

RSAC Conference™ 2023

San Francisco | April 24 – 27 | Moscone Center

SESSION ID: CSCO-M05

Destroying Long-Lived Cloud Credentials with Workload Identity Federation

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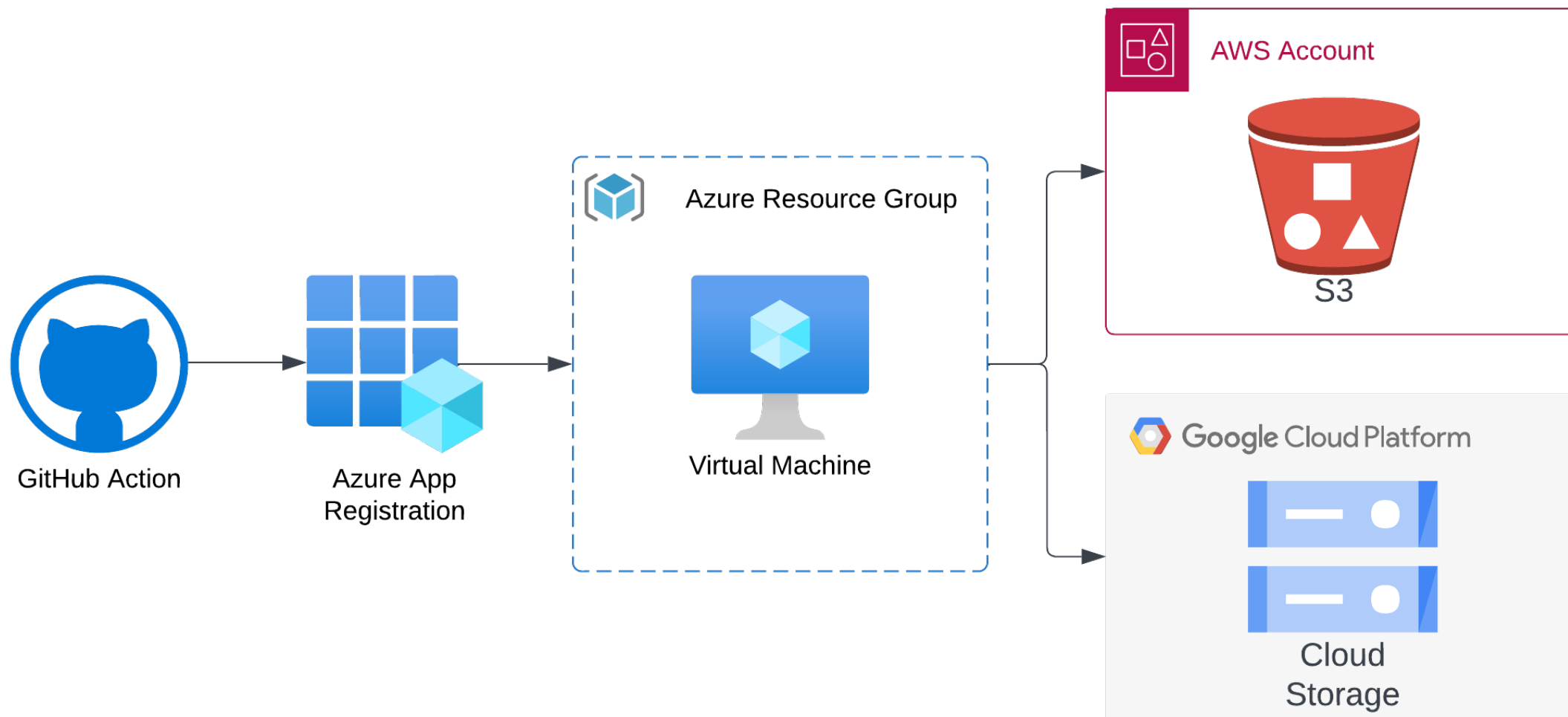


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The Problem: Authenticating Cross Cloud Systems



Session Goals



- Review each cloud provider's long-lived credential type
- Discover insecurely stored cloud credentials
- Learn how to establish trust between an OpenID Connect (OIDC) Identity Provider and each cloud provider
- Configure each cloud provider's workload identity federation capability
- Exchange OpenID Connect (OIDC) access tokens for temporary cloud provider credentials

Open Source: Nymeria's Workload Identity

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Nymeria is an open-source repository containing the research for this session:

- Terraform configuration for deploying resources
- Long-lived credential workflow
- Workload Identity Federation workflow
- Step-by-step documentation
- <https://github.com/pumasecurity/nymeria>



NYMERIA



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Long-Lived Cloud Credentials

**Destroying Long-Lived Cloud Credentials with
Workload Identity Federation**

Cloud Provider Credential Types

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Each cloud provider's Identity & Access Management (IAM) service provides an option for creating long-lived credentials:



**IAM User
Access Keys**

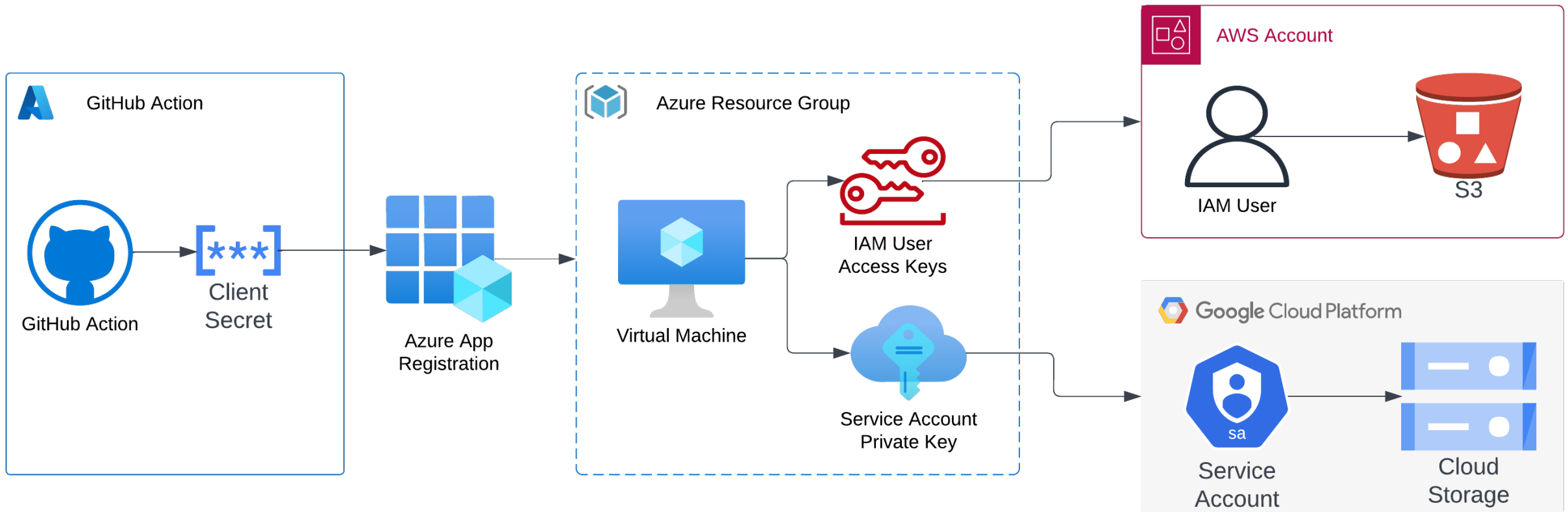


**Service Principal
Client Secrets**



**Google Service
Account Keys**

Nymeria: Long Lived Credential Workflow



MITRE ATT&CK T1522: Unsecured Credentials



MITRE ATT&CK T1522: Discovering insecurely stored IAM and service account credentials:

Persistent Credential Locations		
Bash History	Configuration Files	Source Code
Version Control	Instance Metadata Service	Environment Variables



Unsecured Credentials: Configuration Files

Cloud-focused malware (e.g., TeamTNT) will focus on common locations with cleartext credentials:

- `~/.aws/credentials`
- `~/.azure/accessTokens.json`
- `~/.config/gcloud/*credential*`
- `~/.ssh/*`



Unsecured Credentials: Environment Variables

- Continuous Integration pipelines, containers, and functions often have secrets stored in environment variables
- Local File Inclusion (LFI) and Command Injection vulnerabilities can allow attackers to exfiltrate environment variables

```
1  env | grep 'AWS'  
2  
3  AWS_LOG_GROUP_NAME=/org/github/nymeria-ci  
4  AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=us-east-1  
5  AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=ASIA54BL6EJRTTJ4SS7A  
6  AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=aEWSwA8k/U7IY38JetxQDZ9voUG  
7  AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=IQoJb3JpZu2DaXVzLWVhc3Q...4pg9g==
```

Unsecured Credentials: Version Control Systems

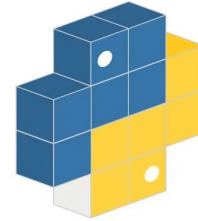
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Node Package Manager

- Scanned by Aidan Steele in October 2021
- Identifies 117 valid API keys, including 30 AWS root access keys
- <https://sec549.com/id259>



Python Package Index (PyPI)

- Scanned by Tom Forbes in January 2023
- Identifies 57 valid AWS API keys, including 11 AWS root access keys
- <https://sec549.com/id260>

T1522 Unsecured Credentials Mitigations

Common mitigations...

- Version control secrets scanning



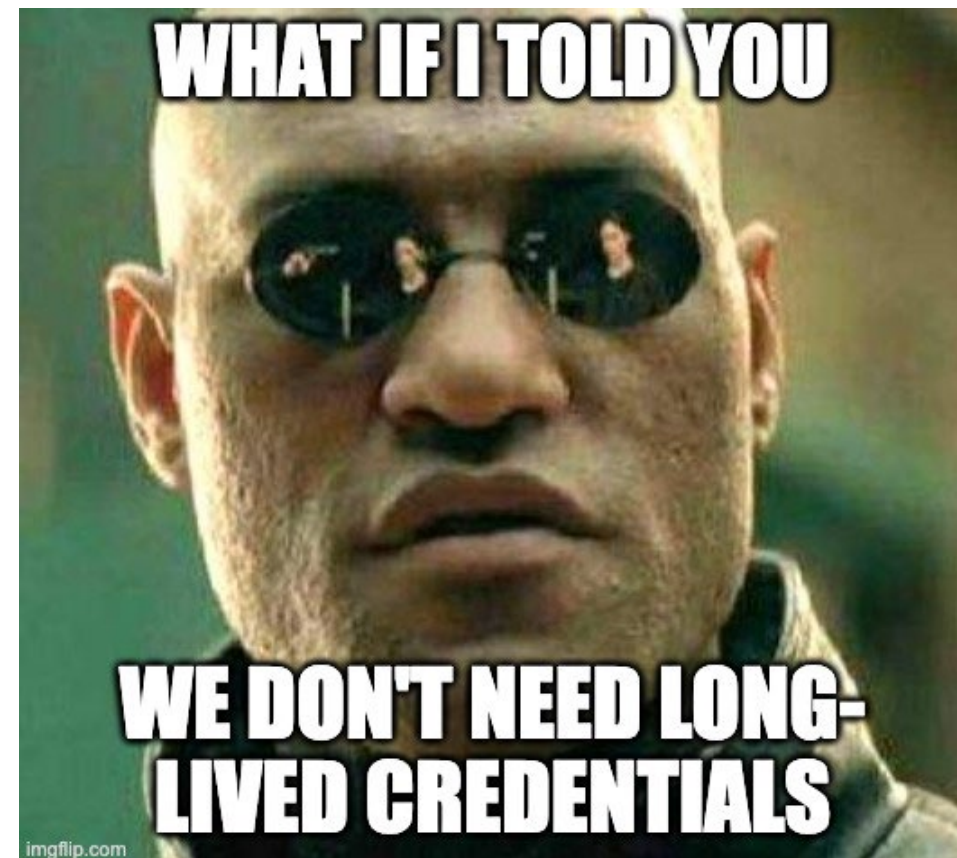
- Secrets management services



- Compromised Credentials Detection

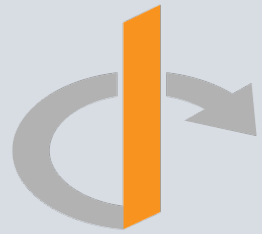


But....



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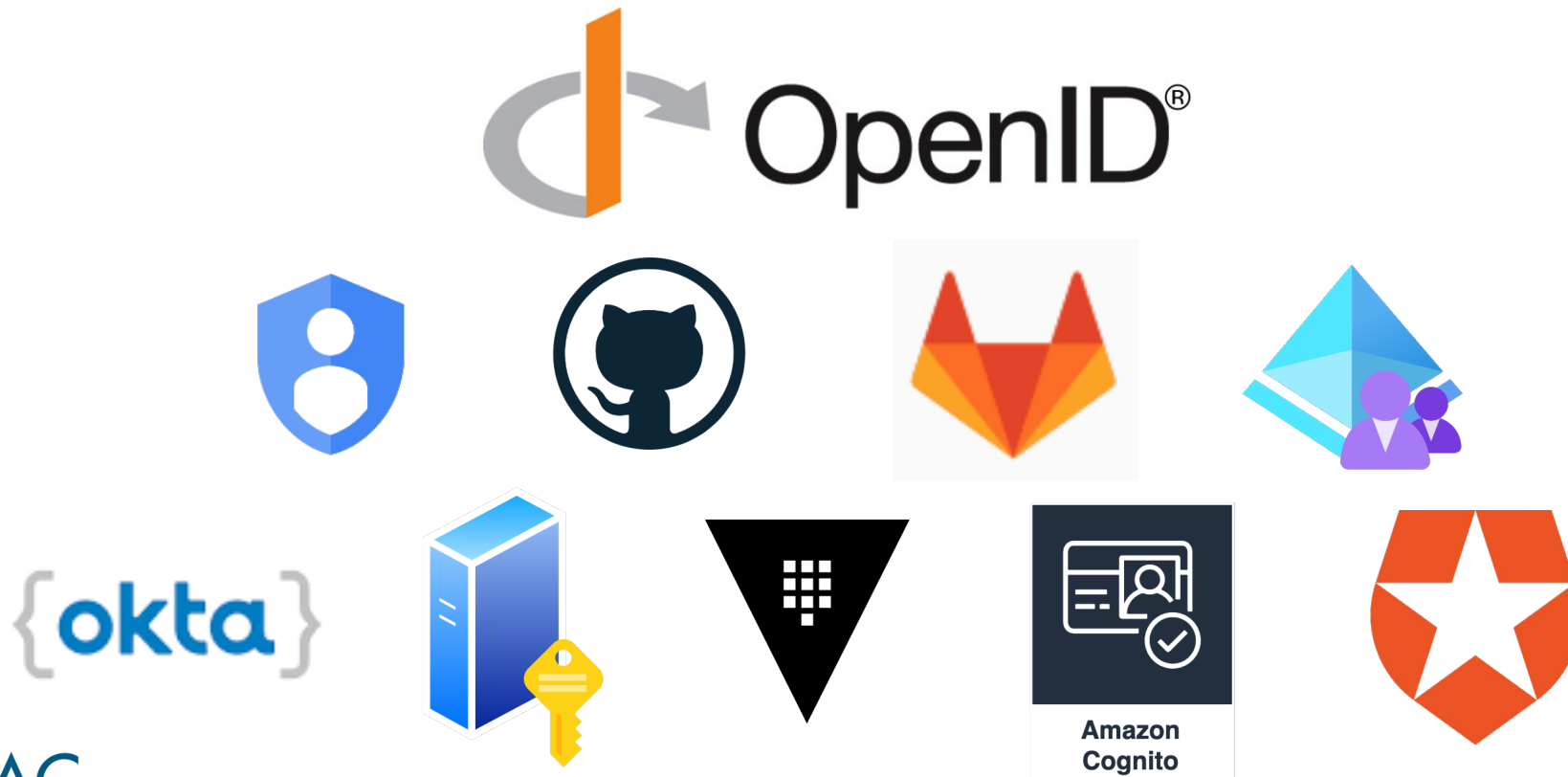


Workload Identity Federation

**Destroying Long-Lived Cloud Credentials with
Workload Identity Federation**

OpenID Connect Identity Provider

Destroying long-lived credentials requires an OpenID Connect Identity Provider (IdP) issuing an Identity Token:



GitHub Actions JWT Verification Fields

Header: *kid* and *alg* are used to verify the signature:

```
1 { "typ": "JWT",  
2   "alg": "RS256",  
3   "kid": "78167F727DEC5D801DD1C8784C704A1C880EC0E1" }
```

Payload: *aud*, *iss*, and *sub* are used to establish trust with the external identity provider:

```
1 {  
2   "iss": "https://token.actions.githubusercontent.com",  
3   "sub": "repo:pumasecurity/nymeria:ref:refs/heads/main",  
4   "aud": "api://AzureADTokenExchange",  
5   ...  
6 }
```

GitHub Actions OpenID Connect IdP Configuration

- <https://token.actions.githubusercontent.com/.well-known/openid-configuration>:

```
1 { "issuer": "https://token.actions.githubusercontent.com",  
2   "jwks_uri": "https://token.actions.githubusercontent.com/.well-  
3     known/jwks",  
4   ...  
5 }
```

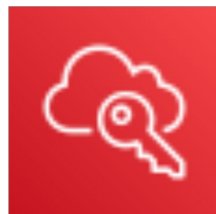
- <https://token.actions.githubusercontent.com/.well-known/jwks>

```
1 { "keys": [ {  
2   "kid": "78167F727DEC5D801DD1C8784C704A1C880EC0E1",  
3   "alg": "RS256",  
4   "x5c": ["MIIDrDCCApSgAwIBAgIQMPdKi0TFTMqmg1HHkqhkiG9w0...",  
5   ...  
6 } ] }
```

Workload Identity Federation



Each cloud provider's Identity & Access Management (IAM) service supports federated authentication by configuring a trusted OpenID Connect identity provider:



IAM Identity
Provider



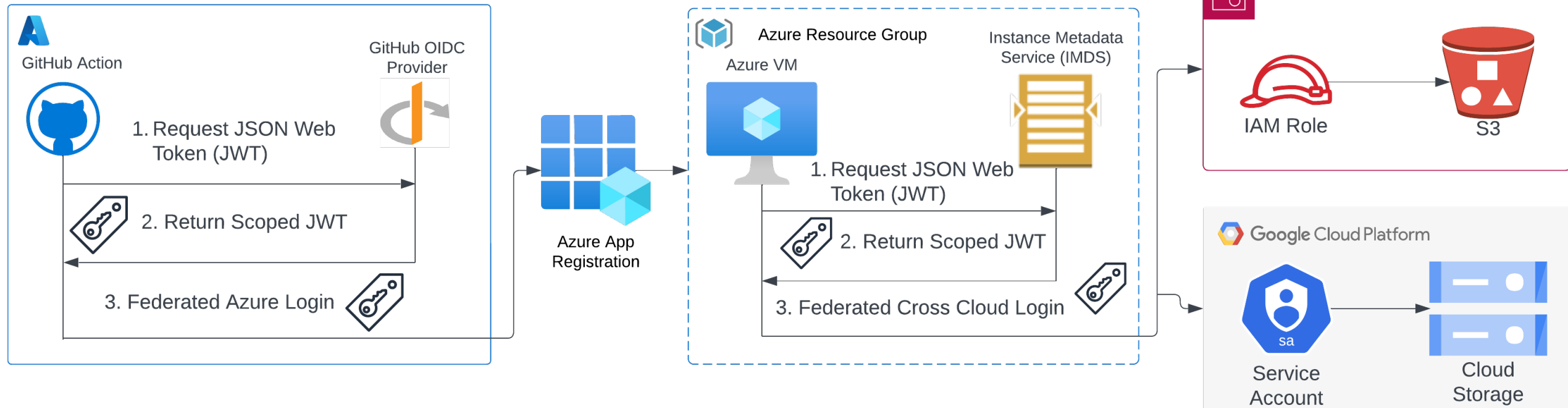
Service Principal
Federated Credentials



Google Workload
Identity Federation



Nymeria: Federated Identity Workflow



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Federating Access From GitHub Actions to Azure AD

**Destroying Long-Lived Cloud Credentials with
Workload Identity Federation**

Azure Service Principal Federated Credentials

- **Issuer:** set the value to the JWT's *iss* claim
- **Subject:** set the value to the JWT's *sub* claim
- **Audience:** set the value to the JWT's *aud* claim
- **RBAC:** Role assignments determine permissions for the subject

Issuer ⓘ	<input type="text" value="https://token.actions.githubusercontent.com"/> Edit (optional)
Subject identifier * ⓘ	<input type="text" value="repo:pumasecurity/nymeria:ref:refs/heads/main"/> Generate this value using your GitHub account de
Credential details	
Provide a name and description for this credential and review other details.	
Name ⓘ	<input type="text" value="github-federated-identity"/>
Description ⓘ	<input type="text" value="Deployments for GH Action"/>
Audience * ⓘ	<input type="text" value="api://AzureADTokenExchange"/> Edit (optional)

Azure Federated Login Access

- Request an Azure AD scoped JSON Web Token from the GH Action Identity Provider

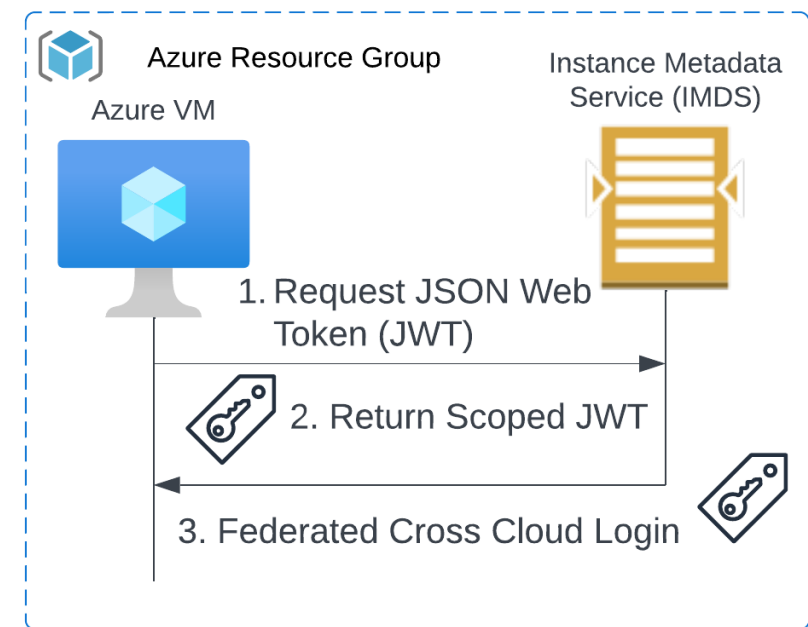
```
1 GH_JWT=$(curl -H "Authorization: bearer $ACTIONS_ID_TOKEN_REQUEST_TOKEN"  
2 "$ACTIONS_ID_TOKEN_REQUEST_URL&audience=api://AzureADTokenExchange" | jq  
3 -r '.value')
```

- Sign into the Azure AD tenant's service principal using the federated JSON Web Token

```
1 az login --service-principal --tenant $AZURE_TENANT_ID --username  
2 $AZURE_CLIENT_ID --federated-token $GH_JWT  
3  
4 terraform init && terraform plan && terraform apply -auto-approve
```

Azure Virtual Machine Managed Identity

- Enable Azure Virtual Machine Managed Identity to assigned a unique identity to the instance
- Request a JSON Web Token from the virtual machine's Instance Metadata Service (IMDS)



```
1 AZURE_JWT=$(curl -s "http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/  
2 token?api-version=2018-02-01&resource=api://nymeria-workload-identity"  
3 -H "Metadata: true" | jq -r '.access_token')
```


Managed Identity JSON Web Token

The virtual machine's JWT contains the following claims:

- **Issuer:** OpenID Connect endpoint for the Azure AD tenant
- **Subject:** managed identity principal identifier
- **Audience:** Value specified in the *resource* IMDS request

```
1 {
2   "iss": "https://sts.windows.net/ac7f86b6-99c3-4d3b-ae4e-
3         e53c8a0bfa2c/",
4   "sub": "9dfedb65-1de5-4f03-a9da-0a08f49a4c9e",
5   "aud": "api://nymeria-workload-identity",
6   ...
7 }
```

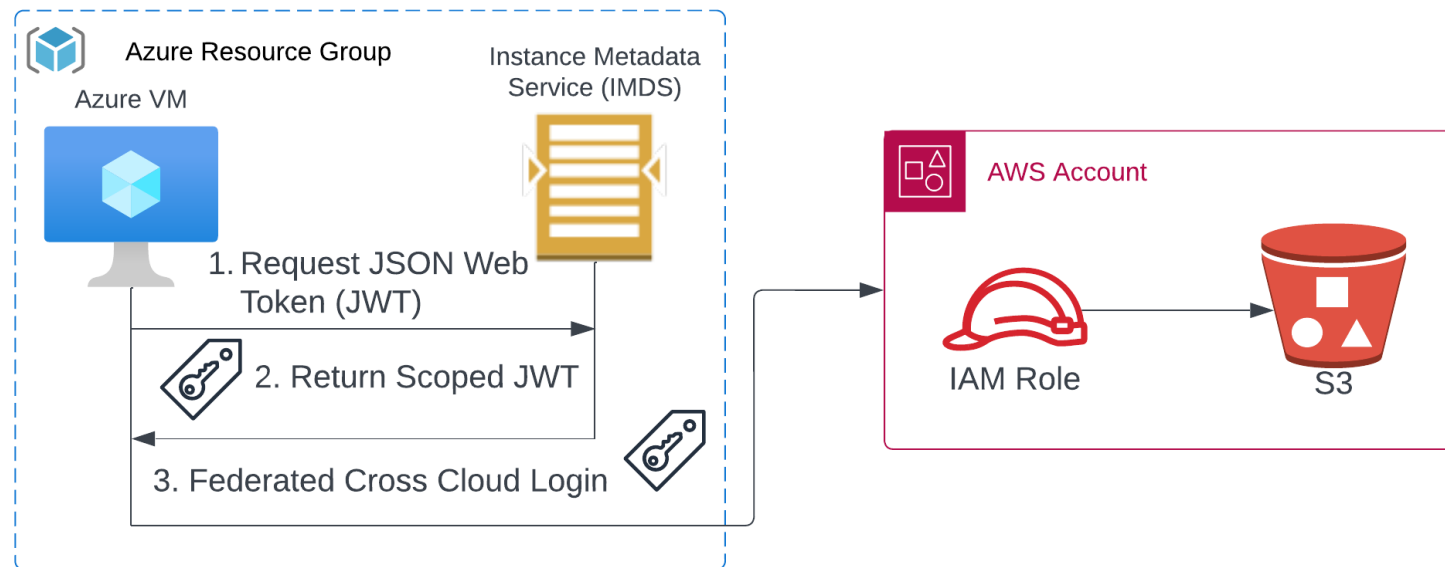


Federating Access From Azure Managed Identity to an AWS Role

**Destroying Long-Lived Cloud Credentials with
Workload Identity Federation**

AWS Federated Identity Configuration

- Configure an AWS Identity Provider that trusts the Azure AD tenant's OpenID Connect provider
- Create an IAM Role trust policy that restricts access to the virtual machine's managed identity principal id



AWS Identity Provider

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- **Provider Type:** Choose OpenID Connect
- **Provider URL:** set the value to the JWT's *iss* claim
- **Audience:** set the value to the JWT's *aud* claim
- **Thumbprint:** value is calculated automatically from the JWKS endpoint's certificate

Configure provider

Provider type [Info](#)

SAML
Establish trust between your AWS account and a SAML 2.0 compatible Identity Provider such as Shibboleth or Active Directory Federation Services.

OpenID Connect
Establish trust between your AWS account and Identity Provider services, such as Google or Salesforce.

Provider URL

Specify the secure OpenID Connect URL for authentication requests.

[Get thumbprint](#)

Maximum 255 characters. URL must begin with "https"

Audience [Info](#)

Specify the client ID issued by the Identity provider for your app.

Maximum 255 characters. Use alphanumeric or ':_-/' characters.

AWS IAM Role Trust Policy

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IAM Role Trust Policy restricting access from the *iss*, *aud*, and *sub*:

```
1  { "Version": "2012-10-17",
2    "Statement": [
3      { "Effect": "Allow",
4        "Principal": {
5          "Federated": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:oidc-provider
6            /sts.windows.net/ac7f86b6-99c3-4d3b-ae4e-e53c8a0bfa2c/" },
7        "Action": "sts:AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity",
8        "Condition": {
9          "StringEquals": {
10           "sts.windows.net/ac7f86b6-99c3-4d3b-ae4e-e53c8a0bfa2c/:aud":
11             "api://nymeria-workload-identity",
12           "sts.windows.net/ac7f86b6-99c3-4d3b-ae4e-e53c8a0bfa2c/:sub":
13             "9dfedb65-1de5-4f03-a9da-0a08f49a4c9e"
14         } }
15   } ] }
```

**ALLOWS ALL PRINCIPALS
FROM THE TRUSTED IDP**

**RESTRICTS ACCESS TO A
SINGLE SUBJECT**

AWS Role Assumption Role With Web Identity

- Request temporary AWS access keys with the Managed Identity JSON Web Token:

```
1 aws sts assume-role-with-web-identity --role-arn "arn:aws:iam::  
2 111111111111:role/azure-role" --role-session-name "federated-identity"  
3 --web-identity-token "$AZURE_JWT"
```

- Response contains temporary access keys for the role:

```
1 {  
2   "Credentials": {  
3     "AccessKeyId": "ASIASZY2ZSU66ET7N23K",  
4     "SecretAccessKey": "rXG50aGEXOT5Xe/b5LPbsSX9FcBIo1123G5gELVv",  
5     "SessionToken": "IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEMP...NFI=",  
6     "Expiration": "2023-02-28T04:02:16+00:00"  
7   },  
8   ...  
9 }
```



Federating Access From Azure Managed Identity to a Google Cloud Service Account

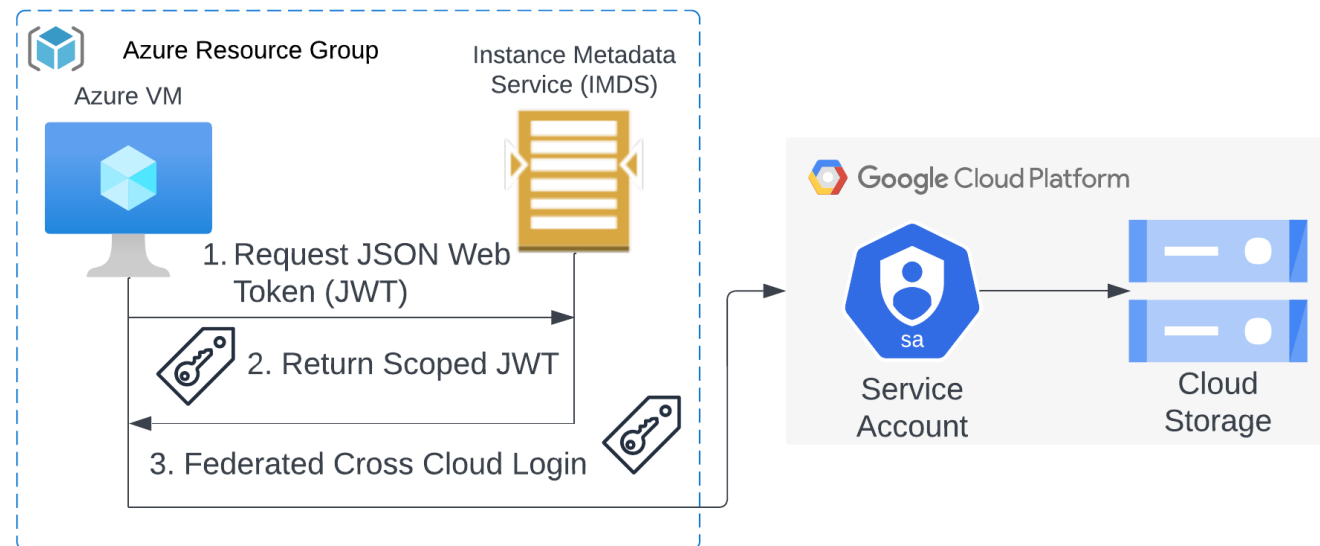
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Google Cloud Workload Identity Configuration

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- Configure a Workload Identity Pool Provider that trusts the Azure AD tenant's OpenID Connect provider
- Grant the Azure virtual machine's managed identity principal id permissions to impersonate an Identity Pool's Service Account



Workload Identity Pool Provider

- **Provider:** Choose Open ID Connect
- **Issuer (URL):** set the value to the JWT's *iss* claim
- **Audiences:** set the allowed audiences to the JWT's *aud* claim
- **Provider Attributes:** set the *google.subject* key to the *attribute.sub* value

Provider details

Name *

Azure Cross Cloud VM

ID

azure-cross-cloud-vm

Issuer (URL) *

https://sts.windows.net/ac7f86b6-99c3-4d3b-ae4e-e53c8a0bfa2c/

Issuer URL must start with https://

Audiences

Acceptable values for the aud field in the OIDC token.

Default audience

Allowed audiences

Note when setting an allowed audience, the default is no longer accepted.

Audience 1 *

api://nymeria-workload-identity

Each audience may be at most 256 characters.

Workload Identity Pool Service Account Access

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- **Service Account:** Choose the service account with the desired roles and permissions
- **Select Principals:** Restrict access to a given set of subjects (wildcards are supported)

Select service account

Principals will have the same resource permissions as this service accounts.

Service account

Select principals (identities that can access the service account)

All identities in the pool 

Only identities matching the filter

Attribute name.
Limited to the keywords from provider attribute mapping.

Attribute value. [Learn more.](#)

**RESTRICTS ACCESS TO A
SINGLE SUBJECT**

Google Cloud Workload Identity Login

- Download the service account access client configuration file:

```
1 { "type": "external_account",
2   ...
3   "credential_source": {
4     "url": "http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token?api-
5           version=2018-02-01&resource=api://nymeria-workload-identity",
6     "headers": {
7       "Metadata": "True" }
9   } }
```

- Sign into the Google Cloud project using the federated JWT:

```
1 gcloud auth login --cred-file=/home/ubuntu/gcp-azure-cross-cloud.json
2
3 Authenticated with external account credentials for: [cross-cloud-azure-
4 vm@rsa-313853.iam.gserviceaccount.com]
```

Apply What You Have Learned Today



- Next week you should:
 - Inventory IAM Users, Service Principals, and Service Accounts with long-lived credentials
 - Research the external system's Identity Provider (IdP) options
- Within three months, you should:
 - Create workload identity resources that trust the client's IdP tokens
 - Update workflows, scripts, and code to authenticate with IdP tokens
- Within six months, you should:
 - Deactivate the long-lived cloud credentials

Acknowledgements & References



- GitHub:
 - <https://docs.github.com/en/actions/deployment/security-hardening-your-deployments/about-security-hardening-with-openid-connect>
- GitLab:
 - https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/cloud_services/index.htm
- Aidan Steele:
 - <https://awsteele.com/blog/2021/09/15/aws-federation-comes-to-github-actions.html>
- Ryan Canty:
 - <https://jryancanty.medium.com/stop-downloading-google-cloud-service-account-keys-1811d44a97d9>
- Prashant Kulkarni:
 - <https://medium.com/google-cloud/google-cloud-workload-identity-federation-with-okta-90c05b985b17>
- Brad Geesaman:
 - <https://github.com/ghostsecurity/gs-aws-to-gcp-workload-identity>

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