# aws RE:INFORCE

FND209

# The fundamentals of AWS cloud security

Becky Weiss Senior Principal Engineer AWS

Lightsail 🗹 CodeCommit ECR CodeBuild ECS CodeDeploy EKS CodePipeline Lambda Cloud9 Batch X-Ray Elastic Beanstalk Serverless Application Repository A Robotics AWS RoboMaker Storage 53 ooo Blockchain **EFS** Amazon Managed Blockchain FS<sub>X</sub> S3 Glacier Storage Gateway Ground Station AWS Backup Management & Governance Database AWS Organizations RDS CloudWatch DynamoDB Snapshot AWS Auto Scaling ElastiCache CloudFormation Neptune CloudTrail taken Amazon Redshift Config Amazon DocumentDB OpsWorks: 04-19-2019 Service Catalog Migration & Transfer Systems Manager AWS Migration Hub Trusted Advisor Application Discovery Service Managed Services **Database Migration Service** Control Tower Server Migration Service AWS License Manager AWS Transfer for SFTP AWS Well-Architected Tool Snowball Personal Health Dashboard [2] DataSync Networking & Content Delivery Elastic Transcoder VPC. Kinesis Video Streams CloudFront MediaConnect Route 53 MediaConvert **API Gateway** MediaLive Direct Connect MediaPackage AWS App Mesh MediaStore AWS Cloud Man.

Amazon Comprehend AWS DeepLens Amazon Lex Machine Learning Amazon Polly 圖 AR & VR Rekognition Amazon Transcribe Amazon Translate Application Integration Amazon Personalize Amazon Forecast Amazon Textract Analytics Athena EMR. CloudSearch Elasticsearch Service Kinesis QuickSight 2 Data Pipeline A Business Applications AWS Glue MSK Security, Identity, & Compliance End User Computing Resource Access Manager Cognito Secrets Manager GuardDuty Inspector Amazon Macie 🔀 AWS Single Sign-On Internet of Things Certificate Manager Key Management Service CloudHSM Directory Service WAF & Shield Artifact Security Hub AWS Cost Management AWS Cost Explorer

Mobile Hub

AWS AppSync

Amazon Sumerian

Step Functions

Simple Notification Service

Simple Queue Service

Amazon Connect

Simple Email Service

Alexa for Business

Amazon Chime [2]

Pinpoint

WorkMail

WorkSpaces

WorkDocs

WorkLink

IoT Core

IoT 1-Click

IoT Events

IoT Greengrass

IoT Things Graph

IoT SiteWise

IoT Analytics

Amazon FreeRTOS

IoT Device Defender

IoT Device Management

AppStream 2.0

Amazon MQ

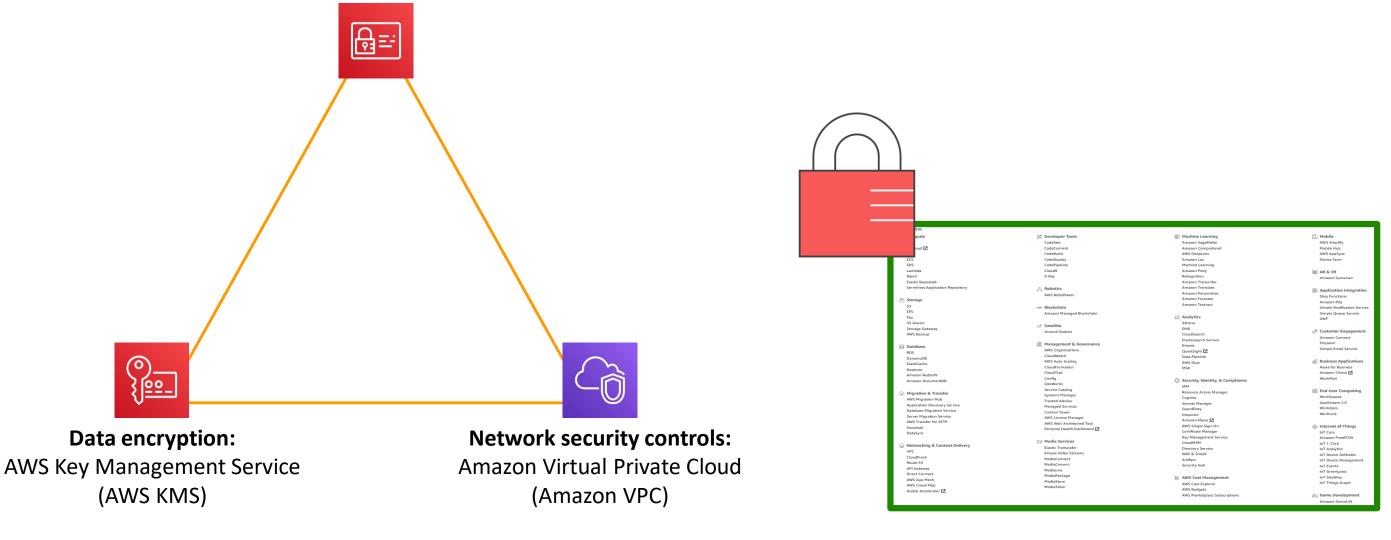
SWF

Device Farm

### Learn a few patterns, secure everything in AWS

#### **Permissions management:**

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)





### Agenda



A builder-focused introduction to the AWS-wide security features

- Control your cloud infrastructure: AWS IAM
- Control your data: AWS KMS
- Control your network: Amazon VPC

→ You will leave this session with the foundation that you need to secure an AWS environment





### **AWS IAM**

#### What it is

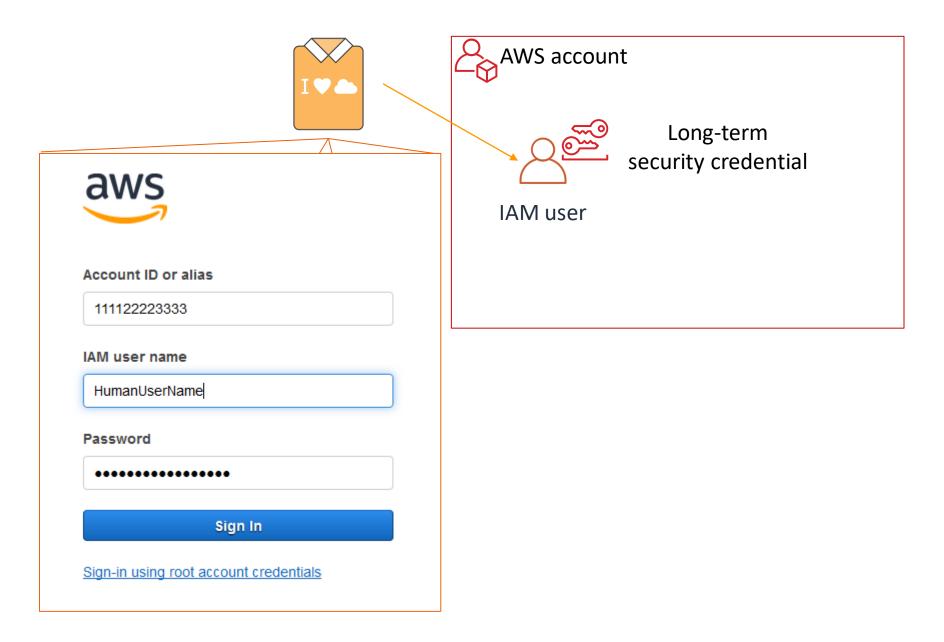
- I Authentication: Support for human and application caller identities
- AM Authorization: Powerful, flexible permissions language for controlling access to cloud resources
- Why it matters to you: Every AWS service uses IAM to authenticate and authorize API calls

#### What builders need to know

- How to make authenticated API calls to AWS from IAM identities
- Basic fluency in IAM policy language
- Where to find and how to understand service-specific authorization control details

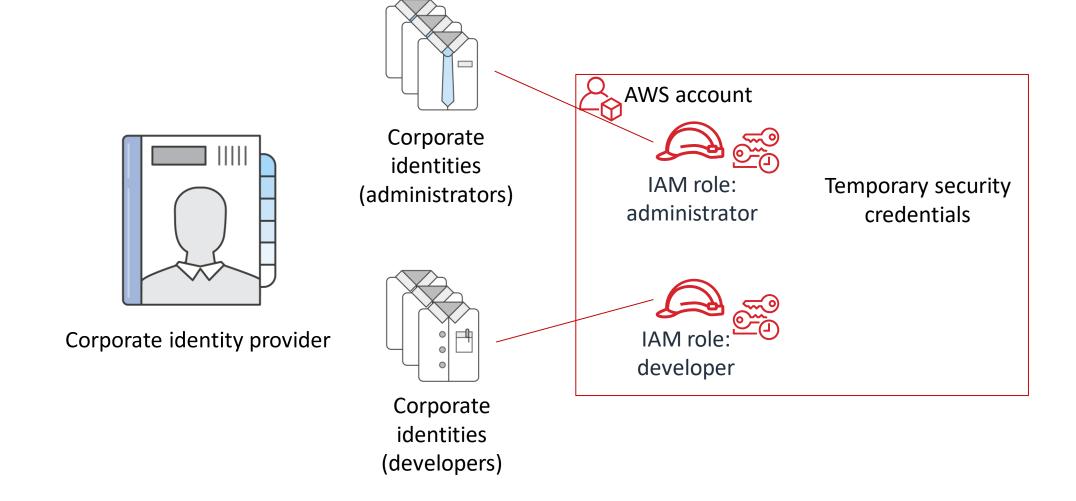


### AWS identities for human callers: IAM users



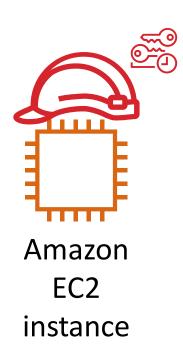


### AWS identities for human callers: Federated identities





### AWS identities for non-human callers







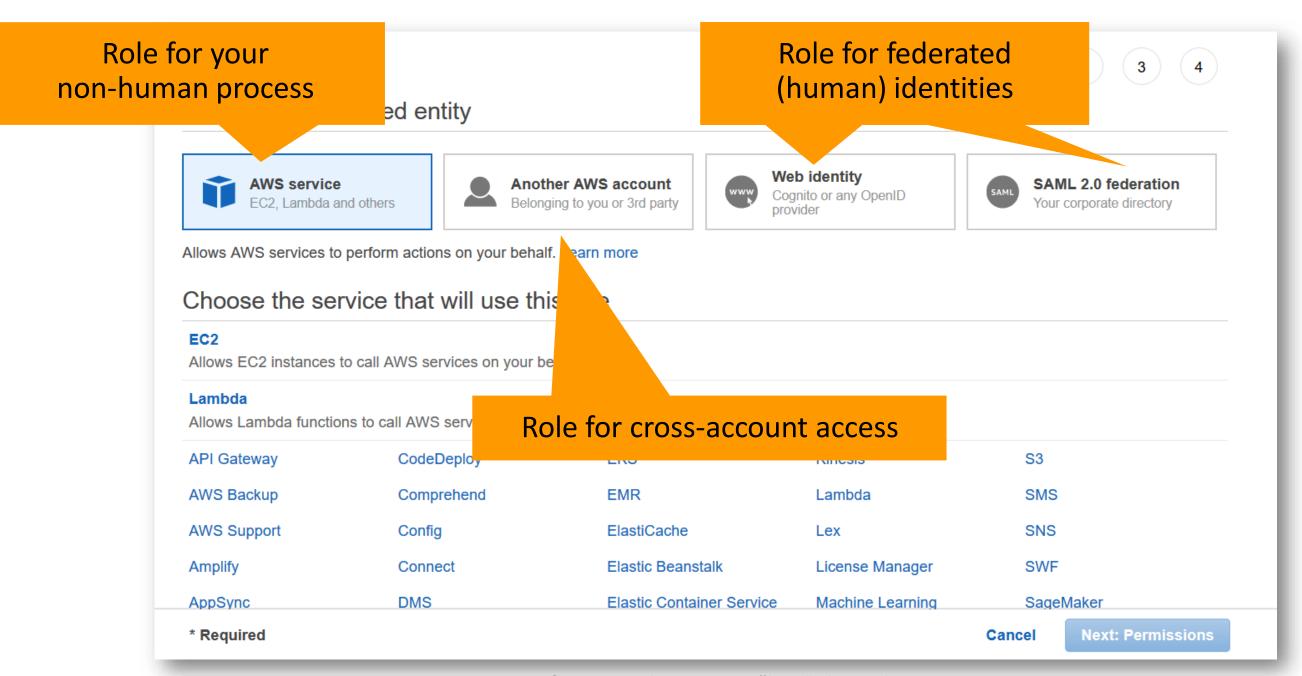




...and many others

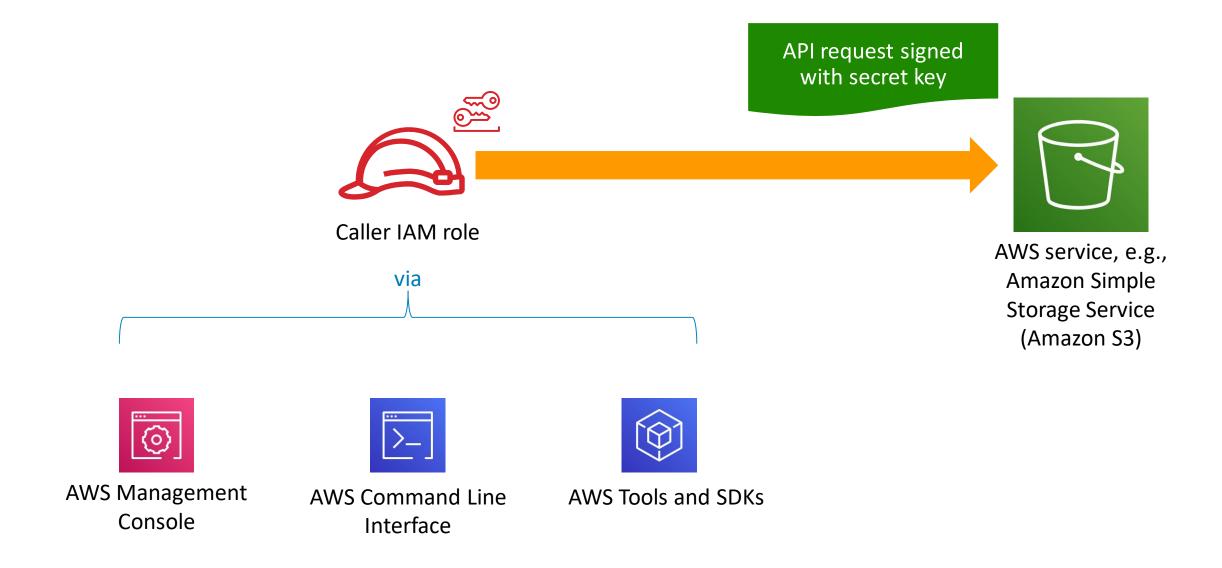


### Creating a role in the AWS Management Console



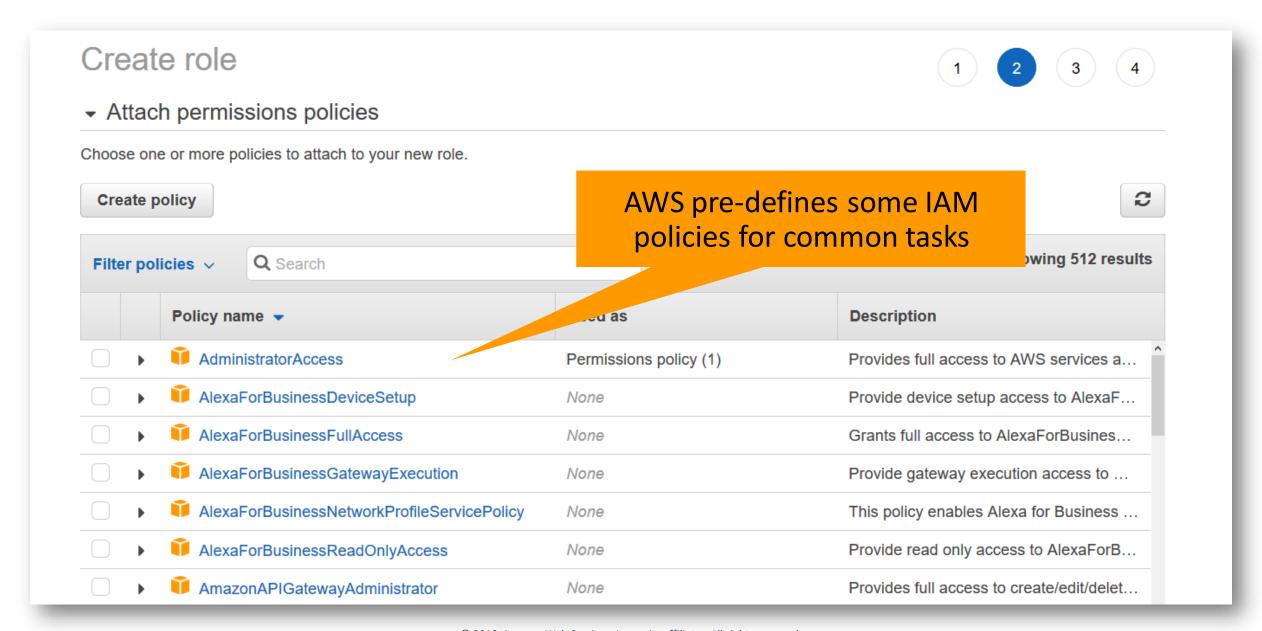


### How an authentication works in AWS





### AWS-managed policies for common sets of permissions





```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
                                                 Allow or deny?
"Statement": [
                                            What can (or can't) you do?
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
                                          What can (or can't) you do it to?
      "dynamodb: *"
    "Resource": "*"
                                             In English: Allowed to take all
                                             Amazon DynamoDB actions
```



```
"version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
      "dynamodb:GetItem",
      "dynamodb:Query"
    "Resource": "*"
```

In English: Allowed to take only a few specific Amazon DynamoDB actions



```
"version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Action": [
     "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
     "dynamodb:GetItem",
     "dynamodb:Query",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-2:111122223333:table/MyTableName",
      "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-2:111122223333:table/MyTableName/index/*"
```

In English: Allowed to take specific Amazon DynamoDB actions on a specific table and its indexes

This is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN); All AWS services use them, and they follow this format



```
In English: You can read
                                                secrets whose project tag
"Version": "2012-10-17",
                                               matches your own
"Statement": [
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "secretsmanager:GetSecretValue",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "secretsmanager:ResourceTag/Project": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Project}"
            Attribute-based access control
                     (ABAC)
```

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### How to write a least privilege IAM policy



## Service-by-service authorization details











- DataSync
- ☐ AWS DeepLens
- AWS Device Farm
- AWS Direct Connect
- ☐ AWS Directory Service
- ☐ Amazon DynamoDB
- ☐ Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
- ☐ Amazon EC2
- ☐ Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
- ☐ AWS Elastic Beanstalk

AWS Documentation » AWS Identity and Access Management » User Guide » Reference Information for AWS Identity and Access Management » IAM JSON Policy Reference » Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for AWS Services

#### **Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for AWS Services**

Each AWS service can define provided for each service are

Instructions for how to read the table for each service

icies. This topic describes how the elements

#### How to Read the Tables

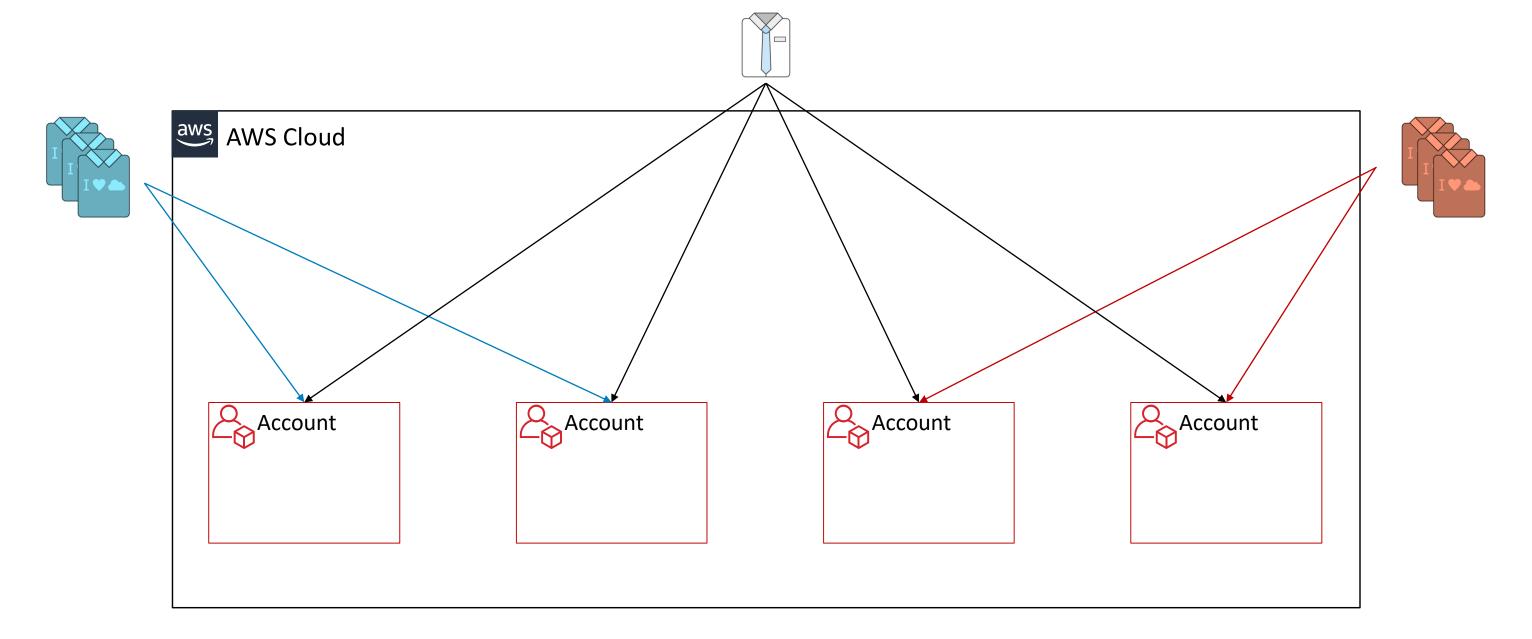
Each topic consists of tables that provide the list of available actions, resources, and condition keys.

#### The Actions Table

The **Actions** table lists all the actions that you can use in an IAM policy statement's Action element. Not all API operations that are defined by a service can be used as an action in an IAM policy. In addition, a service might define some actions that don't directly correspond to an API



# IAM in an AWS enterprise environment





```
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "s3:GetObject",
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::other-account-bucket/*"
         Account 111122223333
                                     Caller IAM policy
                      Caller IAM role
```



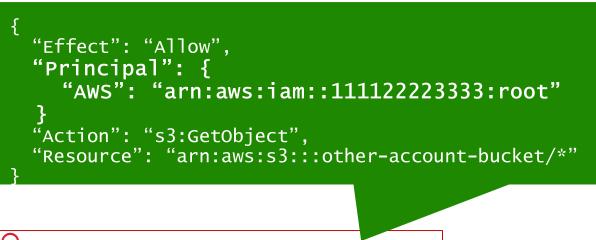


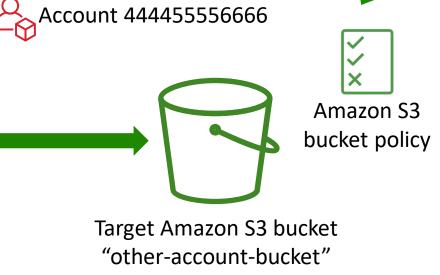
```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "s3:GetObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::other-account-bucket/*"
}

Account 111122223333

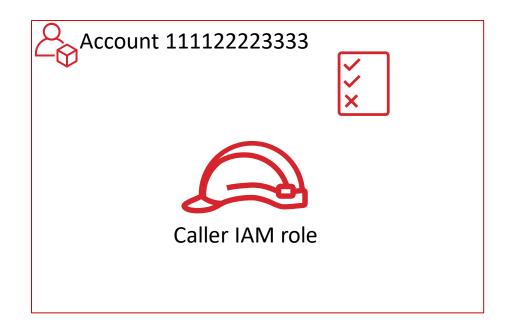
Caller IAM policy
```

Caller IAM role













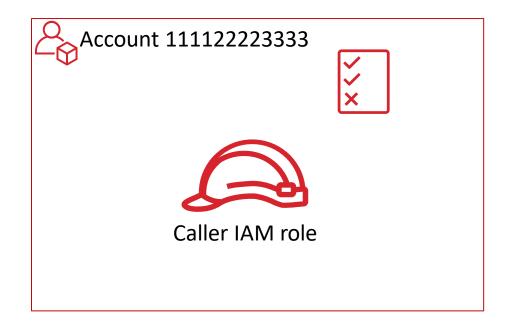
```
{

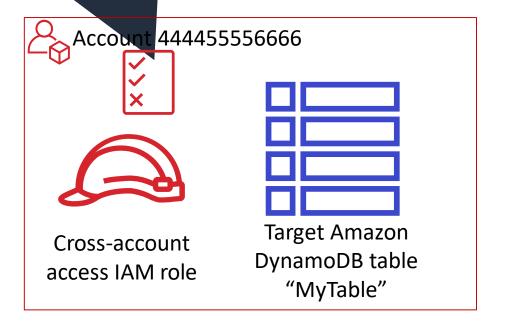
"Effect": "Allow",

"Action": "dynamodb:GetItem",

"Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:444455556666:table/MyTable"

}
```







```
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "dynamodb:GetItem",
                                                      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:444455556666:table/MyTable"
                                                                        Account 444455556666
     Account 11112223333
              Caller IAM role
                                                                                             Target Amazon
                                                                         Cross-account
                                                                                            DynamoDB table
                                                                        access IAM role
                                                                                                "MyTable"
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
"Principal": {
   "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
```

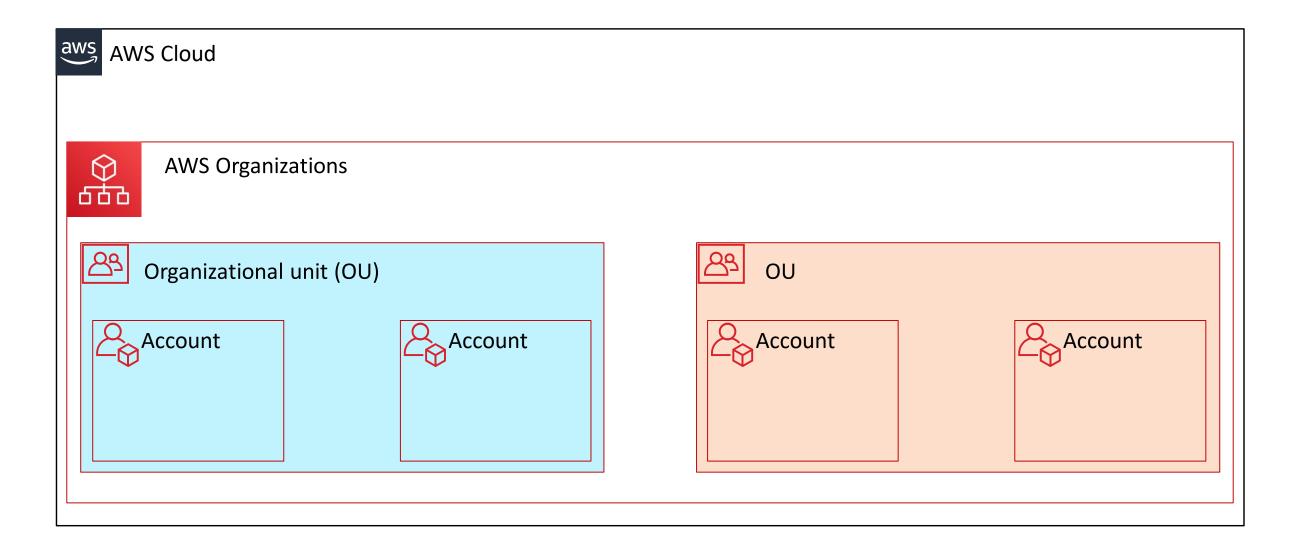


```
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "dynamodb:GetItem",
                                                                      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:444455556666:table/MyTable"
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "sts:AssumeRole",

"Resource": "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:role/CrossAccountAccess"
                                                                                         Account 444455556666
                   Account 111122223333
                            Caller IAM role
                                                                                                                Target Amazon
                                                                                          Cross-account
                                                                                                               DynamoDB table
                                                                                         access IAM role
                                                                                                                  "MyTable"
             "Effect": "Allow",
             "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
"Principal": {
                 "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
```



# Managing multi-account environments with AWS Organizations

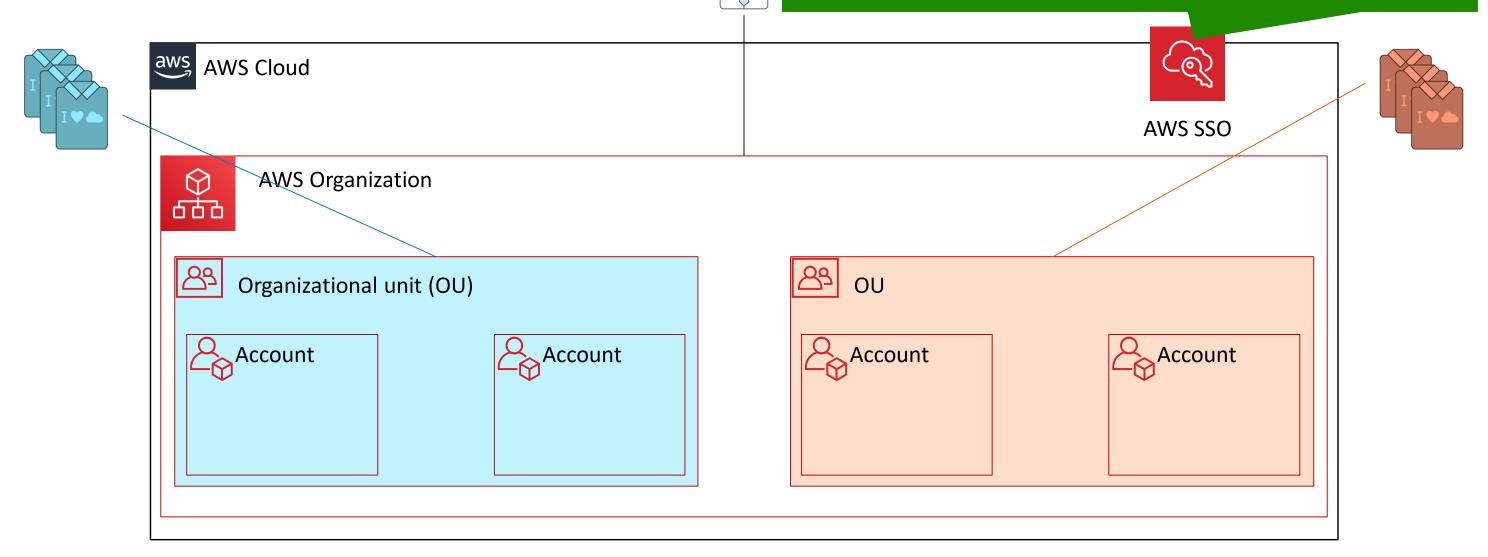




# Managing multi-account environments with

**AWS Organizations** 

Use AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) to map human users to accounts (or your own federation provider)





### AWS Organizations provides guardrails for IAM

Use AWS Organizations service control policies to bound access throughout AWS Organizations, an OU, or an account **AWS Cloud** Service control policy **AWS Organization**  $\bigcirc$ 649 Organizational unit (OU) OU Account Account Account Account





### **AWS KMS**

- What it is: AWS-managed encryption and decryption service
- Why it matters to you: Many data-handling AWS services offer simple AWS KMS integrations; if you know how to use AWS KMS, you can protect your data at rest simply and with no management overhead
- What builders need to know
  - The basics of how to use an AWS KMS key
  - The AWS KMS integrations offered by many AWS data-handling services
  - How to use IAM to control access to keys



If you don't understand the next slide, it's okay



### The mechanics of an AWS KMS key



For encrypting individual pieces of data (<=4KB)

- KMS.Encrypt("hello world") → AQICAHiwKPHZcwilv....
- KMS.Decrypt("AQICAHiwKPHZcwilv....") → "hello world"

For encrypting application data, use envelope encryption

- KMS.GenerateDataKey 
   symmetric data key (plaintext and encrypted)
- Use plaintext data key to encrypt your data, then discard
- Store encrypted data key alongside your data
- To decrypt
  - KMS.Decrypt(encryptedDataKey) → plaintextDataKey
  - Then decrypt the data with the plaintext symmetric key

EncryptedDataKey:

AQIDAHiwKPHZcwiIv+V4760rokzKMlVwo0M902D5yVe3tgrBtwGBaaY6AwTrEcsjY0gTN8J8AAAAfjB8Bgk...

EncryptedPayload:

AQICAHiwKPHZcwiIv+V4760rokzKMlVwo0M902D5yVe3tqrBtwGEZdK9s3SxlUE11PSPSadGAAAAaTBnBqk...

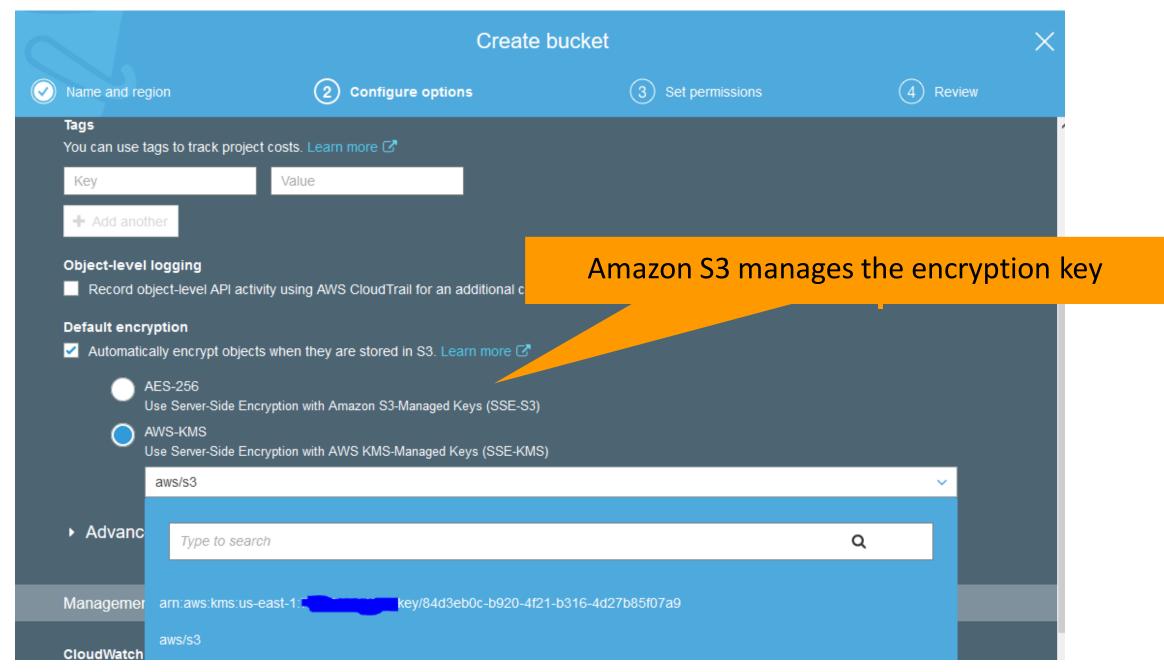


Why you didn't need to understand that:

AWS services manage the AWS KMS mechanics for you

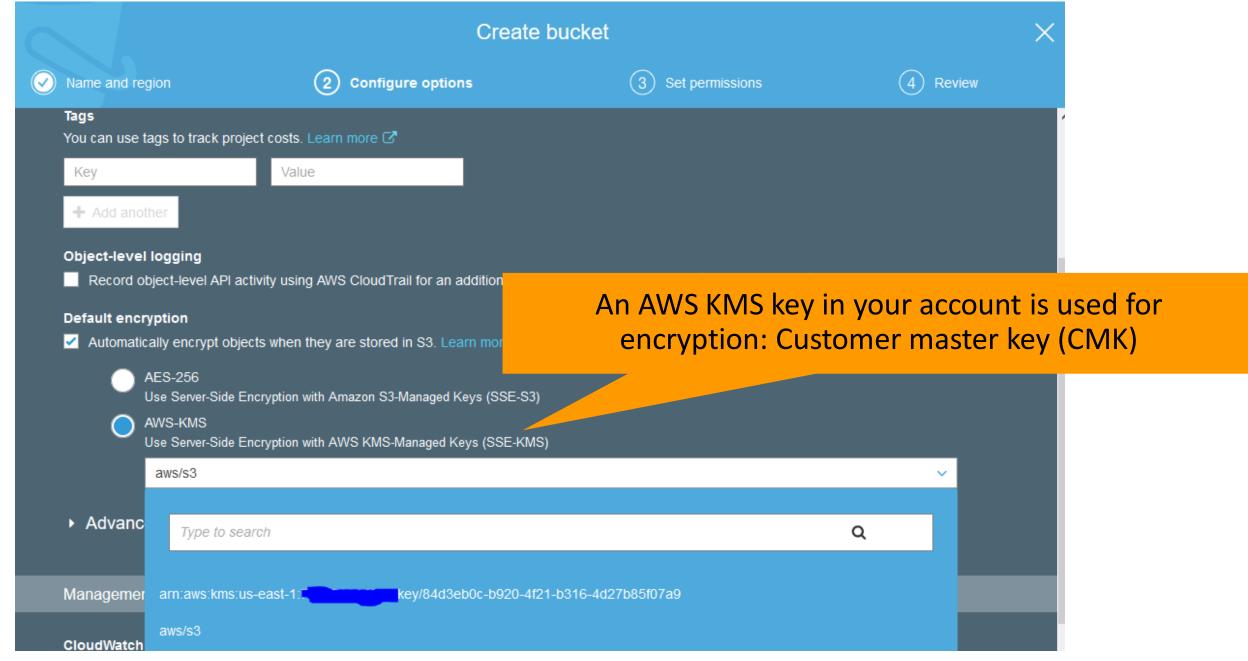


## Encrypting the easy way with AWS service integrations





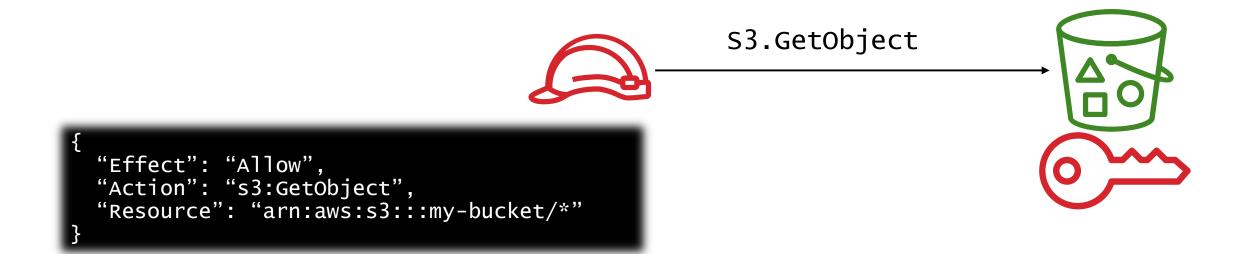
### Encrypting the easy way with AWS service integrations





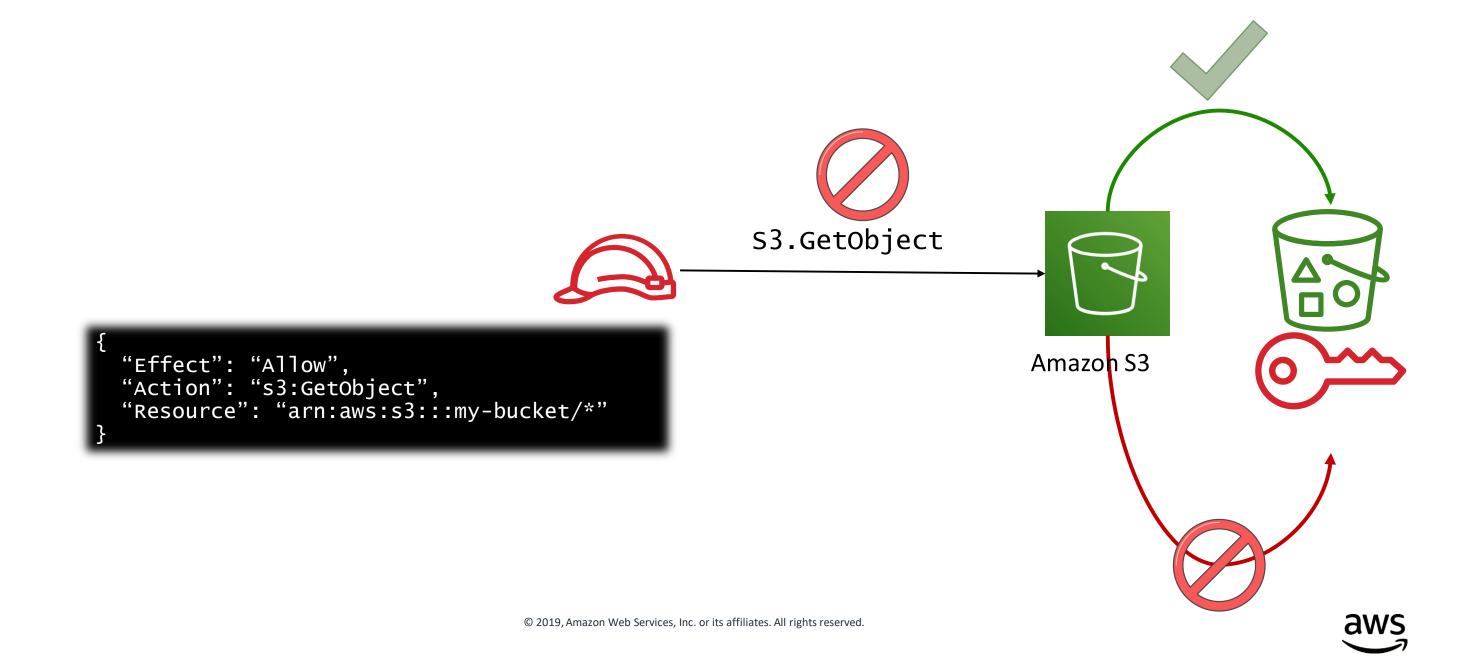
### IAM permissions for AWS KMS keys

Question: What happens here?

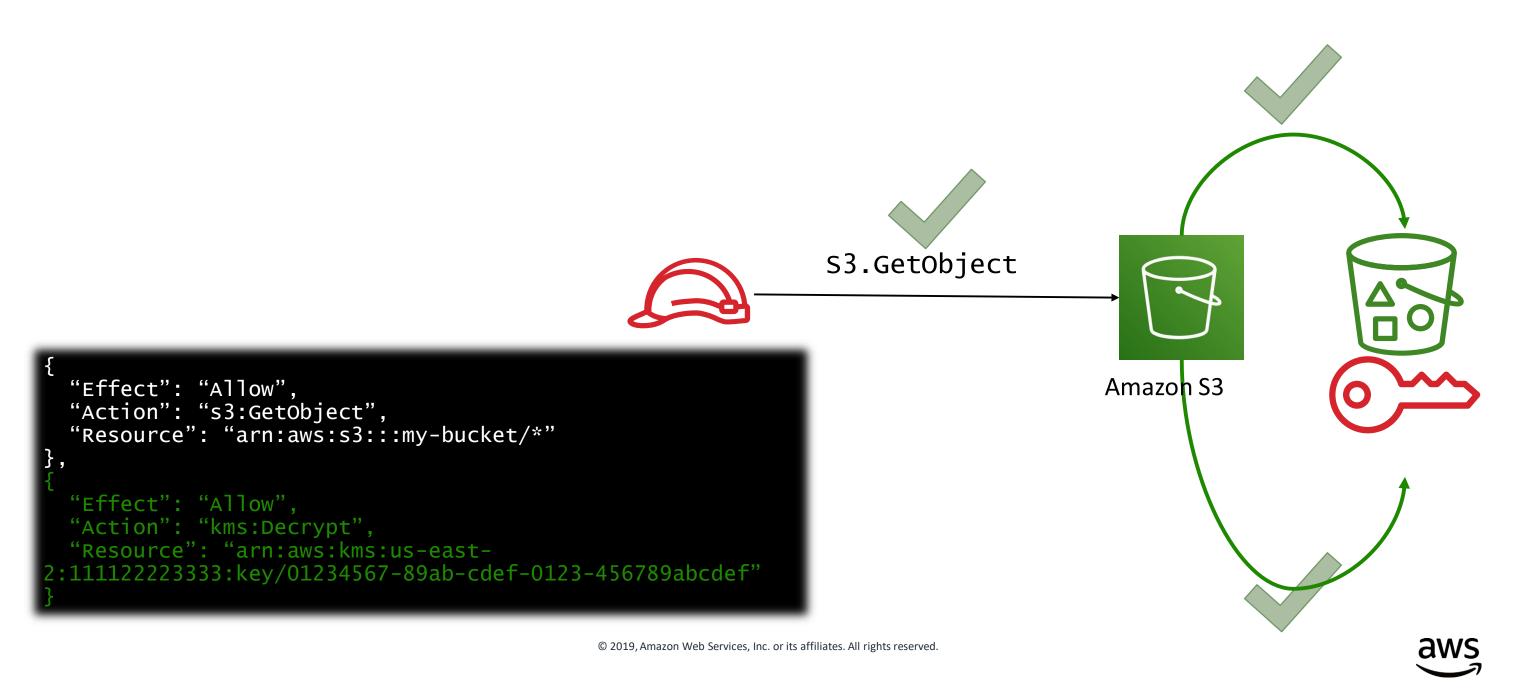




## IAM permissions for AWS KMS keys



## IAM permissions for AWS KMS keys





#### **Amazon VPC**

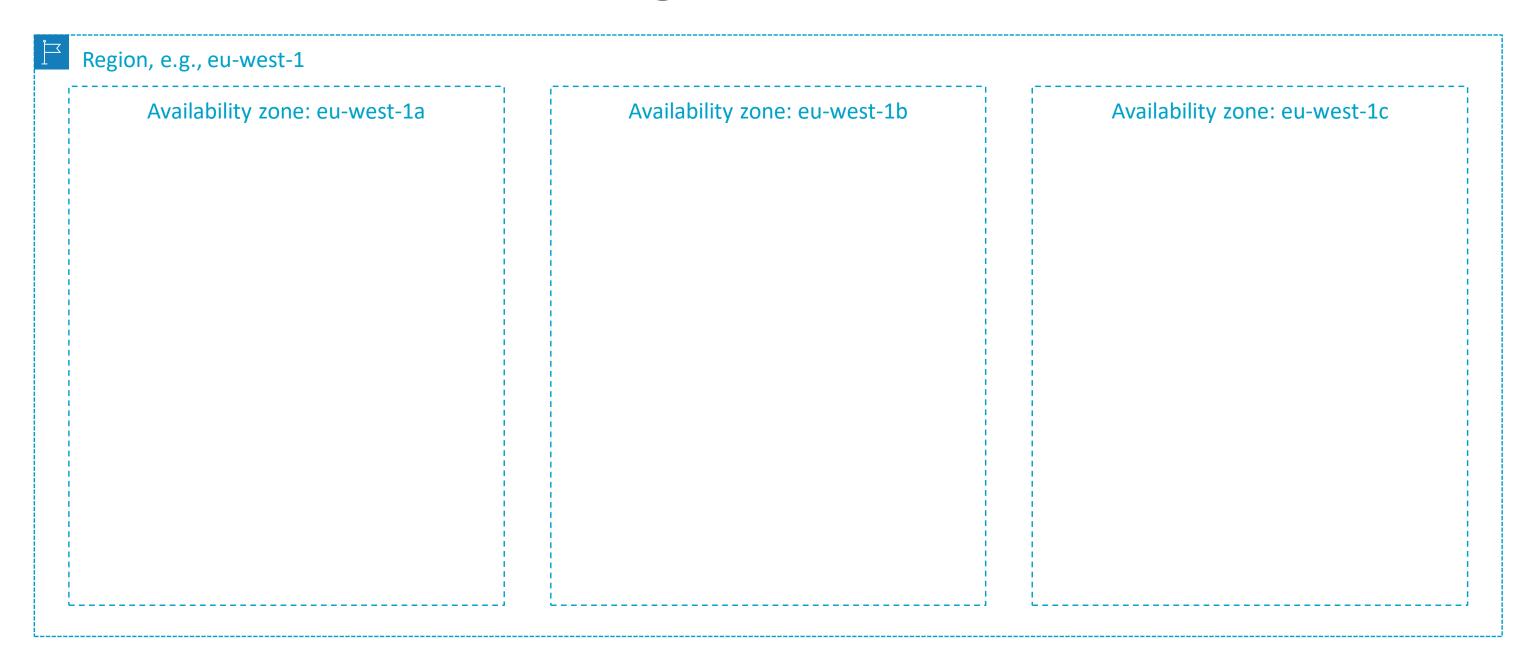
 What it is: Your virtual data center in the cloud, i.e., the network for your cloud infrastructure

- Why it matters to you: When you deploy cloud infrastructure, your VPC is the network that provides connectivity to and from that infrastructure
- What builders need to know
  - VPC core concepts: subnets and security groups
  - Routing basics in Amazon VPC
  - Private connectivity capabilities

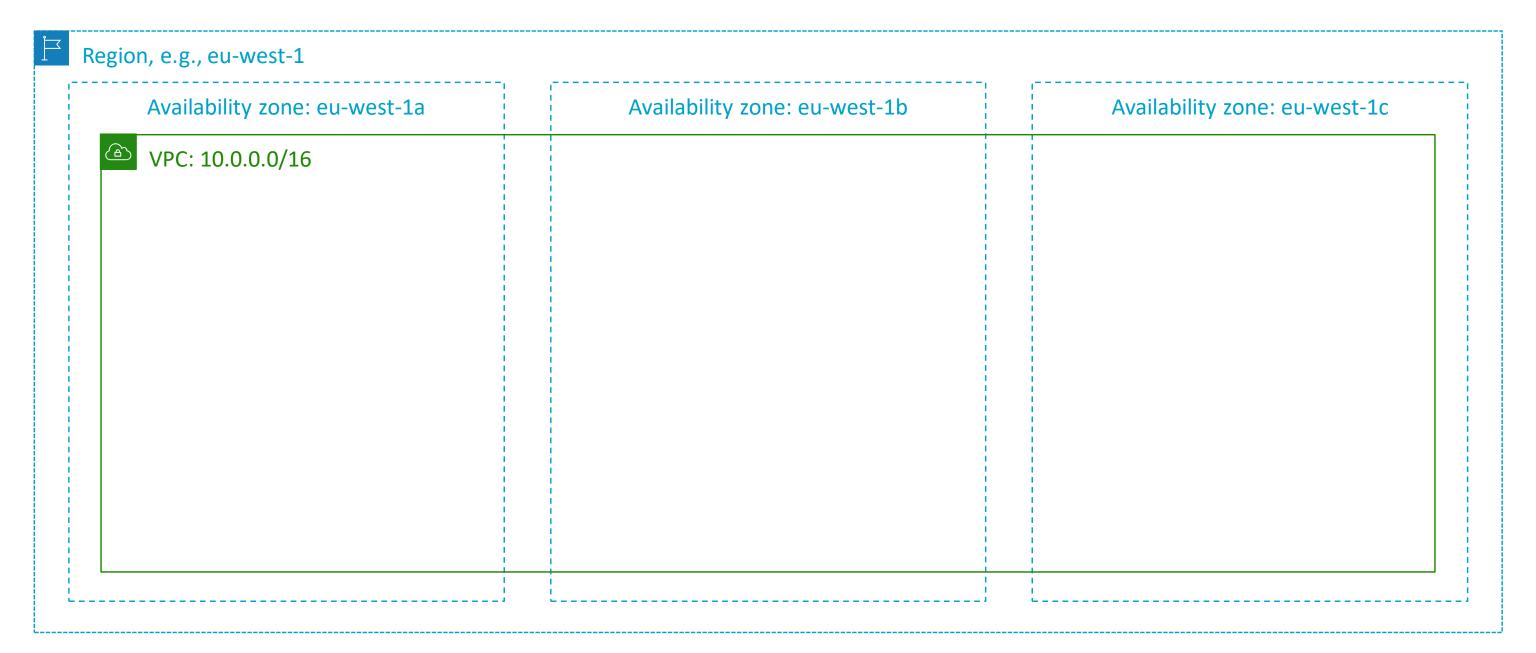




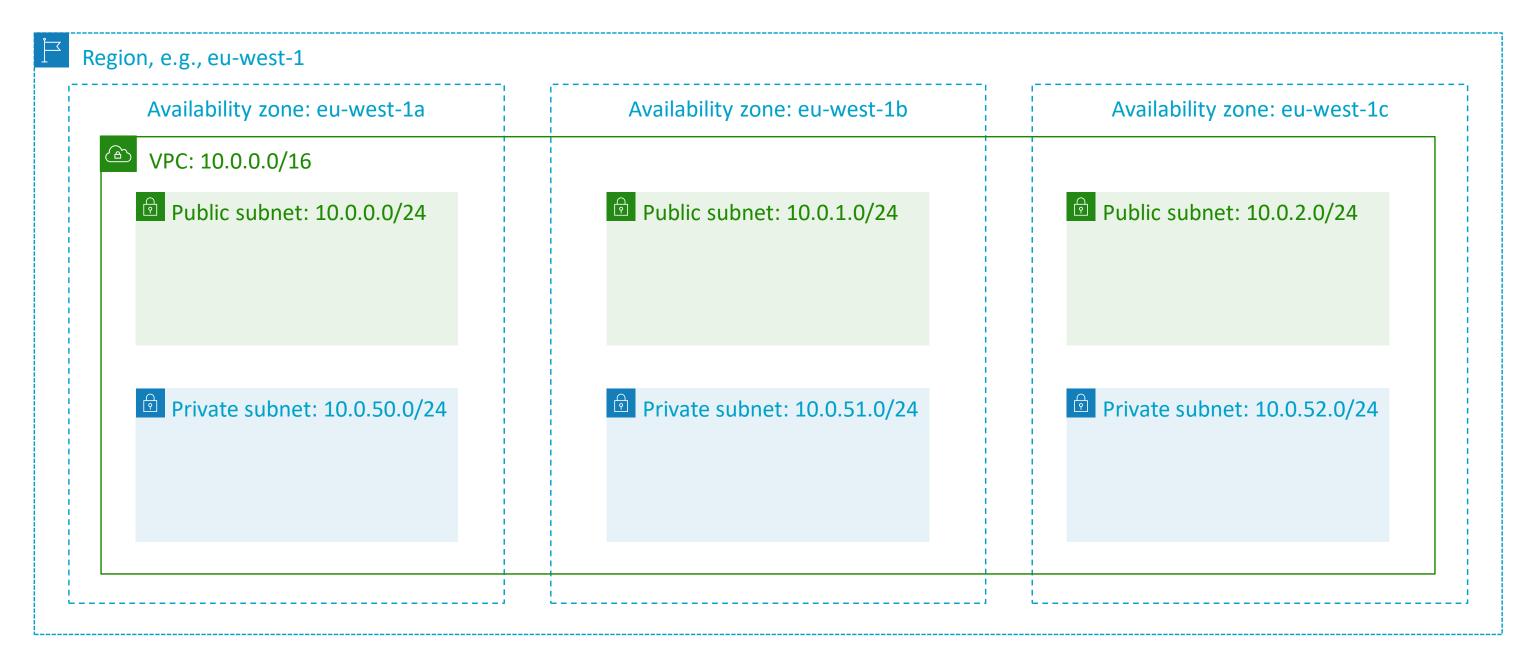




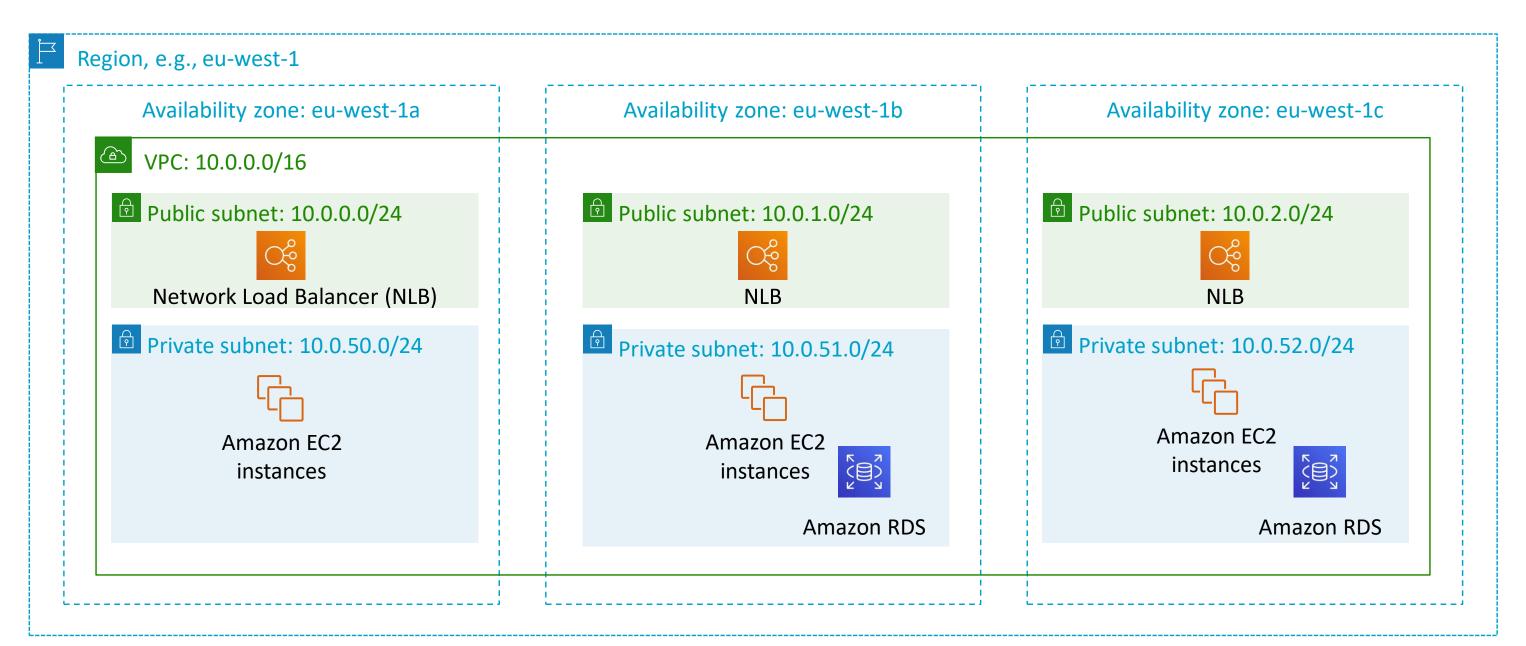




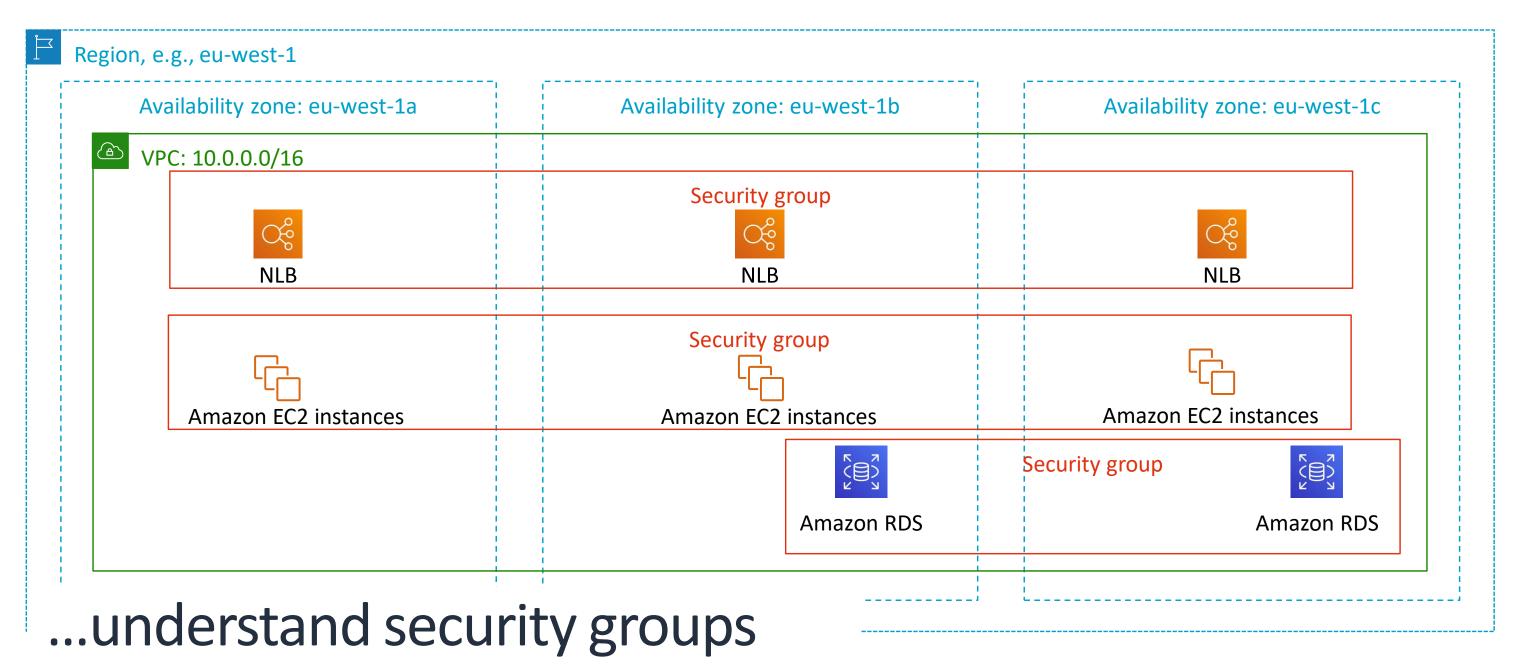




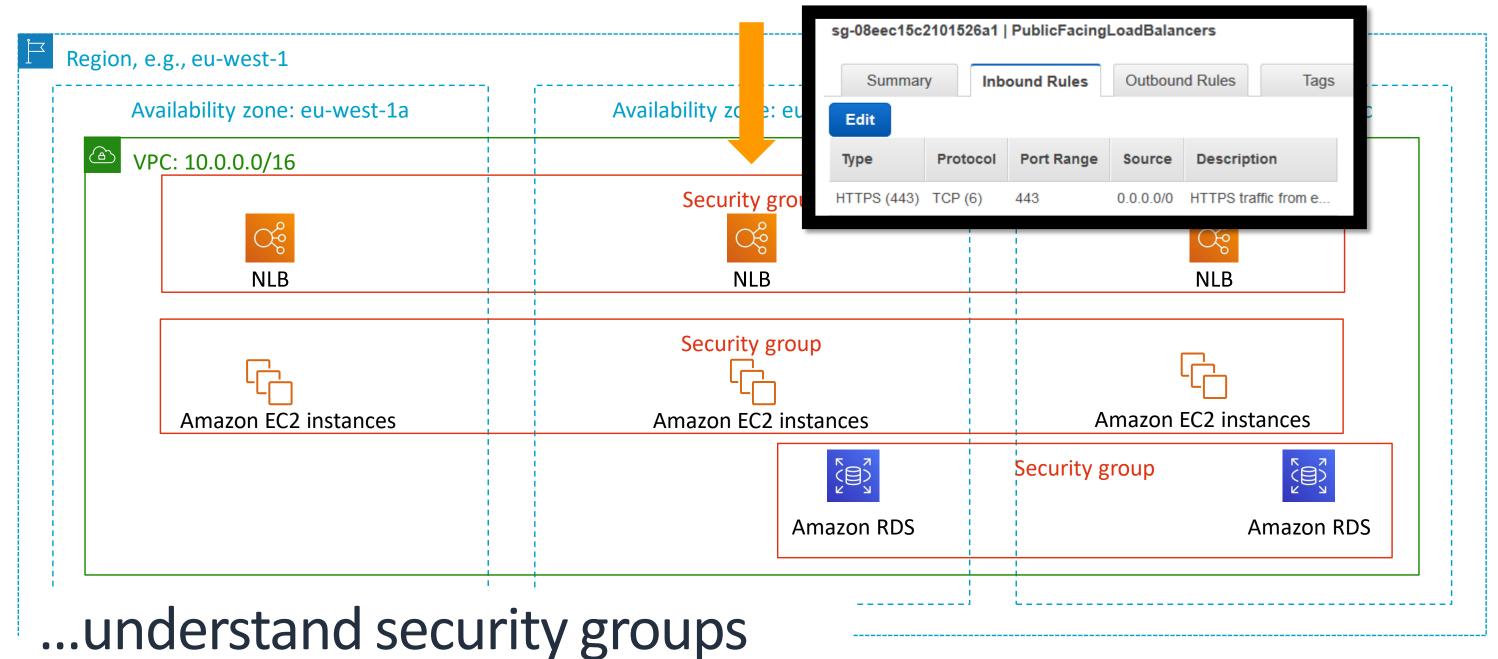




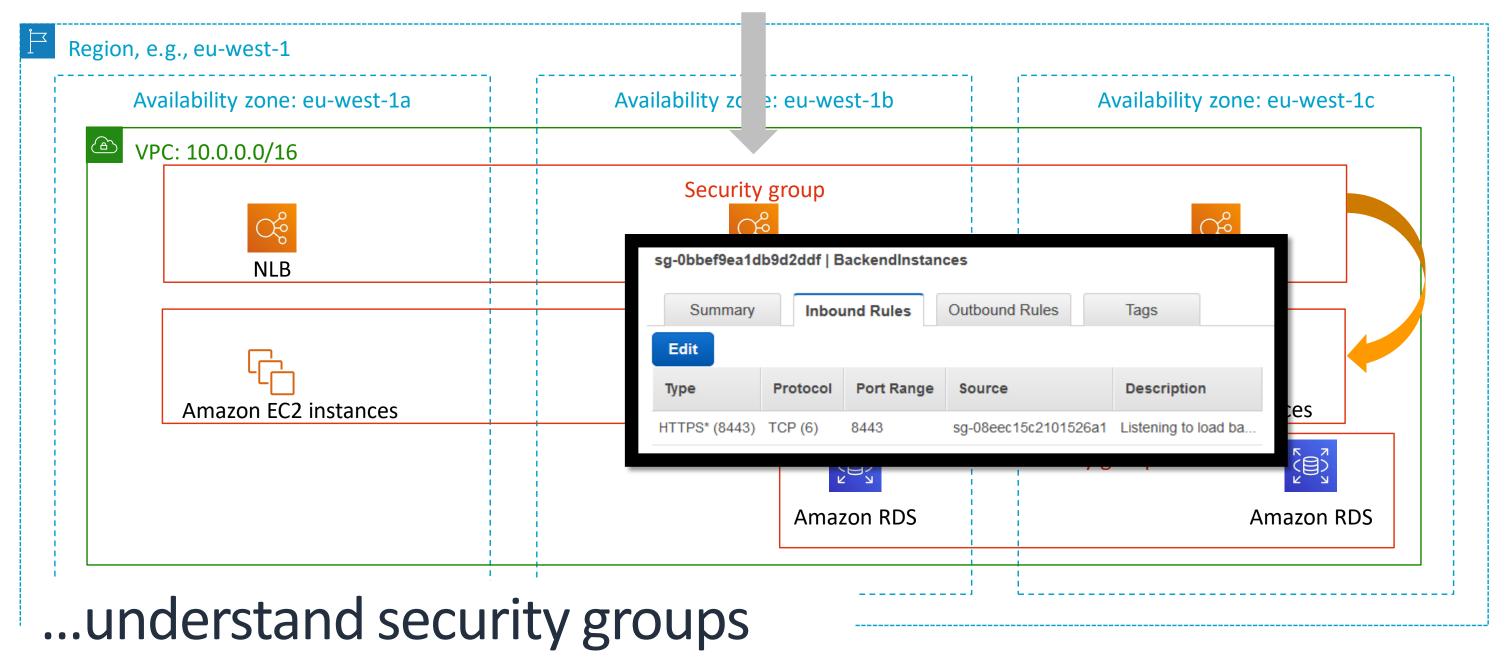




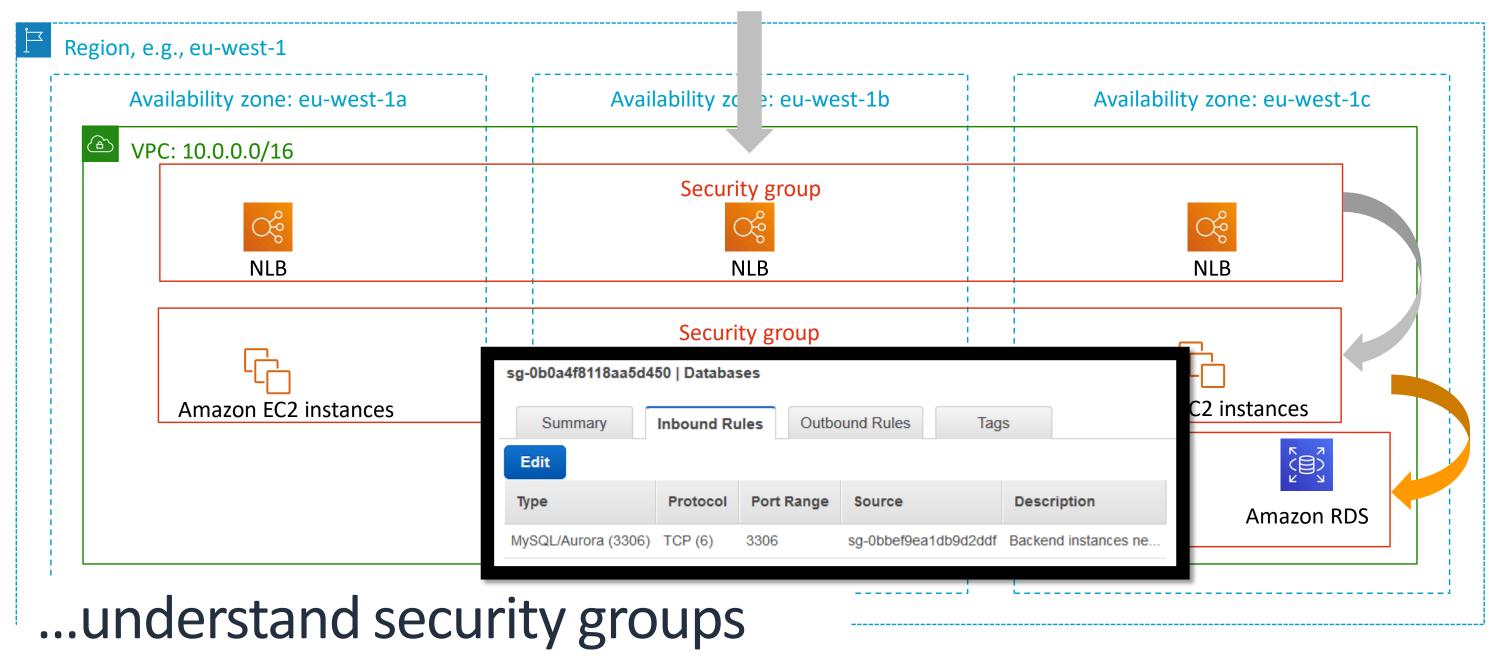






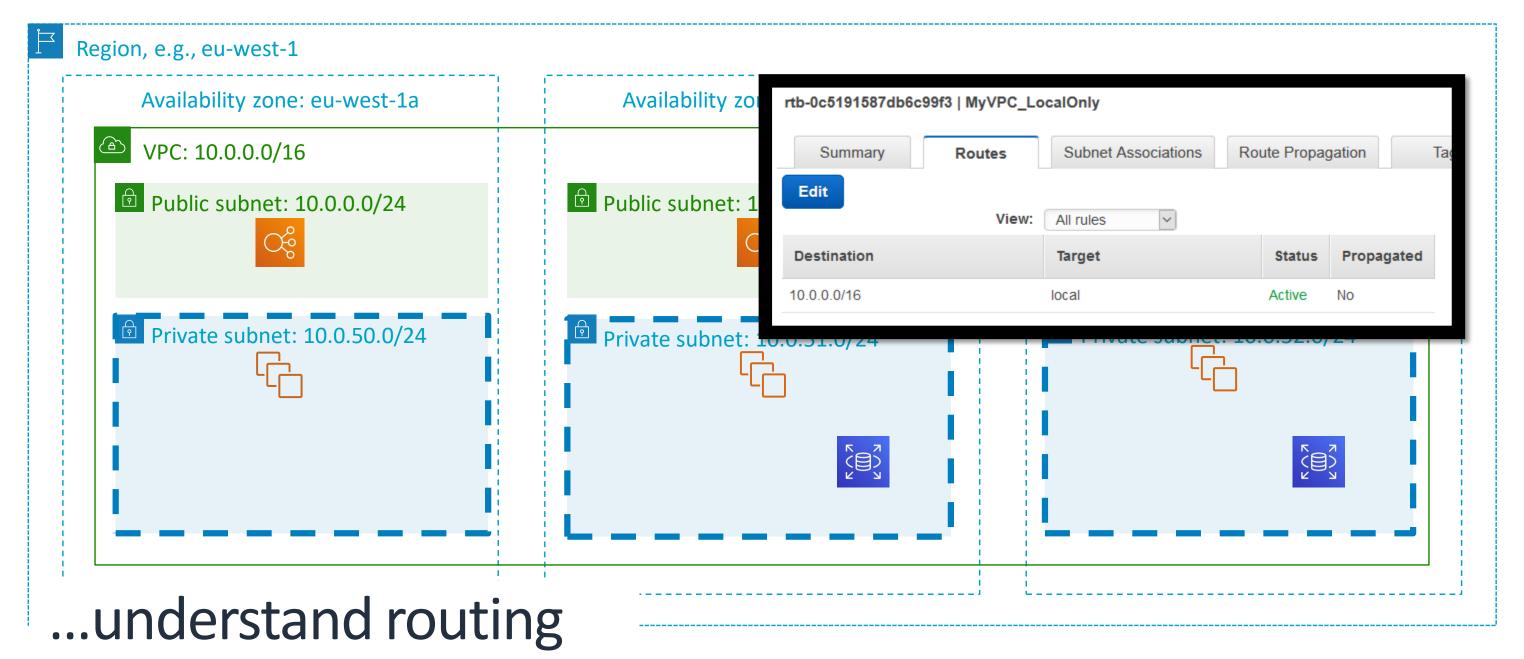






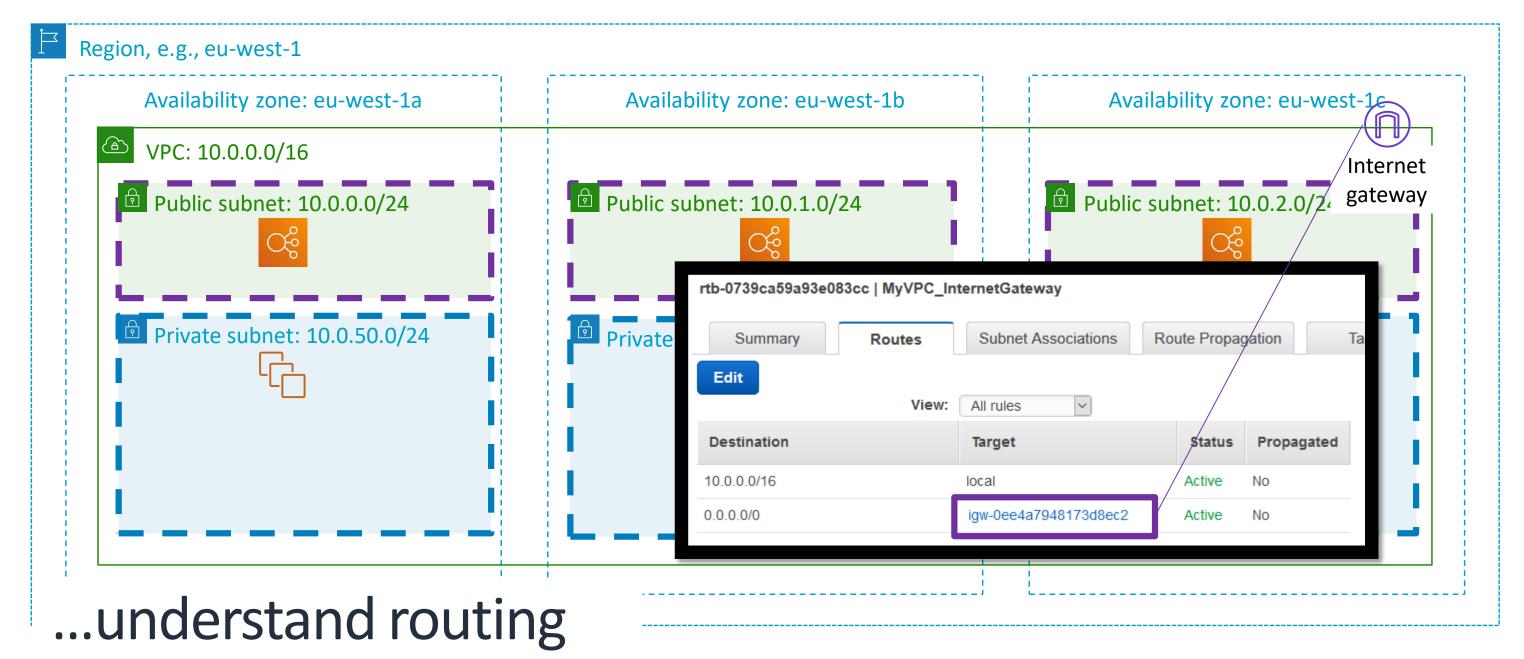


## If you understand only 2 things about Amazon VPC...



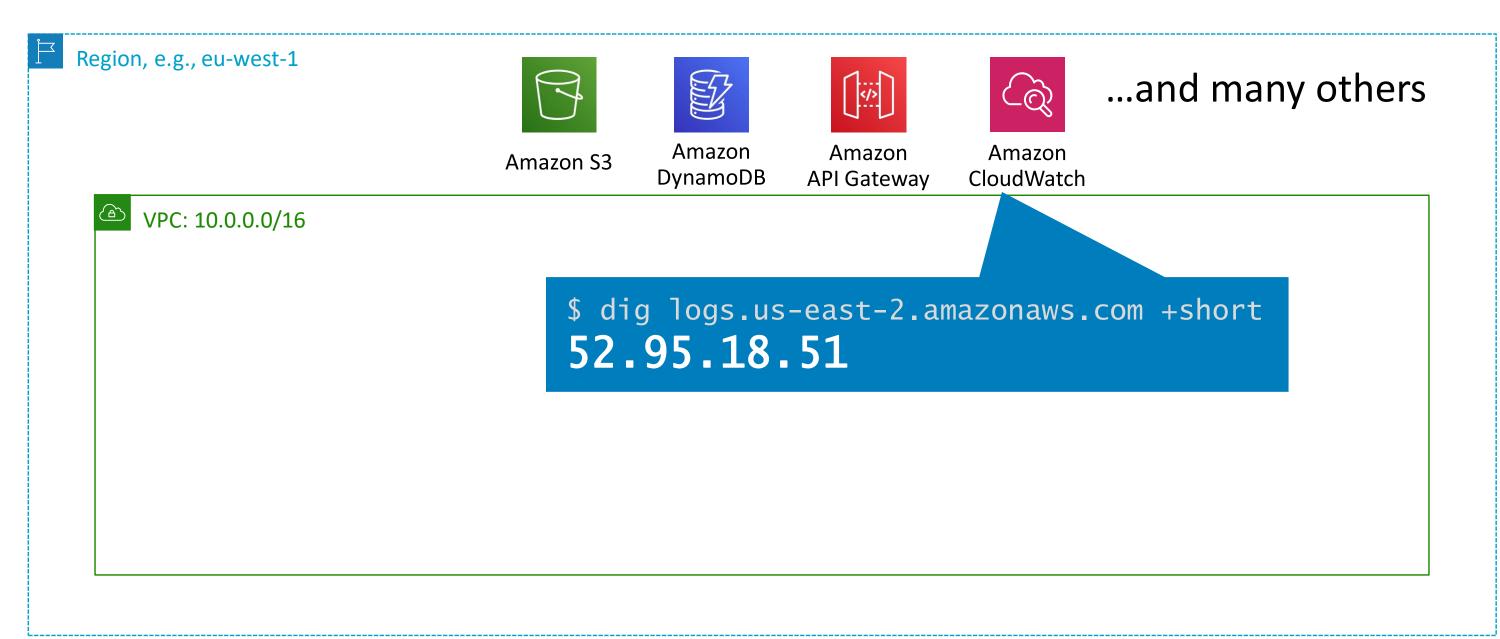


#### If you understand only 2 things about Amazon VPC...



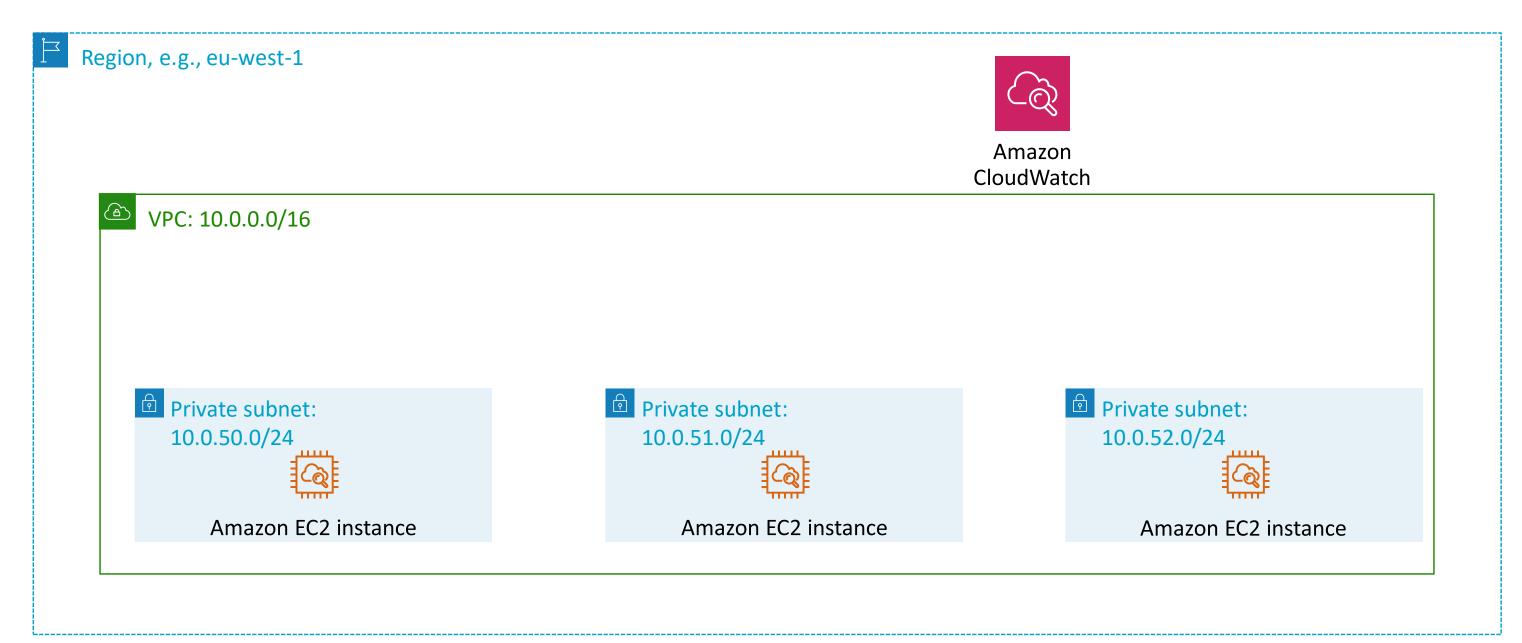


#### AWS resources **not** in your VPC



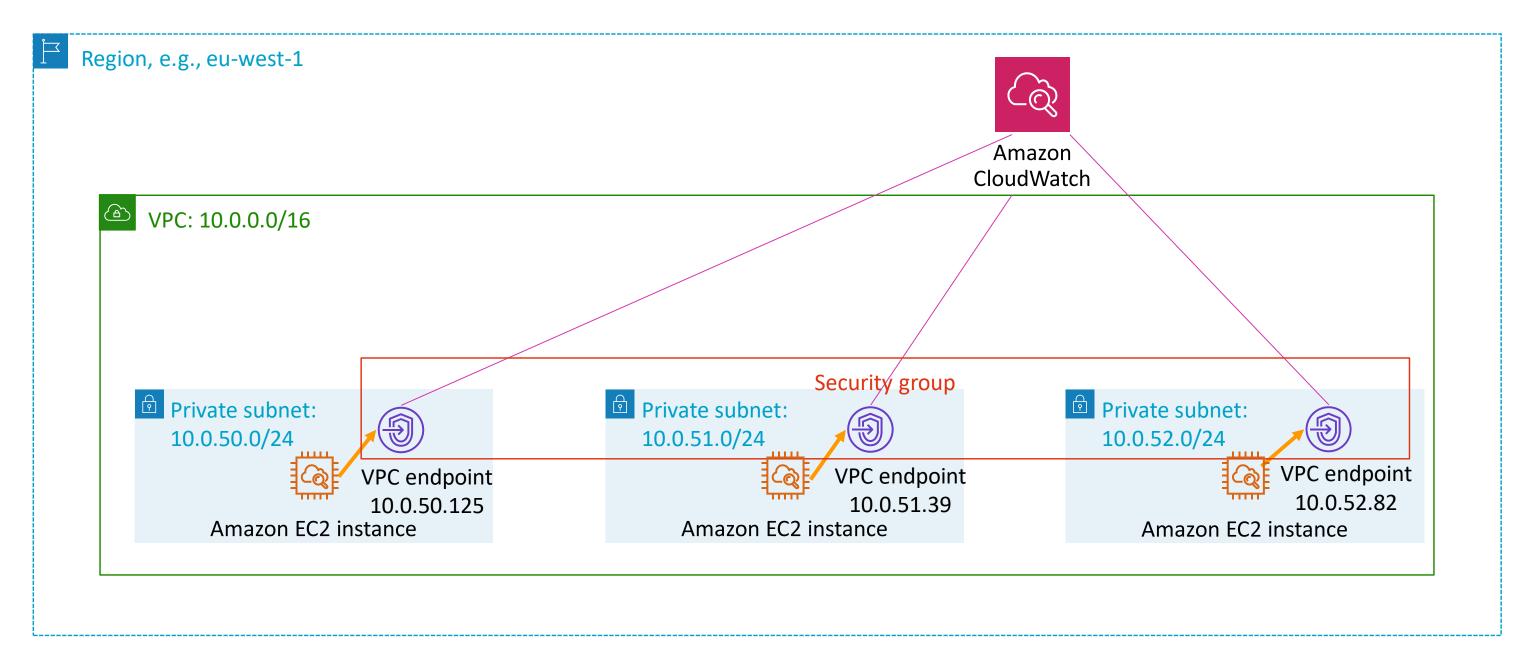


### VPC endpoints: Private connectivity to AWS services



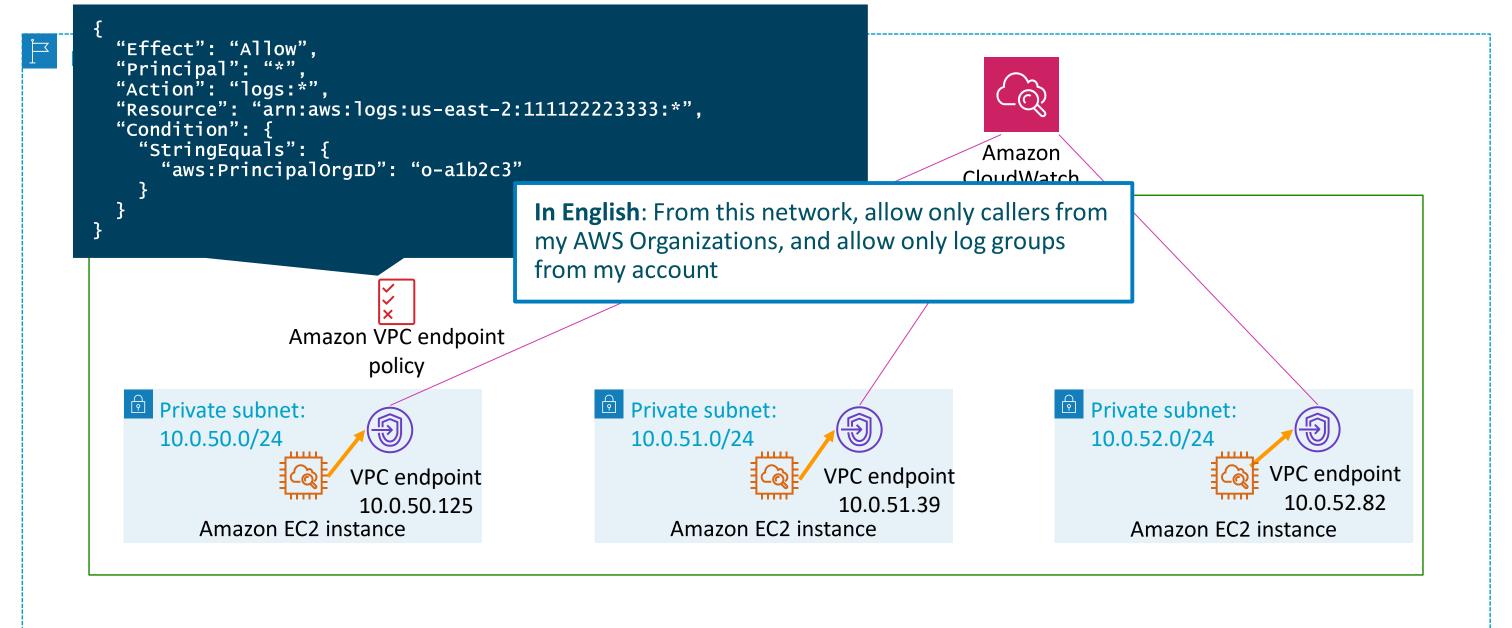


#### VPC endpoints: Private connectivity to AWS services





VPC endpoints: Network as security perimeter

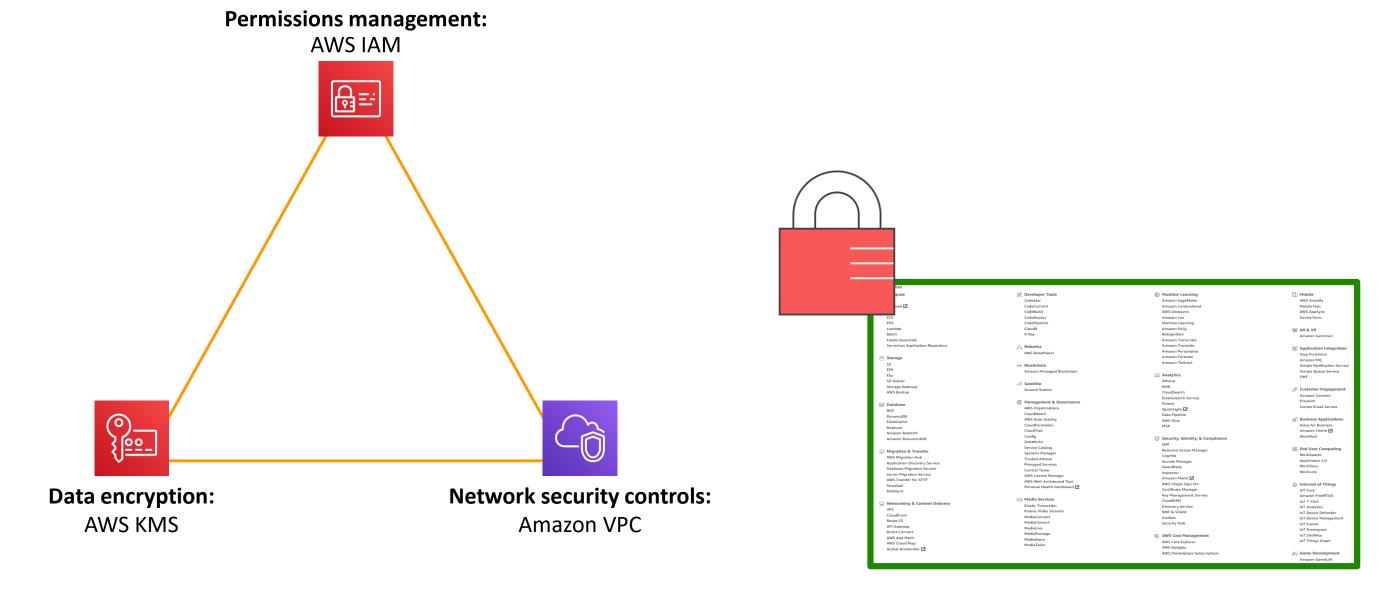




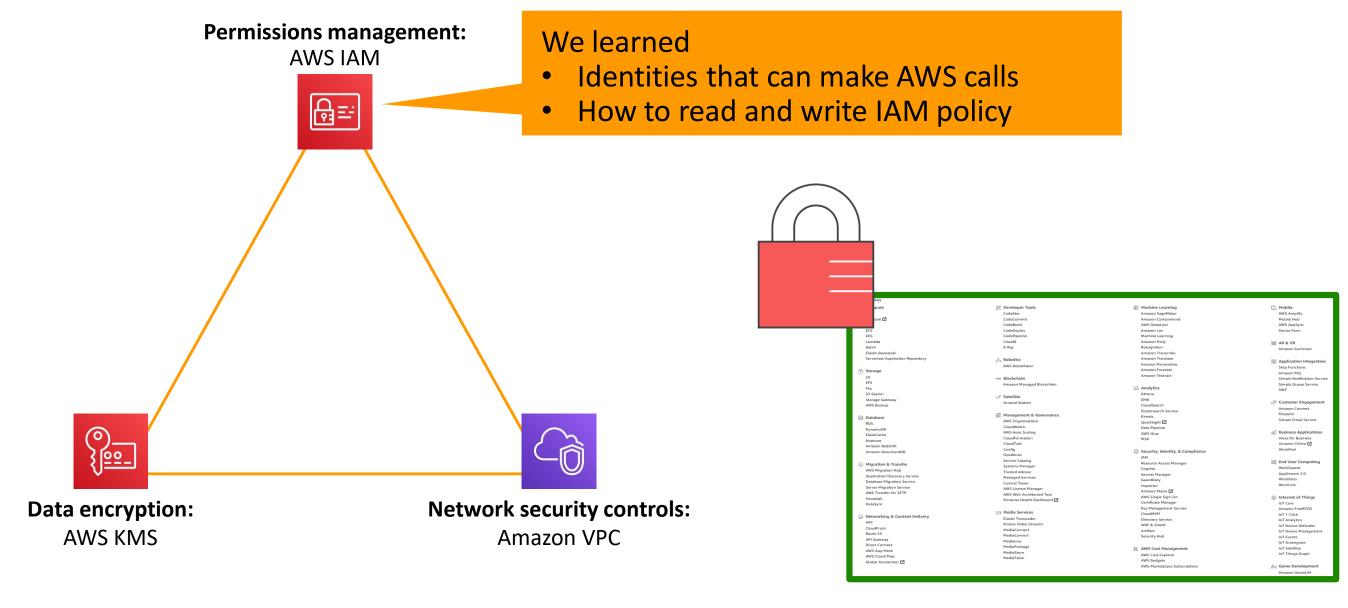
Wrapping up

aws RE:INFORCE

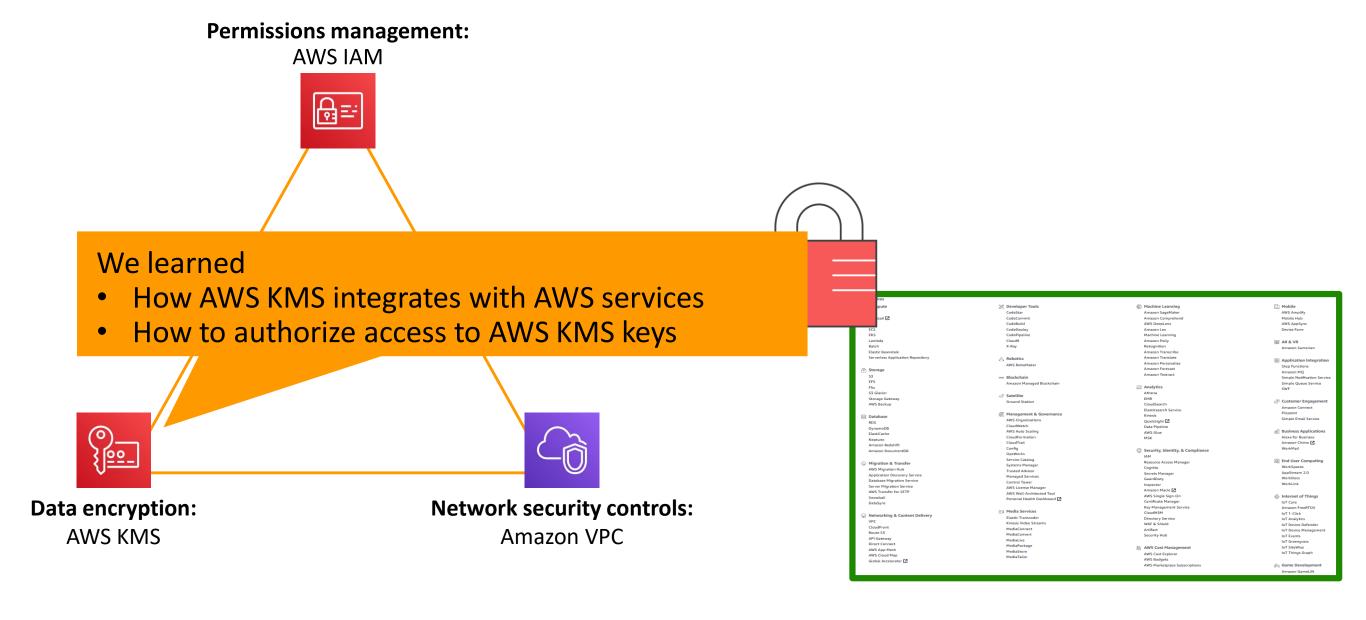
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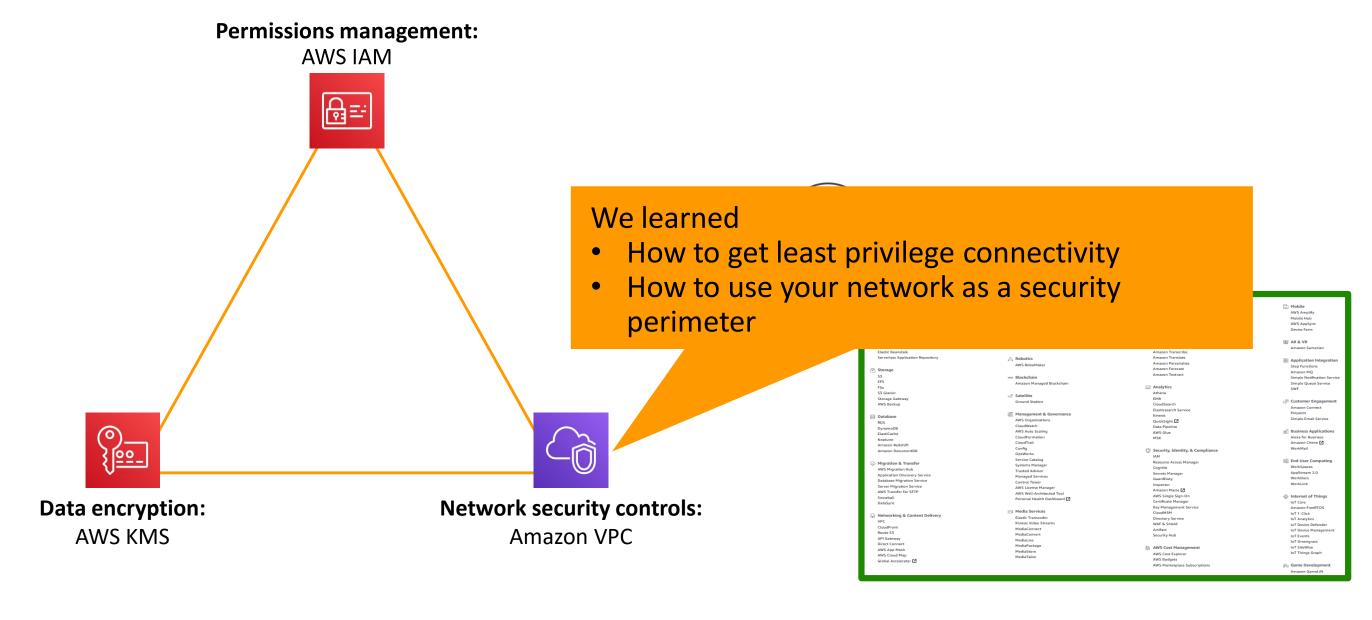














#### Related breakouts

#### Wednesday, June 26

FND215: Best practices for choosing identity solutions for applications + workloads

2:45 – 3:45 PM | Level 3, Ballroom East

#### Wednesday, June 26

FND310-R1: How encryption works in AWS: What assurances do you have that unauthorized users won't access your data?

8:45 – 9:45 AM | Level 2, Room 253B

#### Wednesday, June 26

FND204-R1: Sharing services securely across VPCs and accounts

9:30 - 10:30 AM | Level 1, Room 151B, Table 1



# Thank you!

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