

Automated Serverless Security Testing

CONF42

Tal Melamed | Senior Director
Cloud Native Security Research

CONTRAST
SECURITY



user@host:~ █



4ppsec



@ 4ppsec



talmelamed



tal.melamed@qu.edu



tal@appsec.it



cloudessence

Co-Founder & CTO

Acquired by Contrast Security, 2020

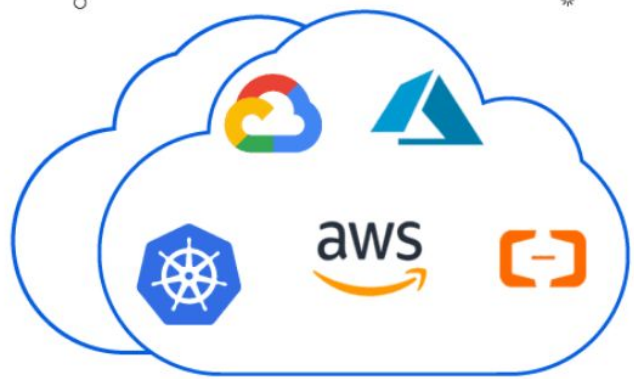


Protego

Head of Security Research

Acquired by CheckPoint, 2019

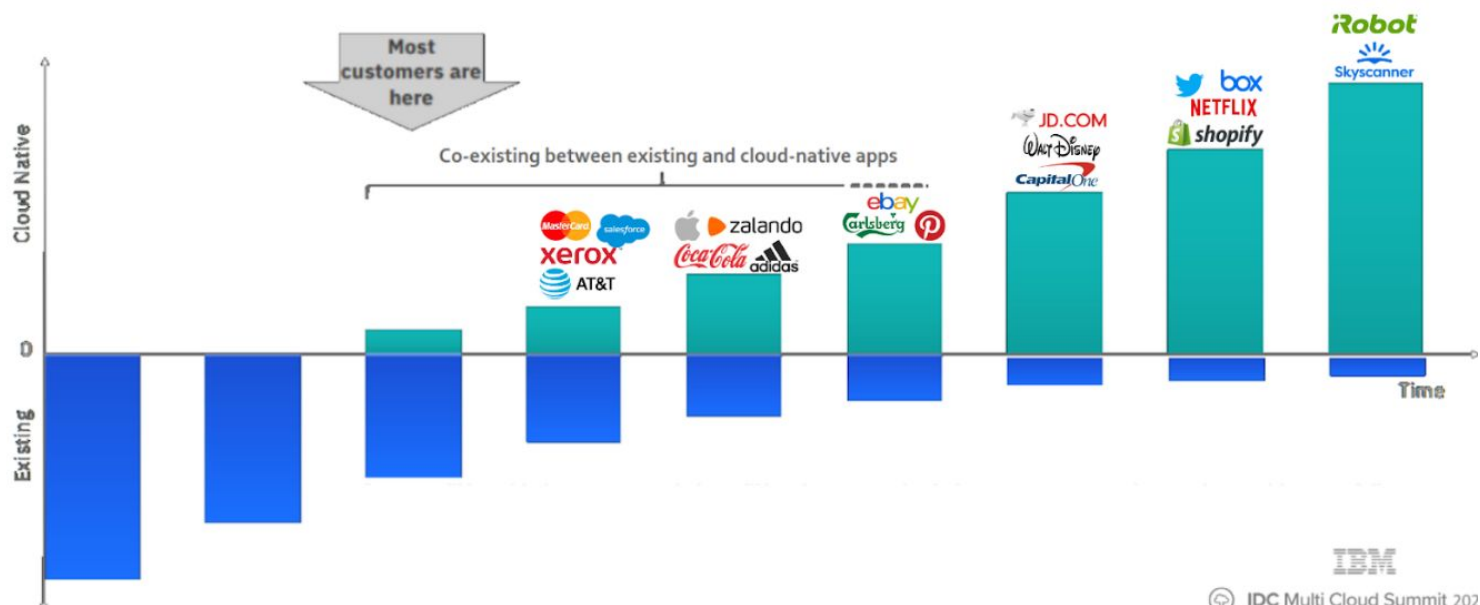
Cloud Native is the **Future** of Application Development



“25% of developers will use serverless regularly by the end of 2021”

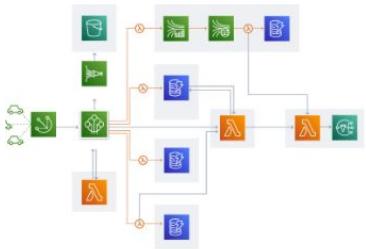
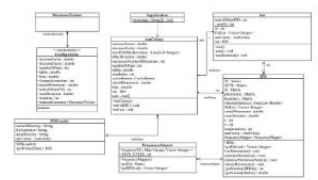
FORRESTER[®]

The Cloud Native Transformation Has Begun

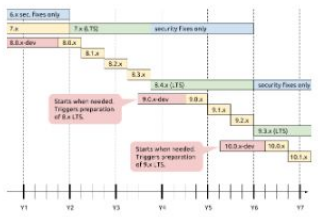


It not just a development pattern

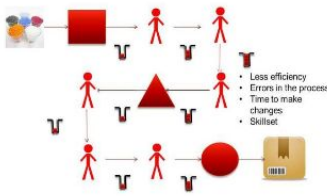
Architecture



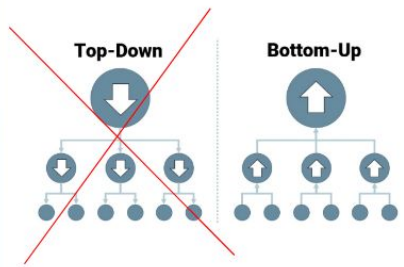
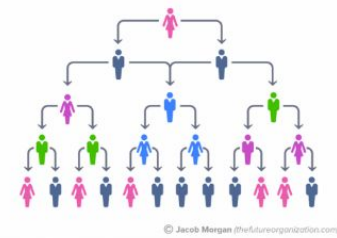
Cycles



Process



Decision





00000000123

Provider: aws | Region: us-west-1

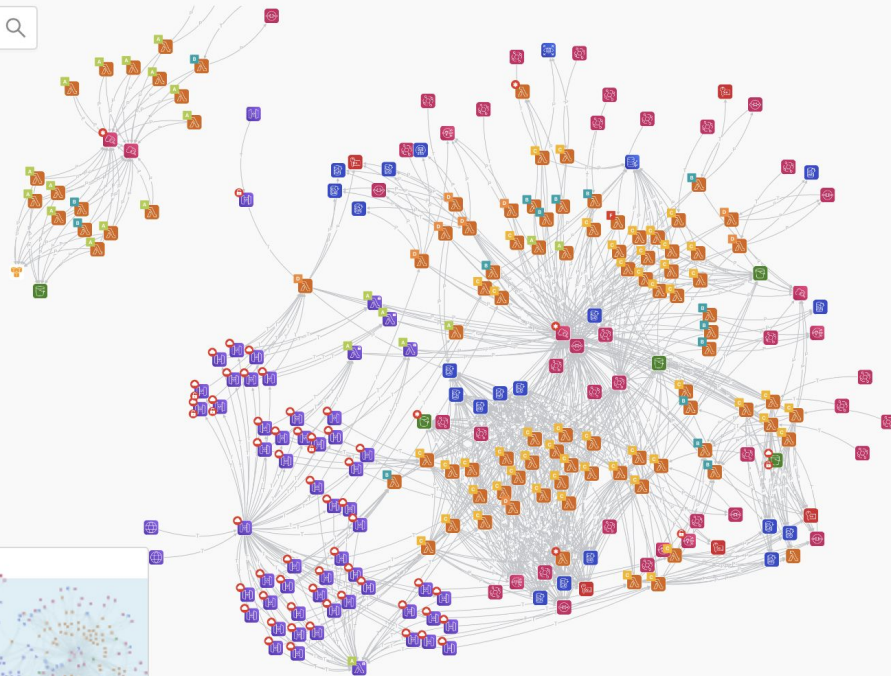
Functions

Scans

Vulnerabilities

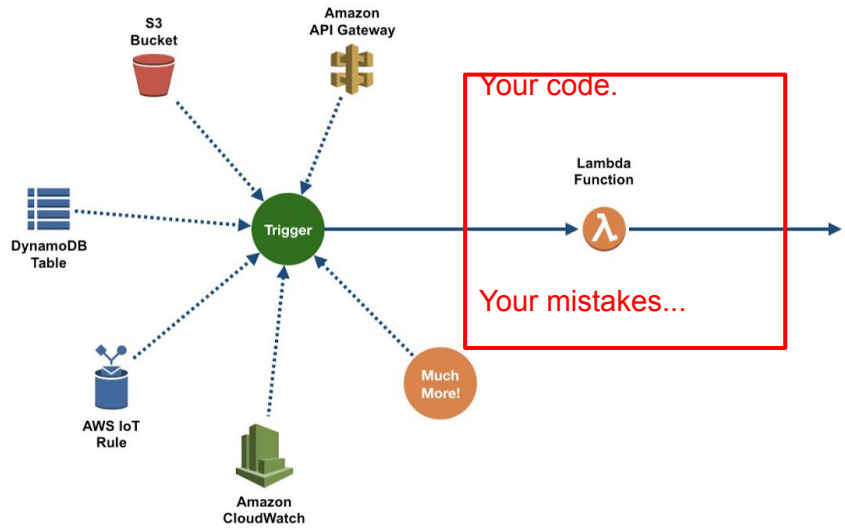
Graph

Settings



Serverless Architecture

Event-Driven Architecture



- Triggered via events
- Container spins up when required
- Terminates when code execution

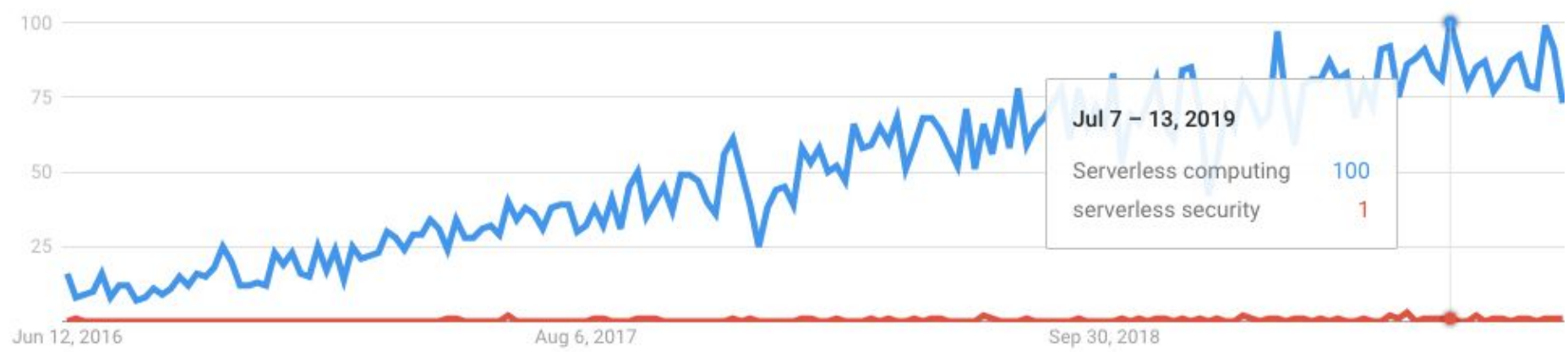
AWS Lambda - Security Aspects

- Read-only environment, except for */tmp*
- Not wired to the internet*
- Data is temporary**
- Code reside in environment
- Keys are available as environment variables





Is Serverless Security a thing?





Can we apply
traditional AppSec
to Serverless?



Resource-Based IAM



DVSA-ORDER-NEW

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    orderId = str(uuid.uuid4())
    itemList = event["items"]
    status = 100

    userId = event["user"]
    address = "{}"
    ts = int(time.time())
    dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
    table = dynamodb.Table(os.environ["ORDERS_T
    response = table.put_item(
        Item={
    })

    if response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatus'] == 200:
        res = {"status": "ok", "msg": "order cr
    else:
        res = {"status": "err", "msg": "ould n

    return res
```

Execution role

Role name

[serverlessrepo-DVSA-OrderNewFunctionRole-N65M2RQ1B6QS](#)

Resource summary

Amazon DynamoDB
1 action, 2 resources

To view the resources and actions that your function has permission to access, choose a service.

By action

By resource

Action

Resources

dynamodb:PutItem

Allow: arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:402181209224:table/



Trust no one!

Lambda and DynamoDB : is not authorized to perform: dynamodb:Scan

Asked 2 Months ago Answers: 4 Viewed 63 times

I've created my API with serverless, after I deployed my API into lambda, and we I try to test the endpoint via the "Test" button in the GatewayAPI, I get the error:

```
"User: arn:aws:sts::245912153055:assumed-role/pets-service-dev-us-east-1-lambdaRole/pets-service-dev-listPets is not authorized to perform: dynamodb:Scan on resource: arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:245912153055:table/Pets"
```

I should probably need to give the permission to Lambda, but I'm a little bit lost ...



^ Worked with an Amazon engineer and it turns out the problem was in the policy configuration:

25 should be

v "dynamodb: *"

Trust no one!

I solved this by adding the `AWSLambdaFullAccess` permissions to the Lambda

2

1. Go to the Lambda IAM Role

2. Select "Attach existing policies directly"

3. Search for `AWSLambdaFullAccess`, select it and click `next:review` at the bottom of the page.

4. Click `Add Permissions`

And that should do it.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "cloudwatch:*",
        "cognito-identity:ListIdentityPools",
        "cognito-sync:GetCognitoEvents",
        "cognito-sync:SetCognitoEvents",
        "dynamodb:*",
        "events:*",
        "iam:ListAttachedRolePolicies",
        "iam:ListRolePolicies",
        "iam:ListRoles",
        "iam:PassRole",
        "kinesis:DescribeStream",
        "kinesis:ListStreams",
        "kinesis:PutRecord",
        "lambda:*",
        "logs:*",
        "s3:*",
        "sns:ListSubscriptions",
        "sns:ListSubscriptionsByTopic",
        "sns:ListTopics",
        "sns:Subscribe",
        "sns:Unsubscribe"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

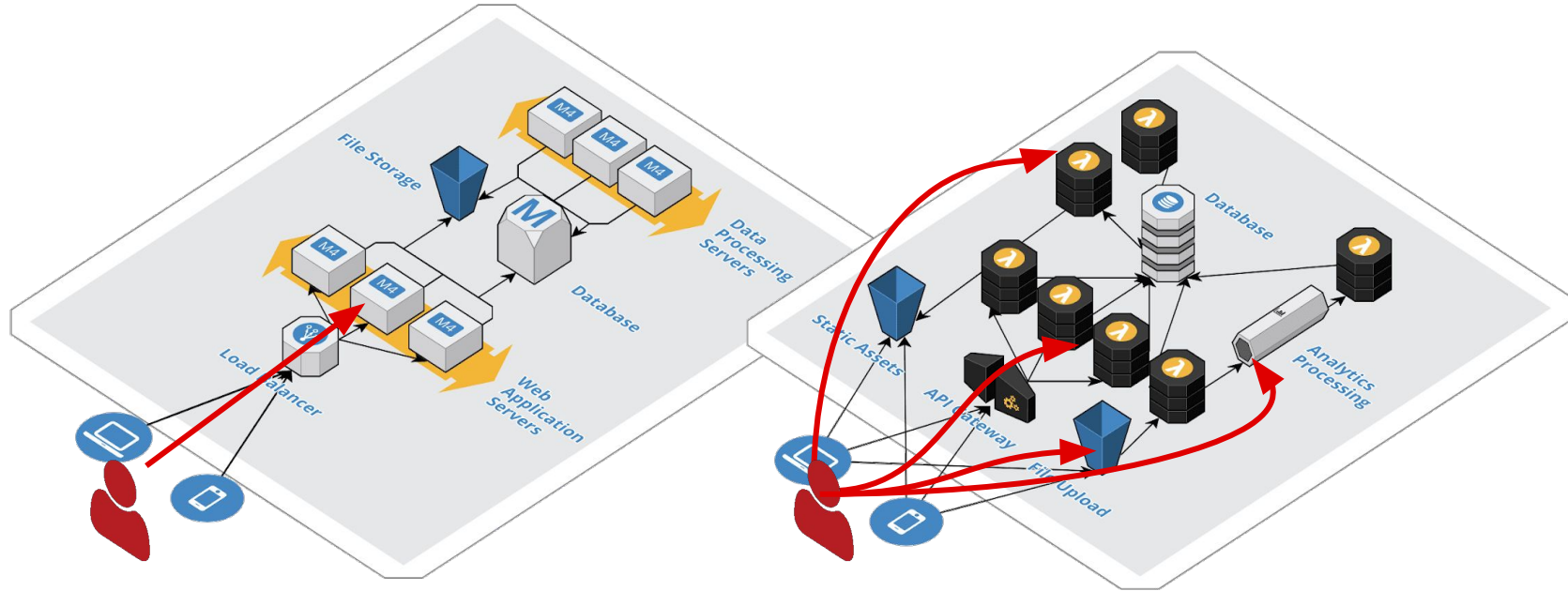
```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "cloudwatch:*",
        "cognito-identity:ListIdentityPools",
        "cognito-sync:GetCognitoEvents",
        "cognito-sync:SetCognitoEvents",
        "dynamodb:*",
        "events:*",
```

Note

The AWS managed policies **AWSLambdaFullAccess** and **AWSLambdaReadOnlyAccess** will be **deprecated on March 1, 2021**. After this date, you cannot attach these policies to new IAM users. For more information, see the related [troubleshooting topic](#).

```
    "sns:ListSubscriptionsByTopic",
    "sns:ListTopics",
    "sns:Subscribe",
    "sns:Unsubscribe"
  ],
  "Resource": "*"
}
]
```

Loss of Perimeter





00000000123

Provider: aws | Region: us-west-1

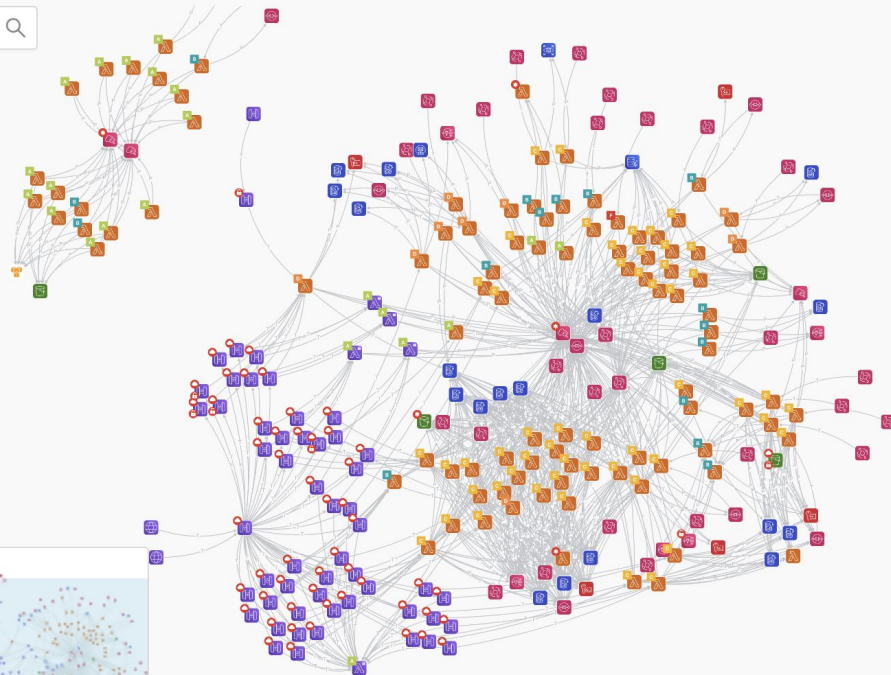
Functions

Scans

Vulnerabilities

Graph

Settings



Serverless Architecture



Serverless Risks

Event Injection

Broken Authentication

Sensitive Data Exposure

Over-Privileged Functions

Vulnerable Dependencies

Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

Open Resources

DoW / DoS

Insecure Shared Space

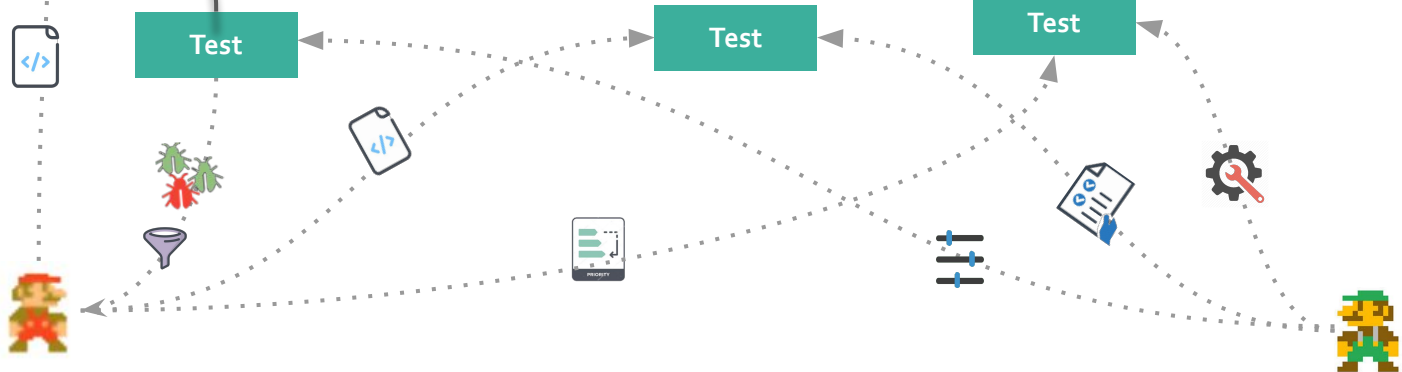
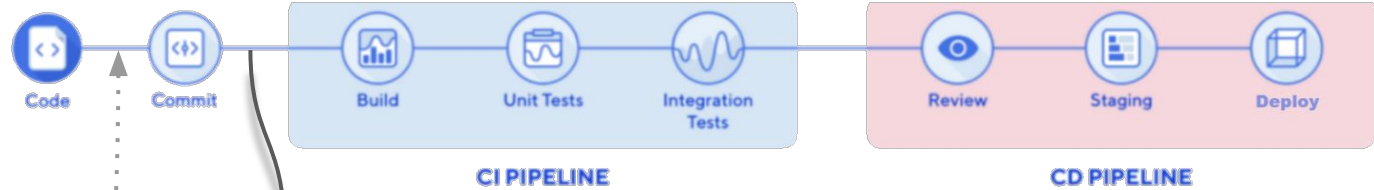
Insecure Secret Management

Can Security Scale?

- Lots of services
- Frequent deployments
- What is connected to what?
- Many developers / Few AppSec
- What's important?
- Is security even the same?
- Who takes care of Infra?



Traditional Testing in Modern CI/CD Pipelines



Mario,
Sr. Developer, Toadstool Inc.

Luigi,
AppSec Team

Traditional AppSec Testing for Cloud Native

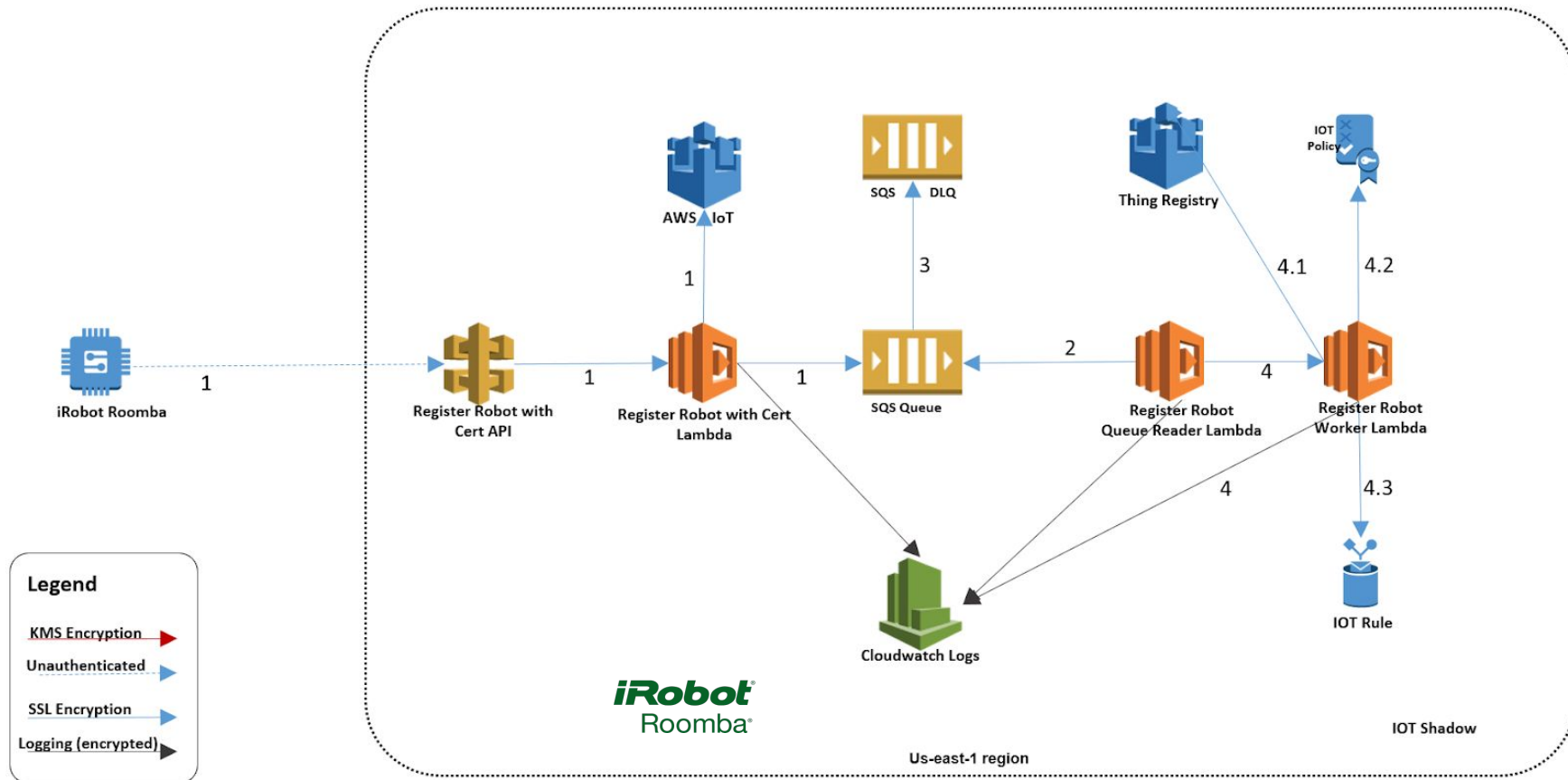
- Ignorant to the environment and context
- Completely blind to no-edge services
- Block developers, disruptive to CI/CD
- Hard to scale





How can we do
Security Testing on
Serverless Apps?

iRobot Serverless App



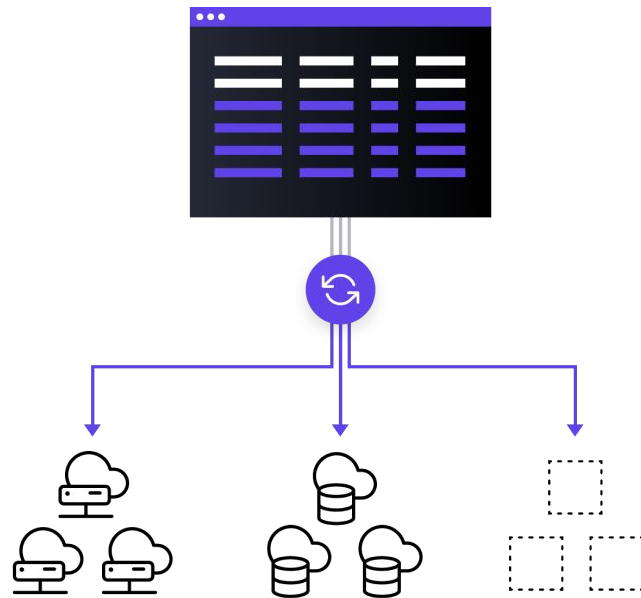
Easy... **SCA & Image Scanning**

- Covers ~10% of your app
- Just fixing problems you imported
- What about your **CODE**, your services & your configurations?
- Provided by the cloud provider and many OS Project



I know... IaC

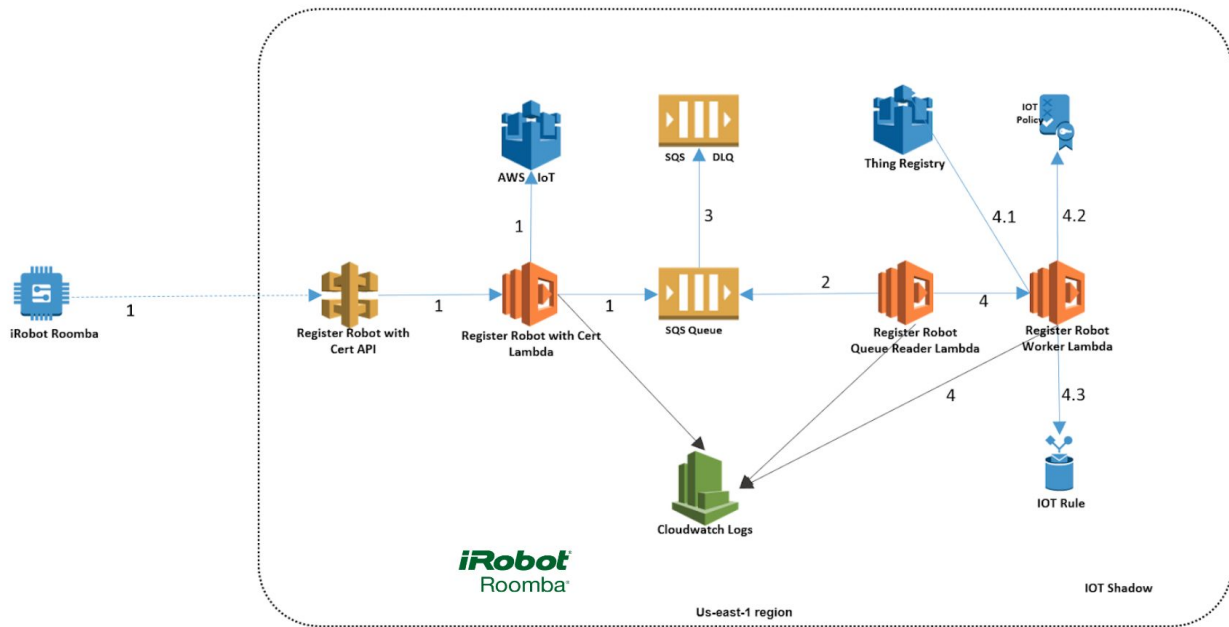
- Really?! Blaming it on the DevOps?
- As left as it can get, but...
 - Limited visibility
 - **Zero code coverage**
 - No logic, no prioritization
 - IaC dependant





IAST!

- Modern AppSec
- Accurate & Reliable
- Enables DevOps



But!

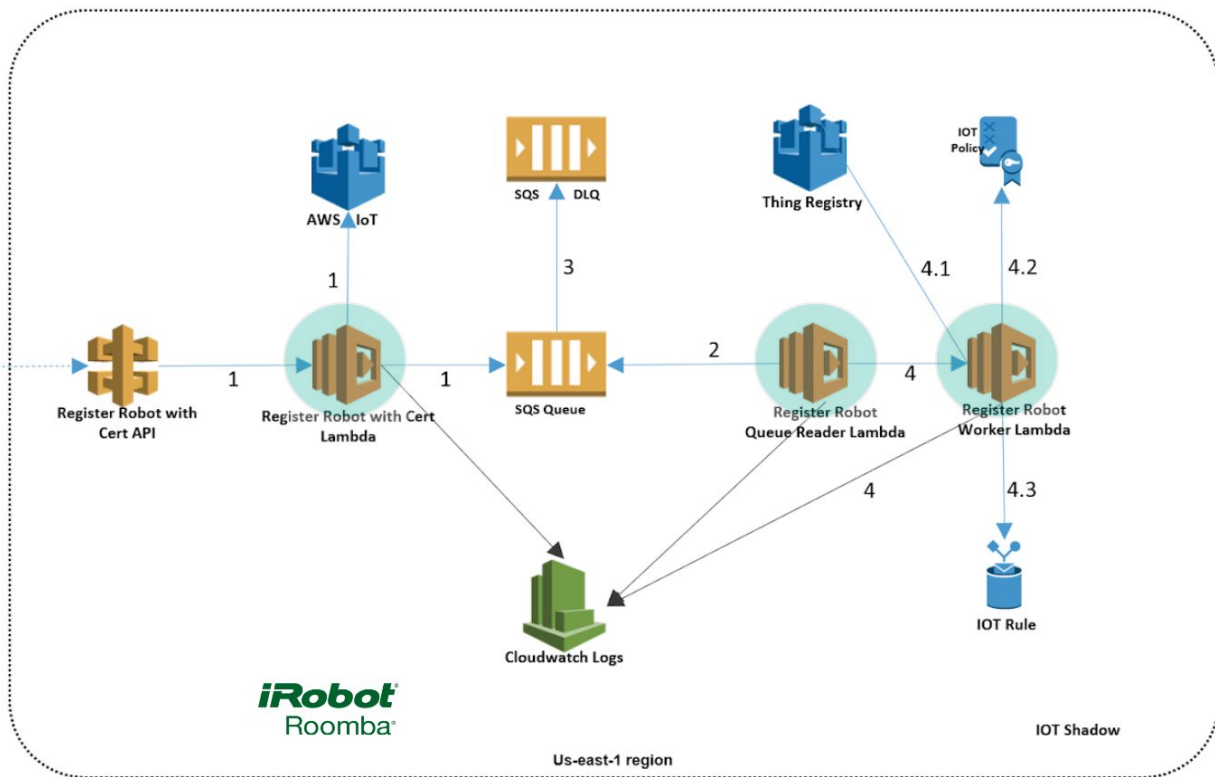
No Server to instrument...

SAST

- So many apps??
- No source (http/input)?
- No sink (output)?
- No DBs?
- Who wrote this?
- What's going on???

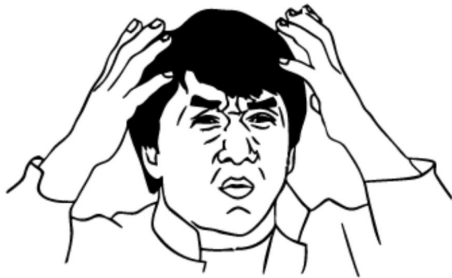


iRobot Roomba

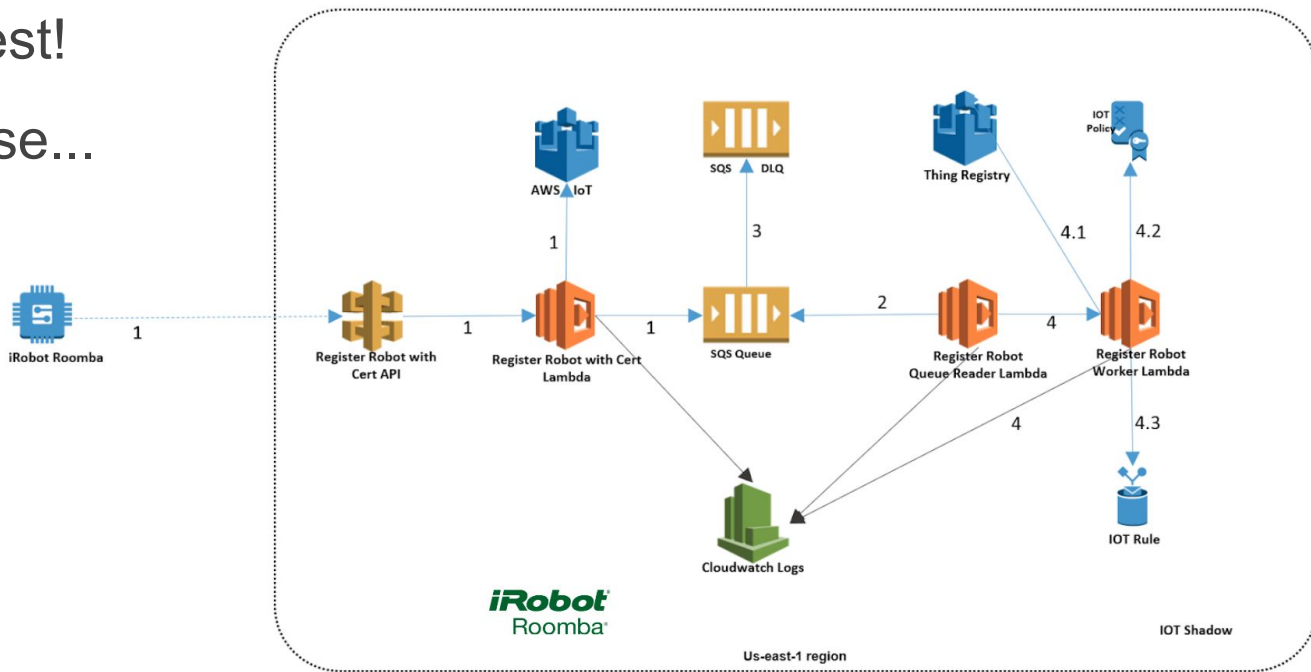


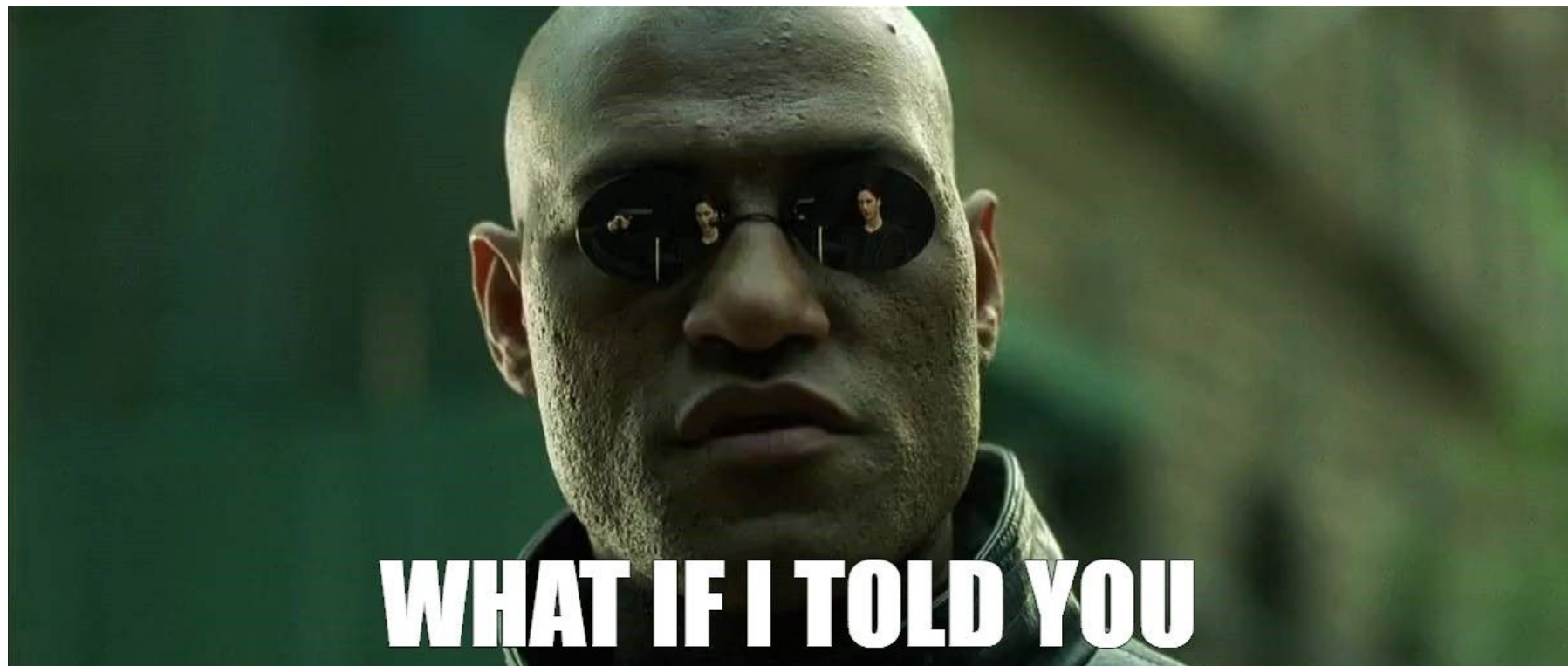
DAST

- No HTTP/S Request!
- No (sync) Response...
- Nothing to test?




Where do I even start?!








Connect 
Seamless and fully automated onboarding.
3 Clicks!


Discover 
Resources, Relations, Interfaces, Policies, Services within the environment

Analyze 
Code, Weaknesses, Attack surfaces, flows and exposure

Monitor 
Continuously monitor environment for changes and drifts

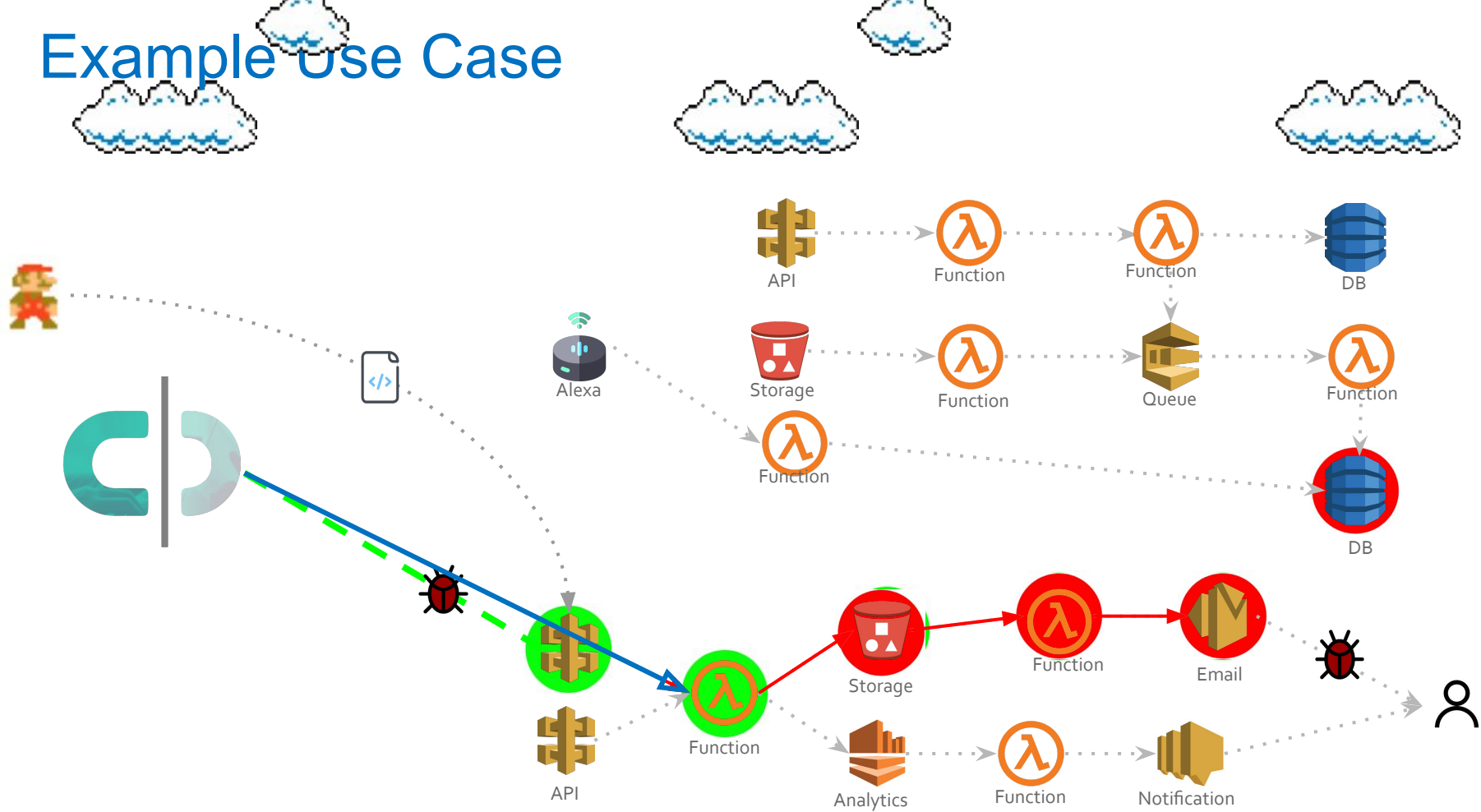
Simulate 
Generate and execute curated attacks on resources and flows

Report 
CVEs, Permission Analysis, Vulnerabilities, Exposure, Keys/Secrets and more...

Qualify 
Validate outputs, connected services and response to Identify vulnerabilities

Integrate 

Example use Case



Automated Serverless Security Testing

OS Command Injection

HIGH Category: Exploits | Function: `arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:733980656228:function:contrast`

Description

Command injection (CWE-77, CWE-78) is an attack in which the goal is execution of arbitrary commands on a vulnerable application. Command injection attacks are possible when an application passes unsafe data to an attacker-supplied command that is executed with the privileges of the vulnerable function. Command injection is possible due to insufficient input validation. This attack differs from Code Injection, in that code injection allows the attacker to execute code by the application. In Command Injection, the attacker extends the default functionality of the application, without the necessity of injecting code.

What happened

cloudessence has identified evidence in the function logs (CWL) that indicates that the attack was successful.

```
logGroup: /aws/lambda/contrast-vulnerable-function-via-S3
logStream: 2021/11/02/[$LATEST]c8c20827d5dc49ab9c2523206e6525f2
payload: |echo $((4*9537971237249))
requestId: 49d03709-b176-43fb-8e9b-7bd03ccd66a9
type: Log
vector: arn:aws:s3:::contrast-vulnerable-bucket-733980656228-us-east-1
```

Remediation

If at all possible, use library calls rather than external processes to recreate the desired functionality. Always sanitize all inputs from untrusted sources.

Impact



```
{
  "PolicyName": "DVSA-AdminRolePolicy-dev",
  "PolicyDocument": {
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
      {
        "Sid": "1",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
          "logs:CreateLogGroup",
          "logs:CreateLogStream",
          "logs:PutLogEvents"
        ],
        "Resource": [
          "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:733980656228:log-group:/aws/lambda/*:*:*"
        ]
      },
      {
        "Sid": "2",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
          "dynamodb:Scan"
        ],
        "Resource": [
          "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:733980656228:table/*"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```


OWASP Serverless Top 10



- Current project state:
 - Interpretation of Top 10
 - Open Data Call: <https://appsec.it/serverless-call>
- Goal: Serverless-tailored Top 10

<https://owasp.org/www-project-serverless-top-10/>

github.com/owasp/dvsa

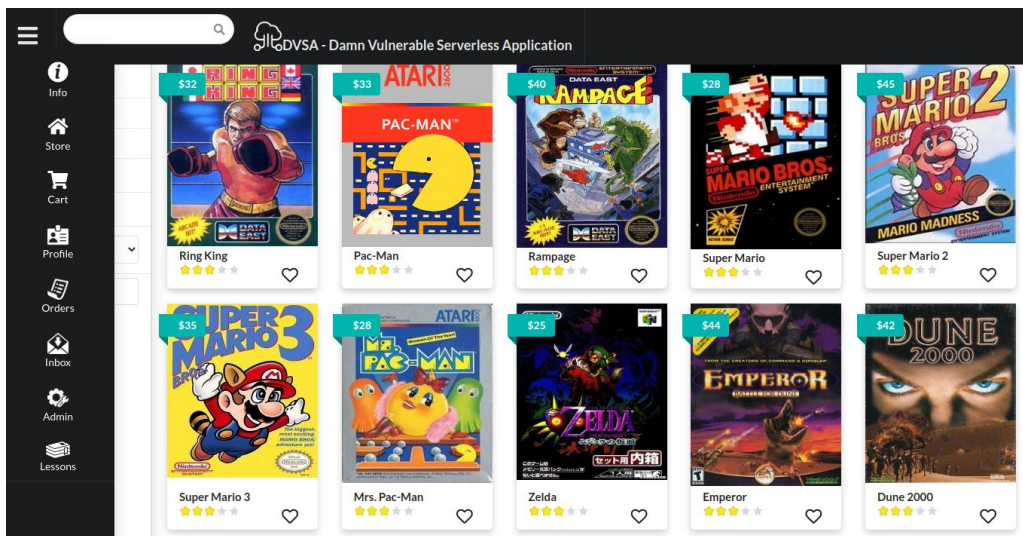
@DVSAowasp

! NOT in PRODUCTION !



DVSA

DAMN VULNERABLE SERVERLESS APPLICATION



<https://owasp.org/www-project-dvsa/>

Thank you!

Tal.Melamed@ContrastSecurity.com

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