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What is IAM?

- **IAM** (Identity & Access Management) is where you manage your AWS users and their access to AWS accounts and services.
- The common use of **IAM** is to manage:
 - *Users*
 - *Groups*
 - *IAM Access Policies*
 - *Roles*

NOTE: The user created when you created the AWS account is called the "root" user.

- By default, the root user has **FULL** administrative rights and access to every part of the account.
- By default, any new users you create in the AWS account are created with **NO** access to any AWS services (except the ability to log in).
- For all user (besides the root user), permissions must be given that grant access to AWS services.

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Activate MFA on your Root Account:

- What is **MFA**?
 - **MFA** is an abbreviation for **Multi-Factor Authentication**.
 - It is an additional layer of security on your root account that is provided by a 3rd party.
 - And it takes the form of a continually-changing, random six digit code that you will need to input (in addition to your password) when logging into your root account.
- How do I get the **MFA** code?
 - **Virtual MFA Device:**
 - ▶ Smartphone or tablet.
 - ▶ Commonly used app (iOS & Android): Google Authenticator.
 - **Hardware Key Fob:**
 - ▶ Small physical device with a display that you can attached to your keychain.
 - ▶ Order it directly from AWS.

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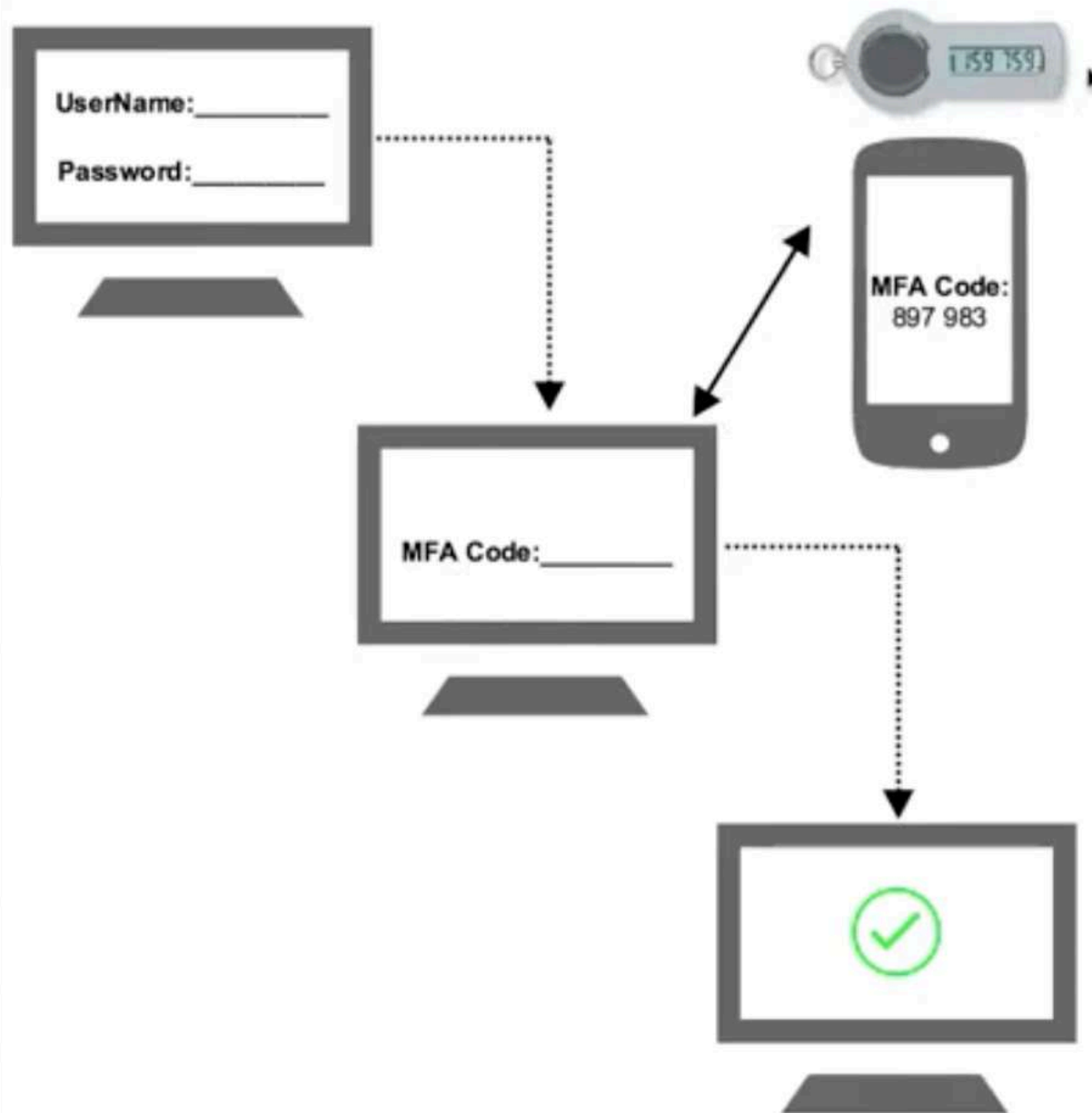
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Create Individual IAM Users:

- AWS *best practice* is to **NEVER** use your root account for day-to-day use.
- If you want full admin access for yourself, create an IAM user and attach the "**AdministratorAccess**" policy to it.
- Then use that account as your daily driver.

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Use Groups to Assign Permissions:

- It can often be more convenient and efficient to set up groups and assign permissions to the group rather than manage each user individually.

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Apply an IAM Password Policy:

- A password policy dictates the format and expiration rules that must be followed when a user creates or modifies their password.
- These rules include password:
 - Length
 - Case requirements
 - Number requirements
 - Non-alphanumeric requirements
 - Password expiration
 - Password reuse
 - User rights to change their own password
 - Administrator reset requirements

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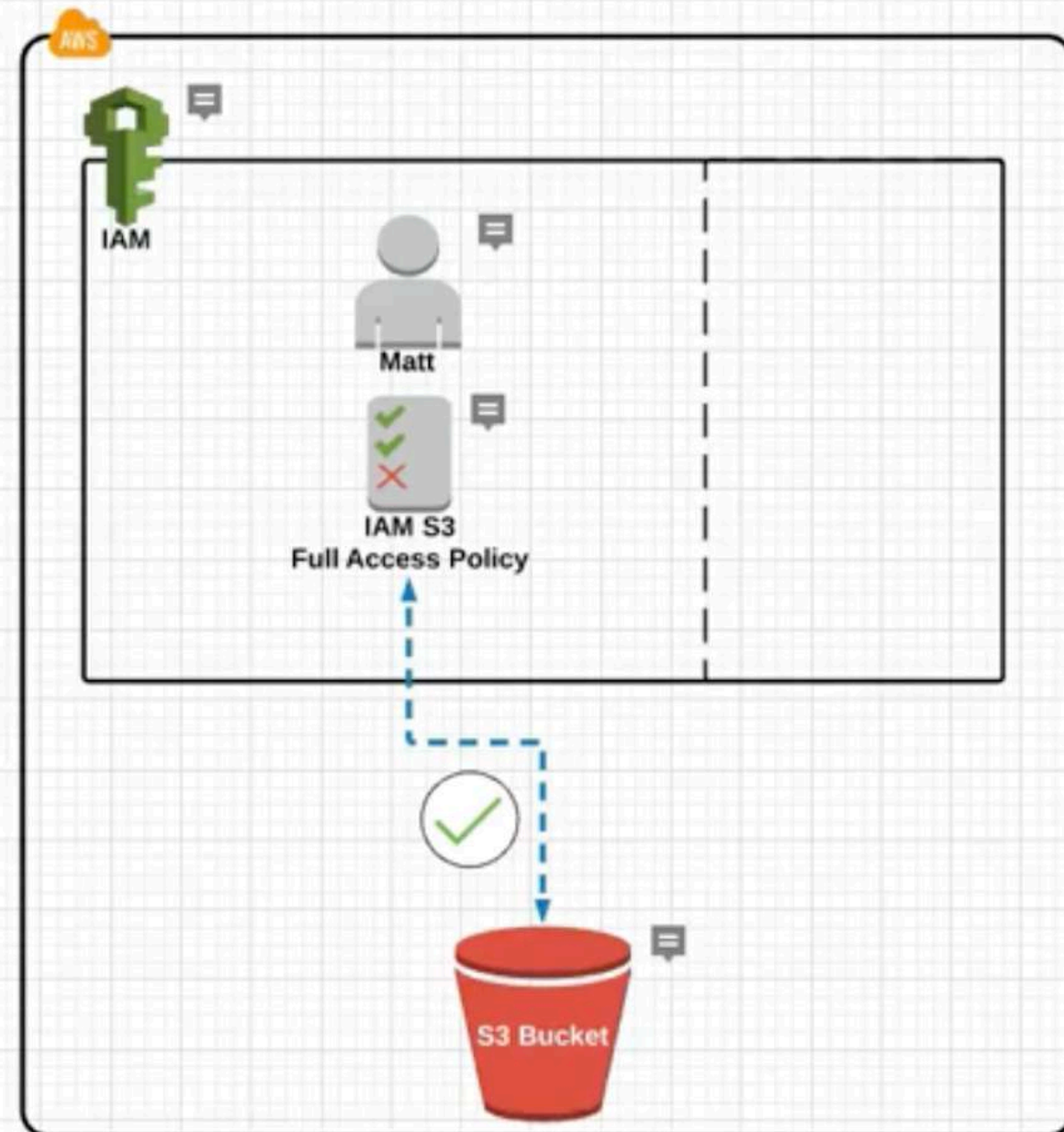
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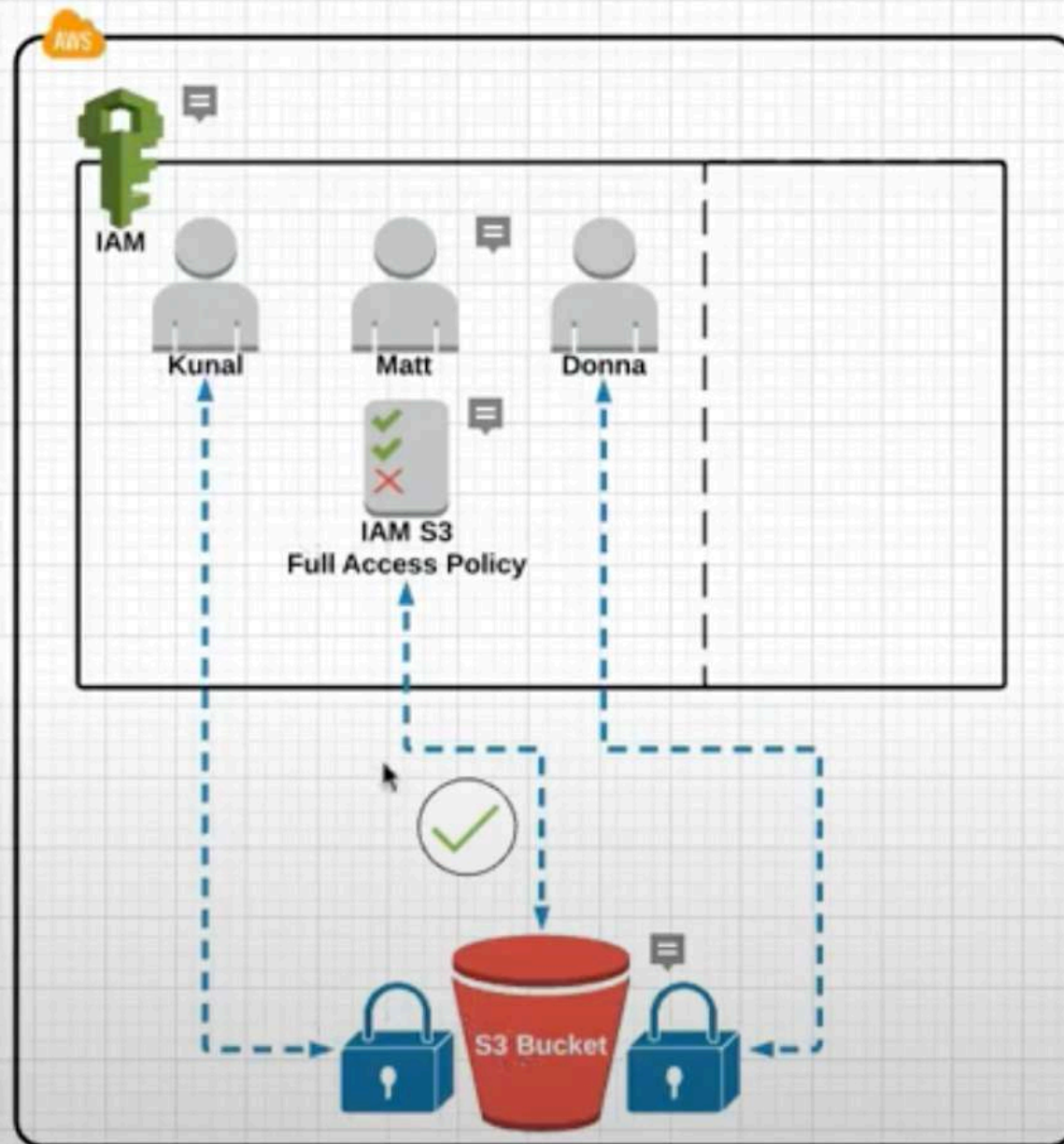
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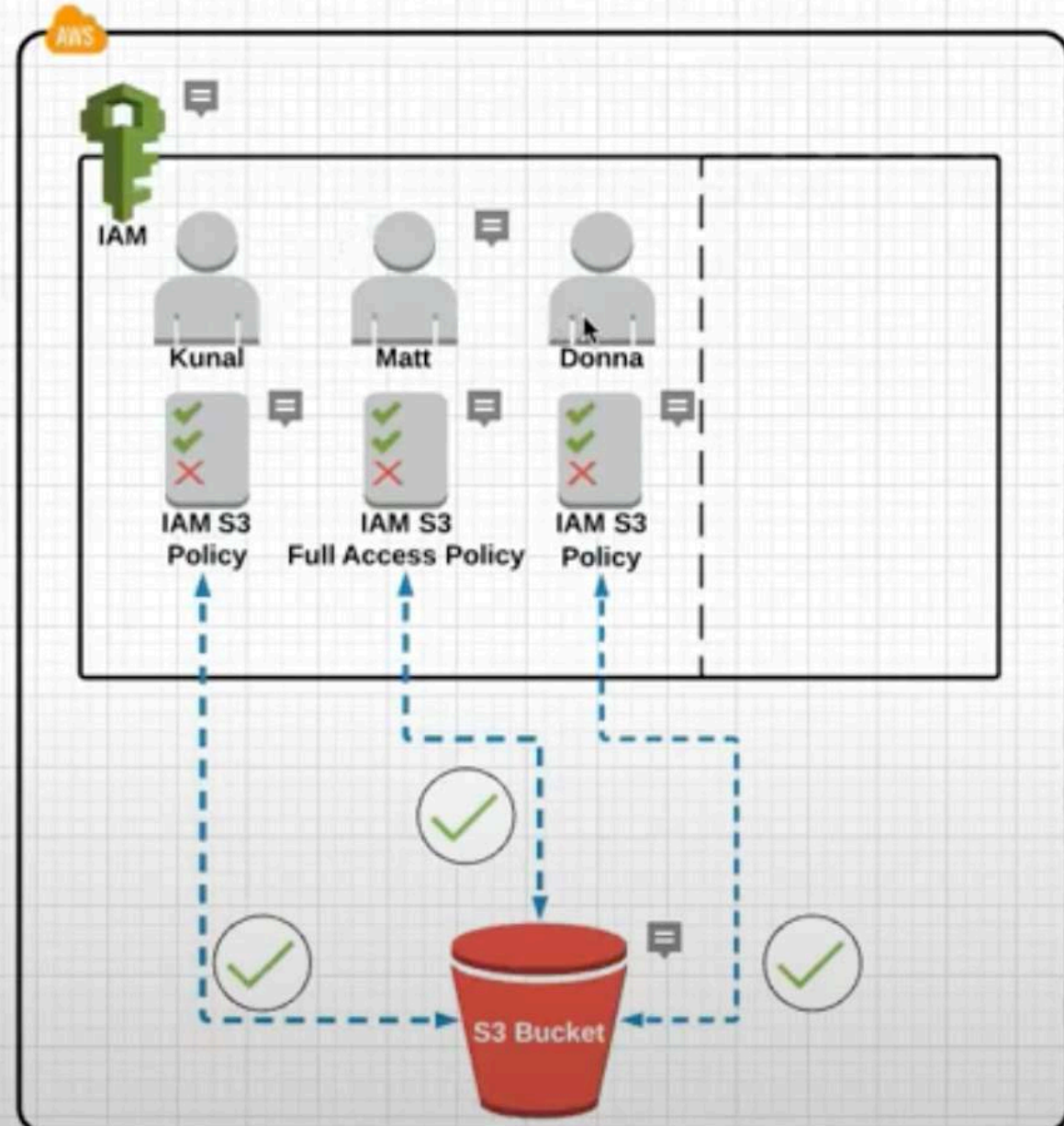
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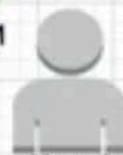
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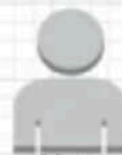
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Kunal



Matt



Donna



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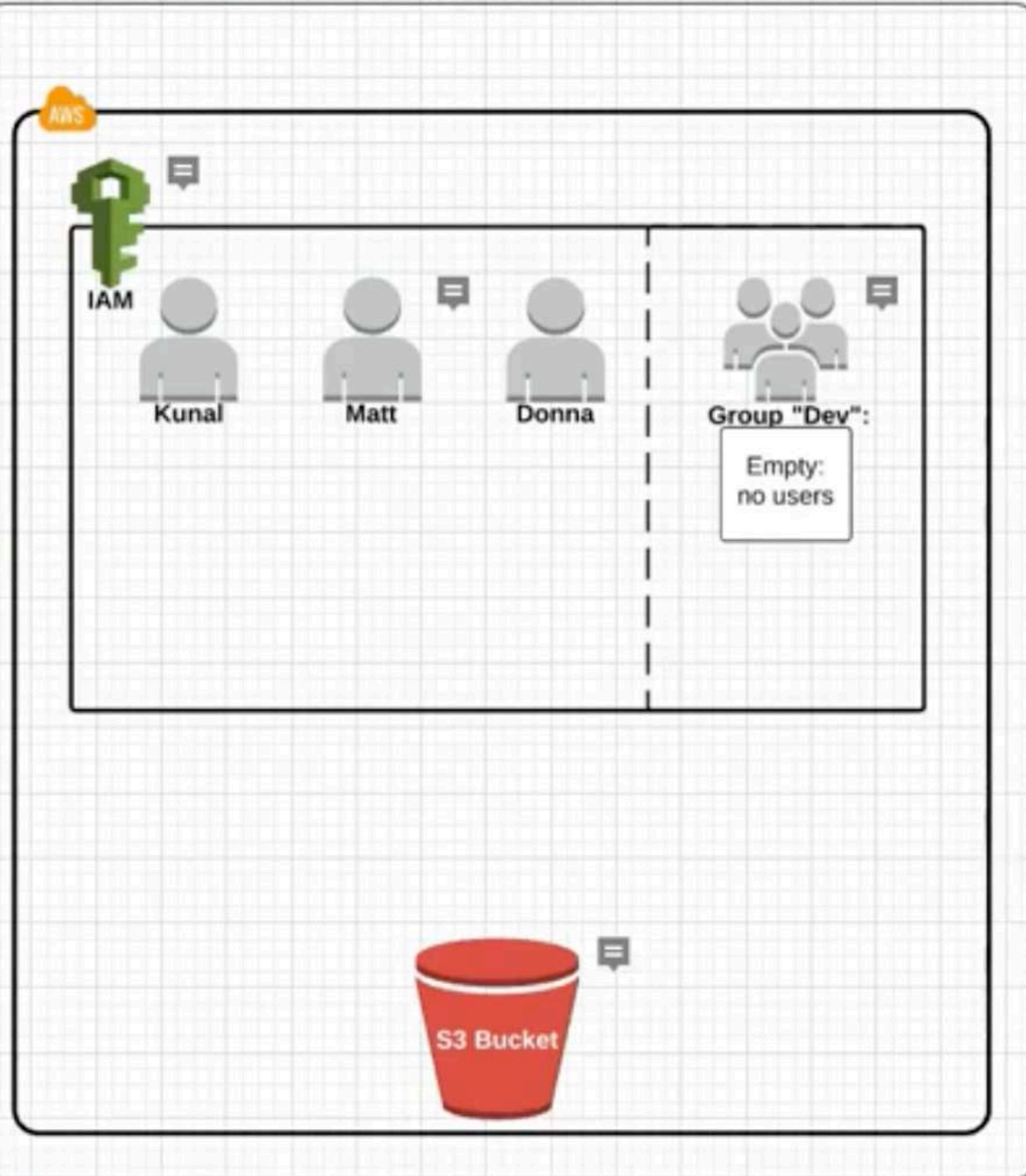
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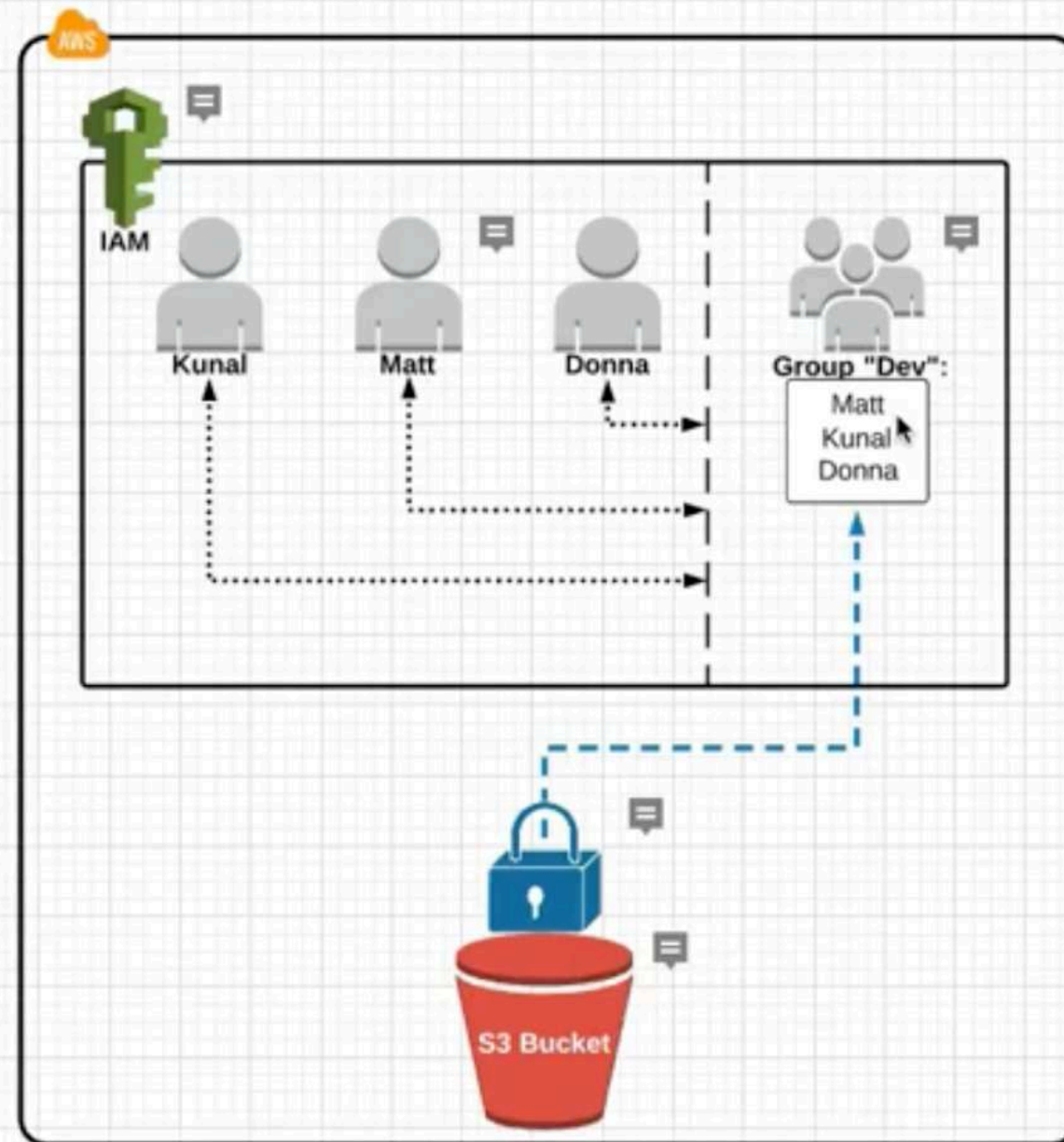
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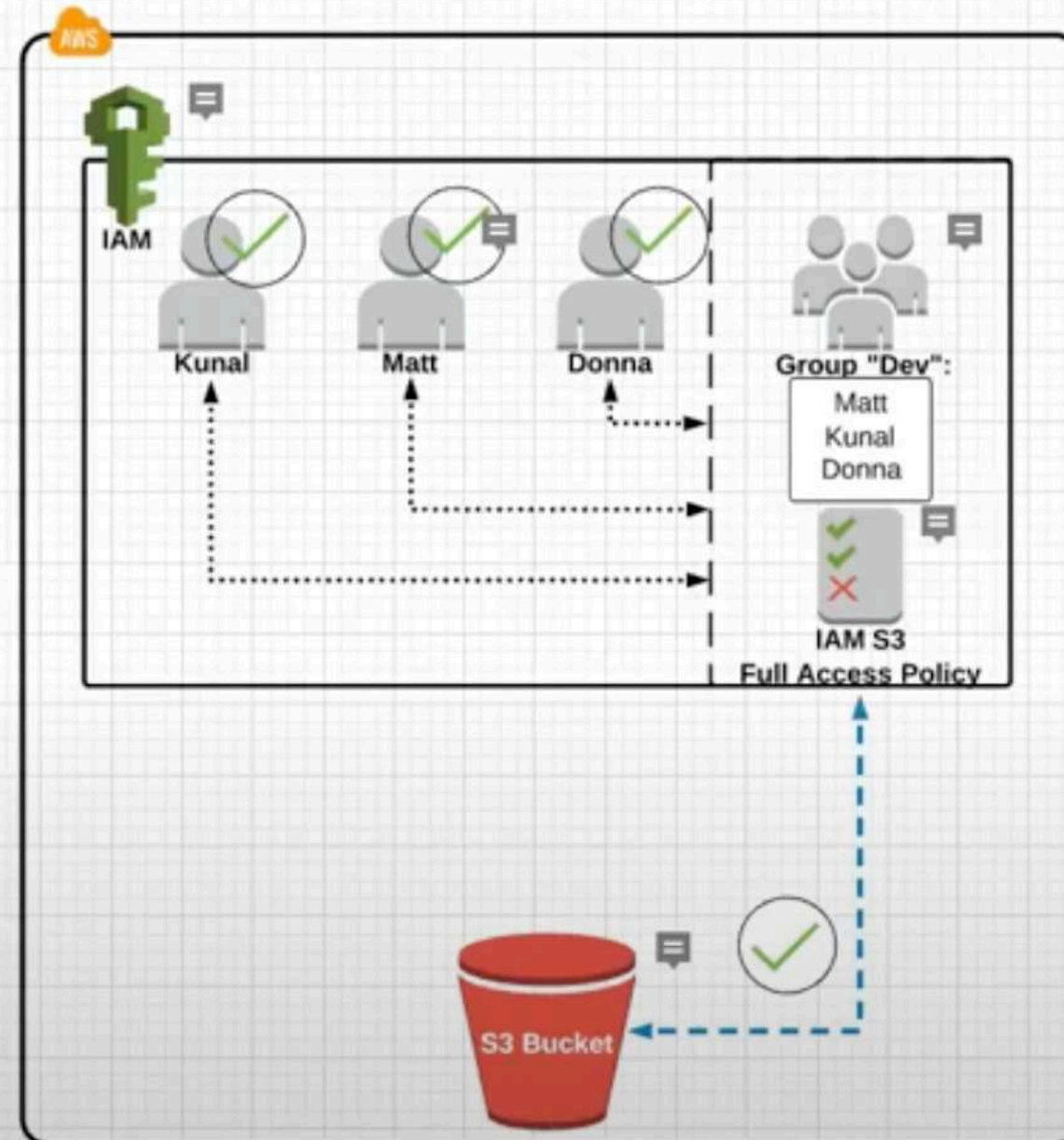
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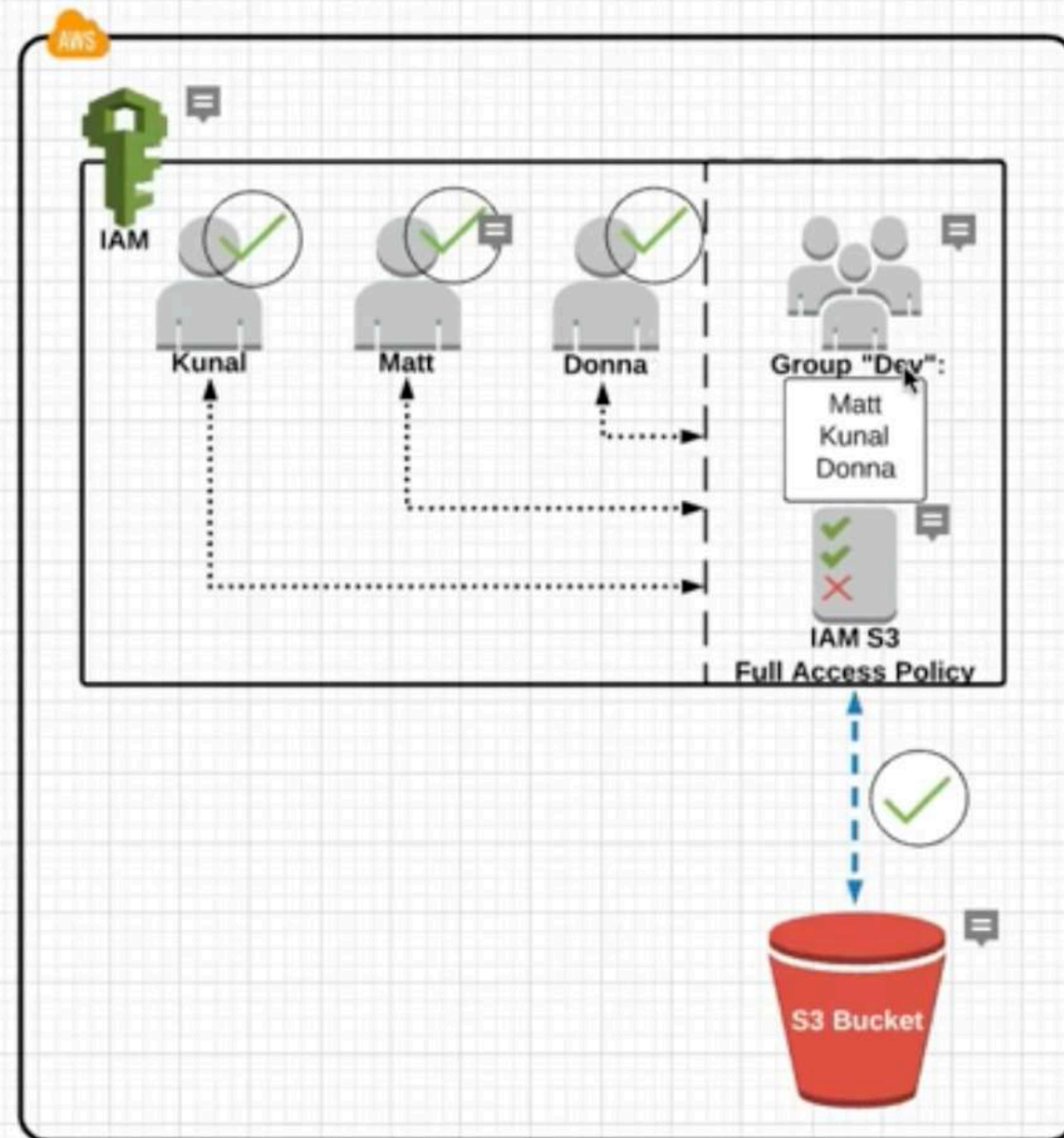
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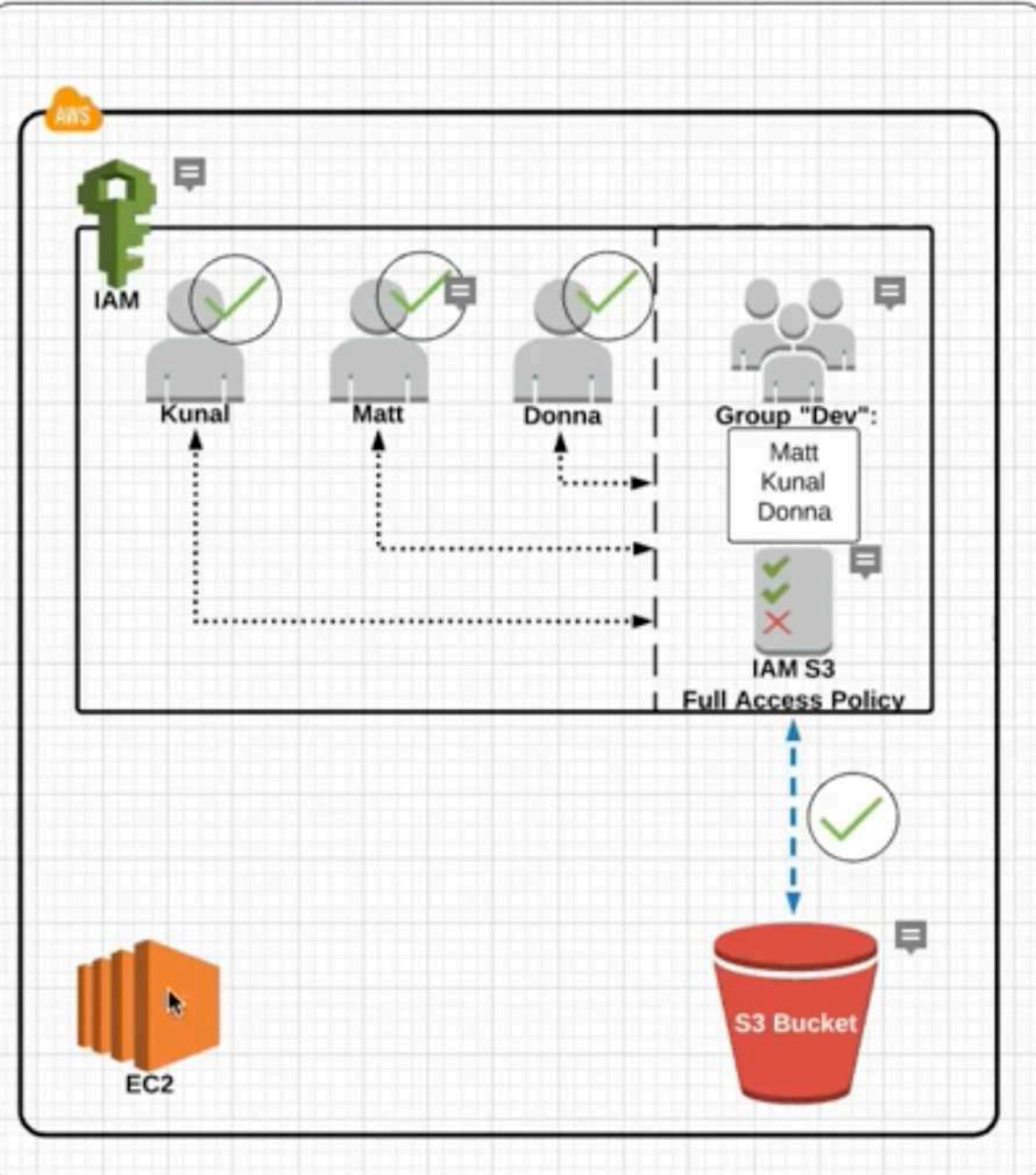
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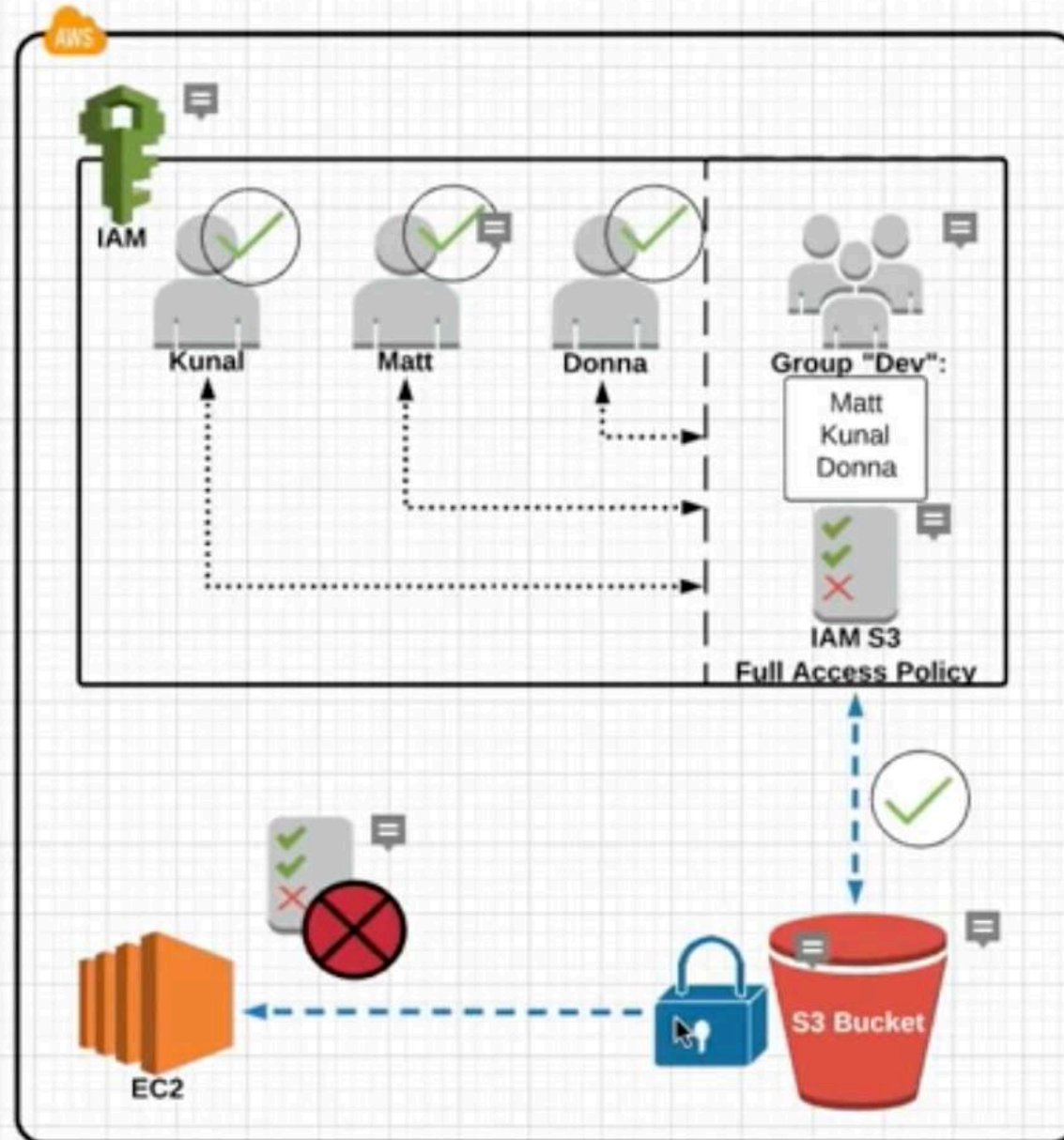
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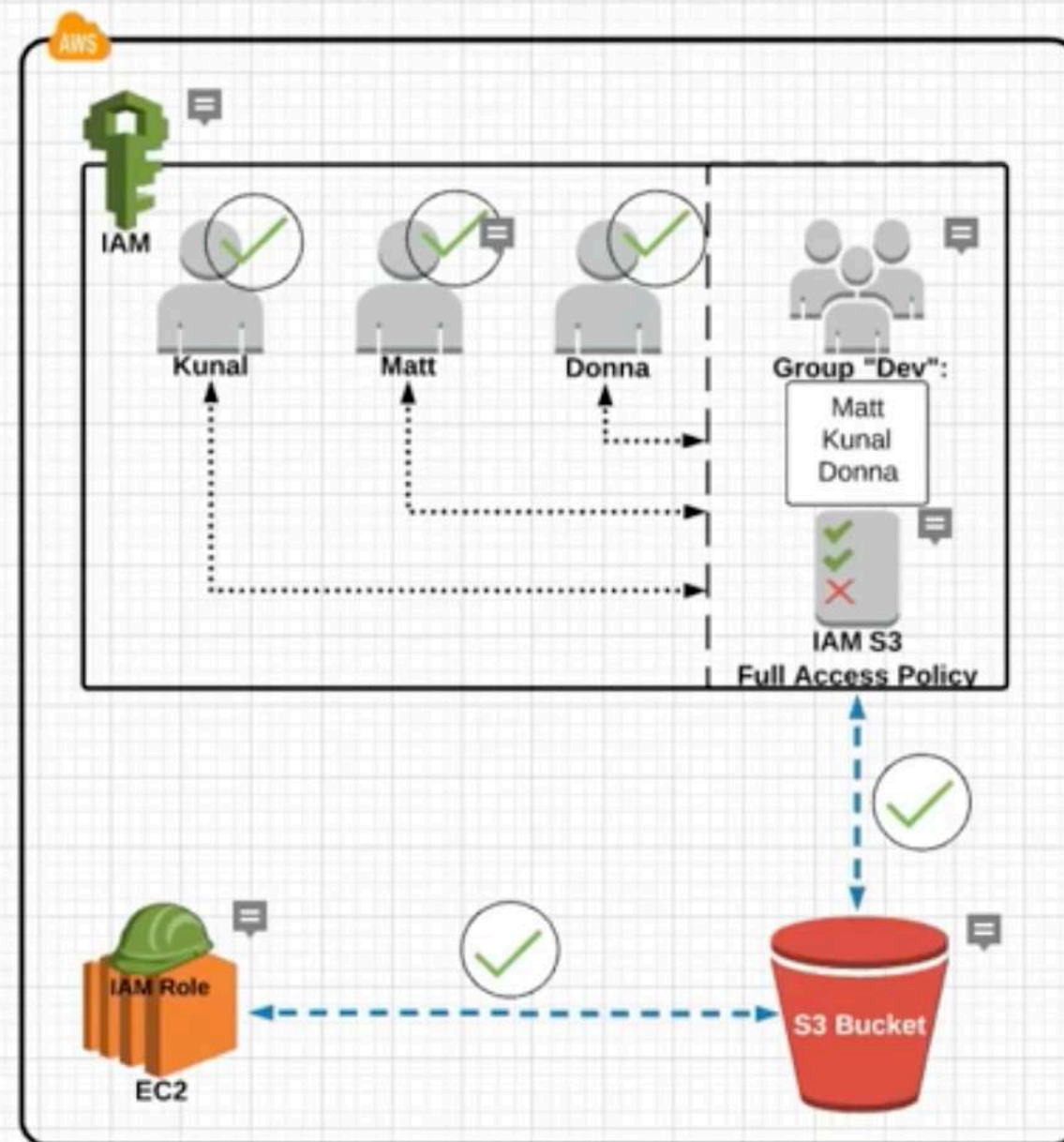
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PROJECT OMEGA

Have you completed the Project Omega infrastructure requirements for this section?

- (1) An AWS account.
- (2) **User accounts for the development team with access to core AWS services:**
 - Three IAM user accounts, one for each member of the dev team.
 - An IAM group for the dev team.
 - IAM policies attached to the group - granting access to S3, EC2, and RDS.
- (3) Proper traffic routing into and out of our AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).
- (4) A location for bulk storage of files.
- (5) Servers to host and run Project Omega.
- (6) A database to store and catalog data.
- (7) A way to send notifications (email or text messages) to Project Omega's team members based on events that may occur with Project Omega's infrastructure.
- (8) A way to internally monitor parts of Project Omega's infrastructure.
- (9) Automate the process of distributing incoming (external user) traffic evenly across Project Omega's AWS resources.
- (10) Automate the process of scaling up or scaling down AWS resources based on traffic demand.
- (11) Set up and configure a web domain that points to Project Omega's infrastructure.
- (12) Test the possibility of using "serverless" technology for Project Omega.