AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

Week 4 – Content Review

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AWS Security & Encryption: KMS

Why Encryption:

- Encryption in flight (SSL)
- Server-side encryption at rest
- Client-side encryption
- Fully integrated with IAM for authorization
- Seamlessly integrated into: EBS, S3, Redshift, RDS, SSM, etc.
- You can also use the CLI / SDK

KMS – Customer Master Key (CMK) Types:

- Symmetric (AES-256 keys)
 - First offering of KMS, single encryption key that is used to Encrypt and Decrypt
 - AWS services that are integrated with KMS use Symmetric CMKs
- Asymmetric (RSA & ECC key pairs)
 - Public (Encrypt) and Private Key (Decrypt) pair
 - Used for Encrypt/Decrypt, or Sign/Verify operations



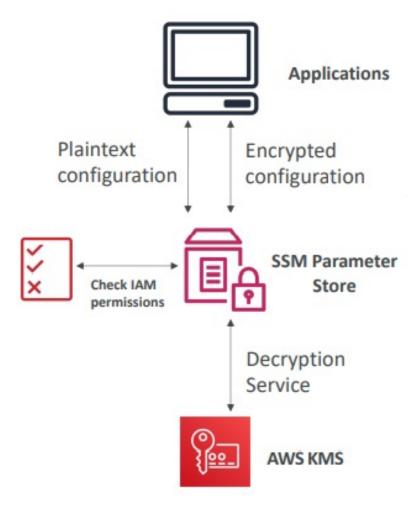
KMS



- Secure storage for configuration and secrets
- Optional Seamless Encryption using KMS
- Serverless, scalable, durable, easy SDK
- Version tracking of configurations / secrets
- Configuration management using path & IAM
- Notifications with CloudWatch Events
- Integration with CloudFormation

Note: Understand SSM Parameter Store Hierarchy







Security Services

AWS Secrets Manager:

- Newer service, meant for storing secrets
- Capability to force **rotation of secrets** every X days
- Automate generation of secrets on rotation (uses Lambda)
- Integration with Amazon RDS (MySQL, PostgreSQL, Aurora)
- Secrets are encrypted using KMS

AWS Shield:

AWS Shield Standard:

- Free service that is activated for every AWS customer
- Provides protection from attacks such as SYN/UDP Floods, Reflection attacks and other layer 3/layer 4 attacks

AWS Shield Advanced:

- Optional DDoS mitigation service (\$3,000 per month per organization)
- Protect against more sophisticated attack on Amazon EC2, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon CloudFront, AWS Global Accelerator, and Route 53
- 24/7 access to AWS DDoS response team (DRP)
- Protect against higher fees during usage spikes due to **DDoS**



Security Services – Contd.

CloudHSM:

- KMS => AWS manages the software for encryption
- CloudHSM => AWS provisions encryption hardware
- Dedicated Hardware (HSM = Hardware Security Module)
- You manage your own encryption keys entirely (not AWS)
- HSM device is tamper resistant, FIPS 140-2 Level 3 compliance
- Supports both **symmetric** and **asymmetric** encryption (SSL/TLS keys)
- Must use the CloudHSM Client Software
- Good option to use with SSE-C encryption





Security Services – Contd.

AWS WAF – Web Application Firewall:

- Protects your web applications from common web exploits (Layer 7)
- **Layer 7 is HTTP** (vs Layer 4 is TCP)
- Deploy on Application Load Balancer, API Gateway, CloudFront
- Define Web ACL (Web Access Control List):
- Rules can include: IP addresses, HTTP headers, HTTP body, or URI strings
- Protects from common attack SQL injection and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- Size constraints, **geo-match** (block countries)
- Rate-based rules (to count occurrences of events) for DDoS 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 your sensitive data in AWS.
- Macie helps identify and alert you to sensitive data, such as PII data.





Amazon Macie



Security Services – Contd.

Amazon GuardDuty

- Intelligent Threat discovery to Protect AWS Account
- Uses Machine Learning algorithms, anomaly detection, 3rd party data
- Input data includes:
 - CloudTrail Logs: unusual API calls, unauthorized deployments
 - VPC Flow Logs: unusual internal traffic, unusual IP address
 - DNS Logs: compromised EC2 instances sending encoded data within DNS queries
- Can setup CloudWatch Event rules to be notified in case of findings
- CloudWatch Events rules can target AWS Lambda or SNS
- Can protect against CryptoCurrency attacks (has a dedicated "finding" for it)

Amazon Inspector

- Automated Security Assessments for EC2 instances
- Analyze the running OS against known vulnerabilities
- Analyze against unintended network accessibility
- AWS Inspector Agent must be installed on OS in EC2 instances
- After the assessment, you get a report with a list of vulnerabilities
- Possibility to send notifications to SNS



VPC Summary

- CIDR: IP Range e.g., 10.0.0.16, 10.0.0.1/24
- **VPC**: Virtual Private Cloud => we define a list of IPv4 & IPv6 CIDR
- Subnets: Tied to an AZ, we define a CIDR
- Internet Gateway: at the VPC level, provide IPv4 & IPv6 Internet Access
- Route Tables: must be edited to add routes from subnets to the IGW, VPC Peering Connections, VPC Endpoints, etc...
- **NAT Instances**: gives internet access to instances in private subnets. Old, must be setup in a public subnet, disable Source / Destination check flag
- NAT Gateway: managed by AWS, provides scalable internet access to private instances, IPv4 only
- Private DNS + Route 53: enable DNS Resolution + DNS hostnames (VPC)
- NACL: Stateless, subnet rules for inbound and outbound, don't forget ephemeral ports
- Security Groups: Stateful, operate at the EC2 instance level
- VPC Peering: Connect two VPC with non overlapping CIDR, nontransitive
- VPC Endpoints: Provide private access to AWS Services (S3, DynamoDB, CloudFormation, SSM) within VPC



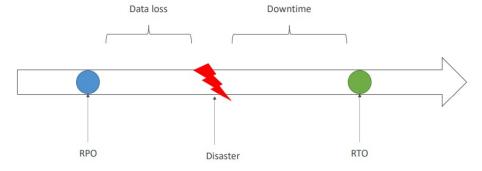
VPC Summary

- **VPC Flow Logs:** Can be setup at the VPC / Subnet / ENI Level, for ACCEPT and REJECT traffic, helps identifying attacks, analyze using Athena or CloudWatch Log Insights
- **Bastion Host:** Public instance to SSH into, that has SSH connectivity to instances in private subnets
- Site to Site VPN: setup a Customer Gateway on DC, a Virtual Private Gateway on VPC, and site-to-site VPN over public internet
- **Direct Connect:** setup a Virtual Private Gateway on VPC, and establish a direct private connection to an AWS Direct Connect Location
- **Private Link / VPC Endpoint Services:**
 - connect services privately from your service VPC to customers VPC
 - Doesn't need VPC peering, public internet, NAT gateway, route tables
 - Must be used with Network Load Balancer & ENI
- **ClassicLink**: connect EC2-Classic instances privately to your VPC
- Transit Gateway: AWS Transit Gateway connects VPCs and on-premises networks through a central hub



Disaster Recovery Overview

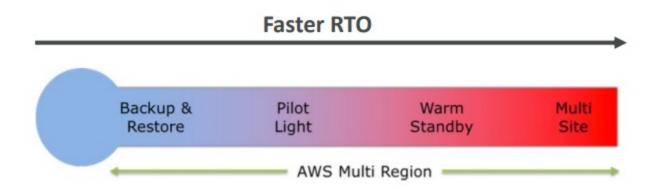
- Any event that has a negative impact on a company's business continuity or finances is a disaster
- Disaster recovery (DR) is about preparing for and recovering from a disaster
- What kind of disaster recovery?
 - On-premise => On-premise: traditional DR, and very expensive
 - On-premise => AWS Cloud: hybrid recovery
 - AWS Cloud Region A => AWS Cloud Region B
- Need to define two terms:
 - **RPO**: **Recovery Point Objective** (RPO is used for determining the frequency of data backup to recover the needed data in case of a disaster)
 - RTO: Recovery Time Objective (RTO is used to determine what kind of preparations are necessary for a disaster, in terms of money, facilities, telecommunications, automated systems, personnel, etc. The shorter the RTO, the greater the resources required.)





Disaster Recovery Strategies

- Backup and Restore
- Pilot Light
- Warm Standby
- Hot Site / Multi Site Approach





Disaster Recovery Tips

Backup

- EBS Snapshots, RDS automated backups / Snapshots, etc...
- Regular pushes to S3 / S3 IA / Glacier, Lifecycle Policy, Cross Region Replication
- From On-Premise: Snowball or Storage Gateway

High Availability

- Use Route53 to migrate DNS over from Region to Region
- RDS Multi-AZ, ElastiCache Multi-AZ, EFS, S3
- Site to Site VPN as a recovery from Direct Connect

Replication

- RDS Replication (Cross Region), AWS Aurora + Global Databases
- Database replication from on-premise to RDS
- Storage Gateway

Automation

- CloudFormation / Elastic Beanstalk to re-create a whole new environment
- Recover / Reboot EC2 instances with CloudWatch if alarms fail
- AWS Lambda functions for customized automations

Other Services



Technology Stack for CI/CD:

- CodeCommit
- CodeBuild
- CodeDeploy
- CodePipeline

• Infrastructure as Code:

• CloudFormation: Declarative way of outlining your AWS Infrastructure, for any resources (most of them are supported).

Amazon EMR:

- EMR stands for "Elastic MapReduce"
- EMR helps creating Hadoop clusters (Big Data) to analyze and process vast amount of data

AWS Opsworks:

- Chef & Puppet help you perform server configuration automatically, or repetitive actions
- They work great with EC2 & On Premise VM
- AWS Opsworks = Managed Chef & Puppet



Other Services – Contd.

AWS Elastic Transcoder:

- Convert media files (video + music) stored in S3 into various formats for tablets, PC, Smartphone, TV, etc.
- Features: bit rate optimization, thumbnail, watermarks, captions, DRM, progressive download, encryption

AWS WorkSpaces:

- Managed, Secure Cloud Desktop
- Great to eliminate management of on-premise VDI (Virtual Desktop Infrastructure)

AWS AppSync:

- Store and sync data across mobile and web apps in real-time
- Makes use of GraphQL (mobile technology from Facebook)

Cost Explorer:

- Visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time
- Create custom reports that analyze cost and usage data.
- Analyze your data at a high level: total costs and usage across all accounts
- Or Monthly, hourly, resource level granularity



Well Architected Framework

- 5 Pillars of AWS Well-Architected Framework Tool:
 - Operational Excellence
 - Security
 - Reliability
 - Performance Efficiency
 - **Cost Optimization**

Trusted Advisor:

- No need to install anything high level AWS account assessment
- Analyze your AWS accounts and provides recommendation





Q & A

Thank you

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