

# Part 2



## **AWS Workshop Series** **Day 2: Security on AWS**

Taking Enterprise Beyond the Cloud by TrueIDC

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# Presented by



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# Agenda

- Encryption in AWS
- Amazon GuardDuty
- AWS WAF & Shield
- Lab: AWS WAF Workshop

# Encryption in AWS

# Basic definitions



Plaintext



Data Key



Encryption  
Algorithm



Ciphertext

# Encryption



Plaintext



Data Key



Encryption  
Algorithm



Ciphertext

# Encryption



Ciphertext



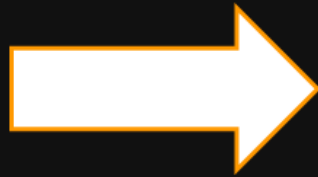
Decryption  
Algorithm



Plaintext



Data Key



# Encrypt, where? Encrypt everywhere!

Data at rest

Data in motion

Application Data

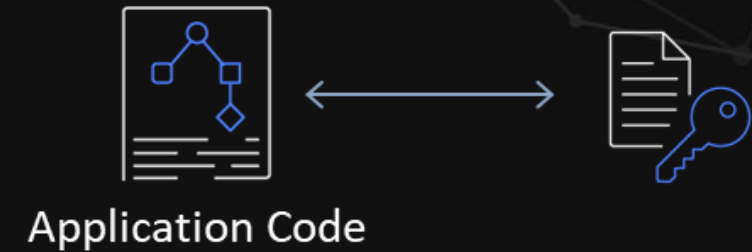
Storage encryption



Network encryption



Application level encryption





# AWS Key Management Service

AWS Key Management Service (KMS) makes it easy to **create, manage,** and **securely store** cryptographic keys

KMS is incorporated in over 90 AWS services to **encrypt sensitive data** and **create digital signatures.**



AWS Key Management Service

# AWS KMS Benefits



Fully Managed Key Service



Secure, Centralized Key Management



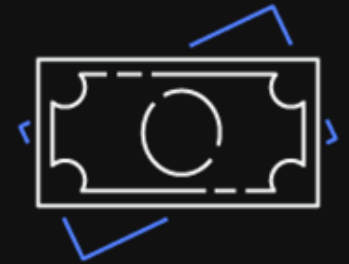
Native Integrations with AWS Services



Encrypt Data in Your Applications



Audit and Monitor Encryption Keys



Pay as You Go Pricing

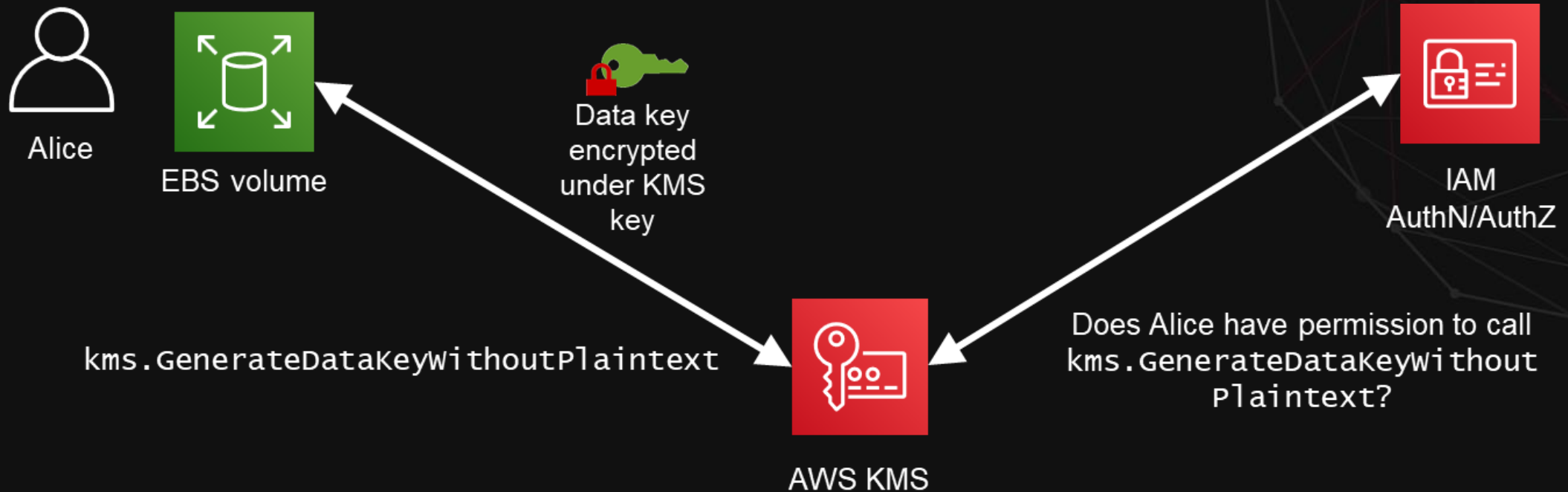


# Data at rest: KMS

- Encryption is available in every AWS service where you can store data
- AWS services, such as **S3** and **EBS**, utilize KMS to generate, retrieve, and protect data keys that are used to **encrypt your sensitive data**
- Many services support **data key caching** or features like **S3 Bucket Keys** to help reduce your KMS costs

**S3 Bucket Key:** A bucket-level key that is used for a time-limited period within Amazon S3. This reduces the need for S3 to make requests to KMS, allowing you to **access AWS KMS-encrypted objects in S3 at a fraction of the previous cost.**

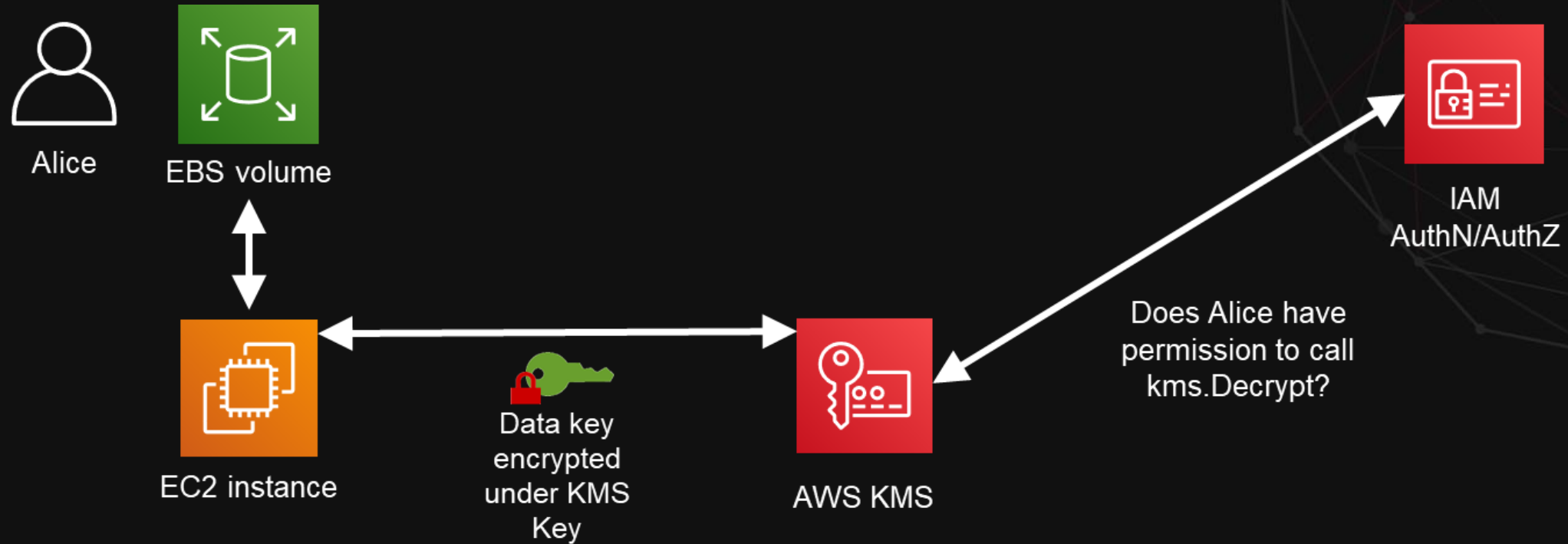
# EBS encryption: Create volume



## Example: EBS service creates encrypted volume

- EBS service **requests a new data key** to protect the volume
- KMS **checks the KMS key policy and IAM policy** to ensure the appropriate permissions are granted
- KMS **creates the data key** and provides it to EBS service to **encrypt the volume**

# EBS encryption: Attach volume



**Example: EC2 service attempts to attach an encrypted EBS volume**

- KMS **checks the KMS key policy and IAM policy** to ensure the appropriate permissions are granted for decryption
- KMS **decrypts** the data key and provides it to EC2 service in order to **decrypt and attach the EBS volume**

# Data in motion: AWS Certificate services

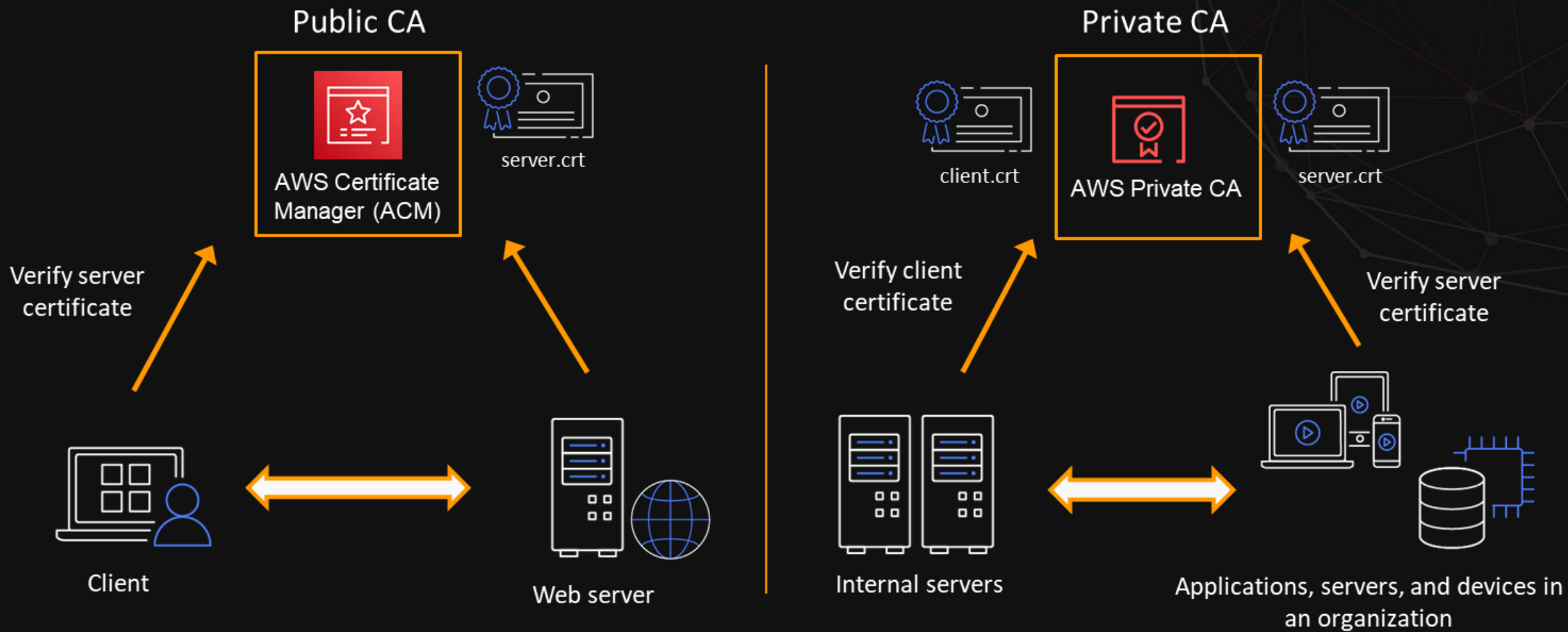
## **AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)**

Easily provision, manage, and deploy public and private SSL/TLS certificates for use with AWS services and your internal connected resources

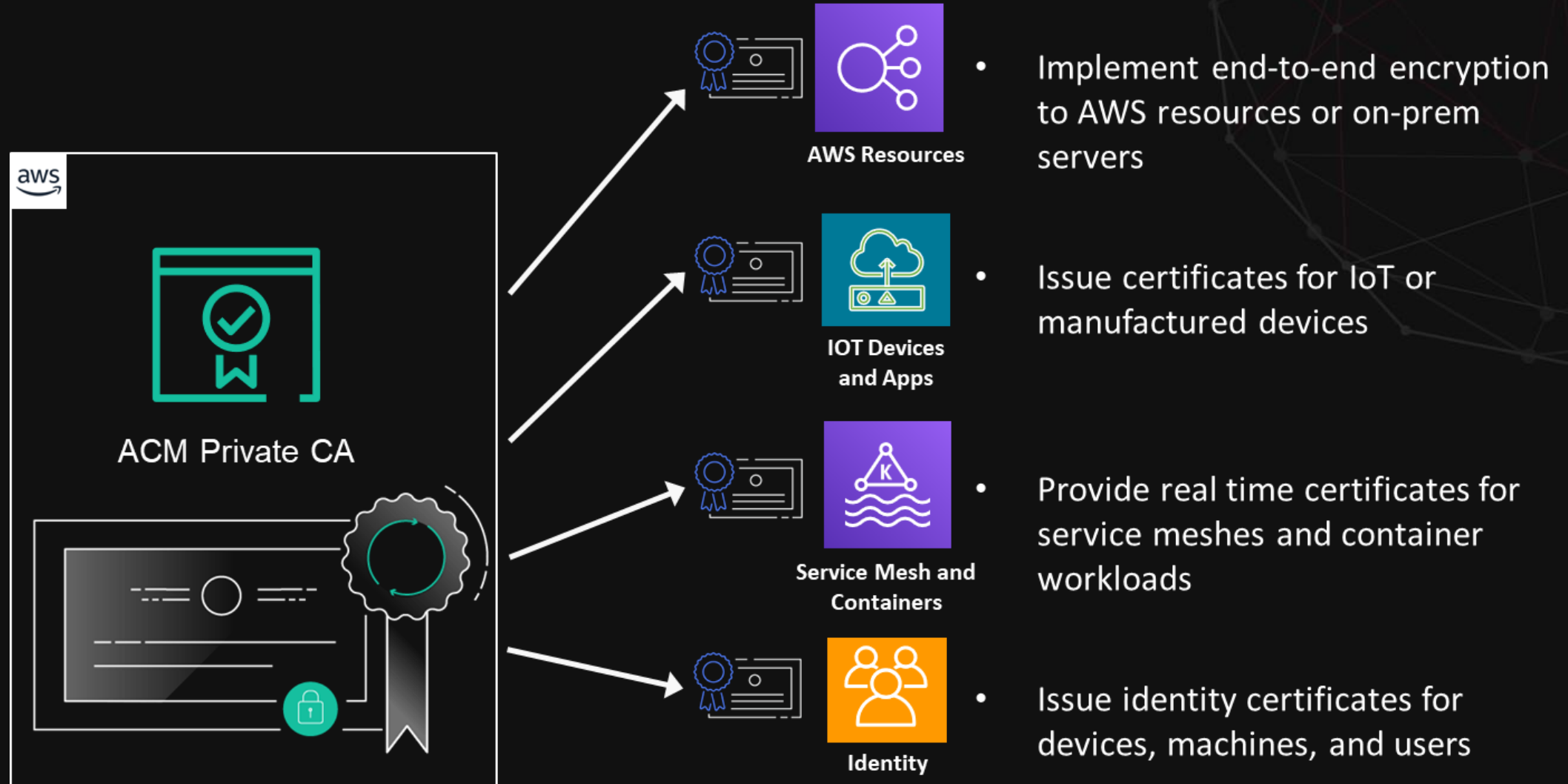
## **AWS Private Certificate Authority (CA)**

Highly-available private certificate authority service without the upfront investment and ongoing maintenance costs of operating your own private CA

# Public vs. Private Certificate Authority



# When to use Private CA?





# Application Data: AWS Encryption SDK

Outside of AWS service integrations, you can use the **AWS Encryption SDK** to encrypt data within **custom-built applications** in AWS or hosted in your on-premises data center

In order to encrypt, developers have to keep track of only **two things**

- The **message/file/stream** they want to encrypt
- An **identifier** that points to the source of their keys (i.e., **key provider**)

Advanced users can customize the SDK in multiple ways

- Encrypt under different keys in different regions
- Cache data keys for re-use to minimize call rate to AWS KMS for **better performance**



# Amazon GuardDuty

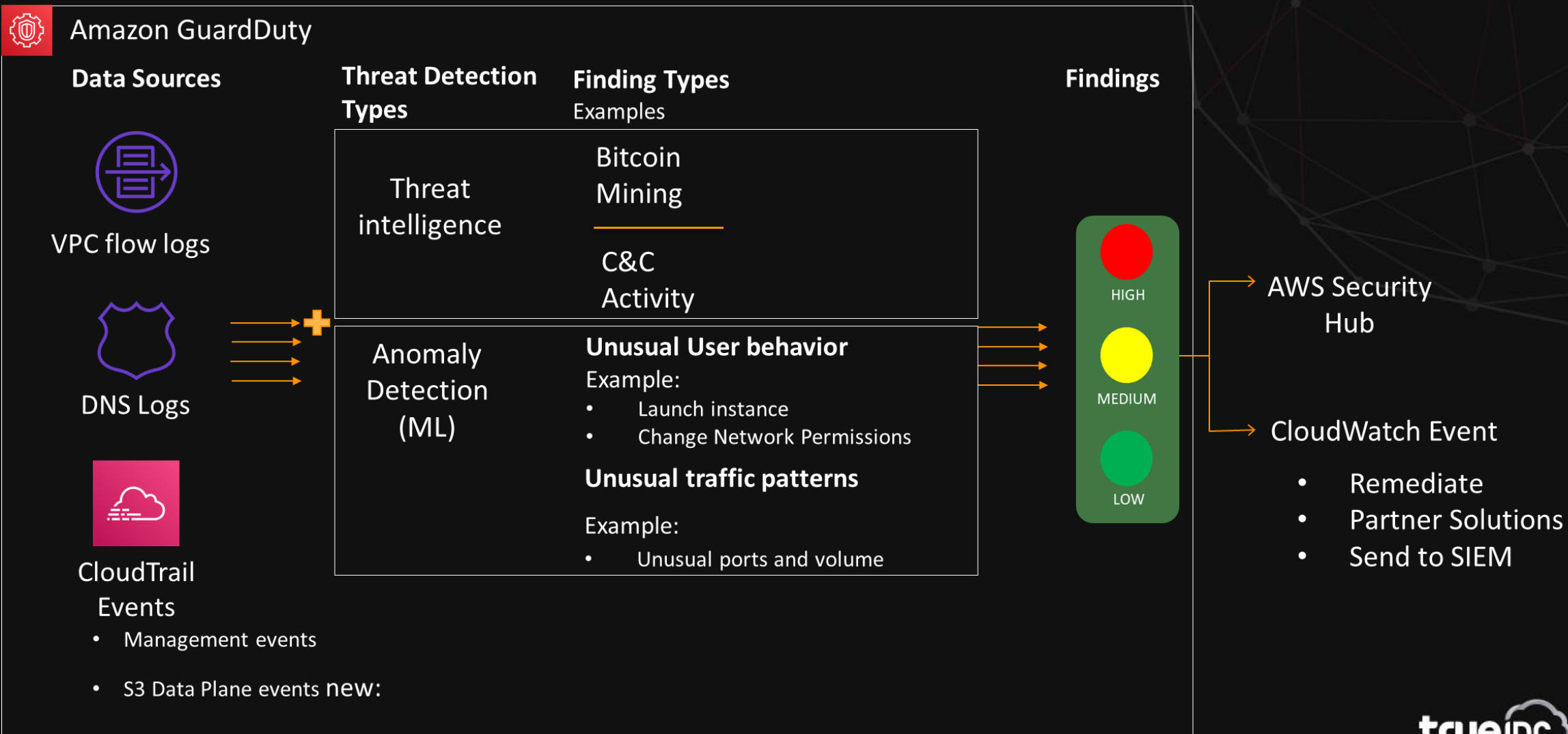
# AWS GuardDuty



**!! Foundational security monitoring and detection !!**

- Provides continuous monitoring of the following data sources (without needing to manually configure any of them!):
  - CloudTrail Logs (Management Events)
  - DNS Logs
  - S3 Logs (Data Events)
  - VPC Flow Logs
- Threat intel and machine learning based threat detection

# How Amazon GuardDuty works?



# AWS WAF & Shield

# Common External Threats



## Denial of Service

SYN Floods

Reflection Attacks

Web Request Floods



## App Vulnerabilities

SQL Injection

Cross-site Scripting (XSS)

OWASP Top 10

Common Vulnerabilities and  
Exposures (CVE)



## Bad Bots

Crawlers

Content Scrapers

Scanners & Probes

# AWS WAF – Web Application Firewall



- **Protect web applications and APIs** against common web attacks and bots
- Provides ability to create security rules that **control bot traffic** and **block common attack patterns**.

## Seamless Integration



Amazon CloudFront



AWS Application Load Balancer



Amazon API Gateway



AWS AppSync



# AWS WAF: Application-Level Security



Virtual Patching



IP reputation lists



SQL injection



Cross-site scripting



HTTP floods (DDoS attack)



Bots and scrapers



Bots: Scanners & probes



Machine Learning based



# AWS WAF: AWS Managed Rules

## Pre-configured rules

- Covers common attack vectors and threats
- Curated and maintained by SRT
- Influenced by OWASP Top 10



### ▼ AWS managed rule groups

Name	Capacity	Action
<b>Admin protection</b> Contains rules that allow you to block external access to exposed admin pages. This may be useful if you are running third-party software or would like to reduce the risk of a malicious actor gaining administrative access to your application.	100	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>Amazon IP reputation list</b> This group contains rules that are based on Amazon threat intelligence. This is useful if you would like to block sources associated with bots or other threats.	25	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>Anonymous IP list</b> This group contains rules that allow you to block requests from services that allow obfuscation of viewer identity. This can include request originating from VPN, proxies, Tor nodes, and hosting providers. This is useful if you want to filter out viewers that may be trying to hide their identity from your application.	50	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>Core rule set</b> Contains rules that are generally applicable to web applications. This provides protection against exploitation of a wide range of vulnerabilities, including those described in OWASP publications.	700	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>Known bad inputs</b> Contains rules that allow you to block request patterns that are known to be invalid and are associated with exploitation or discovery of vulnerabilities. This can help reduce the risk of a malicious actor discovering a vulnerable application.	200	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>Linux operating system</b> Contains rules that block request patterns associated with exploitation of vulnerabilities specific to Linux, including LFI attacks. This can help prevent attacks that expose file contents or execute code for which the attacker should not have had access.	200	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>PHP application</b> Contains rules that block request patterns associated with exploiting vulnerabilities specific to the use of the PHP, including injection of unsafe PHP functions. This can help prevent exploits that allow an attacker to remotely execute code or commands.	100	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>POSIX operating system</b> Contains rules that block request patterns associated with exploiting vulnerabilities specific to POSIX/POSIX-like OS, including LFI attacks. This can help prevent attacks that expose file contents or execute code for which access should not be allowed.	100	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>SQL database</b> Contains rules that allow you to block request patterns associated with exploitation of SQL databases, like SQL injection attacks. This can help prevent remote injection of unauthorized queries.	200	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>Windows operating system</b> Contains rules that block request patterns associated with exploiting vulnerabilities specific to Windows, (e.g., PowerShell commands). This can help prevent exploits that allow attacker to run unauthorized commands or execute malicious code.	200	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL
<b>WordPress application</b> The WordPress Applications group contains rules that block request patterns associated with the exploitation of vulnerabilities specific to WordPress sites.	100	<input type="radio"/> Add to web ACL

# AWS WAF: Partner Managed Rules

- Select Partner Rule Sets to Implement on the AWS WAF
  - AlertLogic
  - Fortinet
  - F5
  - Imperva
  - TrendMicro
  - TrustWave
- Subscribe to Partner Rules and Leave Management to Them
  - Simple Monthly Fees, Global Availability, Instant Rule Deployment



# AWS Shield – DDoS



- Managed **Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)** protection service.
- Protects transport layer, mitigates large DDoS attacks.
- Provides **Cost protection** against DDoS related traffic spikes

## Seamless Integration



Amazon CloudFront



Elastic Load Balancing



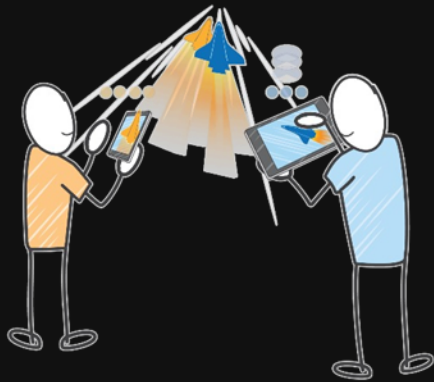
AWS Global Accelerator



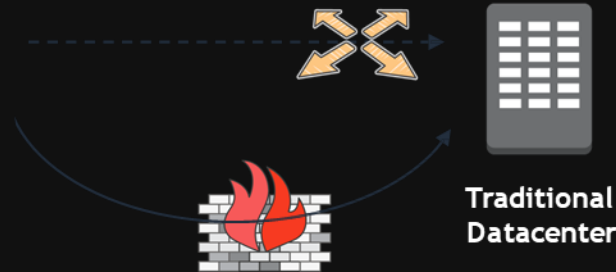
Elastic IP Address

# AWS Shield Advanced: Managed DDoS Protection

Solve Traditional Service Issues



Operator involvement  
to initiate mitigation



Re-route traffic via distant  
scrubbing location



Increased time to mitigate

# AWS Shield Advanced: Managed DDoS Protection

- In Line Protections on the Edge and within the AWS Region
- No Architectural Changes Required

Additional Detection & Monitoring

Protection Against Large DDoS Attacks

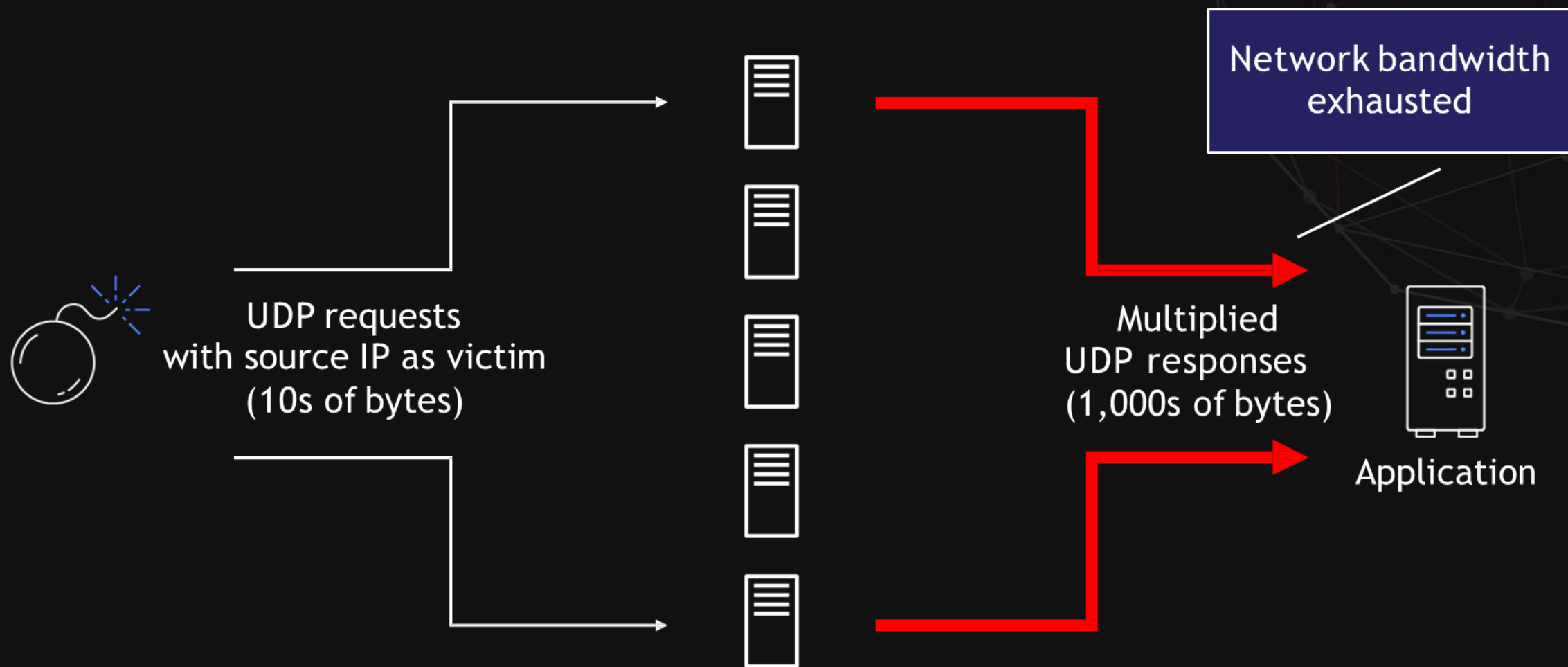
Visibility into Attack Detection & Mitigation

AWS WAF at No Additional Cost

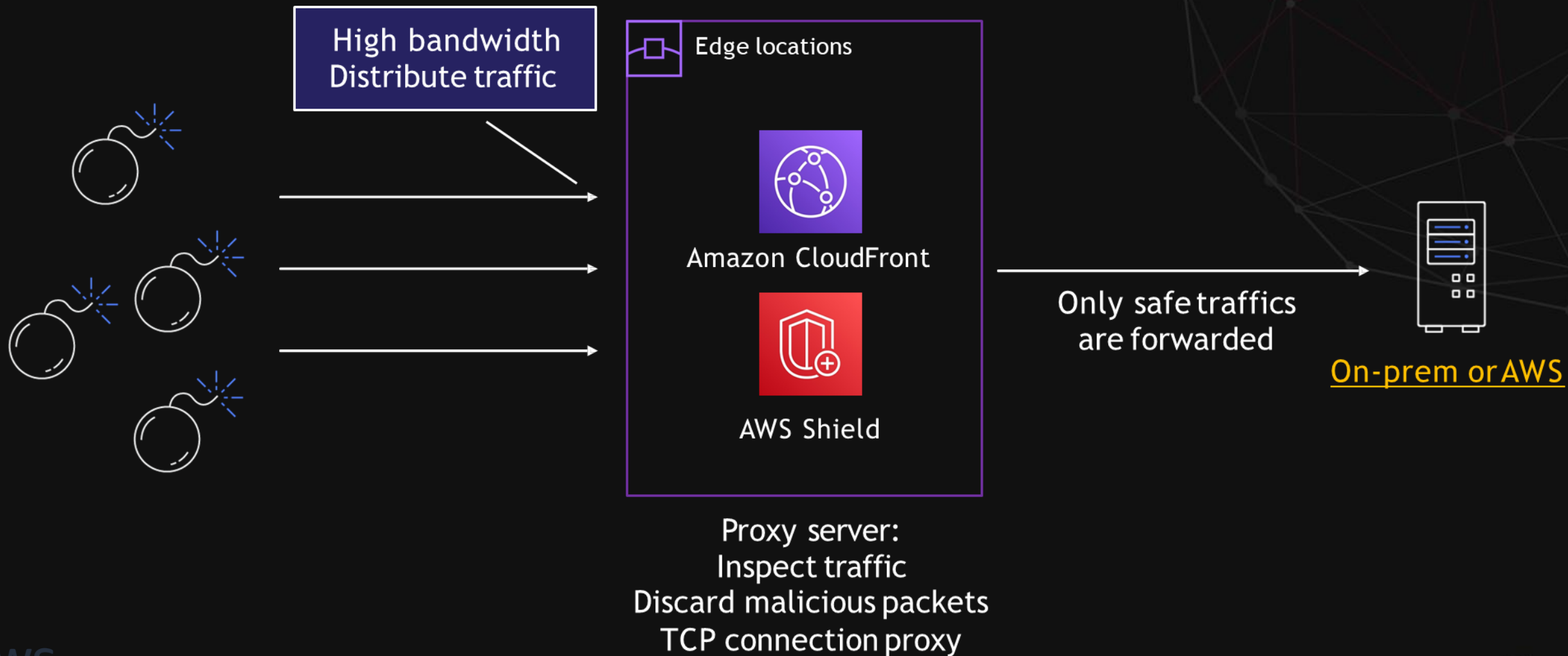
24x7 DDoS Response Team-SRT

Cost Protection (Absorb DDoS Scaling Cost)

# DDoS Attack

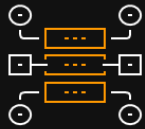


# DDoS Attack Mitigation





# Shield Advanced Engagement Case Study



## Gaming customer

Request and error counts spike  
Healthy resources dropping to zero  
Gaming sites failing to load



## Engaged SRT

Created SIM Ticket  
Customer learned correct SRT engagement channels



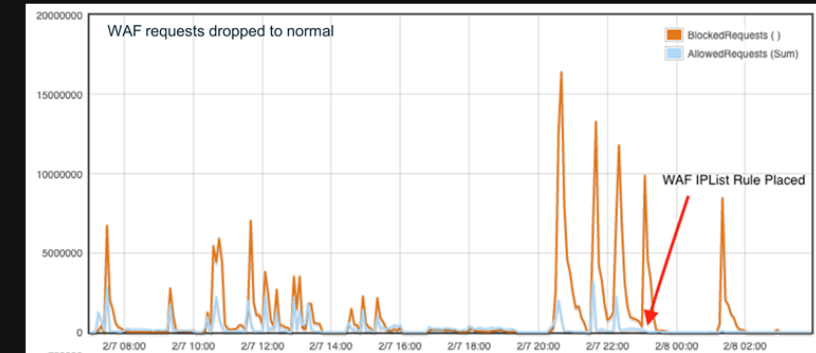
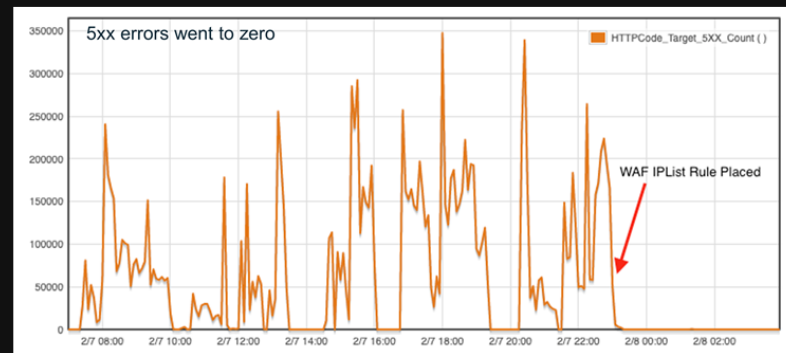
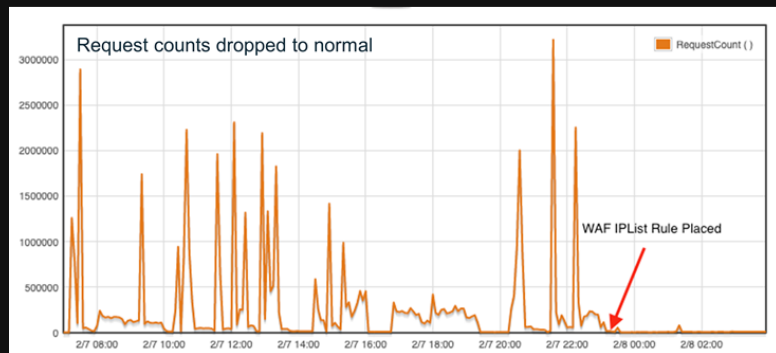
## SRT Action

Enabled AWS WAF logging  
Ran AWS WAF logs through attack analysis  
Built IP block list for 4K+ suspicious IPs  
Created additional AWS WAF Rules



## Back to normal

Request counts back to normal  
5xx errors went to zero  
AWS WAF requests dropped to normal





# AWS Shield Standard vs Advanced

## AWS Shield Standard

- **Protect Against 96% of Infrastructure Layer Attacks**
- **Network flow monitoring for Layer 3 / 4 Attack**
- **Self-service & pay-as-you-go WAF for web attacks**

## AWS Shield Advanced

- **Protection Against Largest & Sophisticated attacks**
- **Additional Detection & Monitoring**
- **Attack Notification & Details via CloudWatch**
- **24x7 Access to DDoS Response Team**
- **Include AWS WAF at No Additional cost**



# Lab: AWS WAF Workshop



<https://github.com/TIDC-PS-Inter/AWS-Workshop>



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