NOZOMI NETWORKS

Guardian
Installation Guide

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Chapter 1. Introduction

Guardian overview

Guardian is the main Nozomi Networks sensor.

Asset discovery

Guardian gives you the ability to automatically track your *industrial control systems (ICS)*, *operational technology (OT)* and *Internet of Things (IoT)*/*Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)* assets.

- Highly accurate asset inventory of all communicating devices
- Extensive node information including name, type, serial number, firmware version and components
- Actionable risk assessment insights including security and reliability alerts, missing patches and vulnerabilities

Network visualization

Guardian gives you instant visibility of your entire network. This lets you:

- Have instant awareness of your *OT*/*IoT* networks and normal activity patterns
- Access key data such as traffic throughput, *transmission control protocol (TCP)* connections, and protocols
- Use intuitive dashboards and reports with macro and micro views, plus filtering and grouping

Automated vulnerability assessment

Guardian lets you quickly identify which *ICS*, *OT* and *IoT* devices are vulnerable. This provides:

- Efficient prioritization and remediation
- A faster response with vulnerability dashboards, drill-downs and reports
- Based on the U.S. government's *National Vulnerability Database (NVD)* for standardized naming, description and scoring

Continuously monitor your networks and automation systems. Guardian gives you:

- The ability to continuously monitor all your assets, network communications and supported protocols
- Easy access to summarized *ICS*, *OT* and *IoT* risk information
- The ability to highlight potential reliability issues, such as unusual process values

Anomaly-based detection

Guardian builds a baseline of your environment and uses that knowledge to detect threats such as transferred malware, suspicious communications, unwanted operations, or changes to the network.

Installation options

A list of the different installation options for Nozomi sensors.

You can install Nozomi Networks sensors in these different methods:

- A physical installation
- A virtual installation
- A Docker installation

Supported web browsers

The Nozomi Networks software supports recent versions of these browsers:

Google Chrome
Chromium
Safari (for macOS)
Firefox
Microsoft Edge
Opera

Important:
Microsoft Internet Explorer is not supported.

Chapter 2. Physical installation

Physical installation

A physical installation is a deployment of a dedicated physical hardware sensor that will monitor your network. Typically, Nozomi Networks supplies these physical sensors.

Physical installations are best-suited for organizations that:

- Do not use virtualized architectures
- Manage highly-distributed, dense networks
- Have special environmental conditions

Install a physical sensor

Before you can use your Nozomi Networks physical sensor in your network, you must install it.

About this task

If you purchased a physical sensor from Nozomi Networks, the appropriate release of the *Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS)* is already installed on it. If your organization uses a different release of the *N2OS*, then see **Software updates and rollbacks** in the **Maintenance Guide** to upgrade the release.

Procedure

1. Follow the procedure described in the **Quick Start Guide** that you received with the sensor.

> **Note:**
> The status of your sensor should now:
> - Be installed in a rack
> - Be powered on
> - Have its monitoring ports connected to the relevant network switches

2. Connect the appropriate null-modem serial cable to the sensor's serial console.

Table 1. Null-modem serial cables

Physical sensor model	Connector type
N1000	RJ45 (female)
N750	
P500	
NS1	
NS20	
NSG-H	
NSG-HS	
NCMC-100	
NSG-L	
NSG-M	
R50	DB9 (female)
R150	
P550	

3. Open a terminal emulator.

> **Note:**
> Use the appropriate terminal emulator for your *operating system (OS)*:
> - On Windows, **Hyper Terminal** or **Putty**
> - On macOS or other *nix platforms, **cu** or **Minicom**

4. Connect and set the speed to 9600 bauds with no parity bit set.

> **Note:**
> Starting with *N2OS* 24.6.0, the **NS1R-RS1R** Guardian sensor typically uses 115200 baud with no parity. In some cases, however, it may require 9600 baud. If you're unsure, test both settings.

5. **Optional:** Connect with *secure shell (SSH)*. Use the default network settings:
   IP address: 192.168.1.254
   Netmask: 255.255.255.0
   GW: 192.168.1.1
   Result: A login prompt for the sensor shows.
6. Do the **Basic configuration**.

> **Important:**
> When you perform the basic configuration, make sure that you enter a valid default gateway. Without a default gateway, the system might not be able to reach your update servers, *Central Management Console (CMC)*, or external hosts required for full functionality.

Chapter 3. Virtual installation

Virtual Guardian installation

Before you install a virtual machine (VM), you should make sure that you are familiar with the minimum requirements, and the supported formats and software that you can use with the Nozomi Networks software products.

Virtual installations are best-suited for organizations that:

- Need to separate the lifecycle of hardware from software
- Are looking to centralize the management of their assets
- Value the ability to easily scale their solutions

The Nozomi Networks solution is available in these formats:

- *open virtual appliance (OVA)*
- *virtual hard disk (VHD)*

When you deploy the *virtual machine (VM)*, use a hypervisor that supports *OVA* or *VHD* file formats, such as:

- HyperV
- KVM
- Proxmox
- VMware
- XEN

All components should be in good working condition. The overall hypervisor load must be under control, with no regular ballooning, so as to avoid unexpected behavior, such as dropped packets or overall poor system performance.

Important:
After deploying the virtual appliance and starting the *VM*, you must access the console and perform the basic configuration. During this process, it is **mandatory** to enter a valid default gateway. Without a default gateway, the system may be unable to reach external services such as the *CMC*, update servers, or other network resources.

Guardian minimum requirements

Make sure that you have the minimum requirements to install a Guardian sensor on a *VM*.

4 vCPU running at 2 GHz

6 *gigabyte (GB)* of *random-access memory (RAM)*

100 *GB* of minimum disk space, running on SSD or hybrid storage

2 or more *network interface controller (NIC)*s. The maximum number depends on the hypervisor, with one being used for management and one (or more) being used for traffic monitoring

Related information

Check the RAM of a virtual machine (on page 22)

Virtual machine sizing

A description of the virtual machine (VM) sizing requirements for Nozomi Networks sensors.

The following information describes the minimum size requirements for sensor instances when they run on virtual machines. These values are based on assumed amounts of nodes and throughput, and are based on a simplified model. You should consider these recommendations as a starting point for calculating the best size for your *VM*.

There are more elements affecting the instantaneous and average use of resources, such as the:

- Hypervisor hardware
- Specific protocol distributions
- Loading time machine snapshots
- Running of queries on big data sets etc.

Because of this, different settings might be required and should be tested during deployment.
In the table below, network elements are defined as the sum of nodes, links, and variables.

Minimum Guardian sizing requirements

The following table gives recommended sizes for instances running the Guardian.

Table 2. Guardian instances

Min. model	Max. nodes	Max. network elements	Max. smart IoT devices	Max. throughput (Mbps)	Min. vCPU	Min. RAM	Min. disk space
V100	100	3,000	500	50	4	6 GB	100 GB
	250	10,000	1,250	250	6	6 GB	100 GB
	250	10,000	1,250	500	8	6 GB	100 GB
	250	10,000	1,250	1,000	10	6 GB	100 GB
	1,000	20,000	5,000	1,000	10	8 GB	100 GB
V250	2,500	50,000	12,500	500	8	10 GB	250 GB
	2,500	50,000	12,500	1,000	10	10 GB	250 GB
	5,000	100,000	25,000	500	8	12 GB	250 GB
	5,000	100,000	25,000	1,000	10	12 GB	250 GB
V750	10,000	200,000	100,000	500	8	16 GB	250 GB
	10,000	200,000	100,000	1,000	10	16 GB	250 GB
V1000	40,000	400,000	200,000	1,000	10	24 GB	250 GB

Related information

Check the RAM of a virtual machine (on page 22)

Check the CPU of a virtual machine

The amount of central processing units (CPU) from the hypervisor might not correspond with the actual amount seen from within the virtual machine (VM). Therefore, it is important to confirm that your VM has sufficient CPUs to support your configuration.

About this task

Important:
The *central processing unit (CPU)* resources must be configured in accordance with the intended usage. Before deployment, verify your sizing requirements (on page 19) in this documentation.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal.
2. Enter this command:

   ```
   sysctl hw.ncpu
   ```

   Result: The terminal will show the number of *CPU* cores allocated to the *VM*.
3. If the number of allocated *CPU*s is insufficient for your configuration, you need to identify the correct amount. To do this, refer to the Minimum Guardian sizing requirements (on page 20) table.
4. To confirm that the *RAM* allocation in the hypervisor matches your sizing requirements for the intended deployment, see Check the RAM of a virtual machine (on page 22).

Related information
Minimum Guardian sizing requirements (on page 20)

Check the RAM of a virtual machine

The amount of random-access memory (RAM) from the hypervisor might not correspond with the actual amount seen from within the virtual machine (VM). Therefore, it is important to confirm that your VM has sufficient RAM to support your configuration.

About this task

Important:
RAM and *CPU* resources must be configured in accordance with the intended usage. Before deployment, verify your sizing requirements (on page 19) in this documentation.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal.
2. Enter this command:

   ```
   sysctl hw.physmem
   ```

   Result: The terminal will show the physical memory of the *VM*.
3. If the memory is insufficient for your configuration, use the Minimum Guardian sizing requirements (on page 20) table to identify the correct amount of *RAM* that you need.
4. To confirm that the *CPU* allocation in the hypervisor matches your sizing requirements for the intended deployment, see Check the CPU of a virtual machine (on page 21).

Related information
Minimum Guardian sizing requirements (on page 20)

Install a virtual machine

Install the Guardian sensor on a virtual machine using a supported OVA or VHD file format. Ensure your system meets the minimum requirements and the hypervisor is properly configured. This setup enables centralized network monitoring in a virtualized environment.

Before you begin

Make sure that:

- The *VM OS* is set to FreeBSD 12 or later versions (64-bit)
- The *VM* compatibility version is set to 22+, such as ESXi 9.0 or later (for example, VM version 22), if possible; however, this depends on the vSphere version level
- If Secure Boot is available in the hypervisor, disable it
- If Dynamic Memory is available in the hypervisor, disable it
- The disk is created using *thick provisioning*, not *thin provisioning*. Its size must be fixed, not dynamic

About this task

To install the *VM* in the hypervisor, you need to configure the *VM* to enable external access. If you are not familiar with how to import the *OVA VM* in your hypervisor environment, refer to your hypervisor's manual or contact your hypervisor's support service.

These disk storage types are recommended and supported:

- LSI Logic
- LSI Logic SAS
- SATA

Important:
N2OS does not support VMware Paravirtual SCSI (PVSCSI) storage type.

Important:
IDE disk storage is not supported when deploying *N2OS* on VMware hypervisors. Use SCSI or SATA instead.

Procedure

1. Make sure that you are familiar with the minimum resource requirements.
2. Import the *VM* in the hypervisor and configure the resources.
3. Wait for the *VM* to finish importing.
4. In the hypervisor settings for the *VM* disk, set the desired size.

Note:
Some hypervisors, such as VMware ESX >= 6.0, permit you to change the disk size at this stage.

5. If your hypervisor does not permit you to change the disk size at this stage, do not continue with this procedure until you have completed the procedure: Add a secondary disk to a virtual machine (on page 26).
6. Boot the *VM*.

   Result: The *VM* boots into a valid *N2OS* environment.
7. Log in as admin.

   Result: You are logged in instantly as no password is set by default.
8. To go to privileged mode, enter this command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

   Result: You can now perform system changes.

Expand a disk on a virtual machine

The monitoring scope of your sensor will dictate the size requirements of your virtual hard drive. Do this procedure to adjust the size of the virtual hard drive.

Before you begin

Edit your *VM* settings from the hypervisor.

Important:
The *OVA* and VHDX images are built with minimum disk size and are not suitable for production deployments. If your hypervisor supports it, expand the disk before you start the *VM*. For more details see Virtual machine sizing (on page 19).

Procedure

1. From the hypervisor settings, expand the *VM* disk to the correct size for your monitoring scope.
2. Restart the *VM*.
3. Log in to the *VM*.
4. To go to privileged mode, enter this command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

   Result: You can now perform system changes.
5. To run data enlarge, enter this command:

   ```
   data_enlarge
   ```

   Result: The virtual machine can now detect the newly allocated space.

Add a secondary disk to a virtual machine

If the main disk is not large enough when it is first imported, you can do this procedure to add a larger virtual data disk to the virtual machine (VM).

Before you begin

You should be familiar with managing virtual disks in your hypervisor environment. If you are not, refer to your hypervisor manual or contact your hypervisor's support service.

About this task

Note:
When you add a disk, use a disk type of SCSI or SATA that uses a storage type of:

- LSI Logic SAS
- LSI Logic, or
- SATA

IDE disks are not recommended.

Procedure

1. Add a disk to the *VM*.
2. Restart the *VM*.
3. In the *VM* console, to obtain the name of the disk devices, enter this command:

   ```
   sysctl kern.disks
   ```

4. Assuming **ada1** is the device disk added as a secondary disk (note that ada0 is the OS device), execute this command to move the data partition to it:

   ```
   data_move ada1
   ```

Add a monitoring interface to the virtual machine

By default, the virtual machine (VM) has one management network interface and one monitoring interface. Depending on deployment needs, it might be useful to add more monitoring interfaces to the sensor.

Procedure

1. If the *VM* is powered on, shut it down.
2. From the hypervisor configuration, add one or more network interfaces.
3. Add one or more monitoring interfaces in accordance with to the intended usage.

   The number of monitoring interfaces will depend on the intended usage.
4. Power on the *VM*.

Results

The new interface(s) is (are) now automatically recognized and used.

Cloud deployment

AWS deployment

If your organization uses Amazon Web Services (AWS) to host applications, or the data for the assets that you want to monitor, you can deploy your sensors in AWS.

Before you can deploy with *Amazon Web Services (AWS)*, you must open a support case in the Nozomi Networks Support Portal to request access to the *Amazon Machine Image (AMI)*. For this, you will need to know the:

- Organization's *AWS* account *identifier (ID)*
- *AWS* region where you intend to deploy the *AMI*

To find your *AWS ID*, refer to Amazon's documentation on *AWS* identifiers. Upon receipt, we will grant access to the *AMI*.

Chapter 4. Container installation

Docker installation

A Docker installation is a deployment of a sensor inside of an existing network component that supports Docker containers. If you want to take advantage of Nozomi Networks sensors can be installed in a Docker container.

Docker installations are best-suited for organizations that:

- Use robust network infrastructure components that support Docker containers
- Manage highly-distributed networks
- Aim to optimize acquisition, deployment, and management costs

A Docker container lets you install *N2OS* on embedded platforms that have a container engine on-board, such as:

- Switches
- Routers
- Firewalls
- *programmable logic controller (PLC)*s

It is also a good platform for tightly integrated scenarios where several products interact on the same hardware platform to provide a unified experience.

For all the other use cases, Nozomi Networks recommends one of these options:

- A physical installation
- A virtual installation

Commands

A Docker container installation has the same features as those that physical and virtual installation provide. However, a key difference is that you must use Docker commands to perform container provisioning **system** settings. Therefore, you cannot edit them from inside the container itself.

For example, the **hostname** must be set when you launch a new instance of the image.

Also, you must use volumes for the `/data` partition to make sure that the data will survive image updates.

The `network=host` Docker parameter permits the container to monitor the physical *NIC*s on the host machine. However, by default it also permits the container to monitor all of the available interfaces. To restrict to a subset, create a `cfg/n2osids_if` file in the `/data` volume with the list of interfaces to monitor and use a comma to separate them. For example, `eth1,eth2`.

To stop the container, you can enter the command:

```
docker stop nozomi-sga
```

To execute the container, you can enter the command:

```
docker start nozomi-sga
```

Docker prerequisites

These are the prerequisites for a Docker installation.

In order to deploy Guardian on a Docker device, it must:

- Be based on AMD64 architecture
- Have available resources that are strictly to be devoted to the containers must match the table of recommended resource allocation
- Have available resources that are dedicated to the containers that match **recommended resource allocation**

Docker container supportability for Guardian deployments:

- Docker version 24.x
- Docker buildX
- Overlay2 (best performance) or AUFS as storage backend
- TMPFS mount type

Build a Docker image

Build a Docker image for your sensor.

Before you begin

Make sure that:

- Docker is installed. (Nozomi Networks has tested Docker versions 18.09 and 20.10.)
- BuildKit is installed. (Docker 18.09 or higher is required. To activate BuildKit, refer to the Docker BuildKit documentation.)

About this task

You can use variables to customize the container version build. Use the `--build-arg` command line switch to pass the variables to the Docker build command.

Procedure

To build the image, from the directory containing the artifacts, enter this command:

```
docker build -t n2os .
```

An example of a customization:

```
docker build --build-arg APT_PROXY=10.0.0.17:5843 -t n2os
```

To customize the method the sensor uses to communicate, these parameters can be given in the build command:

Parameter	Default value	Description
APT_PROXY	None	Proxy to be used to download container packages
N2OS_HTTP_PORT	80	Specify custom *hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)* web port
N2OS_HTTPS_PORT	443	Specify custom *hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS)* web port

Result: The image is created.

Install a sensor in a Docker container

Docker is the approved software for a container installation on Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS). Do this procedure to run a Nozomi Networks sensor in a Docker environment.

Procedure

To run the image, enter a command such as:

```
docker run --hostname=nozomi-sga --name=nozomi-sga \
--volume=<path_to_data_folder>:/data --network=host \
--mount type=tmpfs,destination=/var/sandbox,tmpfs-size=400M \
--mount type=tmpfs,destination=/var/tmp_sandbox,tmpfs-size=100M \
--mount type=tmpfs,destination=/var/pipes,tmpfs-size=10M \
--mount type=tmpfs,destination=/var/traces,tmpfs-size=400M \
--mount type=tmpfs,destination=/var/checksums,tmpfs-size=25M \
--device /dev/net/tun:/dev/net/tun \
-d n2os
```

Note:
`<path_to_data_folder>` is the path to a volume where the sensor's data will be stored, and saved for future runs.

The sensor will monitor all network interfaces available to the container. Use the --network=host option to give the container full access to all network interfaces of the host computer.

Update a Docker container

You can update the Docker container to a newer release of the Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS).

Procedure

1. Build a new version of the *N2OS* image.
2. Stop the current running containers.
3. Destroy the current running containers
4. Start a new container with the updated image.

Results

Data is automatically migrated to the new version.

Chapter 5. Basic configuration

Do the basic configuration

Before you can use the Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS) software, you must do the basic configuration.

Before you begin

You have installed the *N2OS* software.

About this task

After you have done this procedure, your system management interface will be set up and reachable:

- As a text console through *SSH*
- As a web console through *HTTPS*

Note:
The configuration of more than one **mgmt** interface is not supported.

Note:
You can use either a serial console (for physical sensors) or the text hypervisor console (for virtual sensors). This is dependent on the sensor model.

Note:
The sensor's shell has two users: **admin** and **root**. You should use **admin** to log in to both. If you want to elevate from **admin** to **root**, you should use the **admin** password. The **root** account does not have a separate password.

Procedure

1. The console shows a prompt with the text `N2OS - login:`. Type **admin** and then press **Enter**.

   > **Note:**
   > In a virtual sensor, you are instantly logged in, as no password is set by default. In physical sensors, **nozominetworks** is the default password.

   > **Note:**
   > If you ever need to change the password, you can use the **change_password** command.

2. To elevate your privileges, enter the command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

   Result: Your privileges have been elevated.

3. To launch the initial configuration wizard, enter the command:

   ```
   setup
   ```

4. For virtual sensors, at the prompt, choose the **admin** password first.

   > **Attention:**
   > You should select a strong password as this will permit the **admin** user to access the sensor through *SSH*.

5. In the menu, select **Network Interfaces**.
6. Select the management interface, then select **Enter**.

   > **Note:**
   > Depending on the sensor model, the management interface can be named **em0** or **mgmt**. Smart Polling configuration is only supported out of the management interface.

7. Choose a method to configure the *internet protocol (IP)* address.

   Choose from:

   - To configure all automatically, move the cursor to **DHCP** and select **Enable**, then (go to step 9 (on page 41))
   - Do a static configuration (go to step 8 (on page 41))

8. Do a static configuration.
    a. Move the cursor to **ipaddr** and edit the values for the *IP* address.
    b. Move the cursor to **netmask** and edit the values for the netmask.
9. Move the cursor to **X Save/Exit** and select **Enter**.
10. In the menu, select **Default Router/Gateway**.
11. Enter the *IP* address of the default gateway.

    Important:
    A valid default gateway **must** be configured during setup to ensure correct system operation. Failure to do so can result in malfunction, erratic behavior, loss of connectivity, or sensor isolation. If your network uses static addressing, make sure that this value reflects the correct route for outbound traffic.

12. Press **tab** and then select **Enter** to save and exit.
13. In the menu, select **DNS nameservers**.
14. Configure the *IP* addresses of the *domain name server (DNS)* servers.
15. Move the cursor to **X Exit** and select **Enter**.

    Result: The basic configuration is complete.

16. **Do the web console configuration** procedure.

Do the web console configuration

Once you have completed the basic configuration, you must configure the web console.

Before you begin

Make sure that you have:

- Completed the **Do the basic configuration** procedure
- A supported web browser (on page 8) installed

About this task

The product integrates self-signed SSL certificates to get started, so add an exception in your browser. Later in this chapter, we describe the steps to import valid certificates

Procedure

1. In your browser, enter `https://<sensor_ip> where <sensor_ip>` where `<sensor_ip>` is the management interface *IP* address .
2. If you get a security warning, accept them and continue.

   Result: The login screen shows.
3. In the **username** field, enter **admin**
4. In the **password** field, enter **nozominetworks**
5. Select **Log in**.

   > **Note:**
   > On first login, you will be prompted to change the default password for security reasons.
6. If necessary, change the default password.
7. In the top navigation bar, select ⚙

   Result: The administration page opens.
8. In the **System** section, select **General**.

   Result: The **General** page opens.
9. In the **hostname** field, enter a new hostname.
10. In the **System** section, select **Date and time**.

    Result: The **Date and time** page opens.
11. In the Timezone field, select the correct timezone.

12. **Optional:** If necessary, in the **NTP** section, select the **Enabled** checkbox to enable the *network time protocol (NTP)* client.

    Result: The web console configuration is complete.

13. Do the **Install a license** procedure.

Install a license

Before you can use the Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS) software, you must install a license.

Before you begin

Make sure that you have completed the:

- **Do the basic configuration** procedure
- **Do the web console configuration** procedure

About this task

For this sensor, you can activate the license(s) that follow:

- Base: a Base license is mandatory, and includes passive monitoring
- Arc (optional)
- Asset Intelligence (optional)
- *Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)* (optional)
- Smart Polling (optional)
- Threat Intelligence (optional)

Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select ⚙

   Result: The administration page opens.

2. In the **System** section, select **Updates and licenses**.

   Result: The **Updates and licenses** page opens.

3. In the top right of the **Base** section, select **Set new license**.
4. To copy the **Machine ID**, select **Copy**.
5. In the **License key** field, paste the license key that you received from Nozomi Networks.
6. To install another license, in the top right of the applicable section, select **Set new license**.
7. To copy the **Machine ID**, select **Copy**.
8. In the **License key** field, paste the license key that you received from Nozomi Networks.

Results

After the license is confirmed, the sensor begins to monitor the configured network interfaces.

Chapter 6. Additional settings

Network requirements

Operator access to Guardian, CMC, and RC

The required ports and protocols for operator access to Guardian, CMC, and RC.

Table 3. Operator access to Guardian, CMC, and RC

Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Purpose	Direction
tcp/443	https	Operator	Guardian/CMC	Operator's https access to Guardian/ CMC Web UI	Inbound
tcp/22	ssh	Operator	Guardian/ CMC/RC	Operator's ssh access to Guardian/ CMC/RC shell	Inbound
UDP/48888	Multiple protocols	Guardian and monitored devices	Broadcast	Discovery	Bi-directional
UDP/1911	Fox	Guardian and monitored devices	Broadcast	Discovery	Bi-directional

Communications between Guardian, CMC, and RC

The required ports and protocols for communications between Guardian, CMC, and RC.

Table 4. Communications between Guardian, CMC, and RC

Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Purpose
tcp/443	https	Guardian/ CMC	CMC	Sync from Guardian to CMC or between CMCs of different tiers in the hierarchy
tcp/443	https	RC	Guardian	Sync from Remote Collector to Guardian

Table 4. Communications between Guardian, CMC, and RC (continued)

Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Purpose
tcp/6000	proprietary (over TLS)	RC	Guardian	Transmission of monitored traffic from Remote Collector to Guardian

Operator access to Vantage

The required ports and protocols for operator access to Vantage.

Table 5. Operator access to Vantage

Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Purpose
tcp/443	https	Operator	Vantage	Operator's https access to Vantage Web UI

Communications between Guardian, CMC, and Vantage

The required ports and protocols for communications between Guardian, CMC, and Vantage.

Table 6. Communications between Guardian, CMC, and Vantage

Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Purpose
tcp/443	https	Guardian/ CMC	Vantage	Sync from Guardian or CMC to Vantage

Install an SSL certificate

You need to install a secure sockets layer (SSL) certificate to securely encrypt traffic between client computers and the Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS) sensor over hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS).

Before you begin

Make sure that:

- You have both the certificate and the key file in *privacy-enhanced mail (PEM)* format
- Your certificate is password-protected
- The certificate chain is complete

Note:
You can use a command to combine certificates. Use a command such as:

```
cat https_nozomi.crt bundle.crt > https_nozomi.chained.crt
```

About this task

Important:
You should not use a self-signed certificate in a production environment.

During the initial boot, the sensor generates a self-signed certificate. However, Nozomi Networks recommends that you install a certificate obtained from a well-known, trusted *certificate authority (CA)*. To add a private *CA* to the system's trust store, see Install a CA certificate (on page 51).

Procedure

1. Change the name of the certificate file to `https_nozomi.crt`.
2. Change the name of the key `https_nozomi.key`.
3. Upload the certificate and key files to the sensor.
   a. Open a terminal.
   b. Change directory into the `/data/tmp` folder
   c. To upload, enter this command:

   ```
   scp https_nozomi.* admin@<sensor_ip>:/data/tmp
   ```

4. Log into the console, either directly or through *SSH*.
5. To go to privileged mode, enter this command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

   Result: You can now perform system changes.

6. If your certificate key is password-protected, to remove the protection, enter these commands:

```
cd /data/tmp
openssl rsa -in https_nozomi.key -out https_nozomi_nopassword.key
mv  https_nozomi_nopassword.key https_nozomi.key
```

> **Note:**
> This will stop you being prompted for your password each time the server restarts.

7. To enable the certificate, enter this command:

```
n2os-addtlscert https_nozomi.crt https_nozomi.key
```

> **Note:**
> If you removed password protection from the certificate, change the second parameter of the command to:
>
> ```
> https_nozomi_nopassword.key
> ```

8. To restart the web server and apply the change, enter this command:

```
service nginx stop
```

9. Verify that the *secure sockets layer (SSL)* certificate is correctly loaded.
   a. In your browser, enter: `https://<host>`, where <host> can be the *IP* address or *fully qualified domain name (FQDN)* covered by the certificate
   b. Make sure that the certificate is recognized as valid.

Results

The *SSL* certificate is working correctly and will be applied on the next reboot.

Install a CA certificate

If an issuing certificate authority (CA) for the hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS) certificate is not immediately trusted, you will need to install a certificate authority (CA) certificate to the Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS) sensor.

Before you begin

Make sure that:

- Your intermediate *CA* and Root *CA* certificates are combined
- The certificate must be in *PEM* format

> **Note:**
> These formats are not supported:
> - Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER)
> - PKCS#12

Procedure

1. Upload the *CA* certificate to the sensor.
   a. Change the name of the *CA* certificate to `cert.crt`
   b. Open a terminal.
   c. To upload, enter this command:

```
scp cert.crt admin@<sensor_ip>:/data/tmp
```

2. Log into the console, either directly or through *SSH*.
3. To go to privileged mode, enter this command:

```
enable-me
```

   Result: You can now perform system changes.

4. Change directory into the `/data/tmp` folder.
5. To add the *CA* certificate to the trust store, enter this command:

```
n2os-addcacert cert.crt
```

Results

The sensor now trusts the imported *CA* certificate. You can now use it to secure *HTTPS* communication to the sensor.

Enable SNMP

To monitor the health of the Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS) sensor, you need to enable the simple network management protocol (SNMP) daemon.

About this task

The current *simple network management protocol (SNMP)* daemon supports versions v1, v2c and v3. This feature is not available with a container installation.

Procedure

1. Log into the console, either directly or through *SSH*.
2. To go to privileged mode, enter this command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

   Result: You can now perform system changes.

3. Edit these variables as necessary:
   - location
   - contact
   - community

Important:

For community, it is important to use a strong password.

4. Change the value of other variables as necessary.

Note:
For SNMP v3 User-Based Security Model (USM), uncomment the following sections in `/etc/snmpd.conf` to create a user bsnmp and set privacy and encryption options to SHA message digests and AES encryption for this user:

```
engine := 0x80:0x10:0x08:0x10:0x80:0x25
snmpEngineID = $(engine)
```

```
user1 := "bsnmp"
user1passwd :=
 0x22:0x98:0x1a:0x6e:0x39:0x93:0x16: ... :0x05:0x16:0x33:0x38:
0x60
```

```
begemotSnmpdModulePath."usm" = "/usr/lib/snmp_usm.so"
```

```
%usm
```

```
usmUserStatus.$(engine).$(user1) = 5
usmUserAuthProtocol.$(engine).$(user1) =
 $(HMACSHAAuthProtocol)
usmUserAuthKeyChange.$(engine).$(user1) = $(user1passwd)
usmUserPrivProtocol.$(engine).$(user1) = $(AesCfb128Protocol)
usmUserPrivKeyChange.$(engine).$(user1) = $(user1passwd)
usmUserStatus.$(engine).$(user1) = 1
```

5. Edit the `/etc/rc.conf` file with this line:

```
bsnmpd_enable="YES"
```

6. To start the service, enter this command:

```
service bsnmpd start
```

7. If you enabled the User-Based Security Model (USM) in step 3 (on page 52), replace the default value for the `user1passwd` *variable*.
   a. To convert the SHA or MD5 output to exe format, enter this command:

```
sh -c "SNMPUSER=bsnmp SNMPPASSWD=<newpassword>
 SNMPAUTH=<sha|md5> SNMPPRIV=<aes|des> bsnmpget -v 3 -D -K -o
 verbose"
echo <SHA output> | sed 's/.\{2\}/:0x&/g;s/^.\{6\}//g'
```

   b. To restart the service, enter the command:

```
service bsnmpd restart
```

8. To save all of the settings, enter this command:

```
n2os-save
```

9. To check the functionality, run a test command from an external system (the `<sensor_ip>` has to be reachable). For example, for the USM case, with the default values in the `/etc/snmpd.conf` file, use a command similar to this:

```
snmpstatus -v3 -u bsnmp -a SHA -A <password> -x AES -X <password> -l
 authPriv <sensor_ip>
```

Results

SNMP has been enabled.

Internal firewall configuration

It is possible to configure the settings of an internal firewall to restrict access to specific items.

You can limit access to the:

- Management interface
- *SSH* terminal
- *SNMP* service
- *internet control message protocol (ICMP)*

Note:
It is only possible to do this for physical and virtual installations. It is not possible for container installations.

Note:
To limit access to these services, you must use the *command-line interface (CLI)* to add the required configurations.

Note:
The default settings permit connections from any *IP* address. The system ignores lines with invalid *IP* addresses.

Important:
You should use caution when changing internal firewall rules. This is because you can lose access to the device administration interface. In the event of an error, console access is required to fix the rules.

The table below gives the configuration settings that let you fine-tune the firewall rules.

Table 7. Internal firewall configuration settings

Parameter	Description
system firewall icmp	Configure acl for icmp protocol
system firewall https	Configure acl for http and https services
system firewall ssh	Configure acl for ssh service
system firewall snmp	Configure acl for snmp service

Configure an internal firewall

Do this procedure to configure the internal firewall to restrict access to components such as: the management interface, the secure shell (SSH) terminal, the simple network management protocol (SNMP) service, and internet control message protocol (ICMP) of the full stack edition.

About this task

To limit access to these services, you must use the *CLI* to add the required configurations.

Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select

   Result: The administration page opens.

2. In the **Settings** section, select **CLI**.

   Result: The **CLI** page opens.

3. In the *CLI*, enter the necessary configuration lines.

   Note:
   For example, the lines below permits connections only from networks `192.168.55.0/24` or from the host `10.10.10.10`:

   ```
   conf.user configure system firewall https 192.168.55.0/24,
    10.10.10.10
   ```

4. Log into the text console, either directly, or through *SSH*.
5. To apply the new settings, enter this command:

   ```
   n2os-firewall-update
   ```

Results

The internal firewall has been configured.

Management-interface packet-rate protection

A description of internal packet-rate protection, which is enabled by default.

The management interface of the physical and virtual sensors have internal packet rate protection enabled by default.

Malicious hosts are banned for five minutes if they try to send more than 1024 packets within five seconds.

To show a list of blocked *IP* addresses, you can use the `n2os-firewall-show-block` command.

To unblock a single *IP* address, you can use the `n2os-firewall-unblock <ip_address_to_unblock>` command.

Disable internal packet-rate protection of the management interface

If necessary, do this procedure to disable internal packet-rate protection in the management interface.

Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select

   Result: The administration page opens.

2. In the **Settings** section, select **CLI**.

   Result: The **CLI** page opens.

3. In the *CLI*, enter this command:

   ```
   conf.user configure system firewall disable_packet_rate_protection
    true
   ```

4. Log into the text console, either directly, or through *SSH*.
5. To apply the new settings, enter this command:

   ```
   n2os-firewall-update
   ```

Results

The internal packet-rate protection has been disabled.

Configure IPv6

You can configure IPv6 to access physical and virtual sensors. This is not possible for container installations.

Procedure

1. Log into the text console, either directly, or through *SSH*.
2. To enable IPv6 on the management interface, enter this command:

   ```
   n2os-setupipv6
   ```

3. To reboot the sensor, enter this command:

   ```
   reboot
   ```

4. Wait for the sensor to reboot.
5. To retrieve the address, use a command such as:

   ```
   ifconfig
   ```

   Note:
   You can now enclose the address in square brackets [ ] to access the sensor *user interface (UI)*. Similarly, you can configure sensors to synchronize towards a *CMC* or another sensor in *high availability (HA)* mode. To do this you can specify the IPv6 address in square brackets [ ].

Results

IPv6 has been configured.

Enable 802.1x on the management interface

This topic describes how to enable 802.1x support for the management interface. Configuration of the RADIUS server and the creation of possible certificates are not discussed

Before you begin

- Make sure that you have serial access to the sensor as part of this configuration is performed via serial console
- If the 802.1x is already configured, switch side and ports are already closed. Make sure that you have a network patch to reach the sensor through a direct network connection
- If the authentication process is through *transport layer security (TLS)* certificates, confirm that you have `ca.pem`, `client.pem`, and `client.key` files, as well as the `client.key` unlock password
- If the authentication process is through the *protected extensible authentication protocol (PEAP)*, confirm that you have the identity and password

Procedure

1. Log into the console, either directly or through *SSH*.
2. To go to privileged mode, enter this command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

   Result: You can now perform system changes.

3. To create the directory `/etc/wpa_supplicant_certs` and change the directory permissions to `755`, enter this command:

   ```
   mkdir /etc/wpa_supplicant_certs
   chmod 755 /etc/wpa_supplicant_certs
   ```

   Important:
   You must use this exact directory name. No other name is permitted.

4. To create the file `/etc/wpa_supplicant.conf`, enter this command:

   ```
   vi /etc/wpa_supplicant.conf
   ```

   Important:
   You must use this exact file name. No other name is permitted. If necessary, you should rename the file to this name.

5. Examples of `wpa_supplicant.conf` are shown below:
   - Configuration for *PEAP* authentication:

```
ctrl_interface=/var/run/wpa_supplicant
ctrl_interface_group=0
eapol_version=1
ap_scan=0
network={
    ssid="NOZOMI8021X"
    key_mgmt=IEEE8021X
    eap=PEAP
    identity="identity_for_this_guardian_here"
    password="somefancypassword_here"
}
```

   - Configuration for *TLS* authentication:

```
ctrl_interface=/var/run/wpa_supplicant
ctrl_interface_group=0
eapol_version=1
ap_scan=0
network={
    ssid="NOZOMI8021X"
    key_mgmt=IEEE8021X
    eap=TLS
    identity="client"
    ca_cert="/etc/wpa_supplicant_certs/ca.pem"
    client_cert="/etc/wpa_supplicant_certs/client.pem"
    private_key="/etc/wpa_supplicant_certs/client.key"
    private_key_passwd="somefancypassword_private_key_here"
}
```

6. For *TLS* authentication, use Ethernet to connect to the sensor and copy the required files to the expected location.

Note:
If the sensor is not reachable via *SSH* using the actual network, we suggest that you configure the `mgmt` interface with a temporary *IP* address and connect the sensor with a direct Ethernet patch cable.

7. **Note:**
   If you are using *PEAP* authentication, you can skip the next step.

   For *TLS* authentication, upload the certificate files to the sensor with an *SSH* client in the `/etc/wpa_supplicant_certs/` folder.

   ```
   scp ca.pem client.pem client.key admin@<sensor_ip>:/tmp/
   ```

8. In the sensor serial console, with elevated privileges, move the files to the expected location:

   ```
   mv /tmp/ca.pem /tmp/client.pem /tmp/client.key /etc/
   wpa_supplicant_certs
   ```

9. **Note:**
   If you are using *PEAP* authentication, you can skip the next step.

   In the sensor serial console, with elevated privileges, to change the certificate permission to 440, enter these commands:

   ```
   cd /etc/wpa_supplicant_certs
   chown root:wheel ca.pem client.pem client.key
   chmod 440 ca.pem client.pem client.key
   ```

10. In the sensor serial console, with elevated privileges, to change the `/etc/rc.conf` file, enter the details that follow:

    ```
    wpa_supplicant_flags="-s -Dwired"
    wpa_supplicant_program="/usr/local/sbin/wpa_supplicant"
    ```

11. To change the `ifconfig_mgmt` entry in the `/etc/rc.conf` file, add the prefix WPA.

    Note:
    If the sensor was configured with a direct Ethernet patch cable, you can now configure the production-ready *IP* address and connect the sensor to the switch. For example, if the sensor *IP* address is `192.168.10.10`, the entry will be similar to:

    ```
    ifconfig_mgmt="WPA inet 192.168.10.10 netmask 255.255.255.0"
    ```

12. To save all of the settings, enter this command:

```
n2os-save
```

13. To reboot the system, enter this command:

```
shutdown -r now
```

14. Wait for the system to reboot.
15. Log in to the sensor.

16. Enter the command: `ps aux |grep wpa` You should receive output similar to the following:

```
root 91591 0.0 0.0 26744 6960 - Ss 09:59
0:00.01 /usr/local/sbin/wpa_supplicant -s -Dwired -B -i mgmt
 -c /etc/
wpa_supplicant.conf -D wired -P /var/run/wpa_supplicant/mgmt.pid
```

17. You can check the status of the `wpa_supplicant` with the `wpa_cli -i mgmt status` command. For example:

```
root@guardian:~# wpa_cli -i mgmt status
bssid=01:01:c1:02:02:02
freq=0
ssid=NOZOMI8021X
id=0
mode=station
pairwise_cipher=NONE
group_cipher=NONE
key_mgmt=IEEE 802.1X (no WPA)
wpa_state=COMPLETED
ip_address=192.168.1.2
address=FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF
Supplicant PAE state=AUTHENTICATED
suppPortStatus=Authorized
EAP state=SUCCESS
selectedMethod=13 (EAP-TLS)
eap_tls_version=TLSv1.2
EAP TLS cipher=ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
tls_session_reused=0
eap_session_id=0dd52aaeaa2aa3aa4deaac6aaafc65edbfa58cdffecff6ff4[.
..]
uuid=8a31bd80-1111-22aa-ffff-abafa0a9afa6
```

USB port disablement

The Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS) does not support universal service bus (USB) ports.

We do not recommend that you connect external disks or other devices to the *universal serial bus (USB)* port of a sensor, as we do not guarantee that they will work.

A *USB* keyboard will work in a hardened configuration. However, the **Ctrl+Alt+Del** shortcut will not work.

You can use readily available, external tools to physically block a *USB* port.

Turbo capture mode enablement

A description of how to configure the turbo capture mode, in order to handle higher traffic loads.

The turbo capture mode allows the Nozomi Networks solution to fully leverage all the *CPU* cores in the system when capturing traffic from local interfaces. By fully parallelizing all packet processing stages and minimizing the packet data copies in memory, it is possible to handle extremely high loads even if arriving over a few interfaces.

When in turbo capture mode, it is not possible to simultaneously trace traffic into files. Therefore, it is no longer possible to configure continuous traces regardless if scoped (e.g. relating to a specific node) or not. Traces that are triggered by alerts are not affected and are available regardless of turbo capture mode status. However, due to the previous shortcoming, it is recommended that the turbo capture mode is enabled only when the traffic load is expected to exceed 3 *Gigabit per second (Gb/s)*.

In order to enable turbo capture mode, you need to add the following line in the `/data/cfg/n2os.conf.user` file (after replacing the `interfaces` array with the ones that are applicable to the specific system):

```
turbo_capture params { "enabled": true, "pin_cores": true, "interfaces":
 ["vmx1", "vmx2"] }
```

The `turbo_capture params` argument is a *JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)* object that holds all the configuration options that are relevant for the feature:

- `enabled`: (boolean) configures whether the turbo capture mode should be enabled.
- `pin_cores`: (boolean) configures whether each of the packet processing threads should be pinned to a fixed thread. In systems with high *CPU* core counts, fixing these threads to run only in specific *CPU* cores is leading to more efficient resources utilization.
- `interfaces`: (array) List of interfaces that are to be monitored in turbo capture mode. For interfaces that are not present in this array, no monitoring is to be done in turbo capture mode.

After updating the configuration file, the `n2osids` and `n2ostrace` services need to be restarted:

```
service n2osids stop
service n2ostrace stop
```

Chapter 7. Compatibility Reference

Configuring SSH profiles

Different secure shell (SSH) cipher configurations are necessary for system security and compatibility. N2OS provides various profiles with customized cipher parameters to meet specific requirements.

About this task

The **standard** profile offers the highest level of security and has been the system default since version 23.3. The **legacy** profile ensures compatibility with older systems and was the default configuration prior to version 23.3. The **ccn** profile complies with the Spanish CCN standards, while the **fips** profile adheres to *FIPS*-approved ciphers.

Choose the profile that best suits your needs and follow the provided commands to change it.

To change the *SSH* profile, use the following commands:

Procedure

1. Log in to the console, and enter privileged mode with the command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

2. Type the following command to change the *SSH* profile:

   ```
   sysrc n2osssh_profile=<standard|legacy|ccn|fips|pre256>
   ```

3. Save the configuration change:

   ```
   n2os-save
   ```

4. Reboot the appliance to apply the new configuration:

   ```
   shutdown -r now
   ```

   To disable *SSH* access via password authentication, you can add the postfix `-nopwd` to a profile. For example:

   ```
   sysrc
    n2osssh_profile=<standard-nopwd|legacy-nopwd|ccn-nopwd|fips-nopwd|p
   re256-nopwd>
   ```

   CAUTION:
   With this configuration, *SSH* access will not be possible unless the *SSH* key is configured in the Web *UI*.

   For more details about how to add *SSH* keys, see **Add an SSH key for an admin user** in the **Administrator Guide**.

SSH compatibility

Tables that give configuration details for each profile.

Standard SSH protocols profile (since 25.6.0)

Function	Algorithms
Key exchange	sntrup761x25519-sha512@openssh.com curve25519-sha256 curve25519-sha256@libssh.org diffie-hellman-group16-sha512 diffie-hellman-group18-sha512 ecdh-sha2-nistp256 ecdh-sha2-nistp384 ecdh-sha2-nistp521
Ciphers	chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr aes128-gcm@openssh.com aes256-gcm@openssh.com
MACs	umac-128-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha2-256-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha2-512-etm@openssh.com
Host key algorithms	ssh-ed25519 ecdsa-sha2-nistp256

Previous SSH protocols profile (from 23.3.0 to 25.5.0)

Function	Algorithms
Key exchange	sntrup761x25519-sha512@openssh.com curve25519-sha256 curve25519-sha256@libssh.org diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256 diffie-hellman-group16-sha512 diffie-hellman-group18-sha512

Function	Algorithms
Ciphers	chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr aes128-gcm@openssh.com aes256-gcm@openssh.com
MACs	umac-128-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha2-256-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha2-512-etm@openssh.com
Host key algorithms	rsa-sha2-512 rsa-sha2-256 ssh-ed25519

Legacy SSH protocols profile (prior to 23.3.0)

Function	Algorithms
Key exchange	curve25519-sha256@libssh.org diffie-hellman-group18-sha512 diffie-hellman-group14-sha256 diffie-hellman-group16-sha512 diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256
Ciphers	chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com aes256-gcm@openssh.com aes128-gcm@openssh.com aes256-ctr aes192-ctr aes128-ctr
MACs	hmac-sha2-256 hmac-sha2-512 hmac-sha2-512-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha2-256-etm@openssh.com umac-128-etm@openssh.com

Function	Algorithms
Host key algorithms	ecdsa-sha2-nistp384 ecdsa-sha2-nistp521 ssh-rsa ssh-ed25519

CCN SSH protocols profile

Function	Algorithms
Key exchange	ecdh-sha2-nistp256 ecdh-sha2-nistp384 ecdh-sha2-nistp521 diffie-hellman-group18-sha512 diffie-hellman-group16-sha512
Ciphers	aes256-gcm@openssh.com aes128-gcm@openssh.com aes256-ctr aes192-ctr aes128-ctr
MACs	hmac-sha2-256-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha2-512-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha2-256 hmac-sha2-512
Host key algorithms	ecdsa-sha2-nistp384 ecdsa-sha2-nistp521 ecdsa-sha2-nistp256

For more details, see Supported SSH protocols in FIPS mode (on page 74).

HTTPS compatibility

Lists the hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS) and transport layer security (TLS) protocols supported by Guardian and Remote Collector for secure communication. Describes the available cipher suites for each TLS version. Use this information to verify compatibility and maintain secure data exchange between components.

Supported HTTPS protocols (since 21.9.0)

TLS version	Cipher Suite Name (IANA/RFC)
TLS 1.2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
TLS 1.3	TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256

Supported RC/Guardian data channel protocols (since 21.9.0)

TLS version	Cipher Suite Name (IANA/RFC)
TLS 1.2	ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256 DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384

Supported SSH protocols in FIPS mode

A list of all the secure shell (SSH) protocols that are supported in Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) mode.

Table 8. Supported SSH protocols in FIPS mode

Function	Algorithms
Key exchange	ecdh-sha2-nistp256
	ecdh-sha2-nistp384
	ecdh-sha2-nistp521
	diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256
	diffie-hellman-group14-sha256
	diffie-hellman-group16-sha512
	diffie-hellman-group18-sha512
Ciphers	aes256-gcm@openssh.com
	aes256-ctr
	aes128-gcm@openssh.com
	aes128-ctr
MACs	hmac-sha2-256-etm@openssh.com
	hmac-sha2-512-etm@openssh.com
	hmac-sha2-256
	hmac-sha2-512
Host key algorithms	ecdsa-sha2-nistp256
	ecdsa-sha2-nistp384
	ecdsa-sha2-nistp521
	rsa-sha2-256
	rsa-sha2-512

Chapter 8. Federal Information Processing Standards

Federal Information Processing Standards

A description of the use of Federal Information Processing Standards in the Nozomi Networks software.

You can configure the *N2OS* software to use the FIPS-140-2 approved cryptography module. The *National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)* develops *FIPS* for non-military American government agencies, and government contractors, to use in computer systems.

The FIPS-140 series specifies requirements for cryptography modules within a security system to protect sensitive, but unclassified, data.

To enable *FIPS* mode, you must install a *FIPS*-enabled license. To obtain a license, refer to your Nozomi Networks representative.

Important:

To enable *FIPS* mode, you must be running version N2OS 22.2.1 or later.

Important:

You can only connect *FIPS* products to other *FIPS* products. The use of mixed environments is not allowed.

Important:

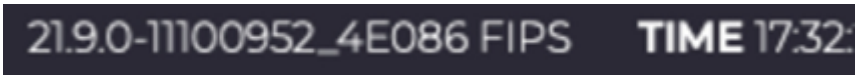
Enabling *FIPS* mode:

- If you are running a version of *N2OS* that is between 22.2.1 and 23.1.0, you will need a valid *FIPS* license for both Guardians and *CMCs*
- Beginning with version 23.1.0 or later, *FIPS* mode can be enabled on Guardians without a license, but packet sniffing will be disabled until a valid license is activated
- The order of enabling *FIPS* on either device does not affect functionality
- You need a *FIPS* license for *CMC*s and Remote Collectors. Upstream sensors will manage these licenses

FIPS mode status

When running in Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) mode, the sensor adds a FIPS indicator after the version string.

In the Web *UI*, look to see if `FIPS` is shown after the version string.



If you want to add FIPS to the version string, you can enter the command:

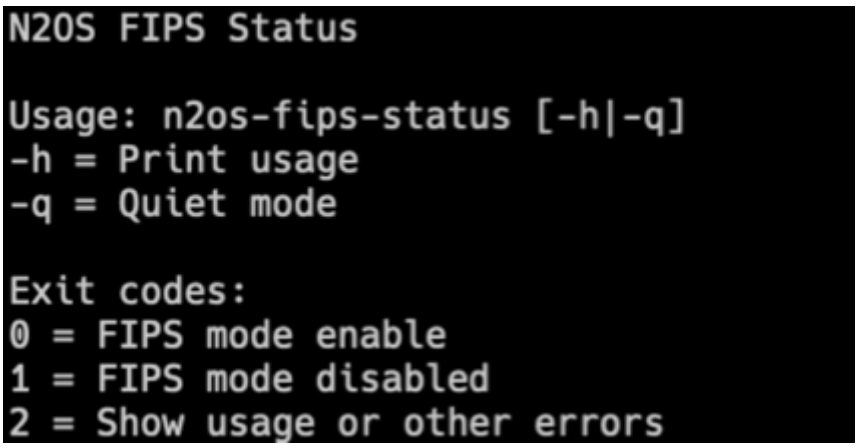
```
n2os-version
```

If you want to check the *FIPS* status, you can enter the command:

```
n2os-fips-status
```

To support additional parameters for extended usage, you can enter the command:

```
n2os-fips-status [-h | -q]
```



Enable FIPS mode

It is important that you follow this procedure to make sure that you enable Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) mode correctly.

About this task

When you switch to *FIPS* mode, local user Web *UI* passwords become invalid. To take advantage of *FIPS* encryption, you can use the `n2os-passwd` command to reset the passwords.

The `n2os-passwd <USER>` command takes several seconds to several minutes to prompt the user for a new password. On the R50 platform, the prompt may take up to three minutes.

Important:

When you enable *FIPS*, it is critical that you change the password for **EVERY** Web *UI* local user.

Procedure

1. Log into the console.
2. To go to privileged mode, enter this command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

   Result: You can now perform system changes.

3. **Note:**

   For *CMC*s, version 23.1.0 or later, it is not necessary to do the next step.

   Note:

   For Guardians, version 23.1.0 or later, you can also do the next two steps after you have enabled *FIPS*.

   To configure the *FIPS* license, enter the command:

   ```
   echo 'conf.user configure license fips xxxxxxxx' | cli
   ```

4. **Note:**
   For *CMC*s, version 23.1.0 or later, it is not necessary to do the next step.

   To restart the *intrusion detection system (IDS)*, enter the command:

   ```
   service n2osids stop
   ```

   Result: The *IDS* stops. After a few seconds, it will automatically start again.

5. To enable *FIPS* mode, enter the command:

   ```
   n2os-fips-enable
   ```

   Result: The system automatically reboots.

6. In the container edition, stop the current container and start a new one with the same settings.
7. To change the password for every user, enter the command:

   ```
   n2os-passwd <USER>
   ```

8. Log in to the sensor.
9. In the top navigation bar, select ⚙

   Result: The administration page opens.

10. In the **System** section, select **Updates and licenses**.

    Result: The **Updates and licenses** page opens.

11. In the **Current license** section for **FIPS**, make sure that the **License status** shows `ok`.
12. Do this procedure again for all *CMC*s and Guardians.

Disable FIPS mode

Do this procedure to disable Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) mode.

About this task

When you switch to *FIPS* mode, local user Web *UI* passwords become invalid. You can use the `n2os-passwd` command to reset the passwords.

Procedure

1. Log into the console, either directly or through *SSH*.
2. To go to privileged mode, enter this command:

   ```
   enable-me
   ```

   Result: You can now perform system changes.
3. To disable *FIPS* mode, enter the command:

   ```
   n2os-fips-disable
   ```
4. Reboot the system, or restart the container, to apply the changes.

Glossary

Address Resolution Protocol

ARP is a communication protocol that is used to discover the link layer address, such as a *media access control (MAC)* address, that is associated with a given internet layer address. This is typically an IPv4 address.

Amazon Machine Image

An AMI is a type of virtual appliance that is used to create a virtual machine for the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), and is the basic unit of deployment for services that use EC2 for delivery.

Amazon Web Services

AWS is a subsidiary of the Amazon company that provides on-demand cloud computing platforms governments, businesses, and individuals on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Application Programming Interface

An API is a software interface that lets two or more computer programs communicate with each other.

Assertion Consumer Service

An ACS is a version of the SAML standard that is used to exchange authentication and authorization identities between security domains.

Asset Intelligence™

Asset Intelligence is a continuously expanding database of modeling asset behavior used by N2OS to enrich asset information, and improve overall visibility, asset management, and security, independent of monitored network data.

Berkeley Packet Filter

The BPF is a technology that is used in some computer operating systems for programs that need to analyze network traffic. A BPF provides a raw interface to data link layers, permitting raw link-layer packets to be sent and received.

Central Management Console

The Central Management Console (CMC) is a Nozomi Networks product that has been designed to support complex deployments that cannot be addressed with a single sensor. A central design principle behind the CMC is the unified experience, that lets you access information in a similar way as on the sensor.

Central Processing Unit

The main, or central, processor that executes instructions in a computer program.

Certificate Authority

A certificate, or certification authority (CA) is an organization that stores, signs, and issues digital certificates. In cryptography, a digital certificate certifies the ownership of a public key by the named subject of the certificate.

Classless Inter-Domain Routing

CIDR is a method for IP routing and for allocating IP addresses.

Command-line interface

A command-line processor uses a command-line interface (CLI) as text input commands. It lets you invoke executables and provide information for the actions that you want them to do. It also lets you set parameters for the environment.

Comma-separated Value

A CSV file is a text file that uses a comma to separate values.

Common Event Format

CEF is a text-based log file format that is used for event logging and information sharing between different security devices and software applications.

Common Platform Enumeration

CPE is a structured naming scheme for information technology (IT) systems, software, and packages. CPE is based on the generic syntax for Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI) and includes a formal name format, a method for checking names against a system, and a description format for binding text and tests to a name.

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures

CVEs give a reference method information-security vulnerabilities and exposures that are known to the public. The United States' National Cybersecurity FFRDC maintains the system.

Common Weakness Enumeration

CWE is a category system for software and hardware weaknesses and vulnerabilities. It is a community project with the aim to understand flaws in software and hardware and create automated tools that can be used to identify, fix, and prevent those flaws.

Configuration file

A CFG file is a configuration, or config, file. They are files that are used to configure the parameters and initial settings for a computer program.

cURL

cURL is a command-line tool and library used to transfer data to or from a server. It supports many protocols, including HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and more. In API contexts, curl is commonly used to test and interact with endpoints by sending requests and receiving responses.

Domain Name Server

The DNS is a distributed naming system for computers, services, and other resources on the Internet, or other types of Internet Protocol (IP) networks.

ESXi

VMware ESXi (formerly ESX) is an enterprise-class, type-1 hypervisor developed by VMware for deploying and serving virtual computers. As a type-1 hypervisor, ESXi is not a software application that is installed on an operating system (OS). Instead, it includes and integrates vital OS components, such as a kernel.

Extensible Markup Language

XML is a markup language and file format for the storage and transmission of data. It defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

Federal Information Processing Standards

FIPS are publicly announced standards developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for use in computer systems by non-military American government agencies and government contractors.

File Allocation Table

FAT is a file system architecture used in computers for managing disk space. It maintains a table to track the allocation of files on a disk, supporting efficient data storage, access, and management

File Transfer Protocol

FTP is a standard communication protocol that is used for the transfer of computer files from a server to a client on a computer network. FTP is built on a client–server model architecture that uses separate control and data connections between the client and the server.

Fully qualified domain name

An FQDN is a complete and specific domain name that specifies the exact location in the hierarchy of the Domain Name System (DNS). It includes all higher-level domains, typically consisting of a host name and domain name, and ends in a top-level domain.

Garbage Collector

The Garbage Collector is a system process that discards nodes, assets, and links that are no longer useful, saving system resources.

Gigabit per second

Gigabit per second (Gb/s) is a unit of data transfer rate equal to: 1,000 Megabits per second.

Gigabyte

The gigabyte is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information. One gigabyte is one billion bytes.

Graphical User Interface

A GUI is an interface that lets humans interact with electronic devices through graphical icons.

Graphics Interchange Format

GIF is a bitmap image format that is widely used on the internet.

High Availability

High Availability is a mode that permits the CMC to replicate its own data on another CMC.

Host-based intrusion-detection system

HIDS is an internal Nozomi Networks solution that uses sensors to detect changes to the basic firmware image, and record the change.

Hypertext Markup Language

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language used to structure and display content on the web. It defines the structure of web pages using elements represented by tags.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

HTTP is an application layer protocol in the Internet protocol suite model for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web, where hypertext documents include hyperlinks to other resources that the user can easily access, for example by a mouse click or by tapping the screen in a web browser.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure

HTTPS is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL.

Identifier

A label that identifies the related item.

Identity Provider

An IdP is a system entity that creates, maintains, and manages identity information. It also provides authentication services to applications within a federation, or a distributed network.

Industrial Control Systems

An ICS is an electronic control system and related instrumentation that is used to control industrial processes.

Industrial Internet of Things

The IIoT is a name for interconnected devices, sensors, instruments, which are networked together with industrial applications. This connectivity allows for analysis and data collection, which can facilitate improvements in efficiency and productivity.

Information Object Addresses

An Information Object Address (IOA) is a unique identifier used in IEC 60870-5-101 and IEC 60870-5-104 protocols to specify individual data points, such as sensors or actuators, within a telecontrol system. The IOA format can vary and is configurable, typically appearing as either a 1-byte–2-byte or a 1-byte–1-byte–1-byte structure, depending on the system requirements.

Information Technology

IT is the use of computers to process, create, store, and exchange data and information.

Internet Control Message Protocol

ICMP is a supporting protocol in the internet protocol suite. Network devices use it to send error messages and operational information to indicate success or failure when communicating with another IP address. ICMP differs from transport protocols such as TCP and UDP in that it is not typically used to exchange data between systems.

Internet of Things

The IoT describes devices that connect and exchange information through the internet or other communication devices.

Internet Protocol

An Internet Protocol address, or IP address, identifies a node in a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol to communicate. The IP label is numerical.

Intrusion Detection System

An intrusion detection system (IDS), which can also be known as an intrusion prevention system (IPS) is a software application, or a device, that monitors a computer network, or system, for malicious activity or policy violations. Such intrusion activities, or violations, are typically reported either to a system administrator, or collected centrally by a security information and event management (SIEM) system.

IPv6

Internet Protocol version 6 is the most recent version of the Internet Protocol, designed to replace IPv4. It uses 128-bit numerical addresses to identify devices, allowing for a vastly larger address space.

JavaScript Object Notation

JSON is an open standard file format for data interchange. It uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects, which consist of attribute–value pairs and arrays.

Joint Photographic Experts Group

JPEG, or JPG, is a method of lossy compression that is used for digital images. The degree of compression can be adjusted, allowing a selectable tradeoff between storage size and image quality.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

LDAP is an open, vendor-neutral, industry standard application protocol that lets you access and maintain distributed directory information services over an internet protocol (IP) network.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol Secure

LDAP over SSL or Secure LDAP is the secure version of LDAP.

Link Layer Discovery Protocol

LLDP is a vendor-neutral link layer protocol used by network devices for advertising identity, capabilities, and neighbors on a local area network.

Managed Security Service Provider

In computing, MSSP are network security services that have been outsourced to a service provider. A company that provides this type of service is known as an MSSP.

Management Information Base

An MIB is a collection of definitions that specify the properties of the managed resources within a network device (like routers or switches) and how they can be accessed using SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol).

Media Access Control

A MAC address is a unique identifier for a network interface controller (NIC). It is used as a network address in network segment communications. A common use is in most IEEE 802 networking technologies, such as Bluetooth, Ethernet, and Wi-Fi. MAC addresses are most commonly assigned by device manufacturers and are also referred to as a hardware address, or physical address. A MAC address normally includes a manufacturer's organizationally unique identifier (OUI). It can be stored in hardware, such as the card's read-only memory, or by a firmware mechanism.

Megabyte

The megabyte is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information. One megabyte is one million bytes.

Message Queuing Telemetry Transport

Message Queuing Telemetry Transport is a lightweight, publish-subscribe network protocol designed for constrained devices and low-bandwidth, high-latency, or unreliable networks. It is commonly used in Internet of Things (IoT) applications.

Mobile Device Management

This is the administration of mobile devices, such as tablet computers, laptops, and smartphones. It is often implemented with a third-party product with features for specific vendors of mobile devices.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

NIST is an agency of the United States Department of Commerce. NIST's mission is to promote American innovation and industrial competitiveness.

National Vulnerability Database

The National Vulnerability Database (NVD) is the U.S. government repository of standards-based vulnerability management data represented using the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP). This data enables automation of vulnerability management, security measurement, and compliance. NVD includes databases of security checklists, security related software flaws, misconfigurations, product names, and impact metrics.

Network Address Translation

NAT is a method of mapping an internet protocol (IP) address space into another one. This is done by modifying network address information in the IP header of packets while in transit across a traffic routing device.

Network-Attached Storage

NAS is a dedicated file storage system that provides local-area network (LAN) users with centralized, shared access to data through standard protocols such as NFS or SMB.

Network Interface Controller

A network interface controller (NIC), sometimes known as a network interface card, is a computer hardware component that lets a computer connect to a computer network.

Network Time Protocol

The NTP is a networking protocol to synchronize clocks between computer systems over variable-latency, packet-switched data networks.

Newline Delimited JSON

NDJSON is a data format where each line is a valid JSON value, used for streaming or storing structured records efficiently.

Nozomi Networks Operating System

N2OS is the operating system that the core suite of Nozomi Networks products runs on.

Nozomi Networks Query Language (N2QL)

N2QL is the language used in queries in Nozomi Networks software.

Open Virtual Appliance

An OVA file is an open virtualization format (OVF) directory that is saved as an archive using the .tar archiving format. It contains files for distribution of software that runs on a virtual machine. An OVA package contains a .ovf descriptor file, certificate files, an optional .mf file along with other related files.

Operating System

An operating system is computer system software that is used to manage computer hardware, software resources, and provide common services for computer programs.

Operational Technology

OT is the software and hardware that controls and/or monitors industrial assets, devices and processes.

Packet Capture

A pcap is an application programming interface (API) that captures live network packet data from the OSI model (layers 2-7).

Packet Capture Next Generation

A pcapNg is the latest version of a pcap file, an application programming interface (API) that captures live network packet data from the OSI model (layers 2-7).

Portable Document Format

PDF is a Adobe file format that is used to present documents. It is independent of operating systems (OS), application software, hardware.

Portable Network Graphics

PNG is a raster graphics file format that supports lossless data compression.PNG was developed as an improved, non-patented replacement for graphics interchange format (GIF).

Privacy-Enhanced Mail

PEM is a standard file format that is used to store and send cryptographic keys, certificates, and other data. It is based on a set of 1993 IETF standards.

Programmable Logic Controller

A PLC is a ruggedized, industrial computer used in industrial and manufacturing processes.

Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol

PEAP is a protocol that encloses the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) within an encrypted and authenticated Transport Layer Security (TLS) tunnel.

Random-access Memory

Computer memory that can be read and changed in any order. It is typically used to store machine code or working data.

Remote Terminal Unit

An RTU is a microprocessor-controlled electronic device that acts as an interface between a SCADA (supervisory control and data acquisition) system, or distributed control system, to a physical object. It transmits telemetry data to a master system, and uses messages from the master supervisory system to control connected objects.

Representational State Transfer

Representational State Transfer (REST) is an architectural style for designing networked applications. It uses stateless, client-server communication via standard HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) to access and manipulate web resources represented in formats like JSON or XML.

Seamless Message Protocol

Seamless Message Protocol is a communication protocol used primarily in industrial automation for device-level communication. It enables data exchange between controllers and devices over Ethernet networks.

Secure Copy Protocol

SCP is a protocol for the secure transfer of computer files between a local host and a remote host, or between two remote hosts. It is based on the secure shell (SSH) protocol.

Secure Shell

A cryptographic network protocol that let you operate network services securely over an unsecured network. It is commonly used for command-line execution and remote login applications.

Secure Sockets Layer

A secure sockets layer ensures secure communication between a client computer and a server.

Security Assertion Markup Language

SAML is an open standard, XML-based markup language for security assertions. It allows for the exchange of authentication and authorization data different parties such as a service provider and an identity provider.

Security Information and Event Management

SIEM is a field within the computer security industry, where software products and services combine security event management (SEM) and security information management (SIM). SIEMs provide real-time analysis of security alerts.

Server Message Block

Is a communication protocol which provides shared access to files and printers across nodes on a network of systems. It also provides an authenticated interprocess communication (IPC) mechanism.

Simple File Transfer Protocol

SFTP was proposed as an unsecured file transfer protocol with a level of complexity intermediate between TFTP and FTP. It was never widely accepted on the internet.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

SMTP is an internet standard communication protocol that is used for the transmission of email. Mail servers and other message transfer agents use SMTP to send and receive mail messages.

Simple Network Management Protocol

SNMP is an Internet Standard protocol for the collection and organization of information about managed devices on IP networks. It also lets you modify that information to change device behavior. Typical devices that support SNMP are: printers, workstations, cable modems, switches, routers, and servers.

Simple Text Oriented Messaging Protocol

STOMP is a simple text-based protocol, for working with message-oriented middleware (MOM). It provides an interoperable wire format that allows STOMP clients to talk with any message broker supporting the protocol.

Single Sign-on

SSO is an authentication method that lets users log in to one or more related, but independent, software systems.

Spanning Tree Protocol

Spanning Tree Protocol is a network protocol that prevents loops in Ethernet networks by creating a spanning tree topology. It selectively blocks redundant paths and ensures a loop-free logical topology.

Structured Threat Information Expression

STIX™ is a language and serialization format for the exchange of cyber threat intelligence (CTI). STIX is free and open source.

Supervisory control and data acquisition

SCADA is a control system architecture which has computers, networked data communications and graphical user interfaces for high-level supervision of processes and machines. It also covers sensors and other devices, such as programmable logic controllers (PLC), which interface with process plant or machinery.

Text-based User Interface

In computing, a text-based (or terminal) user interfaces (TUI) is a retronym that describes a type of user interface (UI). These were common as an early method of human–computer interaction, before the more modern graphical user interfaces (GUIs) were introduced. Similar to GUIs, they might use the entire screen area and accept mouse and other inputs.

Thick Provisioning (Static)

Thick provisioning, also known as fat provisioning, is a method of allocating a fixed amount of physical storage to a virtual disk at creation. The full storage space is reserved immediately, regardless of how much data is actually stored.

Thin Provisioning (Dynamic)

Thin provisioning is a method of allocating storage space on a just-in-time basis as data is written, rather than reserving the full amount upfront. This approach makes more efficient use of available storage capacity.

Threat Intelligence™

Nozomi Networks **Threat Intelligence™** feature monitors ongoing OT and IoT threat and vulnerability intelligence to improve malware anomaly detection. This includes managing packet rules, YARA rules, STIX indicators, Sigma rules, and vulnerabilities. **Threat Intelligence™** allows new content to be added, edited, and deleted, and existing content to be enabled or disabled.

Transmission Control Protocol

One of the main protocols of the Internet protocol suite.

Transport Layer Security

TLS is a cryptographic protocol that provides communications security over a computer network. The protocol is widely used in applications such as: HTTPS, voice over IP, instant messaging, and email.

Uniform Resource Identifier

A URI is a unique string of characters used to identify a logical or physical resource on the internet or local network.

Uniform Resource Locator

An URL is a reference to a resource on the web that gives its location on a computer network and a mechanism to retrieving it.

Uninterruptible Power Supply

A UPS is an electric power system that provides continuous power. When the main input power source fails, an automated backup system continues to supply power.

Universally unique identifier

A UUID is a 128-bit label that is used for information in computer systems. When a UUID is generated with standard methods, they are, for all practical purposes, unique. Their uniqueness is not dependent on an authority, or a centralized registry. While it is not impossible for the UUID to be duplicated, the possibility is generally considered to be so small, as to be negligible. The term globally unique identifier (GUID) is also used in some, mostly Microsoft, systems.

Universal Plug and Play

UPnP is a network protocol that enables devices to automatically discover and communicate with each other using broadcast messages. While it facilitates easy device identification and connectivity, UPnP lacks robust authentication, making it vulnerable to unauthorized access in cybersecurity contexts.

Universal Serial Bus

Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a standard that sets specifications for protocols, connectors, and cables for communication and connection between computers and peripheral devices.

User Datagram Protocol

UDP is a lightweight, connectionless communication protocol used for fast, time-sensitive data transmission, such as video streaming, online gaming, and VoIP. UDP prioritizes speed and low latency over guaranteed delivery or error correction.

User Interface

An interface that lets humans interact with machines.

Variable

In the context of control systems, a variable can refer to process values that change over time. These can be temperature, speed, pressure etc.

Virtual DOM

A virtual DOM, or vdom, is a lightweight JavaScript representation of the Document Object Model (DOM). It is used in declarative web frameworks such as Elm, React, and Vue.js. It enables the updating of the virtual DOM is comparatively faster than updating the actual DOM.

Virtual Hard Disk

VHD is a file format that represents a virtual hard disk drive (HDD). They can contain what is found on a physical HDD, such as disk partitions and a file system, which in turn can contain files and folders. They are normally used as the hard disk of a virtual machine (VM). They are the native file format for Microsoft's hypervisor (virtual machine system), Hyper-V.

Virtual Local Area Network

A VLAN is a broadcast domain that is isolated and partitioned in a computer network at the data link layer (OSI layer 2).

Virtual Machine

A VM is the emulation or virtualization of a computer system. VMs are based on computer architectures and provide the functionality of a physical computer.

Windows Remote Management

Is a Microsoft implementation of Web Services-Management in Windows which lets systems access or exchange management information across a common network. You can utilize the built-in command line tool, or scripting objects, WinRM can be used with remote computers that may have baseboard management controllers (BMCs) to acquire data.

YARA

YARA is a tool designed to help identify and classify malware samples by describing them in terms of textual or binary patterns. YARA rules are used to detect files, processes, or network traffic that match known malware signatures.

ZIP

An archive file format that supports lossless data compression. The format can use a number of different compression algorithms, but DEFLATE is the most common one. A ZIP file can contain one or more compressed files or directories.