

Cloud Security Solutions Blog

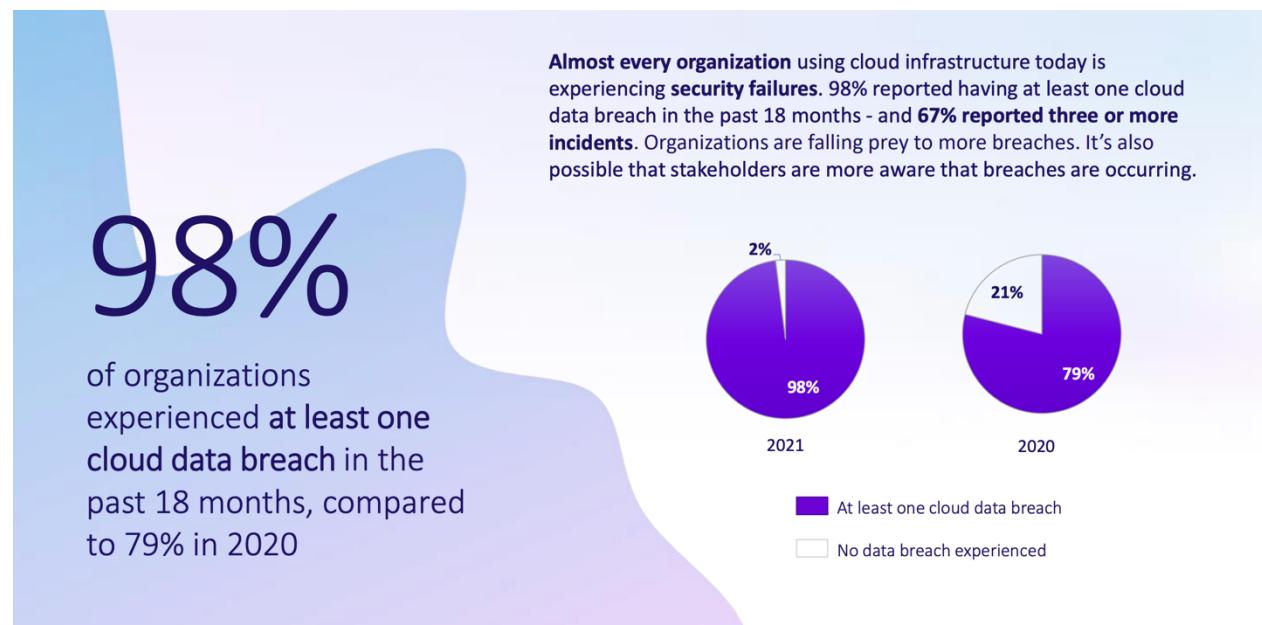
Mitigate Common Cloud Threats with MVISION Cloud

New company.
Enterprise focused.
Bright future.

February 3, 2022

Team, In this blog I would like to highlight the most common cloud threats that can bring risk to your organization. These were identified by the McAfee team in Q2 2021 and subsequently covered in the recent McAfee Enterprise Advanced Threat Research Report published in October 2021. Most important, I will share how the MVISION Unified Cloud Edge platform can help your organization mitigate these threats.

According to a **2021 IDC Survey Report on the state of Cloud Security**, 98% of organizations reported having at least one cloud data breach in the past 18 months and 67% reported three or more incidents.





Multi-cloud is amplifying cloud security challenges

IDC survey participants speak:

“The biggest challenge for us is to manage the **complexity** of the multi-cloud environment.”

“**Security controls are inconsistent** across multiple cloud environments.”

“Multi-cloud infrastructure has a chance of **data security breaching**, as data is shared by multiple service providers.”

So how are these attackers getting in?

In our latest Advanced Threat Research **report** published in October 2021, McAfee Enterprise’s Advanced Threat team identified the most common cloud threat vectors.

Most common cloud threats published in our research in October 2021 include:

1. Excessive Usage from Anomalous Location.
2. Insider Data Exfiltration.
3. Privilege Access Misuse.
4. High Risk Data Exfiltration.
5. Privilege Access Exfiltration.
6. Land Expand Exfiltration.
7. Suspicious Superhuman.
8. Data Exfiltration by Privileged User.

How to Mitigate Suspicious Access with MVISION Unified Cloud Edge (SSE)

Suspicious access anomalies generally deserve rapid attention by your security team. This activity can involve any number of different behaviors that reflect anomalous access patterns, file changes, database activities and other abnormal activity that indicates a possible attack. The two most common suspicious access anomalies from our research are:

Excessive Usage from Anomalous Location:

This usage pattern begins with login from a location that has not been previously detected and is anomalous to the user's organization. The threat actor then initiates data access, which may include high volumes suggestive of data exfiltration and/or other privileged access activity.

How MVISION Unified Cloud Edge helps

MVISION Unified Cloud Edge's User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) evaluate user activities beyond an initial login. This includes user movements, access to organizational assets and the context with which that access occurs. For example, when a user registers activity from an IP address, geographic location, or an organization that is suspicious, on a block list, or is associated directly with a competitor this behaviour will trigger anomaly detection. The use of anomalous access locations are generally good indicators of potentially compromised accounts or insider threats.

Screenshot of the McAfee MVISION Unified Cloud Edge interface showing a list of 99 anomalies. The 'Incidents' tab is selected. A modal window titled 'Anomalous Access Location' is open, showing details for a specific user. The user 'nattakan_nindee@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud' has accessed data from anomalous locations (Sam khok, TH) on Aug 3, 2021, at 9:47 AM CEST. The modal also displays the 'Critical Severity' of the anomaly and a world map showing the location of the access.

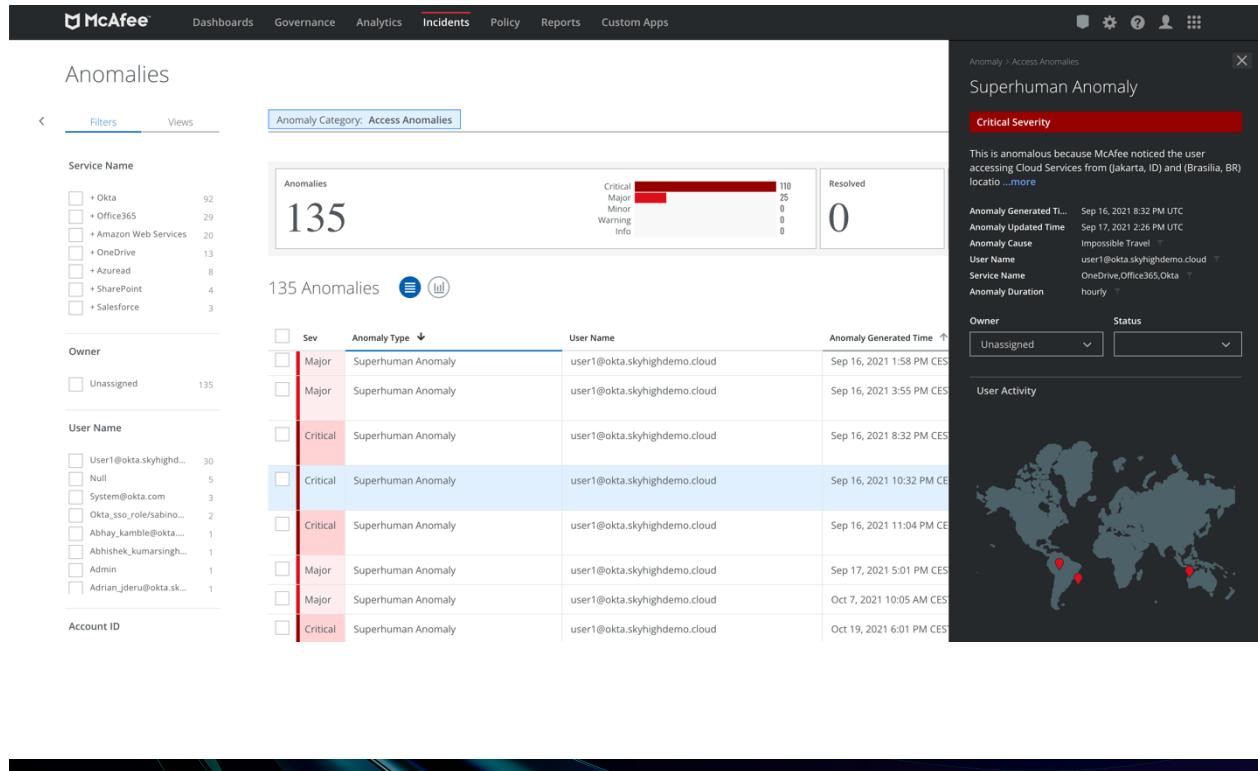
Owner	Sev	Anomaly Type	User Name	Anomaly Generated Time
Unassigned	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	claudio_ferrara@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Jul 20, 2021 10:51 AM CEST
User Name	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	prasanthpavan_eedupalli_mcafee.com#ext#@shnprod демо.омicrosoft.com	Aug 3, 2021 9:47 AM CEST
User1@okta.skyhigh...	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	okta_sso_role/moshe_dadush@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Aug 16, 2021 3:08 PM CEST
Abhay_kamble@okta...	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	okta_sso_role/luis_garza@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Sep 24, 2021 9:53 PM CEST
Abhishek_kumarsingh...	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	cheaseung_lim@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Aug 18, 2021 3:06 AM CEST
Admin	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	ashutosh_sharma@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Sep 24, 2021 10:53 AM CEST
Adrian_jderu@okta.sk...	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	suresh_babu@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Sep 24, 2021 11:32 AM CEST
Alberto_chebby@okta...	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	nattakan_nindee@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Aug 17, 2021 6:13 AM CEST
Arpit_sarochi@okta.sk...	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	christian_heitmann_mcafee.com#ext#@shnprod демо.омicrosoft.com	Jul 26, 2021 8:43 AM CEST
Account ID	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	okta_sso_role/sabino_iturbe@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Aug 31, 2021 5:51 PM CEST
Access Anomalies	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	okta_sso_role/sabino_iturbe@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Sep 15, 2021 5:44 PM CEST
Anomaly Category	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	okta_sso_role/vimal_v@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Sep 24, 2021 11:25 AM CEST
Anomaly Type	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	kotaro_uematsu@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Sep 3, 2021 9:45 AM CEST
Anomalous Access Lo...	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	jason_reeder@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Sep 23, 2021 2:13 PM CEST
Brute Force Login	Critical	Anomalous Access Location	adrian_jderu@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud	Sep 23, 2021 2:13 PM CEST
Data Download	Critical	Anomalous Access Location		
Service Usage	Critical	Anomalous Access Location		
Superhuman Anomaly	Critical	Anomalous Access Location		
Zero Day	Critical	Anomalous Access Location		

Suspicious Superhuman:

In the second type of suspicious access our research noted, a login is attempted from more than one geographically distant location, and then another login is attempted from another geographic location which is impossible to travel to in the window of time since the first login attempt. As an example of suspicious superhuman behavior might login into Microsoft 365 from an IP address in Singapore, and then log into Slack from an IP address in California five minute later.

How MVISION Unified Cloud Edge helps

MVISION Unified Cloud Edge's UEBA detects Superhuman Anomalies in these scenarios. Login from a geographically distant locations is followed by another in a time period which is much too short given the required travel time. This Superhuman Anomaly detection is triggered even if two different supported cloud services are accessed from geographically distant locations for the same user.



How to Mitigate Privilege Abuse with MVISION Unified Cloud Edge (SSE)

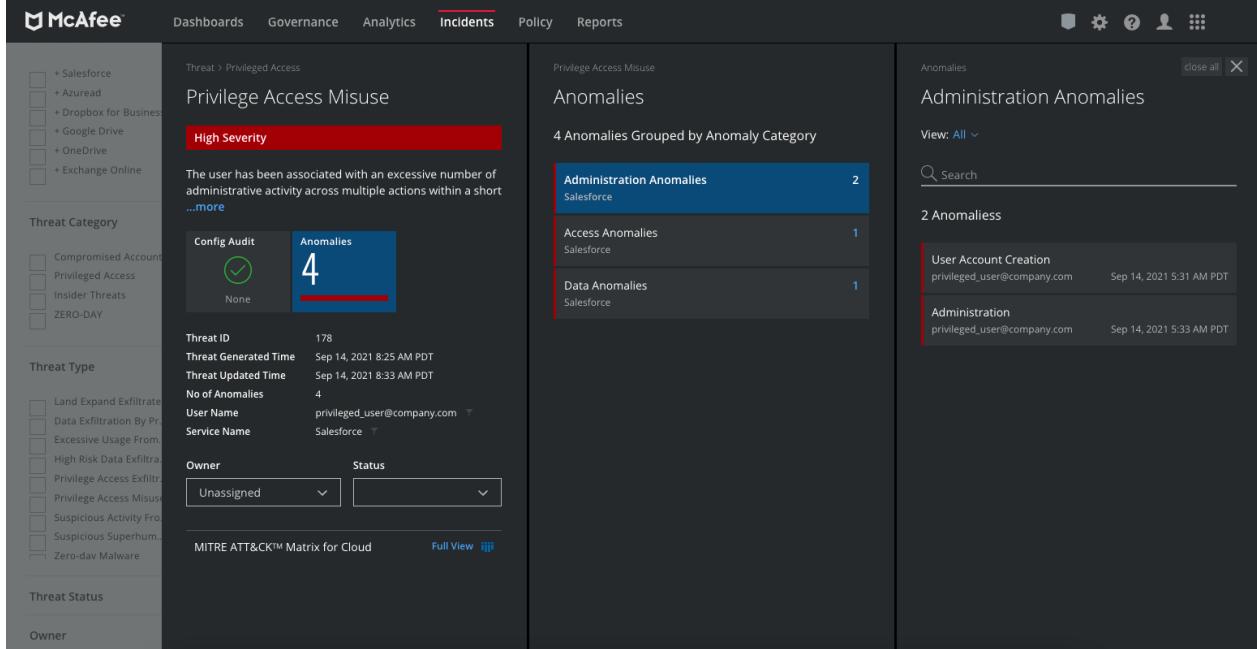
Privilege Access Misuse and Data Exfiltration by Privileged User

Privileged account misuse is one of the most dangerous threats because it is relatively easy for threat actors to execute and takes considerable time to detect. The simplest and most common situation is when a malicious insider uses legitimate permissions for malicious activities. For example, malicious users who can add, delete, or modify existing users have unparalleled access to an organization's Sanctioned IT cloud services. This provides these malicious users the greatest opportunity to compromise valuable or sensitive data.

How MVISION Unified Cloud Edge helps

MVISION Unified Cloud Edge identifies Privileged Access anomalies when an administrative user engages in activity that exceeds established thresholds for normal behaviour in a Sanctioned cloud service. This may indicate a malicious user

is creating new accounts to conceal unauthorized access. Malicious users may also take advantage of activity such as an unusually large hiring spike or an unfortunate period of layoffs to manipulate account credentials. These administrative anomalies are linked to specific threats involving privileged access misuse. These anomalies are most easily identified based on activity thresholds and are then mapped to specific service actions.



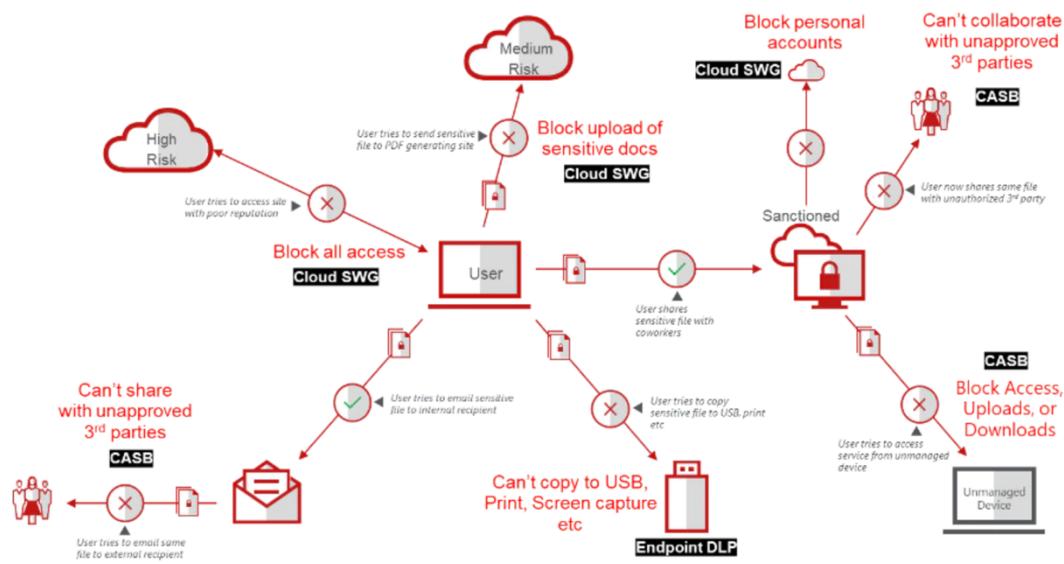
The screenshot displays the McAfee MVISION Unified Cloud Edge platform. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboards', 'Governance', 'Analytics', **Incidents** (selected), 'Policy', and 'Reports'. The left sidebar contains threat categories: 'Threat Category' (Compromised Accounts, Privileged Access, Insider Threats, ZERO-DAY), 'Threat Type' (Land Exploit Exfiltration, Data Exfiltration By Pr..., Excessive Usage From..., High Risk Data Exfiltr..., Privilege Access Exfiltr..., Privilege Access Misuse, Suspicious Activity From..., Suspicious Superhuman..., Zero-day Malware), and 'Threat Status' (Owner). The main content area shows a 'Privilege Access Misuse' threat with a 'High Severity' alert. It details a 'Config Audit' showing 'None' and '4' anomalies. Below this are threat details: Threat ID (178), Threat Generated Time (Sep 14, 2021 8:25 AM PDT), Threat Updated Time (Sep 14, 2021 8:33 AM PDT), No of Anomalies (4), User Name (privileged_user@company.com), and Service Name (Salesforce). The status is 'Unassigned'. A 'Full View' link is also present. To the right, the 'Privilege Access Misuse' section shows '4 Anomalies Grouped by Anomaly Category' with 'Administration Anomalies' (2), 'Access Anomalies' (1), and 'Data Anomalies' (1). The 'Administration Anomalies' section lists 'User Account Creation' (privileged_user@company.com, Sep 14, 2021 5:31 AM PDT) and 'Administration' (privileged_user@company.com, Sep 14, 2021 5:33 AM PDT). A search bar and a 'close all' button are also visible.

How to Mitigate Data Exfiltration with MVISION Unified Cloud Edge

Data exfiltration occurs either through outsider or insider threats. It could be carried out by external cybercriminals, or employees that try to gain access to an organization's assets and data with malicious intent. Legacy approaches to data loss prevention (DLP), such as building walls around the critical data, fail in today's always-connected world.

Let's have a look how MVISION UCE unified data protection across endpoints, networks, and the cloud. MVISION UCE provides organizations with consistent DLP Policy, data classification and incident management across the network. MVISION UCE also protects both sanctioned and unsanctioned (Shadow IT) cloud applications, web traffic, and endpoints, thereby covering multiple key exfiltration vectors.

Unified Multi-Vector Data Protection



Insider Data Exfiltration:

An insider data threat is a threat to an organization that comes from malicious personnel within the organization. Malicious insiders may be employees, contractors, or third-party suppliers. Malicious insiders generally have inside information concerning the organization's security practices, data, and computer systems which they can use to compromise the organization's assets and networks. The threat's brought by an insider data threat generally involve the theft of commercially valuable information or the theft of confidential intellectual property.

How MVISION Unified Cloud Edge helps

MVISION Unified Cloud Edge detect anomalous behavior across multiple dimensions with respect to data movement. This behavior data may include the

amount of data which is uploaded, downloaded, or shared, the volume of user actions, access counts, and frequency of these actions within cloud services. Insider Threats anomalies may also indicate users are accessing an unusual number of files for a special project.

The screenshot displays a dashboard with four main sections:

- Threat ID:** Shows a threat ID of 41777, generated on Oct 7, 2021, at 3:03 PM IST, with 13 anomalies. It includes a table with columns for Threat ID, Threat Generated Time, Threat Updated Time, No. of Anomalies, User Name, and Service Name.
- Anomalies:** A summary of 13 anomalies grouped by category, showing a breakdown of Data Anomalies (13) and Data Sharing (1).
- Data Anomalies:** A detailed list of 13 anomalies, each with a timestamp and a link to the event details. The anomalies are categorized as Data Download (11), Data Sharing (1), and Data Download (1).
- Data Sharing:** A detailed view of a single Data Sharing anomaly. It shows the user activity (Oct 4), the anomaly threshold (Oct 4), and the anomaly (Oct 7, 2021, 12:39 PM IST). It also includes a table with activity details and a list of unique activity types.

High Risk Data Exfiltration:

Data is classified as High Risk if protection of the data is required by law or regulation, or, if the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the data could have a significant adverse impact on the safety, finances, or reputation of the organization. Organizations are experiencing high risk data loss across a wide range of content, formats, and methods, from documents to databases, stolen electronically or physically, and orchestrated by malicious insiders or external threat actors.

Example of High Risk data may include:

- Health Information, including Protected Health Information (PHI).
- Health Insurance policy ID numbers.
- Social Security Numbers.

- Credit card numbers.
- Financial account numbers.
- Export controlled information.
- Driver's license numbers.
- Passport and visa numbers.

How MVISION Unified Cloud Edge helps

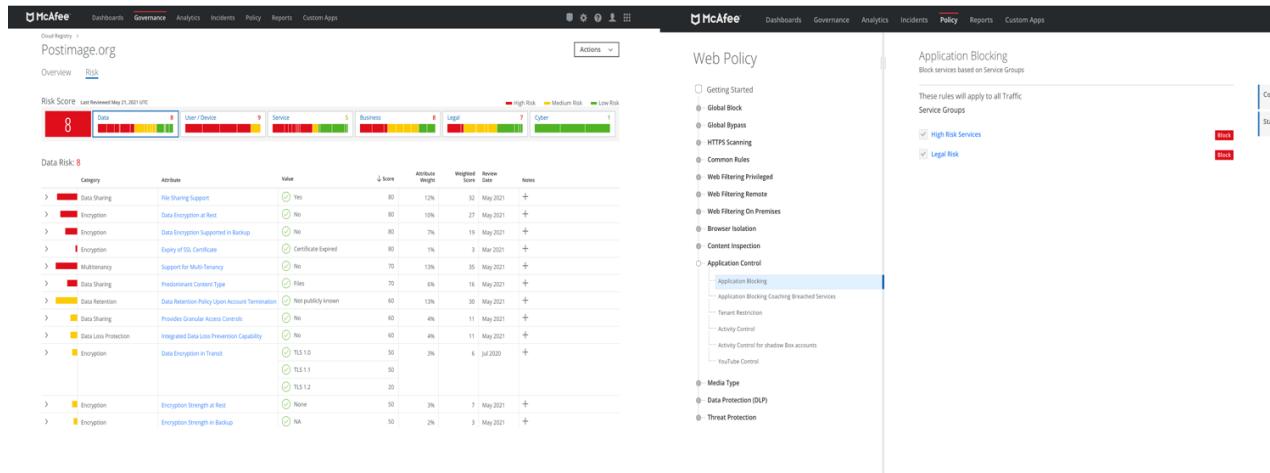
MVISION Unified Cloud Edge can detect anomalies related to malicious insiders and users who may have found access to data for which they are not authorized. MVISION Unified Cloud Edge can also identify users who have access to high-risk data that may be at risk of loss.

The image displays four panels of the MVISION Unified Cloud Edge interface:

- High Risk Data Exfiltration:** Shows a summary of a threat with ID 45403. It includes a 'Critical Severity' bar (red), a 'Config Audit' status (None), and a table of threat details: Threat ID (45403), Threat Generated Time (Oct 28, 2021 4:53 PM IST), Threat Updated Time (Oct 28, 2021 9:59 PM IST), No of Anomalies (1), User Name (mitre_cloud_user_0_1635419114.71@shn.com), and Service Name (Office365.Exchange Online). A dropdown for Owner (Unassigned) and Status is shown.
- High Risk Data Exfiltration - Anomalies:** Shows a list of anomalies grouped by category. One entry is highlighted: 'Data Anomalies' (Office365, Exchange Online) with a count of 1.
- Data Anomalies:** Shows a detailed view of a single anomaly. The title is 'Data Access' (mitre_cloud_user_0_1635419114.71@shn.com) with a timestamp of Oct 28, 2021 4:36 PM IST. It includes a 'View: All' dropdown, a search bar, and a table of anomaly details: Anomaly Generated Time (Oct 28, 2021 11:06 AM UTC), Anomaly Updated Time (Oct 28, 2021 11:23 AM UTC), Anomaly Cause (Exceeded Normal User Behavior), User Name (mitre_cloud_user_0_1635419114.71@shn.com), Service Name (Office365.Exchange Online), Anomaly Duration (weekly), and Threshold Value (5). A 'Owner' dropdown (Unassigned) and a 'Status' dropdown are also present.
- Data Access:** Shows a detailed view of a specific data access event. The title is 'Data Access' (mitre_cloud_user_0_1635419114.71@shn.com) with a timestamp of Oct 28, 2021 4:36 PM IST. It includes a 'Critical Severity' bar (red), a table of details, and a chart titled 'User Activity' showing activity levels for September, October, and November. The chart includes a legend for User Activity (blue), Anomaly Threshold (orange), and Anomaly (red). Below the chart is a table of activity details: Activity Name (Mailbox is accessed by an admin or delegate), No. of Activities (60), Anomaly Threshold (5), Anomaly Duration (weekly), Anomaly Cause (Exceeded Normal User Behavior), and No. of Files (0). A 'Unique Activity Types' section shows a single entry: 'Mailbox is accessed by an admin or delegate'.

Exfiltration to High-Risk Cloud Services:

MVISION UCE detects the usage of risky unsanctioned cloud services and enforces policies, such blocking cloud services with a high risk, which can help prevent exfiltration of data.



The screenshot shows the McAfee MVISION UCE interface. On the left, the 'Cloud Registry' section displays a 'Risk Score' of 8, with a bar chart showing risk levels across categories: Data (Red), User (Yellow), Service (Green), Business (Yellow), Legal (Red), and Cyber (Green). Below this is a table titled 'Data Risk: 8' with columns for Category, Attribute, Value, Score, Attribute Weight, Weighted Score, Review Date, and Notes. The table lists various data protection features like 'File Sharing Support', 'Data Encryption at Rest', and 'Data Retention Policy Upon Account Termination'. On the right, the 'Web Policy' section is open, showing a list of policy rules: Global Block, Global Bypass, HTTPS Scanning, Common Rules, Web Filtering Prerouted, Web Filtering Remote, Web Filtering On Premises, Browser Isolation, Content Inspection, Application Control (selected), Media Type, Data Protection (DLP), and Threat Protection. Under Application Control, 'Application Blocking' is selected, with sub-options for 'Application Blocking Blocking Breached Services', 'Tenant Restriction', 'Activity Control', 'Activity Control for shadow box accounts', and 'YouWare Control'. A 'Block' button is visible in the top right of the policy section.

Exfiltration from sanctioned cloud services:

MVISION UCE apply collaboration controls to block unauthorized third party sharing and use inline controls like Tenant Restrictions to ensure employees always login with their corporate accounts and not with their personal accounts.

Policy Incidents																
Filters		Views														
Incident Type																
10,180 Incidents																
Severity	Service Name	Incident Name	Activity	Created On	Updated	Last Updated	Quarantine Status	User								
Critical	OneDrive	OneDrive	Upload	Oct 29, 2021 7:48 AM UTC	Oct 29, 2021 7:51 AM UTC	Oct 28, 2021 7:48 AM UTC	New	john_ong@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud								
Action taken was Unquarantine																
Severity	Service Name	Incident Name	Activity	Created On	Updated	Last Updated	Quarantine Status	User								
Critical	OneDrive	OneDrive	Upload	Oct 29, 2021 7:48 AM UTC	Oct 29, 2021 7:51 AM UTC	Oct 28, 2021 7:48 AM UTC	New	john_ong@okta.skyhighdemo.cloud								
Owner																
Owner	Unsigned															
Incident Response																
Incident Response	Select Response															
Incident Status																
Incident Status	New															
Resolution Action																
Resolution Action	Select Resolution															
Full View																
Full View																
Content																
Content	Item Name	20211029_Jayson_CCN_15_records.xls	1													
Content	Item Type	File														
Content	Path	/personal/jayson_ong_okta.skyhighdemo.cloud/Cloud Documents														
Content	Size	50 kB														
Content	Folder ID	/personal/jayson_ong_okta.skyhighdemo.cloud/personal/jayson_ong_okta.skyhighdemo.cloud/Cloud Documents														
Content	Item Created On	Oct 29, 2021 7:48 AM UTC														
14 Content Matches Found																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																
.....																

Exfiltration via Connected Apps:

MVISION UCE incident manager discovers risky unsanctioned third-party applications associated with Microsoft 365, Google Drive and other cloud applications and connected to the corporate environment via OAuth. MVISION UCE provides a workflow to manually remediate, audit, allow or block Connected Apps access to users' data, notify users via email of an app's status, and revoke access as needed.

The image shows the McAfee MVISION UCE interface. The main dashboard displays a list of 'Connected Apps' with 421 entries. A detailed view for the app 'Ultradox' is open, showing it was blocked by policy. The view includes information about the client ID, service instance, and scopes accessed. A timeline of activity is also present.

Risk	Status	App Name	Service Instance	Client ID	Scopes	Current Users
6	Unassigned	SignEasy	G Suite: Default	484878786372-funblk	8	0
6	Unassigned	Nearpod	G Suite: Default	501359647293-8fevvf	5	0
6	Blocked	Ultradox	G Suite: Default	172644952635-7iphfc	12	0
5	Unassigned	Workfront for G Suite	G Suite: Default	1076371296461-g7f0i	8	0
5	Unassigned	GQueues for Google Workspace	G Suite: Default	672546833824-5s55db	9	0
5	Blocked	diagrams.net	Microsoft 365: proddemo	939e78ca-a594-4a1a-1	1	0
5	Unassigned	Boomerang	Microsoft 365: proddemo	dbec6fc8-9d0c-44f9-9	10	1
5	Unassigned	Lucid	Microsoft 365: proddemo	e973ef80-ed84-4713-	3	1
4	Unassigned	Mindomo	G Suite: Default	521918824624-jdbho	3	0
4	Unassigned	Dialpad	G Suite: Default	6400499080484-211ag	6	0
4	Unassigned	Zoom for G Suite	G Suite: Default	364750910244-1l8na1	14	0
4	Unassigned	Zoho Invoice	G Suite: Default	526297669360-19odE	8	0
4	Unassigned	Zoom	G Suite: Default	849883241272-edf6n	1	0
4	Unassigned	Microsoft Kaizala	Microsoft 365: proddemo	458030f0-6803-4d57-	0	0
4	Unassigned	Yammer	Microsoft 365: proddemo	fbc4faaa-3967-4ae0-a	1	0
4	Unassigned	Microsoft Forms	Microsoft 365: proddemo	21b3a960-5690-464b	4	0
3	Unassigned	Dropbox for Gmail	G Suite: Default	33761876029-hnrun8	9	0
3	Unassigned	Microsoft Azure	Microsoft 365: proddemo	35235409-fdda-4684-	0	0
3	Unassigned	Microsoft To-Do	Microsoft 365: proddemo	b6dc0f14-1d65-44fb-1	1	0
3	Blocked	Smartsheet	G Suite: Default	46145666229-623803	9	0

Public Cloud Storage Data Exfiltration:

MVISION UCE offers organizations visibility into critical or sensitive data stored in Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3), Microsoft Azure blob storage, and Google cloud storage buckets. MVISION UCE helps to assure proper protection of data used in all these cloud environments. MVISION UCE's content engine automatically classifies sensitive information, and then enforces controls to remove or quarantine sensitive data and prevent data exfiltration.

The screenshot shows the McAfee DLP Policy Incidents interface. On the left, there are various filters and views for incident types, service names, severity, and other parameters. The main table displays 1,134 incidents. A detailed view for 'AWS#4-1: ODS- credit cards' is shown on the right, including incident details, response history, and content analysis.

Incident Type:

- Sanctioned DLP: 1,146
- Malware Policy Violat.: 404
- Audit Violat.: 153

Service Name:

- OneDrive: 6,768
- Default: 1,146
- Amazon S3: 6,768
- Microsoft Exchange: 1,146
- SharePoint: 589
- Microsoft Office 365: 301
- Google Drive: 207
- Slack: 139

Severity:

- Critical: 628
- Major: 304
- Minor: 202

Incident Status:

- Open: 1,134
- Resolved: 0
- Suppressed: 0

Response Action:

- Allow: 1,134
- Block: 0
- Suppress: 0

Owner:

- Unassigned: 1,134

Resolution Action:

- Select Resolution: 1,134

Content:

Item Name: CustomersForProcessing_50_records.xls
 Item Type: File
 Path: skyhighdemo.cloud-custbucket
 Size: 41 kB
 Folder ID: 50-52-00032X811
 Item Created On: Feb 10, 2019 4:57 PM UTC

99 Content Matches Found

..-20-03-3530 3080 RAIUL PASHAL
 XXXXXXXXXXXXX01 XXXX9820
 pashal.4358324@msn.com
 50-52-00032X811 ORA LEISURE
 ..-20-03-3530 3080 RAIUL PASHAL

Scan:

Scan Name: AWS_Scan for DLP & Malware
 Scan Run Date: Oct 29, 2021 1:00 AM UTC

Exfiltration from endpoint devices:

McAfee DLP Endpoint provides protection for possible leaking channels, including removable storage devices, email, web, printing, clipboard, screen capture, file sharing, and more. McAfee DLP Endpoint is integrated with MVISION Unified Cloud Edge DLP so it's easy to extend on premise DLP policies to MVISION Unified Cloud Edge for data loss detection.

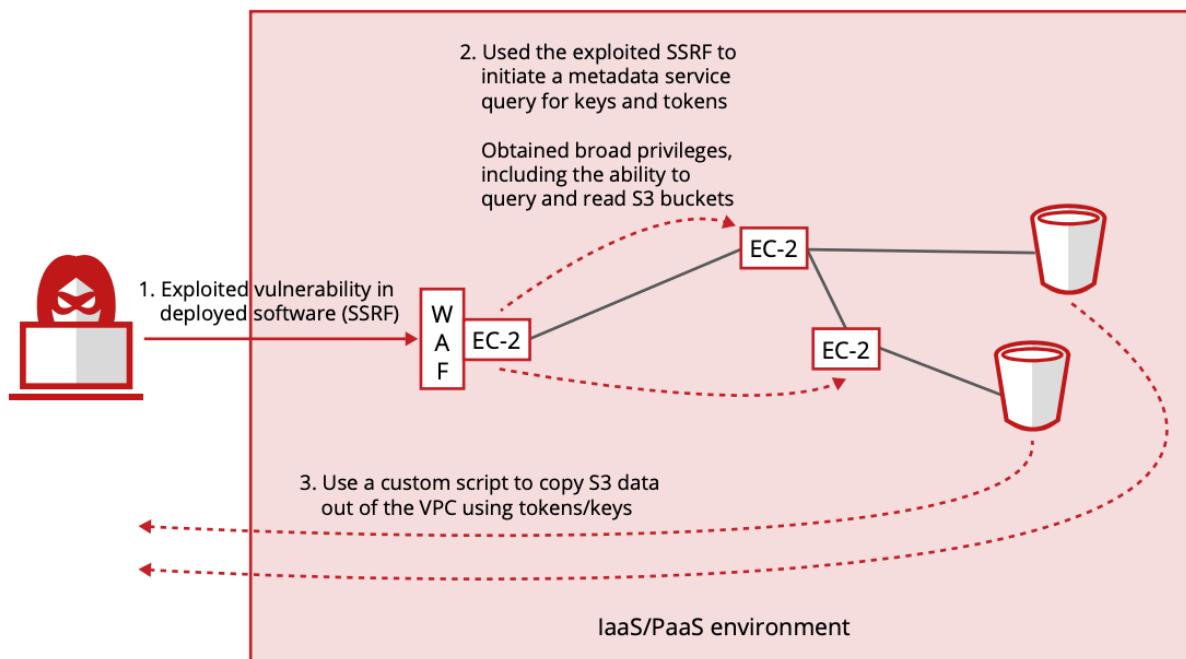
How to mitigate Cloud Native attacks?

Land Expand Exfiltration

Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) is at a great risk for Cloud-Native Breaches, with 99% of misconfiguration incidents in public cloud environments going undetected, according to a **McAfee report**. Cloud-native breaches occur when an adversarial actor gains access to a cloud customer's resources, locates valuable data, and then exfiltrates that data. The steps in this attack chain might be as follows:

1. Land by gaining a foothold into the IaaS/PaaS environment. Leverage compromised/weak credentials to gain access as a legitimate user. Exploit a vulnerability, such as server-side request forgery (SSRF), in deployed software. Capitalize on misconfigurations of ingress/egress security groups.

2. Expand by finding ways to move beyond the landing node. Leverage privileges associated with a compromised node to access remote nodes. Probe for and exploit weakly protected applications or databases. Capitalize on weak network controls.
3. Exfiltrate data while staying under the radar. Copy data from the storage account to anonymous nodes on the internet. Create a storage gateway to gain access to the data from a remote location. Copy data from the storage accounts to a remote location outside the virtual private cloud (VPC).



How MVISION Unified Cloud Edge helps

MVISION CNAPP can help detect the landing phase whereby the attacker seeks to identify vulnerabilities and leverage weak user credentials. In real-time MVISION CNAPP detects and prioritizes misconfigurations across the entire cloud environment. MVISION CNAPP also leverages Center for Internet Security (CIS) benchmarks and many security best practices to help guard the customer environment against a data breach.

Many of these CIS benchmarks cover identity and access management (IAM). These may include, as an example, but not be limited to restricting the use of root credentials, the use groups for IAM policies, applying conditions to IAM policies, least privilege in IAM, the use of MFA for better security, strong passwords, and the use unique access keys. IAM access keys should be rotated periodically.

Incident Type	Service Name	Severity	Item Name	User Name	Incident Created On	Incident Response	Incident Status	
Audit Violation	AWS Identity And Access Management, Amazon Web Services	Minor	ECR: Users should not be granted FullAccess ECR Permission	Boubler	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 3:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
		Major	MFA should be enabled for all IAM users that have a console password	RSA-Student	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 2:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
		Major	IAM users should not have multi-mode access	RSA-Student	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 2:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
		Minor	IAM policies should be attached to groups and roles only	RSA-Student	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 2:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
		Major	IAM access keys should be rotated periodically	RSA-Student	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 2:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
		Minor	ECR: Users should not be granted FullAccess ECR Permission	RSA-Student	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 2:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
		Minor	Access keys should not be unused	RSA-Student	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 2:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
		Minor	IAM policies should be attached to groups	hmrc_poc	N/A	Jan 4, 2021 11:53 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened

MVISION CNAPP ensure that applications are protected from attacks and exploits throughout the full build-ship-run lifecycle by:

- Vulnerability scanning during the application build process in CI/CD.
- Vulnerability scanning in the container registry, the runtime container, and the underline operating system where the container is running.
- Preventing rogue container process to run by applying process allow listing.

Policy Incidents

Vulnerabilities

Incident Type

Service Name

Severity

Incident Status

Response Action

Owner

Item Type

Last Updated By

Resolution Action

Incident ID

Event ID

File Size

Total Match Count

Vulnerability Incident (ID #9)

Critical Severity

24 Vulnerabilities

Medium Severity

An out-of-bounds read was addressed with improved bounds checking. This issue is fixed in iOS 13.5 and iPadOS 13.5, macOS Catalina 10.15.5, tvOS 13.4.5, watchOS 6.2.5, Firefox 74.0.1, and Microsoft Edge 88.0.700.101. A denial of service or potentially disclose memory contents.

Once a cyberattacker has completed a successful landing, they will expand and discover other IaaS resources by leveraging the exploit in the compromised node to query a metadata service to obtain sensitive keys and tokens. This allowed the adversary to obtain broad privileges, including the ability to query and read storage objects.

It is a best practice to protect access to cloud infrastructure by ensuring that developers and other users have only the permissions they need to do their jobs—and no more. Lock root account credentials that can provide an attacker access to all resources, and deprovision inactive accounts. MVISION CNAPP analyses activity within IaaS platforms and custom applications. Based on User Entity Behaviour analytics powered by machine learning, MVISION CNAPP identifies anomalous usage indicative of compromised accounts, insider threat, and privileged user threat.

Screenshot of the McAfee MVISION CNAPP Policy Incidents dashboard. The dashboard shows a list of 14 Audit Violation incidents. The first incident is highlighted in red, indicating a Major severity. The incident details are as follows:

Severity	Policy Name	Item Name	User Name	Incident Created On	Incident Response	Incident Status
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	ecs-app-dev-policy	N/A	Oct 22, 2021 12:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	New
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	attacker	N/A	Oct 21, 2021 1:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Archived
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	attacker-role	N/A	Oct 21, 2021 1:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	New
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	ECS-Daemonset	N/A	Oct 11, 2021 2:27 PM UTC	Violation Detected	New
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	awsop-kubernetes-resource	N/A	Mar 23, 2021 12:50 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	awsop-kubernetes-gt	N/A	Mar 23, 2021 12:50 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	awsop-kubernetes-helm	N/A	Mar 23, 2021 12:50 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	CloudFormationRegistryResourceLogRole	N/A	Mar 23, 2021 12:47 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	awsop-eks-cluster	N/A	Mar 23, 2021 12:47 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	MVC-Lambda	N/A	Jan 21, 2021 11:03 AM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	S3-custom-policy	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 3:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened
Major	Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges	MVC-permission-test	N/A	Jan 5, 2021 3:34 PM UTC	Violation Detected	Opened

Details for the first incident (Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges):

- Policy: ecs-app-dev-policy
- Item Name: ecs-app-dev-policy
- User Name: N/A
- Incident Created On: Oct 22, 2021 12:34 PM UTC
- Incident Response: Violation Detected
- Incident Status: New

Right-click context menu for the first incident:

- Config Audit Policy incident (ID #9516)
- Custom IAM policy should grant least privileges
- Policy ecs-app-dev-policy is having excessive permissions in Account: 94003197275 (MVC-AWS).
- IAM policies are the means by which privileges are granted to users, groups, or roles. It is recommended that an IAM policy be as specific as possible to the least privilege—that is, granting only the permissions required to perform a task.
- It was discovered during a scan named 'Continuous Security Configuration Audit for AWS' that ran on Oct 22, 2021 12:34 PM UTC.
- Action taken was Violation Detected.

Owner: Unassigned

Incident Response: Select Response

Incident Status: New

Resolution Action: Select Resolution

MITRE: Full View

MVISION CNAPP can prevent unauthorized regulated data or malware from being stored in AWS, Azure and GCP storage services. DLP and malware scanning can be applied in three different ways:

1. First, as a response to a configuration audit incident. Highly vulnerable categories, DLP and/or malware scan can be configured as a response action to the policy for trigger.
2. Near real-time (NRT) will applies to changes in the data set and evaluates the policies in near real time.
3. On-demand scan applies to pre-existing data and executes on a scheduled interval.

Key Takeaways

MVISION Unified Cloud Edge is unified cloud architecture that deliver data and threat protection across SaaS, IaaS and PaaS.

MVISION UCE delivers data and threat protection to any location so you can enable fast and secure direct-to-internet access for your distributed workforce. This results in a transformation to a cloud-delivered Security Service Edge (SSE) that converges connectivity and security to reduce cost and complexity while increasing the speed and agility of your workforce.

MVISION CNAPP defend against cloud threats and vulnerabilities by combining granular application and data context with CSPM and CWPP protections. Cloud security posture management provides broad assessment of vulnerabilities and security posture across your multi-cloud environment (AWS, Azure and GCP), while cloud workload protection goes deep to secure your VMs, containers, and serverless functions.

To learn more please contact the McAfee team [here](#) or refer to our website on MVISION Unified Cloud Edge [here](#).



Copyright © 2021 McAfee, LLC. All rights reserved.
The contents of this page are for internal use only.
McAfee Confidential