Security Checks for PCI DSS

With AWS Security Hub

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Agenda

- 1. AWS Security Hub Overview
- 2. PCI DSS in Security Hub Deep-Dive
- 3. Demo
- Using CLI to Enable and Describe Security Standards and Controls
- 5. Wrap-Up



AWS Security Hub Overview



Problem statements



Backlog of compliance requirements

Many compliance requirements, and not enough time to build the checks



Too many security alert formats

Dozens of security tools with different data formats



Too many security alerts

Large volume of alerts, and the need to prioritize and take action

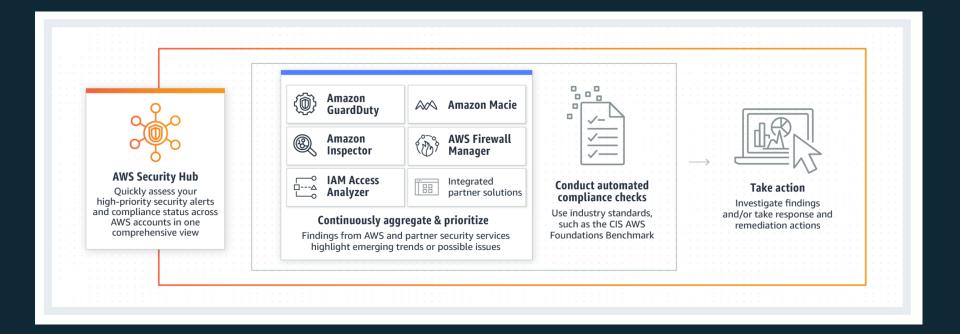


Lack of an integrated view

Lack of an integrated view of security and compliance across accounts



AWS Security Hub overview





Rollout plans and pricing

Pricing (USD) Per account, per month, per Region Compliance checks First 100,000 \$0.0010/check \$0.0008/check 100,001 – 500,000 500,001 + \$0.0005/check Finding ingestion events Includes ingestion of updates to existing findings. Finding ingestions for Security Hub compliance checks are free. First 10,000 Free 10.001 +\$0.00003/finding

30-day free trial

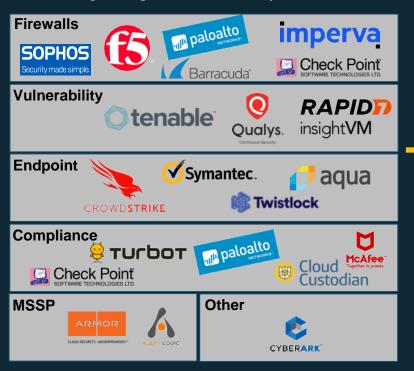
Supported Regions (18)

- Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)
- Asia Pacific (Mumbai)
- Asia Pacific (Seoul)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- Canada (Central)
- EU (Frankfurt
- EU (Ireland)
- EU (London)
- EU (Paris)
- EU (Stockholm)
- Middle East (Bahrain)
- South America (Sao Paulo)
- US East (N. Virginia)
- US East (Ohio)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)



Partner integrations (41 total external partners)

Forwarding findings into AWS Security Hub





based)

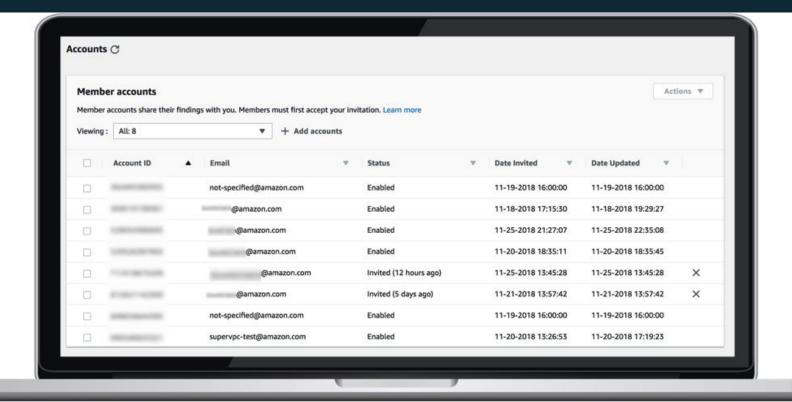
"Taking Action"





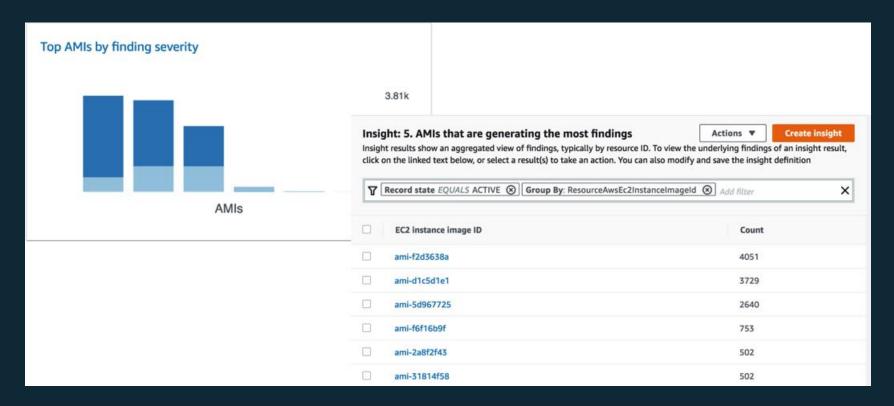


Setup and multi-account



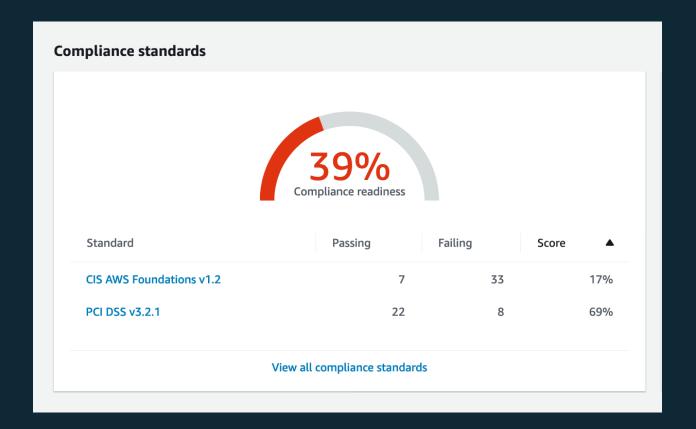


Insights





Standards





PCI DSS 3.2.1 History



PCI Data Security Standard – High Level Overview		
Build and Maintain a Secure Network and Systems	1. 2.	Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect cardholder data Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other security parameters
Protect Cardholder Data	3. 4.	Protect stored cardholder data Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks
Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program	5. 6.	Protect all systems against malware and regularly update anti-virus software or programs Develop and maintain secure systems and applications
Implement Strong Access Control Measures	7. 8. 9.	Restrict access to cardholder data by business need to know Identify and authenticate access to system components Restrict physical access to cardholder data
Regularly Monitor and Test Networks	10. 11.	Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data Regularly test security systems and processes
Maintain an Information Security Policy	12.	Maintain a policy that addresses information security for all personnel



AWS SAS ProServe Team

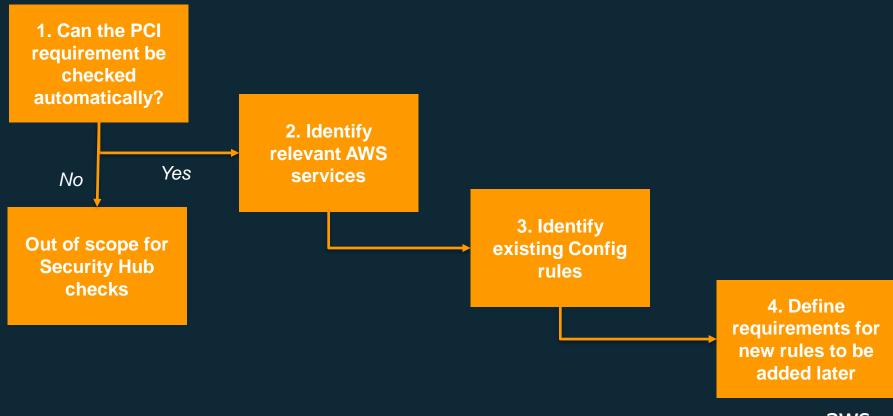
AWS Security Assurance Services, LLC

- ✓ Who we are:
 - A PCI DSS Qualified Security Assessor Company (QSAC)
 - A wholly owned subsidiary of AWS, positioned as a GSP in the Security & Infrastructure (SRC) group.
 - PCI Qualified Security Assessors (QSA's) certified by the PCI SSC
 - Launched in July 2018, QSAC in October 2018
 - 12 experienced PCI QSA's across the US

https://w.amazon.com/bin/view/AWS/Teams/Proserve/SRC/SAS/



QSA Validation and Input Processes



AWS Security Hub PCI DSS User Guide structure

[PCI.S3.2] S3 buckets should prohibit public read access

Severity: Critical

Resource: S3 bucket

AWS Config rule: s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited

This AWS control checks whether your S3 buckets allow public read access by evaluating the Block Public Access settings, the bucket policy, and the bucket access control list (ACL).

Unless you explicitly require everyone on the internet to be able to write to your S3 bucket, you should ensure that your S3 bucket is not publicly writable.

It does not check for read access to the bucket by internal principals, such as IAM roles. You should ensure that access to the bucket is restricted to authorized principals only.

Remediation

To remove public access for an S3 bucket

- 1. Open the Amazon S3 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/ ☑.
- 2. Choose the name of the bucket identified in the finding.
- 3. Choose Permissions and then choose Public access settings.
- 4. Choose Edit, select all four options, and then choose Save.
- 5. If prompted, enter confirm and then choose Confirm.

Related PCI DSS Requirements

This AWS control is related to the following PCI DSS requirements:

PCI DSS 1.2.1: Restrict inbound and outbound traffic to that which is necessary for the cardholder data environment, and specifically deny all other traffic.

If you use an S3 bucket to store cardholder data, the bucket should prohibit public read access. Public read access might violate the requirement to allow only necessary traffic to and from the CDE.

PCI DSS 1.3.1: Implement a DMZ to limit inbound traffic to only system components that provide authorized publicly accessible services, protocols, and ports.

If you use an S3 bucket to store cardholder data, the bucket should prohibit public read access. Public read access might violate the requirement to limit inbound traffic to only system components that provide authorized publicly accessible services, protocols, and ports.

PCI DSS 1.3.2: Limit inbound Internet traffic to IP addresses within the DMZ.

If you use an S3 bucket to store cardholder data, the bucket should prohibit public read access. Public read access might violate the requirement to limit inbound Internet traffic to IP addresses within the DMZ.

PCI DSS 1.3.6: Place system components that store cardholder data (such as a database) in an internal network zone, segregated from the DMZ and other untrusted networks.

If you use an S3 bucket to store cardholder data, the bucket should prohibit public read access. Public read access might violate the requirement to place system components that store cardholder data in an internal network zone, segregated from the DMZ and other untrusted networks.

PCI DSS 7.2.1: Establish an access control system(s) for systems components that restricts access based on a user's need to know, and is set to "deny all" unless specifically allowed. This access control system(s) must include the following: Coverage of all system components.

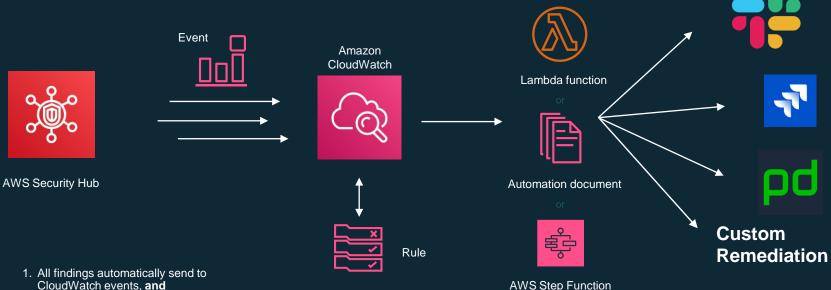
If you use an S3 bucket to store cardholder data, the bucket should prohibit public read access. Public read access might violate the requirement to ensure access to systems components is restricted to least privilege necessary, or a user's need to know.



Demo



Customizable response and remediation actions



- CloudWatch events, and
- 2. Security Hub user can select findings in the console and take a custom action on them. These findings are sent to CloudWatch decorated with a custom action ID
- 3. User creates Amazon CloudWatch Events rules to look for certain findings associated with a custom action ID or findings with specific characteristics.

- 4. The rule defines a target, typically a Lambda function. Step Function, or Automation document
- 5. The target could be things like a chat, ticketing, on-call management, SOAR platform, or custom remediation playbook



Additional Resources for Remediation

Webinars and videos:

- Taking Action on Security Hub findings (with customer use cases presented by Northwestern Mutual and HERE)
- Security Hub best practices
- Remediating GuardDuty and Security Hub findings

Blog posts:

- Automated response and remediation with Security Hub
- Getting started with security response automation



Demo - CLI



Wrap-Up



