

## Experiment-8: To study and implement Security as a Service on AWS/Azure

**Aim:** To understand the security practices available in public cloud platforms and to demonstrate various threat detection, data protection and infrastructure protection services in AWS and Azure.

**Software required:** AWS subscription

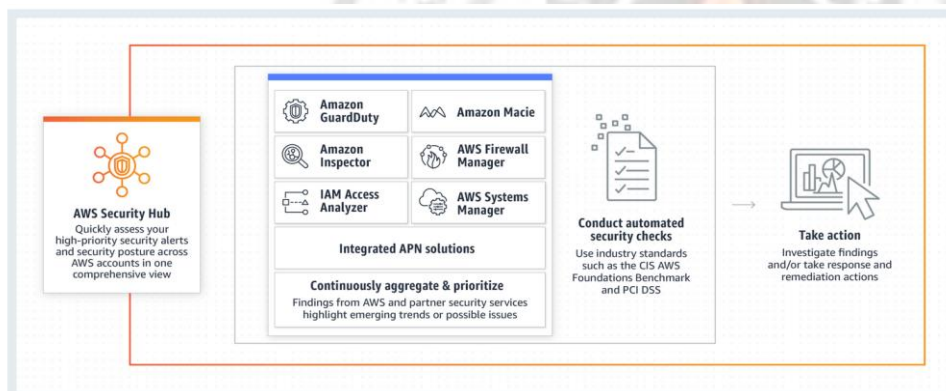
### Theory:

AWS offers several services for providing security as a service to any type of software that we wish to host. Some are discussed below.

### Threat detection

#### AWS Security Hub

AWS Security Hub is a cloud security posture management service that performs security best practice checks, aggregates alerts, and enables automated remediation.



AWS Security Hub is a cloud security posture management service that performs automated, continuous security best practice checks against AWS resources. Security Hub aggregates security alerts (i.e. findings) from various AWS services and partner products in a standardized format so that we can more easily take action on them. To maintain a complete view of our security posture in AWS, we need to integrate multiple tools and services including threat detections from Amazon GuardDuty, vulnerabilities from Amazon Inspector,

sensitive data classifications from Amazon Macie, resource configuration issues from AWS Config, and AWS Partner Network Products. Security Hub simplifies how you understand and improve your security posture with automated security best practice checks powered by AWS Config rules and automated integrations with dozens of AWS services and partner products.

### Infrastructure protection

#### AWS Shield

AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS. AWS Shield provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations that minimize

application downtime and latency, so there is no need to engage AWS Support to benefit from DDoS protection. There are two tiers of AWS Shield - Standard and Advanced.

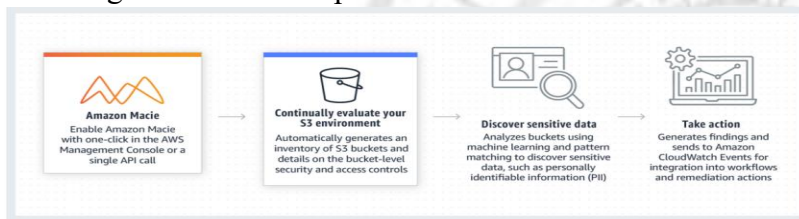
## Benefits:

- **Easy to use:** Like most AWS services, AWS Shield is an easy-to-use service designed to allow you to protect your applications quickly and easily. AWS Shield can be used for existing applications or new applications using the AWS Management Console. No routing changes are required for enabling these protections.
- **Cost-efficient:** AWS Shield Standard is automatically enabled for all AWS customers at no additional cost. With AWS Shield Advanced, customers get AWS WAF and AWS Firewall Manager at no additional cost.

## Data protection

### Amazon Macie

Amazon Macie is a fully managed data security and data privacy service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect our sensitive data in AWS.

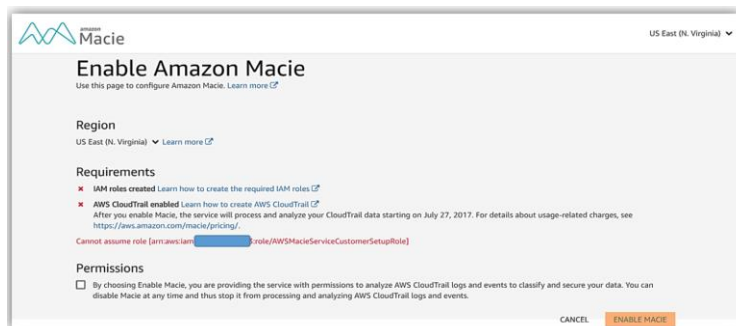


As organizations manage growing volumes of data, identifying and protecting their sensitive data at scale can become increasingly complex, expensive, and time-consuming. Amazon Macie automates the discovery of sensitive data at scale and lowers the cost of protecting

data. Macie automatically provides an inventory of Amazon S3 buckets including a list of unencrypted buckets, publicly accessible buckets, and buckets shared with AWS accounts outside those which have been defined in AWS Organizations. Then, Macie applies machine learning and pattern matching techniques to the buckets we select to identify and alerts us to sensitive data, such as personally identifiable information (PII).

### Step 1: Enabling Amazon Macie

To enable the Macie service, you must have the appropriate **IAM** roles created for the service, and additionally you will need to have **AWS Cloud Trail** enabled in your account.

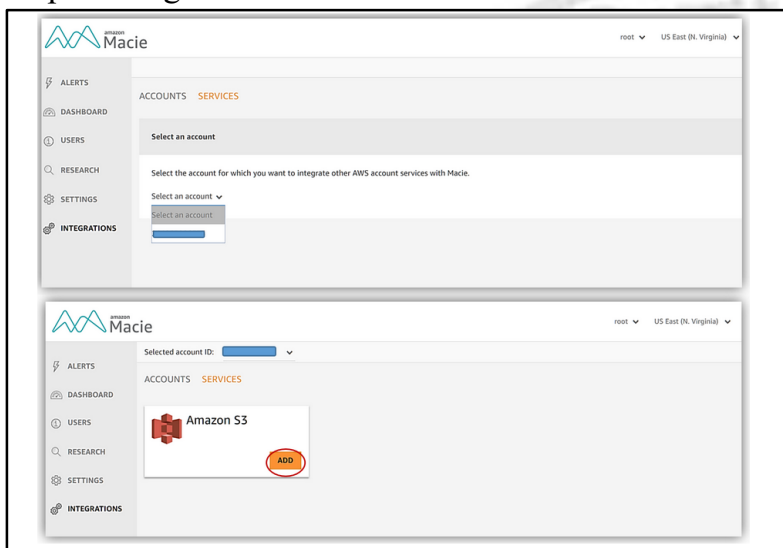


Create these roles and turn on the AWS Cloud Trail service in your account. To make things easier for you to setup Macie, you can take advantage of a sample template for Cloud Formation provided in the Macie User Guide that will set up required IAM roles and policies for you, you then would only need to setup a trail as noted in the Cloud Trail documentation.

If you have multiple AWS accounts, you should note that the account you use to enable the Macie service will be noted as the master account, you can integrate other accounts with the Macie service but they will have the member account designation. Users from member accounts will need to use an IAM role to federate access to the master account in order to access the Macie console.

Now that your IAM roles are created and CloudTrail is enabled, you can click the **Enable Macie** button to start Macie's data monitoring and protection.

## Step 2: Integrate with S3

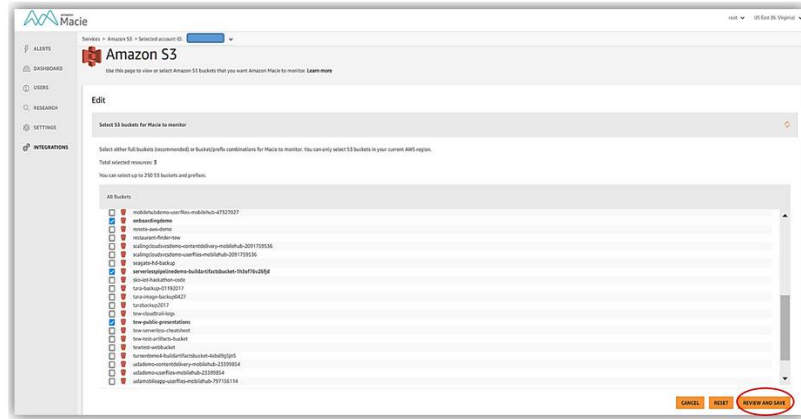


In order to integrate with S3, go to the **Integrations** tab of the Macie console. Once on the **Integrations** tab, you will see two options: **Accounts** and **Services**. The **Account** option is used to integrate member accounts with Macie and to set your data retention policy. If you want to integrate specific S3 buckets with Macie, you can click the **Services** option and go to the **Services** tab.

When you integrate Macie with the S3 service, a trail and a S3 bucket will be created to store logs about S3 data events. To get started, use the **Select an account** drop down to choose an account. Once your account is selected, the services available for integration are presented. You can select the **Amazon S3** service by clicking the **Add** button.

## Step 3: Choose buckets that you want Macie to analyze

You can select the buckets that I want Macie to analyze, selecting the **Review and Save** button takes me to a screen which confirms that you desire object level logging by clicking **Save** button.



**Conclusion:-**

**Sign and Remark:**

R1 (3 Marks)	R2 (2 Marks)	R3 (5 Marks)	R4 (5 Mark)	Total (15 Marks)	Signature

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