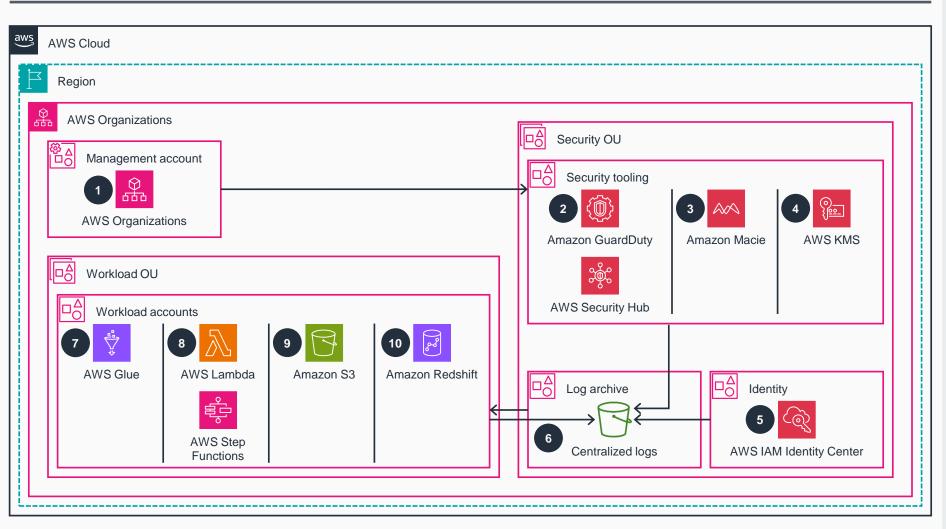
## **Guidance for Data Anonymization on AWS**

This architecture diagram shows how to integrate AWS services to anonymize data, protecting sensitive information while facilitating secure and compliant data usage in a reliable, secure, and scalable cloud environment.



- Within AWS Organizations, enable Amazon
  GuardDuty, AWS Security Hub, Amazon Macie,
  and AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
  for your home and operational AWS Regions.
- Configure **GuardDuty** and **Security Hub** in your home and operational Regions to provide comprehensive threat monitoring, centralize security incident management, and help achieve compliance with AWS security best practices and industry standards.
- Set up Macie in your home and operational Regions to identify sensitive data in your specific accounts or in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets.
- Use **AWS KMS** to create and control cryptographic keys, facilitating secure data encryption across your AWS services.
- Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
  Identity Center to securely manage access to AWS
  resources by making sure that only authorized
  personnel and services can perform anonymization
  tasks and access anonymized data.
- Send relevant logs to a centralized log storage bucket for compliance retention and analysis.
- Use **AWS Glue** to orchestrate extract, transform, and load (ETL) workflows that prepare and transform data for anonymization, using its built-in personally identifiable information detection feature to automatically identify and redact sensitive information.
- Optionally, if you have your own scripts, use AWS Lambda to implement them and AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the workflows to seamlessly implement tasks and coordinate processes.
- Use **Amazon S3** as a data lake for storing both raw and anonymized data.
- Use Amazon Redshift to store and manage structured, anonymized data in a data warehouse, enabling efficient querying and analysis while integrating with your data lake.