



KEY Management PCI DSS Reference



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Agenda:

- The need for key management
- PCI- Key Management overview.
- Key management – **PAIN points**.
- Credit card processing solution.
- **Key Management architecture case study.**



The need for key management

- Protect Data – Encryption \ Signing .
 - Secure **Creation** of strong keys.
 - Secure **usage** for Keys.
 - Separation of duties.

Design for:

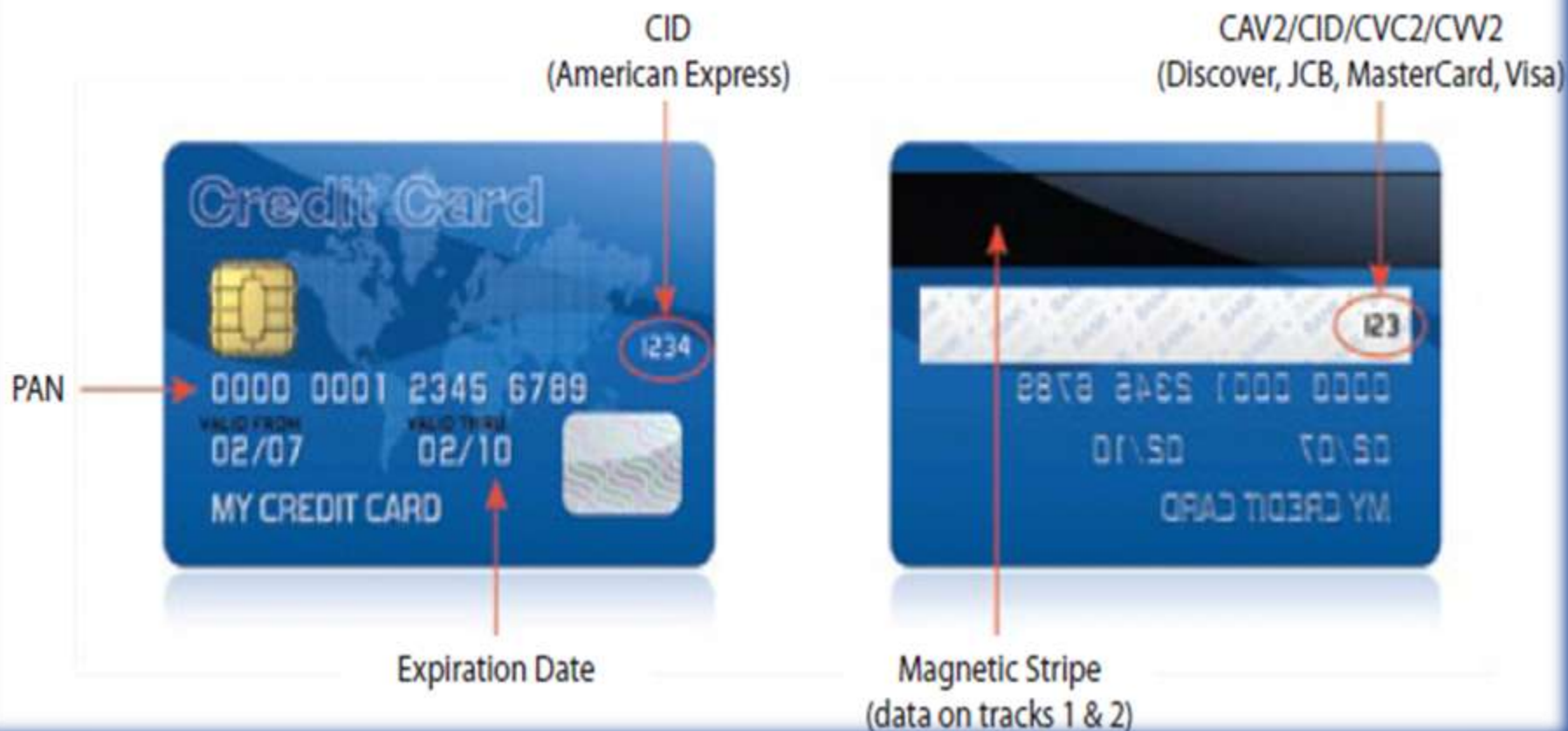
Confidentiality, Integrity & Availability.

PCI & Card Holder Data

- **Apply to all organizations that store, process or transmit cardholder data.**
- **Cardholder account data includes:**
 - **pan** – primary account number, Card holder name, Service code, Expiration date.
 - **Sensitive** authentication data includes:
 - card's **magnetic stripe**
 - **personal identification numbers** – CID/ CVC2/CVV2 ...
 - **chip**

PCI & Card Holder Data

Types of Data on a Payment Card



Requirement 3 – “Protect stored cardholder data”

- Keep cardholder data storage to a minimum.
- Do not store sensitive authentication data after authorization (even if encrypted).
- Mask PAN when displayed: XXXXYY*****ZZZZ.
- Render PAN, at minimum unreadable anywhere it is stored BY:
 - One-way hashes, Truncation ,Index tokens \ pads



PCI requirement 3.5.X

- 3.5 Protect encryption keys used for encryption of cardholder data against both disclosure and misuse.
 - 3.5.1 Restrict Access to keys to the Fewest number of Custodians necessary
 - 3.5.2 Store keys Securely in the fewest possible Locations and forms.

PCI requirement 3.6.X – Encryption Keys

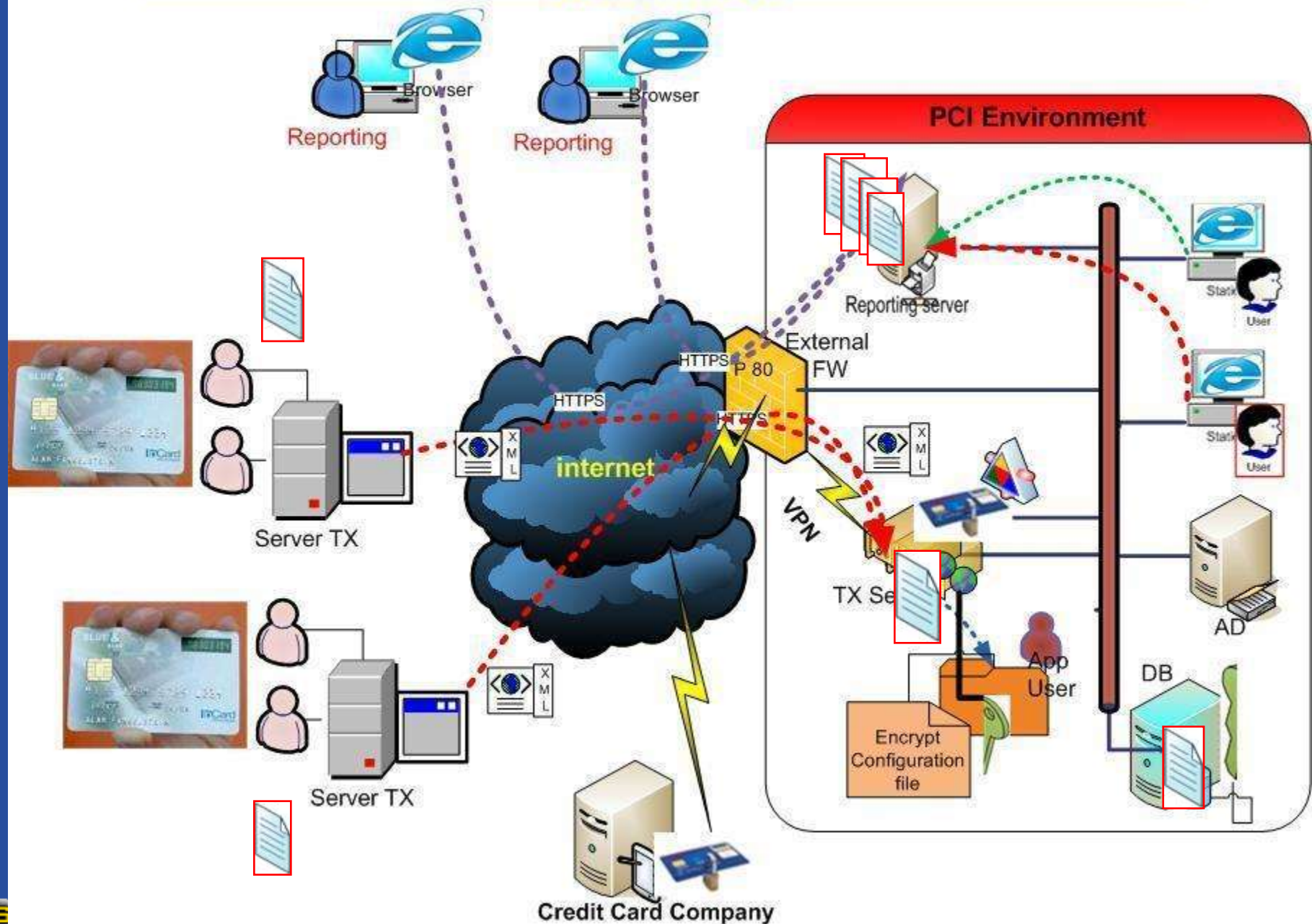
- 3.6 **implement all key management**
 - 3.6.1 **Generation of strong keys**
 - 3.6.2 **Secure key distribution**
 - 3.6.3 **Secure key storage**
 - 3.6.4 **Periodic changing of keys - annually.**
 - 3.6.5 Retirement or **replacement** of old or suspected **compromised** cryptographic keys
 - **3.6.6 Split knowledge and establishment of dual control.**
 - 3.6.7 Prevention of **unauthorized substitution of keys**
 - 3.6.8 key custodians need to sign a form.

Key Management – Pain Points

How to ?

- **Split knowledge** and establishment of **dual control** of cryptographic keys.
- Encrypt \ decrypt data process.
- **Restrict** Access to keys.
 - Secure key storage & Prevention of unauthorized substitution of keys.
 - Secure key distribution.
- Periodic **changing** of keys \ compromised.
 - re-encryption.
- The weakest point – **interface** with **existing \ new application**

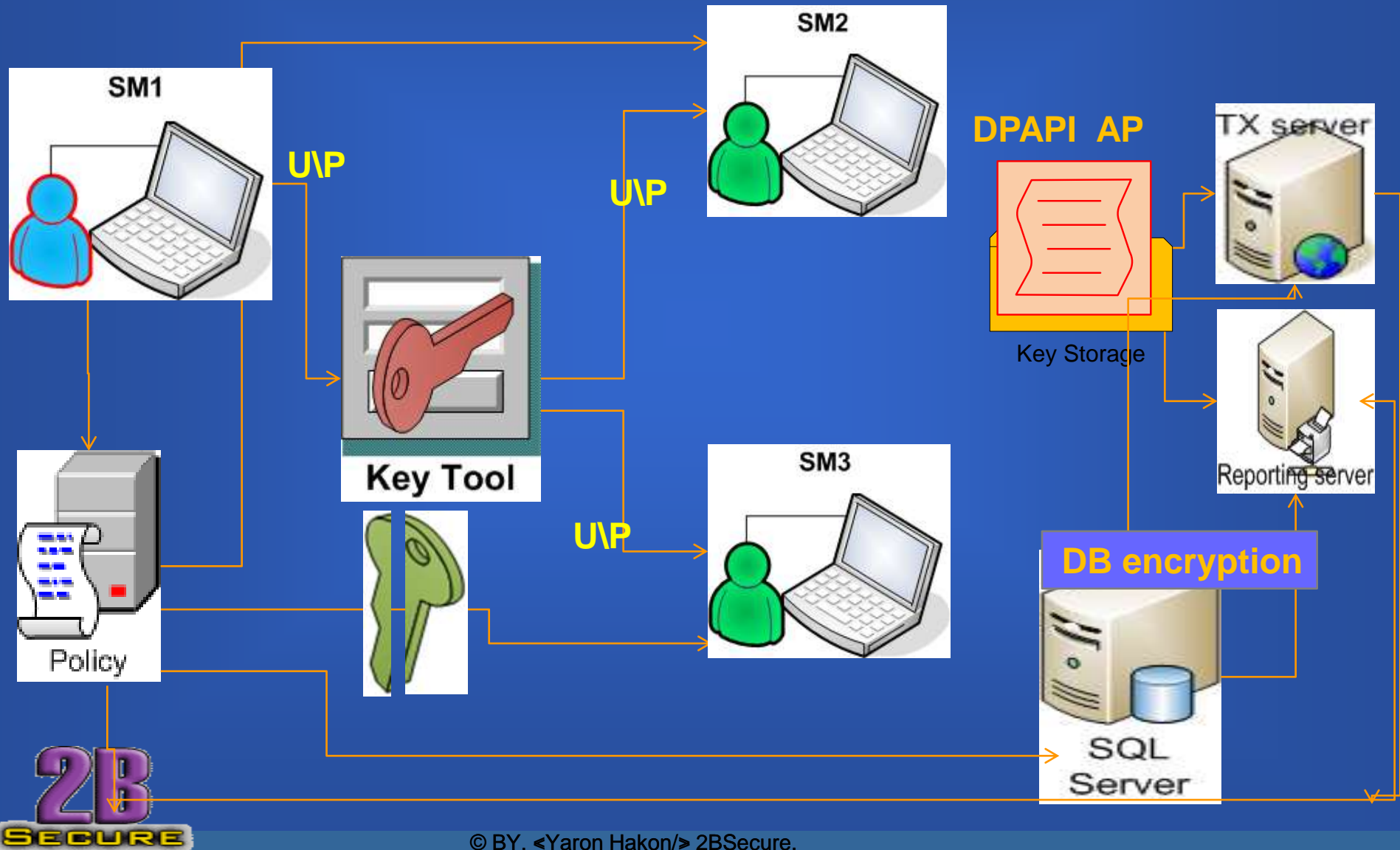
Credit Card transaction processing and reporting architecture



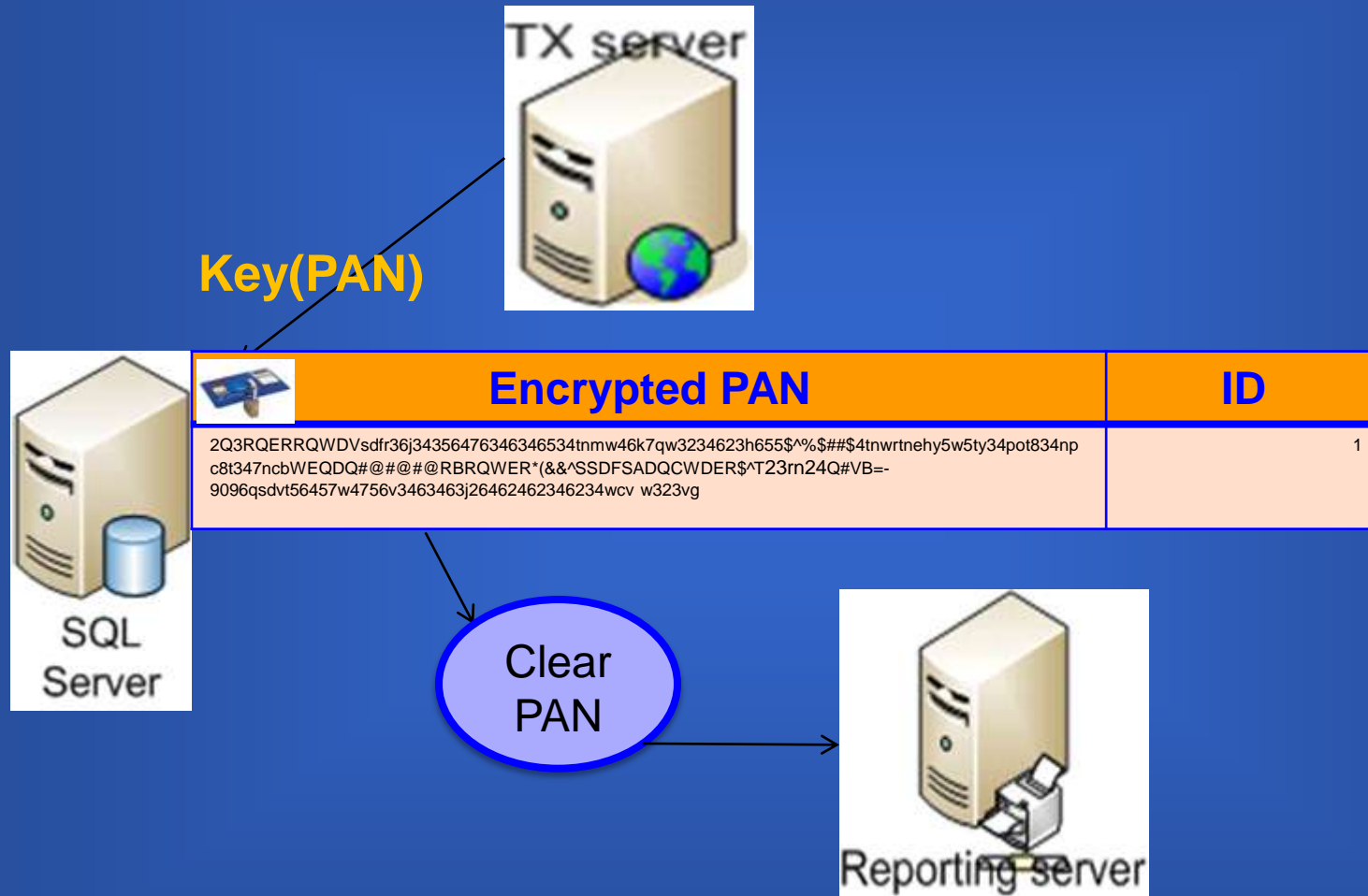
Key Management - Case Study #1

- Only **one** key
- Symmetric Encryption.
- Split keys:
 - DB
 - FS
- Complex – process to **change key** .

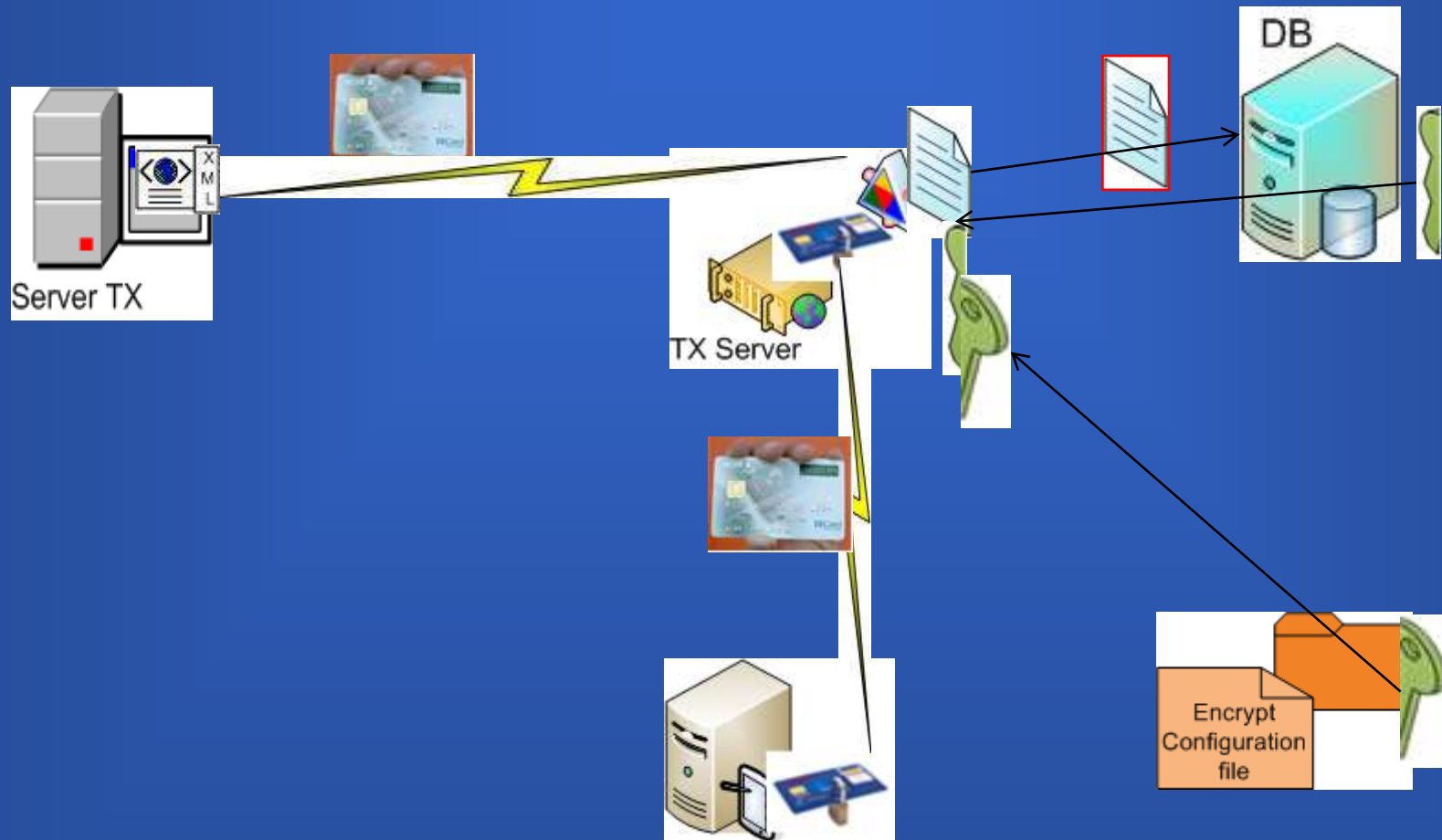
Case Study #1 - generating & using EK



Case Study #1 - Payment Data TBL



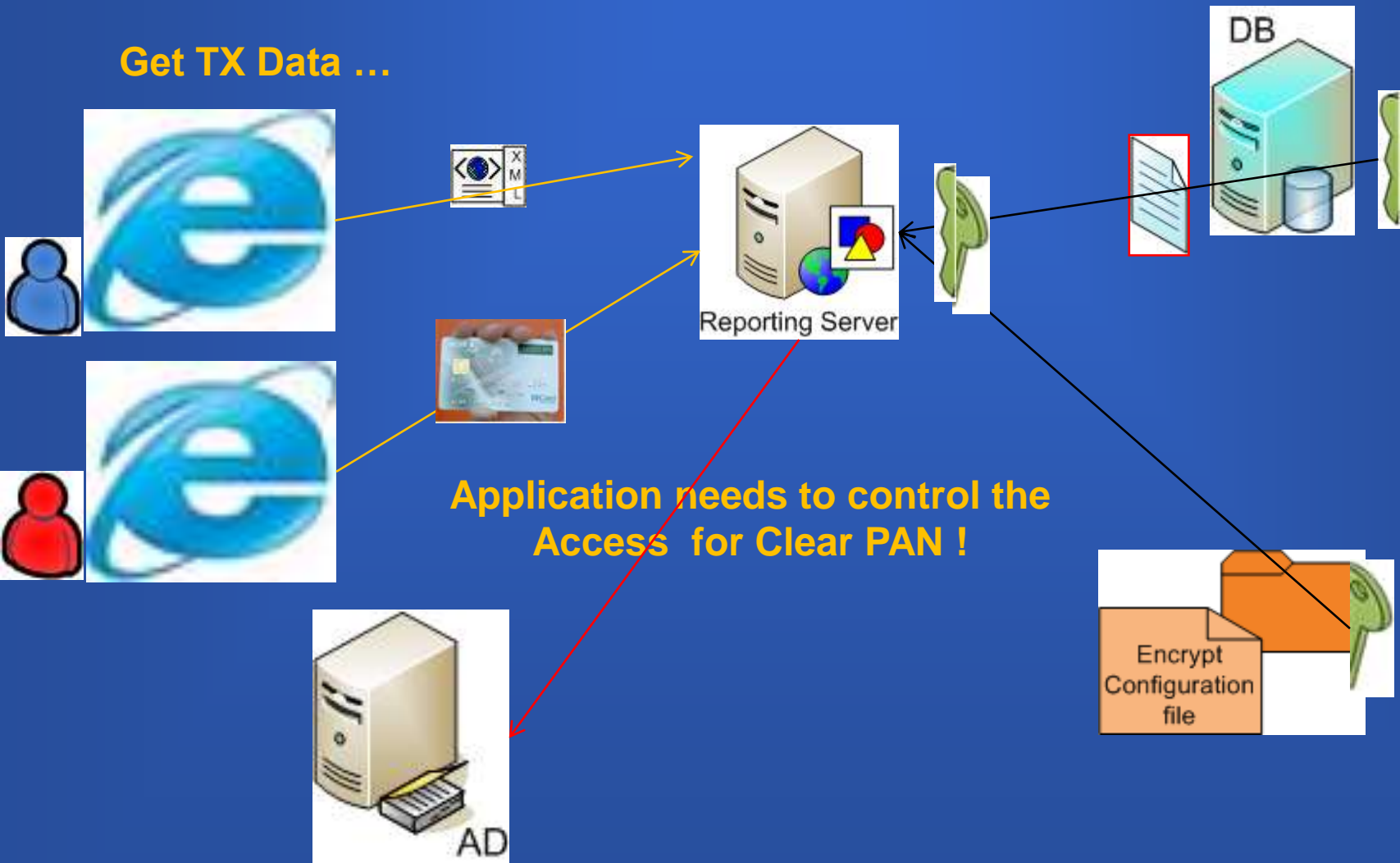
Case Study #1 - Transactions process



Credit Card Company

Case Study #1 - Reporting process

Get TX Data ...



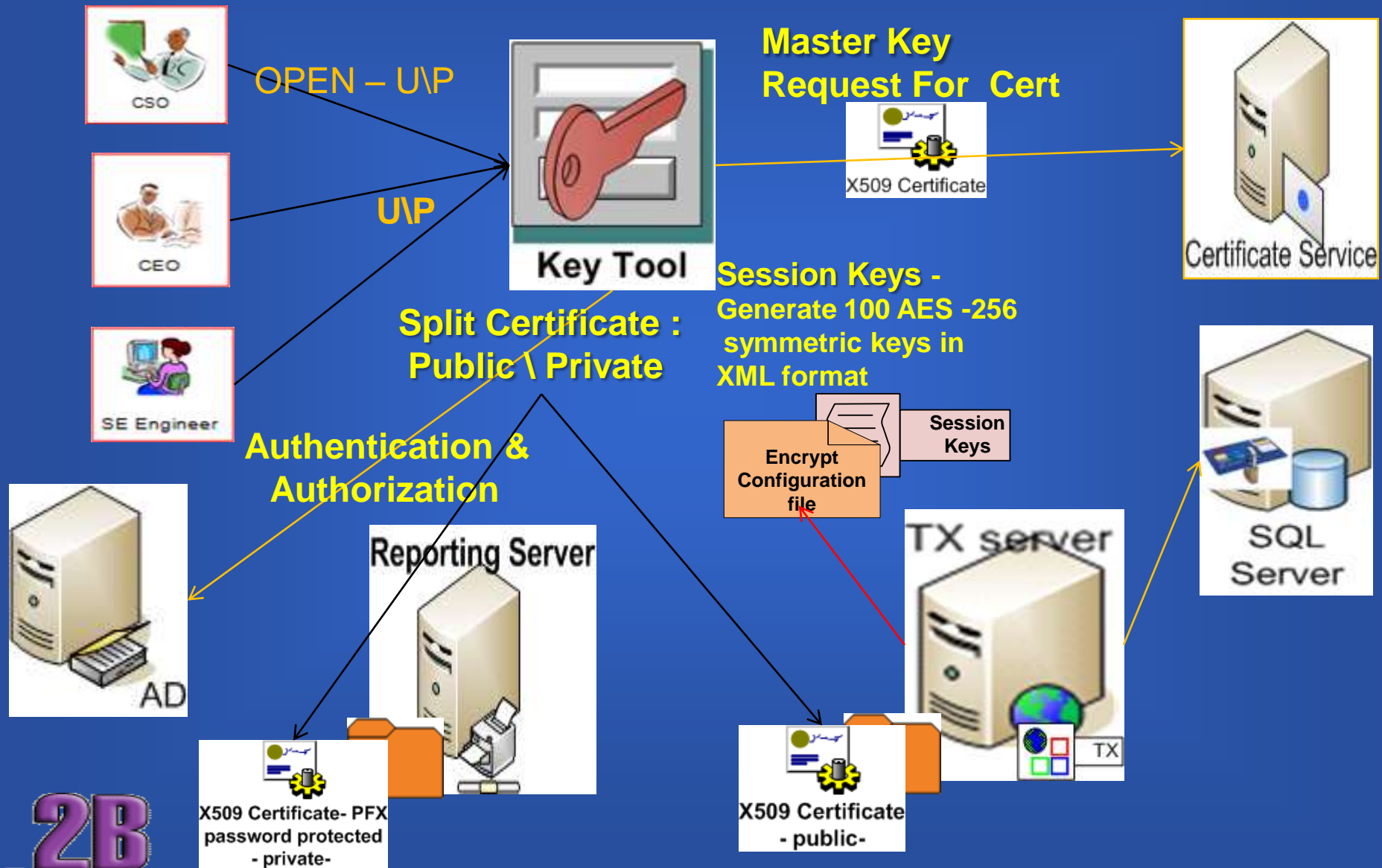
Key Management - Case Study #2

- Master and Session keys.
- Master key - Asymmetric Encryption – X509.
 - Split keys:
 - public
 - private
- Session keys - Symmetric

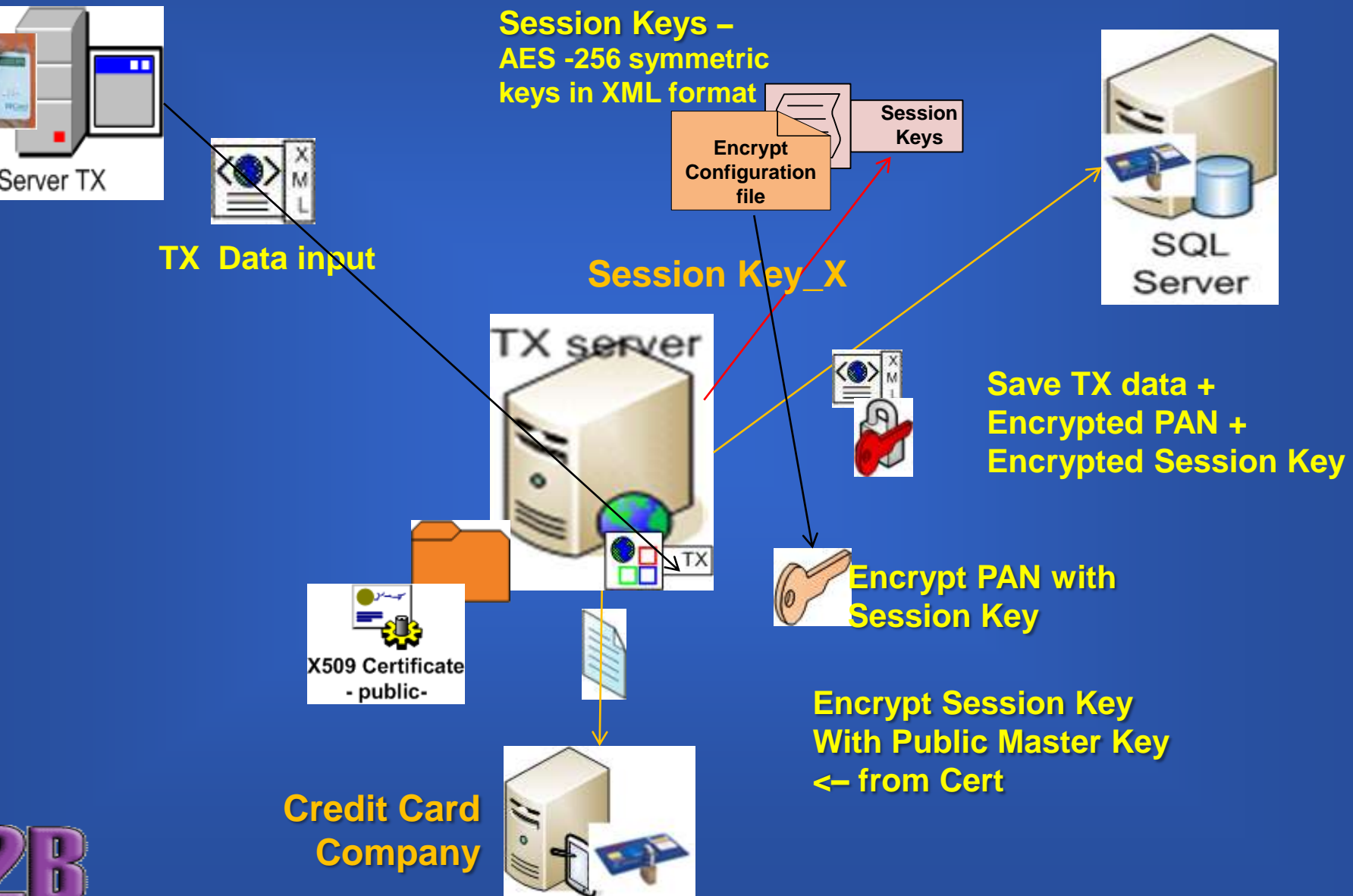
Advantages:

- More Secure – strong encryption.
- **Split knowledge and establishment of dual control.**
- Advantages:
 - process to change key.
 - Add new application.

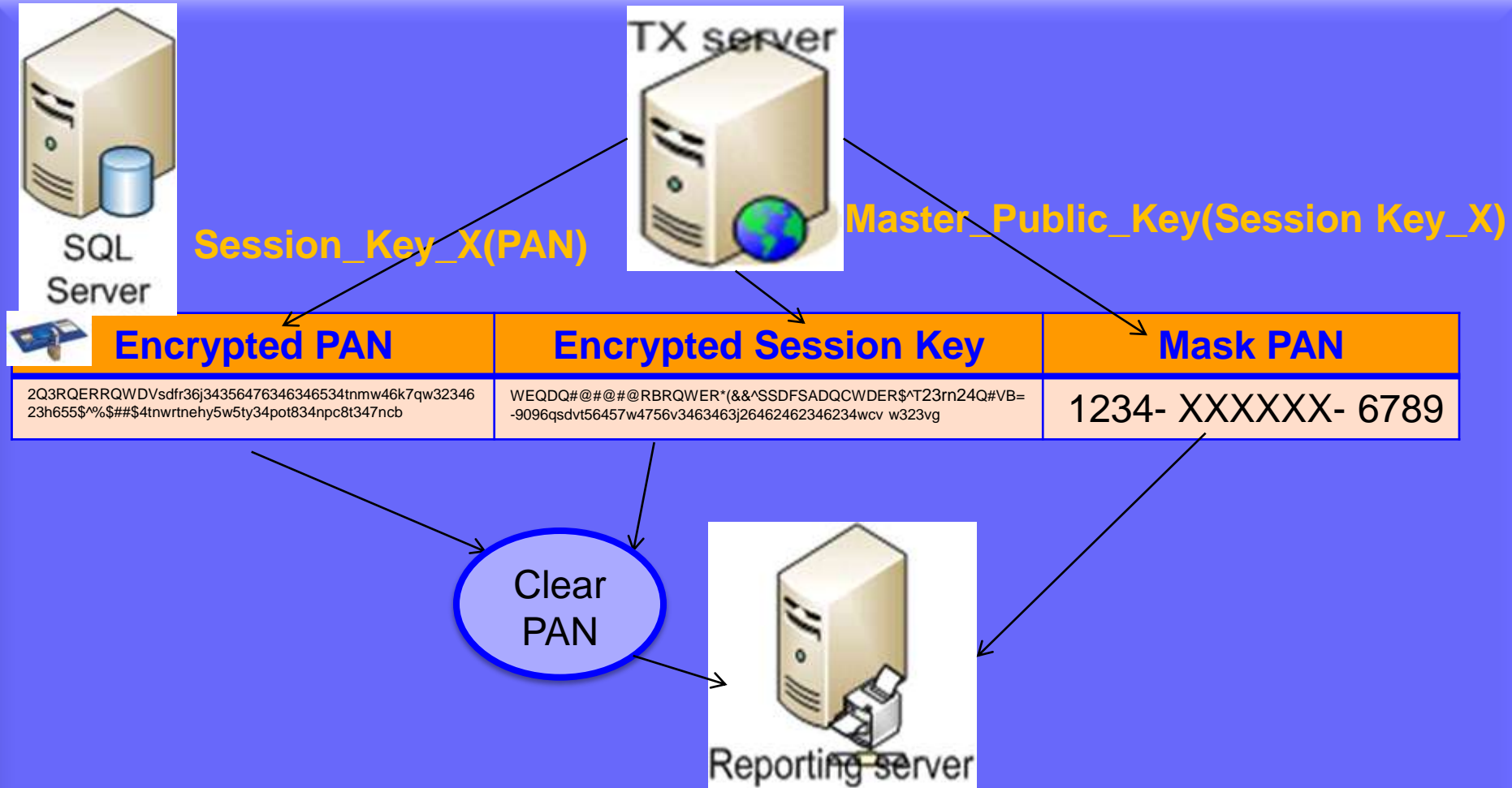
Case Study #2 – Master & Session Keys



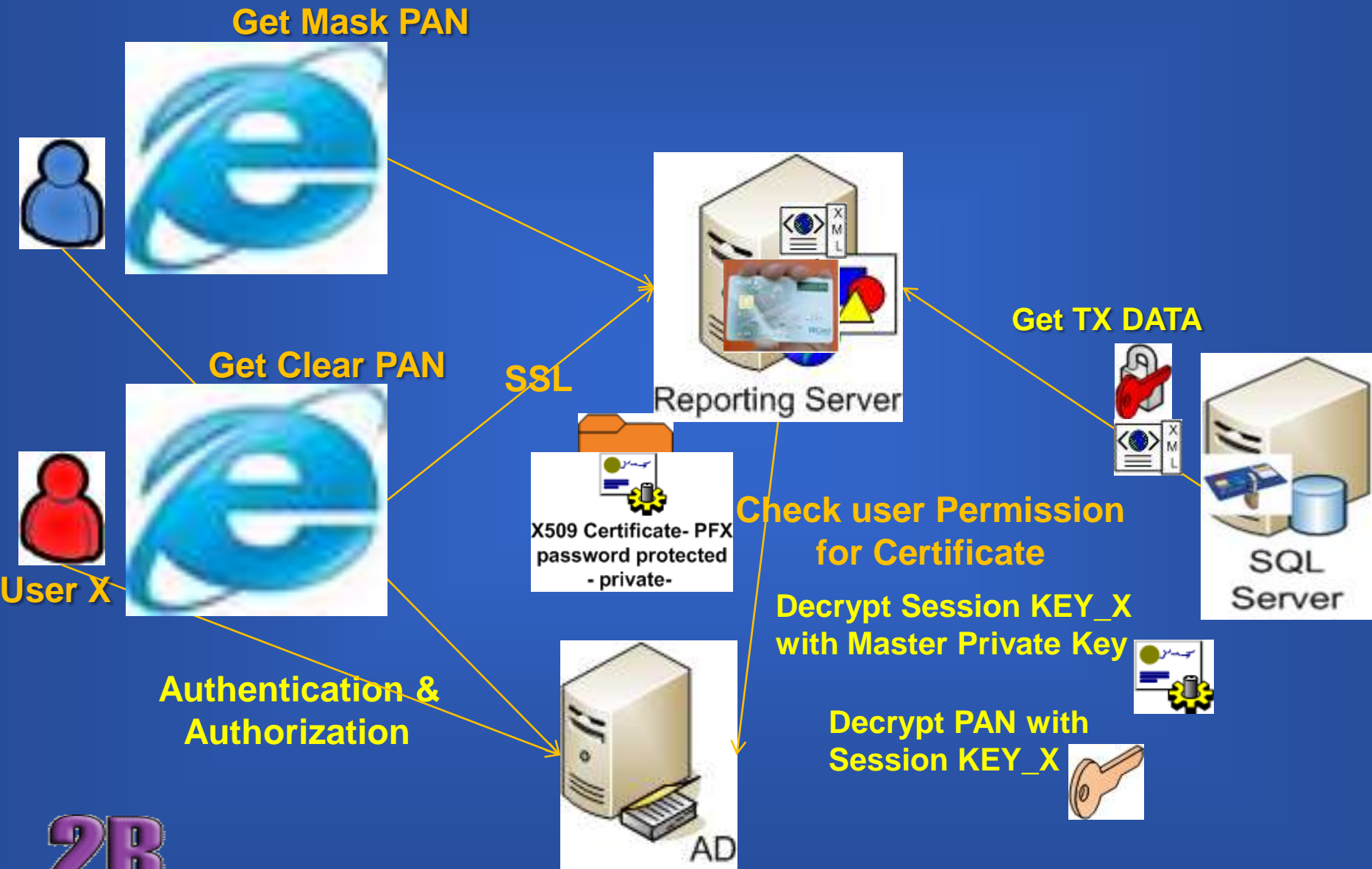
Case Study #2– Master & Session Keys



Case Study #2 - Payment Data TBL



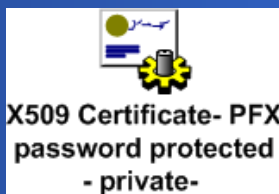
Case Study #2 - Reporting Service - Decryption



Case Study #2 - Changing the Master Key

Session_Key_X(PAN)

 Encrypted PAN	Encrypted Session Key	Mask PAN
2Q3RQERRQWDVsdfr36j34356476346346534tnmw46k7qw32346 23h655\$^%\$##\$4tnwrtnehy5w5ty34pot834npc8t347ncb	WEQDQ#@#@#@RBRQWER*(&^SSDFSADQCWDER\$^T23rn24Q#VB= -9096qsdvt56457w4756v3463463j26462462346234wcv w323vg	1234- XXXXXX- 1234



Decryption with
Old Master
Private Key.

Session_Key_X(PAN)

Encryption with
New Public
Master Key.



Master_Public_Key(Session Key_X)

Questions

?

Summary

- Need to design Key Management solution.
- Must Do Separation of duties.
- Plan for Re – Encryption.
 - Consider down time.
 - Session key can minimize the RE – encryption down time.
- Protect the keys !.
- Protect the client side that has permission to view clear –text data (memory protection).

Additional Resources

- PCI requirements -
https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/security_standards/pci_dss.shtml
- PCI Explain - <http://www.rapid7.com/pci/pci-dss.jsp>
- .NET encryption: AES
 - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.security.cryptography.aes.aspx>
 - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/cc164055.aspx>
- .NET DPAPI
 - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms995355.aspx>
- .NET RNGCryptoServiceProvider
 - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.security.cryptography.rngcryptoserviceprovider.aspx>



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