

Automated Security Testing in Cloud Environments

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About

Previously

- Network Security Engineer
- Penetration Tester/Security Consultant

Past 8+ Years

- Cloud Infrastructure Administrator
- "DevOps" practitioner *
- Ethical Hacking Educator

Past Three Years

- Researching Cloud Security Issues with Containers and Container Orchestrators
- Independent Consulting Securing Containers and Kubernetes



Previous Talks

- KubeCon NA 2017 Hacking and Hardening Kubernetes Clusters by Example: https://youtu.be/vTqQLzeBfRU
- BlackHat USA 2018 Detecting Malicious Cloud Account Behavior https://i.blackhat.com/us-18/Thu-August-9/us-18 -Geesaman-Detecting-Malicious-Cloud-Account-Behavior-A-Look-At-The-New-Native-Platform-C apabilities.pdf

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1. Securing workloads in the Cloud is easier than On Premise.



2. Security teams have better tools and processes in the cloud.



3. It's easier to prove that cloud infrastructure is secure.



Traditional vs Cloud-Native Infrastructure

Traditional

- Built by humans
- Built over months/years
- IPs have identity
- Configuration issues patched "live"
- Upfront payment
- "Static" architecture diagram
- Compliance frameworks fit this model
- Security mostly understands the env
- Very mature security vendor offerings

Cloud-Native

- Built by code
- Built/rebuilt in minutes
- IPs have no identity
- Configuration issues fixed via redeploy
- Pay as you go
- "Dynamic" architecture
- Compliance frameworks struggle to fit
- Security often lacks knowledge
- Security vendors often startups



- Securing workloads in the Cloud is easier than On Premise.
 - a. Depends on skills/experience
 - b. Depends on approach
 - c. Shipping velocity and complexity make it harder



- 2. Security teams have better tools and processes in the cloud.
 - a. Cloud APIs provide better building blocks
 - b. Tools and processes often don't keep up
 - c. Vendor space is rapidly changing and maturing



- 3. It's easier to prove that cloud infrastructure is secure.
 - a. Compliance frameworks starting to be cloud aware
 - b. Auditors often don't "speak cloud" well
 - c. Comparing security posture to on-premise is like apples and oranges







Types of Security Testing

Vulnerability Scanning

Security Scanning

Penetration testing

Risk Assessment

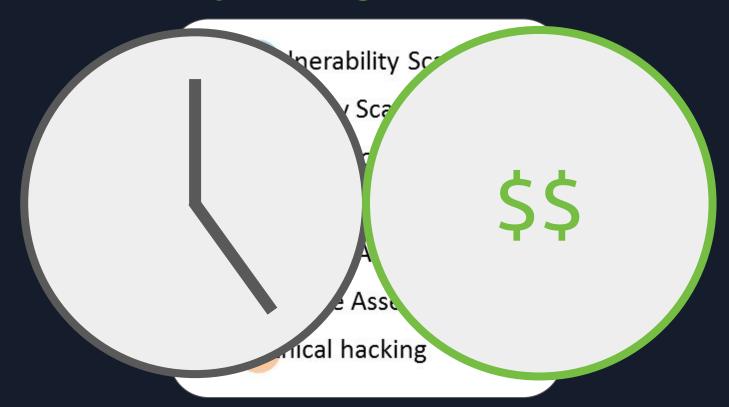
Security Auditing

Posture Assessment

Ethical hacking



Types of Security Testing



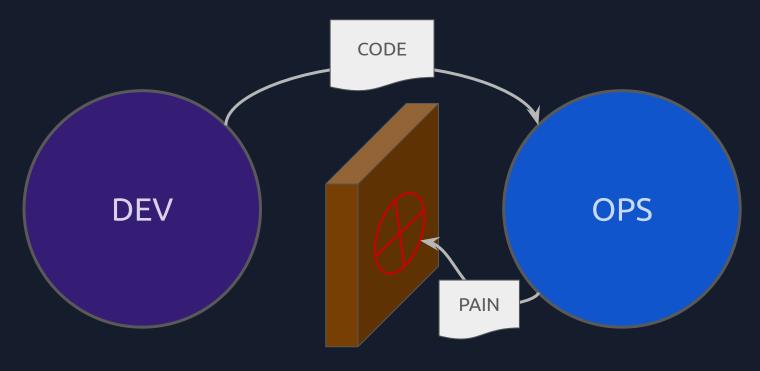


A New Approach is Needed

- 1. Look for efficiencies and commonalities
- 2. Start small and iterate quickly
- 3. Embrace Automation
- 4. Perfect is the enemy of Good

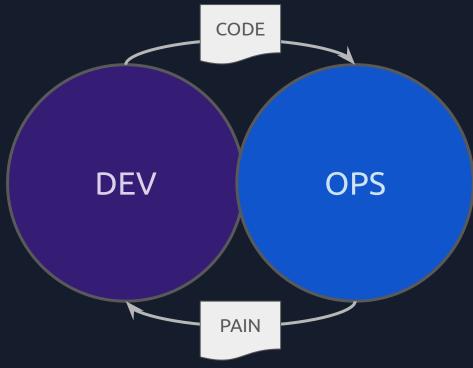






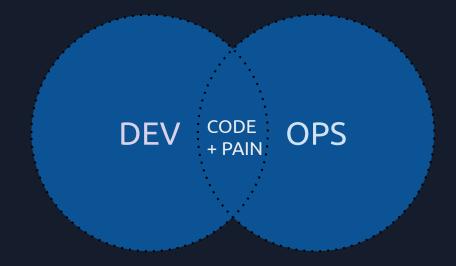
No shared pain, no feedback loop





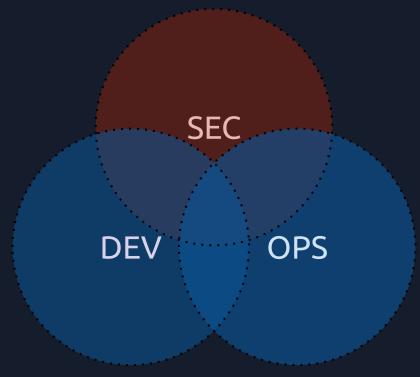
Shared "pain" is a feedback loop to improve processes





Combined culture, automation, measurement, and sharing





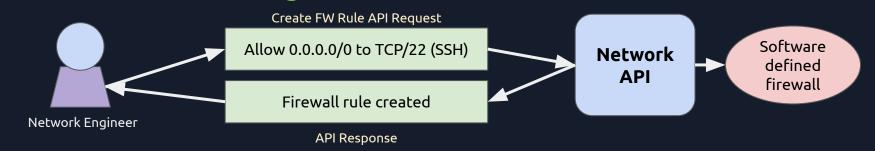
Turn security goals into shared security goals

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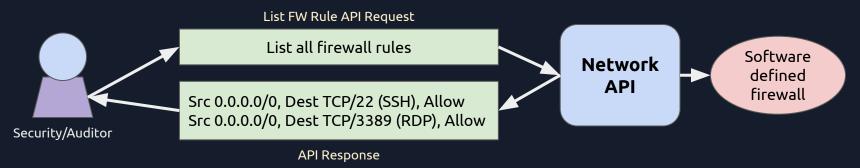
When infrastructure is created via an API...

Many cloud security tests can be done by asking the same APIs!





Audit the firewall rules using the same API





Paths to Security Testing Success

- Clarify your definition of compliance
- Start with simple but important questions or a small number of compliance objectives
- Codify and automate all configuration tests
- Test often and make the results visible



Paths to Security Testing Failure

- Using spreadsheets
- Running tests manually/infrequently
- Allowing the test suite to stay broken
- Shifting Left before culture and tools mature

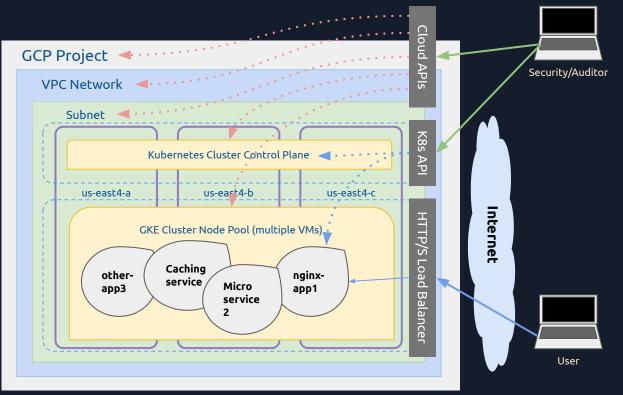


Chef Inspec

"Is Compliance as Code - a human readable language for automating the continuous testing and compliance auditing of your entire infrastructure."

https://github.com/nathenharvey/introduction-to-inspec/blob/master/pdf/03-Compliance-as-Code.pdf

Demo Environment



- 1. GCP Project Settings
- Network and Subnet Settings
- 3. GKE/Kubernetes Cluster
 Configuration and
 Hardening
- 4. GKE/Kubernetes Node Pool Configuration and Hardening
- 5. Kubernetes Workload (nginx app)



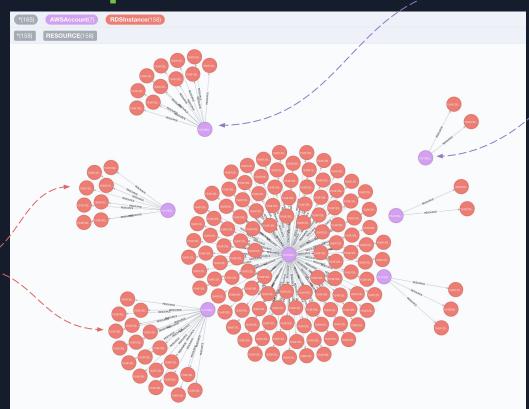
Run Inspec against a sample cloud architecture to validate proper security configuration



And then I saw Lyft's "Cartography" BsidesSF talk: https://github.com/lyft/cartography



RDS Databases per AWS Account ____ Aws Accounts



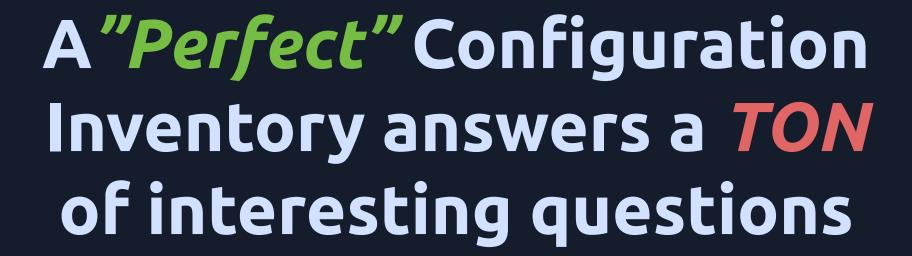
AWS RDS

Instances



In Search of the "Perfect Inventory"

- We deploy infrastructure and applications from code via a declarative API
- We know about all changes in real time
- We understand and map the relationships between all cloud resources
- We have a way to query that information cleanly in code





Answering Interesting Questions

- Show me all the Windows Instances with public IPs and firewall rules that allow TCP/3389 from all IPs.
- Show me all the public cloud storage buckets
- Show me all the users that have the admin role to an API service.
- Show me all the containers in my Kubernetes cluster that do not have a patch for CVE-NNNN-NNNN



Future with Accurate Inventory

- Automated Compliance Reporting
- Programmatic Attack Path Mapping
- Auto-generated threat models
- Automated Risk Scoring
- Simulating Changes and measuring Risk Score change

Thank you!

Links:

- 1. Chef Inspec https://www.inspec.io/
- 2. Chef Inspec GCP Resource Pack https://github.com/inspec/inspec-gcp
- 3. Chef Inspec AWS Resource Pack https://github.com/inspec/inspec-aws
- 4. Inspec Kubernetes (K8s) Resource Pack https://github.com/bgeesaman/inspec-k8s
- 5. Lyft's Cartography https://github.com/lyft/cartography
- 6. AWS Config https://aws.amazon.com/config/
- 7. GCP Cloud Asset Inventory https://cloud.google.com/resource-manager/docs/cloud-asset-inventory/overview
- 8. GCP Continuous Scanning https://forsetisecurity.org/