SaaSy detection

Purple Teaming Software-as-a-Service Platforms

Nick Jones and Chris Philipov



How many SaaS products do you use at work on a daily basis?



TL;DR

SaaS is a Huge Attack Surface in Most Organisations

Critical attack surface, too – lots of critical data in most organisations' SaaS applications

Early Days, but Some Problems Already Obvious

Log format heterogeneity Even harder to separate good from bad than cloud infra

Where to start:

Business critical apps – CRM and similar, HR apps, SCM/CICD in dev houses etc Well known platforms – most likely to get hit by attackers first



Who Are We?

Chris Philipov



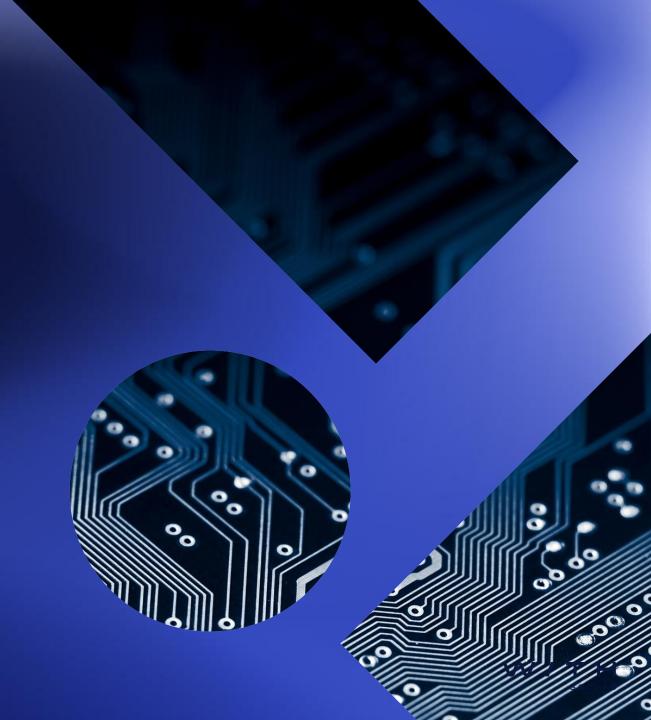
Senior Security Consultant

Nick Jones

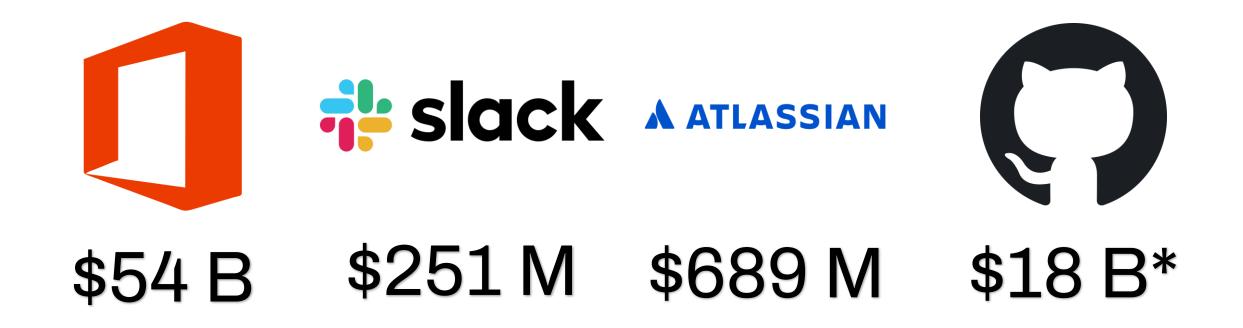


Principal Security Consultant Cloud Security Lead

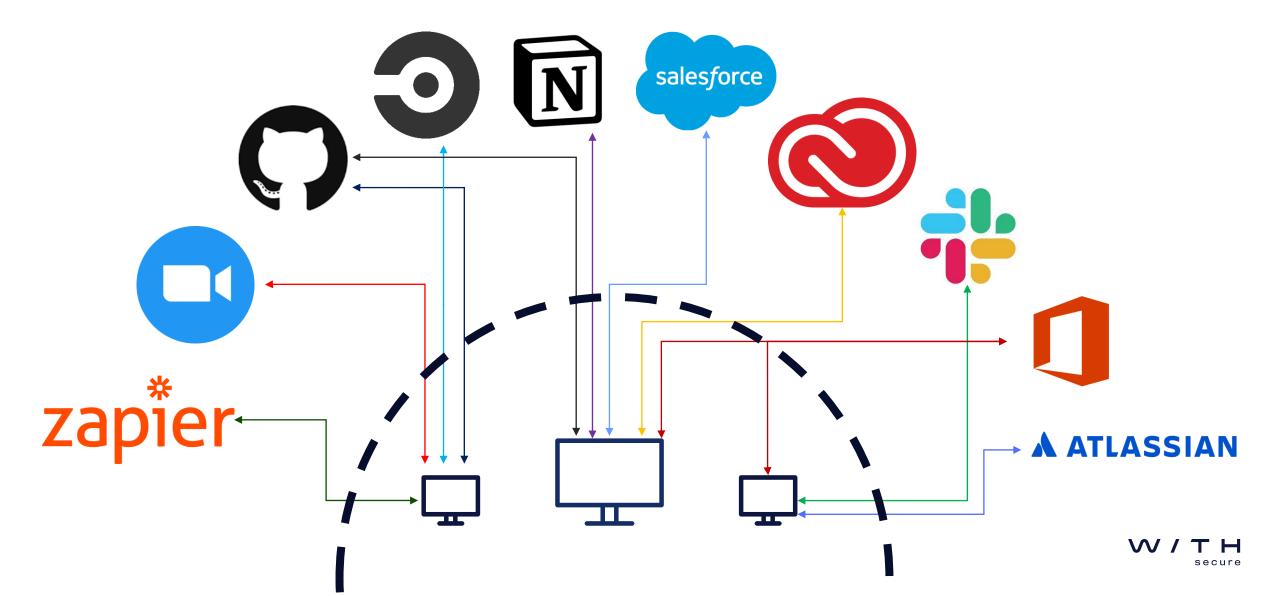
The SaaS Security Landscape



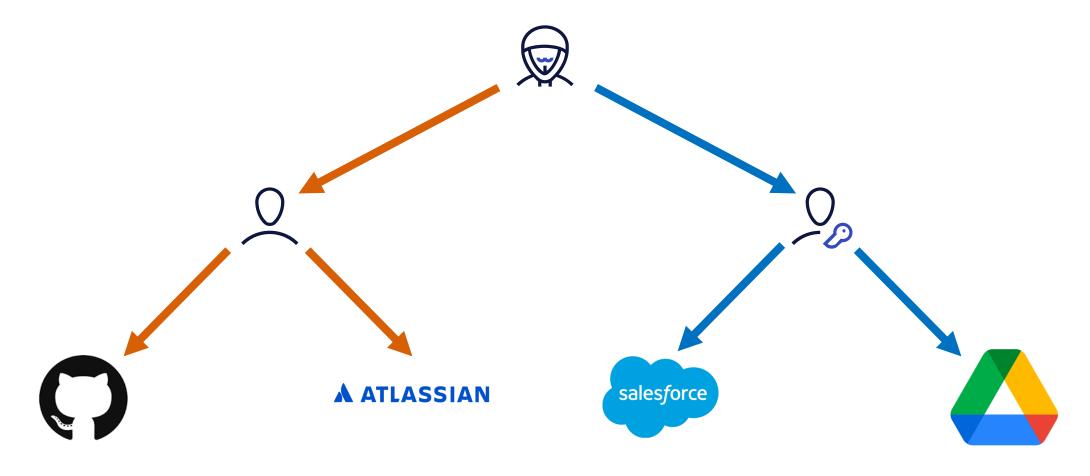
What's the deal with SaaS



SaaS Map of an Average Organization...



SaaS Map Attack Vectors





SaaS involved Breaches

SaaS solutions stand as a key part in major breaches

Attackers aim to use any access as much as they can

Difficult to prevent, so how do we spot it?

How Hackers Used Slack to Break into EA Games

A representative for the hackers explained to Motherboard how the group stole a wealth of data from the game publishing giant.



Social media boosting service exposed thousands of Instagram passwords

Zack Whittaker @zackwhittaker / 5:19 PM GMT • January 30, 2020

Comment

Okta's Investigation of the January 2022 Compromise

Breaches 2: Electric Boogaloo

SolarWinds Orion: More US government agencies hacked

③ 15 December 2020



A Devastating Twitch Hack Sends Streamers Reeling

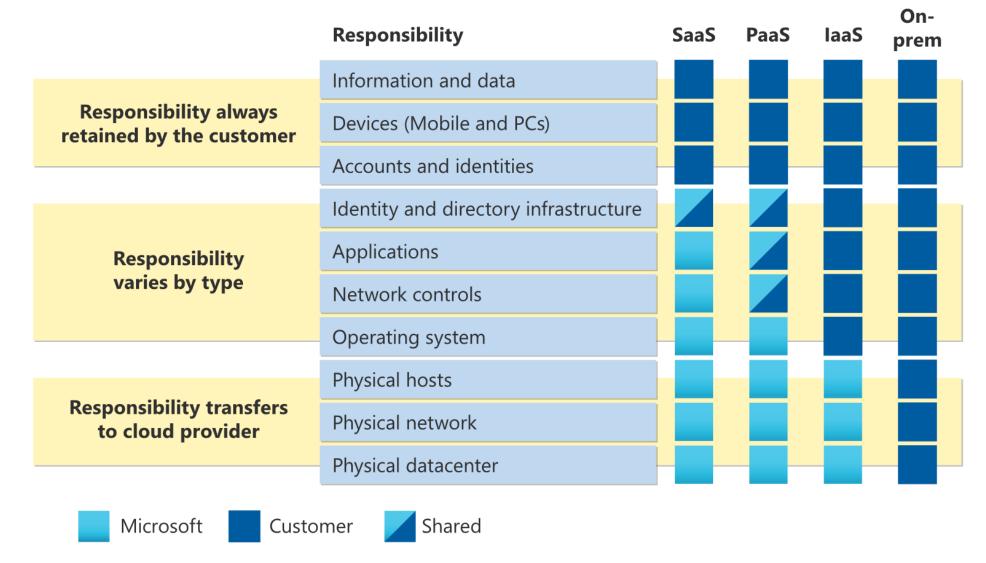
The data breach apparently includes source code, gamer payouts, and more.



Detection in SaaS apps



What is so different about SaaS?





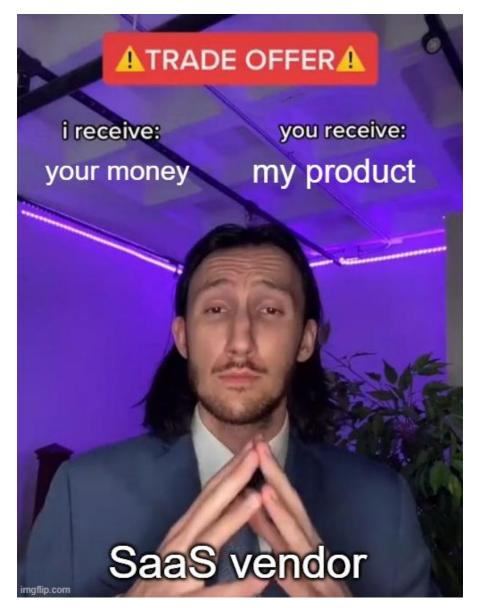
Less Control

Reliant on provider's controls

- Compensating controls sometimes possible
- At mercy of provider for new controls

Purchase process is critical

- Establish baseline control requirements for SaaS products
- Evaluate controls **BEFORE** purchase





Less Visibility



Telemetry format variation

Totally unstandardized at present

Increases effort requirements to integrate different apps

For now, leverage whatever your SIEM provider offers where possible

If no support for most of your SaaS apps, you need a translation layer

Open Cybersecurity Schema Framework should help!



The Tyranny of Product Tiers

Slack

Enterprise logging only available in top tiers

GitHub

 Audit logs available in app, but logging APIs only exposed to enterprise tier users

Microsoft 365

Complex licensing makes it hard to work out what you have access to

The Pitfalls of SaaS Detection



Telemetry Pitfalls

Require data from multiple events

 Disabling branch protection – actions logged are "protected_branch.destroy" and "protected_branch.policy_override"

Require data from different APIs

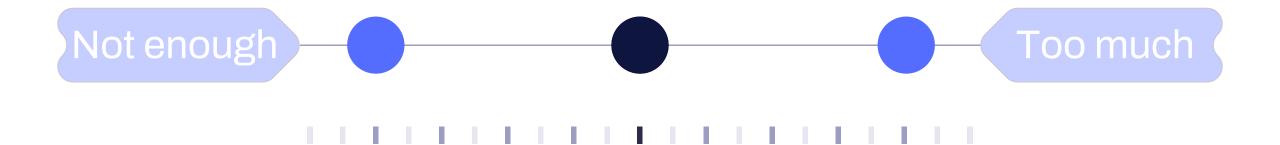
• Promote user to Organization Owner – action logged is "org.update_member"

Require integration with separate API

 Promote User to Repository Admin – action logged is "edited"

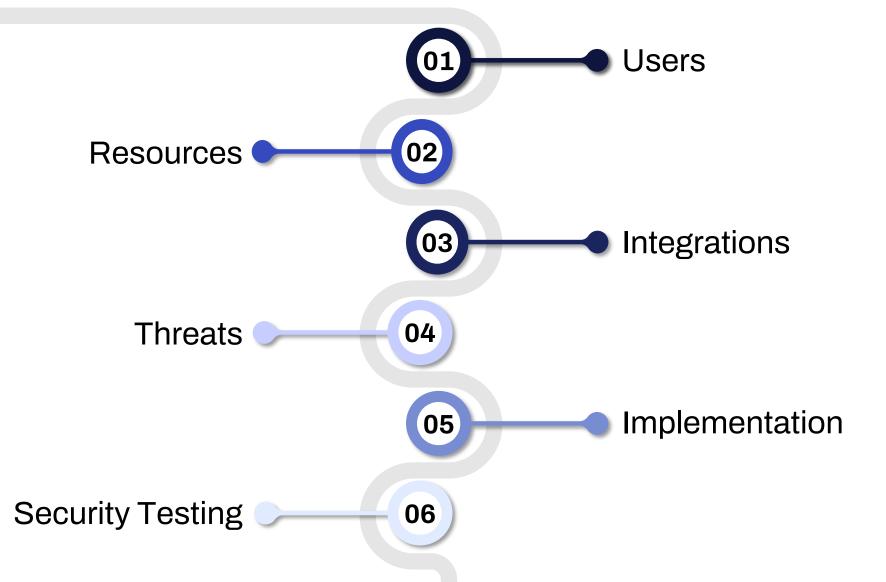


The difficulty that defenders face





Threat Modelling for SaaS





Users

01 Who Are The Users?

How widely used will this be?

What's the risk factor of these users?

03 Authentication Approach

Can you use SSO?

If local auth, how do we manage joiners/leavers?



02 Permissions System

How fine-grained can you make permissions?

Can you easily implement separation of duties/roles?

04 Secondary Auth Controls

Multi-factor authentication?

Conditional Access Policies?



Resources

Application Purpose

Why has this been purchased, how is it used?

Types of Data

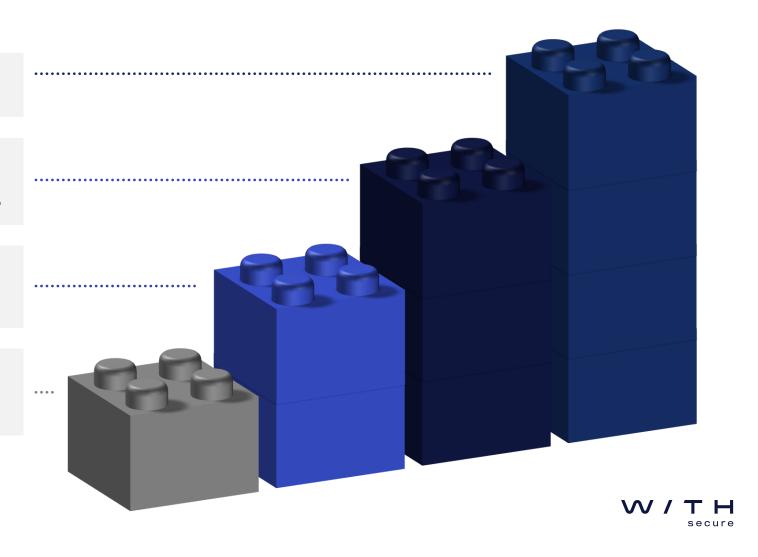
What types of data is the app storing? How critical is the data? What are the risks if stolen/tampered with?

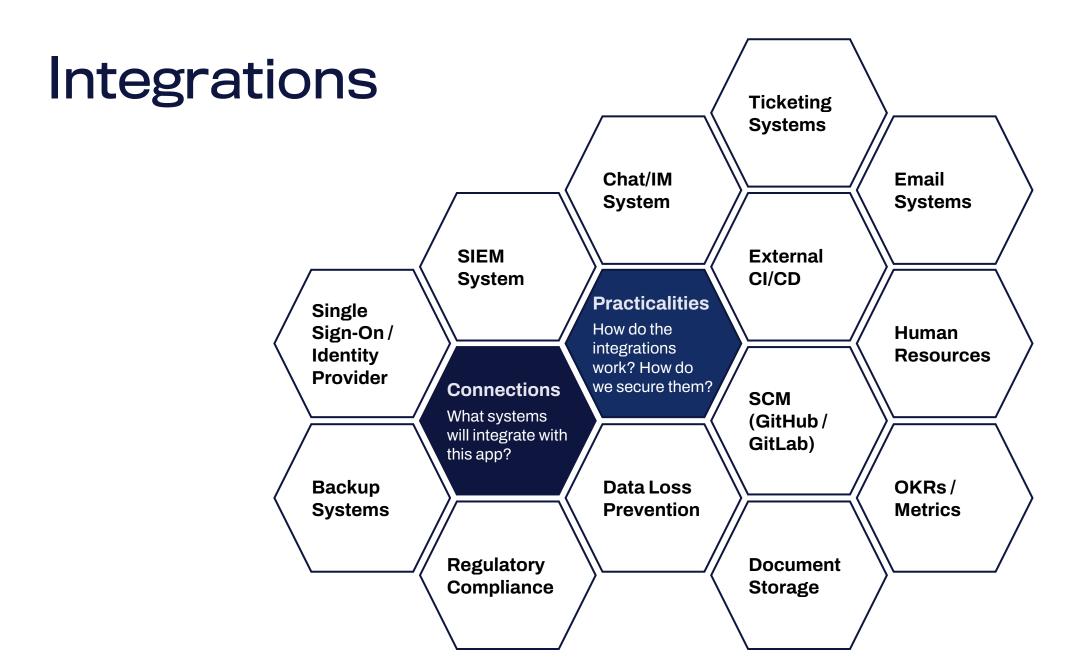
Data Storage

How does the data storage work? Is it encrypted? How? What access does the provider have?

Data Transmission

What protocols is the data accessed over? Where is the application expecting to send/receive data?







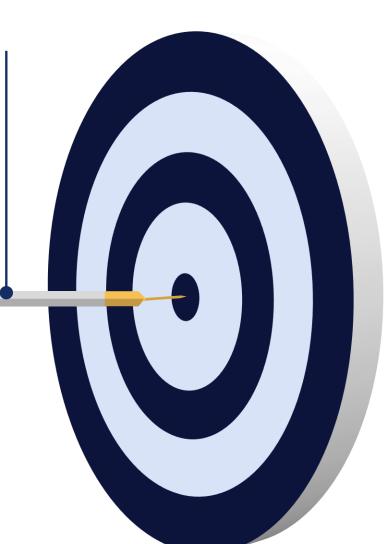
Security Assessment

Validate Control Efficacy

Not uncommon to find that controls don't work as expected, so test to confirm

Simulate Attacker Activity

Use the threat model to identify likely TTPs; validate expected telemetry is generated



Validate Configuration

Ensure that the SaaS has been configured according to organization requirements

Validate Blast Radius

Given a particular type of compromised user, confirm access and likely damage



Process

A IMPLEMENT DETECTIONS

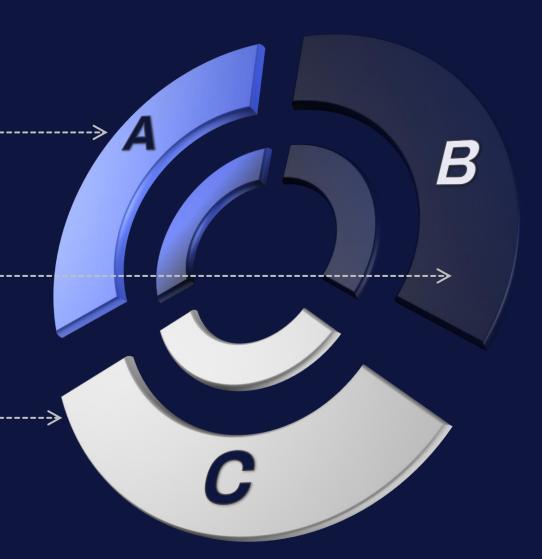
Develop a set of use cases for the app, given the threat model

B SIMULATE ATTACKS

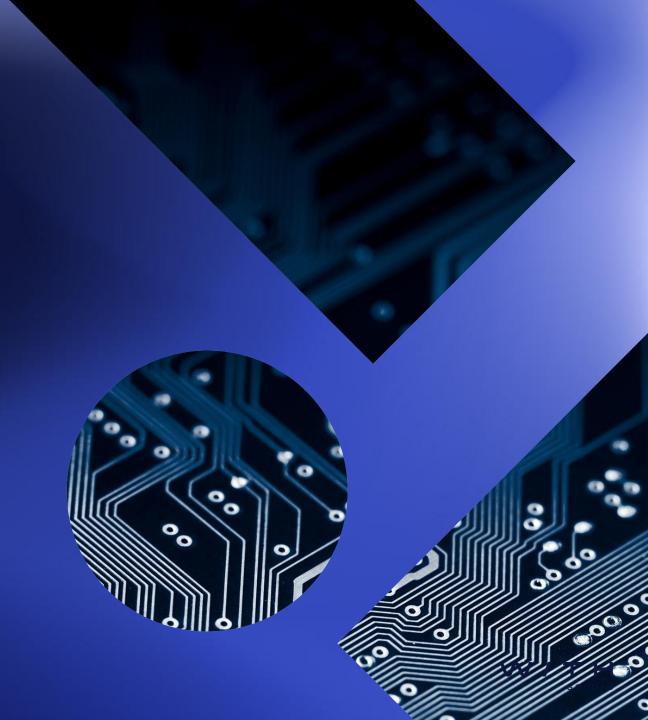
Execute TTPs from the threat model against the application

C EVALUATE RESULTS

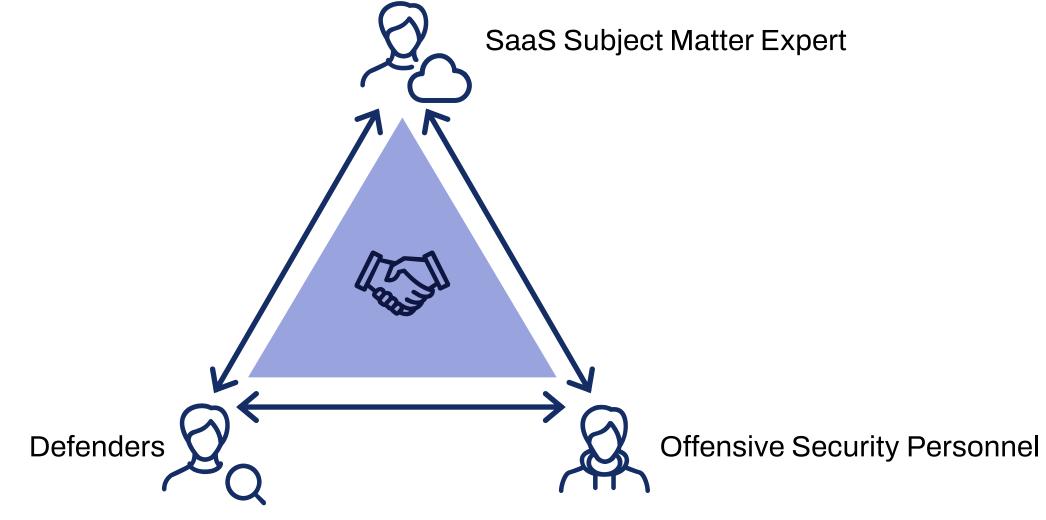
Confirm detections behaved as expected, confirm necessary improvements or next detections to implement



Building Detection



Detection Collaboration



How to prioritise?

Use your risk models

- Are you a hospital? Start with patient data
- Payroll firm? Start with PII
- Tech firm? Software IP

Identity is the key

- If not sure where to start, begin with IdP
- For other systems, start with authentication use cases









What is the goal?

COMPROMISED [

CODEBASE



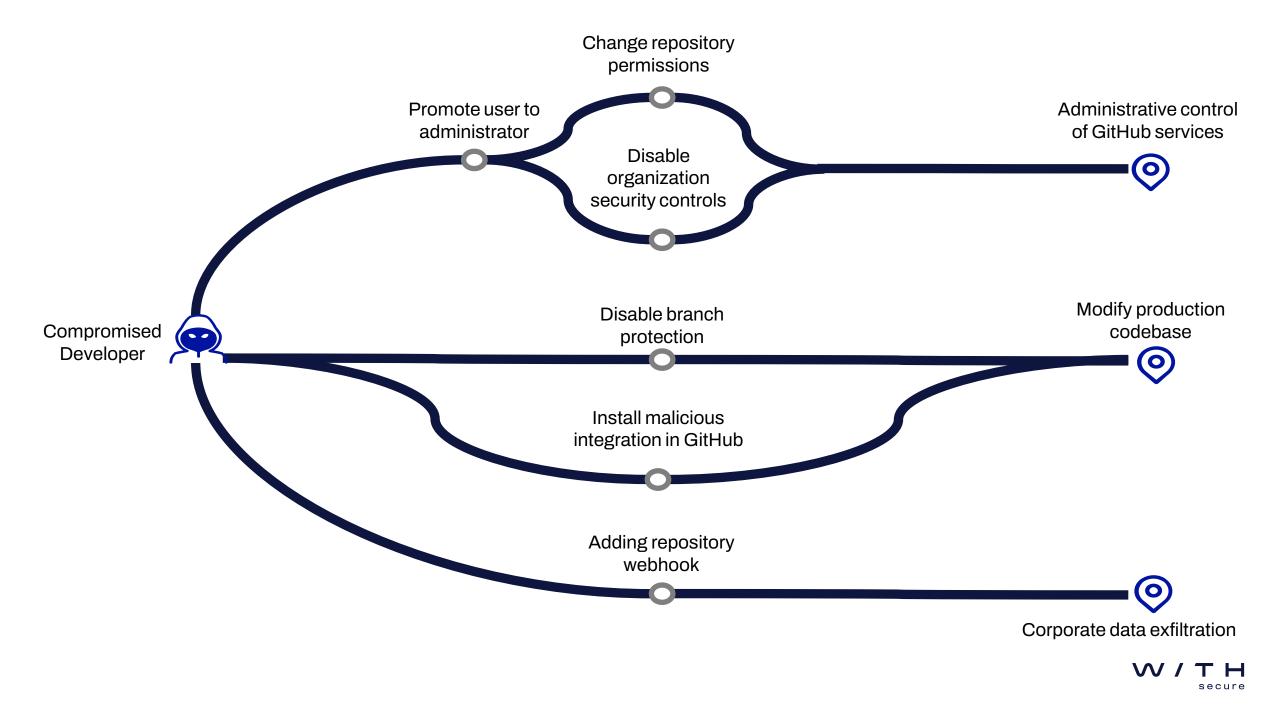
SOCIAL MEDIA MANAGEMENT



COMPROMISED CI/CD PIPELINES



- Attacker has modified application codebase
- Attacker has modified Infrastructure-as-Code
- Attacker gains access to a Social Media Management app
- Attacker has modified checks performed during a pipeline deployment



On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you in your SaaS logging and monitoring?



Takeaways



Some links

https://www.secwiki.cloud/saas/methodology

High-level methodology for assessing SaaS applications

https://www.withsecure.com/en/expertise/resources/purple-teams-with-wings

• Paper from Nick Jones and Alfie Champion on purple teaming in the cloud

W I H B secure

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