

FLAWS IN AWS

Report by Hapidael Mumbi

Introduction

In this lab we learn about cloud security, focusing on Amazon Web Services (AWS).

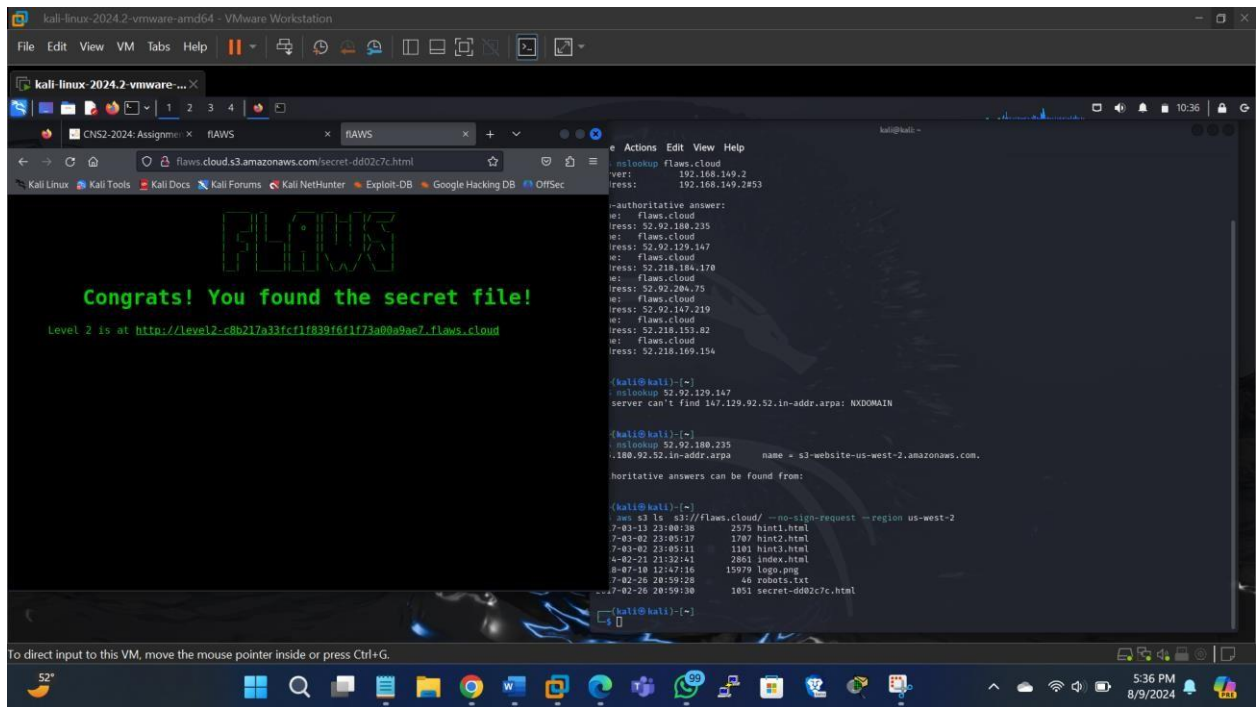
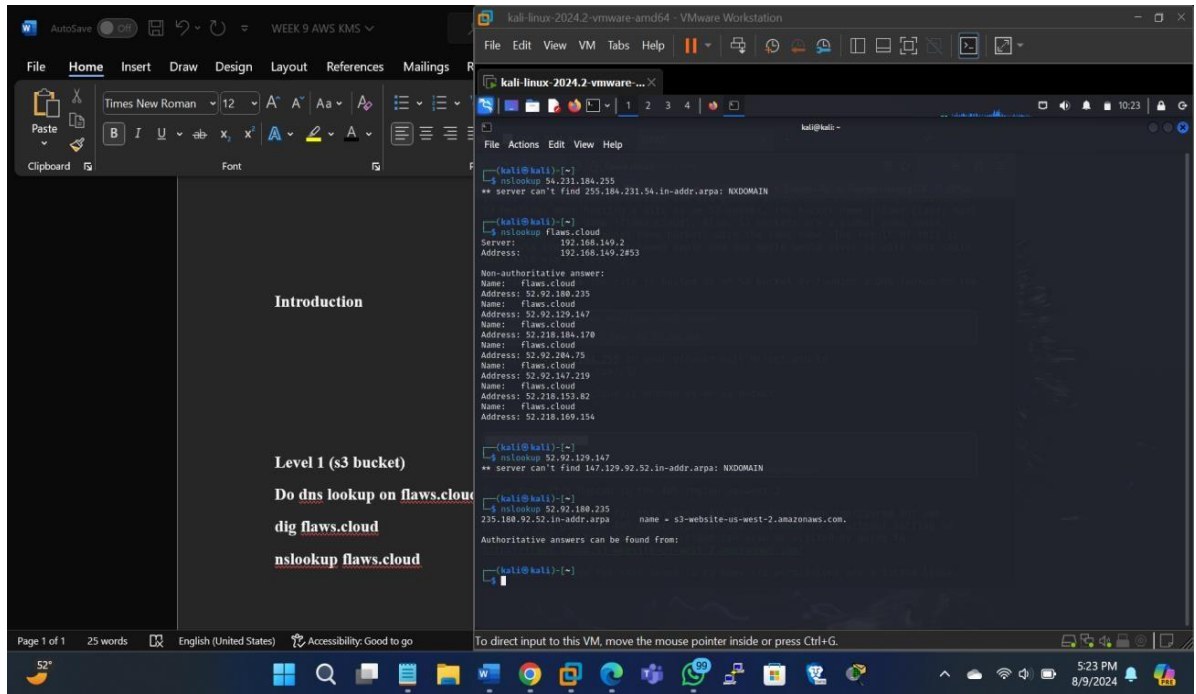
simulate common security misconfigurations and vulnerabilities in cloud environments. The lab introduces us to various aspects of cloud security, helping us understand how attackers might exploit weaknesses and how to prevent such attacks. Each level in the lab demonstrates a specific type of vulnerability, providing.

Objectives:

1. Improve your understanding of AWS security best practices, including permissions management, data protection, and resource monitoring.
2. Learn how to implement security measures to protect AWS resources from potential attacks.
3. Learn about typical security flaws in AWS environments and how they can be exploited.
4. Gain practical skills by working through real-world scenarios that illustrate how attackers might breach cloud environments.

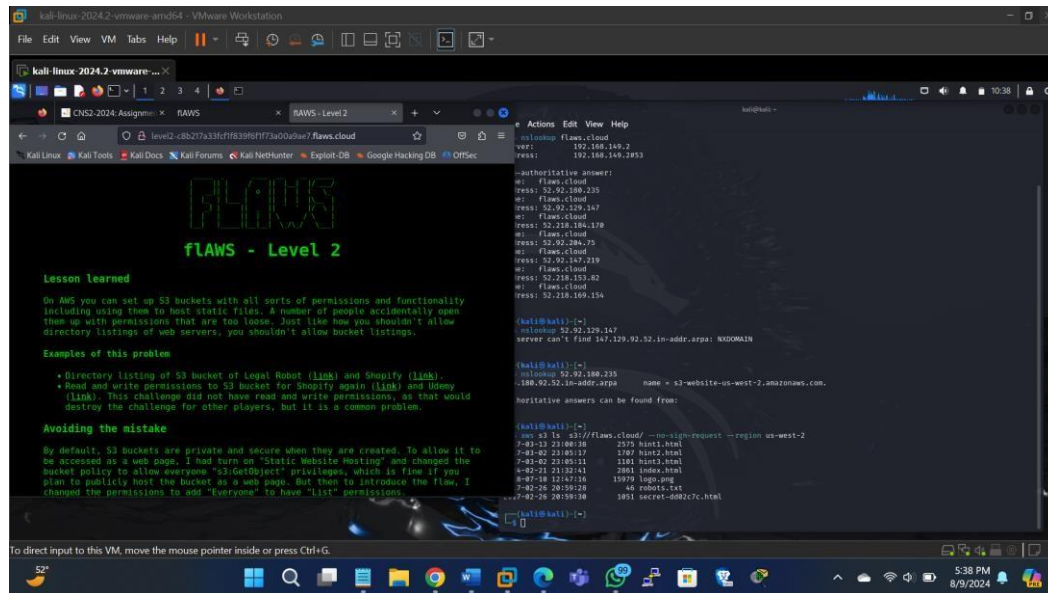
Level 1: S3 Bucket Enumeration

Here we will find a public bucket by searching for potential bucket names.



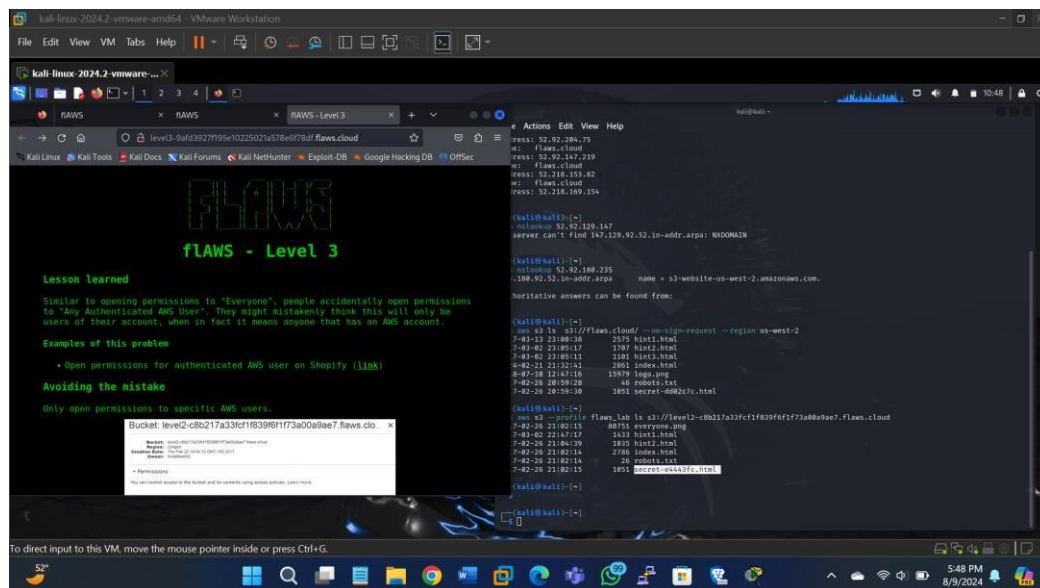
Level 2: S3 Bucket Permissions

In the second step will focus on S3 bucket permissions where we will identify a bucket with correct permissions and use them to access or modify its content.

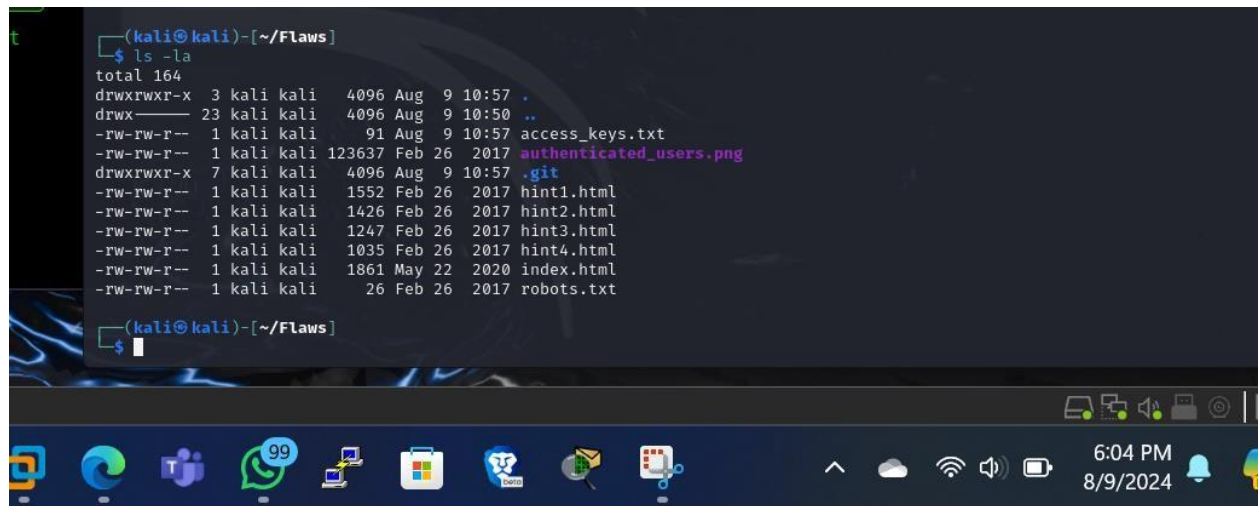
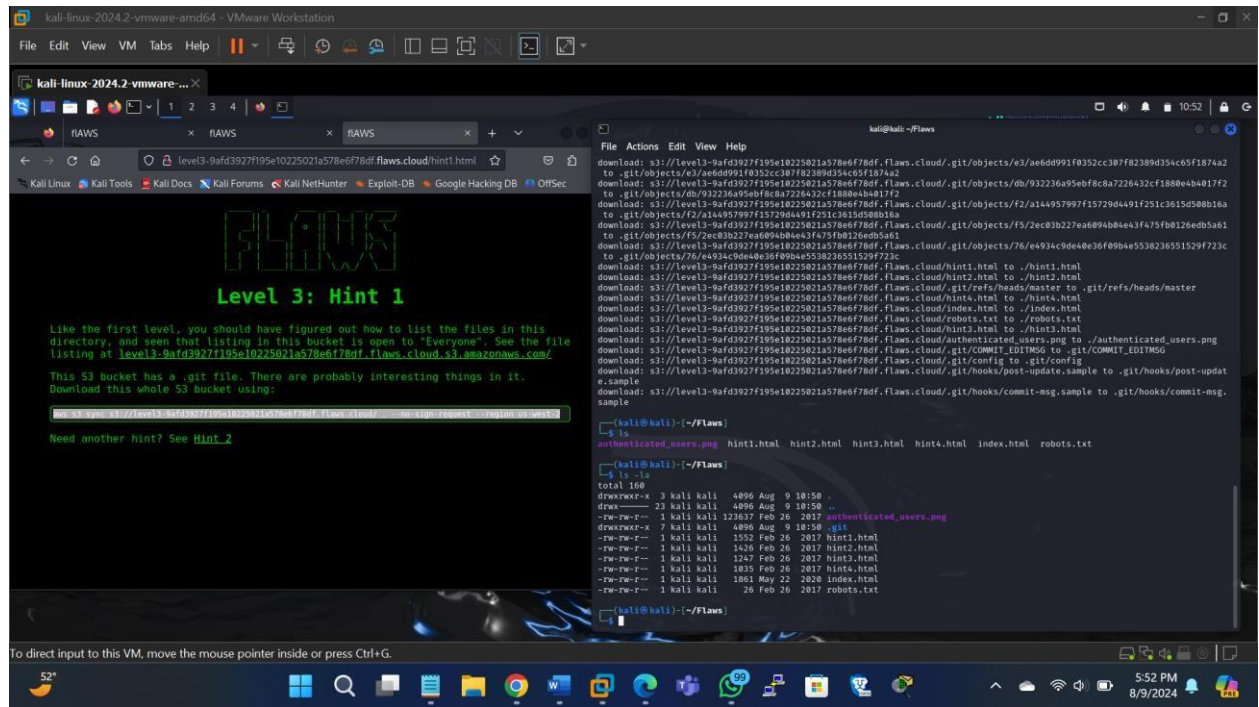


Level 3: IAM Policy Misconfigurations

In this section I will explore (IAM) policies, discovering how excessive permissions can lead to privilege escalation and unauthorized access to resources.

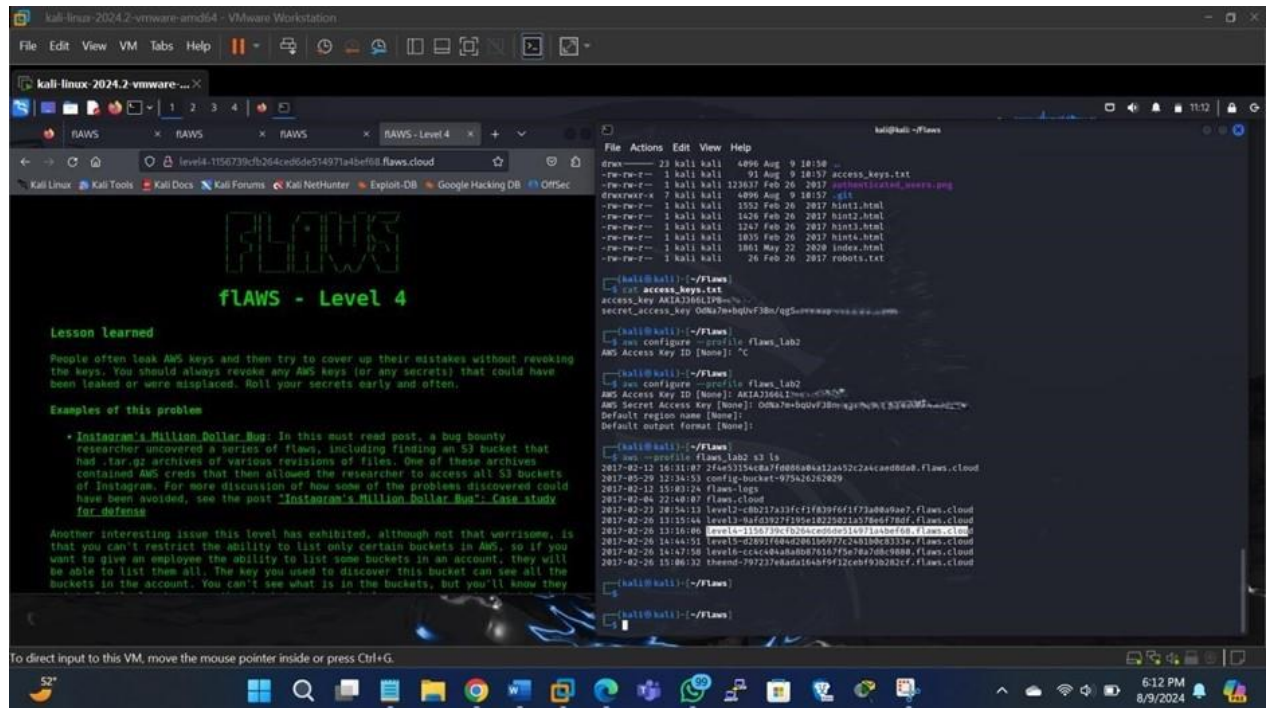


To see what was deleted



Level 4: IAM Role Misuse

This level demonstrates how misconfigured IAM roles can be exploited by attackers to gain unauthorized access, showing the importance of role-specific permissions and the principle of least privilege.



The image shows a Kali Linux virtual machine running in VMware Workstation. The terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
aws --profile YOUR_ACCOUNTID ec2 create-volume --availability-zone us-west-2a --region us-west-2 --snapshot-id snap-8a9342abd1dc8b9
```

Now in the console you can create an EC2 (I prefer ubuntu, but any linux will do) in the us-west-2 region and in the storage options, choose the volume you just created.

SSH in with something like:

```
ssh -i YOUR_KEY.pem ubuntu@ec2-94-191-248-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
```

We'll need to mount this extra volume by running:

```
lsblk
```

```
# Returns:
# NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
# xvdb1 202:8 0 8G 0 disk
# s1"xvdb1 202:1 0 8G 0 part /
# xvdb 202:16 0 8G 0 disk
# s1"xvdb1 202:17 0 8G 0 part

sudo file -s /dev/xvdb1
```

```
# Returns:
# /dev/xvdb1: Linux rev 1.0 ext4 filesystem data, UUID=5a28750b-0895-4511-bef9-802f0a76101e, volume name
# 'cloudimg-rootfs' (extents) large file(1) huge file(1)

# Next we mount it

sudo mount /dev/xvdb1 /mnt
```

Now you can dig around in that snapshot. Need more help? See [Hint 3](#)

The terminal also shows the output of the `aws --profile flaws_lab ec2 describe-snapshots` command, displaying details for the snapshot `snap-8a9342abd1dc8b9`, including its description, creation time, size, and storage tier.

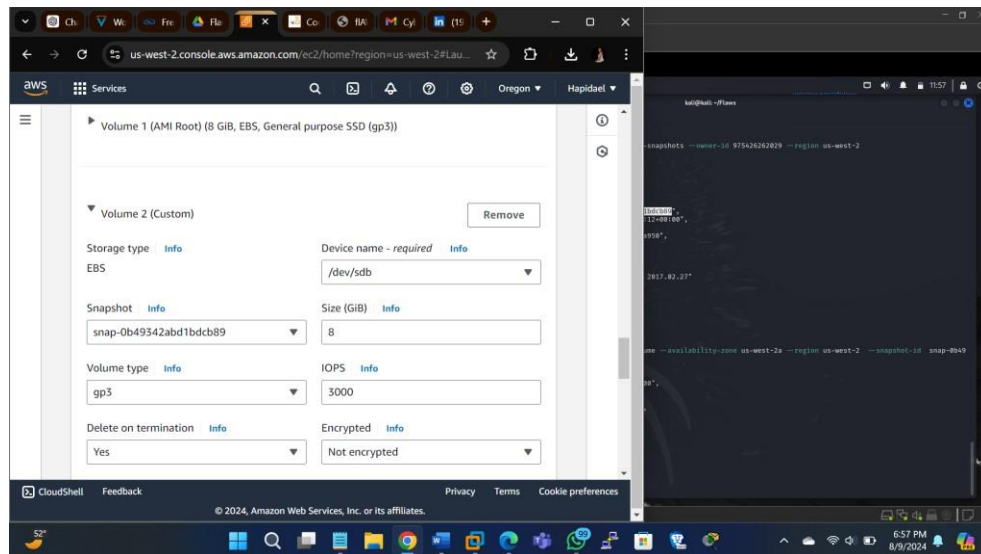
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images, AMIs, and AMI Catalog. The main content area displays the 'Volumes' page for the 'us-west-2' region. A table lists the volumes, with 'flaws_snap' (Volume ID: vol-0ee6b5afd0fd7eace) selected. Below the table, the details for this volume are shown, including its type (gp2), size (8 GiB), and status (Okay). The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock indicating 6:46 PM on 8/9/2024.

Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Th
flaws_snap	vol-0ee6b5afd0fd7eace	gp2	8 GiB	100	-

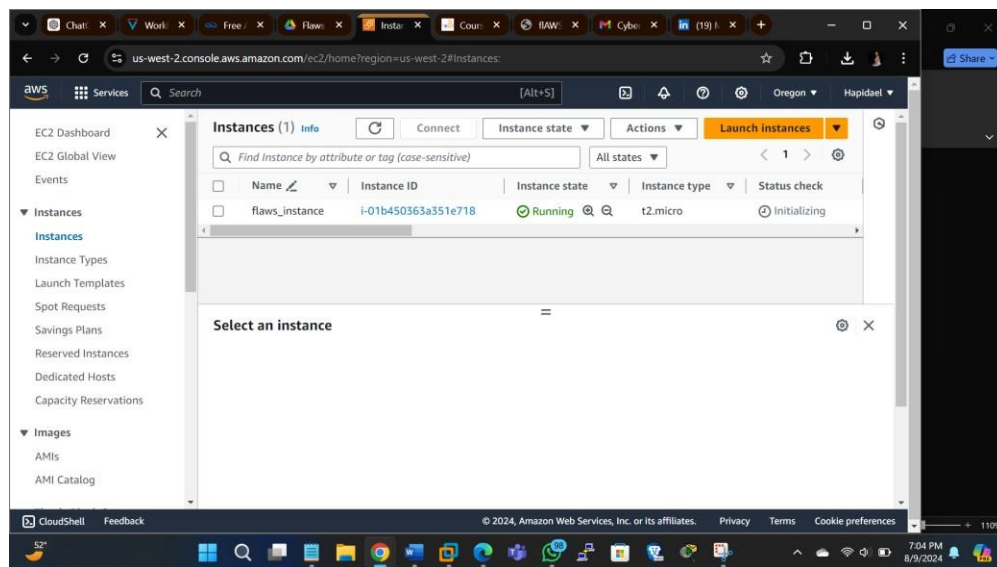
Volume ID: vol-0ee6b5afd0fd7eace (flaws_snap)

Details	Status checks	Monitoring	Tags
Volume ID vol-0ee6b5afd0fd7eace (flaws_snap)	Size 8 GiB	Type gp2	Volume status Okay
AWS Compute Optimizer	Volume state	IOPS	Throughput

Storage (volume) Launching Instance



Instance launched



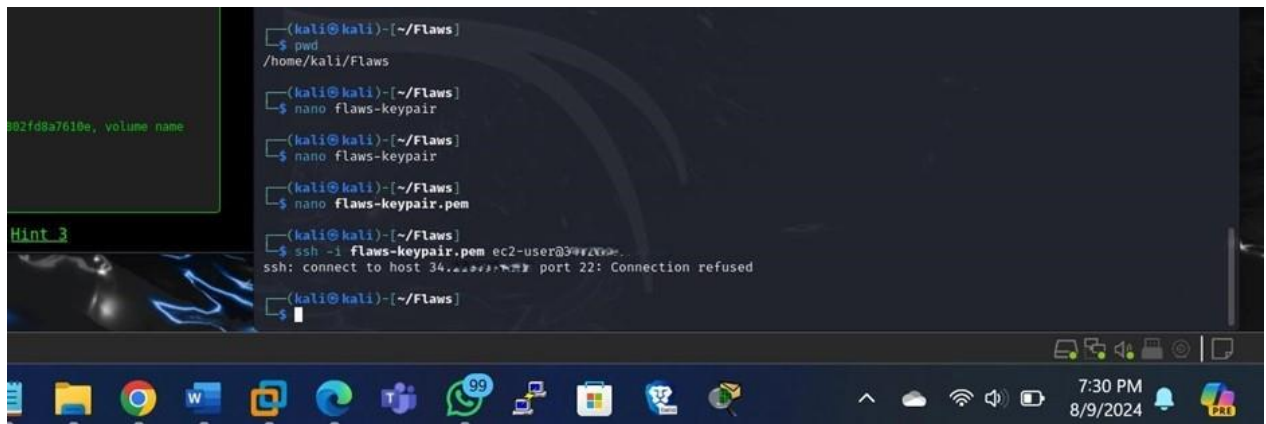
The screenshot displays a Kali Linux virtual machine environment. The terminal window is the primary focus, showing a series of commands and their outputs. The user has created an IAM user named 'flaws', generated a keypair, and successfully created an EC2 instance named 'flaws-lab' in the 'us-west-2' region. A file explorer window is open, showing the 'Downloads' folder with a file named 'flaws-keypair.pem'. The terminal output shows the successful creation of the EC2 instance 'flaws-lab'.

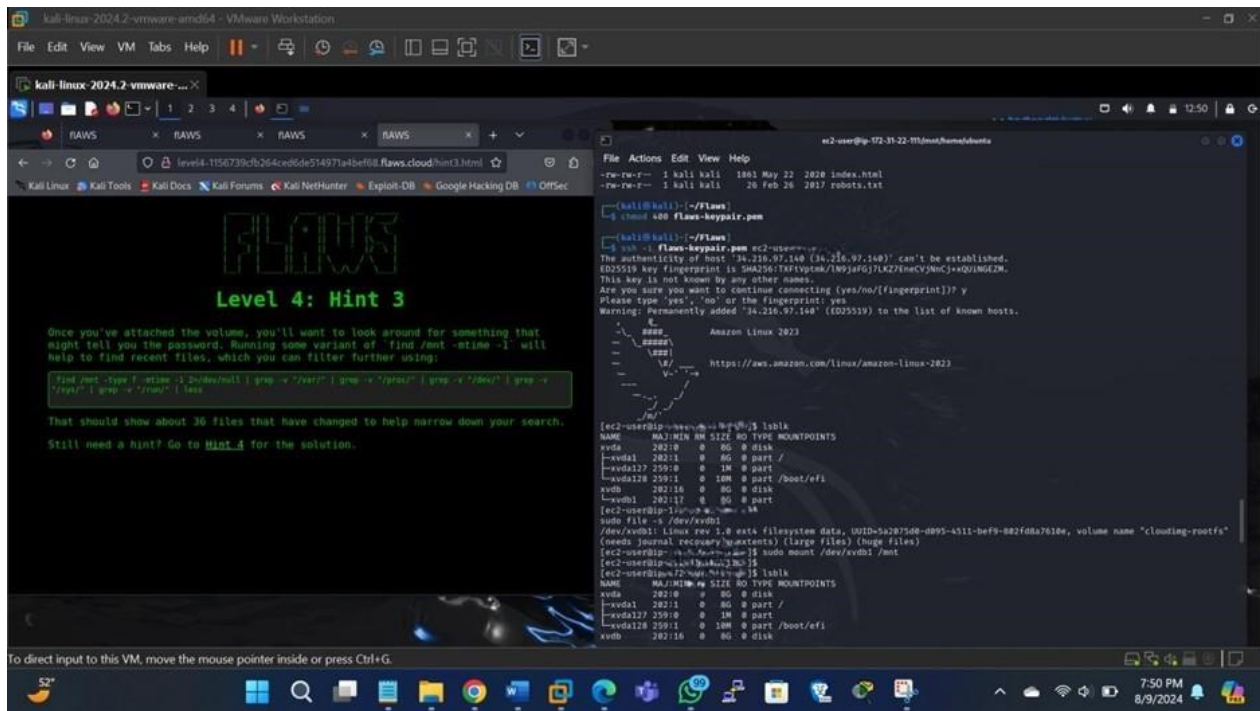
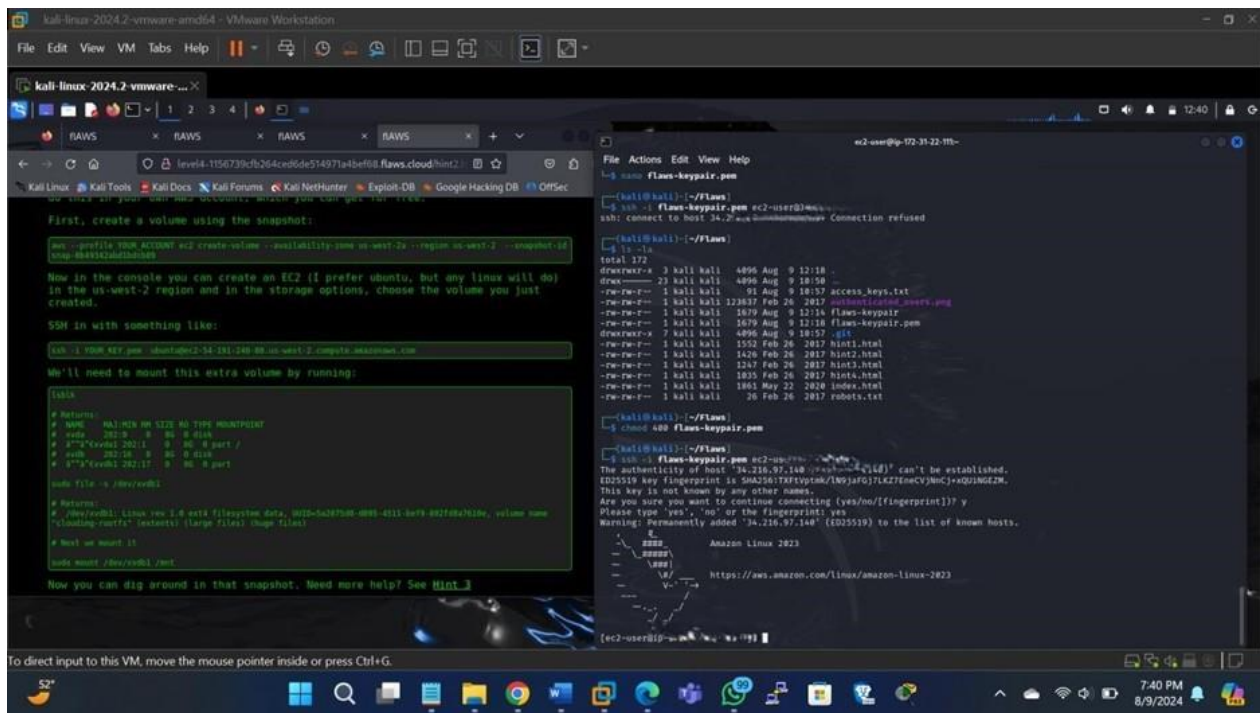
```

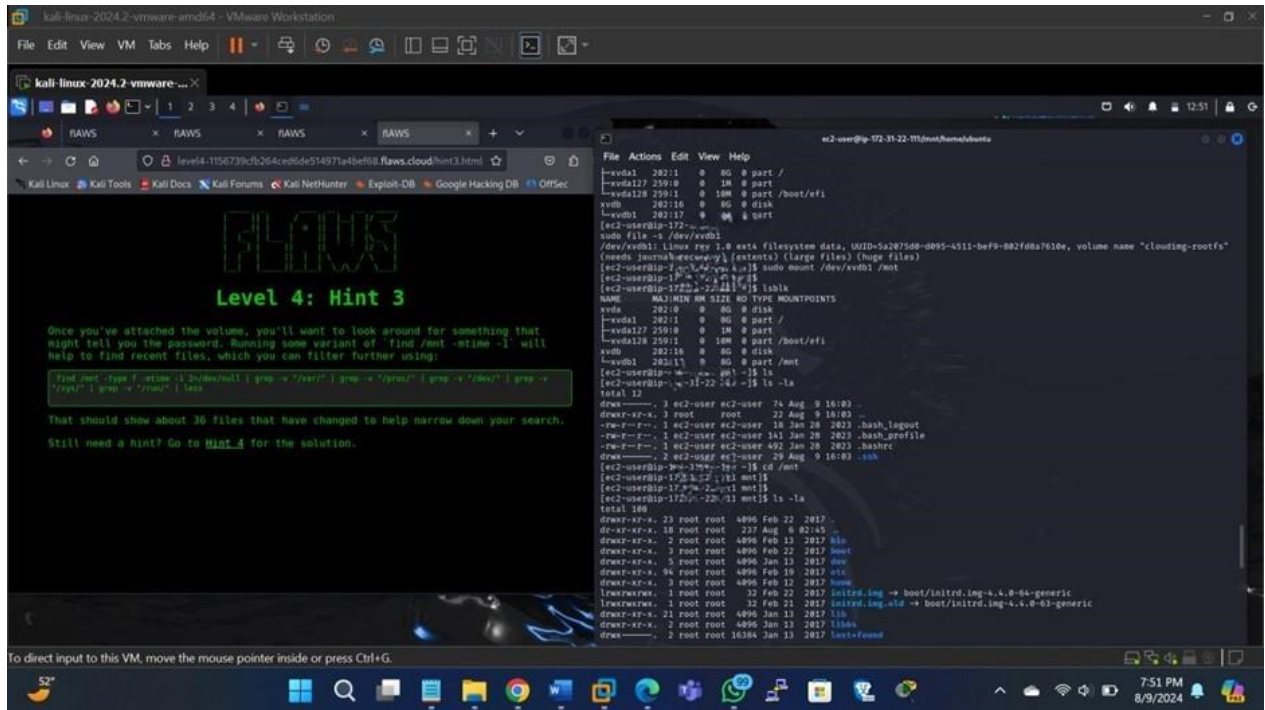
kali@kali:~/Flaws$ aws --profile flaws_lab ec2 describe-snapshots --owner-id 975426262029 --region us-west-2
{
  "Snapshots": [
    {
      "SnapshotId": "snap-8b493a2ab81bdc89",
      "VolumeId": "vol-02-28701351240800",
      "State": "completed",
      "Progress": 100,
      "StartTime": "2017-02-28T01:35:12Z",
      "EndTime": "2017-02-28T01:35:12Z",
      "CreatedBy": "aws-ec2",
      "Description": "Flaws backup 2017.02.27",
      "Tags": [
        {
          "Key": "Name",
          "Value": "Flaws backup 2017.02.27"
        }
      ],
      "Tier": "standard"
    }
  ],
  "NextToken": null
}

kali@kali:~/Flaws$ aws --profile flaws_lab ec2 create-volume --availability-zone us-west-2a --region us-west-2 --snapshot-id snap-8b493a2ab81bdc89
{
  "VolumeId": "vol-02-28701351240800",
  "Size": 8,
  "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
  "State": "pending",
  "Progress": 0,
  "StartTime": "2017-02-28T01:35:12Z",
  "EndTime": "2017-02-28T01:35:12Z",
  "CreatedBy": "aws-ec2",
  "Description": "Flaws backup 2017.02.27",
  "Tags": [
    {
      "Key": "Name",
      "Value": "Flaws backup 2017.02.27"
    }
  ],
  "Tier": "standard"
}

```

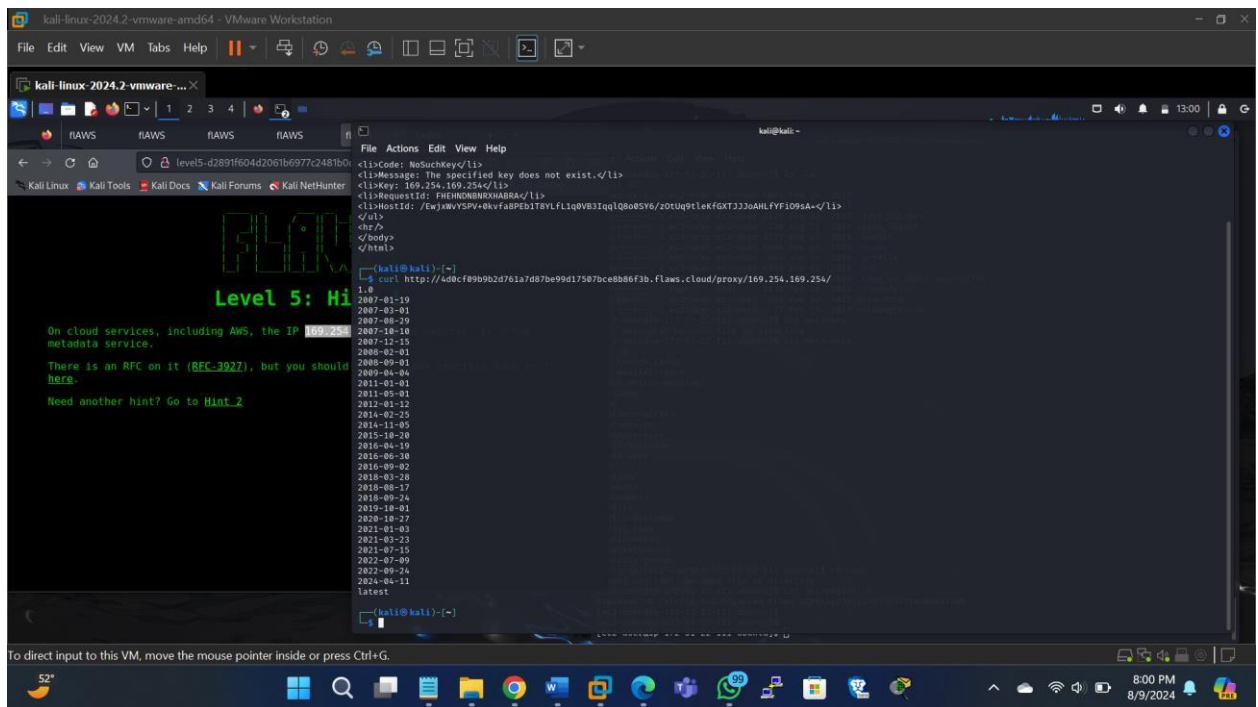
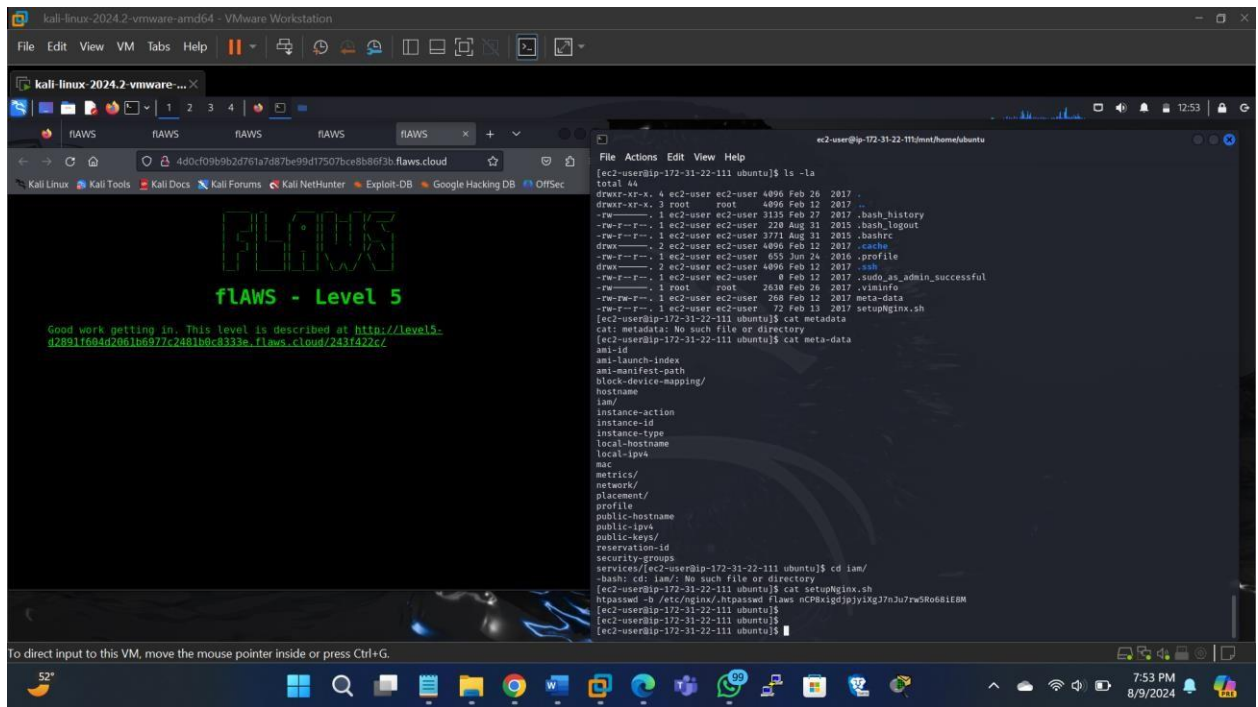


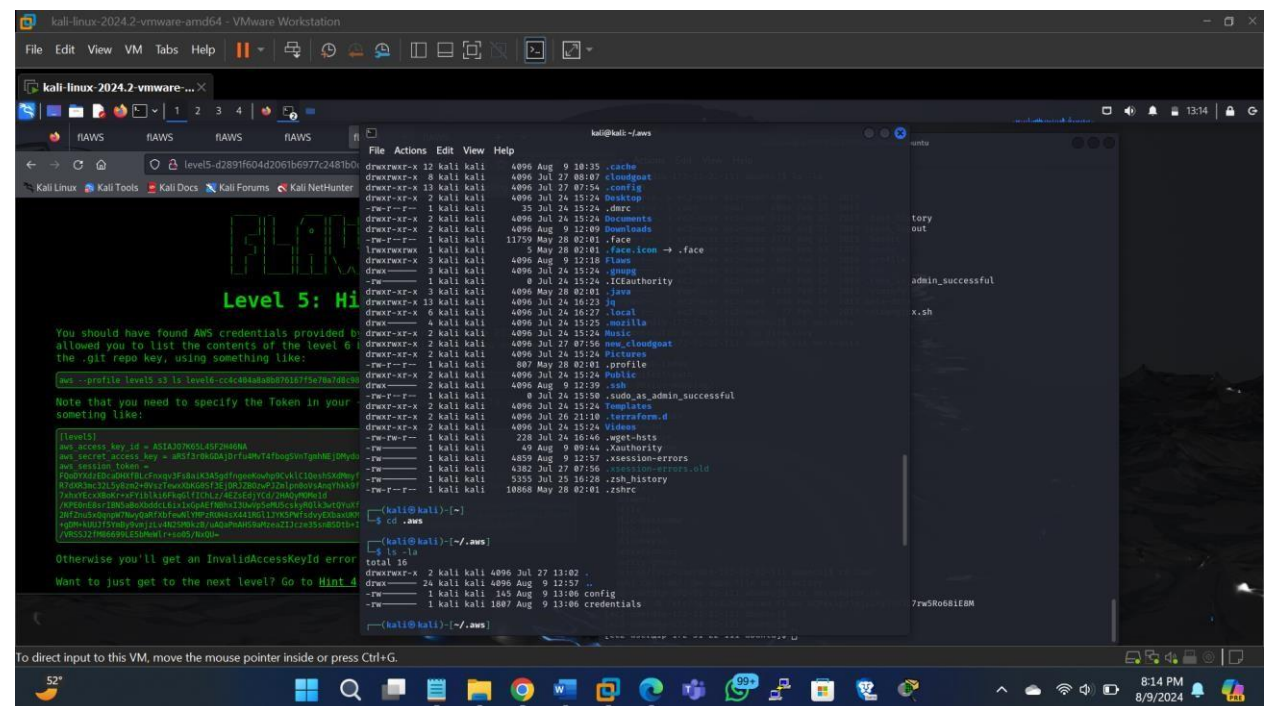
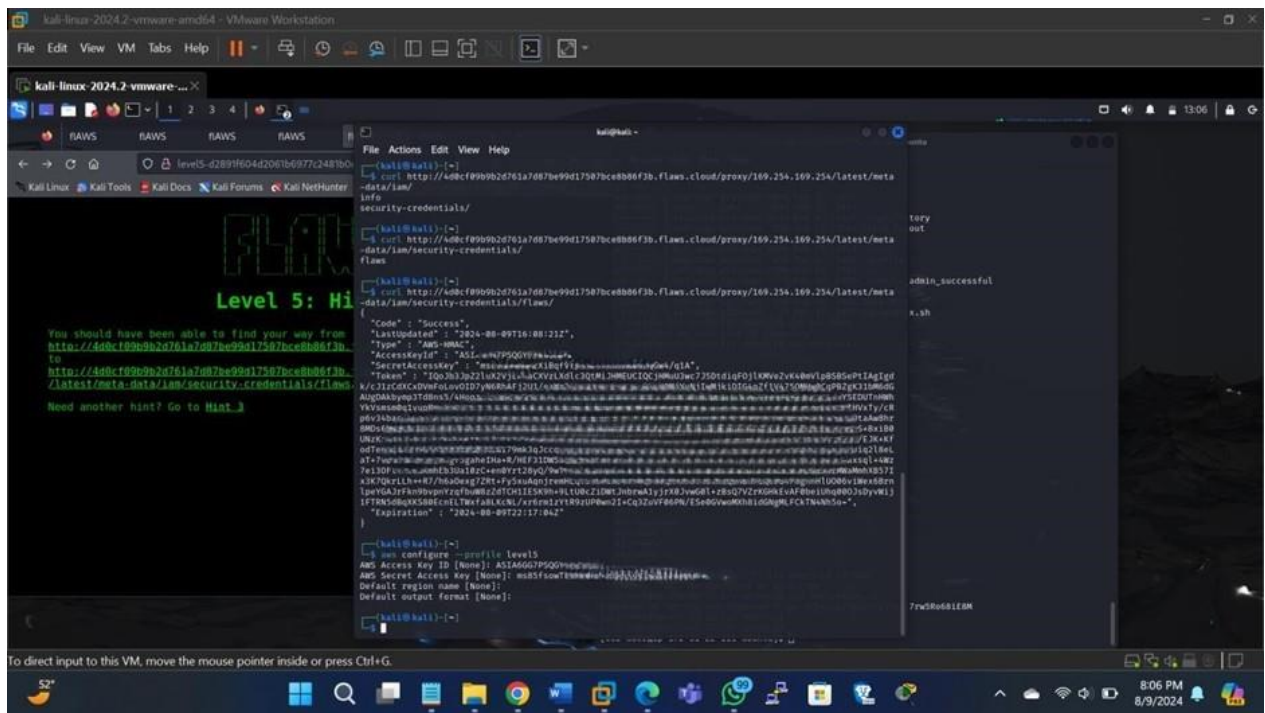




And on to level 5

Here examines an insecurely configured Lambda function, learning how such vulnerabilities can be exploited to gain access to sensitive data or escalate privileges within an AWS environment





Conclusion

The Flaws.cloud lab provides a practical and engaging way to learn about AWS security by simulating real-world vulnerabilities and attack scenarios. By completing each level, participants not only gain a deeper understanding of common cloud security issues but also learn how to implement best practices to protect against these vulnerabilities. The lab serves as a valuable resource for anyone looking to improve their cloud security skills, whether **they are beginners or experienced professionals. Through this hands-on approach, participants are better equipped to identify and mitigate security risks in their own cloud environments, making the Flaws.cloud lab an essential tool for anyone involved in cloud security.**