

IAM The One Who Knocks

Igal Gofman, Noam Dahan



Igal Gofman

@IgalGofman

- Head of Research, Ermetic
- Microsoft MSTIC
- Microsoft security research
- Active Directory expert

Noam Dahan

@NoamDahan

- Cloud security researcher
- Love/hate relationship with embedded devices
- Offensive background



Information Classification: General

Why are we here?

#BHUSA @BlackHatEvents



IAM best practices



- AWS Apply least-privilege permissions
- AWS Use IAM Access Analyzer to generate least-privilege policies based on access activity
- AWS Regularly review and remove unused users, roles, permissions, policies, and credentials
- AWS Use conditions in IAM policies to further restrict access



- GCP Basic roles include thousands of permissions across all Google Cloud services. In production environments, do not grant basic roles unless there is no alternative. Instead, grant the most limited predefined roles or custom roles that meet your needs.
- GCP Treat each component of your application as a separate trust boundary.
- GCP Grant roles at the smallest scope needed.



- Azure Treat identity as the primary security perimeter
- Azure Use role-based access control
- Azure Lower exposure of privileged accounts

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html
https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/using-iam-securely
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/identity-management-best-practices



Agenda

- IAM Crash Course
- Cloud IAM weak spots (permissions landscape)
- Things are not always what they seem
- Defense & Monitoring techniques
- Demo



IAM Crash Course



Federation Services



Security Context

- Users
- Roles
- Services account
- Managed Identity
- Service principal

(Who?)

Access policy

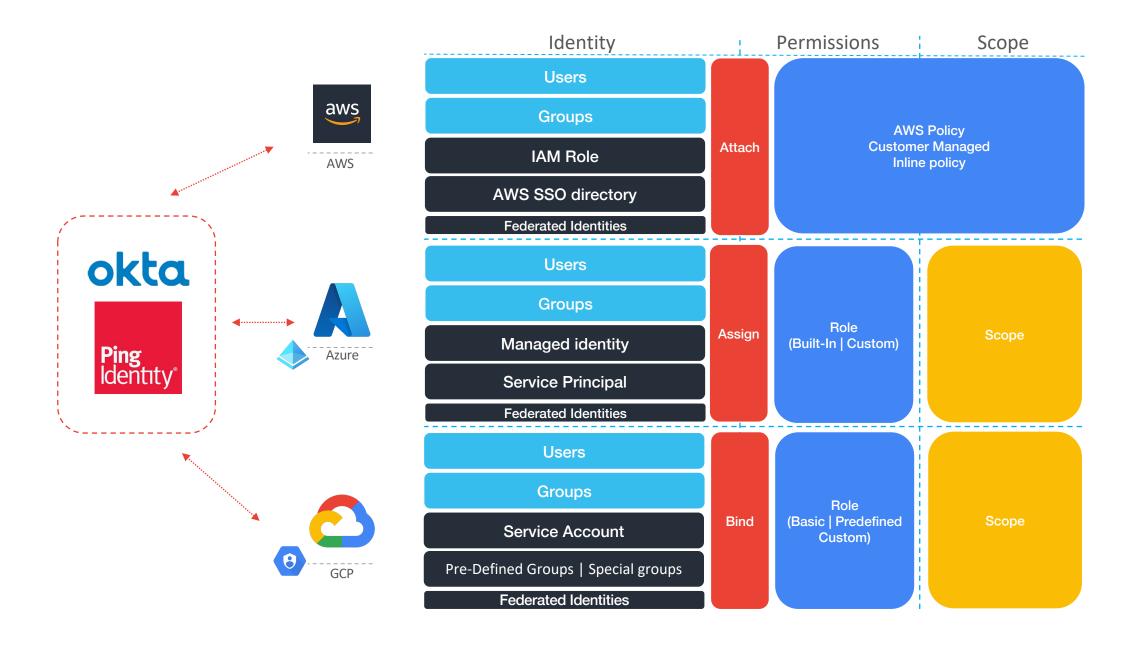
- Policy
- Roles
- Permissions
- Scope

(Under which conditions?)

aws

IAM Crash Course: IAM 101





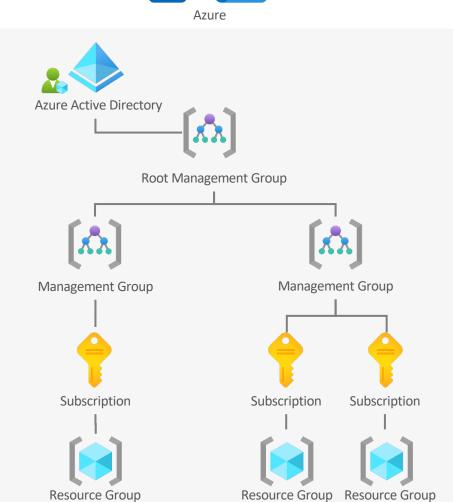
IAM Crash Course: Multi-Cloud IAM

#BHUSA @BlackHatEvents

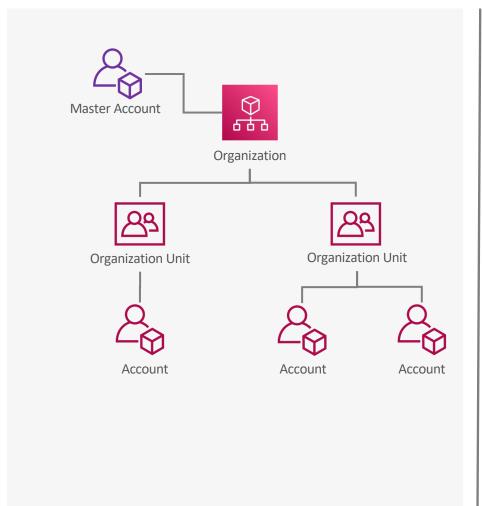
Information Classification: General



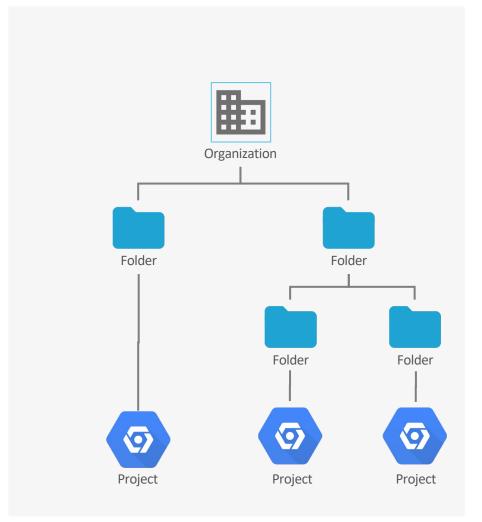














Cloud IAM weak spot



Cloud IAM weak spot

- Non-human Identities
- Assignment of new permissions
- Code Execution | Task | Template
- Grants and Delegation
- New credentials | secrets
- Encryption & Cryptographic key management
- Organizational policies



Information Classification: General

Cloud IAM weak spot

Non-human Identities



Role attachment



Azure

Managed Identities



Service account

IAM weak spots: Non-human Identities **#BHUSA** @BlackHatEvents



Permissions Landscape

Assignment | Code Execution | Grants and Delegation | New credentials

Assignment

- Azure Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write
- Azure Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/write
- GCP iam.roles.update
- GCP orgpolicy.policy.set
- GCP resourcemanager.projects.setlamPolicy
- AWS lambda:AddPermission
- AWS iam:AttachUserPolicy
- AWS iam:AttachGroupPolicy
- AWS iam:AttachRolePolicy

Grants and Delegation

- GCP iam.serviceAccounts.implicitDelegation
- GCP deploymentmanager.deployments.create
- GCP iam.serviceAccounts.actAs
- AWS iam:PassRole
- Azure Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/*/assign/action

Code Execution

- AWS lambda:CreateFunction
- AWS lambda:InvokeFunction
- AWS lambda: UpdateFunctionConfiguration
- AWS cloudformation:CreateStack
- GCP cloudscheduler.jobs.create
- GCP cloudbuild.builds.create
- GCP cloudfunctions.functions.create
- GCP cloudfunctions.functions.update
- GCP run.services.create

New Credentials

- AWS iam:CreateLoginProfile
- AWS iam:UpdateLoginProfile
- AWS iam:CreateAccessKey
- GCP iam.serviceAccountKeys.create
- GCP iam.serviceAccounts.signJwt
- GCP serviceusage.apiKeys.create
- GCP iam.serviceAccounts.getAccessToken



Things are not always what they seem



Lesson #1: Beware of non-human identities

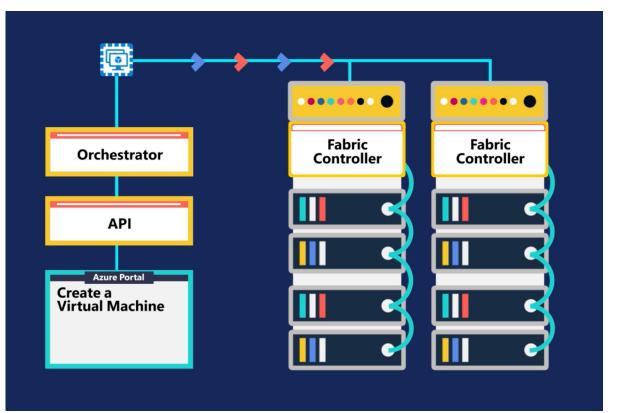
- How cloud providers handle non-human credentials (Certificates)
- How cloud consumers handle non-human credentials (Short-lived tokens)
- The Instance metadata, local addresses, and environment variables
- Beware of hybrid Instance metadata

Azure use case: Managed identities



Lesson #1: Beware of non-human identities

 The Fabric Controller (FC) is a distributed program that manages the hardware and applications in a cluster internally used by Azure.



Azure use case: Managed identities #BHUSA @BlackHatEvents



Lesson #2: Study implementation details

- Serverless code Are AWS lambda and GCP functions the same?
- Versioning and revision
- Who can access my function code?
- Privilege escalation

AWS vs GCP: Serverless code



- Why do we need default policies?
- Can we rely on custom policies? (Limitations)
- Service providers best practices?



- AWS
- Inherently broad permissions
- "Temporary fix" that becomes permanent
- Look for: ReadOnlyAccess, CloudTrailReadOnlyAccess, PassRole, Network modifiers, Permission modifiers, AssumeRole escalations



- Azure
- Built-in roles... but oh so many of them
- Custom role limits
- Inherited permissions
- Look for: Read permissions, Assignment permissions (self-assignment)



- GCP
- Inherited permissions by scope
- Legacy roles have strong and broad permissions (Viewer)
- Legacy mechanism: Access Scopes



Practical Practices for Defenders



Clay or Marble

- Two approaches
- Bottom-up or Top-Down
- Clay is hard → have to know exactly what you need
- Marble is hard → have to prove a negative
- Most people choose Marble, and then never cut down permissions



Limit the effect of mistakes

- AWS Account/GCP Project/Azure resource group separation per workload
- Avoid permanent credentials when possible
- Secure human identities



Log more, audit better

- Log whatever you can
- Use audit to build a stronger security policy
- Challenges: opaque APIs and distributed logging



Limits of logging

- The unlogged and the un-loggable:
- Azure read actions, distributed logging
- AWS cross-account actions & failures, passive recon, some data actions, session name manipulation, CloudTrail manipulation

Information Classification: General



DEMO



Takeaways



Questions?