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# Attacker vs. Defender

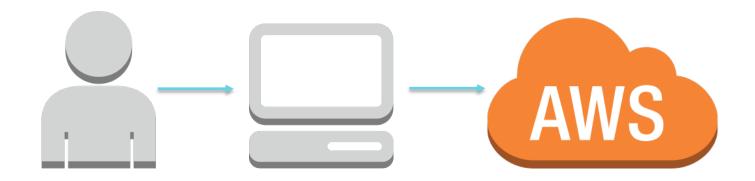






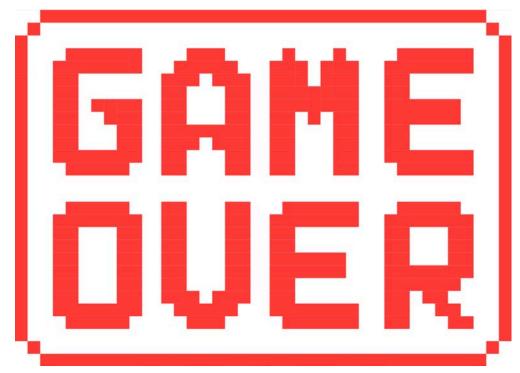
# Cloud Admin...Duh Duh Duh.



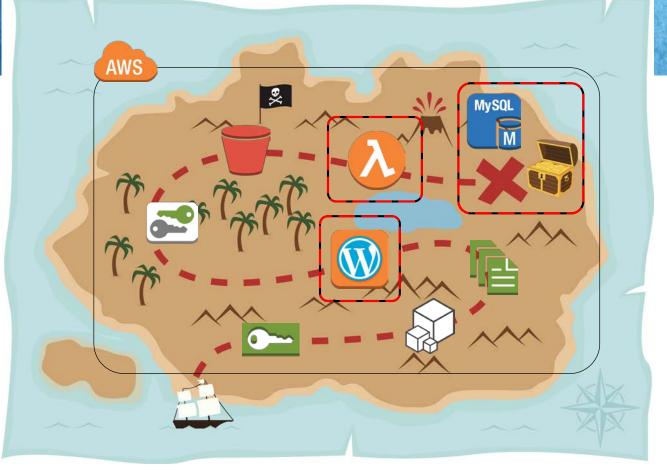


# Would Be A Boring Talk...











Instead...

Let's search for buried treasure!

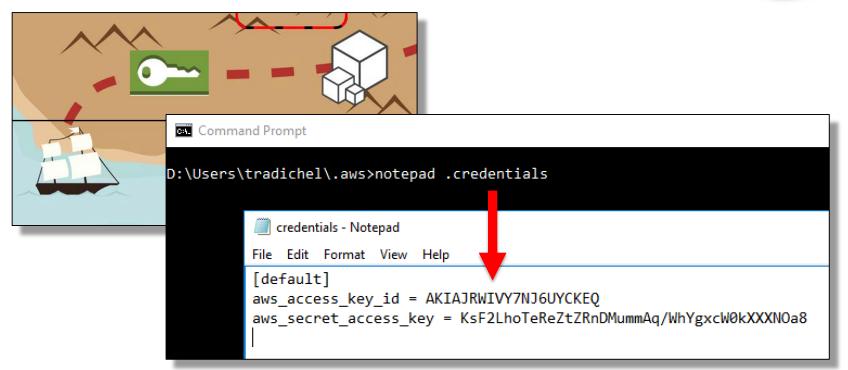
# Some background



- Initial Setup
  - Vanilla Account
    - Single Admin User
    - Base VPC & defaults
  - AWS Tutorial: Elastic Beanstalk with WordPress
    - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/php-hawordpresstutorial.html
  - AWS Tutorial: Lambda Accessing RDS in VPC
    - <u>https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/vpc.html</u>

# Pilfer Credentials ~ Read Only Access





#### Look for RDS Databases





aws rds describe-db-instances --filter --query
DBInstances[].[DBInstanceIdentifier,MasterUsername,DBSubn
etGroup.VpcId,Endpoint.Address] --output=table --color off

supersecretdb?! That sounds like a good target...

```
D:\Users\tradichel>aws rds de_ribe-db-instances --filter --query DBInstances[].[DBInstanceIdentifier,MasterUsername,DBS ubnetGroup.VpcId,Endpoint.Auress] --output=table --color off

DescribeDBInstances |
| aa1fe08ildto0z5 | wordpresstest | vpc-96c34cfe | aa1fe08ildto0z5.cl5fcy9momq1.us-east-2.rds.amazonaws.com |
| supersecretdb | kolbyadmin | vpc-96c34cfe | supersecretdb.cl5fcy9momq1.us-east-2.rds.amazonaws.com |
```

#### **Examine Selected Database Subnets**





aws rds describe-db-instances --filter "Name=db-instance-id,Values=supersecretdb" --query DBInstances[].DBSubnetGroup.Subnets[].Subnet Identifier --output table --color off

Hmm... let's check out: subnet-1ae9df57

```
D:\Users\tradichel>aws rds describe-db-instant --filter "Name=db-instance-id,Values=supersecretdb" --query DB Instances[].DBSubnetGroup.Subnets[].Sub_lidentifier --output table --color off

|DescribeDBInstances|
| subnet-lae9df57 |
| subnet-d48c0fbc |
```

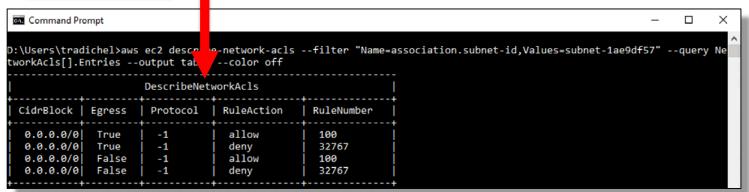
### What Traffic Do NACLs Allow?





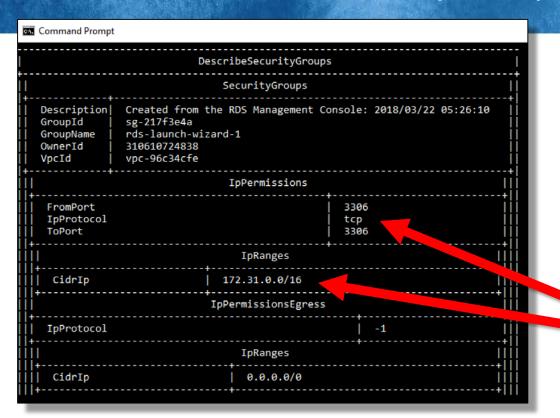
aws ec2 describe-network-acls --filter
"Name=association.subnet-id,Values=subnet-1ae9df57"
--query NetworkAcls[].Entries --output table --color off

All traffic allowed ~ Sweet.



# What Traffic Do DB Security Groups Allow?





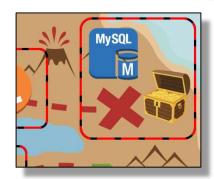
aws ec2 describe-securitygroups --filter "Name=groupid,Values=sg-217f3e4a" -output table --color off

Port 3306 172.31.0.0/16

#### Find VPC With Access to Database



aws ec2 describe-vpcs --filter
"Name=cidrBlock,Values=172.31.0.0/16" --query
Vpcs[].VpcId --output table --color off



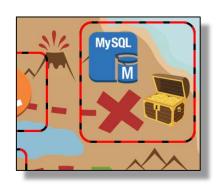
**vpc-96c34cfe** is assigned to CIDR 172.31.0.0/16

```
D:\Users\ radichel>aws ec2 describe-vpcs --filter "Name=cidrBlock,Values=172.31.0.0/16" --query Vpcs[].VpcId --output table --col r off

| Descri vpcs | vpc-96c34cfe | vpc
```

# VPC Security Groups ~ 3306 Egress





aws ec2 describe-security-groups --filter
"Name=egress.ip-permission.to-port,Values=3306
Name=vpc-id,Values=vpc-96c34cfe" --output table -color off

None...hmm...

# Security Groups ~ No Outbound Restrictions



aws ec2 describe-security-groups --filter "Name=egress.ip-permission.cidr,Values='0.0.0.0/0',Name=vpc-id,Values=vpc-96c34cfe" --output table --color off --query SecurityGroups[].GroupId

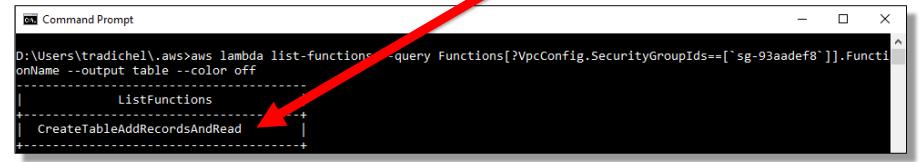


#### **Check Lambda Functions**





aws lambda list-functions --query
Functions[?VpcConfig.SecurityGroupIds==
[`sg-93aadef8`]].FunctionName --output
table --color off



# Query Lambda Code Location





aws lambda get-function --functionname CreateTableAddRecordsAndRead --query Code.Location

Gives us URL to code location in S3...

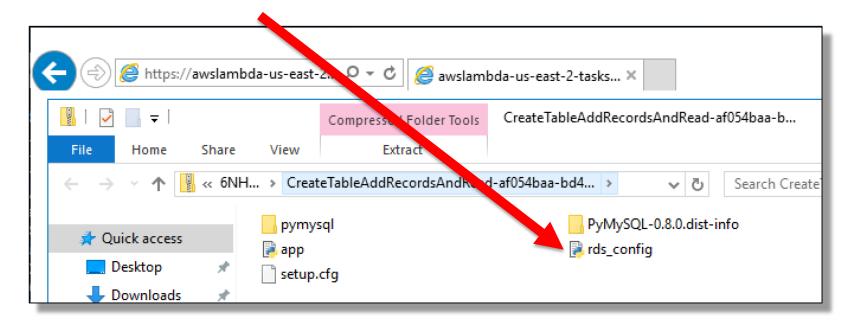
Command Prompt

D:\Users\tradichel\.aws>aws lambda get-function --function-name CreateTableAddRecordsAndRead --query Code.Location
"https://awslambda-us-east-2-tasks.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/snapshots/310610724838/CreateTableAddRecordsAndRead-af054b
aa-bd47-414d-bd56-54ed119cd6f8?versionId=jBCcttupPkmmceMPTJn\_c3RgrsJnGn6r&X-Amz-Security-Token=FQoDYXdzECQaDPOQBfxx1bL3a
fb5mSK3A%2BqmipSSsGqJzxXZwQg1w9DRVrt2bY9GbgxT9D73PydpgXo4GR6uaQjdHRQmxnU%2F27fDQ9KvTjVLKoGPEGoayleVkzgZpPVVevo40v04gZ3SS
C8exKeqLFUi5NPSfjuOLID%2BdZJxvE60qoB2XWWs1gM8wuyZgNP26Yb4pdHqObXVxXxbnigZwo0G0mlrVIvQWZH%2FgymxPQN22DG%2F1sY%2FeUA3mhKOE
UqgEzor0iMMma3vkZFV2bdrWjcSutTt5XtFFmKSNwWAdn0%2Bslj28jp9Sca50D3o580%2F%2FLpRq8gvP82WxmbzYjnx9yVGwMqjfxQyK%2FDt%2BUiY3J4
VM%284B6PF4oXEA0Mkxjhh6SXBqZS8ma2hAmkQUI%2FCSHb21EWbbzS9MYEVLrDvDQBzyhqvWx%2F1R%2B1jZ7TaD3Bd08WWE08JxR8i%2BDuRCjq2yTkLBL
WCULUzr6ybChuf1fRHSTNd15ikMdEwXRO4ClwQuSi1i61QHVYQKhhDMEme0EFsLAkCMk0ACmf9adrG0Iz5W5L2PWBxQ7DLjcQ3Nu3xpyFxMETVvNuU1%2BrMn
1YTCgvQnQiKwOpbvzgbi%2BLypFjvwo%2F9vR1QU%3D&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20180323T043812Z&X-Amz-Signadders=host&X-Amz-Expires=600&X-Amz-Credential=ASIA16UZQFNPGFJYM4XA%2F20180323%2Fus-east-2%2Fs3%2Faws4\_request&X-Amz-Signa
ture=a322f24da64b08be598484198eb75da5b761c3f629e909503d4b03c213aa4ba5"

### Go To URL...Check out the code



#### Hmm, what's in this file?



# About that rds\_config file...



Oops. Database credentials.





rds\_config - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

db\_username = "lambdauser"db\_password = "@ccess!1"db\_name = "supersecretdb"

#### Look for Instances That Can Exfil



aws ec2 describe-instances --output text --query Reservations[].Instances[].NetworkInterfaces[]. Association.[PublicIp,PublicDnsName]

Check the domains in a browser to find web sites.

```
D:\Users\tradichel\.aws>aws ec2 describ instances --output text --query Reservations[].Instances[].NetworkInterfaces[].

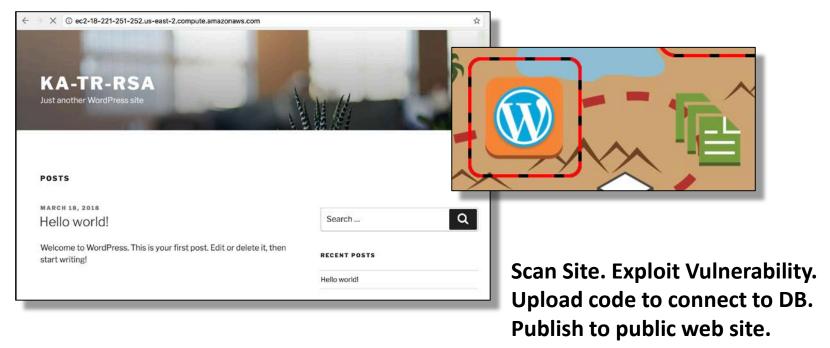
Association.[PublicIp,PublicDnsName]

18.188.35.35 ec2-18-188-35-35.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com

18.221.251.252 ec2-18-221-251-252.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com
```

# Exploit Web Site and Exfil





### **IAM Best Practices**



- Roles
- Least Privilege
- Segregation of Duties
- IAM Top 10



# **Protecting Credentials**



- User training ~ Phishing and handling of credentials
- Password policies and rotation
- MFA!!
- Require frequent re-auth especially to sensitive apps
- Prevent deployment of code with embedded credentials <a href="https://github.com/awslabs/git-secrets">https://github.com/awslabs/git-secrets</a>

# IAM Configuration





# WOW THAT IS A LOT OF YAML!!

https://github.com/allenk1/2018rsapresentation/ blob/master/Default-IAM-Profile.yaml

## IAM Master - Initial Roles





Sid: AllowUserstoListAccounts Effect: Allow

#### Action:

- "iam:ListAccountAliases"
- "iam:ListUsers"
- "iam:GetAccountPasswordPolicy"
- "iam:GetAccountSummary"

Resource: "\*"

- Allows users to view enough information to get into IAM
- Can get the PW Policy ←IMPORTANT so it can apply
- List Users needed in order to find themselves



### IAM Master - Initial Roles





Sid: AllowUserstoManageOwnAccount Effect: Allow

#### Action:

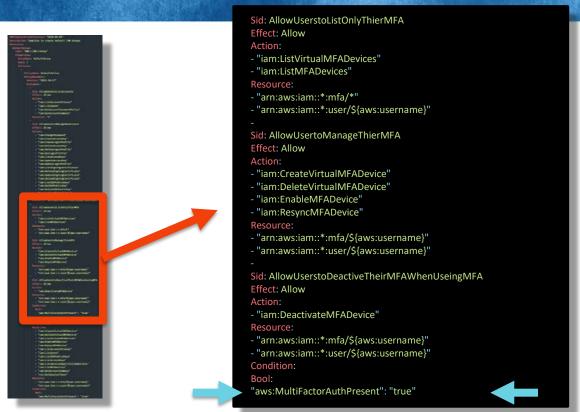
- "iam:ChangePassword"
- "iam:CreateAccessKey"
- "iam:CreateLoginProfile"
- "iam:DeleteAccessKey"
- "iam:DeleteLoginProfile"
- "iam:GetLoginProfile"
- "iam:ListAccessKeys"
- "iam:UpdateAccessKey"
- "iam:UpdateLoginProfile"
- "iam:ListSigningCertificates"
- "iam:DeleteSigningCertificate"
- "iam:UpdateSigningCertificate"
- "iam:UploadSigningCertificate"
- "iam:ListSSHPublicKeys"
- "iam:GetSSHPublicKey"
- "iam:DeleteSSHPublicKey"
- "iam:UpdateSSHPublicKey"
- "iam:UploadSSHPublicKey"

Resource: "arn:aws:iam::\*:user/\${aws:username}"

Actions allow users to manage their account - BUT NOT PERMISSIONS

Resource only allows them to perform on their username – can't modify anyone else

## IAM ~ User Roles



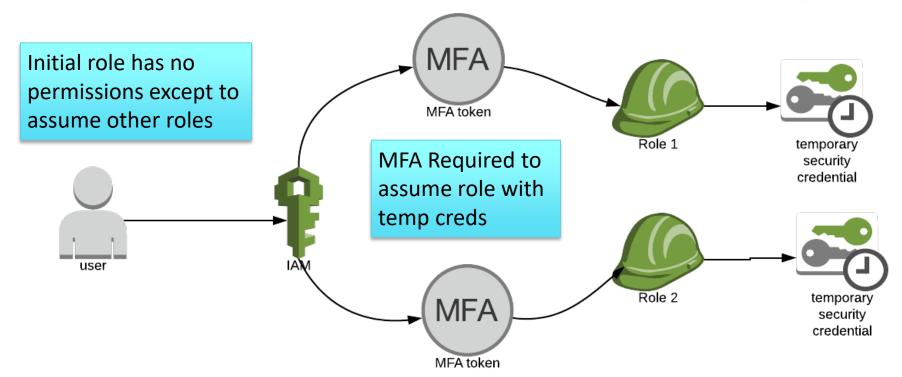


- Allows users to manage this MFA
- Must login with MFA to remove device



## IAM ~ Assumed Roles

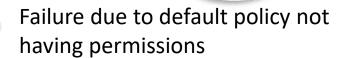




#### **IAM Master**







Temporary credential request & setting at environmental variable





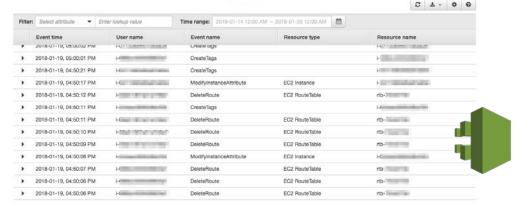
### CloudTrail





Your event history contains the create, modify, and delete activities for supported services taken by people, groups, or AWS services in your AWS account. To view a complete log of your CloudThall events, create a trail and then go to your Amazon S3 bucket or CloudWatch Logs.

You can view the last 90 days of events. Choose an event to view more information about it. Learn more



Feed data to events



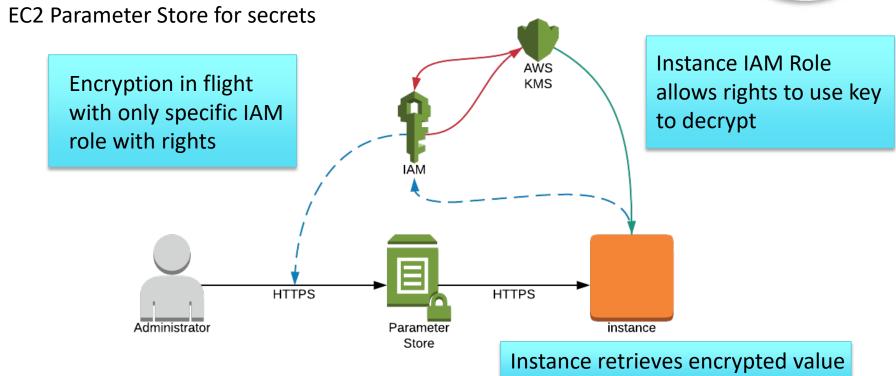
Respond

**Monitor all API Actions** 



## Scan and Secure





#### **EC2** Parameter Store

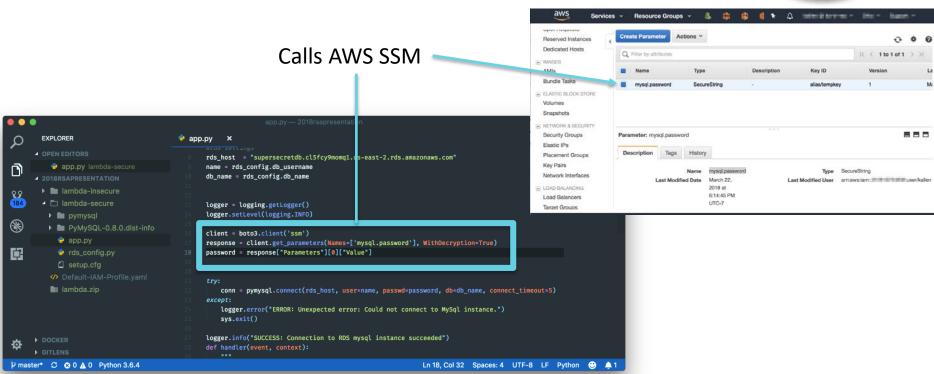






#### **EC2** Parameter Store

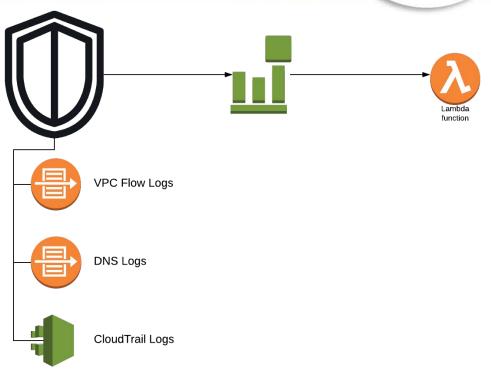




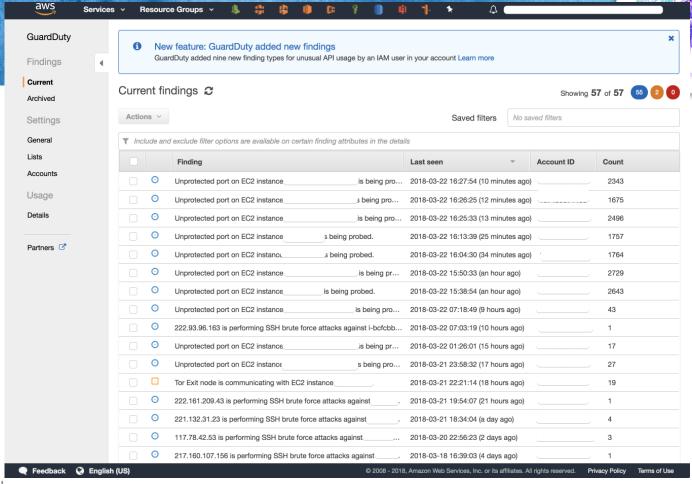
# Monitoring

MATTERS #RSAC

- AWS GuardDuty
- VPC Flow Logs
- CloudTrail
- Config
- Log shipping
- Secure log backups
- Automate Remediation







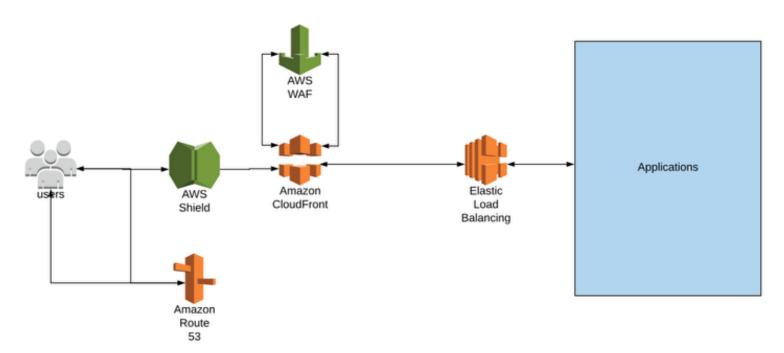




#RSAC

# WAF Security





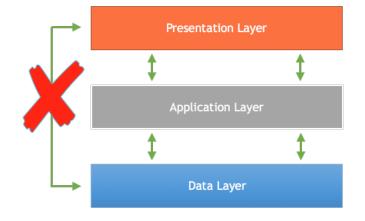


## **Network Architecture**



- Presentation Layer
- Application Layer
- Data Layer

- Limited NACL & Security Groups between subnets
- Limit all outbound traffic

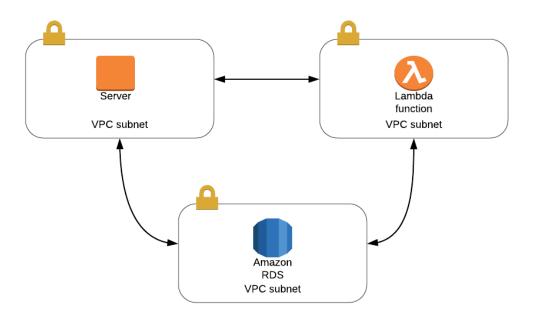


## **Network Architecture**



#### **BAD NETWORK**

- NACLs are wide open
- Wide open inbound rules on security groups
- Security groups all everything to talk to internet

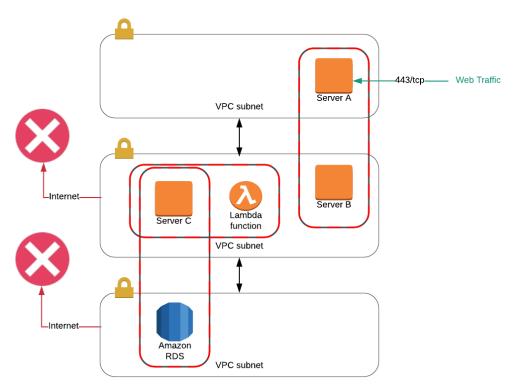


## **Network Architecture**



#### **BETTER NETWORK**

- NACLs limit access between subnets
- Security Groups limiting access to specific servers
- Blocking internet where not needed



#### Conclusion



- Red Team:
  - Attackers can use the same tools used by DevOps teams.
  - Cloud APIs provide a means for mapping out an entire account.
  - Read only access can be powerful.
- Blue Team:
  - Restrict access
  - Automated deployment
  - Architect networks to minimize open ports and pivoting
  - Protect secrets don't embed in code!
  - Monitor everything





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