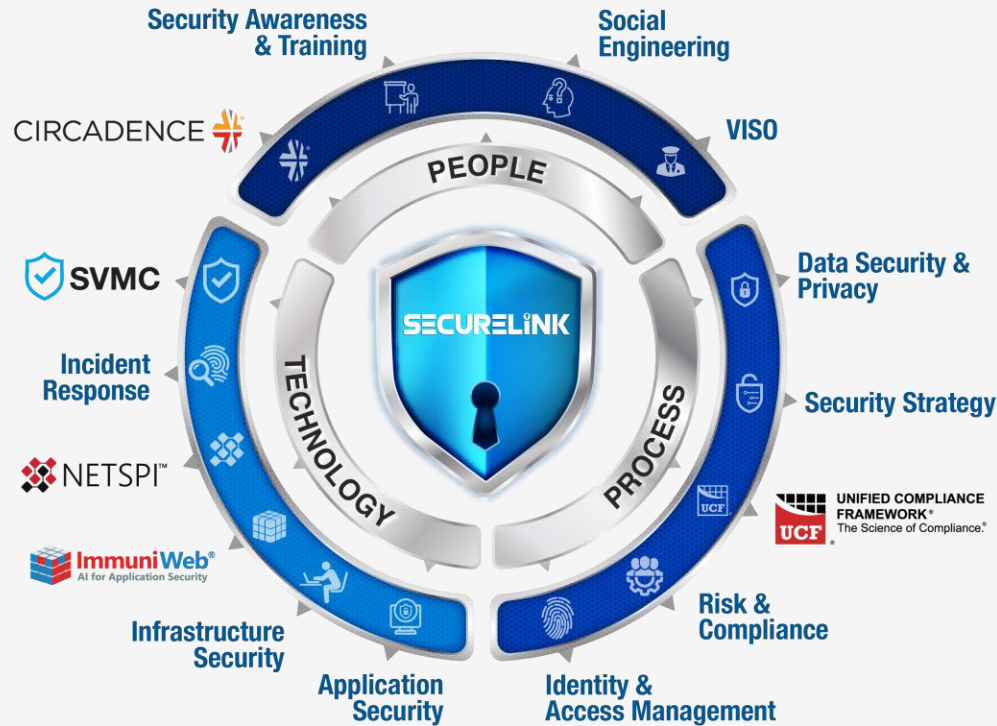




13th December 2023

Cloud Pentesting Uncovered: Real Stories, Practical Solutions

Services:



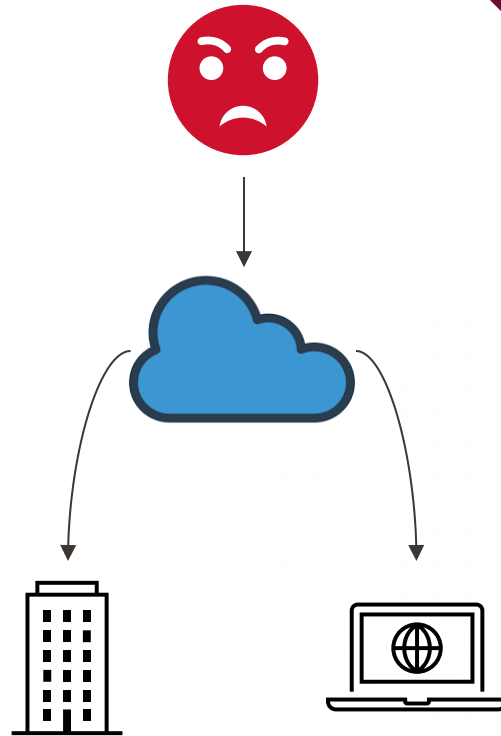
PRESENTER



SAM KIRKMAN

Director of EMEA Services

Why Cloud Security Matters



AGENDA

- Vulnerability trends from last year
- Common vulnerabilities and remediations
- Intro to cloud penetration testing methodology
- Recent real world examples
- Q&A

Automation Accounts: What are they?

PROCESS AUTOMATION IN AZURE

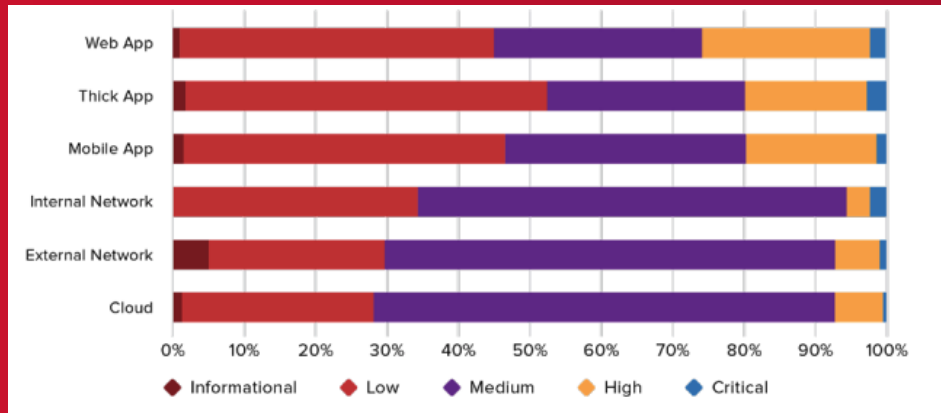
- Automate frequent management tasks:
 - Start/Stop VMs at regular intervals
 - Build and deploy resources
 - Periodic Maintenance

VULNERABILITY TRENDS

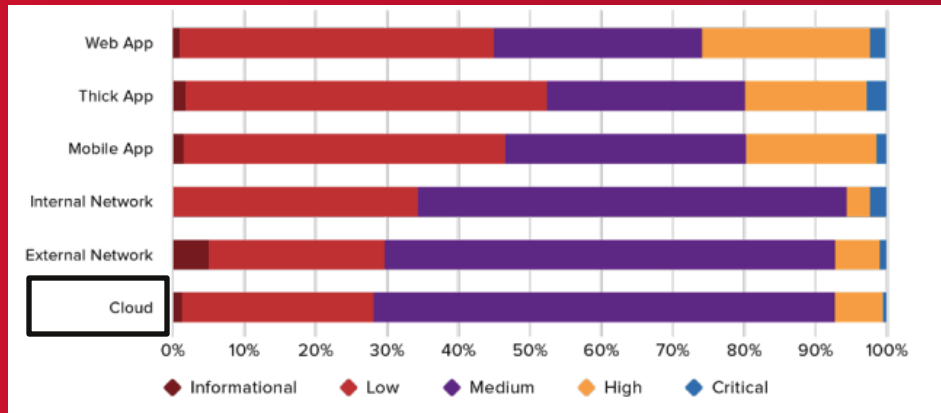
A look back on 2022
cloud pentest trends

Confidential & Proprietary

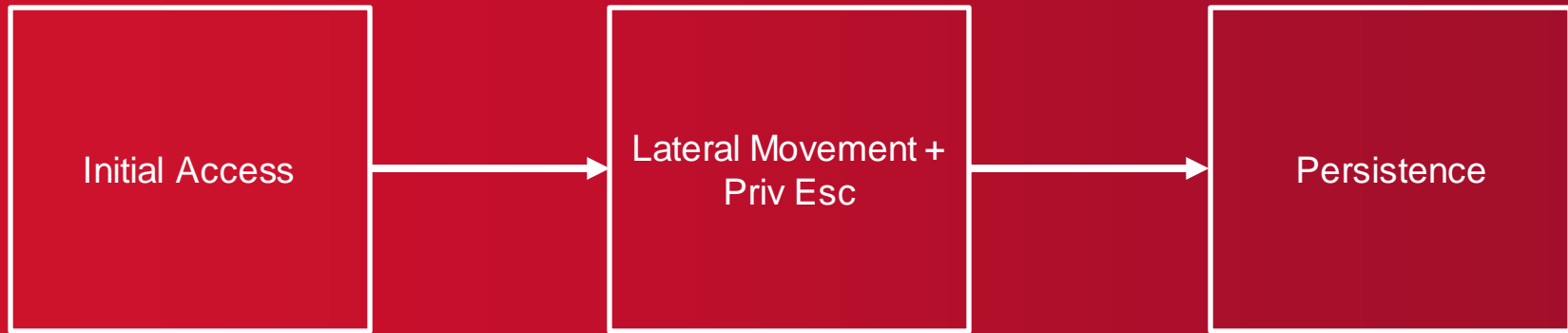
SEVERITY BREAKDOWN



SEVERITY BREAKDOWN



HIGH LEVEL STEPS

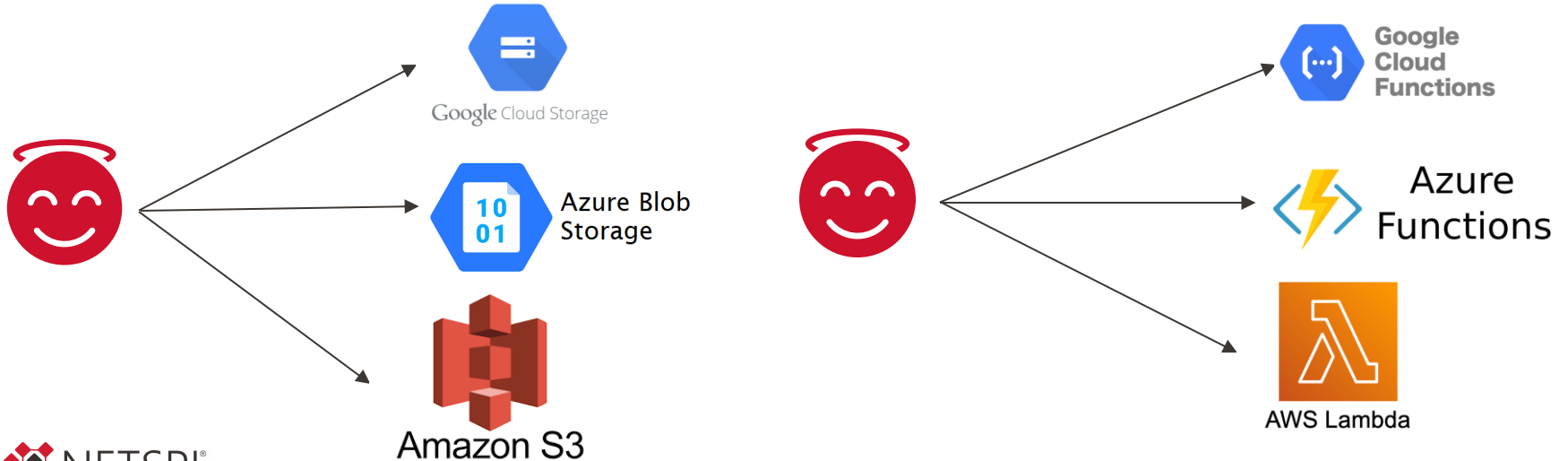


MOST COMMON VULNERABILITIES

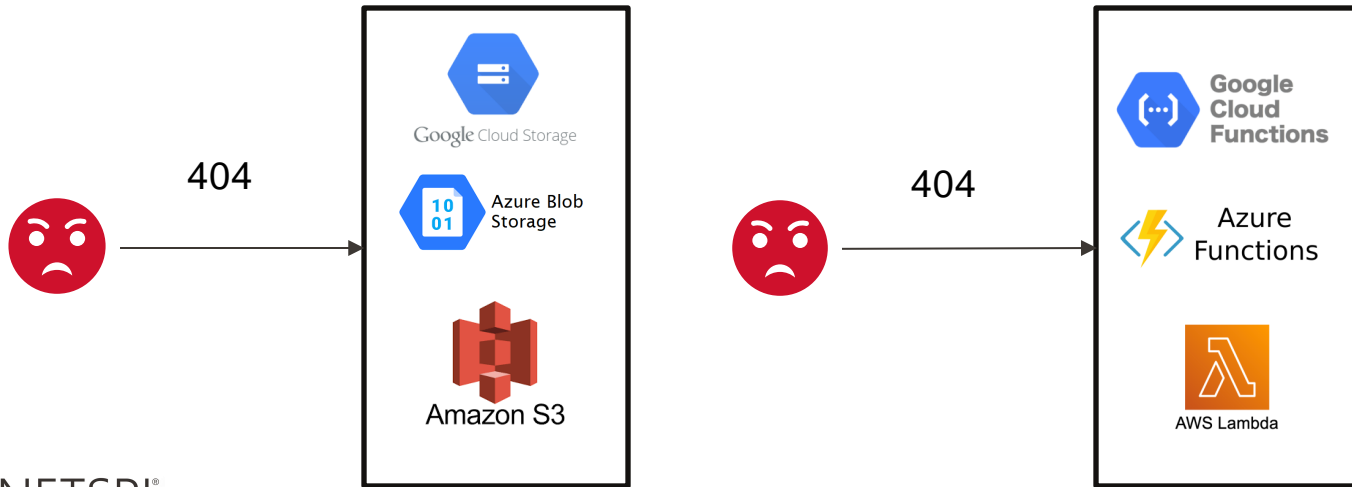
Current trends
on cloud pentests

Confidential & Proprietary

Publicly Available Resources Hosting Sensitive Data



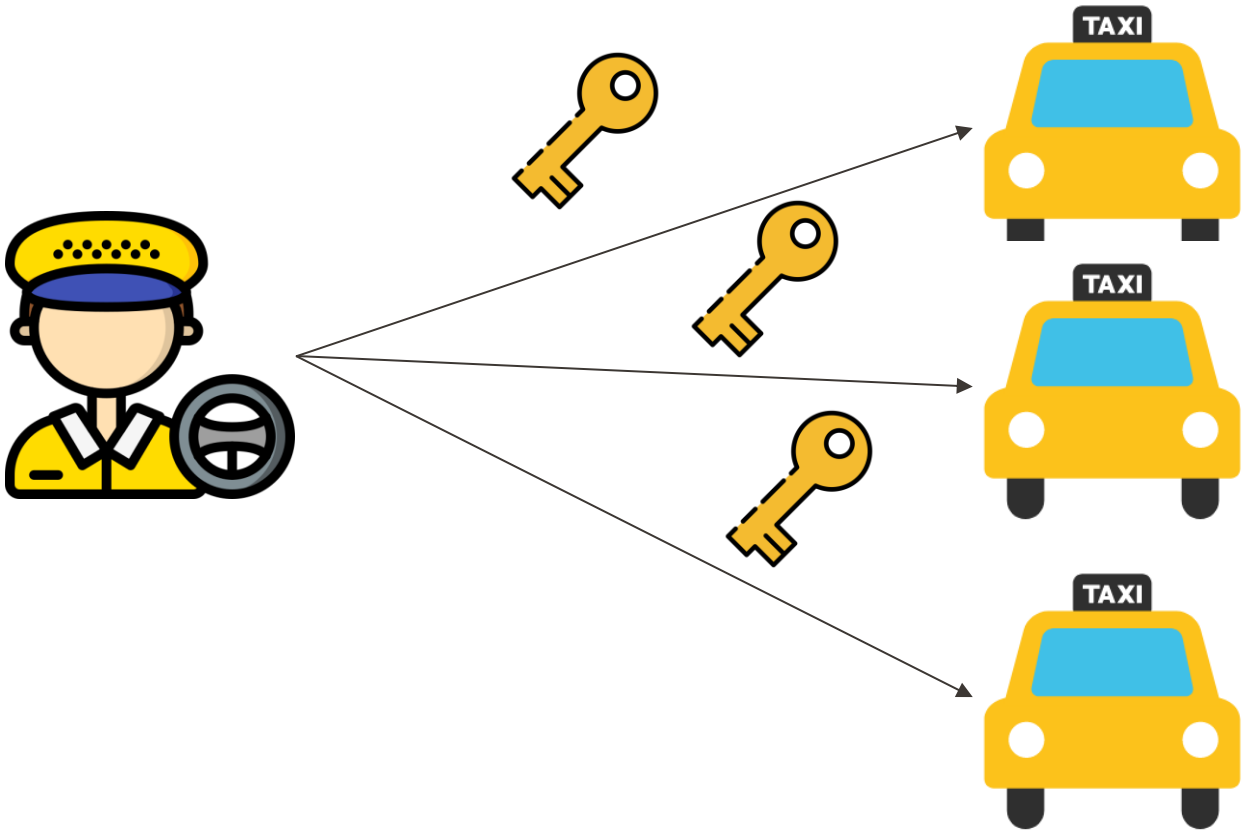
Publicly Available Resources Hosting Sensitive Data

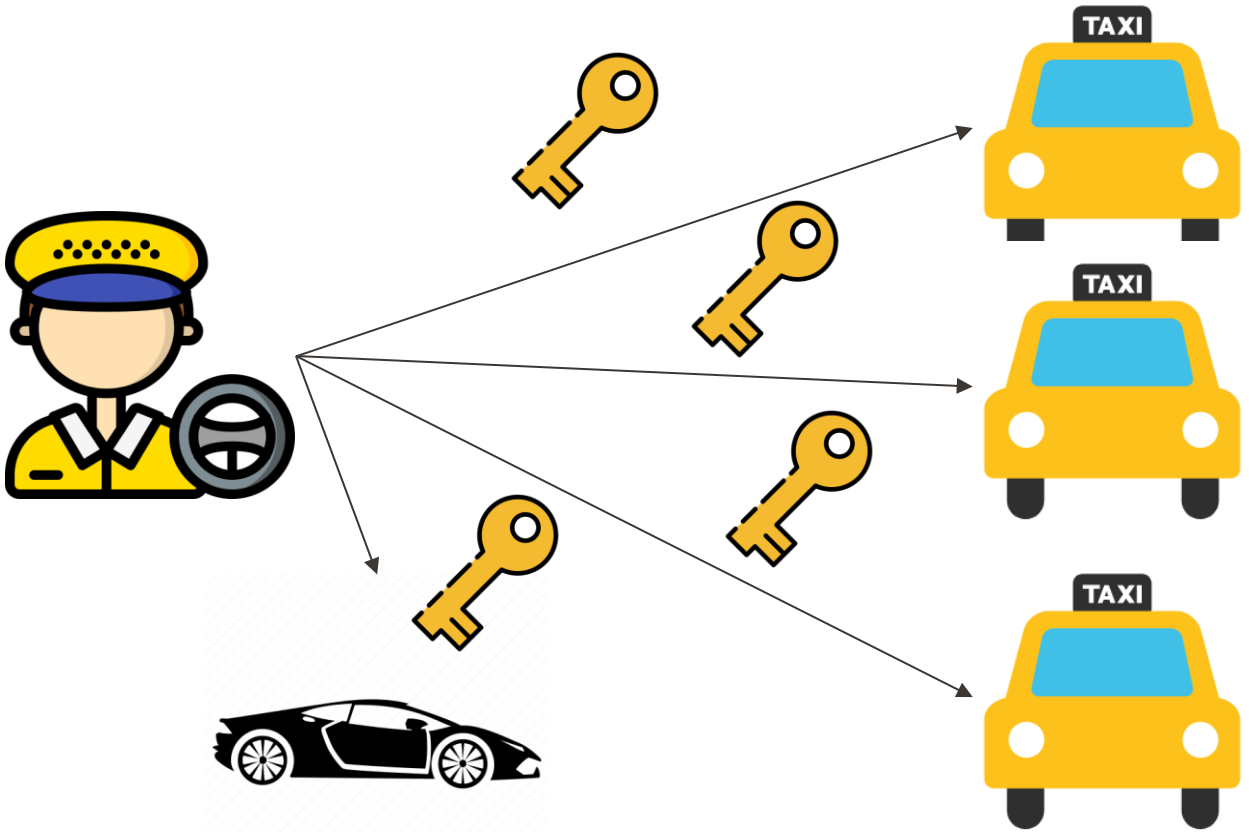


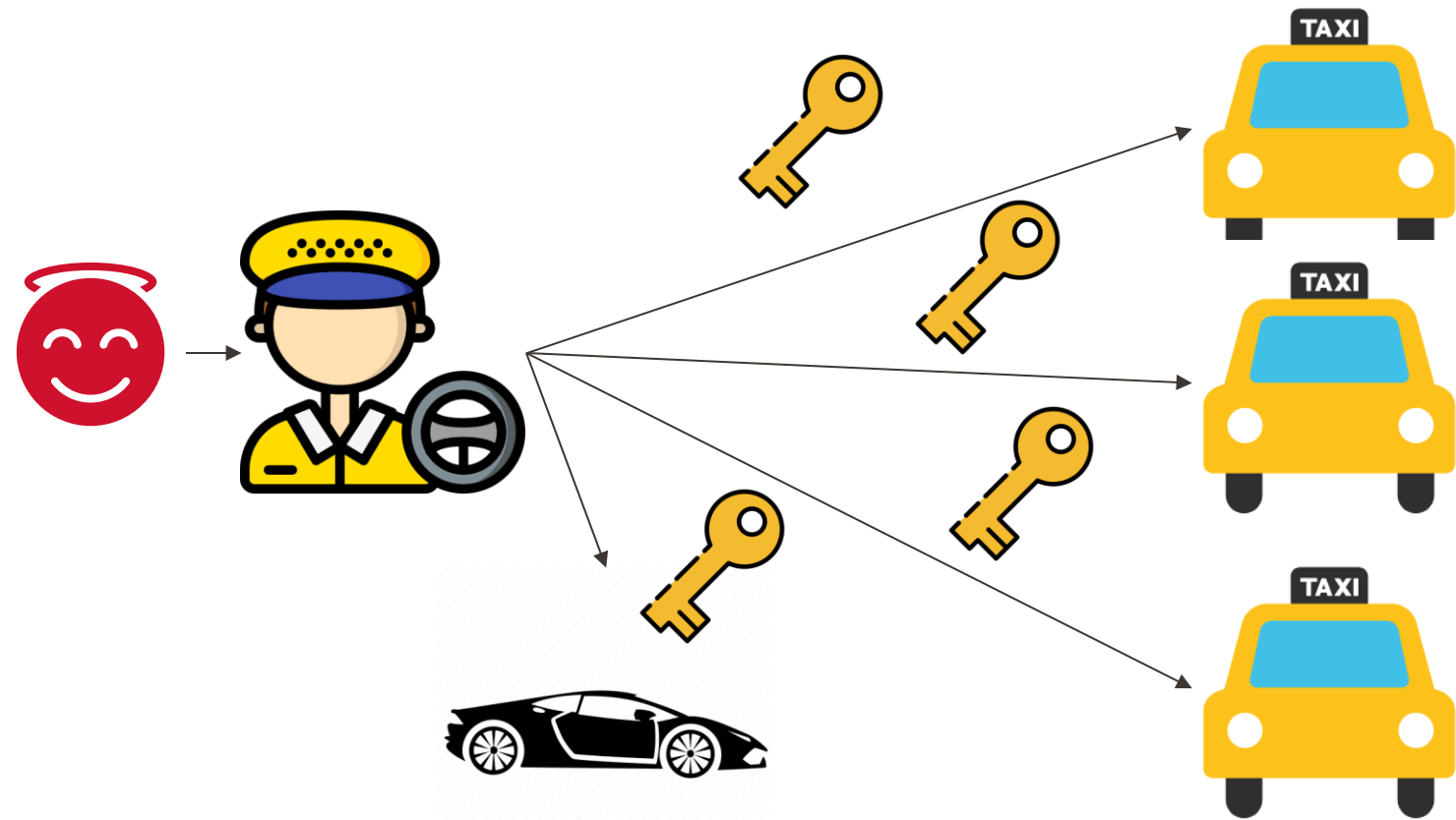
Misconfigured or Permissive

IAM Permissions









Misconfigured or Permissive

IAM Permissions - Scope



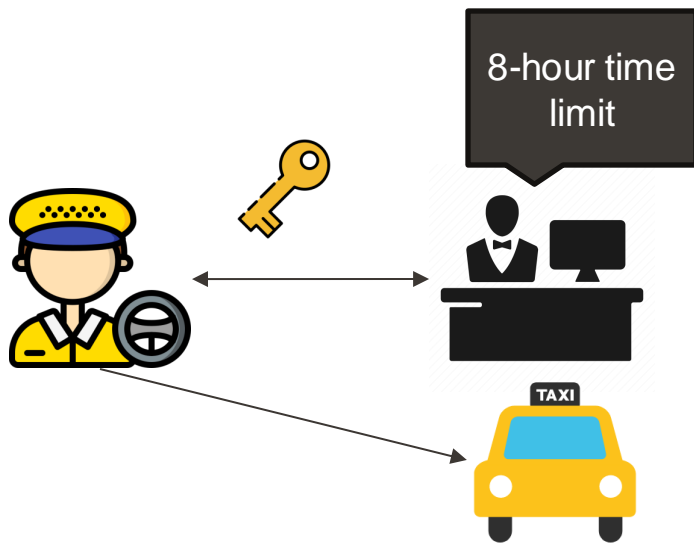
Misconfigured or Permissive

IAM Permissions - JIT



Misconfigured or Permissive

IAM Permissions - JIT



Cleartext Credentials Storage



Google Cloud Storage



Google Cloud Functions



Google Kubernetes Engine



Azure Blob Storage



Azure Functions



Azure Automation



Amazon S3

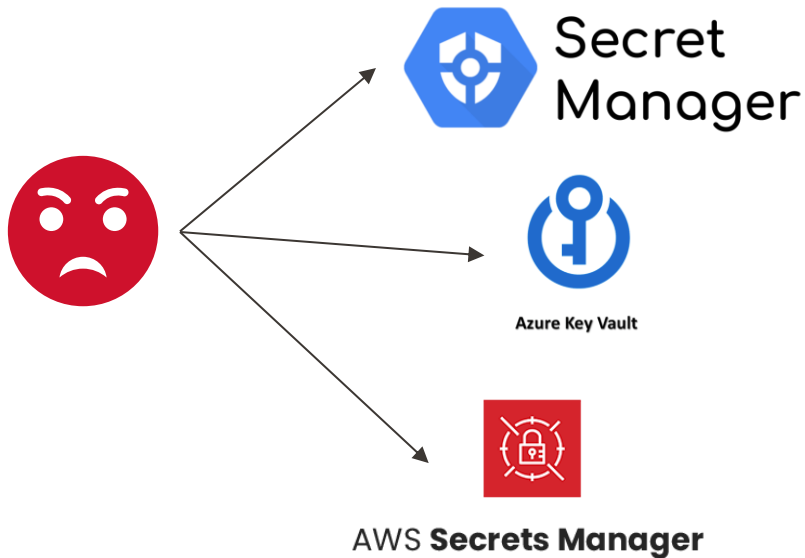


AWS Lambda



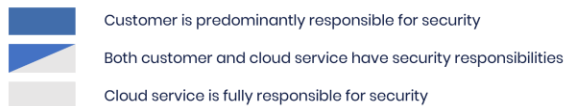
AWS ECS

Cleartext Credentials Storage



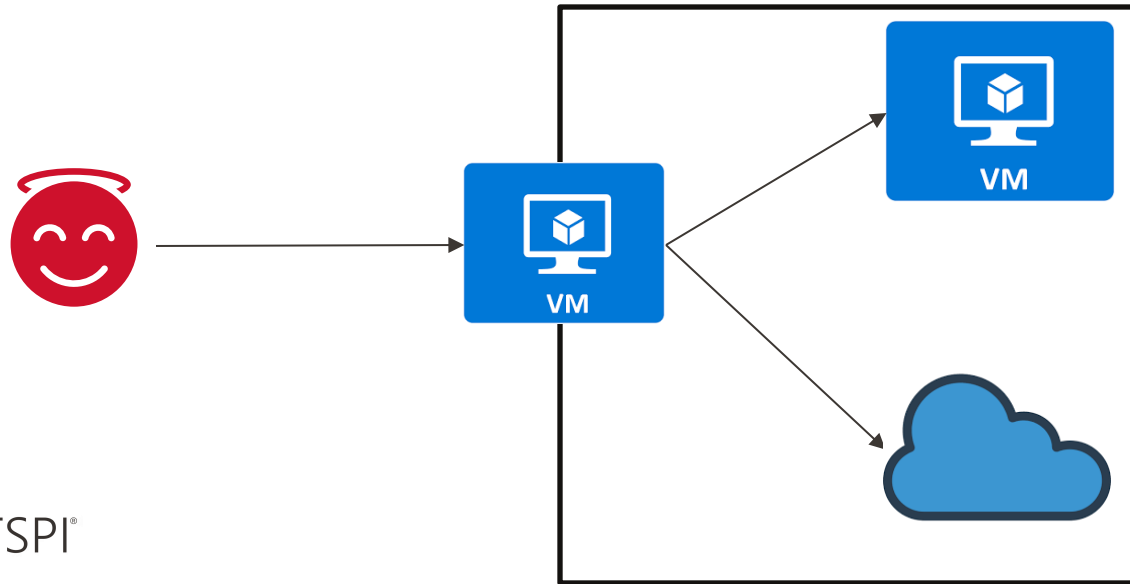
Vulnerable Software and OS Versions (MISSING CRITICAL PATCHES)

	on premise	IaaS	PaaS	SaaS
Application configuration	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security
Identity & access controls	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Both customer and cloud service have security responsibilities	Both customer and cloud service have security responsibilities
Application data storage	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Both customer and cloud service have security responsibilities	Cloud service is fully responsible for security
Application	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security
Operating system	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security
Network flow controls	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Both customer and cloud service have security responsibilities	Cloud service is fully responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security
Host infrastructure	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security
Physical security	Customer is predominantly responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security	Cloud service is fully responsible for security



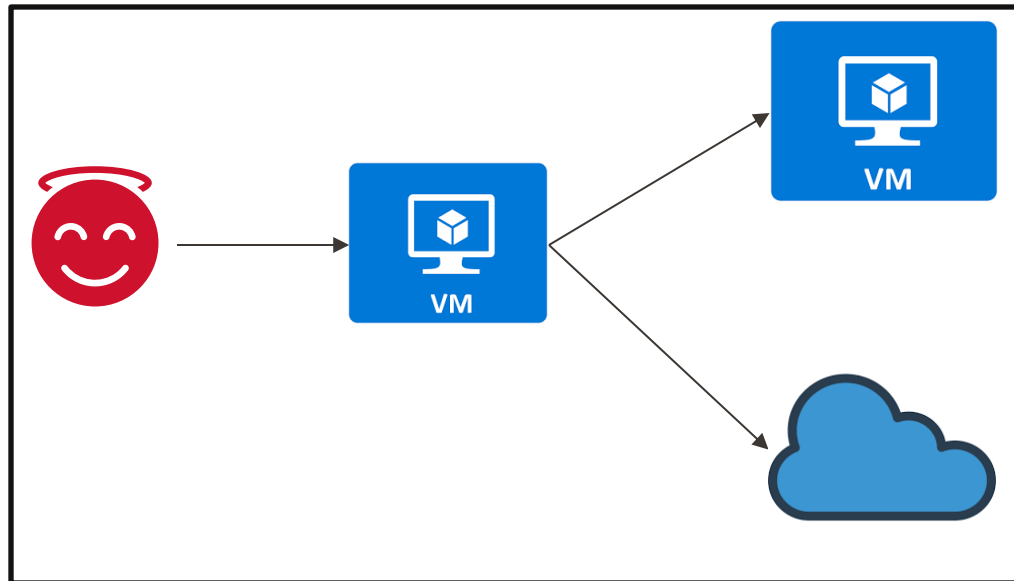
Vulnerable Software and OS Versions

External



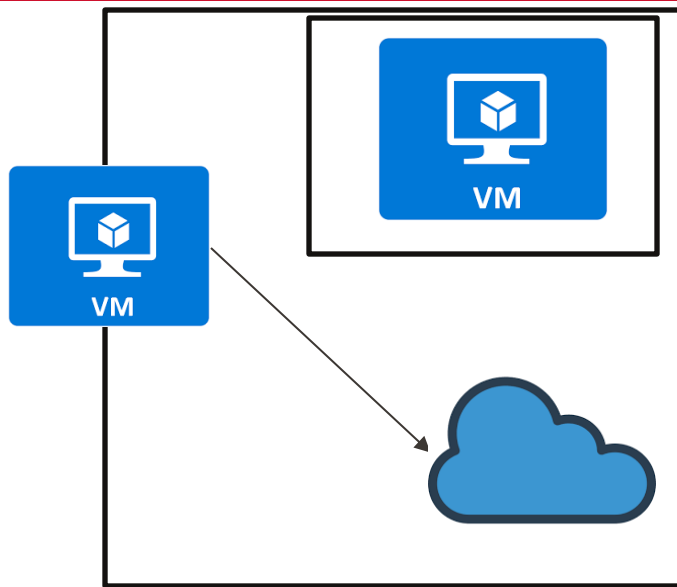
Vulnerable Software and OS Versions

Internal



Vulnerable Software and OS Versions

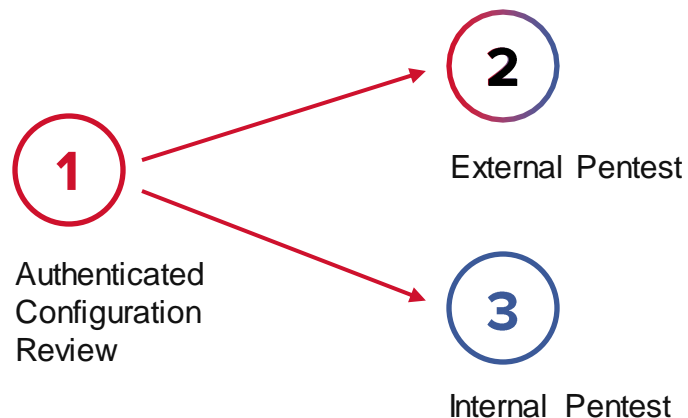
Remediation



CLOUD PENETRATION
TESTING:

Methodology

3 PHASES OF TESTING PERFORMED CONCURRENTLY



GOALS



IDENTIFY
Resources and
Misconfigurations



DEMONSTRATE
Impact Through
Penetration Testing

AZURE WAR STORY

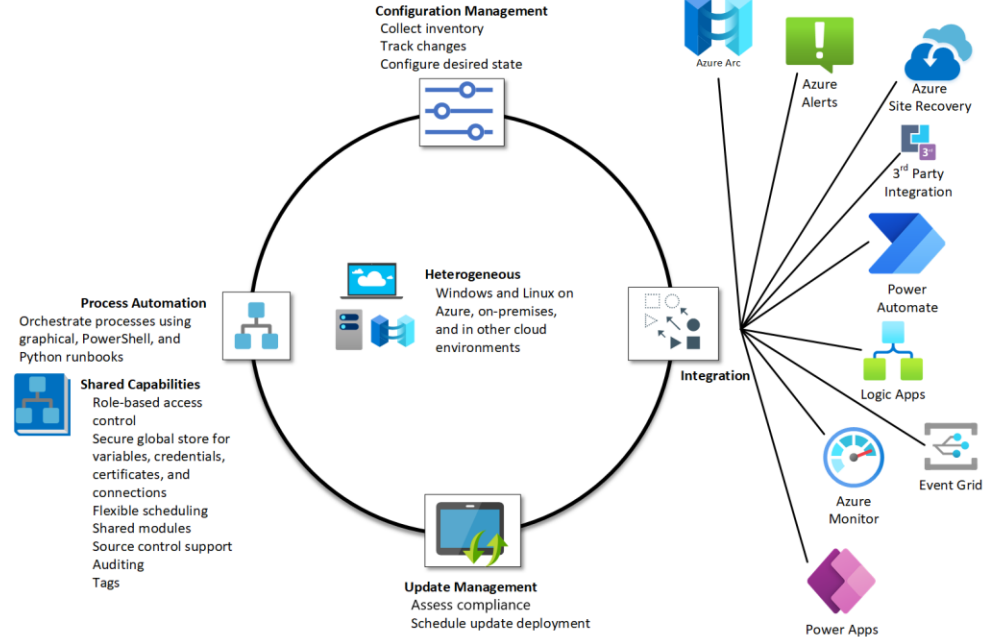
Automation account
contributor
to command execution
on every end user device

Confidential & Proprietary



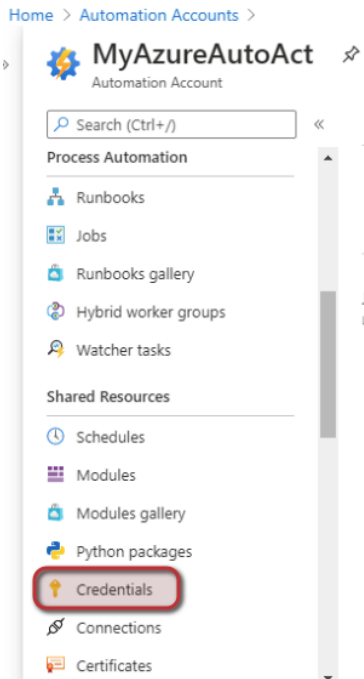
Automation Accounts

What are they?





Automation Account Credentials





Who has access?

Get-AutomationPSCredential

Input Output Errors Warnings All Logs Exception

NottaUser

NottaPassword



Why is this bad?

Home > [Redacted] > Users > [Redacted] | Assigned roles ...

User [Redacted]

Search

+ Add assignments Refresh Got feedback?

Eligible assignments **Active assignments** Expired assignments

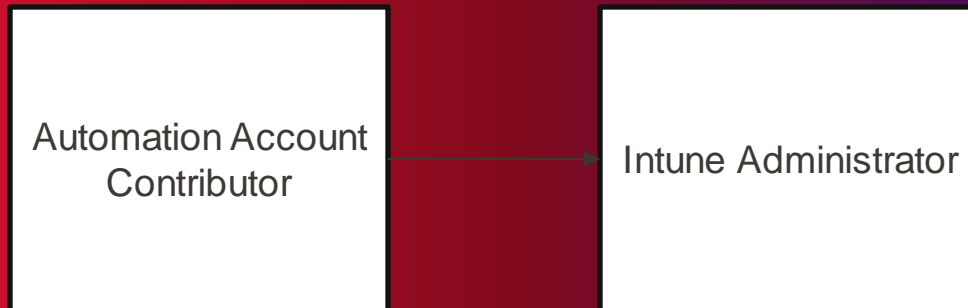
Search by role

Role	Principal name	Scope	Membership	State
Intune Administrator	[Redacted]	Directory	Direct	Active

Manage

- Custom security attributes (preview)
- Assigned roles**
- Administrative units

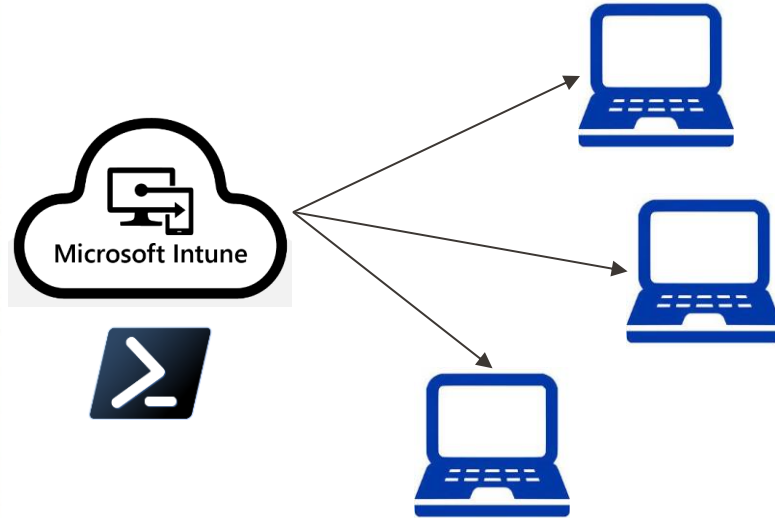
Why is This Bad?





Why is this bad?

Intune Administrator



Why is This Bad?

The threat actors have also used their access to victim organization cloud resources to host malicious utilities and run them across systems in the network. In one incident, the threat actors hosted malicious utilities on an Amazon Web Service (AWS) S3 bucket owned by the organization and used an Intune PowerShell orchestration to download the utilities from inside the victim environment. The scripts were configured to disable firewall rules and several Windows Defender protections, such as Microsoft Defender ATP, prior to retrieving and executing an ALPHV ransomware payload.

<https://www.mandiant.com/resources/blog/unc3944-sms-phishing-sim-swapping-ransomware>



Linking back to most common vulnerabilities

Misconfigured or Permissive IAM Permissions

- ◆ User account credentials in automation account.
- ◆ Credentials in automation account overscoped.
- ◆ Access to the automation account.

Unmanaged Credentials

- ◆ Access to view the credentials within automation account.

Fixes

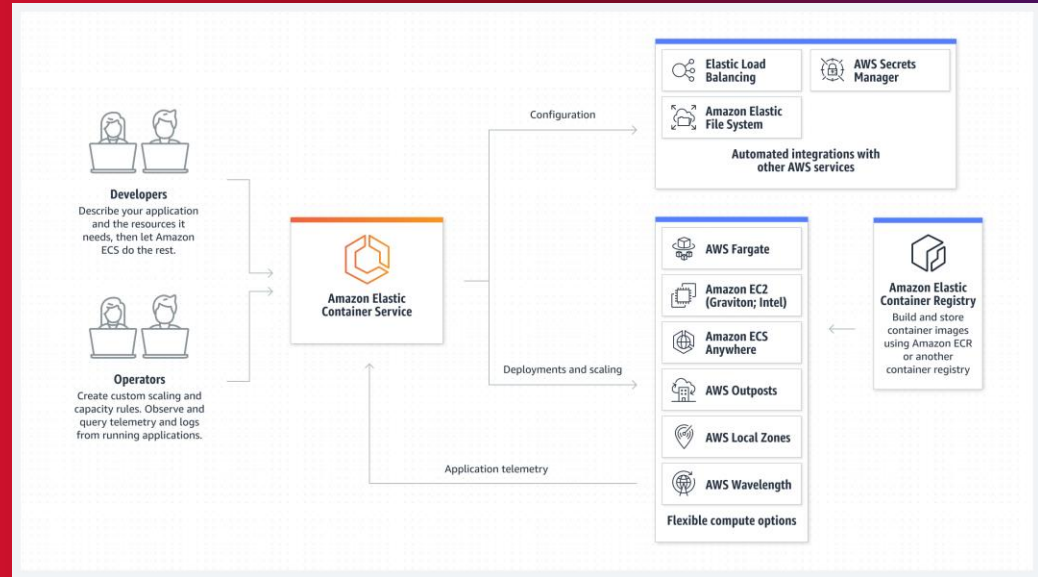
- ◆ Follow the **principle of least privilege**.
- ◆ Use **Managed Identities** instead of credentials.
- ◆ Use **Just-In-Time access** for humans.

AWS WAR STORY

Read only access
to full administrator
access privilege
escalation

Confidential & Proprietary

Elastic Container Service (ECS)



AWS WAR STORY

Elastic Container Service (ECS)

TASK DEFINITIONS

- Docker image to use
- IAM role to use
- Launch type
- Metadata

AWS WAR STORY

Secrets in ECS Task Definitions

TASK DEFINITIONS

- Read access required
- `Iam:PassRole` *
- `Ec2:RunInstances` *

Permissions Explanation

Ec2:RunInstances *

- Allows attacker to create ec2 instances

iam:PassRole *

- Allows attacker to assign permissions to resources

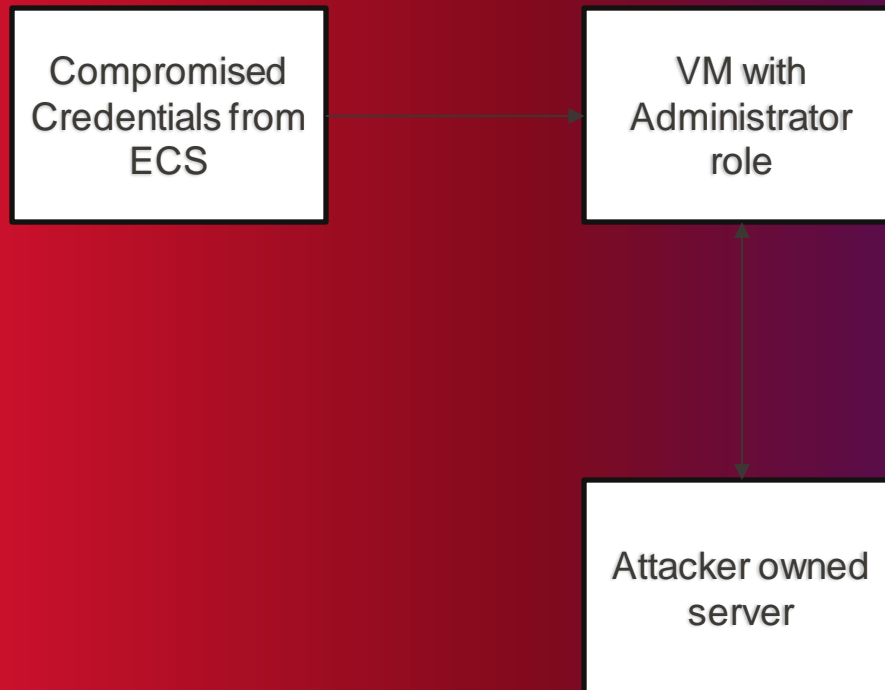
AWS WAR STORY

Getting Access

- Host listener for reverse shell on attacker owned machine
- Startup script on ec2

AWS WAR STORY

Getting Access



Why is This Bad?

- EC2 instance created with full AWS administrator privileges
- Attacker can send commands to EC2 instance remotely

Read Only Access

Administrator
Access

AWS WAR STORY

Linking Back to the Most Common Vulnerabilities

CLEARTEXT CREDENTIALS STORAGE

- AWS key in ECS task definition

MISCONFIGURED OR PERMISSIVE IAM PERMISSIONS

- Leaked AWS key overscoped

AWS WAR STORY

Remediation

- Do not store keys in ECS task definitions
- Follow principle of least privilege when defining roles

The NetSPI Cloud Penetration Testing Difference

NETSPI'S APPROACH AND INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

Emphasis on research to deliver cutting edge value to our customers

- ◆ NetSPI dedicates time and resources to research
- ◆ Result: research directly delivers value to our customers
- ◆ Public Research and Vulnerability Disclosures on the Technical Blog
 - ◆ <https://www.netspi.com/blog/technical/cloud-penetration-testing/azure-function-apps/>
 - ◆ <https://www.netspi.com/blog/technical/vulnerability-research/azure-service-bus-power-platform/>

Track record of community tooling, publications, and talks

- ◆ Open-source tooling
 - ◆ <https://github.com/NetSPI/MicroBurst>
- ◆ The Azure Penetration Testing book
 - ◆ <https://www.amazon.com/Penetration-Testing-Azure-Ethical-Hackers/dp/1839212934>
- ◆ DefCon Cloud Village 2022 Talk - *Automating Insecurity in Azure* - Karl Fosaaen
- ◆ DefCon Cloud Village 2023 Talk - *What the Function: A Deep Dive into Azure Function App Security*

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Configuration review is not enough to offer a full picture of security posture in an environment.
- Be very aware of shared responsibility model when making security decisions.
- Store secrets in appropriate services and regularly scan for exposed secrets (internal and external)
- Follow principle of least privilege when creating or assigning IAM roles

Q & A



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