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Revision 2

Glossary of Key Information Security Terms

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- Cryptographic Alarm – Circuit or device that detects failures or aberrations in the logic or operation of crypto-equipment. Crypto-alarm may inhibit transmission or may provide a visible and/or audible alarm.
SOURCE: CNSSI-4009
- Cryptographic Algorithm – A well-defined computational procedure that takes variable inputs, including a cryptographic key, and produces an output.
SOURCE: SP 800-21; CNSSI-4009
- Cryptographic Ancillary Equipment – Equipment designed specifically to facilitate efficient or reliable operation of cryptographic equipment, without performing cryptographic functions itself.
SOURCE: CNSSI-4009
- Cryptographic Binding – Associating two or more related elements of information using cryptographic techniques.
SOURCE: CNSSI-4009
- Cryptographic Boundary – An explicitly defined continuous perimeter that establishes the physical bounds of a cryptographic module and contains all the hardware, software, and/or firmware components of a cryptographic module.
SOURCE: FIPS 140-2
- Cryptographic Component – Hardware or firmware embodiment of the cryptographic logic. A cryptographic component may be a modular assembly, a printed wiring assembly, a microcircuit, or a combination of these items.
SOURCE: CNSSI-4009
- Cryptographic Equipment – Equipment that embodies a cryptographic logic.
SOURCE: CNSSI-4009
- Cryptographic Hash Function – A function that maps a bit string of arbitrary length to a fixed length bit string. Approved hash functions satisfy the following properties:
1) (One-way) It is computationally infeasible to find any input which maps to any pre-specified output, and
2) (Collision resistant) It is computationally infeasible to find any two distinct inputs that map to the same output.
SOURCE: SP 800-21
- Cryptographic Ignition Key (CIK) – Device or electronic key used to unlock the secure mode of crypto-equipment.
SOURCE: CNSSI-4009