

How to audit for PCI DSS using Nipper

Version 2.6.2

Multiple Award Winning Security Software

Published November 2019

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This document is intended to provide advice and assistance for the installation and running of Nipper software. While Titania takes care to ensure that all the information included in this document is accurate and relevant, customers are advised to seek further assistance from our support staff if required.

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Running a PCI DSS report with Nipper

Automate the auditing of your most critical PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) checks with Titania Nipper. You can easily, accurately and quickly assess your firewalls, switches and routers and cover many aspects of the PCI DSS compliance requirements.

This PCI DSS 'How to' guide has been designed to demonstrate how Nipper software can help simplify meeting the requirements of PCI DSS.

The guide gives a simple step-by-step process in running the relevant audits to produce an easy-to-read, comprehensive report from which you can choose the most relevant information to report and evidence the PCI DSS requirements.

The report will prioritize risks found and offer remediation advice for each, that you can action to then be able to meet the respective PCI DSS requirements.

These reports assist you in addressing the aspects of the PCI DSS Compliance as shown in the table.

By the end of the guide you will be able to run the necessary audits to cover these requirements, which you can use to demonstrate how you cover them off and what measures you have in place to mitigate potential risks.

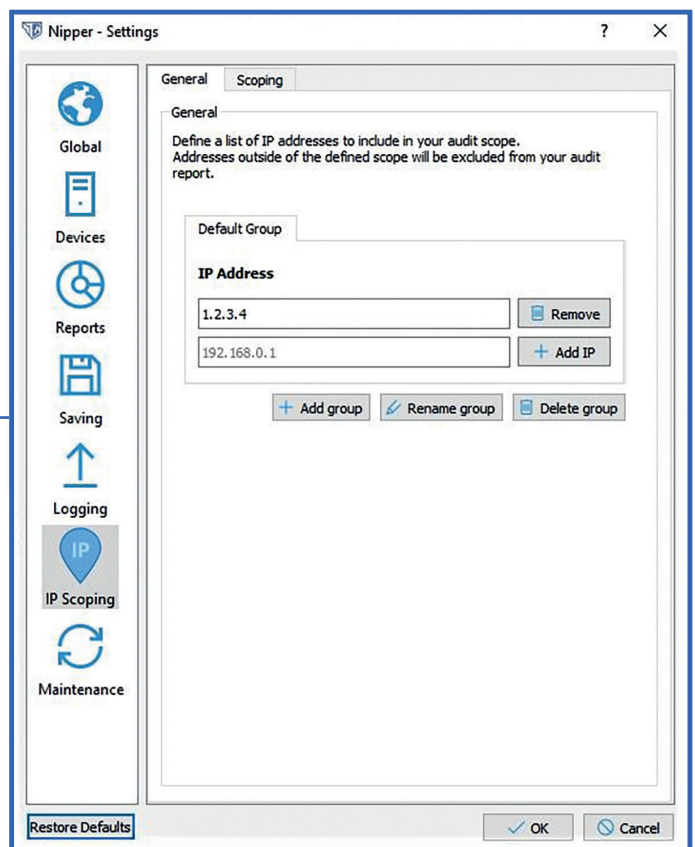
Requirement	Nipper assists with	Report types
1: Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect cardholder data.	1.1.6 1.1.7 1.2.1	Nipper: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuration Report• Security Audit
2: Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system password and other security parameters.	2.1.a 2.1.b 2.3.b	Nipper: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuration Report• Security Audit• CIS Benchmark Paws: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCI Report
3: Protect stored cardholder data.	X	Not part of Nipper / Paws auditing report
4: Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks.	X	Not part of Nipper / Paws auditing report
5: Protect all systems against malware and regularly update anti-virus software programs.	5.1.1 5.2.a 5.3.a	Paws <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCI Report
6: Develop and maintain secure systems and applications.	6.2.b	Nipper: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vulnerability Report Paws: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCI Report
7: Restrict access to cardholder data by business need to know.	X	Not part of Nipper / Paws auditing report
8: Identify and authenticate access to system components.	8.1.4 8.1.6 8.1.7 8.1.8 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5	Nipper: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuration Report• Security Audit Paws: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCI Report
9: Restrict physical access to cardholder data.	X	Not part of Nipper / Paws auditing report
10: Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data.	10.4.1 10.4.2	Nipper: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuration Report• Security Audit
11: Regularly test security systems and processes.	11.2.1 11.2.3	Nipper: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security Audit
12: Maintain a policy that addresses information security for all personnel.	X	Not part of Nipper / Paws auditing report

Scoping the report

Nipper includes an IP scoping feature which allows you to reduce the scope of your audit to specific sets or ranges of IP addresses; allowing you to define your Cardholder Data Environment (CDE) by IP address, CIDRs or IP ranges.

This restricts the audit report to just rules, services, issues etc. that only affect items included in the scope you have defined – saving you both time and effort by excluding irrelevant issues within the report.

For further information on how to set up IP Scoping, refer to the IP Scoping section found in the Nipper Beginner's Guide, which is in the [User Guides](#) area of the website.

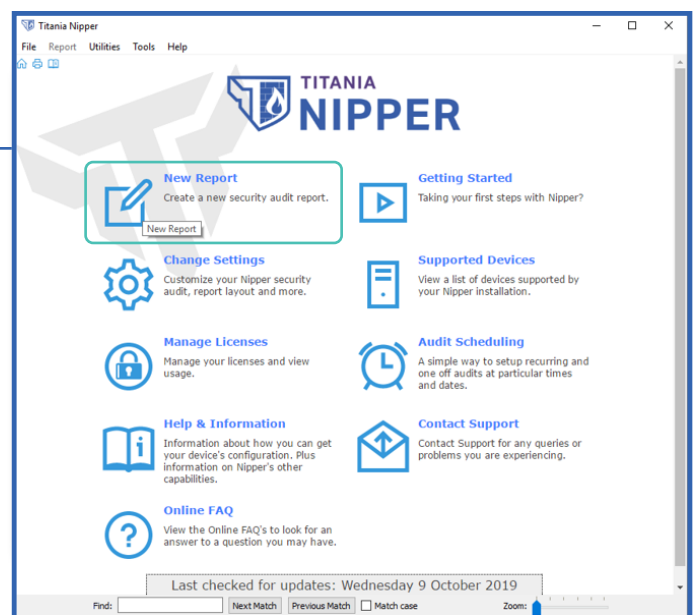


Step 1 – Installing Nipper and your license

- » If you have Nipper already installed – Go to Step 2
- » If you need to install Nipper:
 - » Go to the 'Installing Nipper' section of the [Nipper Beginner's Guide](#)
- » If you need to install your license:
 - » Go to the 'Adding a license to Nipper' section of the [Nipper Beginner's Guide](#)
- » The Nipper Beginner's Guide can be found in the [user guides](#) section of the website
- » Go to Step 2

Step 2 – Create a new report

- » Open Nipper and select 'New Report' on the Nipper homepage.



Step 3 – Choose your devices to audit

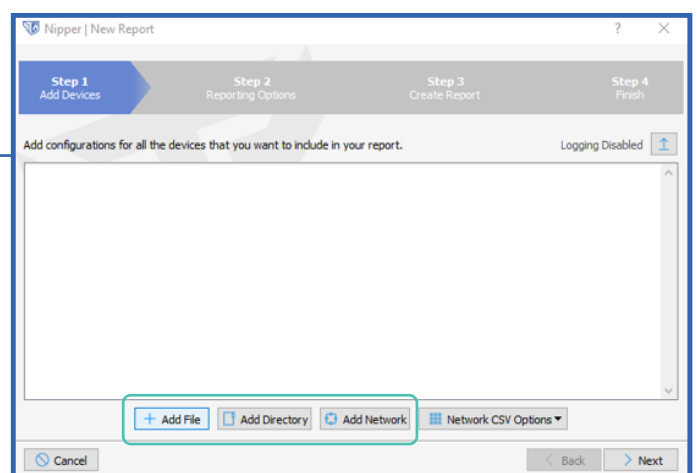
Here you will see 3 options to;

- » Add File (this is a single, manually exported device configuration file)
- » Add Directory (containing one or more manually exported device configuration files)
- » Add Network (configuration files of supported devices)

You will need to navigate to where you have stored your files to be able to add them.

For further information on how to choose your devices refer to the 'Creating your first report with Nipper' section of the [Nipper Beginner's Guide](#).

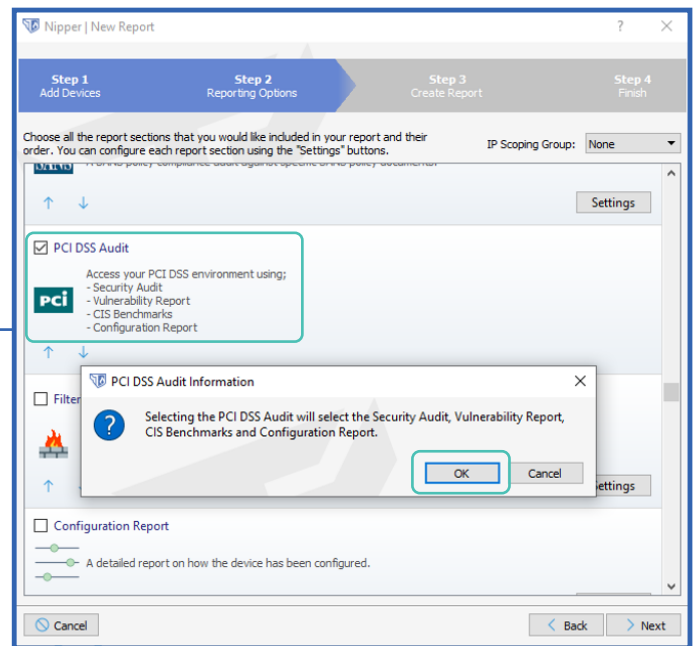
Once you have chosen your devices, click on '**Next**'.



Step 4 – Choose your reporting options

- » The reporting options screen will appear
- » Scroll down the screen and check the box next to PCI DSS Audit
- » By clicking on this, the following will automatically be chosen:
 - » Configuration Report
 - » Security Audit
 - » Vulnerability Audit
 - » *CIS Benchmarks
- » Click **'Next'** and a notification regarding the relevant reports selected will appear
- » Click **'OK'**

**The CIS Benchmarks audit will run if you include CISCO ASA, IOS12 or IOS15 devices in your PCI audit.*



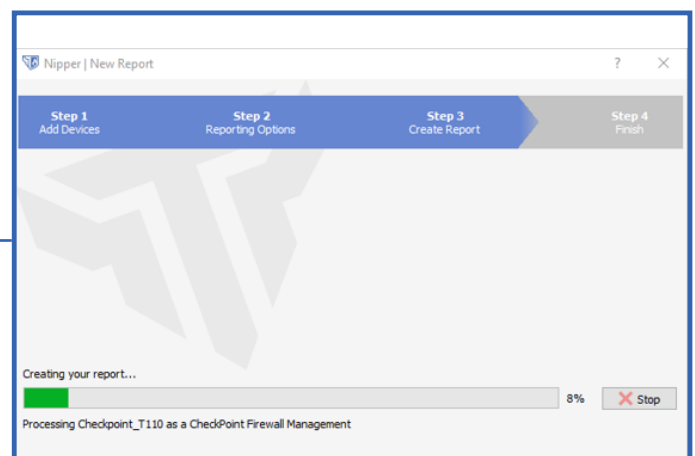
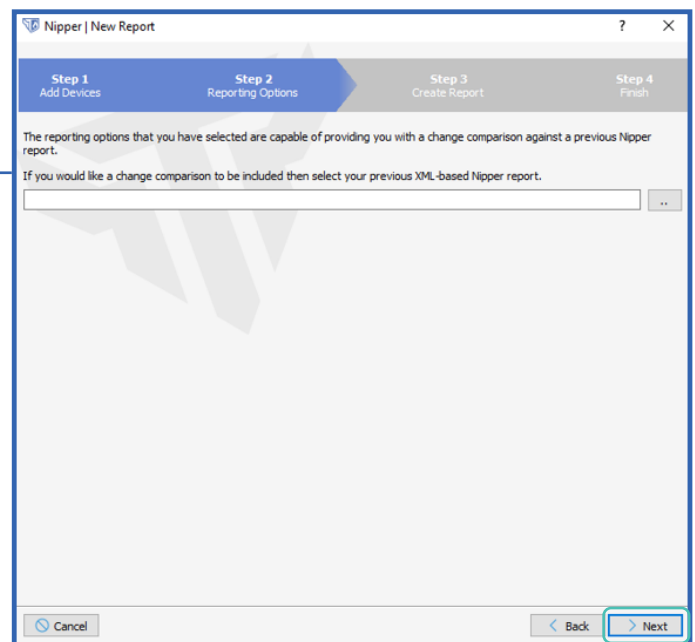
Step 5 – Compare the results with a previous report

- » The next screen will give you the option to compare against a previous report. Instructions on how to do this can be found in the [Nipper's Beginner's Guide](#)
- » If not required simply select **'Next'**

The report will be generated, taking only a few moments to appear.

Note: At this stage if you have selected CISCO ASA, IOS 12 or IOS15 devices to audit, you will see additional boxes appear:

- » CIS Settings
 - » Click **'OK'**
- » Interface Definitions
 - » Click **'OK'**



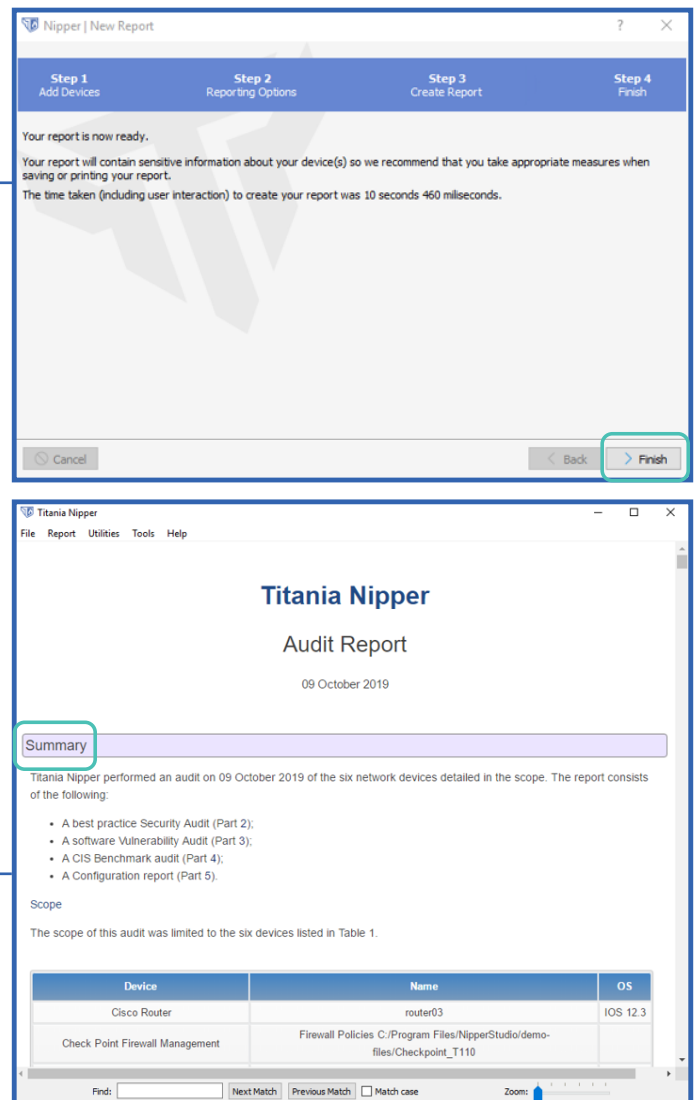
Step 6 – Once the report has run

- » When the report has finished running an advisory note, about handling the sensitive data contained, will appear.
- » Click **'Finish'**

Your report will appear and give comprehensive detail. There is a summary at the top which is handy for a quick view of content and top-line reporting.

Note: The report does not save within the software. If you need to save, you will need to do this to an external file separate from the Nipper software. For further information on how to save a copy of your report please refer to 'Saving your reports' section in the [Nipper Beginner's Guide](#).

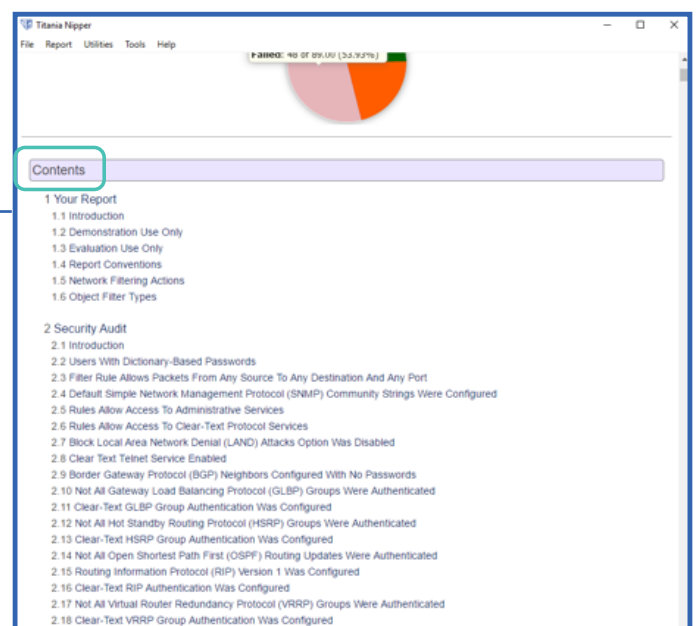
There are a number of options to 'save file as', however by saving as an html file will keep the links in the report live.



Step 7 - Navigating the report

- » Below the summary is a Contents list
- » Scroll up and down this list to find the section you want
- » Click on the title to be taken to its relevant section

*Note: To return to the contents menu at any point, right click and click on **'Back'***



Step 8 - Interpreting the report

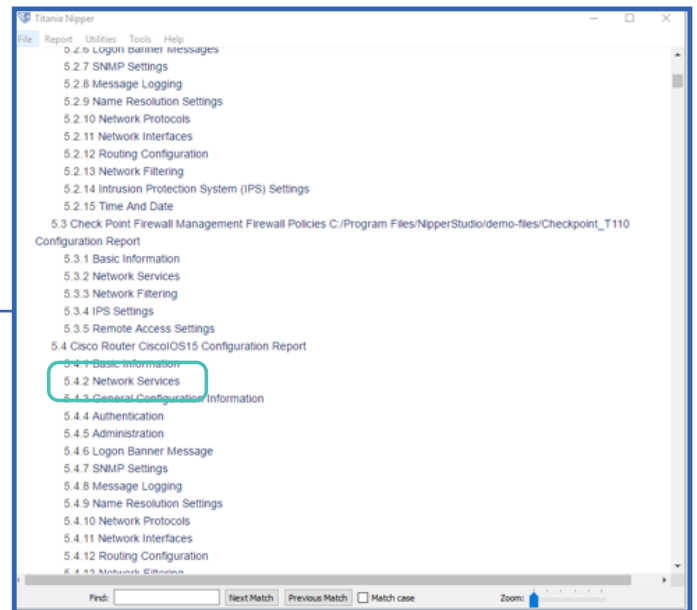
Requirement 1: Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect card-holder data.

Nipper assists with: 1.1.6, 1.1.7 & 1.2.1 of this requirement.

The following parts are met by having run the **Configuration Report & Security Audit**:

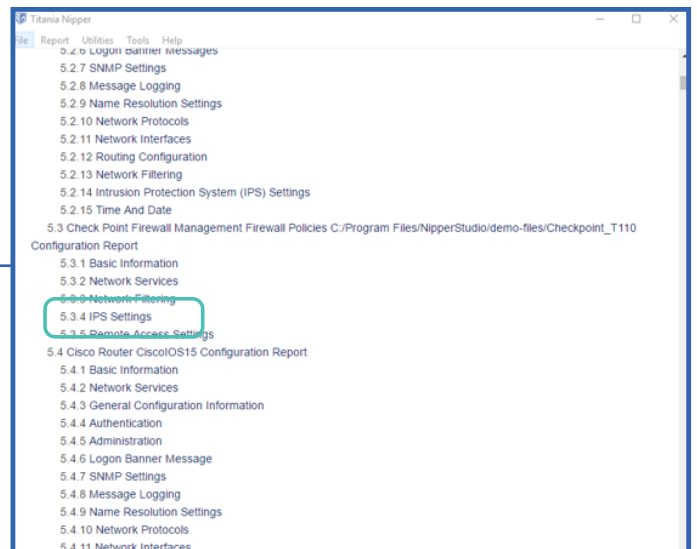
Identify all network services enabled on your scope

- » Within the **Configuration Report**, > go to the Network Services section



Identify all firewall and router rule sets, highlight crucial information relating to permitted and denied network traffic

- » Within the **Configuration Report**, > go to the Network Filtering section.
- » The list of Rules will be listed and can be checked line-by-line for issues.



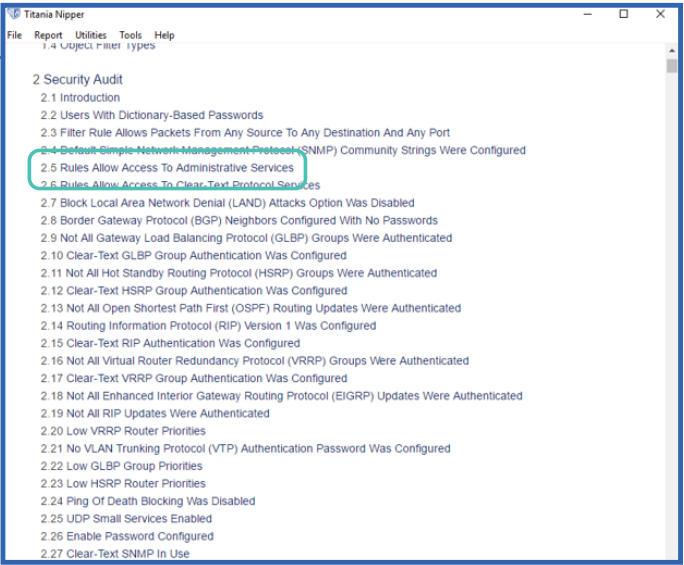
5.3.3.1 Firewall Filter Policy Collections

A firewall filter policy is a collection of rules that determine whether network traffic managed by a gateway device should be accepted and forwarded or dropped. This section details the policy collection rules.

Rule	Active	Action	Source	Destination	Service	Time	Install	Through	Log
1	Yes	✓	Any	Any	CPMI	Any	TDemo_Check_VPN	Any	No
2	Yes	✓	Any	Any	CPMI	Any	TDemo_Check_Gaia	Any	No
3	Yes	✓	Machine1	Machine3	DCOM-RemUnknown2	Any	Any	Any	No
4	Yes	✗	Any	Any	backweb	Any	Any	Any	No
5	Yes	✗	Any	CPDShield	bootp	Any	Any	Any	No
6	Yes	✗	Machine4	Any	m5 AOL_Messenger	Any	Any	Any	No
7	Yes	✓	All_Internet	Machine2	Any	Any	Any	Any	No
8	Yes	✗	Any	Nipper_Host_Machine	m8	SomeTime	Any	Any	Yes
9	Yes	✗	Machine5	Any	Bionet-Setup AOL Authenticated	Every_Day	Any	All_GwToGw	Yes

Review issues in the rule sets, such as Any-to-Any rules against the CVSS scoring system

- » Go to the **Security Audit** section to review this.

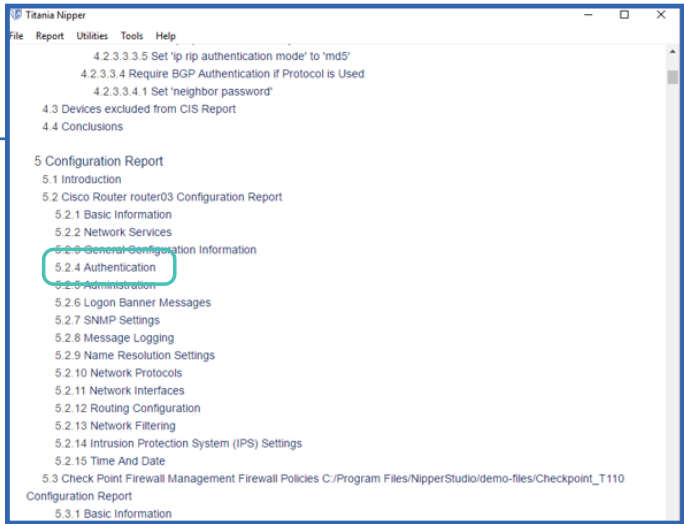


Requirement 2: Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system password and other security parameters.

Nipper assists with: 2.1.a, 2.1.b & 2.3.b of this requirement.

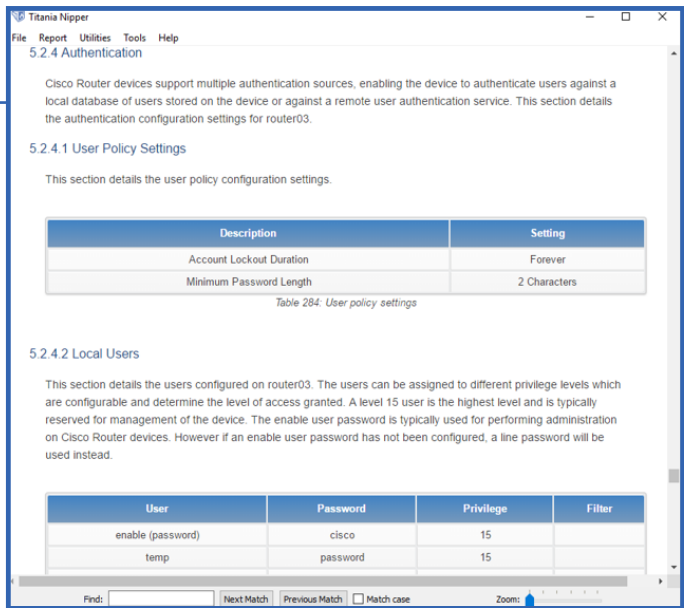
Within the **Configuration Report**, > go to the Authentication section.

- » Here you can review the listing of all user accounts and passwords (that are not encrypted) for unused accounts and security roles.



By including the **Security Audit** as part of your report, you evidence your effort in identifying and highlighting insecurities in the devices included in your scope, (such as vendor-supplied default passwords, insecure protocol settings and more).

Note: If you have CISCO ASA, IOS12 or IOS15 we also include CIS (Center for Internet Security) Benchmarks to assist with meeting this requirement.



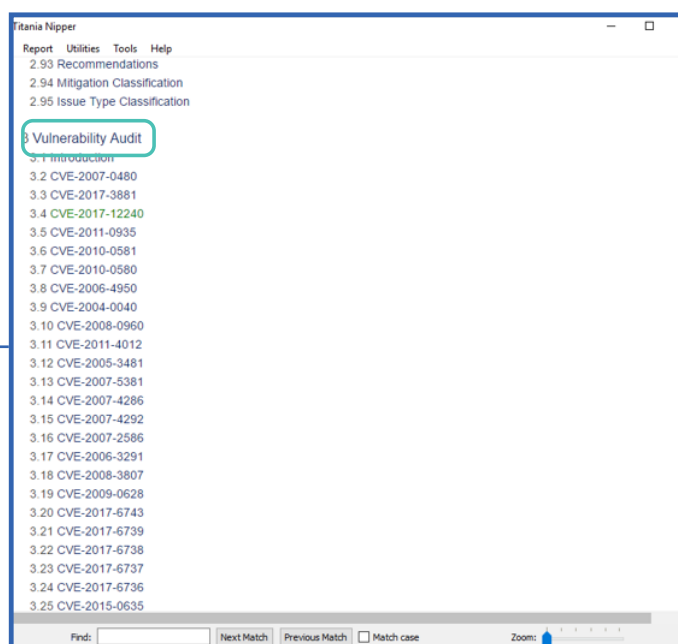
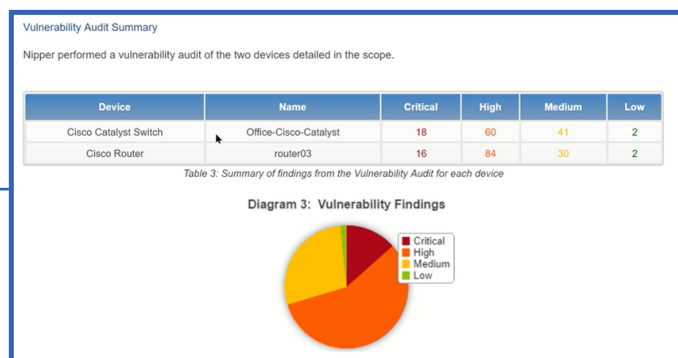
Requirement 6: Develop and maintain secure systems and applications.

Nipper assists with: 6.2.b of this requirement.

By running the **Vulnerability Audit** you can identify software vulnerabilities known through the NIST NVD within your report.

All the details known about the vulnerability such as the following will be displayed in the report:

- » Issue Severity (ranked and colour coded)
- » CVE number and references
- » CVSS v2 information
- » Summary information
- » Affected devices from the scope
- » Any vendor security advisories



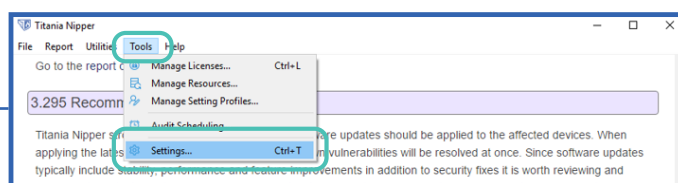
Requirement 8: Identify and authenticate access to system components.

Nipper assists with: 8.1.4, 8.1.6, 8.1.7, 8.1.8, 8.2.3, 8.2.4 & 8.2.5 of this requirement.

Read through the **Security Audit** report to see any highlighted issues where your user and password policies are in violation.

Note: The following parameters for password policies can be configured in the **Security Audit** settings:

- » Minimum Password Length
- » Password Complexity, such as character case, including nonalphanumeric
- » characters, repeating characters, excluding common dictionary-based words and more
- » Password Age (Minimum and Maximum)
- » Password History and Expiry
- » Session Lockout

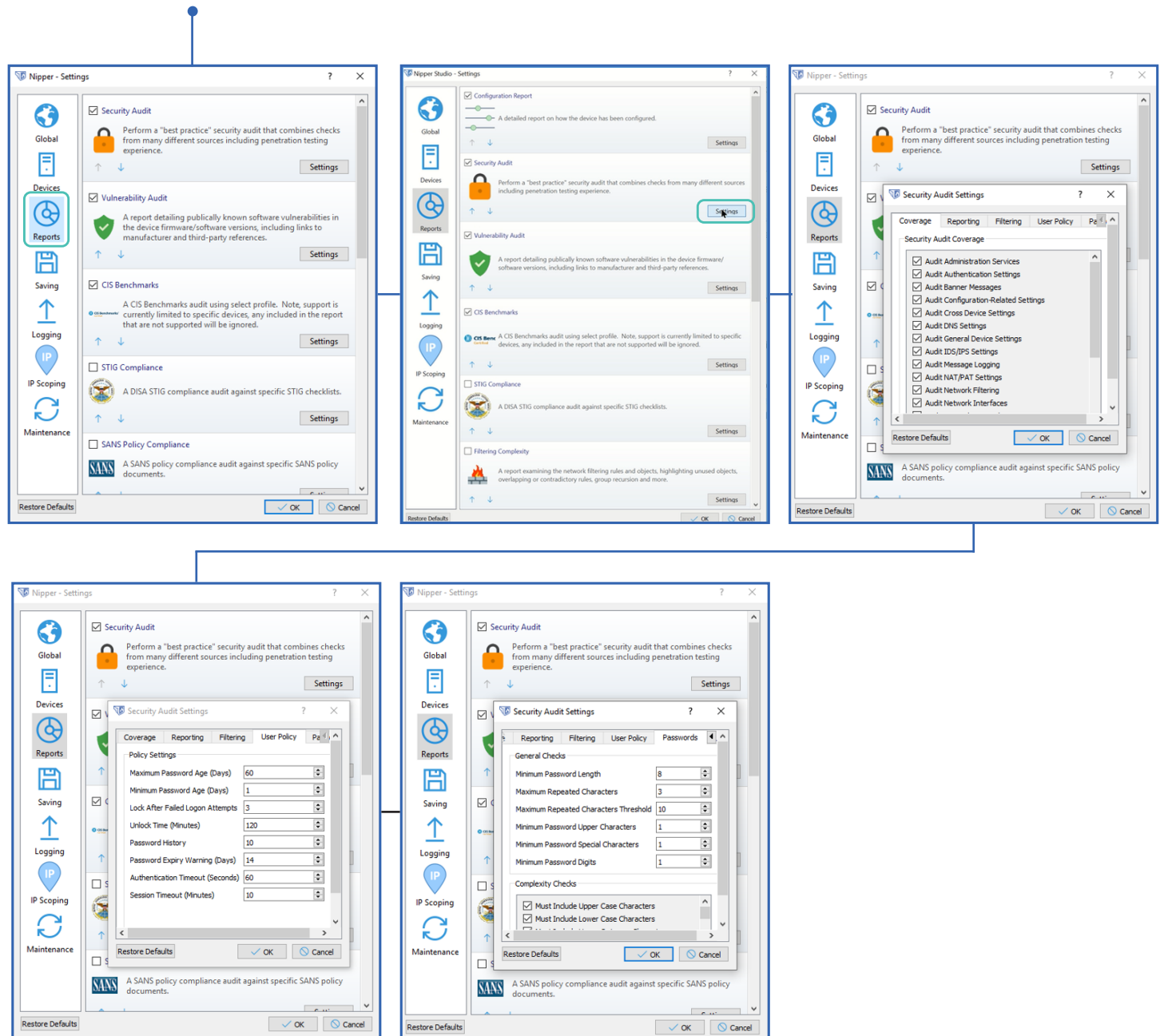


To change the settings of the Security Audit to suit the User Policy and Passwords rules required to then audit against:

- » Go to **'Tools'** and then **'Settings'**
- » Click on **'Reports'**

To then come out of the Security Audit settings:

- » Click **'Cancel'**



Requirement 10: Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data.

Nipper assists with: 10.4.1 & 10.4.2 of this requirement.

Recording logs is a common way to monitor network resource access, which involves ensuring the correct time is logged for events to enable better issue investigation.

- » To monitor network resources, use the **Configuration Report** to give information about the Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- » The **Security Audit** then highlights the issues with that configuration, such as:
 - » Identifying if time synchronization is enabled
 - » Identifying if the time synchronization is secure

Note: As necessary, use the 'Find' function at the bottom of the screen to find where 'NTP' features within the report. By using the Find function, NTP will be highlighted for easy identification.

The first screenshot shows the 'Titania Nipper' application window. It displays a recommendation for Syslog logging. Below this, a section titled '2.55 NTP Control Queries Were Permitted' is highlighted in yellow. This section includes a finding for 'CiscoIOS15 - Cisco Router' and a detailed description of NTP. A search bar at the bottom is set to 'Find: ntp', and the 'Next Match' button is highlighted with a red box. A summary box on the right indicates an 'Overall: MEDIUM' impact.

The second screenshot shows a detailed view of the NTP finding. It includes a table titled 'Table 158: Device Results (2.3.1.1)' with the following data:

Device	Result
router03 IOS 12.3	Fail
CiscoIOS15 IOS 15.0	Pass

Below the table, there is a 'Description' section stating 'Enable NTP authentication.' and a 'Rationale' section stating 'Using authenticated NTP ensures the Cisco device only permits time updates from authorized NTP servers.'

Requirement 11: Regularly test security systems and processes.

Nipper assists with: 11.2.1 & 11.2.3 of this requirement.

Use the **Security Audit** section to evidence your testing of network devices. From the **Security Audit** report you can highlight the identified security issues and provide the following information:

- » Issue severity (ranked and colour coded)
- » Description of the finding
- » Description of the impact if the finding isn't addressed
- » Description of the ease of exploiting the finding
- » *Recommended remediation steps

By saving a copy of the report each time it is run you can demonstrate the regularity for this requirement.

** If CISCO devices are being audited, the report will give command lines to fix the vulnerability, which can be copied and pasted.*

2.107 Mitigation Classification

This section aims to provide a guide to the perceived complexity of resolving a particular issue by implementing the recommendation. An outline of how each mitigation classification has been determined is described in Table 113.

Classification	Description
QUICK	The issue is quick to resolve. Typically this would just involve changing a small number of settings and would have little-to-no effect on network services.
PLANNED	The issue resolution involves planning, testing and could cause some disruption to services. This issue could involve changes to routing protocols and changes to network filtering.
INVOLVED	The resolution of the issue will require significant resources to resolve and is likely to include disruption to network services, and possibly the modification of other network device configurations. The issue could involve upgrading a device's OS and possible modifications to the hardware.

Table 113: The mitigation classification

Nipper Studio identified 52 security issues with mitigation recommendations that were classified as **QUICK**. Those issues were:

- **CRITICAL**: Users With Dictionary-Based Passwords (three devices, see section 2.2);
- **HIGH**: Long HTTP(S) Server Session Timeout and Long HTTP(S) Server Idle Timeout Set (one device, see section 2.4);
- **HIGH**: Default SNMP Community Strings Were Configured (one device, see section 2.5);
- **HIGH**: Clear Text Telnet Service Enabled (two devices, see section 2.9);
- **HIGH**: Long SSH Session Timeout (one device, see section 2.26);
- **HIGH**: UDP Small Services Enabled (one device, see section 2.27);
- **HIGH**: Enable Password Configured (two devices, see section 2.28);
- **HIGH**: Long Session Timeout (one device, see section 2.29);
- **HIGH**: No Console Connection Timeout (one device, see section 2.30);
- **HIGH**: SNMP Write Access Enabled (one device, see section 2.32);
- **HIGH**: No Inbound TCP Connection Keep-Alives (one device, see section 2.33);
- **HIGH**: Interfaces Were Configured With No Filtering (two devices, see section 2.34);
- **MEDIUM**: SSH Protocol Version 1 Supported (one device, see section 2.35);
- **MEDIUM**: SNMP System Shutdown Enabled (one device, see section 2.38);
- **MEDIUM**: Clear Text HTTP Service Enabled (two devices, see section 2.42);
- **MEDIUM**: Rules Allow Access To Potentially Unnecessary Services (two devices, see section 2.43);
- **MEDIUM**: Rules Allow Access To Potentially Sensitive Services (two devices, see section 2.44);
- **MEDIUM**: User Account Names Contained "admin" (three devices, see section 2.45);

2.100.5 Recommendation

Nipper Studio recommends that, unless required, an outbound ACL should be configured and assigned in order to restrict administrative access to other systems.

Notes for Cisco Router devices:

On Cisco Router devices an outbound ACL can be created and assigned to an administrative line using the following commands:

```
ip access-list standard access-list-number
remark description
permit ip-address wildcard [log]
exit
line line-type line-number(s)
  access-class access-list-number out
```


Conclusion and further help

You should now find that you have quickly and easily audited several sub sections of the PCI DSS requirements.

With IP Scoping in place you will find your audit condensed to only include relevant information, providing an easier to navigate and interpret report.

For any further help or advice, contact the Support team on:

Tel: (+44)1905 888 785

Email: support@titania.com

Our team are more than happy to help walk you through this or any other auditing processes with our Nipper software.

See how Nipper can benefit you
with PCI auditing:
titania.com/register/trial/nipper

**"From running the first
check to delivering a full
PCI report to our clients
takes just 15 minutes.
This saves us hours with
every use so we can
deliver more value at
every engagement."**

QSA at Leading IT Consultancy