

Securing the Sky: Strategies for Protecting Against Cloud Hacking

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Cloud security: Management nightmare



Cloud providers



Product requirements



Shared responsibilities

Cloud security: Management nightmare



Cloud resources

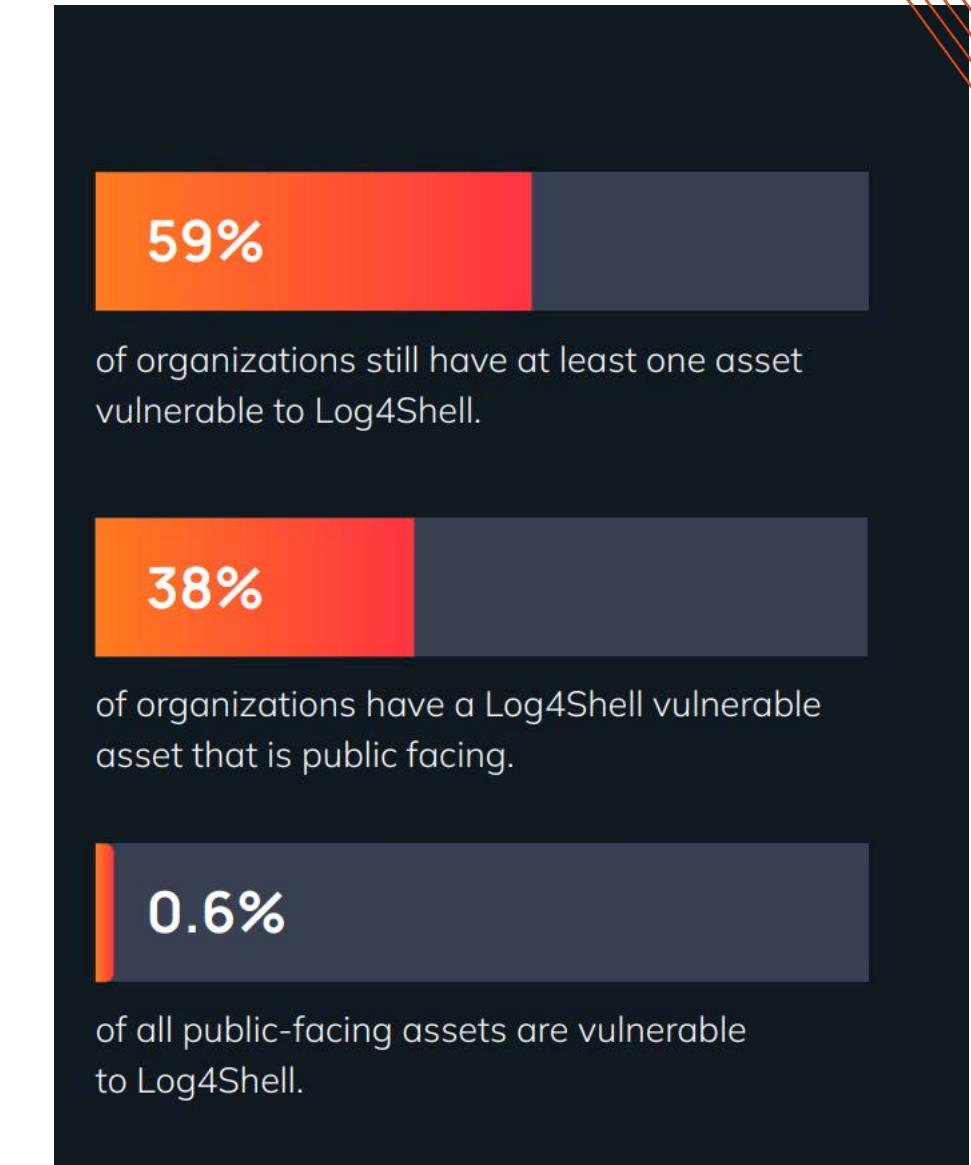
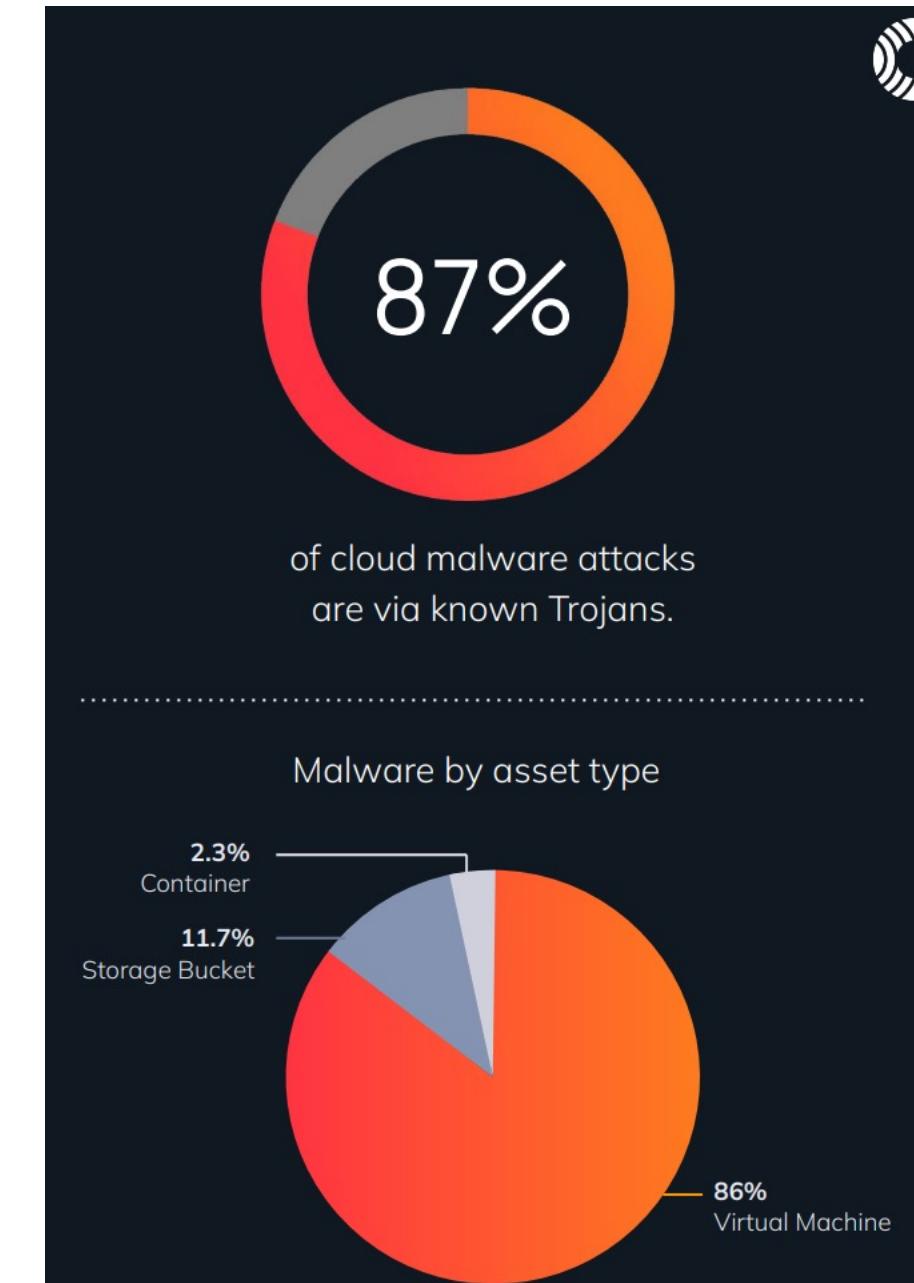


Attack surfaces



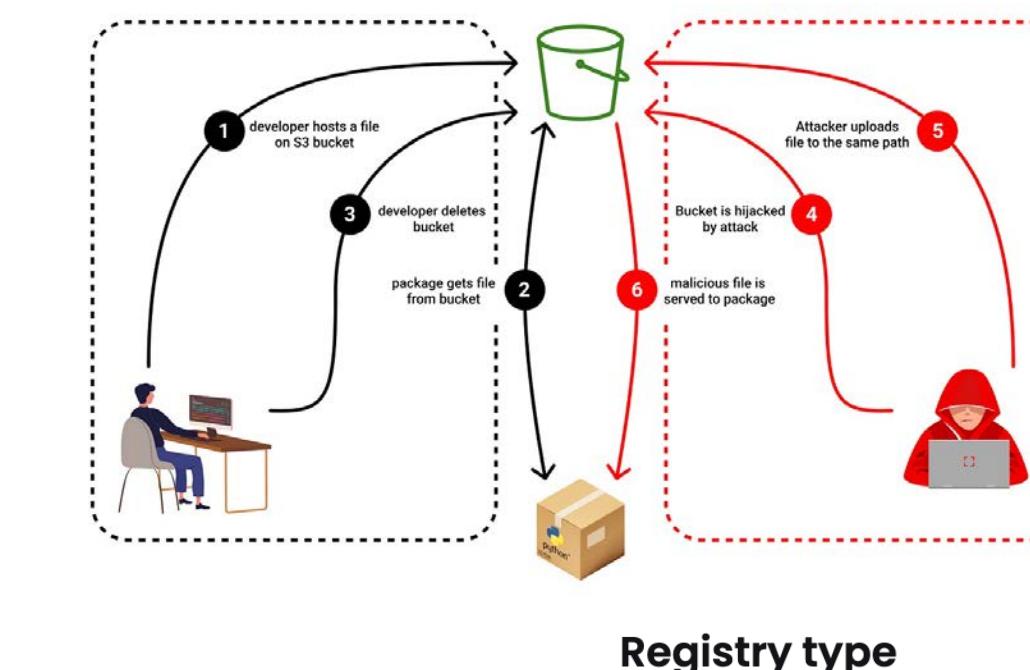
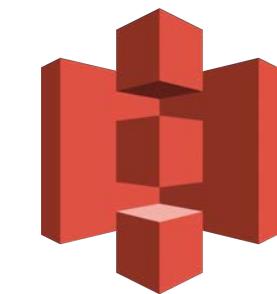
Tools & Experience

We love the cloud, so attackers do.



Do not use public resources unless you **really really** need.

- Storage resources (Azure Blob, AWS S3, EBS, EFS),
- Exposed sensitive data,
- Container registries → Getting credentials from it,
- Write to public resources & destroy environments,
- Denial of Wallet amplification attack → AWS S3,
- Publicly accessible databases,
- Amazon SageMaker publicly accessible notebooks.



66% Public

34% Private

Be aware of your resources.

- Which resources, where and why?
- What are the possible vulnerabilities?
- What are the misconfigurations?
- What are the endpoints?



Be aware of your resources.

CSPM is not enough, but it is a good start.

The screenshot displays a comprehensive CSPM dashboard with the following sections:

- Posture Management**: The main navigation bar includes Home, Signals, Findings, Rules, and a search/filter icon.
- Security posture score**: Shows a **90%** score, indicating **of all weighted findings passed**. A comparison shows a **+4% vs. 30 days ago**.
- Posture score per account**: Lists accounts with their respective scores and changes:
 - 473437055159 (152 resources) 87% +0.15%
 - 291fba3f-e0a5-47bc-a299-3bdab2a50 93%
 - 363525035937 (121 resources) 91% +15%
 - 172597598159 (25 resources) 91%
- Top 5 high-severity rule failures**: Lists the top five failure types:
 - 6,928 PIDs cgroup limit is used
 - 370 Host's network namespace is not shared
 - 288 Docker socket is not mounted inside any contain...
 - 29 CloudTrail multi-region is enabled
 - 24 --rotate-certificates argument is not set to false
- CIS - AWS - v1.3.0**: Rules evaluation shows **PASS 9** and **FAIL 8**. It also lists the **Top 5 requirements by rule failures** and **Resource types with the most fail findings**.
- CIS - Azure - v1.3.0 BETA**: Rules evaluation shows **PASS 0** and **FAIL 43**. It also lists the **Top 5 requirements by rule failures** and **Resource types with the most fail findings**.
- CIS - Kubernetes - v1.5.1**: Rules evaluation shows **PASS 6** and **FAIL 4**. It also lists the **Top 5 requirements by rule failures** and **Resource types with the most fail findings**.

Please read the documentation.

- The following documentation ensures that security features are configured correctly,
- Maximizing protection against threats,
- Cloud engineers are updated on new security features and best practices,
- Maximizing the use of documentation minimizes reliance on external support, saving time and resources.



Get alert from everything you need.

- Anomalies,
- Cloud resource threats,
- Cloud resources configuration changes,
- Verify alerts and get details from it,
- Have a plan for alerts.



Monitor everything.

- Constant monitoring enables early detection of suspicious activities or anomalies.
- Timely monitoring allows for rapid response to security incidents.
- Monitoring provides valuable insights into emerging threats and attack patterns.
- Monitoring resource usage helps control costs and prevent unnecessary expenses.



Dance like no one is watching. Encrypt like everyone is.

- Encrypt in transit,
- Encrypt in rest,
- Follow best practices in the encryption stage,
- Follow up cyber security world for encryption changes

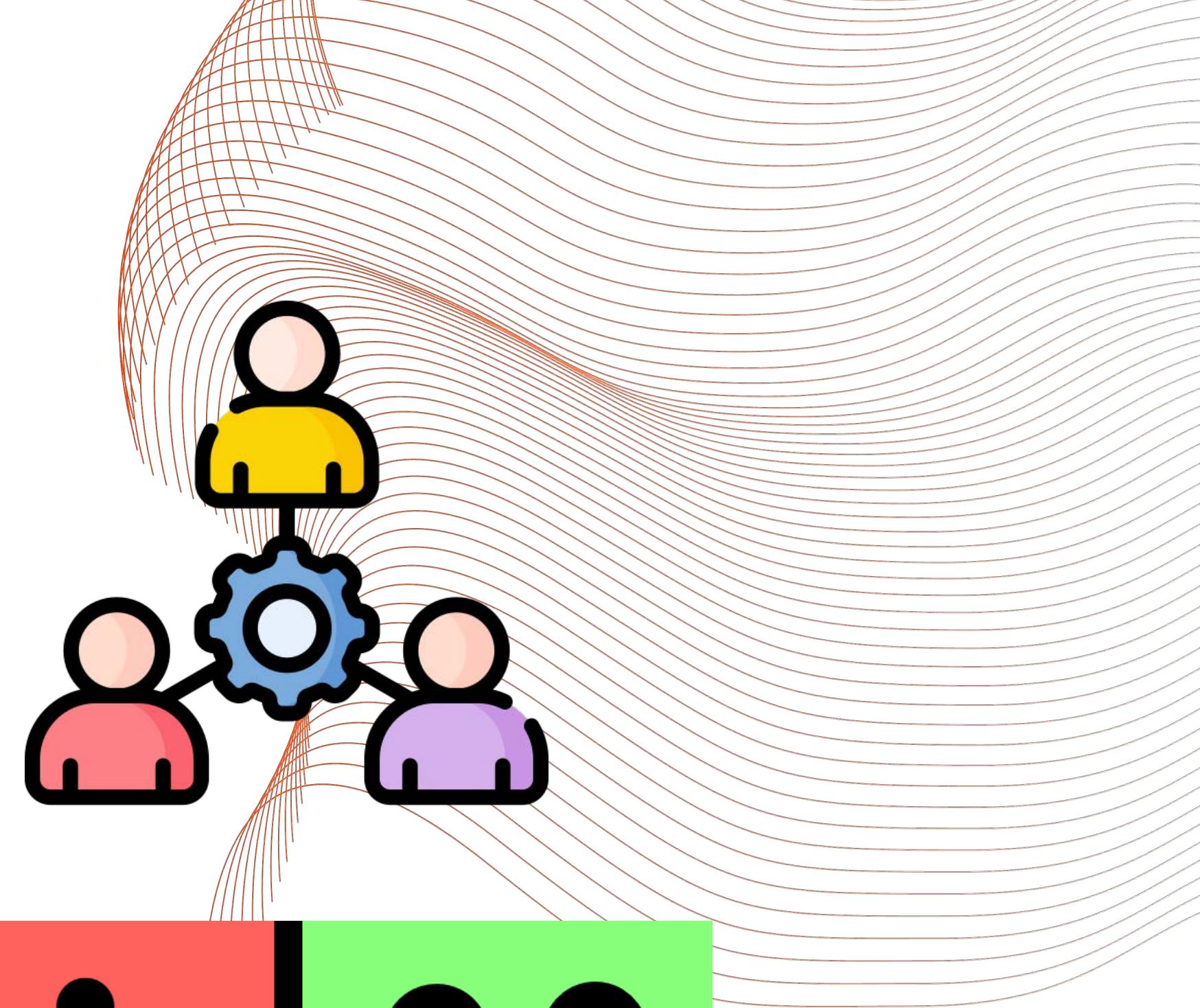
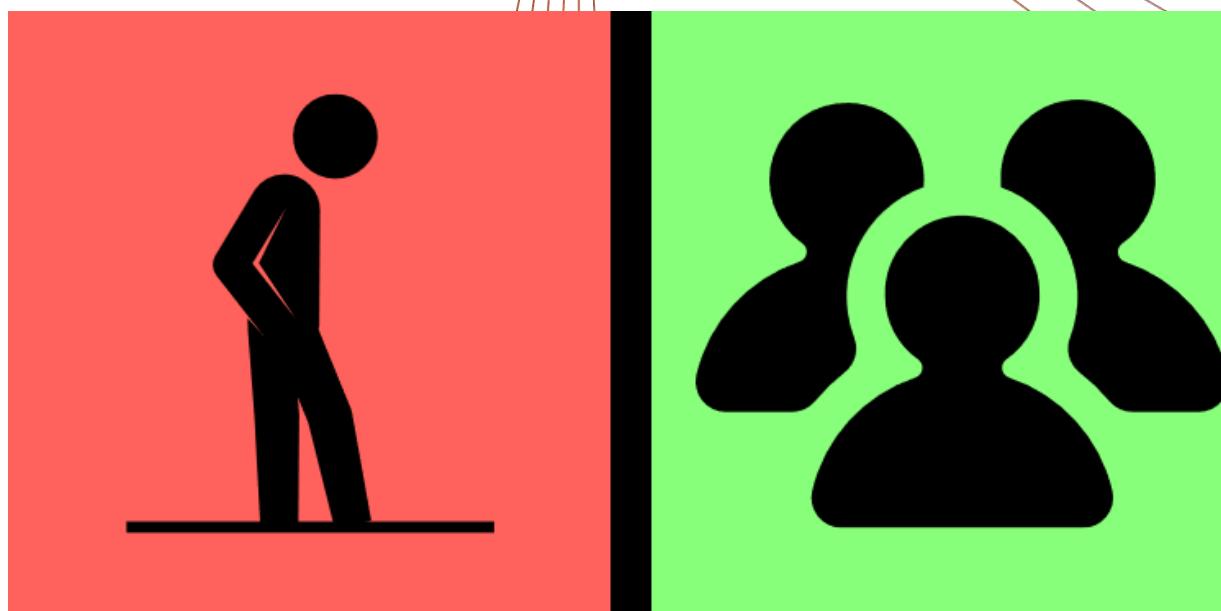


Be open to change.



Do not isolate teams.

- Everyone needs security,
- Each team brings unique skills and perspectives to the table,
- Improved visibility across teams helps identify and address security risks more effectively,
- Avoid duplication of efforts and resources,



Think 'what if'

- Consider potential scenarios and their impacts on cloud security posture,
- Identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses before they can be exploited,
- Use 'what if' scenarios to drive ongoing security enhancements and updates,
- Evaluate how different scenarios may affect regulatory compliance and take necessary precautions.



WHAT
{if...}



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