

# Architecting for Data Residency on AWS Outposts

John Mallory, AWS Outposts BD

David Filiatrault, AWS ProServe Outposts Lead

March 25, 2021

# What are Data Residency and Sovereignty?



## Data Residency

The requirement that all customer content be processed and stored in an IT system that remains within a specific locality's borders



## Data Sovereignty

The control and governance over who can and cannot have legal access to data, its location and usage

***AWS Outposts may help you meet Data Residency & Sovereignty needs***

# The most sensitive workloads run on AWS



“We determined that security in AWS is superior to our on-premises data center across several dimensions, including patching, encryption, auditing and logging, entitlements, and compliance.”

—John Brady, CISO, FINRA (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority)

---



“AWS allowed us to scale our business to handle 6 million patients a month and elevate our security—all while maintaining HIPAA compliance—as we migrated 100% to cloud in less than 12 months”

—Brian Lozada, CISO, Zocdoc.

---



“Amazon Web Services was the clear choice in terms of security and PCI DSS Level 1 compliance compared to an on-premises or co-location data center solution.”

—Stefano Harak, online senior product manager for Vodafone Italy

# Infrastructure and services to elevate your security in the cloud



Inherit global security & compliance controls



Scale with superior visibility & control



Highest standards for privacy & data security



Automate & reduce risk with deeply integrated services



Largest ecosystem of security partners & solutions

# Highest standards for privacy and data security



## Meet data residency requirements

Choose an AWS Region and AWS will not replicate it elsewhere unless you choose to do so



## Encryption at scale

with keys managed by our AWS Key Management Service (KMS) or managing your own encryption keys with AWS CloudHSM using FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validated HSMs



## Comply with local data privacy laws

by controlling who can access content, its lifecycle, and disposal



Access services and tools that enable you to **build compliant infrastructure** on top of AWS

# But what if you can't move your data to an AWS region?



Local Processing



No Local AWS Region



Low Latency

# Customers want the **same** experience across on-premises and the cloud



Same reliable, secure, and high-performance infrastructure



Same operational consistency



Same services and APIs



Same tools for automation, deployments, and security controls



Same pace of innovation as in the cloud

# AWS Outposts: Bringing AWS on-premises



Same AWS-designed infrastructure as in AWS data centers (built on AWS Nitro System)

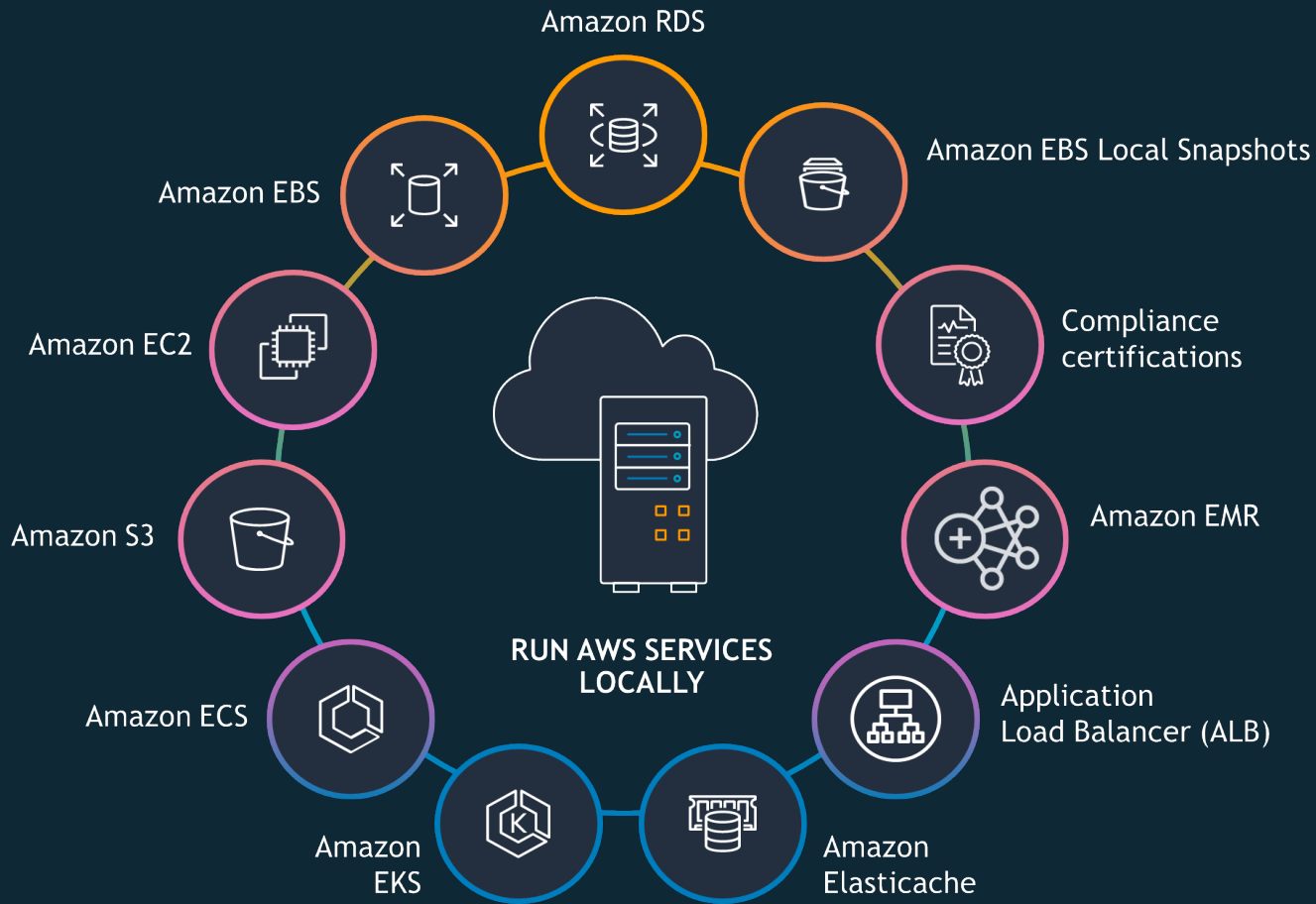


Fully managed, monitored, and operated by AWS as if in AWS Regions



Single pane of management in the cloud providing the same APIs and tools as in AWS Regions





# AWS Outposts rack

Industry standard **42U rack**

**Fully assembled**, ready to be rolled into final position

**Installed by AWS**, simply plugged into power and network

**Centralized redundant power conversion unit** and DC distribution system for higher reliability, energy efficiency, easier serviceability

**Redundant active components** including top of rack switches



# Transforming the user experience in banking

## The challenge

- Transform the user experience for its banking customers while complying with data residency requirements

## The solution

- New user experiences for mobile payments and banking
- Using Outposts to build and deploy modern containerised workloads while being able to store and process data on-premises
- Multiple AWS Outposts located in Abu Dhabi and Dubai to meet business continuity requirements
- Leveraging Control Tower to implement governance and guardrails from the AWS Region to AWS Outposts

## Business outcome

- Accelerated digital transformation in the cloud and on-premises
- Increased developer and infrastructure team productivity by leveraging the same infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools across the cloud and on-premises



“First Abu Dhabi Bank (FAB) is the UAE’s largest bank and one of the world’s largest and safest financial institutions, offering corporate, investment, and personal banking services. It was important to us to deliver digital banking services, including e-wallet and mobile payments, to our customers, whilst keeping customer data secure and resident in the UAE. Multiple AWS Outposts in the UAE allow us to provide business continuity whilst leveraging the same API’s and services running locally as in the AWS Region, to accelerate the pace of our innovation.”

**Yuri Misnik**, Group Chief Technology Officer, FAB

# Tipico uses AWS Outposts to scale iGaming expansion plan

## Challenge

To expand its bookmaking business internationally, Tipico had to deploy infrastructure in colocation facilities and use different tools and services to run its application than it used in the cloud.

## Solution

The company used AWS Outposts to rapidly and compliantly enter and expand in the US market while optimizing costs, simplifying its architecture, and gaining the agility for future rapid expansion.

## Benefits

- Entered US market 5–10x faster
- Reduced bet slip process from 400–500 ms to 150 ms
- Onboards engineers in 24 hours instead of 1–2 weeks

The Tipico logo features the word "tipico" in a bold, lowercase, red sans-serif font. A small red dot is positioned above the letter 'i'.

Company: Tipico

Industry: Gaming

Country: Global

Website: [www.tipico.com/us](http://www.tipico.com/us)

## About Tipico

Founded in 2004, Tipico is one of the leading gaming operators in Germany and a top gaming operator worldwide. Serving seven million customers, it offers safe, secure digital and mobile betting entertainment across 30 sports.

“

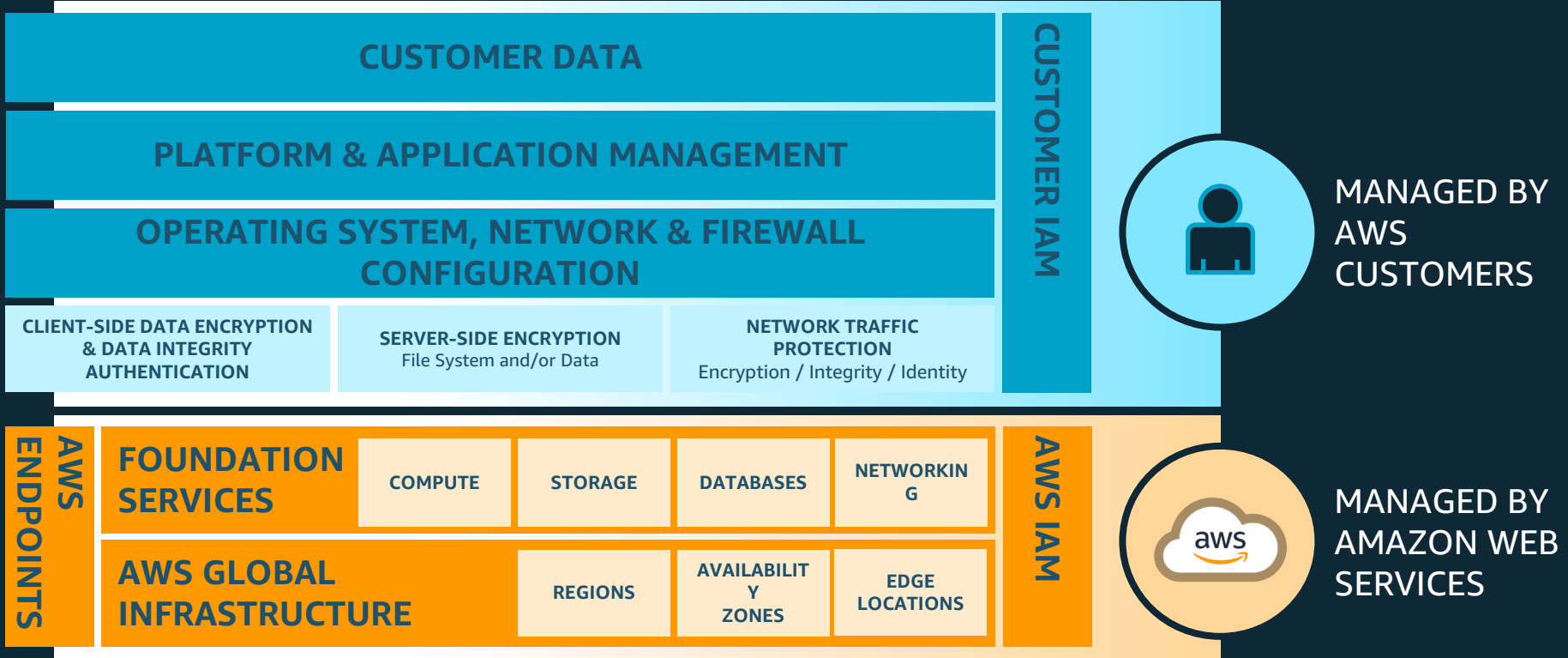
**AWS Outposts ideally fit our use case.** We can use the AWS APIs, and we can use all we have in code; we just need to make some small adjustments.

”

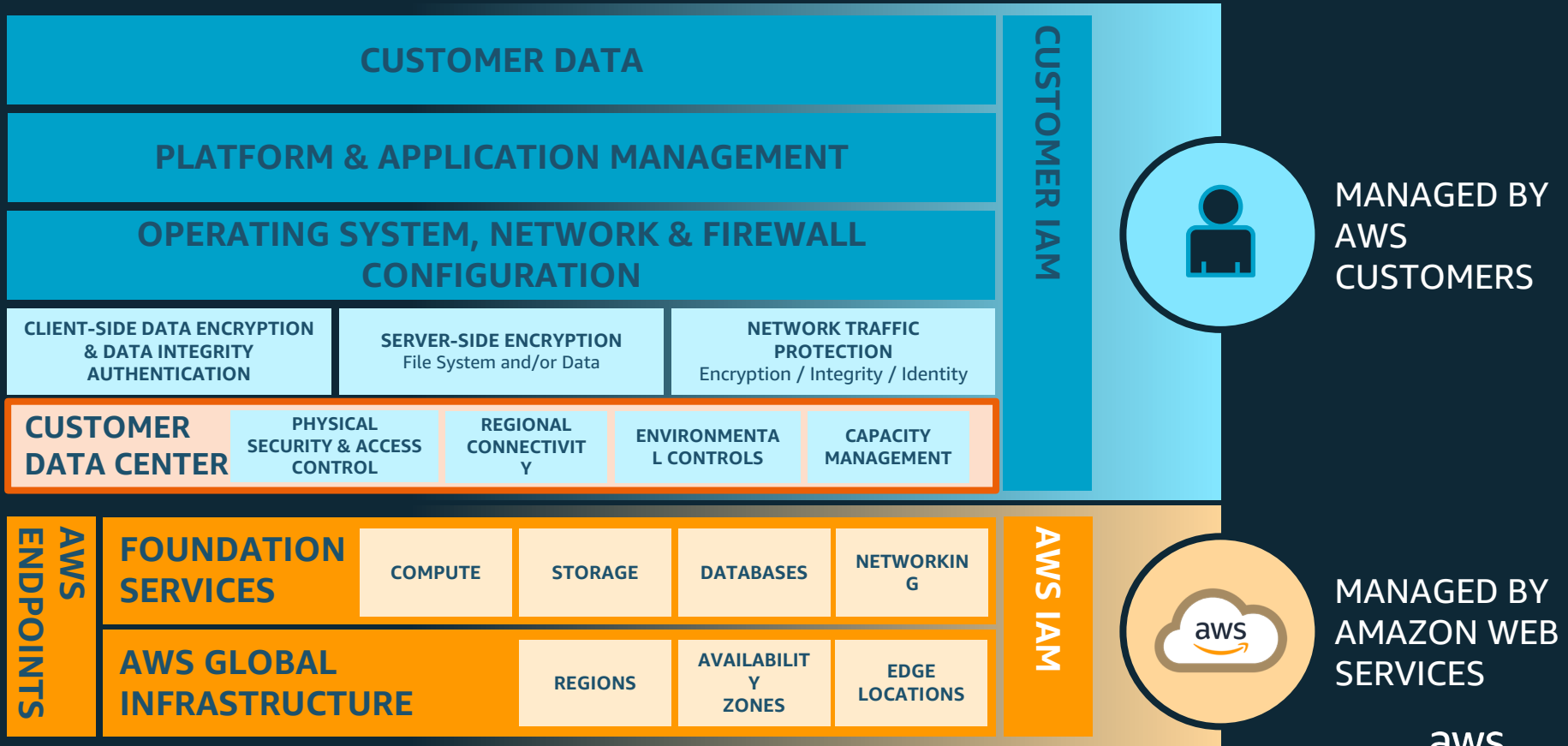
– Thorsten Hanf, head of enterprise operations, Tipico



# In Region shared responsibility model



# AWS Outposts shared responsibility model



# AWS Outposts logical security - Service Link specifics

Control plane stays within the region

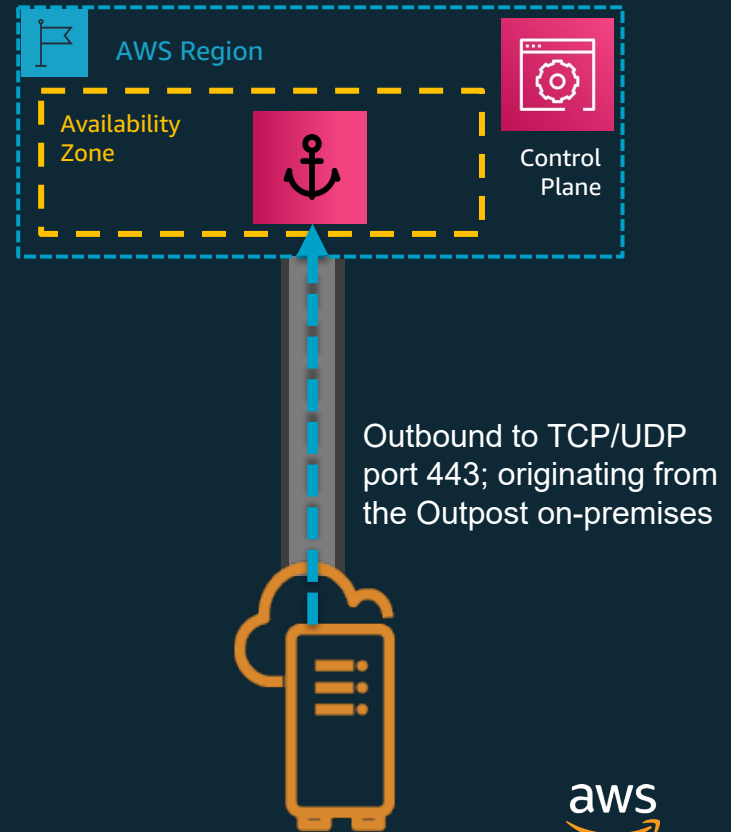
VPN tunnels to anchor points within a single Availability Zone

TCP/UDP port 443 required

Each Outposts server makes a service link connection to the region

Service link is established outbound from the Outpost

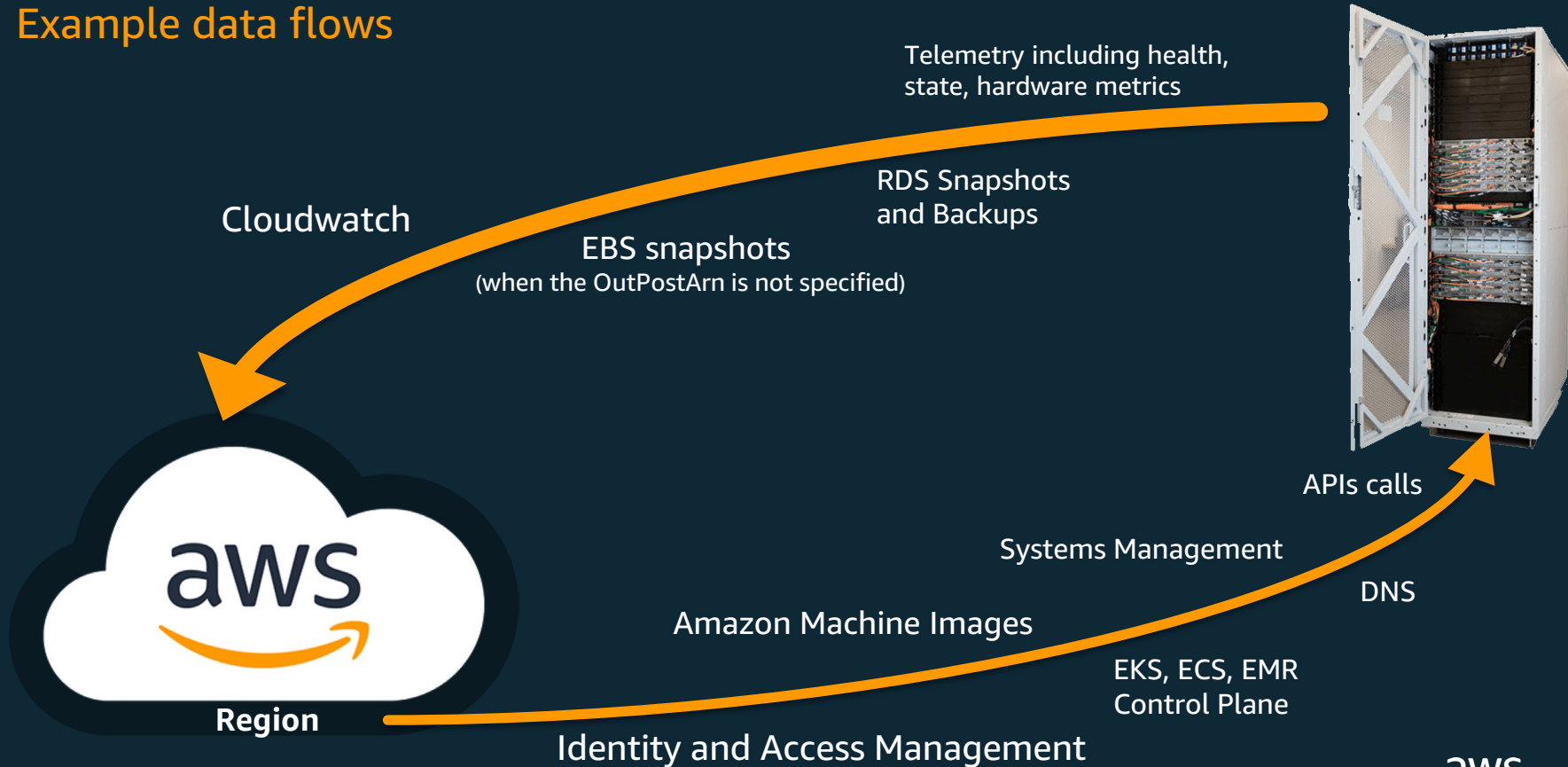
Consists of Data plane and Management Plane





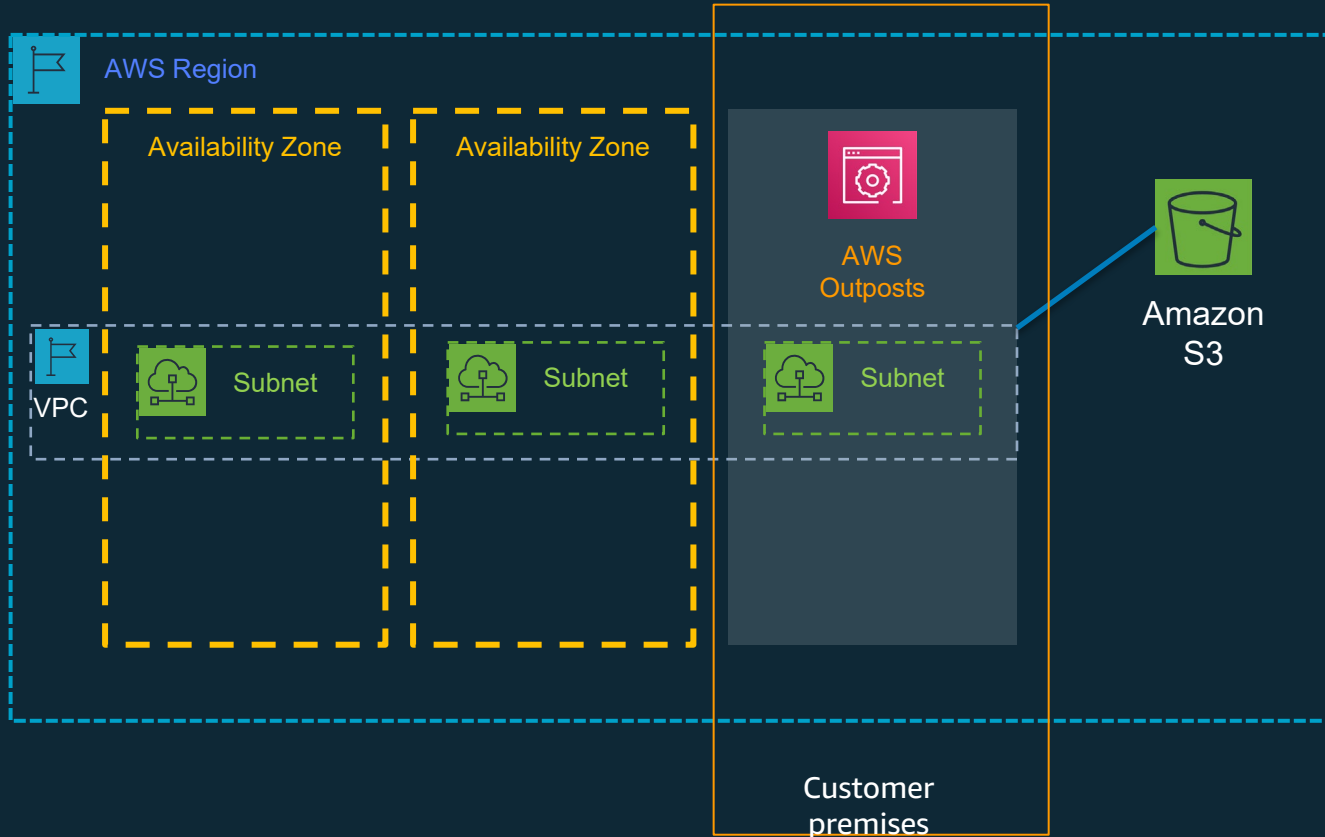
# Management and control plane in the AWS region

## Example data flows

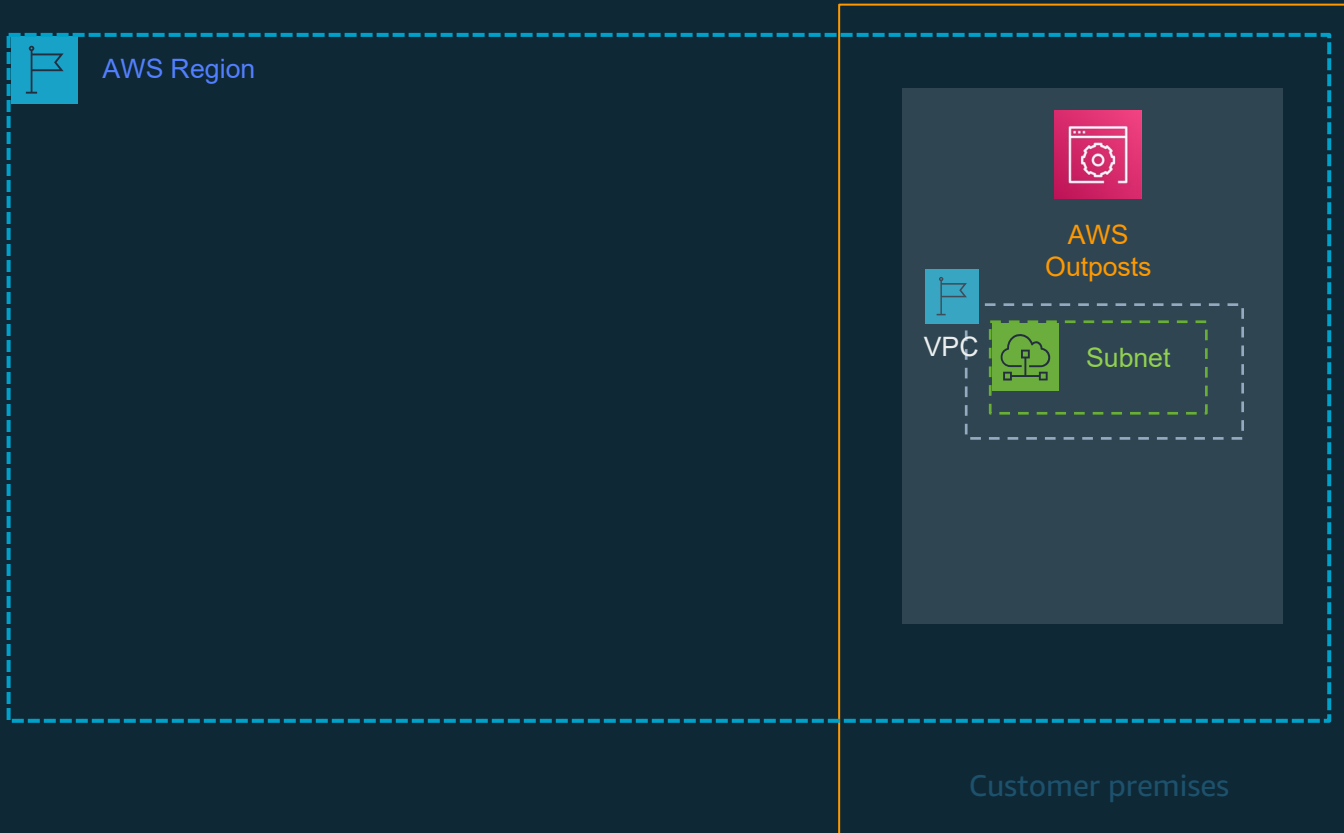




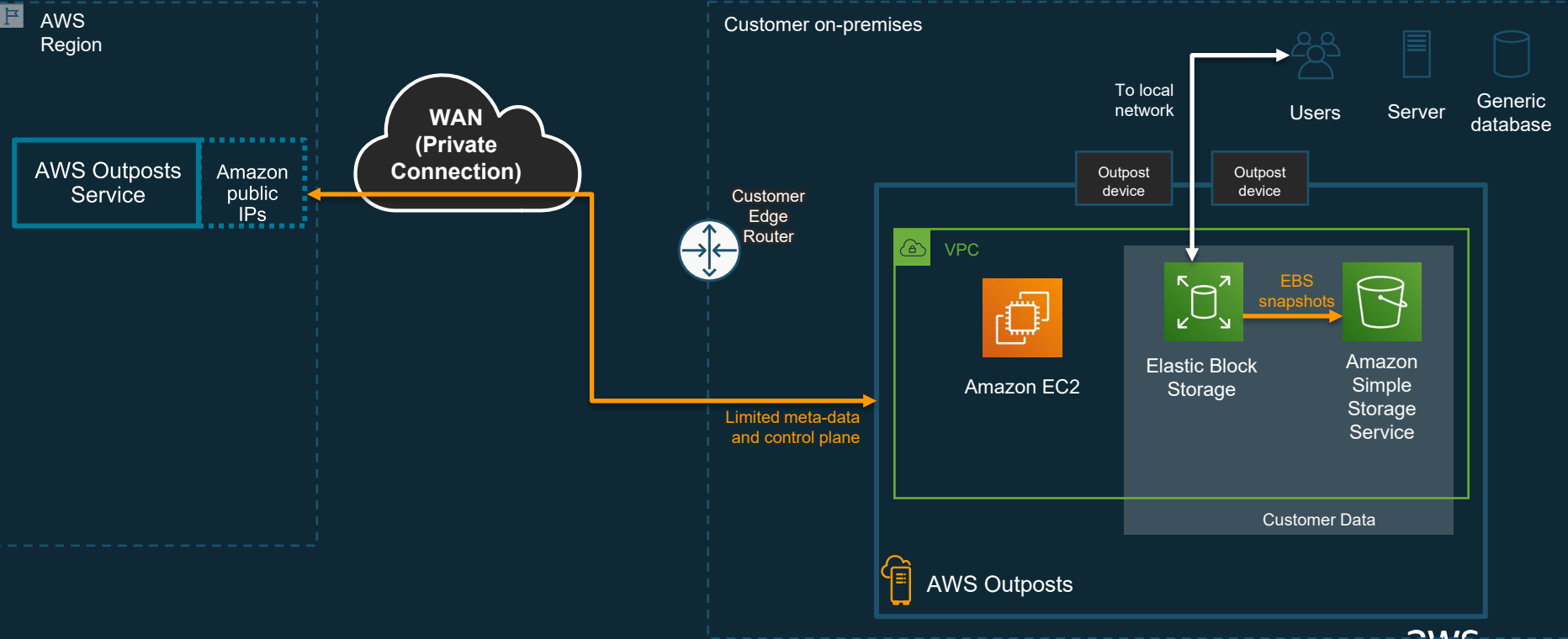
# Seamlessly extend your regional VPC



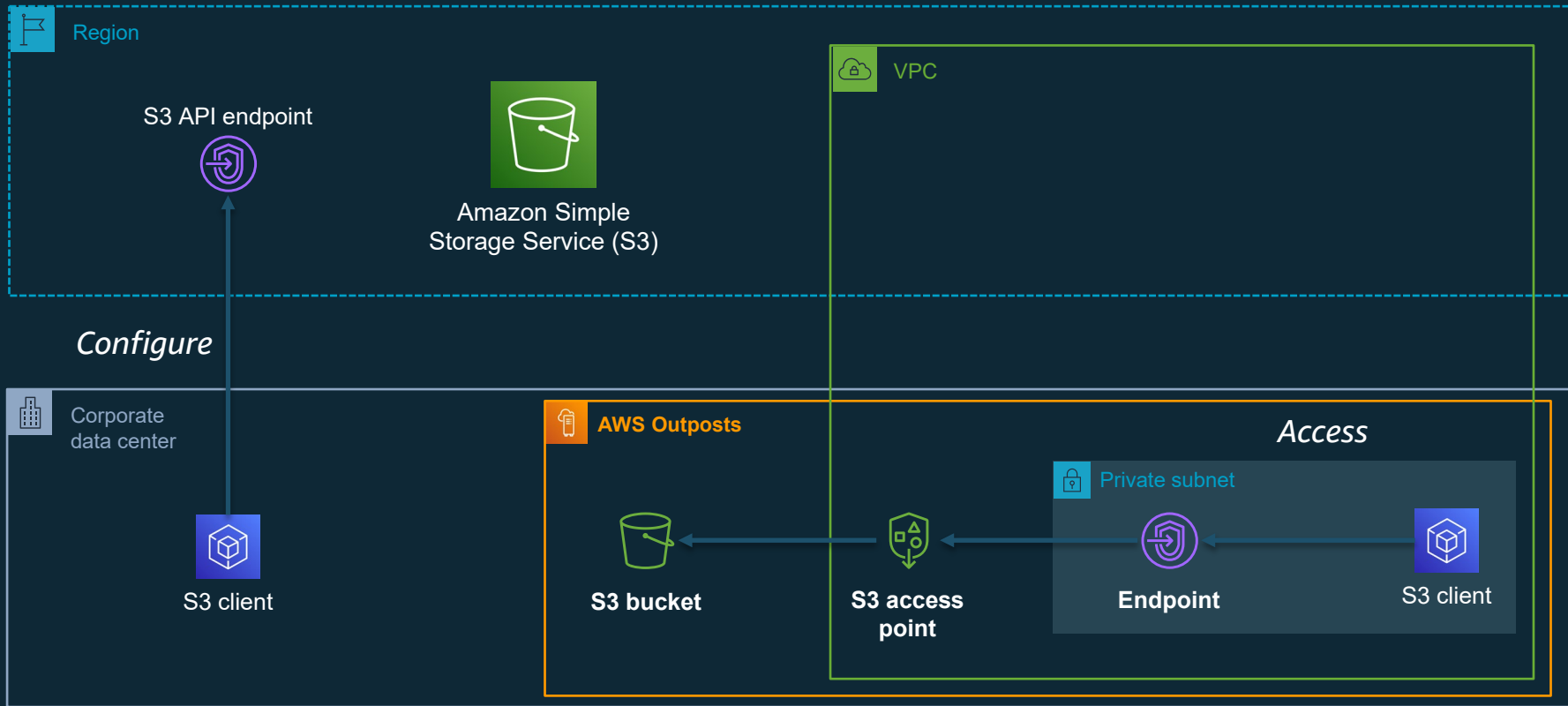
# You can keep your VPCs contained within Outposts



# Customer data & processing can stay resident on Outposts



# S3 on Outposts Architecture



# Where is my object data stored?

**Data** is always stored on the **Outposts**

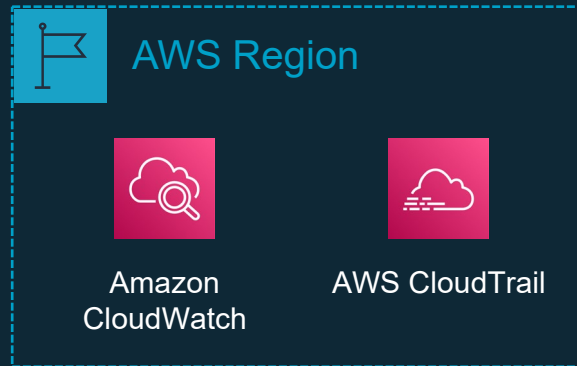
Object data

Object system and user metadata

Object tags

**Buckets** are created and managed in the  
Outposts **home region**

**Telemetry** is available in the **home region**



# S3 security and access control features



IAM policies



Block Public Access  
(always enabled)



S3 Access Points  
(VPC restricted)



S3 Object Ownership  
(always enabled)

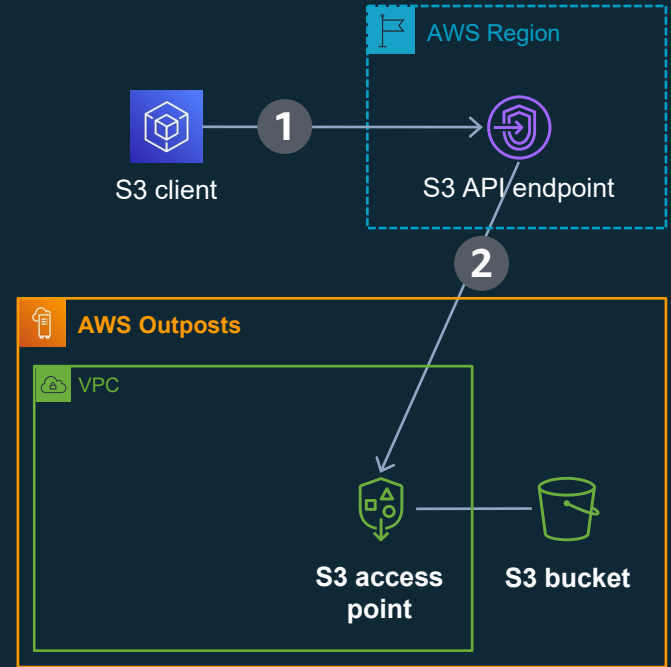
# Create access point on Outpost

```
$ aws s3control create-access-point ... --bucket {bucketArn} \  
  --vpc-configuration ...
```

Request must include **VPC configuration** to restrict access

- 1 SDK uses routes request to the regional endpoint for S3 on Outposts
- 2 Service asynchronously creates access point for bucket

Response contains ARN of the access point

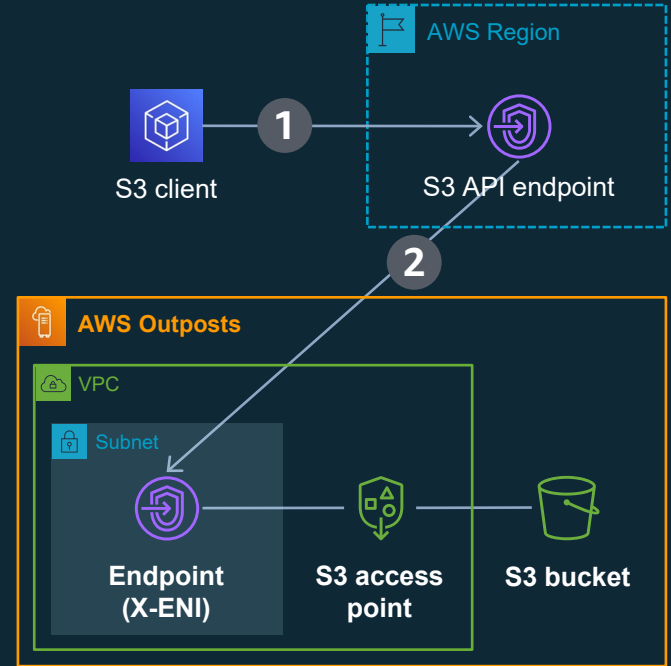


# Create endpoint on Outpost

```
$ aws s3outposts create-endpoint ... --subnet-id ... \  
  --security-group-id ...
```

Request includes **subnet and security group** for endpoint on the Outpost

- 1 SDK routes *s3outposts* request to the regional endpoint
  - 2 Service asynchronously creates endpoint (X-ENIs) in the specified subnet
- Response contains ARN of the endpoint



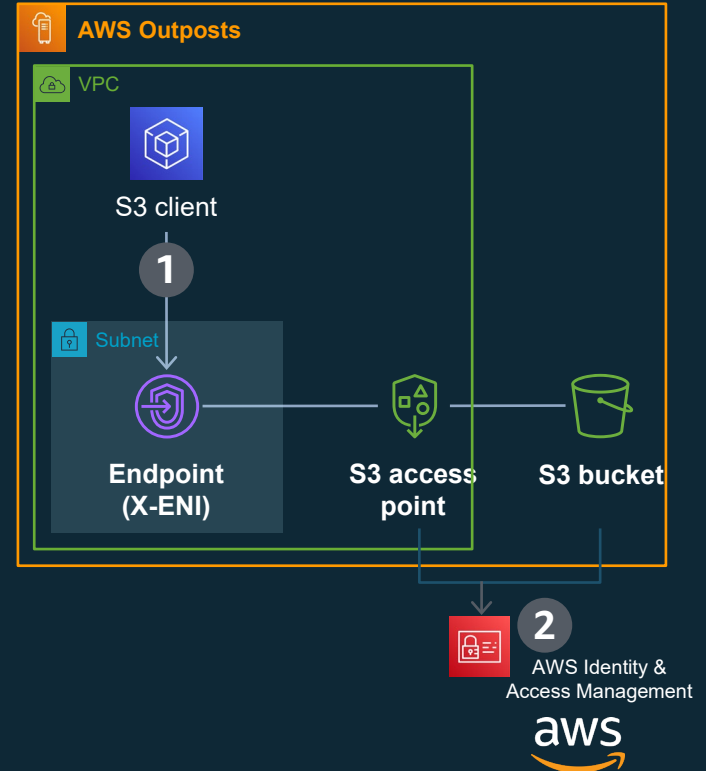


# Store an object

```
$ aws s3api put-object ... --key ... --bucket {accessPointArn}
```

Request uses the **ARN of the access point** as the bucket name

- 1 SDK uses access point ARN to route request the endpoint on the Outpost
- 2 Request is authenticated and authorized against access point and bucket policies



# Amazon EBS local snapshots on AWS Outposts

Store snapshots of data, boot volume and EBS backed AMI's on- premises **on Amazon S3 on Outposts**

Requires Outposts to be **provisioned** with S3 on Outposts

Meet real-time local data processing and data residency needs with local backups

Create point in time incremental snapshots of block storage on Outposts using the **EBS Snapshots API/CLIs**

Copy regional snapshots/AMI to Outposts and hydrate EBS Volume or launch EC2 instances using local AMI on Outposts

All local snapshots on Outposts are encrypted by default

Control access to data and movement using AWS Identity and Access Management

Automation and Life cycle Policies through Amazon Data Life cycle Manager

# Encryption on AWS Outposts

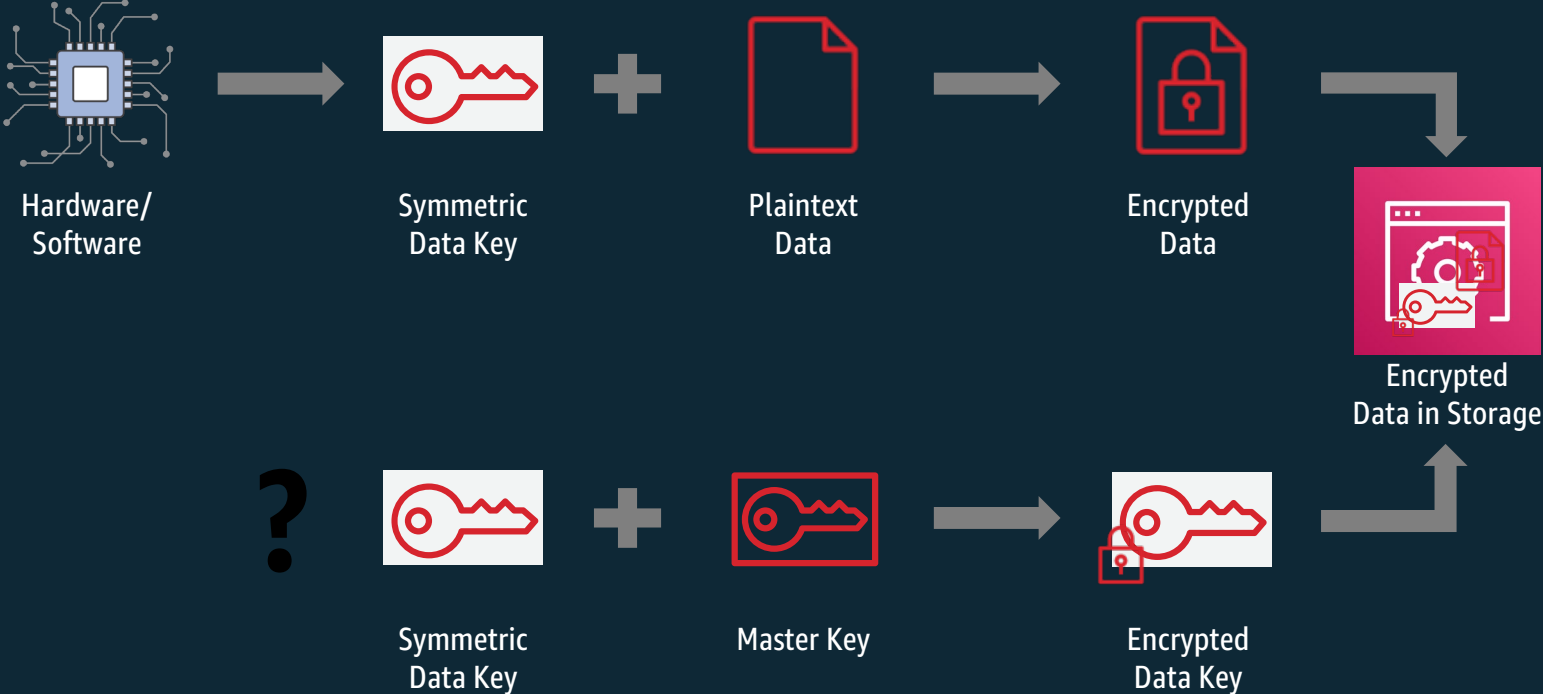


# Physical security

## Nitro Security Keys

- Key material is wrapped to the external key stored in this removable device and is leveraged as part of a Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
- If the key is removed, any data on the server is cryptographically shredded per the NIST 800-88 standard
- Physical destruction enabled by turning a screw on the key
- Key has 1:1 relationship with server and can't be replaced.
- Can't remove server without removing the key

# Encryption at Rest – Envelope encryption primer



# Amazon EBS Encryption

## What is encrypted:

- EBS Encryption is enabled by default and can't be disabled
- Data at rest inside the volume
- All data moving between the volume and the instance
- All snapshots created from the volume
- All volumes created from those snapshots

## How is it encrypted:

- EBS encrypts your volume using an industry-standard AES-256 algorithm using a unique data key per volume.
- Your data key is stored on-disk with your encrypted data, but not before EBS encrypts it with your CMK. Your data key never appears on disk in plaintext.
- For more information, see [Data keys](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide*.

# Amazon S3 on AWS Outposts encryption

## What is encrypted

- Data in transit and at Rest

## How is it encrypted

- In Transit: Transport Layer Security (TLS)
- At Rest:
  - Industry-standard AES-256 algorithm
  - By default, server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3).
    - S3 encrypts each object with a unique key. As an additional safeguard, it encrypts the key itself with a master key that it rotates regularly.
  - Optionally, customer can explicitly choose to store objects using server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C).
    - Amazon S3 does not store the encryption key you provide. Instead, it stores a randomly salted HMAC value of the encryption key to validate future requests.
    - The salted HMAC value cannot be used to derive the value of the encryption key or to decrypt the contents of the encrypted object. That means if you lose the encryption key, you lose the object.

# Preventative Controls for Data Residency on Outposts leveraging Implementation of Service Control Policies and IAM Policies

Preventive controls can stop an action from ever succeeding.

The policies examples of how to prevent data from being copied from an Outpost to a Region





# IAM Policy and SCP Overview

## Identity-based policies

- Attach managed and inline policies to IAM identities (users, groups to which users belong, or roles).
- Identity-based policies grant or limit permissions to an identity.

## Organizations SCPs

- Use an AWS Organizations service control policy (SCP) to define the maximum permissions for account members of an organization or organizational unit (OU).
- SCPs limit permissions that identity-based policies or resource-based policies grant to entities (users or roles) within the account, but do not grant permissions.

# EBS Snapshot: Deny snapshots from in-region storage

```
"Effect":"Deny",
"Action":"ec2:CreateSnapshot*",
"Resource":"arn:aws:ec2:*::snapshot/*",
"Condition":{"
  "ArnLike":{"
    "ec2:SourceOutpostArn":"arn:aws:outposts:*:*:outpost/*"
  },
  "Null":{"
    "ec2:OutpostArn":"true"
  }
}
```

# EBS Snapshot: Deny create of snapshots in-region: Test

## Allowed:

- `aws ec2 --profile test create-snapshot --volume-id vol-079f5e0a7a12c938e --outpost-arn arn:aws:outposts:us-west-2:{redacted}:outpost/op-0d4579457ff2dc345`

## Denied:

- `aws ec2 --profile test create-snapshot --volume-id vol-079f5e0a7a12c938e`

# S3: Deny PutObject to region

```
{  
  "Effect": "Deny"  
  "Action": [  
    "s3:PutObject"  
  ],  
  "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3::*"]  
}
```

# S3: Deny PutObject to region

## Allowed:

- `aws s3api put-object --bucket arn:aws:s3-outposts:${var.region}:{redacted}:outpost/op-01ac5d28a6a232904/accesspoint/test-data-residency --key testkey --body /etc/os-release`

## Denied:

- `aws s3api put-object --bucket arn:aws:s3:${var.region}:{redacted}:accesspoint/test-data-residency --key testkey --body /etc/os-release`
- `aws s3api put-object --bucket test-data-residency --key testkey --body /etc/os-release`

# Deny Launching Instances into in-region Subnets

```
"Effect": "Deny",  
"Action": [  
  "ec2:RunInstances" ,  
  "ec2:CreateNetworkInterface"  
],  
"Resource": [  
  "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:network-interface/*"  
],  
"Condition": {  
  "ArnNotEquals": {  
    "ec2:Subnet": "${data.aws_subnet.outpost-only.arn}"  
  }  
}
```

# Note: Terraform syntax for dynamic substitution of subnet id

# Deny copying of data to Region

```
"Effect": "Deny",  
"Action": [  
    "ec2:ModifyImageAttribute",  
    "ec2:CopyImage",  
    "ec2:CreateImage",  
    "ec2:CreateInstanceExportTask",  
    "ec2:ExportImage",  
    "ec2:ImportImage",  
    "ec2:ImportInstance",  
    "ec2:ImportSnapshot",  
    "ec2:ImportVolume",  
    "rds:CreateDBSnapshot",  
    "rds:CreateDBClusterSnapshot",  
    "rds:ModifyDBSnapshotAttribute",  
    "elasticache:CreateSnapshot",  
    "elasticache:CopySnapshot",  
    "databsync:Create*",  
    "databsync:Update*" ],  
"Resource": "*" }
```

# Deny Direct Storage of data to Region

```
"Action": [  
  "dynamodb:PutItem",  
  "ec2:CreateTrafficMirrorSession",  
  "es:Create*",  
  "elasticfilesystem:C*",  
  "storagegateway:Create*",  
  "neptune-db:connect",  
  "glue:CreateDevEndpoint",  
  "datapipeline:CreatePipeline",  
  "sagemaker:Create*",  
  "redshift:CreateCluster*",  
  "ses:Send*",  
  "sqs:Send*",  
  "mq:Create*",  
  "ecr:Put*",  
  "ecr:Create*",  
  "ecr:Upload*" ],  
"Resource": "*",  
"Effect": "Deny"
```



# Logging

1. By default, Outposts does not perform application level logging.
2. Cloudwatch Logs:
  1. If the CloudWatch Agent, or other usage of the logs:PutLogEvents API, is enabled, the log data will be sent to the region.
  2. In this case it is up to the customer to ensure that their applications logs do not contain any residency-impacted data
  3. If you can't accept that risk, then add the logs:PutLogEvents action in a Deny policy.
3. Services which can be configured to use Cloudwatch Logs:
  1. Systems Manager
    1. EC2 Instances with both the SSM Agent and CloudWatch Agent enabled
    2. Send-Command via the option cloud-watch-output-config
    3. Start-session
  2. ECS and Docker via the awslogs driver

# Additional controls: Network

1. Network API actions, for example `ec2:CreateSubnet`, should be subject to Segregation of Duties and Least Privilege to reduce risk of data transfer to in-region resources.
  1. Can't create in-region resources, such as RDS instances, if there are no in-region subnets.
2. Delete in-region subnets if you don't need them for specific reasons
3. If a workload does require in-region subnets:
  1. Use NACLs and security-groups to tightly control what components are allowed to communicate.
  2. If needed for VPC Endpoints, then have a IAM policy and/or SCP which denies `ec2:RunInstance`, to those subnets.

# Other Design Considerations

## 1. On-Premises Storage

- Data can be stored outside of AWS Outposts
- [Outpost Service Ready Partner](#) examples: Infinidat, NetApp, PureStorage, Zadara

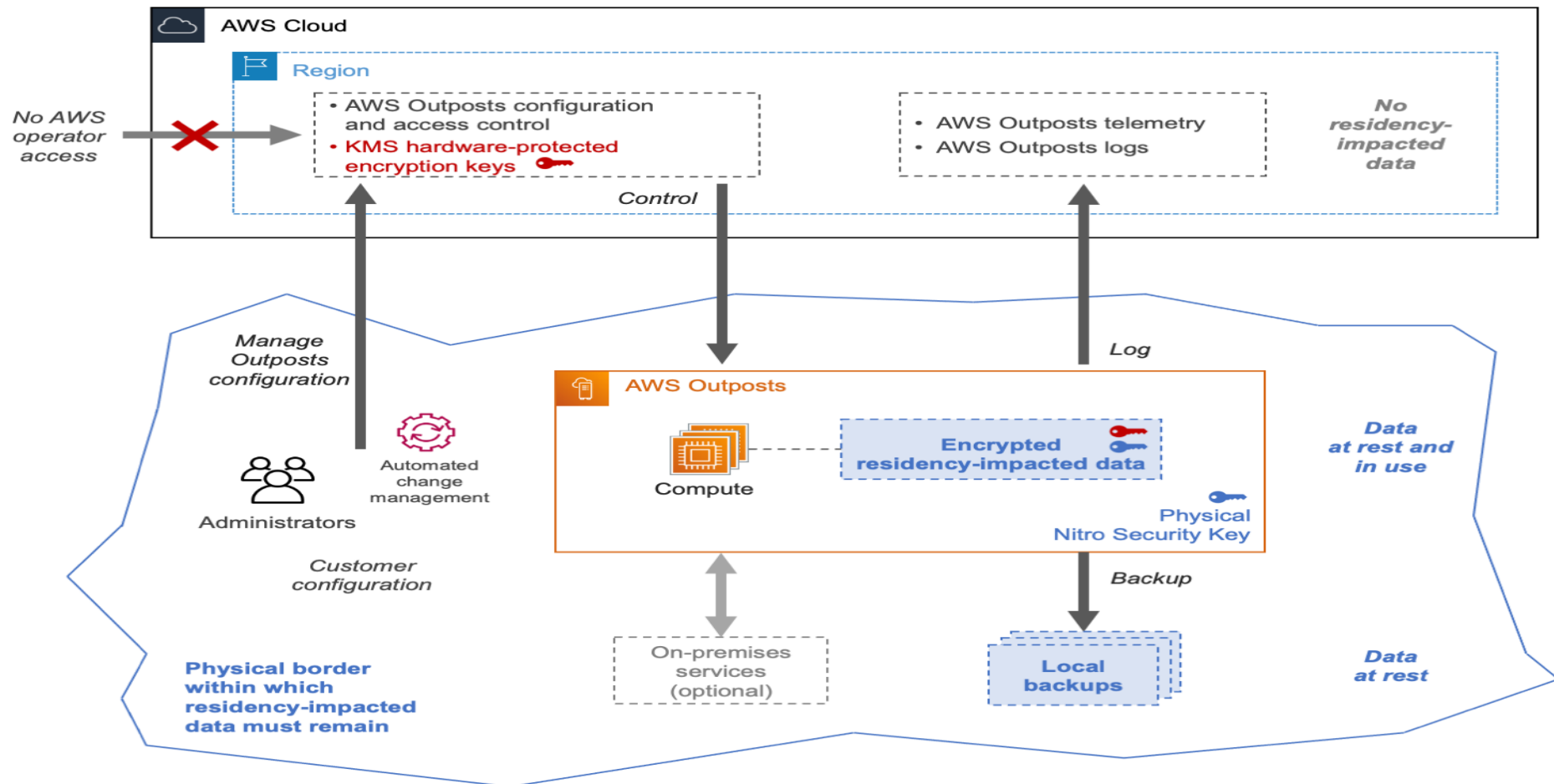
## 2. On-premises Backups

- When your data protection requirements mandate backups to be stored Outside of the Outpost, but your data residency requirements eliminate the option of in-region backups, then use application specific or OS Agent based backup solutions which enable targeting on-prem or colo based locations.
- [Outpost Service Ready Partner](#) examples: Commvault, NetApp, Veritas

## 3. Disaster Recovery

- Replication thru LGW:
  - Application level: database native replication, Redis replication
  - OS Level: CloudEndure Disaster Recovery

# AWS Outposts Data Residency model recap



# Conclusion

1. Outposts can be leveraged to meet Data Residency use cases
2. Use the policies discussed in this webinar as part of your Data Residency strategy.
3. If you would like to see additional webinar content for KMS Key Policies or Detective Controls relevant to Data Residency, please let us know.

# Closing

How to Reach us:

John Mallory

[johmallo@amazon.com](mailto:johmallo@amazon.com)

David Filiatrault

[filiatra@amazon.com](mailto:filiatra@amazon.com)

Time for Q&A