# Lightning in the Skies

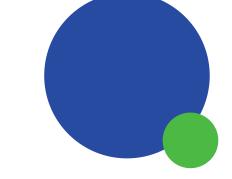
Cloud Security Breaches and How to Mitigate Them

Neil Daswani, PhD

Co-Director, Stanford Advanced Security Program



## **MONGO DB RANSOMWARE ATTACKS**



#### December 2016 / January 2017:

- 46,000 MongoDB databases vulnerable on AWS (based on Shodan scans)
- Over 10,000 attacks recorded
- >= 17 ransoms paid

Problem: Unauthenticated connections via port 27017 could access databases with full admin rights.

Root Cause: Customers configured MongoDB installations with the default settings on AWS.

#### Mitigation:

- Use secure defaults. (Do not allow unauthenticated connections.)
- Limit privileges. (Don't allow full admin rights.)
- Backup. MongoDB Cloud and Ops Managers allow for continuous backup.





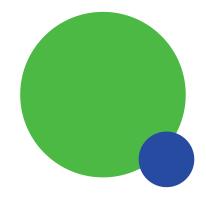
# SELECTED AMAZON S3 BUCKET BREACHES (2017)

Entity Breached	Data Exposed
Booz Allen Hamilton	Battlefield imagery and administrator credentials to sensitive systems
U.S. Voter Records	Personal data about 198 million American voters
Dow Jones & Co	Personally identifiable information for 2.2 million people
Verizon Wireless	Personally identifiable information for 6 million people and sensitive corporate
	information about IT systems, including login credentials.
Time Warner Cable	Personally identifiable information about 4 million customers, proprietary code,
	and administrator credentials
Pentagon	Terabytes of information from spying archive, resume for intelligence positions
	including security clearance and operations history, credentials and metadata
	from an intra-agency intelligence sharing platform
Accenture	Master access keys for Accenture's account with AWS Key Management
	system, plaintext customer password databases, and proprietary API data.

# **CAPITAL ONE CLOUD SECURITY BREACH (2019)**

What got stolen?	100M US SSNs, 1M Canadian SINs
What was the impact?	<ul><li>\$250K fine, 5 yrs. in jail for hacker</li><li>Estimated breach costs of over \$300M</li></ul>
How did it happen? Root cause?	<ul> <li>Cap One Firewall Misconfiguration provided access to their AWS buckets. Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF).</li> </ul>
How could it have been prevented?	<ul><li>Firewall Review</li><li>Automated hybrid cloud security scanning.</li></ul>

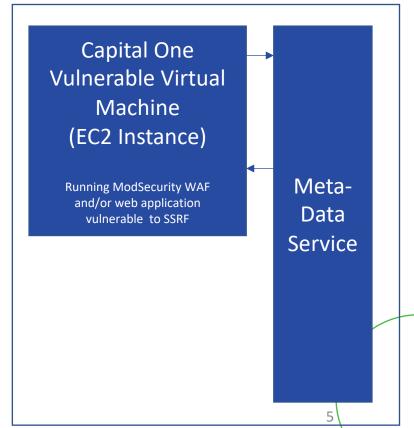




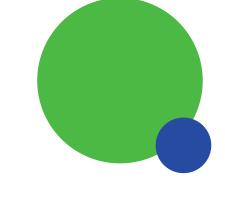
Attacker Machine

Capital One
S3 Buckets
with 100M credit card applications

ACL: \*\*\*-WAF-WebRole







EC2 instance relayed role info due to SSRF vulnerability.

Attacker Machine http://169.254.169.254/iam/security-credentials

\*\*\*-WAF-WebRole

Capital One
S3 Buckets
with 100M credit card applications

ACL: \*\*\*-WAF-WebRole

Capital One
Vulnerable Virtual
Machine
(EC2 Instance)

Running ModSecurity WAF and/or web application vulnerable to SSRF

Meta-Data Service



Confused Deputy:
Gave access keys as expected consumer was EC2 instance.

Attacker Machine 2

http://169.254.169.254/iam/security-credentials/\*\*\*-WAF-WebRole

Capital One AccessKeyld, SecretAccessKey, Token

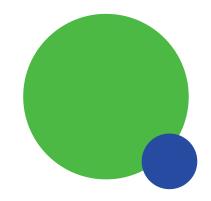
Capital One
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Capital One
Vulnerable Virtual
Machine
(EC2 Instance)

Running ModSecurity WAF and/or web application vulnerable to SSRF Meta-Data Service





Attacker Home Machine:

AWS Cmd Line Interface 3

Capital One AccessKeyld, SecretAccessKey, Token

Capital One S3 Buckets

with 100M credit card applications

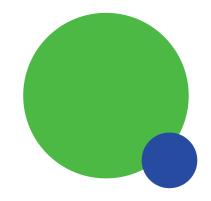
ACL: \*\*\*-WAF-WebRole

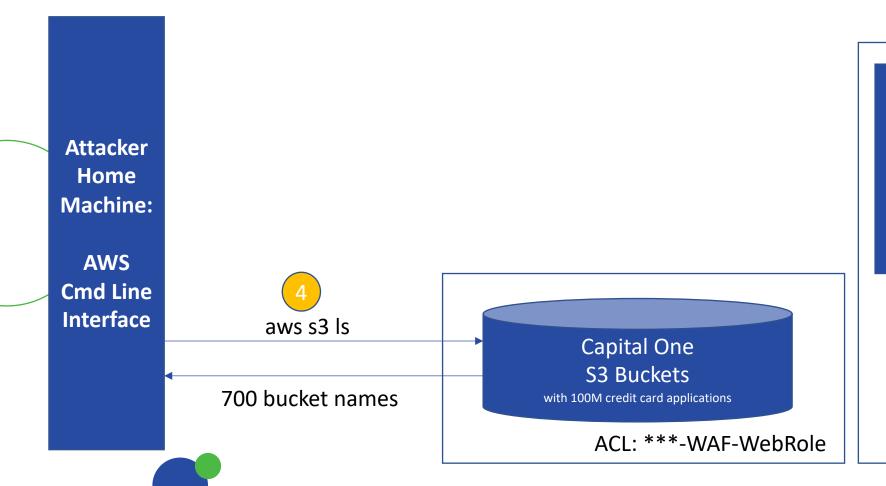
Capital One
Vulnerable Virtual
Machine
(EC2 Instance)

Running ModSecurity WAF and/or web application vulnerable to SSRF Meta-Data Service

2







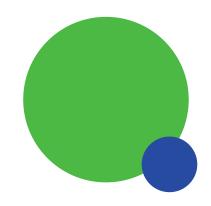
Capital One
Vulnerable Virtual
Machine
(EC2 Instance)

Running ModSecurity WAF and/or web application vulnerable to SSRF

Meta-Data Service

a |





Attacker Home Machine:

AWS Cmd Line Interface



aws s3 sync

100M credit card applications

Capital One
S3 Buckets

with 100M credit card applications

ACL: \*\*\*-WAF-WebRole

Capital One
Vulnerable Virtual
Machine
(EC2 Instance)

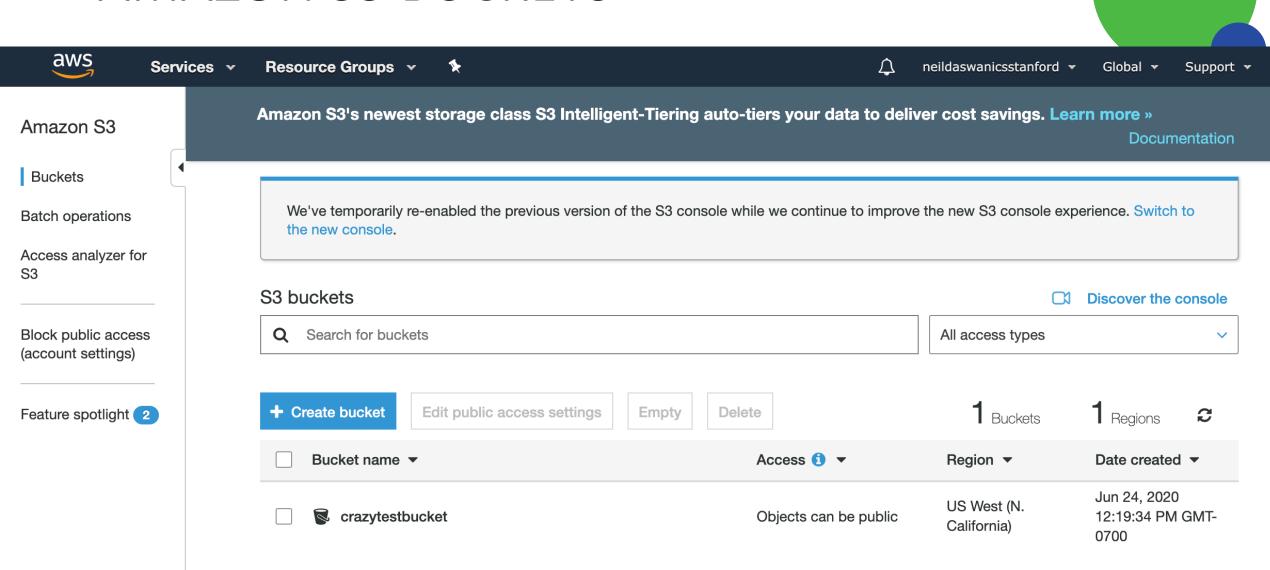
Running ModSecurity WAF and/or web application vulnerable to SSRF

Meta-Data Service

10



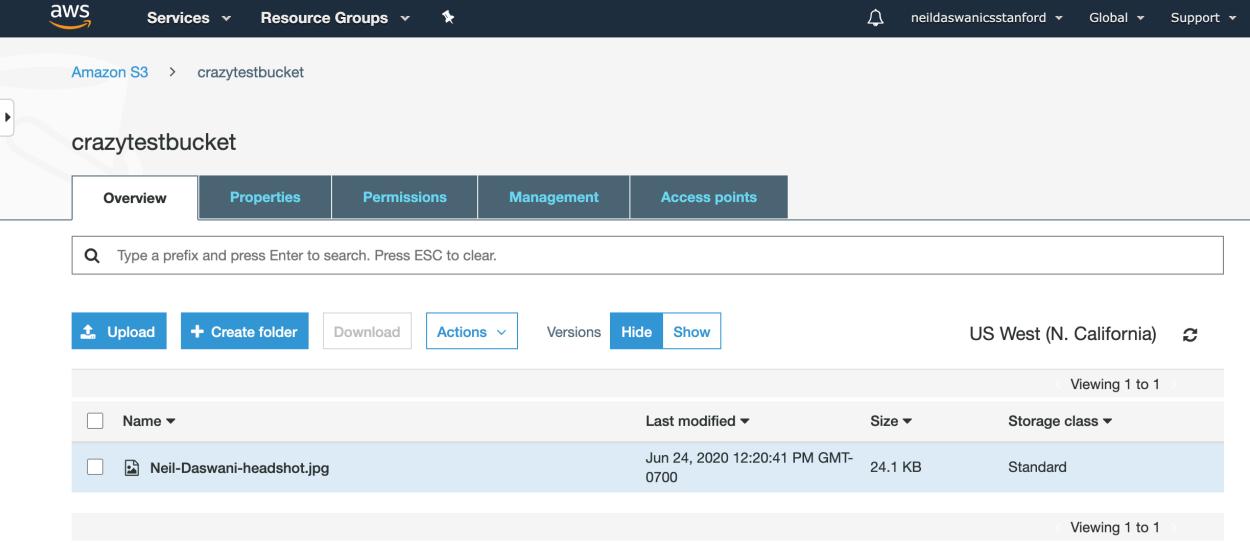
# **AMAZON S3 BUCKETS**





# **AMAZON S3 BUCKETS**





# Neil-Daswani-headshot.jpg

Latest version ▼

Overview

**Properties** 

**Permissions** 

Select from

Open

Download

Download as

Make public

Copy path



daswani

#### Last modified

Jun 24, 2020 12:20:41 PM GMT-0700

#### **Etag**

98d59308e2e9e6281904b5dd5c39e747

#### Storage class

Standard

#### Server-side encryption

**AES-256** 

#### Size

24.1 KB

#### Key

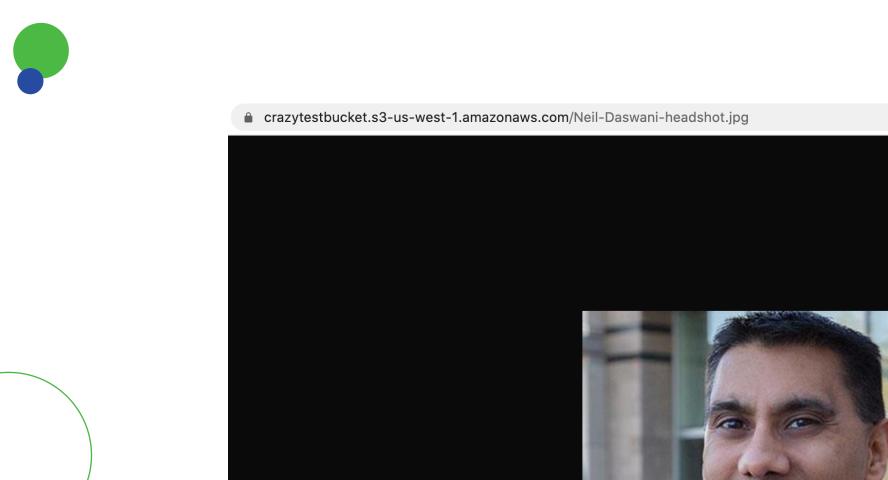
Neil-Daswani-headshot.jpg

#### **Object URL**

https://crazytestbucket.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/Neil-Daswani-headshot.jpg











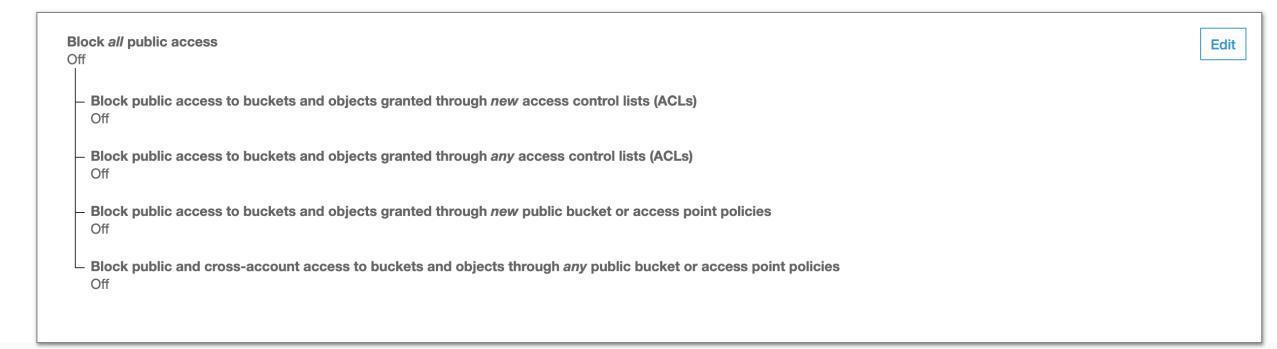
#### crazytestbucket

Overview Properties Permissions Management Access points

Block public access Access Control List Bucket Policy CORS configuration

#### Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. Learn more



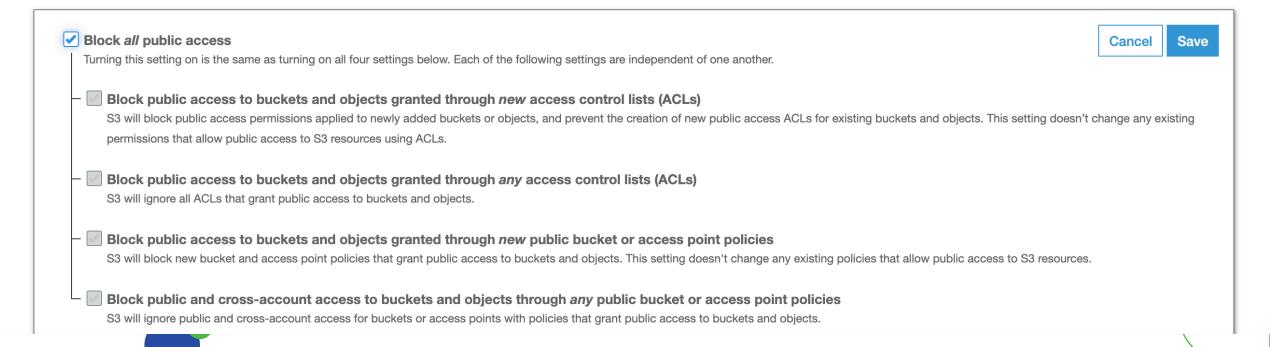
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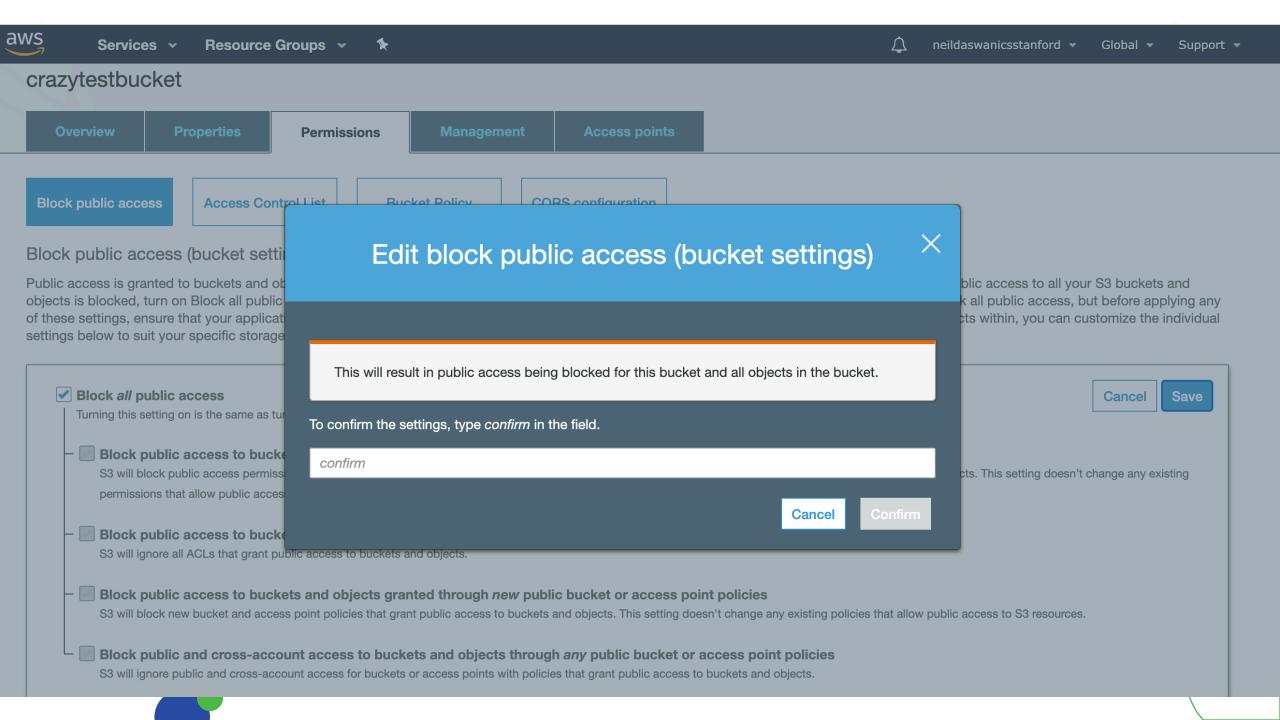
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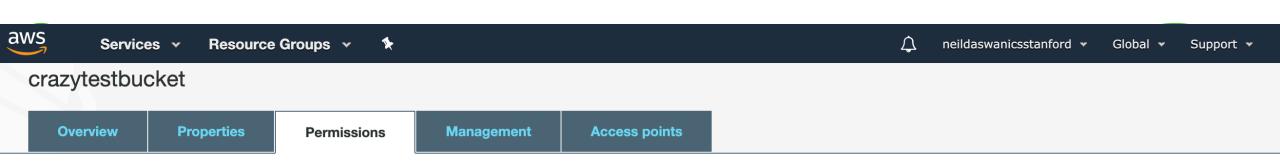
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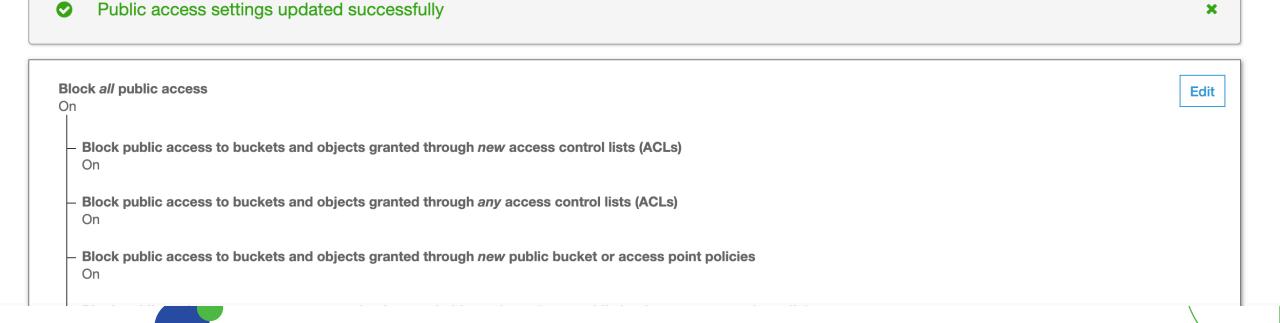
**Access Control List** 

**Bucket Policy** 

**Block public access** 

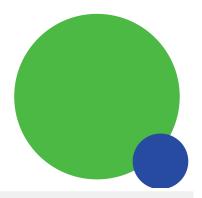
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**CORS** configuration





# SECURING AMAZON S3 BUCKETS







crazytestbucket.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/Neil-Daswani-headshot.jpg

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
▼<Error>
        <Code>AccessDenied</Code>
        <Message>Access Denied</Message>
        <RequestId>008C78E161262FD8</RequestId>
        <HostId>mgVEu5TVmQaXu5/UIxpTZyEofIHCNTSOaVSdHyMg2cpFJYS9hu2x94qFvyWtKAv9aCOpV2IWRck=</HostId>
        </Error>
```





Maintaining Privacy Standards in the Cloud:

- GDPR is the General Data Protection Regulation indented to ensure privacy and confidentiality of information on EU citizens
- CCPA is a California State privacy law protecting the handling of citizen data
- Both standards require businesses to:
  - Track and maintain locality of personal information
  - Produce a report on demand of all personal information that is held
  - Honor right-to-be-forgotten for all personally identifiable information



## Cloud Compliance – GDPR/CCPA

Most GDPR/CCPA requirements can only be addressed at the application layer. However data localization is an IaaS consideration and arguably the most important compliance component.

Standard Requirements	laaS Design and Operation Implications
<ul> <li>GDPR</li> <li>Annual data protection impact assessments</li> <li>Secure data processing and transfers</li> <li>Automated decision-making restrictions</li> <li>Limitation on select data processing activities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Maintain data locality for the country of origin</li> <li>Impacts global load balancing and data storage redundancy implications</li> <li>Ensure that privileged access is based on need-to-know and that access is logged</li> </ul>
<ul><li>CCPA</li><li>Restricted sale of personal information</li></ul>	Know and that access is logged
<ul> <li>GDPR and CCPA</li> <li>Breach notification to public</li> <li>Privacy by design at the application layer</li> <li>Privacy risk management based on architecture</li> <li>Consumer rights for data access, portability, erasure</li> <li>Right to object and rectify data errors</li> </ul>	





## **Data Localization – Google Cloud Platform**

#### **Key Terms**

- Region: A geographic region where resources can be hosted
- Zones: Datacenter locations within a Region

#### Approach:

• When GCP resources are created, a zone is specified. This includes virtual machines, persistent disks and static IP addresses

#### Data Localization in Practice using the GCP CLI

Show default Region and Zone for your tenant.  If google-compute-default-region and default-zone are missing, then no default is set	gcloud compute project-info describeproject [PROJECT_ID]
Set the default Region and Zone	<pre>gcloud compute project-info add-metadatametadata google-compute-default-region=<region>, google-compute- default-zone=<zone></zone></region></pre>
Set the default Region and Zone using the local gcloud client	gcloud config configurations activate CONFIGURATION_NAME gcloud config set compute/zone ZONE gcloud config set compute/region REGION





## **Cloud Security Standards Landscape**

Three representative cloud security standards:

- NIST Cloud Computer Security Reference Architecture SP 500-299
- Cloud Security Alliance Cloud Controls Matrix
- Amazon Well Architected Framework







Note these are distinct from more general compliance standards such as: SOC II, ISO 2700x, NIST 800-53 (which can be implemented on cloud systems)





## **SUMMARY**

- There have been very significant cloud security breaches over the past few years. Many of them are due to inadvertent data exposure as a result of misconfigured permissions.
- Important to: 1) leverage private by default bucket settings for new S3 buckets, and 2) lockdown legacy buckets and make any prior public buckets private as necessary.
- There are many other aspects to cloud security besides storage permissions: configuration scanning, IAM / cloud firewalls, container security, DDoS protection, key management, SIEM monitoring, etc.
- Cloud configurations can be leveraged to achieve compliance (GDPR, PCI, SOX, etc). There are also cloud-specific compliance frameworks and guidelines (NIST SP 500-299, CSA, AWS Well-Architected).



# FOR MORE INFO

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daswani@cs.stanford.edu Twitter: @neildaswani



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# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- Dan Boneh
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