

## How enterprise SaaS apps may be leaking your data to 3rd parties—and how to get it under control



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## Agenda

Different Risk levels for SaaS applications

How can SaaS applications interconnect

Interconnected mesh = new supply chain headache

Custom integrations and example data leakage

## SaaS clouds





You manage



Cloud vendor manages for you

## Large SaaS providers



# **G** Suite



Google Security spend

2 Billion a year

Salesforce Customers

150 000+

Spending large resources on security

Key point - there is lot of TRUST in their security

These can be considered really mature companies

Slack security certificates

15+



#### Medium Size SaaS

Little bit lesser known but used by many corporations, e.g. payroll provider

Decided not to name :-)

Is it fair to assume they spend less on security?

I think we can assume so

## Small scale SaaS providers





#### Cool open source CI/CD tool

Security spend

Unknown (~Low)

Number of employees Low (~50)

Security certificates

Minimal (~1)

These companies may not have mature security processes

Questionable security spend

Lack of security certifications

Key point - higher risk that top tier SaaS apps





## Level of Risk

Not all SaaS clouds are equal in maturity and associated risk

Why do we care? Surely data in these clouds is isolated?

## Integrations / Network of SaaS Clouds



### These SaaS Clouds connect to each other



#### It's an interconnected Mesh



#### What if we add few more SaaS clouds?





#### What does it look like when you have 200+ SaaS apps?



#### Example Attack Pattern





#### Takeaway

## Complexity

Adding a few clouds rapidly increases complexity = more risk

Larger attack surface

How can security teams track these connections?



Takeaway

Interconnected SaaS apps are a supply chain risk and a security nightmare

Technical problems with integrations



## Technical problems with integrations





Takeaway

## Problems with Oauth

Permissions are approved as a bundle You approve sets of permissions not individual scopes

Hard to know what permissions mean

Difference in access can be significant https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive.file vs https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive

No standard for permission categories

Each SaaS app has its own naming conventions and categories



### These SaaS Clouds connect to each other



## So many Marketplaces







#### MarketPlace examples

#### Reference:

https://twosixtech.com/api-privacy-a-look-at-g-suite-marketplace-permissions-and-policies/

This will allow ezShared Contacts to:		
۵	See, edit, create, and delete all of your Google Drive files	()
•	View users on your domain	()
÷	See, edit, download, and permanently delete your contacts	()
•	See, edit, create, and delete your spreadsheets in Google Drive	()
	Connect to an external service	()
Ð	Allow this application to run when you are not present	()
B	View and manage data associated with the application	0
	Display and run third-party web content in prompts and sidebars inside Google	()

by reviewing its terms of service and privacy policies.



### These SaaS Clouds connect to each other



## Interconnected SaaS apps are a supply chain nightmare

#### Risk

If any part of mesh is compromised this significantly increases data leak risks and hacks

#### Limited visibility

Extremely hard to list all connections from all SaaS clouds - how do we secure what don't know?

#### Permissions

No standard for permissions, hard for security teams to understand access levels

# What can we do to lower the risk?

#### Discovery

Know which SaaS apps you really have and how they connect to each other

#### Process

Have a process for approving and listing new connections. Make sure business understand the risk

New standard? (controversial) We may need new standard to replace Oauth and these incoinstences

## Thank you for your time.