



# Securing Microservices

## Containerized Security in AWS

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# Splitting Monoliths Ten Years Ago



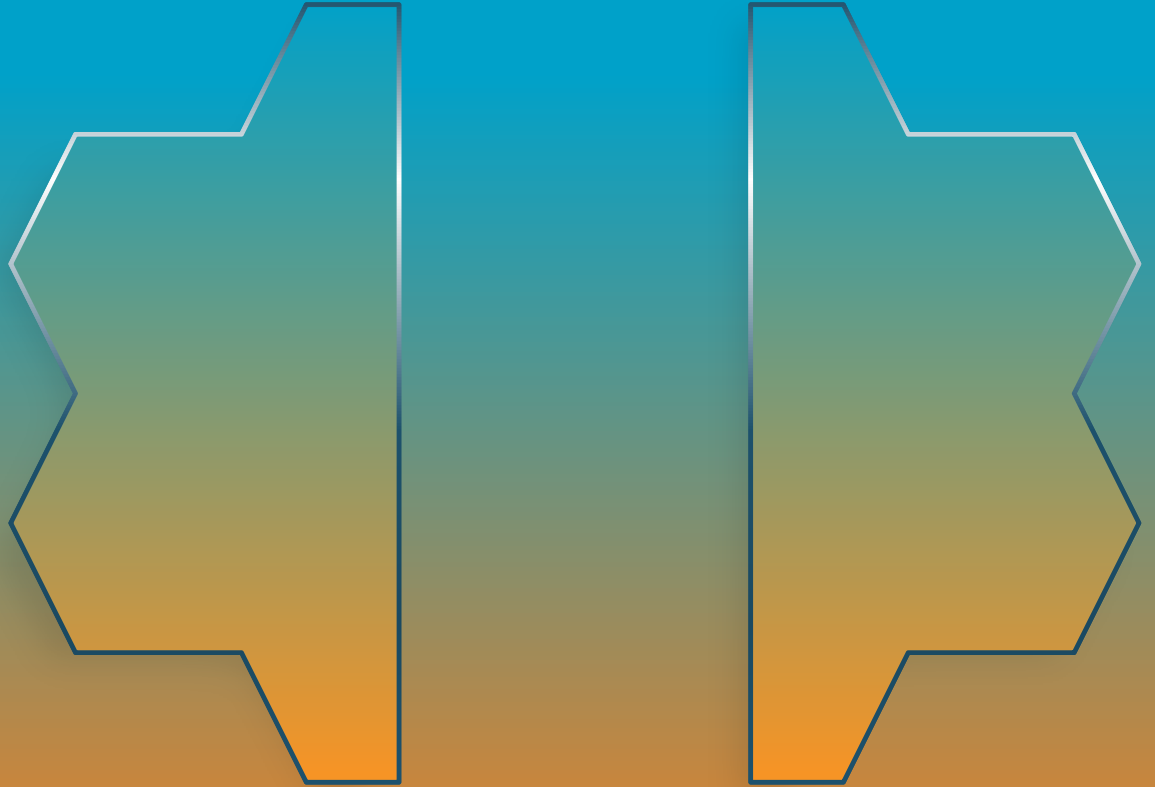
# Splitting Monoliths Ten Years Ago



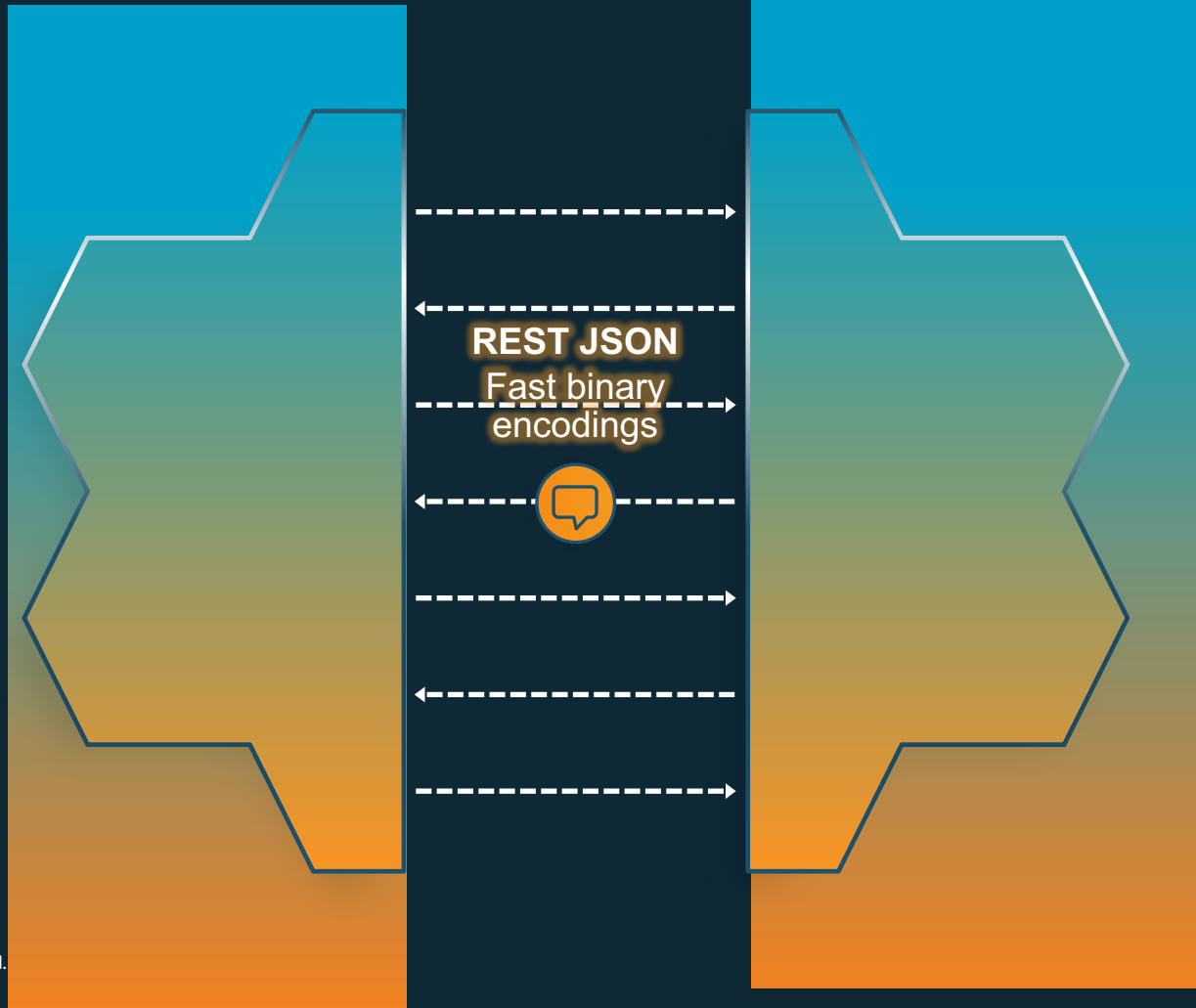
XML & SOAP

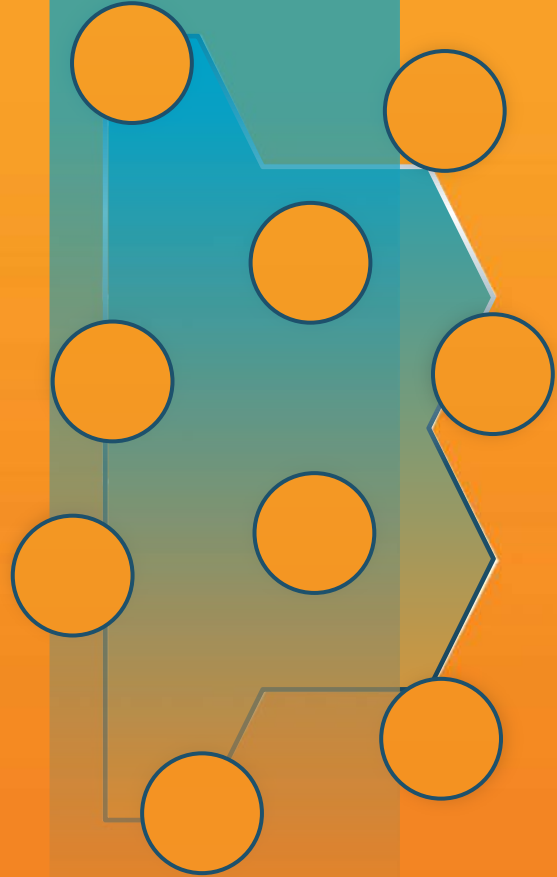
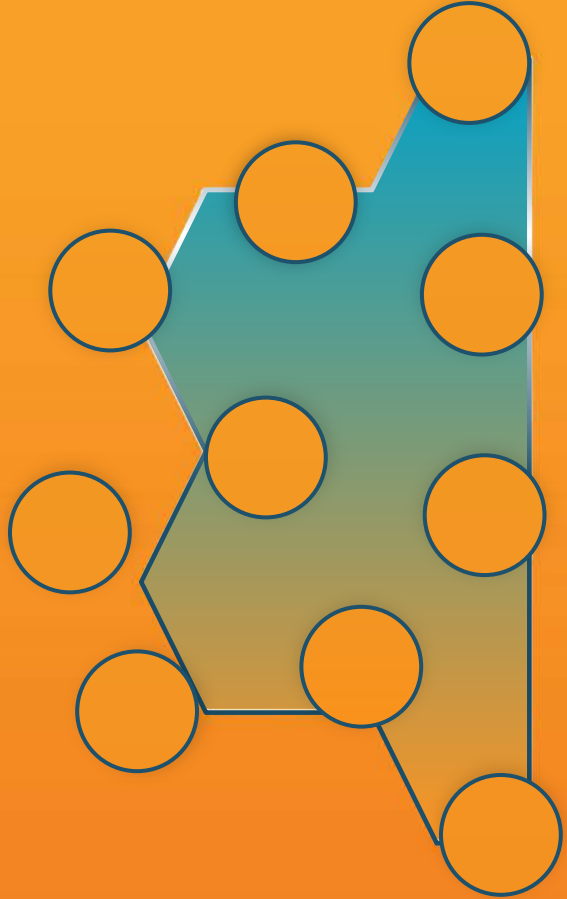


Splitting  
Monoliths  
Five Years Ago



# Splitting Monoliths Five Years Ago







# Microservices

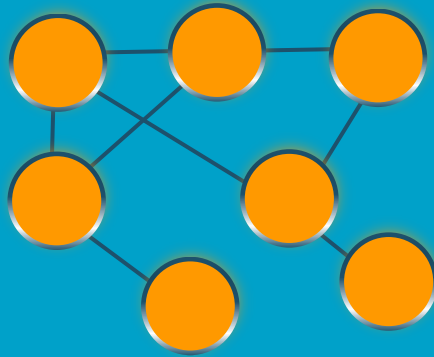




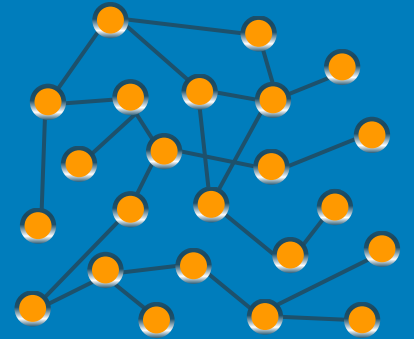
# Evolution of Business Logic



**Monolith**

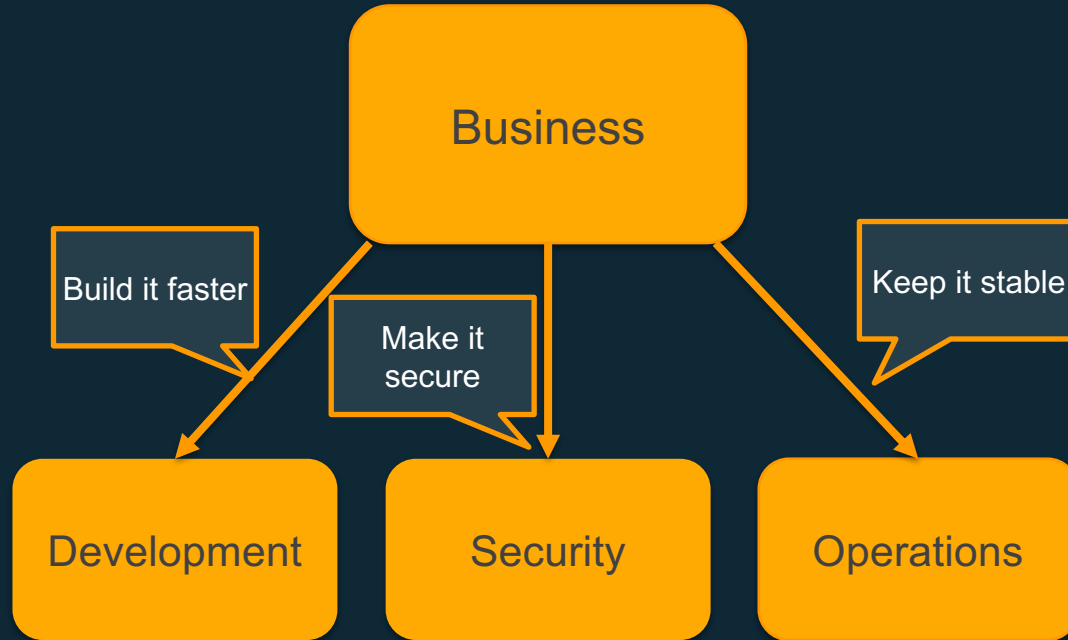


**Microservices**



**Functions**

# Competing Forces



# Access a deep set of cloud security tools

## Networking



**Virtual Private Cloud**  
Isolated cloud resources



**Web Application Firewall**  
Filter Malicious Web Traffic



**Shield**  
DDoS protection



**Certificate Manager**  
Provision, manage, and deploy SSL/TLS certificates

## Encryption



**Key Management Service**  
Manage creation and control of encryption keys



**CloudHSM**  
Hardware-based key storage



**Server-Side Encryption**  
Flexible data encryption options

## Identity & Management



**IAM**  
Manage user access and encryption keys



**SAML Federation**  
SAML 2.0 support to allow on-prem identity integration



**Directory Service**  
Host and manage Microsoft Active Directory



**Organizations**  
Manage settings for multiple accounts

## Compliance



**Service Catalog**  
Create and use standardized products



**Config**  
Track resource inventory and changes



**CloudTrail**  
Track user activity and API usage



**CloudWatch**  
Monitor resources and applications



**Inspector**  
Analyze application security



**Macie**  
Discover, Classify & Protect data

Kernel and Host  
Security

Denial of  
Service

Containers  
and  
Serverless

Image &  
Instance

Secrets

Runtime

# With AWS, Security Is a Shared Responsibility

Customers are responsible for security *'in'* the Cloud

Customer Data

Platform, Applications,  
Identity & Access Management

Operating System, Network &  
Firewall Configuration

Client-side Data  
Encryption & Data  
Integrity  
Authentication

Server-side Encryption  
(File System and/or  
Data)

Network Traffic  
Protection (Encryption /  
Integrity / Identity)

AWS is responsible for security *'of'* the Cloud

Compute

Storage

Database

Networking

AWS Global  
Infrastructure

Regions

Edge  
Locations

Avail. Zones

# VPC Security

Instance Level Firewalls – Security Groups

Subnet Network Rules – NACLs

Intelligent Threat Protection – GuardDuty

Inline Network Security – 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Marketplace

Select tools that enable automation!

# Host-Based Agents

Amazon Inspector

AWS Simple Server Manager

3<sup>rd</sup> Party Agents

Anti-virus

IPS

DLP

Again - Select tools that enable automation!

# Amazon Machine Image Builds

## ECS Optimized AMI

EC2 instance

- ECS Optimised Amazon Linux
- RHEL
- Ubuntu
- Container Centric OS

## Foundational AMI

EC2 instance

- Security best practices
- Provisioners
- Loggers
- Config, and so on



# API Gateway

Acts as a front door to the microservices and provides:

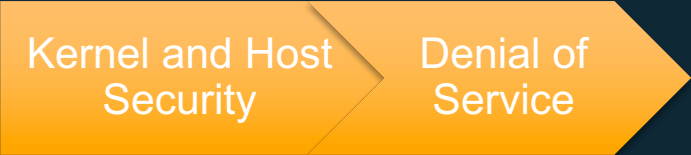
Authentication

Rate Throttling

Monitoring

Versioning

Select an API Gateway that support Automation



Containers  
and  
Serverless

Image &  
Instance

Secrets

Runtime

# Web Application Firewall

WAFs provide Layer 7 protection for CVEs and OWASP Top 10.

AWS Web Application Firewall

AWS Marketplace

SaaS WAF Offerings

Virtual Appliances

# Best practices

- Define your resource limits **up front**
- It's not just **memory** and **CPU**.
- **Monitor** usage
- Leverage **Auto Scaling**
- Amazon Shield
- Infrastructure as Code



# BUILDING AN ECOSYSTEM



AWS Lambda



ECS



ECR

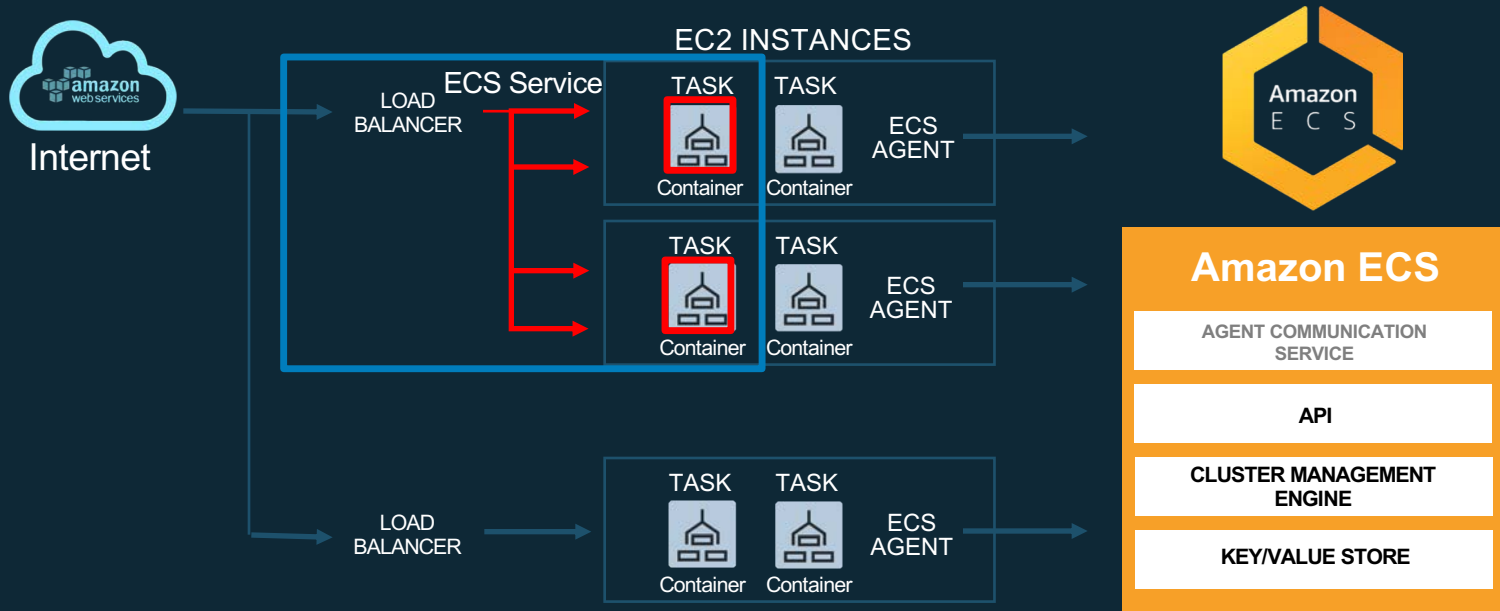


Fargate



EKS

# Amazon ECS—Task & Service



# PRODUCTION WORKLOADS ON AWS



AWS VPC  
networking mode



Advanced task  
placement



Deep integration  
with AWS services



ECS CLI



Global footprint



Powerful scheduling  
engines



Auto scaling



CloudWatch metrics



Load balancers



# Amazon EKS



Highly  
available



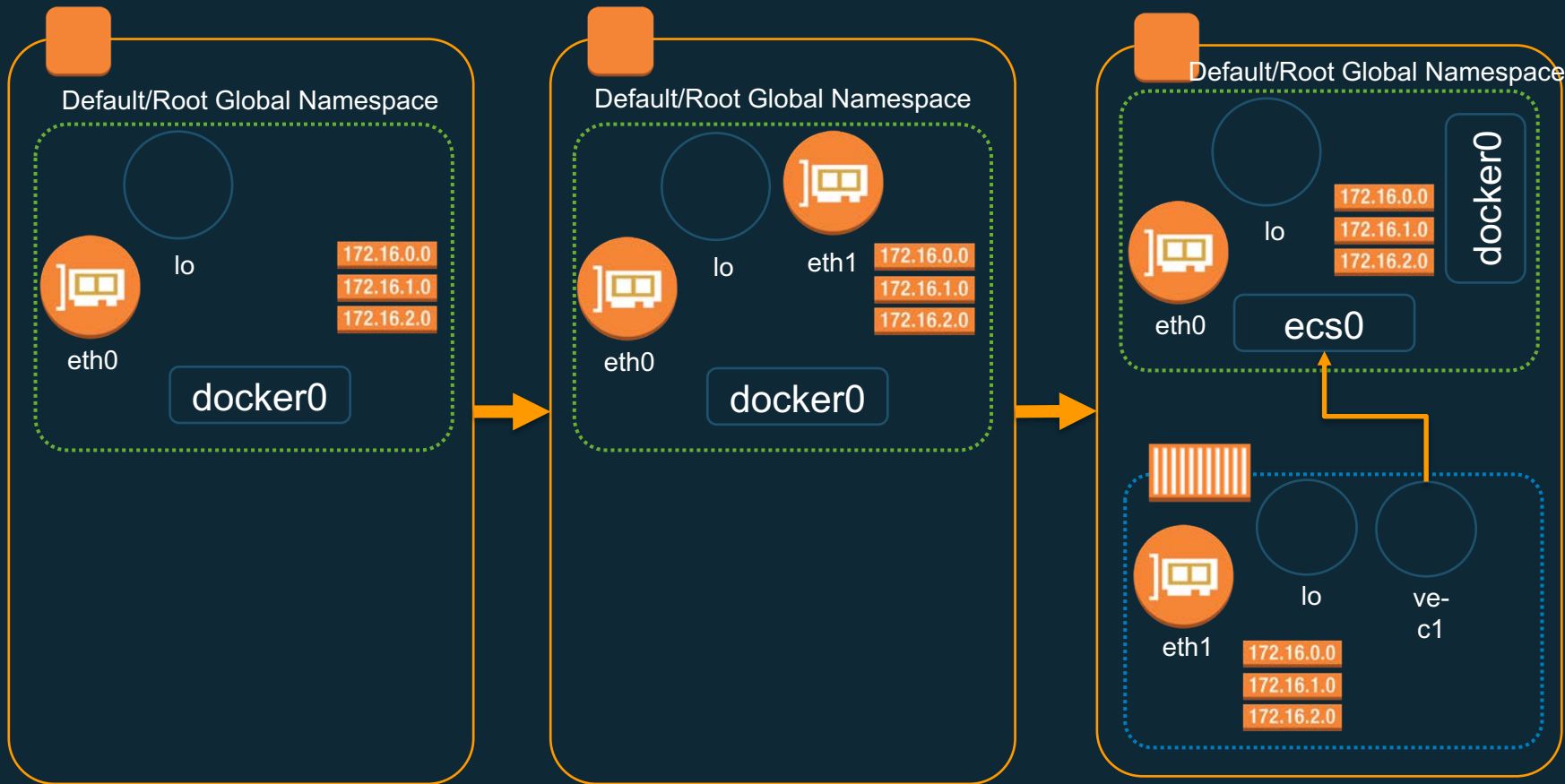
Upstream



Production  
workloads



Integrated with  
AWS Services



1. **Pre ENI Attachment:** The primary ENI (eth0) is in the default namespace

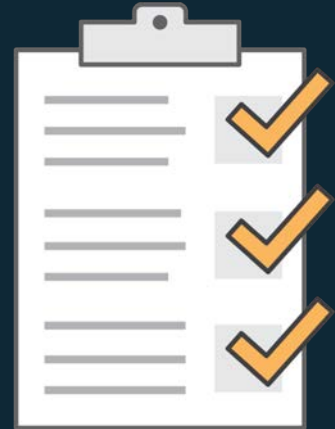
2. **ENI Attached:** The new ENI (eth1) is in the default namespace.

3. **ENI Provisioned:** The ECS Agent invokes CNI plugins to move the new ENI into a new namespace and configure it with the addresses and routes.



# Best practices

- Signing container images ([Docker content trust](#))
- Set filesystems to be read-only ([readonlyRootFilesystem](#))
- Remove setuid/setgid binaries from images ([defang](#))
- Set containers to run as [non-root](#) user
- Run [Vulnerability Analysis](#) on Container/VM Build in pipeline





# Storing secrets in environment variables

```
"environment" : [  
  { "name" : "DB_USERNAME", "value" : "admin" },  
  { "name" : "DB_PASSWORD", "value" : "Pa$$word123" }  
]
```

- Suggested by 12-factor apps (III. Config)
- Environment variables can be seen in too many places
  - Linked containers
  - ECS API calls
  - Docker inspect
- Can't be deleted

<https://12factor.net/>

# Protecting secrets using IAM roles for tasks

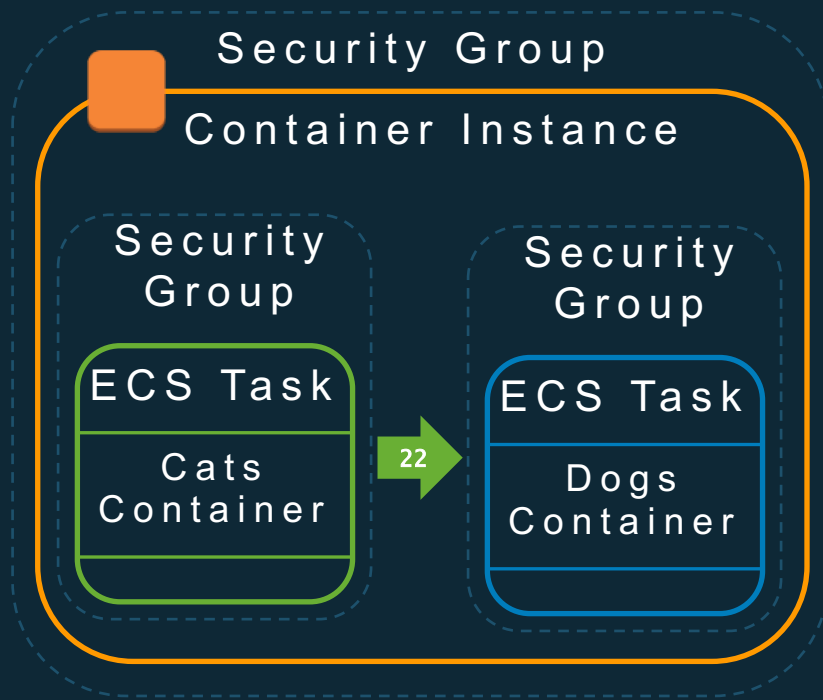
## Benefits

- Simplify usage of AWS SDKs in containers
- Credential isolation between tasks/container
- Authorization per task/container
- Auditability in Amazon CloudTrail with taskArn

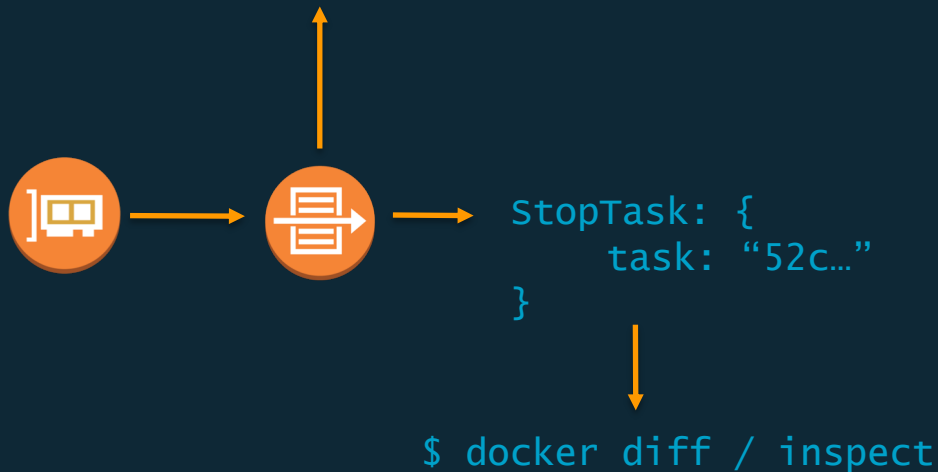




# VPC flow logs and Task ENI



```
630247214269 eni-0123456a 10.0.1.221  
10.76.2.101 27039 22 6 5 268 1466491141  
1466491200 REJECT OK
```



# AWS Partner Community

## Foundation



CoreOS



docker



MESOSPHERE

## DevOps



shippable



CloudBees  
The Enterprise Jenkins Company



GitLab

ATLASSIAN

## Monitoring and Logging



circleci



DATADOG

sysdig

New Relic.

## Security



aqua



Twistlock.



NeuVector

## Networking



linkerd



TIGERA  
CLOUD NETWORKS, SECURED



weaveworks