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FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy for the Cisco ...
Introduction. This is a non-proprietary Cryptographic Module Security Policy for the PIX515/515E, referred to in this document as the PIX security appliance, devices, modules, or appliances. This security policy describes how the PIX security appliance meet the security requirements of FIPS 140-2 and how to run the device in a FIPS 140-2 mode of operation.

FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy for the Cisco ...
FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy FIPS Security Level: 1 Document Version: 1.5 Prepared for: Prepared by: Docker, Inc. Corsec Security, Inc. 144 Townsend Street 13921 Park Center Road, Suite 460 San Francisco, CA 94107 Herndon, VA 20171 United States of America United States of America Phone: +1 800 764 4847 Phone: +1 703 267 6050

FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy
This document is the non-proprietary FIPS 140-2 Security Policy for version 1.0 of the Lenovo OpenSSL Library for ThinkSystem Cryptographic Module. It contains the security rules under which

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FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy
FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy Google Inc. Titan Security Key, Chip Boundary Hardware version: H1B2 Firmware version: 1.1 Date: December 13th, 2018 Prepared By: Google Inc. 2018 Version 1.2 Page 2 of 15 Public Material – May be reproduced only in its original entirety (without revision).

FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy Google Inc ...
The Security Policy document is one document in a FIPS 140-2 Submission Package. The Submission Package contains: □ Oracle Non-Proprietary Security Policy □ Oracle Vendor Evidence document □ Finite State Machine □ Entropy Assessment Document □ Other supporting documentation as additional references With the exception of this Non-Proprietary Security Policy, the FIPS 140-2 Validation Documentation is

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FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy Acme Packet ...
FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy for the Guidance Software EnCase Enterprise Cryptographic Module Version 1.0 Level 1 Validation Document Version: Version 1.6 April 7, 2008 Prepared For: Prepared By: Guidance Software, Inc. 215 North Marengo Avenue, Suite 250 Pasadena, CA 91101 www.guidancesoftware.com

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FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy for the ...
high performance purpose built security solution for crypto acceleration. The module provides a FIPS 140 - 2 overall Level 3 security solution. The module is deployed in a PCIe slot to provide crypto and TLS 1.0/1.1/1.2 acceleration in a secure manner to the system host. It is typically deployed in a server or an appliance to provide crypto offload.

FIPS 140-2 Level 3 Non-Proprietary Security Policy
The nShield Hardware Security Modules are defined as a multi-chip embedded cryptographic modules as defined by FIPS 140-2. Both modules, enumerated below, possess the following attributes: - Real Time Clock - Potting - Cryptographic acceleration - EMC classification B - Secure Execution Environment (optional)

Non-proprietary Security Policy FIPS 140-2 level 3
This document is the non-proprietary security policy for Arm® TrustZone® CryptoCell-712. This security policy describes how CryptoCell-712 meets the security requirements of FIPS 140-2, and how to operate CryptoCell-712 securely, in a FIPS-compliant manner. This policy is

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Arm TrustZone CryptoCell-712
FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy Level 1 Validation Document Version 1.0 . Non-Proprietary Security Policy, Version 1.0 March 20, 2012 ... FIPS 140-2 (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 140-2 - Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules) details the U.S. Government requirements for cryptographic modules. ...

FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy
FIPS140-2 SECURITY POLICY Page 3 of 43 NON-PROPRIETARY DOCUMENT 1 MODULE DESCRIPTION 1.1 Definition The ST33TPHF20SPI Trusted Platform Module is a fully integrated security module designed to be integrated into personal computers and other embedded systems.

FIPS 140-2 Security Policy Level 2
1.2 Document Organization The FIPS 140-2 Submission Package contains: Oracle Linux 6 NSS Cryptographic Module Non-Proprietary Security Policy Other supporting documentation as additional references With the exception of this Non-Proprietary Security Policy, the FIPS 140-2 Validation Documentation is proprietary to Oracle and is releasable only under appropriate non-disclosure agreements.

FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy Oracle Linux 6 ...
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.6 OpenSSL Module v3.0 FIPS 140-2 Non-proprietary Security Policy 1.Cryptographic Module Specification This document is the non-proprietary security policy for the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.6 OpenSSL Module v3.0, and was prepared as part of the requirements for conformance to Federal Information

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FIPS 140-2 Non-proprietary Security Policy
This document constitutes the non-proprietary Cryptographic Module Security Policy for the AP-120 series Wireless Access Points with FIPS 140-2 Level 2 validation from Aruba Networks. This security policy describes how the AP meets the security requirements of FIPS 140-2 Level 2, and how to place and maintain the AP in a secure FIPS 140-2 mode.

FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy
FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy for the Cisco Unified Wireless IP Phone 7921G and 7925G Introduction This is a non-proprietary Cryptographic Module Security Policy for the Cisco Unified Wireless IP Phone 7921G and 7925G.

FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy for the Cisco ...
FIPS-140-2-level-3-non-proprietary-security-policy Fortanix Runtime Encryption Appliance is the building block for running Fortanix Self-Defending KeyManagement Service□ (SDKMS), a unified HSM and Key Management solution. SDKMS ensures that you remain in complete control over your keys and secrets.

FIPS 140-2 Level 3 Non-Proprietary Security Policy
New firmware is out of scope of this validation; as the module's validation to FIPS 140-2 is no longer valid once any non-validated firmware is installed. Firmware Downgrade Allows the CO to downgrade the firmware after the firmware load test.

FIPS 140-2 Level 3 Non-Proprietary Security Policy
FIPS 140-2 Non-Proprietary Security Policy Hardware version : Digi Passport 4 FIPS rev. 1.1 Digi Passport 8 FIPS rev. 1.1 ... This Security Policy was prepared as part of the Level 2 FIPS 140-2 validation of the module. 1.2. References For more information on the full line of products from Digi International, please visit

This glossary provides a central resource of definitions most commonly used in Nat. Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) information security publications and in the Committee for National Security Systems (CNSS) information assurance publications. Each entry in the glossary points to one or more source NIST publications, and/or CNSSI-4009, and/or supplemental sources where appropriate. This is a print on demand edition of an important, hard-to-find publication.

The escalation of security breaches involving personally identifiable information (PII) has contributed to the loss of millions of records over the past few years. Breaches involving PII are hazardous to both individuals and org. Individual harms may include identity theft, embarrassment, or blackmail. Organ. harms may include a loss of public trust, legal liability, or remediation costs. To protect the confidentiality of PII, org. should use a risk-based approach. This report provides guidelines for a risk-based approach to protecting the confidentiality of PII. The recommend. here are intended primarily for U.S. Fed. gov¿t. agencies and those who conduct business on behalf of the agencies, but other org. may find portions of the publication useful.

Integrated Cryptographic Service Facility (ICSF) is a part of the IBM® z/OS® operating system that provides cryptographic functions for data security, data integrity, personal identification, digital signatures, and the management of cryptographic keys. Together with the cryptography features of the IBM Z family, it provides secure, high-performance cryptographic functions (such as the loading of master key values) that enable the hardware features to be used by applications. This IBM RedpaperTM publication briefly describes ICSF and the key elements of z/OS that address different security needs. The audience for this publication is cryptographic administrators and security administrators, and those in charge of auditing security in an organization.

This publication seeks to assist organizations in mitigating the risks associated with the transmission of sensitive information across networks by providing practical guidance on implementing security services based on Internet Protocol Security (IPsec).

FISCAM presents a methodology for performing info. system (IS) control audits of governmental entities in accordance with professional standards. FISCAM is designed to be used on financial and performance audits and attestation engagements. The methodology in the FISCAM incorp. the following: (1) A top-down, risk-based approach that considers materiality and significance in determining audit procedures; (2) Evaluation of entitywide controls and their effect on audit risk; (3) Evaluation of general controls and their pervasive impact on bus. process controls; (4) Evaluation of security mgmt. at all levels; (5) Control hierarchy to evaluate IS control weaknesses; (6) Groupings of control categories consistent with the nature of the risk. Illus.

This IBM® Redbooks® publication provides detailed information about the implementation of hardware cryptography in the System z10® server. We begin by summarizing the history of hardware cryptography on IBM Mainframe servers, introducing the cryptographic support available on the IBM System z10, introducing the Crypto Express3 feature, briefly comparing the functions provided by the hardware and software, and providing a high-level overview of the application programming interfaces available for invoking cryptographic support. This book then provides detailed information about the Crypto Express3 feature, discussing at length its physical design, its function and usage details, the services that it provides, and the API exposed to the programmer. This book also provides significant coverage of the CP Assist for Cryptographic Functions (CPACF). Details on the history and purpose of the CPACF are provided, along with an overview of cryptographic keys and CPACF usage details. A chapter on the configuration of the hardware cryptographic features is provided, which covers topics such as zeroizing domains and security settings. We examine the software support for the cryptographic functions available on the System z10 server. We look at the recent changes in the Integrated Cryptographic Service Facility (ICSF) introduced with level HCR7770 for the z/OS® operating system. A discussion of PKCS#11 support presents an overview of the standard and provides details on configuration and exploitation of PKCS#11 services available on the z/OS operating system. The Trusted Key Entry (TKE) Version 6.0 workstation updates are examined in detail and examples are presented on the configuration, usage, and exploitation of the new features. We discuss the cryptographic support available for Linux® on System z®, with a focus on the services available through the IBM Common Cryptographic Architecture (CCA) API. We also provide an overview on Elliptical Curve Cryptography (ECC), along with examples of exploiting ECC using ICSF PKCS#11 services. Sample Rexx and Assembler code is provided that demonstrate the capabilities of CPACF protected keys.

Cryptography is now ubiquitous – moving beyond the traditional environments, such as government communications and banking systems, we see cryptographic techniques realized in Web browsers, e-mail programs, cell phones, manufacturing systems, embedded software, smart buildings, cars, and even medical implants. Today's designers need a comprehensive understanding of applied cryptography. After an introduction to cryptography and data security, the authors explain the main techniques in modern cryptography, with chapters addressing stream ciphers, the Data Encryption Standard (DES) and 3DES, the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), block ciphers, the RSA cryptosystem, public-key cryptosystems based on the discrete logarithm problem, elliptic-curve cryptography (ECC), digital signatures, hash functions, Message Authentication Codes (MACs), and methods for key establishment, including certificates and public-key infrastructure (PKI). Throughout the book, the authors focus on communicating the essentials and keeping the mathematics to a minimum, and they move quickly from explaining the foundations to describing practical implementations, including recent topics such as lightweight ciphers for RFIDs and mobile devices, and current key-length recommendations. The authors have considerable experience teaching applied cryptography to engineering and computer science students and to professionals, and they make extensive use of examples, problems, and chapter reviews, while the book's website offers slides, projects and links to further resources. This is a suitable textbook for graduate and advanced undergraduate courses and also for self-study by engineers.

Are you serious about network security? Then check out SSH, the Secure Shell, which provides key-based authentication and transparent encryption for your network connections. It's reliable, robust, and reasonably easy to use, and both free and commercial implementations are widely available for most operating systems. While it doesn't solve every privacy and security problem, SSH eliminates several of them very effectively. Everything you want to know about SSH is in our second edition of SSH, The Secure Shell:

The Definitive Guide. This updated book thoroughly covers the latest SSH-2 protocol for system administrators and end users interested in using this increasingly popular TCP/IP-based solution. How does it work? Whenever data is sent to the network, SSH automatically encrypts it. When data reaches its intended recipient, SSH decrypts it. The result is "transparent" encryption-users can work normally, unaware that their communications are already encrypted. SSH supports secure file transfer between computers, secure remote logins, and a unique "tunneling" capability that adds encryption to otherwise insecure network applications. With SSH, users can freely navigate the Internet, and system administrators can secure their networks or perform remote administration. Written for a wide, technical audience, SSH, The Secure Shell: The Definitive Guide covers several implementations of SSH for different operating systems and computing environments. Whether you're an individual running Linux machines at home, a corporate network administrator with thousands of users, or a PC/Mac owner who just wants a secure way to telnet or transfer files between machines, our indispensable guide has you covered. It starts with simple installation and use of SSH, and works its way to in-depth case studies on large, sensitive computer networks. No matter where or how you're shipping information, SSH, The Secure Shell: The Definitive Guide will show you how to do it securely.

Now the most used texbook for introductory cryptography courses in both mathematics and computer science, the Third Edition builds upon previous editions by offering several new sections, topics, and exercises. The authors present the core principles of modern cryptography, with emphasis on formal definitions, rigorous proofs of security.

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