

AWS Multi-Account Strategy

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Old World IT

Bob – IT/security guy



Developers

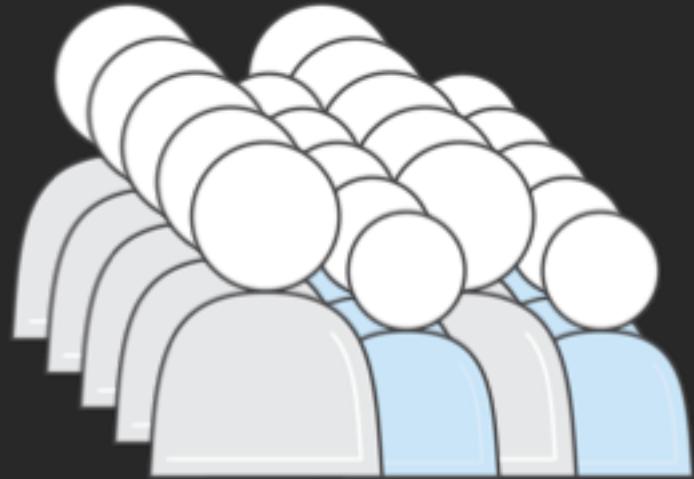


Old World IT - Scale

More Bobs



More developers

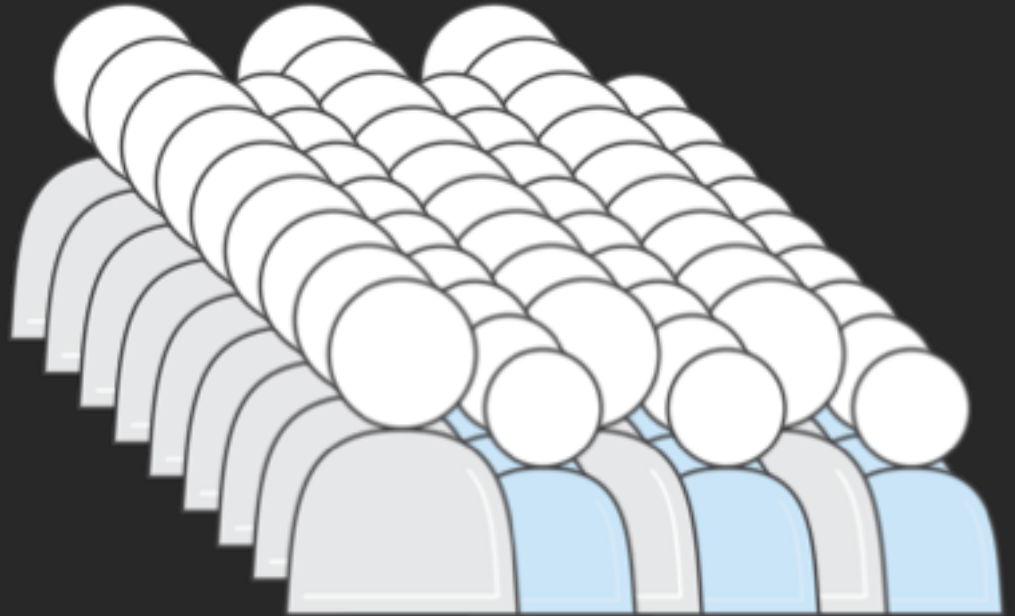


The cloud will make this easier!

Same Bobs



More developers!



One account, Isolation with IAM and VPC



“Gray” boundaries

Complicated and messy over time

Difficult to track resources

People stepping on each other

Separate developer account

Still can't track resources or spend

Still have isolation and blast radius concerns

Developers still stepping on each other

Bob now has to manage IAM and VPCs, here too



The problem

On-premises posture for the cloud

Inheriting ideas from datacenter days

Management and Ops don't trust dev with full access

Developers want to work – Really!

DevOps is a great idea

Doesn't work when Ops is in the way

A New Solution – We need

Access to AWS services without barriers

Ability to fail fast without collateral damage

Smaller blast-radius

Operations team → Cloud architects

Everyone able to influence digital transformation

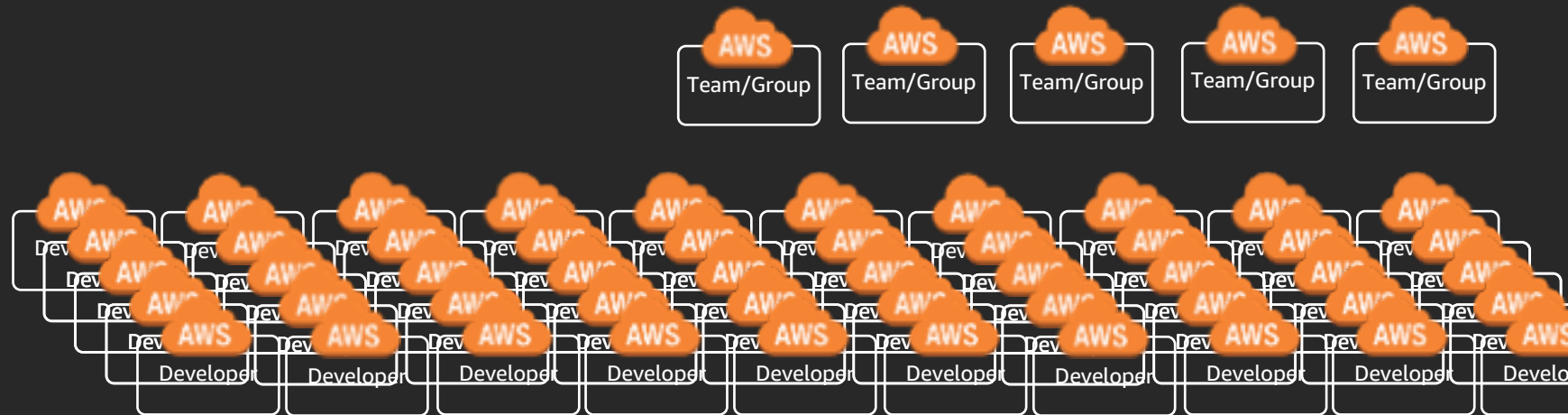
Costs and resources tracked to individuals and teams

Optimize code for AWS

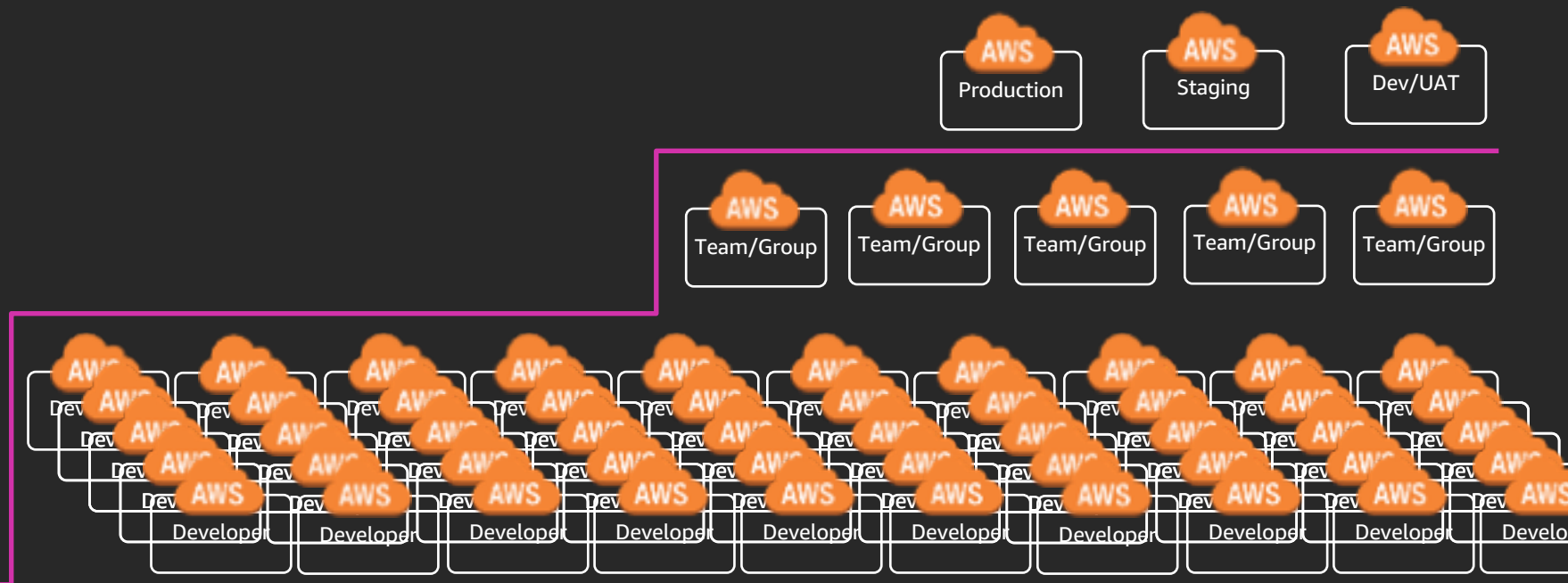
Where Do I Start? Developer accounts



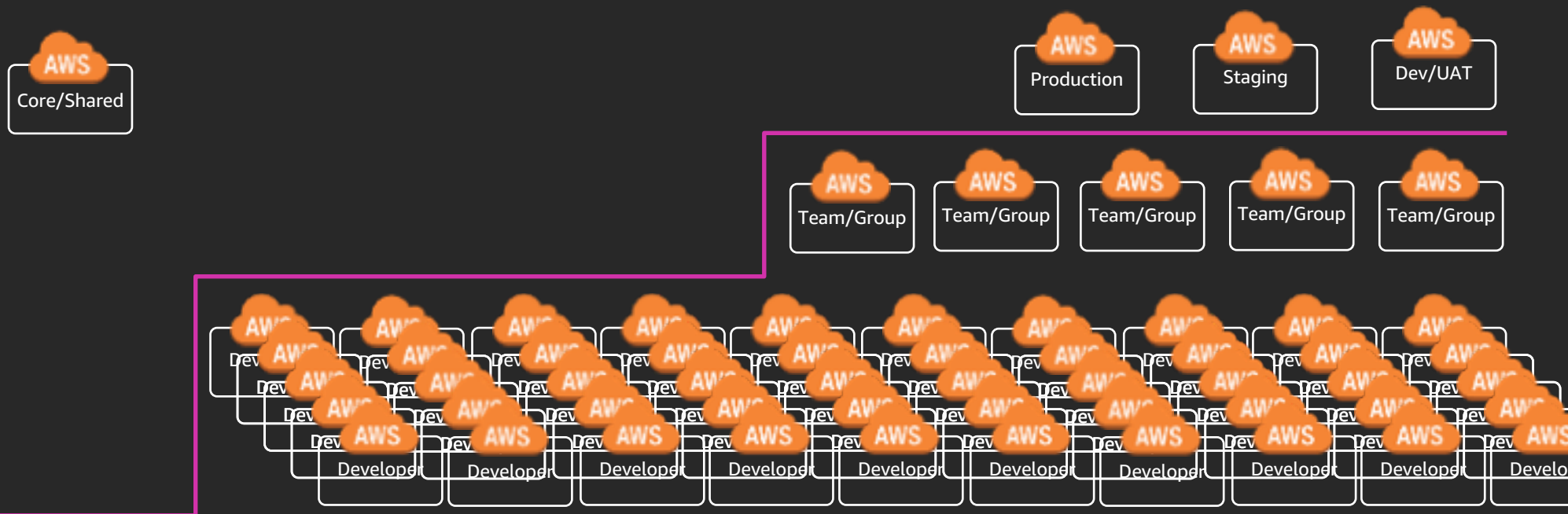
Where Do I Start? Team accounts



Where Do I Start? Ops accounts



Where Do I Start? Shared services



What are core shared accounts?



Shared Services



Log Archive

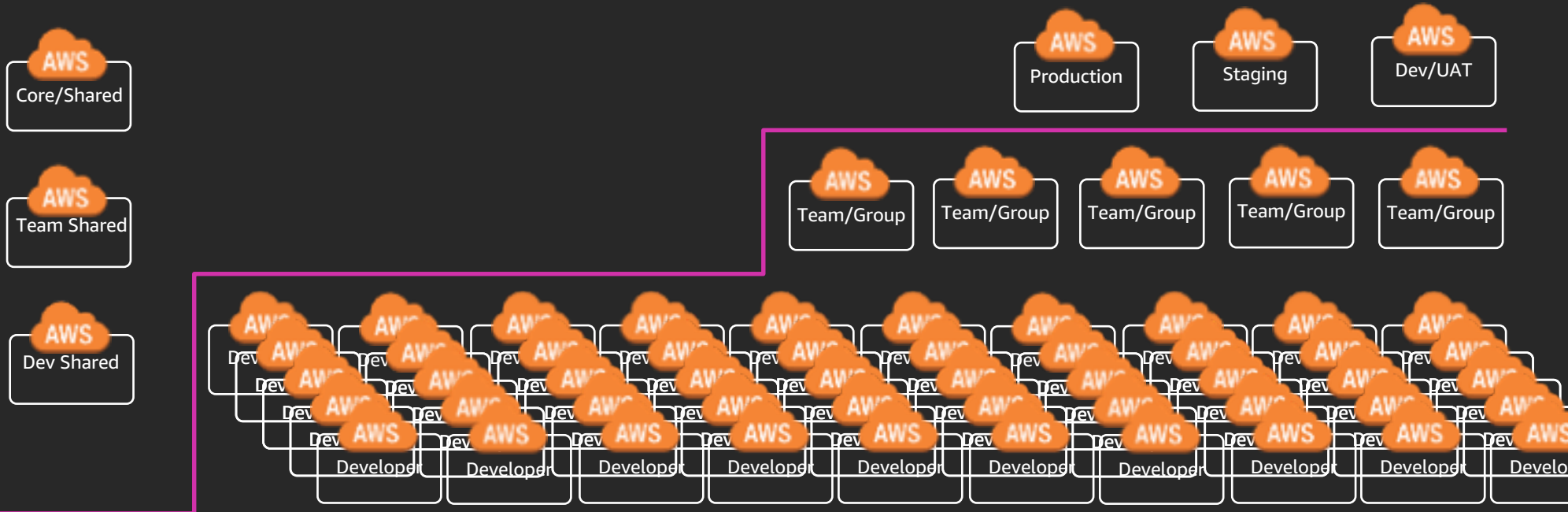


Network

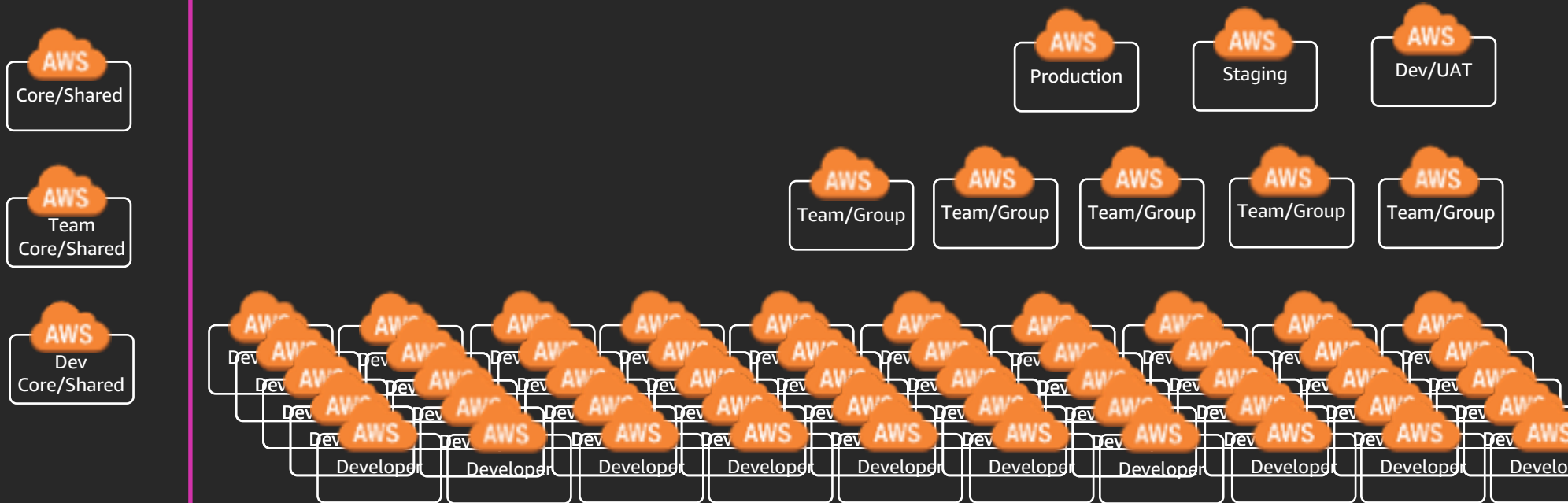


Security

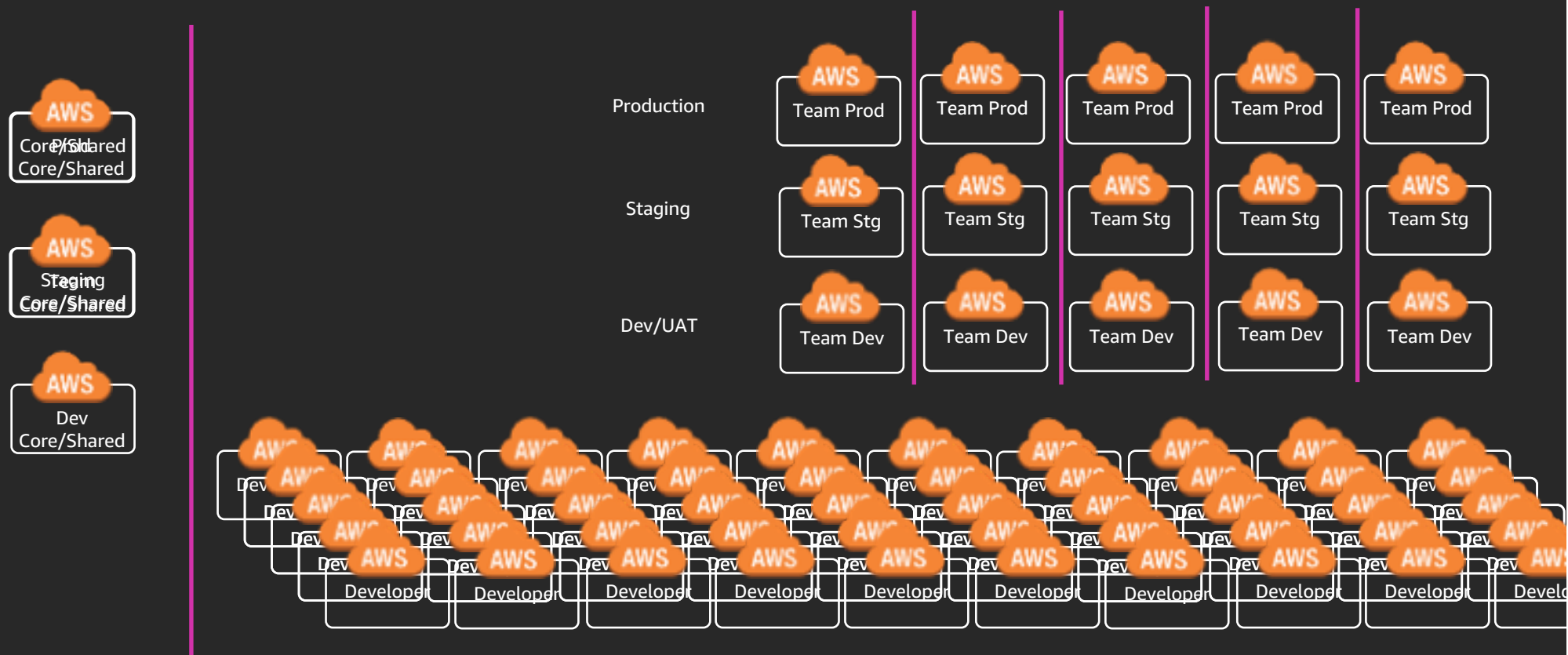
Shared by tier



Shared by tier



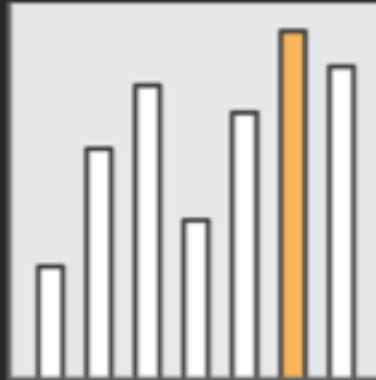
A different approach



AWS Account



Security/Resource
Boundary



API Limits/Throttling



Billing Separation

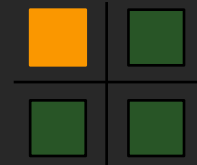
Why one account isn't enough



Many Teams



Billing



Isolation

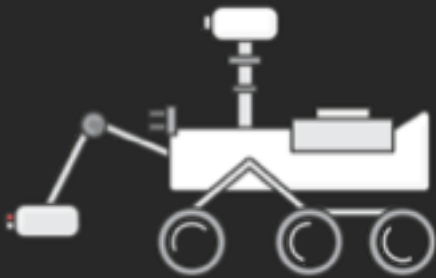


Security / Compliance
Controls



Business Process

Goals



Automated



Scalable



Self-service



Guardrails NOT Blockers



Auditable



Flexible

Account security considerations

Baseline Requirements

Lock

AWS Account Credential Management
("Root Account")

Enable

AWS CloudTrail
Amazon GuardDuty

Define

Map enterprise roles and permissions

Federate

Use identity solutions

Establish

InfoSec cross-account roles

Identify

Actions and conditions to enforce
governance

What accounts should I create?



Organizations Account



Log Archive



Security



Shared Services



Network



Billing



Sandbox



Dev



Pre-Prod

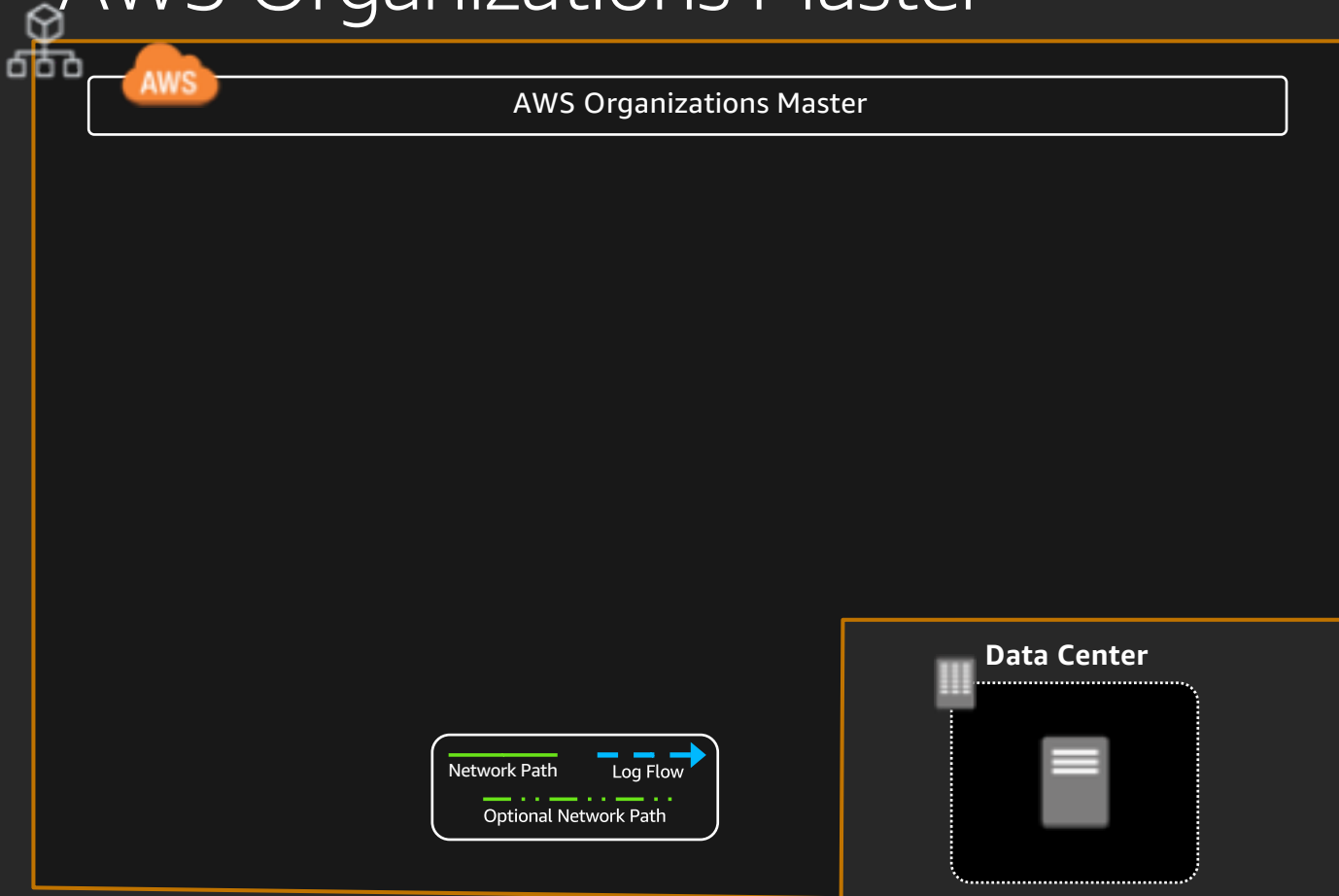


Prod



Other

AWS Organizations Master



No connection to DC

Service control policies

Consolidated billing

Volume discount

Minimal resources

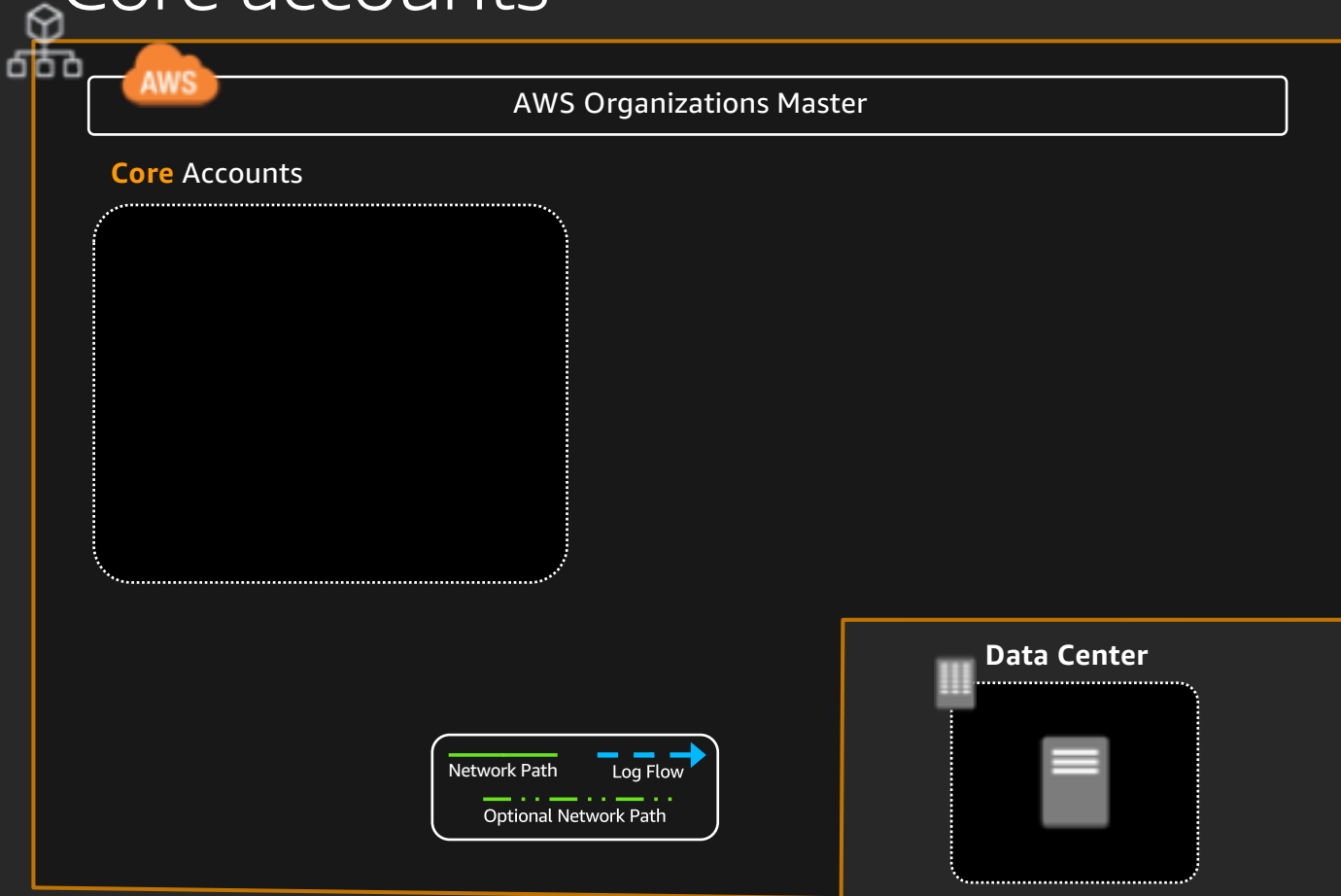
Limited access

Restrict Orgs role!

SCP: Stop CloudTrail from being disabled

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Effect": "Deny",  
      "Action": "cloudtrail:StopLogging",  
      "Resource": "*"   
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Core accounts



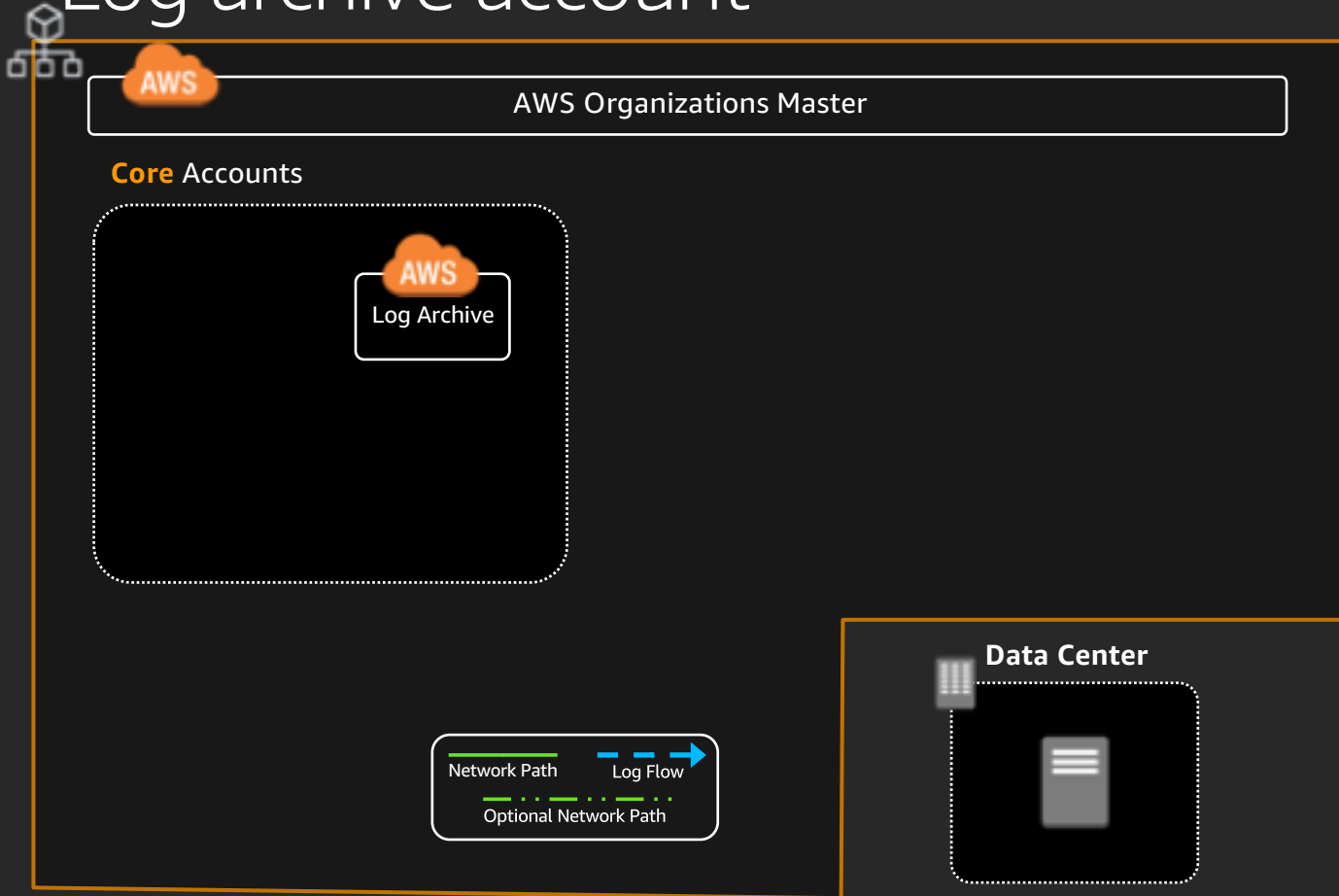
Foundational

Building Blocks

Once per organization

Have their own development
life cycle (dev/qa/prod)

Log archive account



Versioned Amazon S3 bucket
Restricted
MFA delete

CloudTrail logs

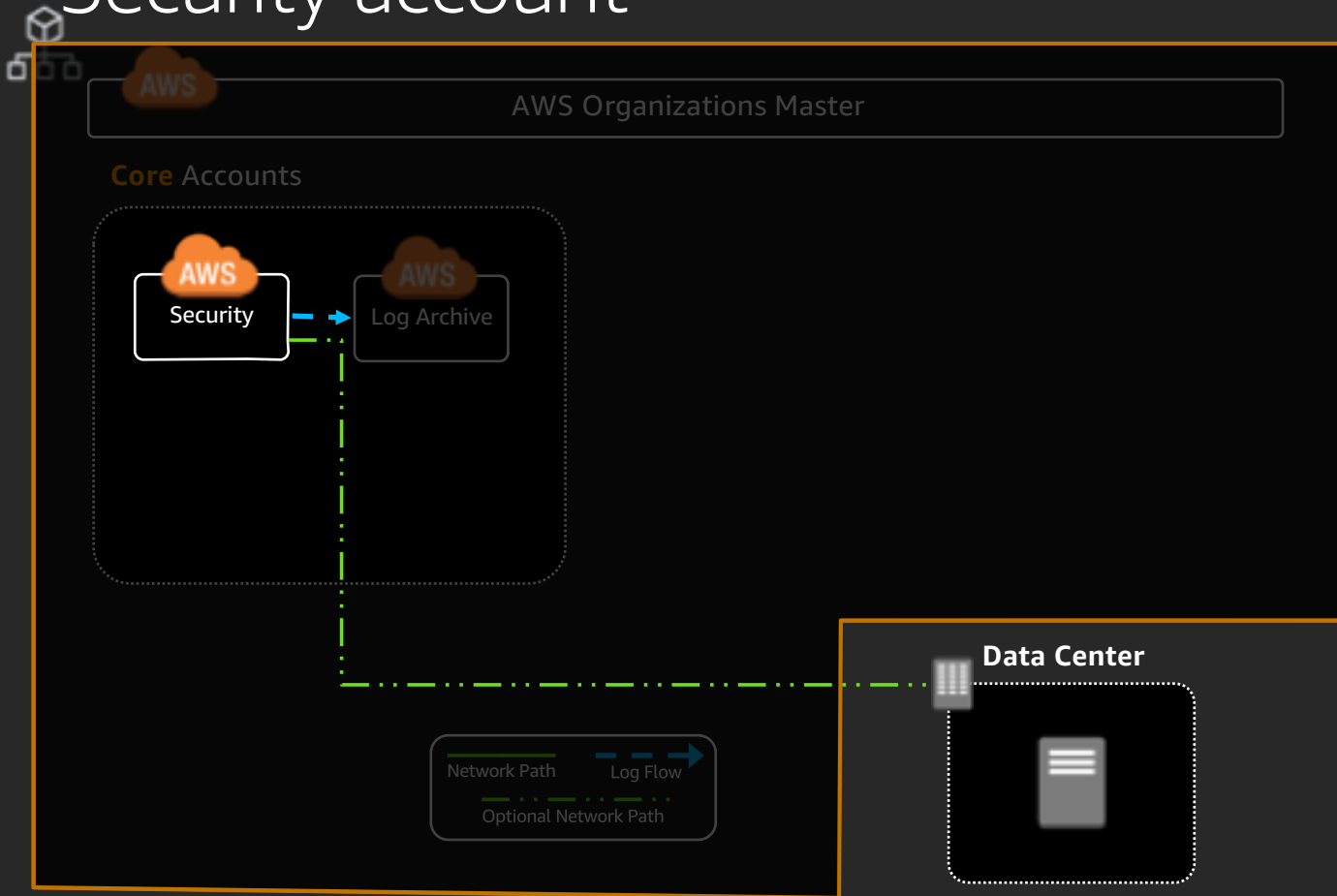
Security logs

Single source of truth

Alarm on user login

Limited access

Security account



Optional data center connectivity

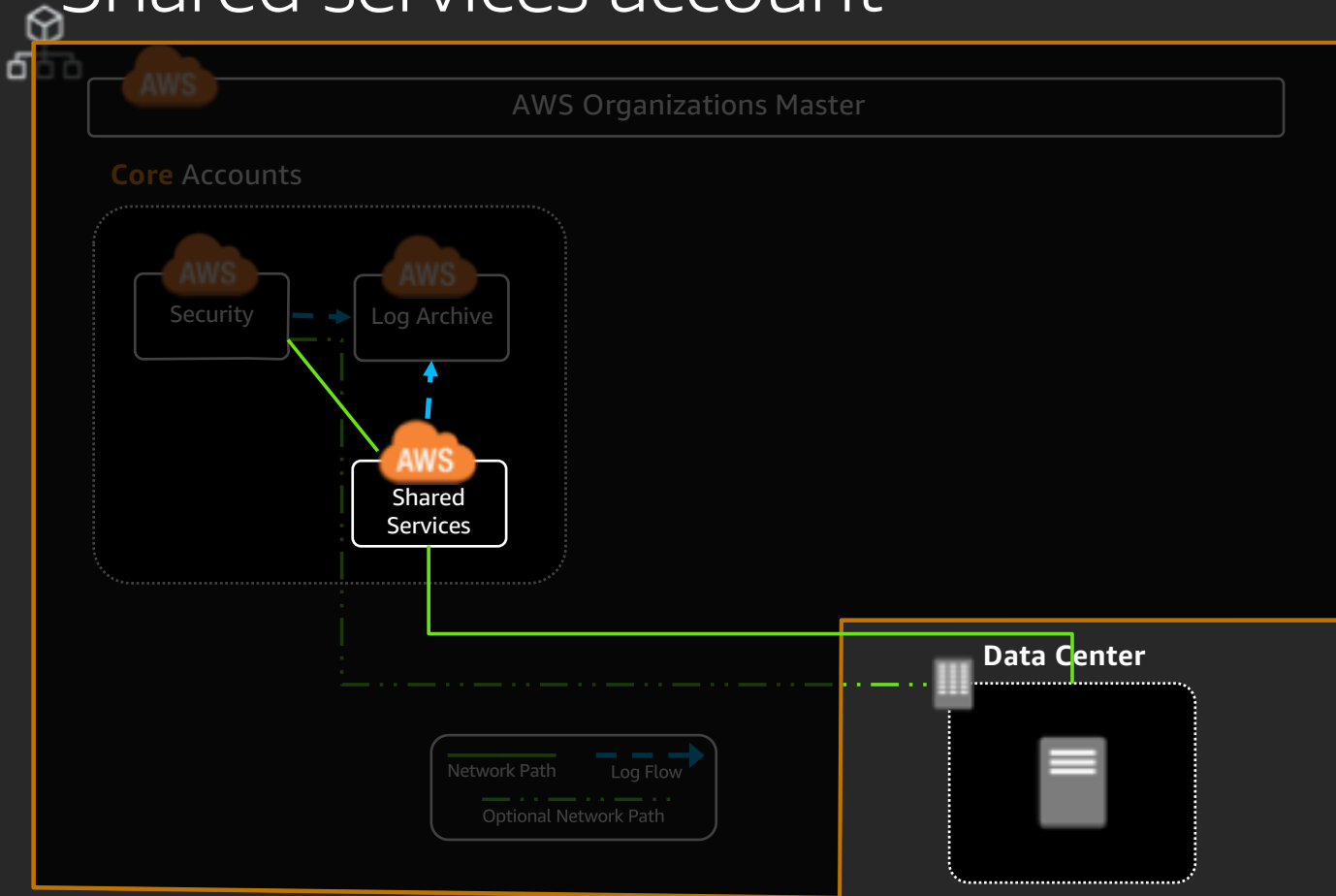
Security tools and audit

GuardDuty Master

Cross-account read/write
Automated Tooling

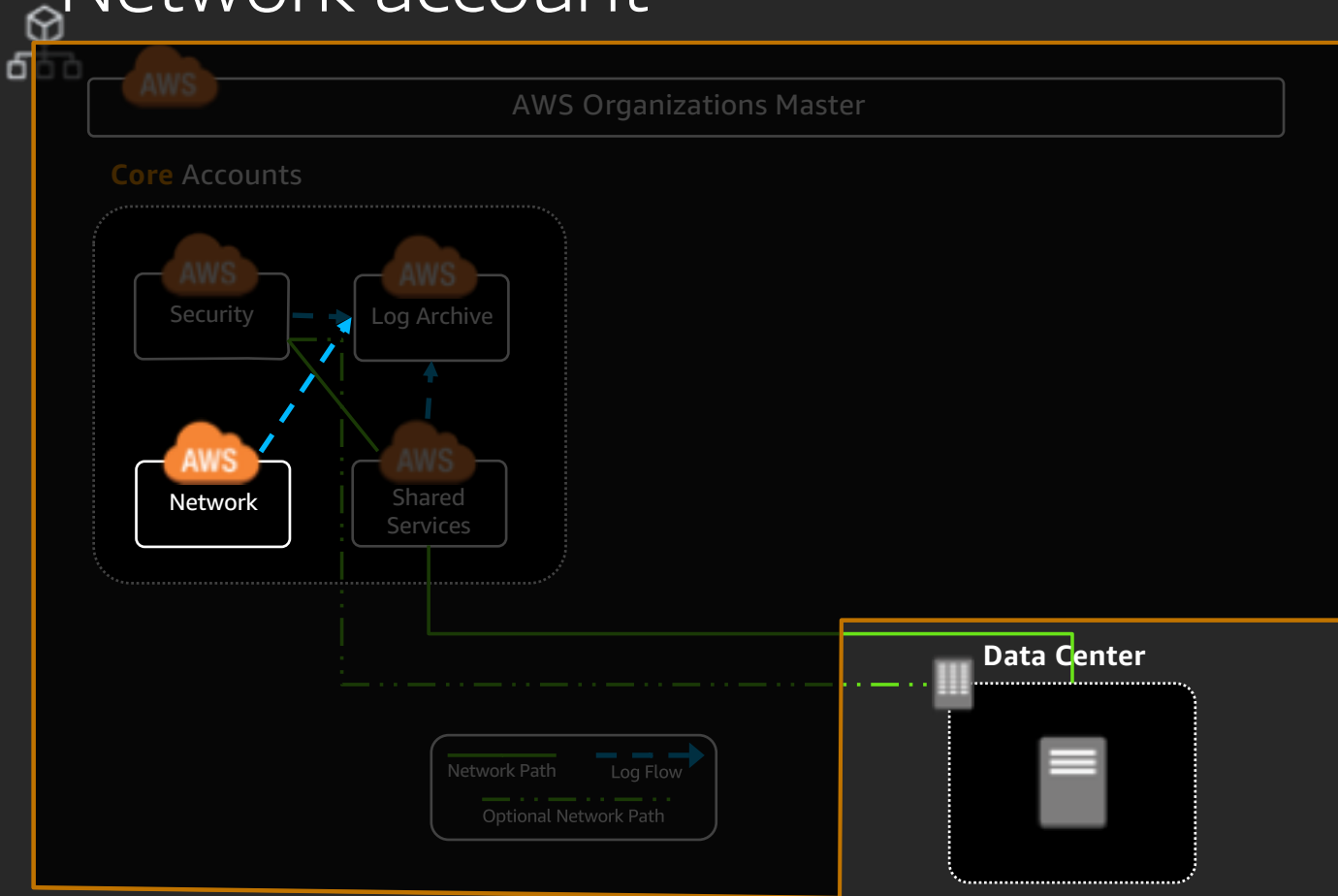
Limited access

Shared services account



Connected to DC
DNS
LDAP/Active Directory
Shared Services VPC
Deployment tools
Golden AMI
Pipeline
Scanning infrastructure
Inactive instances
Improper tags
Snapshot lifecycle
Monitoring
Limited access

Network account



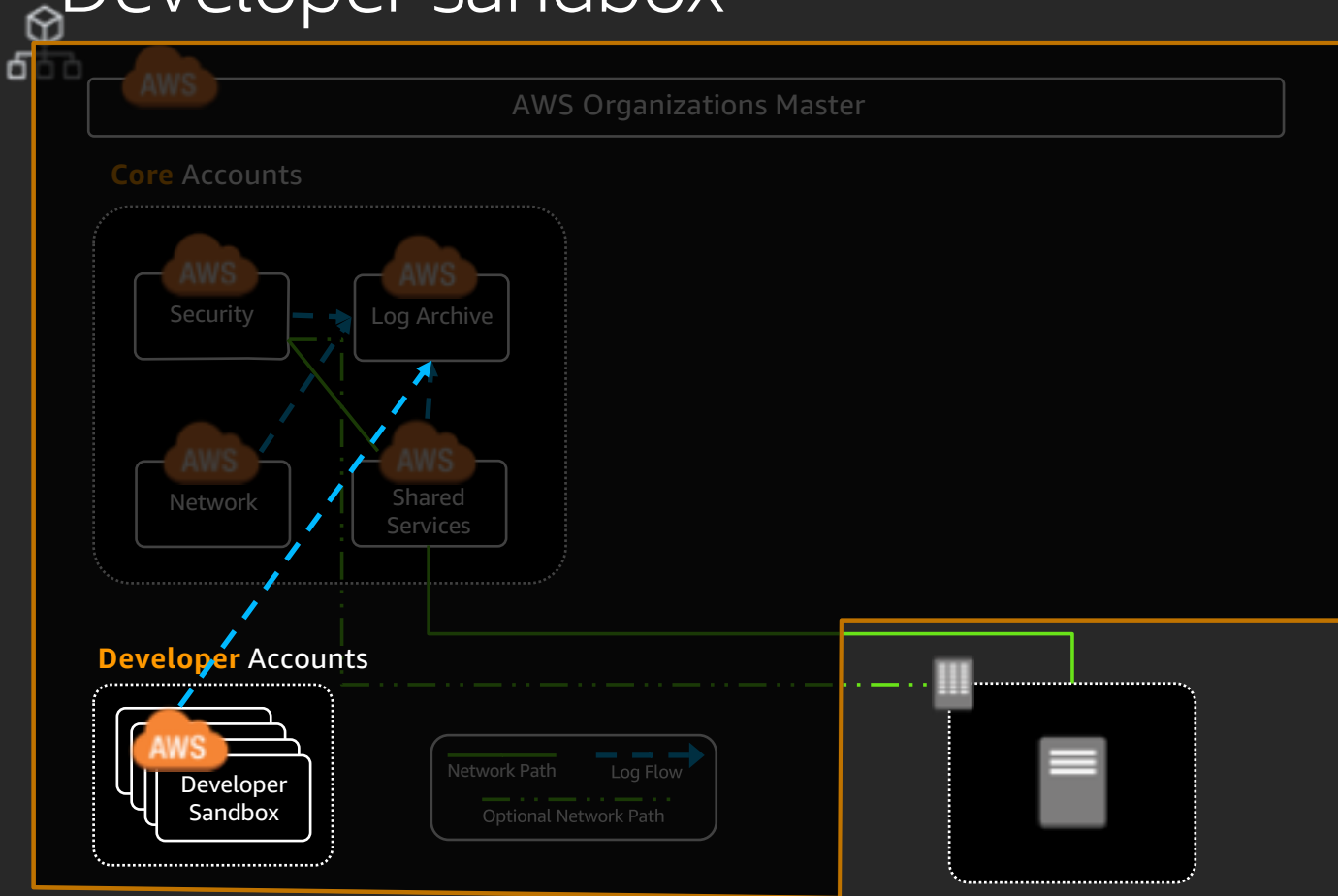
Managed by
network team

Networking services

AWS Direct Connect

Limited access

Developer sandbox



No connection to DC

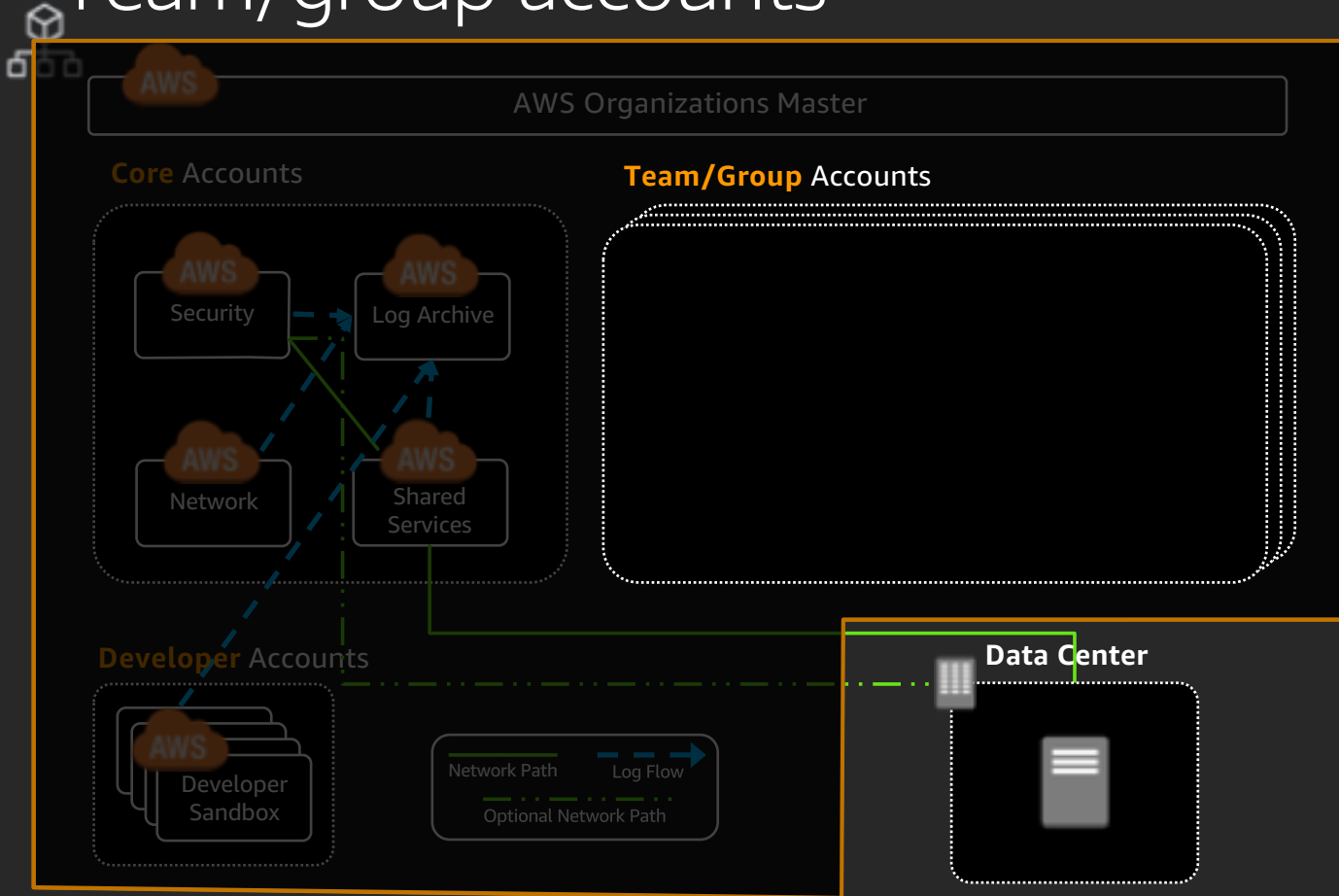
Innovation space

Fixed spending limit

Autonomous

Experimentation

Team/group accounts

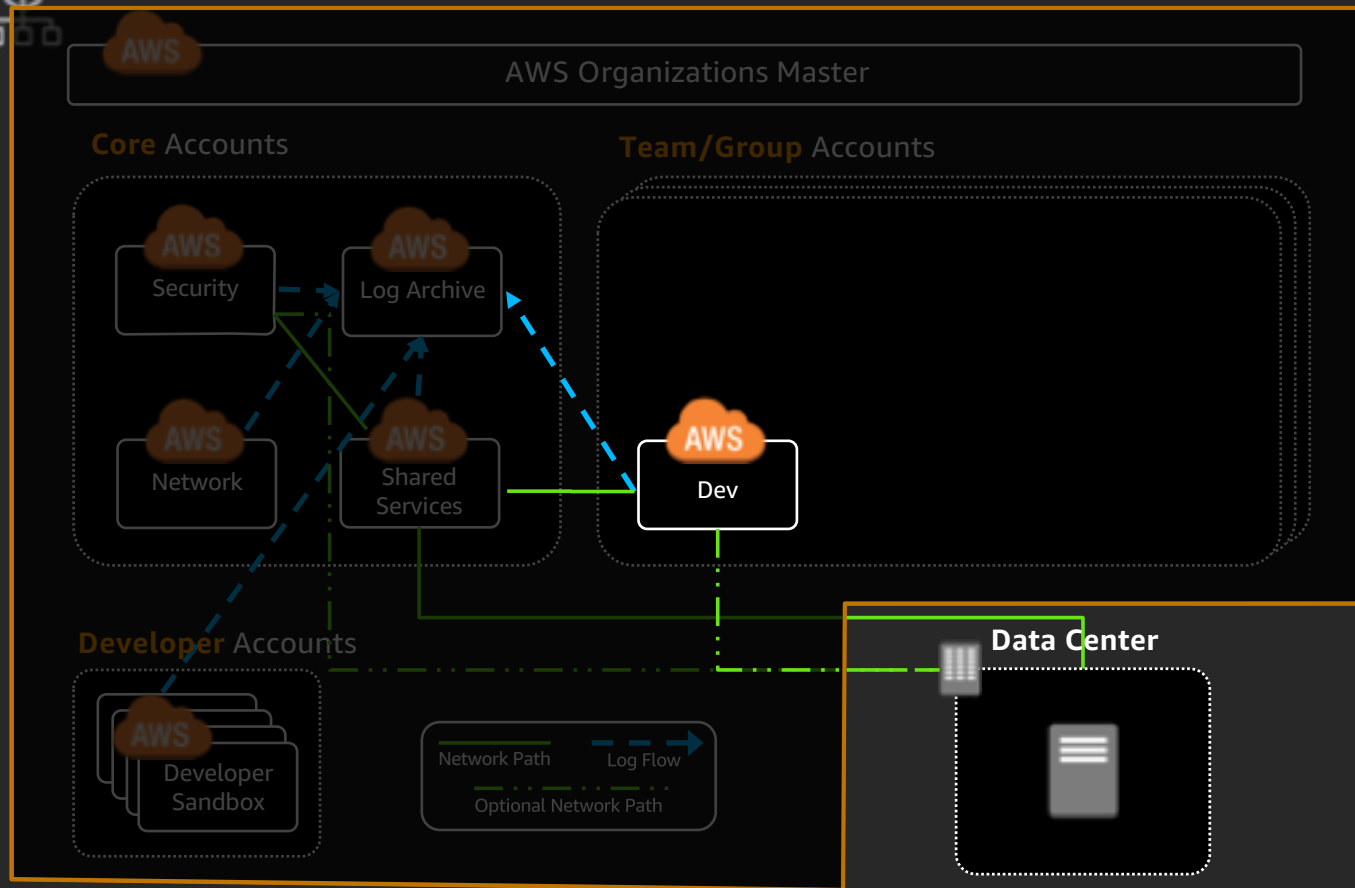


Based on level of needed isolation

Match your development lifecycle

Think Small

Dev

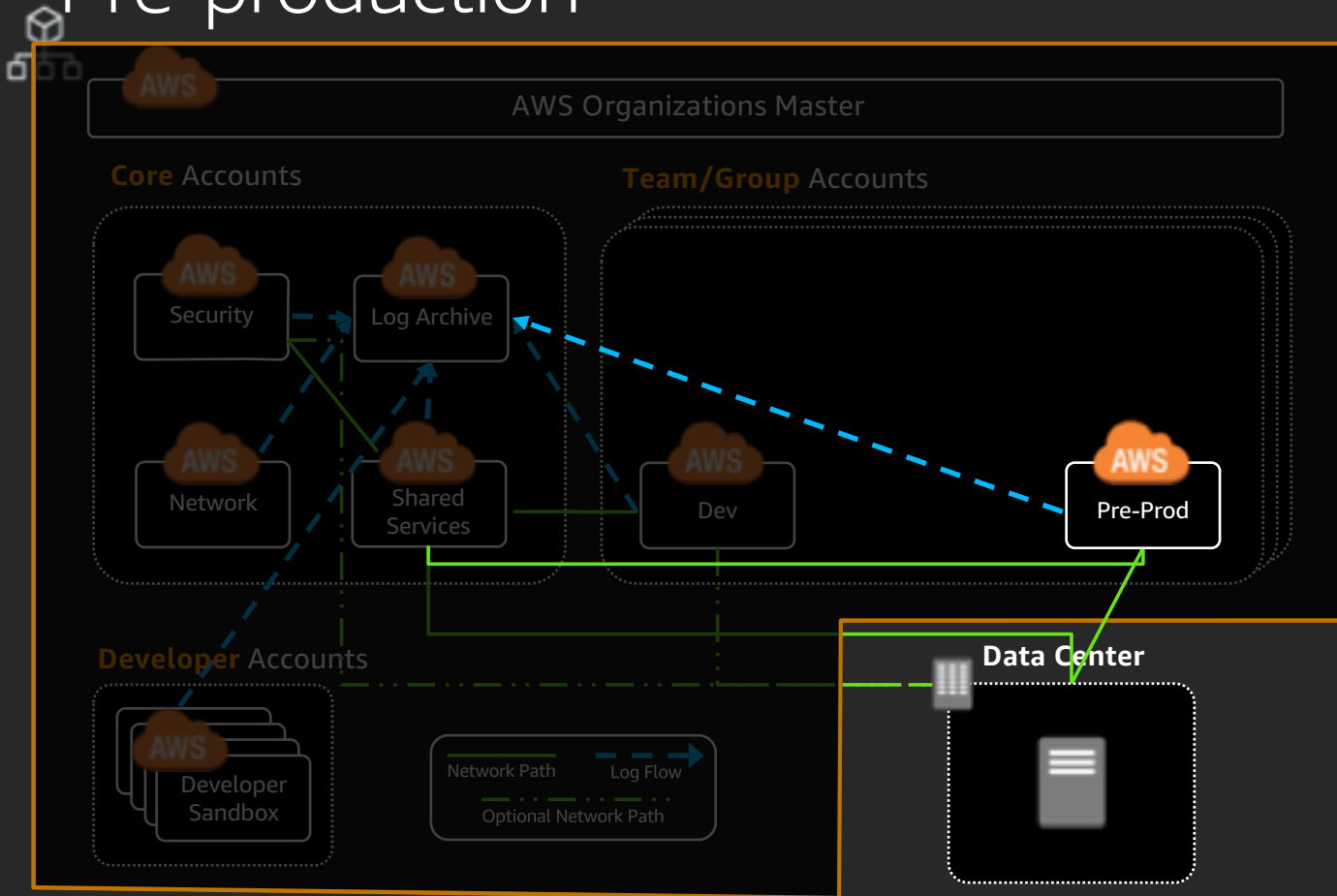


Develop and iterate quickly

Collaboration space

Stage of SDLC

Pre-production



Connected to DC

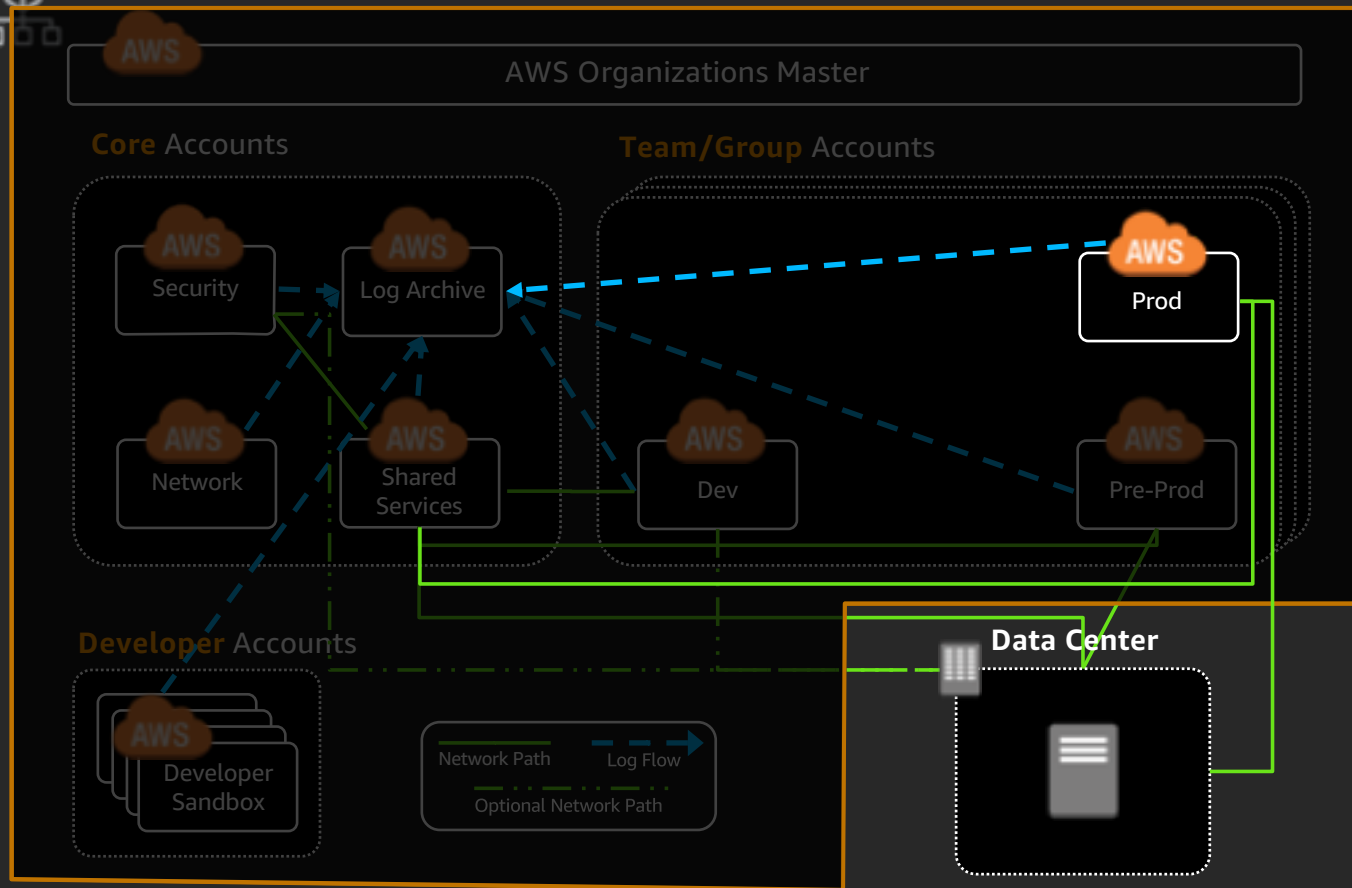
Production-like

Staging

Testing

Automated Deployment

Production



Connected to DC

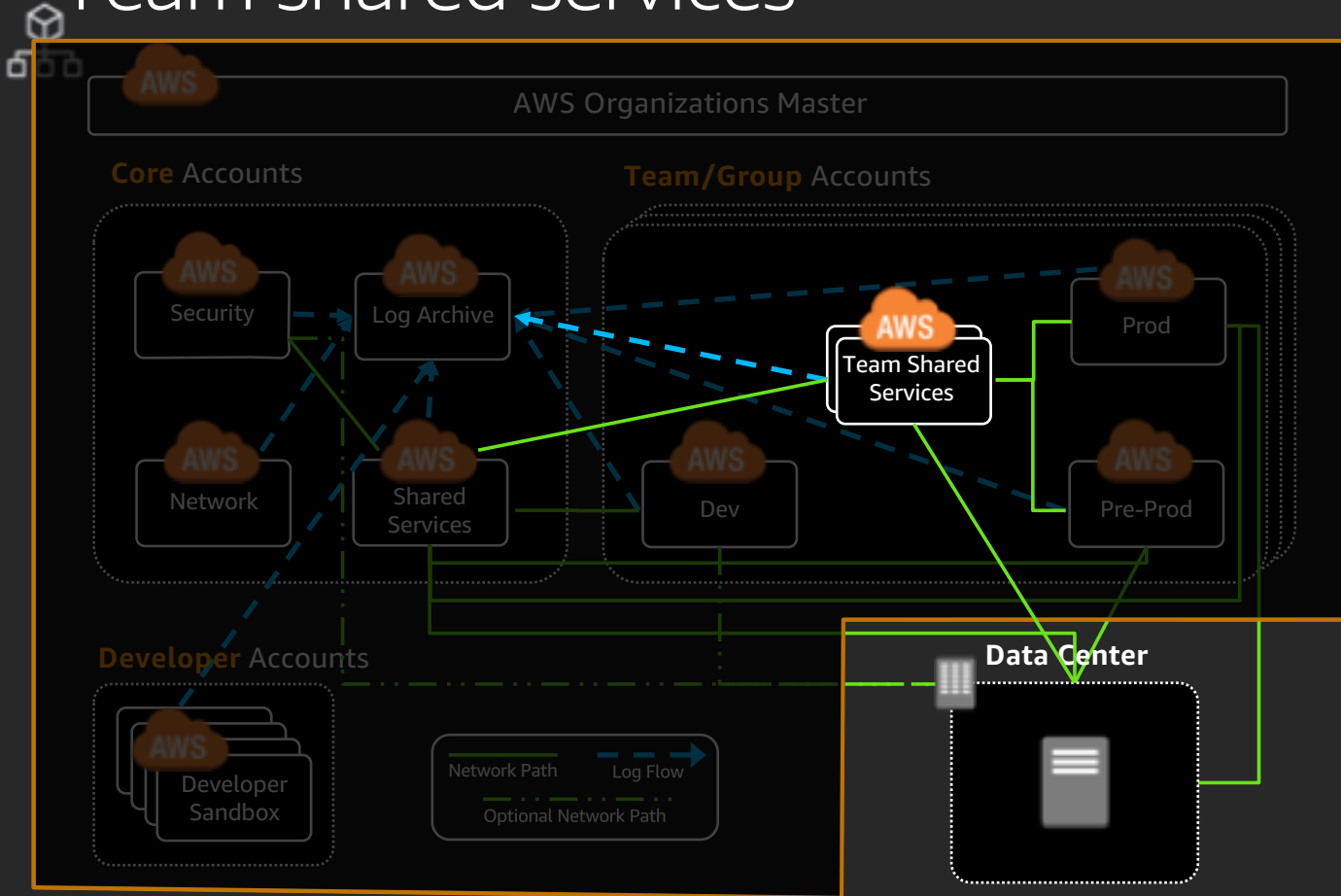
Production applications

Promoted from Pre-Prod

Limited access

Automated Deployments

Team shared services



Grows organically

Shared to the team

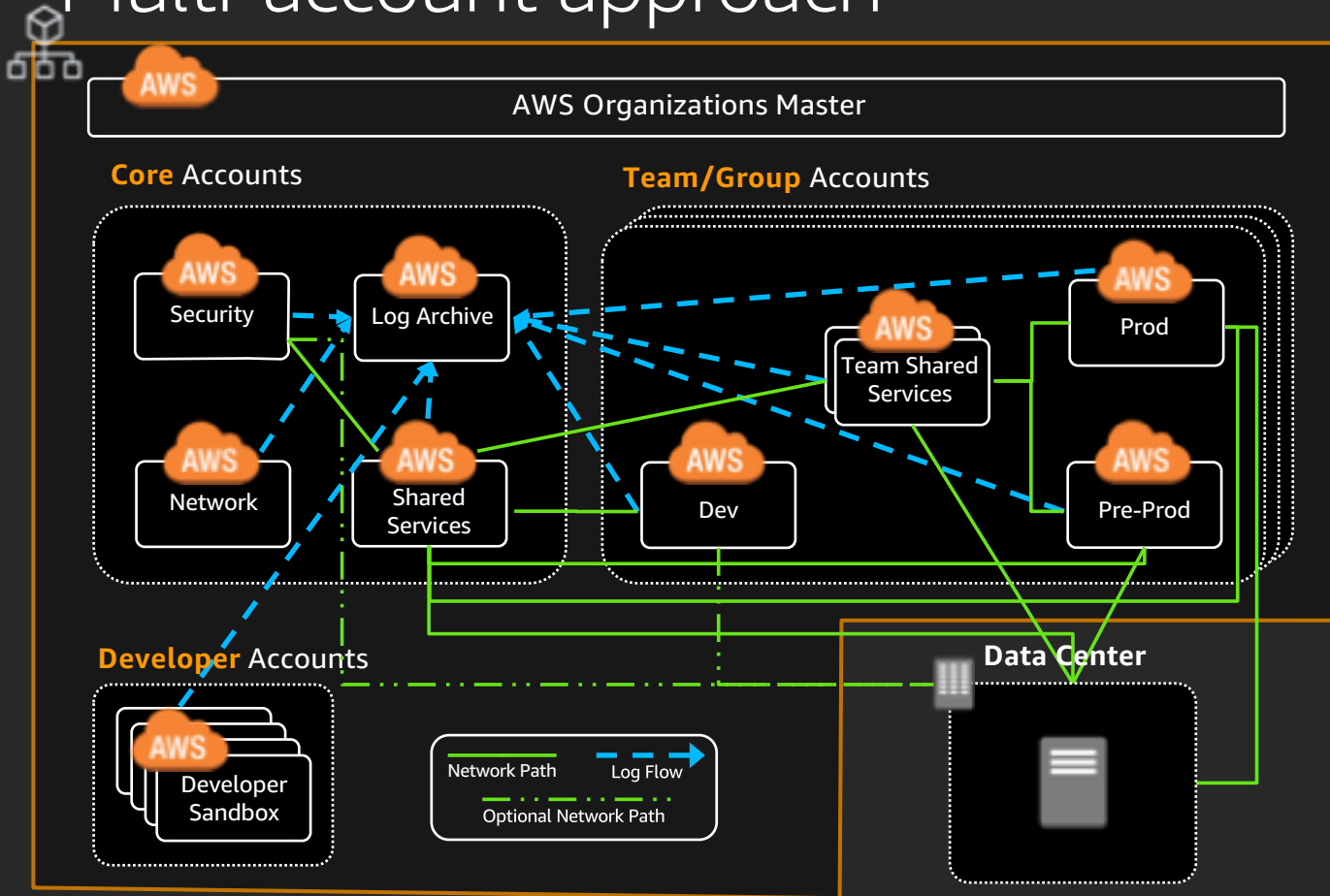
Product-specific common services

Data lake

Common tooling

Common services

Multi-account approach



Orgs: Account management

Log Archive: Security logs

Security: Security tools, AWS Config rules

Shared services: Directory, limit monitoring

Network: Direct Connect

Dev Sandbox: Experiments, Learning

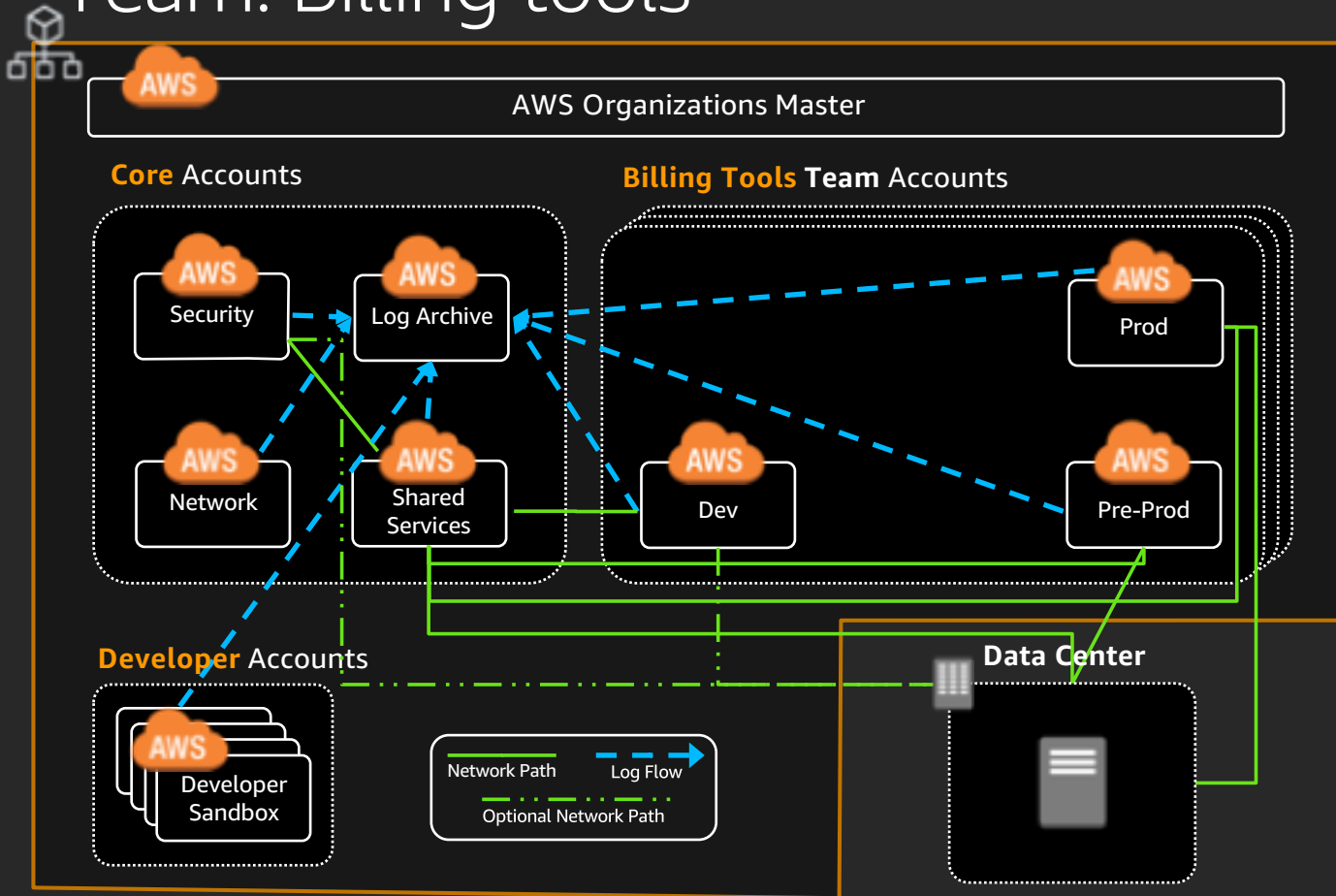
Dev: Development

Pre-Prod: Staging

Prod: Production

Team SS: Team Shared Services, Data Lake

Team: Billing tools



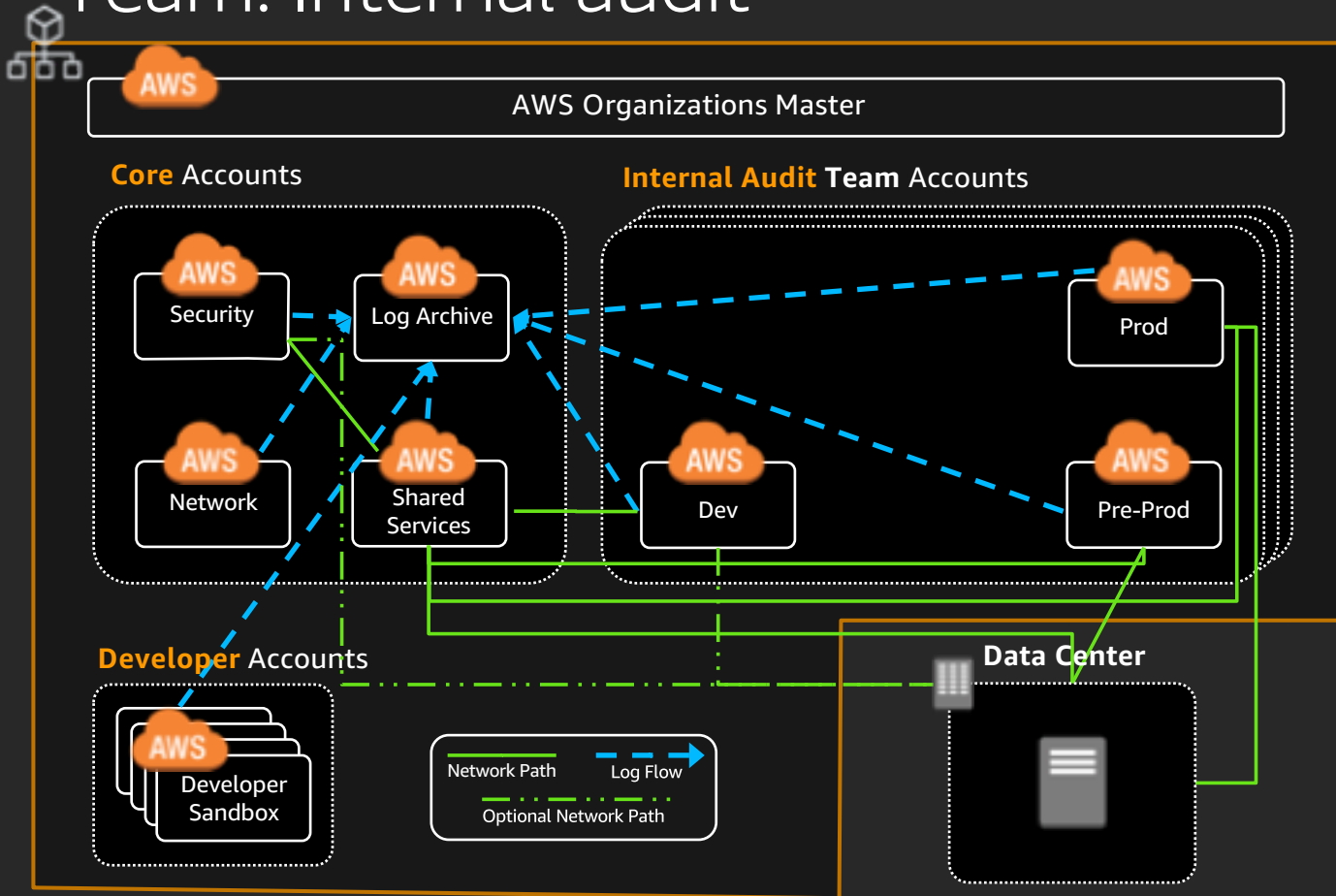
Reduces access to Organizations account

Billing reports

Usage metrics and reporting

Usage optimizations and RI management

Team: Internal audit

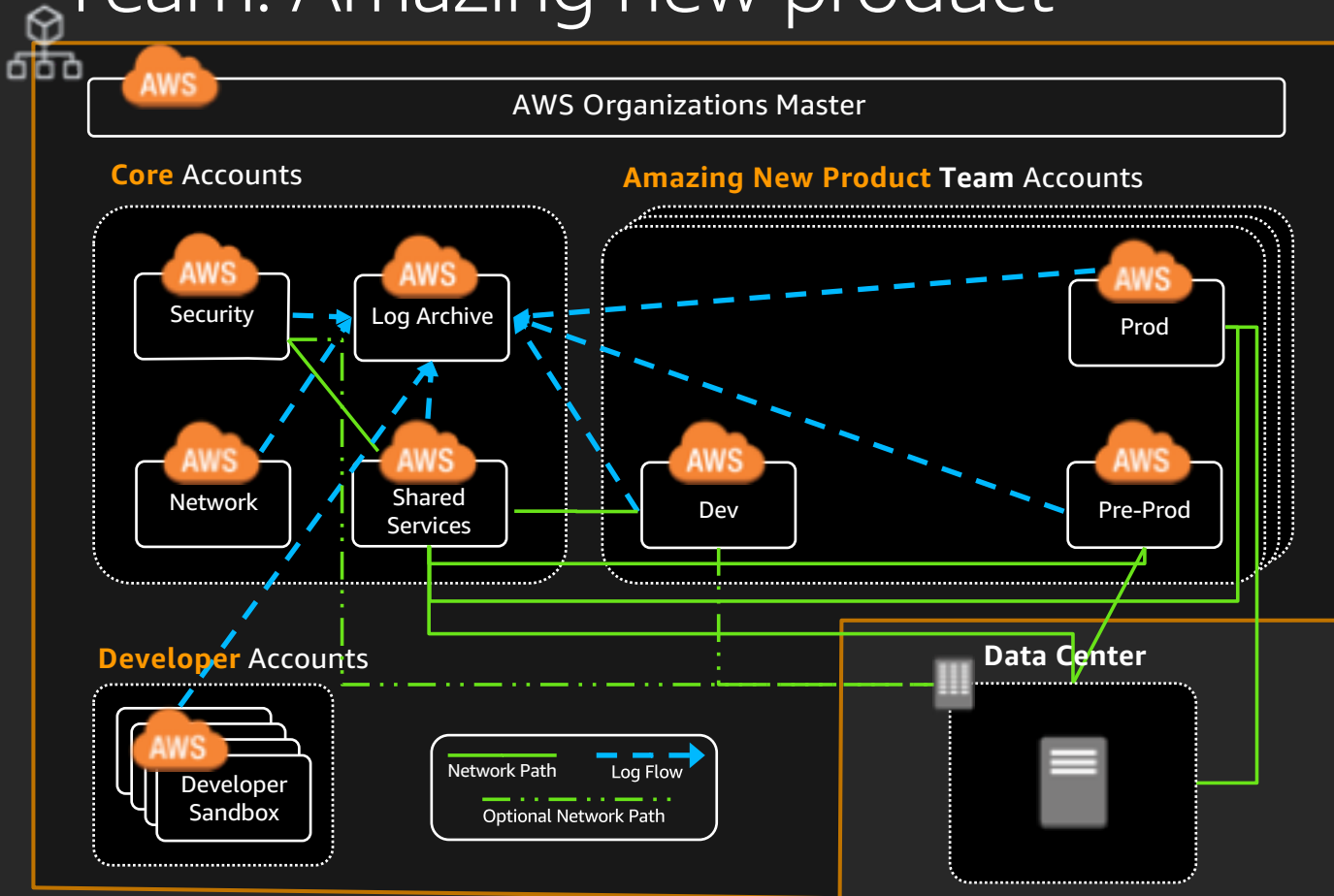


Regulatory compliance

Read-only access to needed logs

Limited access

Team: Amazing new product



Match your development lifecycle

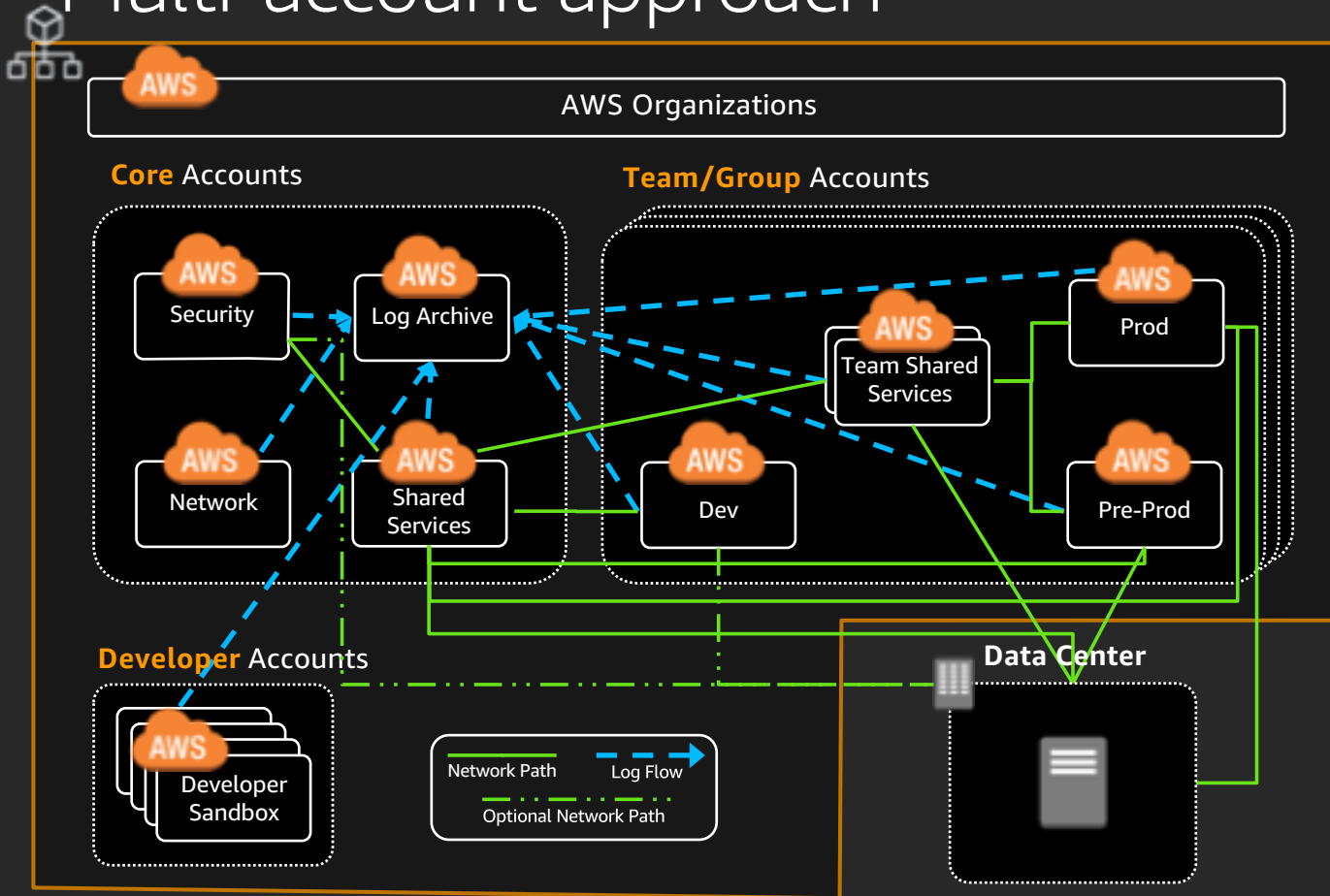
Think Small

Summary

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Multi-account approach



Orgs: Account management

Log Archive: Security logs

Security: Security tools, AWS Config rules

Shared services: Directory, limit monitoring

Network: Direct Connect

Dev Sandbox: Experiments, Learning

Dev: Development

Pre-Prod: Staging

Prod: Production

Team SS: Team Shared Services, Data Lake

Next steps

Define tagging strategy

Define automation strategy

Create Organizations Master account

Create Log Archive account

Create Security account

Create Shared Services account

Create Developer Sandbox account(s)

Action plan

Create Organizations Master account

- Create temporary s3 bucket for CloudTrail logs
- Enable CloudTrail locally
- Enable organizations full feature

Create Log Archive account

- Create bucket(s) for security logs (CloudTrail, AWS Config)
 - Enable MFA delete
 - Enable versioning
 - Define limited access bucket policy
 - Add SCP to prevent s3:delete
- Backfill: Enable CloudTrail in organizations master account to send logs to Log Archive account
- Backfill: Copy CloudTrail logs for actions that happened between Organizations Master creation and log archive

Create Security account

- Backfill: Cross-account roles with trust to security account for organizations master and log archive
- Read-only role
- Read/Write role (fewer permissions for assumption)
- <CommonCheckList>
- Create security tooling/Lambda functions for security checks

Create Shared Services account

- <CommonCheckList>
- Connect via DX/VPN to DC
- Launch common services
 - Directory services
 - Limit monitoring

Create AWS Network account

- Order your Direct Connect
- <CommonCheckList>

Common checklist

- Secure Root credentials
MFA
 - OTP
 - U2F could make this easier for managing them
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-create-and-manage-users-within-aws-sso/>
- Complex password
 - Establish rotation policy
 - Link to Organizations Master account if not already a member
 - Use group email/phone as the contact info
 - Enable CloudTrail in all regions, send to Log Archive account
 - Enable GuardDuty in all regions.
 - Security Account as GuardDuty master
 - Operationalize the findings
- Enable AWS Config, send to Log Archive account
- Enable appropriate AWS Config rules
 - s3 bucket encryptions
 - s3 world read/write
 - ebs encryption etc...
- Create read-only cross-account Security role
- Create read/write cross-account Security role
- Create VPC (non-overlapping IP space)
- Enable federation into account
 - <http://federationworkshopreinvent2016.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/>
- Define roles and access policies
- Peer/PrivateLink VPC with Shared Services
- Add a policy for prefix naming conditions to every account—For example, deny access to Lambda functions that start with “security*”
- Review CIS Foundations Benchmark and leverage as appropriate

Next steps

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