

# Proactive Security

Defending against the modern day threats

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# Agenda

- Background
- Current Trends
- Shift Left Strategy
- Demo – Reactive vs Proactive approach
- Key Takeaways

# Background

# Modern Day Threats

- **Zero Days:** A zero-day attack (also referred to as Day Zero) is an attack that exploits a potentially serious software security weakness that the vendor or developer may be unaware of.
- **Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs):** APTs are a covert cyber attack on a computer network where the attacker gains and maintains unauthorized access to the targeted network and remains undetected for a significant period.
- **Polymorphic Malware:** It is a type of malware that is programmed to repeatedly mutate its appearance or signature files through new decryption routines. This makes many traditional cybersecurity tools, which rely on signature based detection, fail to recognize and block the threat.



# Security: Reactive vs Proactive

- **Reactive:** It is everything you do after an attack occurs. Reactive measures do aim to mitigate an attack's harm on the organization, but as the name implies, they are reacting to an event.
- **Proactive:** It is everything you do before an attack takes place. Proactive security measures are all processes and activities performed periodically and continuously within the organization, focused on identifying and eliminating vulnerabilities within the network infrastructure, preventing security breaches, and evaluating the effectiveness of the business security posture in real-time.



# Current Trends

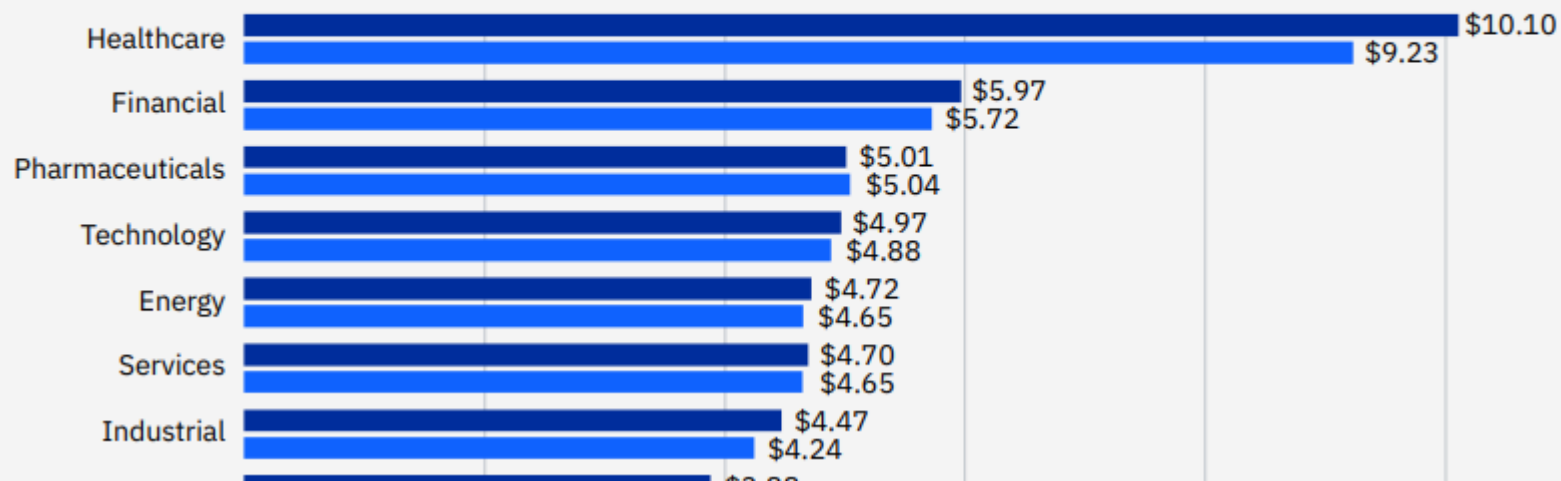
# Average cost of a data breach

**\$4.35 million**  
Average total cost of a  
**data breach**

**\$4.54 million**  
Average cost of a  
**ransomware event**

**\$4.82 million**  
Average cost of a  
**critical infrastructure data breach**

**Average cost of a data breach by industry**



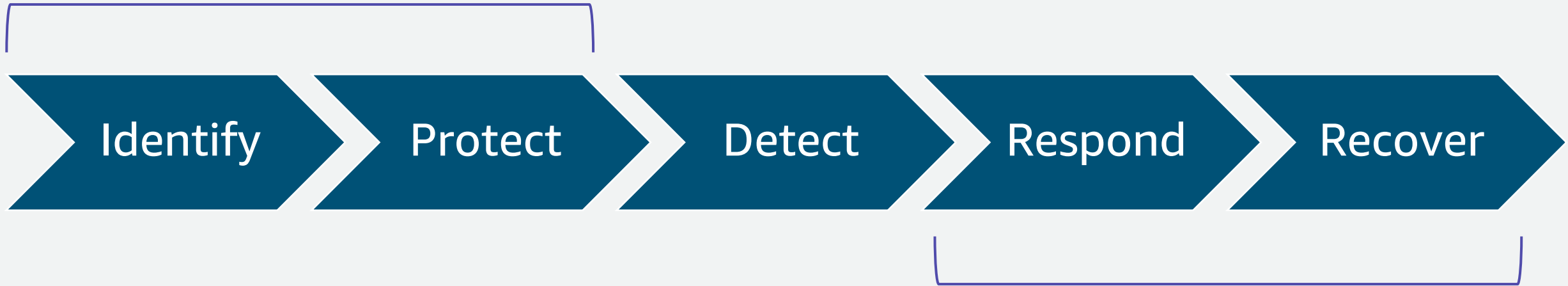
\* Measured in USD millions

Source: [IBM](#)

■ 2022  
■ 2021

# NIST Cyber Security Framework

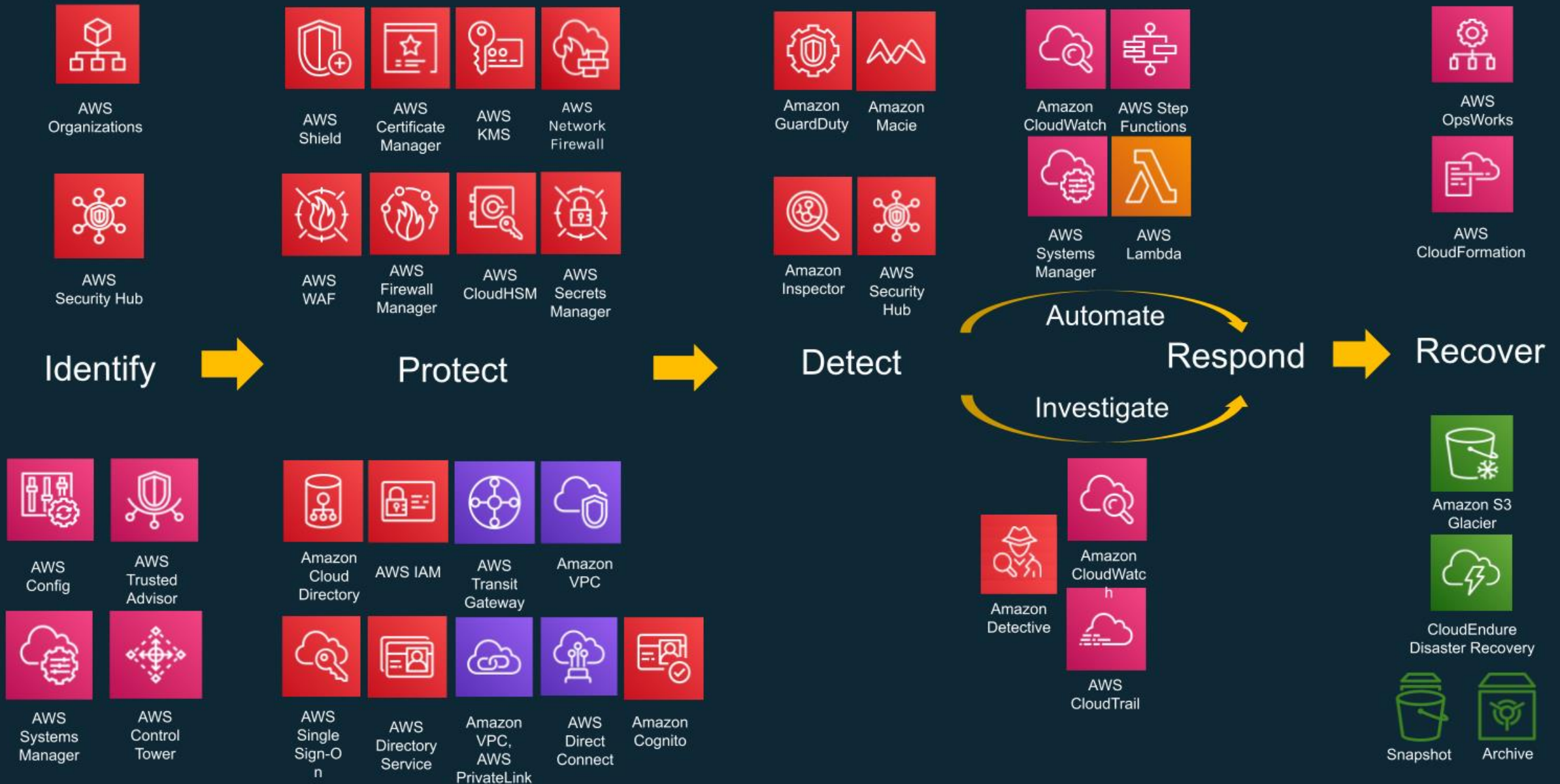
Proactive Security



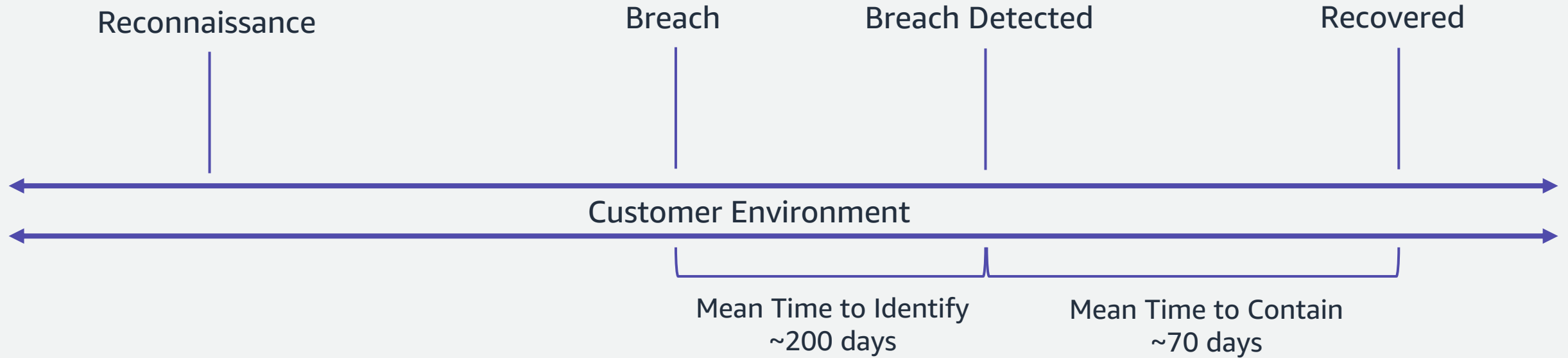
Reactive Security



# AWS foundational and layered security services

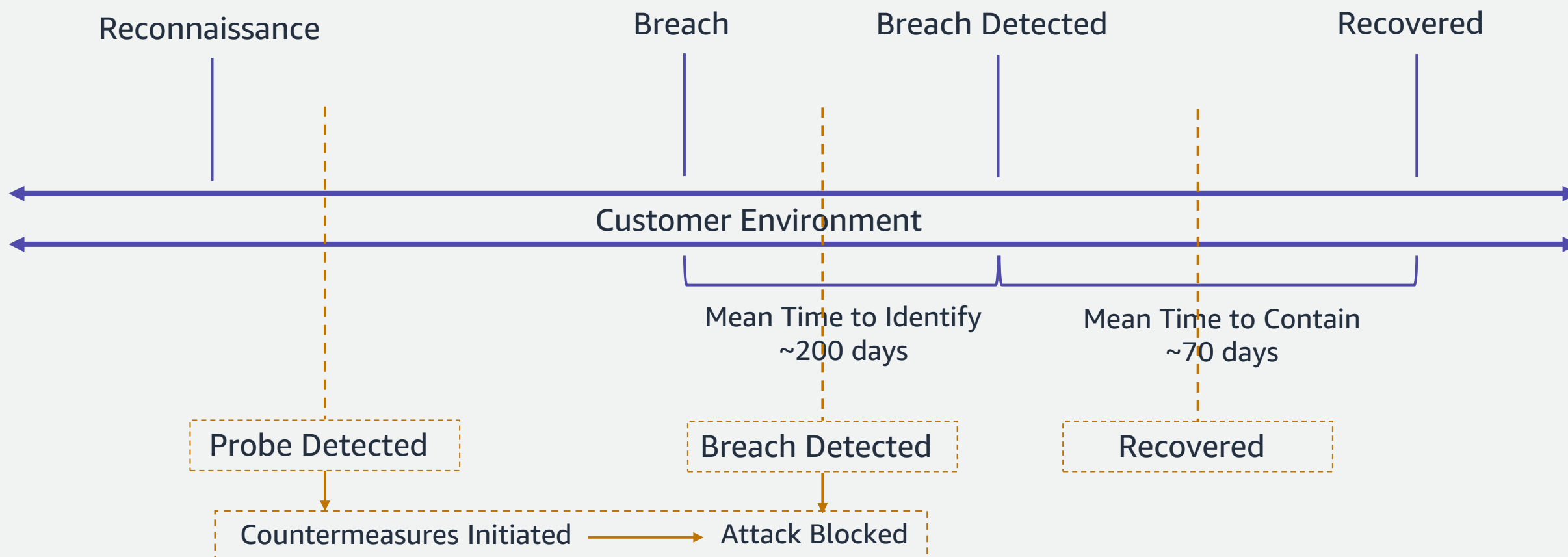


# Cyber Attack Chronology - Reactive



# Cyber Attack Chronology – Proactive

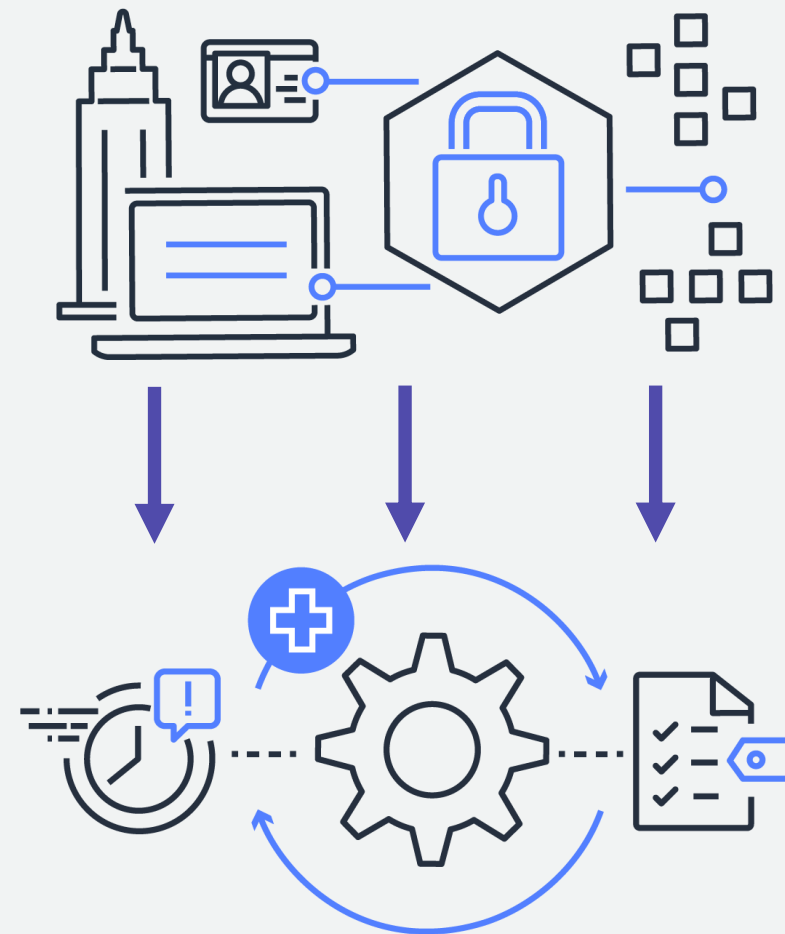
Shifting Left helps become proactive.



# Identifying attacks faster

To identify attacks and probe attempts we will use a bunch of sources –

- Indicators of Compromise (IoC)
- Indicators of Attack (IoA)
- Security/Threat Intelligence
- Vulnerability Scans
- Red team exercises
- Tooling
  - Extended Detection & Response (XDR)
  - Security Information & Event Management System (SIEM)
  - User Behaviour Analytics (UBA)
  - Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning capabilities



# How AI/ML are fueling cyberattacks?

- Use AI to identify fresh vulnerabilities in networks, devices and applications.
- AI can learn to spot patterns in behavior and increase effectiveness of any social engineering attacks.
- AI-based botnets can overpower defense systems to launch massive DDoS attacks. AI predicts the defense side strategies, which will help the botnet to devise new ways to exploit systems.



# Application Security - Shift Left Strategy

# Application testing

Shift left

Shift right



Testing new requirements



Testing new code



Test every build



Testing every deployment

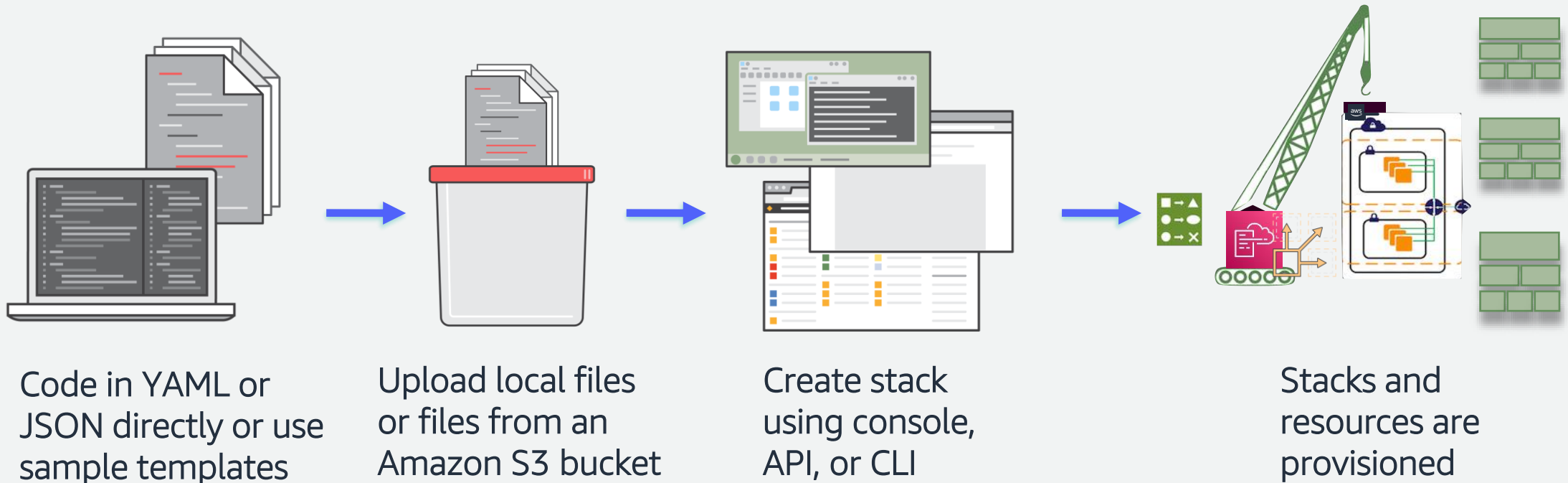


Testing on production

# How does this apply to Infrastructure as Code (IaC)?



# Infrastructure as code – Recap



# Shift-left application testing

Shift left

Shift right



Testing new requirements



Testing IaC code locally with preventive tools



Test IaC code in the CI/CD pipeline



Testing during infrastructure deployment

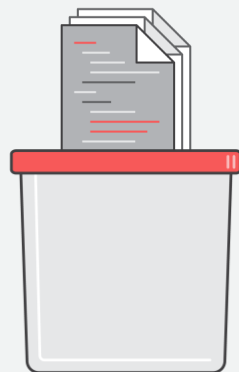
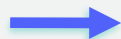


Testing on production

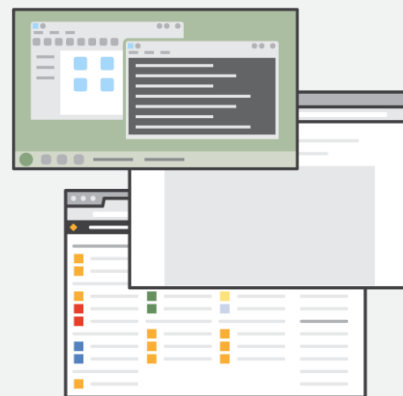
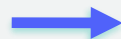
# Infrastructure as code – Expanded



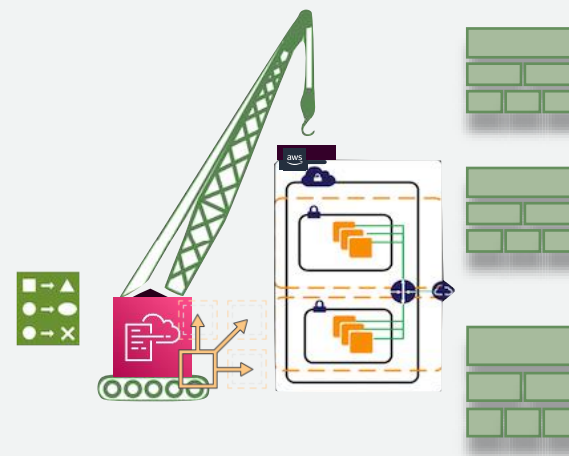
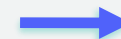
Testing IaC code  
locally with  
preventive tools



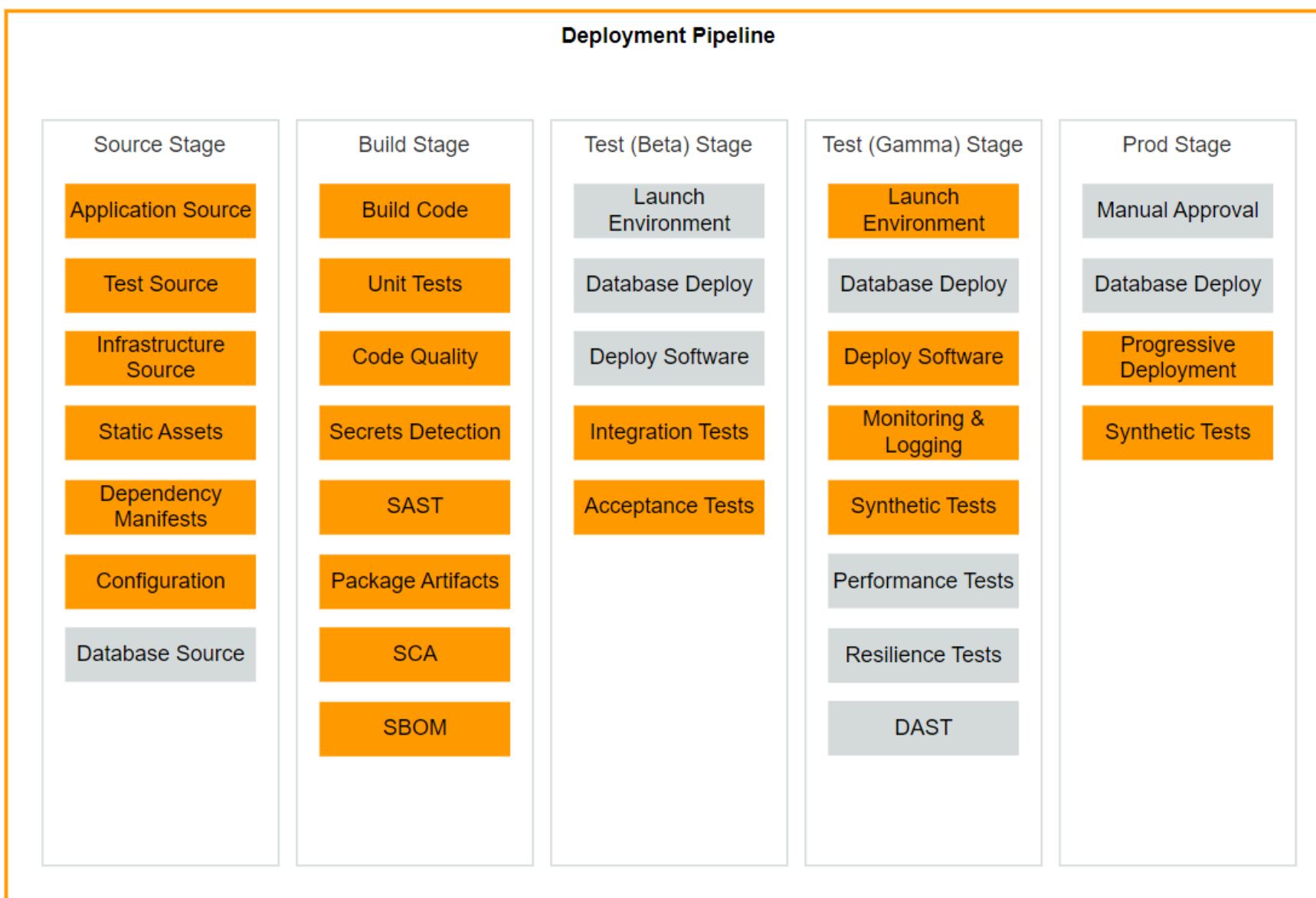
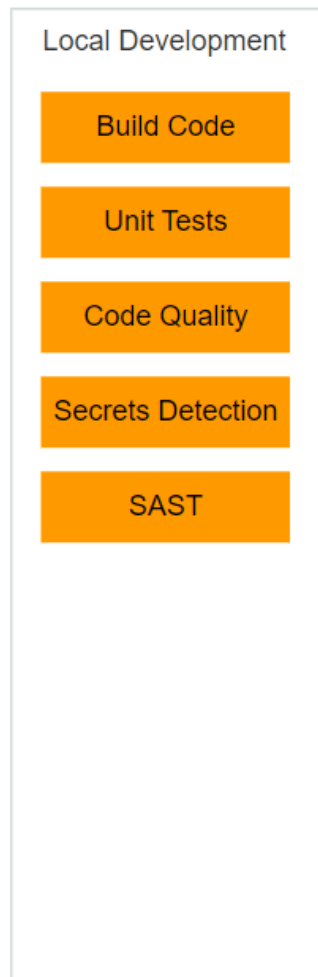
Upload local files  
or files from an  
Amazon S3 bucket



Test IaC code in  
the CI/CD pipeline



Testing during  
infrastructure  
deployment



# AWS CloudFormation hooks

- Proactive validation
- Automatic enforcement
- Prebuilt hooks
- Build your own
- "Always on"



Testing during  
infrastructure deployment

Shift left

Shift right



# AWS CFN-Guard – Policy as code

- Open source policy-as-code tool
- Write rules to validate compliance
- Validate AWS CloudFormation
- Any JSON or YAML doc configuration
- Terraform state files
- Kubernetes configurations



Testing IAC code locally  
with preventive tools

Shift left

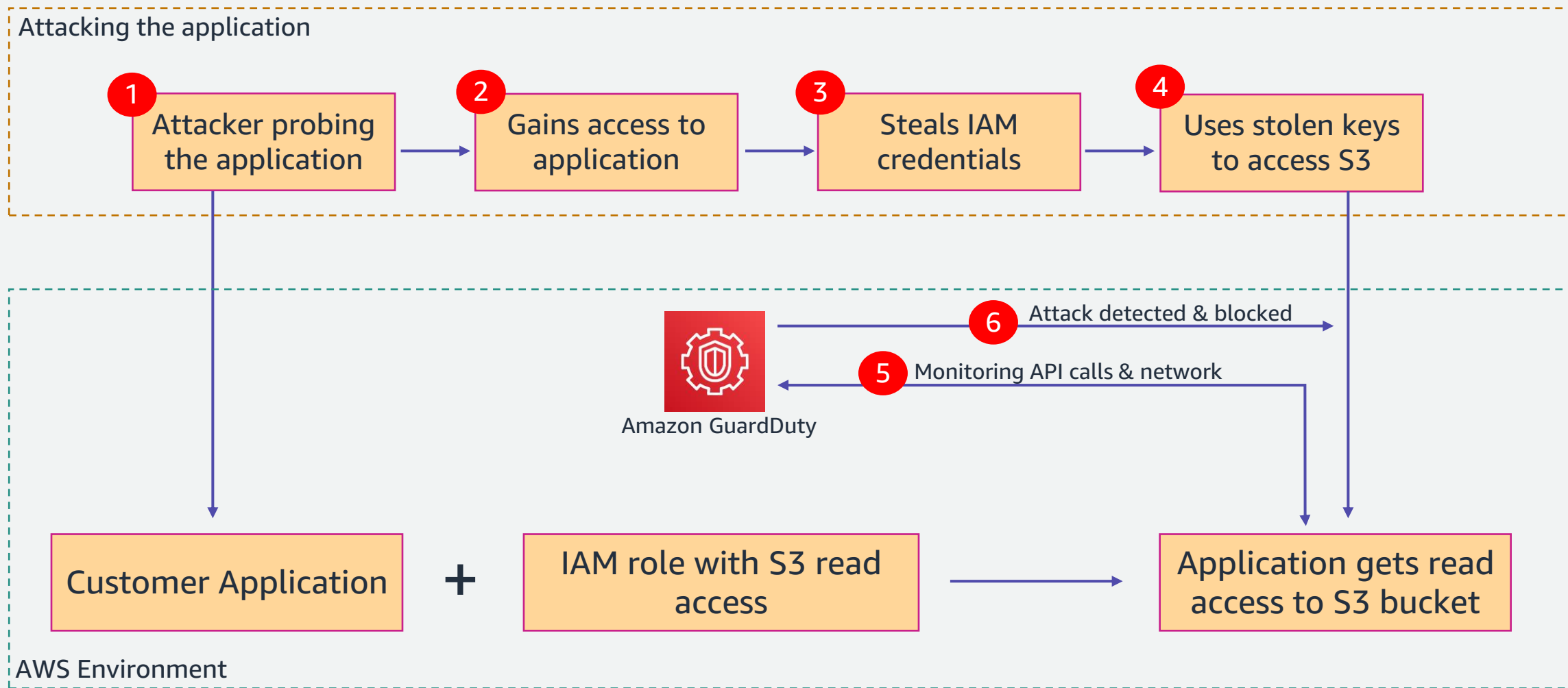
Shift right



# Demo

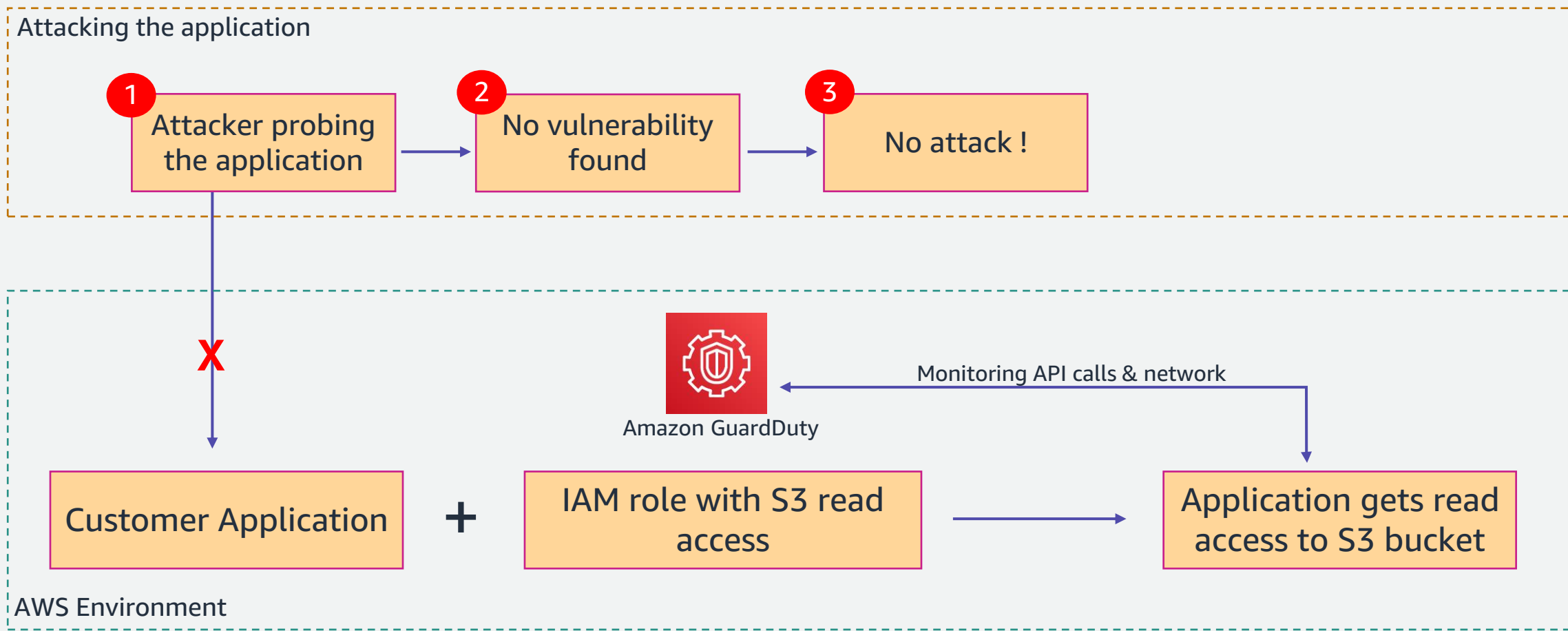
## Stealing AWS access keys through misconfigured endpoints

## Demo Scenario 1: Reactive Approach





## Demo Scenario 2: Proactive Approach



# Jump to Demo

# Key Takeaways

- Security is everyone's job today, irrespective of the job role. It stands as the foundational and integral part of the digital age.
- Attackers have access to the same technology as we do – they can use AI/ML to launch more sophisticated and stronger attacks.
- Security is an integral part of Software Development & Deployment Lifecycle – We should aim to move from DevOps → DevSecOps.
- Reduce Mean Time to Identify and Mean Time to Recover by combining threat intel with IoCs, IoAs and existing security tooling.

# Call to Action

Register here!  
Starts – Aug 2<sup>nd</sup>

## Phase – I (Service Primers)

- Governance
- Network Security
- Data protection
- Access management
- Infrastructure Security
- Application Security
- Incident management and Continuous compliance

## Phase – II (Advanced Domains)

- Building Secure Cloud Foundations - Control Tower and Guardrails
- DevSecOps for Cloud Native Applications
- Threat & Vulnerability Management - purely incident response
- Anatomy of an attack - Most common compromise scenarios and how to avoid them
- Ransomware Mitigation Strategies and Solutions on AWS
- Container Security
- Proactive Security - Defending against the modern day threats

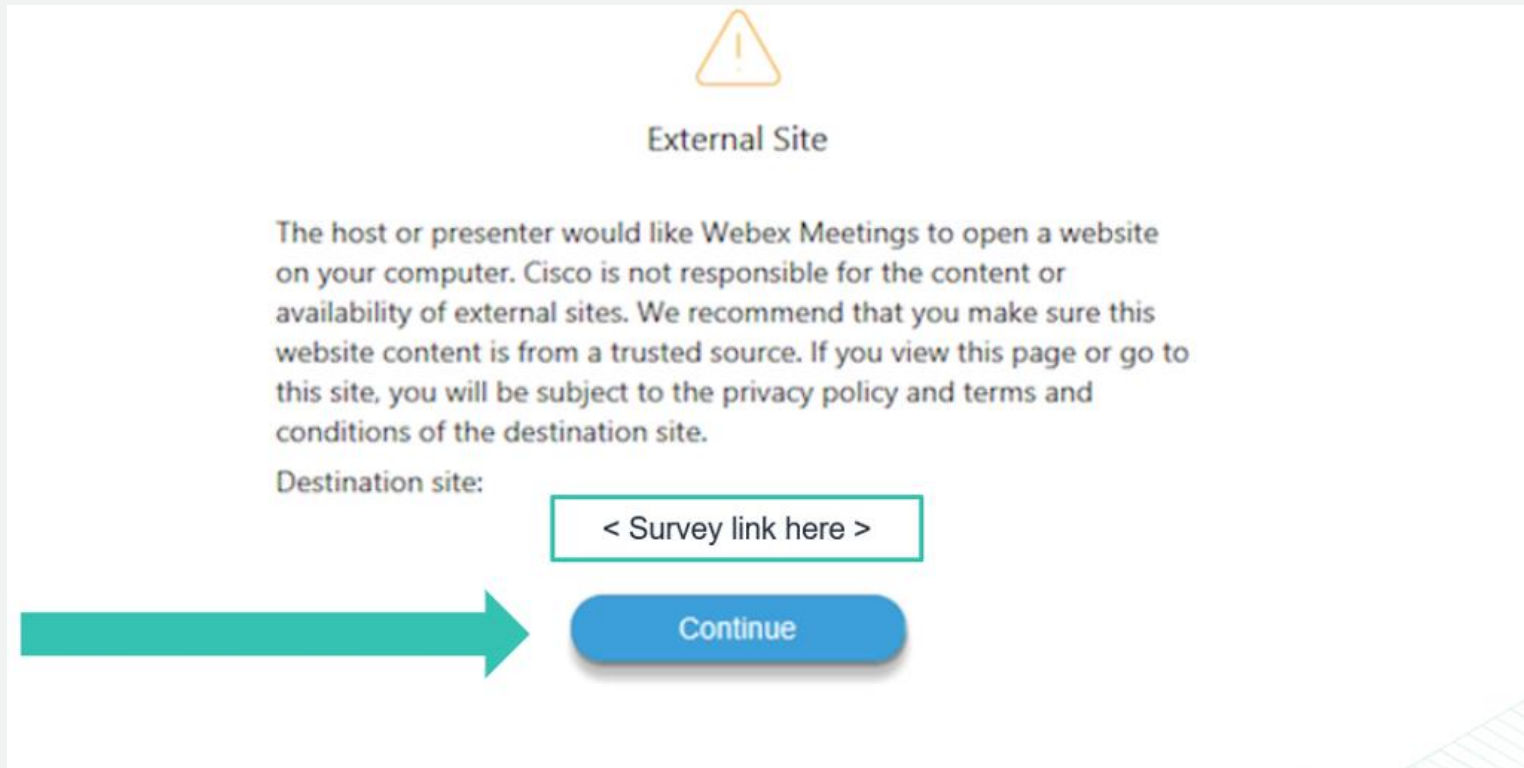
## Phase – III (AWS Partner Certification Readiness - Security – Specialty)

- Threat Detection and Incident Response
- Security Logging and Monitoring
- Infrastructure Security
- Identity and Access Management
- Data Protection
- Management and Security Governance
- Hands-on Lab

# Feedback

# Exit Survey

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# Thank you!

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