# re:Invent

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# Introducing AWS Verified Access: Secure connections to your applications

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GM VPN AWS



#### Agenda

Connectivity needs of customers

**Introducing Verified Access** 

**How Verified Access works** 

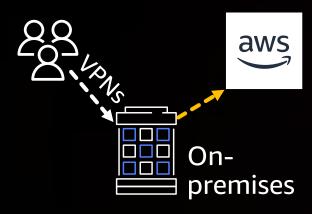
Verified Access policies

Console walkthrough



#### The need for a simpler secure connectivity

Through on-premises network



AWS Direct Connect or AWS Site-to-Site VPN

**Directly connected** 



**AWS Client VPN** 

**Granular access control** 



- Access policies per apps
- Access from anywhere: browser based, no agent

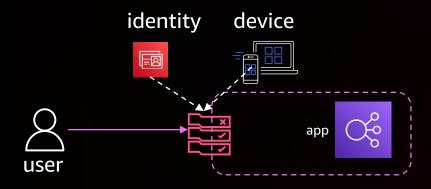
Essentially asking for Zero Trust Network Access



#### Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA)

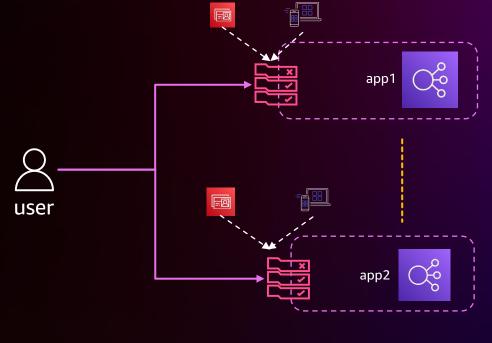
Zero Trust is a conceptual model and an associated set of mechanisms that focuses on providing security controls around digital assets that do not solely or fundamentally depend on traditional network controls or network perimeters

# Use additional sources to verify access



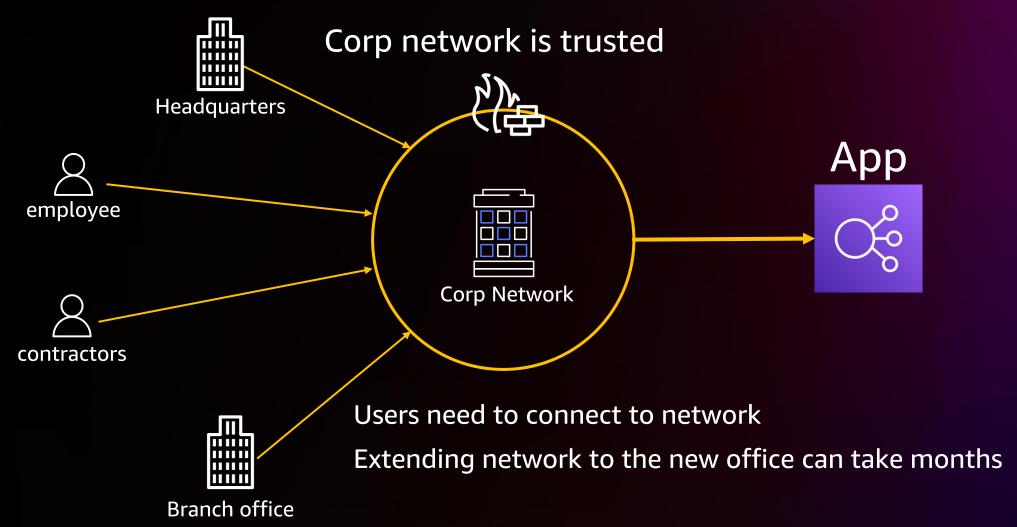
More sources: More trustworthiness

#### **Continuous verification**



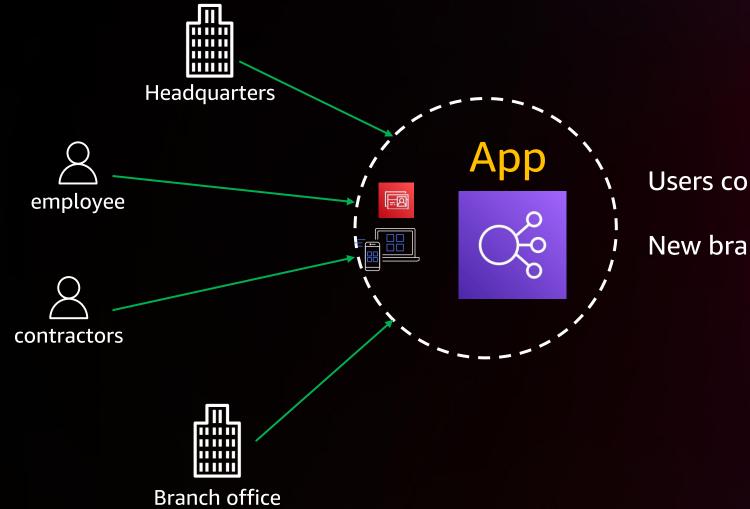


# ZTNA example: Connectivity to apps (Before ZTNA: Traditional method)





# ZTNA example: Connectivity to apps (With ZTNA: App centric)

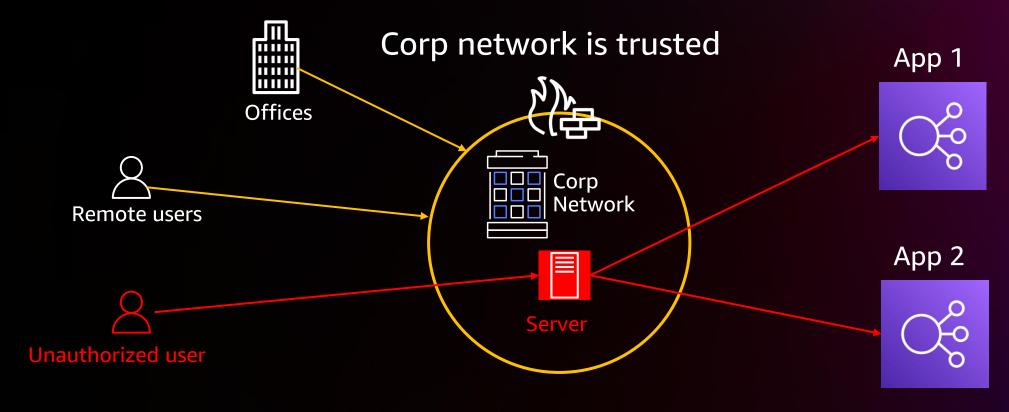


Users connect to apps directly

New branch offices can connect directly

## ZTNA example: App security

(Before ZTNA: Traditional method)

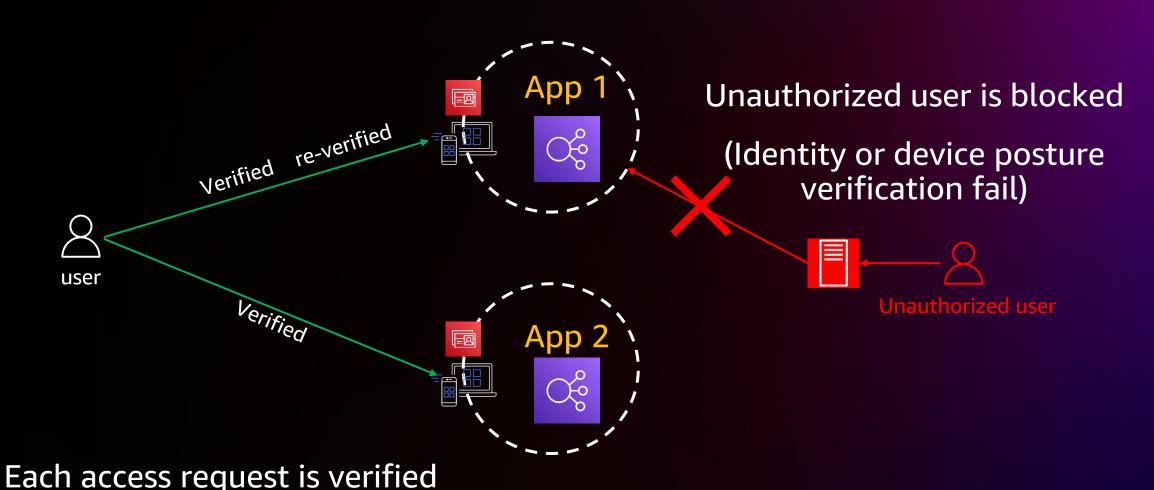


Unauthorized user gets a foothold

Potentially use the foothold to get access to apps with sensitive data



# ZTNA example: App security (With ZTNA: Continuous verification)

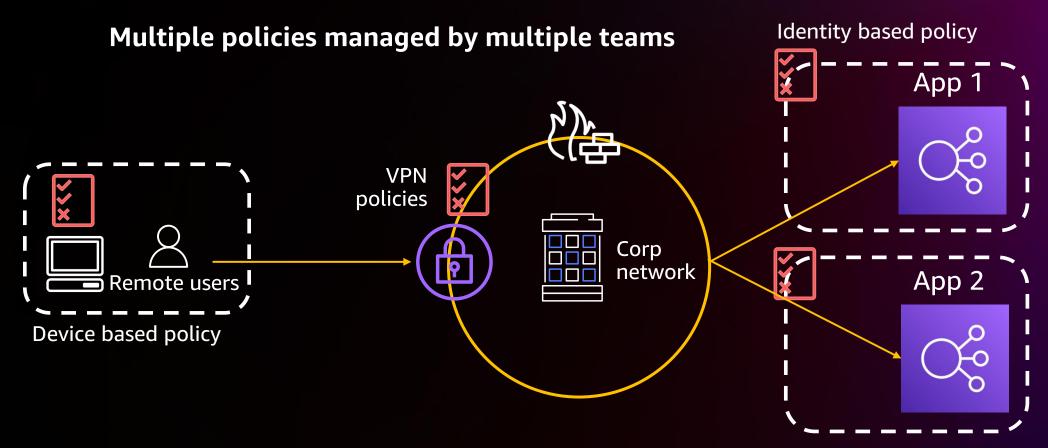




### The current solution



#### How elements of Zero Trust are implemented today



Network admins manage VPN policies

Developers integrate identity into applications

IT admins manage which device can on-board the network

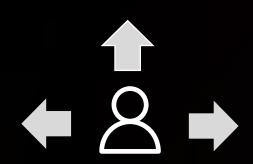




## Better solution: Introducing Verified Access

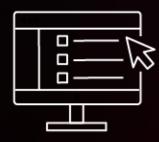


#### **Introducing AWS Verified Access**



#### **Increase workforce mobility**

Users access applications with a web browser, without any additional agents



#### **Improve security posture**

Built using AWS Zero Trust principles, evaluates each user request in real time using identity and device posture



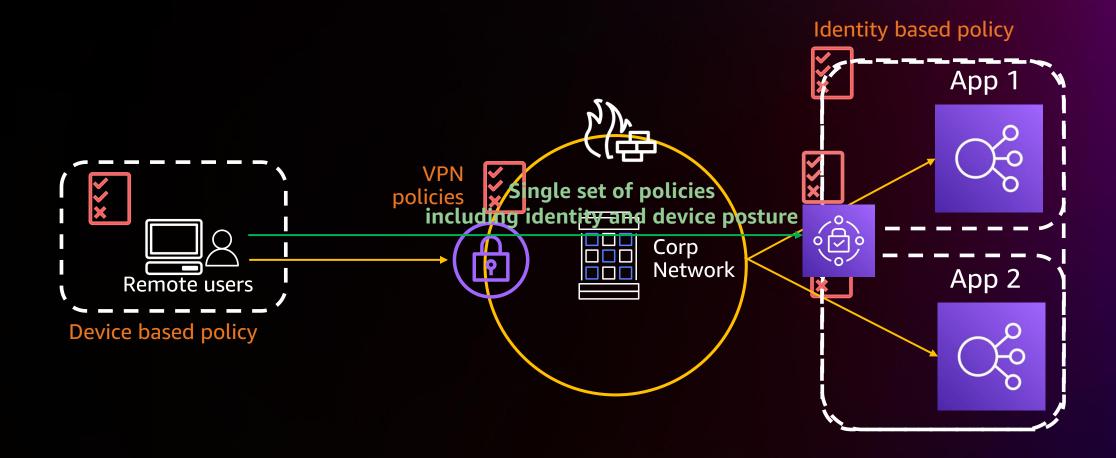
#### Simplify security operation

Onboard applications using a few clicks, create and manage all your access using a single set of policies

Work from anywhere with VPN-less secure access

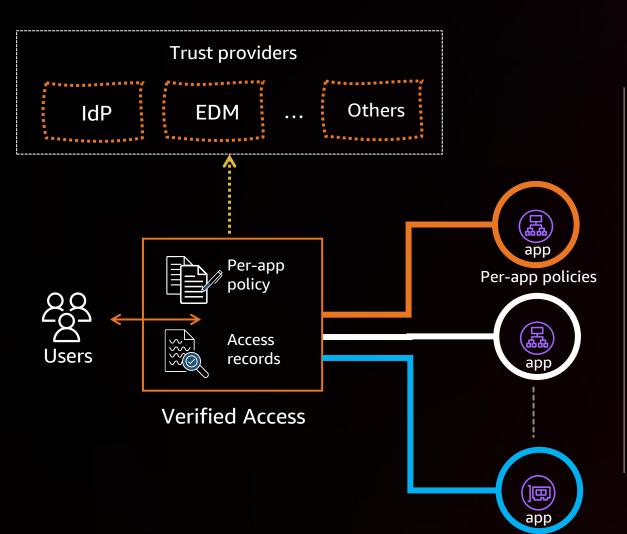


#### **Simplify Zero Trust implementation**



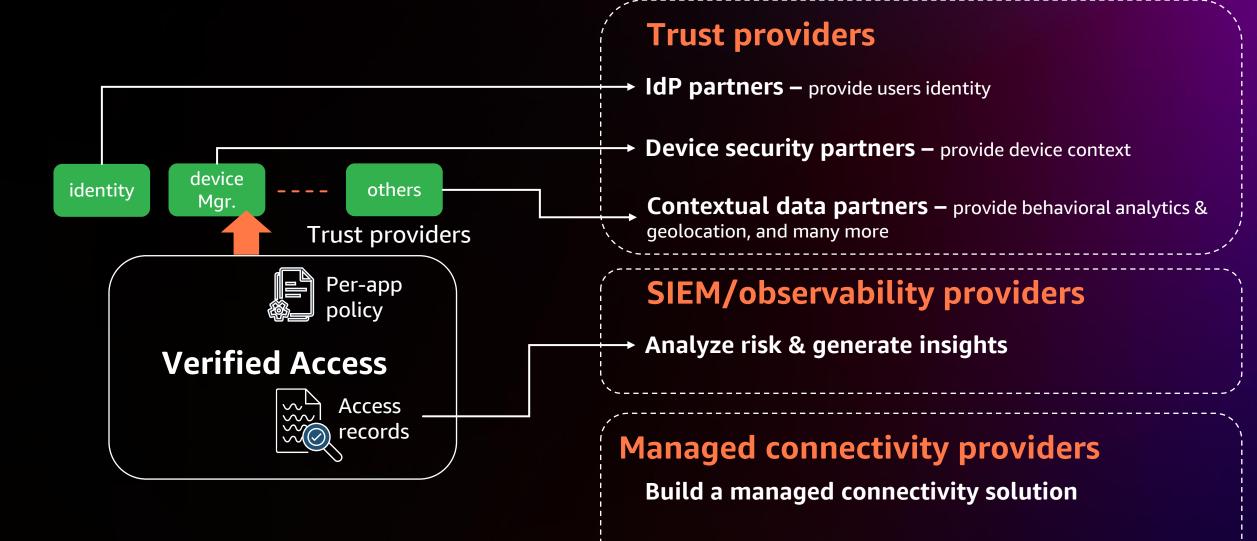


#### Secure access to corporate application



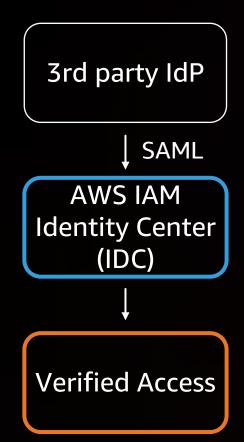
- Fine grained, dynamic authorization
   Per-app policy evaluated with every request
- Improve observability
   Faster incidence response, auditability, meet compliance
- Use your existing security services
   Integrates with popular identity and device trust providers

#### **Verified Access – Partners**

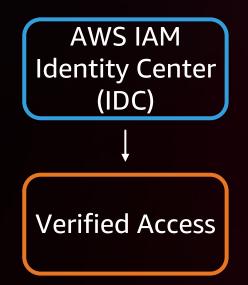


#### Integration with identity providers

- Leverage your existing IDC integration
- Use IDC across services that need identity



Use IDC to manage your corporate identity



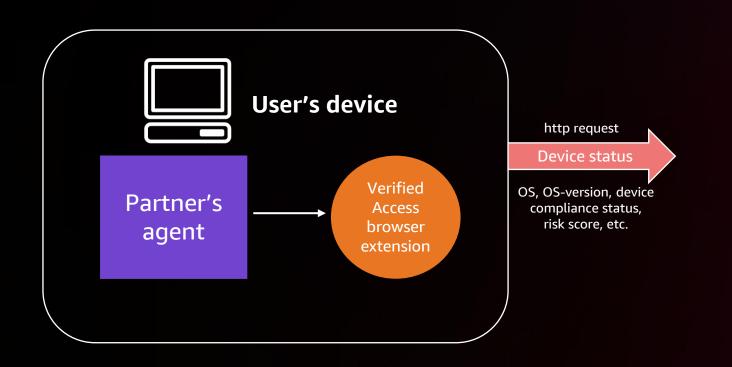
 Integrate OIDC IdP with Verified Access

3<sup>rd</sup> party IdP

↓ OIDC

Verified Access

#### Integration with device security partners

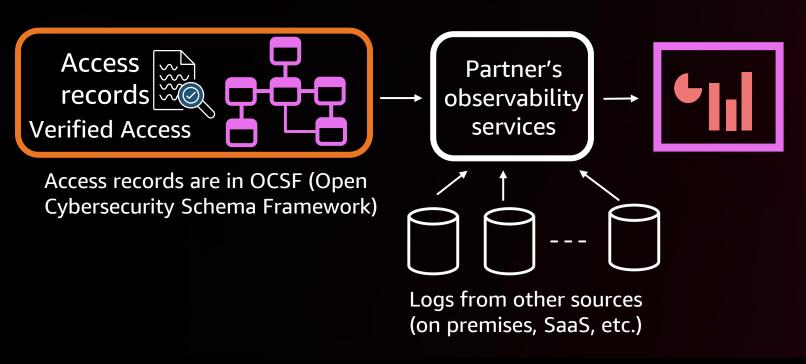


#### Browser extension: needed if access policies use device state

Chrome and Firefox supported, planning to add more

Standard browser: if access policies don't use device state

#### **Observability partners**



**Behavioral analysis** 

**Investigate security incidences** 

**Audit for compliance** 

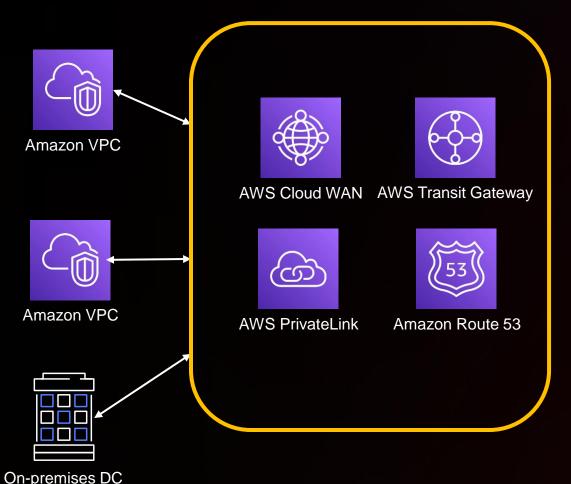
**Troubleshoot connectivity** 

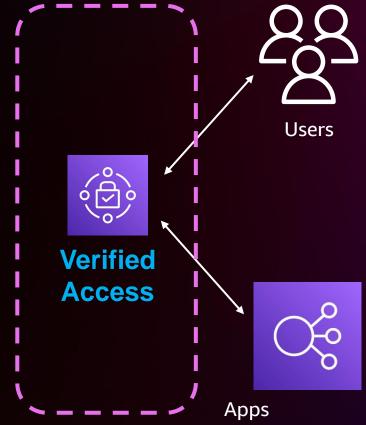
**OCSF**: open specification that normalizes security telemetry across products and services



#### Managed connectivity partners

Use AWS native services (e.g., AWS Cloud WAN, TGW, AWS PrivateLink, Amazon Route 53) to create a managed connectivity fabric





Partners can provide ZTNA based user-to-app connectivity using a native AWS service



#### **AWS Verified Access partners**

**Trust/network providers** 

















SIEM/observability providers







RAPID sumo logic

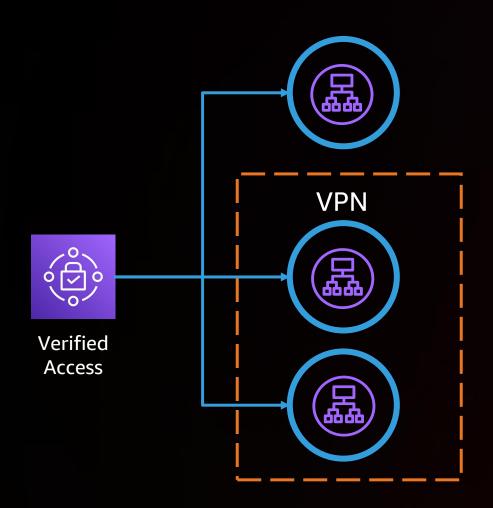
Trellix



## Migrating to Verified Access



#### Migration to AWS Verified Access



Add new apps to Verified Access

#### Add Verified Access to existing apps

- Users can access these apps by both VPN and internet
- Keep VPN policies

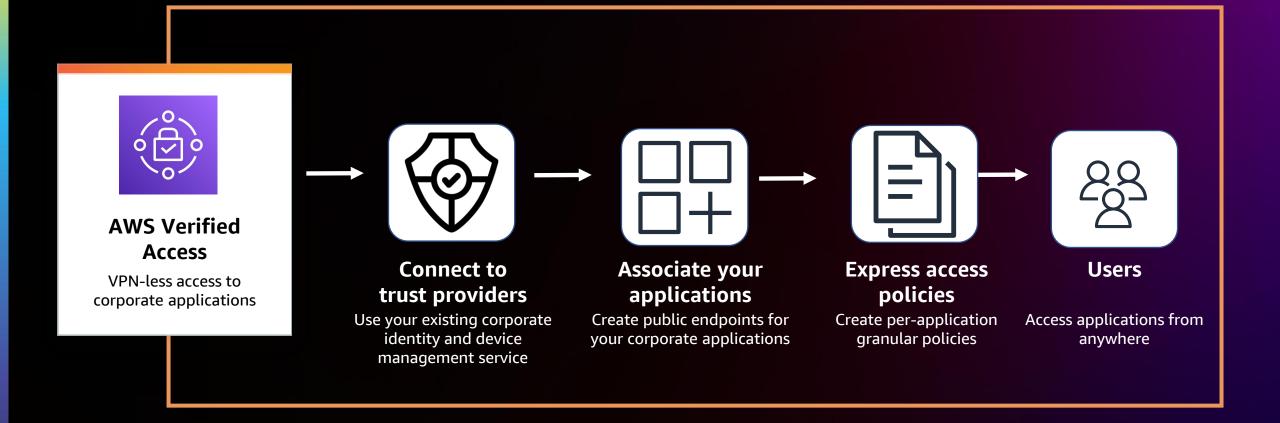
**Remove VPN path** 



#### How Verified Access works



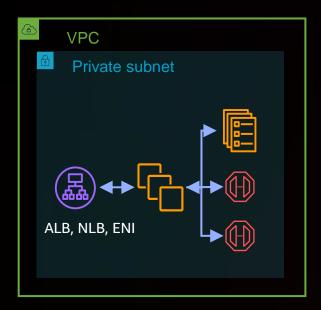
#### **Set up AWS Verified Access**



#### What is a corporate application

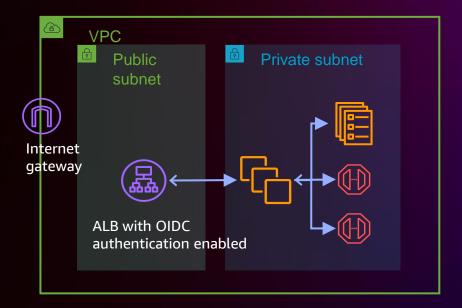
Corporate apps: developed by customers' engineering team, e.g., employee directory app apps target can be Load Balancers (e.g. ALB, NLB) and elastic network interface (ENIs)

Apps accessible by corp. network only



- Make apps accessible from anywhere
- Move app to Zero Trust architecture

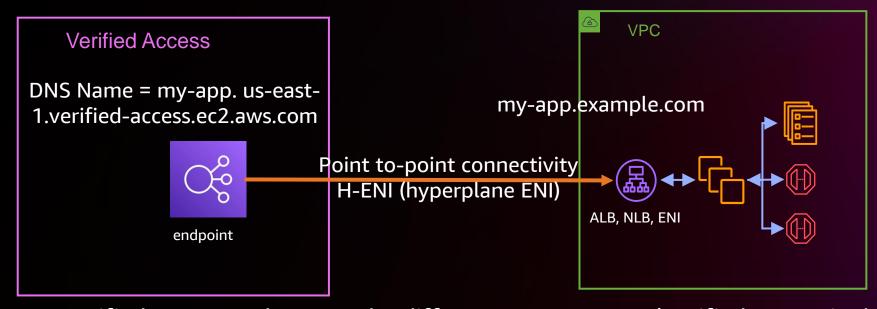
Internet accessible apps with OIDC integration



- Improve or maintain security (add device posture)
- Centralize and simplify access-policy mgmt.



#### Associate applications with private access

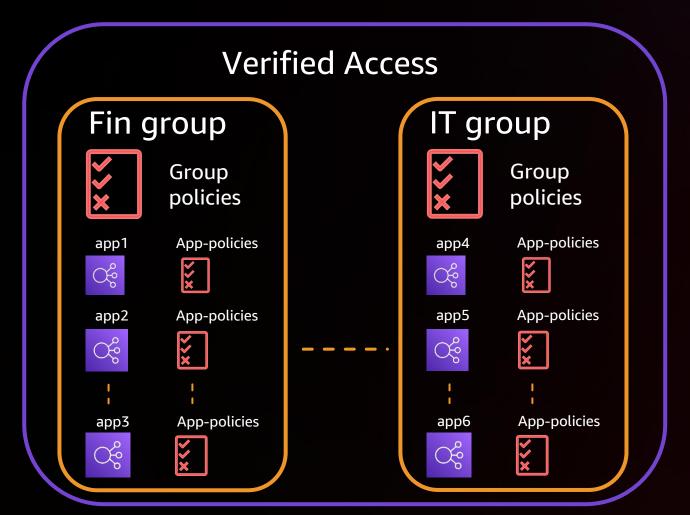


Verified Access and app can be different AWS account (Verified Access is sharable via RAM)

- 1. Add the App's target (e.g. ALB, NLB, ENI)
- 2. Map apps DNS name to endpoints DNS name (CNAME: my-app.example.com -> my-app. us-east-1.verified-access.ec2.aws.com)
- 3. Verified Access also connects the endpoint with your apps



#### **Verified Access groups**



Group applications based on security needs

All apps in a group share the group-policy

Apps can have an app-level policy (optional)



## Verified Access policies



#### Verified Access policies

What is Cedar

Why Cedar?

Cedar's syntax

Cedar's context and how data gets there

Cedar operators

Example policies



#### Verified Access policies – Cedar

```
permit(principal, action, resource)
when {
  context.user.groups.contains("Sales")
  && context.device.risk == "LOW"
}

forbid(principal, action, resource)
when {
  context.device.risk == "HIGH"
}
```

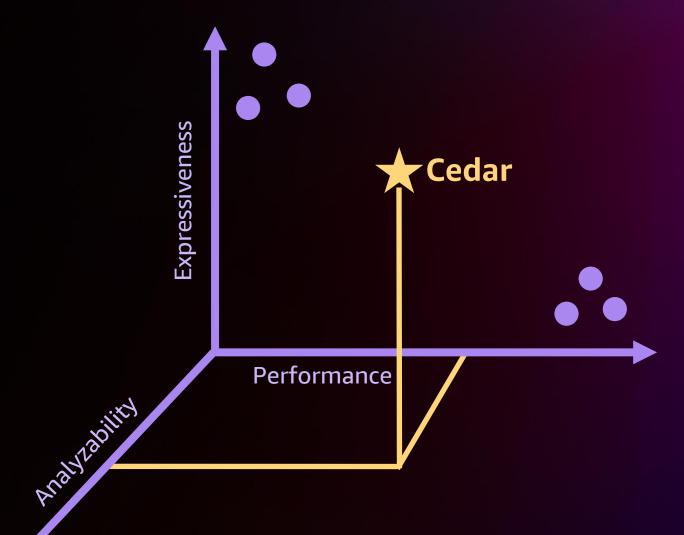


#### Why Cedar?

Ergonomic syntax & semantics

Powerful static analysis tools

Fast & safe evaluation engine





#### **Cedar syntax**



#### Cedar's context

```
context: {
                                              "usr_data":
               "name": "Jane Friday",
               "email": {
User
                 "address": "jane@example.com",
Information
                                                             Policy reference name
                 "verified": true
                                              "dev_data":
                "risk": "LOW",
Device
                "osv": "12.6.1",
Information
                "platform": "macos"
```



#### **Cedar context**

```
permit(principal, action, resource)
context: {
                                                   when {
                                                     context.usr data.email.verified == true
 "usr_data": {
                                                     && context.dev_data.risk == "LOW"
               "name": "Jane Friday",
               "email": {
                 "address": "jane@example.com",
                 "verified": true
 "dev_data": {
               "risk": "LOW",
                                                forbid(principal, action, resource)
               "osv": "12.6.1",
                                                when {
               "platform": "macos"
                                                   context.usr data.email.address like "*@untrusted.com"
                                                      context.dev data.risk == "HIGH"
                                                };
```



#### **Cedar operators**

Symbol	Description	Example == true
==	Equality	1 == 1
· I	Logical not	!(false)
&&	Logical and, logical or	(true    false)
< <= > >=	Numeric comparison	7 < 42
like	String comparison, wildcard operator: *	"jessica" like "jess*"
has	Object property check (object has property)	{"foo": "bar"} has "foo"
.contains()	Set membership	["a", "b"].contains("a")



#### **Example Verified Access policies**

```
permit(principal, action, resource) when {
  context.identity.groups.contains("finance")
  && context.device.assessment.overall > 80
};
permit(principal, action, resource) when {
  context.identity.email like "*@example.com"
  && context.device.risk == "LOW"
permit(principal, action, resource) when {
  context.http request.http method == "POST"
  && context.idp.groups has "Administrator"
  && context.dev.patched == true
forbid(principal, action, resource) when {
   context.device.manufacturer == "ShadyCorp"
};
```

Allow access when the user is in the "finance" group and their device has an overall assessment over 80

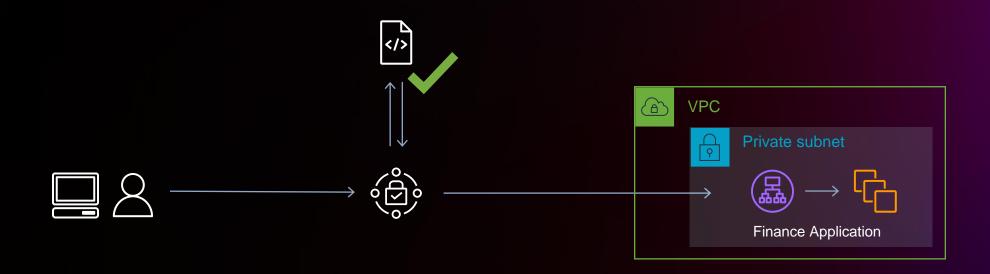
Allow access when the user's email is in the @example.com domain, and their device risk is reported Low

Allow POSTs when the user is in the Administrator group and their device is patched

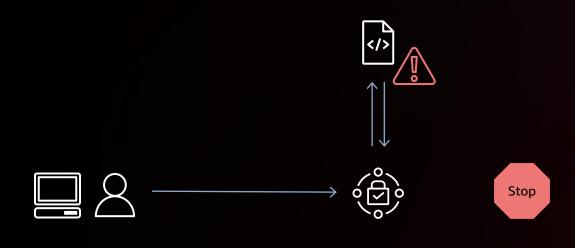
Deny access if the user is using an untrusted device

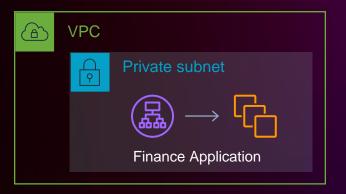


#### Cedar - Isolated evaluation



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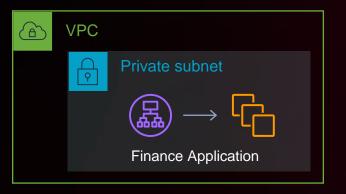




# Demo

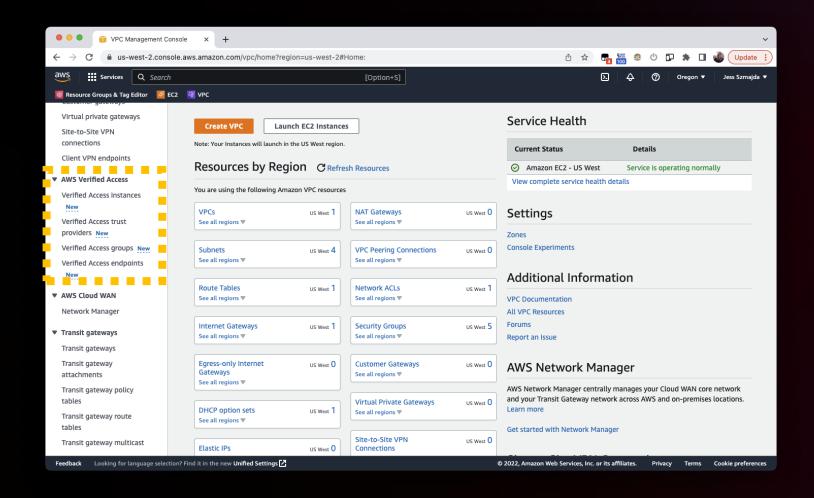


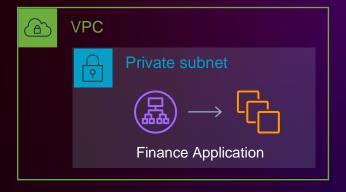
### Demo - Publish private application



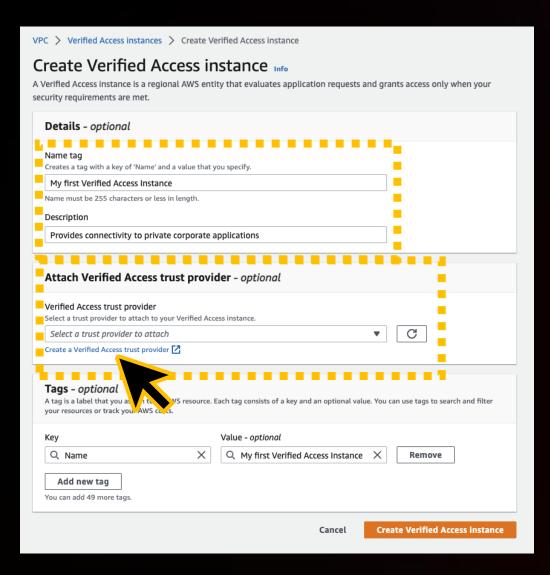


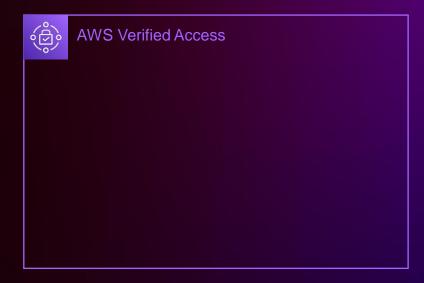
### Demo – Publish private application

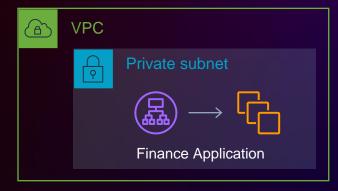




### **Demo – Configure Verified Access instance**

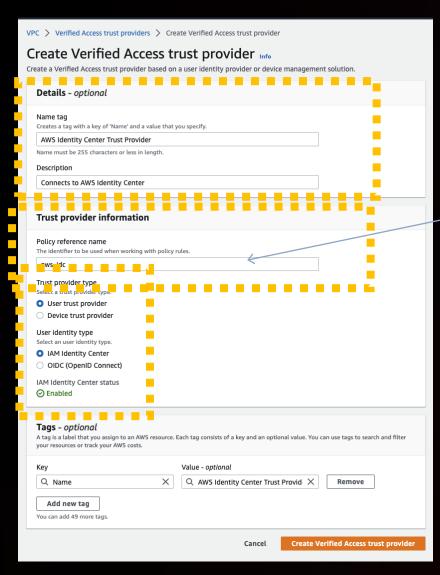






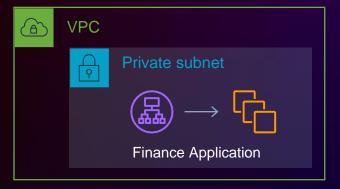


### **Demo – Configure trust provider**



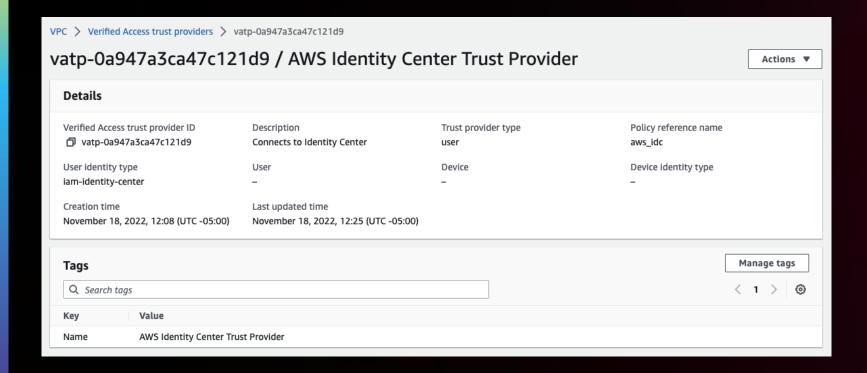
aws\_idc



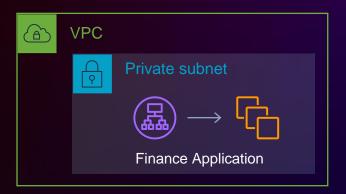




### Demo – Configure trust provider

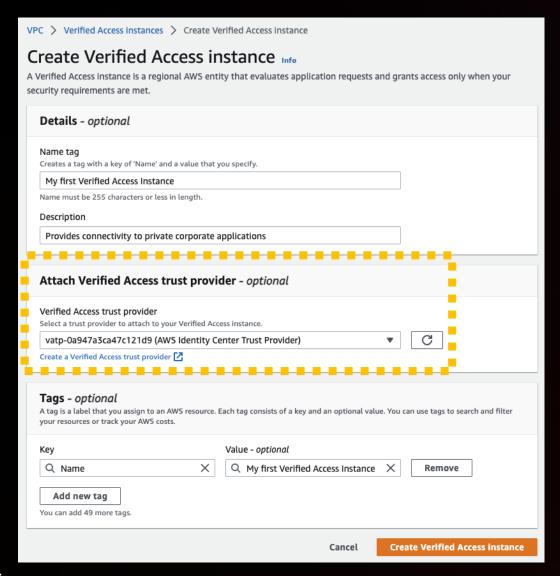


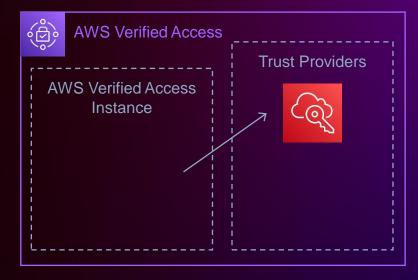


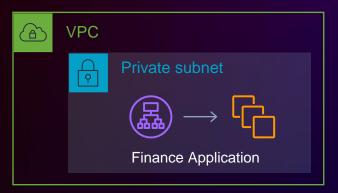




### Demo – Select trust provider

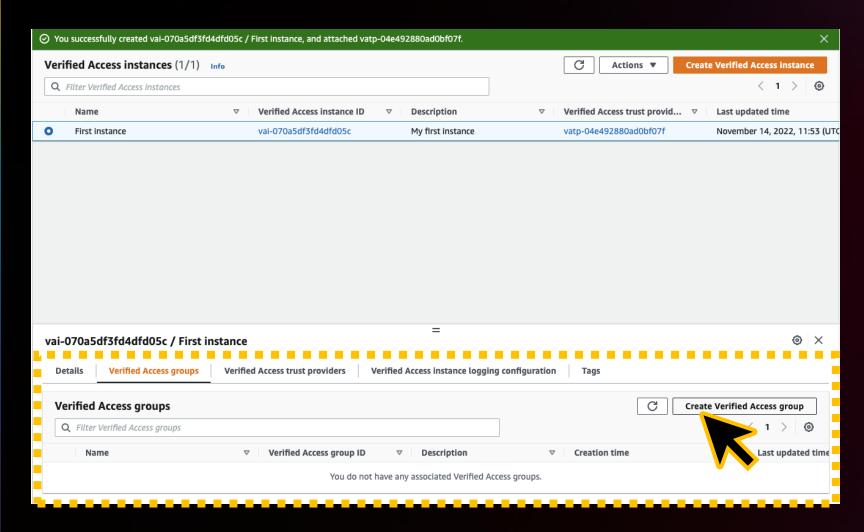


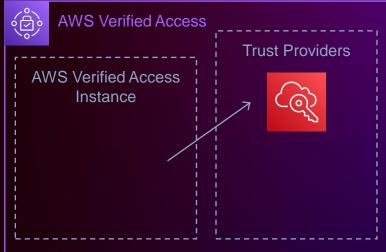


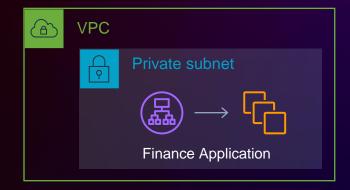




#### **Demo – Create Verified Access group**

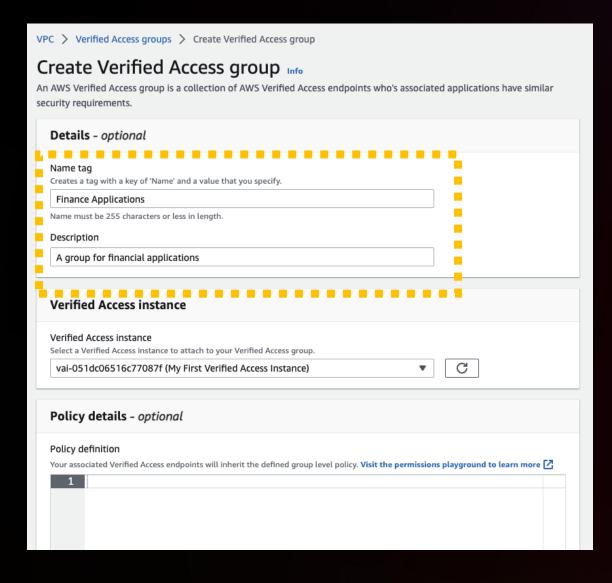


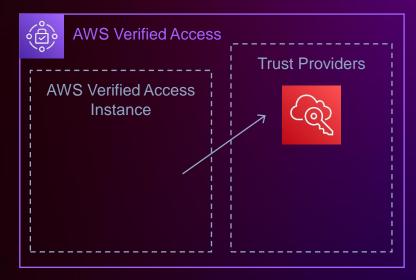


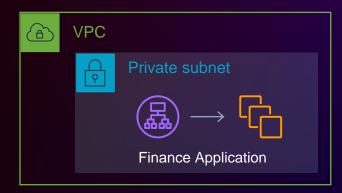




#### **Demo – Create Verified Access group**









### Demo – Write group policy

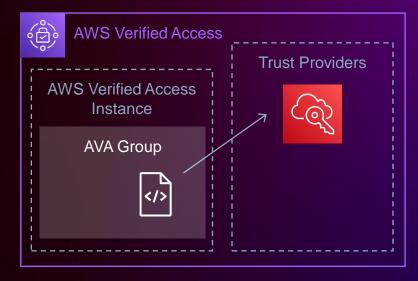
```
Policy definition

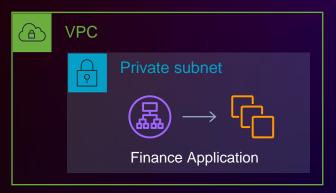
All Verified Access endpoints (associated applications) within this group will inherit this policy. This means the policy will apply to all access requests belonging to applications in this group.

1 permit(principal, action, resource)
2 when {
3 // user is in the "Finance" group
4 context.aws_idc.groups has "9821a300-6081-70f5-8486-20ae91c02712"
5 };
```

```
"user": {
    "user_id": "f8f1a3a0-10d1-70cd-2453-fcf071d03773",
    "user_name": "test_user",
    "email": {
        "address": "test@example.com",
        "verified": false
    }
}

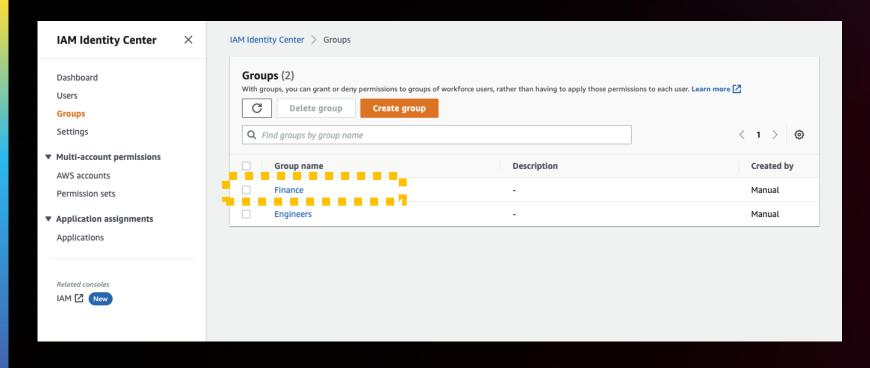
groups": {
    "9821a300-6081-70f5-8486-20ae91c02712": {
        "group_id": "9821a300-6081-70f5-8486-20ae91c02712",
        "group_name": "Finance"
    },
    "08318370-c061-7018-509f-2022a83f3752": {
        "group_id": "08318370-c061-7018-509f-2022a83f3752",
        "group_name": "Engineers"
    }
}
```

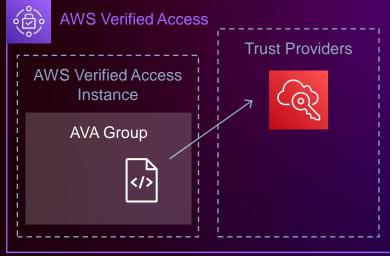


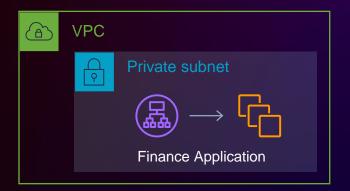




# Demo – Look up group ID

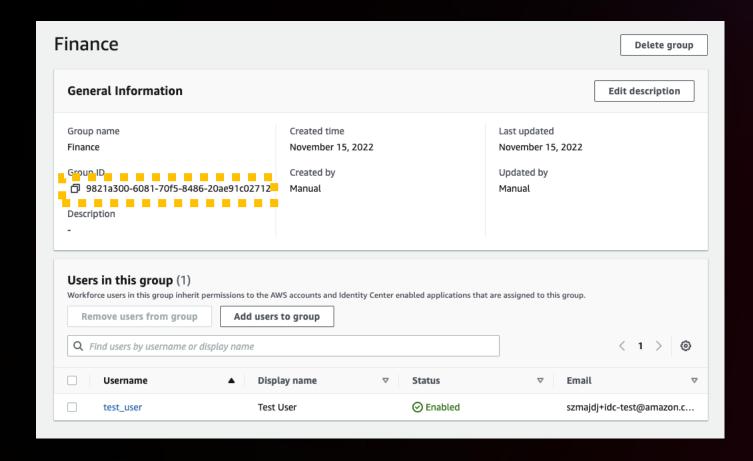


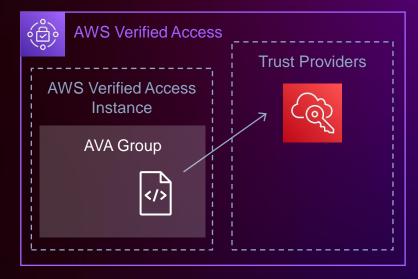


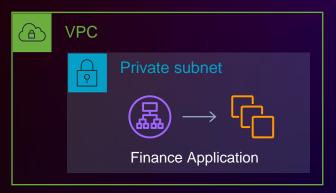




# Demo – Look up group ID

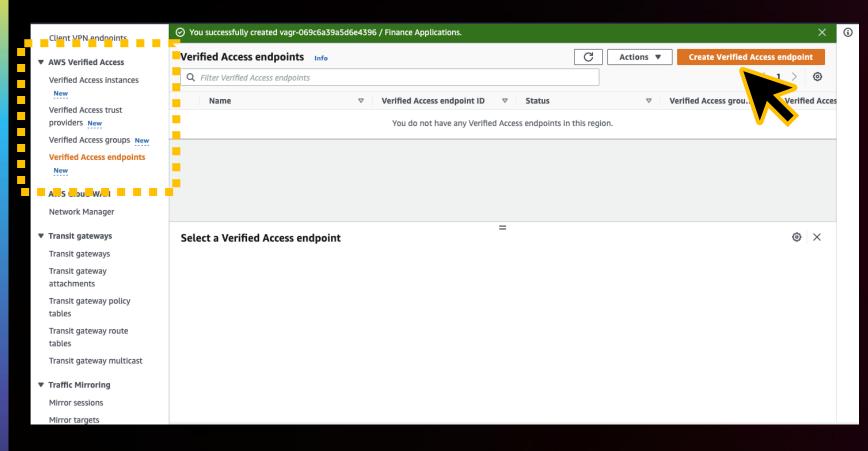


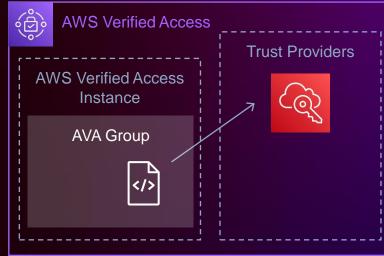


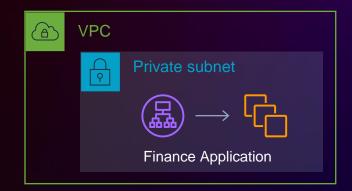




### **Demo – Create Verified Access endpoint**

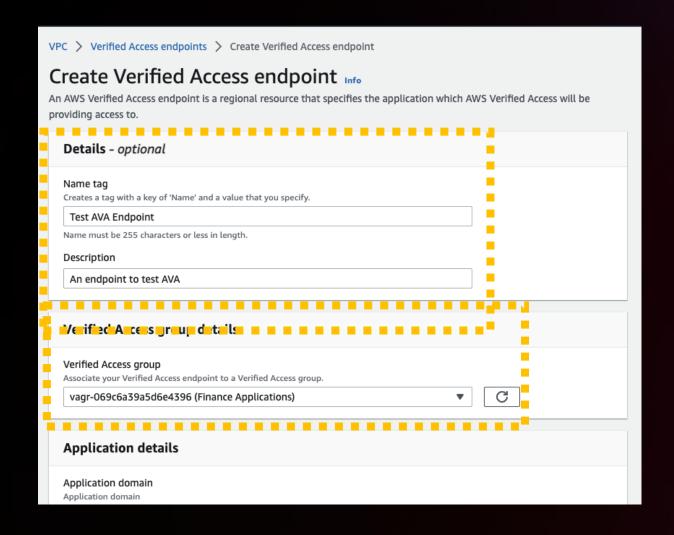


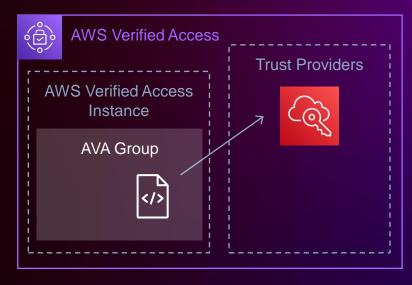


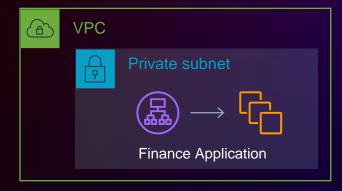




#### **Demo – Create Verified Access endpoint**

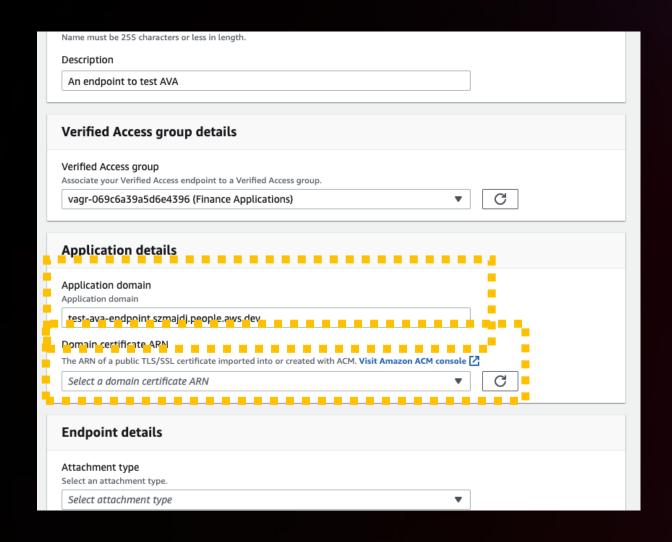


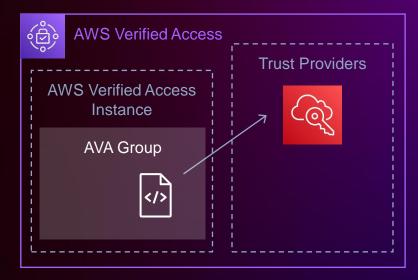


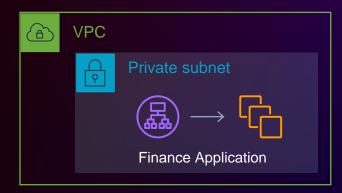




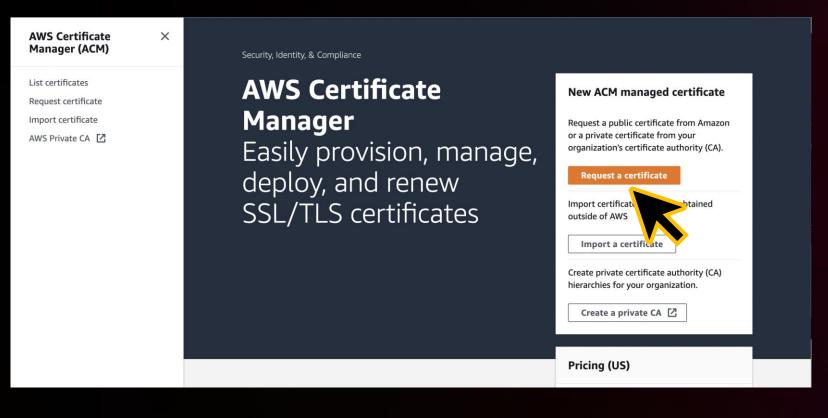
### **Demo – Configure endpoint domain**

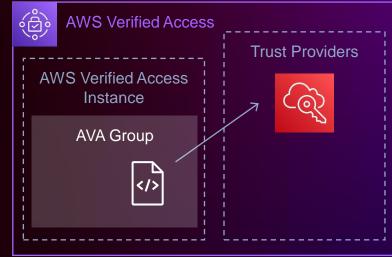


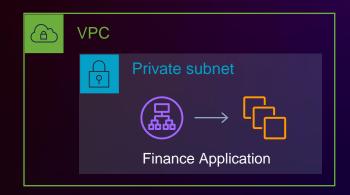














Cancel

Next

Request certificate

Request certificate

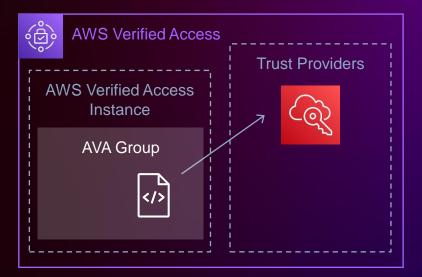
Certificate type Info

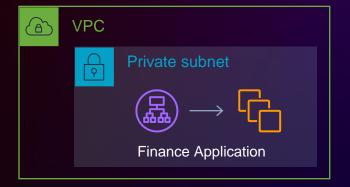
ACM certificates can be used to establish secure communications access across the internet or within an internal network. Choose the type of certificate for ACM to provide.

Request a public certificate

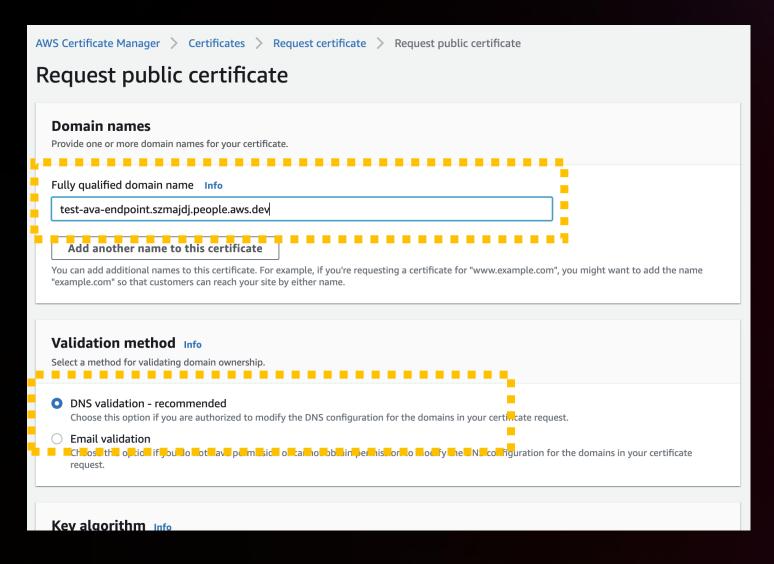
Request a public SSL/TLS certificate from Amazon. By default, public certificates are trusted by browsers and operating systems.

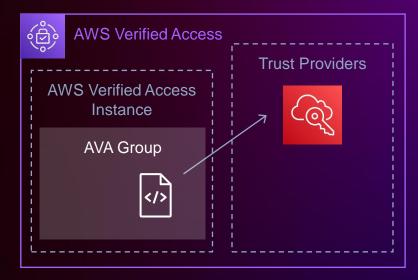
Requesting a private certificate requires the creation of a private certificate authority (CA). To create a private CA, visit AWS Private Certificate Authority

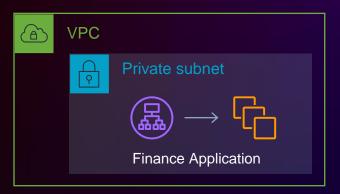




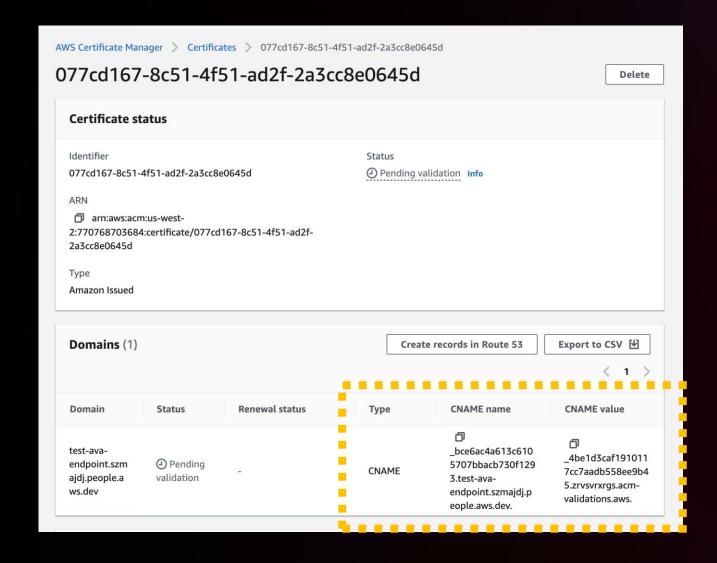


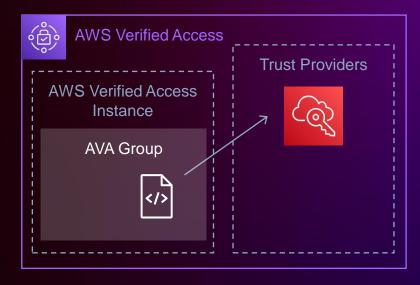


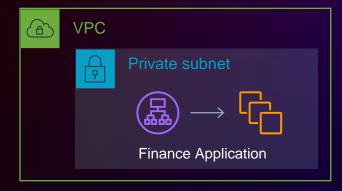




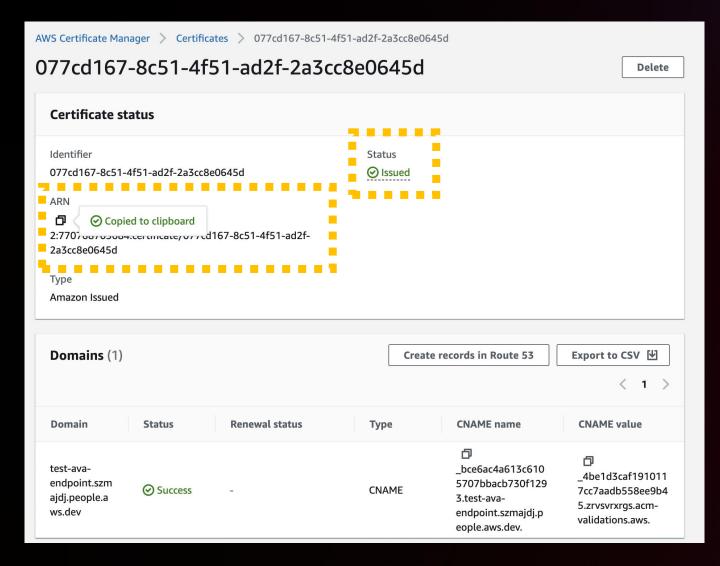


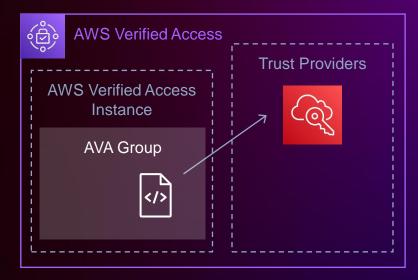


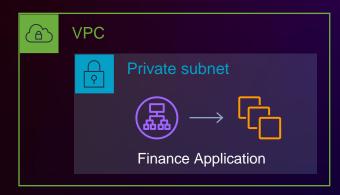






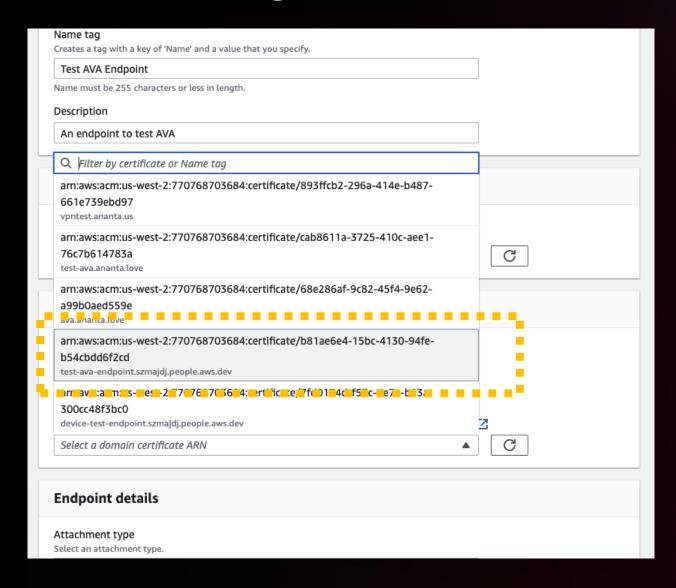


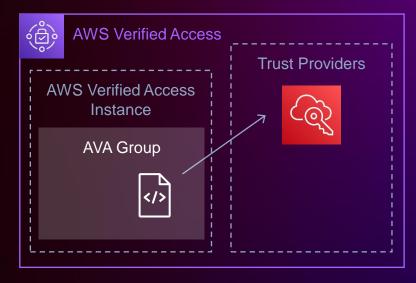


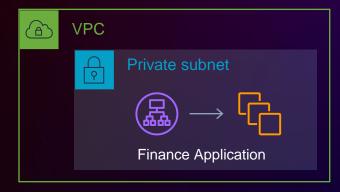




### **Demo – Configure endpoint domain**

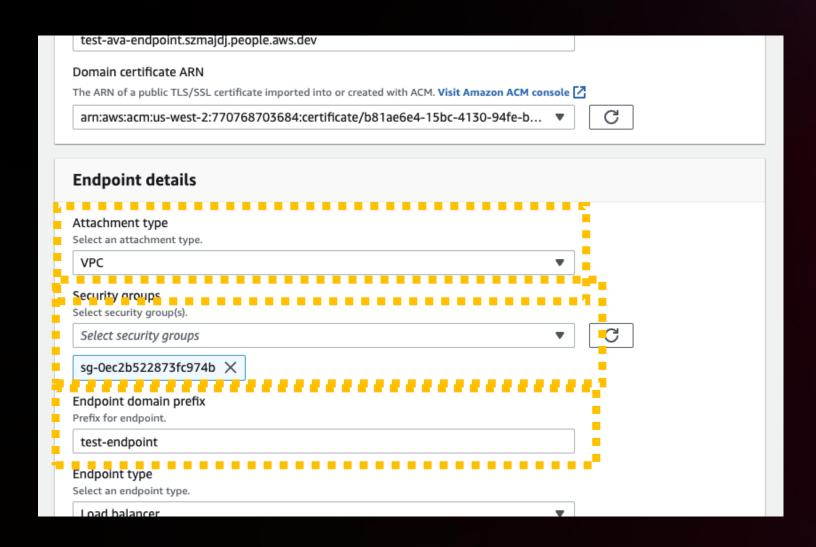


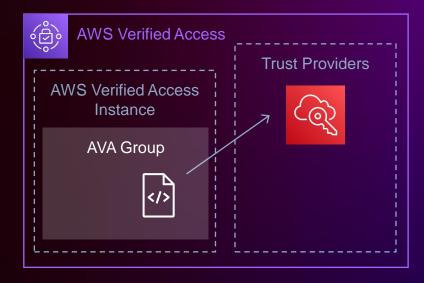






### Demo – Configure endpoint details

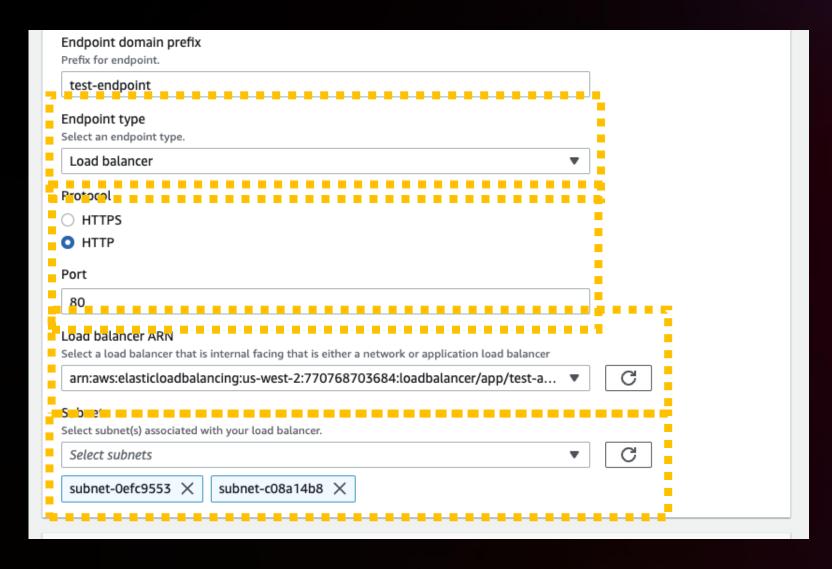


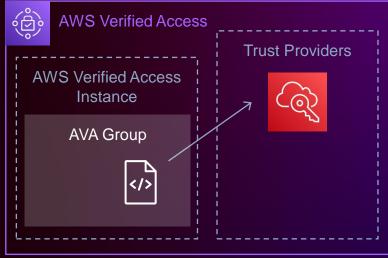


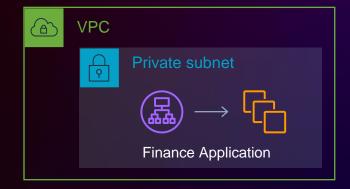




### Demo – Configure endpoint details

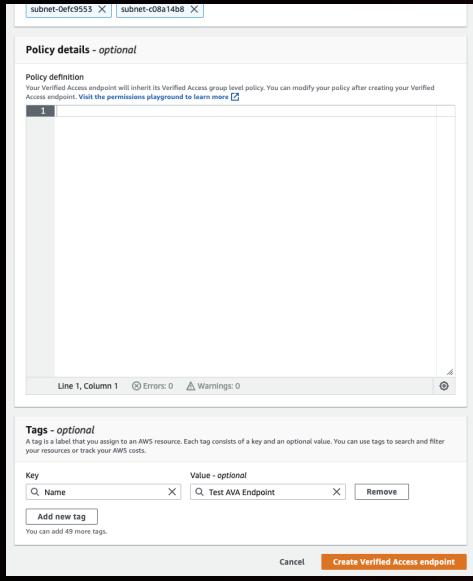


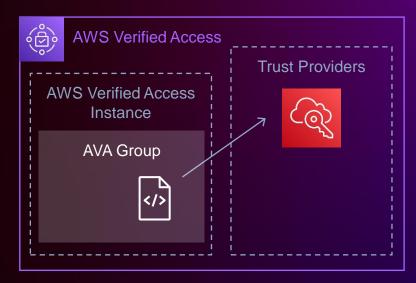


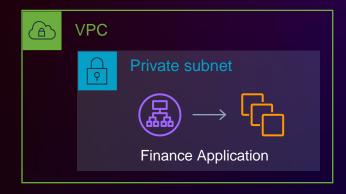




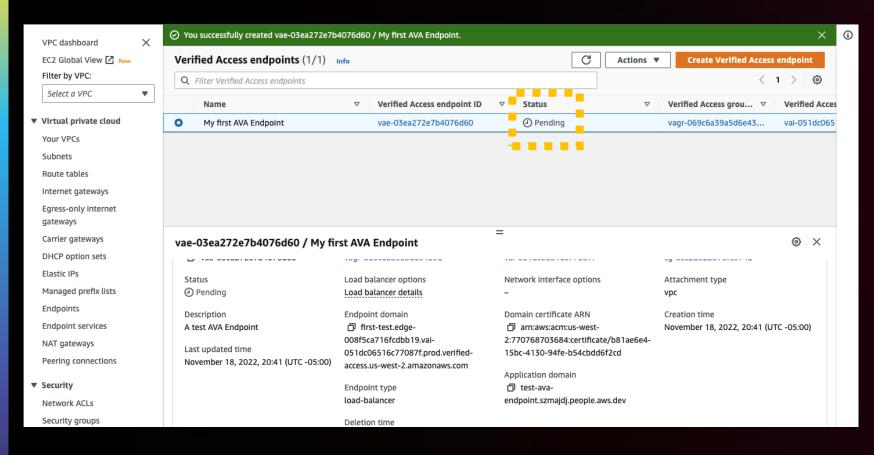
# Demo - Configure endpoint policy

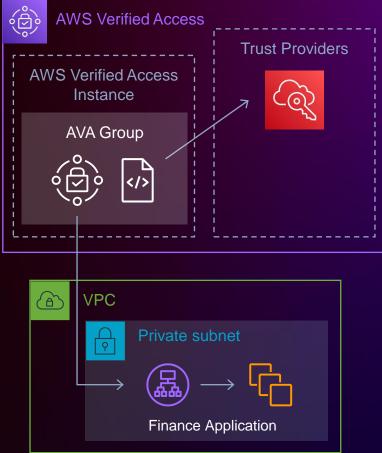






### **Demo – Create Verified Access endpoint**





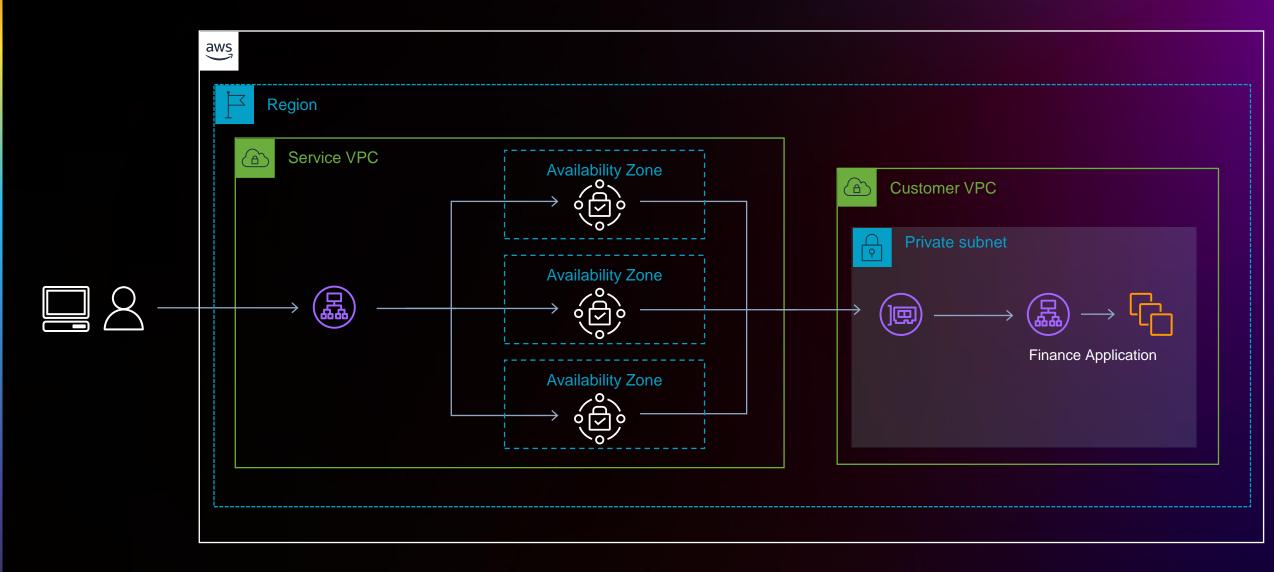


### Traffic flow



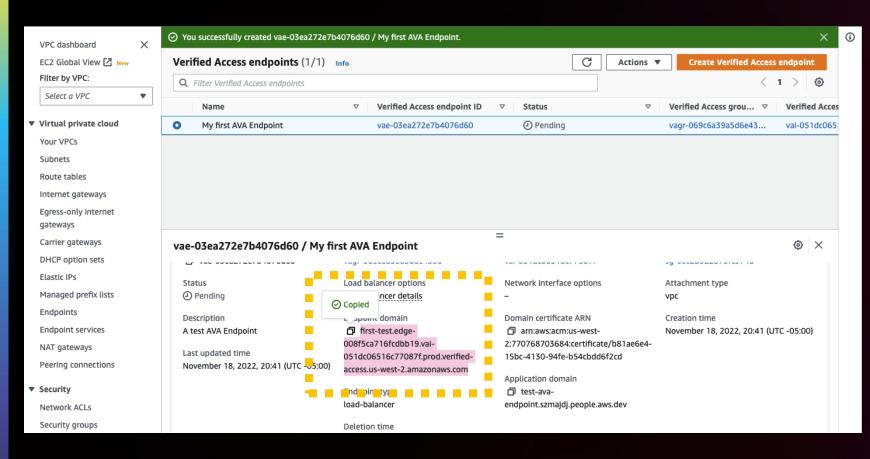


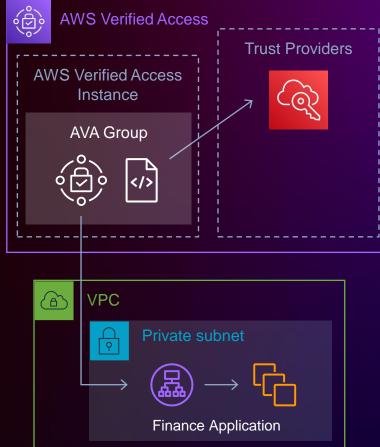
#### **Traffic flow**



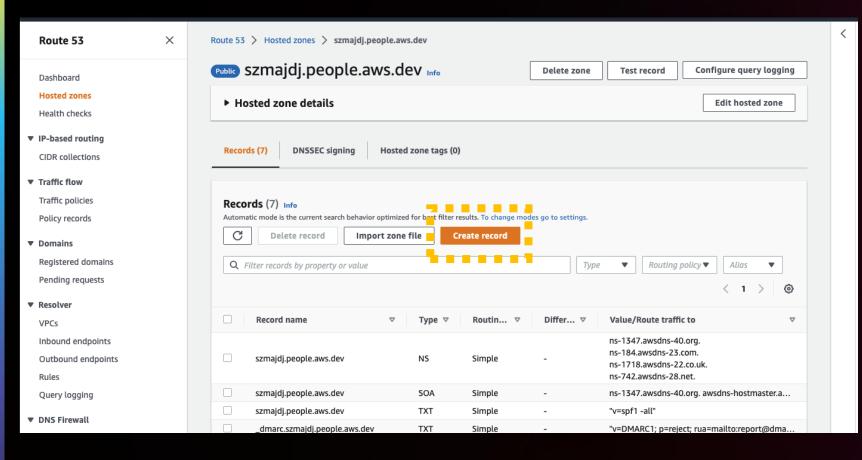


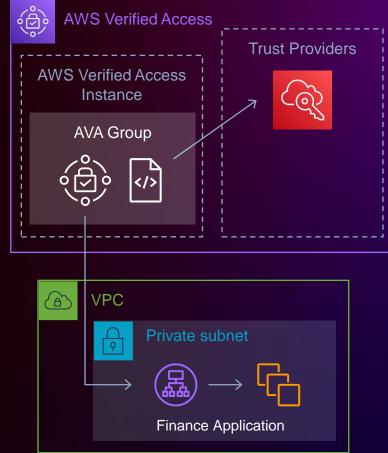
### **Demo – Configure endpoint DNS**





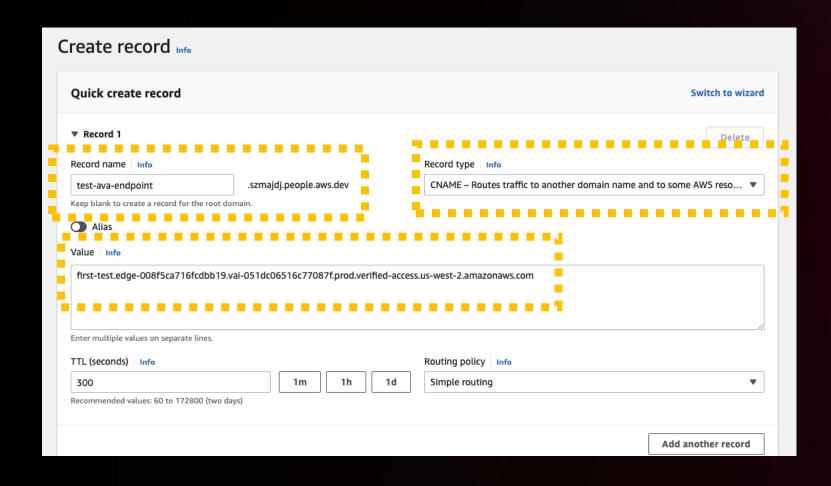
### **Demo – Configure endpoint DNS**

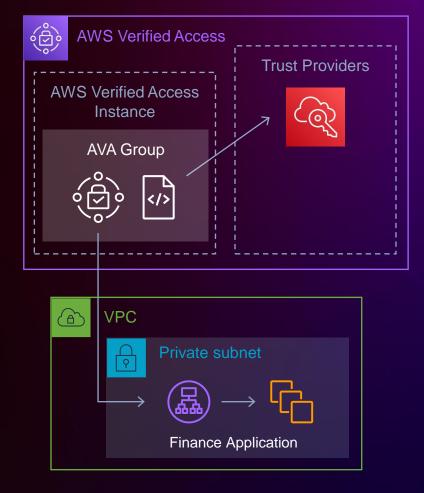






## Demo – Configure endpoint DNS

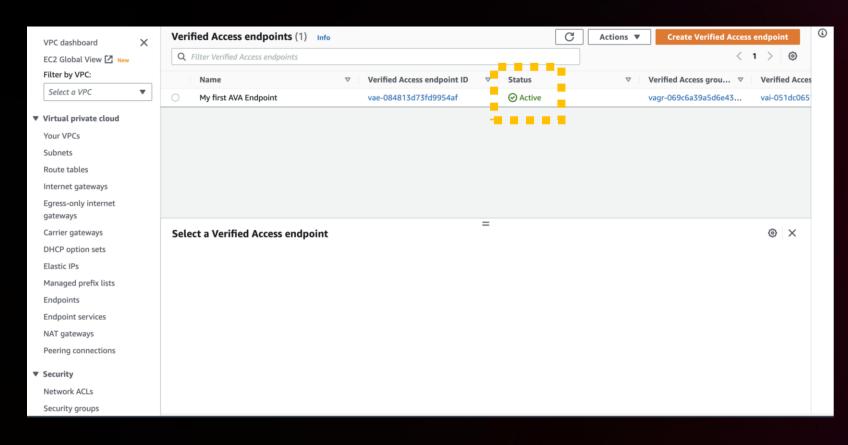


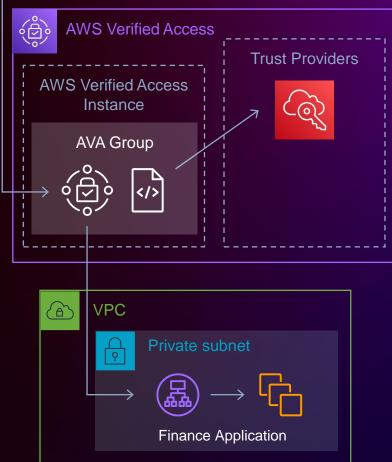




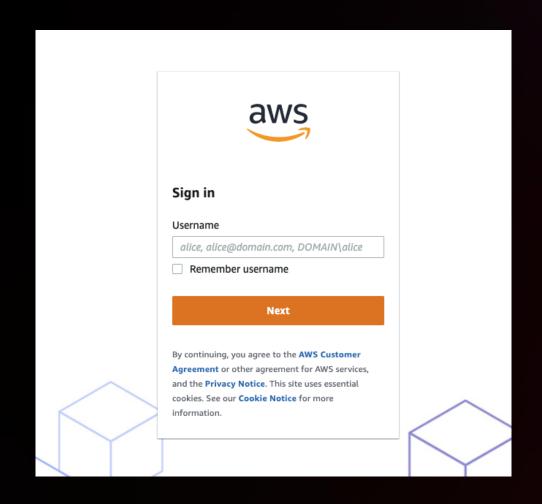
### Demo – Access private application



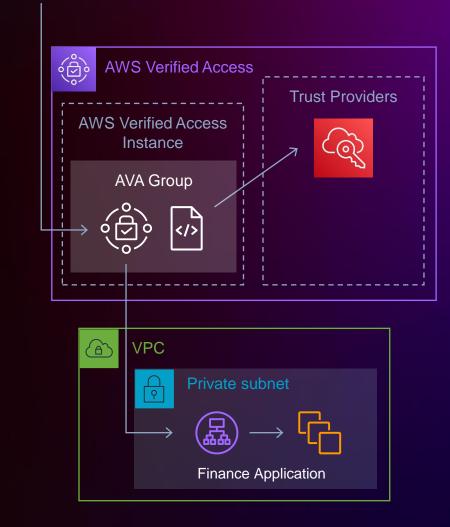




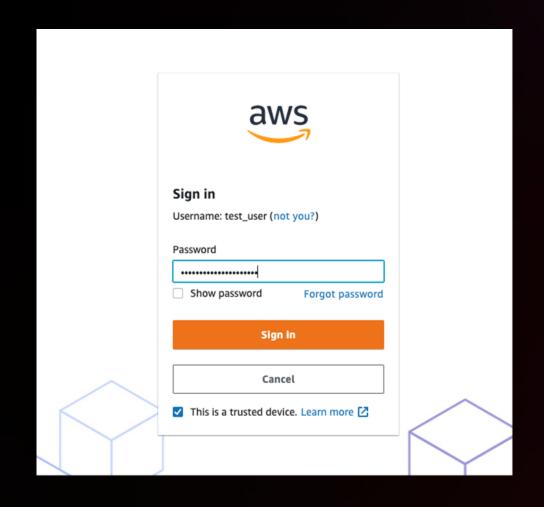
#### Demo – Access private application







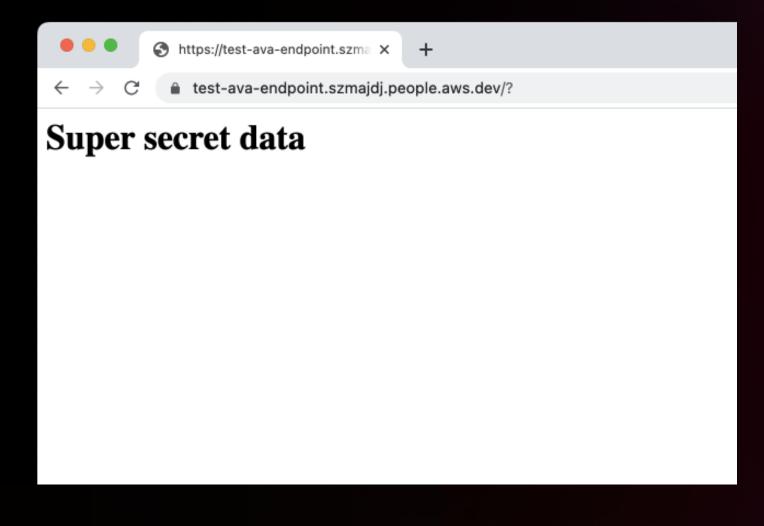
### Demo – Access private application







## Demo – Access private application

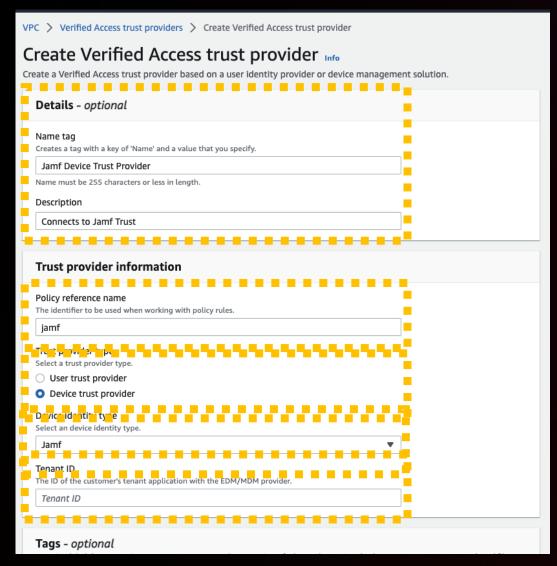


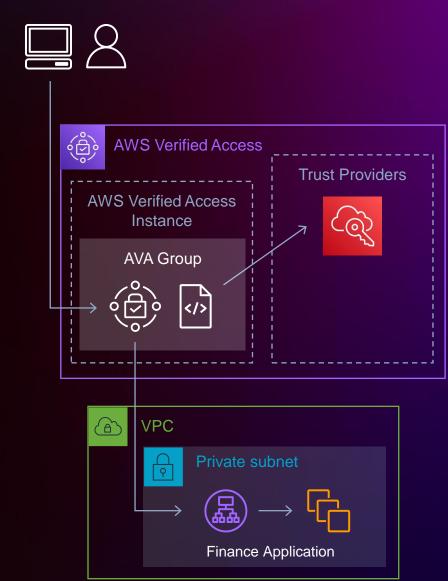


Finance Application

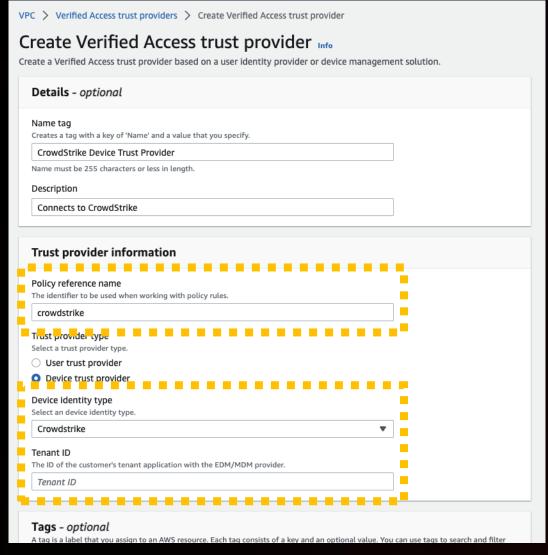


#### **Demo – Create device trust providers**



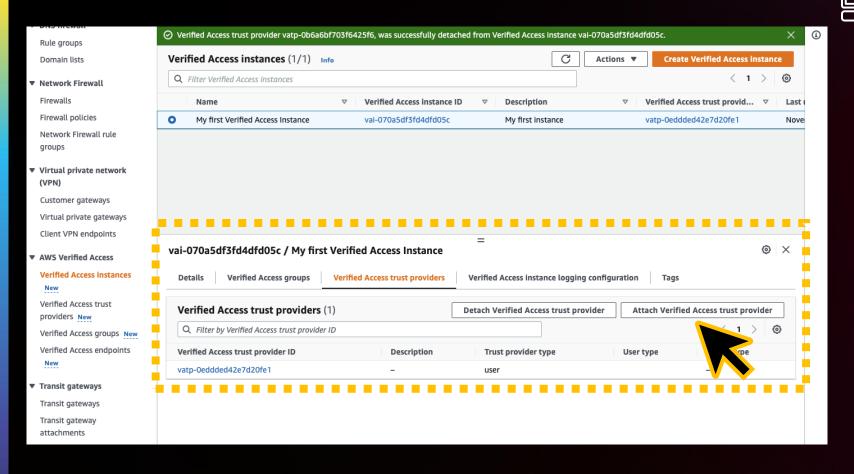


#### **Demo – Create device trust providers**





#### **Demo – Attach device trust providers**



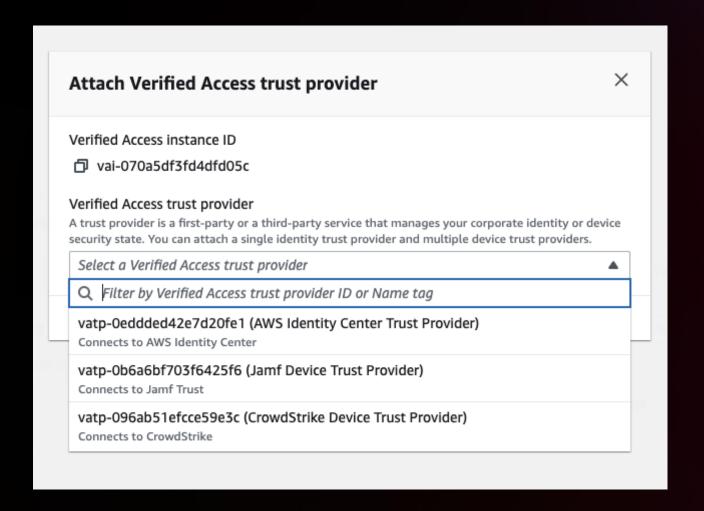


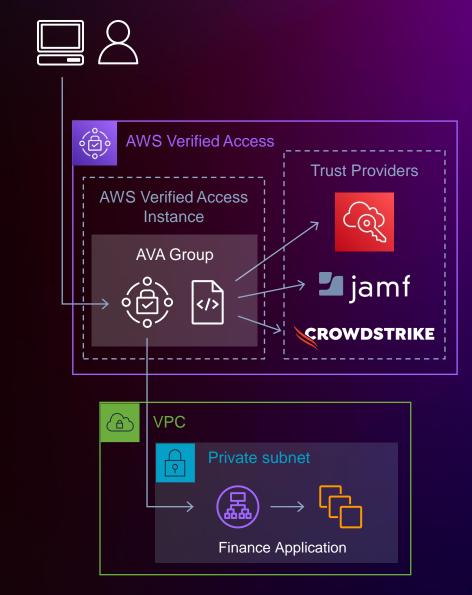
Private subnet

Finance Application

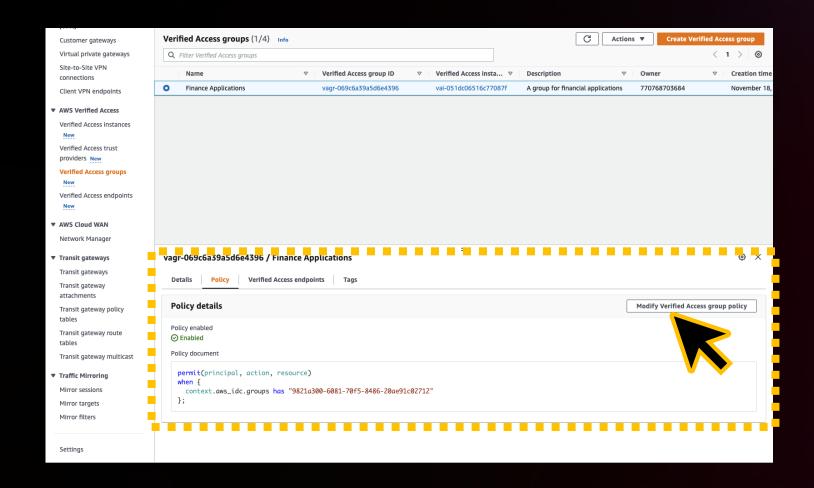


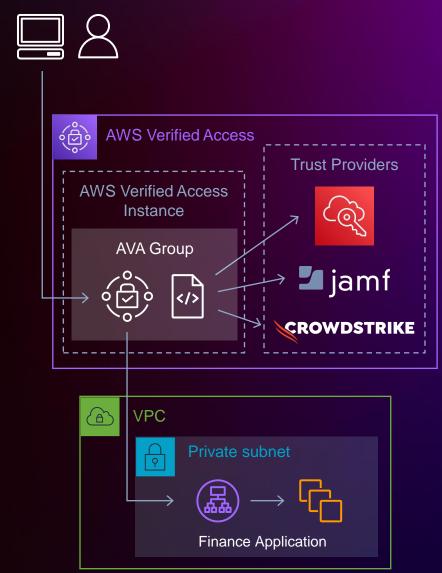
#### **Demo – Attach device trust providers**





## Demo – Modify group policy

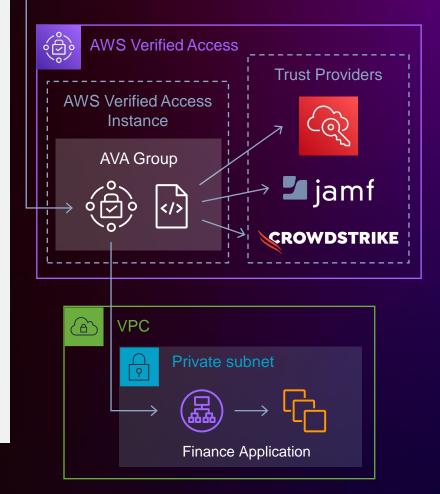




## Demo – Modify group policy

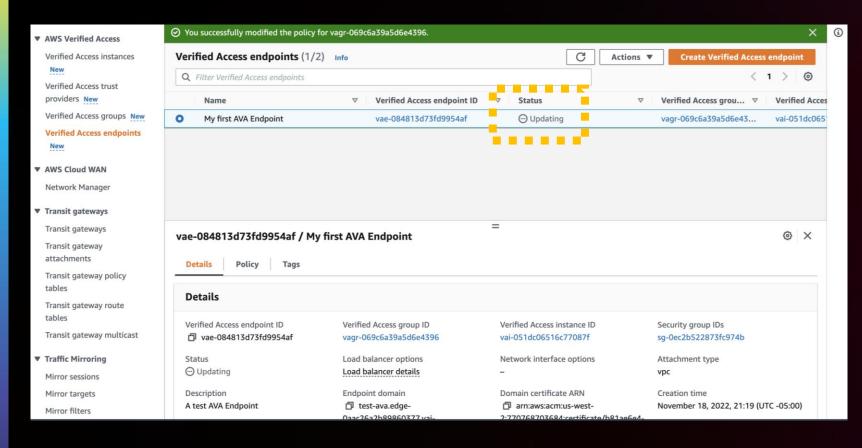


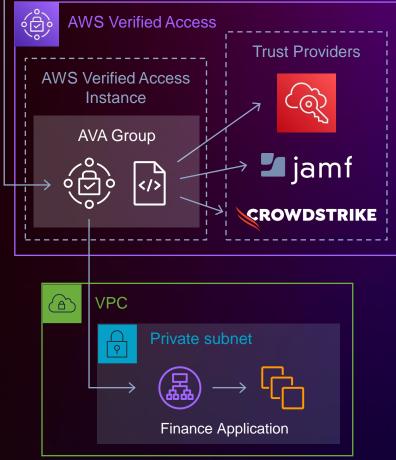
```
VPC > Verified Access groups > vagr-0735cd8c359d05381 > Modify Verified Access group policy
Modify Verified Access group policy Info
Each endpoint associated with your group will inherit the group level policy.
  Verified Access group ID
   vagr-0735cd8c359d05381
   Enable policy
  Policy
  Define your policy document.
         permit(principal, action, resource)
         when {
           context.aws_idc.groups has "9821a300-6081-70f5-8486-20ae91c02712"
           && (
             ( context has "crowdstrike" && context.crowdstrike.assessment.overall > 50 )
             II ( context has "jamf" && ["LOW", "SECURE"].contains(context.jamf.risk) )
```



## Demo – Modify group policy

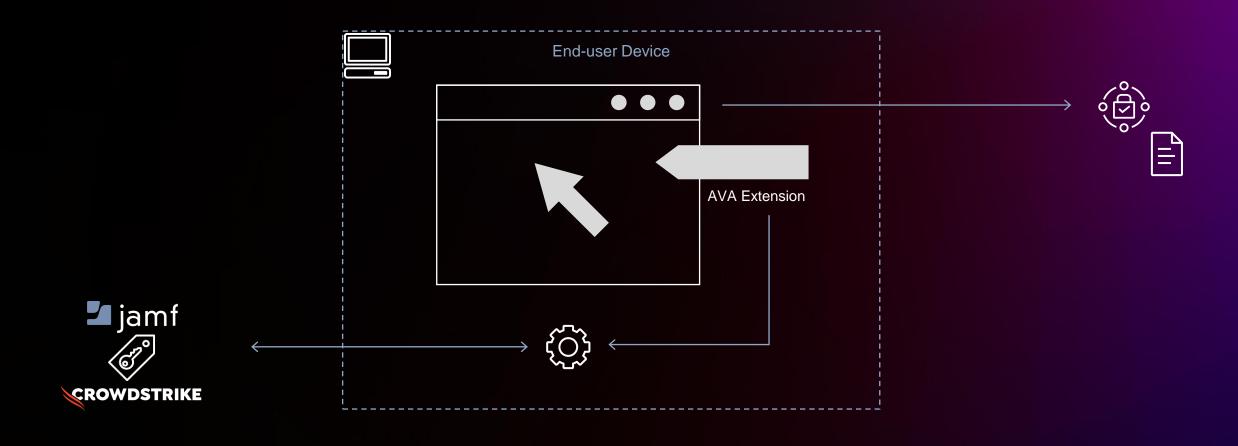






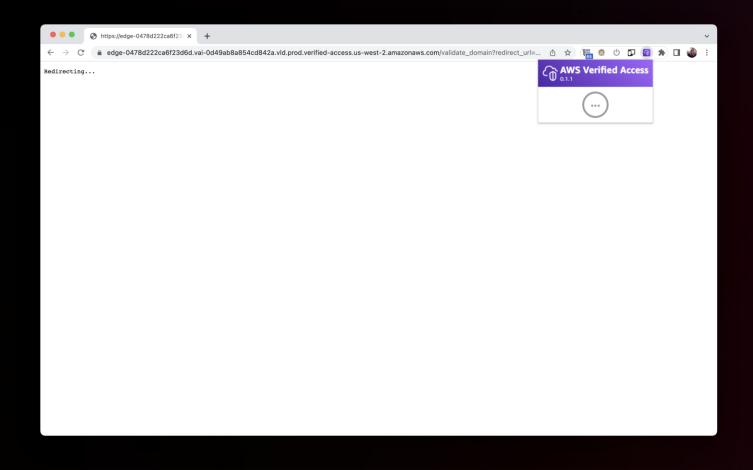


#### **Device information flow**

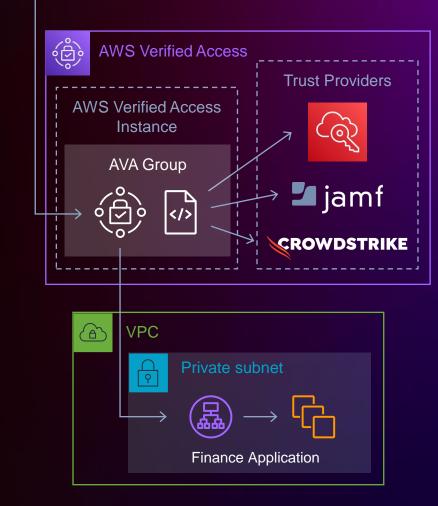




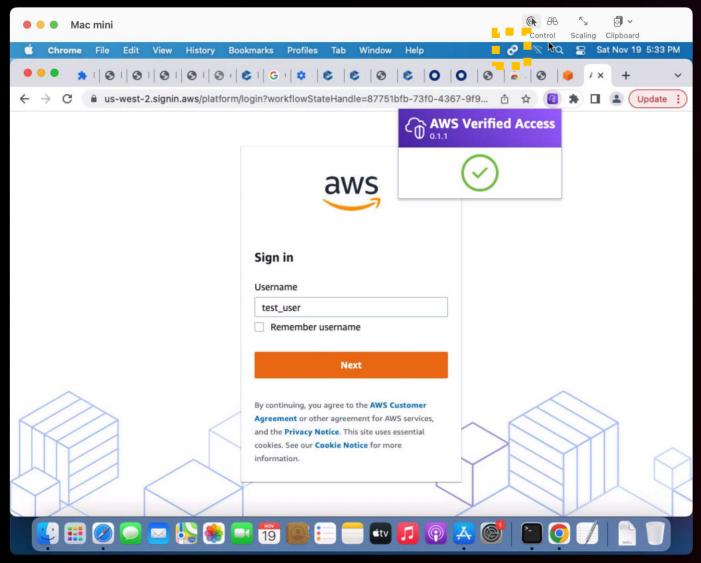
## Demo – Attempt access



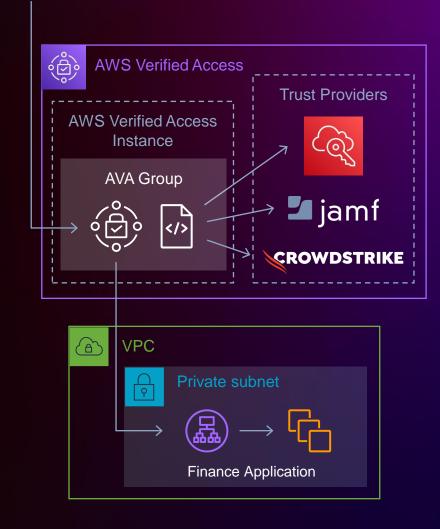




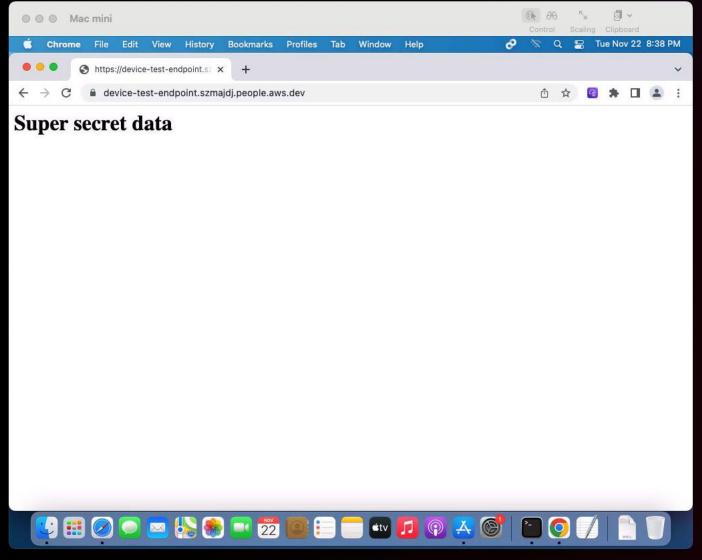
#### Demo – Access private application

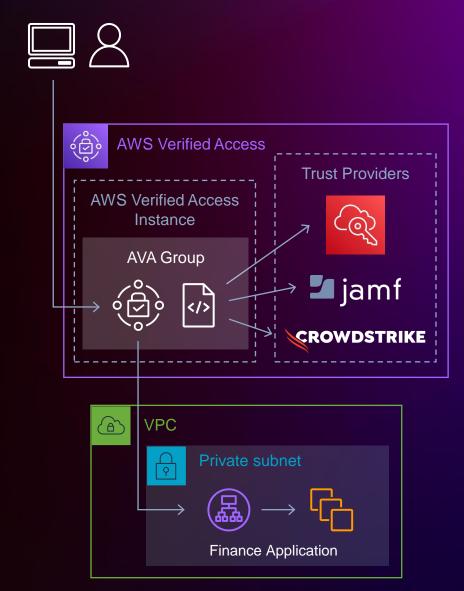




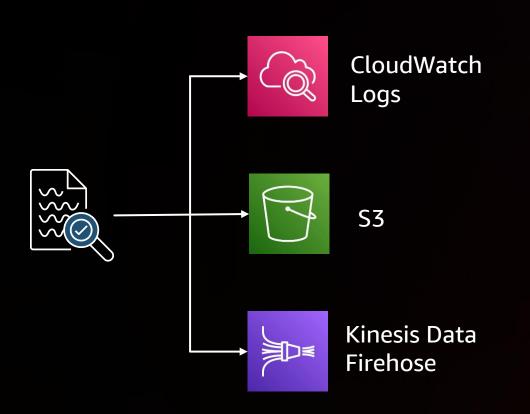


## Demo – Access private application





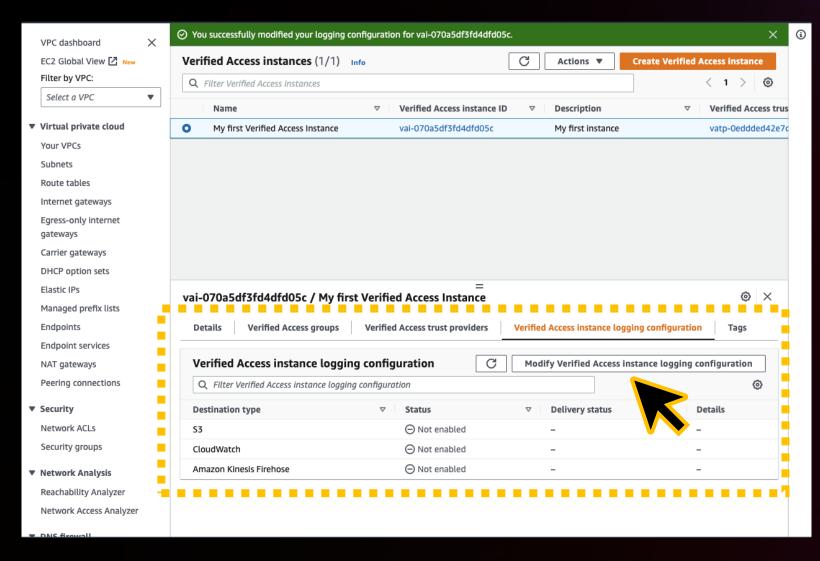
## **Access Logs**

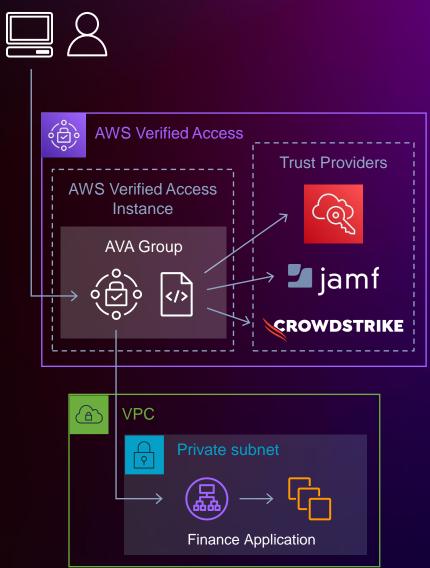


#### 3 events can be generated

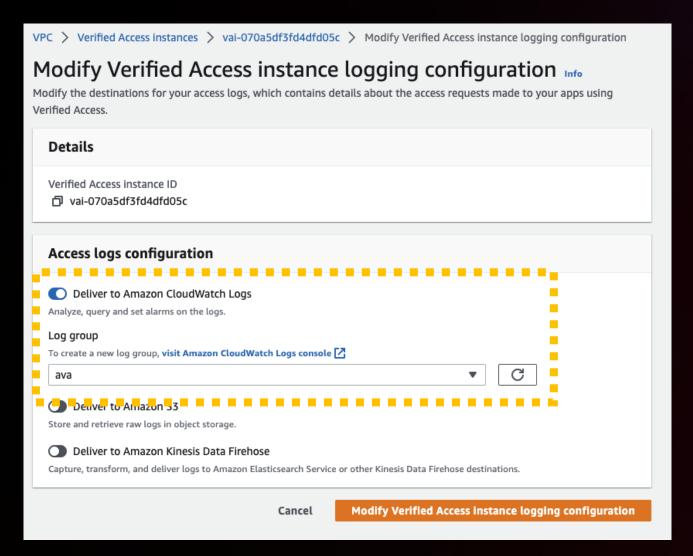


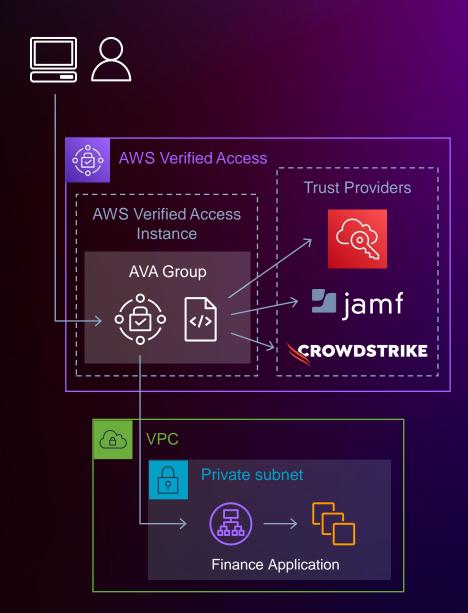
## Demo – Configure logging



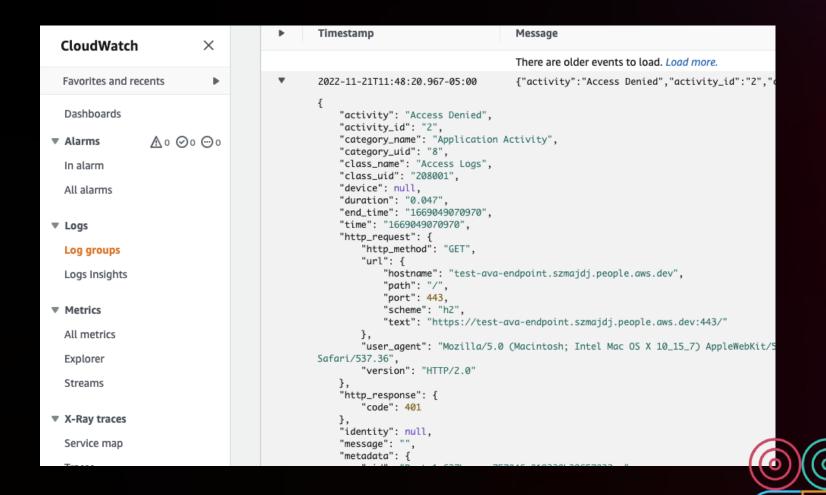


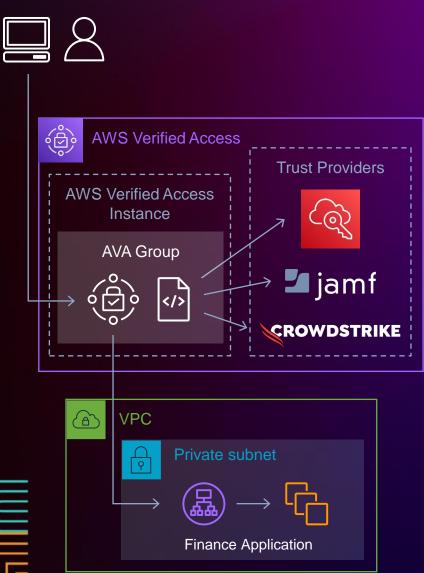
## Demo – Configure logging





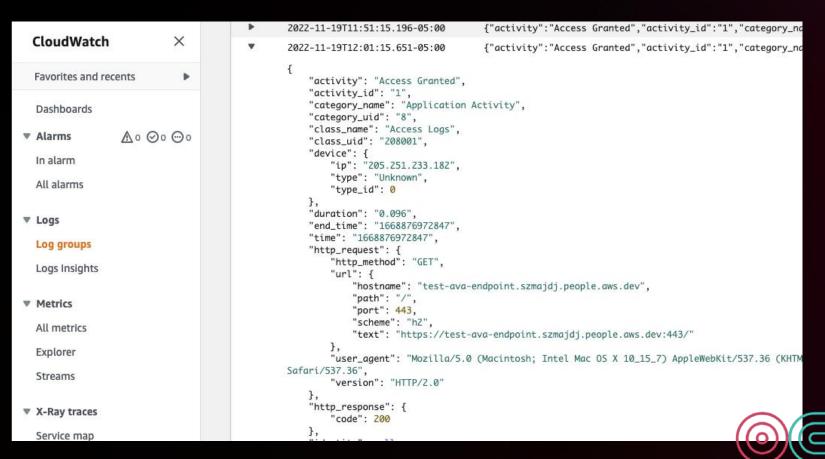
#### Demo – Access denied log

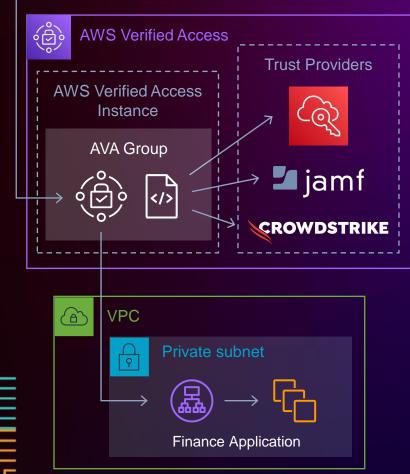




#### Demo – Access granted log







## Pricing



#### **Pricing**

Two dimensions: Usage-based pricing, start small and migrate to Zero Trust at your own pace

#### Two dimensions:

#### **Per-app hours**

App-hour: an hour that an app is associated

#### Per-GB data processing

each GB that flows through Verified Access towards or from your app

#### **Example**

You associate 4 corporate applications with Verified Access Each process on average about 1 GB per month Monthly charge: 4 apps (4 x 24 x 30 app-hours), and 4 GB data processed

#### **Details**

https://aws.amazon.com/verified-access/pricing/



# Thank you!

Shovan Das shovdas@amazon.com

Jess Szmajda szmajdj@amazon.com



Please complete the session survey in the **mobile app** 

