

AWS Security & Cloud Fundamentals

Bill Ohlson

Executive Security Advisor

Latin America, Canada & Caribbean

World Wide Public Sector, Amazon Web Services



Agenda

1

Intro

2

Cloud Fundamentals

3

Design Patterns

4

Additional References, Resources and/or Questions

Intro

- Bill Ohlson
- ~2.5 years at AWS
- ~10 Information Security experience
- ~24 years IT experience
 - Including startups, investment banking, and payments

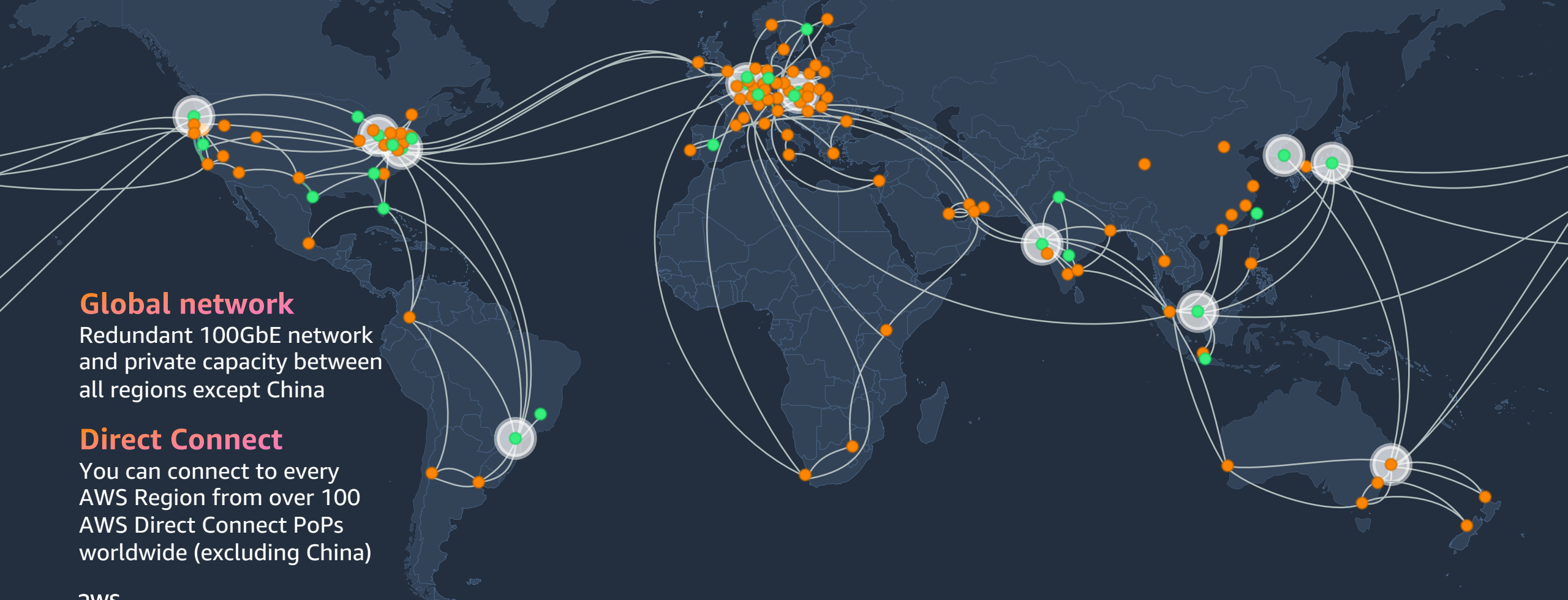


Cloud Fundamentals



AWS Global infrastructure

AWS REGIONS, EDGE LOCATIONS, AND THE GLOBAL BACKBONE



Global network

Redundant 100GbE network and private capacity between all regions except China

Direct Connect

You can connect to every AWS Region from over 100 AWS Direct Connect PoPs worldwide (excluding China)

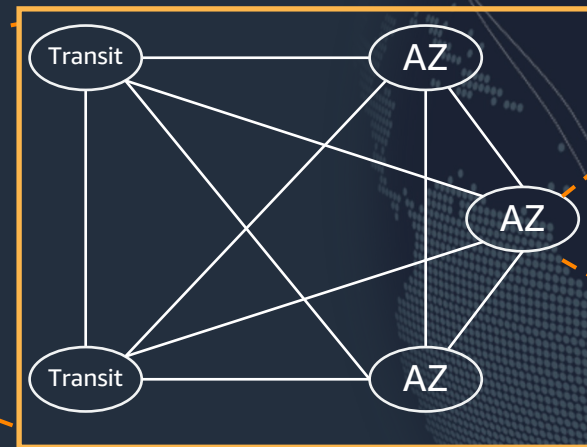


AWS Region design

AWS Regions are comprised of multiple Availability Zones (AZs) for **high availability**, **high scalability**, and high **fault tolerance**. Applications and data are replicated in real time and consistent in the different AZs.

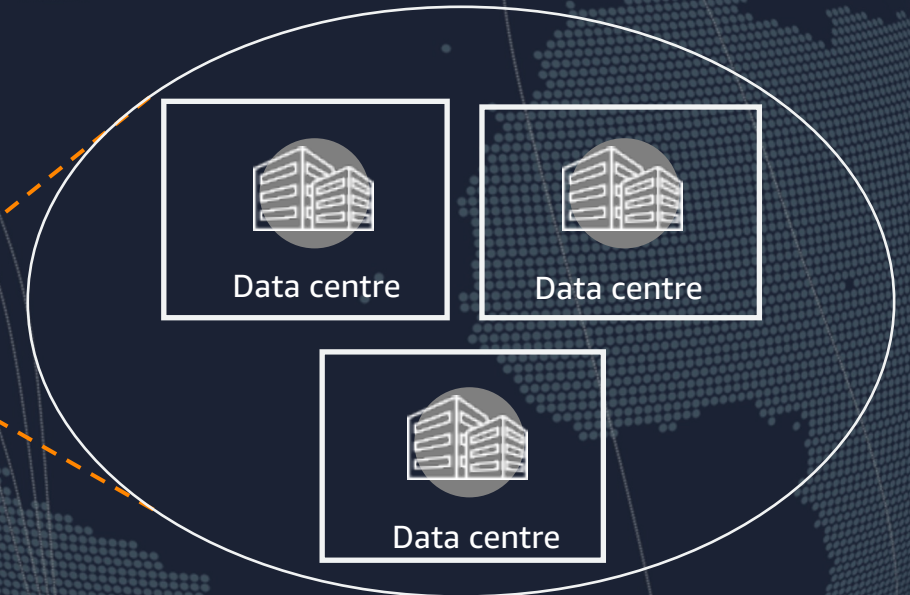


AWS **Canada** Region



A **Region** is a physical location in the world where we have multiple **AZs**.

AWS AZ



AZs consist of one or more discrete data centres, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities.

32 geographic Regions

102 AZs

600+ points of presence



Calgary Region – On track for Q4 2023/Q1 2024

FULL REGION – 3 AVAILABILITY ZONES

CA\$21 billion
data centre investment in
Canada by 2037

CA\$39 billion
increase in GDP due to
construction and operation
of our data centres by 2037

5,195
full-time equivalent (FTE)
jobs supported through
construction and operation
of data centres by 2037

AWS locations in Canada



Amazon Offices
*Vancouver, Winnipeg,
and Toronto*



AWS Regions
*Montreal
Calgary (Coming Soon)*



**Amazon CloudFront
Edge Locations**
*Vancouver, Toronto, and
Montreal*



**Amazon Solar
Farms**
*Newell, AB
Vulcan, AB*



Why customers choose AWS

Most experience

16

years helping millions of customers

Global reach & high availability

102

availability zones spanning 32 geographic regions

Security & compliance

300+

security features

Customer obsession & innovation

200+

service offerings

AWS's Infrastructure is

3x More Energy Efficient

than the median of surveyed U.S. enterprise data centers

Improve TCO

111

price reductions since 2006

Machine learning

81%

of all deep learning is running on AWS¹

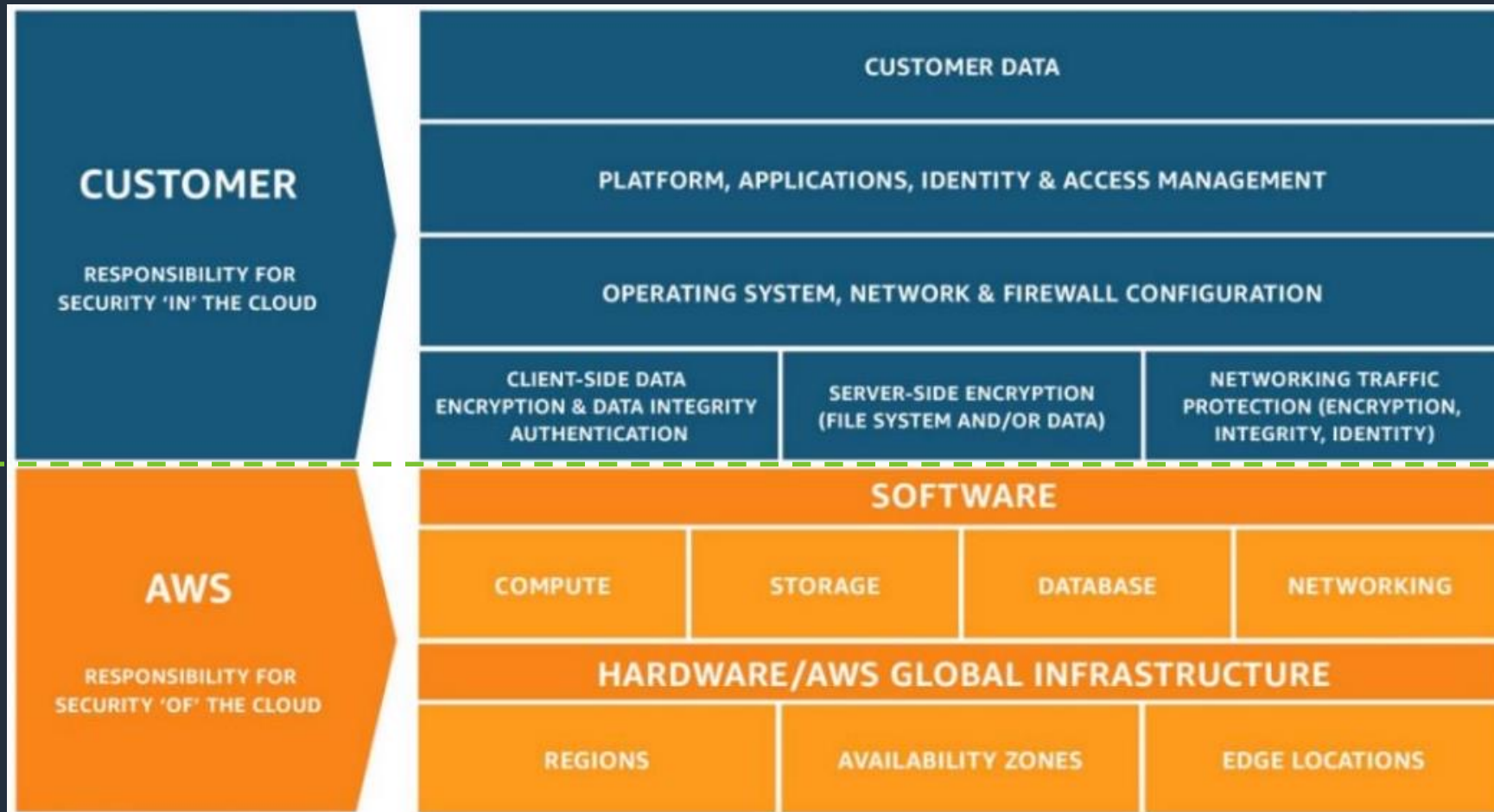
Ecosystem

4,500

software listings from 1,400 ISVs



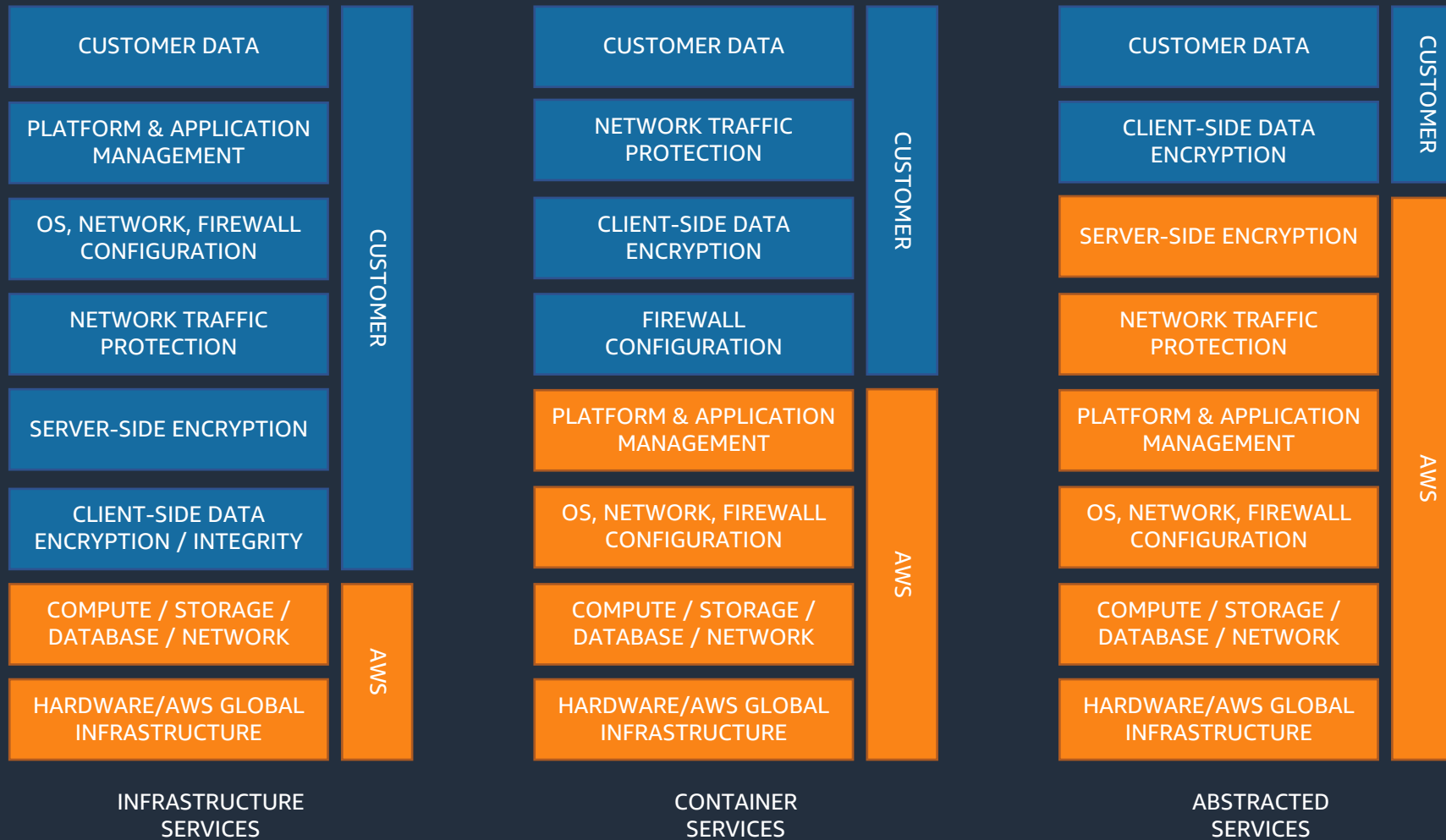
Understand the AWS Shared Responsibility Model



Security **IN** the Cloud
Managed by **customers**

Security **OF** the Cloud
Managed by **AWS**

Shared Responsibility Model is NOT static



Less Customizable
+
Less Customer Responsibility
+
More Best Practices built-in

More Customizable
+
More Customer Responsibility



Third Party Validation

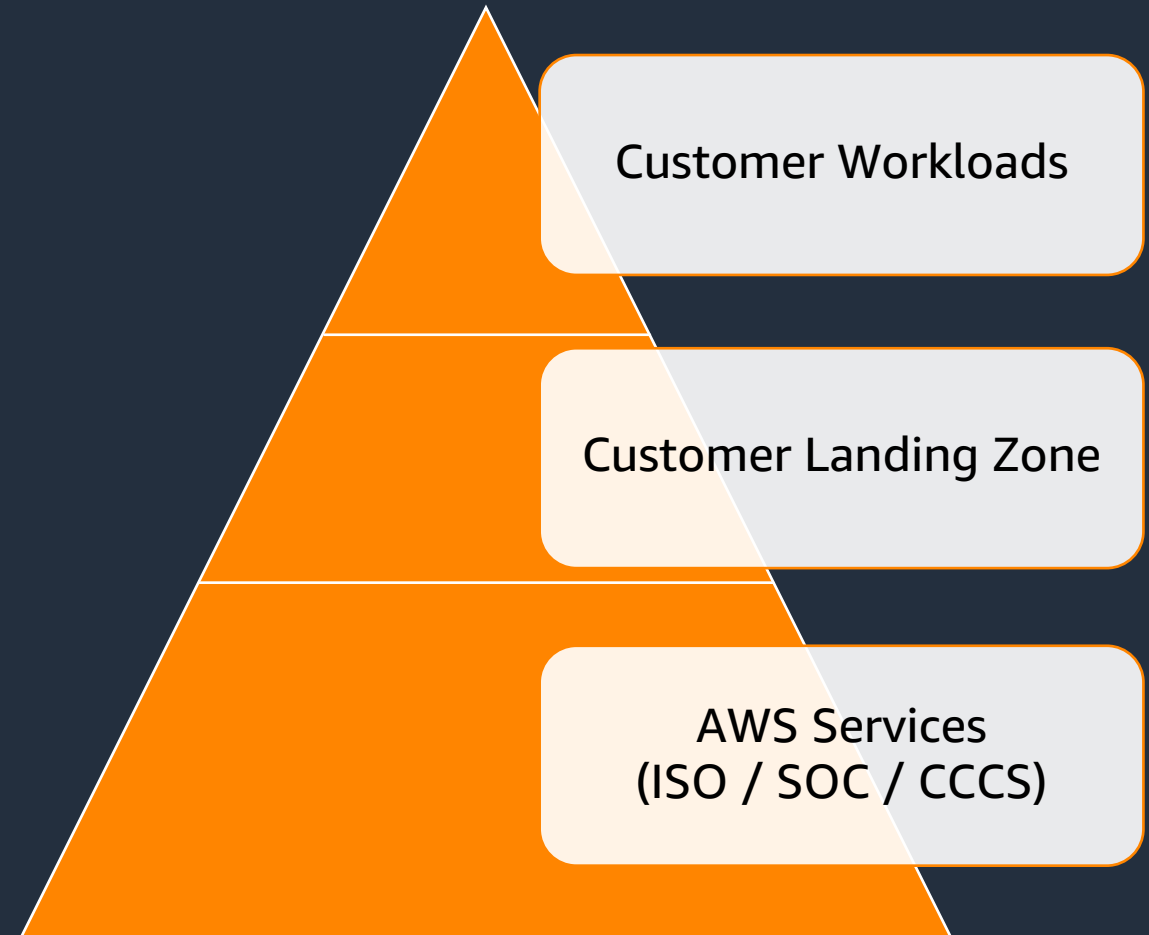


Global security and compliance standards



Stacked Assessment

- Controls can be inherited from underlying layers
- Landing zone provides organization-wide controls
- Many AWS services assessed by [ISO](#), [SOC](#), and [CCCS](#)



AWS Resources



Use AWS services to mitigate threats

 AWS Organizations
 Amazon Macie

 AWS Security Hub
 Amazon Inspector

 AWS Shield

 AWS Certificate Manager

 KMS

 AWS Network Firewall

 AWS WAF

 AWS Firewall Manager

 AWS CloudHSM

 AWS Secrets Manager

 Amazon GuardDuty

 Amazon CloudWatch

 AWS Step Functions

 AWS Systems Manager

 AWS Lambda

 AWS OpsWorks

 AWS CloudFormation

IDENTIFY


PROTECT

DETECT

RESPOND

RECOVER

 AWS Config
 AWS Trusted Advisor

 AWS Systems Manager
 AWS Control Tower

 Amazon Cloud Directory

 AWS IAM Identity Center

 AWS IAM

 AWS Directory Service

 AWS Transit Gateway

 Amazon VPC PrivateLink

 Amazon VPC

 AWS Direct Connect

 Amazon VPC

 Amazon Cognito

 AWS Security Hub

 Amazon Detective

 Amazon Security Lake

 Amazon CloudWatch

 AWS CloudTrail

 Amazon S3 Glacier

 Snapshot

 AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery

 Archive

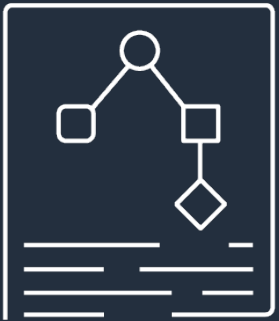
Perception?



Landing Zone Accelerator (LZA) on AWS

The **Landing Zone Accelerator on AWS (LZA)** is an open-source solution that accelerates the implementation of a customer's technical security controls and infrastructure foundation on AWS.

Automation



Data Security



Compliance

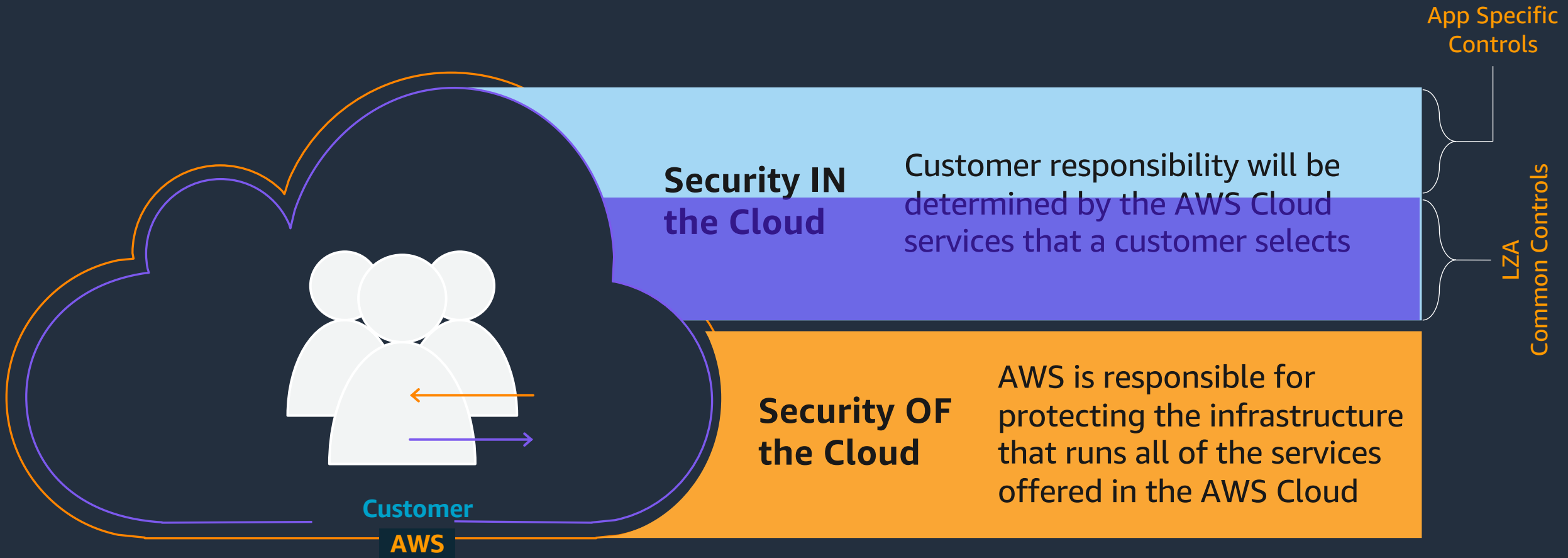


Support



Learn more about the LZA and Deployment Guide in the [AWS Solutions Library](#)

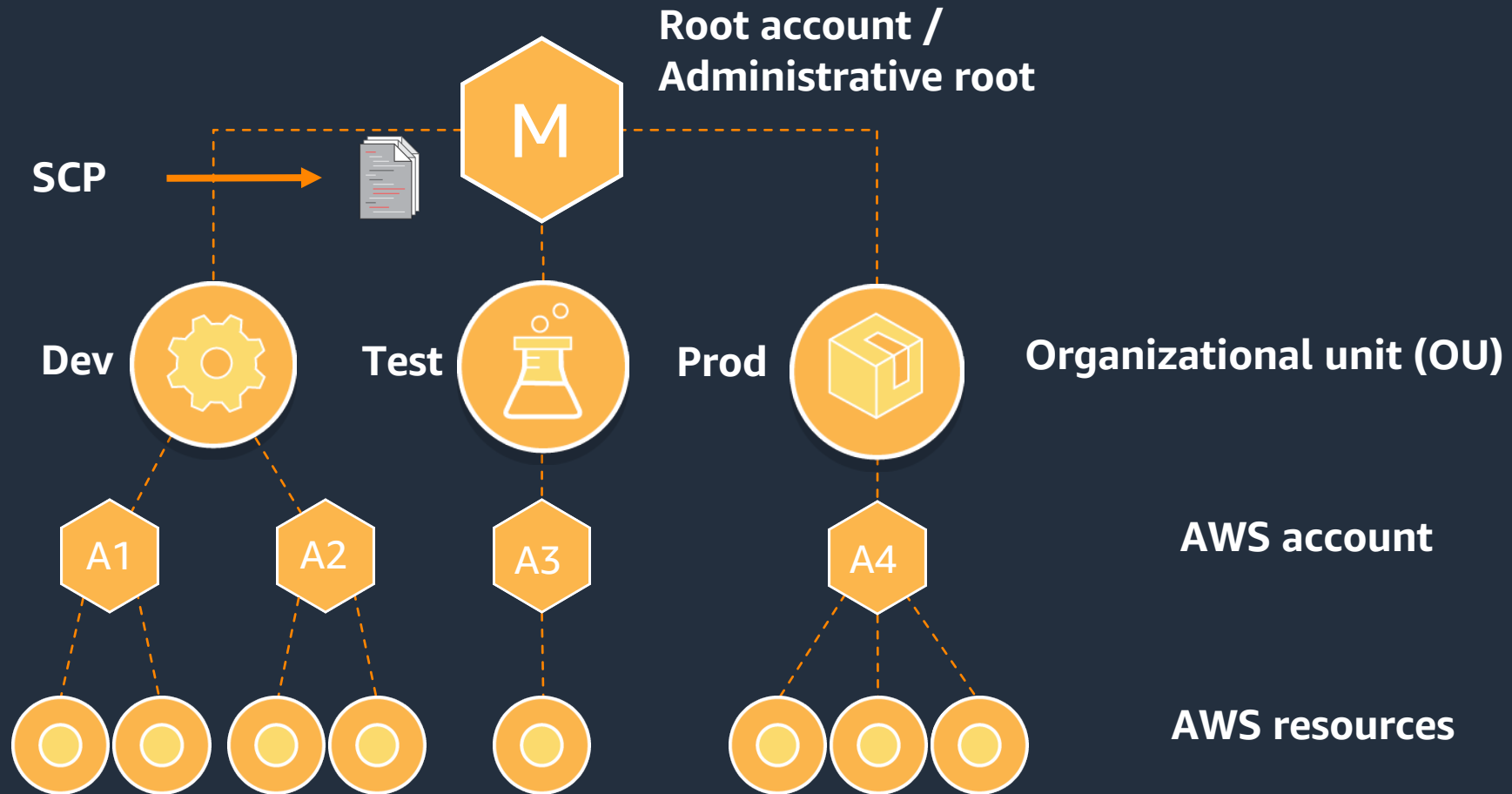
Shared Responsibility Model



Design Patterns



Use a multi-account strategy and network segmentation



“Everything starts with a threat model”



- Characterizes what can (be made to) go wrong
 - Who causes it and how
- Is used in conjunction with a risk register
 - Characterizes probabilities and consequences
 - Material risks require compensating controls
 - Residual risks are accepted and signed off as part of “the risk of doing business”
- Informs controls (normally in a framework)
 - Which turn material risks into residual risks

Why use a threat model



Identify security issues **early**



Understand security needs **early**



Build securely

Threat model developments

There are now threat analysis documents specifically focusing on ML from standards and advisory bodies and academia:

- Securing Artificial Intelligence (SAI)
- AI Accidents: An Emerging Threat



Shifting security left



Developer Workstations



Deployment Pipeline



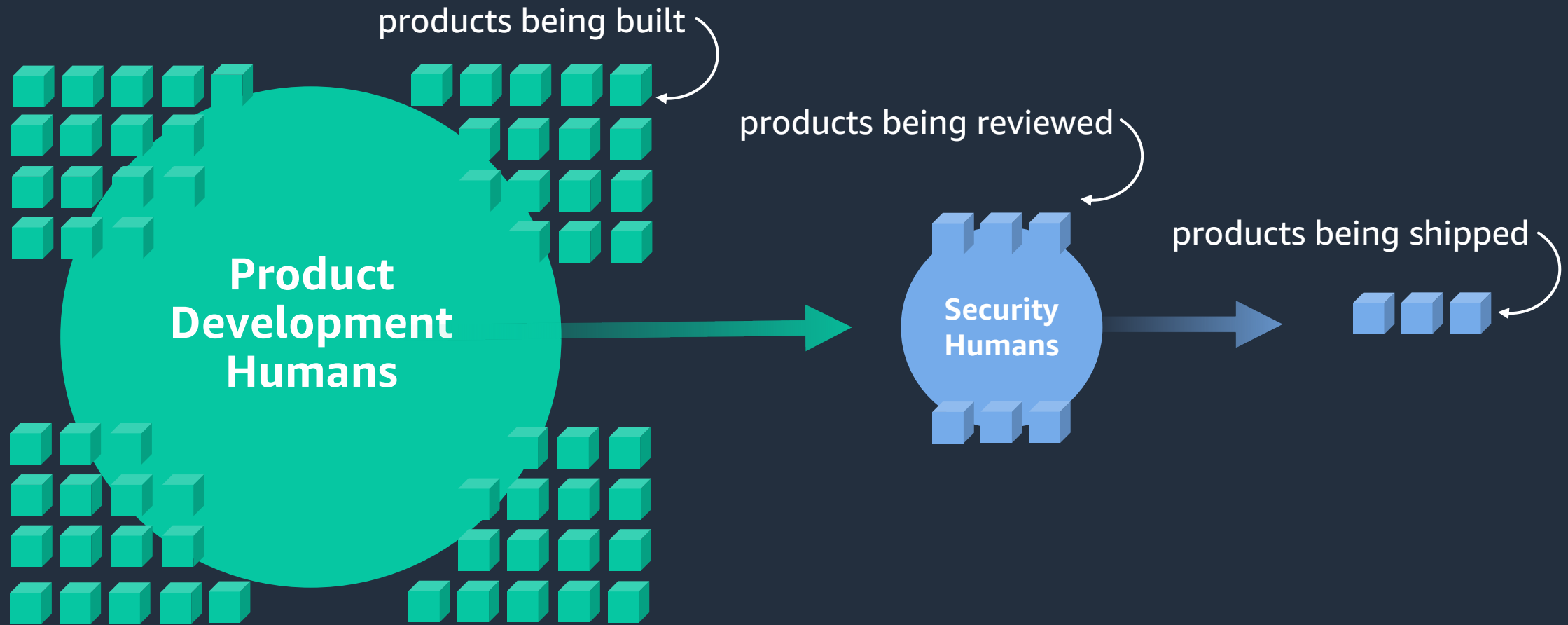
Assessment and Authorization



Monitoring



How to build capability?



Security Guardians

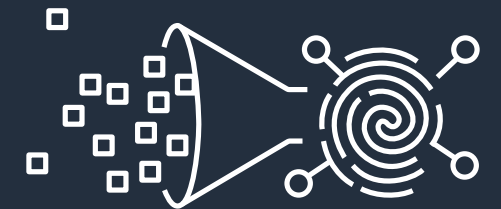
A human mechanism to scale security at AWS

Guardians are trained, security-minded Amazonians who volunteer to be a consistent champion for security on their team

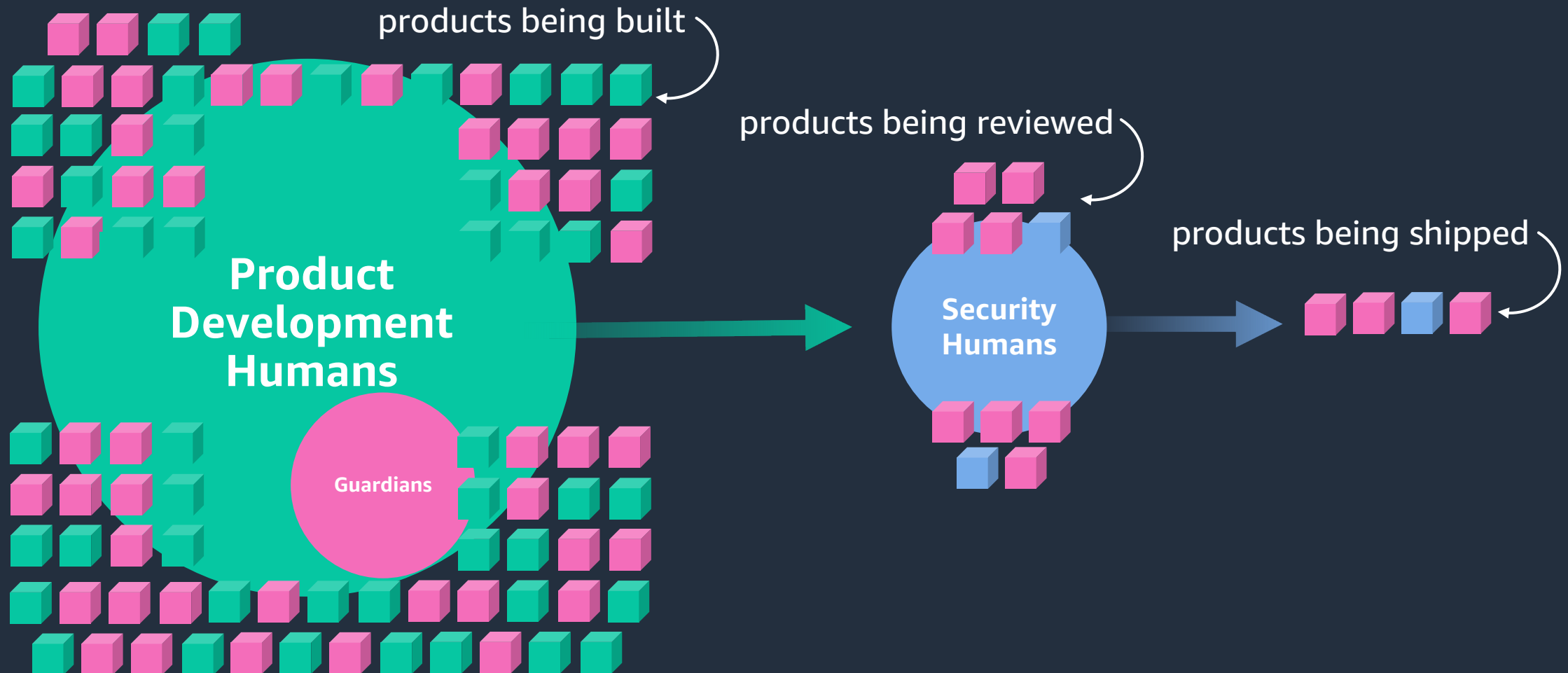


They partner with their fellow builders make informed security decisions that lead to more secure, on-time launches

They serve as an extension to the application security function, scaling security awareness and providing a strong feedback mechanism



Security embedded into builder teams

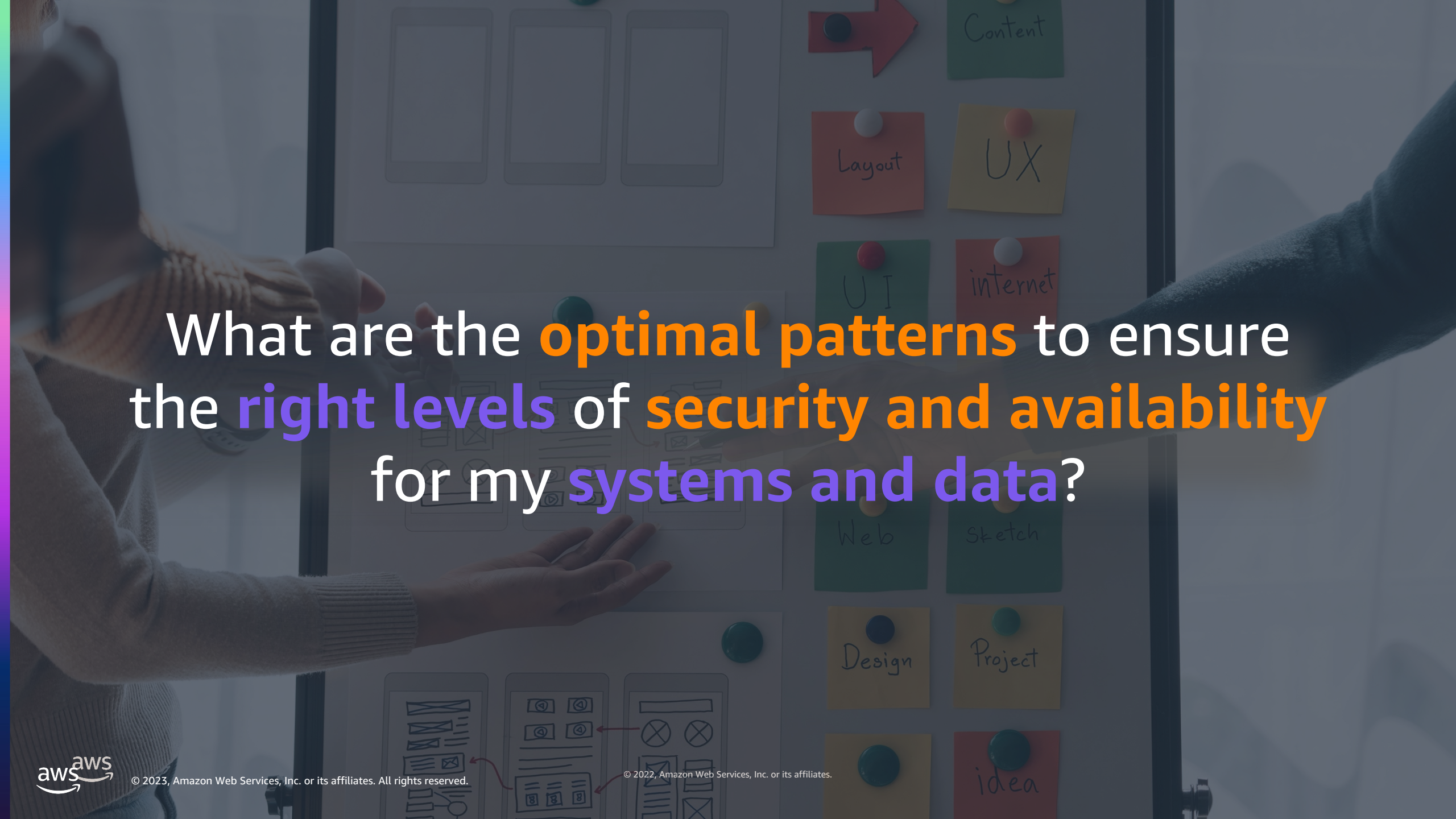


Security Guardian results

18.4% fewer launch-blocking findings

16.2% less time to complete a security review



A person's hands are visible, pointing at a whiteboard. The whiteboard features several sticky notes with handwritten text: 'Content', 'Layout', 'UX', 'UI', 'internet', 'Web', 'Sketch', 'Design', 'Project', and 'idea'. There are also diagrams of mobile phone screens and a red arrow pointing right. The background is a blurred office setting.

What are the **optimal patterns** to ensure the **right levels** of **security and availability** for my **systems and data**?



Zero Trust defined

A conceptual **security model** and associated set of **mechanisms** that focus on providing security controls around digital assets that **do not solely or fundamentally depend on** traditional network controls or network perimeters

Guiding principles for Zero Trust

01



Avoid a
binary choice

02



Work backwards from
your use cases

03



One size
doesn't fit all

What is a data perimeter?



Trusted identities

principals within your AWS accounts, or AWS services acting on your behalf



Trusted resources

resources owned by your AWS accounts or by AWS services acting on your behalf



Expected networks

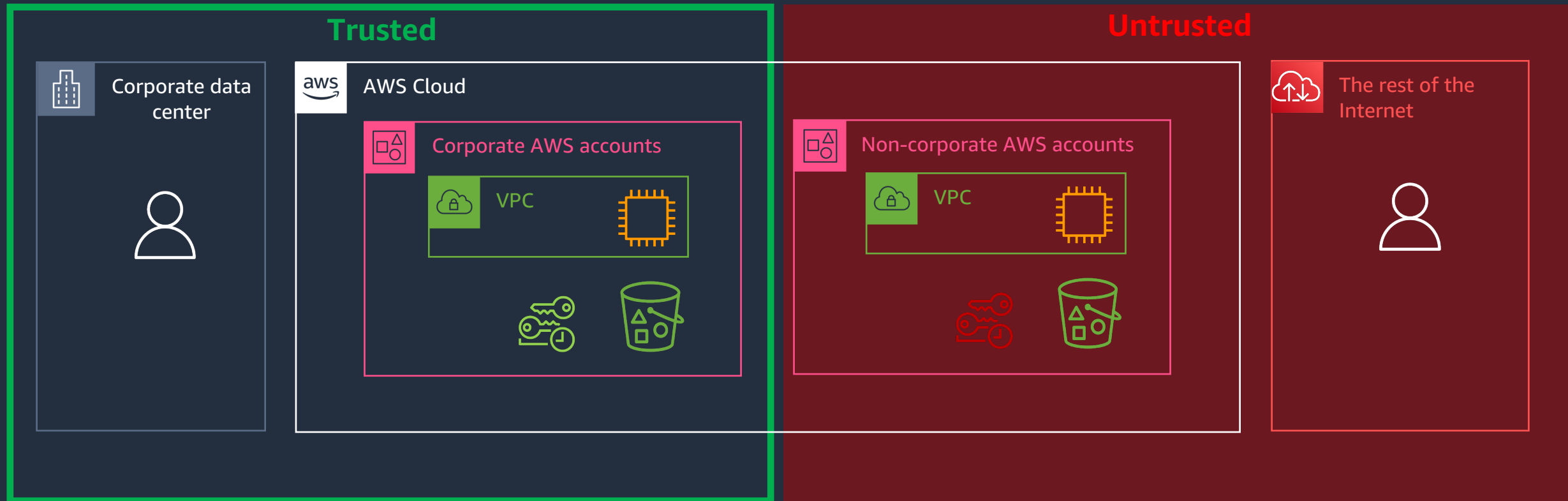
your on-premises data centers and virtual private clouds (VPCs), or networks of AWS services acting on your behalf

What is a data perimeter?

A set of preventive guardrails



- only your **trusted identities**
- are accessing **trusted resources**
- from **expected networks**



Access Management

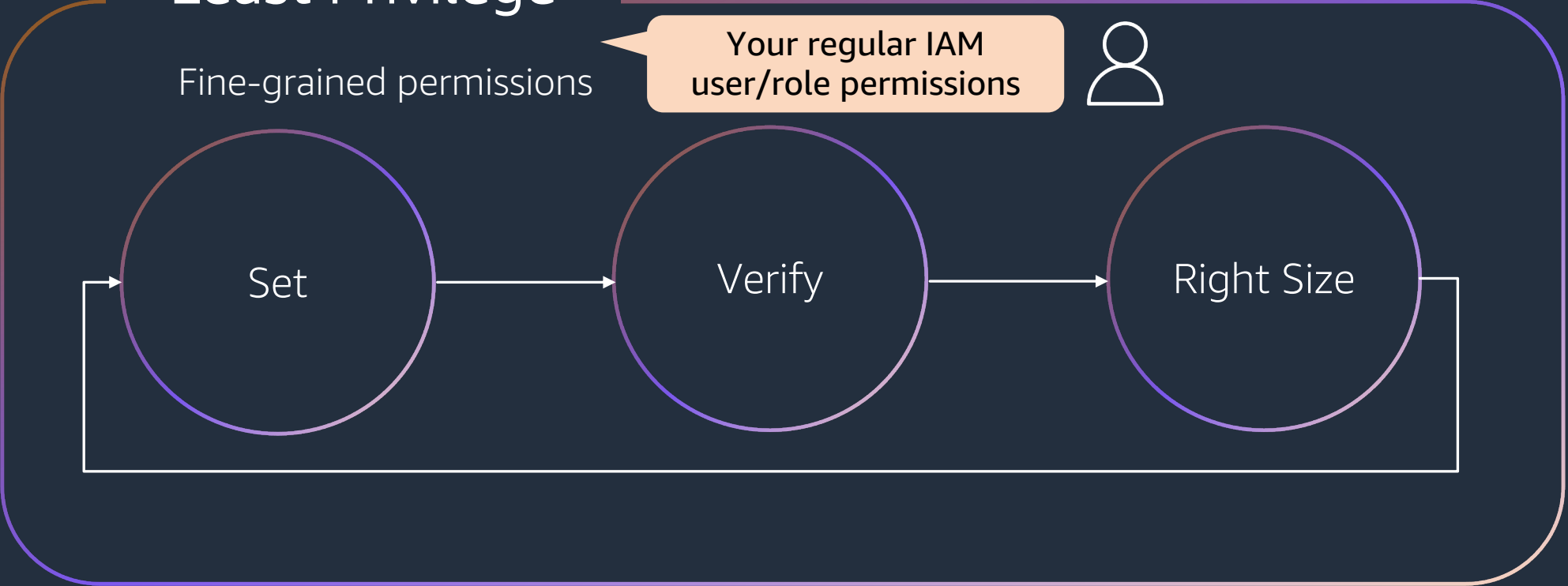
Data Perimeter

Coarse-grained controls

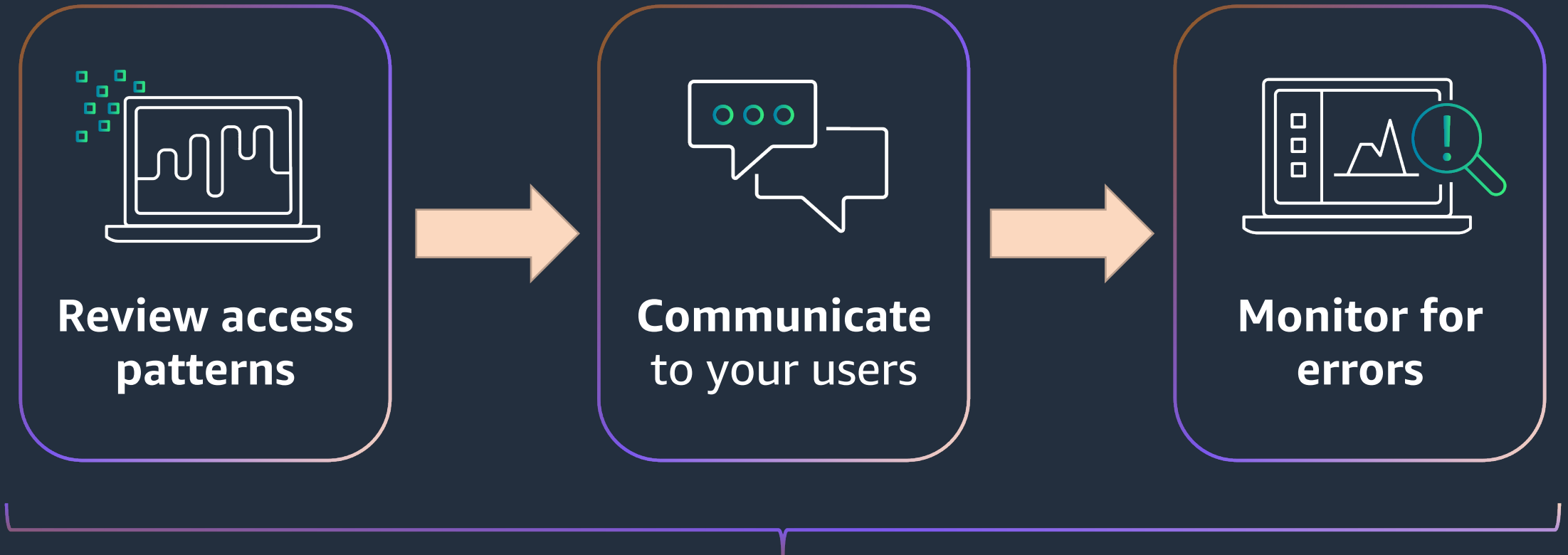
Least Privilege

Fine-grained permissions

Your regular IAM user/role permissions



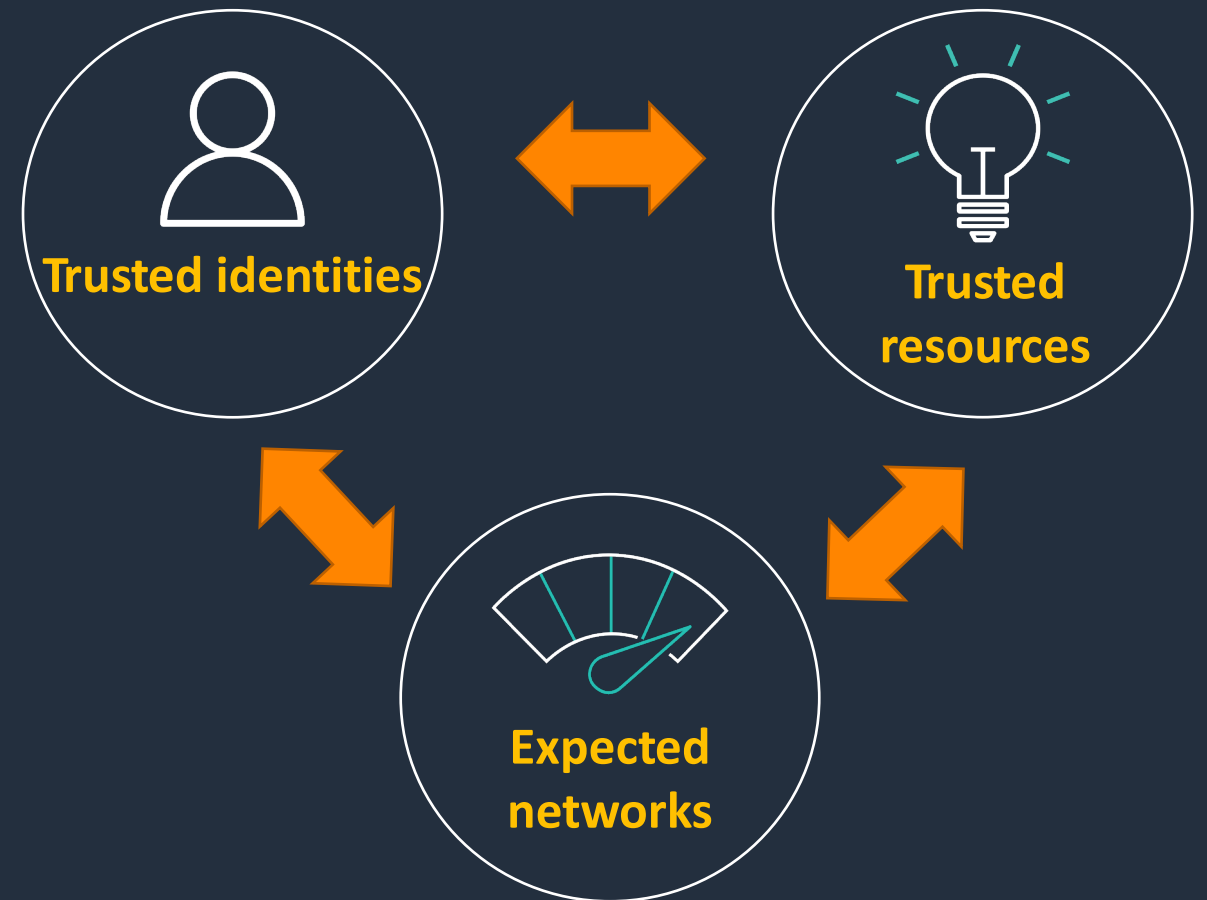
Tips on implementation



Test in a non production environment

Key Takeaways

- Data perimeter provides **coarse-grained controls** to protect your organization as a whole
- How to implement
 - Service control policies
 - VPC endpoint policies
 - Resource-based policies
- Risk-based approach
- Always test before implementation



Top 4 customer needs from data protection services

Data at rest

Storage encryption



Easily encrypt the data where it resides

Data in transit

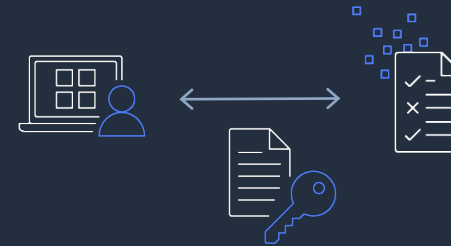
Network encryption



Encrypt the data as it moves between networks – enforce data sovereignty

Application Credentials

Managed secrets



Encrypted secrets without the management overhead

Lifecycle Management

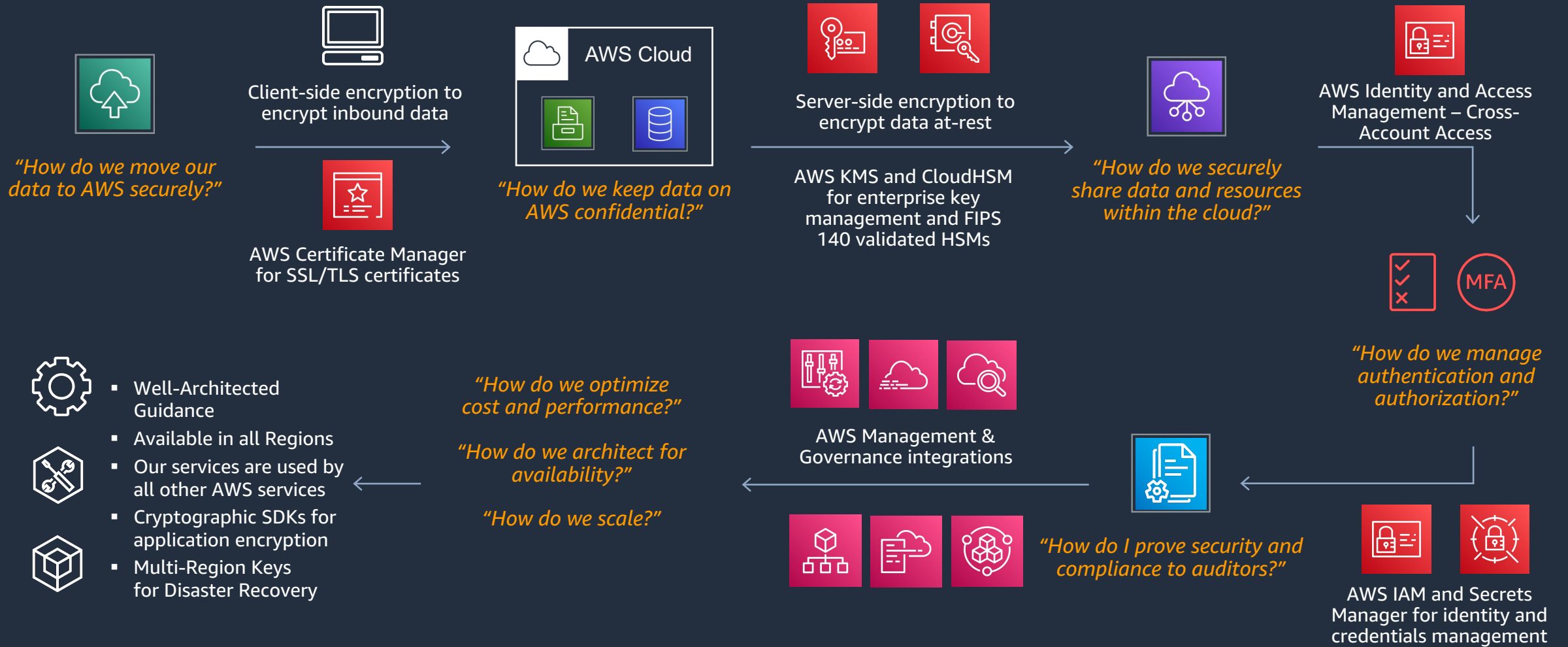
Automation



Make security easy and reduce human error

Customers don't want to day-to-day management for cryptography or preventative controls

How does AWS help customers with data protection?



Well-Architected Guidance



Available in all Regions
Our services are used by all other AWS services



Cryptographic SDKs for application encryption
Multi-Region Keys for Disaster Recovery

Security assurance and provable data protection

Notify me if my **desired encryption settings are modified**



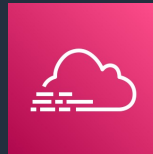
AWS Config

Utilize AWS Config Managed Rules to **monitor encryption configuration changes** in your AWS environment

Examples:

- s3-bucket-server-side-encryption-enabled
- s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only
- cloud-trail-encryption-enabled

Monitor **usage** of ACM certificates and KMS keys



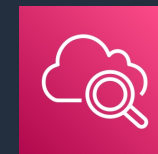
AWS CloudTrail

Use AWS CloudTrail to **create detailed logs** of API calls to the KMS and ACM services for audit purposes

A KMS API action was called:

- by who (user, account, IP)
- when (timestamp)
- where, why (KMS key, AWS resource)

Audit **important lifecycle events** for certificates and KMS keys



Amazon CloudWatch

Use Amazon CloudWatch Metrics and Events to **monitor important events and API calls** in your AWS accounts

Examples:

- Metrics: time until key/certificate expiration
- Events: key rotation, key deletion, imported key expiration, certificate renewal

Start with requirements



Identify applications
to protect



Business
impact analysis



Define RPO and RTO
requirements
(\$ investment)



Compliance
considerations

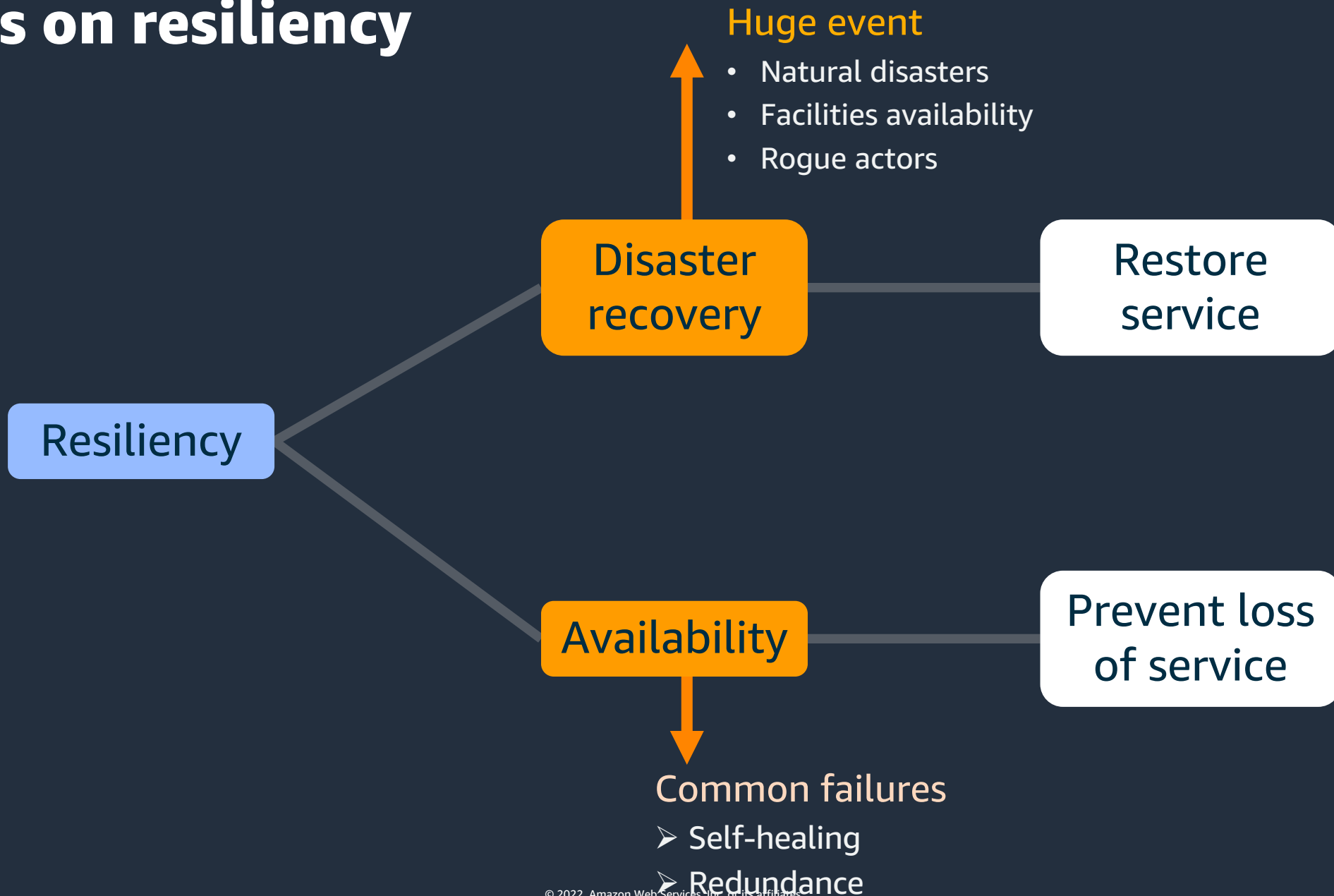
Objectives and impacts

How much data can you afford to recreate or lose?

How quickly must you recover?
What is the cost of downtime?



Focus on resiliency



Categories of failures

WHEN TO CHOOSE SINGLE REGION VS. MULTI-REGION



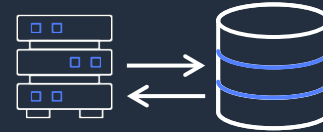
Code deployments and configuration

(e.g., bad deployment, cred expiration)



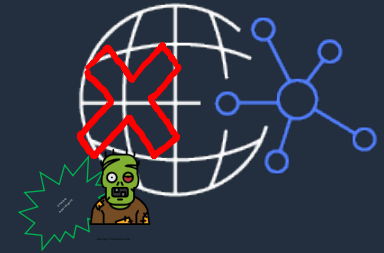
Core infrastructure

(e.g., data centre failure, host failure)



Data and state

(e.g., data corruption)

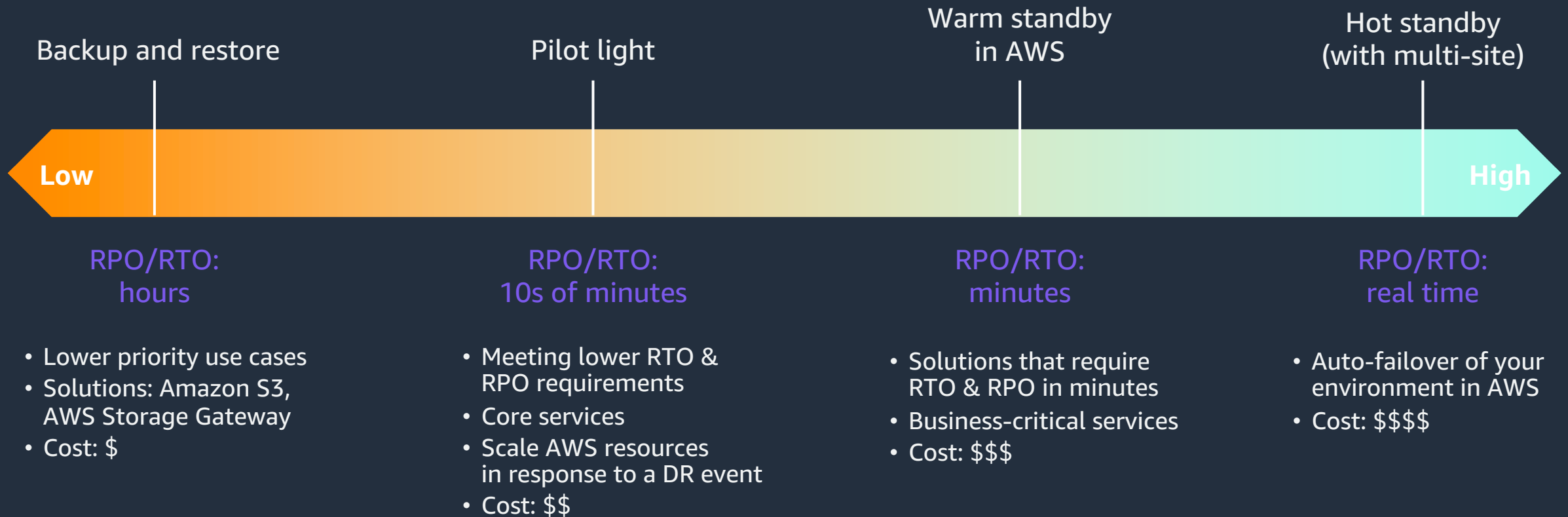


Highly unlikely scenarios

(e.g., all of internet failures, environmental disasters, supplier failures)



AWS DR strategies (factors: complexity & time)



Resiliency patterns and trade-offs

		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
		Multi-AZ Deployment	Static Stability in Region	Application Portfolio Distribution	Multi-AZ Deployment [Regional DR]	Multi-Region Active-Active Deployment
Design Complexity		Low	Medium	Medium	High	Very High
Cost to Implement		Low	High	Medium	High	High
Operational Effort		Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very High
Effort to Secure		Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Environmental Impact		Low	Medium	Medium	High	High

Lowest	Availability		Highest

Security resources

Developer information, articles and tutorials, security products, and whitepapers



<http://aws.amazon.com/security/security-resources/>

Security blog

Subscribe to the blog – it's a great way to stay up to date on AWS security and compliance



<http://blogs.aws.amazon.com/security/>

Thank you!

Bill Ohlson

billohl@amazon.com

