Purpose of This Document

This document provides the MediaCentral administrator with an overview of the security architecture for the MediaCentral environment and recommended best practices for a secure operation. The document also provides an analysis of the MediaCentral UX application against the most common security flaws for Web-based applications.

Intended Audience

This document is intended for anyone responsible for system security, including MediaCentral administrators, Chief Security Officers, and IT administrators.

Product Version

MediaCentral version 2.0

Beginning with version 2.0, the product name “MediaCentral” replaces “Interplay Central.” Specific product names are Avid MediaCentral Platform (bus infrastructure) and Avid MediaCentral | UX (Web and mobile applications).

Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Revised</th>
<th>Changes Made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 27, 2014</td>
<td>First publication of version 2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview of MediaCentral

MediaCentral delivers workflow tools for media professionals through both Web and mobile applications. The MediaCentral UX application allows individuals in different media production roles to access the tools they need to complete tasks with greater access to assets, team collaboration, and workflow agility. Through MediaCentral UX, users can access existing Interplay Production assets and iNEWS story/rundown information.

Overview of MediaCentral Security

This section describes some common Web application concerns and how they are addressed by the MediaCentral architecture.

- Internet Security and Availability

The MediaCentral client accesses the MediaCentral server functionality through a Web-based client. As with any Web-based application, information is passed over the Internet for the user to log in and operate the application. MediaCentral utilizes standard HTTPS Internet transfer protocols for secure information transfers, such as user login credentials. MediaCentral relies on consistent Internet access for successful operation. If the application is disconnected due to faulty Internet access, the user session closes and users are required to re-enter their credentials when access is restored.

MediaCentral version 2.0 uses Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) v6.5 as the server operating system. This version of RHEL is affected by the Heartbleed bug security vulnerability and therefore requires the installation of a patch prior to installation of the Media Central v2.0 application. For more information, see

https://access.redhat.com/site/announcements/781953
• Data Privacy

MediaCentral provides the client with access to existing Interplay Production assets and iNEWS story/rundown information. As part of the login to MediaCentral, the user is also logged into associated Interplay Production and iNEWS sessions using their existing Interplay Production and iNEWS credentials. Access to these assets is controlled by the underlying applications themselves, based on the user’s existing account privileges. The MediaCentral client does not provide users access to any assets for which they do not have existing privileges.

In order to provide for a single login experience, MediaCentral stores user login credentials (MediaCentral, iNEWS, Interplay Production, and other customer user account information) in a central user management database. All data is stored in this central database and all passwords are maintained in an encrypted form. Note that MediaCentral leverages the existing iNEWS and Interplay Production credentials (no modifications are made to existing accounts).

• Control of Data

MediaCentral stores system configuration information, some of which includes login credentials to other applications (such as iNEWS, Interplay Production). MediaCentral also stores user configuration information (roles) and login credentials. A MediaCentral administrator does not have access to any user private information. Access to user and system settings is limited as described below.

There are three categories of settings:

- Home > User Settings (Basic, Video, Logging layouts), which are accessed only through a user login. A MediaCentral administrator cannot access these settings.

- System Settings (System Settings layout), which are accessed only through an administrator login. These settings define the overall MediaCentral environment.

- User Management settings (Users layout), which are accessed only through an administrator login. These settings include settings for individual users, groups, and roles.

Specific information about the settings is available in the MediaCentral UX documentation. See “Where to Find More Information” on page 17.

• Security Incident Tracking

MediaCentral does not have the ability to track specific security incidents related to the application.

Through the MediaCentral UI, the administrator has access to user session information (who is logged in and at what time) and has the ability to manually terminate a specific user session if required. The administrator also can review information contained in /var/log/audit/audit.log and /var/log/secure, which contain a history of remote logins, authentication and authorization privileges.
Example:

Jan 7 14:39:59 localhost sshd[3781]: Accepted password for root from 172.24.41.133 port 43239 ssh2

- **Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity**
  - The MediaCentral application can operate within a clustered server configuration, providing Active/Passive failover for continuity of services.
  - The MediaCentral Playback Services (MCPS), which supports the player functionality in the MediaCentral UI, is also load balanced, providing performance and failover support for video streaming.
  - The underlying MediaCentral database, which stores the user settings and system configuration data, can be configured for data replication and failover. Continuous database replication is performed by LINBIT® DRBD® (www.drbd.org).

  Additional details are provided in the *Avid MediaCentral Platform Services Installation and Configuration Guide*.

  - The MediaCentral Messaging Broker can operate in an active/active configuration with load balancing. Other MediaCentral services (such as Attributes) are highly available using Active/Passive failover and are not load balanced. All services are managed as a single combined resource and will fail over as a group.

- **Regulatory Compliance**

  Due to the nature of the application and the information that is accessed and stored, the MediaCentral application is not currently validated against any existing security compliance standards (such as HIPAA, DSS, ISO 19779/27001).
MediaCentral Security Architecture

The diagram below provides an overview of the MediaCentral architecture with specific references to application and data security. This diagram shows a clustered MediaCentral server configuration.
A MediaCentral client requires user login credentials in order to gain access to the underlying functionality. All data transfer to and from the MediaCentral client (user credentials, session information, user configuration settings, media images and files, text, and machine instructions) are transported in a secure manner to the MediaCentral server using HTTPS protocol.

MediaCentral clients that connect through the public Internet require VPN access into the server network. All connections pass through the VPN router/firewall through identified ports. Once the data has passed into the “house network” it is secured using the customer’s existing network security infrastructure.

Users connected within the corporate LAN/WAN would not typically use VPN access but would likely need to pass through firewalls and other network security devices with ACLs before accessing the Avid Interplay network.

The following table lists the ports used by MediaCentral server that should be allowed through the VPN firewall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Table 1: VPN Firewall Port Settings</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MediaCentral Web application</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MediaCentral mobile applications</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Outbound ACLs should be used to allow packets from the MediaCentral server to the MediaCentral client over “established” TCP sessions only. The “established” keyword indicates that packets belong to an existing connection if the TCP datagram has the Acknowledgment (ACK) or Reset (RST) bit set.

Note that the MediaCentral Web service and MediaCentral application services operate on the same server so there are no proxies or firewalls between these components. Access to the MediaCentral database is also direct, with no database firewall protection required.

All system data stored within the user management database (user credentials, user settings, system attributes) can only be accessed and modified by a MediaCentral administrator.

The following items describe the MediaCentral security architecture in more detail.

- **User Authentication**
  
  Access to the MediaCentral client application requires the use of user or administrator identity credentials. All user credentials are passed from the web browser to the MediaCentral server using SSL / HTTPS protocol. User authentication is through single factor authentication (username/password) and is provided by the MediaCentral User Management Service, which resides on the MediaCentral server. MediaCentral can authorize users through Active Directory as well as through local MediaCentral user management.

  User sessions are managed with an Avid Session ID, which is stored within a client cookie. These client-side cookies are used to identify a specific user session within the MediaCentral Middleware Service, which stores necessary user connection information. The client cookie carries an identifier of the server-side session and does not contain any user credentials. All session communication is encrypted over HTTPS, and HTTPOnly is configured so as to expose the cookie only to the server, thus protecting the cookie from client-side scripts (where supported by the browser).

  MediaCentral also uses a form of federated identity management in order to log the user into the underlying Interplay Production and iNEWS applications. User authentication is managed by each of these applications locally. At initial login, user login credentials are passed over the house network from the MediaCentral server to the Interplay Production and iNEWS server.

- **User Authorization**
  
  User rights and privileges are managed through role-based access lists stored within the MediaCentral User Management Service. Roles can be assigned to users directly, or a user can inherit a role from a user group assignment. Roles control user access to features and specific MediaCentral UI layouts. (Additional information can be found in the *Avid MediaCentral / UX Administration Guide*.)
MediaCentral queries the User Management Service to determine which MediaCentral layouts are to be made available to the user upon login. MediaCentral provides two access levels (Basic and Advance, labeled Browse Media and Edit Media in the Users layout), which determine access to underlying application functionality. Access to all assets (media, metadata, rundowns, stories) is managed by the backend systems themselves (Interplay Production, iNEWS). The MediaCentral User Management Service authorizes all client requests against the privileges for the current session.

All requests to a MediaCentral service require a session ID that is authenticated by the MediaCentral User Management Service.

- **User Accountability (Non-Repudiation)**
  MediaCentral logs both user session creation and termination. MediaCentral user activity is not logged as part of the MediaCentral session management function. Session logs are stored locally on the MediaCentral server and are not replicated. Log access is file-system based; any individual who has access to the MediaCentral server can access the User Management logs.

- **Securing Data at Rest**
  The MediaCentral database stores user credentials, user settings, and system attributes information.
  - User credentials are stored in a protected manner. The user name is stored as created, but the user password is stored only as the hash digest of the password. This hash is calculated using a SHA512 secure hash algorithm.
  - User settings and system attributes are not encrypted. System attributes only contain server path information.

If e-mail forwarding is turned on for the “Messages & Sharing” feature, then the SMTP credentials are stored in the system attributes. Account information is also stored if SSL is used for mail forwarding.

When using Active Directory (AD) synchronization, the MediaCentral User Management Service does not store the main passwords of the users (nor can the AD password be overwritten).

Interplay Production and iNEWS passwords are also stored in the MediaCentral user management database using the following encryption techniques:

- iNEWS – AES encrypted with a fixed 32-character password
- Interplay Production – NXNCrypt encrypted

- **Security Data in Transit**
MediaCentral Security Architecture

MediaCentral uses default HTTPS transfer from the Web client to the MediaCentral server and all underlying MediaCentral services (for example, User Management). HTTPS calls are sent over port 443; see Table 1 on page 6 for a complete list of ports. Note that a network firewall is recommended for all configurations.

Communication between MediaCentral and Interplay Production and iNEWS is sent over the house network in an unsecured fashion. Any user password information that is transported for login to Interplay Production and iNEWS is sent in an encrypted state.

All communication across MediaCentral services (bus-based messaging) occurs within the MediaCentral server and does not traverse the house network. This information is not encrypted and can only be accessed by logging into the MediaCentral server. Applications and services do not need a service authorization token to register on the bus, but since all services are contained on the MediaCentral server it is difficult for external services to obtain access to the MediaCentral Platform bus.

For video playback with the MCPS client, the client will forward video MOBID and associated relink policy to the MCPS server, which responds with the timeline object, JPEG image, and audio to the MCPS player within the web client. The MCPS request data is not encrypted and the response data (JPEG images and PCM audio) is also not encrypted. However, MCPS media services transport over port 5000 can be secured with a signed certificate. See Table 3 on page 11.

If the Flash player Transfer Layer Security setting is enabled, the MCPS request data is encrypted and the response data (JPEG images and PCM audio) is also encrypted.

The following table summarizes the types of data transfer security.

**Table 2: Data Transfer Security**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Data Transfer Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MediaCentral Client &lt;-&gt; MediaCentral Server</td>
<td>HTTPS transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MediaCentral Client &lt;-&gt; MediaCentral Playback Services (MCPS)</td>
<td>No data encryption. Data encryption if the Flash player Transfer Layer Security setting is enabled. Secured with a signed certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interplay Central Server &lt;-&gt; Interplay Production</td>
<td>HTTP transfer Only Interplay Production password is encrypted (TEA 128 bit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MediaCentral v2.0 allows search and delivery of assets through a multi-zone configuration. By default, a MediaCentral system is configured as a single zone. Large organizations can combine two or more single-zone systems into a multi-zone environment. Multi-zone functionality is designed for deployment across an internal secure network (“corporate network”) with all traffic occurring behind the firewall.

Multi-zone functionality is not designed to be used over unsecured Internet connections. Customers need to make sure the network used is secure, such as through dedicated lines or VPN tunnels between the sites.

• Data Integrity
Any MediaCentral user with iNEWS access has the ability to modify and delete stories in an iNEWS rundown. They do not have the ability to delete an entire rundown.

Note that asset or story updates or deletions are not logged.

In order to prevent improper modification or destruction, all changes to video assets from the MediaCentral client create new versions of the video (no master essence is changed). In addition, there is no delete operation available in MediaCentral for Interplay Production media assets.

For user management, an MediaCentral administrator has the ability to delete users and groups, but only for the MediaCentral user management. An MediaCentral administrator does not have access to Interplay Production or iNEWS user management features.

• Data Availability
All MediaCentral user management information, system settings, and user settings data is contained within an SQL database, which is replicated using continuous data mirroring. The MediaCentral UX Messages & Sharing feature uses a separate noSQL database which is also replicated using continuous data mirroring. Database backup and recovery procedures are recommended and are documented in the Avid MediaCentral Platform Services Installation and Configuration Guide. No other data or state information is required for long-term storage in order to operate MediaCentral.

• Network Security
MediaCentral relies on VPN and associated firewalls for access to the house network (see diagram). The MediaCentral network configuration does not utilize proxy servers or server firewalls. Additional network protection can be implemented within the house network.

MediaCentral can use either self-signed, no certificate, or commercially issued certificates for HTTPS communication. Each certificate type provides a different user experience and has its own set of security implications, as listed in the following table.
MediaCentral Security Architecture

Table 3: Security Implications for Certificate Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate Type</th>
<th>No Certificate</th>
<th>Self-Signed</th>
<th>Commercially Issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User experience</td>
<td>User is prompted with “This site is untrusted” with options to back out or “Proceed Anyway.”</td>
<td>User is prompted with “This site is untrusted” with options to back out or “Proceed Anyway.”</td>
<td>Login is transparent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Implications</td>
<td>MediaCentral operates behind the firewall and is a “trusted application” so security implications are minimal. Even with no certificate, HTTPS connections are still properly encrypted.</td>
<td>Deployment involves both server-side and client-side certificate management by a system administrator.</td>
<td>A system administrator must ensure that the certificate is installed on the MediaCentral server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the Flash player Transfer Layer Security is enabled, a commercially issued (CA-signed) certificate is required or a self-signed certificate must be imported to the local certificate store.

- **Service Security**
  All MediaCentral service calls are made using signed API calls which rely on an authenticated session token.

- **Antivirus**
  Server side: Antivirus is not required due to the nature of the Linux operating system and the data that is passed from the MediaCentral client to the MediaCentral server. Avid recommends that no other application be loaded on the MediaCentral server to ensure optimal performance.

- **Data Separation/Isolation**
  Data access control is managed by the Interplay Production and iNEWS systems and does not depend on any MediaCentral user controls.

- **OS Patching**
  Avid does not support OS patching between official releases. Any unqualified update or patch can break drivers and ISIS connectivity.

*An exception is the operating system patch required to fix the Heartbleed bug. See “Overview of MediaCentral Security” on page 2.*
Strategies and Best Practices

Administrator Accounts

As part of the MediaCentral installation process, default administrator accounts are created. After a successful installation, these account passwords must be updated.

- A default operating system account is created on the MediaCentral server using the following credentials:
  - user: root
  - password: Avid123

  Note that each cluster node will have a similar account. These are the credentials that the administrator uses to log into the server itself.

- A default MediaCentral Administrator is created in the MediaCentral User Management Service using the following credentials:
  - user: Administrator
  - password: Avid123

  This account is created in the UMS as the first default Administrator user account.

Other credentials are also configured as part of the MediaCentral installation process. The MediaCentral administrator should verify that all updated passwords align with corporate security policy. Note that generic passwords might have been set by an Avid representative during the installation process.

⚠️ The password information in this document is freely available through the Avid Knowledge Base web site, so changing the default passwords is critical for the security of the overall MediaCentral system. The system administrator must change these passwords immediately after the installation. Passwords must meet corporate password complexity standards.

Player Demo Page

Prior to Interplay Central v1.6, access to the player demo page was unrestricted by default. For Interplay Central v1.6 and later, a server administrator must enable the page through the MediaCentral server command line. For more information, see the Avid MediaCentral Platform Services Installation and Configuration Guide.
Port Settings

The following table lists the ports that are required by the MediaCentral server. Check with your Avid representative for the exact configuration.

Table 4: MediaCentral Server Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Name</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MediaCentral UX</td>
<td>80, 443</td>
<td>Externally exposed service through ports 80 and 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MediaCentral Playback Services (MCPS)</td>
<td>843 (Flash), 80, 5000, 26000</td>
<td>Externally exposed service through ports 843 and 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCPS Manager</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Externally exposed service through port 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MediaCentral Platform Services</td>
<td>8000 (optional Admin UI), 8183 (bus cluster info)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIS</td>
<td>5000 - 5399 (UPD and TCP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RabbitMQ</td>
<td>5672 (AMQP), 15672 (Management UI/API)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MongoDB</td>
<td>27017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgresql</td>
<td>5432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>22, ICMP, 111, 24007, 24008, 24009-(24009 + number of bricks across all volumes for gluster). If you will be using NFS, open additional ports 38465-(38465 + number of Gluster servers). Some MAM configuration might require additional NFS ports (111, 2049 tcp&amp;udp) or CIFS (137,138 udp and 137,139 tcp). Other file systems will have to be checked individually (Isilon, Harmonic Omneon, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For ports that require firewall configuration, see Table 1 on page 6.
The following table describes how MediaCentral addresses security risks as described in the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP). Each threat is a link to the corresponding section of the project Web site, available at https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2010-Main.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Typical Security Measures</th>
<th>MediaCentral Environment</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injection Flaws</td>
<td>Executing of unintended commands</td>
<td>Avoid use of interpreters</td>
<td>The only user input commands within MediaCentral are within the search function. MediaCentral utilizes an abstracted search API that cannot accept direct SQL requests. There is no direct service access from UI components and no strings are passed directly into SQL queries.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)</td>
<td>Hijacking of browser sessions</td>
<td>User input validation</td>
<td>MediaCentral looks for improper redirect strings and applies necessary escapes to prevent XSS. HTTP Track and Trace commands are disabled in MediaCentral.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Authentication and Session Management</td>
<td>Compromised passwords and user identities</td>
<td>Protection of session IDs</td>
<td>MediaCentral user sessions do not persist and are lost upon network drops, causing the user to re-log on. All user sessions close after five minutes on exit, if not logged out. User sessions close after 15 minutes of browser inactivity, reducing the risk of unattended browser hijacking. Administrators have the ability to end user sessions if required.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecure Direct Object References</td>
<td>Unauthorized data access</td>
<td>Access controls</td>
<td>MediaCentral leverages existing access controls for Interplay Production and iNEWS.</td>
<td>Low. MOB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect object references</td>
<td>IDs are not considered security risks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat</td>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Typical Security Measures</td>
<td>MediaCentral Environment</td>
<td>Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Site Request Forgery</td>
<td>Legitimizes forged browser requests</td>
<td>Unique session or request tokens</td>
<td>MediaCentral uses unique user session tokens. All tokens are deleted upon session exit. Session IDs are mapped to specific machines.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Misconfiguration</td>
<td>Inadequately defined security configurations</td>
<td>Port management Account management Auto Admin settings deletion OS patching Error handling Cookie management</td>
<td>Port settings documented for management Application errors display limited information regarding system functions. Session ID stored as a cookie. Cookies are available only to the MediaCentral server, using HTTPOnly. Note: OS patching and code library updates are not supported between releases.</td>
<td>Medium. Requires Auto Admin account password modification. OS patching limitations may affect security status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecure Storage</td>
<td>Vulnerable sensitive data</td>
<td>Strong standard encryption Encrypted backups Password hashing/salting</td>
<td>Uses encryption for stored data. Key management is described in the <em>Avid MediaCentral Platform Services Configuration and Installation Guide</em> Backups do not include encryption key information. Database master password is required to restore backup.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Restricted URL Access</td>
<td>Access to hidden URLs</td>
<td>Page Authentication / Authorization Default of no access</td>
<td>MediaCentral UI components and associated URL access are controlled through user privileges. MediaCentral bus monitoring URL is available but requires administrator credentials to launch (off by default).</td>
<td>Low. See notes in “Strategies and Best Practices” on page 12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 5: Security Risk Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Typical Security Measures</th>
<th>MediaCentral Environment</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Transport Layer Protection</td>
<td>Unprotected network traffic</td>
<td>SSL authentications</td>
<td>MediaCentral configuration utilizes SSL transport protocol and VPN network access.</td>
<td>Low. Non-secure transport of MediaCentral to iNEWS and Interplay Production across house network. Assumes house network is secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VPN</td>
<td>All access requests to the MediaCentral database requires a suitable username and password. Access from within the MediaCentral server is considered trusted and does not require a password. Username/password for the MediaCentral database is the same on every installation and is automatically sent to all MediaCentral bus connected services for the cloud database. The MediaCentral database contains bus service registration data and system attributes data. This username/password does not have privileges for other MediaCentral databases containing user information or MCPS information. If the Flash player Transfer Layer Security setting is enabled, the MCPS request data is encrypted and the response data (JPEG images and PCM audio) is also encrypted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards</td>
<td>Modified forwarding data</td>
<td>Avoid redirects/forwards</td>
<td>Redirects are difficult as MediaCentral and all underlying services operate on same physical machine.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where to Find More Information

MediaCentral documentation can be found on the Avid Customer Support Knowledge Base. Version 2.0 documentation is located here:


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