

AWS Cloud Practitioner - 3

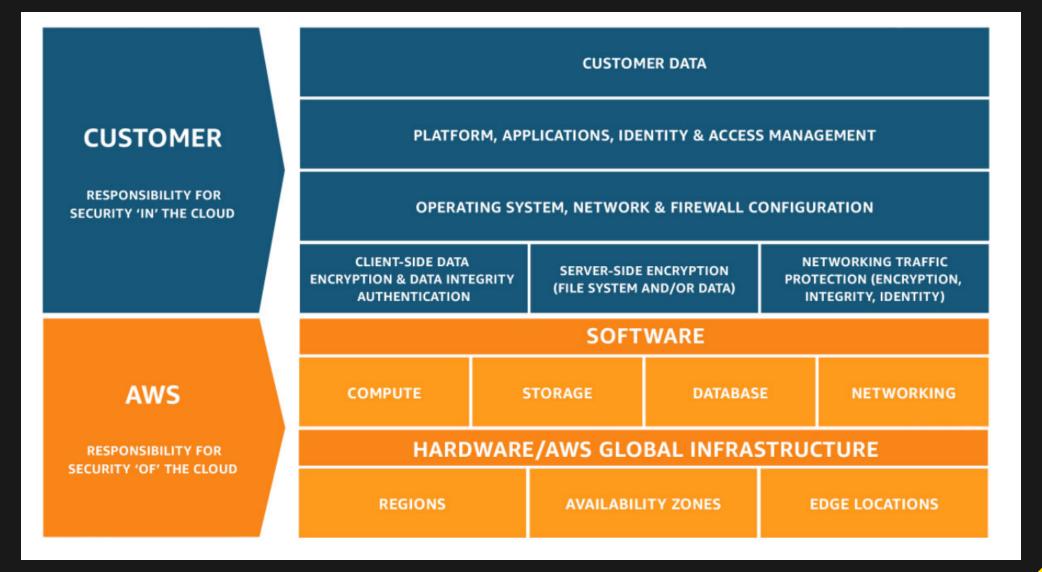
Security



Index

- Shared responsibility model
- Well Architected
- IAM
- Organizations
- Encryption
- Sec services
- Questions

hared responsibility model





Well Architected

- 6 Pillars leading to proper software and competent organizations
- A series of best practices AWS has learned over time operating the platform
- Has a tool which helps your org validate all parts of your organization/workload
- Meant as something you keep in mind when building software, and review regularly



Terminology

- Component: Piece of a workload.
- Workload: Generally the smallest unit the business talks about.
- Architecture: How components work together in a workload
- Milestone: Key changes to your achitecture
- Technology portfolio: Collection of workloads the business rquires to operate.



Pillars - 1

- Operational Excellence
 - Essentially how you deal with software and its deployment
- Security
 - Least privilege, Zero trust, Audit...
- Reliability
 - Automate failure recovery, Stop guessing capacity



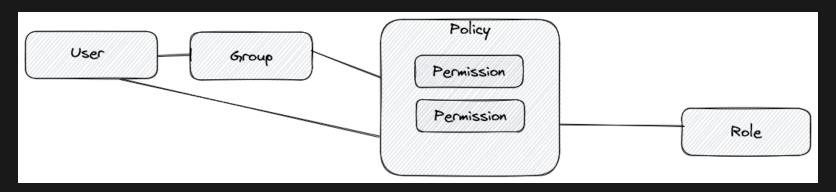
Pillars - 2

- Performance Efficiency
 - Serverless first, multi-region, delegate when possible
- Cost optimization
 - Don't overprovision, make sure people have insights in costs
- Sustainability
 - Reduce waste, be aware of whether something is necessary



IAM

Least privilege by default





Roles

- A role can be assumed
- Services can assume roles
- Not all services can assume roles
- Role permissions are not in addition to your own roles

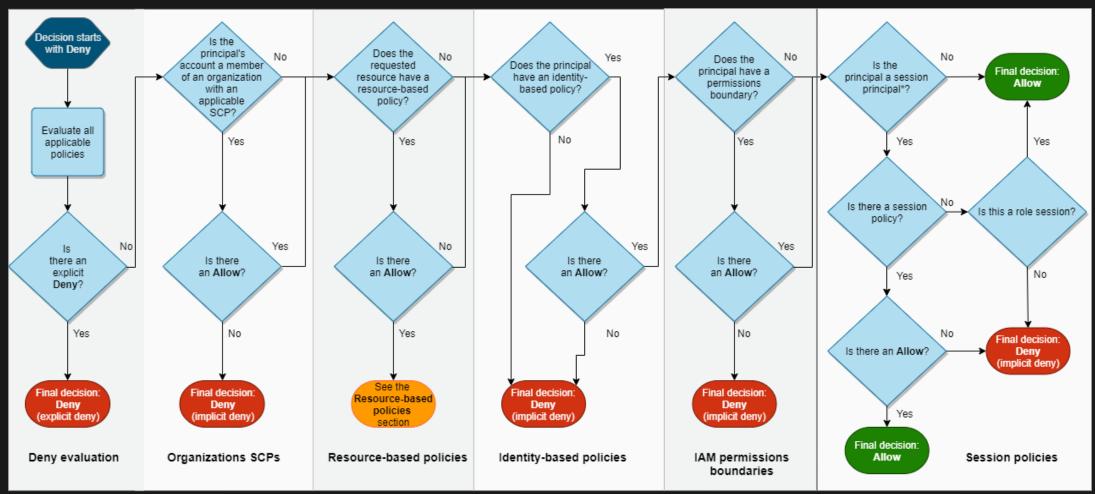


Policies

- Declaration of one or more permissions
- Evaluated at time of request
- IAM Policies only control access to AWS services



Policy eval order





Policy example

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
        "Sid": "limitedSize",
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
        "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:instance/*",
        "Condition": {
            "ForAnyValue:StringNotLike": {
                "ec2:InstanceType": [
                    "*.nano",
                    "*.medium"
```



Policy actions

```
"Action": "ec2:StartInstances"
"Action": "iam:ChangePassword"
"Action":["sqs:SendMessage", "sqs:ReceiveMessage"]
"Action":"s3:List*"
```



Policy Conditions

```
"Condition": {
    "DateGreaterThan": {"aws:CurrentTime":"2016-11-30T11:00:00Z"},
    "DateLessThan": {"aws:CurrentTime":"2016-11-30T15:00:00Z"},
    "IpAddress": {"aws:SourceIp":["192.0.2.0/24", "203.0.113.0/24"]}
}
```

```
"Action":"s3:ListBucket",
"Effect":"Allow",
"Resource":["arn:aws:s3:::mybucket"],
"Condition":{"StringLike":{"s3:prefix":["home/${aws:username}/*"]}}
```



Policy Anatomy

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement":[
      "Effect":"Allow", # Can be explicit allow, or explicit deny
      "Action":[
         "s3:GetObject", # API action(s) to allow, supports wildcards
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::awsexamplebucket1/*" # What resource(s) to allow this on
      "Principal": {
         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::257973423188:root" # Allow this for a specific principal. Usually on the "Receiving side"
      "Condition" : {
         "StringEquals" : {
            "aws:username" : "johndoe" # Only apply this policy if the username is "johndoe"
```



AWS Credentials chain

The AWS SDK looks for credentials in a certain order, from top to bottom:

- Overrides
 - ∘ For cli: flags (e.g. --profile)
 - ∘ For SDK: arguments to constructor
- Environment variables (AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID , AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY , AWS_PROFILE , etc.)
- Java only: aws.accessKeyId and aws.secretKey properties
- Web identity token (used for EKS for example)
- The default credentials file (~/.aws/credentials and ~/.aws/config IF AWS_SDK_LOAD_CONFIG is set)
- AWS ECS Container credentials
- EC2 Instance profile credentials



AWS Organizations

- Manage multiple accounts from a single root account
- Consolidated billing
- SCPs



Encryption

- KMS
 - AWS owned/AWS managed/C-KMS
- CloudHSM
 - Single tenant hardware encryption keys
 - Turns out, not that expensive anymore
- SSM
 - Secrets management, supports automatic rotation, optionally by a custom lambda



Traffic security

- WAF
 - Inspects traffic, drops malicious traffic
 - Has to be able to look into traffic, so ssl termination required
- Shield
 - Standard: applies to CloudFront, ELB, and Route53, free and automatic
 - Advanced: Supports EC2, GA, etc.. \$3000/m,
 minimum of 1 year.



Sec adjacent

- Artifact
 - Stores compliance reports for aws services
- Cognito
 - User management. Register users, or federate via an IDP with SAML/OIDC



Assorted sec services

- Config: Realtime change monitoring in AWS
- Macie: Scan for PII
- GuardDuty: Anomaly detection
- Inspector: Scan the contents of VMs, lambda, and Containers for vulnerabilities.



Questions?