

Automated Serverless Security Testing

CONF42

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cloudessence

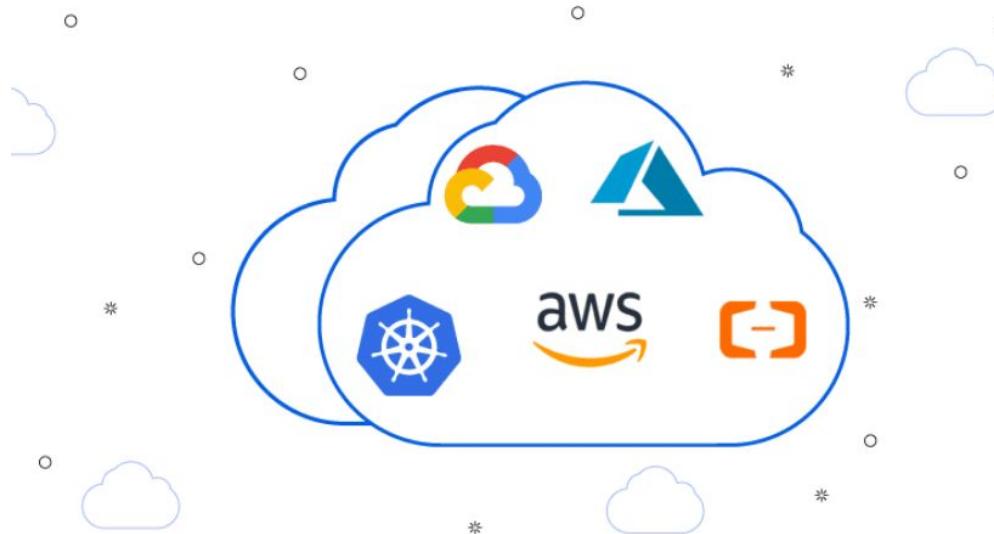
Co-Founder & CTO
Acquired by Contrast Security, 2020



Protego

Head of Security Research
Acquired by CheckPoint, 2019

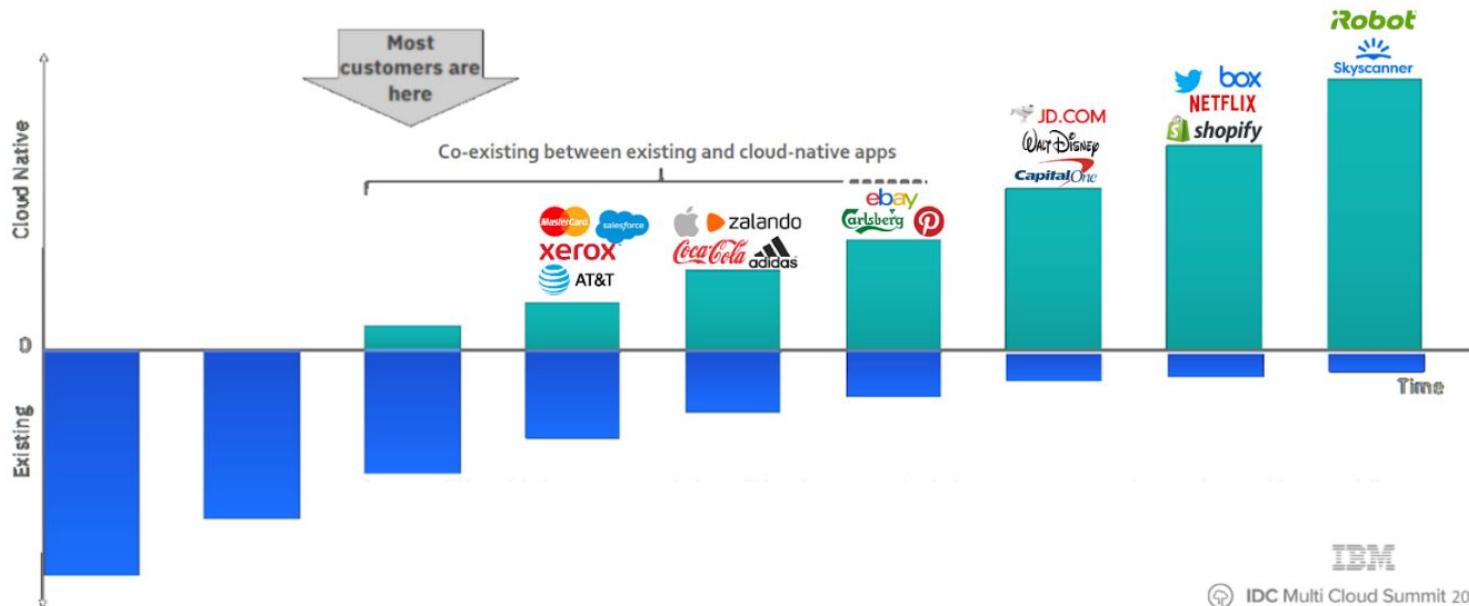
Cloud Native is the Future of Application Development



- “25% of developers will use serverless regularly by the end of 2021”

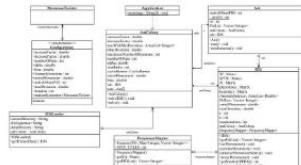
FORRESTER®

The Cloud Native Transformation Has Begun

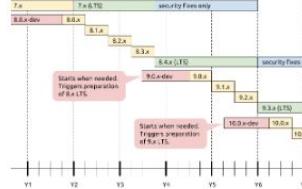


It's not just a development pattern

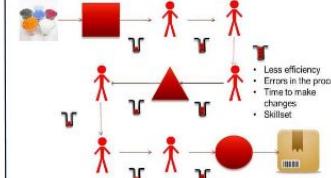
Architecture



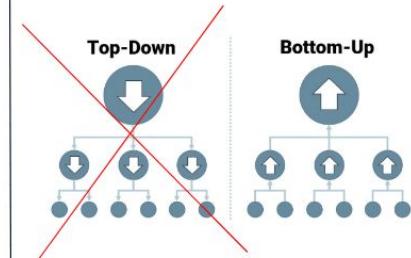
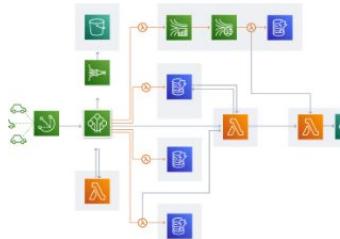
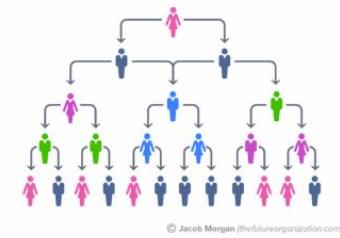
Cycles



Process



Decision





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Provider: aws | Region: us-west-1

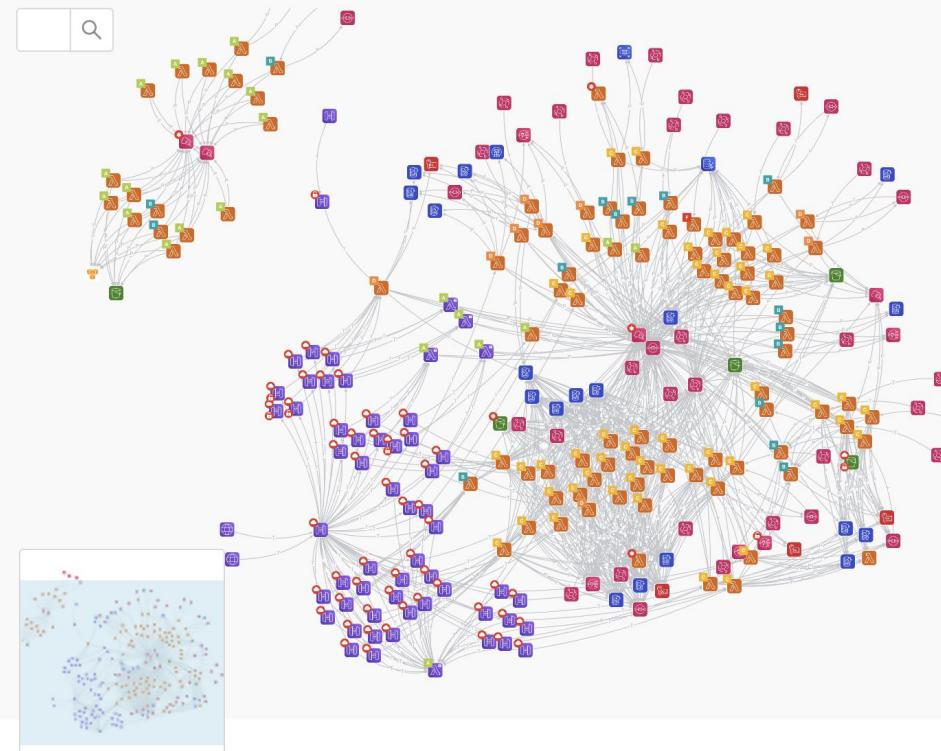
Functions

Scans

Vulnerabilities

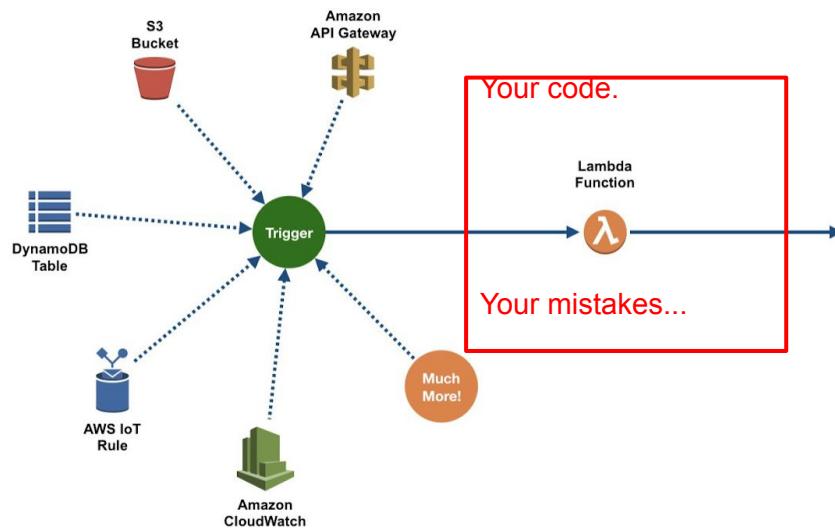
Graph

Settings



Serverless Architecture

Event-Driven Architecture



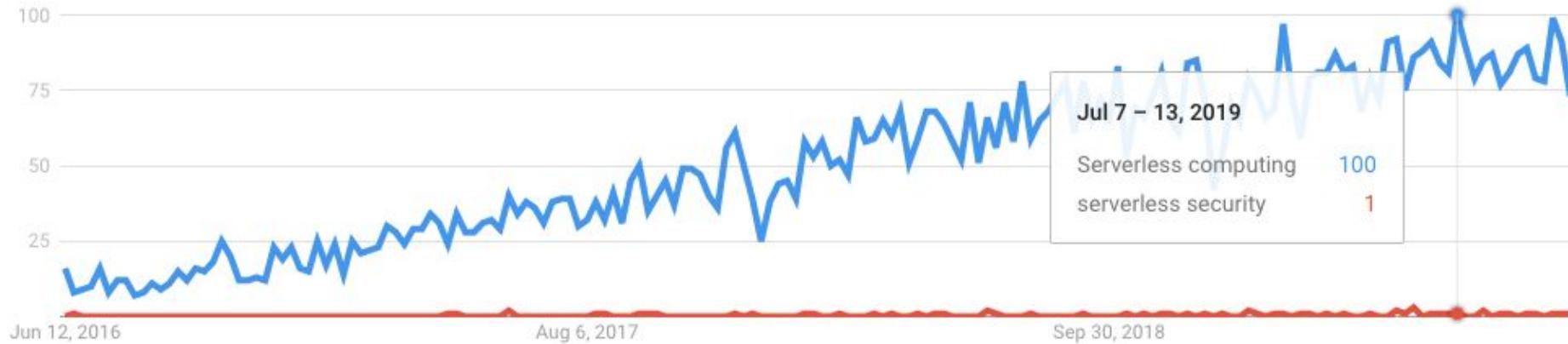
- Triggered via events
- Container spins up when required
- Terminates when code execution

AWS Lambda - Security Aspects

- Read-only environment, except for */tmp*
- Not wired to the internet*
- Data is temporary**
- Code reside in environment
- Keys are available as environment variables



Is Serverless Security a thing?



Can we apply
traditional AppSec
to Serverless?



Resource-Based IAM



DVSA-ORDER-NEW

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    orderId = str(uuid.uuid4())
    itemList = event["items"]
    status = 100

    userId = event["user"]
    address = "{}"
    ts = int(time.time())
    dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
    table = dynamodb.Table(os.environ["ORDERS_T"])
    response = table.put_item(
        Item={}
    )

    if response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatus'] == 200:
        res = {"status": "ok", "msg": "order created"}
    else:
        res = {"status": "err", "msg": "could not create order"}

    return res
```

Execution role

Role name

serverlessrepo-DVSA-OrderNewFunctionRole-N65M2RQ1B6QS

Resource summary



Amazon DynamoDB
1 action, 2 resources

To view the resources and actions that your function has permission to access, choose a service.

By action

By resource

Action

Resources

Allow: arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:402181209224:table/*

dynamodb:PutItem

Trust no one!

Lambda and DynamoDB : is not authorized to perform: dynamodb:Scan

Asked 2 Months ago Answers: 4 Viewed 63 times

I've created my API with serverless, after I deployed my API into lambda, and we I try to test the endpoint via the "Test" button in the GatewayAPI, I get the error:

```
"User: arn:aws:sts::245912153055:assumed-role/pets-service-dev-us-east-1-lambdaRole/pets-service-dev-listPets is not authorized to perform: dynamodb:Scan on resource: arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:245912153055:table/Pets"
```

I should probably need to give the permission to Lambda, but I'm a little bit lost ...



^ Worked with an Amazon engineer and it turns out the problem was in the policy configuration:

25 should be

"dynamodb: * "

Trust no one!

I solved this by adding the `AWSLambdaFullAccess` permissions to the Lambda

2

1. Go to the Lambda IAM Role

2. Select "Attach existing policies directly"

3. Search for `AWSLambdaFullAccess`, select it and click `next:review` at the bottom of the page.

4. Click `Add Permissions`

And that should do it.

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Action": [  
                "cloudwatch:*",  
                "cognito-identity>ListIdentityPools",  
                "cognito-sync:GetCognitoEvents",  
                "cognito-sync:SetCognitoEvents",  
                "dynamodb:*",  
                "events:*",  
                "iam>ListAttachedRolePolicies",  
                "iam>ListRolePolicies",  
                "iam>ListRoles",  
                "iam>PassRole",  
                "kinesis>DescribeStream",  
                "kinesis>ListStreams",  
                "kinesis>PutRecord",  
                "lambda:*",  
                "logs:*",  
                "s3:*",  
                "sns>ListSubscriptions",  
                "sns>ListSubscriptionsByTopic",  
                "sns>ListTopics",  
                "sns>Subscribe",  
                "sns>Unsubscribe"  
            ],  
            "Resource": "*"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```



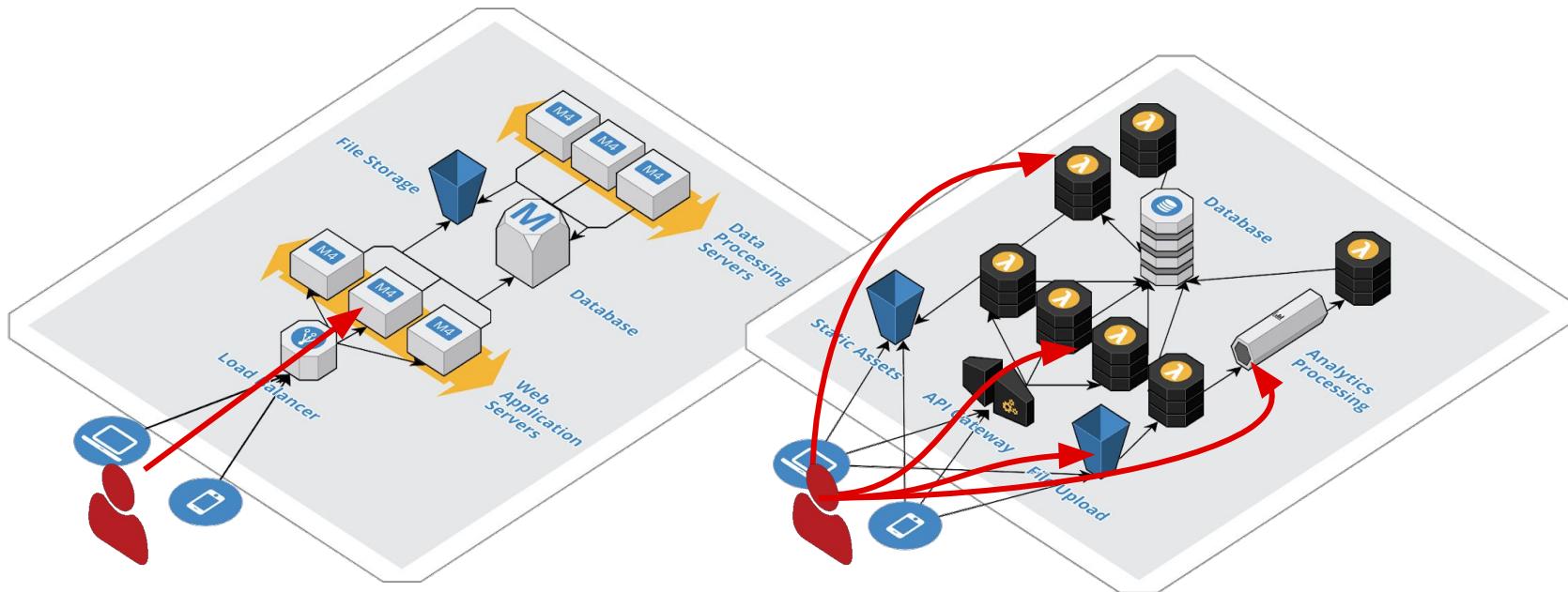
```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Action": [  
                "cloudwatch:*",  
                "cognito-identity>ListIdentityPools",  
                "cognito-sync:GetCognitoEvents",  
                "cognito-sync:SetCognitoEvents",  
                "dynamodb:*",  
                "events:*
```

Note

The AWS managed policies **AWSLambdaFullAccess** and **AWSLambdaReadOnlyAccess** will be **deprecated** on March 1, 2021. After this date, you cannot attach these policies to new IAM users. For more information, see the related [troubleshooting topic](#).

```
                "sns:ListSubscriptionsByTopic",  
                "sns>ListTopics",  
                "sns:Subscribe",  
                "sns:Unsubscribe"  
            ],  
            "Resource": "*"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Loss of Perimeter





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Provider: aws | Region: us-west-1

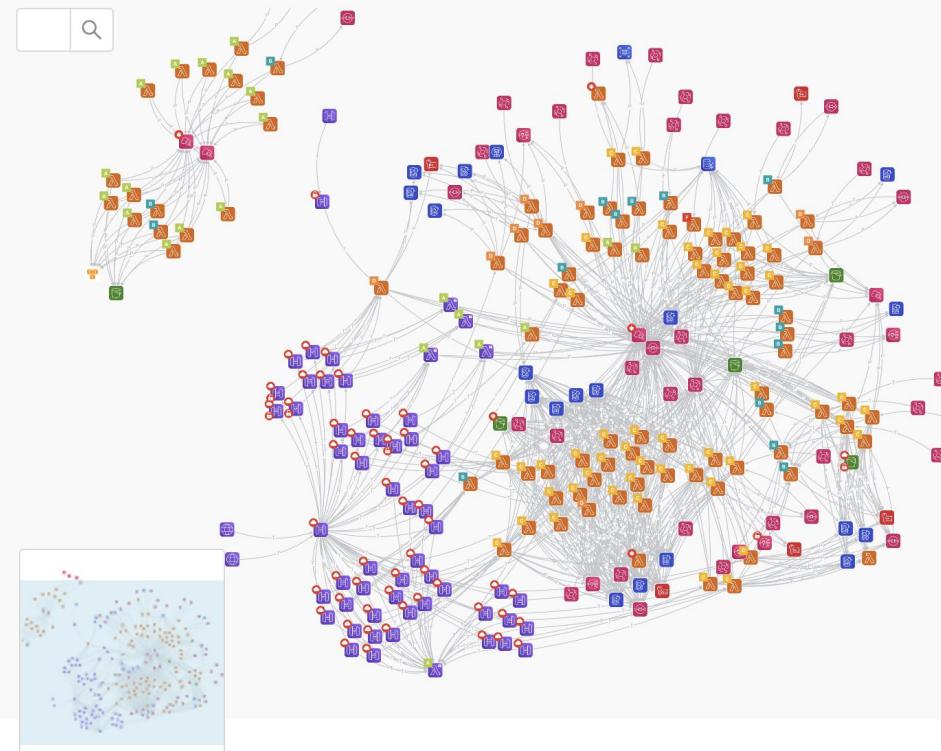
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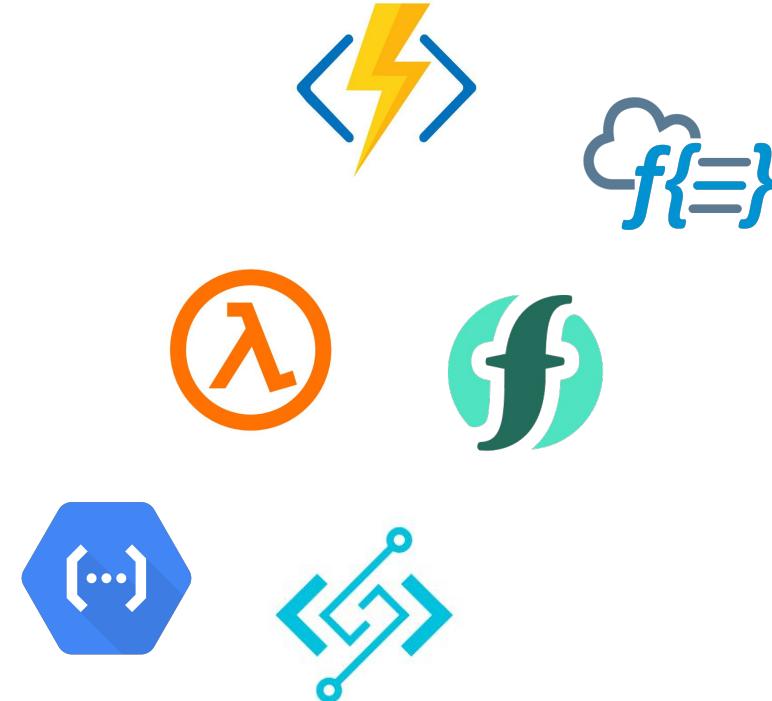
Serverless Architecture

Serverless Risks

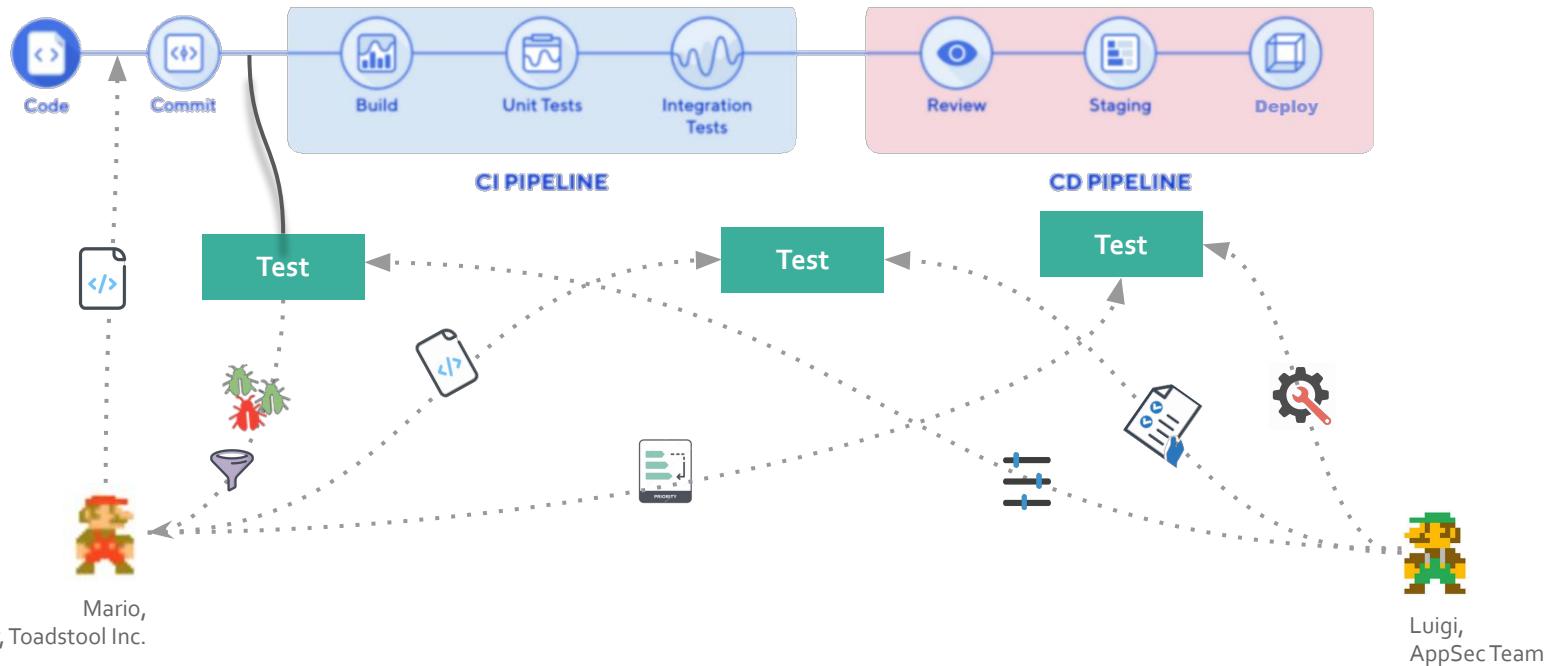
- Event Injection
- Broken Authentication
- Sensitive Data Exposure
- Over-Privileged Functions
- Vulnerable Dependencies
- Insufficient Logging & Monitoring
- Open Resources
- DoW / DoS
- Insecure Shared Space
- Insecure Secret Management

Can Security Scale?

- Lots of services
- Frequent deployments
- What is connected to what?
- Many developers / Few AppSec
- What's important?
- Is security even the same?
- Who takes care of Infra?

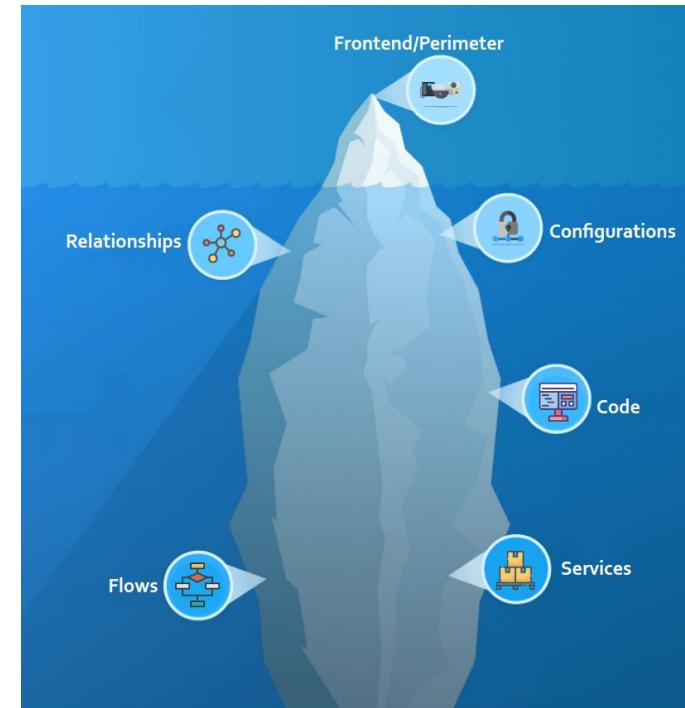


Traditional Testing in Modern CI/CD Pipelines



Traditional AppSec Testing for Cloud Native

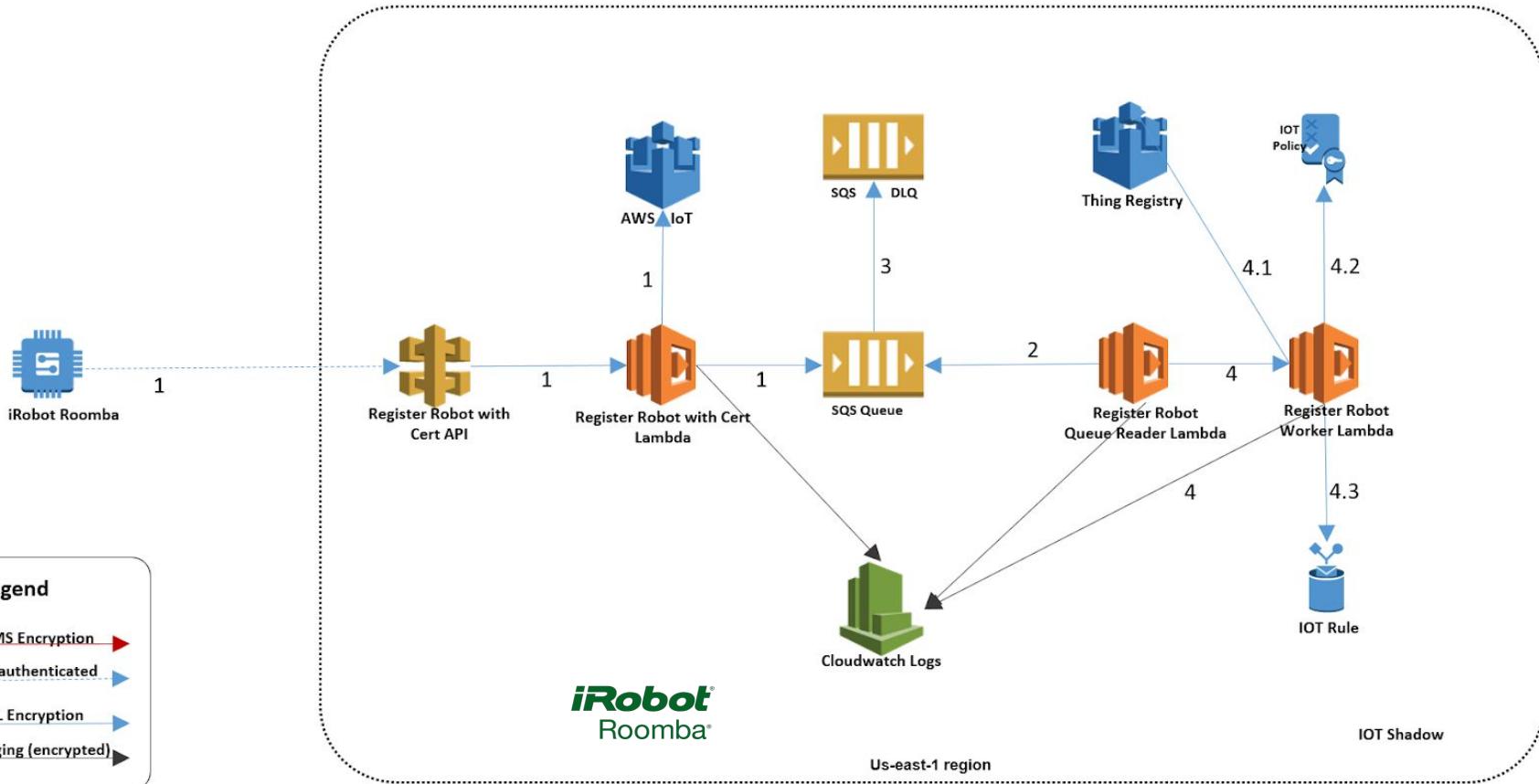
- Ignorant to the environment and context
- Completely blind to no-edge services
- Block developers, disruptive to CI/CD
- Hard to scale



How can we do **Security Testing** on Serverless Apps?



iRobot Serverless App



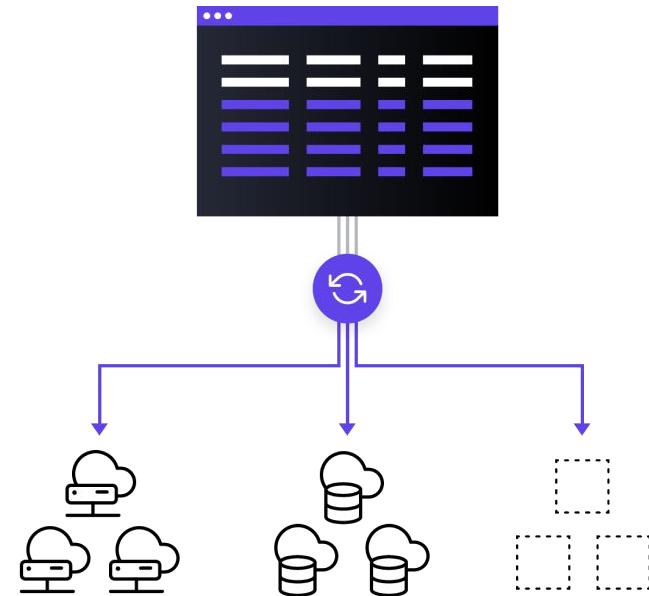
Easy... SCA & Image Scanning

- Covers ~10% of your app
- Just fixing problems you imported
- What about your **CODE**, your services & your configurations?
- Provided by the cloud provider and many OS Project



I know... IaC

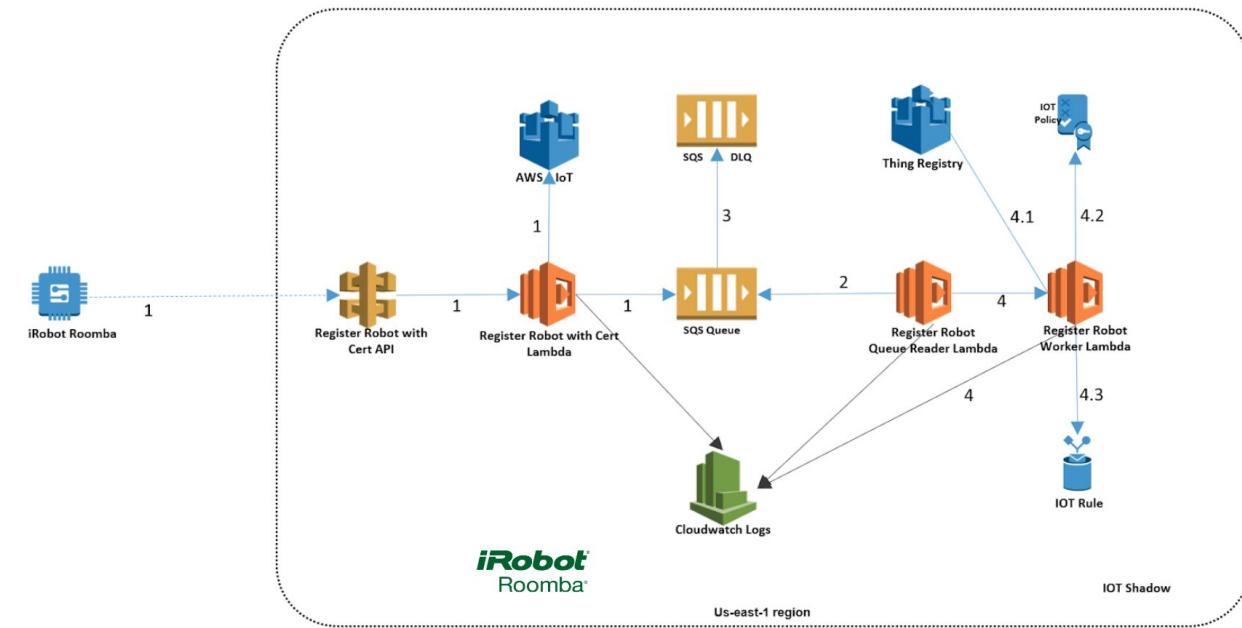
- Really?! Blaming it on the DevOps?
- As left as it can get, but...
 - Limited visibility
 - **Zero code coverage**
 - No logic, no prioritization
 - IaC dependant





IAST!

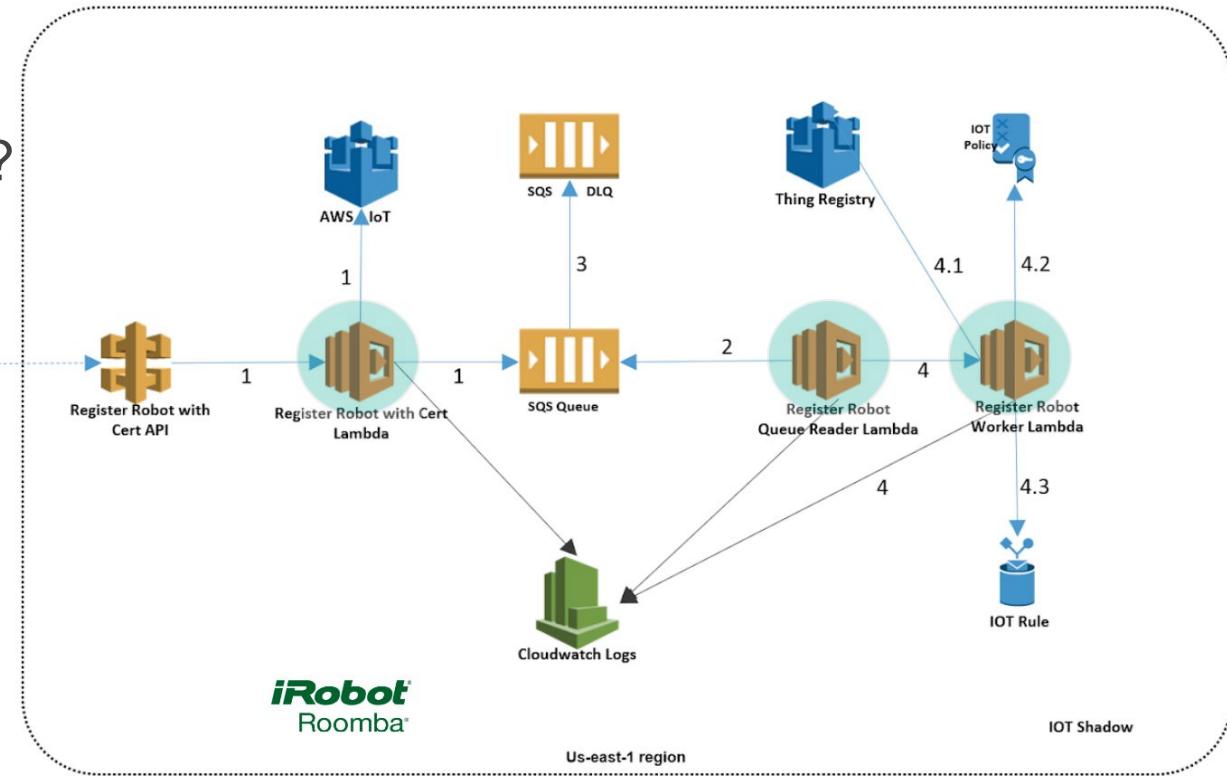
- Modern AppSec
- Accurate & Reliable
- Enables DevOps



But! No Server to instrument...

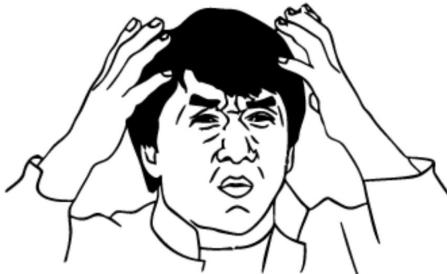
SAST

- So many apps??
- No source (http/input)?
- No sink (output)?
- No DBs?  1
- Who wrote this?
- What's going on???

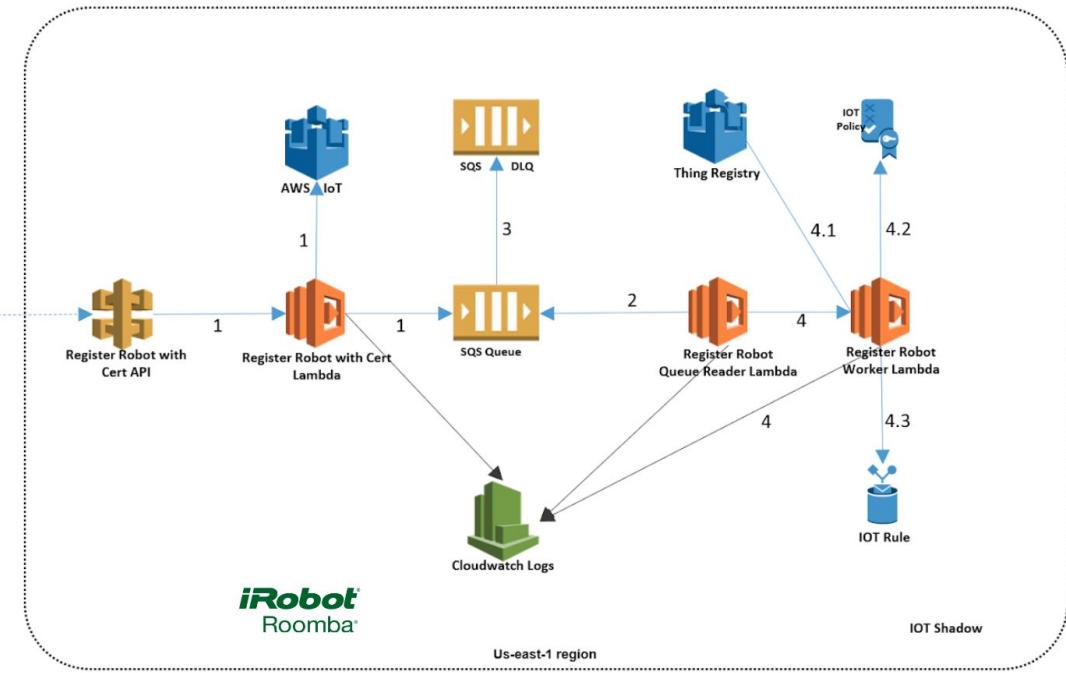


DAST

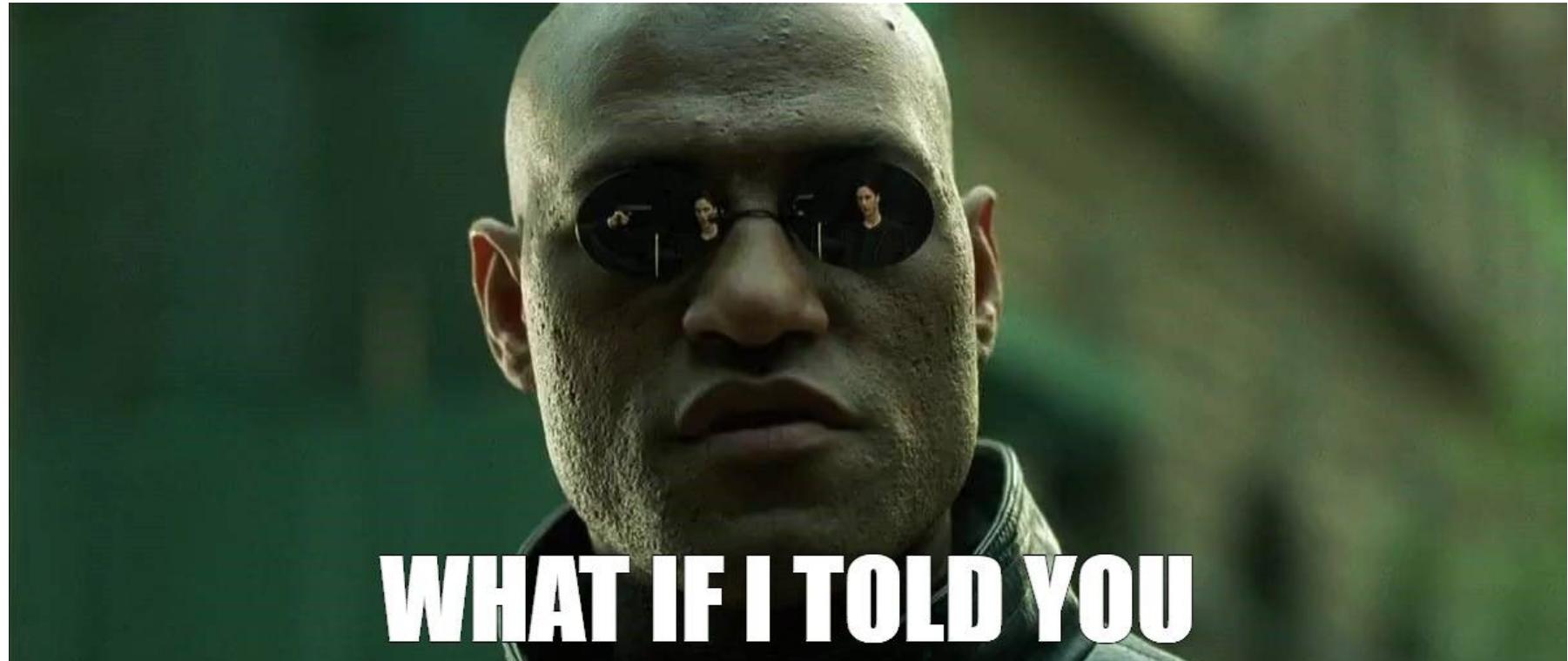
- No HTTP/S Request!
- No (sync) Response...
- Nothing to test?



1



Where do I even start?!

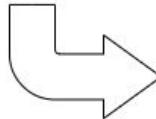




Connect



Seamless and fully automated onboarding.
3 Clicks!



Discover



Resources, Relations,
Interfaces, Policies, Services
within the environment



Analyze

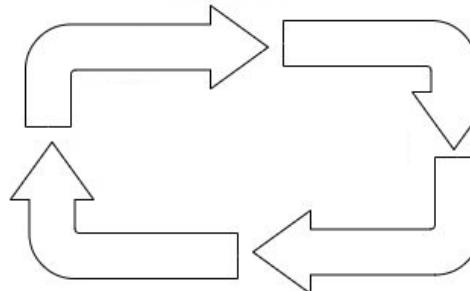


Code, Weaknesses, Attack
surfaces, flows and exposure

Monitor



Continuously monitor
environment for changes and
drifts



Simulate



Generate and execute
curated attacks on resources
and flows

Report

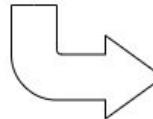


CVEs, Permission Analysis,
Vulnerabilities, Exposure,
Keys/Secrets and more...

Qualify



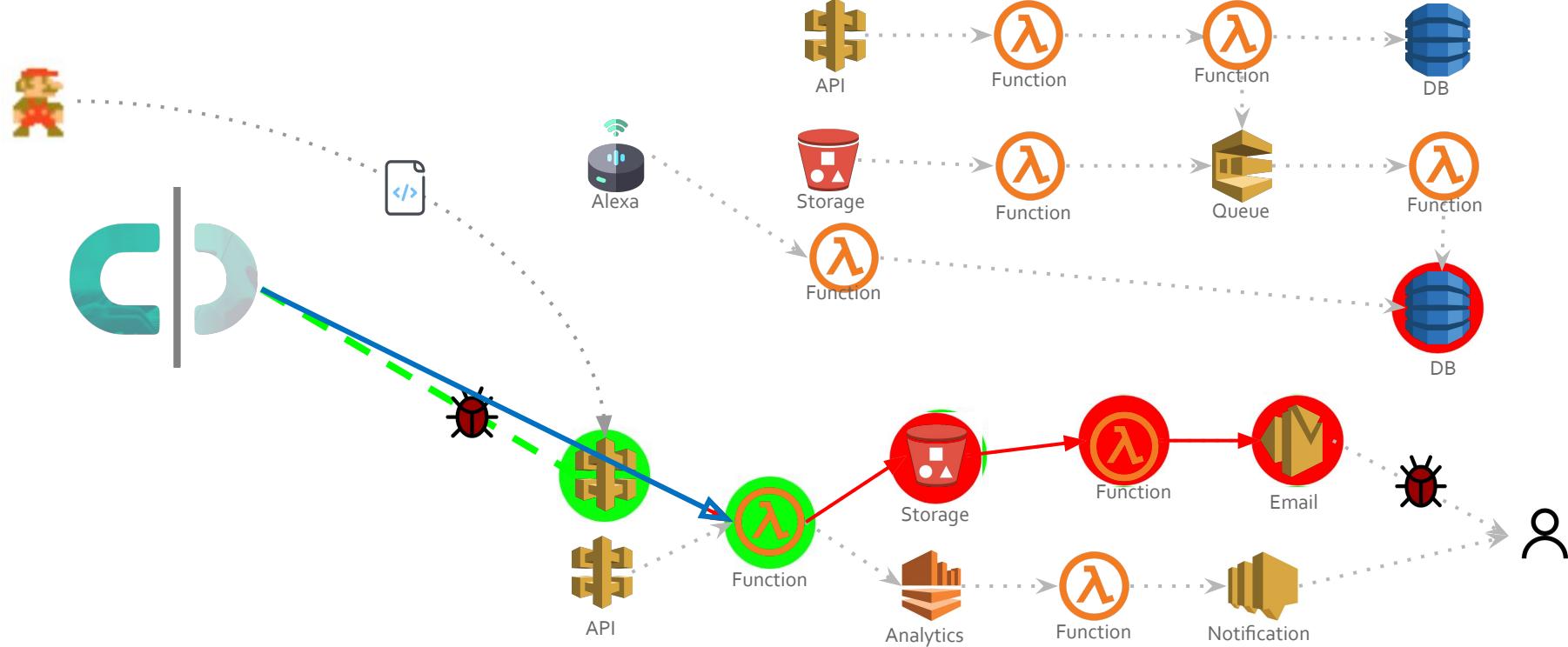
Validate outputs, connected
services and response to
Identify vulnerabilities



Integrate



Example Use Case





Automated Serverless Security Testing

X

OS Command Injection

HIGH

Category: Exploits | Function: arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:733980656228:function:contras

Description

Command injection (CWE-77, CWE-78) is an attack in which the goal is execution of arbitrary command on a vulnerable application. Command injection attacks are possible when an application passes unsafe data to the application. The attacker-supplied command is executed with the privileges of the vulnerable function. Command injection is often used in conjunction with insufficient input validation. This attack differs from Code Injection, in that code injection allows the attacker to execute arbitrary code, while command injection extends the default functionality of the application. In Command Injection, the attacker extends the default functionality of the application by executing commands, without the necessity of injecting code.

What happened

CloudCheckr has identified evidence in the function logs (CWL) that indicates of was successful exploitation.

```
logGroup: /aws/lambda/contrast-vulnerable-function-via-S3
logStream: 2021/11/02/[LATEST]c8c20827d5dc49ab9c2523206e6525f2
payload: |echo $((4*9537971237249))
requestId: 49d03709-b176-43fb-8e9b-7bd03cccd6a9
type: Log
vector: arn:aws:s3:::contrast-vulnerable-bucket-733980656228-us-east-1
```

Remediation

If at all possible, use library calls rather than external processes to recreate the desired functionality. Always sanitize all inputs from untrusted sources.

Impact



```
{
  "PolicyName": "DVSA-AdminRolePolicy-dev",
  "PolicyDocument": {
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
      {
        "Sid": "1",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
          "logs>CreateLogGroup",
          "logs>CreateLogStream",
          "logs>PutLogEvents"
        ],
        "Resource": [
          "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:733980656228:log-group:/aws/lambda/*::*"
        ]
      },
      {
        "Sid": "2",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
          "dynamodb:Scan"
        ],
        "Resource": [
          "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:733980656228:table/*"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

OWASP Serverless Top 10



- Current project state:
 - Interpretation of Top 10
 - Open Data Call: <https://appsec.it/serverless-call>
- Goal: Serverless-tailored Top 10

<https://owasp.org/www-project-serverless-top-10/>



github.com/owasp/dvsa

@DVSAowasp

! NOT in PRODUCTION !

The screenshot shows a user interface for a "store" or catalog. On the left is a vertical sidebar with icons for Info, Store, Cart, Profile, Orders, Inbox, Admin, and Lessons. The main area displays a grid of 12 video game covers, each with a price tag above it. The games shown are:

- \$32 Ring King (DATA EAST)
- \$33 PAC-MAN™ (ATARI 2600)
- \$40 DATA EAST RAMPAGE
- \$28 MARIO BROS. (Entertainment System)
- \$45 SUPER MARIO BROS. 2 (Entertainment System)
- \$35 SUPER MARIO 3 (Nintendo 64)
- \$28 ATARI Ms. PAC-MAN
- \$25 ZELDA (N64)
- \$44 EMPEROR (Sega Dreamcast)
- \$42 DUNE 2000 (PC)

Each game cover includes a star rating and a heart icon.



DVSA

DAMN VULNERABLE SERVERLESS APPLICATION



<https://owasp.org/www-project-dvsa/>

Thank you!

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