

Top Threats Working Group

The Treacherous 12

Cloud Computing Top Threats in 2016

February 2016



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This paper is sponsored by HPE Security – Data Security



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Executive Summary

At an unprecedented pace, cloud computing has simultaneously transformed business and government, and created new security challenges. The development of the cloud service model delivers business-supporting technology more efficiently than ever before. The shift from server to service-based thinking is transforming the way technology departments think about, design, and deliver computing technology and applications. Yet these advances have created new security vulnerabilities as well as amplify existing vulnerabilities, including security issues whose full impact are finally being understood. Among the most significant security risks associated with cloud computing is the tendency to bypass information technology (IT) departments and information officers. Although shifting to cloud technologies exclusively may provide cost and efficiency gains, doing so requires that business-level security policies, processes, and best practices are taken into account. In the absence of these standards, businesses are vulnerable to security breaches that can erase any gains made by the switch to cloud technology.

Seeing both the promise of cloud computing, and the risks associated with it, the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) has created industry-wide standards for cloud security. In recent years, CSA released the “Security Guidance for Critical Areas in Cloud Computing” and the “Security as a Service Implementation Guidance”. These documents have quickly become the industry-standard catalogue of best practices to secure cloud computing, comprehensively addressing this within the thirteen domains of CSA Guidance and ten categories of service associated with the Security as a Service (SecaaS) Implementation Guidance series. Many businesses, organizations, and governments have incorporated this guidance into their cloud strategies.

Similar to the earlier mentioned research artifacts, the “The Treacherous 12 - Cloud Computing Top Threats in 2016” play a crucial role in the CSA research ecosystem. The purpose of the report is to provide organizations with an up-to-date, expert-informed understanding of cloud security concerns in order to make educated risk-management decisions regarding cloud adoption strategies. The report reflects the current consensus among security experts in CSA community about the most significant security issues in the cloud.

While there are many security concerns in the cloud, this report focuses on 12 specifically related to the shared, on-demand nature of cloud computing. To identify the top concerns, CSA conducted a survey of industry experts to compile professional opinions on the greatest security issues within cloud computing. The Top Threats working group used these survey results alongside their expertise to craft the final 2016 report. In this most recent edition of the report, experts identified the following 12 critical issues to cloud security (ranked in order of severity per survey results):

1. Data Breaches
2. Weak Identity, Credential and Access Management
3. Insecure APIs
4. System and Application Vulnerabilities
5. Account Hijacking
6. Malicious Insiders
7. Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs)
8. Data Loss
9. Insufficient Due Diligence
10. Abuse and Nefarious Use of Cloud Services
11. Denial of Service
12. Shared Technology Issues

The 2016 Top Threats release mirrors the shifting ramifications of poor cloud computing decisions up through the managerial ranks, instead of being an IT issue it is now a boardroom issue. The reasons may lie with the maturation of cloud, but more importantly, higher strategic decisions by executives in cloud adoption. The 2013 edition highlighted developers and IT departments rolling out their own self-service Shadow IT projects, and the bypassing of organizational security requirements. In 2016, cloud adoption may be effectively aligned with the executive strategies to maximize shareholder value. The always-on nature of Cloud Computing impacts factors that may skew external perceptions and in turn company valuations. Wider reaching architecture/design factors of Identity, Credential and Access Management, Insecure APIs and System & Application Vulnerabilities rise in the survey, while data loss and individual account hijacking fell in comparison.

With descriptions and analysis of the Treacherous 12, this report serves as an up-to-date guide that will help cloud users and providers make informed decisions about risk mitigation within a cloud strategy. This threat research document should be utilized in conjunction with the best practices guides, “Security Guidance for Critical Areas in Cloud Computing V.3” and “Security as a Service Implementation Guidance”. A threat analysis was also conducted with the STRIDE Threat Model[1] and the working group recommends the NIST Risk Management Framework[2] on guidance for how to manage information technology risk. Together, these documents will offer valuable guidance during the formation of comprehensive, appropriate cloud security strategies.

¹ *The STRIDE Threat Model.* [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee823878\(v=cs.20\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee823878(v=cs.20).aspx)

² *NIST Risk Management Framework (RMF) Overview.* <http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SMA/fisma/framework.html>

Methodology

In creating The Treacherous 12 - Cloud Computing Top Threats in 2016, the CSA Top Threats Working Group conducted research in two primary stages. Both stages used surveys and questionnaires as instruments of study.

In the *first stage* of the research, our goal was to create a short list of cloud security concerns. The group first started with a list of 20 security concerns, updating last year's eight issues and adding 12 new issues. We presented the 20 concerns via a series of consultations asking working group members to indicate the importance of each concern to their organization. This stage of the research also provided the opportunity for respondents to suggest other concerns. After considering all the survey results and additional information, the working group identified the top 13 most salient cloud security concerns.

In the *second stage* of the research, the group's main goal was to rank the previously short-listed cloud security concerns. The group wanted the study to capture what people thought were the most relevant cloud security concerns; a 4-point Likert scale was chosen as the research instrument. A Likert scale is a popular quantitative research method in surveys and is used to represent people's attitudes on a topic. The scale is: 1 (Irrelevant), 2 (Somewhat Relevant), 3 (Relevant), and 4 (Very Relevant). Every security concern was rated 1, 2, 3 or 4 and assigned corresponding scores. For example, a security concern rated as Irrelevant was given one point, a security concern rated as Somewhat Relevant was given two points, and so on. The points for each category were averaged, and the security concerns were then ranked according to their mean. The working group then dropped the security concern which ranked last, leaving the final 12.

The working group also analyzed the security concerns using the STRIDE threat model, which was developed by Microsoft to evaluate information security threats. Specifically, the security concerns discussed in this paper are evaluated to determine whether they fall into any of the following threat categories:

- Spoofing identity (S)
- Tampering with data (T)
- Repudiation (R)
- Information Disclosure (I)
- Denial of service (D)
- Elevation of privilege (E)

In the survey, a total of 271 people had responded to the study. About half were from the U.S. (48.95%) with the next highest number of respondents from Australia (5.02%).

Of the respondents who categorized their organizations, 44.65% reported themselves as being part of the technology industry; 15% reported themselves as being part of the professional services industry; and 9.30% reported themselves as being part of the public sector. The remainder was represented by the education, finance, health, and other sectors.

Of the respondents who answered demographic questions, 87.33% identified themselves as *Security Specialist*, 12.22% as *Software Specialist* and 9.95% as *Networking Specialist* followed by other categories.

1. Security Concern: Data Breaches

1.1 Description

A data breach is an incident in which sensitive, protected or confidential information is released, viewed, stolen or used by an individual who is not authorized to do so. A data breach may be the primary objective of a targeted attack or may simply be the result of human error, application vulnerabilities or poor security practices. A data breach may involve any kind of information that was not intended for public release including, but not limited to, personal health information, financial information, personally identifiable information (PII), trade secrets and intellectual property.

An organization’s cloud-based data may have value to different parties for different reasons. For example, organized crime often seeks financial, health and personal information to carry out a range of fraudulent activities. Competitors and foreign nationals may be keenly interested in proprietary information, intellectual property and trade secrets. Activists may want to expose information that can cause damage or embarrassment. Unauthorized insiders obtaining data within the cloud are a major concern for organizations.

The risk of data breach is not unique to cloud computing, but it consistently ranks as a top concern for cloud customers. A cloud environment is subject to the same threats as a traditional corporate network as well as new avenues of attack by way of shared resources, cloud provider personnel and their devices and third party partners of the cloud provider. Cloud providers are highly accessible and the vast amount of data they host makes them an attractive target.

1.2 Business Impacts

Although nearly any data breach can be problematic, the sensitivity of the data usually determines the extent of the damage. In many parts of the world, laws and regulations oblige organizations to exercise certain standards of care to ensure that sensitive information is protected against unauthorized use. When a data breach occurs, companies may incur large fines and may also be subject to civil lawsuits and, in some cases, criminal charges.

A company also accrues costs related to investigating a breach and notifying customers who were impacted. Some companies engage professional consulting and legal services to assist with managing the breach response. It is also customary for a company suffering a data breach to purchase credit monitoring services for consumers whose information was stolen to alert them in case of fraudulent use. Indirect impacts such as damage to a brand’s reputation and resulting loss of business are much harder to calculate. Measures such as the rate at which customers leave, and any change to the cost of user acquisition can be used to estimate this.

Cloud providers often have good security for aspects they take responsibility for but, ultimately customers are

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 5: Information

Management and Data Security

Domain 10: Application Security

Domain 11: Encryption and Key Management

Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement and Access Management

Domain 13: Virtualization

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

responsible for protecting their data in the cloud. The best protection against data breach is an effective security program. Two important security measures that can help companies stay secure in the cloud are multifactor authentication and encryption.

1.3 Anecdotes and Examples

In mid-2015, BitDefender, an antivirus firm, had an undisclosed number of customer usernames and passwords stolen due to a security vulnerability in its public cloud application hosted on AWS. The hacker responsible demanded a ransom of \$15,000.

The 2015 Anthem breach of more than 80 million customer records began with stolen credentials on the corporate network. A third-party cloud service was used to transfer the huge data store from the company's network to the public cloud where it could be downloaded by the hackers.

British telecom provider TalkTalk reported multiple security incidents in 2014 and 2015, which resulted in the theft of four million customers' personal information. The breaches were followed by a rash of scam calls attempting to extract banking information from TalkTalk customers. TalkTalk was widely criticized for its failure to encrypt customer data.

1.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

- AIS-04:** Application & Interface Security – Data Security/Integrity
- CCC-02:** Change Control & Configuration Management – Outsourced Development
- DSI-02:** Data Security & Information Lifecycle Management – Data Inventory/Flows
- DSI-05:** Data Security & Information Lifecycle Management – Information Leakage
- DSI-06:** Data Security & Information Lifecycle Management – Non-Production Data
- DSI-08:** Data Security & Information Lifecycle Management – Secure Disposal
- EKM-02:** Encryption & Key Management – Key Generation
- EKM-03:** Encryption & Key Management – Sensitive Data Protection
- EKM-04:** Encryption & Key Management – Storage and Access
- GRM-02:** Governance and Risk Management – Data Focus Risk Assessments
- GRM-10:** Governance and Risk Management – Risk Assessments
- HRS-02:** Human Resources – Background Screening
- HRS-06:** Human Resources – Mobile Device Management
- IAM-02:** Identity & Access Management – Credential Lifecycle/Provision Management
- IAM-04:** Identity & Access Management – Policies and Procedures
- IAM-05:** Identity & Access Management – Segregation of Duties
- IAM-07:** Identity & Access Management – Third Party Access
- IAM-09:** Identity & Access Management – User Access Authorization
- IAM-12:** Identity & Access Management – User ID Credentials
- IVS-08:** Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Production/Non-Production Environments
- IVS-09:** Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Segmentation
- IVS-11:** Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Hypervisor Hardening
- SEF-03:** Security Incident Management, E-Discovery & Cloud Forensics – Incident Reporting
- STA-06:** Supply Chain Management, Transparency and Accountability – Third Party Assessment

1.5 Links

1. *The Impact of a Data Breach Can Be Minimized Through Encryption*
<https://securityintelligence.com/the-impact-of-a-data-breach-can-be-minimized-through-encryption/>
2. *Dropbox and Box leak files in security through obscurity nightmare*
<http://www.techrepublic.com/article/dropbox-and-box-leak-files-in-security-through-obscurity-nightmare/>
3. *Anthem's Breach and the Ubiquity of Compromised Credentials*
<https://blog.cloudsecurityalliance.org/2015/02/09/not-alone-92-companies-share-anthems-vulnerability/>
4. *Stolen Passwords Used in Most Data Breaches*
<http://www.darkreading.com/stolen-passwords-used-in-most-data-breaches/d/d-id/1204615>
5. *Anti-Virus Firm BitDefender Admits Breach, Hacker Claims Stolen Passwords are Unencrypted*
<http://www.forbes.com/sites/thomasbrewster/2015/07/31/bitdefender-hacked/>
6. *TalkTalk Criticised for Poor Security and Handling of Hack Attack*
<http://www.theguardian.com/technology/2015/oct/23/talktalk-criticised-for-poor-security-and-handling-of-hack-attack>

2. Security Concern: Insufficient Identity, Credential and Access Management

2.1 Description

Data breaches and enabling of attacks can occur because of a lack of scalable identity access management systems, failure to use multifactor authentication, weak password use, and a lack of ongoing automated rotation of cryptographic keys, passwords and certificates.

Credentials and cryptographic keys must not be embedded in source code or distributed in public facing repositories such as GitHub, because there is a significant chance of discovery and misuse. Keys need to be appropriately secured and a well-secured public key infrastructure (PKI) is needed to ensure key-management activities are carried out.

Identity systems must scale to handle lifecycle management for millions of users as well as the CSPs. Identity management systems must support immediate de-provisioning of access to resources when personnel changes, such as job termination or role change, occur.

Identity systems are becoming increasingly interconnected, and federating identity with a cloud provider (e.g. SAML assertions) is becoming more prevalent to ease the burden of user maintenance. Organizations planning to federate identity with a cloud provider need to understand the security around the cloud provider's identity solution, including processes, infrastructure, segmentation between customers (in the case of a shared identity solution), and implemented by the cloud provider.

Multifactor authentication systems – smartcard, OTP, and phone authentication, for example – are required for users and operators of a cloud service. This form of authentication helps address password theft, where stolen passwords enable access to resources without user consent. Password theft can manifest in common network lateral movement attacks, such as “pass the hash.”

In cases where legacy systems require use of passwords alone, the authentication system must support policy enforcement such as verification of strong password use as well as organization-defined rotation period policies.

Cryptographic keys, including TLS certificates, keys used to protect access to data and keys used to encrypt data at rest must be rotated periodically. Doing so helps address attacks where keys are accessed without authorization. When cryptographic keys are stolen, a lack of key rotation policy may dramatically increase effective elapsed breach time and scope.

Any centralized storage mechanism containing data secrets (e.g. passwords, private keys, confidential customer contact database) is an extremely high-value target for attackers. Choosing to centralize passwords and keys is a compromise that an organization must weigh the trade-off of convenience of centralized key management against

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 11: Encryption and Key Management

Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement, and Access Management

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

the threat presented by centralizing keys. As with any high-value asset, monitoring and protection of identity and key management systems should be a high priority.

2.2 Business Impacts

Malicious actors masquerading as legitimate users, operators or developers can read/exfiltrate, modify and delete data; issue control plane and management functions; snoop on data in transit or release malicious software that appears to originate from a legitimate source. As a result, insufficient identity, credential or key management can enable unauthorized access to data and potentially catastrophic damage to organizations or end users.

2.3 Anecdotes and Examples

Attackers Scrape GitHub for Cloud Service Credentials, Hijack Account to Mine Virtual Currency – “Cloud service provider credentials included in a GitHub project were discovered and misused within 36 hours of the project going live.”

Praetorian Launches Cloud-based Password Cracking Service – “Praetorian, an Austin, Texas-based provider of information security solutions, has launched a new cloud-based platform that leverages the computing power of Amazon AWS in order to crack password hashes in a simple fashion.”

2.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

IAM-01: Identity & Access Management – Audit Tools Access
IAM-02: Identity & Access Management – Credential Lifecycle / Provision Management
IAM-03: Identity & Access Management – Diagnostic / Configuration Ports Access
IAM-04: Identity & Access Management – Policies and Procedures
IAM-05: Identity & Access Management – Segregation of Duties
IAM-06: Identity & Access Management – Source Code Access Restriction
IAM-07: Identity & Access Management – Third Party Access
IAM-08: Identity & Access Management – Trusted Sources
IAM-09: Identity & Access Management – User Access Authorization
IAM-10: Identity & Access Management – User Access Reviews
IAM-11: Identity & Access Management – User Access Revocation
IAM-12: Identity & Access Management – User ID Credentials
IAM-13: Identity & Access Management – Utility Programs Access
HRS-01: Human Resources – Asset Returns
HRS-03: Human Resources – Employment Agreements
HRS-04: Human Resources – Employment Termination
HRS-08: Human Resources – Technology Acceptable Use
HRS-09: Human Resources – Training / Awareness
HRS-10: Human Resources – User Responsibility

2.5 Links

1. *Attackers Scrape GitHub for Cloud Service Credentials, Hijack Account to Mine Virtual Currency*
<http://www.forbes.com/sites/runasandvik/2014/01/14/attackers-scrape-github-for-cloud-service-credentials-hijack-account-to-mine-virtual-currency/>

2. *Dell Releases Fix for Root Certificate Fail*
<http://www.bankinfosecurity.com/dell-releases-fix-for-root-certificate-fail-a-8701/op-1>

3. Security Concern: Insecure Interfaces and APIs

3.1 Description

Cloud computing providers expose a set of software user interfaces (UIs) or application programming interfaces (APIs) that customers use to manage and interact with cloud services. Provisioning, management, orchestration and monitoring are all performed with these interfaces. The security and availability of general cloud services is dependent on the security of these basic APIs. From authentication and access control to encryption and activity monitoring, these interfaces must be designed to protect against both accidental and malicious attempts to circumvent policy.

Furthermore, organizations and third parties may build on these interfaces to offer value-added services to their customers. This introduces the complexity of the new layered API; it also increases risk, because organizations may be required to relinquish their credentials to third parties in order to enable their agency.

APIs and UIs are generally the most exposed part of a system, perhaps the only asset with an IP address available outside the trusted organizational boundary. These assets will be the target of heavy attack, and adequate controls protecting them from the Internet are the first line of defense and detection.

3.2 Business Impacts

While most providers strive to ensure that security is well integrated into their service models, it is critical for consumers of those services to understand the security implications associated with the use, management, orchestration and monitoring of cloud services. Reliance on a weak set of interfaces and APIs exposes organizations to a variety of security issues related to confidentiality, integrity, availability and accountability.

Threat modeling applications and systems, including data flows and architecture/design, become important regular parts of the development lifecycle. In addition to security-specific code reviews, rigorous penetration testing becomes a requirement.

3.3 Anecdotes and Examples

The IRS Breach and the Importance of Adaptive API Security – “In mid-2015, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) exposed over 300,000 records via a vulnerable API (“Get Transcript”).”

Why Exposed API Keys and Sensitive Data are Growing Cause for Concern – API security involves more than just securing the API itself: it involves protecting API keys, cloud credentials and other sensitive data from public

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 5: Information

Management and Data Security

Domain 6: Interoperability and Portability

Domain 9: Incident Response

Domain 10: Application Security

Domain 11: Encryption and Key Management

Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement and Access Management

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

exposure—security measures that are sometimes overlooked by developers.

3.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

AIS-01: Application & Interface Security – Application Security

AIS-04: Application & Interface Security – Data Security/Integrity

IAM-08: Identity & Access Management – Trusted Sources

IAM-09: Identity & Access Management – User Access Authorization

3.5 Links

1. *Insecure API Implementations Threaten Cloud*
<http://www.darkreading.com/cloud/insecure-api-implementations-threaten-cloud/d/d-id/1137550>
2. *Web Services Single Sign-On Contains Big Flaw*
<http://www.darkreading.com/risk-management/web-services-single-sign-ons-contain-big-flaws/d/d-id/1103454?>
3. *IRS Breach and Importance of Adaptive API Security*
<http://apigee.com/about/blog/technology/irs-breach-and-importance-adaptive-api-security>
4. *OWASP API Security Project*
https://owasp.org/index.php?title=OWASP_API_Security_Project&setlang=en
5. *Your API Authentication is Insecure, and we'll tell you why*
http://sakurity.com/blog/2015/03/04/hybrid_api_auth.html
6. *Why Exposed API Keys and Sensitive Data are Growing Cause for Concern*
<http://www.programmableweb.com/news/why-exposed-api-keys-and-sensitive-data-are-growing-cause-concern/analysis/2015/01/05>

4. Security Concern: System Vulnerabilities

4.1 Description

System vulnerabilities are exploitable bugs in programs that attackers can use to infiltrate a computer system for the purpose of stealing data, taking control of the system or disrupting service operations. Vulnerabilities within the components of the operating system – kernel, system libraries and application tools – put the security of all services and data at significant risk.

This type of threat is nothing new; bugs have been a problem ever since the invention of computers; they became exploitable remotely when networks were created. With the advent of multitenancy in cloud computing, systems from various organizations are placed in close proximity to each other, and given access to shared memory and resources, creating a new attack surface.

While the damage resulting from attacks on system vulnerabilities can be considerable, such attacks can be mitigated with basic IT processes. Regular vulnerability scanning, following up on reported system threats and installation of security patches or upgrades go a long way toward closing the security gaps left open by system vulnerabilities. Secure design and architecture can lessen the chances of an attacker taking full control of every part of an information system by limiting who has access to specific systems.

4.2 Business Impacts

The impact from unpatched system vulnerabilities on information system security is profound and costly. However, the costs for protection are relatively small compared to other IT expenditures, which can include cleaning up after successful system attacks. Operating system vendors acting on information from the threat research community offer free patches, usually within days of announcements of common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVEs).

Likewise, the cost of putting IT processes in place to discover and repair vulnerabilities is small in comparison to the potential damage they can cause.

Organizations that are highly regulated (e.g. government and financial institutions) need to be capable of handling patching quickly and, when possible, in an automatic recurring fashion. Security management must put in place a threat intelligence function, to fill the gap between the time a vulnerability is announced (known as ‘0-day’), and the time a patch is provided by the vendor.

Change control processes that address emergency patching of critical resources, and various vulnerability scenarios must be created to ensure vulnerability remediation activities are properly documented and reviewed by technical

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 1: Cloud Computing Architectural Framework

Domain 2: Governance and Enterprise Risk Management

Domain 7: Traditional Security, Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery

Domain 8: Data Center Operations

Domain 10: Application Security

Domain 13: Virtualization

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

teams prior to being mitigated, validated, and closed. Any other method of handling the threat, such as elimination, transference, or acceptance, must also be documented and tracked.

4.3 Anecdotes and Examples

Magnified Losses, Amplified Need for Cyber-Attack Preparedness – “Heartbleed and Shellshock proved that even open source applications, which were believed more secure than their commercial counterparts ... , were vulnerable to threats. They particularly affected systems running Linux, which is concerning given that 67.7% of websites use UNIX, on which the former (Linux) is based.”

Verizon 2015 Data Breach Investigations Report – “The Shellshock bug in Bash was 2014’s second tumultuous OSS vulnerability event, quickly eclipsing Heartbleed due to many more successful attacks.”

2014 Cyberthreat Defense Report – “75% of attacks use publicly known vulnerabilities in commercial software that could be prevented by regular patching.”

4.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

AIS-01: Application & Interface Security – Application Security

AIS-02: Application & Interface Security – Customer Access Requirement

AIS-03: Application & Interface Security – Data Integrity

AIS-04: Application & Interface Security – Data Security/Integrity

BCR-04: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience - Documentation

CCC-03: Change Control & Configuration Management - Quality Testing

IVS-05: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security Management – Vulnerability Management

IVS-07: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security Management – OS Hardening and Base Controls

TVM-02: Threat and Vulnerability Management – Patch Management

4.5 Links

1. *2014 Cyberthreat Defense Report*
<http://www.trendmicro.com/cloud-content/us/pdfs/security-intelligence/reports/rpt-cyberedge-2014-cdr.pdf>
2. *Magnified Losses, Amplified Need for Cyber-Attack Preparedness*
<http://www.trendmicro.com/cloud-content/us/pdfs/security-intelligence/reports/rpt-magnified-losses-amplified-need-for-cyber-attack-preparedness.pdf>
3. *Verizon 2015 Data Breach Investigations Report*
<http://www.verizonenterprise.com/DBIR/2015/>

5. Security Concern: Account Hijacking

5.1 Description

Account or service hijacking is not new. Attack methods such as phishing, fraud and exploitation of software vulnerabilities still achieve results. Credentials and passwords are often reused, which amplifies the impact of such attacks. Cloud solutions add a new threat to the landscape. If an attacker gains access to your credentials, they can eavesdrop on your activities and transactions, manipulate data, return falsified information and redirect your clients to illegitimate sites. Your account or service instances may become a new base for attackers. From here, they may leverage the power of your reputation to launch subsequent attacks.

Organizations should be aware of these types of attacks as well as common defense-in-depth protection strategies to contain the damage – and possible litigation – resulting from a breach. Organizations should look to prohibit the sharing of account credentials among users and services and leverage strong two-factor authentication techniques where possible. All accounts and account activities should be monitored and traceable to a human owner, even service accounts.

5.2 Business Impacts

Account and service hijacking, usually with stolen credentials, remains a top threat. With stolen credentials, attackers can often access critical areas of cloud computing services, allowing them to compromise the confidentiality, integrity and availability of those services.

Attackers can leverage account access to steal data, impact cloud services and systems, damage the reputation of tenants and more.

5.3 Anecdotes and Examples

In April 2010, Amazon experienced a cross-site scripting (XSS) bug that allowed attackers to hijack credentials from the site. In 2009, numerous Amazon systems were hijacked to run Zeus botnet nodes.

In June 2014, Code Spaces' Amazon AWS account was compromised when it failed to protect the administrative console with multifactor authentication. All the company's assets were destroyed, putting it out of business.

5.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

IAM-02: Identity & Access Management – Credential Lifecycle/Provision Management

IAM-08: Identity & Access Management – Trusted Sources

IAM-09: Identity & Access Management – User Access Authorization

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 2: Governance and Enterprise Risk Management

Domain 5: Information Management and Data Security
Domain 7: Traditional Security, Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery

Domain 9: Incident Response

Domain 11: Encryption and Key Management

Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement, and Access Management

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

IAM-10: Identity & Access Management – User Access Reviews

IAM-11: Identity & Access Management – User Access Revocation

IAM-12: Identity & Access Management – User ID Credentials

IVS-01: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Audit Logging/Intrusion Detection

SEF-02: Security Incident Management, E-Discovery & Cloud Forensics – Incident Management

5.5 Links

1. *Amazon purges account hijacking threat from site*
http://www.theregister.co.uk/2010/04/20/amazon_website_treat/
2. *Zeus bot found using Amazon's EC2 as C&C Server*
http://www.theregister.co.uk/2009/12/09/amazon_ec2_bot_control_channel/
3. *Code Spaces RIP: Code hosting provider ceases trading after "well-orchestrated" DDoS attack*
<http://www.cloudcomputing-news.net/news/2014/jun/19/code-spaces-rip-code-hosting-provider-ceases-trading-after-well-orchestrated-ddos-attack/>

6. Security Concern: Malicious Insiders

6.1 Description

The risk caused by malicious insiders has been debated in the security industry. While the level of threat is left to debate, the fact that insider threat is a real adversary is not. CERN defines an insider threat as follows:

“A malicious insider threat to an organization is a current or former employee, contractor, or other business partner who has or had authorized access to an organization’s network, system, or data and intentionally exceeded or misused that access in a manner that negatively affected the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the organization’s information or information systems.”

6.2 Business Impacts

A malicious insider, such as a system administrator, can access potentially sensitive information.

From IaaS to PaaS and SaaS, a malicious insider can have increasing levels of access to more critical systems and eventually to data. Systems that depend solely on the cloud service provider (CSP) for security are at greater risk here.

Implementations that use encryption provided by the CSP are still vulnerable to malicious insider attack, even though the service provider’s key management duties are separated from data storage administration in mature organizations. The key finding here surrounds the CSP’s auditable processes and any observations of ad hoc or less-than-measured procedures. The controls available to limit risk from malicious insiders include controlling the encryption process and keys yourself; ensuring that the CSP has proper policies; segregating duties; minimizing access by role; and effective logging, monitoring and auditing of administrators’ activities.

It should be noted that the “Insider Threat” does not always involve malicious actors. Insiders might not necessarily be malicious but are “just trying to get their job done”. For example, they might accidentally upload a customer database to a public repository or copy sensitive data between jurisdictions or countries.

6.3 Anecdotes and Examples

Insider Threats to Cloud Computing – “Overall, the ‘inside job’ is responsible for most cloud computing security woes. Enterprises have to become proactive in finding solutions to their security threats to protect their sensitive information.”

Cloud’s Privileged Identity Gap Intensifies Insider Threats – “Organizations need to rein in shared accounts and

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 2: Governance and Enterprise Risk Management

Domain 5: Information Management and Data Security

Domain 11: Encryption and Key Management

Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement, and Access Management

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

do a better job tracking user activity across cloud architectures.”

6.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

DCS-04: Datacenter Security – Off-Site Authorization

DCS-08: Datacenter Security – Unauthorized Persons Entry

DCS-09: Datacenter Security – User Access

DSI-04: Data Security & Information Lifecycle Management – Handling/Labeling/Security Policy

DSI-06: Data Security & Information Lifecycle Management – Ownership/Stewardship

EKM-02: Encryption & Key Management – Key Generation

EKM-03: Encryption & Key Management – Sensitive Data Protection

GRM-07: Governance and Risk Management – Policy Enforcement

GRM-10: Governance and Risk Management – Risk Assessments

HRS-02: Human Resources – Background Screening

HRS-07: Human Resources – Roles/Responsibilities

IAM-05: Identity & Access Management – Segregation of Duties

IAM-01: Identity & Access Management – Audit Tools Access

IAM-08: Identity & Access Management – Trusted Sources

IAM-09: Identity & Access Management – User Access Authorization

IAM-10: Identity & Access Management – User Access Reviews

IVS-09: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Segmentation

STA-09: Supply Chain Management, Transparency and Accountability – Third Party Audits

6.5 Links

1. *Insider threats to cloud computing*
<http://www.cloudtweaks.com/2012/10/insider-threats-to-cloud-computing/>
2. *Cloud's privileged identity gap intensifies insider threats*
<http://www.darkreading.com/vulnerabilities---threats/clouds-privileged-identity-gap-intensifies-insider-threats/d/d-id/1138974>
3. *Insider Threats to Cloud Computing: Directions for New Research Challenges*
http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset_files/WhitePaper/2012_019_001_52385.pdf
4. *The Insider Threat in Cloud Computing*
<https://www.infosec.aueb.gr/Publications/CRITISCloud%20Insider.pdf>

7. Security Concern: Advanced Persistent Threats

7.1 Description

Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs) are a parasitical form of cyberattack that infiltrates systems to establish a foothold in the computing infrastructure of target companies from which they smuggle data and intellectual property. APTs pursue their goals stealthily over extended periods of time, often adapting to the security measures intended to defend against them. Spearphishing, direct hacking systems, delivering attack code through USB devices, penetration through partner networks and use of unsecured or third-party networks are common points of entry for APTs. Once in place, APTs can move laterally through data center networks and blend in with normal network traffic to achieve their objectives.

It pays for IT departments to be informed about the latest advanced cybersecurity attacks that target companies and government organizations. Although APTs can be difficult to detect and eliminate, some can be stopped with proactive security measures. For example, it is critical that users be educated to recognize and handle social engineering techniques such as spearphishing that are commonly used to introduce APTs.

Awareness programs that are regularly reinforced are one of the best defenses against these types of attacks, because many of these vulnerabilities require user intervention or action. Staff should be ingrained with thinking twice before opening an attachment or clicking a link.

7.2 Business Impacts

Combating complex APTs may require more advanced security controls, process management, incident response plans and IT staff training, all of which can lead to increased security budgets. This cost should be weighed against the economic damage inflicted by successful APT attacks.

7.3 Anecdotes and Examples

Carbanak: How Would You Have Stopped a \$1 Billion APT Attack? – "... Carbanak, an APT attack against financial institutions around the world, may well be considered the largest cyberheist to date. ... Unlike the usual cybercriminal method of stealing consumer credentials or compromising individual online banking sessions with malware, the brazen Carbanak gang targeted banks' internal systems and operations, resulting in a multichannel robbery that averaged \$8 million per bank."

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 1: Cloud Computing Architectural Framework

Domain 2: Governance and Enterprise Risk Management

Domain 7: Traditional Security, Business Continuity, and Disaster Recovery

Domain 8: Data Center Operations

Domain 10: Application Security

Domain 13: Virtualization

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

Current Trends in the APT World – “The alleged Chinese Cyber-Espionage with its APTs caused the theft of “ ‘hundreds of terabytes of data from at least 141 organizations across a diverse set of industries beginning as early as 2006.’ ”

Current Trends in the APT World – “The Department of Homeland Security reports that APTs ‘directed toward businesses have created a surging worldwide demand for solutions to combat these dangerous emerging threats.’ ”

7.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

AIS-01: Application & Interface Security – Application Security

AIS-02: Application & Interface Security – Customer Access Requirement

AIS-03: Application & Interface Security – Data Integrity

AIS-04: Application & Interface Security – Data Security/Integrity

BCR-04: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Documentation

IVS-01: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Audit Logging/Intrusion Detection

IVS-02: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Change Detection

IVS-05: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security Management – Vulnerability Management

IVS-07: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security Management – OS Hardening and Base Controls

IVS-13: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security Management – Network Architecture

TVM-01: Threat and Vulnerability Management – Anti-Virus/Malicious Software

TVM-02: Threat and Vulnerability Management – Vulnerability/Patch Management

7.5 Links

1. *Advanced Persistent Awareness.*
<http://www.trendmicro.co.uk/media/misc/apt-survey-report-en.pdf>
2. *Current Trends in the APT World.*
<http://resources.infosecinstitute.com/current-trends-apt-world/>
3. *Carbanak: How Would You Have Stopped a \$1 Billion APT Attack?*
<https://securityintelligence.com/carbanak-how-would-you-have-stopped-a-1-billion-apt-attack/>
4. *Managing Information Security.*
<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-39/SP800-39-final.pdf>
5. *Understand and combat advanced persistent threats and targeted attacks.*
<http://www.trendmicro.com/us/enterprise/challenges/advance-targeted-attacks/#what-happens-during-an-attack>

8. Security Concern: Data Loss

8.1 Description

For both consumers and businesses, the prospect of permanently losing one's data is terrifying.

Data stored in the cloud can be lost for reasons other than malicious attacks. An accidental deletion by the cloud service provider, or worse, a physical catastrophe such as a fire or earthquake, can lead to the permanent loss of customer data unless the provider or cloud consumer takes adequate measures to back up data, following best practices in business continuity and disaster recovery – as well as daily data backup and possibly off-site storage. Furthermore, the burden of avoiding data loss does not fall solely on the provider's shoulders. If a customer encrypts his or her data before uploading it to the cloud but loses the encryption key, the data will be lost as well.

Cloud consumers should review the contracted data loss provisions, ask about the redundancy of a provider's solution, and understand which entity is responsible for data loss and under what conditions. Some providers offer solutions for geographic redundancy, data backup within the cloud, and premise-to-cloud backups. The risk of relying on the provider to store, backup and protect the data must be considered against handling that function in-house, and the choice to do both may be made if data is highly critical.

8.2 Business Impacts

Information may not be seen as a critical asset, but it is the lifeblood of virtually all modern organizations. It is the single most valuable asset most companies possess. Even small companies that sell physical products and related services rely on access to data for daily operations: inventory, supplier and customer lists, orders, scheduling, billing, payroll, financials and more. Data loss can be catastrophic; more than one company has been forced out of business because management failed to take steps to ensure that it could recover critical information stored in the cloud.

Under the new EU data protection rules, data destruction and corruption of personal data are considered forms of data breaches and require appropriate notifications.

Additionally, many compliance policies require organizations to retain audit records or other documentation. If an organization stores this data in the cloud, loss of that data can jeopardize its compliance status.

8.3 Anecdotes and Examples

In April 2011, Amazon EC2 suffered a crash that led to significant data loss for many customers.

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 5: Information Management and Data Security
Domain 10: Application Security
Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement and Access Management
Domain 13: Virtualization

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

In November 2014, attackers broke into Sony and leaked confidential information such as PII and email exchanges among Sony employees. In the first quarter 2015, Sony set aside USD \$15 million to address ongoing damages from the hack.

In June 2014, Code Spaces, an online hosting and code publishing provider, was hacked, leading to the compromise and complete destruction of most customer data. The company was ultimately unable to recover from this attack and went out of business.

8.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

BCR-04: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Retention Policy

BCR-05: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Environmental Risks

BCR-06: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Equipment Location

GRM-02: Governance and Risk Management – Data Focus Risk Assessments

8.5 Links

1. *Cloud Computing Users Are Losing Data, Symantec Finds*
<http://www.investors.com/cloud-computing-data-loss-high-in-symantec-study/>
2. *Kill the Password: Why a String of Characters Can't Protect Us Anymore*
<http://www.wired.com/gadgetlab/2012/11/ff-mat-honan-password-hacker/>
3. *Code Spaces RIP: Code hosting provider ceases trading after "well-orchestrated" DDoS attack*
<http://www.cloudcomputing-news.net/news/2014/jun/19/code-spaces-rip-code-hosting-provider-ceases-trading-after-well-orchestrated-ddos-attack/>
4. *Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About the Amazon EC2 Crash*
<http://siliconangle.com/blog/2011/04/29/everything-you-ever-wanted-to-know-about-the-amazon-ec2-crash/>
5. *Inside the Hack of the Century*
<http://fortune.com/sony-hack-part-1/>

9. Security Concern: Insufficient Due Diligence

9.1 Description

When executives create business strategies, cloud technologies and CSPs must be considered. Developing a good roadmap and checklist for due diligence when evaluating technologies and CSPs is essential for the greatest chance of success. An organization that rushes to adopt cloud technologies and choose CSPs without performing due diligence exposes itself to a myriad of commercial, financial, technical, legal and compliance risks that jeopardize its success. This applies whether the company is considering moving to the cloud or merging with or acquiring a company that has moved to the cloud or is considering doing so.

9.2 Business Impacts

Commercial: Anticipated or newly designed customer services that rely on the CSP to develop new systems and processes may not be a priority for or an expertise of the CSP.

Technical: Unknown operational and architectural issues can arise when designers and architects unfamiliar with cloud technologies are designing applications being pushed to the cloud.

Legal: Data in use, motion or at rest in foreign locations during normal operations or even during recovery may subject the company to regulatory redress.

Compliance: Moving applications that depend on “internal” network-level data privacy and security controls to the cloud is dangerous when those controls disappear.

The bottom line for enterprises and organizations moving to a cloud technology model is that they must perform extensive due diligence to understand the risks they assume by adopting this technology model and engaging the suppliers who provide it.

9.3 Anecdotes and Examples

Capable Resources/Controls/Policies – In 2012, the Amazon Web Service (AWS) public cloud—which Netflix relies on to stream content to customers – , experienced an outage in its U.S.-East region (spanning multiple zones in AWS), due to the accidental deletion of information that controls load balancing.

Contract and Financial Viability – In 2013, Nirvanix, a cloud storage specialist that hosted data for IBM, Dell and its own customers, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy and shuttered its operations. Customers were given less than two weeks to move their data to another service, which highlighted the following issues:

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 1: Cloud Computing Architectural Framework

Domain 2: Governance and Enterprise Risk Management

Domain 3: Legal Issues: Contracts and Electronic Discovery

Domain 4: Compliance and Audit Management

Domain 5: Information Management and Data Security

Domain 6: Interoperability and Portability

Domain 7: Traditional Security, Business Continuity, and Disaster Recovery

Domain 8: Data Center Operations

Domain 9: Incident Response

Domain 10: Application Security

Domain 11: Encryption and Key Management

Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement, and Access Management

Domain 13: Virtualization

Domain 14: Security as a Service

- **Data loss:** What would happen to Nirvanix customer data, if they could not reclaim it within two weeks?
- **Operational disruptions:** Film and TV production studio Relativity Media was using Nirvanix' cloud as a hub through which employees in its global locations could collaborate and share massive digital files to accelerate production.
- **Security breaches:** A cash-strapped service provider may scrimp on security technology and personnel, and a frenetic wind-down may mean that normal security procedures fall through the cracks.
- **Non-Compliance:** Healthcare and financial services must retain data to meet government compliance regulations. If the data is lost, these services become non-compliant.

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

M&A – In 2011, [Facebook settled FTC charges that it deceived consumers](#) by failing to keep its privacy promises. Under the terms of the FTC's order, Facebook must get consumer's affirmative consent before making changes that override their privacy settings, among other requirements.

Jason Weinstein, former deputy assistant attorney general, U.S. Department of Justice, summarized the issue of cybersecurity due diligence succinctly when he said: "When you buy a company, you're buying their data, and you could be buying their data-security problems." In other words, "cyber risk should be considered right along with financial and legal due diligence considerations."

9.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

AIS-01: Application & Interface Security – Application Security

AIS-04: Application & Interface Security – Data Security / Integrity

AAC-01: Audit Assurance & Compliance – Audit Planning

AAC-02: Audit Assurance & Compliance – Independent Audits

AAC-03: Audit Assurance & Compliance – Info. System Regulatory Mapping

BCR-01: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Business Continuity Planning

BCR-02: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Business Continuity Testing

BCR-03: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Datacenter Utilities / Environ. Conditions

BCR-04: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Documentation

BCR-05: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Environmental Risks

BCR-06: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Equipment Location

BCR-07: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Equipment Maintenance

BCR-08: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Equipment Power Failures

BSR-09: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Impact Analysis

BCR-10: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Policy

BCR-11: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience – Retention Policy

GRM-01: Governance & Risk Management – Baseline Requirements

GRM-02: Governance & Risk Management – Data Focus Risk Assessments

GRM-03: Governance & Risk Management – Management Oversight

GRM-04: Governance & Risk Management – Management Program

GRM-05: Governance & Risk Management – Management Support/Involvement

GRM-06: Governance & Risk Management – Policy

GRM-07: Governance & Risk Management – Policy Enforcement

GRM-08: Governance & Risk Management – Policy Impact on Risk Assessments

GRM-09: Governance & Risk Management – Policy Reviews

GRM-10: Governance & Risk Management – Risk Management Assessments

GRM-11: Governance & Risk Management – Risk Management Framework

IVS-06: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Network Security

IVS-09: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security – Segmentation

9.5 Links

1. *Technology: A lack of due diligence still a top threat in the cloud*
<http://www.insidecounsel.com/2013/12/06/technology-a-lack-of-due-diligence-still-a-top-thr>
2. *Due Diligence: 50 Questions for Cloud Computing Providers*
<http://www.techbridge.org/documents/TechBridge%20-%20Due%20Diligence%20-%2050%20Questions%20for%20Cloud%20Providers.pdf>
3. *With All Due Diligence*
http://www.tierpoint.com/index.php/download_file/364
4. *Cloud Service Vendor Evaluation and Due Diligence*
<http://blog.itil.org/2015/01/itil/cloud-service-vendor-evaluation-and-due-diligence/>
5. *ISO Standards Catalogue*
http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail?csnumber=56269
6. *How long will big-name customers like Netflix put with Amazon cloud outages?*
<http://www.networkworld.com/article/2162488/cloud-computing/how-long-will-big-name-customers-like-netflix-put-up-with-amazon-cloud-outages-.html>
7. *Summary of the December 24, 2012 Amazon ELB Event in the U.S.-East Region*
<http://aws.amazon.com/message/680587/?tag=viglink125435-20>
8. *Avoiding the Fallout From a Bankruptcy in the Cloud*
<http://www.cruxialcio.com/nirvanix-bankruptcy-2037>
9. *FTC Notifies Facebook, WhatsApp of Privacy Obligations in Light of Proposed Acquisition*
<https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2014/04/ftc-notifies-facebook-whatsapp-privacy-obligations-light-proposed>

10. Security Concern: Abuse and Nefarious Use of Cloud Services

10.1 Description

Poorly secured cloud service deployments, free cloud service trials and fraudulent account sign-ups via payment instrument fraud expose cloud computing models such as IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS to malicious attacks.

Malicious actors may leverage cloud computing resources to target users, organizations or other cloud providers. Examples of misuse of cloud service-based resources include launching DDoS attacks, email spam and phishing campaigns; “mining” for digital currency; large-scale automated click fraud; brute-force compute attacks of stolen credential databases; and hosting of malicious or pirated content.

Mitigations for misuse of cloud services includes CSP detection of payment instrument fraud and of misuse of cloud offerings, including examples of inbound and outbound network DoS attacks. A cloud provider must have an incident response framework to address misuse of resources, as well as a means for customers to report abuse originating from a cloud provider. A cloud provider should include relevant controls that allow a customer to monitor the health of their cloud workload.

10.2 Business Impacts

Malicious use of cloud service resources can reduce available capacity for legitimate customers hosted by cloud service providers. Responding to malicious use can also reduce the availability of response resources for addressing other customer support issues.

Fraudulent payment instrument use can result in passing increased costs along to innocent parties such as financial institutions or cloud providers and ultimately to customers and others.

DDoS attacks originating from or directed at a cloud provider can lead to lack of availability, business disruption and loss of revenue for other sites that are hosted on the same cloud platform.

Even though the organization itself may not be performing any of these actions, because of the shared nature of some cloud services, this type of threat presents data and service availability concerns to an organization.

10.3 Anecdotes and Examples

The DDoS That Almost Broke the Internet – “The attackers were able to generate more than 300 Gbps of traffic likely with a network of their own that only had access to 1/100th of that amount of traffic themselves.”

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 3: Legal Issues: Contracts and Electronic Discovery

Domain 7: Traditional Security, Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery

Domain 9: Incident Response

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

Hackers Sneak Back Into AWS for DDoS Launch Hub – “Amazon’s Elastic Cloud Computing division was suffering from a highly sophisticated attack by a group of unknown hackers, who had found a way to reverse engineer proof-of-concept code and create an easily-accessible backdoor for themselves into Amazon’s massive bank of available processing power.”

10.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

HRS-01: Human Resources - Asset Returns

HRS-02: Human Resources - Background Screening

HRS-03: Human Resources - Employment Agreements

HRS-04: Human Resources - Employment Termination

HRS-07: Human Resources - Roles / Responsibilities

HRS-08: Human Resources - Technology Acceptable Use

HRS-10: Human Resources - User Responsibility

SEF-01: Security Incident Management, E-Discovery & Cloud Forensics - Contact / Authority Maintenance

SEF-02: Security Incident Management, E-Discovery & Cloud Forensics - Incident Management

SEF-03: Security Incident Management, E-Discovery & Cloud Forensics - Incident Reporting

SEF-04: Security Incident Management, E-Discovery & Cloud Forensics - Legal Preparation

10.5 Links

1. *The DDoS That Almost Broke the Internet*
<https://blog.cloudflare.com/the-ddos-that-almost-broke-the-internet/>
2. *Password Cracking in the Cloud*
<http://www.networkworld.com/article/2194881/cloud-computing/password-cracking-in-the-cloud.html>
3. *Hackers Sneak Back into AWS for DDoS Launch Hub*
<https://vpncreative.net/2014/07/29/hackers-sneak-back-aws-ddos-launch-hub/>
4. *Praetorian Launches Cloud-based Password Cracking Service*
<http://www.securityweek.com/praetorian-launches-cloud-based-password-cracking-service>

11. Security Concern: Denial of Service

11.1 Description

Denial-of-service (DoS) attacks are attacks meant to prevent users of a service from being able to access their data or their applications. By forcing the targeted cloud service to consume inordinate amounts of finite system resources such as processor power, memory, disk space or network bandwidth, the attacker—or attackers, as is the case in distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks—causes an intolerable system slowdown and leaves all legitimate service users confused and angry as to why the service is not responding.

While DDoS attacks tend to generate fear and media attention—especially when the perpetrators are acting out of a sense of political “hacktivism”—they are by no means the only form of DoS attack. Asymmetric application-level DoS attacks take advantage of vulnerabilities in web servers, databases or other cloud resources, allowing a malicious individual to take out an application with a single extremely small attack payload—in some cases less than 100 bytes long. Other attacks may target equally confined resources: an economic DoS jeopardizes a company’s cash flow, using cloud’s dynamic nature to overwhelm a startup’s ability to pay. Likewise, the human capital of an organization may be tied up quickly in legal work for a bureaucratic DoS and leave a company equally unable to provide a service.

11.2 Business Impacts

Experiencing a denial-of-service attack is like being caught in rush-hour traffic gridlock: there is no way to get to your destination, and there is nothing you can do about it except sit and wait. As a consumer, service outages not only frustrate you, but also force you to consider whether moving your critical data to the cloud to reduce infrastructure costs was really worthwhile. Worse, because cloud providers often bill clients based on compute cycles and disk space, an attacker may not be able to completely knock your service off the Internet, but may cause it to consume so much processing time that you will be forced to take it down yourself.

In some cases, DDoS attacks have served as a smokescreen for attacks taking place elsewhere in the environment while defenders are occupied with the DDoS. From a risk standpoint, DoS attacks may be more likely in the cloud because other tenants are coming under fire. Cloud providers, however, may be better equipped to mitigate DoS attacks in general.

DDoS attacks must first be visible, so detection is needed. Noticing the website is slow is not an adequate form of detection for an enterprise. Once detected, the key to mitigating a DDoS attack is being prepared for one before it occurs; system administrators must be able to immediately access resources that can be used as mitigation

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 8: Data Center Operations

Domain 9: Incident Response

Domain 10: Application Security

Domain 13: Virtualization

Domain 14: Security as a Service

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

11.3 Anecdotes and Examples

As Cloud Use Grows, So Will Rate of DDoS Attacks – “Cloud providers face increasing number of DDoS attacks, [similar to those that] private data centers already deal with today”

Feedly Knocked Offline by DDoS Attack Following Evernote and Deezer Attacks – “In what looks like a series of co-ordinated cyber-attacks by a criminal gang, three major cloud-based services have all been knocked offline in recent days. News aggregator Feedly, note-taking app Evernote and music streaming service Deezer have all come under attack from criminals in the last few days leading to all three suffering service outages.

11.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

AIS-01: Application & Interface Security - Application Security

BCR-08: Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience - Equipment Power Failures

GRM-01: Governance and Risk Management - Baseline Requirements

IVS-04: Infrastructure Virtualization Security - Information System Documentation

11.5 Links

1. *As Cloud Use Grows, So Will Rate of DDoS Attacks*
<http://www.infoworld.com/article/2613310/cloud-security/as-cloud-use-grows--so-will-rate-of-ddos-attacks.html>
2. *Computerworld: DDoS is Cloud's security Achilles heel (September 15, 2011)*
http://www.computerworld.com.au/article/401127/ddos_cloud_security_achilles_heel
3. *OWASP: Application Denial of Service*
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Application_Denial_of_Service
4. *Radware DDoSPedia*
<http://security.radware.com/knowledge-center/DDoSPedia/>
5. *DDoS Attacks, The Necessity of Multi-Layered Defense*
<https://blog.arbornetworks.com/ddos-attacks-the-necessity-of-multi-layered-defense/>
6. *Wave Of DDoS Attacks Down Cloud-Based Services*
<http://www.darkreading.com/attacks-breaches/wave-of-ddos-attacks-down-cloud-based-services/d/d-id/1269614>
7. *How New Types of DDoS Affect the Cloud*
<http://www.datacenterknowledge.com/archives/2014/10/22/as-apps-move-to-the-cloud-ddos-attacks-take-new-shape/>
8. *Feedly Knocked Offline by DDoS Attack Following Evernote and Deezer Attacks*
<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/feedly-knocked-offline-by-ddos-attack-following-evernote-deezer-attacks-1452237>

12. Security Concern: Shared Technology Vulnerabilities

12.1 Description

Cloud service providers deliver their services scalably by sharing infrastructure, platforms or applications. Cloud technology divides the “as a Service” offering without substantially changing the off-the-shelf hardware/software—sometimes at the expense of security. Underlying components (e.g., CPU caches, GPUs, etc.) that comprise the infrastructure supporting cloud services deployment may not have been designed to offer strong isolation properties for a multitenant architecture (IaaS), re-deployable platforms (PaaS) or multicustomer applications (SaaS). This can lead to shared technology vulnerabilities that can potentially be exploited in all delivery models. A defense in-depth strategy is recommended and should include compute, storage, network, application and user security enforcement and monitoring, whether the service model is IaaS, PaaS, or SaaS. The key is that a single vulnerability or misconfiguration can lead to a compromise across an entire provider’s cloud.

Mitigations to prevent a breach in shared resources should be implemented, such as multi-factor authentication on all hosts, Host-based Intrusion Detection System (HIDS) and Network-based Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS on internal networks, applying concepts of networking least privilege and segmentation, and keeping shared resources patched.

12.2 Business Impacts

A compromise of an integral piece of shared technology such as the hypervisor, a shared platform component, or an application in a SaaS environment exposes more than just the compromised customer; rather, it exposes the entire environment to a potential of compromise and breach. This vulnerability is dangerous because it potentially can affect an entire cloud at once.

12.3 Anecdotes and Examples

Cross-VM Side Channels and Their Use to Extract Private Keys – “...construction of an access-driven side-channel attack by which a malicious virtual machine (VM) extracts fine-grained information from a victim VM running on the same physical computer.”

Understanding the VENOM Vulnerability – “The unchecked buffer vulnerability (CVE-2015-3456) occurs in the code for QEMU’s virtual floppy disk controller. A successful buffer overflow attack exploiting this vulnerability can enable an attacker to execute his or her code in the hypervisor’s security context and escape from the guest operating system to gain control over the entire host.”

SERVICE MODELS

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

CSA SECURITY GUIDANCE REFERENCE

Domain 1: Cloud Computing Architectural Framework

Domain 5: Information Management and Data Security

Domain 11: Encryption and Key Management

Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement, and Access Management

Domain 13: Virtualization

THREAT ANALYSIS

STRIDE:

- Spoofing Identity
- Tampering with data
- Repudiation
- Information Disclosure
- Denial of Service
- Elevation of Privilege

12.4 CCM v3.0.1 Control IDs

DSI-04: Data Security & Information Lifecycle Management – Handling/Labeling/Security Policy

EKM-03: Encryption & Key Management - Sensitive Data Protection

GRM-01: Governance and Risk Management - Baseline Requirements

IAM-02: Identity & Access Management - Credential Lifecycle/Provision Management

IAM-05: Identity & Access Management - Segregation of Duties

IAM-12: Identity & Access Management - User ID Credentials

IVS-01: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security - Audit Logging/Intrusion Detection

IVS-09: Infrastructure & Virtualization Security - Segmentation

TVM-02: Threat and Vulnerability Management - Vulnerability/Patch Management

12.5 Links

Shared technology examples for virtualization isolation/bare metal execution:

1. *EC2 Maintenance Update*
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/ec2-maintenance-update/>
2. *The VENOM “virtual machine escape” bug – what you need to know*
<https://nakedsecurity.sophos.com/2015/05/14/the-venom-virtual-machine-escape-bug-what-you-need-to-know/>
3. *Escaping VMWare Workstation through COM1*
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sIYgqrytPK-CFWfqDntraA_Fwi2Ov-YBgMtl5hdrYd4/preview
4. *Seriously, get off my cloud! Cross-VM RSA Key Recovery in a Public Cloud*
<https://eprint.iacr.org/2015/898.pdf>