

# Security Essentials & Best Practices

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# **Overview**

Overview of the AWS cloud security concepts such as the Shared Responsibility Model, Identity and Access Management and other AWS Security Tools.





# What are your perceptions on cloud security?



# At AWS, cloud security is job zero.

All AWS customers benefit from a data center and network architecture built to satisfy the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations.



# Gain access to a world-class security team

Where would some of the world's top security people like to work? At scale on huge challenges with huge rewards



Every customer benefits from the tough scrutiny of other AWS customers





# **Broad Accreditations & Certifications**























Glacier Vault Lock & SEC Rule 17a-4(f)

See <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/programs/">https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/programs/</a> for full list





# Shared Responsibility Model

# **AWS Shared Responsibility Model**

Facilities
Physical security
Compute infrastructure
Storage infrastructure
Network infrastructure
Virtualization layer (EC2)
Hardened service endpoints
Rich IAM capabilities



### Customer

Network configuration

Security groups

OS firewalls

Operating systems

Applications

Proper service configuration

AuthN & acct management

Authorization policies











- Scope of responsibility depends on the type of service offered by AWS:
   Infrastructure, Container, Abstracted Services
- Understanding who is responsible for what is critical to ensuring your AWS data and systems are secure!



# **Shared Responsibility Model**

Customer

**Customer content** 

Platform, Applications, Identity & Access Management

Operating System, Network & Firewall Configuration

Client-side Data Encryption Server-side Data Encryption Network Traffic Protection

Customers are responsible for their security and compliance IN the Cloud

AWS

**AWS Foundation Services** 

Compute

**Storage** 

**Database** 

Networking

AWS Global Infrastructure

**Availability Zones** 

Regions

**Edge Locations** 

AWS is responsible for the security **OF** the Cloud



# **Physical Security of Data Center**

- Amazon has been building large-scale data centers for many years.
- Important attributes:
  - Non-descript facilities
  - Robust perimeter controls
  - Strictly controlled physical access
  - Two or more levels of two-factor authentication
- Controlled, need-based access.
- All access is logged and reviewed.
- Separation of Duties
  - Employees with physical access don't have logical privileges.





# **EC2 Security**

- **Host (hypervisor) operating system** 
  - Individual SSH keyed logins via bastion host for AWS admins All accesses logged and audited
- **Guest (EC2 Instance) operating system** 
  - Customer controlled (customer owns root/admin)
  - AWS admins cannot log in
  - Customer-generated keypairs
- Stateful firewall

  - Mandatory inbound firewall, default deny mode Customer controls configuration via Security Groups



# **Network Security**

- IP Spoofing prohibited at host OS level.
- Packet sniffing (promiscuous mode) is ineffective (protected at hypervisor level).
- Unauthorized Port Scanning a violation of TOS and is detected/blocked.
- Inbound ports blocked by default.



# **Configuration Management**

- Most updates are done in such a manner that they will not impact the customer.
- Changes are authorized, logged, tested, approved, and documented.
- AWS will communicate with customers, either via email, the AWS Service Health
  Dashboard (<a href="http://status.aws.amazon.com/">http://status.aws.amazon.com/</a>), or the AWS Personal Health Dashboard
  (<a href="https://phd.aws.amazon.com/">https://phd.aws.amazon.com/</a>) when there is a potential for service being affected.

# **Built for "Continuous Availability"**

- Scalable, fault tolerant services.
- All availability zones (AZs) are always on.
  - There is no "Disaster Recovery Datacenter"
  - All managed to the same standards
- Robust Internet connectivity
  - Each AZ has redundant, Tier 1 ISP Service Providers
  - Resilient network infrastructure



# **Disk Management**

- Proprietary disk management prevents customers from accessing each other's data.
- Disks wiped prior to use.
- Disks can also be encrypted by the customer for additional security.

# Storage Device Decommissioning

- All storage devices go through process using techniques from:
  - DoD 5220.22-M ("National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual").
  - NIST 800-88 ("Guidelines for Media Sanitization").
- Ultimately devices are:
  - Degaussed.
  - Physically destroyed.



# **Under the AWS Shared Responsibility Model**

# AWS Responsibility? or Customer Responsibility?

Configuring the
Security Group rules
that determine which
ports are open on the
EC2 Linux instance

Preventing packet sniffing at the hypervisor level

Patching the operating system with the latest security patches

Shredding disk drives before they leave a datacenter

Securing the internal network inside the AWS datacenters

Installing camera systems to monitor the physical datacenters

Toggling on the Server-side encryption feature for S3 buckets



# **Under the AWS Shared Responsibility Model**

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# Identity and Access Management

# **AAA** with AWS

# **A**uthenticate

IAM Username/Password
Access Key
(+ MFA)
Federation

# **A**uthorize

**IAM Policies** 

# **A**udit

CloudTrail



# **AWS Principals**

# **Account Owner ID (Root Account)**

- Access to all subscribed services.
- Access to billing.
- Access to console and APIs.
- Access to Customer Support.



# IAM Users, Groups and Roles

- Access to specific services.
- Access to console and/or APIs.
- Access to Customer Support (Business and Enterprise).



# **Temporary Security Credentials**

- Access to specific services.
- Access to console and/or APIs.





# **Identity and Access Management**

Common approaches for Applications and Operating Systems

### **Local User Databases**

- Local Password (passwd) files
- Local Windows admin accounts
- User Databases



### **LDAP Directories**

- On-premise accessed over VPN.
- Replicated to AWS (read-only or read/write)
- Federated (one-way trusts, ADFS).
- Managed Samba-based directories via AWS Directory Services.







# **AWS Directory Service**

Managed service for Active Directory

Use your existing Corporate Credentials for

- AWS-based applications
- AWS Management Console



# **Microsoft AD**

Based on Microsoft
Active Directory in
Windows Server 2012
R2. Supports adding
trust relationships with
on-premises domains.
Extend your schema
using MS AD



# Simple AD

A Microsoft Active-Directory compatible directory powered by Samba 4.



### **AD Connector**

Connect to your onpremises Active Directory. Integrates with existing RADIUS MFA solutions.





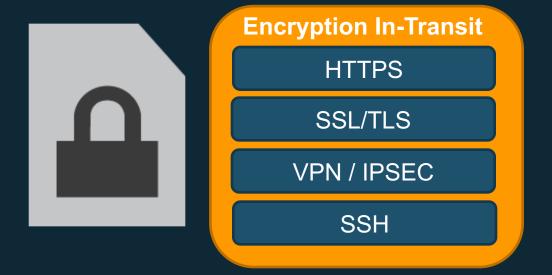
# Encryption

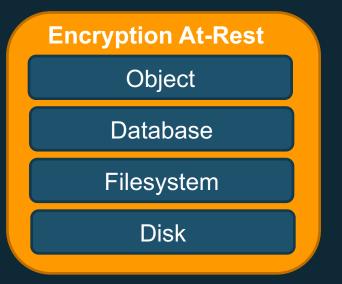
# How are you currently encrypting your data?



# **Encryption**

Protecting data in-transit and at-rest.





Details about encryption can be found in the AWS Whitepaper, "Securing Data at Rest with Encryption".



# **Encryption at Rest**

**Volume Encryption** 

EBS Encryption

Filesystem Tools

AWS Marketplace/Partner

**Object Encryption** 

S3 Server Side Encryption (SSE) S3 SSE w/ Customer Provided Keys

Client-Side Encryption

**Database Encryption** 

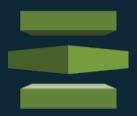
RDS MSSQL TDE RDS ORACLE TDE/HSM RDS MYSQL KMS

RDS PostgreSQL KMS

Redshift Encryption



# **AWS Certificate Manager**



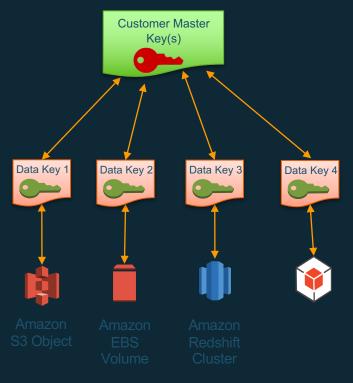
AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) makes it easy to provision, manage, deploy, and renew SSL/TLS certificates on the AWS platform.



# **AWS Key Management Service**

Managed service to securely create, control, rotate, and

use encryption keys.





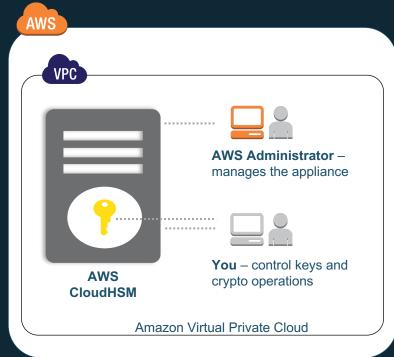


# **AWS CloudHSM**

Help meet compliance requirements for data security by using a dedicated Hardware Security Module appliance with AWS.

- Dedicated, single-tenant hardware device
- Can be deployed as HA and load balanced

- Customer use cases:
  - Oracle TDE
  - MS SQL Server TDE
  - Setup SSL connections
  - Digital Rights Management (DRM)
  - Document Signing







# Configuration Management

# **Amazon Inspector**

- Vulnerability Assessment Service
  - Built from the ground up to support DevSecOps
  - Automatable via APIs
  - Integrates with CI/CD tools
  - On-Demand Pricing model
  - Static & Dynamic Rules Packages
  - Generates Findings





# **AWS WAF**





### Web Traffic Filtering with Custom Rules

Create custom rules that can block, allow or monitor requests based on IP address, HTTP headers, or a combination of both.



### **Malicious Request Blocking**

AWS WAF can recognize and block common web application security risks like SQL injection (SQLi) and cross-site scripting (XSS).



### **Active monitoring & tuning**

Monitor and configure the requests that are being blocked and allowed by the Web ACL rules.



# **AWS CloudTrail**

Web service that records AWS API calls for your account and delivers logs.

Who?	When?	What?	Where to?	Where from?
Bill	3:27pm	Launch Instance	us-west-2	72.21.198.64
Alice	8:19am	Added Bob to admin group	us-east-1	127.0.0.1
Steve	2:22pm	Deleted DynamoDB table	eu-west-1	205.251.233.176

```
"Records":
        "eventVersion": "1.0",
        "userIdentity": {
           "type": "IAMUser",
           "principalId": "EX PRINCIPAL ID",
            "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice",
           "accountId": "123456789012",
           "accessKeyId": "EXAMPLE KEY ID",
            "userName": "Alice",
            "sessionContext":
                "attributes":
                    "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
                    "creationDate": "2014-03-25T18:45:11Z"
        "eventTime": "2014-03-25T21:08:14Z",
        "eventSource": "iam.amazonaws.com",
       "eventName": "AddUserToGroup",
       "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
        "sourceIPAddress": "127.0.0.1",
        "userAgent": "AWSConsole",
       "requestParameters": {
            "userName": "Bob",
            "groupName": "admin"
        "responseElements": null
    ...additional entries
```



# AWS CloudWatch

Monitoring services for AWS Resources and AWS-based Applications.

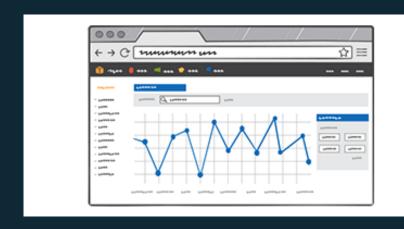
# What does it do?

**Collect and Track Metrics** 

Monitor and Store Logs

Set Alarms (react to changes)

View Graphs and Statistics



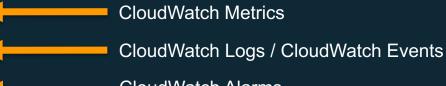
# How can you use it?

Monitor CPU, Memory, Disk I/O, Network, etc.

React to application log events and availability

Automatically scale EC2 instance fleet

View Operational Status and Identify Issues



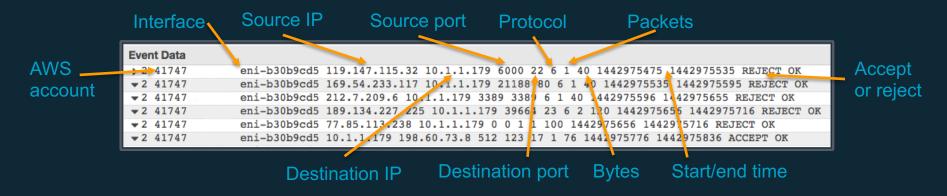






# **VPC Flow Logs**

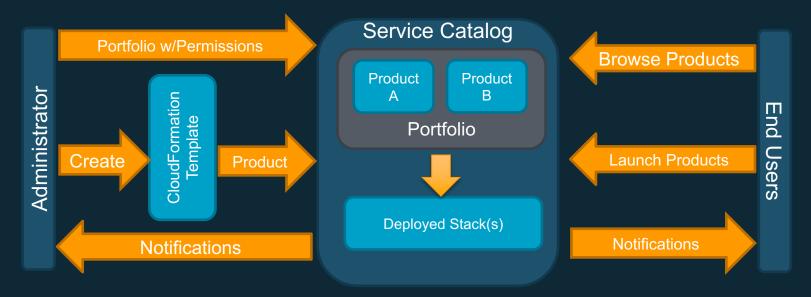
- Agentless
- Enable per ENI, per subnet, or per VPC
- Logged to AWS CloudWatch Logs
- Create CloudWatch metrics from log data
- Alarm on those metrics





# **AWS Service Catalog**

Self-service portal for creating and managing resources in AWS.

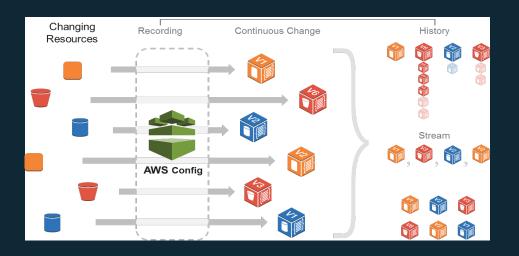


- Create and manage approved catalogs of resources.
- End users browse and launch products via self-service portal.
- Control user access to applications or AWS resources per compliance needs.
- Extensible via API to existing self-service frameworks.



# **AWS Config**

Managed service for tracking AWS inventory and configuration, and configuration change notification.



WANS Configure EC2 EBS

VPC CloudTrail

Security Analysis Audit Compliance Change Management

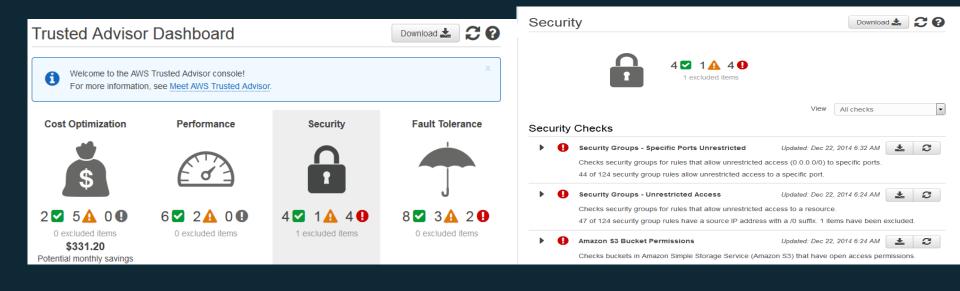
Troubleshooting

Discovery



# **AWS Trusted Advisor**

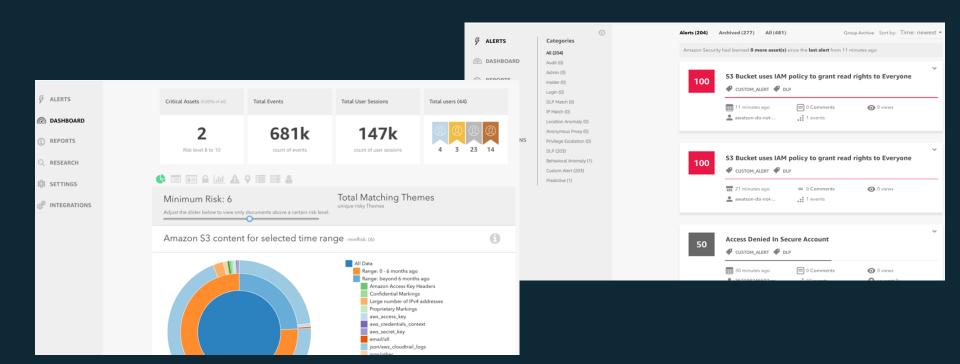
Leverage Trusted Advisor to analyze your AWS resources for best practices for availability, cost, performance and security.





# **Amazon Macie**

Leverage Amazon Macie to help prevent data loss in AWS.







# Questions