pJZ2NZtbADdvhR1AJGkJ5hEclw+oX1eeKql
wrkoYjGF/+O5O24+sWfftZb1HJDrEoGeQGSOIR+iBOB0yhHQHdvR9dozcZk37aD7
Hix74KlqDRhZ5xDiRYEGSg/joXGjh9tW4Bhe3sPgx195IHCKCZycs+rknuy3SfLX

Verify your certificate format now, wait a moment.

Verify certificate format done please type "end" to finish

7. You can validate the CA certificate using the CLI

vDP-242(config-controller)# verify_cert_chain

vDP-242(config-controller)# ip scg.ruckuswireless.com

The command was executed successfully. To save the changes, type 'end'.

vDP-242(config-controller)# exit

You have upload cert chain! please type "end " to proceed end Do you really want to exit (y/n) n vDP-242(config-controller)# end

Server certificate chain upload was done! Please reboot to take effect! Save changes, and then exits the config context.

vDP-242# reboot

NOTE

For the RadSec server, SZ does not verify any identifier of the server certificate and therefore no configuration parameter is required.

Password Management

The admin password can be changed for an AP and vSZ-D from the controller interface and the command line interface.

Passwords can be composed of any combination of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and the following special characters: ["!", "@", "#", "\$", "%", "A", "&", "*", "(", ")". (No other special characters are allowed). To cover FIPS and CC password length range, the minimum password length should be 8 characters and the maximum length ranges from 8-64 characters. For example, c@ntro!!erAdm!n#123.

The admin login password of the AP zones are pushed from the controller. Therefore, controller validates the admin login passwords length of AP zones before pushing them into APs. The admin login password of the data plane is identical to the controller, so it need not be validated.

From the controller web interface go to Administration > Admin and Roles > Administrators and click Configure to modify the password.

FIGURE 99 Configuring the Password

* Name:	
	Default
Description:	Default Account Security
Session Idle Timeout:	OFF 15 (1-1440) minutes
Account Lockout:	Cosp Lock account for 30 (1-1440) minutes after 6 (1-100) failed authentication attempts
Password Expiration:	OFF Require password change every 90 (1-365) days
Password Reuse:	OFF Passwords cannot be the same as the last 4 (1-6) times
Two-Factor Authentication:	Require two-factor authentication via SMS
	You have to verify your one-time code first to enable it
Disable Inactive Accounts:	Lock admin accounts if they have not been used in the last 90 (1-1000) days
Minimum Password Length:	OFF Password must be at least 8 (8-64) characters
	When minimum password length is changed, admin should change passwords for all users manually as well. Minimum password length changes apply for all future passwords only
	·
	OK Cancel

After the password is successfully changed, you can view the activity log from Administration > Admin Activities.

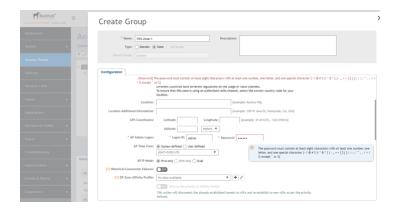
The account activity can be verified in the controller CLI by using the/opt/ruckuswireless/wsg/log/web/activity.log command.

FIGURE 100 Sample Verification Message



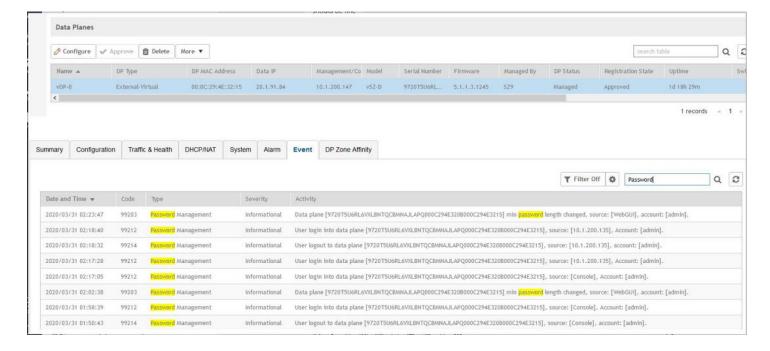
Select Access PointsConfigure AP Zone to configure the AP admin login password. You can modify the settings for AP Admin Logon.

FIGURE 101 Modifying AP Admin Login



Select SystemCluster- Data PlanesDP/vSZ-D to view changes to the dataplane password. . Click the Event tab to view the logs.

FIGURE 102 Dataplane Password Change Event Log



NOTE

The default username and password for controller and vSZ/vDP is admin/admin. The default username and password for AP is super/sp-admin.

Configuring the WLAN Scheduler

By configuring the WLAN scheduler, the controller can deny establishment of a wireless client session based on WLAN, time, day and so on. The controller can also control client access to the network by providing a time schedule within which the device can access the network. When the WLAN scheduler is disabled, SSID broadcasts are disabled and client connection is lost, including all clients that were connected earlier when the WLAN scheduler was enabled.

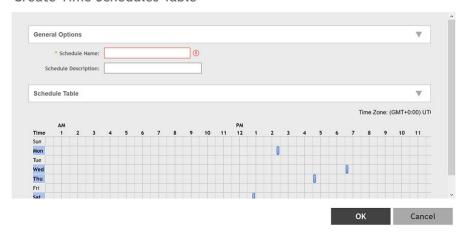
- 1. From the controller web interface, select Wireless LANs .
- 2. Select the zone for which you want to configure the WLAN scheduler and click the Services tab.
- 3. Select WLAN Scheduler.

4. Click Create.

The Create Time SchedulesTable page displays.

FIGURE 103 Creating Time Schedules Table

Create Time Schedules Table



5. Click **OK**.

The time schedule is configured.

6. From the Wireless LANs page, select the scheduler profile from the Advance Options tab

FIGURE 104 Selecting the Scheduler Profile

Edit WLAN Config: 1@Eng_Dar_Man_DBLBO_Radsec



Setting the WLAN Scheduler from the CLI

You can configure the WLAN scheduler from the command line interface as well.

1. In the command prompt, go to the configuration issue the commands as shown in the figure.

FIGURE 105 Sample Commands to Configure WLAN Scheduler from CLI

```
VSZ-266(config-zone)# wlan-scheduler 802.1x
VSZ-266(config-zone-wlam-scheduler)# schedule-data thur 01:15 02:30
VSZ-266(config-zone-wlam-scheduler)# schedule-data thur 01:15 02:30
VSZ-266(config-zone-wlam-scheduler)# exit
Do you want to save this context configuration (or input 'no' to cancel)? [yes/no] yes
VSZ-266(config-zone)# exit
Do you want to update this context configuration (or input 'no' to cancel)? [yes/no] yes
```

- 2. To verify that the WLAN scheduler is configured, log in to the AP.
- 3. Go to the *RKSCLI* mode

4. Use the **get wlanlist** command to review the status of the WLANs.

FIGURE 106 WLAN Scheduler Enabled on WLAN32

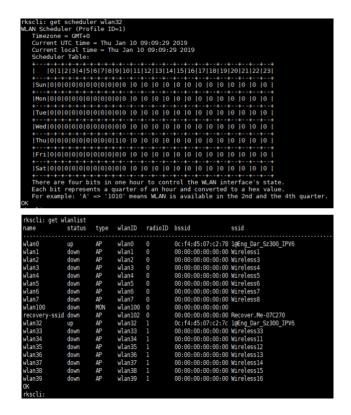


FIGURE 107 WLAN Scheduler Disabled on WLAN32

FIGURE 108 WLAN down in AP and Not Broadcasting After the Scheduled Time



FIGURE 109 Event Raised for WLAN Scheduler



5. You can view logs of when the client joins the AP at the scheduled time.

FIGURE 110 Logs Showing Client Joining AP at the Scheduled Time

Terminating Sessions

The SmartZone controller can terminate a remote interactive session after it has exceeded the session timeout value configured by the security administrator.

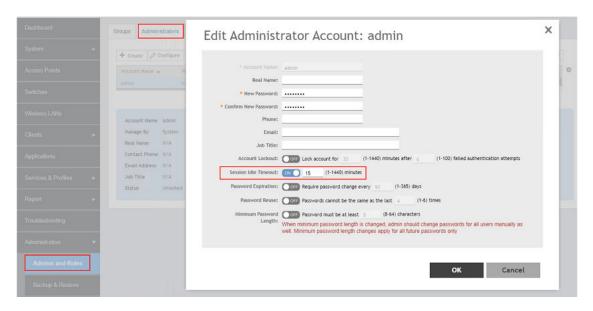
Terminating Sessions for Admin Users

- 1. To configure the timeout value on the controller web interface, select Administration > Admin and Roles > Administrators
- 2. Select the administrator account and click Configure.

The Edit Administrator Account page displays.

3. Set the **Session Idle Timeout** value from 1 to 1440 minutes.

FIGURE 111 Session Idle Timeout Configuration



The session idle timeout value is usually set to 30 minutes (default). You can also set the session idle timeout value from the command line interface.

4. From the command prompt, set the value as shown:

FIGURE 112 Session Timeout Configuration via CLI

```
VSZ-NODE-208# session-timeout

<minutes> Minutes (Positive, max is 1440 and default is 30 minutes.)

<cr>
VSZ-NODE-208# session-timeout
Session timeout is 30 minutes
```

The session timeout configured via CLI is applied to the CLI and the local console.

For a CLI session, the default session idle timeout is 30 minutes.

For a GUI session, the default session idle timeout is 15 minutes.

Terminating Sessions for Non-Admin Users

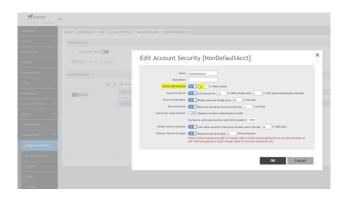
You can terminate the remote interactive session for non administrator users by creating a non-admin user account, a non-admin security profile and mapping the profile with the user by creating a user group.

- 1. Select **Administration** > **Admin and Roles** > **Account Security** to configure the timeout value on the controller web interface from the security profile.
- 2. Click Create.

3. Set the **Session Idle Timeout** value from 1 through 1440 minutes.

Because non-admin users cannot access the CLI, only the GUI session idle timeout is applicable.

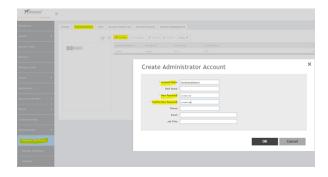
FIGURE 113 Session Timeout Configuration from the Security Profile



The session timeout value is usually set to 30 minutes (default).

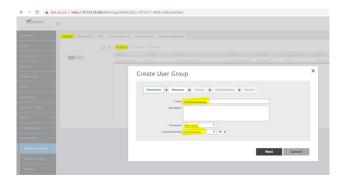
4. Select Administration > Admin and Roles > Administrators to create a non-admin user account.

FIGURE 114 Creating a Non-Admin Account



5. Select Administration > Admin and Roles > Groups to create the user group to map the non-admin user to the security profile.

FIGURE 115 Creating User Groups



After the session is terminated, an event is generated to notify the user. You can view the events from the **Events & Alarms** page on the controller interface.

Terminating Administrator Sessions

From the Session Management tab, you can view and also terminate the Administrator sessions that are currently running.

- 1. From the controller web interface, select Administration > Admin and Roles > Session Management
- 2. Select the administrator session you want to discontinue and click **Terminate**.
 - The **Password Confirmation** page displays.
- 3. Enter the password and click **OK**. The session ends.

You can terminate all CLI and web interface sessions that you have logged in to.

FIGURE 116 Sample Session Termination for Web Interface Session.

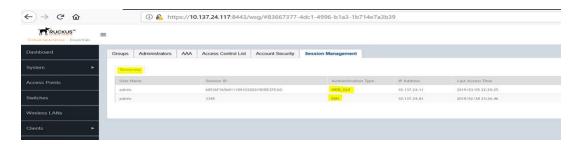
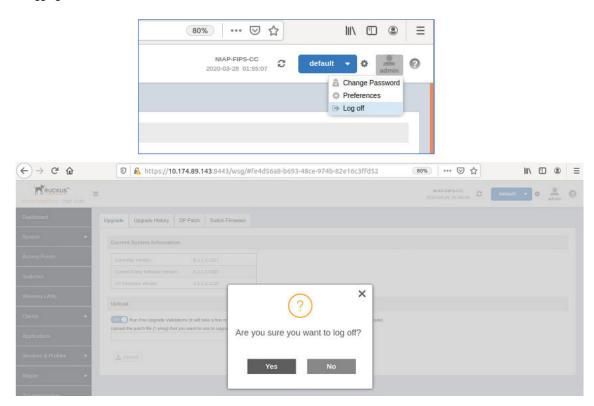


FIGURE 117 Sample Session Termination for CLI Session.

4. Click the **Admin** icon in the upper right corner and select log off from the drop-down list.

FIGURE 118 Logging out from the UI



5. You can also logout by typing "exit" command in the SSH session.

FIGURE 119 Logging out from the SSH session

```
[C:\-]$ ssh admin@10.174.89.143

Connecting to 10.174.89.143:22...
Connection established.
To escape to local shell, press 'Ctrl*Alt*]'.
Access to this system is reserved only for authorized administrators.
This is a default login banner and can be configured by authorized administrators of the system
MARNING! The remote SSH server rejected XII forwarding request.
Last login. Fri Mari 32:147:18 2020 from 10.174.96.102
Please wait. CLI initializing...

Velicome to the Ruckus Virtual SmartZone - High Scale Command Line Interface
Version: 5.1.1.3.1227

5ZD en
Password: ******

5ZD# exit

Connection closing...Socket close.
Connection closed by foreign host.

Disconnected from remote host(10.174.89.143:22) at 18:29:41.

Type 'help' to learn how to use Xshell prompt.
[(:\-]$
```

Terminating Administrator Sessions

6. You can also logout by typing "exit" command at the console prompt.

FIGURE 120 Logging out using the console prompt

```
FIPS-SZ300 login: admin
Password:
Last login: Fri Mar 27 12:29:37 from 10.174.88.51
enPlease wait. CLI initializing...

Welcome to the Ruckus SmartZone 300 Command Line Interface
Version: 5.1.1.3.1227

FIPS-SZ300> en
Password: *******

FIPS-SZ300# exit

Access to this system is reserved only for authorized administrators.
This is a default login banner and can be configured by authorized administrators of the system
FIPS-SZ300 login:
```

7. You can also logout by typing "logout" at the CLI prompt

FIGURE 121 Logging out using CLI prompt

```
[C:\~]$ ssh admin@10.174.89.143
Connecting to 10.174.89.143:22...
Connection established.
To escape to local shell, press 'Ctrl+Alt+]'.
Access to this system is reserved only for authorized administrators.
This is a default login banner and can be configured by authorized administrators of the system
MARNING! The remote SSH server rejected X11 forwarding request.
Last login: Fri Mar 27 22:54:00 2020 from 10.45.239.142
Please wait. CLI initializing...
welcome to the Ruckus Virtual SmartZone - High Scale Command Line Interface
Version: 5.1.1.3.1245

SZ9> en
Password: ********
SZ9# logout
Connection closing...Socket close.
Connection closed by foreign host.
Disconnected from remote host(10.174.89.143:22) at 20:56:54.
Type 'help' to learn how to use Xshell prompt.
[C:\~]$
```

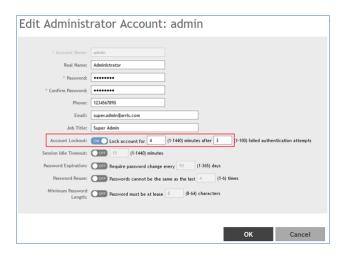
Locking Accounts

Administrator accounts can be forcefully locked when there are repeated attempts to access the account by unauthorized users. This situation typically applies when the entered user name is correct, but the password is incorrect. You can configure the number of unsuccessful attempts a user can try to log in to the account before the account is locked.

- 1. From the controller web interface, go to Administration > Admin and Roles > Administrators.
- Select the administrator account and click Configure.

The Edit Administrator Account page displays.

FIGURE 122 Configuring the Account Lock



3. Click **ON** to enable **Account Lockout** and configure the account lockout time and the number of failed authentication attempts. A user is locked out for the account lockout time after the configured number of failed login attempts.

NOTE

The administrator must wait until the lockout period expires.

- 4. Click **OK**. The **Password Confirmation** screen is displayed.
- 5. Click OK.

You can modify the account lock settings from the security profile also. Select **Administration > Admins and Roles > Account Security**, click **Configure** to edit the value from within the selected profile.

Locking Non-Administrator Accounts

You can configure non-administrator accounts to be forcefully locked when there are repeated attempts to access the account by unauthorized users. For this, you must create a non-admin user account, security profile, and user group mapping the account and profile.

- 1. From the controller web interface, select Administration > Admin and Roles > Account Security.
- Click Configure.

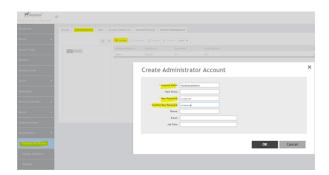
3. Click ON to enable Account Lockout and enter the account lockout time and number of failed authentication attempts.

FIGURE 123 Account Lockout Configuration from the Security Profile



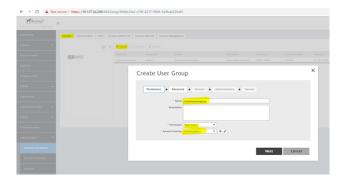
4. Select Administration > Admin and Roles > Administrators to create a non-administrator user account.

FIGURE 124 Creating a Non-Administrator Account



5. Select Administration > Admin and Roles > Groups to create the user group to map the non administrator user to the security profile

FIGURE 125 Creating User Groups



When the number of login attempts exceeds the value configured, the user is locked and the following screen appears.

FIGURE 126 Locked User Account

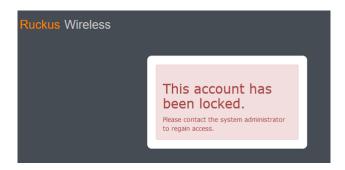


FIGURE 127 AP User Locked: Verification from CLI

```
[root@IRAWAT ~] # ssh 192.168.11.67

Please login: admin
password :
Login incorrect

Please login: admin
password :
Login incorrect

Login incorrect

Login incorrect

Login failureConnection to 192.168.11.67 closed.
[root@IRAWAT ~] # ssh 192.168.11.67

Please login: admin
password :
rkscli : Login failureConnection to 192.168.11.67 closed.
[root@IRAWAT ~] #
```

FIGURE 128 vSZ-D User Locked: Verification from CLI

After the account is locked, an event is generated to notify the user. You can view the events from the **Events & Alarms** page on the controller interface.

Setting Up the Login Banner

You can customize the message that appears in the login banner of the controller web interface and CLI.

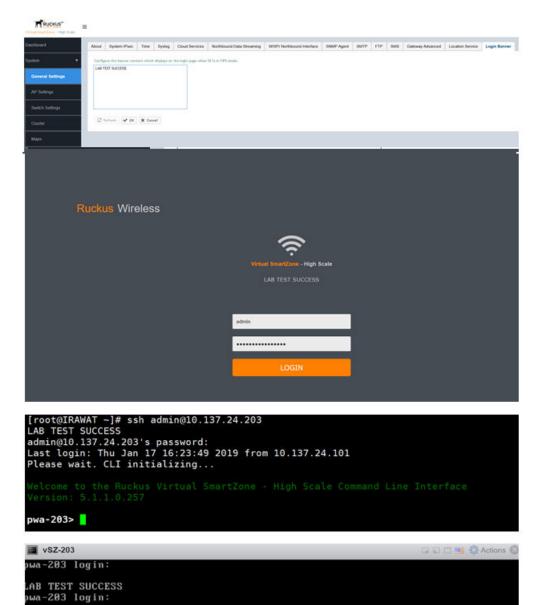
1. From the controller web interface, Select System > General Settings > Login Banner.

NOTE

The Setting Up the Login Banner is not applicable to Dataplane.

2. Configure the content of the login banner as required.

FIGURE 129 Login Banner: Web Interface and CLI



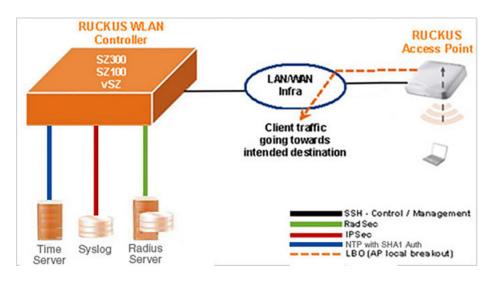
LAB TEST SUCCESS pwa-203 login: LAB TEST SUCCESS

Deployment Models

SZ and vSZ maintain different centralized deployment models for IPsec tunnel setup. Ruckus Wireless Controllers and Ruckus Smart Wi-Fi APs are deployed in two different models; distributed deployment model and centralized deployment model.

Distributed Deployment Model In distributed deployment model client traffic directly reaches the intended destination from the AP. All Ruckus Wireless Controllers and APs support this deployment model as seen in the below figure.

FIGURE 130 Distributed Deployment Model



Centralized Deployment Model In centralized deployment model client traffic always reaches the WLAN controller first via the AP before going to intended destination as in the below figures.

FIGURE 131 Centralized Deployment Model with hardware

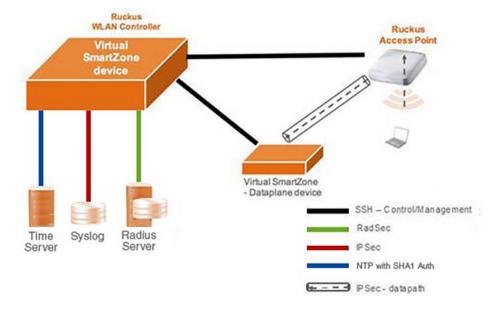
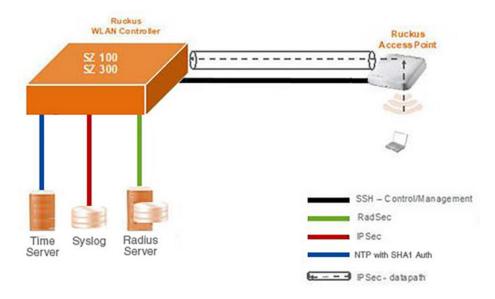


FIGURE 132 Centralized Deployment Model with Software



Once authenticated as trusted nodes on the wired infrastructure, the access points provide the encryption service on the wireless network between themselves and the wireless client. The APs also communicate directly with the wireless controller for management purposes. The management traffic between Ruckus AP and Ruckus Wireless Controller is encrypted

Configuring Ruckus GRE and IPsec in the WLAN

You can configure the Ruckus GRE tunnel profile and IPsec profile in the WLAN to manage AP traffic. Ruckus GRE and IPsec is a configuration of IPsec tunnel between AP and HW SZ in centralize HW deployment, AP and vSZ-D in centralize deployment.

Creating an IPsec Profile

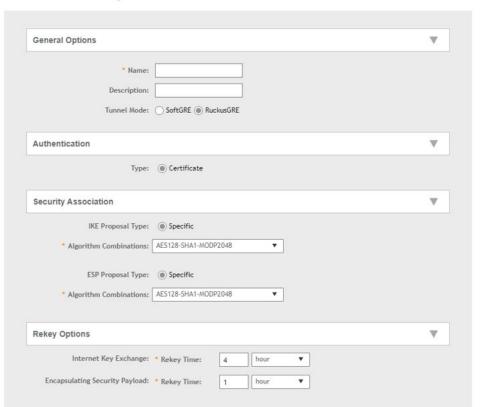
- Go to Services & Profiles > Tunnels and Ports
- 2. Select the **IPsec** tab, and then select the zone for which you want to create the profile.

Click Create.

The Create IPsec Profile page appears.

FIGURE 133 Creating an IPsec Profile

Create IPsec profile



4. Configure the following:

- Name: Type the name of the profile.
- Description: Type description of the profile.
- Tunnel Mode : select Ruckus GRE.
- Under Security Association select either the required option for IKE Proposal Type: AES128-SHA1-MODP2048 or AES256-SHA384-ECP384.
- Under Security Association select either one of the supported options for ESP Proposal Type: AES128-SHA1-MODP2048 or AES256-SHA384-ECP384.

NOTE

WLAN Controller will not allow ESP proposal to be less secured than IKE Proposal . If AES128-SHA1-MODP2048 is selected for IKE WLAN Controller will allow both AES128-SHA1-MODP2048, AES256-SHA384-ECP384 for ESP however if AES256-SHA384-ECP384 selected for IKE only AES256-SHA384-ECP384 will be allowed for ESP.

- Configure the required duration for IKE and ESP Key's under Rekey options.
- 5. Click **OK**.

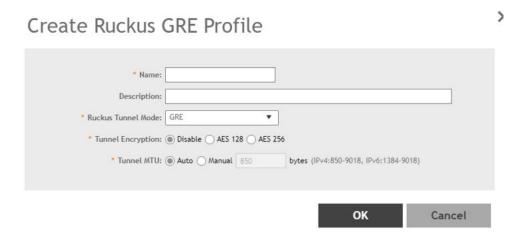
X

Creating a Ruckus GRE Profile

- 6. Go to Services & Profiles > Tunnels and Ports.
- 7. Select the Ruckus GRE tab, and then select the zone for which you want to create the profile.
- 8. Click Create.

The Create Ruckus GRE Profile page appears.

FIGURE 134 Creating a Ruckus GRE Profile



- 9. Type a name for the profile in the **Name** box.
- 10. Type a description for the profile in the **Description** box.
- 11. Select Ruckus Tunnel mode as GRE.
- 12. Select Tunnel encryption as Disable. Select Tunnle MTU as Auto

MTU is the size of the largest protocol data unit that can be passed on the controller network.

- 13. Set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the tunnel using one of the **Tunnel MTU** options:
 - Click the Auto radio button. This is the default option.
 - Click the **Manual** radio button and enter the maximum number of bytes. For IPv4 traffic the range is from 850-1500 bytes, for IPv6 traffic the range is from 1384 to 1500 bytes.

MTU is the size of the largest protocol data unit that can be passed on the controller network.

14. Click **OK**.

You have created the Ruckus GRE profile.

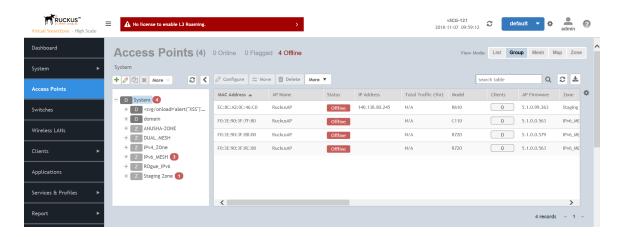
Creating an AP Zone

15. Create an AP zone with the appropriate Ruckus GRE and IPSec profiles. Go to Access Points.

To create an AP zone

On the menu, click **Access Points**. The figure below appears.

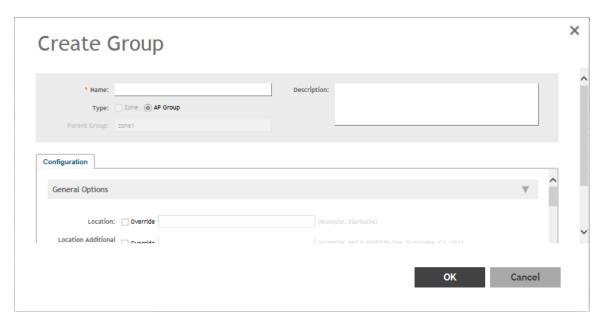
FIGURE 135 Access Points



From the **System** tree, select the location where you want to create the zone (for example, System or Domain), and then click



FIGURE 136 Create Groups



- Configure the zone by completing the settings listed in the table below.
- Click OK.

TABLE 5 AP Zone Details

Field	Description	Your Action
Name	Indicates the name of the zone/AP group.	Enter a name.
Description	Indicates the short description assigned to the zone or AP group.	Enter a brief description
Туре	Indicates if you are creating a domain, zone or an AP group.	Appears by default. You can also choose the option.
Parent Group	Indicates the parent AP group.	Appears by default.
Configuration > General Options		
AP Firmware	Indicates the firmware to which it applies.	Select the firmware.
Country Code	Indicates the country code. Using the correct country code helps ensure that APs use only authorized radio channels.	Select the country code.
Location	Indicates the generic location of the zone.	Enter the location.
Location Additional Information	Indicates detailed location.	Enter additional location information.
GPS Coordinates	Indicates the geographical location.	Enter the following coordinates: Longitude Latitude Altitude
AP Admin Logon	Indicates the admin logon credentials.	Enter the Logon ID and Password .
AP Time Zone	Indicates the time zone that applies.	Select a time zone, and the enter the details as required
AP IP Mode	Indicates the IP version that applies.	Select the IP version. IPv6, IPv4 and dual addressing modes are supported.
Historical Connection Failures	Allows the zone APs to report client connection failures so that the administrator can view past connection problems from the Troubleshooting menu.	Click the button.
DP Zone Affinity Profile	Specifies the DP affinity profile for the zone. NOTE This option is supported only on vSZ-H.	Select the zone affinity profile from the list.
SSH Tunnel Encryption	Specifies the encryption that reduces the load on controller control of SSH traffic.	Select the required option: • AES 128 • AES 256
Cluster Redundancy	Provides cluster redundancy option for the zone. NOTE Cluster redundancy is supported only on SZ300 and vSZ-H.	Select the required option: Zone Enable Zone Disable
Configuration > Radio Options		1
Channel Range (2.4G)	Indicates that you want to override the 2.4GHz channel range that has been configured for the zone to which this AP group belong.	Select Select Channel Range (2.4G) check boxes for the channels on which you want the 2.4GHz radios of managed APs to operate. Channel options include channels 1 to 11. By default, all channels are selected.
DFS Channels	Allows ZoneFlex APs to use DFS channels.	Select the check box.

TABLE 5 AP Zone Details (continued)

Field	Description	Your Action
5.8 Ghz Channels	Provides C-band support for all Outdoor APs and the following Indoor APs: R310, R510, R710. NOTE This feature is available only for countries that support 5.8Ghz channel. For example, UK provides indoor AP—5.8Ghz channel support.	Select the Allow 5.8Ghz channels check box.
5.8 Ghz Channels License	Enables full TX Power Adjustment for C-band channels. NOTE This feature is supported only for UK.	Select the Allow 5.8Ghz channels use full power check box.
Channel Range (5G) Indoor	Indicates the channels on the 5GHz radio that you want managed indoor APs to operate.	Select the check boxes.
Channel Range (5G) Outdoor	Indicates the channels on the 5GHz radio that you want managed outdoor APs to operate.	Select the check boxes.
Radio Options b/g/n (2.4 GHz)	Indicates the configuration options for the 2.4 GHz radio.	 Channelization—Set the channel width used during transmission to either 20 or 40 (MHz), or select Auto to set it automatically. Channel—Select the channel to use for the b/g/n (2.4GHz) radio, or select Auto to set it automatically. Auto cell sizing—Select this option to enable APs to share information on interference seen by each other and dynamically adjust their radio Tx power and Rx parameters to minimize interference. Enabling this option, disables the TX Power Adjustment configuration. NOTE Ensure that Background Scan is enabled. TX Power Adjustment—Select the preferred TX power, if you want to manually configure the transmit power on the 2.4GHz radio. By default, TX power is set to Full on the 2.4GHz radio. NOTE If you choose Min, the transmit power is set to 0dBm (1mW) per chain for 11n APs, and 2dBm per chain for 11ac APs. If you choose Max, the transmit power is set to the max allowable value according to the AP's capability and the operating country's regulations.

TABLE 5 AP Zone Details (continued)

Field	Description	Your Action
Radio Options a/n/ac (5 GHz)	Indicates the configuration options for the 5 GHz radio.	 Select the following options: Channelization—Set the channel width used during transmission to either 20, 40, 80, 80+80, 160 (MHz), or select Auto to set it automatically. Channel—For Indoor and Outdoor, select the channel to use for the a/n/c (5GHz) radio, or select Auto to set it automatically. Secondary Channel (80+80)—For Indoor and Outdoor, the default secondary channel to use for the a/n/c (5GHz) radio, is set as Auto. Auto cell sizing— Select this option to enable APs to share information on interference seen by each other and dynamically adjust their radio Tx power and Rx parameters to minimize interference. Enabling this option, disables the TX Power Adjustment configuration. NOTE Ensure that Background Scan is enabled. TX Power Adjustment—Select the preferred TX power, if you want to manually configure the transmit power on the 5GHz radio. By default, TX power is set to Full on the 5GHz radio. NOTE If you choose Min, the transmit power is set to OdBm (1mW) per chain for 11n APs, and 2dBm per chain for 11ac APs. If you choose Max, the transmit power is set to the max allowable value according to the AP's capability and the operating country's regulations.
Configuration > AP GRE Tunnel Options Tunnel Type	Indicates the supported tunnel type (Ruckus	Choose:
	GRE, SoftGRE and SoftGRE+IPsec)	Ruckus GRE and select the GRE Tunnel Profile. SoftGRE and select the GRE Tunnel Profile select AAA Affinity, which is applicable only for proxy AAA. NOTE If you select AAA Affinity, you must enable Force Disassociate Client while creating the Soft GRE Profile. SoftGRE+IPsec and select the GRE Tunnel Profile select SoftGRE+IPsec

TABLE 5 AP Zone Details (continued)

Field	Description	Your Action	
Channel Mode	Indicates if location-based service is enabled. If you want to allow indoor APs that belong to this zone to use wireless channels that are Channel Mode regulated as indoor-use only.	Select the Allow indoor channels check box.	
Auto Channel Selection	Indicates auto-channel settings.	Select the check box and choose the option.	
Background Scan	Runs a background scan.	Select the respective check boxes and enter the duration in seconds:	
		Background Scanning—Changes the AP channel if there is interference.	
		ChannelFly—Continuously monitors potential throughput and changes the AP channel to minimize interference and optimize throughput.	
Smart Monitor	Indicates AP interval check and retry threshold settings.	Select the check box and enter the interval and threshold.	
AP Ping Latency Interval	Measures the latency between the controller and AP periodically, and send this data to SCI	Enable by moving the radio button to ON to measure latency.	
Rogue AP Detection	Indicates rogue AP settings.	Enable the option.	
Rogue Classification Policy	Indicates the parameters used to classify rogue APs. This option is available only if you enable the Rogue AP Detection option.	Select the options for rogue classification policy: Enable events and alarms for all rogue devices Enable events and alarms for malicious rogues only Report RSSI Threshold - enter the threshold. Range: 0 through 100. Protect the network from malicious rogue access points - Enable the option and choose one of the	
		following: - Aggressive - Auto - Conservative • Radio Jamming Detection - enable the option and enter the Jamming Threshold in percentage.	
DoS Protection	Indicates settings for blocking a client.	Select the check box and enter the duration in seconds.	
Client Load Balancing	Balances the number of clients across APs.	Select the check box and enter the threshold.	

TABLE 5 AP Zone Details (continued)

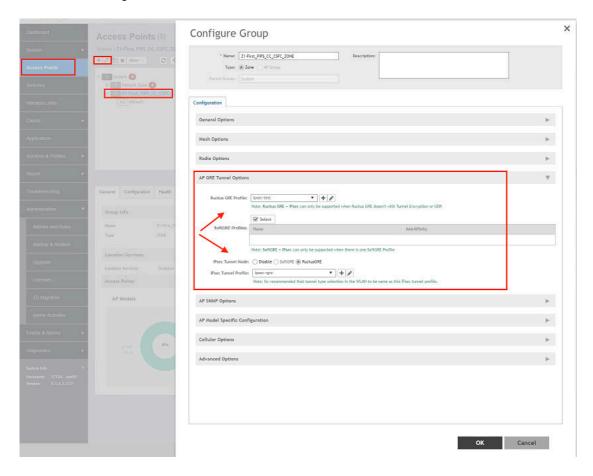
Field	Description	Your Action
Band Balancing	Balances the bandwidth of the clients.	You can use the slider to actively control associated stations to meet certain band distribution requirements allowing for dynamic band balancing:
		Disable: disables band balancing
		Basic (default): during heavy load conditions, this option withholds probe and authentication responses in order to balance clients.
		Proactive: this is a dynamic form of band balancing where the clients are re-balanced on the AP utilizing the 802.11v BTM standard. The AP sends a BTM message to the client to change the bands and it is left to the client's discretion to make a decision on changing the bands.
		Strict: this is an aggressive form of band balancing where the clients are forced to re-balance utilizing the 802.11v BTM standard. The AP sends a BTM message to the client to change the bands. If the client does not change the band, the client is forced to disconnect after 10 seconds.
		NOTE The band change is applicable only for those connected clients that support 802.11v standard.
		Enter the percentage of client load on the 2.4 GHz band.
Location Based Service	Indicates that the location based service is	Select the check box and choose the options.
	enabled.	Click Create, In the Create LBS Server form:
		a. Enter the Venue Name .
		b. Enter the Server Address .
		c. Enter the Port number .
		d. Enter the Password .
Client Admission Control	Indicates the load thresholds on the AP at which	Select the check box and update the following settings:
	it will stop accepting new clients.	Min Client Count
		Max Radio Load
		Min Client Throughput
Protection Mode	Indicates the mechanism to reduce frame	Choose one of the following options:
	collision.	• None
		RTS/CTS
		CTS Only
AP Reboot Timeout	Indicates the AP reboot settings.	Choose the required option for:
		Reboot AP if it cannot reach default gateway after
		Reboot AP if it cannot reach the controller after
Recovery SSID	Allows you to enable or disable the Recovery(Island) SSID broadcast on the controller.	Enable Recovery SSID Broadcast

NOTE

RuckusGRE over IPsec is supported in transport mode only. It provide support of RSA.

- 16. Select the FIPS zone and click the + icon to configure the AP GRE Tunnel Options from the Configuration tab.
 - For Ruckus GRE Profile select proper GRE profile configured previously.
 - Select Ruckus GRE option for IPSEC tunnel mode.
 - Slect proper configured IPSEC tunnel profile for Ipsec Tunnel profile option.

FIGURE 137 AP GRE Tunnel Configurations



- 17. Go to Wireless LAN.
- 18. Select the zone. The Creating WLAN Configuration page displays.
- 19. Go to **Data Plan Options** and select the Ruckus GRE tunnel profile. By default, Ruckus GRE and IPsec are enabled and attached at the zone level to the WLAN.

NOTE

Peer reference identifiers are not configurable, SZ will autogenerate reference identifiers to AP and DP.

You have created the IPsec GRE profile.

NOTE

You can also edit, clone and delete the profile by selecting the options Configure, Clone and Delete respectively, from the IPsec GRE tab.

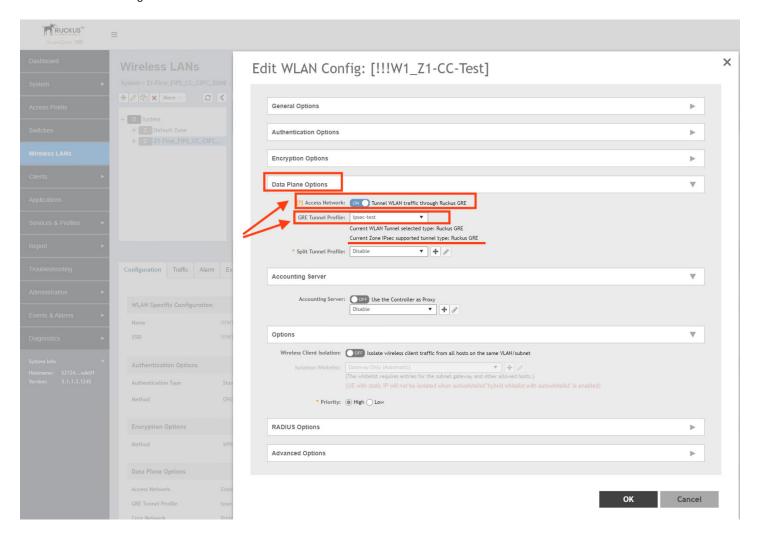
NOTE

The IPSec connection between AP and vSZ-D is recovered automatically and no manual intervention required

Map Ruckus GRE and IPSec profile to Wlan

- Go to Wireless LANs
- Select the Zone and either create a new WLAN or edit the existing WLAN.
- Within WLAN config, under the Data Plane Options:
- Select to enable the Access Networks.
 - Map the Ruckus GRE profile created in above steps.
 - Once you enable and select Ruckus GRE, IPSec profile is applied based on AP zone configuration.

FIGURE 138 WLAN configuration



System IPsec

System IPsec is the IPsec tunnel between SZ and external syslog server. All IPsec tunnels are NAT traversal.

If the connection between SZ and the IPsec gateway is unintentionally broken then:

• If the connection broken period is over the IKE rekey timeout, the system IPsec will go down and a system event #99104 will be triggered to notify users.

System IPsec

•	If the connection broken period is within the IKE rekey timeout, the system IPsec sends retransmission request to the gateway every 10
	seconds until the IKE rekey timeout or 360 retransmission tries.

Configuring System IPsec using Preshared Key

You can configure the system IPsec settings by using preshared keys.

1. From the controller web interface, select General Settings > System IPSec.

NOTE

System IPSec Settings allows user to directly configure IPsec to Protect (Encrypt) the syslog data. IF System IPSec is not enabled syslog data will be in plain text. By default, discard packets from different subnets and are dropped/not handled.

Configure the following options:

- Security Gateway: Enter the security gateway endpoint IP address.
- Subnet: Enter the subnet that must be reachable by way of the IPsec tunnel
- Type: Click "Preshared Key"
- Preshared key: Enter the key

ATTENTION

The preshared key text ranges from 8 through 64 ASCII characters or 44 through 128 bit-based characters and any combination of upper and lower case letters, numbers, and special characters (that include: '!', '@', '#', '\$', '%', '^', '&', '*', '(', and ')', except " or ' or \$(characters. For example, Pa\$\$w0rd4F!rst%!P\$*c#.

• Under IKE, select the encryption algorithm, the integrity algorithm, and the rekey time.

NOTE

The supported encryption algorithms are AES128, AES192, and AES256. The supported integrity algorithms are SHA1, SHA256, SHA384, and SHA512. The IKE encryption proposals should be greater than or equal to the ESP encryption proposal. System IPsec supports IKEv2 only.

Under ESP, select the encryption algorithm, the integrity algorithm, and the rekey time.

NOTE

The supported encryption algorithms are AES128, AES192, and AES256. The supported integrity algorithms are SHA1, SHA256, SHA384, and SHA512. By default, DH group is DH-20 [ECP-384], which cannot be changed.

• Under Tunnel State, view the status of the IPsec tunnel.

NOTE

System IPsec supports tunnel mode only.

FIGURE 139 System IPsec Settings

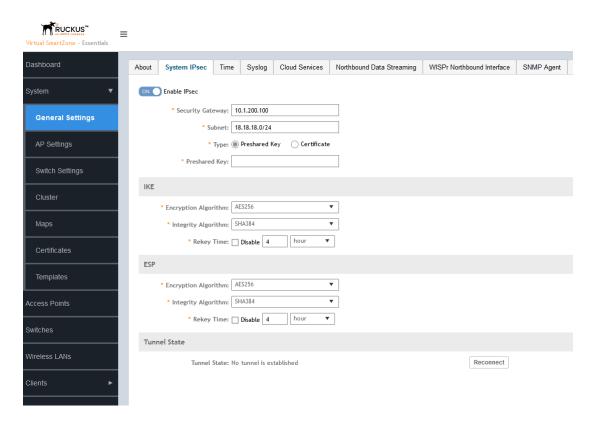


FIGURE 140 Enabling IKE Rekeying

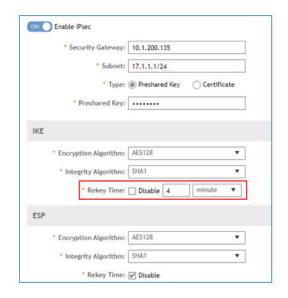
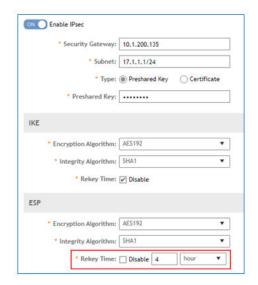


FIGURE 141 Enabling ESP Rekeying



2. Click OK.

NOTE

If the connection is unintentionally broken then user has to re-connect using the 'Re-connect' button from GUI to re-establishes the connection.

Configuring System IPsec using Certificates

You can configure the system IPsec settings by using certificates.

1. From the controller web interface, select General Settings > System IPsec.

Configure the following options:

- Security Gateway: Enter the security gateway endpoint IP address.
- Subnet: Enter the subnet that is reachable via IPsec tunnel
- Type: Click Certificate

NOTE

Both RSA and ECDSA private keys are supported.

• Remote ID: Enter the remote ID for certificate authentication.

NOTE

The Remote ID must be a distinguished name and the identifier to the external IPSec gateway.

- Certificate: Select a previously imported client certificate.
- OCSP: If the CA certificate has the OCSP [authorityinfoaccess] by default, the system IPsec CA certifications will be validated using the
 information certificates. Click ON to enable the OCSP as necessary and enter the OCSP validator URL, trusted certificate, and subject
 of the certifications that need to be validated.
- Under IKE, select the encryption algorithm, the integrity algorithm, and the rekey time.

NOTE

The supported encryption algorithms are AES128, AES192, and AES256. The supported integrity algorithms are SHA1, SHA256, SHA384, and SHA512. The IKE encryption proposals should be greater than or equal to the ESP encryption proposal. System IPsec supports IKEv2 authentication by X.509 certificate only.

• Under ESP, select the encryption algorithm, the integrity algorithm, and the rekey time.

NOTE

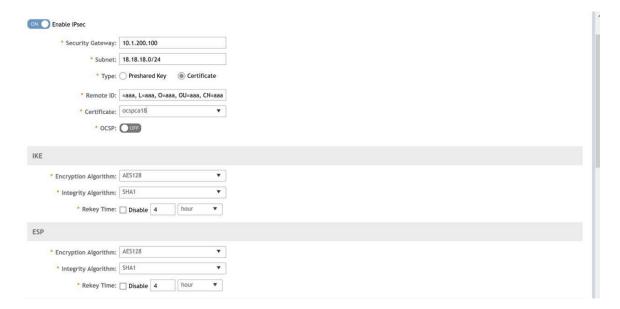
The supported encryption algorithms are AES128, AES192, and AES256. The supported integrity algorithms are SHA1, SHA256, SHA384, and SHA512. By default DH group will be DH-20 [ECP-384], which cannot be changed. System IPsec supports DH-20 only.

• Under Tunnel State, view the status of the IPsec tunnel.

NOTE

System IPsec supports tunnel mode only.

FIGURE 142 System IPsec Settings



2. Click OK.

You can import the System IPsec certificates from **System > Certificates > Import** . You can import the trusted CA certificates from **System > Trusted CA Certs > Import**.

Following is an example showing server certificate details:

FIGURE 143 Server Certificate Details

Configuring IKE and ESP Rekeying Separately

IKE and ESP Rekeying can be configured independently to initiate the rekeying on the established IPSec tunnel.

Perform the following steps to configure.

- 1. In the web interface, navigate to System > General Settings > System IPsec Tab
- 2. From the Type field, select either Preshared Key or Certificate.

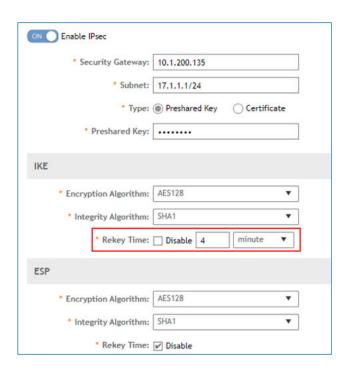
- 3. If Preshared Key is selected, perform the following.
 - a) Enable IPsec.

FIGURE 144 Enabling IPsec



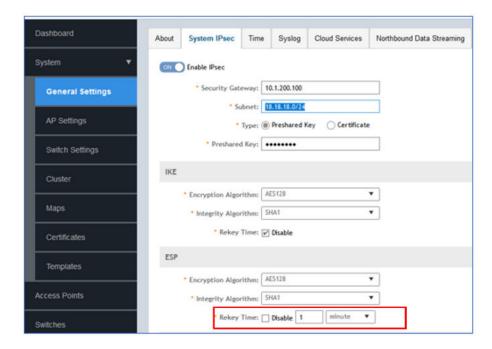
b) In the IKE section, enable IKE Rekeying.

FIGURE 145 Enabling IKE Rekeying



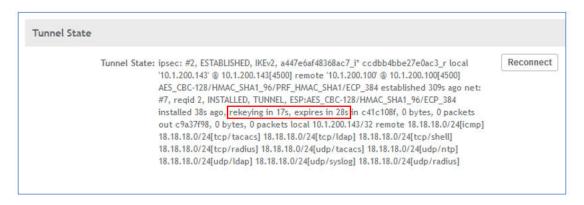
c) In the ESP section, enable ESP Rekeying

FIGURE 146 Enabling ESP Rekeying



d) After you click OK, the following message is displayed Successful IPSec tunnel creation with Rekeying information

FIGURE 147 Successful IPsec Tunnel Creation



- 4. If Certificates is selected, perform the following.
 - a) In the Certificate field, upload 'SZ as Client Certificate' and 'CA n sub-CA Certificate'.
 - In the Remote ID fiels, enter the IPSec GW certificates Subject line.
 For example, C=US, ST=CA, O=Ruckus Wireless Inc., CN=scg.ruckuswireless.com, EMAILADDRESS=service@ruckuswireless.com.

FIGURE 148 Adding Certificate



Configuring System Time

The controller uses three external Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers to synchronize the times across cluster nodes and managed access points.

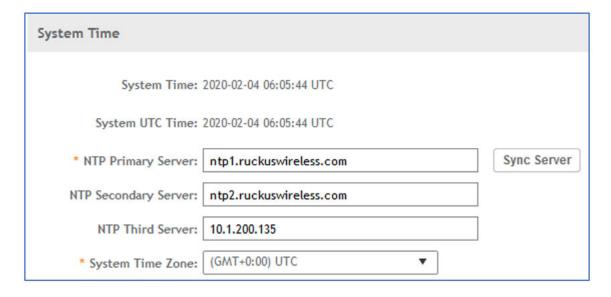
The NTP server synchronizes its time with that of the controller.

NOTE

The controller supports version 4.2.6p5 of NTP. The SZ controllers and AP does not accept broadcast and multicast NTP packets that would result in the timestamp, these packets are ignored by default.

1. Go to System > General Settings > Time.

FIGURE 149 Setting System Time

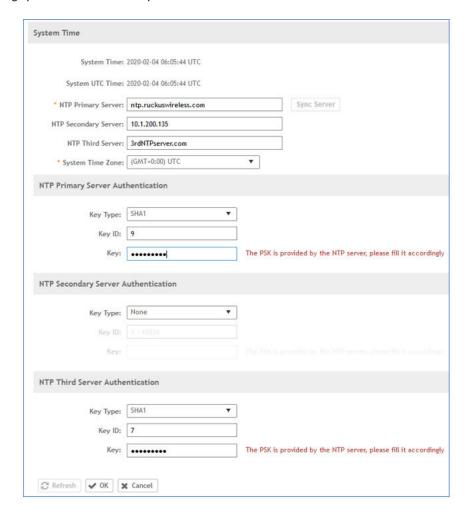


2. For **NTP Primary Server**, enter the NTP Server address that you want to use. The default NTP server address is ntp.ruckuswireless.com.

NOTE

It is mandatory to configure the Primary Server. You can configure secondary and tertiary NTP server depending on the requirement.

FIGURE 150 Configuring System Time for Secondary Server



3. For System Time Zone, select the time zone from the list that you want the controller to use. The default time zone is (GMT +0:00) UTC.

4. Click Sync Server to enable an AP to join the controller and automatically synchronize its time every day.

If the **NTP Primary Server** is unreachable then secondary and tertiary NTP servers can be reached for synching time. When primary and secondary NTPs are not reachable then the tertiary NTP server is used to sync the controller time.

NOTE

When the NTP Servers are unreachable, an event is trigggered. To know more about the event refer the

FIGURE 151 Message when the NTP Servers are unreachable



- 5. Under **NTP Authentication**, provide the NTP authentication (which includes the **Key Type** as **SHA1** and **Key ID** as [ranges from 1 through 65534], and **Key**.
- 6. Click OK.

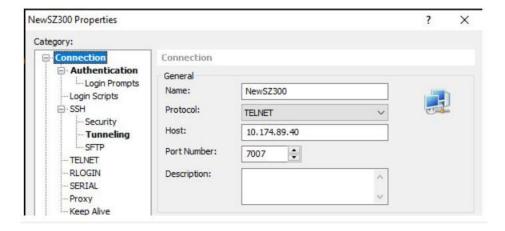
Administrating the Controller

Administrating the controller using console

All hardware platforms have console port which can be connected to Console switch to access the SZ console.

1. User can telnet to console switch using the **NewSZ300 Properties** to establish connection.

FIGURE 152 Establishing connection with SZ 300



Administrating the Controller

Administrating the controller using console

FIGURE 153 Logging into CLI

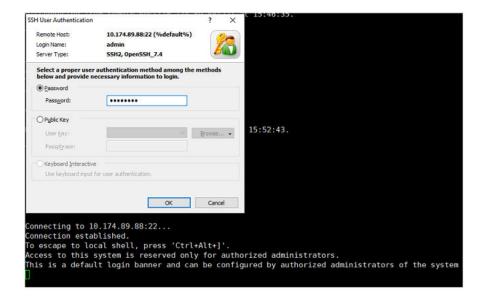


Administrating the controller remotely

SZ Controller can be accessed remotely using SSH or WebUI.

Using SZ management IP, user can do ssh and login to CLI.
 For example, ssh admin@<SZ management IP>

FIGURE 154 Logging into CLI





The SSHv2 supports the following algorithms:

- a. Encryption Algorithms (client & server): aes128-ctr, aes256-ctr, aes256-gcm@openssh.com
- b. Public Key Algorithms (client): ssh-rsa
- c. Public Key Algorithms (server): ssh-rsa, ecdsa-sha2-nistp256, ecdsa-sha2-nistp384, ecdsa-sha2-nistp521
- d. Data Integrity/MAC algorithms (client & server): hmac-sha1, hmac-sha2-256, hmac-sha2-512 (Note:

NOTE

Per the PP, 'implicit' is included when aes*-gcm@openssh.com is selected as an encryption algorithm. When aes*-gcm@openssh.com is negotiated as the encryption algorithm, the MAC algorithm field is ignored and GCM is implicitly used as the MAC. "implicit" is not an SSH algorithm identifier and will not be seen on the wire; however, the negotiated MAC might be decoded as "implicit".

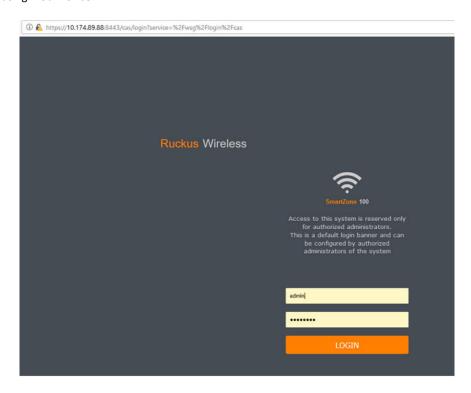
e. Key Exchange Methods (client & server): diffie-hellman-group14-sha1, ecdh-sha2-nistp256, ecdh-sha2-nistp384 and ecdh-sha2-nistp521]

NOTE

If the SSH connection is broken then it can be manually re-established.

2. Enter the IP address HTTPS://MGMT-INTERFACE-IP:8443 in the browser to access the SZ Controller UI.

FIGURE 155 Logging using Web Browser



There is no specific configuration needed to access the SSH and WebUI session, its enabled by default. The Controller provides remote administration of the system through secure communication channel (WebGUI via HTTPS and CLI via SSH). Accordingly, TLS version 1.2 is supported and the following cipher suites are supported for TLS/HTTPS:

- a. DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
- b. DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
- c. ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- d. ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- e. ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
- f. ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384

NOTE

If the HTTPS/ WebUI connection is broken due to any issues then it can be manually re-established.

Tamper-Evident Seals

General Information about Tamper-Evident Seals

The tamper-evident custom security labels are FIPS-certified for SmartZone and AP products. The following sections include photos showing locations where the seals must be applied by product type.

For all seal applications, ensure that the following instructions are observed:

- All surfaces to which the seals will be applied must be clean and dry. Use alcohol to clean the surfaces. Do not use other solvents.
- Do not cut, trim, punch, or otherwise alter the tamper-evident seal.
- Do not use bare fingers to handle the labels. Slowly peel the packing from each seal, taking care not to touch the adhesive.
- Use very firm pressure across the entire seal surface to ensure maximum adhesion.
- Allow a minimum of 24 hours for the adhesive to cure. Tamper evidence may not be apparent until the adhesive cures.

When a tamper-evident seal is removed from the surface to which it has been applied, several tamper indications are apparent. The removed seal shows a checkerboard destruct pattern. The graphics printed within the seal are uniquely split between the removed seal and the residue left on the surface.

Tamper-Evident Seals on SmartZone 100 Devices

The following images show locations where FIPS tamper-evident seals must be placed on SmartZone 100 devices.

FIGURE 156 SmartZone 100 Rear Seals



Tamper-Evident Seals

Tamper-Evident Seals on SmartZone 100 Devices

FIGURE 157 SmartZone 100 Rear Seals (vertical)



FIGURE 158 SmartZone 100 Side Seal (Horizontal View)



FIGURE 159 SmartZone 100 Side Seal (Vertical View)



FIGURE 160 SmartZone 100 Bottom Seals



FIGURE 161 SmartZone 100 Top View



Tamper-Evident Seals on SmartZone 300 Devices

The following images show locations where FIPS tamper-evident seals must be placed on SmartZone 300 devices.

FIGURE 162 SmartZone 300 Top Seals

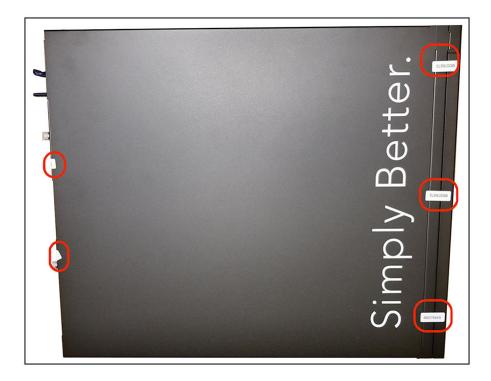


FIGURE 163 SmartZone 300 Rear Seals



FIGURE 164 SmartZone 300 Front Seals



Tamper-Evident Seals on T610 AP Devices

The following images show locations where FIPS tamper-evident seals must be placed on T610 AP devices.

FIGURE 165 T610 AP Side Seals

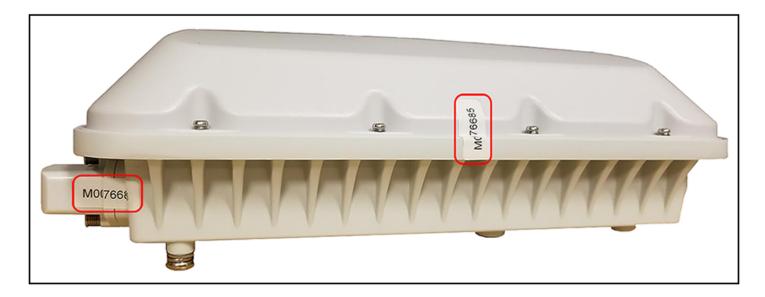
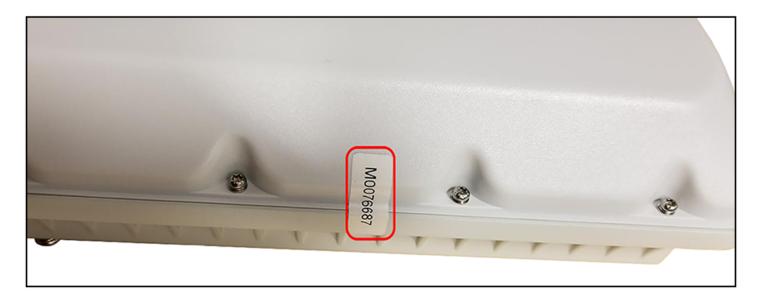


FIGURE 166 T610 AP Side Seal Detail



Tamper-Evident Seals on T710 AP Devices

The following images show locations where FIPS tamper-evident seals must be placed on T710 AP devices.

FIGURE 167 T710 AP Collar Seal

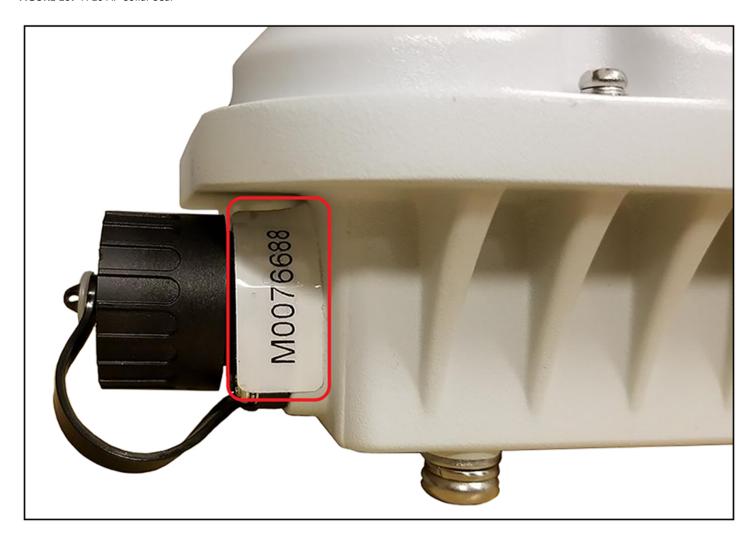


FIGURE 168 T710 AP Side Seals

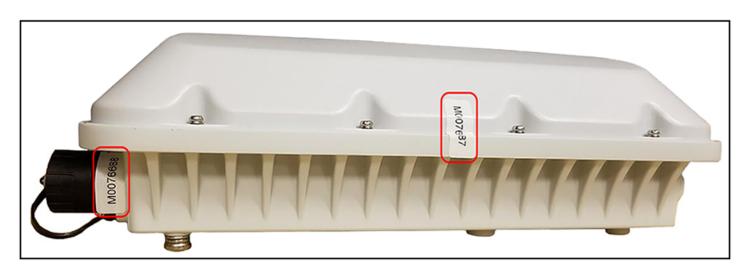
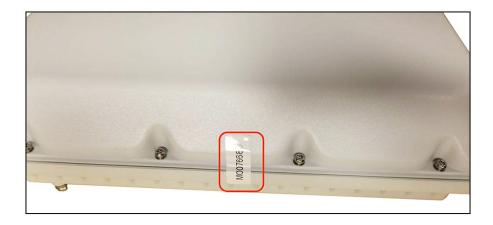


FIGURE 169 T710 AP Side Seal Detail



Tamper-Evident Seals on R610 AP Devices

The following images show locations where FIPS tamper-evident seals must be placed on R610 AP devices.

FIGURE 170 R610 AP Side Seal



FIGURE 171 R610 AP Side Seal (Opposite Side)



Tamper-Evident Seals on R710 AP Devices

The following images show locations where FIPS tamper-evident seals must be placed on R710 AP devices.

FIGURE 172 R710 AP Side Seal



FIGURE 173 R710 AP Side Seal (Opposite Side)



FIGURE 174 R710 AP Seals (Bottom View)



Tamper-Evident Seals on R720 AP Devices

The following images show locations where FIPS tamper-evident seals must be placed on R720 AP devices.

FIGURE 175 R720 AP Right Side Seal

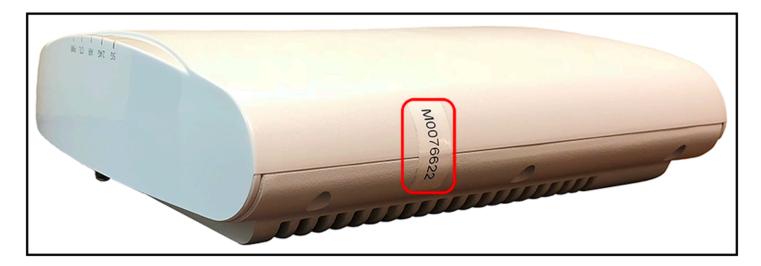


FIGURE 176 R720 AP Left Side Seal



Trusted Channels Through TSF

Trusted Communication Channels

TSF uses standards and protocols such as IEEE 802.11-2012 (WPA2), IEEE 802.1X, IPsec, SSH, TLS, and HTTPS to provide a trusted communication channel between itself and authorized IT entities supporting WLAN clients, audit servers, and 802.1X authentication servers. TSF also identifies endpoints for channel data, and protects channel data. It also ensures that the communication between authorized IT entities in the network only occurs through the trusted channel.

Enabling Trusted Channel Using IEEE 802.11-2012 (WPA2) Standards

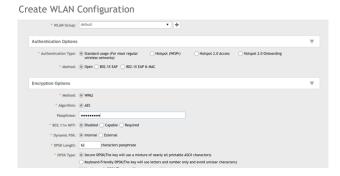
You can enable a secure and trusted channel for communication by using IEEE 802.11-2012 (WPA2) standards. This connection is initiated from the beginning by itself with WPA2 four-way handshake. This is as per WPA2 standard, and no manual intervention needed. IF the Wireless communication is interrupted/Broken user needs to reauthenticate via wireless device to reestablish the connection

- 1. In the controller interface, select Wireless LANs
- 2. Select the zone that you want to configure and click Create.

The Create WLAN Configuration page is displayed. Configure the settings as necessary.

Under Authentication Options, for Method, selectOpen. Under Encryption Options, for Method, select WPA2.

FIGURE 177 Configuring the WLAN



ATTENTION

The Hexadecimal (0 to 9 and A to F) characters are only allowed, no other ASCII characters. You have to use exactly 64 hexadecimal characters. 22 to 63 text-based characters are also supported For example, f!rstwPa2%PSK-WI@nPa\$\$w0rd or abcdefghijklmnopqrstwuvxyz0123456789\$@Abcdefghijklmnopqrstwuvxy.

Enabling Trusted Channel Using IEEE 802.1X and IPsec

You can enable a secure and trusted channel for communication by using IEEE 802.1X and IPsec standards.

- 1. Follow the steps listed in Configuring RadSec on page 26 to configure a RadSec profile.
- 2. Follow the steps listed in Configuring Ruckus GRE and IPsec in the WLAN on page 103 to configure Ruckus GRE and IPsec for a WLAN.

FIPS-Compliant Products

AP Controller Matrix

The AP and SmartZone cannot be in different FIPS modes at the same time. The AP acquires the FIPS mode from vSZ as soon as it is managed by the controller. The following table describes the FIPS capabilities of the AP and vSZ during the join process.

TABLE 6 AP and vSZ FIPS Support Matrix

		FIPS SKU SmartZone (-F)		Regular SmartZone
		FIPS Enable	FIPS Disable	
FIPS SKU AP (-F)	FIPS enable	Supported	Not supported	X
	FIPS disable	Not supported	Supported (factory reset)	X
Regu	lar AP	X	Supported	Supported

FIPS-Compliant Product SKUs and Descriptions

The following tables describe FIPS-compliant AP, and controller products by SKU.

TABLE 7 FIPS-Compliant AP Products

SKU	Long Description	Short Description	
9F1-R720-US00	TAA/FIPS - compliant Ruckus R720 dual-band 802.11abgn/ac (802.11ac Wave 2) Wireless Access Point with Multi-Gigabit Ethernet backhaul, 4x4:4 streams, MU-MIMO, BeamFlex+, dual ports, 802.3af/at PoE support. Does not include power adapter or PoE injector. Includes Limited Lifetime Warranty.		
9F1-R710-US00	TAA/FIPS - compliant Ruckus R710 dual-band 802.11abgn/ac (802.11ac Wave 2) Wireless Access Point, 4x4:4 streams, MU-MIMO, BeamFlex+, dual ports, 802.3af/at PoE support. Does not include power adapter or PoE injector. Includes Limited Lifetime Warranty.		
9F1-R610-US00	TAA/FIPS - compliant Ruckus R610 dual-band 802.11abgn/ac (802.11ac Wave 2) Wireless Access Point, 3x3:3 streams, MU-MIMO, BeamFlex+, dual ports, 802.3af/at PoE support. Does not include power adapter or PoE injector. Includes Limited Lifetime Warranty.	x3:3 streams, MU-MIMO, BeamFlex+, dual ports, es not include power adapter or PoE injector.	
9F1-T710-US01	O-US01 TAA/FIPS - compliant Ruckus T710 802.11ac Wave 2 Outdoor Wireless Access Point, 4x4:4 Stream, MU-MIMO, Omnidirectional Beamflex+ coverage, 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz concurrent dual band, Dual 10/100/1000 Ethernet ports, 90-264 VAC, POE in and POE out, Fiber SFP, GPS, IP-67 Outdoor enclosure, -40 to 65C Operating Temperature. Includes standard 1-year warranty. For box contents, see Shipping Container Contents.		
9F1-T710-US51	TAA/FIPS - compliant Ruckus T710s 802.11ac Wave 2 Outdoor Wireless Access Point, 4x4:4 Stream, MU-MIMO, 120 degree sector Beamflex+ coverage, 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz concurrent dual band, Dual 10/100/1000 Ethernet ports, 90-264 VAC, POE in and POE out, Fiber SFP, GPS, IP-67 Outdoor enclosure, -40 to 65C Operating Temperature. Includes standard 1- year warranty. For box contents, see Shipping Container Contents.		
9F1-T610-US01	TAA/FIPS - compliant Ruckus T610 802.11ac Wave 2 Outdoor Wireless Access Point, 4x4:4 Stream, MU-MIMO, Omnidirectional Beamflex+ coverage, 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz concurrent dual band, Dual 10/100/1000 Ethernet ports, POE in, IP-67 Outdoor enclosure, -40 to 65C Operating Temperature. Includes standard 1-year warranty. Mounting kit sold as separate accessory (902-0125-0000). For box contents, see Shipping Container Contents.	TAA T610 xx Dual AC W2 outdoor AP 4x4	
9F1-T610-US51	TAA/FIPS - compliant Ruckus T610s 802.11ac Wave 2 Outdoor Wireless Access Point, 4x4:4 Stream, MU-MIMO, 120 degree sector Beamflex+ coverage, 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz concurrent dual band, Dual 10/100/1000 Ethernet ports, POE in, IP-67 Outdoor enclosure, -40 to 65C Operating Temperature. Includes standard 1-year warranty. Mounting kit sold as separate accessory (902-0125-0000). For box contents, see Shipping Container Contents.	TAA T610s xx Dual AC W2 outdoor AP 4x4	

TABLE 8 FIPS-Compliant Controller Products

SKU	Long description	Short description
PF1-S124-US00	TAA/FIPS - compliant SmartZone 100 with 2x10GigE and 4 GigE ports, 90-day temporary access to licenses.	TAA SZ 100-2x10GE & 4xGE, XX power cord
PF1-S104-US00	TAA/FIPS - compliant SmartZone 100 with 4 GigE ports, 90-day temporary access to licenses. TAA SZ 100-4xGE ports, XX power cord	
PF1-S300-WW10	SmartZone 300 (SZ 300) with redundant AC power, six (6) Fans, two (2) 10 Gbps data cards, and six (6) 1 GigE ports. Does not include power cords. 90-day temporary access to licenses.	TAA SZ300, 4x10GE-SFP+, 6x1GE, 2xPS, AC
PF1-S300-WW00	SmartZone 300 (SZ 300) with redundant DC power, six (6) Fans, two (2) 10 Gbps data cards and six (6) 1 GigE ports. Includes two DC power pigtail cables. 90-day temporary access to licenses.	TAA SZ300, 4x10GE-SFP+, 6x1GE, 2xPS, DC
LF9-VSCG-WW00	TAA/FIPS - compliant Virtual SmartZone 3.0 or newer software virtual appliance, 1 Instance, includes 1 AP license.	TAA vSCG 3.0 or newer virtual appliance
LF9-vSZD-WW00	TAA/FIPS -compliant Virtual Data Plane 3.2 or newer software virtual appliance, 1 instance (includes throughput up to 1 Gbps)	TAA Virtual Data Plane 1Gbps capacity

NOTE

vSZ-SKU is common for both the vSZ-E and vSZ-H product platforms.

Auditable Events in AP and DP for Common Criteria

The following table lists the auditable events in the access point (AP) for Common Criteria (CC).

TABLE 9 Auditable Events in AP for CC

Event Code	Event Type	Description
99000	keyGenFail	This event occurs when PMK is not available to derive PTK
99001	keyDisFail	This event occurs when 4-way handshake fails
99002	keyDisFailGTK	This event occurs when 4-way handshake fails
99003	wpaEnDecFail	This event occurs when WPA encryption and decryption fails
99004	ipsecSesFail	This event occurs when there is an IPsec session establishment and termination due to SA failure
99005	authAttempts	This event occurs when the number of failed attempts to switch to trusted channel is exceeded
99006	authUnsucces	This event occurs when a user has tried maximum number of unsuccessful login attempts
99007	authReauthe	This event occurs once the user is blocked and waits for specified amount of time before getting login prompt
99008	auth8021xClient	This event occurs when receiving data frame before client is authorized
99009	fwManualInitiation	This event occurs when there is manual firmware update
99010	apMGMNTTSFData	This event occurs when there is all management activities of TSF data initiated/started/executed
99011	apTSFFailure	This event occurs whenever there is Failure of all or any management TSF
99012	apSelfTests	This event occurs when all self-tests are passed for fips_sku builds
99013	fwInitiationUpdate	This event occurs when there is firmware update
99014	disContiChan	This event occurs when AP syncs its time with SZ
99015	apLocalSessionTimeout	This event occurs when local AP session terminates due to session timeout
99016	apRemoteSessionTimeout	This event occurs when remote AP session terminates due to session timeout
99017	apSessionExit	This event occurs on user-initiated termination of an interactive AP session
99018	sshInitiation	This event occurs when the SSH session started with successful authentication
99019	sshTermination	This event occurs when there is exit from an established SSH session

TABLE 9 Auditable Events in AP for CC (continued)

Event Code	Event Type	Description
99020	sshFailure	This event occurs when there is SSH session initiation with failed authentication
99021	tlsInitiation	This event occurs when there is a successful login through AP web-GUI or AP establishes a trusted TLS connection
99022	tlsTermination	This event occurs when there is logout from AP web-GUI session or AP gracefully terminates a trusted TLS connection
99023	tlsFailure	This event occurs whenever there is a failed login through AP web-GUI or AP fails to establish a trusted TLS connection
99024	ipsecInitiation	This event occurs when there is an IPsec session initiation
99025	ipsecTermination	This event occurs when there is an IPsec session terminated or exited
99026	ipsecFailure	This event occurs when there is IPsec session attempt failure

The following table lists the auditable events in the data plane (DP) for Common Criteria (CC).

TABLE 10 Auditable Events in DP for CC

Event Code	Event Type	Description
552	dpUpgradeSuccess	This event occurs whenever DP upgrade is successful
553	dpUpgradeFailed	This event occurs whenever DP upgrade fails
600	dpCompleteTunnelRequest	This event occurs whenever there is a TLS termination of AP tunmgr connect to DP tunmgr
601	dpAcceptTunnelRequest	This event occurs whenever there is a TLS initiation of AP tunmgr connect to DP tunmgr
602	dpRejectTunnelRequest	This event occurs whenever there is a TLS failure of AP tunmgr connect to DP tunmgr
99200	dpIntegrityTestFailed	This event occurs whenever the DP self-integrity test fails
99201	dpCliEnableFailed	This event occurs whenever vSZ-D_cli enabled fails
99202	dpReAuth	This event occurs whenever the DP attempts to re-authenticate
99203	dpPasswordMinLengthUpdated	This event occurs whenever the DP minimum password length changed
99204	dpPasswordChanged	This event occurs whenever the DP password changed
99205	dpEnablePasswordChanged	This event occurs whenever the DP enable password changed
99206	dpHttpsAuthFailed	This event occurs whenever X.509 certificate verification failed
99207	dpCertUploaded	This event occurs whenever X.509 certificate is uploaded
99208	dpScgFqdnUpdated	This event occurs whenever SZ FQDN setting is updated on DP
99210	dpInitUpgrade	This event occurs whenever there is an attempt to initiate a manual update
99211	dpDiscontinuousTimeChangeNTPServerd pNtpTimeSync	This event occurs whenever there are discontinuous changes to time, either initiated by administrator or changed by an automated process
99212	dpUserLogin	This is an administrative login event.
99213	dpUserLogin	This event occurs whenever an administrator login is successful
99214	dpUserLoginFailed	This event occurs whenever an administrator login fails
	dpUserLogout	This event occurs whenever there is a termination of an interactive session
99215	dpAccountLocked	This event occurs whenever the maximum number of unsuccessful user authentications has been exceeded with subsequent actions taken and restoration of the account
99220	dpSessionIdleUpdated	This event occurs whenever a remote session is terminated by the session locking mechanism
99221	dpSessionIdleTerminated	This event occurs whenever a remote session is terminated by the session locking mechanism
99230	dpSshTunnFailed	This event occurs whenever there is initiation and termination of trusted path and subsequent failure of the trusted path functions
99231	dpHttpsConnFailed	This event occurs whenever there is initiation and termination of trusted path and subsequent failure of the trusted path functions

TABLE 10 Auditable Events in DP for CC (continued)

Event Code	Event Type	Description
99240	dpIPsecTunnCreateFailed	This event occurs whenever attempts to establish a trusted channel (including IEEE 802.11) fails
99241	dpIPsecTunnInitiate	This event occurs whenever attempts to establish a trusted channel (including IEEE 802.11) fails
99242	dpIPsecTunnTerminated	This event occurs whenever attempts to establish a trusted channel (including IEEE 802.11) fails
99243	dpIPsecSaFailed	This event occurs whenever there is an establishment or termination of an IPsec SA connection
99244	dpIPsecSaUpdated	This event occurs whenever cryptographic keys are generated, imported, changed, or deleted

The following table lists the events in the SZ.

TABLE 11 Events in SZ

Event Code	Event Type	Description
1763	Fails to establish TLS tunnel between SZ and External AAA Serve	This event occurs when Fails to establish TLS tunnel between SZ and External AAA Server.
859	NTP server reach failed	This event occurs when the user is unable to reach the NTP Server.
827	NTP time synchronized	This event occurs when the date and time settings on node are not synchronized with the NTP Server.
99102	SZ Failure of Certificate	This event occurs when the user fails to upload the CA, Sub-CA, Server Certificate, Client Certificate and keys to the controller.
99013	System IPsec IKE is UP	This event occurs when System IPsec IKE is up.
99014	System IPsec IKE is Down	This event occurs when System IPsec IKE is down(terminated).
99102	SZ Failure of Certificate	This event occurs when sz server certificate validation failed.

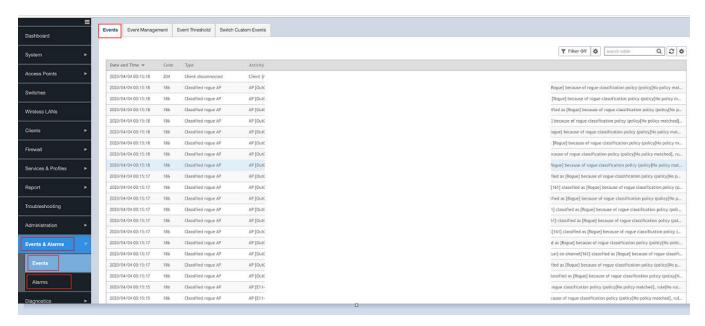
Audit Records

Viewing the Events and Alarms

You can view the events and alarms on the controller by perfoming the following steps.

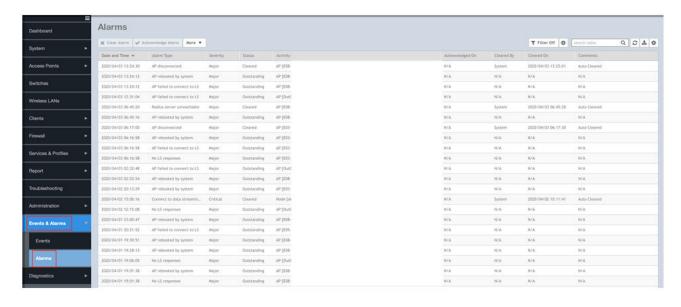
- In the web interface, navigate to **Events and Alarms** > **Events**.
- Click the **Events** tab

FIGURE 178 Viewing Events



- To view alarms, navigate to Events and Alarms > Alarms.
- The Alarm page appears.

FIGURE 179 Viewing Alarms

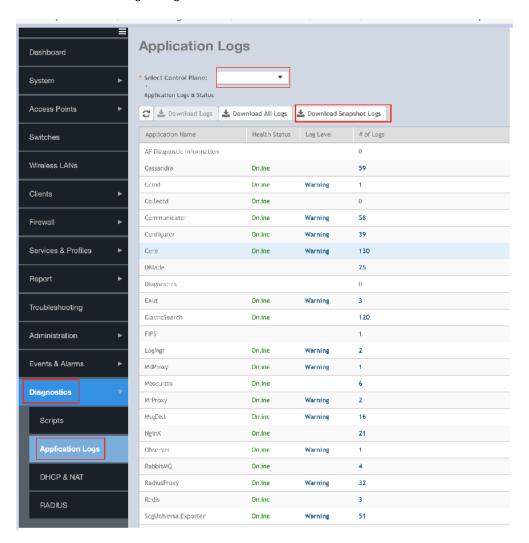


Downloading the Logs from the Controller

You can download the logs from the controller by performing the following.

• In the web interface, navigate to **Diagnostics** > **Application Logs**.

FIGURE 180 Downloading the Logs form the Controller



- The Application log page appears. In the Select Control Plane field, select the control plane form the drop-down list.
- Click Download Snapshot Logs and save it.

Viewing the Audit Records

The audit records are listed below.

Audit Records						
Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Content	SZ100 (Physical)	vSZ-H (Virtual)	vSZ-D	AP
NDcPP21:FAU	Start-up and shut-	None	The audit functions	The audit functions	The audit functions	The audit functions
_GEN.1	down of audit		correspond with the	correspond with the	correspond with the	correspond with the
	functions		startup and shutdown of	startup and shutdown of	startup and shutdown of	startup and shutdown
			the device	the device	the device	of the device
			Ctt II -	CA A II .	CAA II.	CA II-
			Start Up Mar 30 18:03:43 SZ100	Start Up Mar 31 22:29:27 vszh	Start Up Mar 30 16:13:09 vszh	Start Up Mar 30 16:00:10 vszh
			Core:	Core:	Core:	Core:
			@@835,nodeBackToInS	@@835,nodeBackToInS	@@515,dpPhyInterfaceU	@@312,apConnected
			ervice,"sourceBladeUUI	ervice,"nodeName"="vsz	p,"dpKey"="97HM3WV	,"idealEventVersion"
			D"="44743360-244d-	h","clusterName"="High	A5234U0JPM34HJEUJ1	="3.5.1","domainId"=
			4dcc-b722-	Scale","sourceBladeUUI	XTA000C29B4693A000	"8b2081d5-9662-
			8fdd45e30cf3","nodeMac "="B4:79:C8:25:82:30","	D"="c8b436f2-eb54- 495d-ab10-	C29B46944","portID"="	40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","zone
			clusterName"="SZ100Te	1212190c891a","wsgMg	O	UUID"="7079e8e4-
			st","wsgMgmtIp"="172.1	mtIp"="172.16.16.230","	Shutdown	ac46-4086-803b-
			6.16.244","nodeName"="	nodeMac"="00:0C:29:13:	Mar 30 16:12:33 vszh	6b4bc3a46de2","zone
			SZ100"	08:76"	Core:	Name"="TestZone","a
					@@513,dpDisconnected,	pGroupUUID"="35f4
			Shut Down	Shut Down	"dpKey"="97HM3WVA	aa9e-6b5c-4a05-8035-
			Mar 31 22:09:18 SZ100	Mar 30 17:32:31 vszh	5234U0JPM34HJEUJ1X TA000C29B4693A000C	bdc2ac8674ea","apM ac"="94:BF:C4:22:75:
			Core: @@828,nodeShutdown,"	Core: @@828,nodeShutdown,"	29B46944","timestamp"=	ac"="94:BF:C4:22:75: 00","apName"="T710
			clusterName"="SZ100Te	sourceBladeUUID"="c8b	"1585584738918","cpNa	","apLocation"="","ap
			st","nodeMac"="B4:79:C	436f2-eb54-495d-ab10-	me"="vszh","wsgIP"="17	Description"=null,"ap
			8:25:82:30","sourceBlade	1212190c891a","nodeNa	2.16.8.230","reason"="1,	Gps"="39.232527,-
			UUID"="44743360-	me"="vszh","wsgMgmtIp	NMI problem."	76.822969","apIpAdd
			244d-4dcc-b722-	"="172.16.16.230","node		ress"="172.16.8.248",
			8fdd45e30cf3","nodeNa	Mac"="00:0C:29:13:08:7 6","clusterName"="High		"apIpv6Address"=""," timeZone"="EST+5E
			me"="SZ100","wsgMgmt Ip"="172.16.16.244"	Scale"		DT,M3.2.0/02:","seria
			ip = 1/2.10.10.244	Scale		lNumber"="52180300
						1443","domainName"
						="Administration
						Domain","timestamp"
						="1585584010186","r
						eason"="AP
						connected after
						rebooting"
						Shutdown
						Mar 30 16:00:10 vszh
						Core:
						@@301,apRebootBy
						User,"apMac"="94:B
						F:C4:22:75:00","reaso n"="AP rebooted by
						controller
						user","fwVersion"="5
						.1.1.3.1128","model"=
						"T710","zoneUUID"=
						"7079e8e4-ac46-
						4086-803b-
						6b4bc3a46de2","zone
						Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="EST+5E
						DT,M3.2.0/02:00,M1
						1.1.0/02:00","apLocat
						ion"="","apGps"="39.
						232527,-
						76.8","apIpAddress"=
						"172.16.8.248","apIpv
						6Address"="fc00::1","
						apGroupUUID"="35f 4aa9e-6b5c-4a05-
						8035-
						bdc2ac8674ea","doma
						inId"="8b2081d5-
						9662-40d9-a3db-
						2a3cf4dde3f7","serial
						Number"="52180300
						1443","domainName"
						="Administration Domain","idealEvent
						Version"="3.5.1","ap
						Description"=""
•	•	•	•	•		

NDcPP21:FCO_CPC_EXT.1	Enabling communications between a pair of components. Disabling communications between a pair of components.	Identities of the endpoints pairs enabled or disabled.	Enabled Feb 24 15:37:36 SZ100 Core: @@312,apConnected,"id ealEventVersion"="3.5.1 ","domainId"="8b2081d5 -9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","zoneUUI D"="f77a8816-3049- 40cd-8484- 82919275ddc3","zoneNa me"="Default Zone","apGroupUUID"= "18e2a1fc-fdee-475d- 950d- 6eda1f6f5ab7","apMac"= "C8:08:73:30:F2:90","ap Name"="R610","apLocat ion"="","apDescription"= null,"apGps"="","apIpAd dress"="172.16.16.245"," apIpv6Address"="fc00::1 ","timeZone"=null,"serial Number"="50184900077 6","domainName"="Adm inistration Domain","timestamp"="1 582558656170","reason" ="AP connected after rebooting" Disabled Jan 28 16:23:03 SZ100 Core: @@313,apDeleted,"apNa me"="R610","apMac"=" C8:08:73:30:F2:90","mo del"="R610","zoneUUID "="f77a8816-3049-40cd- 8484- 82919275ddc3","fwVersi on"="5.1.1.3.1124","apG ps"="","apDescription"=" ","apIpAddress"="172.16 .16.245","zoneName"=" Default Zone","domainName"=" Administration Domain","serialNumber" ="501849000776","time Zone"="","apLocation"=" " "ddministration Domain","serialNumber" ="501849000776","time Zone"="","apLocation"=" " " "4Ministration Domain","serialNumber" ="501849000776","time Zone"="","apLocation"="	Enabled Mar 29 16:07:14 vszh Core: @@312,apConnected,"id ealEventVersion"="3.5.1 ","domainId"="8b2081d5 -9662-4009-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","zoneUUI D"="7079e8e4-ac46- 4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zoneNa me"="TestZone","apGro upUUID"="35f4aa9e- 6b5c-4a05-8035- bdc2ac8674ea","apMac" ="94:BF:C4:22:75:00","a pName"="T710","apLoca tion"="","apDescription" =null,"apGps"="39.2955 98,- 76.754107","apIpAddress "="172.16.8.248","apIpv 6Address"="fc00::1","tim eZone"=null,"serialNumb er"="521803001443","do mainName"="Administra tion Domain","timestamp"="1 585498034724","reason" ="AP connected after rebooting" Disabled Mar 29 15:44:32 vszh Core: @@313,apDeleted,"apNa me"="T710","apMac"="9 4:BF:C4:22:75:00","mod el"="T710","zoneUUID" ="7079e8e4-ac46-4086- 803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","fwVersi on"="5.1.1.3.1126","apG ps"="39.295598,- 76.754107","apDescripti on"="","apIpAddress"="1 72.16.8.248","zoneName "="TestZone","domainNa me"="Administration Domain","serialNumber" ="521803001443","time Zone"="","apLocation"=" ""521803001443","time Zone"="","apLocation"=" ""521803001443","time Zone"="","apLocation"=" ""521803001443","time Zone"="","apLocation"=" ""521803001443","time Zone"="","apLocation"=" ""521803001443","time Zone"="","apLocation"="	Enabled Mar 29 16:18:30 vszh Core: @@512,dpConnected,"d pKey"="97HM3WVA52 34U0JPM34HJEUJ1XT A000C29B4693A000C2 9B46944","timestamp"="1585498710059","cpNa me"="vszh","wsgIP"="17 2.16.8.230" Disabled Mar 23 22:07:33 vszh Core: @@513,dpDisconnected, "dpKey"="97HM3WVA 5234U0JPM34HJEUJ1X TA000C29B4693A000C 29B46944","timestamp"= "1585001239636","cpNa me"="vszh","wsgIP"="17 2.16.8.230","reason"="1, NMI problem."	Enabled Mar 18 16:05:01 vszh Core: @@99018,sshInitiatio n, "apMac"="94:BF:C4: 22:75:00", "reason"="SSH Login successful with IP 172.16.8.254 username admin", "fwVersion"= "5.1.1.3.1125", "model "="T710", "zoneUUID "="7079e8e4-ac46- 4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2", "zone Name"="TestZone", "t imeZone"="EST+5E DT,M3.2.0/02:00,M1 1.1.0/02:00", "apLocat ion"="", "apGps"="39. 295072,- 76.7", "apIpAddress"= "172.16.8.248", "apIpv 6Address"="2001::17 2:16:8:248", "apGroup UUID"="35f4aa9e- 6b5c-4a05-8035- bdc2ac8674ea", "doma inId"="8b2081d5- 9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7", "serial Number"="52180300 1443", "domainName" ="Administration Domain", "idealEvent Version"="3.5.1", "ap Description"="" Disabled Mar 29 16:07:27 vszh Core: @@99019,sshTermin ation, "apMac"="", "reason"="SSH session exited", "fwVersion"= "5.1.1.3.1128", "model "="T710", "zoneUUID "="7079e8e4-ac46- 4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2", "zone Name"="TestZone", "t imeZone"="EST+5E DT,M3.2.0/02:00,M1 1.1.0/02:00", "apLocat ion, "apMac"="", "reason"="SSH session exited", "fwVersion"= "5.1.1.3.1128", "model "="T710", "zoneUUID "="7079e8e4-ac46- 4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2", "zone Name"="TestZone", "t imeZone"="EST+5E DT,M3.2.0/02:00,M1 1.1.0/02:00", "apLocat ion"="", "apGps"="39. 295598,- 76.7", "apIpAddress"= "172.16.8.248", "apIpv 6Address"="fc00::1"," apGroupUUID"="35f 4aa9e-6b5c-4a05- 8035- 8042ac8674ea", "doma inId"="8b2081d5- 962-40d9-a3dh- 2ascf4dde3f7", "serial Number"="52180300 14"3, "domainName" ="Administration Domain", "idaslEvent Version"="35f 4aa9e-6b5c-4a05- 8035- 8042ac8674ea", "doma inId"="8b2081d5- 962-40d9-a3dh- 2ascf4dd-a3fh- 2ascf4dd-a3fh- 2ascf4dde3f7", "serial Number"="52180300 14"3, "domainName" ="TotalicalEvent Version"="35f 4aa9e-6b5c-4a05- 8035- 8045-80404-8040-8040-8040-8040-8040-8040
NDcPP21:FCS _HTTPS_EXT. 1 NDcPP21:FCS _IPSEC_EXT. 1	Failure to establish a HTTPS Session. Failure to establish an IPsec SA.	Reason for failure.	Mar 24 14:52:22 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio n:[Log on failed],Resource:[Admini strator],Description:[Adm inistrator [admin] logged on failed from [172.16.16.153].]" Invalid IKE Proposal Mar 11 21:30:48 SZ100 strongswan: 16[IKE] received proposals inacceptable Invalid ESP Proposal Jan 3 13:17:22 SZ100 strongswan: 05[IKE] no acceptable proposal found Invalid Cert Identifier Jan 27 18:32:54 SZ100 strongswan: 10[CFG] no matching peer config found	Mar 24 14:51:37 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Log on failed],Resource:[Admini strator],Description:[Adm inistrator [admin] logged on failed from [172.16.16.253].]" Invalid IKE Proposal Jan 31 14:15:52 vszh strongswan: 07[IKE] received proposals inacceptable Invalid ESP Proposal Jan 31 14:26:08 vszh strongswan: 12[IKE] no acceptable proposal found Invalid Cert Identifier Feb 4 15:47:44 vszh strongswan: 09[CFG] no matching peer config found	Mar 19 01:06:04 vszh Core: @@99243,dpIPsecSaFail ed,"dpKey"="97HM3W VA5234U0JPM34HJEUJ 1XTA000C29B4693A00 0C29B46944","dstIP"="1 72.16.8.31","apIP"="172. 16.8.248","reason"="spi 0x7a010000 SA not found"	Mar 18 15:12:31 vszh Core: @@99026,ipsecFailur e,"apMac"="94:BF:C 4:22:75:00","reason"= "IPSec session for apIP= 172.16.8.248 with dpIP= 172.16.8.31 tunnelType:Ruckus GRE Failed","fwVersion"= "5.1.1.3.1125","model "="T710","zoneUUID "="7079e8e4-ac46- 4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="EST+5E DT,M3.2.0/02:00,M1 1.1.0/02:00","apLocat ion"="","apGps"="39. 295072,- 76.7","apIpAddress"= "172.16.8.248","apIpv 6Address"="2001::17 2:16:8:248","apGroup UUID"="35f4aa9e- 6b5c-4a05-8035- bdc2ac8674ea","doma inId"="8b2081d5- 9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="52180300 1443","domainName" ="Administration Domain","idealEvent Version"="3.5.1","ap Description"=""

NDcPP21:FCS _NTP_EXT.1 WLANASEP10 :FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1	Configuration of a new time server Removal of configured time server Protocol failures. Establishment/Termi nation of an IPsec SA. Negotiation "down" from an IKEv2 to IKEv1 exchange.	Reason for failure. Non-TOE endpoint of connection (IP address) for both successes and failures.	Feb 17 19:07:35 SZ100 Core: @@99301,disContTime Change, "before"="Mon Feb 17 16:00:19 2020", "after"="Mon Feb 17 19:07:35 2020", "server"="172.16.16.254", ,"local_ip"="172.16.16.254" Protocol Failures See NDcPP21:FCS_IPSEC_E XT.1 Establishment Mar 24 15:16:04 SZ100 strongswan: 07[IKE] IKE_SA ipsec[1] established between 172.16.16.254[172.16.16. 244]172.16.16.254[172. 16.16.254] Termination Mar 24 15:57:24 SZ100 strongswan: 09[IKE] deleting IKE_SA ipsec[8] between 172.16.16.244[172.16.16. 244]172.16.16.254[172. 16.16.254]	Feb 21 22:57:42 vszh Core: @@99301,disContTime Change, "before"="Fri Feb 21 16:57:58 2020", "after"="Fri Feb 21 22:57:42 2020", "server"="172.16.16.254" , "local_ip"="172.16.16.254" , "local_ip"="172.16.16.23 0" Protocol Failures See NDcPP21:FCS_IPSEC_E XT.1 Establishment Feb 4 17:05:51 vszh strongswan: 08[IKE] IKE_SA ipsec[1] established between 172.16.8.230[C=US, ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=SZ100.example.com , E=server-SZ100-IPsec-rsa@gossamersec.com] 172.16.8.254[C=US, ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=tl4-16x.example.com, E=server- rsa@gossamersec.com] Termination Feb 4 17:06:20 vszh strongswan: 15[IKE] deleting IKE_SA ipsec[2] between 172.16.8.230[C=US, ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=SZ100.example.com , E=server-SZ100-IPsec-rsa@gossamersec.com] 172.16.8.254[C=US, ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=SZ100.example.com , E=server-rsa@gossamersec.com] 172.16.8.254[C=US, ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=tl4-16x.example.com , E=server-rsa@gossamersec.com] 172.16.8.254[C=US, ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=tl4-16x.example.com, E=server-rsa@gossamersec.com]	Protocol Failures See NDcPP21:FCS_IPSEC_E XT.1 Establishment Mar 18 15:04:27 vszh Core: @@99244,dpIPsecSaUp dated,"dpKey"="97HM3 WVA5234U0JPM34HJE UJ1XTA000C29B4693A 000C29B46944","action"= "172.16.8.248","action"= "spi 0xc52b4656 insert SA" Termination Mar 18 14:57:19 vszh Core: @@99242,dpIPsecTunn Terminated,"dpKey"="97 HM3WVA5234U0JPM3 4HJEUJ1XTA000C29B4 693A000C29B46944","a pIP"="172.16.8.248"	Protocol Failures See NDcPP21:FCS_IPSE C_EXT.1 Establishment Mar 18 15:04:27 vszh Core: @@608,apBuildTunn elSuccess,"apMac"=" 94:bf:c4:22:75:00","d pIP"="[172.16.8.31]:0 ","fwVersion"="5.1.1. 3.1125","model"="77 10","zoneUUID"="70 79e8e4-ac46-4086- 803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="EST+5E DT,M3.2.0/02:00,M1 1.1.0/02:00","apLocat ion"="","apGps"="39. 295072,- 76.7","apIpAddress"= "172.16.8.248","apIpv 6Address"="2001::17 2:16:8:248","apGroup UUID"="35f4aa9e- 6b5c-4a05-8035- bdc2ac8674ea","doma inId"="8b2081d5- 9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="52180300 1443","domainName"="Administration Domain","idealEvent Version"="3.5.1","ap Description"="" Termination Mar 18 15:04:19 vszh Core: @@99025,ipsecTerm ination,"apMac"="94: BF:C4:22:75:00","rea son"="IPSec session for apIP= 172.16.8.248 with dpIP= 172.16.8.31 tunnelType:Ruckus GRE Terminated","fwVersi on"="5.1.1.3.1125"," model"="T710","zone UUID"="7079e8e4- ac46-4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone, Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="TestZone","t imeZone"="SET+5E DT,M3.2:0/07:"apIpodafa- in"="52.1.1.3.1125"," model"="T710","zone UUID"="7079e8e4- ac46-4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone, Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="SET+5E DT,M3.2:0/07:"apIpodafa- ac46-4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone, Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="SET+5E DT,M3.2:0/07:"apIpodafa- ac46-4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone, Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="52.18.0300 143","apIpodafa- ac46-4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone, Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="52.18.0300 143","apIpodafa- ac46-4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de3f7","serial Number"="52.18.0300 1443","domainName" #IRSCA:28:", apIpodafa- ac46-4086-803b- 6b4bc3-4049-83db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="52.18.0300 1443","domainName" #IRSCA:28:", apIpodafa- ac46-4049-83db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="52.18.0300 1443","domainName"
NDcPP21:FCS _SSHC_EXT.1	Failure to establish an SSH session.	Reason for failure.	N/A	N/A	The vSZ-D wont log to the SZ controller if the ITT connection fails. A local log can be pulled from the vSZ-D if required:	The AP wont log to the SZ controller if the ITT connection fails. A local log can be pulled from the AP if required:
					Mar 31 22:32:07 esxidp dpm[3987]: @@99230,dpSshTunnFa iled, "dpKey"="97HM3WVA 5234U0JPM34HJEUJ1X TA000C29B4693A000C 29B46944","scgIP"="172 .16.8.230"	Apr 2 00:39:20 T710 daemon.err rsmd_func[13975]: SSHtunnel start Failed ServerIP=172.16.8.23 0

NDaDD41.ECC	Enilyma 4 11' 1	Daggar for f '1-	Foiled Deserve	Foiled Decrees 1	N/A	NI/A
NDcPP21:FCS _SSHS_EXT.1	Failure to establish an SSH session.	Reason for failure.	Failed Password Mar 31 14:58:10 SZ100 sshd[16052]: Failed password for admin from 172.16.16.254 port 33578 ssh2	Failed Password Mar 29 16:40:38 vszh sshd[10124]: Failed password for admin from 172.16.16.154 port 60940 ssh2	N/A	N/A
			Invalid Public Key Algorithm Mar 31 15:02:46 SZ100 sshd[7138]: Unable to negotiate with 172.16.16.254 port 33620: no matching host key type found. Their offer: ssh-dss	Invalid Public Key Algorithm Mar 30 10:52:23 vszh sshd[4241]: Unable to negotiate with 172.16.8.254 port 45354: no matching host key type found. Their offer: ssh-dss		
			Invalid HMAC Mar 31 15:08:56 SZ100 sshd[3644]: Unable to negotiate with 172.16.16.254 port 33744: no matching MAC found. Their offer: hmac-md5	Invalid HMAC Mar 30 10:56:07 vszh sshd[19379]: Unable to negotiate with 172.16.8.254 port 45436: no matching MAC found. Their offer: hmac-md5		
			Invalid Key Exchange Mar 31 15:17:47 SZ100 sshd[14509]: Unable to negotiate with 172.16.16.254 port 33826: no matching key exchange method found. Their offer: diffie- hellman-group1-sha1,ext- info-c	Invalid Key Exchange Mar 30 10:58:57 vszh sshd[30431]: Unable to negotiate with 172.16.8.254 port 45518: no matching key exchange method found. Their offer: diffie- hellman-group1-sha1,ext- info-c		
NDcPP21:FCS _TLSC_EXT.1	Failure to establish a TLS Session.	Reason for failure.	Jan 30 13:19:47 SZ100 error: 14090086:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_SE RVER_CERTIFICATE:c ertificate verify failed (60)	Apr 1 22:14:39 vszh error: 14090086:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_SE RVER_CERTIFICATE:c ertificate verify failed (60)	N/A	N/A
			Apr 1 21:51:11 SZ100 tls: TLS_connect: Error in SSLv3 read server key exchange B	Apr 1 22:18:26 vszh tls: TLS_connect: Error in SSLv3 read server key exchange B		
			Apr 1 21:53:15 SZ100 tls: error:1408D07B:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_KE Y_EXCHANGE:bad signature	Apr 1 22:21:08 vszh tls: error:1408D07B:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_KE Y_EXCHANGE:bad signature		
			Apr 1 21:55:56 SZ100 tls: Failed inFUNCTION (SSL_connect): error:1408C095:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_FIN ISHED:digest check failed	Apr 1 22:24:09 vszh tls: Failed inFUNCTION (SSL_connect): error:1408C095:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_FIN ISHED:digest check failed		
			Apr 1 21:59:19 SZ100 tls: Failed inFUNCTION (SSL_connect): error:1408F081:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_RE CORD:block cipher pad is wrong	Apr 1 22:27:45 vszh tls: Failed inFUNCTION (SSL_connect): error:1408F081:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_RE CORD:block cipher pad is wrong		
			Apr 1 22:00:52 SZ100 tls: error:10067066:elliptic curve routines:ec_GFp_simple_ oct2point:invalid encoding	Apr 1 22:31:58 vszh tls: error:10067066:elliptic curve routines:ec_GFp_simple_ oct2point:invalid encoding		
			Apr 1 21:22:44 SZ100 tls: Failed inFUNCTION (SSL_connect): error:140920F8:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_SE RVER_HELLO:unknow	Apr 1 22:35:39 vszh tls: Failed inFUNCTION_ (SSL_connect): error:140920F8:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_SE RVER_HELLO:unknow n cipher returned		
			n cipher returned Apr 1 21:25:43 SZ100 tls: Failed inFUNCTION (SSL_connect): error:1409210A:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_SE RVER_HELLO:wrong ssl version	Apr 1 22:38:03 vszh tls: Failed inFUNCTION (SSL_connect): error:1409210A:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_SE RVER_HELLO:wrong ssl version		
			Feb 18 22:06:20 SZ100 Certificate CN (Completely Random Common Name (Bad CN identifier)) does not match specified value (tl4-16x.example.com)!	Apr 1 22:41:42 vszh Certificate CN (Completely Random Common Name (Bad CN identifier)) does not match specified value (tl4-16x.example.com)!		

_TLSS_EXT.1	TLS Session.		[info] 2501#2501: *6041 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408A0C1:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_CLI ENT_HELLO:no shared cipher) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:20:18 [crit] 2501#2501: *6042 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408B010:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_CLI ENT_KEY_EXCHANG E:EC lib) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:20:29 [info] 2501#2501: *6043 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408C095:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_FIN ISHED:digest check failed) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:20:40 [info] 2501#2501: *6044 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408E098:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_ME SSAGE:excessive message size) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:21:00 [info] 2501#2501: *6044 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408F081:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_ME SSAGE:excessive message size) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:21:00 [info] 2501#2501: *6045 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408F081:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_RE CORD:block cipher pad is wrong) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443	[info] 13797#13797: *7604 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408A0C1:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_CLI ENT_HELLO:no shared cipher) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:46:29 [crit] 13796#13796: *7605 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408B010:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_CLI ENT_KEY_EXCHANG E:EC lib) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:46:39 [info] 13797#13797: *7606 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408C095:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_FIN ISHED:digest check failed) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:46:49 [info] 13796#13796: *7607 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408E098:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_ME SSAGE:excessive message size) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:47:16 [info] 13796#13796: *7607 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408E098:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_ME SSAGE:excessive message size) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 2020/04/02 20:47:16 [info] 13796#13796: *7609 SSL_do_handshake() failed (SSL: error:1408F081:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_ME SSAGE:excessive message size) while SSL handshaking, client: ::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443		
WLANASEP10 :FIA_8021X_E XT.1	Attempts to access the 802.1X controlled port prior to successful completion of the authentication exchange.	Provided client identity (MAC address).	N/A	::ffff:172.16.16.254, server: [::]:8443 N/A	N/A	Mar 13 19:35:29 vszh Core: @@203,clientJoinFail ure,"apMac"="94:bf:c 4:22:75:00","clientMa c"="70:18:8b:02:f2:f3 ","ssid"="VSZHWLA N","bssid"="94:bf:c4: 22:75:08","userId"="" ,"wlanId"="1","iface" ="wlan0","tenantUUI D"="839f87c6-d116- 497e-afce- aa8157abd30c","apNa me"="T710","apGps" ="39.295655,- 76.753728","userNam e"="","vlanId"="1","r adio"="b/g/n","encryp tion"="WPA2- AES","fwVersion"="5 .1.1.3.1125","model"= "T710","zoneUUID"= "7079e8e4-ac46- 4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="UTC+0", "apLocation"="","apG ps"="39.295655,- 76.7","apIpAddress"= "172.16.8.248","apIpv 6Address"="2001::17 2:16:8:248","apGroup UUID"="35f4aa9e- 6b5c-4a05-8035- bdc2ac8674ea","doma inId"="8b2081d5- 9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="52180300 1443","domainName" ="Administration Domain","wlanGroup UUID"="4a0d08e0- 5e34-11ea-8d1d- fa23a50db6e8","ideal EventVersion"=""."

NDcPP21:FIA_ AFL.1	Unsuccessful login attempt limit is met or exceeded.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	Feb 25 20:45:32 SZ100 Core: @@8011,adminAccount Lockout,"userName"="ad min","ip"="172.16.16.15	Feb 26 17:02:43 vszh Core: @@8011,adminAccount Lockout,"userName"="ad min","ip"="172.16.16.15	N/A	N/A
WLANASEP10 :FIA_AFL.1	The reaching of the threshold for the unsuccessful authentication attempts and the actions taken (e.g., disabling of an account) and the subsequent, if appropriate, restoration to the normal state (e.g., reenabling of a		3","lockoutDuration"="5" See NDcPP21:FIA_AFL.1	3","lockoutDuration"="5" See NDcPP21:FIA_AFL.1	N/A	N/A
WLANASEP10 :FIA_UAU.6	Attempts to reauthenticate.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	Mar 31 17:29:19 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Re- authenticate],Resource:[Administrator],Descriptio n:[The re-authentication is successful.]"	Mar 30 12:48:22 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Re- authenticate],Resource:[Administrator],Descriptio n:[The re-authentication is successful.]"	N/A	N/A
NDcPP21:FIA_ UAU_EXT.2	All use of identification and authentication mechanism.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	Logon success Web UI Mar 25 17:29:19 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Log on],Resource:[Administra tor],Description:[Administrator [admin] logged on from [172.16.16.253].]"	Logon success Web UI Mar 2 11:59:11 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio n:[Log on],Resource:[Administra tor],Description:[Administrator [admin] logged on from [172.16.16.153].]"	N/A	N/A
			CLI Mar 20 18:36:15 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[127.0.0.1],Action:[Lo g on],Resource:[Administra tor],Description:[Adminis trator [admin] logged on from CLI.]"	CLI Mar 4 15:33:36 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.254],Actio n:[Log on],Resource:[Administra tor],Description:[Adminis trator [admin] logged on from CLI.]"		
			SSH Mar 26 21:33:53 SZ100 Core: @@8008,szLogin,"userN ame"="admin","ip"="172 .16.16.254"	SSH Mar 4 15:33:28 vszh Core: @@8008,szLogin,"userN ame"="admin","ip"="172 .16.16.254"		
			WebUi See NDcPP21:FCS_HTTPS_ EXT.1	Logon Failure WebUi See NDcPP21:FCS_HTTPS_ EXT.1		
			CLI Mar 26 22:13:53 SZ100 login: FAILED LOGIN 2 FROM (null) FOR admin, Authentication failure	CLI Feb 26 20:10:59 vszh login: FAILED LOGIN 3 FROM (null) FOR admin, Authentication failure		
			SSH Mar 26 22:04:59 SZ100 Core: @@8007,szLoginFail,"us erName"="admin","ip"=" 172.16.16.254"	SSH Feb 28 19:30:15 vszh Core: @@8007,szLoginFail,"us erName"="admin","ip"=" 172.16.16.254"		
NDcPP21:FIA_ UIA_EXT.1	All use of identification and authentication mechanism.	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address).	See NDcPP21:FIA_UAU_EX T.2	See NDcPP21:FIA_UAU_EX T.2	N/A	N/A
NDcPP21:FIA_ X509_EXT.1/I TT	Unsuccessful attempt to validate a certificate. Any addition, replacement or removal of trust anchors in the TOE's trust store	Reason for failure of certificate validation Identification of certificates added, replaced or removed as trust anchor in the TOE's trust store	See FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	See FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	IPsec See failure audit in NDcPP21:FCS_IPSEC_E XT.1 Updates to TrustStore N/A	IPsec See failure audit in NDcPP21:FCS_IPSE C_EXT.1 Updates to TrusStore N/A

NDcPP21:FIA_	Unsuccessful attempt	Reason for failure of	IPsec	IPsec	N/A	N/A
X509_EXT.1/R ev	to validate a certificate. Any	certificate validation Identification of	Jan 30 19:19:08 SZ100	Feb 3 14:40:48 vszh		
	addition, replacement or removal of trust anchors in the TOE's	certificates added, replaced or removed as trust anchor in the	strongswan: 13[CFG] no issuer certificate found for "C=US, ST=MD,	strongswan: 08[CFG] no issuer certificate found for "C=US, ST=MD,		
	trust store	TOE's trust store	L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=subca-rsa, E=subca-	for "C=US, S1=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=tl4-		
			rsa@gossamersec.com"	16x.example.com, E=server-		
			Dec 31 12:37:51 SZ100 strongswan: 05[CFG]	ecdsa@gossamersec.com		
			subject certificate invalid (valid from Dec 23	Feb 3 13:50:34 vszh		
			13:07:29 2019 to Dec 23 13:12:00 2019)	strongswan: 13[CFG] subject certificate invalid		
			Dec 31 14:47:47 SZ100	(valid from Jan 22 13:07:31 2020 to Jan 22		
			strongswan: 08[CFG] certificate was revoked	13:12:00 2020)		
			on Dec 23 13:08:41 UTC 2019, reason: unspecified	Feb 4 16:02:19 vszh strongswan: 05[CFG]		
			Mar 17 01:09:45 SZ100	certificate was revoked on Jan 22 13:08:38 UTC		
			strongswan: 07[CFG] ocsp response	2020, reason: unspecified		
			verification failed, no signer certificate 'C=US,	Feb 4 17:06:14 vszh strongswan: 05[CFG]		
			ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=server-	ocsp response verification failed, no		
			ocsp-subca-ecdsa, E=server-ocsp-subca- ecdsa@gossamersec.com'	signer certificate 'C=US, ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=server-		
			found	ocsp-subca-rsa, E=server- ocsp-subca-		
			Dec 31 12:53:19 SZ100 strongswan: 09[LIB]	rsa@gossamersec.com' found		
			OpenSSL X.509 parsing failed	Feb 3 14:31:20 vszh		
			Dec 19 19:02:25 SZ100	strongswan: 08[LIB] OpenSSL X.509 parsing		
			strongswan: 12[IKE] no trusted RSA public key	failed		
			found for 'C=US, ST=MD, L=Catonsville,	Feb 3 12:02:00 vszh strongswan: 15[IKE] no		
			O=GSS, CN=tl4- 16x.example.com,	trusted RSA public key found for 'C=US,		
			E=server- rsa@gossamersec.com'	ST=MD, L=Catonsville, O=GSS, CN=tl4-		
			Jan 27 19:28:43 SZ100	16x.example.com, E=server-		
			strongswan: 08[CFG] ocsp request to	rsa@gossamersec.com'		
			http://172.16.161.1:7777 failed	Feb 3 14:56:02 vszh strongswan: 16[CFG]		
			RadSec Mar 4 16:16:02 SZ100	ocsp request to http://172.16.16.1:7778 failed		
			ocsp: Certificate has been expired/revoked	RadSec		
			Mar 3 15:57:43 SZ100	Mar 4 15:32:11 vszh ocsp: Certificate has been		
			tls: error:0D0680A8:asn1 encoding	expired/revoked		
			routines:ASN1_CHECK_ TLEN:wrong tag	Mar 3 15:44:56 vszh tls: error:0D0680A8:asn1		
			Mar 3 15:59:27 SZ100	encoding routines:ASN1_CHECK_		
			tls: error:0407006A:rsa routines:RSA_padding_c	TLEN:wrong tag		
			heck_PKCS1_type_1:blo ck type is not 01	Mar 3 15:35:17 vszh tls: error:0407006A:rsa		
			Mar 3 16:00:10 SZ100 tls: error:04091068:rsa	routines:RSA_padding_c heck_PKCS1_type_1:blo ck type is not 01		
			routines:INT_RSA_VER IFY:bad signature	Mar 3 16:08:19 vszh tls:		
			Mar 13 18:14:36 SZ100	error:04091068:rsa routines:INT RSA VER		
			Extension Key usage(OCSP SIGNING)	IFY:bad signature		
			is not present, Terminating TLS	Mar 13 19:35:29 vszh Extension Key		
			connect	usage(OCSP SIGNING) is not present,		
			Mar 17 15:07:41 SZ100 tls: Failed in	Terminating TLS connect		
			FUNCTION (SSL_connect):	Mar 13 19:34:47 vszh tls: Failed in		
			error:14090086:SSL routines:SSL3_GET_SE RVER_CERTIFICATE:c	Function_ (SSL connect):		
			ertificate verify failed	error:14090086:SSL routines:SSL3 GET SE		
			Add Cert to Trust Store	RVER_CERTIFICATE:c ertificate verify failed		
			Mar 17 00:33:49 SZ100 Web Activity:	Add Cert to Trust Store		
			"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio	Mar 23 17:04:52 vszh Web Activity:		
			n:[Create],Resource:[Tru sted CA	"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio		
			Chain],Description:[Trust ed CA Chain	n:[Create],Resource:[Tru sted CA		
			[ECDSA_New] created.]"	Chain],Description:[Trust ed CA Chain		
			Update Chain in Trust	[RSA_ECDSA] created.]"		
			Mar 17 15:31:58 SZ100 Web Activity:	Update Chain in Trust store		
			"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio	Mar 13 19:16:35 vszh Web Activity:		
			n:[Update],Resource:[Tru sted CA	"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio		
			Chain],Description:[Trust ed CA Chain	n:[Update],Resource:[Tru sted CA		
			[RSA_New] updated.]"	Chain],Description:[Trust ed CA Chain [RSA-New]		
			Delete Cert from Trust Store	updated.]"		
			Mar 31 23:37:03 SZ100 Web Activity:	Delete Cert from Trust Store		
			"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio	Mar 31 23:45:27 vszh Web Activity:		
			n:[Delete],Resource:[Tru sted CA Chain],Description:[Trust	"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio		
<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>	Champ, Description: Trust	n:[Delete],Resource:[Tru	I	154
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NDcPP21:FMT _MOF.1/Manu alUpdate	Any attempt to initiate a manual update.	None	ed CA Chain [ECDSA_New] deleted.]" Mar 23 19:39:36 SZ100 Configurer: c.r.w.c.o.ClusterUpgrade OperationService - <opt> [Upgrade] generate upgrade history:UpgradeHistory [key=null, startTime=158499237390 2, creatorUUID=null, cbVersion=5.1.1.3.1033, dpVersion=5.1.1.3.1016, apFwVersion=5.1.1.3.11 26, oldCbVersion=5.1.1.3.10 32, oldDpVersion=5.1.1.3.10 16, oldApFwVersion=5.1.1.3</opt>	sted CA Chain],Description:[Trust ed CA Chain [ECDSA] deleted.]" Jan 27 13:05:28 vszh Configurer: c.r.w.c.o.ClusterUpgrade OperationService - <opt> [Upgrade] generate upgrade history:UpgradeHistory [key=null, startTime=158013032430 5, creatorUUID=null, cbVersion=5.1.1.3.1032, dpVersion=, apFwVersion=5.1.1.3.11 24, oldCbVersion=5.1.1.3.10 26, oldDpVersion=0.0.0.0, oldApFwVersion=5.1.1.3 .1115, fileName=vscg-</opt>	Mar 29 16:11:24 vszh Configurer: c.r.w.c.o.ClusterUploadV dpOperationService - <opt> [UploadVDPFirmware] => patch info: fileName=vdp- 5.1.1.3.1245-fips.ximg, fileSize=260247492, versionInfo=version: {"platformType":"vdp"," version":"5.1.1.3.1245"}, fileUploadPath=/opt/ruck uswireless/wsg/data/vDPf irmwareContent/</opt>	Mar 4 15:32:21 vszh Core: @@99009,fwManualI nitiation,"apMac"="9 4:BF:C4:22:75:00","r eason"=" Manual FW:dpi-rule update initiated","fwVersion" ="5.1.1.3.1124","mod el"="T710","zoneUUI D"="8f13ef2d-71c9- 4d3c-a860- 4381b01822a8","zone Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="EST+5"," apLocation"="","apG ps"="39.295438,- 76.7","apIpAddress"= "172.16.8.248","apIpv
			2, creatorUUID=null,	5, creatorUUID=null,	fileSize=260247492,	el"="T710","zoneUUI
			apFwVersion=5.1.1.3.11	apFwVersion=5.1.1.3.11	version":"5.1.1.3.1245"},	4381b01822a8","zone
			oldCbVersion=5.1.1.3.10	oldCbVersion=5.1.1.3.10	uswireless/wsg/data/vDPf	imeZone"="EST+5","
			oldDpVersion=5.1.1.3.10	oldDpVersion=0.0.0.0,	irmwareContent/	ps"="39.295438,-
			oldApFwVersion=5.1.1.3	.1115, fileName=vscg-		"172.16.8.248","apIpv
			.1126, fileName=5.1.1.3.1243- fips.ximg,	5.1.1.3.1166-fips.ximg, elapsedSeconds=null]		6Address"="","apGro upUUID"="f0593dad- 007d-4d5d-900c-
			elapsedSeconds=null]			843e963e2192","dom ainId"="8b2081d5-
						9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7", "serial
						Number"="52180300 1443","domainName" ="Administration
						Domain","idealEvent Version"="3.5.1","ap
						Description"=""

NDcPP21:FMT	All management	None	Ability to administer	Ability to administer	N/A	N/A
_SMF.1	activities of TSF		the TOE locally and	the TOE locally and		
	data.		remotely See NDcPP21:	remotely See NDcPP21:		
			FIA_UAU_EXT.2	FIA_UAU_EXT.2		
			Configure the access	Configure the access		
			banner Mar 31 18:38:40 SZ100	banner Mar 30 14:08:34 vszh		
			Web Activity:	Web Activity:		
			"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio	"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio		
			n:[Update],Resource:[Sec	n:[Update],Resource:[Sec		
			urity Warning Message],Description:[Se	urity Warning Message],Description:[Se		
			curity warning message	curity warning message		
			updated]"	updated]"		
			Configure the session inactivity time before	Configure the session inactivity time before		
			session termination or	session termination or		
			locking and configure the authentication	locking and configure the authentication		
			failure parameters for	failure parameters for		
			FIA_AFL.1 Mar 31 19:15:36 SZ100	FIA_AFL.1 Mar 30 14:30:09 vszh		
			Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser	Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser		
			IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio	IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio		
			n:[Update],Resource:[Ac count Security	n:[Update],Resource:[Ac count Security		
			Profile],Description:[Acc	Profile],Description:[Acc		
			ount Security Profile [Default] updated.]	ount Security Profile [Default] updated.]"		
			Ability to update the	Ability to update the		
			TOE, and to verify the	TOE, and to verify the		
			updates using [digital signature] capability	updates using [digital signature] capability		
			prior to installing those	prior to installing those		
			updates See	updates See		
			NDcPP21:FMT_MOF.1/ ManualUpdate	NDcPP21:FMT_MOF.1/ ManualUpdate		
			-	•		
			Configure Audit Behavior	Configure Audit Behavior		
			Mar 31 17:47:07 SZ100	Mar 30 13:05:23 vszh		
			Configurer: c.r.w.c.c.MainChannelPe	Configurer: c.r.w.c.c.MainChannelPe		
			erRemoteProxy - Apply new log	erRemoteProxy - Apply new log		
			config[{syslogPort=514,	config[{syslogPort=514,		
			applog_syslog_facility=L OCAL0,	applog_syslog_facility=L OCAL0,		
			applog_syslog_severity=	applog_syslog_severity=		
			Debug, redundancyMode=active	Debug, redundancyMode=active		
			_active, other_syslog_severity=D	_active, other_syslog_severity=D		
			ebug,	ebug,		
			syslogHost=172.16.16.25 4,	syslogHost=172.16.8.254		
			applog_syslog_enable=tr	applog_syslog_enable=tr		
			ue, audit_syslog_facility=LO	ue, audit_syslog_facility=LO		
			CAL0, audit syslog severity=D	CAL0, audit_syslog_severity=D		
			ebug,	ebug,		
			syslogSecondaryHost=, event_syslog_facility=L	syslogSecondaryHost=, event_syslog_facility=L		
			OCALO,	OCALO,		
			event_syslog_enable=tru e,	event_syslog_enable=tru e,		
			syslogSecondaryPort=51 4}]	syslogSecondaryPort=51 4}]		
			Configure IPsec (lifetimes and reference	Configure IPsec (lifetimes and reference		
			identifier)	identifier) Mar 29 16:09:16 vszh		
			Mar 31 17:54:07 SZ100 Web Activity:	Web Activity:		
			"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio	"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio		
			n:[Update],Resource:[Sys	n:[Update],Resource:[Sys		
			tem IPsec],Description:[Syste	tem IPsec],Description:[Syste		
			m IPsec [SystemIPsec]	m IPsec [SystemIPsec]		
			updated.]"	updated.]"		
			Ability to configure the interaction between	Ability to configure the interaction between		
			TOE components	TOE components		
			See NDcPP21:FCO_CPC_E	See NDcPP21:FCO_CPC_E		
			XT.1 Ability to set the time	XT.1		
			which is used for time-	Ability to set the time		
			stamps See	which is used for time- stamps		
			NDcPP21:FPT_STM_EX T.1	See NDcPP21:FPT_STM_EX		
				T.1		
			Configure RadSec (reference identifier)	Configure RadSec		
			Mar 31 18:12:24 SZ100	(reference identifier)		
			Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser	Mar 13 19:17:08 vszh Web Activity:		
			IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio n:[Update],Resource:[Aut	"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio		
			hentication	n:[Update],Resource:[Aut		
			Service],Description:[Aut hentication service	hentication Service],Description:[Aut		
			[Radsec] updated.]"	hentication service [Radsec] updated.]"		
			Resetting Passwords			
			Feb 28 22:06:21 SZ100 Web Activity:	Resetting Passwords Mar 30 12:48:22 vszh		
			"User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio	Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser		
			n:[Update],Resource:[Ad	IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio		
			ministrator],Description:[Administrator [admin]	n:[Update],Resource:[Ad ministrator],Description:[
			password changed.]"	Administrator [admin]		
			Importing/Creation of	password changed.]"		
			Keys	Importing/Creation of Keys		
	•			. •		•
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			Mar 17 00:43:04 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Create],Resource:[Clie	Mar 23 16:36:55 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Create],Resource:[Clie		
			nt Cert],Description:[Client Cert [IPsec-ECDSA] created.]"	nt Cert],Description:[Client Cert [Client-RSA] created.]"		
			Deletion of Keys Mar 31 21:22:53 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio n:[Delete],Resource:[Clie	Deletion of Keys Mar 30 16:54:30 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio n:[Delete],Resource:[Clie		
			nt Cert],Description:[Client Cert [Client] deleted.]"	nt Cert],Description:[Client Cert [ECDSA_Client] deleted.]"		
WLANASEP10 :FPT_FLS.1	Failure of the TSF.	Indication that the TSF has failed with the type of failure that occurred.	The logging service is not initiated in a fail state. An error will be presented at the detection of the fail state.	The logging service is not initiated in a fail state. An error will be presented at the detection of the fail state.	The logging service is not initiated in a fail state. An error will be presented at the detection of the fail state.	The logging service is not initiated in a fail state. An error will be presented at the detection of the fail state.
NDcPP21:FPT_ITT.1	Initiation of the trusted channel. Termination of the trusted channel. Failure of the trusted channel functions.	Identification of the initiator and target of failed trusted channels establishment attempt.	IPsec See WLANASEP10:FCS_IP SEC_EXT.1 SSH Failure See NDcPP21:FCS_SSHS_E XT.1 Establishment Mar 26 13:04:22 SZ100 sshd[27340]: Accepted publickey for sshtunnel from 172.16.16.249 port 37194 ssh2: RSA SHA256:Rf7WBKnCLN VoR1D4R5paZQQTWIn 17cwoQheehcoGRMY Termination Mar 26 20:24:31 SZ100 sshd[27340]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for user sshtunnel	SSH Failure See NDcPP21:FCS_SSHS_E XT.1 Establishment Mar 4 14:22:38 vszh sshd[30619]: Accepted publickey for sshtunnel from 172.16.8.248 port 50644 ssh2: RSA SHA256:ioKMgn7kIMO ybSZQWANI43f04L1K Hi0/Zalq82n0qRM Termination Mar 4 14:54:45 vszh sshd[30619]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for user sshtunnel	IPsec See WLANASEP10:FCS_IP SEC_EXT.1 SSH Failure See NDcPP21:FCS_SSHC_E XT.1 Establishment Mar 29 16:18:30 vszh Core: @@512,dpConnected,"d pKey"="97HM3WVA52 34U0JPM34HJEUJ1XT A000C29B4693A000C2 9B46944","timestamp"="1585498710059","cpNa me"="vszh","wsgIP"="17 2.16.8.230" Termination Mar 23 22:07:33 vszh Core: @@513,dpDisconnected, "dpKey"="97HM3WVA 5234U0JPM34HJEUJ1X TA000C29B4693A000C 29B46944","timestamp"= "1585001239636","cpNa me"="vszh","wsgIP"="17 2.16.8.230","reason"="1, NMI problem."	

NDcPP21:FPT _STM_EXT.1	Discontinuous changes to time - either Administrator actuated or changed via an automated process. (Note that no continuous changes to time need to be logged. See also application note on FPT_STM_EXT.1)	For discontinuous changes to time: The old and new values for the time. Origin of the attempt to change time for success and failure (e.g., IP address).	Feb 17 19:07:35 SZ100 Core: @@99301,disContTime Change, "before"="Mon Feb 17 16:00:19 2020", "after"="Mon Feb 17 19:07:35 2020", "server"="172.16.16.254", ,"local_ip"="172.16.16.24 4"	Feb 21 22:57:42 vszh Core: @@99301,disContTime Change, "before"="Fri Feb 21 16:57:58 2020", "after"="Fri Feb 21 22:57:42 2020", "server"="172.16.16.254" , "local_ip"="172.16.16.23 0"	Feb 21 22:58:45 vszh Core: @@99211,dpDiscontinu ousTimeChangeNTPServ erdpNtpTimeSync,"dpKe y"="97HM3WVA5234U 0JPM34HJEUJ1XTA000 C29B4693A000C29B469 44","before"="02/21/202 0-04:59:01 PM","after"="02/21/2020 -10:58:45 PM","source"="10.254.1. 1"	Mar 4 15:32:20 vszh Core: @@99014,disContiC han,"apMac"="94:BF: C4:22:75:00","reason "="Discontinuous change of time through NTP server from SZ.The time got from SCG: Wed Mar 4 15:32:20 2020 , the Current time in AP: Wed Mar 4 15:30:42 2020","fwVersion"=" 5.1.1.3.1124","model" ="T710","zoneUUID" ="8f13ef2d-71c9- 4d3c-a860- 4381b01822a8","zone Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="EST+5"," apLocation"="","apG ps"="39.295438,- 76.7","apIpAddress"= "172.16.8.248","apIpv 6Address"="","apGro upUUID"="f0593dad- 007d-4d5d-900c- 843e963e2192","dom ainId"="8b2081d5- 9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="52180300 1443","domainName" ="Administration Domain","idealEvent Version"="3.5.1","ap Description"=""
WLANASEP10 :FPT_TST_EX T.1	Execution of this set of TSF self-tests. Detected integrity violations.	For integrity violations, the TSF code file that caused the integrity violation.	The logging service is not initiated in a fail state. An error will be presented at the detection of the fail state.	The logging service is not initiated in a fail state. An error will be presented at the detection of the fail state.	The logging service is not initiated in a fail state. An error will be presented at the detection of the fail state.	The logging service is not initiated in a fail state. An error will be presented at the detection of the fail state.
NDcPP21:FPT _TUD_EXT.1	Initiation of update; result of the update attempt (success or failure).	None	Initiation See FMT_MOF.1 / ManualUpdate Update Result Mar 23 20:14:54 SZ100 Core: c.r.w.s.c.MainChannelDir ectiveListener - receieved Admin_UpgradeHistory_ Update! history: {"dpVersion":"5.1.1.3.10 16","apFwVersion":"5.1. 1.3.1243- fips.ximg","oldDpVersio n":"5.1.1.3.1016","oldAp FwVersion":"5.1.1.3.112 6","startTime":15849923 73902,"oldVersion":"5.1. 1.3.1243","elapsedSecon ds":2121,"cbVersion":"5. 1.1.3.1033","oldCbVersi on":"5.1.1.3.1032"}	Initiation See FMT_MOF.1 / ManualUpdate Update Result Jan 27 13:33:41 vszh Core: c.r.w.s.c.MainChannelDir ectiveListener - receieved Admin_UpgradeHistory_ Update! history: {"dpVersion":"","apFwV ersion":"5.1.1.3.1124","fi leName":"vscg- 5.1.1.3.1166- fips.ximg","oldDpVersio n":"0.0.0.0","oldApFwVe rsion":"5.1.1.3.1115","sta rtTime":1580130324305, "oldVersion":"5.1.1.3.11 20","version":"5.1.1.3.11 66","elapsedSeconds":16 96,"cbVersion":"5.1.1.3.1 032","oldCbVersion":"5. 1.1.3.1026"}	Initiation See FMT_MOF.1 / ManualUpdate Update Result Mar 29 16:11:24 vszh Configurer: c.r.w.c.o.ClusterUploadV dpOperationService - <opt> [UploadVDPFirmware] => patch info: fileName=vdp- 5.1.1.3.1245-fips.ximg, fileSize=260247492, versionInfo=version: {"platformType":"vdp"," version":"5.1.1.3.1245"}, fileUploadPath=/opt/ruck uswireless/wsg/data/vDPf irmwareContent/</opt>	Initiation See FMT_MOF.1 / ManualUpdate Update Result Mar 27 15:27:37 SZ100 Core: @@99013,fwInitiatio nUpdate,"apMac"="C 8:08:73:30:F2:90","re ason"=" FW: dpi-rule update, ret=1, Successful update","fwVersion"= "5.1.1.3.1126","model "="R610","zoneUUID "="f77a8816-3049- 40cd-8484- 82919275ddc3","zone Name"="Default Zone","timeZone"="E ST+5EDT,M3.2.0/02: 00,M11.1.0/02:00","a pLocation"="","apGps "="","apIpAddress"=" 172.16.16.245","apIp v6Address"="fc00::1" ,"apGroupUUID"="18 e2a1fc-fdee-475d- 950d- 6eda1f6f5ab7","doma inId"="8b2081d5- 9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="50184900 0776","domainName" ="Administration Domain","idealEvent Version"="3.5.1","ap Description"=""
NDcPP21:FTA_SSL.3	The termination of a remote session by the session locking mechanism.	None	WebUi Mar 27 15:11:16 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio n:[Log off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] session timeout to logged off from [172.16.16.153].] SSH Mar 27 19:20:04 SZ100 sshd[21178]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for user admin	WebUi Mar 4 08:59:16 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Log off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] session timeout to logged off from [172.16.16.253].]" SSH Mar 27 19:20:04 SZ100 sshd[21178]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for user admin	N/A	N/A

NDcPP21:FTA _SSL.4	The termination of an interactive session.	None	WebUI Mar 27 19:11:55 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Log off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] logged off from [172.16.16.253].]"	WebUI Feb 28 20:06:32 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio n:[Log off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] session timeout to logged off from [172.16.16.153].]"	N/A	N/A
			SSH Mar 27 19:39:22 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Log off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] logged off from CLI.]"	Feb 28 19:12:05 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.253],Actio n:[Log off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] session timeout to logged off from CLI.]"		
			CLI Mar 27 19:47:31 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[127.0.0.1],Action:[Log	CLI Mar 2 11:15:53 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[127.0.0.1],Action:[Lo		
			off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] logged off from CLI.]"	g off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] logged off from CLI.]"		
NDcPP21:FTA _SSL_EXT.1	The termination of a local session by the session locking mechanism.	None	Mar 27 20:06:53 SZ100 Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[127.0.0.1],Action:[Lo	Mar 26 13:52:36 vszh Web Activity: "User:[admin],Browser IP:[172.16.16.153],Actio n:[Log	N/A	N/A
			g off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] logged off from CLI.]"	off],Resource:[Administr ator],Description:[Admin istrator [admin] logged off from CLI.]"		
WLANASEP10 :FTA_TSE.1	Denial of a session establishment due to the session establishment mechanism.	Reason for denial, origin of establishment attempt.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The TOE uses a time scheduler to enable and disable the SSID. Thus the SSID is unable to be connected to and no failure log is generated as no connection attempt is made. The following log is the result of the time scheduler disabling the SSID: Apr 22 15:22:03 SZ300 Eventreader: @@322,apWLANSta teChanged,"apMac"="18:7C:0B:10:10:80","ssid"="SZ300WLAN","state"="disabled","ra dio"="11ac","apTime "="Wed Apr 22 11:22:03 2020","reason"="Serv ice schedule","fwVersion "="5.1.1.3.1128","mo del"="R720","zoneU UID"="64620dea-4fa6-4121-9e2e-6f0717279a79","zone Name"="Test Zone","timeZone"="E ST+5EDT,M3.2.0/02:00,M11.1.0/02:00","a pLocation"="","apGps "="","apIpAddress"="172.16.8.249","apIpv 6Address"="","apGro upUUID"="2beb1a92 -4009-47d8-a25c-0f2665ac4f47","doma inId"="8b2081d5-9662-40d9-a3db-2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="49180300 2384","domainName"="Administration Domain","idealEvent Version"="3.5.1","ap Description"="
NDcPP21:FTP _ITC.1	Initiation of the trusted channel. Termination of the trusted channel. Failure of the trusted channel functions.	Identification of the initiator and target of failed trusted channels establishment attempt.	IPsec See WLANASEP10:FCS_IP SEC_EXT.1	IPsec See WLANASEP10:FCS_IP SEC_EXT.1	N/A	N/A

WLANASEP10 :FTP_ITC.1	Failed attempts to establish a trusted	Identification of the initiator and target of	IPsec See WLANASEP10:FCS IP	IPsec See WLANASEP10:FCS IP	IPsec See WLANASEP10:FCS IP	IEEE 802.11-2012 (WPA2) / IEEE 802.1X
	channel (including IEEE 802.11). Detection of modification of channel data.	channel.	WLANASEP10:FCS_IP SEC_EXT.1 RadSec See NDcPP21:FCS_TLSC_E XT.1	WLANASEP10:FCS_IP SEC_EXT.1 RadSec See NDcPP21:FCS_TLSC_E XT.1	WLANASEP10:FCS_IP SEC_EXT.1	802.1X Mar 13 19:35:29 vszh Core: @@203,clientJoinFail ure,"apMac"="94:bf:c 4:22:75:00","clientMa c"="70:18:8b:02:f2:f3 ","ssid"="VSZHWLA N","bssid"="94:bf:c4: 22:75:08","userId"="" ,"wlanId"="1","iface" ="wlan0","tenantUUI D"="839f87c6-d116- 497e-afce- aa8157abd30c","apNa
						me"="T710","apGps" ="39.295655,- 76.753728","userNam e"="","vlanId"="1","r adio"="b/g/n","encryp tion"="WPA2- AES","fwVersion"="5 .1.1.3.1125","model"= "T710","zoneUUID"= "7079e8e4-ac46- 4086-803b- 6b4bc3a46de2","zone Name"="TestZone","t imeZone"="UTC+0", "apLocation"="","apG ps"="39.295655,- 76.7","apIpAddress"= "172.16.8.248","apIpv 6Address"="2001::17 2:16:8:248","apGroup UUID"="35f4aa9e- 6b5c-4a05-8035- bdc2ac8674ea","doma inId"="8b2081d5- 9662-40d9-a3db- 2a3cf4dde3f7","serial Number"="52180300 1443","domainName" ="Administration Domain","wlanGroup UUID"="4a0d08e0- 5e34-11ea-8d1d- fa23a50db6e8","ideal EventVersion"="3.5.1 ","apDescription"=""
NDcPP21:FTP _TRP.1/Admin	Initiation of the trusted path. Termination of the trusted path. Failure of the trusted path functions.	None	Initiation See NDcPP21:FIA_UAU_EX T.2 Termination See NDcPP21:FTA_SSL.4	Initiation See NDcPP21:FIA_UAU_EX T.2 Termination See NDcPP21:FTA_SSL.4	N/A	N/A
			Failure Web UI See NDcPP21:FCS_TLSS_E XT.1 and NDcPP21:FCS_HTTPS_ EXT.1 SSH	Failure Web UI See NDcPP21:FCS_TLSS_E XT.1 and NDcPP21:FCS_HTTPS_ EXT.1 SSH		
NDcPP21:FTP _TRP.1/Join	Initiation of the trusted path. Termination of the trusted path. Failure of the trusted path functions.	None	See NDcPP21:FCS_SSHS_E XT.1 Initiation & Termination See NDcPP21:FCO_CPC_E XT.1	See NDcPP21:FCS_SSHS_E XT.1 Initiation & Termination See NDcPP21:FCO_CPC_E XT.1	Initiation & Termination See NDcPP21:FCO_CPC_E XT.1	Initiation & Termination See NDcPP21:FCO_CPC _EXT.1
	Tunctions.		Failure As the join requests are initiated by the AP and vSZ-D, all failures are generated by the AP and vSZ-D at the time of the join attempt. If the join request is delivered successfully than there is	Failure As the join requests are initiated by the AP and vSZ-D, all failures are generated by the AP and vSZ-D at the time of the join attempt. If the join request is delivered successfully than there is	Failure The vSZ-D wont log to the SZ controller if the SSH connection is broken. A local log can be pulled from the vSZ-D if required: 2020-04-	Failure The AP wont log to the SZ controller if the SSH connection is broken. A local log can be pulled from the AP if required: Apr 2 00:39:45 T710
		n W	no case where a failure would be registered by the SZ controller.	no case where a failure would be registered by the SZ controller.	02T00:44:42+00:00 esxidp dpm[3942]: @@99231,dpHttpsConn Failed,"dpKey"="97HM3 WVA5234U0JPM34HJE UJ1XTA000C29B4693A 000C29B46944" "scgIP"	local0.err remoteclid[1210]: connect failed, reason: Connection refused Apr 2 00:39:45 T710 local0.info

000C29B46944","scgIP" ="172.16.8.230" remoteclid[1210]: fail to connect to SCG...

