Securing Cloud-Native Applications:

Top 5 Risks and How to Mitigate Them

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CLOUD SECURITY

STATISTICS

Preventing cloud misconfigurations was the top security priority for over half of companies in 2023.

of companies were affected by cloud security incidents in the past year.

More than

of organizations experienced security incidents related to public cloud usage in 2024.



of all data breaches result from human error.



In 2024, phishing was the most prevalent cloud security breach, affecting 73% of organizations.

72% of security professionals surveyed reported undertaken reported underlying infrastructure compromise as a key concern.







Cloud Security – Major Attack

CircleCI Supply Chain Attack (2023) – Compromised CI/CD Pipeline Credentials

- Attack Type: Cloud CI/CD Supply Chain Attack
- Target: CircleCI (Popular DevOps CI/CD Platform)
- Impact: Attackers stole API keys & secrets for thousands of companies using CircleCI, including AWS, GitHub, and Google Cloud credentials.

What Happened?

In January 2023, attackers breached CircleCI's cloud-based CI/CD platform, leading to a supply chain compromise affecting thousands of developers and major enterprises.

Attack Breakdown:

- Compromising CircleCI's Internal System
- Stealing Secrets & API Keys
- Customer Impact & Incident Response



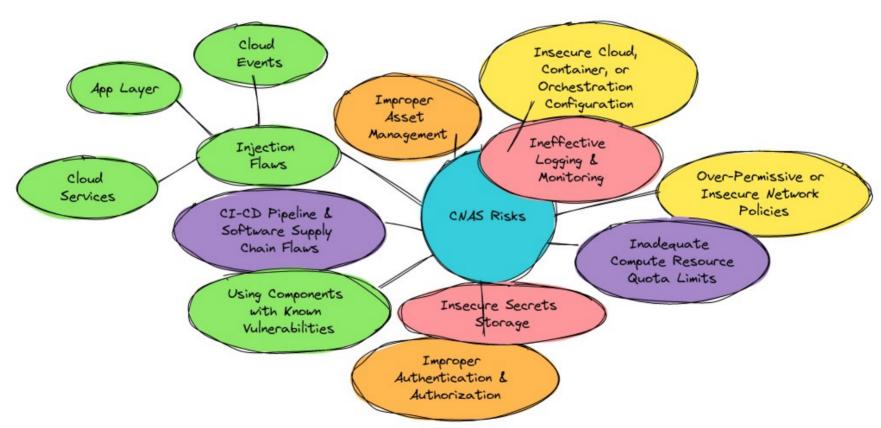




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OWASP top 10 CNAS (Cloud-Native Application Security) Risks





Risk 1: Misconfigured Cloud Infrastructure

Improperly set up cloud services like storage buckets, databases, and network settings can expose sensitive data and create vulnerabilities.

- Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) tools: Continuously scan for misconfigurations and automatically remediate issues.
- Infrastructure as Code (IaC): Define cloud infrastructure configurations in code to ensure consistency and enforce security policies.
- Regular security audits: Conduct periodic reviews of cloud environments to identify and address configuration issues.

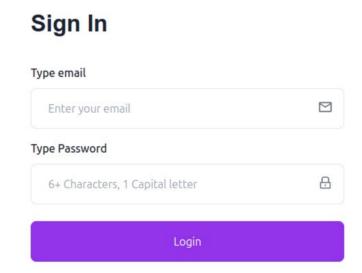


Risk 1: Misconfigured Cloud Infrastructure



Admin Dashboard





20 IPs are open to Internet with several CVE for all the services its has.



Risk 2: Insecure APIs

Unprotected APIs can be exploited by attackers to gain unauthorized access to data or systems.

- API Gateway with authentication and authorization: Implement robust authentication mechanisms like OAuth and granular access controls.
- API security scanning tools: Regularly scan APIs for vulnerabilities and potential security flaws.
- Data encryption: Encrypt sensitive data transmitted through APIs.



Risk 2: Insecure APIs

Kubernetes Dashboard

TOTAL RESULTS	
3,279	
TOP COUNTRIES	
United States	998
Canada	746
China	297
Ireland	290
India	183
More	

Only BD

TOTAL RESULTS	
3	
TOP PORTS	
443	1
4443	1
10443	1
TOP ORGANIZATIONS	
Bangladesh Computer Council	1
PLEXUS CLOUD	1
S. R. Khan Tusher T/A S. A. Online	1

Docker listening mode





Risk 3: Weak Identity and Access Management (IAM)

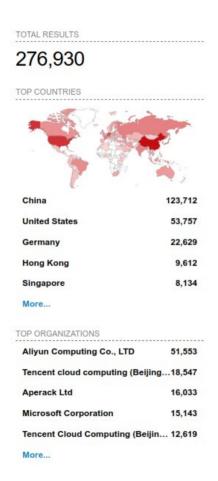
Insufficient access controls and weak password practices can lead to unauthorized access to sensitive data.

- Least privilege principle: Grant users only the minimum permissions needed to perform their jobs.
- Multi-factor authentication (MFA): Require MFA for all user logins to enhance account security.
- Regular access reviews: Periodically review user access and revoke unnecessary permissions.





Risk 3: Weak Identity and Access Management (IAM)



If Redis is publicly exposed without authentication, attackers can write arbitrary data or even gain remote shell access.



Risk 4: Supply Chain Security

Unverified or outdated container images can introduce vulnerabilities into your system. A developer pulls a public Docker image that contains malicious scripts.

- Use trusted image registries (e.g., Docker Official Images).
- Scan images with tools like Trivy or Grype.





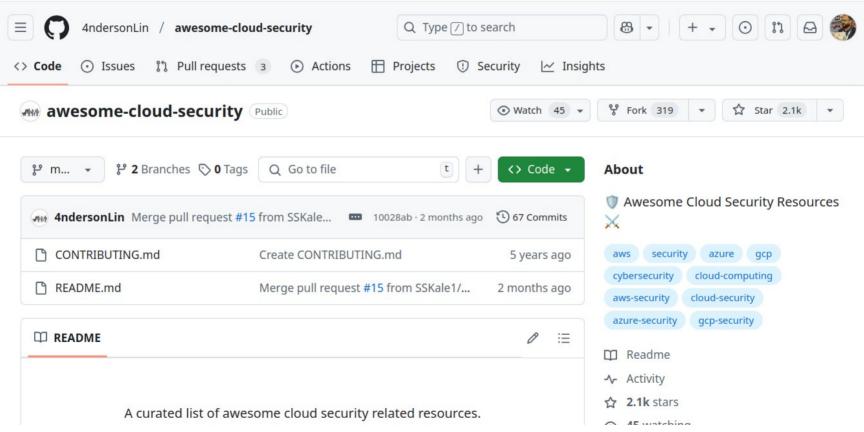
Risk 5: Inadequate Logging and Monitoring

Lack of comprehensive logging and monitoring can hinder threat detection and incident response capabilities.

- Centralized logging system: Collect logs from all cloud services into a centralized platform for analysis.
- Real-time threat detection: Utilize security analytics tools to identify suspicious activity and potential threats.
- Alerting and notification systems: Set up alerts to notify security teams of critical events in real-time.



Awesome list of Cloud security





3 Key Takeaways:

- Misconfigurations are the #1 cause of cloud breaches.
 Automate security audits!
- Secure your APIs, IAM roles, and secrets—they are prime attack vectors.
- Continuous logging & monitoring is critical for real-time threat detection.



Thank You



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