

## 1 AWS Security Fundamentals Cheatsheet

This cheatsheet was created by [Rami McCarthy](#) and [Joshua Dow](#) for the [BASC 2019 AWS Security Fundamentals](#) workshop.

### 1.1 AWS Built-in Security Tools

1. CloudTrail - view recent events and log AWS API calls
2. Trusted Advisor - audit best practices for use of AWS
  - Seven free security checks
  - Additional ~10 security checks add a 3% premium to AWS costs
    - May be worth it just for the “Exposed Access Keys” rule
  - Make sure you setup notifications to monitor state
3. GuardDuty - threat detection based on event analysis and baselining
  - 30 day free trial, then priced by volume of processing
4. Inspector - automated security assessment of AWS hosted applications
  - Free for 90 days + 250 of each assessment, then .10-.30\$ per assessment
  - Set standards and validate adherence
5. SecurityHub - collates security alerts across accounts, AWS tools, and AWS partner tools
  - Set custom response and remediation workflows with cloudwatch
  - Integrate with AWS Partners
6. Macie - ML for sensitive data discovery, classification, and protection
  - Machine Learning on where sensitive information is located and how it's accessed
    - Only supports S3 currently
    - Prohibitively expensive

### 1.2 AWS Best Practices

1. Enable Built-in Security Tools
2. Secure Logging
  - Replicate logs to an unlinked account
    - Minimized access to these secured logs to only key personnel
  - Enable versioning on the bucket with MFA-delete
  - Make sure you enable CloudTrail in all regions
  - Setup CloudWatch metrics and alarms for major violation cases
3. Secure Public Access
  - Setup block public access for supported services (S3, EMR)
    - This can be enabled “going forward”
    - Use Trusted Advisor to audit
  - Check external exposure of EC2s (i.e ElasticSearch)
  - Secure deployed resources
    - EC2s and S3 buckets should have an ELB or CloudFront in front of them
      - Standardizing logging access
      - Allows chaining AWS services (Shield, WAF, etc.)
4. Secure Authentication
  - Roles > IAM Credentials > Username/Password Authentication
  - For applications, use EC2 roles, don't use an IAM account
    - This is easy with the AWS SDK
    - Watch out for SSRF

- Only give users STS assume role permissions
- For development
  - Developer should get fresh, temporary credentials each day
  - Developers should not be able to push to ECR from their laptops
  - Use DevOps so that CI/CD always does build/deployment
- 5. Secure MFA
  - Hardware Tokens > One-Time Password > SMS

### 1.3 Third-Party Tools

1. Prowler
  - CIS AWS Benchmark (49 checks) + 40 additional checks including related to GDPR and HIPAA.
2. ScoutSuite
  - Multi-Cloud support with over 100 checks
3. Cloudmapper
  - ~50 checks, some unique from other tools

### 1.4 Resources

- Scott Piper – <https://summitroute.com/> - @0xdabbad00 - [AWS Security Maturity Roadmap](#)
- Toni de la Fuente - [AWS Security Tool Arsenal](#) - @ToniBlyx
- Rhino Security - <https://rhinosecuritylabs.com/blog/?category=aws>
- Cloudbonaut - <https://cloudbonaut.io/aws-security-primer/>
- Corey Quinn - <https://www.lastweekinaws.com> - @QuinnyPig
- Teri Radichel - <https://2ndsightlab.com/> - @TeriRadichel