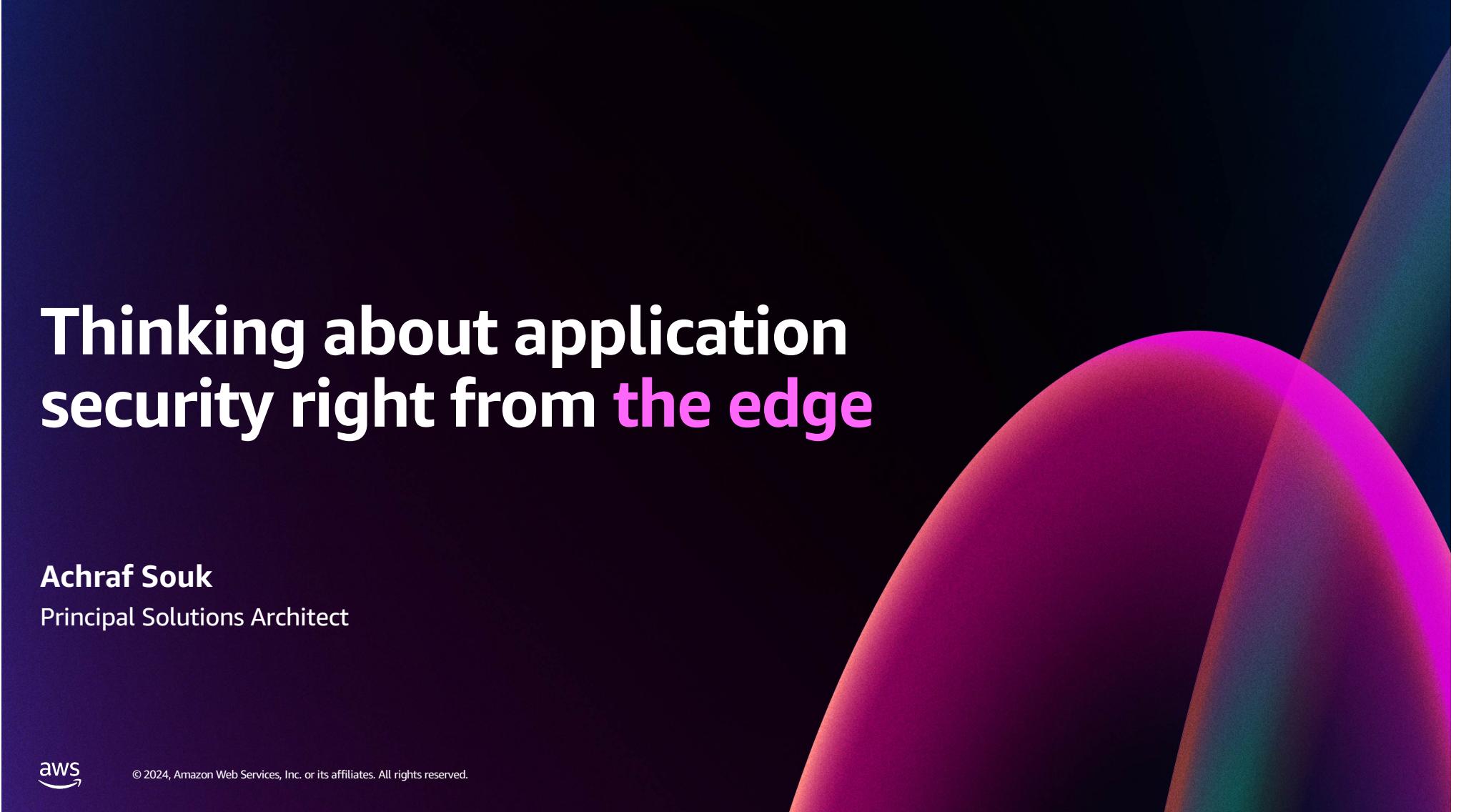


Thinking about application security right from **the edge**



Achraf Souk

Principal Solutions Architect



© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.



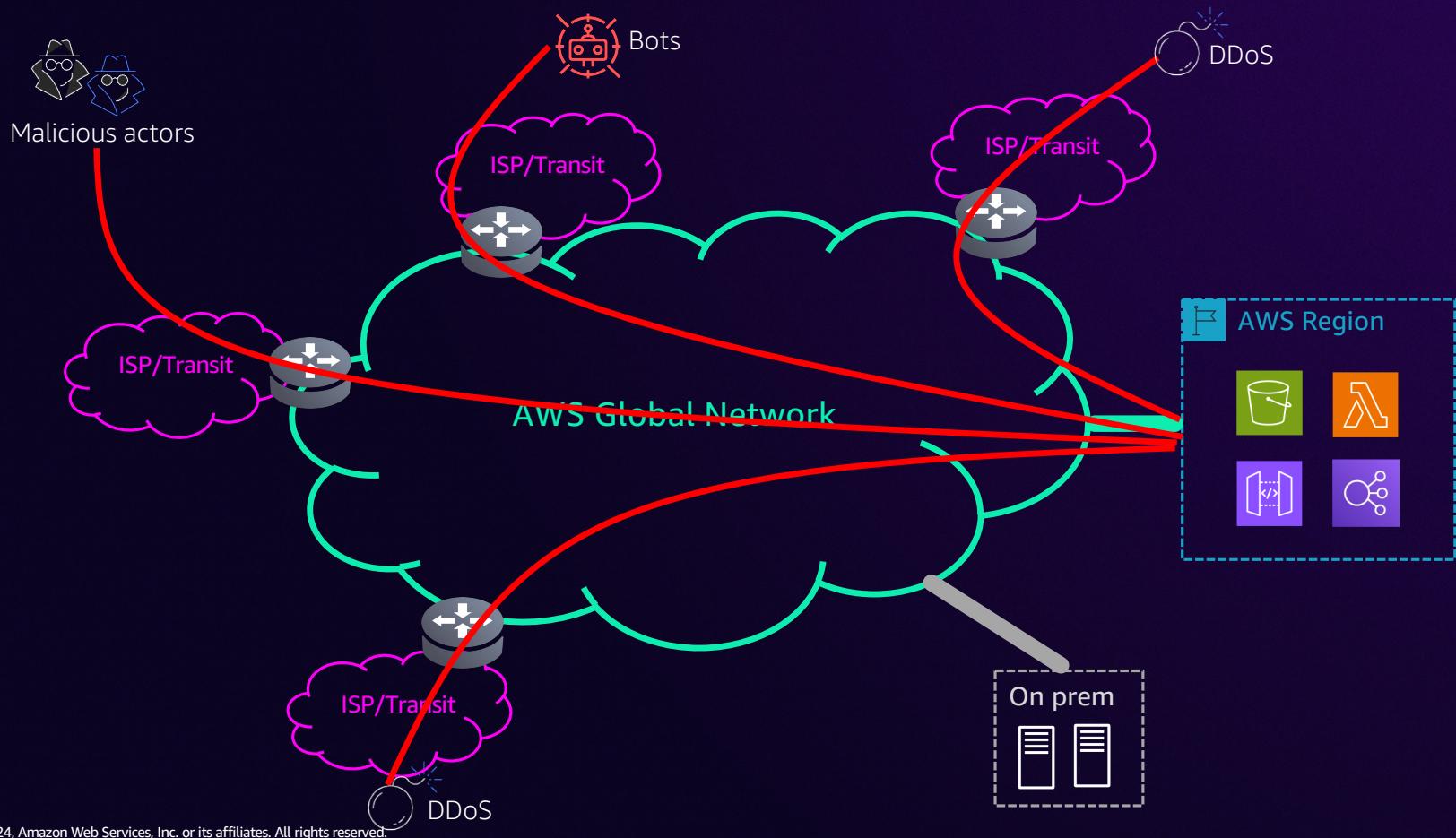
The edge?

Primer on AWS Global Network

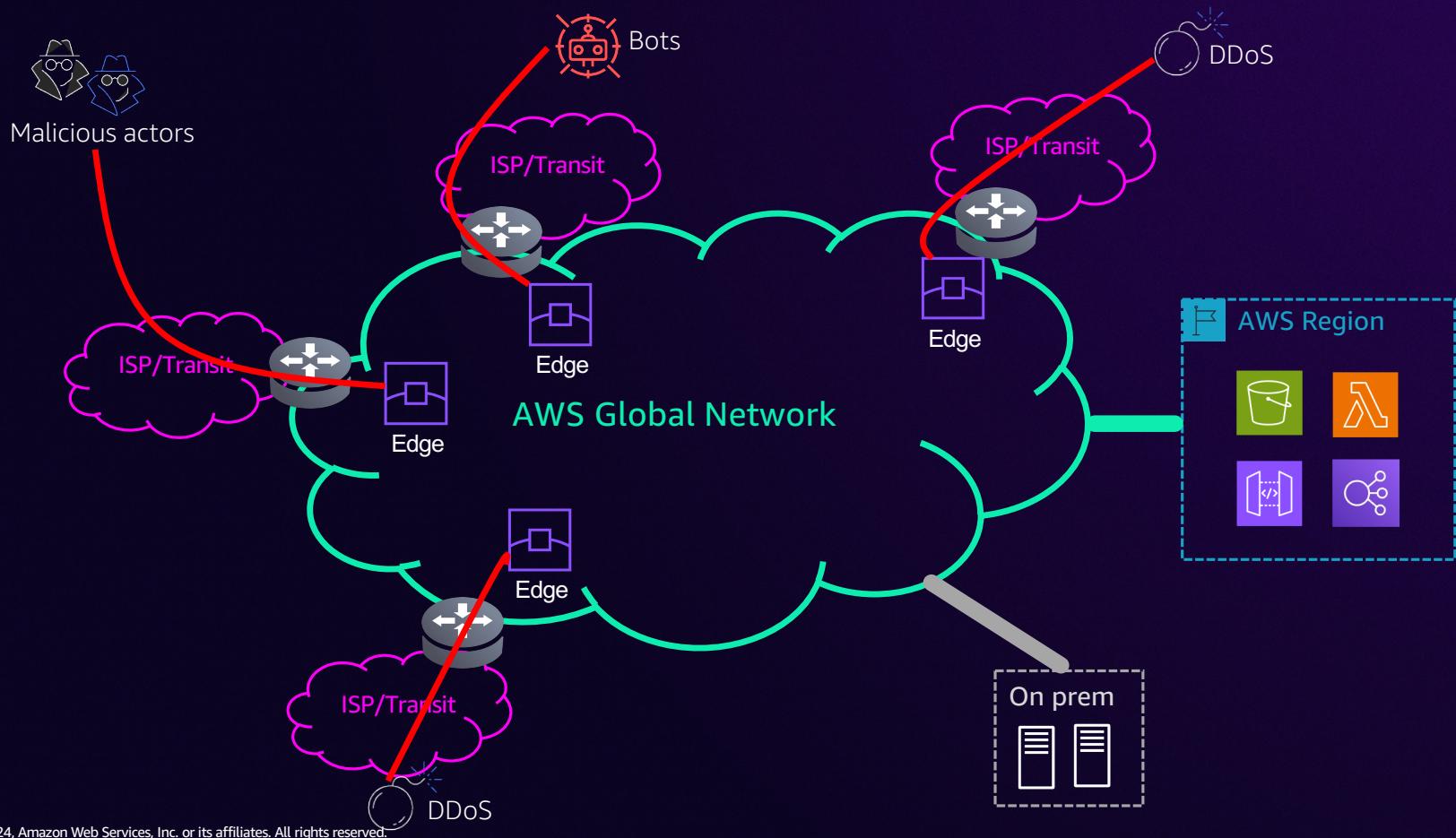


© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Primer on AWS Global Network



Primer on AWS Global Network



AWS Edge services



Amazon
Route 53



Amazon
CloudFront



AWS Global
Accelerator

CloudFront's edge network

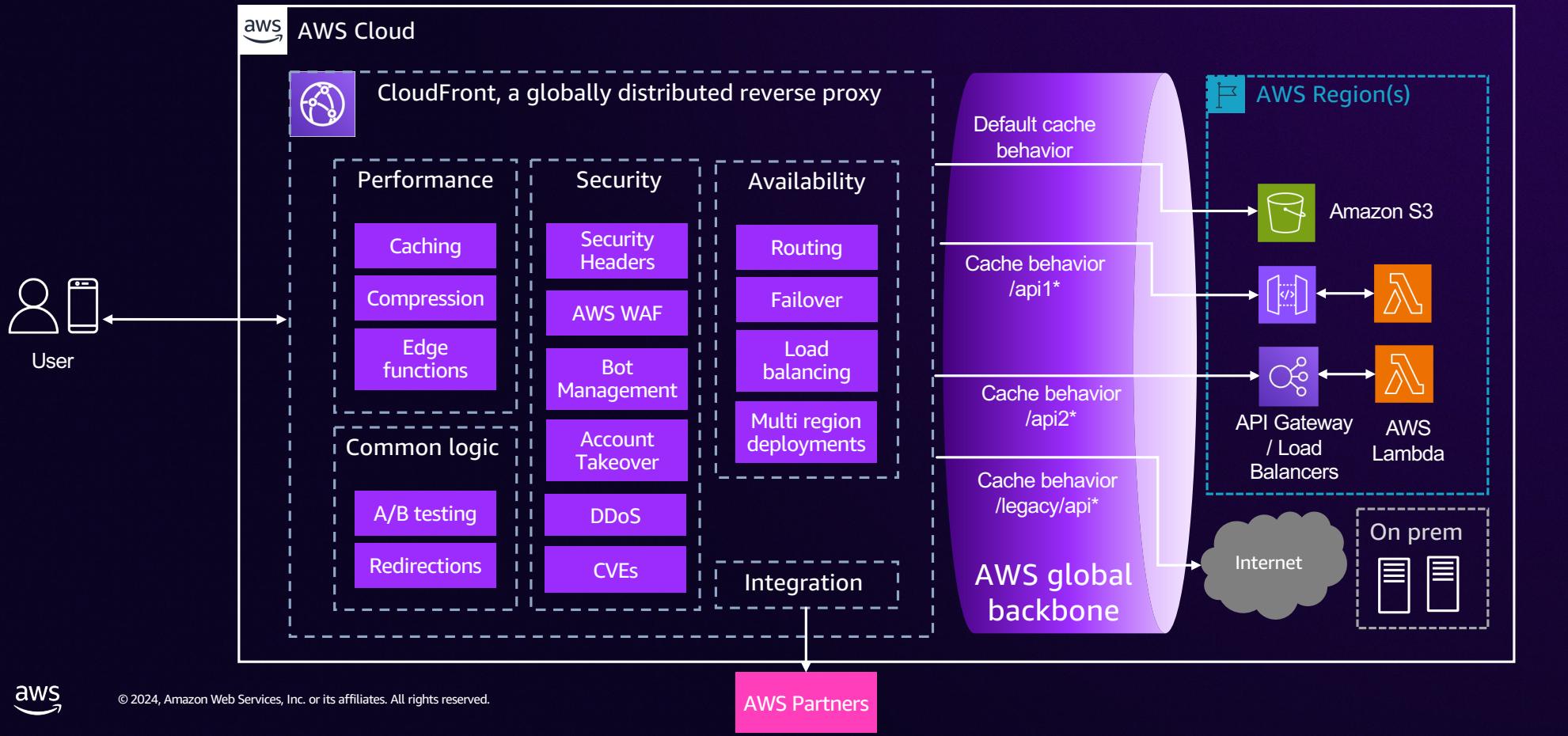
KEY

- Edge location
- Multiple edge locations
- Regional Edge caches



© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Mental model for CloudFront



Security at the edge



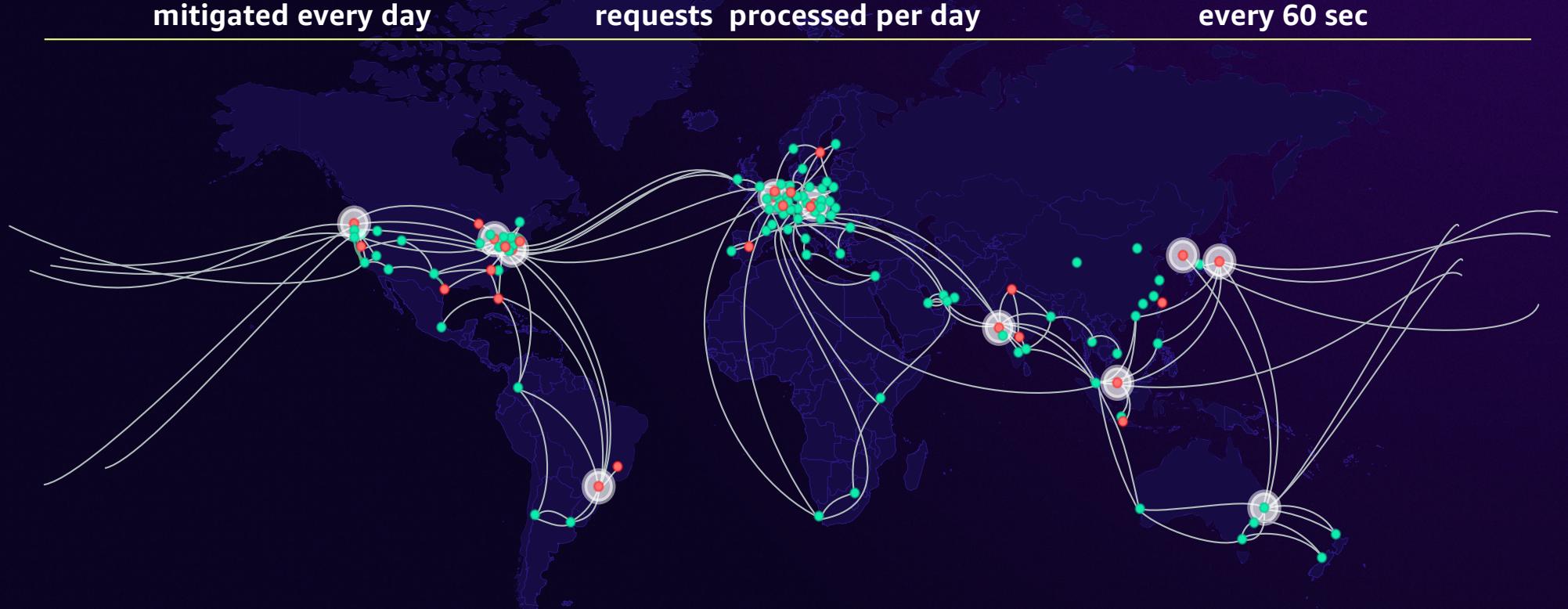
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Scale of AWS threat intelligence

Thousands of DDoS attacks
mitigated every day

100+ billion AWS managed rules
requests processed per day

Exabytes of data are analyzed
every 60 sec



© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

How AWS uses active defense to protect you

MadPot

Globally-distributed **network of honeypot** threat sensors with automated response capabilities

Observe and react to threat actors' evolving tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPS)

Sonaris

An **active defense tool** that analyzes potentially harmful network traffic

Deny attempts to find unintentionally public S3 buckets and vulnerable services

Mithra

An internal **neural network graph model** that uses algorithms for threat intelligence

Ranks domain trustworthiness to help protect customers from threats



Honeypots of Madpot



100M

Volume of potential threat interactions observed daily,
WW



500K

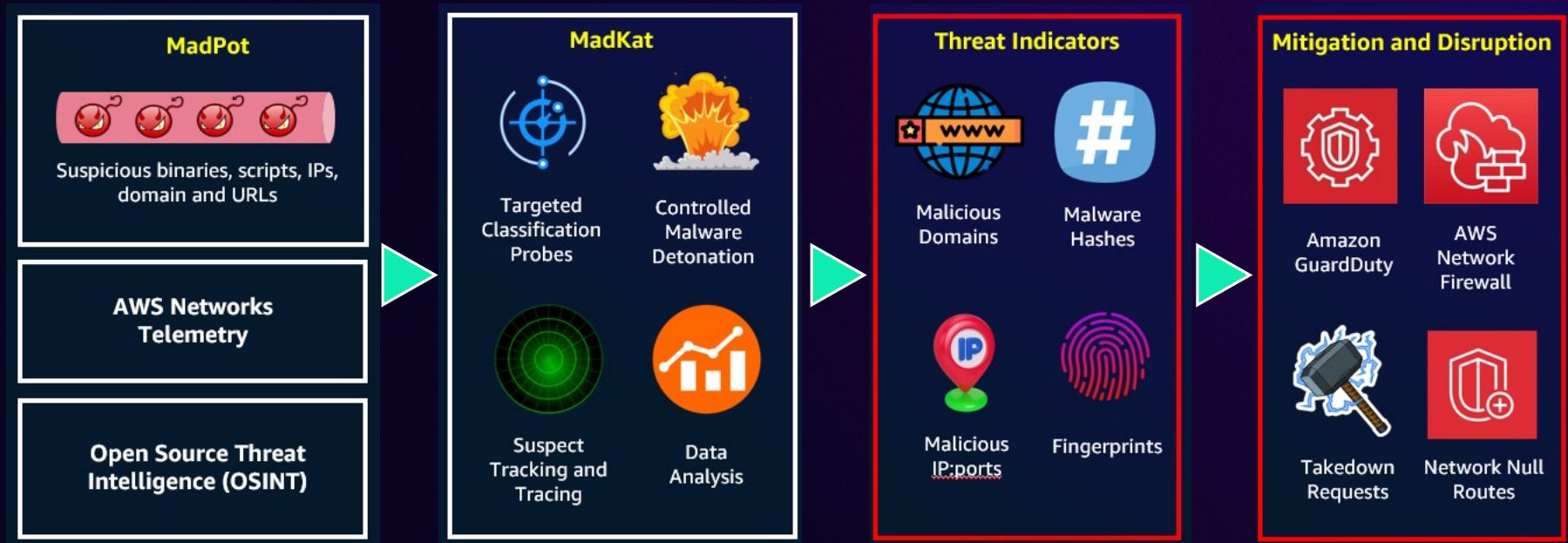
of observed activities
that are classified as
malicious



90secs

Time taken for workload
to be discovered by
probes

From threat data to **actionable** intelligence



© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Case Study - Anonymous Sudan

 United States
Attorney's Office
Central District of California

About | Meet the U.S. Attorney | News | Divisions | Programs | Community Engagement | Employment | Contact Us

Justice.gov > U.S. Attorneys > Central District of California > Press Releases > Two Sudanese Nationals Indicted For Alleged Role In Anonymous Sudan Cyberattacks On Hospitals, Government Facilities, and Other Critical Infrastructure In Los Angeles and Around The World

PRESS RELEASE

Two Sudanese Nationals Indicted for Alleged Role in Anonymous Sudan Cyberattacks on Hospitals, Government Facilities, and Other Critical Infrastructure in Los Angeles and Around the World

Wednesday, October 10, 2024

For Immediate Release
U.S. Attorney's Office, Central District of California

LOS ANGELES—A federal grand jury indictment unsealed today charges two Sudanese nationals with operating and controlling Anonymous Sudan, an online cybercriminal group responsible for tens of thousands of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks against critical infrastructure, corporate networks, and government agencies in the United States and around the world. In March 2024, pursuant to court-authorized seizure warrants, the U.S. Attorney's Office and FBI seized and disabled Anonymous Sudan's powerful DDoS tool, which the group allegedly used to perform DDoS attacks, and sold as a service to other criminal actors.

Ahmed Salah Youssf Omer, 22, and Alaa Salah Yusuf Omer, 27, were both charged with one count of conspiracy to damage protected computers. Ahmed Salah was also charged with three counts of damaging protected computers.

"Anonymous Sudan sought to maximize havoc and destruction against governments and businesses around the world by perpetrating tens of thousands of cyberattacks," said United States Attorney Martin Estrada. "This group's attacks were callous and brazen—the defendants went so far as to attack hospitals providing emergency and urgent care to patients. My office is committed to safeguarding our nation's infrastructure and the people who use it, and we will hold cyber criminals accountable for the grave harm they cause."

"The FBI's seizure of this powerful DDoS tool successfully disabled the attack platform that caused widespread damage and disruptions to critical infrastructure and networks around the world," said Special Agent in Charge Rebecca Day of the FBI Anchorage Field Office. "With the FBI's mix of unique authorities, capabilities, and partnerships, there is no limit to our reach when it comes to combating all forms of cybercrime and defending global cybersecurity."

"These charges and the results of this investigation, made possible through law enforcement and private sector partnerships, have an immeasurable impact on the security of networks in the U.S. and of its allies, and demonstrate the resolve of the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) to safeguard the Department of Defense from evolving cyber threats," said Kenneth A. DeCellis, DCIS Cyber Field Office, Special Agent in Charge. "Cybercriminals need to understand that if they target America's warfighters, they will face consequences."

amazon | Search

Who We Are | What We Do | Our Workplace | Our Impact | Our Planet | Follow Us | Subscribe | EN

News / AWS

5 min

October 16, 2024

f t m p

Amazon helps the US Department of Justice thwart international cybercriminal group Anonymous Sudan

Written by Amazon Staff



5 min

Reading:

Amazon helps the US Department of Justice thwart international cybercriminal group Anonymous Sudan

Two individuals behind the Anonymous Sudan cybercriminal group were indicted by the U.S. Department of Justice, which acknowledged AWS for its contributions.



© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Evolution of threat landscape



56%

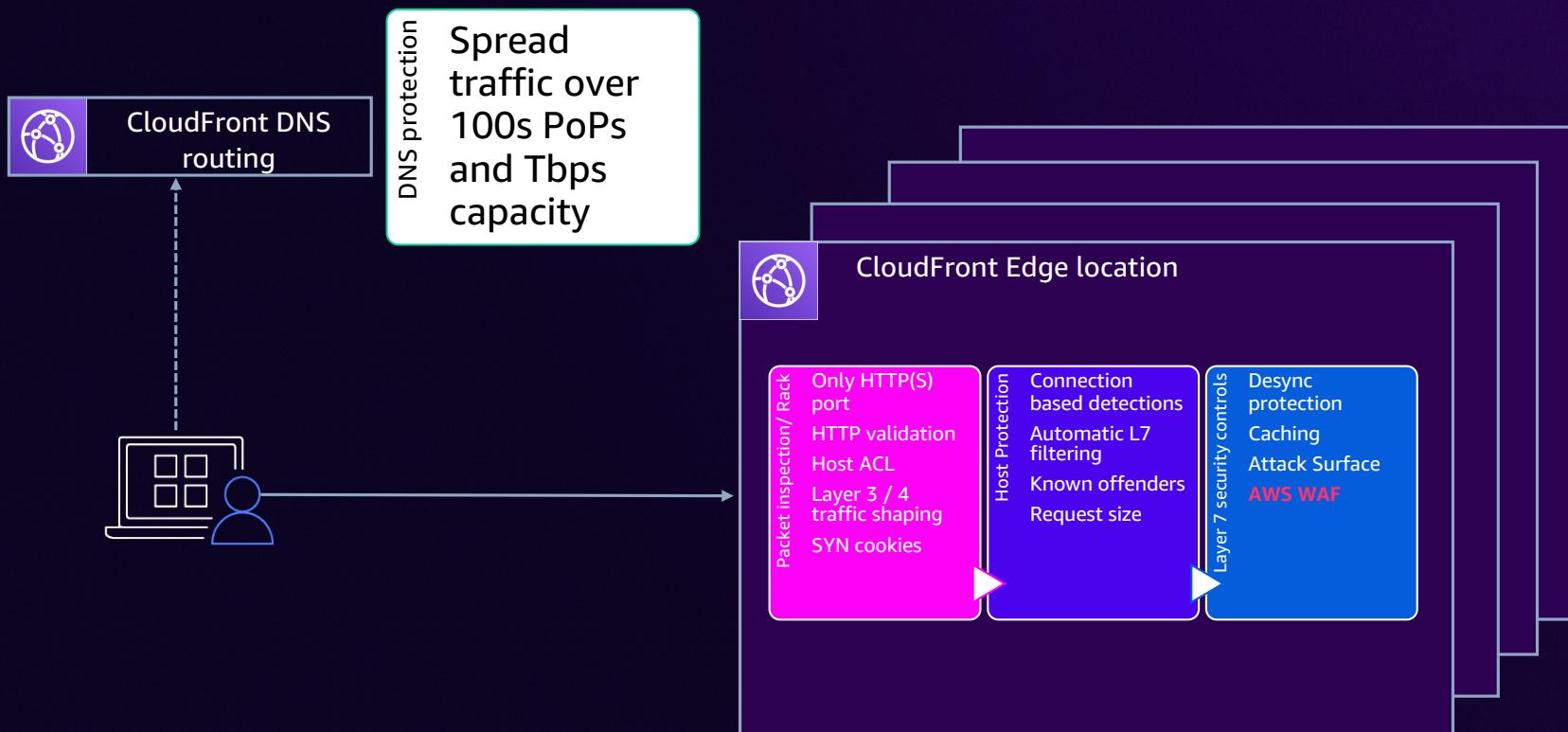
of DDoS attacks observed
target applications



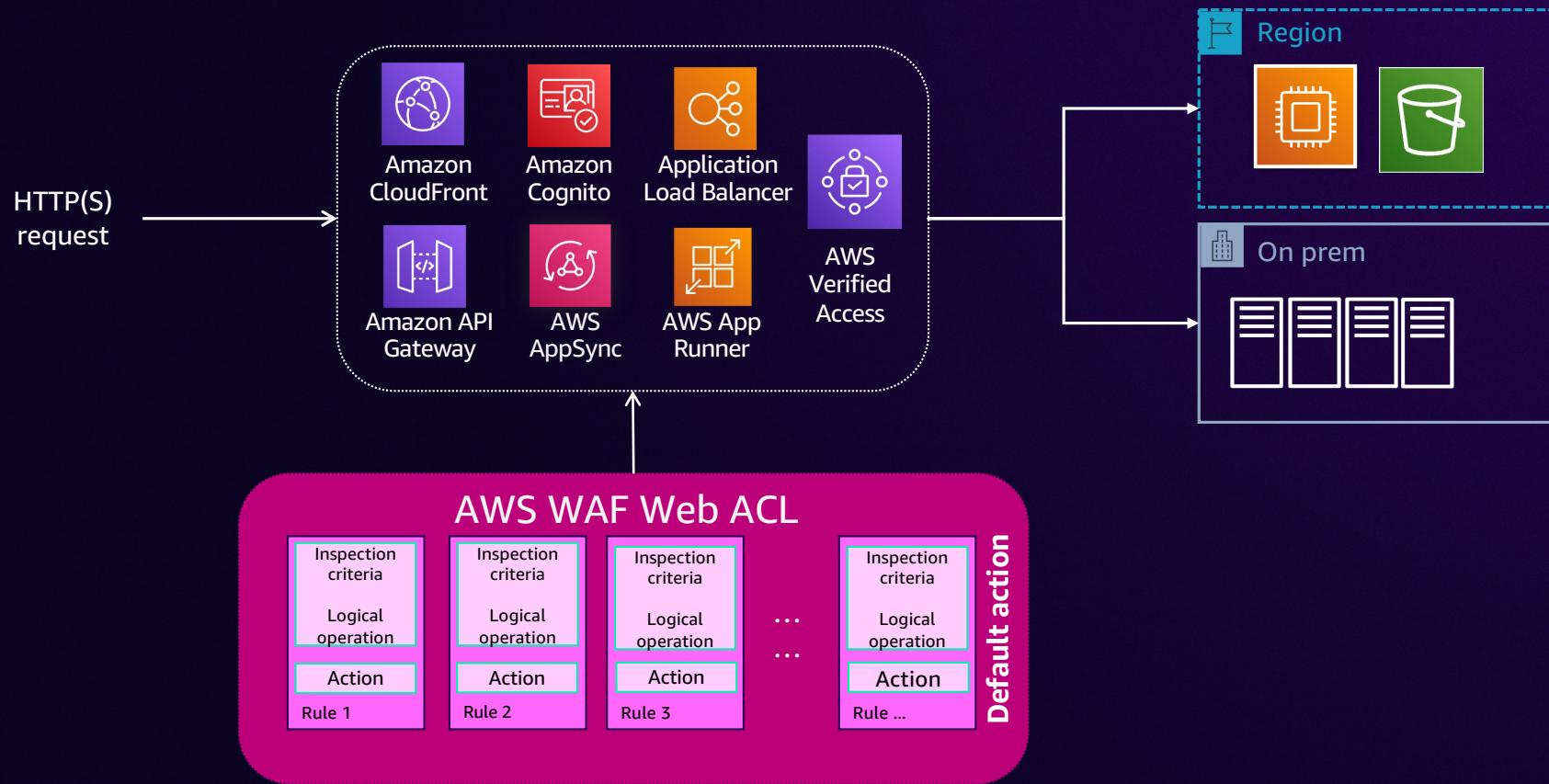
42%

of overall web traffic is
composed of bots, and
65% are malicious.

CloudFront's native security



How does AWS WAF work?

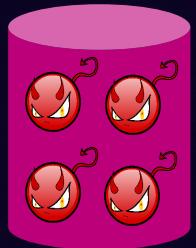


Defense in depth using WAF Example of DDoS Protection



© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

1. Based on signature – IP reputation



Amazon IP reputation
based on AWS threat
intelligence

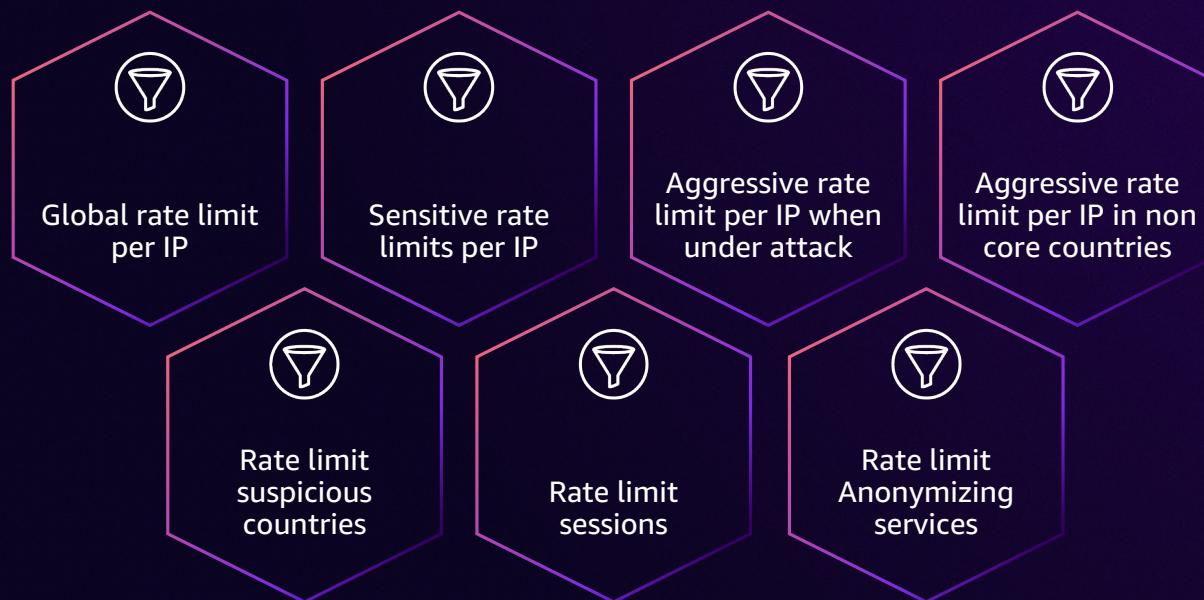


Anonymous IPs from
AWS or from
Marketplace



IPs from Hosting
Providers

3. Based on signature – Rate limits



4. Based on client side interrogation

🚀 Announcing AWS WAF Anti-DDoS Managed rule in preview 🚀

The screenshot shows three main sections of the AWS WAF Anti-DDoS Managed rule configuration interface:

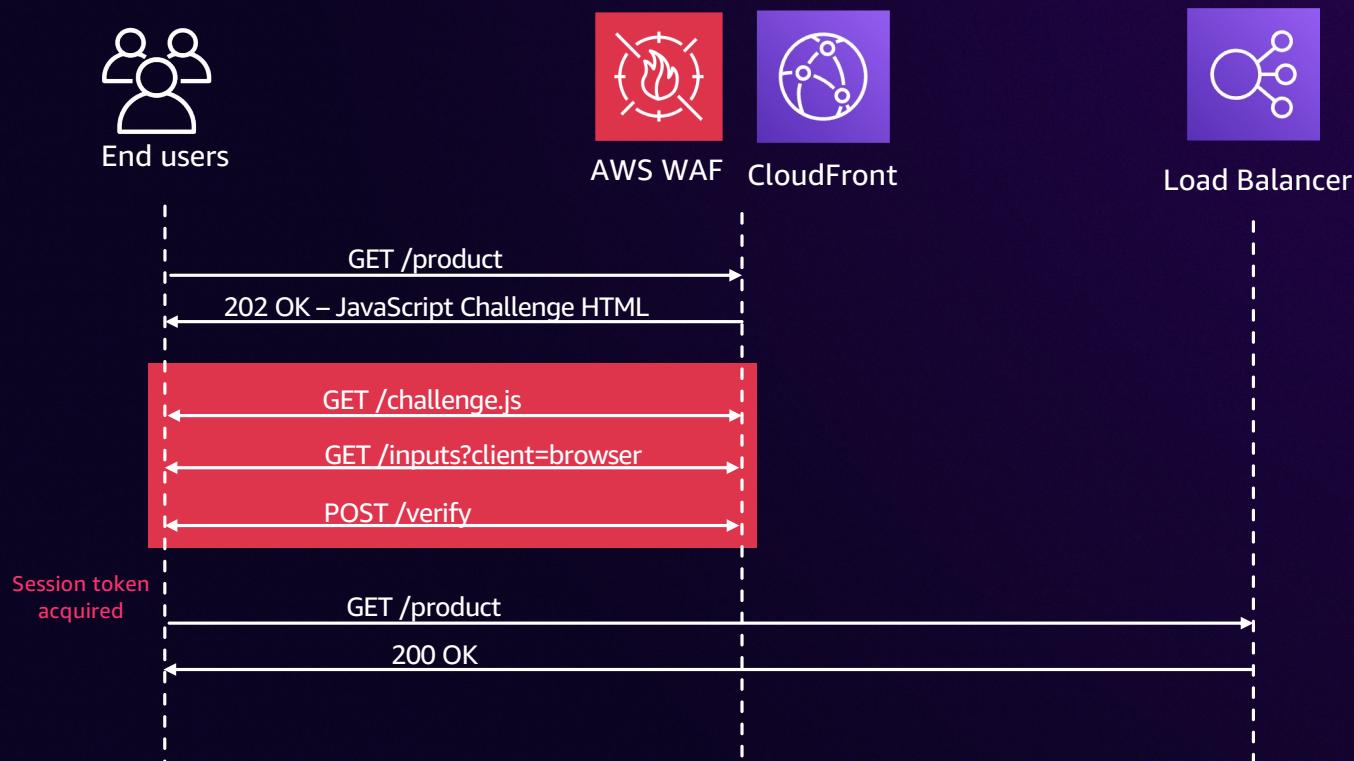
- AntiDDoS Protection for Layer 7 attacks**: A summary section stating "Provides protection against DDoS attacks targeting the application layer, also known as Layer 7 attacks."
- Rule group configuration**: A section for setting the "Block sensitivity level". It includes a dropdown menu with "Low" selected.
- Action totals for the specified time range - Anti-DDoS**: A summary table showing action counts:

Total	Blocked	Allowed
956.38K	571.99K	0

- Mitigation in seconds
- High accuracy
- Granular control
- Native dashboards

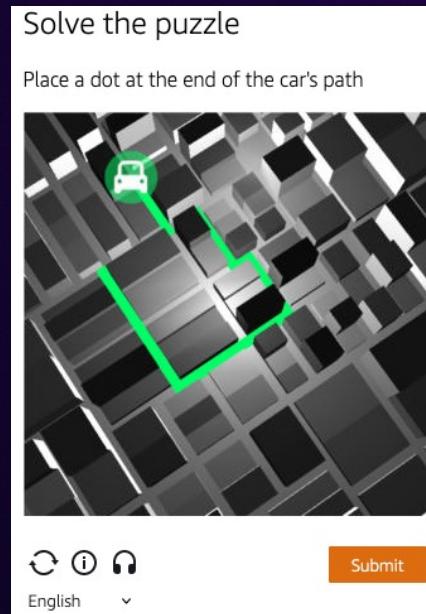


JavaScript Challenge – Token acquisition



5. Based on behavioral analysis – Bot Control

- Client-side fingerprinting to detect automation frameworks
- Behavioral analysis using session token
- Machine Learning based detection of coordinated activities
- CAPTCHA challenge

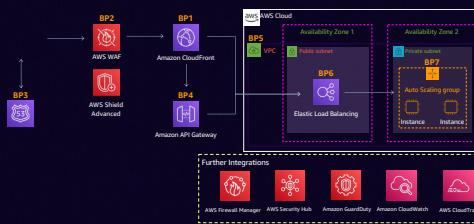


6. Based on behavioral analysis – App signals

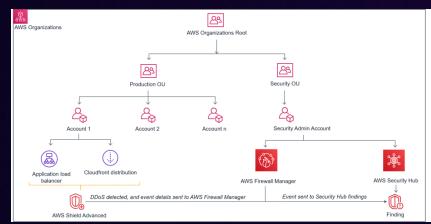


More resiliency against DDoS attacks

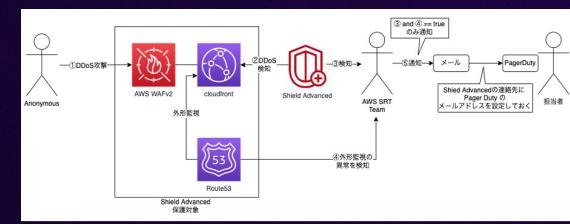
Architecture



Governance



Incident Response



Resource – Application Security & Performance



DDoS protection

Applications built on AWS benefit from native DDoS protections and can be designed to be highly resilient against these attacks using AWS services and security controls.

PAGE CONTENT

[Overview](#)

[AWS's approach to DDoS protection](#)

[Blocking HTTP floods using AWS WAF](#)

[Using Shield Advanced](#)

Overview

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks are malicious attempts to disrupt service, or network by overwhelming it with a flood of internet traffic. If not lead to impaired availability or degraded response times for web applications scales to absorb the attack, it incurs undesired scaling costs. Fortunately, app DDoS protections and can be designed to be highly resilient against these at controls.



Thank you!

Achraf Souk

 /in/achrafsouk



Your feedback is important!



© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.