



External Attack Surface for Initial Access in AWS Cloud

❖ CyberWarFare Labs

CW Labs is a renowned UK based Ed-tech company specializing in cybersecurity cyber range labs. They provide on-demand educational services and recognize the need for continuous adaptation to evolving threats client requirements.

The company has two primary divisions :

1. **Cyber Range Labs**
2. **Up-Skilling Platform**



INFINITE LEARNING EXPERIENCE

About Speaker:

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Is a cloud security enthusiast with a keen interest in the intricacies of cloud services offered by AWS, Azure, and GCP. Possessing a comprehensive understanding of these platforms, they are particularly drawn to exploring Red Team methodologies. Interested in Red Team methodologies, focusing on vulnerability testing and detection across external attack surfaces.

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Amazon
EC2



AWS Cognito



Amazon
S3



amazon
cloudfront



amazon
RDS



AWS ELB
Elastic Load Balancer



AWS Lambda

AWS Services

EC2 | S3 | ELB | RDS | EBS
Lambda | CloudFront | Cognito



Amazon Elastic
Block Storage
(EBS)

Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

- EC2 provides globally distributed virtual machines known as Instances.
- These Instances are divided into different categories which are targeted towards specific workloads.
- In EC2, an Operating System (OS) is known as Amazon Machine Image (AMI).



Simple Storage Service (S3)

- S3 provides scalable object storage service.
- S3 is divided into multiple storage classes tailored for particular use cases.
- The data objects are stored inside storage containers dubbed as buckets.
- These bucket names are globally unique across all S3 buckets in a given partition (Standard Regions, China Regions, and AWS GovCloud-US).



Elastic Block Store (EBS)

- AWS EBS (Elastic Block Store) is a block storage service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS) for use with Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances.
- Key features of AWS EBS include:
 - Block Storage
 - Elasticity
 - Performance
 - Snapshots and Backups
 - Data Encryption
 - High Availability
 - Integration with AWS Services



Relational Database Service (RDS)

- AWS RDS (Relational Database Service) is a managed database service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS).
- RDS supports various database engines, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Oracle, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora.
- Key features of AWS RDS include:
 - Automated Backups
 - Automated Scaling
 - High Availability
 - Security
 - Monitoring and Metrics
 - Database Engine Options



Elastic Load Balancing (ELB)

- ELB is load balancing service which scales resources and distributes traffic among different targets (Instances, IPs, Containers) in one or more Availability Zones.
- ELB provides following offerings for different use cases:-
 - Application Load Balancers: Operates on layer 7 with support for protocols like HTTP(s) & WebSockets
 - Classic Load Balancer: Operates on layer 4/7 while supporting HTTP(s), TCP, & SSL/TLS
 - Gateway Load Balancers: Operates on layer 3 while supporting IP protocol
 - Network Load Balancers: Operates on layer 4 with support for TCP & UDP



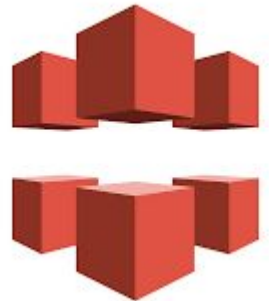
Cognito

- Cognito is a Customer Identity and Access Management service.
- It provides scalable user identity management with integrations with AWS services & custom solutions.
- Cognito is consist of two main components as follows:
 - User Pool: Directory of user information
 - Identity Pool: Access manager for different AWS resource access



CloudFront

- CloudFront is a globally distributed, fast & secure Content Delivery Network (CDN).
- It is commonly used to serve content (static/dynamic) from a location near to visitor.
- CloudFront provides seamless integration with AWS services & custom applications.
- It can be used to hide origin information.



Lambda

- AWS Lambda is a serverless computing service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It allows you to run code without provisioning or managing servers.
- With Lambda, you can execute code in response to events triggered by other AWS services, HTTP requests via Amazon API Gateway, or custom events.
- Key aspects of AWS Lambda include:
 - Event-driven
 - Serverless
 - Supported Runtimes
 - Pay-per-use
 - Scalability
 - Integration





Public URLs

For Available Services



Services	Sample Public URL
EC2	<code>http://<ec2-public-ip></code>
S3	<code>https://<s3-bucket-name>.s3.amazonaws.com/<object-key></code> OR <code>http://[bucketname].s3-website-[region].amazonaws.com/</code>
CloudFront	<code>https://<random_id>.cloudfront.net</code>
SSO	<code>https://<CompanyName>.awsapps.com/</code>



Scenario 1: OSINT

RECON



EC2 Recon

Recon via [Shodan](#):

```
org:Amazon ssl.cert.subject.cn:<ORGANIZATION_NAME>
```

```
net:<NETBLOCK_RANGE> ssl.cert.subject.cn:<ORGANIZATION_NAME>
```

```
org:Amazon hostname:<ORGANIZATION_NAME>
```

EC2 Recon

Recon via [fofa](#):

```
body="AWS" && protocol="SSH" || protocol="RDP" && region="aws_region"  
&& port="22" || port="3389"
```

```
app="AWS" && protocol="HTTPS" && title="SSL Certificate" &&  
region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && protocol="HTTP" && title="Apache" && region="aws_region"
```

S3 Recon

Recon via [Shodan](#):

```
title:"AWS S3 Explorer"
```

```
http.title:"Amazon Cognito Developer Authentication Sample"
```

Recon via [fofa](#):

```
app="amazon-AmazonS3"
```

```
body="ListBucketResult"
```

S3 Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- [Cloud Enum](#):

```
./cloud_enum.py -k <KEYWORD> --disable-azure --disable-gcp
```

- [S3 Scanner](#):

```
./s3scanner -bucket <KEYWORD> -enumerate -json
```

- [BucketLoot](#):

```
./bucketloot <Target_URL>
```

S3 Recon

Web-based Recon:

- Bucket search:
 - <https://osint.sh/buckets>
 - <https://buckets.grayhatwarfare.com>
 - <https://builtwith.com/>
 - <https://s3browser.com/>
- Dorks:
 - GitHub Dorks:

```
"s3.amazonaws.com" org:<ORGANIZATION_NAME>
```

S3 Recon

Web-based Recon:

- Dorks:
 - More Google Dorks:

```
site:.s3.amazonaws.com "Company"
```

```
site:http://s3.amazonaws.com intitle:index.of.bucket ""
```

```
site:s3.amazonaws.com "index of /" s3
```

```
site:amazonaws.com filetype:xls password
```

```
site:*.s3.amazonaws.com ext:xls | ext:xlsx | ext:csv  
password|passwd|pass user|username|uid|email
```

EBS Recon

Recon via [fofa](#):

```
app="AWS" && body="ebs" && body="size:100" && region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="ebs" && body="volumeType:gp2" && region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="snapshot" && body="public:true" && region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="EC2" && region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="blockDeviceMapping"
```

EBS Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- [Cloud Enum](#):

```
./cloud_enum.py -k ebs --disable-azure --disable-gcp
```

Web-based Recon:

- Dork:

```
"Elastic Block Store" OR "AWS EBS" site:github.com OR  
site:stackoverflow.com OR site:aws.amazon.com
```


RDS Recon

Recon via [Shodan](#):

```
product:"postgreSQL" port:5432 org:"Amazon.com"
```

- PostgreSQL → 5432, MySQL → 3305, SQL Server → 1433

Recon via [fofa](#):

```
app="AWS" && body="RDS" && region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="RDS" && body="MySQL" && region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="RDS" && body="public" && region="aws_region"
```

RDS Recon

Web-based Recon:

- Dorks:

```
"Relational Database Service" OR "AWS RDS" site:github.com OR  
site:stackoverflow.com OR site:aws.amazon.com
```

```
site:pastebin.com "rds.amazonaws.com" "u " pass OR password
```

CLI-based Recon:

- [Cloud Enum](#):

```
./cloud_enum.py -k rds --disable-azure --disable-gcp
```

ELB Recon

Recon via [Shodan](#):

```
cloud.provider:Amazon product:"AWS ELB"
```

```
Set-Cookie: AWSELB
```

```
Location: elb.amazonaws.com
```

Recon via [Censys](#):

```
((services.http.response.headers: (key: "Set-Cookie" and  
value.headers: "AWSELB")) and autonomous_system.name=`AMAZON-02`) and  
labels=`<KEYWORD>` \
```

```
dns.names: "elb.amazonaws.com"
```

ELB Recon

Recon via [fofa](#):

```
app="AWS" && body="ELB" && region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="ELB" && body="DNSName" && region="aws_region"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="ELB" && body="SSLCertificateId" && region="aws_region"
```

Cognito Recon

Recon via [Shodan](#):

```
Location: aws.cognito.signin.user.admin
```

```
amazoncognito.com
```

Recon via [Censys](#):

```
"aws.cognito.signin.user.admin"
```

Cognito Recon

Recon via [fofa](#):

```
app="AWS" && body="Cognito" && body="UserPool"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="Cognito" && body="IdentityPool"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="Cognito" && body="DomainName"
```

CloudFront Recon

Recon via [Shodan](#):

```
User-Agent: Amazon Cloudfront
```

Recon via [Censys](#):

```
(services.http.response.headers.key: "X-Amz-Cf-Id") and  
labels=`<KEYWORD>`
```

CloudFront Recon

Recon via [fofa](#):

```
app="AWS" && body="CloudFront" && body="Distribution"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="CloudFront" && body="OriginDomainName"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="CloudFront" && body="SSLCertificateId"
```


Lambda Recon

Recon via [fofa](#):

```
app="AWS" && body="Lambda" && body="Function"
```

```
app="AWS" && body="Lambda" && body="Runtime"
```

Web-based Recon:

- Dorks:
 - Github Dorks:

```
filename:serverless.yml "aws_lambda_function"
```

```
filename:credentials "aws_access_key_id"  
"aws_secret_access_key"
```

```
filename:serverless.yml "iamRoleStatements"
```

Lambda Recon

Web-based Recon:

- Dorks:
 - Google Dorks:

```
site:aws.amazon.com "<KEYWORD>"
```

```
site:stackoverflow.com aws lambda
```

```
site:github.com "arn:aws:lambda"
```

Scenario 2: Unauthenticated Enumeration



Enum

EC2 Image Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To identify publicly accessible Amazon Machine Image (AMI), Search AMI by ownerID, Search AMI by substr ("shared" in the example).

```
aws ec2 describe-images --executable-users all
```

```
aws ec2 describe-images --executable-users all --query  
'Images[?contains(ImageLocation, `967541184254/`) == `true`]'
```

```
aws ec2 describe-images --executable-users all --query  
'Images[?contains(ImageLocation, `shared`) == `true`]'
```

EC2 Image Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To identify any publicly accessible Amazon Machine Image (AMI) available in the selected AWS cloud region.

```
aws ec2 describe-images --region us-east-1
--owners self --output table
--query 'Images[*].ImageId'
```

★ OUTPUT

```
1 -----
2 | DescribeImages |
3 +-----+
4 | ami-0abcd1234abcd1234 |
5 | ami-01234abcd1234abcd |
6 | ami-0abcdabcdabcdabcd |
7 +-----+
```

EC2 Image Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To determine whether the selected image has public launch permissions.

```
aws ec2 describe-images --region us-east-1  
  --image-ids ami-0abcd1234abcd1234  
  --owners self --query 'Images[*].Public'
```

- “**true**” means publicly shared and
“**false**” means publicly not shared

```
1  [  
2  true  
3  ]
```

★ OUTPUT

S3 Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To list the names of all Amazon S3 buckets available in your AWS cloud account

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query 'Buckets[*].Name'
```

★ OUTPUT

```
1  [  
2    "cc-production-web-data",  
3    "cc-project5-audit-logs"  
4  ]
```

S3 Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To describe the Access Control List (ACL) configuration set for the Everyone (public access) grantee, available for the selected S3 bucket

```
aws s3api get-bucket-acl --bucket  
your-bucket-name
```

- ➔ **“Permission=FULL_CONTROL”** means the selected Amazon S3 bucket is publicly exposed to the Internet, therefore the bucket ACL configuration is not secure and compliant

```
1 [
2   {
3     "Grantee": {
4       "Type": "Group",
5       "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers",
6     },
7     "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
8   }
9 ]
```

★ OUTPUT

EBS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To identify any publicly accessible EBS volume snapshots within your AWS account.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots
```

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots  
--restorable-by-user-ids all
```

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots --region us-east-1  
--owner-ids <owner/snapshot_id>  
--filters Name=status,Values=completed  
--output table --query 'Snapshots[*].SnapshotId'
```

```
1 -----  
2 | DescribeSnapshots |  
3 +-----+  
4 | snap-0ee33391e721cfe2f |  
5 | snap-0b82cb946915a7e4f |  
6 | snap-0a19e59873298d777 |  
7 | snap-0a90c29fc1b5664c9 |  
8 +-----+
```

★ OUTPUT

EBS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To identify any publicly accessible EBS volume snapshots within your AWS account.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshot-attribute --region  
us-east-1 --snapshot-id snap-0ee33391e721cfe2f  
    --attribute createVolumePermission  
    --query 'CreateVolumePermissions[]'
```

- ➔ “Group=all” means selected snapshot is publicly accessible.

```
1  {  
2      "Group": "all"  
3  }
```

★ OUTPUT

EBS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To discover any unencrypted EBS volume snapshots present in your AWS account.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots --region us-east-1
  --snapshot-id snap-0b82cb946915a7e4f
  --query 'Snapshots[*].Encrypted'
```

- “**true**” for encrypted and “**false**” for unencrypted

```
1  [
2  false
3  ]
```

★ OUTPUT

EBS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To obtain zone and instance after obtaining public snapshot name

```
aws ec2 describe-instances --filters  
Name=tag:Name,Values=<Machine_Name>
```

- To Create a new volume of it

```
aws ec2 create-volume --snapshot-id snap-0b82cb946915a7e4f  
--availability-zone <ZONE>
```

EBS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- Attach to an EC2 instance

```
aws ec2 attach-volume --device /dev/sdh --instance-id  
  <INSTANCE_ID> --volume-id <VOLUME_ID>
```

- To view EC2 instance

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes  
  --filters Name=volume-id,Values=<VOLUME_ID>
```

RDS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To identify whether Amazon RDS database snapshot have public accessibility.

```
aws ec2 describe-db-snapshots
```

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots --snapshot-type  
manual --include-public
```

- snapshot-type: manual, automated, awsbackup

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots  
--region us-east-1 --output table  
--query 'DBInstances[*].DBInstanceIdentifier'
```

```
1 -----  
2 | DescribeDBSnapshots |  
3 +-----+  
4 | cc-prod-mvp-snapshot |  
5 | cc-dev-mvp-final-snapshot |  
6 | cc-mysql-aurora-snapshot |  
7 +-----+
```

★ OUTPUT

RDS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To identify whether your Amazon RDS database snapshots have public accessibility.

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots-attributes
      --region tw-west-1
--db-snapshot-identifier cc-dev-mvp-final-snapshot
      --query
'DBSnapshotAttributesResult.DBSnapshotAttributes'
```

- ➔ **"AttributeValues=all"** means selected Amazon RDS database snapshot is publicly accessible and available for any AWS account to copy or restore it.

```
1  {
2      "AttributeName": "restore",
3      "AttributeValues": [
4          "all"
5      ]
6  }
```

★ **OUTPUT**

RDS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To discover any unencrypted RDS database snapshots present in your AWS account.

```
aws rds describe-db-instances --region us-east-1  
--db-instance-identifier cc-project5-mysql-database  
--query 'DBInstances[*].StorageEncrypted'
```

- “**true**” for encrypted and “**false**” for unencrypted

```
1  [  
2  false  
3  ]
```

★ OUTPUT

RDS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To restore Amazon RDS database snapshot in instance

```
aws rds restore-db-instance-from-db-snapshot --db-instance-identifier  
recoverdb --publicly-accessible --db-snapshot-identifier  
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:159236164734:snapshot:globalbutterddbbackup  
--availability-zone us-east-1b
```

- Once restored, try to access

```
aws rds describe-db-instances --db-instance-identifier recoverdb
```

RDS Snapshot Recon

CLI-based Recon:

- To reset the master credentials

```
aws rds modify-db-instance --db-instance-identifier recoverdb  
--master-user-password NewPassword1 --apply-immediately
```

- To check, Instance is there

```
aws rds describe-db-instances
```

MCRTA Certification

AWS

Azure

GCP

- **Who can opt for it**
 - ➔ Cyber Security Beginners / Professionals
 - ➔ Security Analysts / Security Consultants / Security Engineers
 - ➔ Anyone Interested in Cloud Security / Cloud Pentesting / Cloud Red Teaming Domains



**Multi-Cloud
Red Team
Analyst**

Thank You



For Professional Red Team / Blue Team / Purple Team / Cloud Cyber Range labs / Trainings
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