

Configuring Password Encryption

This chapter describes how to configure password encryption on Cisco NX-OS devices.

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AES password encryption and primary encryption keys

AES password encryption also known as Type-6 encryption is a password security feature that

- uses 128-bit Advanced Encryption Standard to encrypt passwords,
- allows for reversible encryption via a primary encryption key, and
- supports storing passwords for applications (such as RADIUS and TACACS+) in encrypted format.

You must enable the AES password encryption feature and configure a primary encryption key, which is used to encrypt and decrypt passwords.

After you enable AES password encryption and configure a primary key, all existing and newly created clear-text passwords for supported applications (currently RADIUS and TACACS+) are stored in Type-6 encrypted format, unless you disable Type-6 password encryption. You can also configure Cisco NX-OS to convert all existing weakly encrypted passwords to Type-6 encrypted passwords.

Related Topics

Configure a primary key and enable the AES password encryption feature, on page 4
Configure global RADIUS keys
Configure a key for a specific RADIUS server
Configure global TACACS+ keys
Configure a key for a specific TACACS+ server
Configure a primary key and enable the AES password encryption feature, on page 4

Guidelines and limitations for password encryption

Use this reference to review the guidelines and limitations for password encryption.

Password encryption has the following configuration guidelines and limitations:

Configuration and application support guidelines

- Only users with administrator privilege (network-admin) can configure the AES password encryption feature, associated encryption and decryption commands, and primary keys.
- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 10.3(3)F, RPM keychain infra supports AES password encryption for RPM legacy keychains on Cisco Nexus 9000 Series platform switches.
- Configurations containing Type-6 encrypted passwords are not rollback-compliant.
- You can enable the AES password encryption feature without a primary key, but encryption starts only when a primary key is present in the system.
- For TACACS+ and RPM legacy keychain, after you enable the AES password encryption feature and configure a primary key, you must run the **encryption re-encrypt obfuscated** command to convert the passwords to Type-6 encrypted passwords.
- Deleting the primary key stops Type-6 encryption and causes all existing Type-6 encrypted passwords to become unusable, unless the same primary key is reconfigured.
- To move the device configuration to another device, either decrypt the configuration before porting it to the other device or configure the same primary key on the device to which the configuration will be applied.

Type-6 keychain limitations

- Type-6 encryption is supported only for MACsec and RPM legacy keychain. It is not supported for cloudsec keys.
- Starting from Cisco NX-OS Release 9.3(6), converting Type-6 encrypted passwords back to original state is not supported on MACsec keychain.
- Starting from Cisco NX-OS Release 10.3(3)F, converting Type-6 encrypted passwords back to original state is not supported for RPM legacy keychain.
- Type-6 encryption can be configured only when the AES password encryption feature is enabled and the primary key is configured.
- When the primary key is configured and the AES password encryption feature is enabled on a switch, each MACsec key string configuration under the keychain infra is automatically encrypted with Type-6 encryption.
- Primary key configuration is local to the switch. If you take the Type-6 configured running data from one switch and apply it on another switch where a different primary key is configured, then decryption on the new switch fails.
- If you erase the startup configuration and use the configuration replace feature after a Type-6 encryption, the configuration replace fails because the primary key is not stored in PSS. Therefore, there is configuration loss for MACsec Type-6 encrypted key string.

- When you configure the Type-6 keys, you cannot modify the existing Type-6 encrypted key strings to Type-7 encrypted key string without applying the decrypt command provided by SKSD.
- For RPM legacy keychains, Type-6 key-strings can be configured without AES password encryption feature enabled and primary key configured, but these Type-6 key-strings are unusable until AES password encryption feature is enabled and the primary key with which the Type-6 key-strings were generated is configured.

Upgrade, downgrade, and primary key limitations

- If you downgrade the system by cold reboot with an old image where the Type-6 encryption is not supported, you must take out the configuration before you proceed with the cold reboot. Failing to do so leads to loss in configuration.
- After you downgrade the system, the Type-6 configuration is lost.
- If you downgrade the system by ISSD, capability conf check is invoked and it notifies you to remove the configuration before proceeding with the downgrade. You can use the **encryption decrypt** command to convert the Type-6 encrypted keys to Type-7 encryption keys, and then proceed with the downgrade.
- During an ISSU upgrade, if you migrate from an older image which includes the Type-7 encrypted keys to a new image that supports Type-6 encryption, the rpm does not convert the existing keys to Type-6 encrypted keys until re-encryption is enforced. To enforce a re-encryption, use the **encryption re-encrypt obfuscated** command.
- After ISSU upgrade from an older image which includes the Type-7 encrypted keys to a new image that supports Type-6 encryption, if configuration replace is done using the configuration file saved in older image or configuration file saved after upgrade without re-encrypting the password to Type-6 by using the **encryption re-encrypt obfuscated** command, the configuration replace will fail.
- If you change the primary key after a Type-6 encryption, the decrypt command fails on the existing Type-6 encrypted key-string. You must delete the existing Type-6 key string and configure a new key string.
- Starting from Cisco NX-OS Release 10.3(2)F, you can configure primary key using DME payload and non-interactive mode.
- During upgrade, while performing device reload, if ASCII replay is triggered without binary restore, primary key gets lost. The primary key must be reconfigured after device reload. Use the **key config-key ascii** command to reconfigure the primary key and avoid encryption issues. However, upgrade with binary restore retains the primary key after the reboot.
- During downgrade, where both source and target images support Type-6 encryption, while performing device reload, if ASCII replay is triggered without binary restore, primary key gets lost. The primary key must be reconfigured after device reload. Use the **key config-key ascii** command to reconfigure the primary key and avoid encryption issues. However, downgrade with binary restore retains the primary key after the reboot, provided both source and target images support Type-6 encryption.

  If you downgrade the system from an image that supports Type-6 encryption to an image that does not support Type-6 encryption, compatibility check fails.

Password encryption default settings

This table lists the default settings for password encryption parameters.

Table 1: Password encryption parameters default settings

Parameters	Default
Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) password encryption feature	Disabled
Primary key	Not configured

Configuring password encryption

This section describes the tasks for configuring password encryption on Cisco NX-OS devices.

Configure a primary key and enable the AES password encryption feature

Secure device authentication by using AES password encryption (Type-6).

You can configure a primary key for Type-6 encryption and enable the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) password encryption feature.

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 10.3(3)F, Type-6 encryption is supported for RPM legacy keychain.

Follow these steps to configure a primary key and enable the AES password encryption feature:

Procedure

Step 1 Configures a primary key (`Master Key`) to be used with the AES password encryption feature using the [**no**] **key config-key ascii** [<new_key> old <old_master_key>] command.

Example:

```
switch#key config-key ascii
New Master Key:
Retype Master Key:

{"actionLSubj": {"attributes": {"dn": "sys/action/lsubj-[sys/passwdenc]"}
"children": [{"smartcardPasswdEncryptMasterKeyConfigLTask": {"attributes": {"adminSt":
"start",
"dn": "sys/action/lsubj-[sys/passwdenc]/smartcardPasswdEncryptMasterKeyConfigLTask",
"key": "ciscociscociscocisco",
"oldKey": "test1test1test1test1",
"delete": "no",
"freq": "one-shot"}}}]}}
```

The primary key can contain between 16 and 32 alphanumeric characters. You can use the **no** form of this command to delete the primary key at any time.

If you enable the AES password encryption feature before configuring a primary key, a message appears stating that password encryption will not take place unless a primary key is configured. If a primary key is already configured, you are prompted to enter the current primary key before entering a new primary key.

Note
Starting with Cisco NX-OS Release 10.3(2)F, you can configure primary key using DME payload and non-interactive mode.

Step 2 Enter the global configuration mode. **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Step 3 Enable or disable the AES password encryption feature using the [**no**] **feature password encryption aes** command.

Example:

```
switch(config)#feature password encryption aes
```

.

Step 4 Convert existing plain or weakly encrypted passwords to Type-6 encrypted passwords using the **encryption re-encrypt obfuscated** command.

Example:

```
switch(config)#encryption re-encrypt obfuscated
```

Step 5 (Optional) Display the configuration status of the AES password encryption feature and the primary key using the **show encryption service stat** command.

Example:

```
switch#show encryption service stat
```

Step 6 Copy the running configuration to the startup configuration using the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

Example:

```
switch#copy running-config startup-config
```

Note
This command is necessary to synchronize the primary key in the running configuration and the startup configuration.

Related Topics

AES password encryption and primary encryption keys, on page 1
AES password encryption and primary encryption keys, on page 1
Configure text for a key
Configure accept and send lifetimes for a key

Convert existing passwords to Type-6 encrypted passwords

You can convert existing plain or weakly encrypted passwords to Type-6 encrypted passwords.

Before you begin

Ensure that you have enabled the AES password encryption feature and configured a primary key.

Procedure

Convert existing plain or weakly encrypted passwords to Type-6 encrypted passwords using the **encryption re-encrypt obfuscated** command.

Example:

```
switch#encryption re-encrypt obfuscated
```

Recover original passwords from Type-6 encrypted values

You can convert encrypted passwords to cleartext to carry out migration or troubleshooting.

You can convert Type-6 encrypted passwords back to their original states. This functionality is not supported for macsec keychain.

Before you begin

Ensure that you have configured a primary key.

Procedure

Use the **encryption decrypt type6** command to recover original passwords..

Example:

```
switch#encryption decrypt type6
Please enter current Master Key:
```

The console displays the original (cleartext) passwords after the system decrypts them.

What to do next

Verify that all required passwords have been decrypted. If you do not need cleartext outputs in your logs, remove them.

Enable Type-6 encryption on MACsec keys

The type-6 encryption feature, also known as the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) password encryption feature allows you to securely store MACsec keys in a Type-6 encrypted format.

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.3(5), you can store MACsec keys in a Type-6 encrypted format on all Cisco Nexus 9000 Series switches which support the MACsec feature.

Procedure

Step 1 [**no**] **key config-key ascii**

Example:

```
switch#key config-key ascii
New Master Key:
Retype Master Key:
```

Configures the primary key (`Master Key`).

Step 2 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
switch#configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 3 [**no**] **feature password encryption aes tam**

Example:

```
switch(config)#feature password encryption aes tam
```

Enables or disables the AES password encryption feature.

Step 4 **key chain** *name* **macsec**

Example:

```
switch(config)#key chain 1 macsec
switch(config-macseckeychain)#
```

Creates a MACsec keychain to hold a set of MACsec keys and enters MACsec keychain configuration mode.

Step 5 **key** *key-id*

Example:

```
switch(config-macseckeychain)#key 1000
switch(config-macseckeychain-macseckey)#
```

Creates a MACsec key and enters MACsec key configuration mode. The range is 1–32 octets, and the maximum size is 32 or 64 bits. AES_128 is used for 32 bit, while AES_256 is used for 64 bits.

Step 6 **key-octet-string** *octet-string* **cryptographic-algorithm** {**AES_128_CMAC** | **AES_256_CMAC**}

Example:

```
switch(config-macseckeychain-macseckey)#key-octet-string
abcdef0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef0123456789
cryptographic-algorithm AES_256_CMAC
```

Configures the octet string for the key. The *octet-string* argument can contain up to 64 hexadecimal characters. The octet key is encoded internally, so the key in clear text does not appear in the output of the **show running-config macsec** command.

The key octet string includes the following:

- 0 Encryption Type - No encryption (default)

- 6 Encryption Type - Proprietary (Type-6 encrypted)
- 7 Encryption Type - Proprietary WORD key octet string with maximum 64 characters

Delete Type-6 encrypted passwords

You can delete all Type-6 encrypted passwords from the Cisco NX-OS device.

Procedure

Delete all Type-6 encrypted passwords using the **encryption delete type6** command.

Example:

```
switch#encryption delete type6
```

Password encryption configuration verification

Use these commands to display password encryption configuration information.

Table 2: Password encryption configuration verification commands

Command	Purpose
show encryption service status	Displays the configuration status of the AES password encryption feature and the primary key.

Configuration examples for password encryption

Examples for password encryption

This example demonstrates how to create a primary key, enable the AES password encryption feature, and configure a Type-6 encrypted password for an application that uses TACACS+.

```
key config-key ascii
New Master Key:
Retype Master Key:
configure terminal
feature password encryption aes tam
show encryption service status
Encryption service is enabled.
Master Encryption Key is configured.
Type-6 encryption is being used.
feature tacacs+
tacacs-server key Cisco123
show running-config tacacs+
feature tacacs+
```

```
logging level tacacs 5
tacacs-server key 6
"JDYkqyIFWeBvzpljSfWmRZrmRSRE8syxKlOSjP9RCCkFinZbJI3GD5c6rckJR/Qju2PKLmOewbheAA=="
```