

# Protection and Detection in the Cloud

Nick Jones

31<sup>st</sup> January 2019

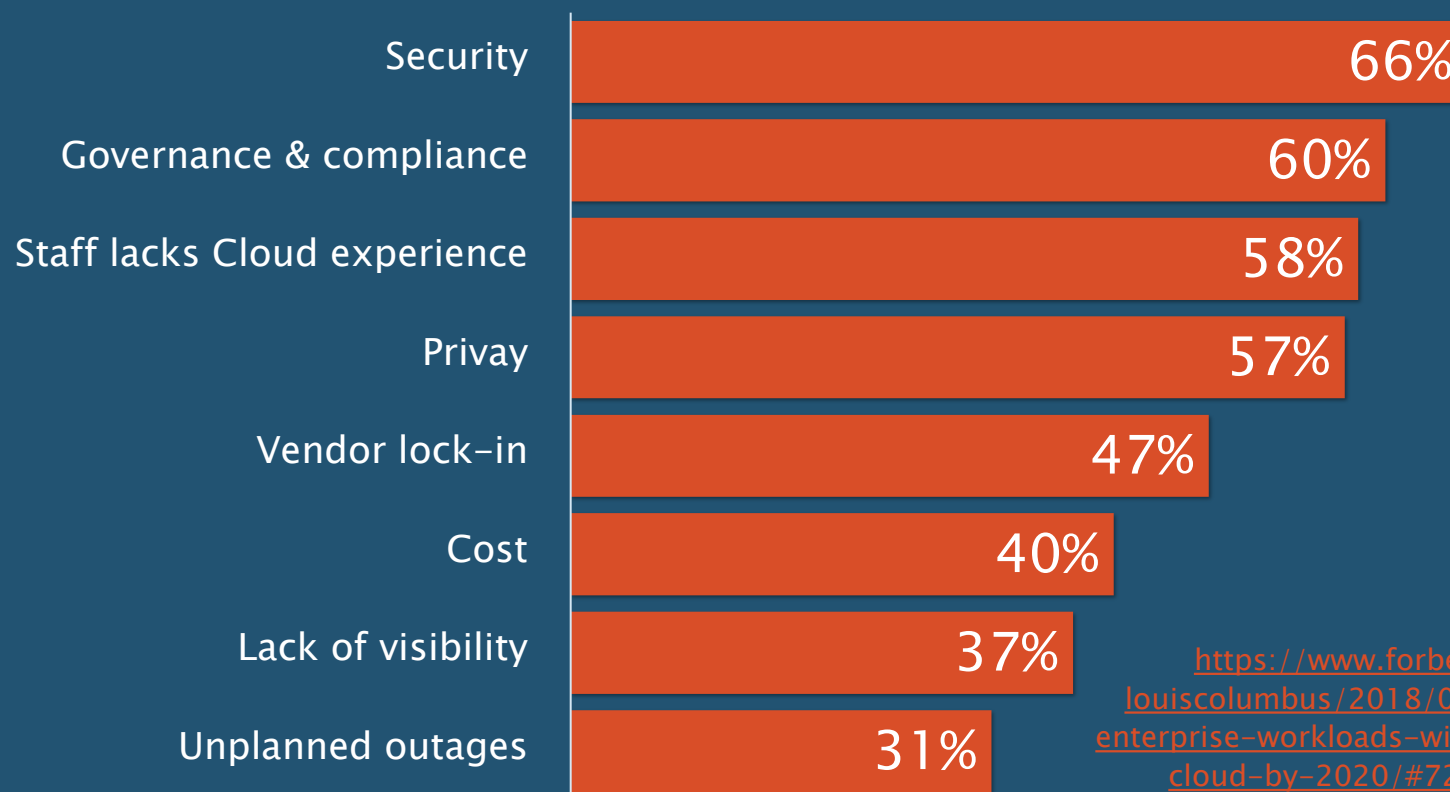


# Cloud Computing

Forbes: **83%** Of  
Enterprise  
Workloads In The  
Cloud By 2020

MWR: **> 50%** of  
IR cases last year  
involved the cloud

What are the biggest challenges for organisations  
engaged with public cloud today?  
(Somewhat/Extremely large)



Taken from  
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/louiscolombus/2018/01/07/83-of-enterprise-workloads-will-be-in-the-cloud-by-2020/#726d676c6261>

# Takeaways

Where  
traditional  
assurance falls  
short in the  
cloud

How to  
automate  
cloud  
assurance  
to:

How to  
detect  
attacks in  
the cloud

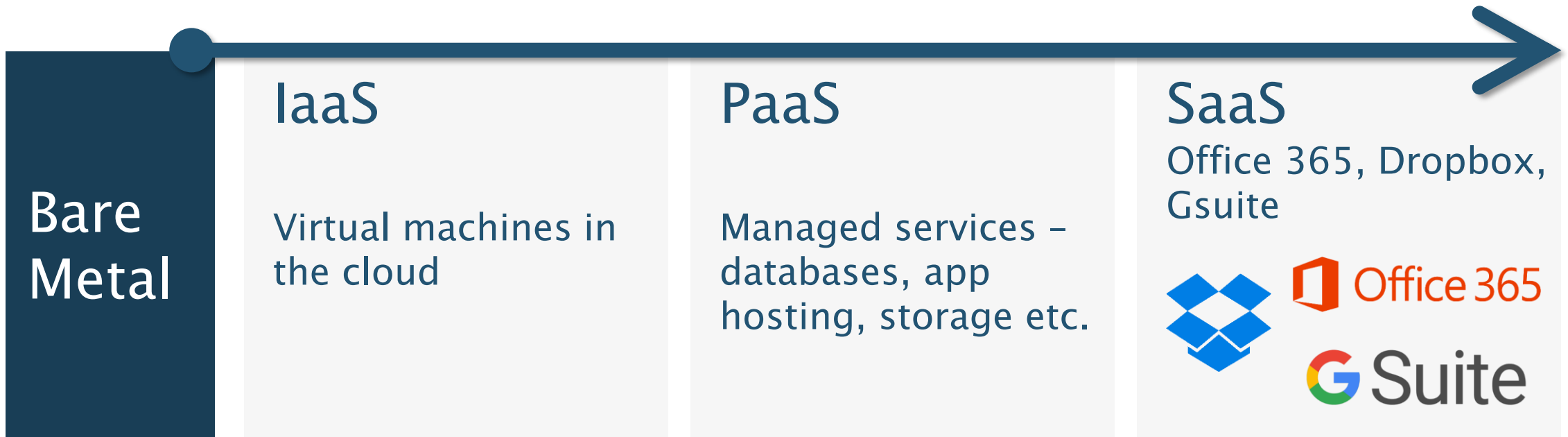
- Remediate issues faster
- Scale security efforts
- Reduce costs

# who Am I?

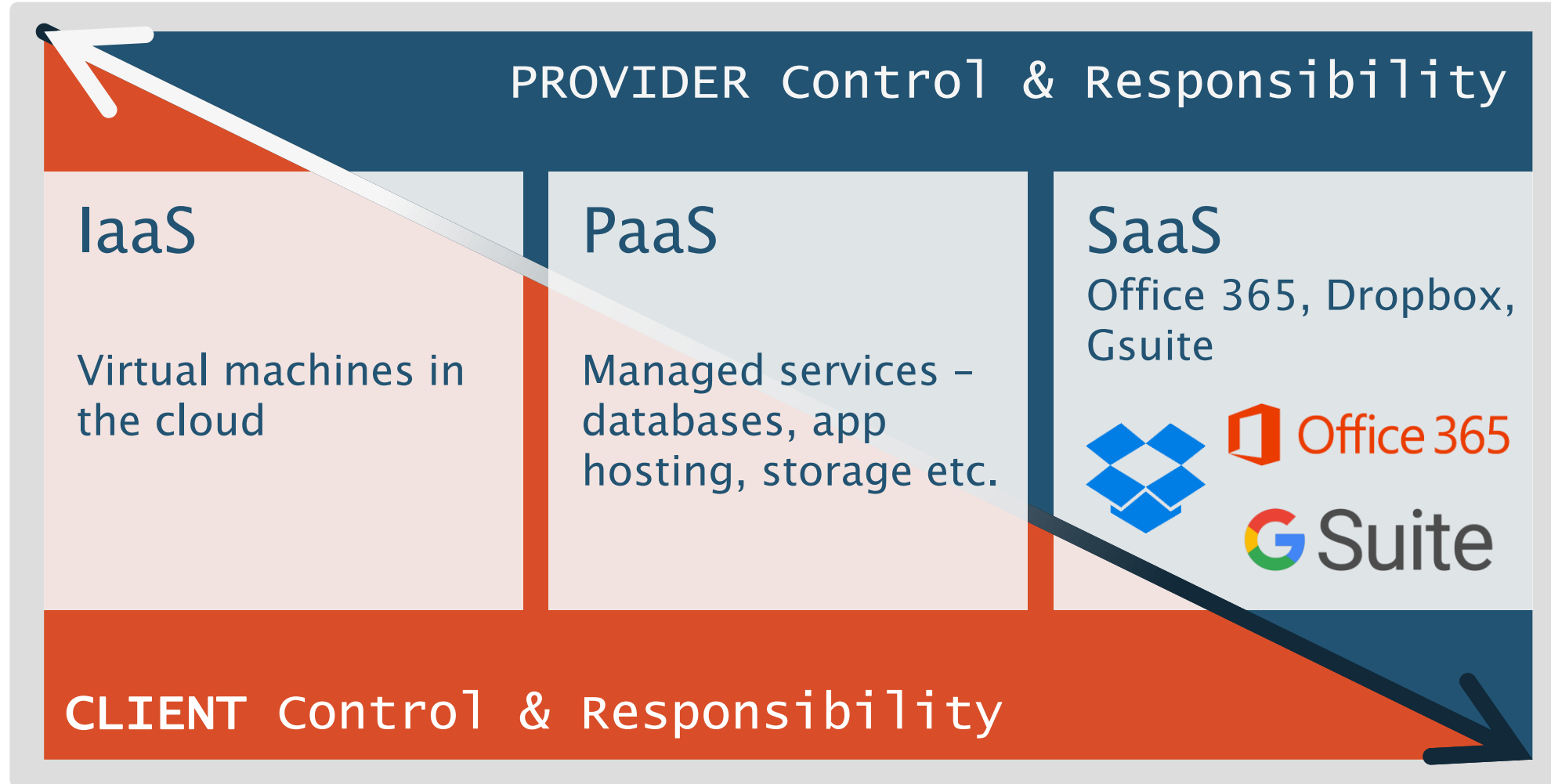


- Nick Jones
- Consultant for >4 years, previously a software developer
- Research interests:
  - Cloud
  - DevOps/Automation
  - Attack Detection

\*aaS



\*aaS



# Shared Responsibility Model

Responsibility	On Prem	IaaS	Paas	SaaS
Data classification & accountability	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer
Client & end-point protection	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer
Identity & access management	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer
Application level controls	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Provider
Network controls	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider
Host infrastructure	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider
Physical security	Cloud Customer	Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider

- Outlines who is responsible for securing what
- Varies depending on IaaS vs PaaS vs SaaS
- Rules out traditional security assessment techniques for many cloud resources
- Security mindset shift
  - Vulnerabilities → misconfigurations

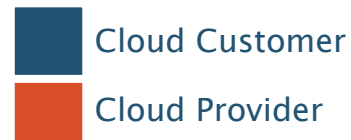


Image taken from <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azuresecurity/2016/04/18/what-does-shared-responsibility-in-the-cloud-mean/>

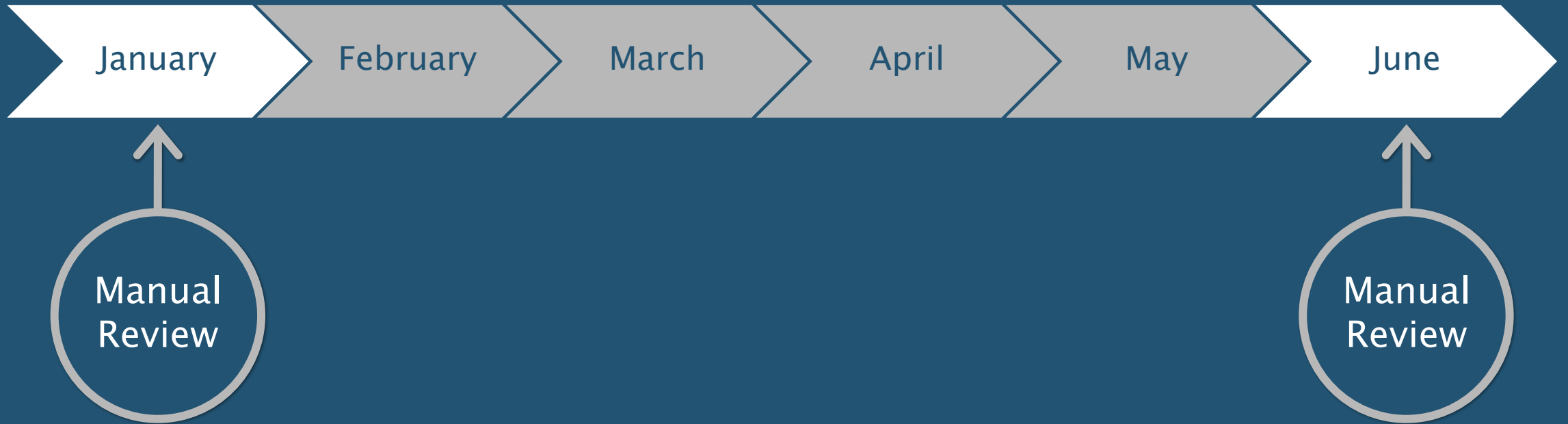
# Traditional Security Testing



- IaaS – traditional network and application testing still applies
- PaaS – application assessment as before, configuration review for infrastructure



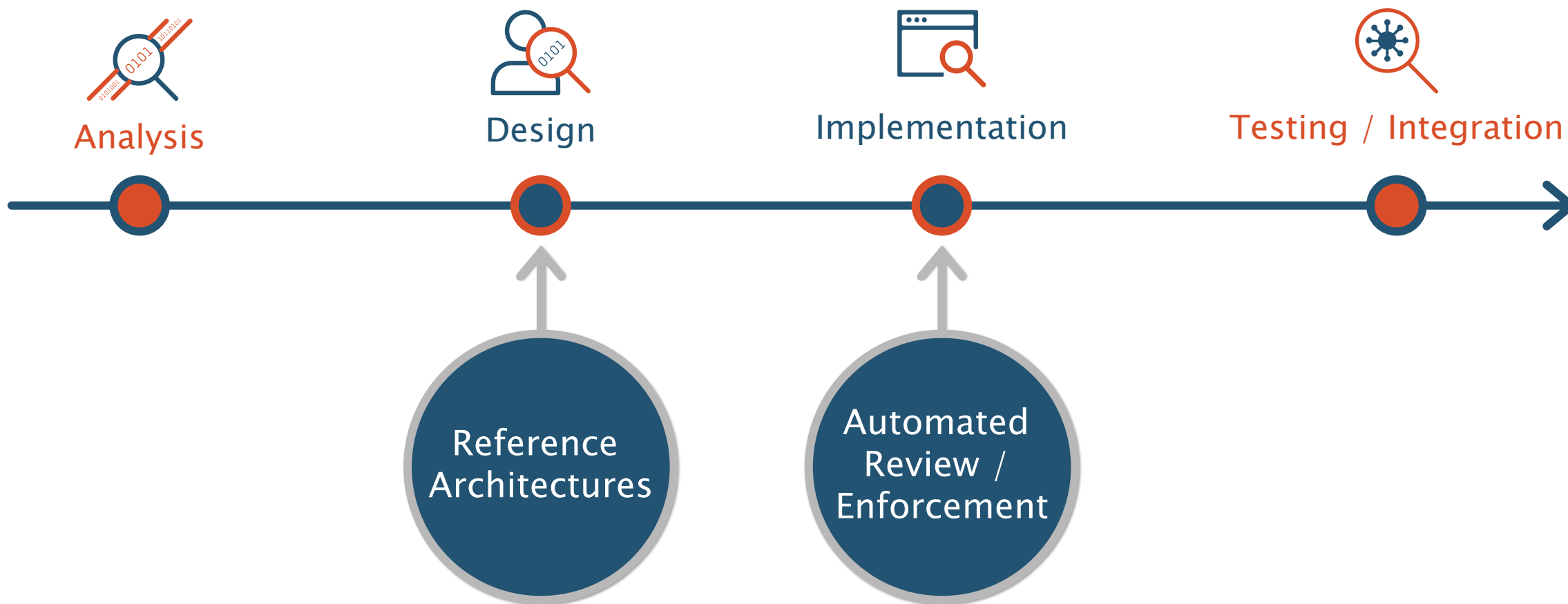
# Cloud Configuration Review - Issues



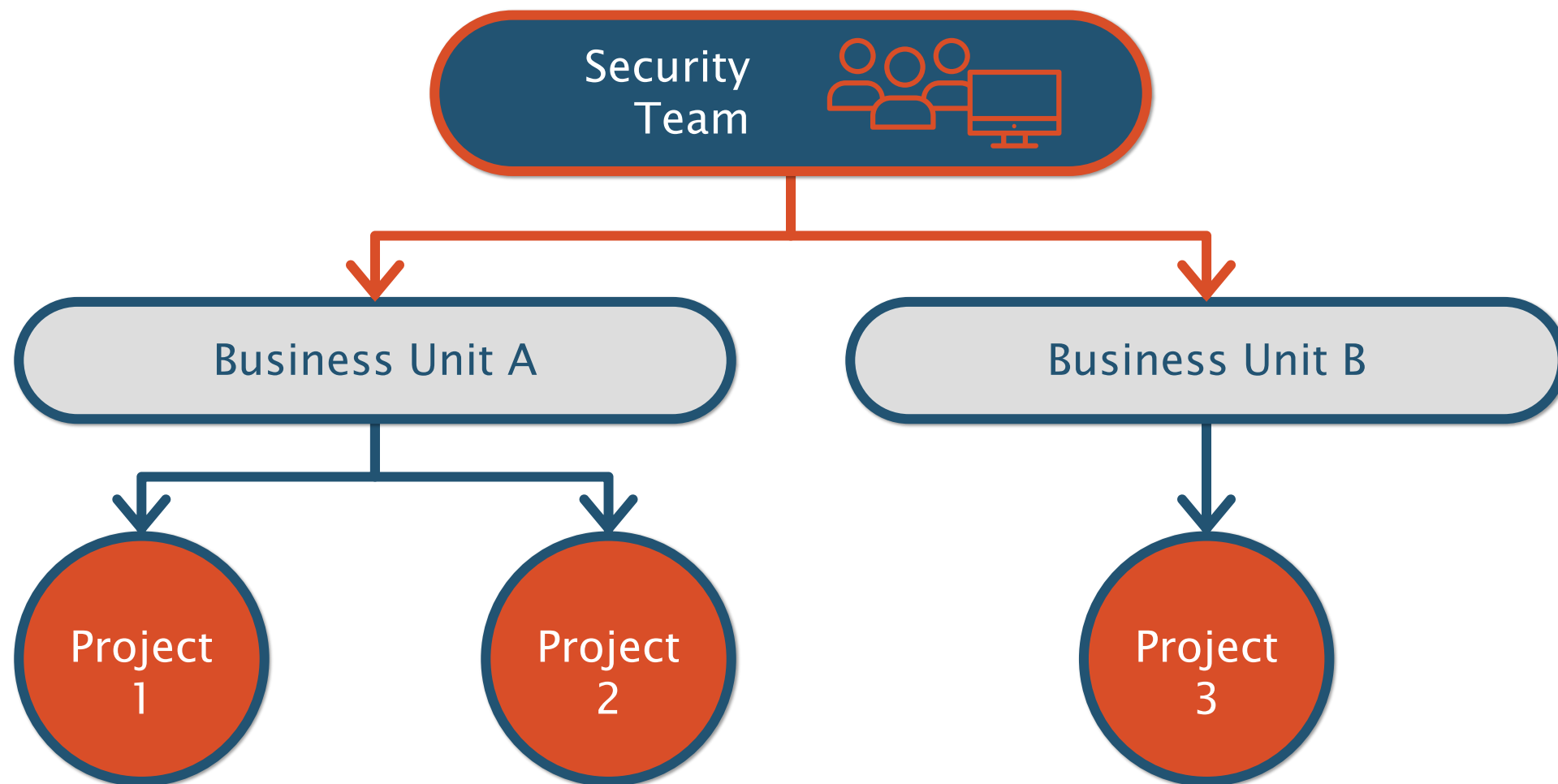
# Cloud Configuration Review - Issues



# Complements to Manual Review



# Reference Architectures / patterns



# Reference Architectures – How To

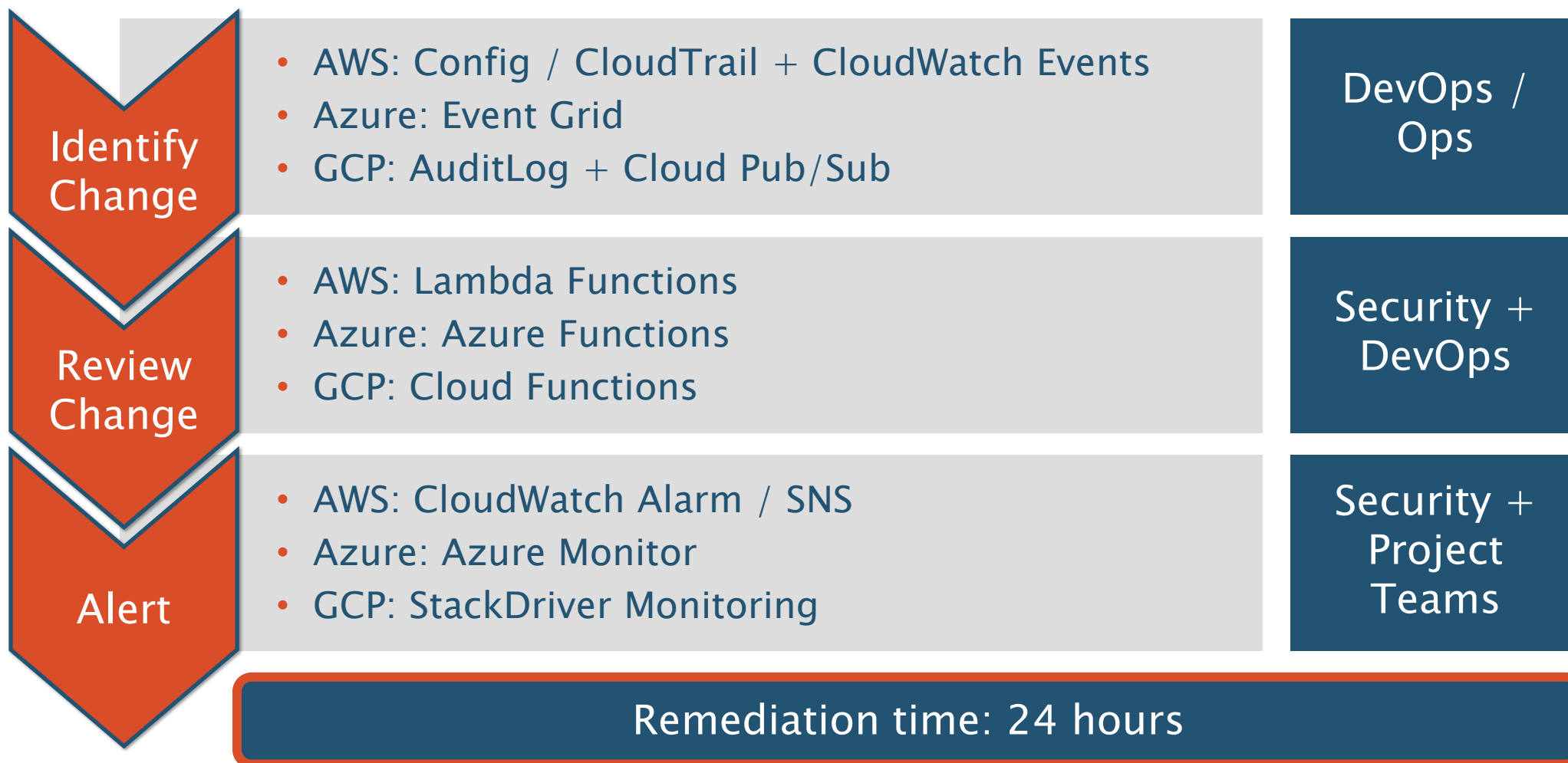


Identify  
common  
services

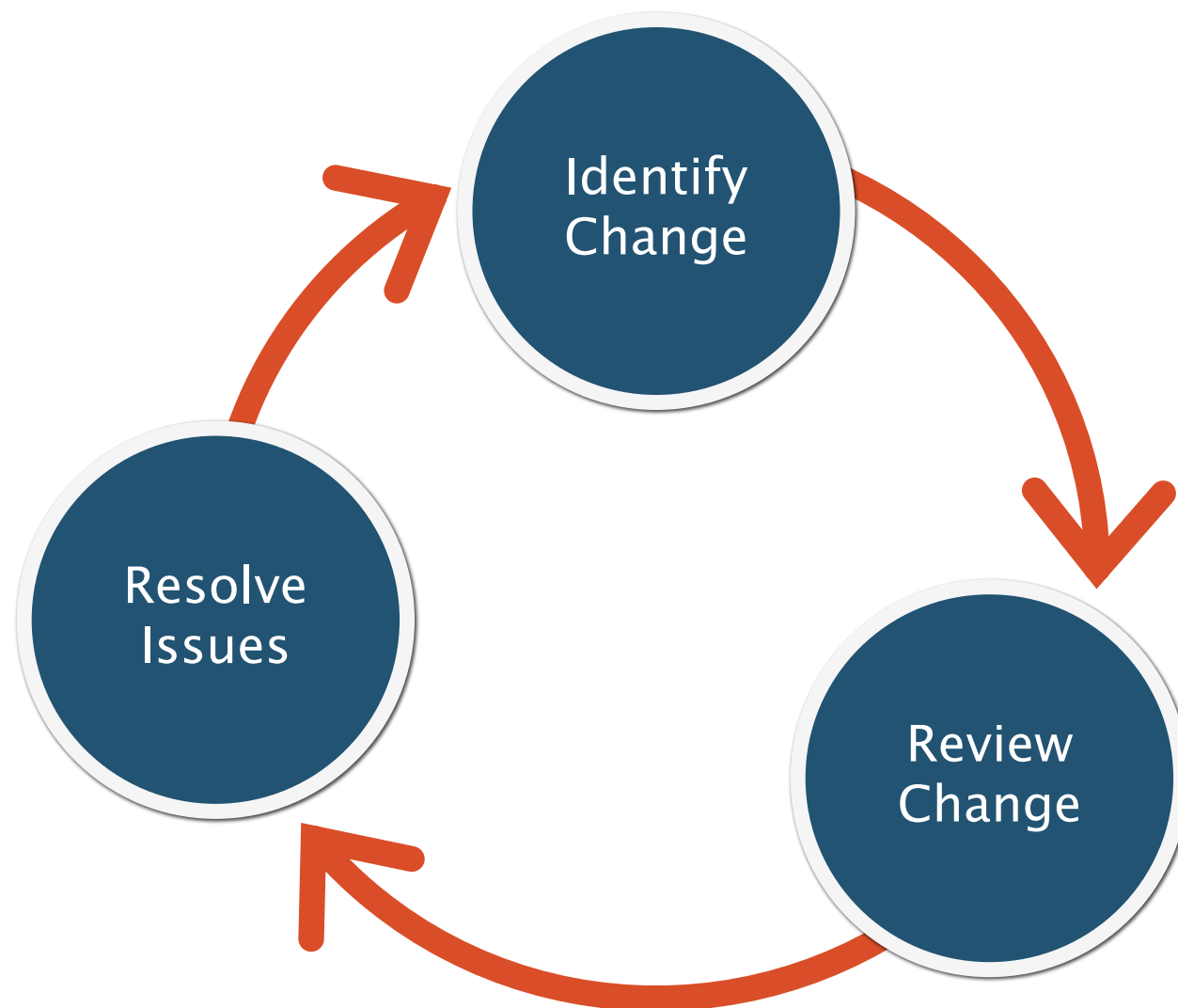
Review  
Internal/  
External  
Guidance

Implement  
Architecture  
in IaC tool

# Continuous Configuration Review



# Continuous Configuration Enforcement



Remediation  
time: 30  
minutes

# Existing work

- AWS Whitepaper – Automating Governance on AWS
- OSS Frameworks:
  - Cloud Custodian
  - Security Monkey
  - Forseti Security





# The Other View of Security Enforcement

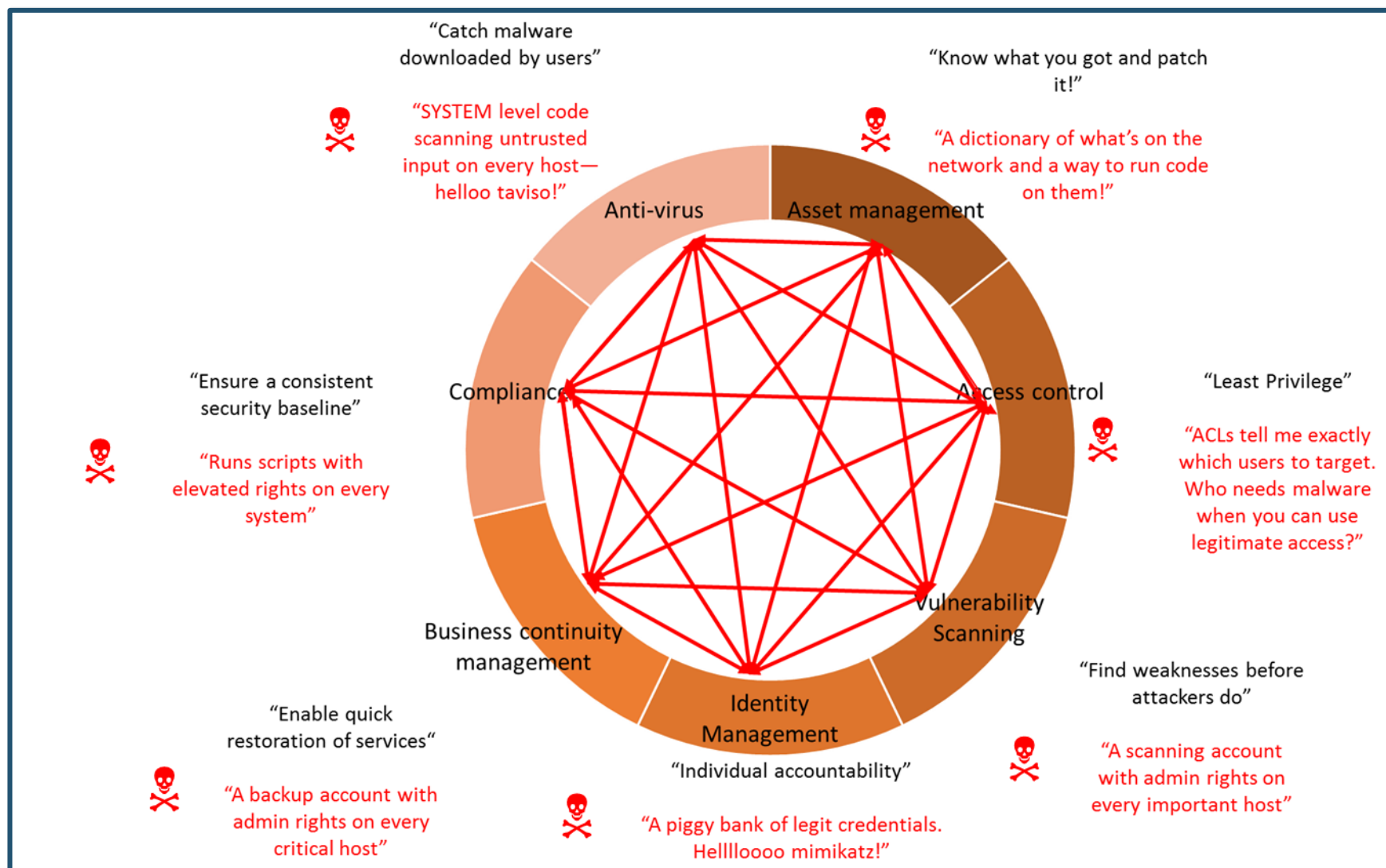
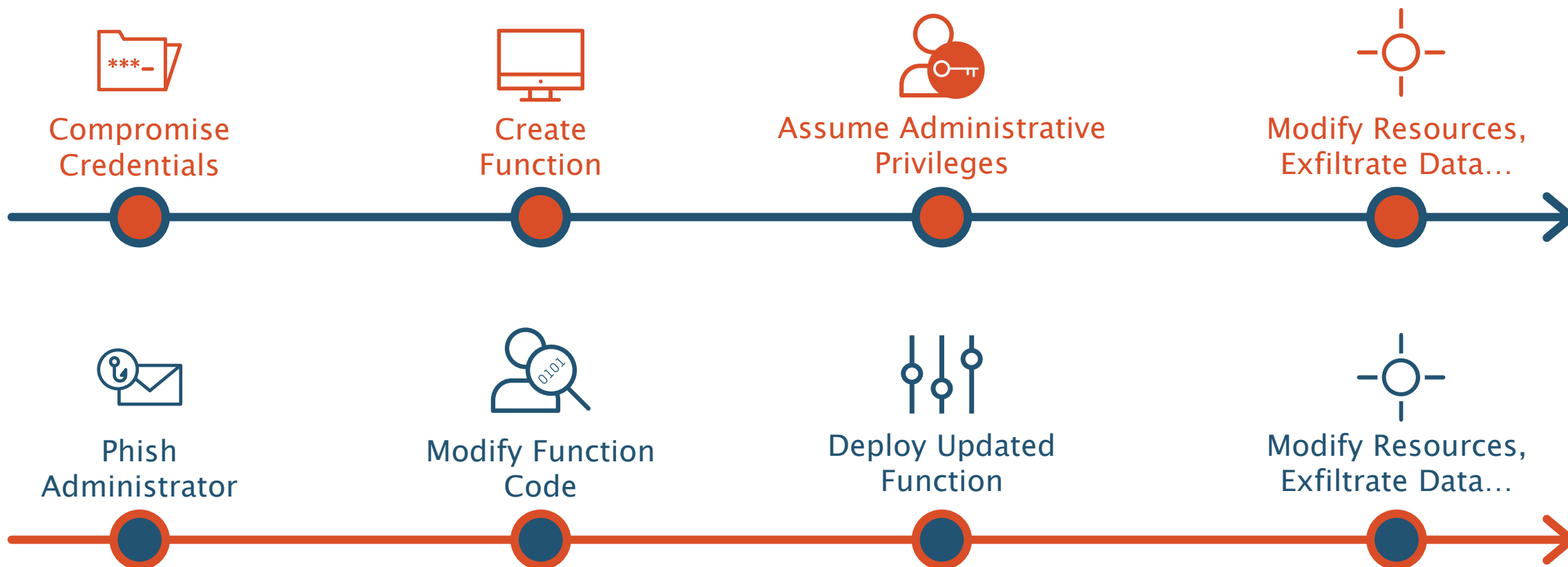


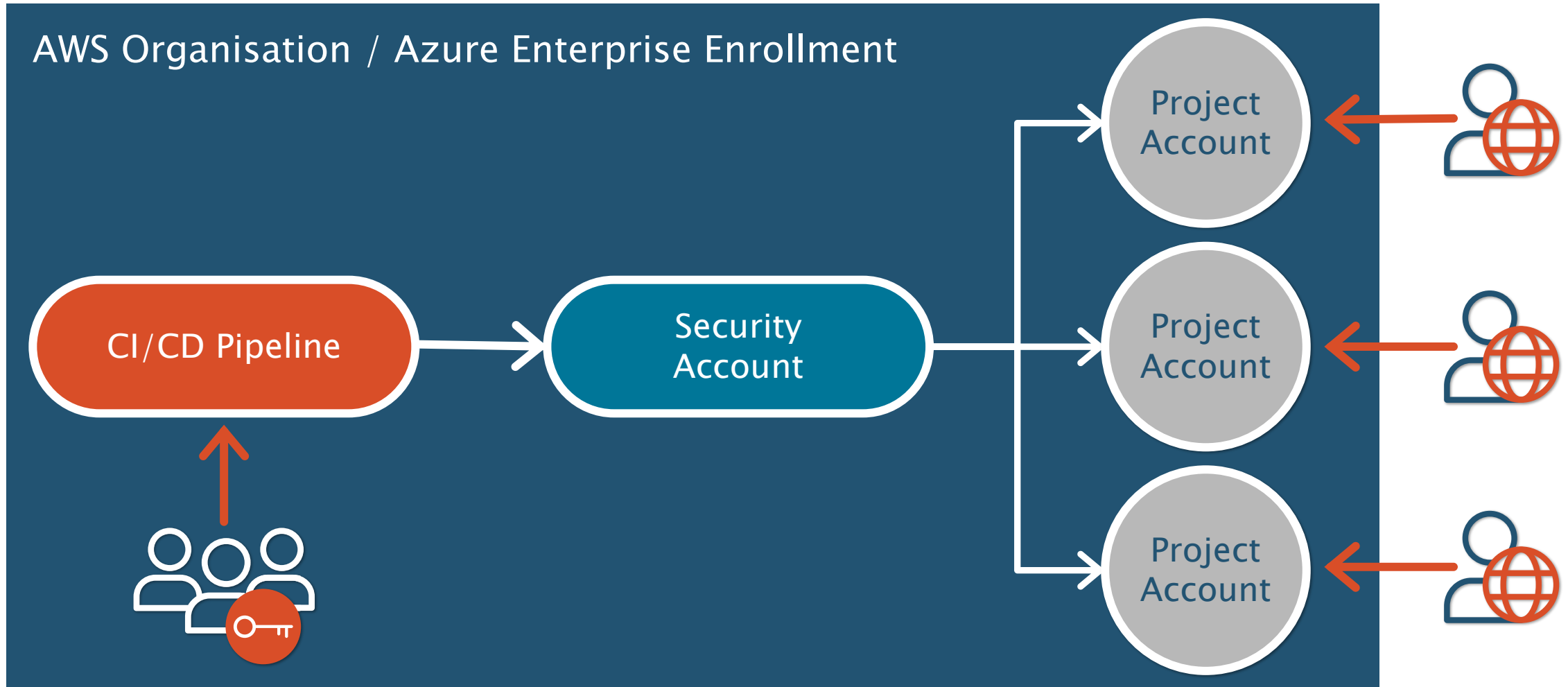
Image taken from John Lambert  
<https://twitter.com/johnlatwc/status/699304590500634625>

# Attacking Continuous Enforcement

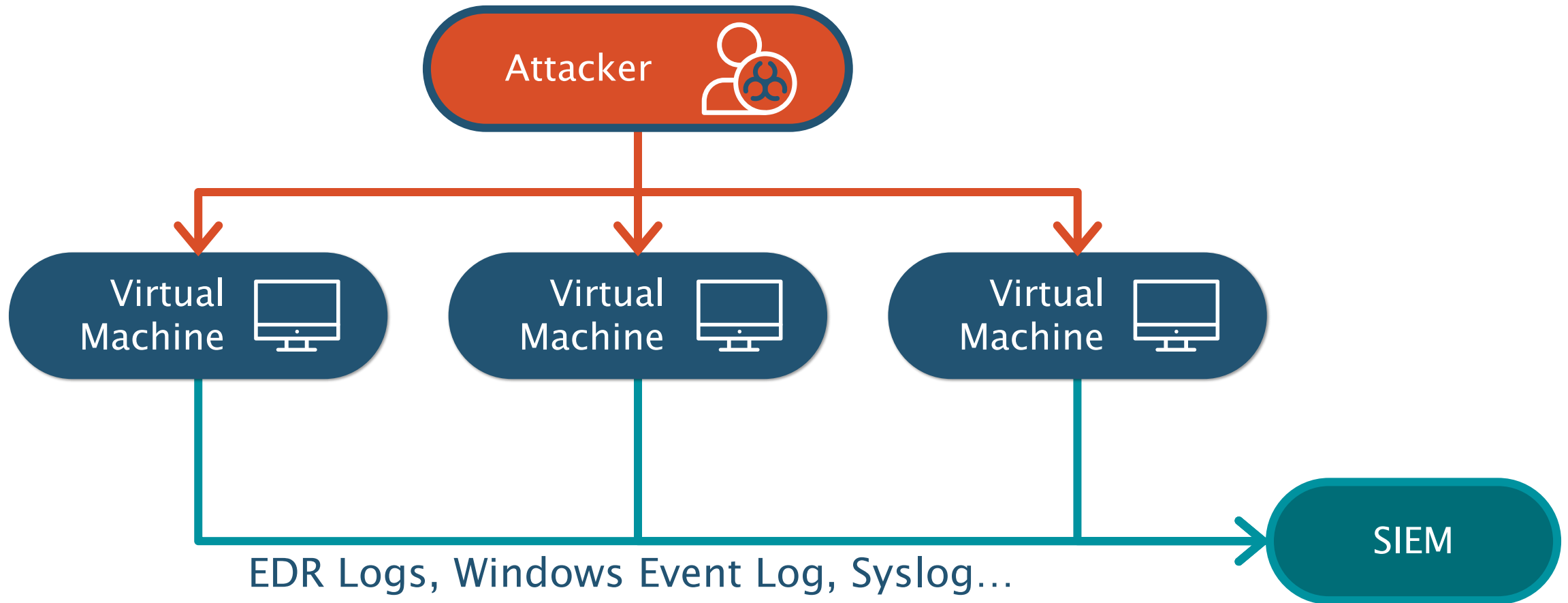
Enforcement functions often assigned lots of permissions



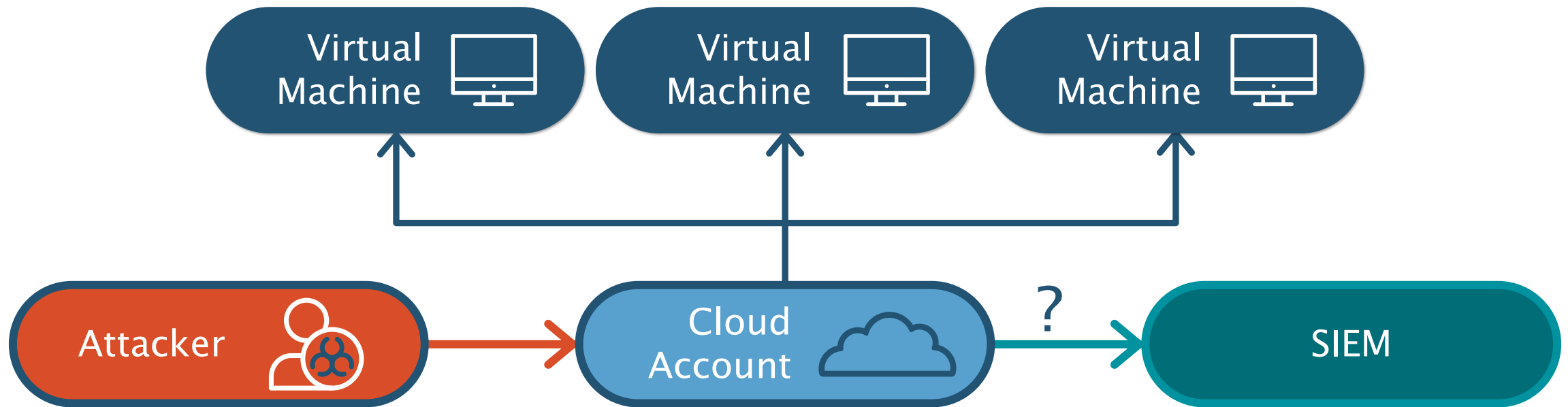
# Reduce The Risk



# What about Detection and Response?



# What about Detection and Response?



# Cloud Log Sources

- Cloud API call logs (CloudTrail, Audit Log etc)
- Output from automated review and enforcement
- VPC/NSG flow logs
- Storage access logs
- System logs from any VMs
- Application logs from PaaS

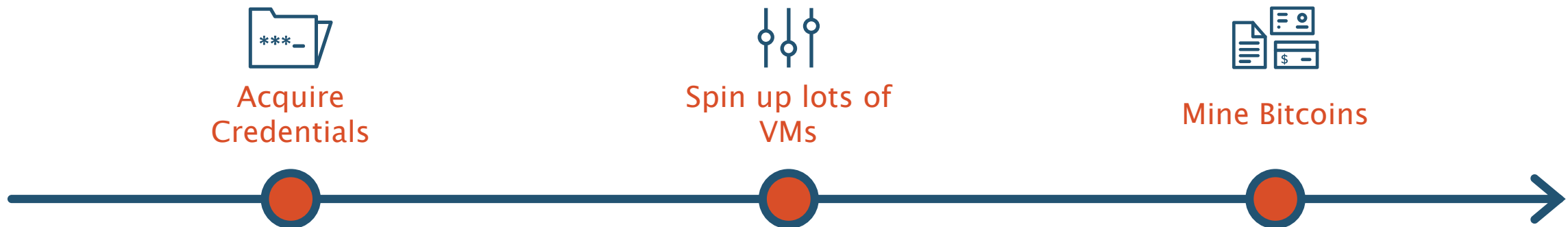


# what does an attack look like?

## Sophisticated

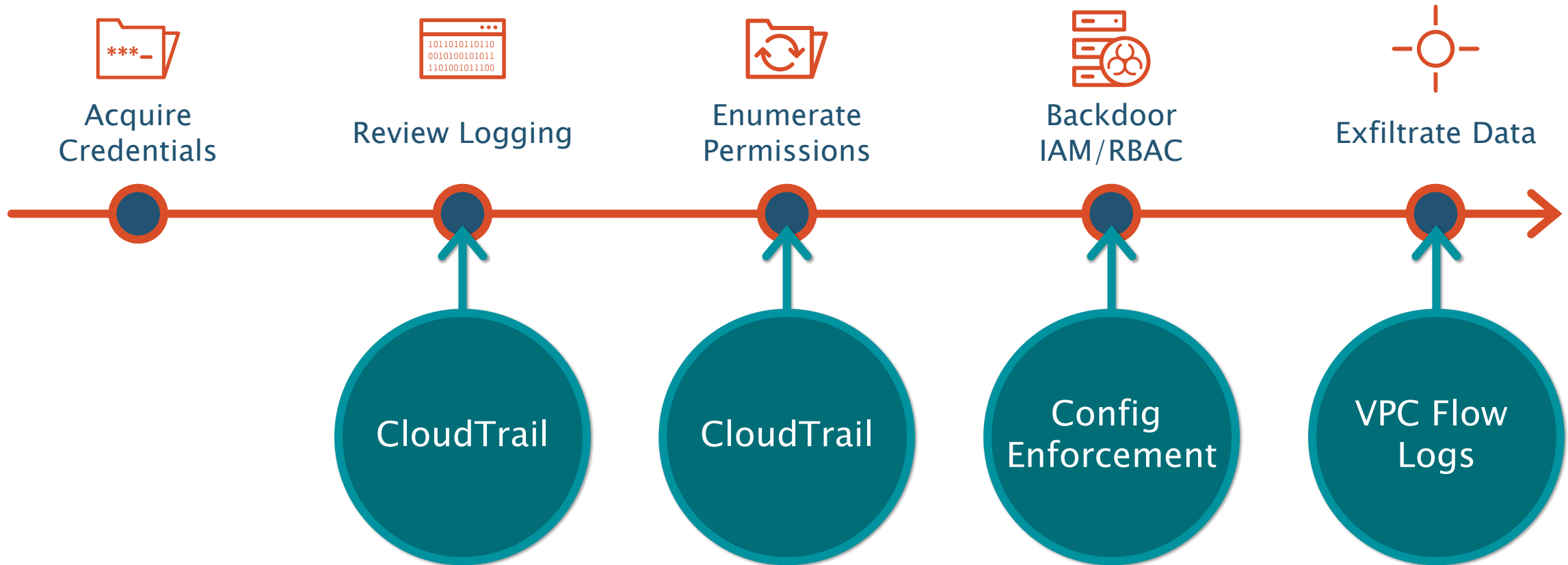


## Low skill/effort



# what does an attack look like?

## Sophisticated



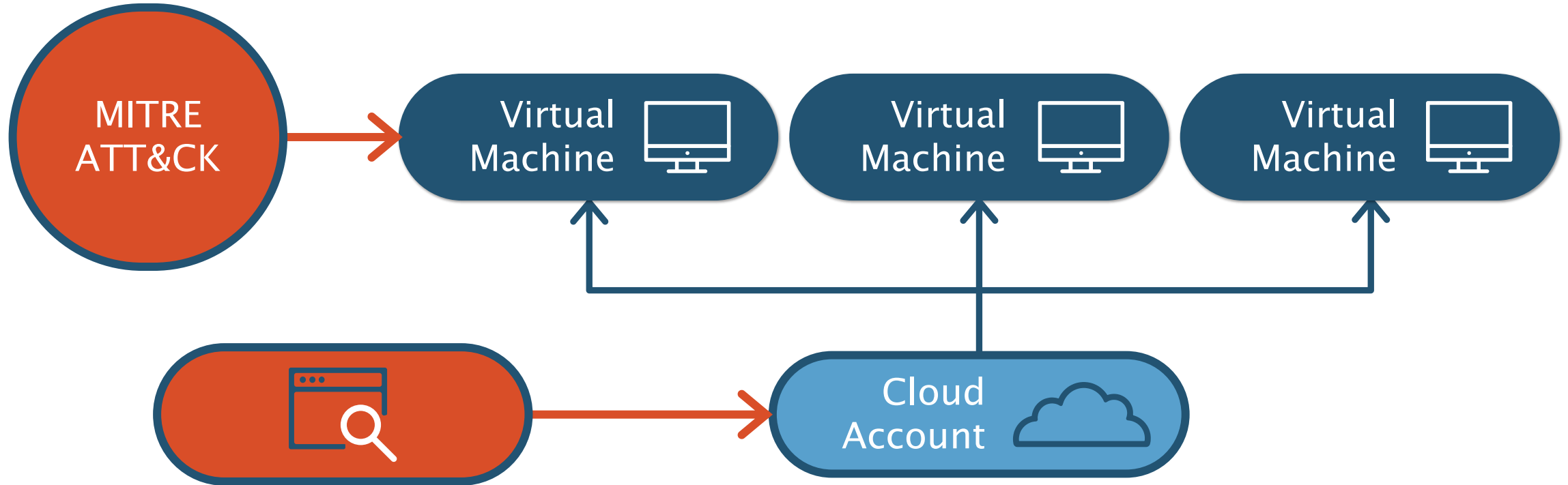


# IoCs to Watch For



- Use of credentials from unexpected locations
- Creation of resources in unused regions
- Repeated failed authentication attempts
- Creation of new IAM/AAD users
- Modifications of roles, policies, network security controls
- Outbound traffic to odd locations or in odd volumes

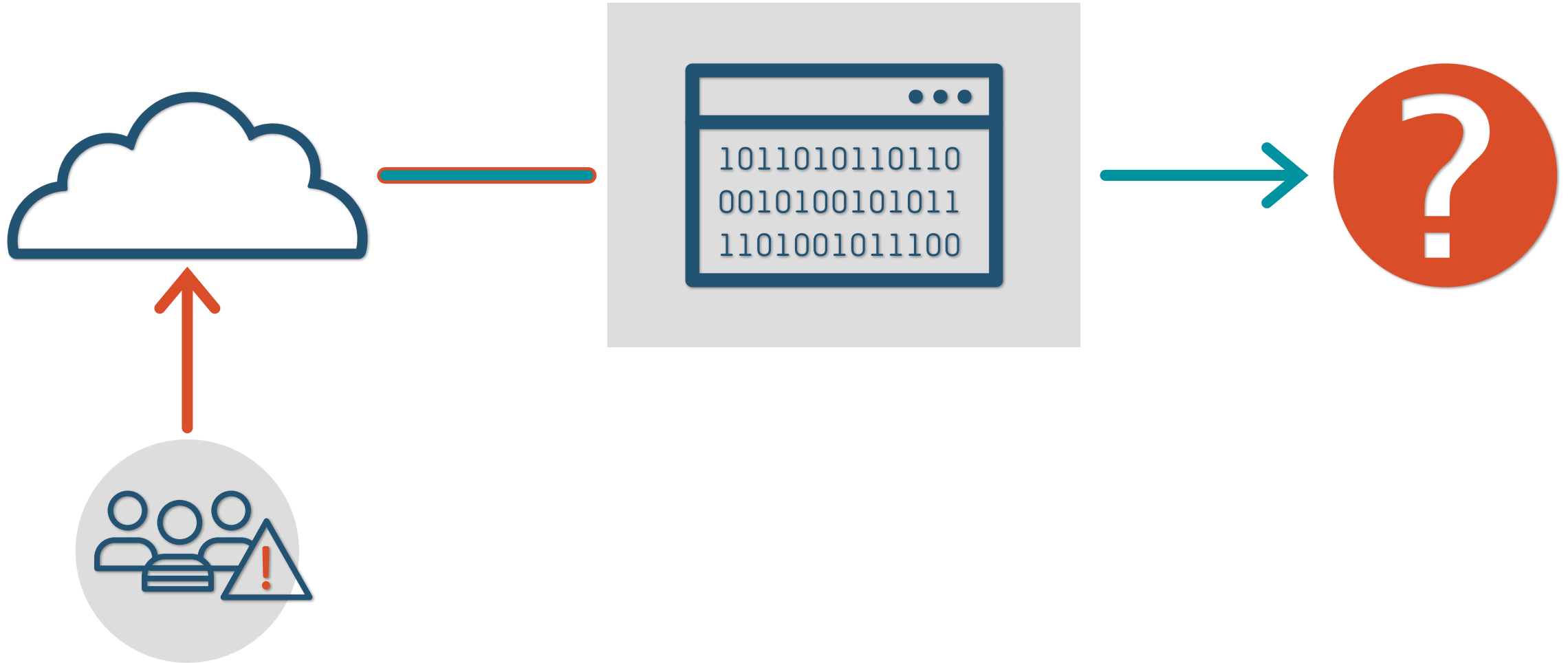
# How do we Assess Detection In the Cloud?



# Conclusions



# Conclusions





# Questions?