



Cloud Squatting Attack

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Agenda

- 1. What is the cloud and why?**
- 2. What is the problem?**
- 3. What did we do about it?**
- 4. Question?**



Whoami

-   Abdullah
-  Security Engineer @ 
-  London
-





The cloud? What's that?



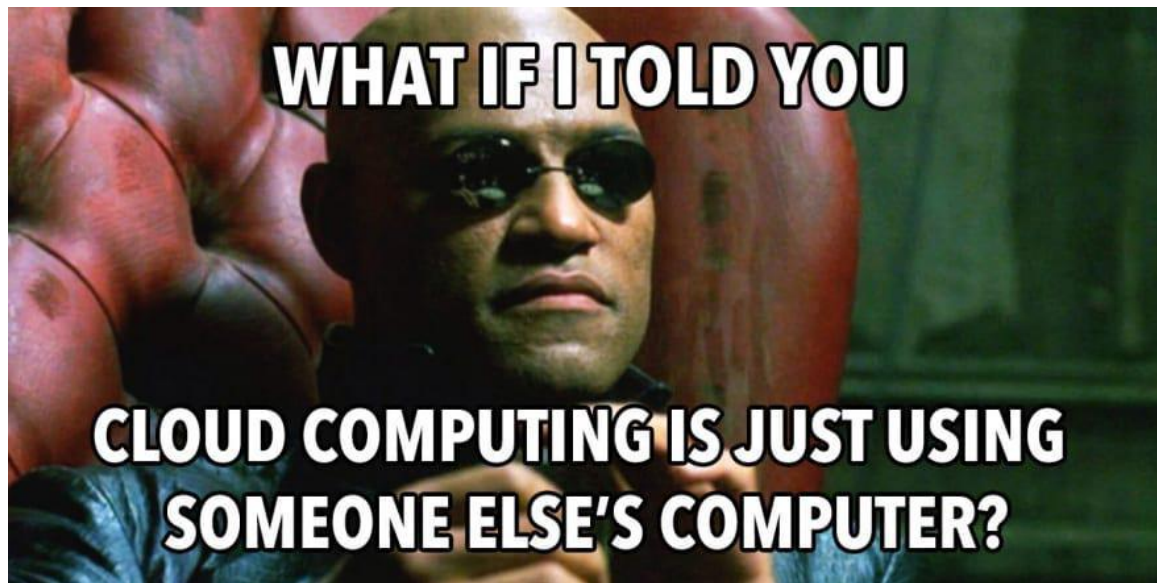
The cloud

Instead of owning and managing physical hardware and software, users can rent or subscribe to resources and services from cloud providers. Cloud computing has become increasingly popular because it offers several advantages.



The cloud ☁

In simple words, someone's else computer.





Why?

- **On-Demand Resources**
- **Scalability**
- **Service Models: IaaS, PaaS and SaaS**
- **Deployment Models: Public, Private, ...etc**
- **Cost-Efficiency**
- **Accessibility**
- **Security and Compliance? What is this talk about then?**



What is the problem?



Cloud squatting



cloud squatting



Si



Final Fantasy VII Remake Music - The Most Muscular (Those Who Squat) - Extended

279K views • 3 years ago



Shadow's Wrath

Looks like all that working out with Wii Fit Trainer in Smash Bros. paid off. Original upload done by: Dragon Ball Empire of ...



Cloud Squatting it out! Lol.

2 views • 3 years ago



Gamerz 4 Life

Man, that rhythm was gettin it! FINAL FANTASY VII REMAKE https://store.playstation.com/#/en-us/tid=CUSA07211_00.

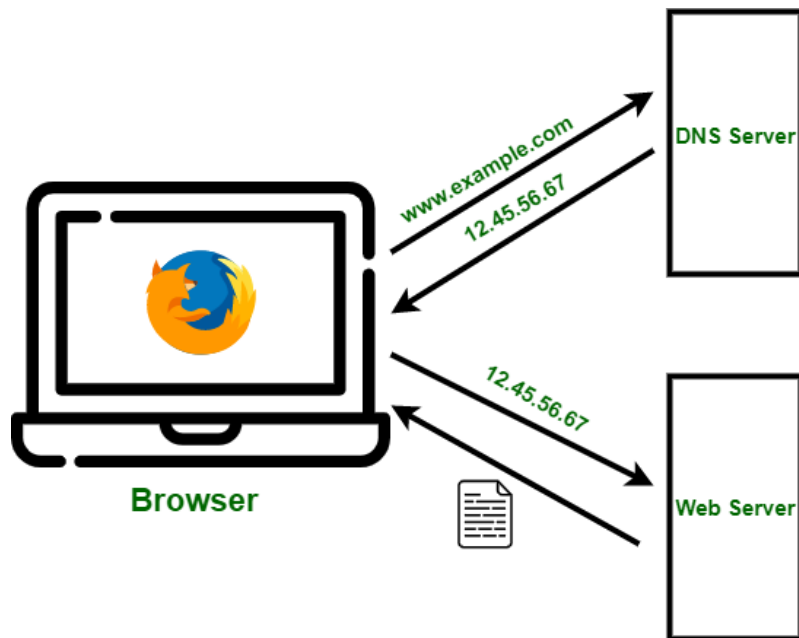


Cloud squatting

When organizations rent cloud servers, these servers get assigned an IP address. Customers connect to this IP address to send data. When the organization no longer uses the server, the IP address is reassigned to another user (maybe an evil one).



DNS





DNS

JULIA EVANS
@b0rk

DNS record types

DNS isn't just for IP addresses

There are about 30
types of DNS records.
Here are a few of the
most common.

A

An IPv4 address.
Example: 1.2.3.4

Every time you go to a
website, your browser
looks up its A (or AAAA)
record.

CNAME

A hostname.
Example: you.github.io

Redirects DNS queries to
that hostname instead.

MX

Where to send email.
Example: 5 email.example.com

TXT

Can be any string.
Example: I'm a banana

For anything that doesn't
have its own record type.
It's used for domain
verification and SPF/DKIM
(which we'll explain later).

CAA

Certificate authority rules.
Example: 0 issue "digicert.com"

NS

Authoritative nameserver.
Example: a.iana-servers.net

AAAA

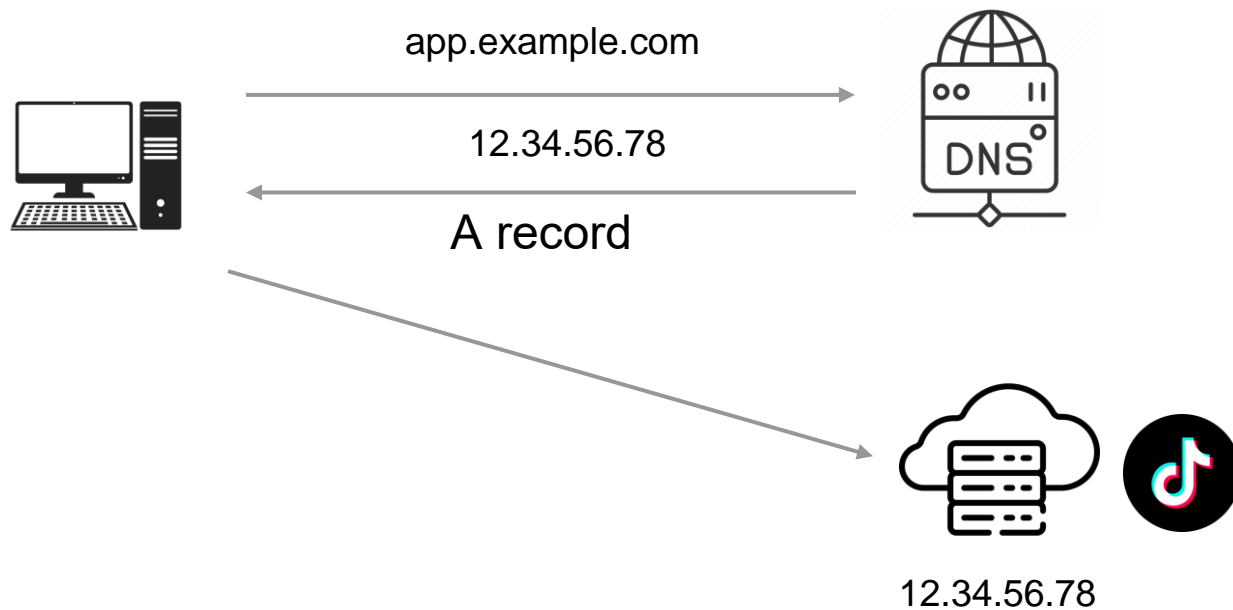
An IPv6 address. Example:
2606:4700:3035::AC43::85DE



Examples

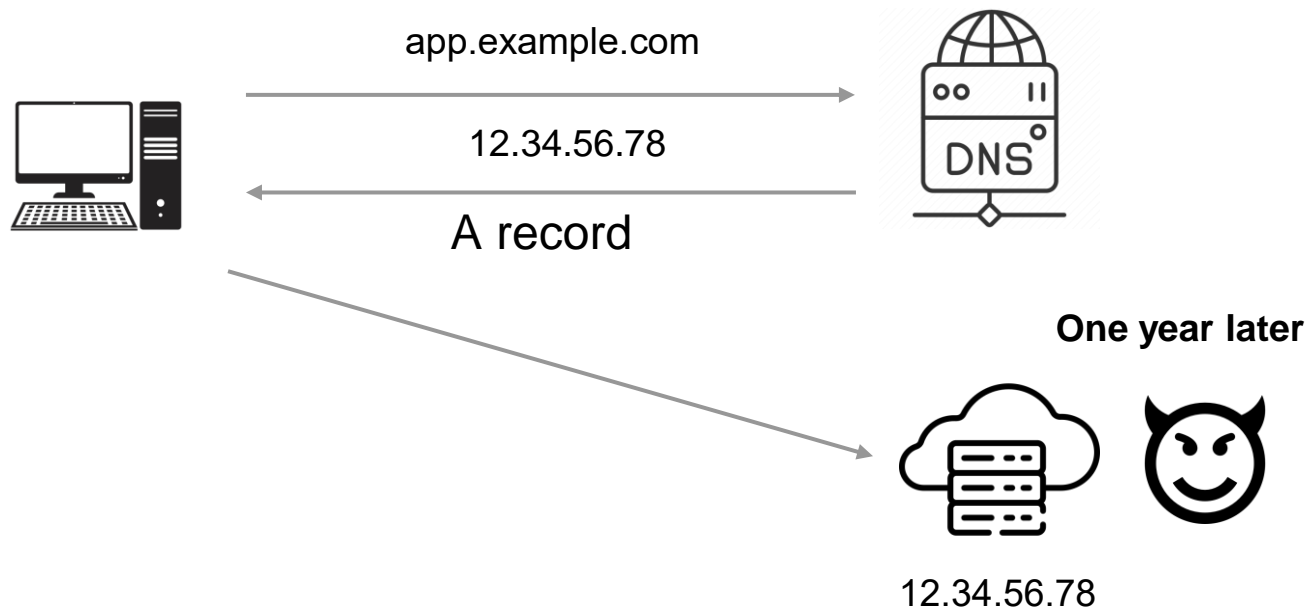


Subdomain takeover





Subdomain takeover





Data leak



```
postBody, _ := json.Marshal(map[string]string{
    "secret": userInput,
})
responseBody := bytes.NewBuffer(postBody)
resp, err := http.Post("https://12.34.56.78/post", "application/json",
responseBody)
```




Motivaiton



Bug Bounty Reports

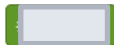
6



Subdomain takeover of [redacted].tiktokv.com

[ADD TEAM SUMMARY](#)

23



Subdomain takeover of [redacted].tiktokv.com

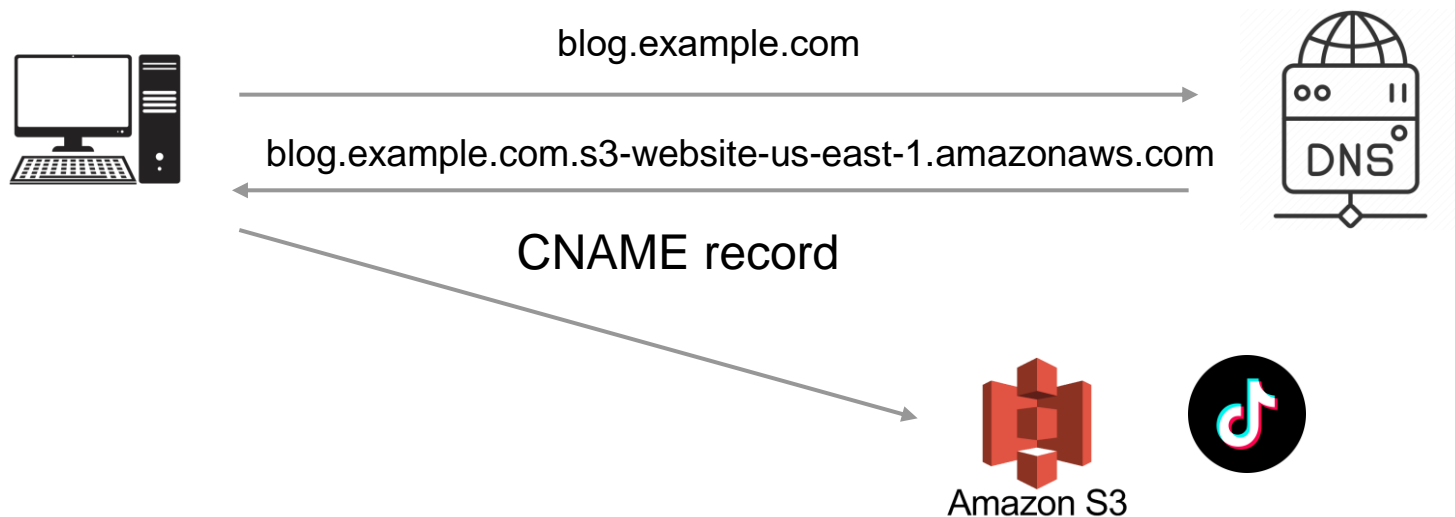
[ADD TEAM SUMMARY](#)



Extension

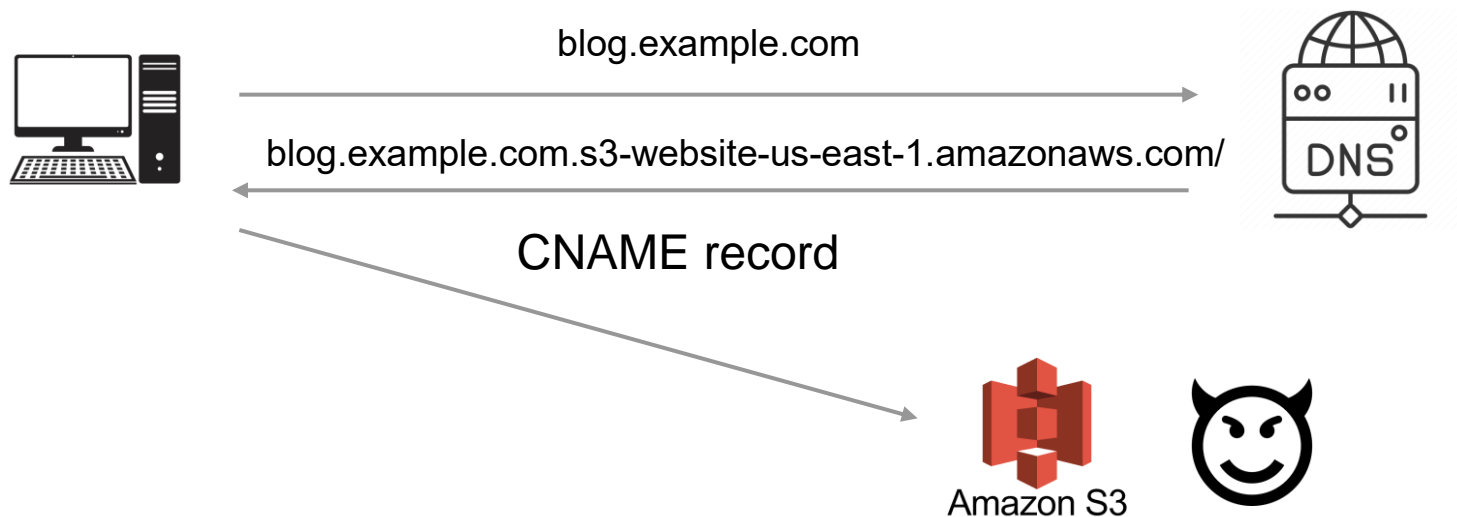


Subdomain takeover





Subdomain takeover






What did we do?



TODO

What do we need to collect?

- Our domains
 - Our IP addresses that belong to cloud providers
 - Cloud providers IP ranges
 - 3rd party services that is vulnerable to takeover attacks
- 




Our domains

- Too many to count!
- The savior: our DNS records



TODO

What do we need to collect?

- Our domains ✓
 - Our IP addresses that belong to cloud providers
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- 



Our IPs that belong to cloud providers

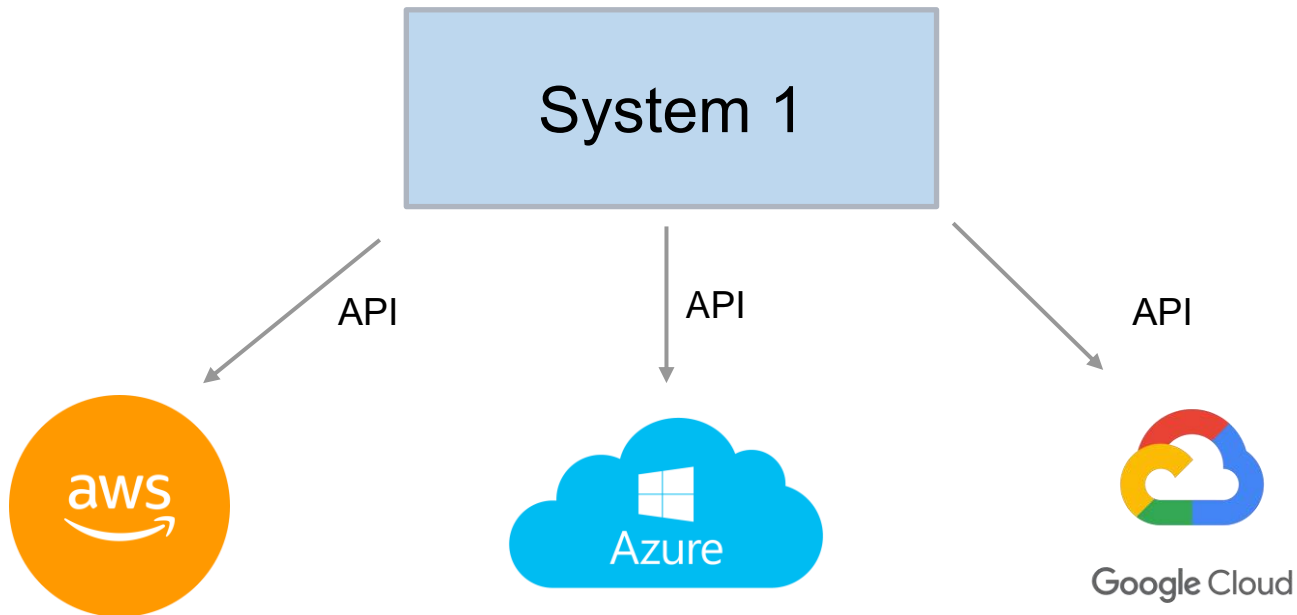
- Too many to count as well!
- Two sources

System 1

System 2



Our IPs that belong to cloud providers





Our IPs that belong to cloud providers

System 2





Problems!



Our IPs that belong to cloud providers

- Data redundancy: data deduplication
- Data discrepancy



TODO

What do we need to collect?

- Our domains ✓
- Our IP addresses that belong to cloud providers ✓
- Cloud providers IP ranges
- 3rd party services that is vulnerable to takeover attacks



Cloud providers IP ranges

← → ↺  gstatic.com/ipranges/goog.json

```
{
  "syncToken": "1695067447795",
  "creationTime": "2023-09-18T13:04:07.795205",
  "prefixes": [{
    "ipv4Prefix": "8.8.4.0/24"
  }, {
    "ipv4Prefix": "8.8.8.0/24"
  }, {
    "ipv4Prefix": "8.34.208.0/20"
  }, {
    "ipv4Prefix": "8.35.192.0/20"
  }, {
    "ipv4Prefix": "23.236.48.0/20"
  }, {
    "ipv4Prefix": "23.251.128.0/19"
  }, {
    "ipv4Prefix": "34.0.0.0/15"
  }, {
    "ipv4Prefix": "34.2.0.0/16"
  }, {
    "ipv4Prefix": "34.3.0.0/23"
```




Problems!



Cloud providers IP ranges

- No formal format!
- Not all providers have JSON list







TODO

What do we need to collect?

- Our domains ✓
- Our IP addresses that belong to cloud providers ✓
- Cloud providers IP ranges ✓
- 3rd party services that is vulnerable to takeover attacks



3rd party services

Engine	Status	Verified by CI/CD	Domains	Fingerprint
AWS/Elastic Beanstalk	Vulnerable		elasticbeanstalk.com	NXDOMAIN
AWS/Load Balancer (ELB)	Not vulnerable		elb.amazonaws.com	NXDOMAIN
AWS/S3	Vulnerable		s3.amazonaws.com	The specified bucket does not exist
Acquia	Not vulnerable			Web Site Not Found

- <https://github.com/EdOverflow/can-i-take-over-xyz>



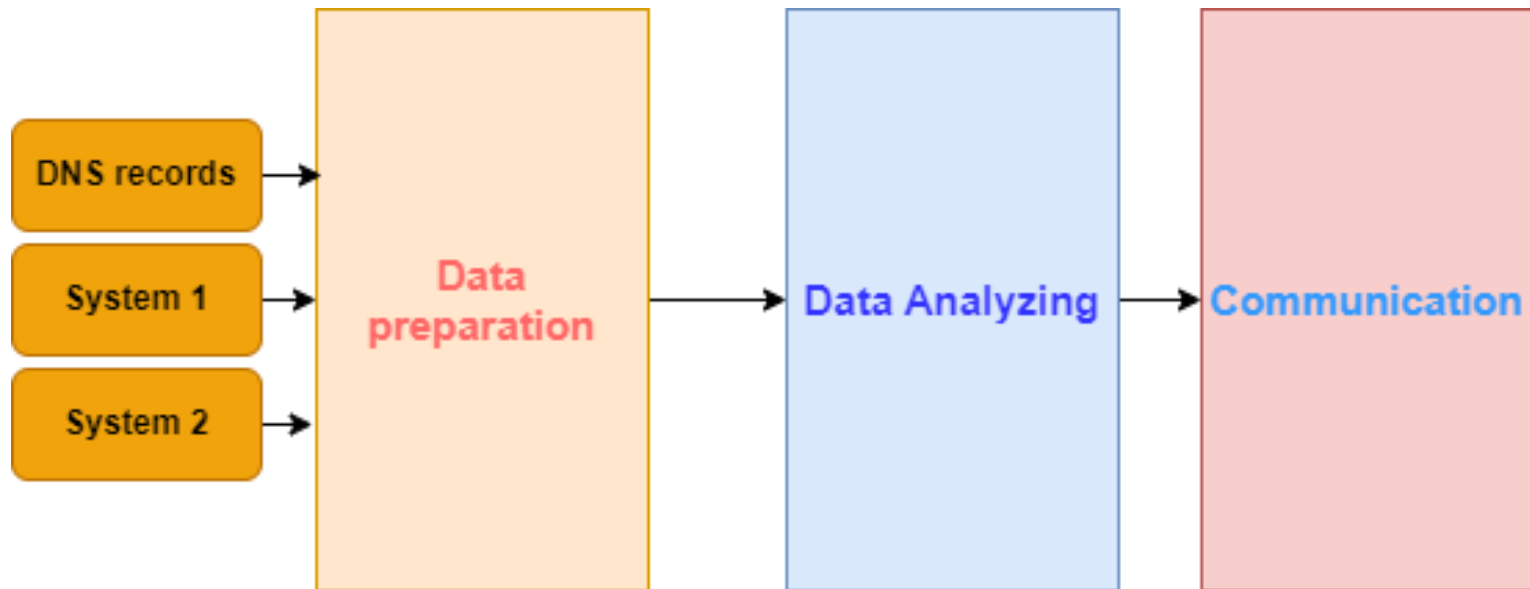
TODO

What do we need to collect?

- Our domains ✓
- Our IP addresses that belong to cloud providers ✓
- Cloud providers IP ranges ✓
- 3rd party services that is vulnerable to takeover attacks ✓



The workflow





Data prepration

- Pull data
- Remove deuplication



Data analyzing

- Iterate through domains
- If the domain has a vulnerable CNAME send an HTTP or a DNS request to find the fingerprint
- If the domain has an IP that belongs to cloud providers check if it is in our records and it is not expired



Data analyzing

- Iterate through IPs
- If IP is expired check if we are using it in any code or configuration file



Communication

- Send an alert to a channel (Lark, Slack, email, ...etc)



You?



DIY

- Your domain mgmt, scraping and brute-force
- Check for CNAME takeover with tools
- Check if an IP address is not alive
- Automate everything!



References

- [CloudSquatting: The Risk of IP Reuse on Public Clouds](#)
- [Cloudsquatting berkeley](#)
- [Subdomain Takeover: Basics](#)
-



Questions?



THANKS.

