

Clear Skies: Avoiding Security Breaches in AWS

Nick Jones – AWS Community Day DACH 2023

aws sts get-caller-identity

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- Principal Consultant @ WithSecure
- Cloud Security Consulting Lead
- AWS Community Builder
- Focus on:
 - Security automation
 - Attack detection
 - Making security work for engineering teams



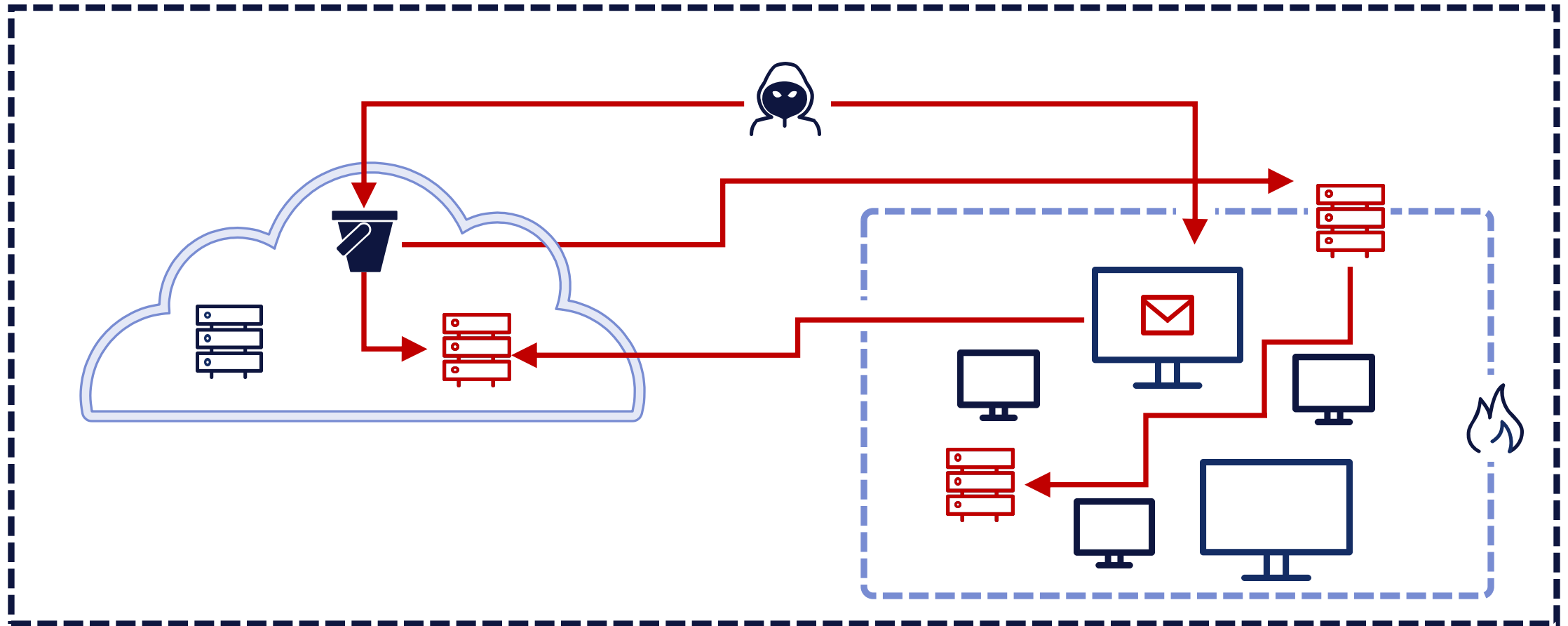
Agenda

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- Real World Breach Scenarios
 - Other Interesting Attack Vectors
 - Key Security Controls
 - Security Testing Done Right
 - Collaborating with Security Partners

Security's Idea of the Cloud



Attackers Target Everything



Real World Breach Scenarios

Breach Dataset

Rami McCarthy's Breach Dataset

- Curated dataset of AWS related security incidents
- <https://github.com/ramimac/aws-customer-security-incidents>

Highlights

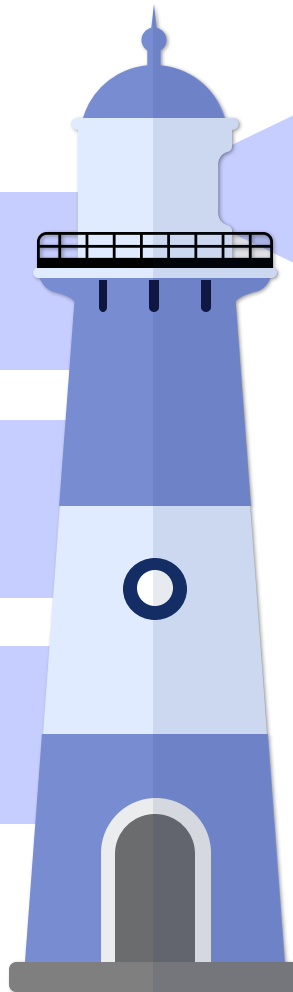
- 45 breaches back to 2014
- 21 incident reports
- Ignores S3 buckets – too many to count!

Inherently Flawed Data

Not all breaches get spotted

Providers hate talking about it

Focus on low hanging fruit



A Note on Cloud Zero Days

Cool but mostly irrelevant

- CloudVulnDB tracking >120 vulns
- One exploited in the wild, no breaches reported
- <https://www.cloudvulndb.org>

Expect this to change

- Israel leading the charge:
Wiz, LightSpin, Orca
- fwd:cloudsec 2022 keynote from Wiz
is a good overview



Open S3 Buckets

The perennial problem

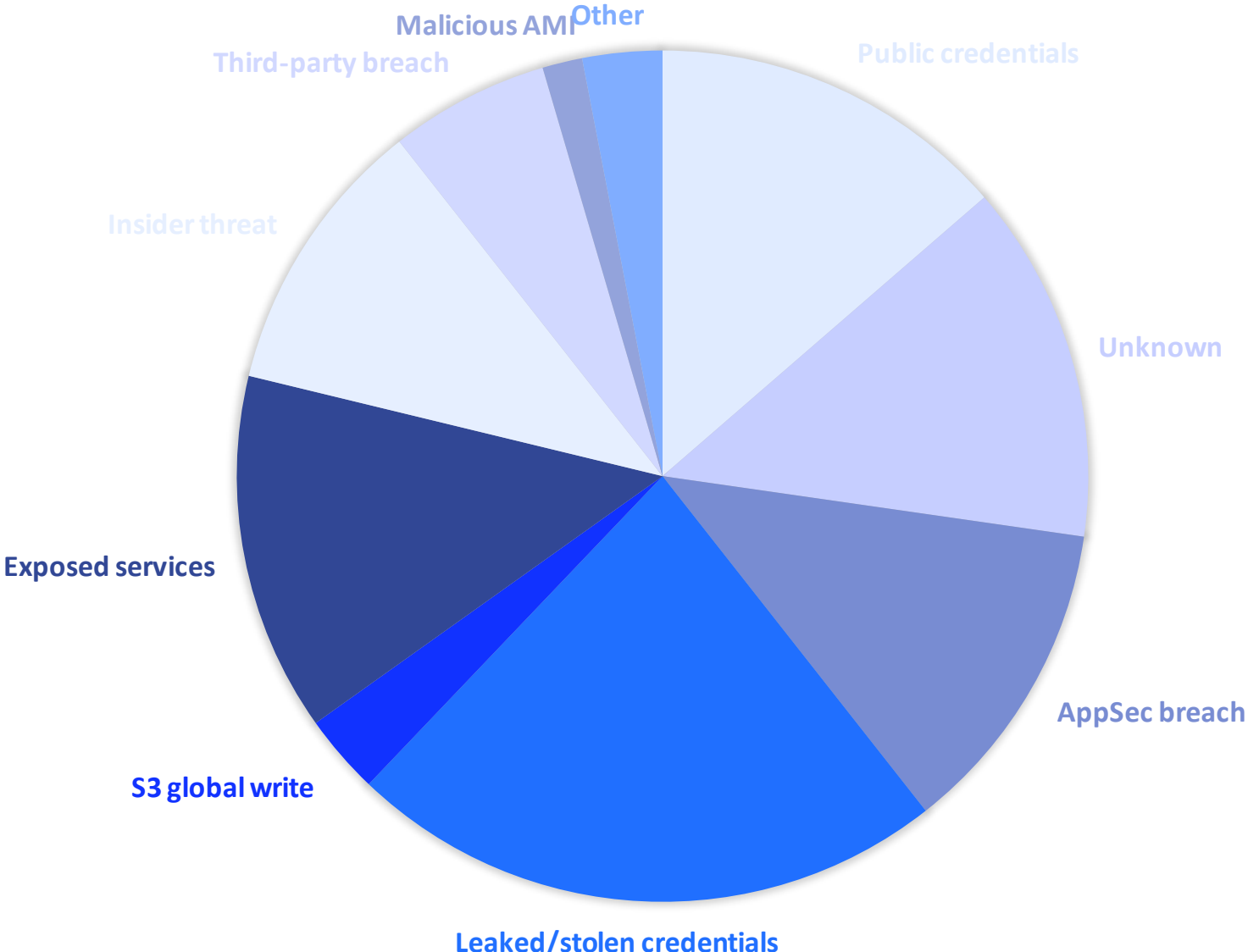
- Biggest source of breaches for years now
- Trivial to find and exploit

Situation is Improving

- AWS providing good options now to prevent
- Enable block public buckets everywhere!

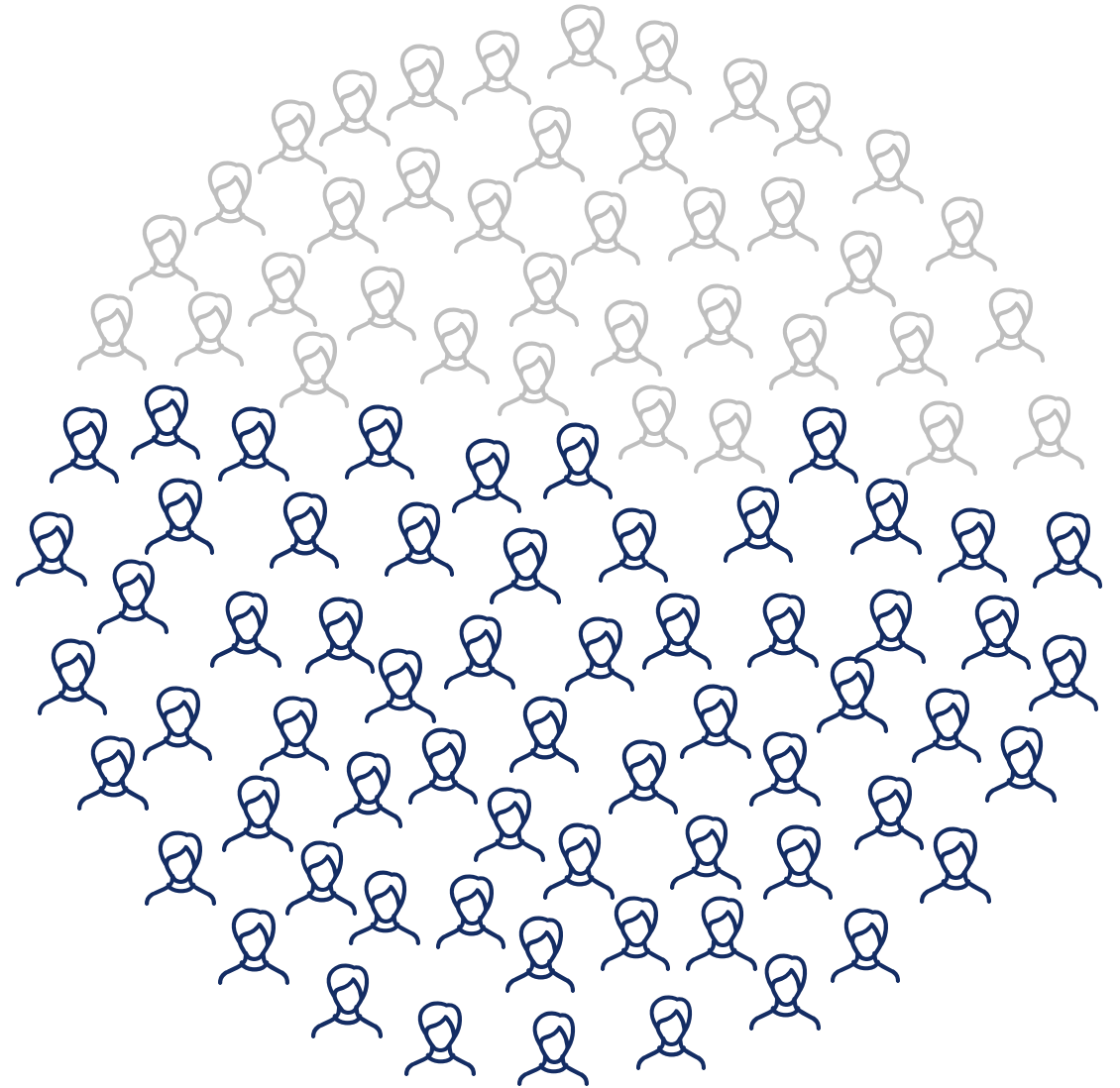


Breach Causes



44%*

Breaches involving IAM users



NUKE IT FROM ORBIT

**ITS THE ONLY WAY TO BE
SURE**

memegenerator.net

Summary

Attackers look for the easiest path

Most attacks are opportunistic

Your org is likely not a priority target

The basics helps stop APTs too

Most get screwed by the basics:

Public S3 buckets

Forgotten accounts

Leaked credentials

Bad leaver handling

IAM Users

You **probably** won't get breached by:

Encryption at rest

Not using the Nitro Enclaves etc

Zero days

AWS Insider threat

Other Interesting Attack Vectors

Cloud Native Management Services

Native SSH/RDP aren't great

- Network level access to manage
- Overhead of separate authentication systems
- Harder to log & audit

SSM & Instance Connect are *mostly* better

- (Usually) easier identity management, fewer networking concerns
- Caveat: It joins two previously separate security domains
- Your IAM configuration needs to be solid!

Cloud-Style Shell Popping!



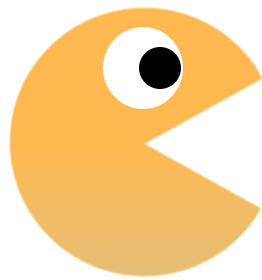
Compromise Credentials

Find IAM User keys in a public Github Repository



Enumerate Foothold

Who are we, what access might we have?



Recon

What services is the client using?



Pop Shells

Use SSM to get shell access on EC2 instances



Objective

Root on an EC2 instance full of sensitive data

Cloud Native Phishing

Identity Platforms / SSO

- Okta, Ping, OneLogin, Auth0...
- Single point of access
- Supply chain risk too

Interesting security properties

- MFA, CAPs etc etc
- Often poor session management
- Get the session token, get access to *everything*

Exploiting Development Workflows

Source Code Management

Everyone uses GitHub or similar to develop and collaborate on their code

CI/CD

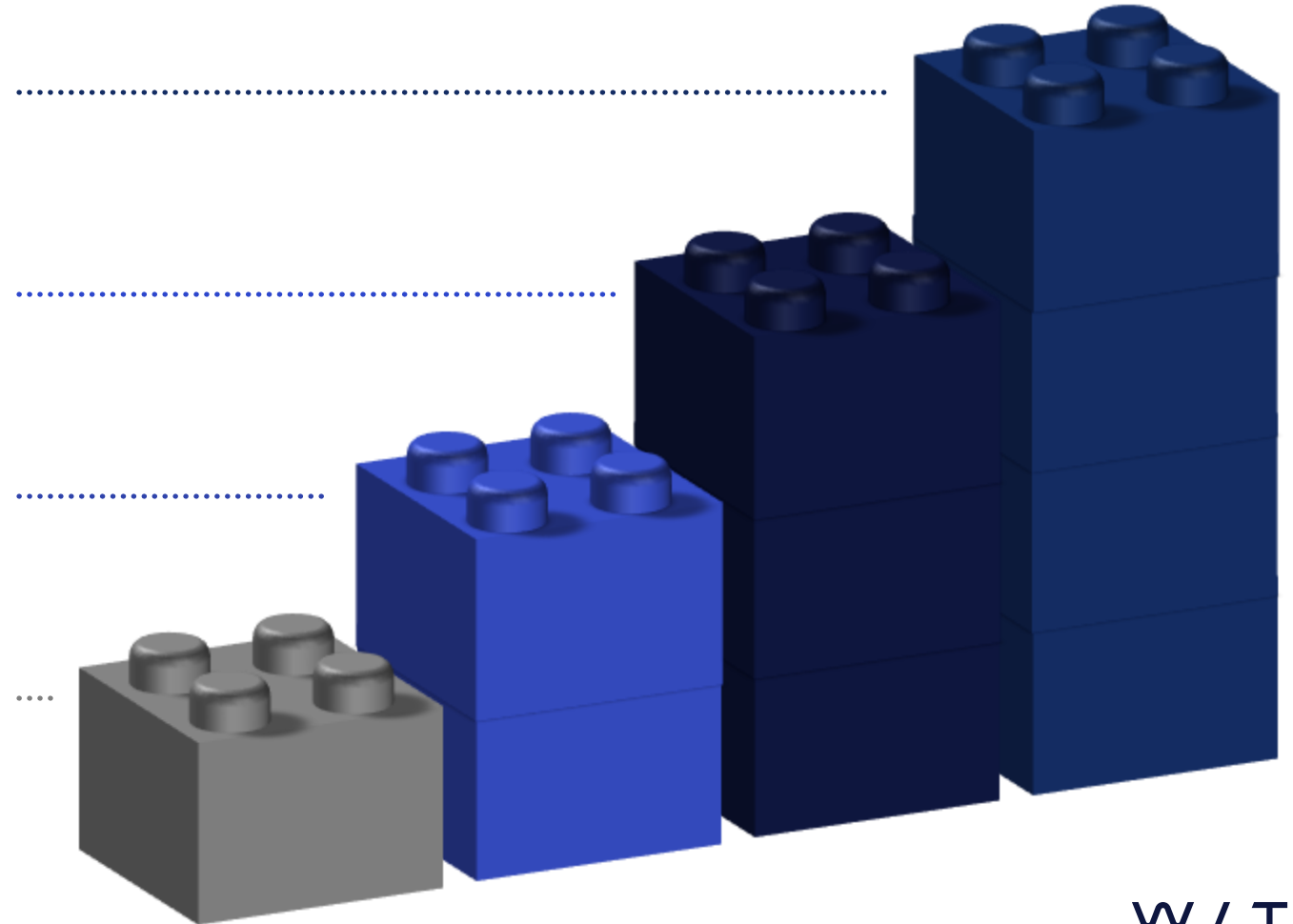
Continuous integration and continuous delivery to automate testing and deployment of cloud workloads

Dev Usability > Security

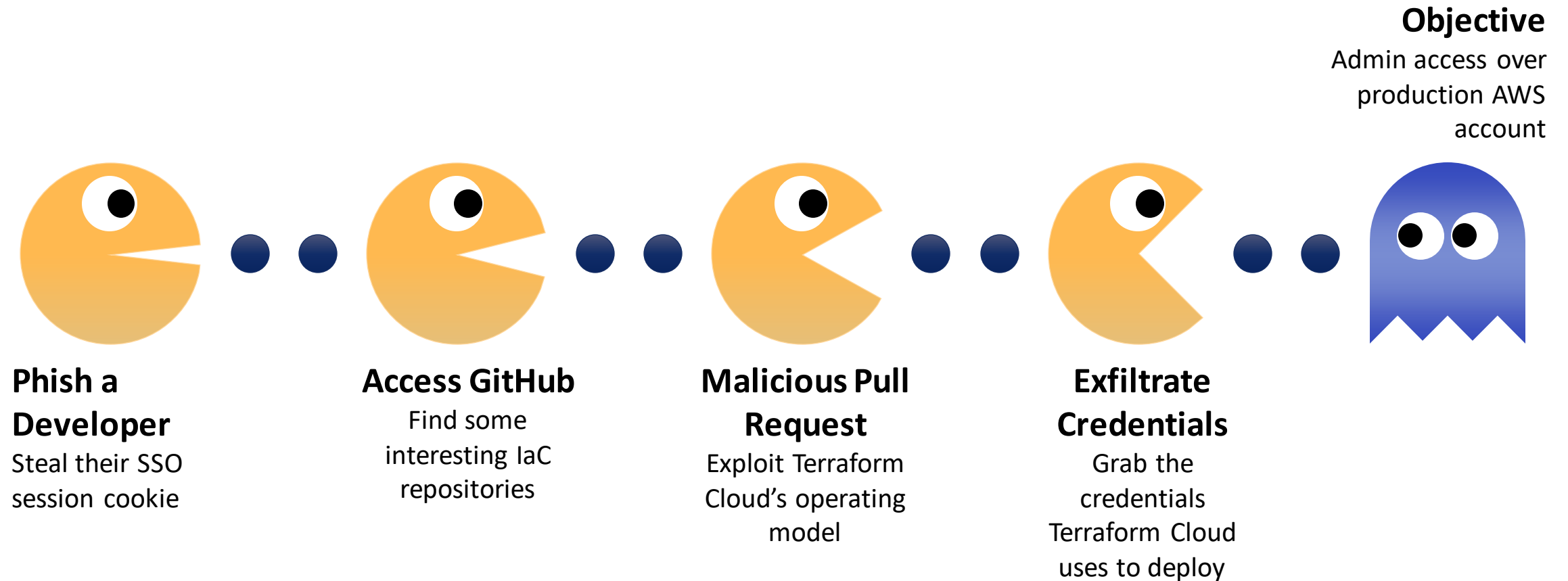
Enabling devs to move at speed often means system architectures and controls are not well hardened

Automatic IaC Deployments

IaC changes often automatically deployed after merging – can we bypass approvals process?



Attack Path 2: DevOoops



Key Security Controls

Strong Identity Controls

Enforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) everywhere

Apply principle of not-very-much privilege

Eliminate long-lived credentials (**IAM USERS!**)

Use provider-backed authentication where possible

Automate credential management and rotation



Production Access Control

1

Reduce the Need for Human Production Access

Design systems to reduce or eliminate the need for humans to access production systems and data, by providing robust production logging capability and CI/CD that allows emergency fixes to be deployed without human intervention

2

Use Production Access Control

Provide a means to gain production access when necessary that provides a robust security model, an audit logging capability, and an approval workflow that ties into existing incident management processes and systems

3

Feed PAC logs into your SIEM

Audit logs from PAC should be monitored by security team, and activity tracked against the appropriate incident ticket

Secrets Management

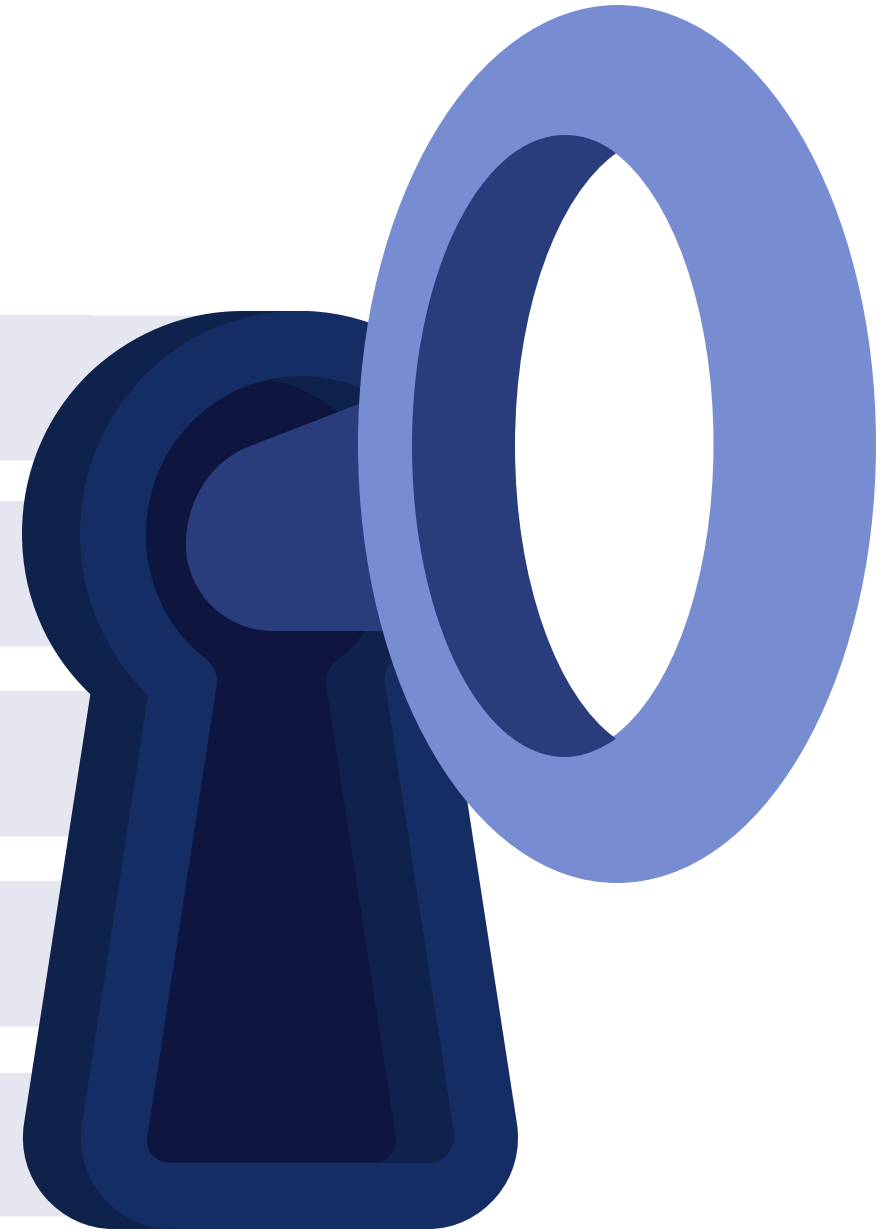
Often the key point of failure

Where do applications store their secrets?

How are credentials shared and rotated?

How do you know when secrets are leaked?

Use Secrets Manager / SSM Parameter Store!



Security Testing Done Right

“Penetration Testing” in AWS

App Assessment/Pentest

OWASP Top 10

Business logic flaws

API flaws



Cloud configuration review / “pentest”

Configuration mistakes

IAM permission review

Network layout/SG
hardening etc

“Penetration Testing” Mostly Sucks

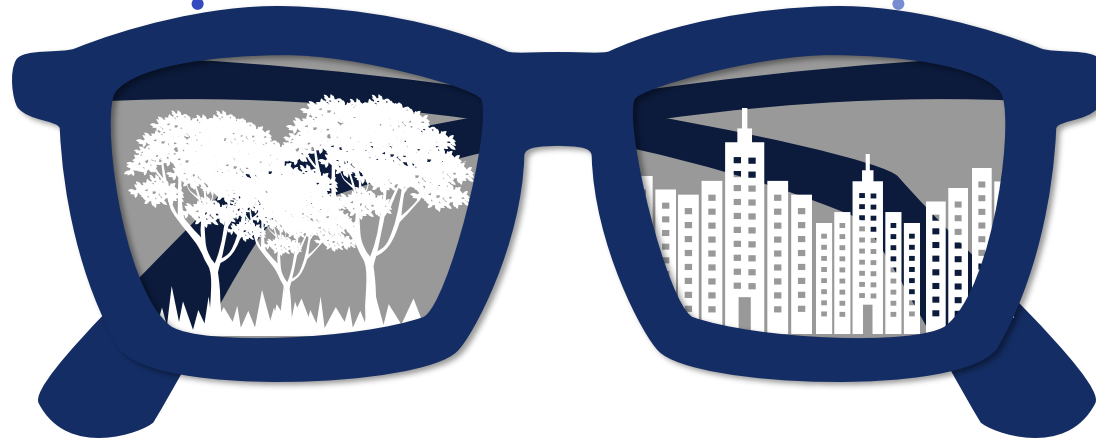
- Driven by audits, not threats
- Cloud engineering moves too fast
- Low return on investment
- Ignores critical supporting systems

What To Do Instead?



Automate

Leverage automation to drive as much security as possible



Assess

Use humans to find the rest, and simulate attackers

Security Automation

02 IaC Scanning

Scan Infrastructure as Code in pipelines

Checkov
TFLint

01 Configuration

Assess resources for configuration issues

Prowler
ScoutSuite



Secrets Scanning 04

Scan repositories for keys, certificates etc

TruffleHog
detect-secrets

IAM 03

Identify IAM misconfigurations

Cloudsplaining
Pmapper
IAMSpy

Human-led reviews



Support access,
bastion hosts



IAM & SCPs
Organization-wide



SSO & PAM



SCM & CI/CD

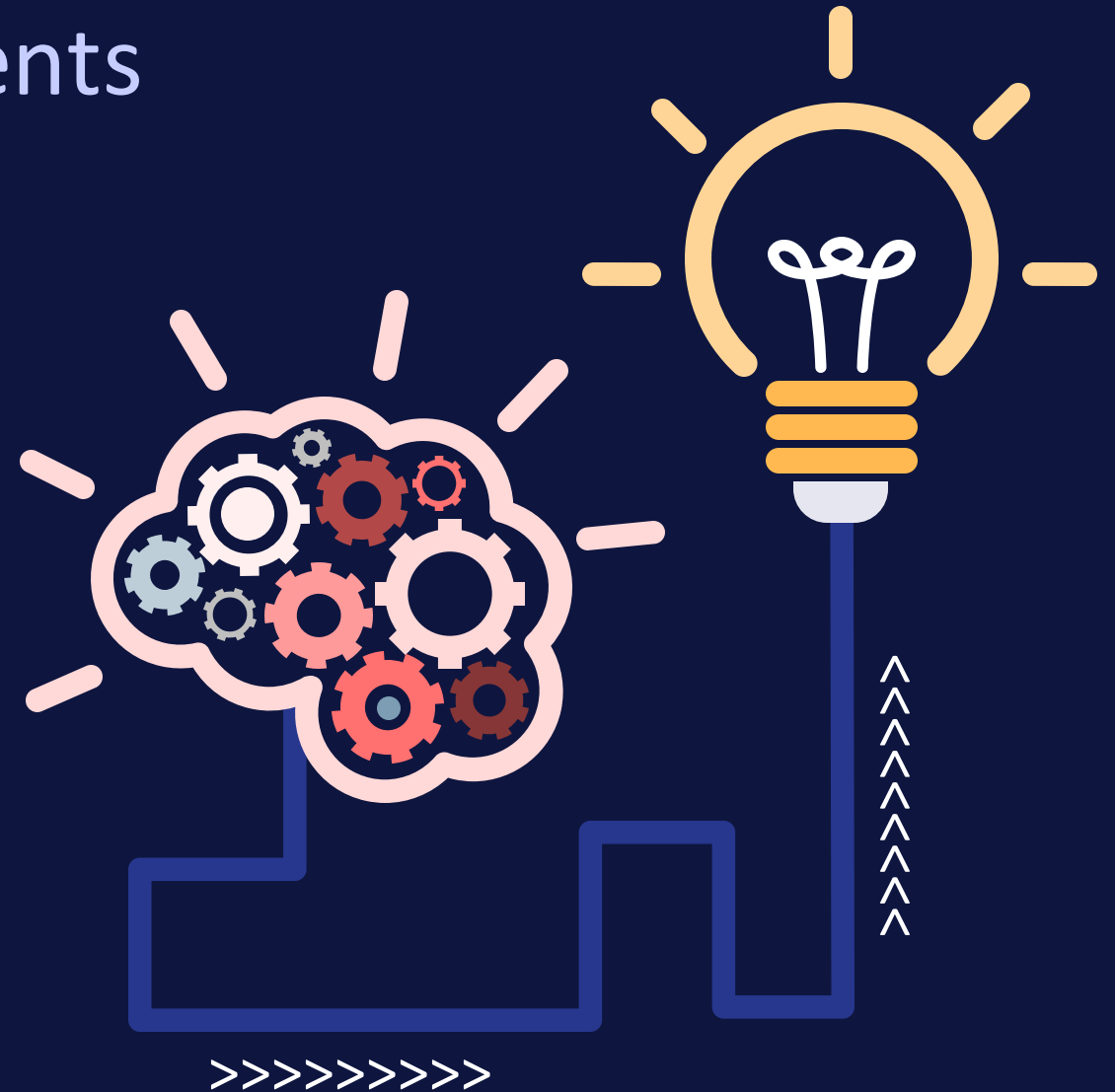
Objective-Driven Assessments

Business targets

- Steal key data/IP
- Move money
- Deploy malicious code to prod

Realistic starting points

- Leaked access keys
- Compromised developer
- Other insider threat
- Application compromise



Don't Buy a Red Team

You likely don't need it

- Adversarial simulation
- All about stealth, validating detection and response
- Depth, not breadth

Red Team = final step

- Confirm/harden attack surface
- Build your attack detection & response capabilities
- Test everything collaboratively
- ... **then** maybe a red team!



Collaborating with Security Partners

If You're Buying Security Testing...

Make it work for you

- Fit their testing and reporting into your workflows
- Push for deep advice and long-term solutions

Find a good partner

- Do they get AWS/Cloud/DevOps?
- Can they show you novel R&D?
- Use engineers to vet providers' technical knowledge

Help Us Help You!

Access

- Give us read access to the AWS accounts
- If you're using IaC, show us that too

Work with us

- Help us understand what you've built
- Show us problems, help us design solutions
- Stay engaged and communicate with testers

Conclusions



Security of the cloud extends to include a lot of external factors



Focus on IAM (especially users!), secrets management and CI/CD



Leverage automation and be smart about how you use humans

“

If you want to go fast, go alone.
If you want to go far, go together.

-- African Proverb*

”

* <https://medium.com/@johnlatwc/the-githubification-of-infosec-afbdbfaad1d1>

Thanks for listening!

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