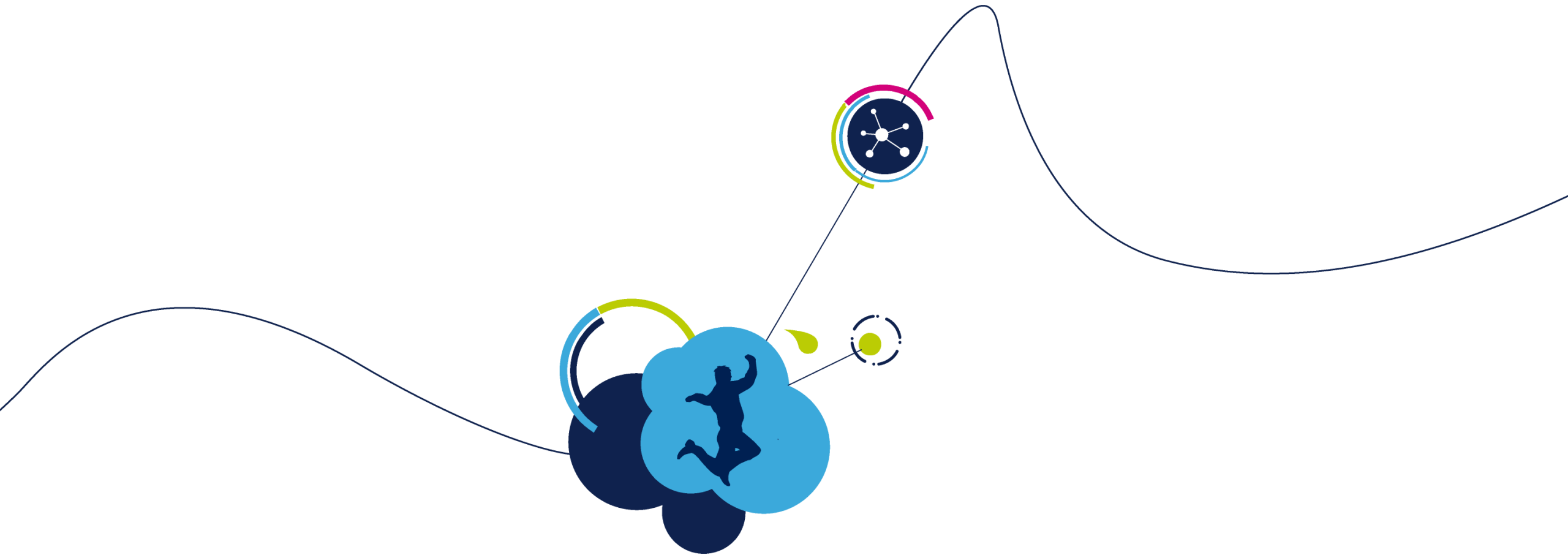


# X-CUBE-CRYPTOLIB FIPS CAVP certification





# X-CUBE-CRYPTOLIB

# What is X-CUBE-CRYPTOLIB?

- a set of crypto algorithms based on ready-to-use firmware implementation in all STM32 microcontrollers
- Follows the STM32Cube architecture package
- For dedicated devices, some algorithms are supported with hardware acceleration
- software library classified ECCN 5D002
- provides examples covering all the available algorithms with template projects for the most widely used development tools:
  - [Keil® MDK-ARM™](#)
  - [IAR Embedded Workbench® EWARM](#)
  - [AC6 SW4STM32](#)
  - [Atollic® TrueSTUDIO®](#)
- available free of charge under our Software License Agreement (SLA)

Find more on [st.com](https://www.st.com)

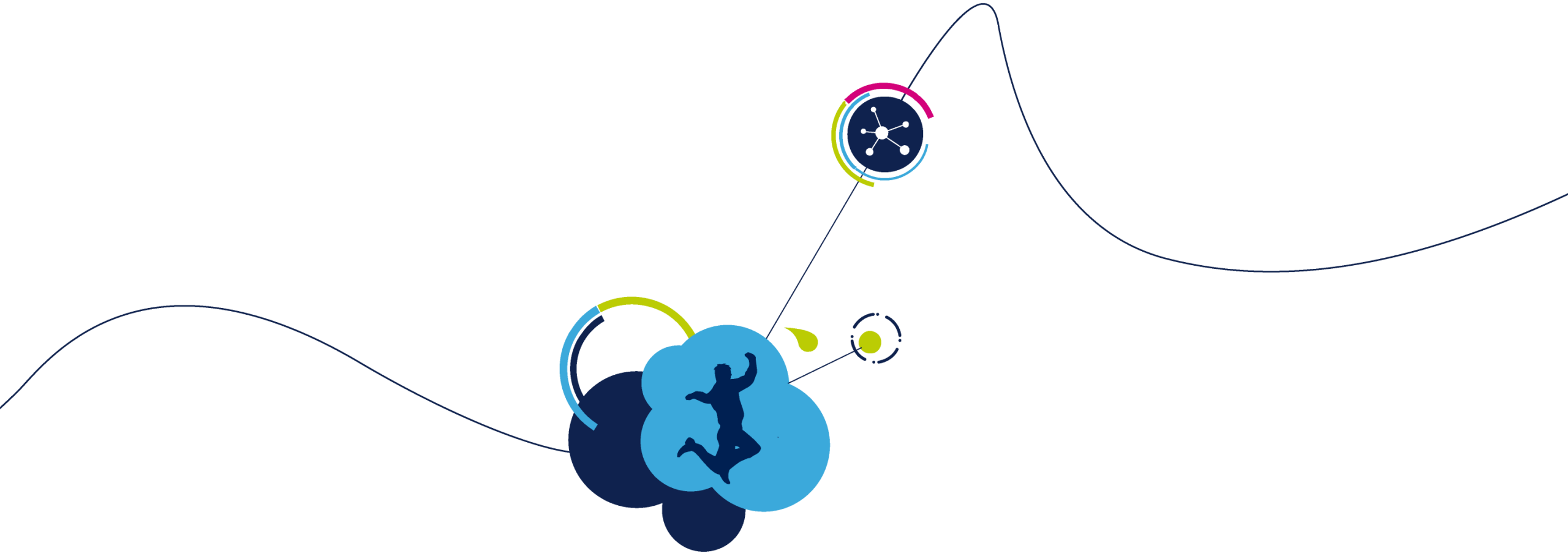
[www.st.com/x-cube-cryptolib](https://www.st.com/x-cube-cryptolib)

Documentation: DB2660, UM1924, and license agreement SLA0048



# Supported algorithms

- **AES-128, AES-192, and AES-256**
  - ECB (Electronic Codebook Mode)
  - CBC (Cipher-Block Chaining) with support for ciphertext stealing
  - CTR (Counter Mode)
  - CFB (Cipher Feedback)
  - OFB (Output Feedback)
  - CCM (Counter with CBC-MAC)
  - GCM (Galois Counter Mode)
  - CMAC
  - KEY WRAP
  - XTS (XEX-based tweaked-codebook mode with ciphertext stealing)
- **DES and TripleDES:**
  - ECB (Electronic Codebook Mode)
  - CBC (Cipher-Block Chaining)
- **ARC4**
- **Random bit generator engine based on DRBG-AES-128**
- **Hash function: HKDF-SHA-512**
- **Hash functions with HMAC support:**
  - MD5
  - SHA-1
  - SHA-224
  - SHA-256
  - SHA-384
  - SHA-512
- **RSA with PKCS#1v1.5**
  - Encryption/decryption
  - Signature
- **ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography):**
  - Key generation
  - Scalar multiplication (the base for ECDH)
  - ECDSA
- **ChaCha20**
- **Poly1305**
- **Chacha20-Poly1305**
- **ED25519**
- **Curve25519**



# FIPS CAVP standard

# NIST certification program

- Federal Information Processing Standard - FIPS 140
  - Defines requirements for cryptographic systems used in sensitive government systems
  - Defines 4 system security levels → for STM32 user applications
    - Level 1: Basic security requirements
    - Level 2: Physical tamper evidence, role-based authentication
    - Level 3: Enhanced physical security, user-based authentication
    - Level 4: Envelope and environmental protection
- 2 main validation programs:
  - Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP)
  - Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP)

Established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST / US) and the Communications Security Establishment (CSE / Canada) in 1995

# Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP)

- Oversees the validation testing of cryptographic modules and algorithms
- Issues validation certificates
- Maintains a list of validated modules and algorithms for ST customers
  - SSL / TLS module
  - Key management service (HSM)
  - Secure Crypto Kernel OS
  - Gateway
  - Cryptographic server
  - JAVA OS
  - Wireless LAN module
  - Cloud router
  - PIV access control

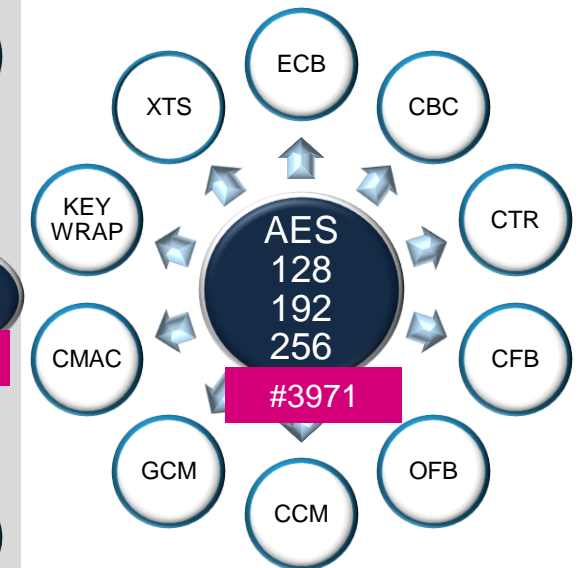
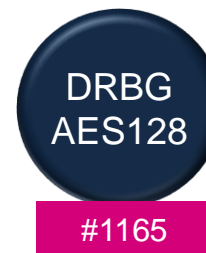
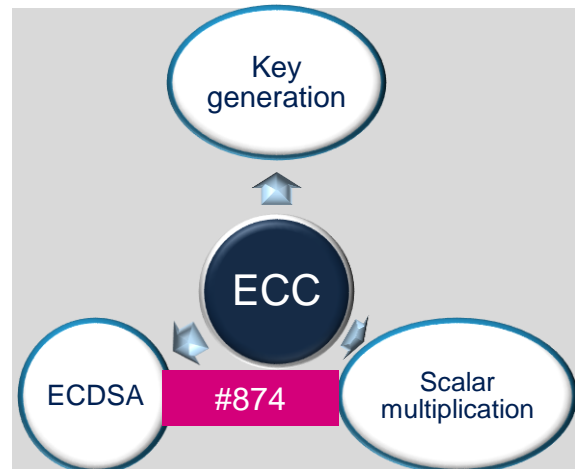
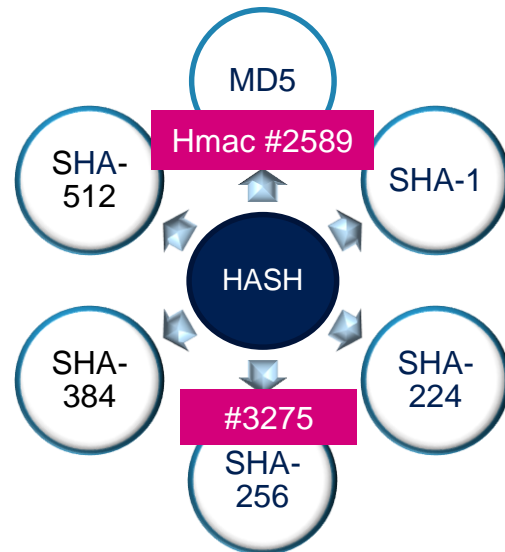
# Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP)

- Provides validation testing of FIPS-approved and NIST-recommended cryptographic algorithms and their individual components
- Issues validation certificates
- Maintains a list of validated algorithms
- Validated **X-CUBE-CRYPTOLIB** algorithms for STM32
  - AES: #3971
  - RSA: #2036
  - ECDSA: #874
  - SHS: #3275
  - DRBG: #1165
  - HMAC: #2589



# Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP) 9

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# Why is FIPS important?

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- Protection from unauthorized use
- Protection of critical security parameters
- Prevention of undetected modifications
- Use of approved security methods
- Indication of module operational status
- Detection and indication of errors

# Who requires FIPS?

- All U.S. federal agencies
- Department of Defense (DOD)
- Financial institutions
- Postal authorities
- Adopted by the Canadian and UK Governments
- Private sector (encouraged but not required)

# Thank you for your attention

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