AWS State, Local, and Education Learning Days

Building and governing your cloud environment

Jason Moldan (he/him)
Principal Solutions Architect
Amazon Web Services

Why do we need a **strong cloud governance**

What we will cover today

01 **Overview of cloud governance**

02 **The customer journey**

03 **Cloud governance best practices**

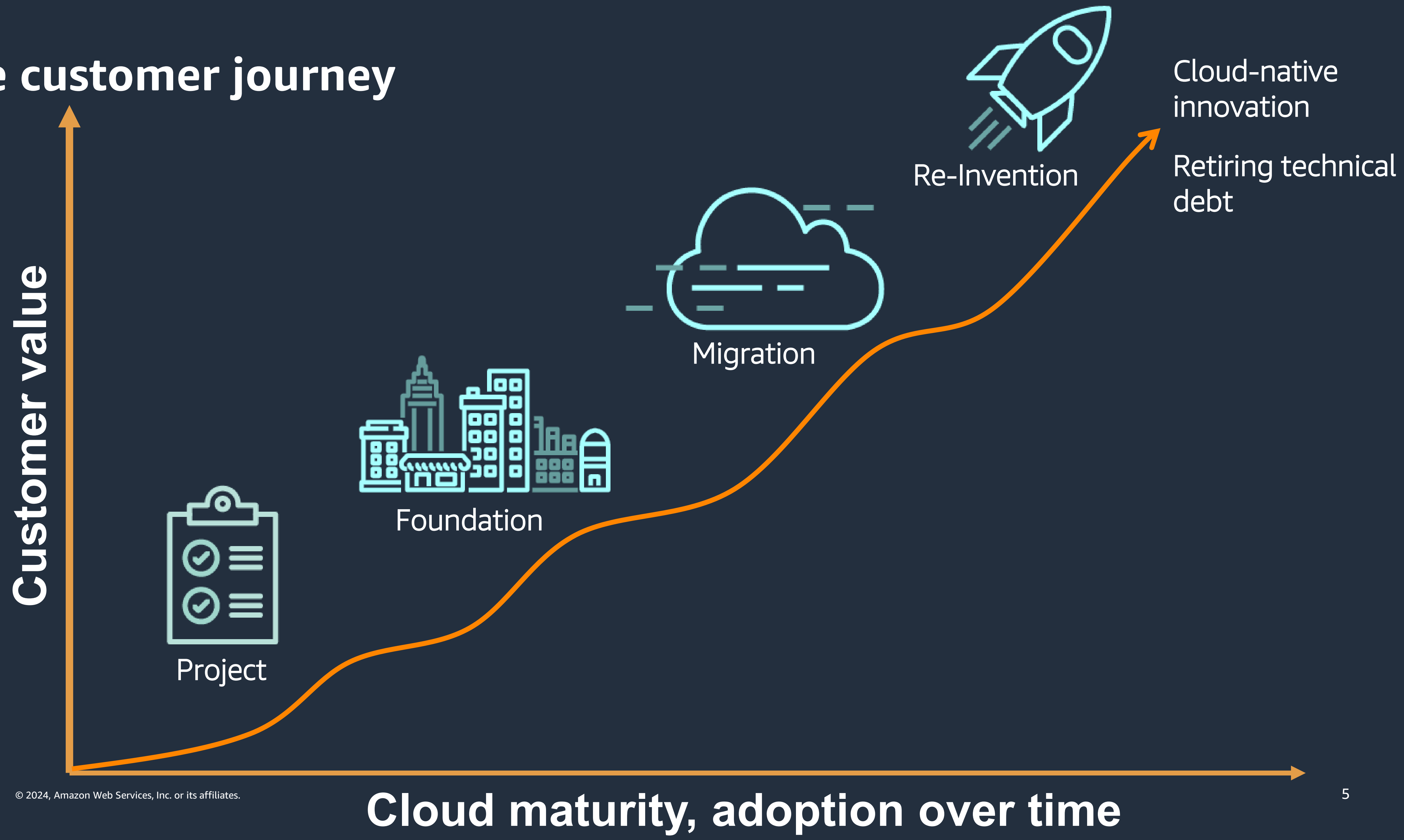
Controls, identity, security, network, observability, Cloud Financial Management

04 **Q&A**

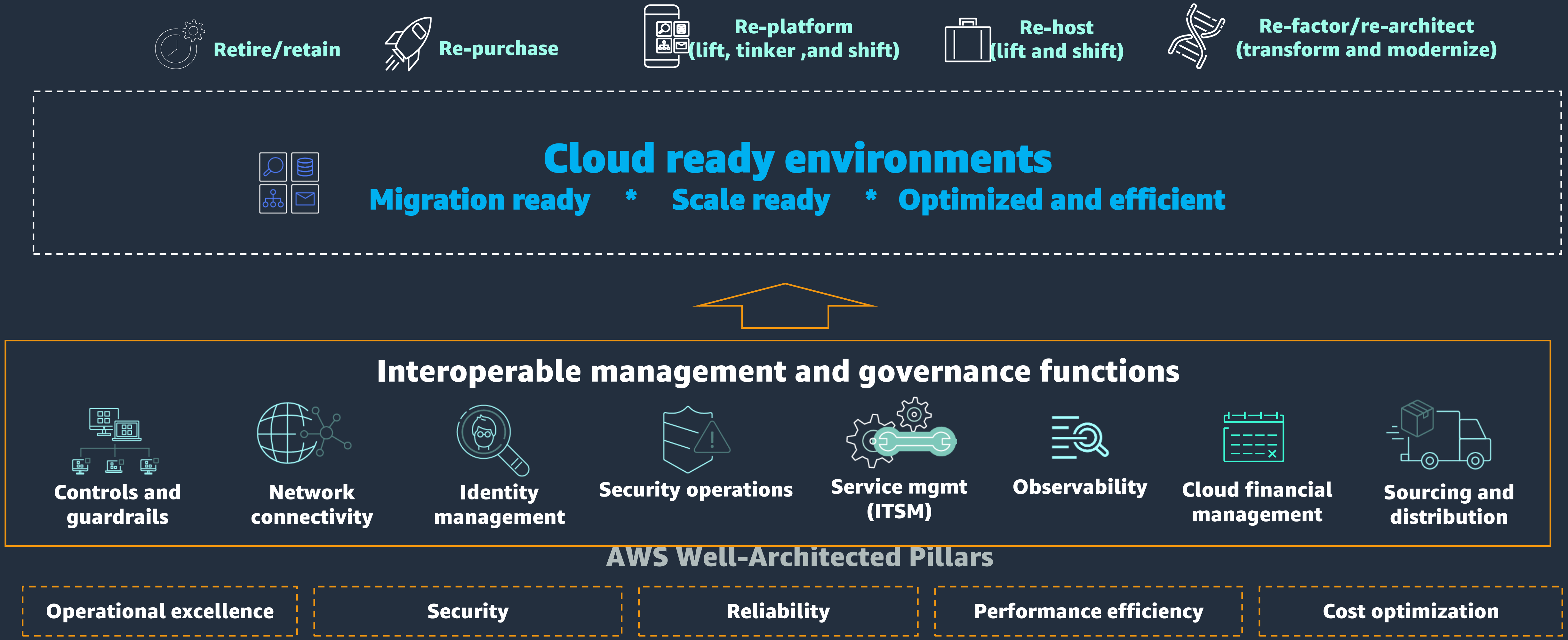
Cloud governance

is the set of rules, practices, and reports that help you align your cloud use to your business objectives

The customer journey



How to prepare a cloud ready environment



Retire/retain

Re-purchase

Re-platform
(lift, tinker ,and shift)

Re-host
(lift and shift)

Re-factor/re-architect
(transform and modernize)

Cloud ready environments

Migration ready * Scale ready * Optimized and efficient

Interoperable management and governance functions

- Controls and guardrails
- Network connectivity
- Identity management
- Security operations
- Service mgmt (ITSM)
- Observability
- Cloud financial management
- Sourcing and distribution

AWS Well-Architected Pillars

- Operational excellence
- Security
- Reliability
- Performance efficiency
- Cost optimization

Cloud governance best practices

Best practice

01

Controls and guardrails

Use accounts as **building blocks**

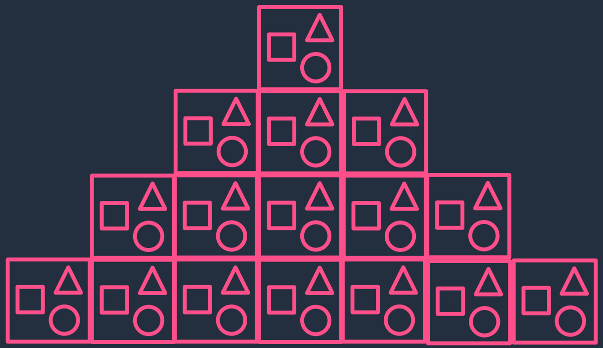
Use accounts as building blocks

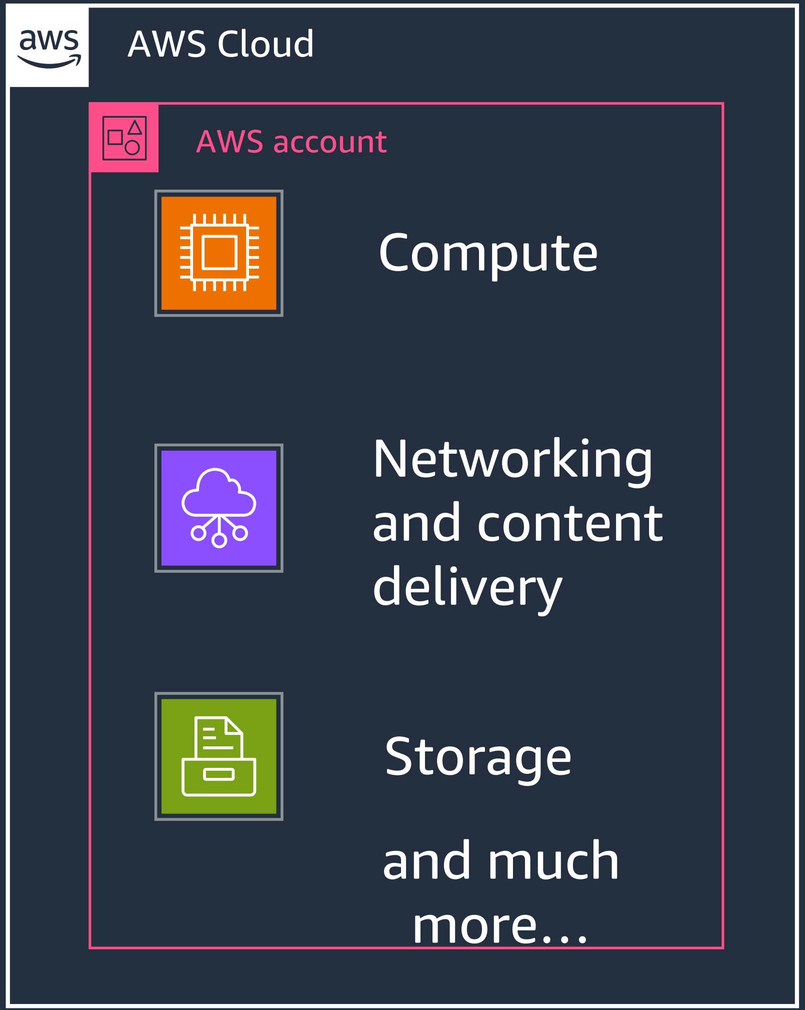
- Controls and guardrails best practice | 01

Account limits
Quotas

Security
Natural boundaries, isolation

Compliance/ business processes
Billing, custom requirements





AWS Cloud

AWS account

Compute

Networking and content delivery

Storage

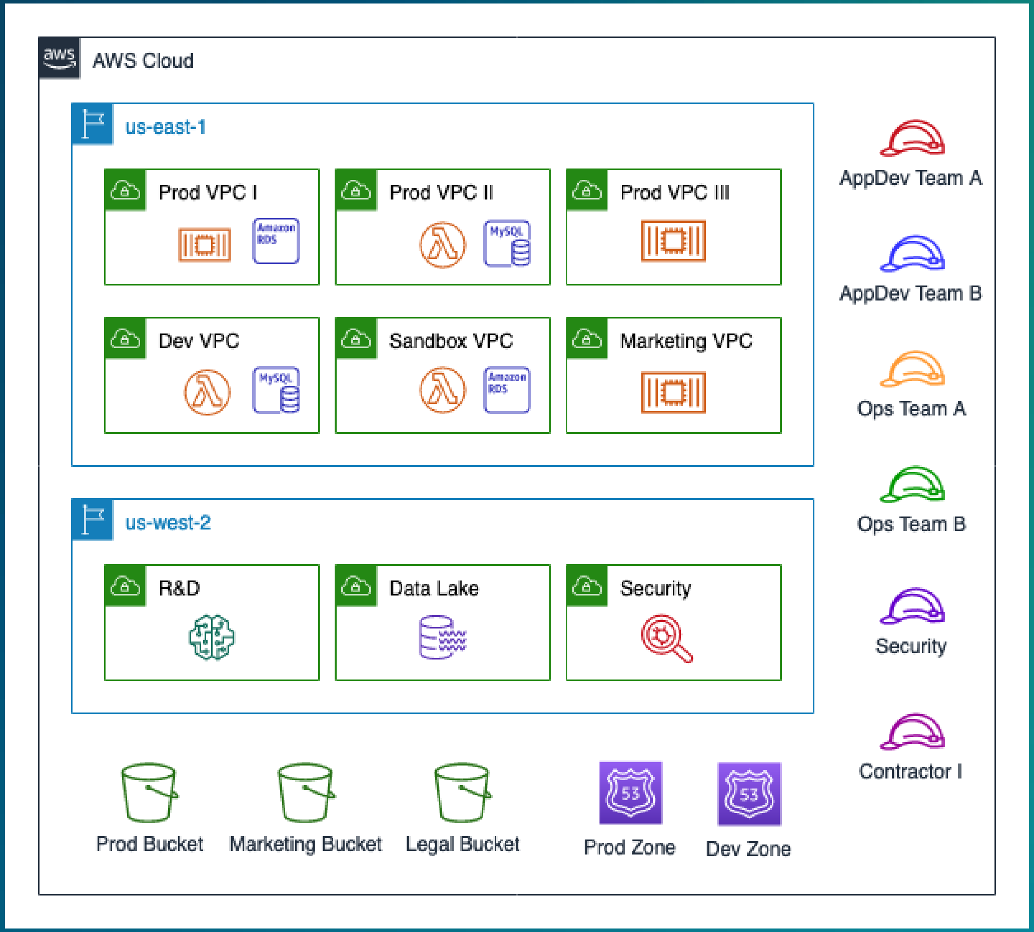
and much more…

Why use multiple AWS accounts?

when single account is no longer scalable for your business

Non prod may impact prod workload

Complex policy due to variety of services in use



Risk of elevated permissions and cross workload access

Complex billing structure and operational support

Multi-Account

AWS Control Tower: A self-service solution to automate the setup of new AWS multi-account environments

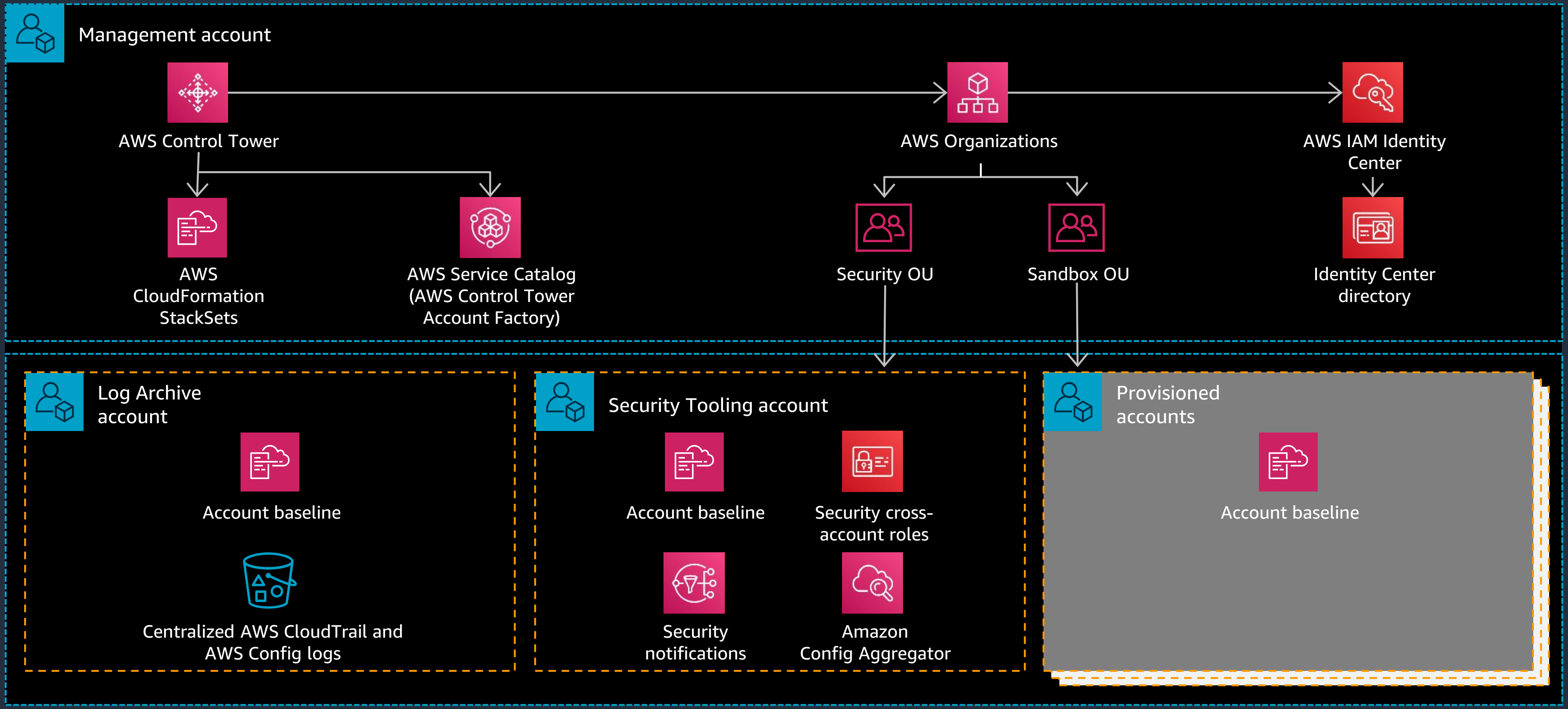
Managed-service version of multi-account environment

Deployment of AWS best practice blueprints and controls

Automated account creation based on AWS best practices

Dashboard for monitoring compliance status

Landing zone foundation of AWS Control Tower



Best practice
02
Identity

Apply the principle of **least privilege**

Managing access permissions to AWS accounts

- Identity best practices

IAM Identity Center

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

AWS Organizations

01 Restrict access to the management account

02 Require MFA for users with elevated access

03 Require human users to use federation with an identity provider to access AWS using temporary credentials

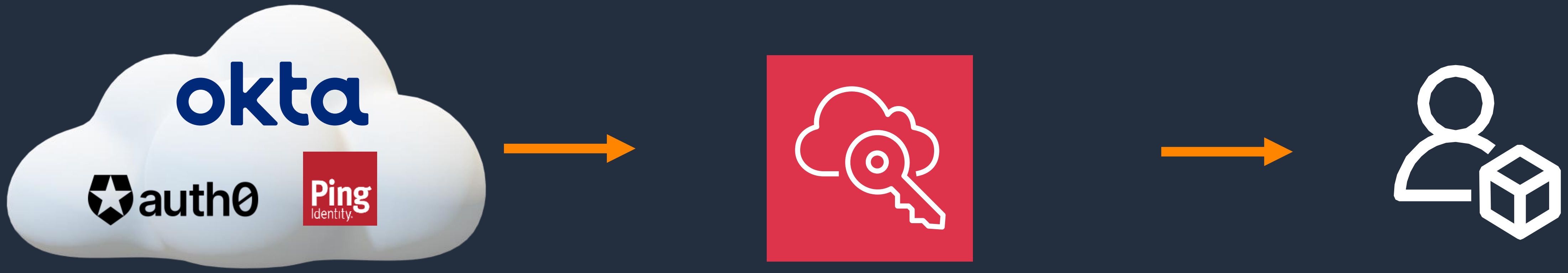
Security Best Practices in IAM

Establish a centralized identity provider for human identities

Federation via
Third-party identity providers

Native identity
(AWS IAM Identity Center)

AWS Account



AWS IAM Identity Center can be used if you have no plans to use a third-party identity provider and need to setup identity federation.

Best practice

03

Network connectivity

Define a **network strategy**

Design your network strategy

- Network connectivity best practice | 03

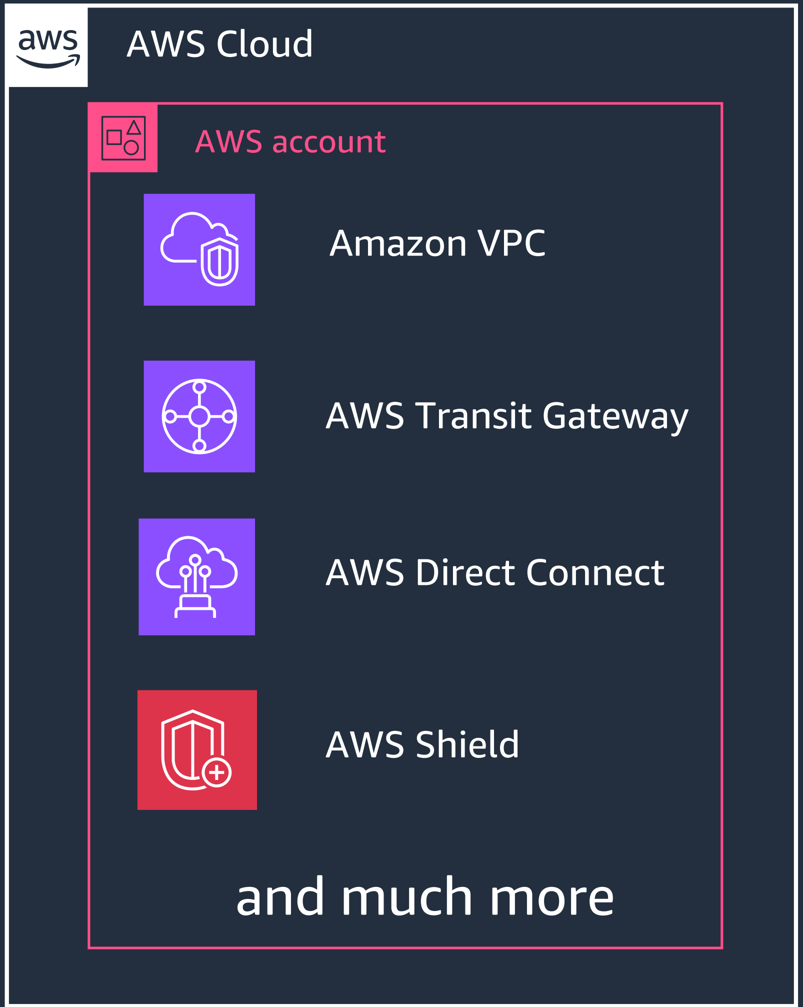
Plan your IP address space
Non-overlap, IPv6, environment

Network Resiliency
Multi-AZ design

Network Monitoring
Network traffic, access

Network Security
Firewall, DDoS, WAF

Network connectivity
On-prem, internet, internal, DNS


AWS Cloud

AWS account

Amazon VPC

AWS Transit Gateway

AWS Direct Connect

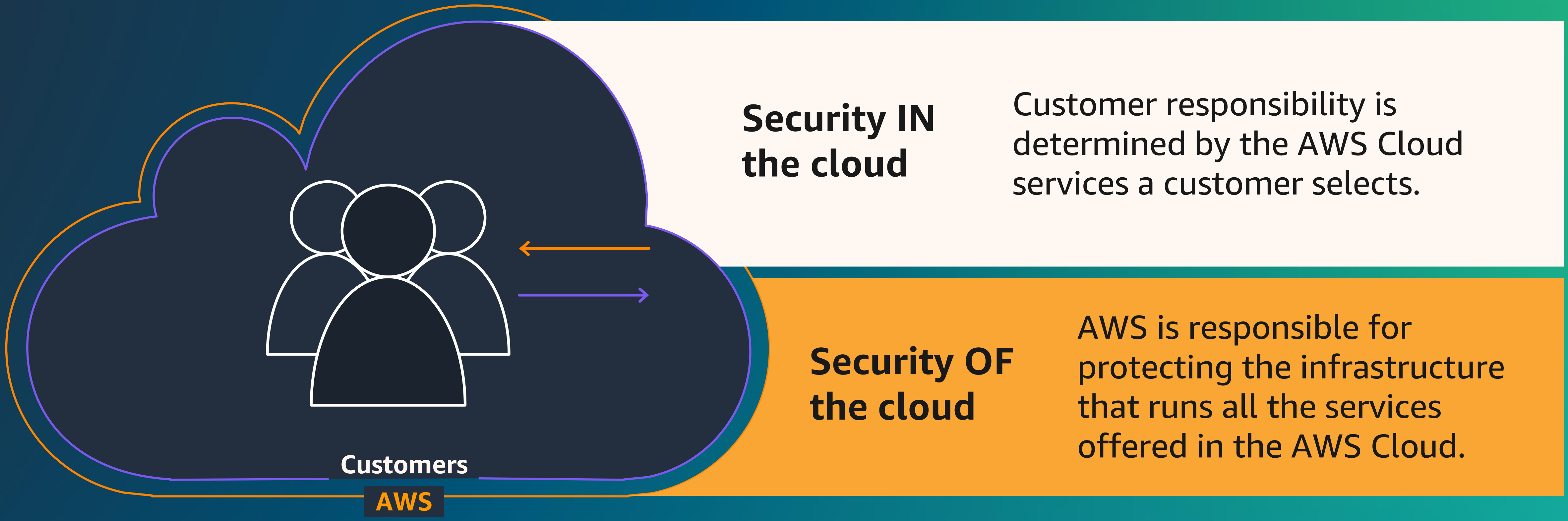
AWS Shield

and much more

Best practice
04
Security

Align control objectives to a **security framework**

Shared responsibility model



Customers

AWS

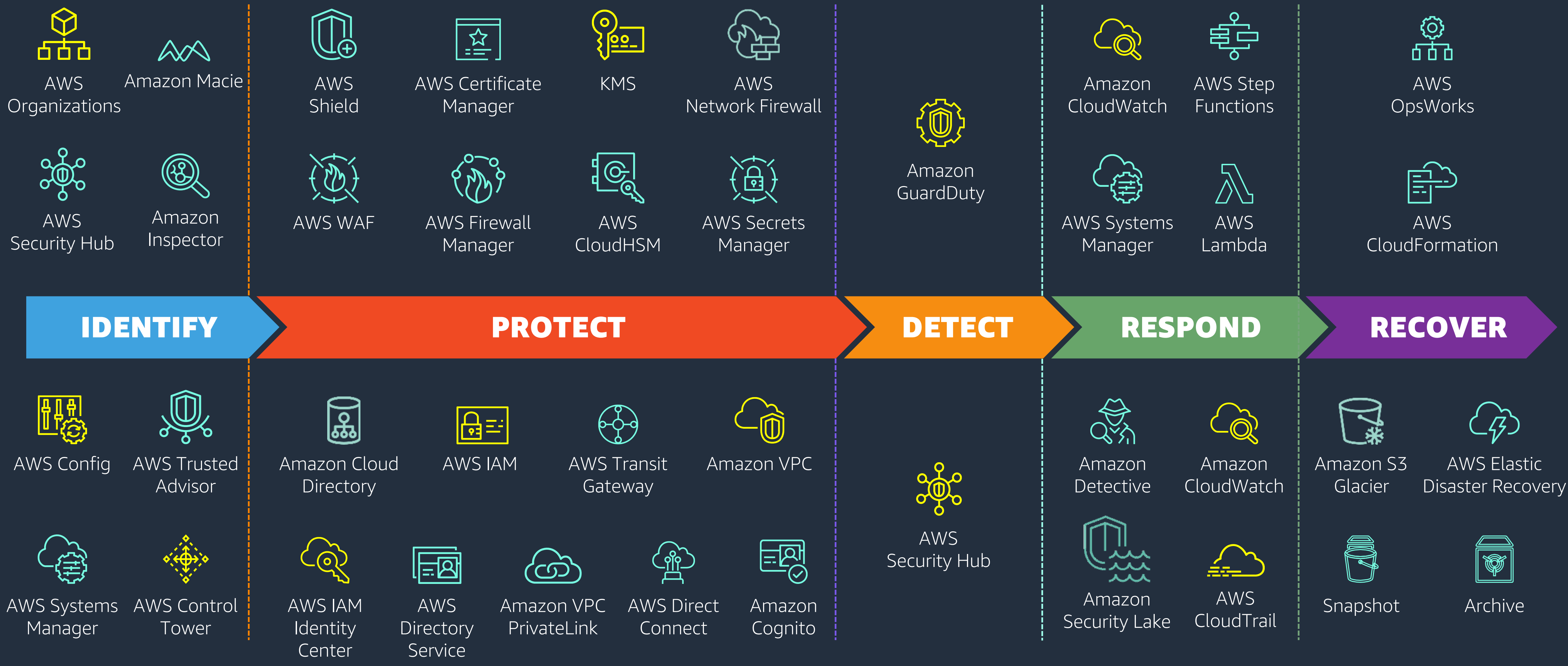
Security IN the cloud

Customer responsibility is determined by the AWS Cloud services a customer selects.

Security OF the cloud

AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all the services offered in the AWS Cloud.

Use AWS services to mitigate threats



IDENTIFY

- AWS Organizations
- Amazon Macie
- AWS Security Hub
- Amazon Inspector
- AWS Config
- AWS Trusted Advisor
- AWS Systems Manager
- AWS Control Tower

PROTECT

- AWS Shield
- AWS Certificate Manager
- KMS
- AWS Network Firewall
- AWS WAF
- AWS Firewall Manager
- AWS CloudHSM
- AWS Secrets Manager
- Amazon Cloud Directory
- AWS IAM
- AWS Transit Gateway
- Amazon VPC
- AWS IAM Identity Center
- AWS Directory Service
- Amazon VPC PrivateLink
- AWS Direct Connect
- Amazon Cognito

DETECT

- Amazon GuardDuty
- AWS Security Hub

RESPOND

- Amazon CloudWatch
- AWS Step Functions
- AWS Systems Manager
- AWS Lambda
- Amazon Detective
- Amazon CloudWatch
- Amazon Security Lake
- AWS CloudTrail

RECOVER

- AWS OpsWorks
- AWS CloudFormation
- Amazon S3 Glacier
- AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery
- Snapshot
- Archive

Best practice

05

Security

Use controls to **protect security baselines** and identify **misconfigurations**

Control types

Detective

Detect resources that violate your defined security policies

COMPLIANT

NONCOMPLIANT

Preventive

Disallow actions that would lead to violations of your security policies

ALWAYS COMPLIANT

Proactive

Scans resources before they are provisioned, blocking provisioning if resources aren't compliant

APPROVED RESOURCES ONLY

ALWAYS COMPLIANT

Best practice

06

Cloud Financial Management

Enable mechanisms for **cost governance**

Build your Cloud Financial Management portfolio

Plan

Plan and Evaluate

Migration Evaluator
AWS Pricing Calculator
AWS Budgets

Run

Manage and Control

Tagging Strategy
Billing Console
AWS Purchase Order Management
AWS Budgets (Actions)
AWS Cost Anomaly Detection

See

Track and Allocate

AWS Cost Explorer
AWS Cost & Usage Reports
AWS Cost Categories
AWS Billing Conductor
AWS Application Cost Profiler

Save

Optimize and Save

Savings Plans
Reserved Instances
Recommendations

Define your tagging strategy

Identify tag requirements

Employ a Cross-Functional Team

Required and Conditionally Required Tags

Use Tags Consistently

Start Small; Less is More

Tagging use cases

AWS Console Organization and Resource Groups

Cost Allocation

Automation

Operations Support

Access Control

Security Risk Management

Tagging schema

Define mandatory tag keys

Define acceptable values and tag naming conventions

No personally identifiable information (PII)

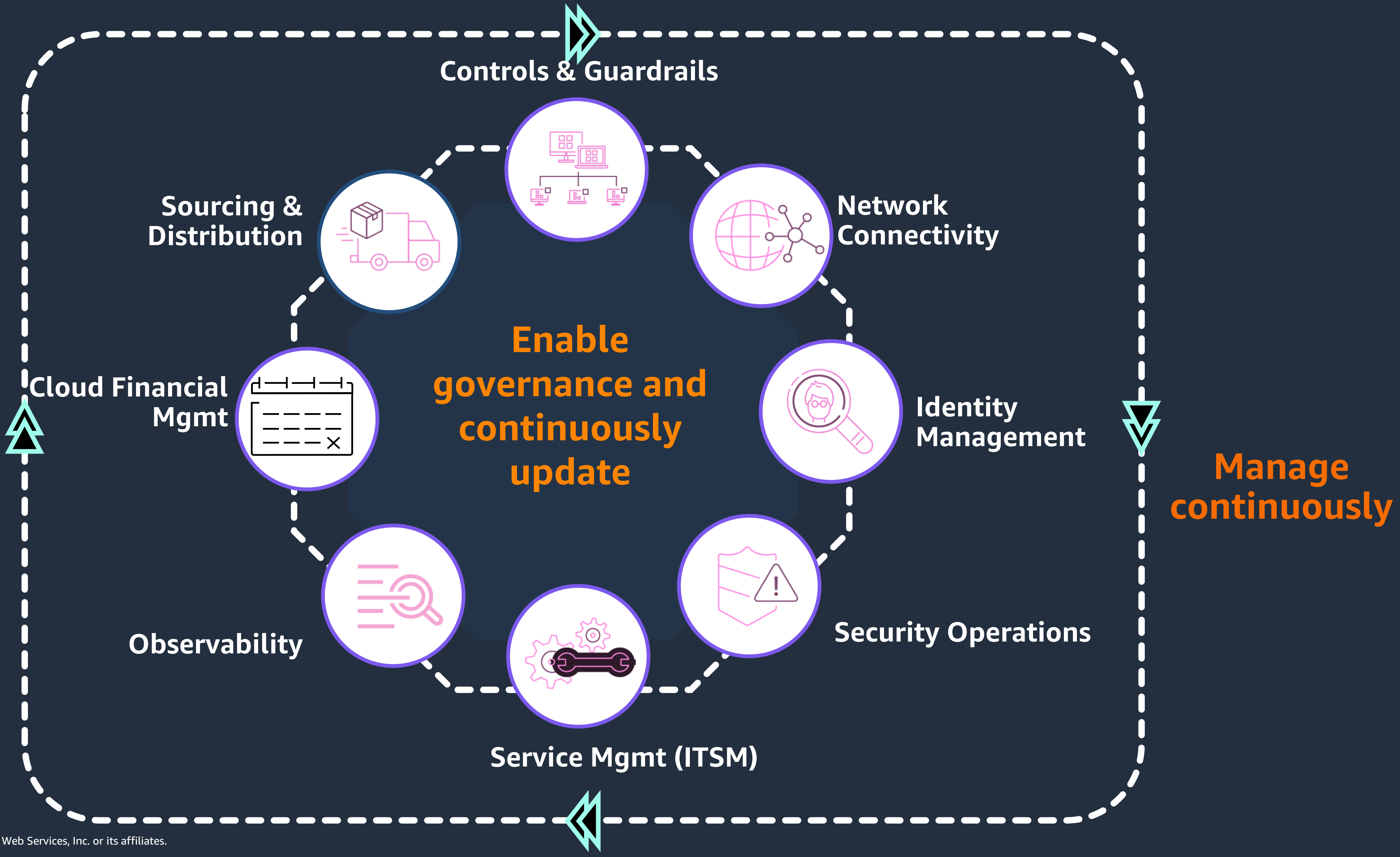
Decide who can define and create new tag keys

Tag polices

Key takeaways

- Use accounts as building blocks
- Apply the principle of least privilege
- Design your network strategy
- Align control objectives to a security framework
- Protect security baselines and stop cloud risks
- Continuously monitor and test control effectiveness
- Build your cloud financial management portfolio
- Define a tagging strategy and enforce tagging

Remember - It is a continuous cycle



Thank you!

Jason Moldan

jmoldan@amazon.com

Please complete the session survey by scanning the QR code

Step 1: Select Security, governance and resilience
Step 2: Select building and governing your cloud environment

Additional references

AWS Startup Security Baseline
Management and Governance Cloud Environment Guide
Cloud Security Governance - AWS Control Tower
AWS Multi-Account strategy Whitepaper