# Cloud Computing

#### Course plan

Learning session 3

#### Security

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

It is easy to spin up a new perfectly configured resource in cloud

And it is the same easy to spin up a vulnerable

### Security lesson plan

- Breach scenarios
- What is security in "cloud"
- Security areas
- Security levels: infrastructure, application, data, user
- Case studies:
  - Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
  - Secrets management
  - Configuration management
  - Disaster recovery
  - Custom policies
  - Expect security services to fail

Ransomware: threat to publish data or blocks access

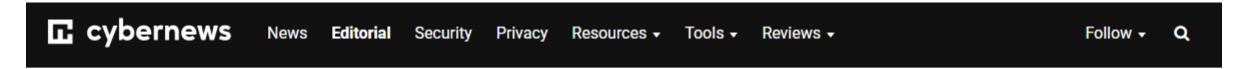


# Garmin reportedly paid multimillion-dollar ransom after suffering cyberattack

A reported \$10 million was demanded in ransom after the attack took Garmin services offline

By Jon Porter | @JonPorty | Aug 4, 2020, 7:35am EDT

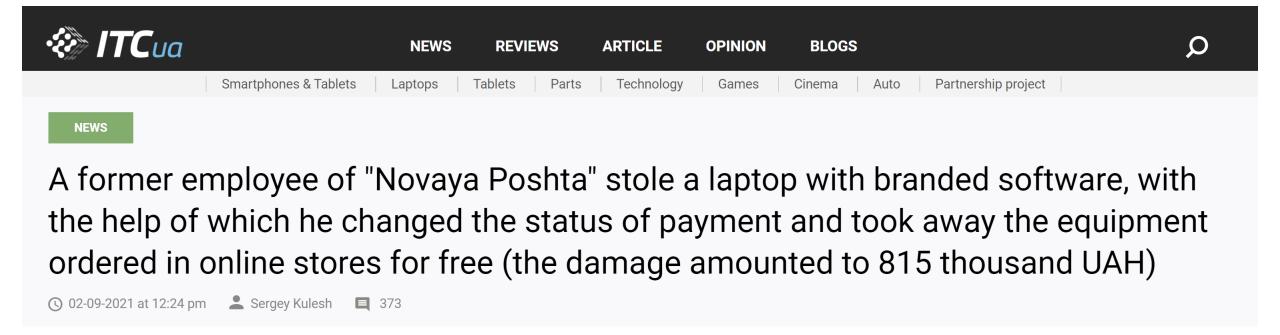
**Encryption break**: from weak encryption algorithms and weak key generators to server-side vulnerabilities and leaked keys



Home » Editorial » Will quantum cryptography break classical encryption?

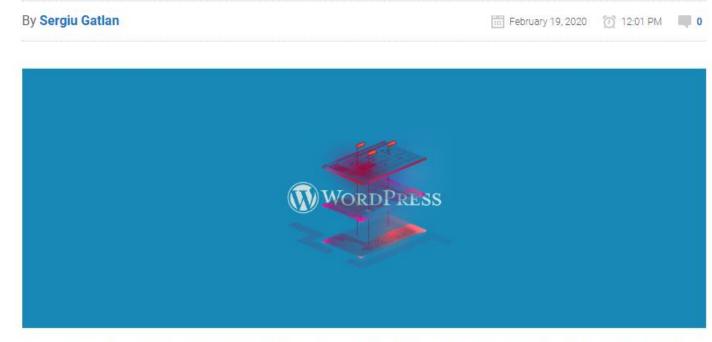
#### Will quantum cryptography break classical encryption?

Physical theft: taking of another person's property or services



#### **CVE** exploitation

#### Zero-Day in WordPress Plugin Exploited to Create Admin Accounts



A zero-day vulnerability in the ThemeREX Addons, a WordPress plugin installed on thousands of sites, is actively exploited by attackers to create user accounts with admin permissions and potentially fully taking over the vulnerable website.

#### **CVE** exploitation

#### Log4Shell

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Log4Shell** (**CVE-2021-44228**) was a zero-day vulnerability in Log4j, a popular Java logging framework, involving arbitrary code execution. The vulnerability has existed unnoticed since 2013 and was privately disclosed to the Apache Software Foundation, of which Log4j is a project, by Chen Zhaojun of Alibaba Cloud's security team on 24 November 2021, and was publicly disclosed on 9 December 2021. Apache gave Log4Shell a CVSS severity rating of 10, the highest available score. The exploit is simple to execute and is estimated to affect hundreds of millions of devices.

The vulnerability takes advantage of Log4j's allowing requests to arbitrary LDAP and JNDI servers, [2][9][10] allowing attackers to execute arbitrary Java code on a server or other computer, or leak sensitive information. [5] A list of its affected software projects has been published by the Apache Security Team. [11] Affected commercial services include Amazon Web Services, [12] Cloudflare, iCloud, [13] Minecraft: Java Edition, [14] Steam, Tencent QQ and many others. [9][15][16] According to Wiz and EY, the vulnerability affected 93% of enterprise cloud environments. [17]

Experts described Log4Shell as the largest vulnerability ever;<sup>[8]</sup> LunaSec characterized it as "a design failure of catastrophic proportions",<sup>[5]</sup> Tenable said the exploit was "the single biggest, most critical vulnerability ever",<sup>[18]</sup> Ars Technica called it "arguably the most severe vulnerability ever",<sup>[19]</sup> and The Washington Post said that descriptions by security professionals "border on the apocalyptic".<sup>[8]</sup>

**DDOS** 

# The Pirate Bay offline following 'quite big' DDoS attack, says Anonymous is not to blame

The Pirate Bay remains offline after a DDoS attack took the popular torrenting site down, though its operators indicate that Anonymous is not responsible for the situation.

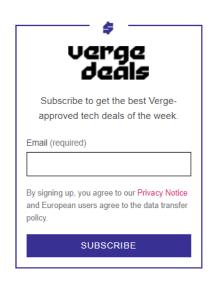
By Chris Welch | @chriswelch | May 16, 2012, 4:59pm EDT Via Ars Technica | Source The Pirate Bay (Facebook)











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Employee data theft / Social engineering

# The shocking Twitter hack this summer started with a tech support scam, New York regulators allege

By Brian Fung, CNN Business

Updated 1717 GMT (0117 HKT) October 14, 2020

**Supply Chain Attacks** 



But Cloud Provider takes care about security...

Cloud Provider is responsible for protecting your data **from other tenants**.

Protecting your data from intruders/hackers - is your task.

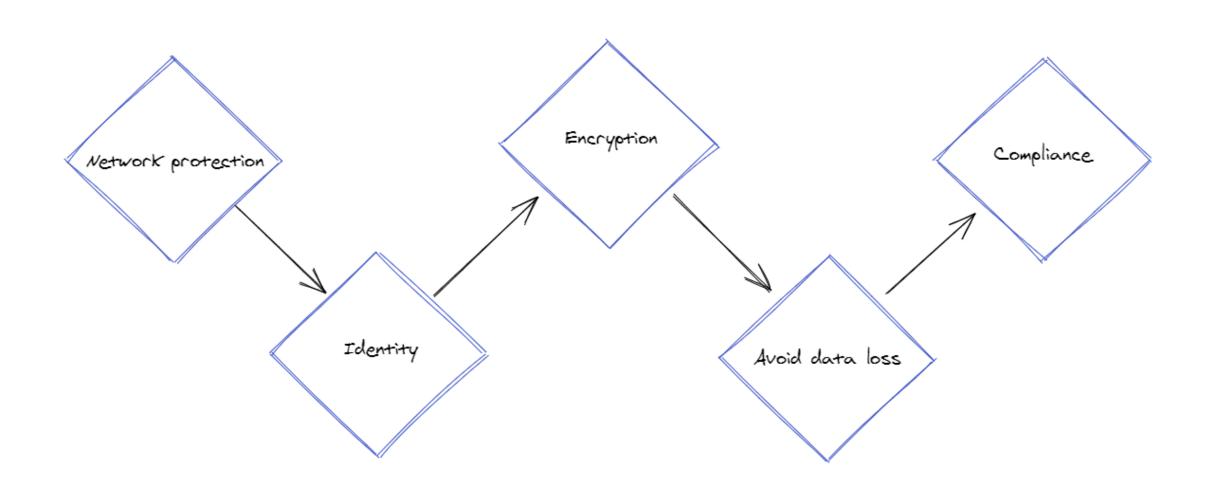
Security is about dealing with Risk:

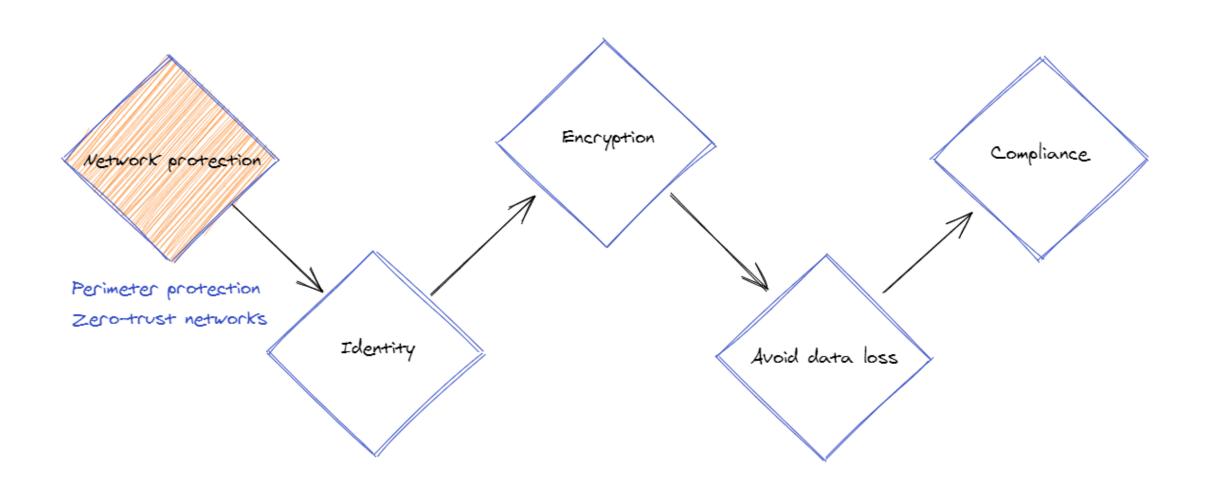
- Accidental deletion
- Theft
- Privacy
- Compliance

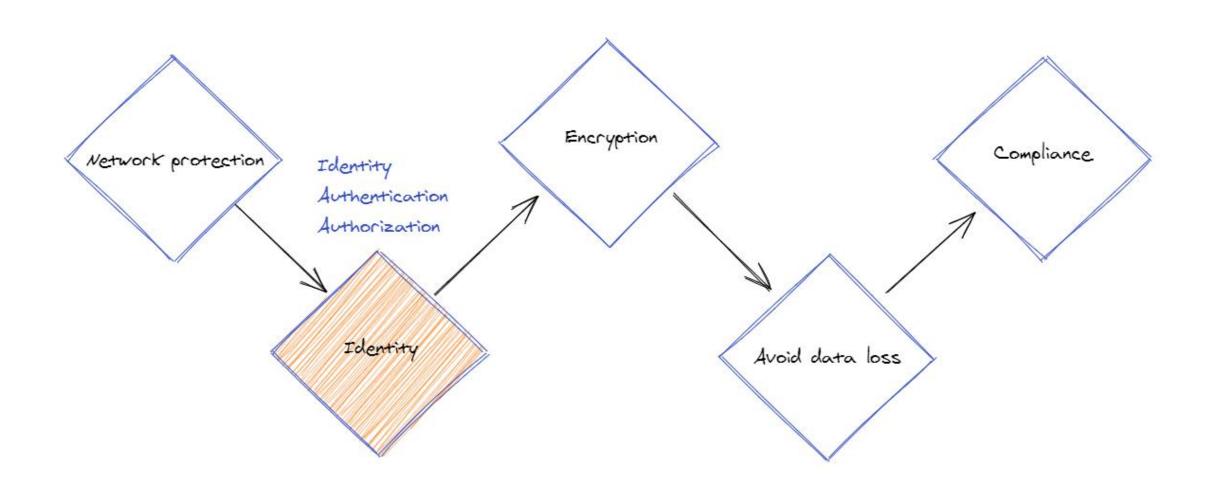
Cloud Provider often gives tools to deal with security risks

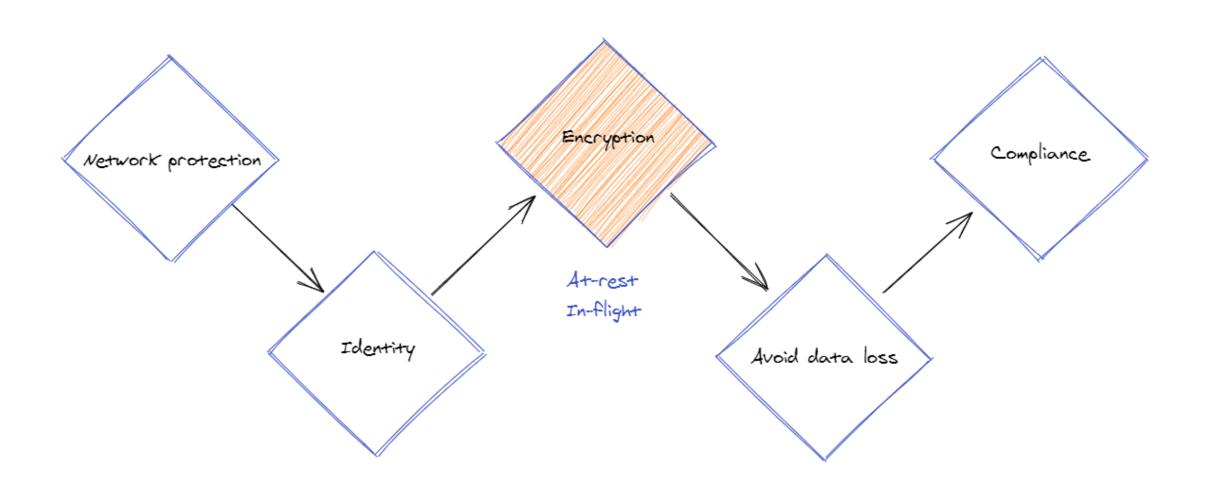
Security comes with a price:

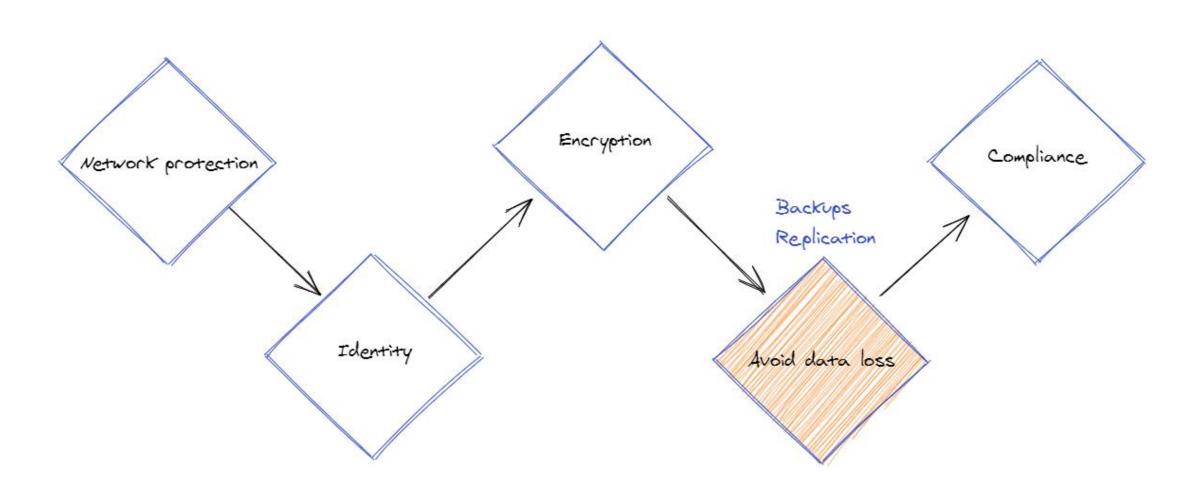
- increased cost and complexity
- decreased maintainability

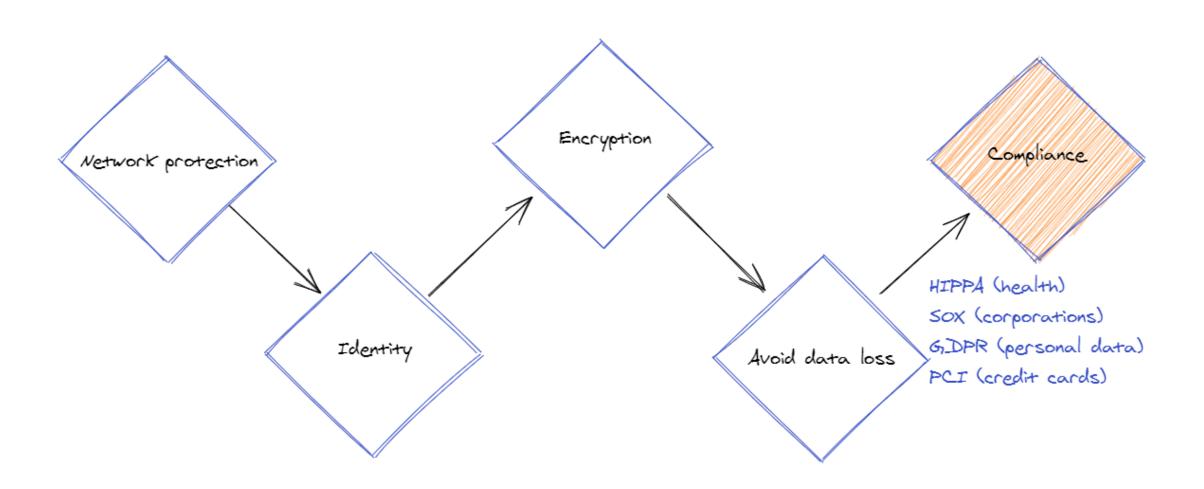












Infrastructure-level security

- Server-side data encryption
- Network traffic protection (in-flight)
- OS, firewalls
- IAM/RBAC

HTTPs is needed even inside private network: <u>How to contact google</u> <u>sre dropping a shell in cloud sql</u>

Application-level security

- Client-side data encryption
- Logs: infrastructure, access-logs, OS, db, api/app
- Monitoring: metrics, notifications/alerts
- Configuration Management: patches, versioning, trusted artifacts

#### Data-level security

- DB level
- Table/object level
- Record level
- Field level (e.g. one column has more sensitive data than others)

#### User-interface level

- Least privilege
- Do not use root
- Strong passwords
- MFA and PIM
- Secrets rotation
- Custom policies
- Audit logging

Password rotation is required for machines/apps/scripts, but not for humans: The Debate about Password Rotation Policies

Regular human-password rotation causes

- weaker passwords
- work disruptions
- higher cost to maintain across the org

It's better to use a static but strong password (and password manager)

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

Secrets management

- Put expiration date on a secret
- Scoped tokens instead of full-access keys
- Keep secrets out of code

Configuration management

- Patch dependencies
- Scan for CVE
- Sign commits, container-images, assemblies
- Immutable versions, build once

#### Disaster recovery

- Backup data
- Document restore process



No OVH, firefighting, or local government services staff members were injured, the company said. Restart of surviving data centers on campus not anticipated until Monday.

OVH SBG2 data center in Strasbourg destroyed by fire on March 10 2021

Custom policies

- Codify rules
- Verify adherence to rules at deployment time
- Monitor/enforce rules at runtime

Expect security services to fail

For example, <u>Parler content was dumped</u> because <u>twilio integration</u> <u>faded away</u>

## Course plan

Learning session 3

Security

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

## Identity Access Management Lesson Plan

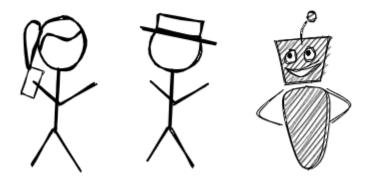
- Common Terminology:
  - Identities, Groups
  - Permissions, Roles
  - Scopes
  - Role-based Access Control (RBAC)
  - Access Control Lists (ACL)
- Authentication
- Authorization
- OAuth, OpenID, SAML Protocols
- Clouds: AWS/GCP IAM, AAD

#### Identity

- Digital representation of an actor
- can be authenticated
- user, application, server

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Users

Alice

Bob

WALL-E

Users

Groups

Alice

Bob

WALL-E

Humans

Alice

Bob

Team X

Alice

WALL-E

#### Permissions

Read Page Create Page Delete Page Change Access

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Read Page Create Page Delete Page Change Access

Roles

Reader
Read Page

Contributor

Read Page

Create Page

Admin

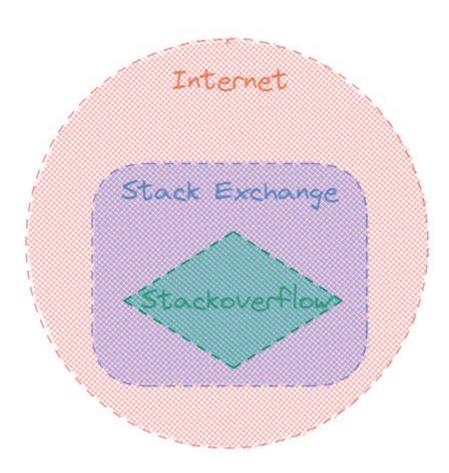
Read Page

Create Page

Delete Page

Change Access

#### Scope



Role-based Access Control (RBAC)

Identity is Role in Scope

#### Role-based Access Control (RBAC)

Identity is Role in Scope

Bob is Reader in Internet

Humans is Contributor in Stack Exchange

Team X is Admin in Stackoverflow

#### Access-control list (ACL)

List of permissions for a given user on a given resource:

Resource: Identity can Permissions

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List of permissions for a given user on a given resource:

Resource: Identity can Permissions

/my\_photos: Humans can Read

/my\_photos: Bob can Read, Write

Azure RBAC explained

Authentication – verification that an identity is who/what they claims

Authentication could be based on

- Password
- Certificate
- Token
- Biometrics (fingerprint, face identification, etc)

Authorization – verify that exact identity is permitted to perform an operation

#### SAML

- Open standard to exchange authentication and authorization data.
- First published in 2001, SAML 2.0 in 2005
- XML-based markup + protocol

#### **OAuth**

- Open standard to delegate access [authorization]
- First published in 2006
- OAuth 2.0 published in 2012

OpenID – authentication protocol first published in 2006.

OpenID Connect (OIDC) – the third version of OpenID protocol, published in 2014

OAuth 2.0 is only for authorization

OpenID Connect (OIDC) is a layer on top of OAuth 2.0 and adds login and profile information about the person who is logged in

OIDC enables single-sign-on (SSO) and uses id-token (e.g. JWT)

An Illustrated Guide to OAuth and OpenID Connect

**AWS IAM** 

**GCP IAM** 

Azure Active Directory (AAD)

All of them covers authentication and authorization:

- Verifies *Identities*
- Manage Identities access to Resources via Permissions
- Aggregate Identities into Groups
- Aggregate *Permissions* into *Roles*

#### Plus

- Identity management
- Auditing logs to answer the question "who did what, where and when?"
- Policies enforce rules

#### Demo

- Kubernetes RBAC
- Azure Active Directory

Demo

Review "security" aspect of FaaS template

#### Additional resources

- (article) What is DDOS attack
- (article) How to break encryption
- (article) Public Key Infrastructure
- (article) What is good Runbook
- Password generator and common password approaches with negative impact