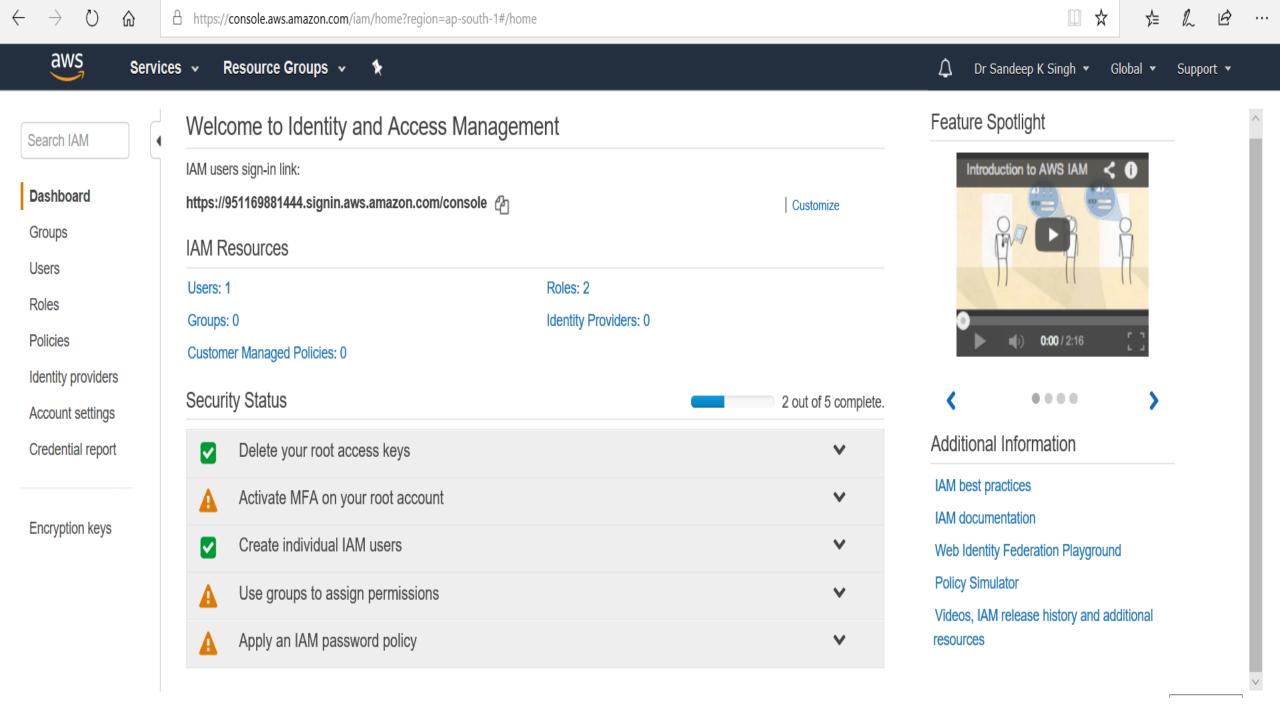
Identity and Access Management in AWS (IAM)

IAM

- Close control- who(U), which(A) and what(R)
- AWS Group-block network traffic based on IP or traffic type(protocol or port number)
- · Give Users Unique account identities- IAM Service
- · Manage users, authentication credentials, password rotation policies, Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- · Access via Console, CLI, SDK or as HTTPS API.

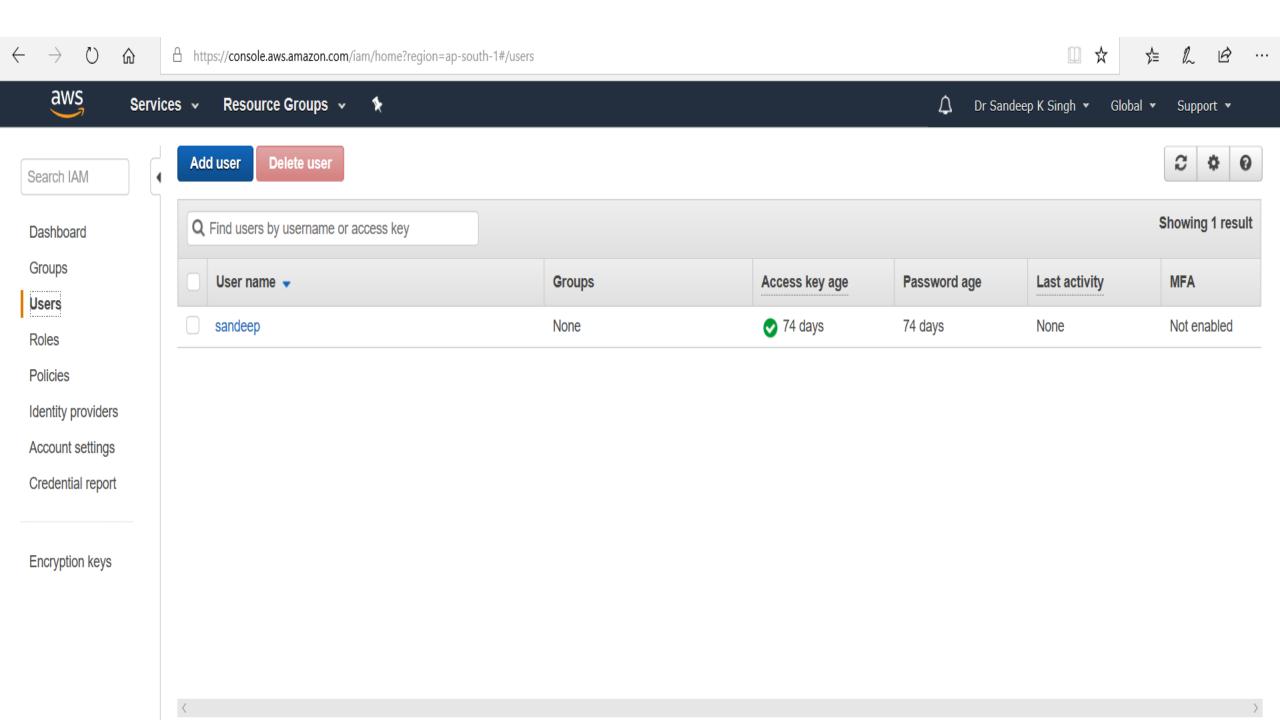
Root Account vs IAM User

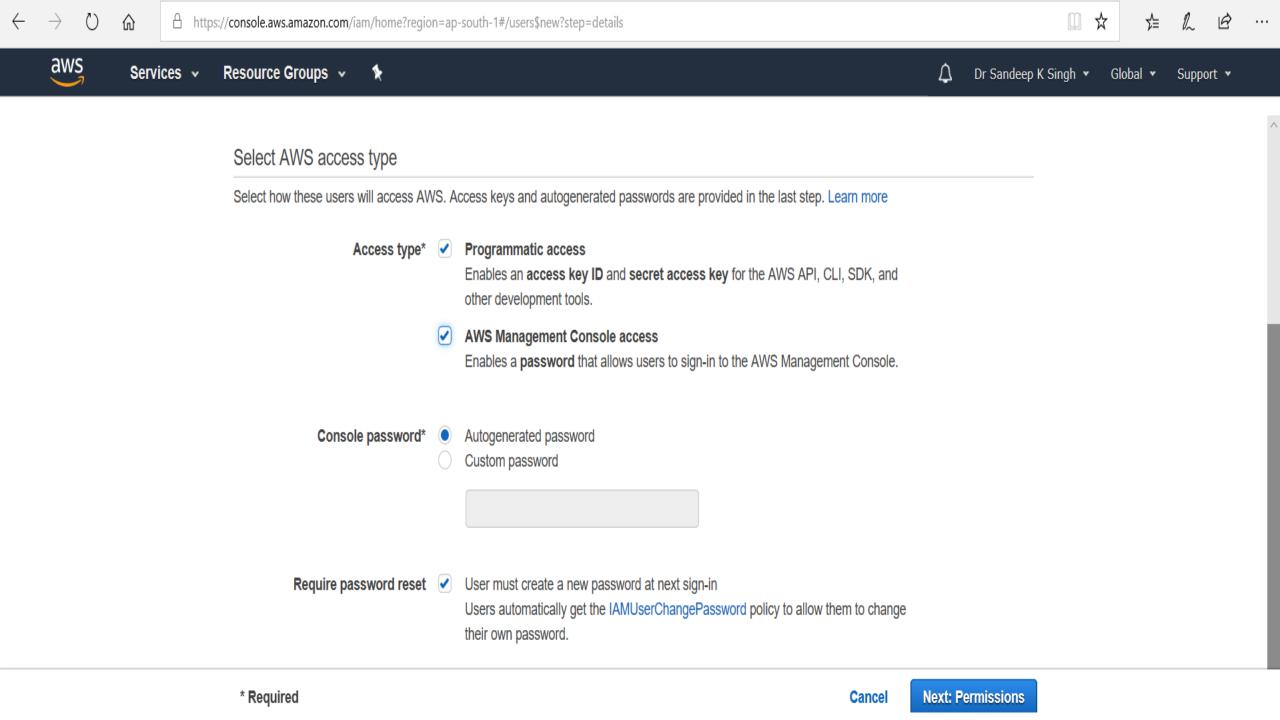
- · Sign up to use AWS
- · Using email and password
- · Unrestricted access to all resources inc billing, account settings and pwd policy
- Additional layer by MFA- both pwd and authentication code 6 digit numeric code
- · MFA device- hardware(Germalto) or Virtual(Google authenticator)

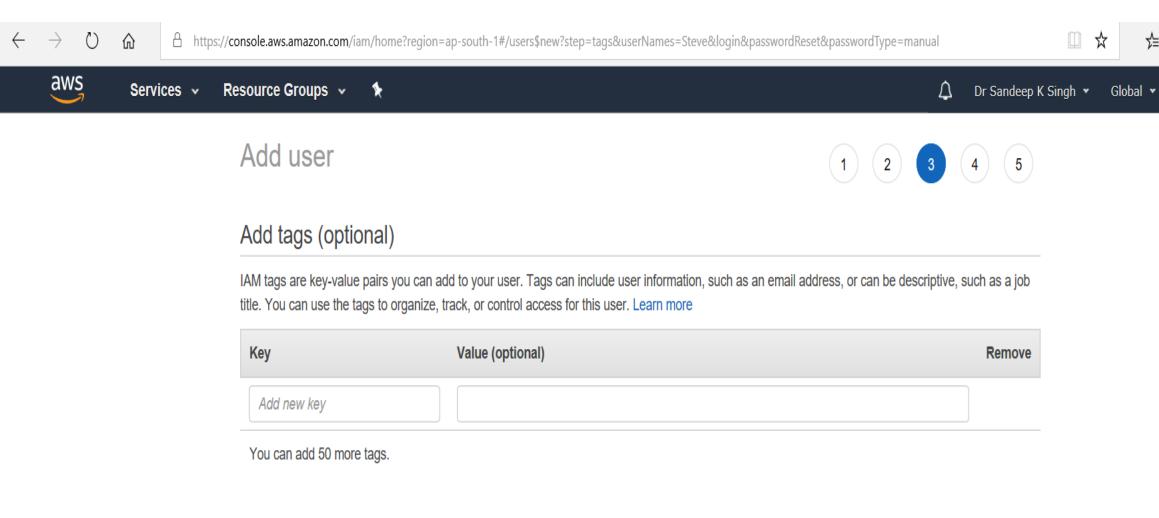


Users

- · IAM user a user or an application -no power
- · Dedicated sign-in link, pwd and access keys.
- · IAM Account within an root account
- · As top root owner you can create accounts, assign policies, generate passwords and security credentials.
- · IAM tags are key-value pairs you can add to your user.
- Tags can include user information, such as an email address, or can be descriptive, such as a job title. You can use the tags to organize, track, or control access for this user.

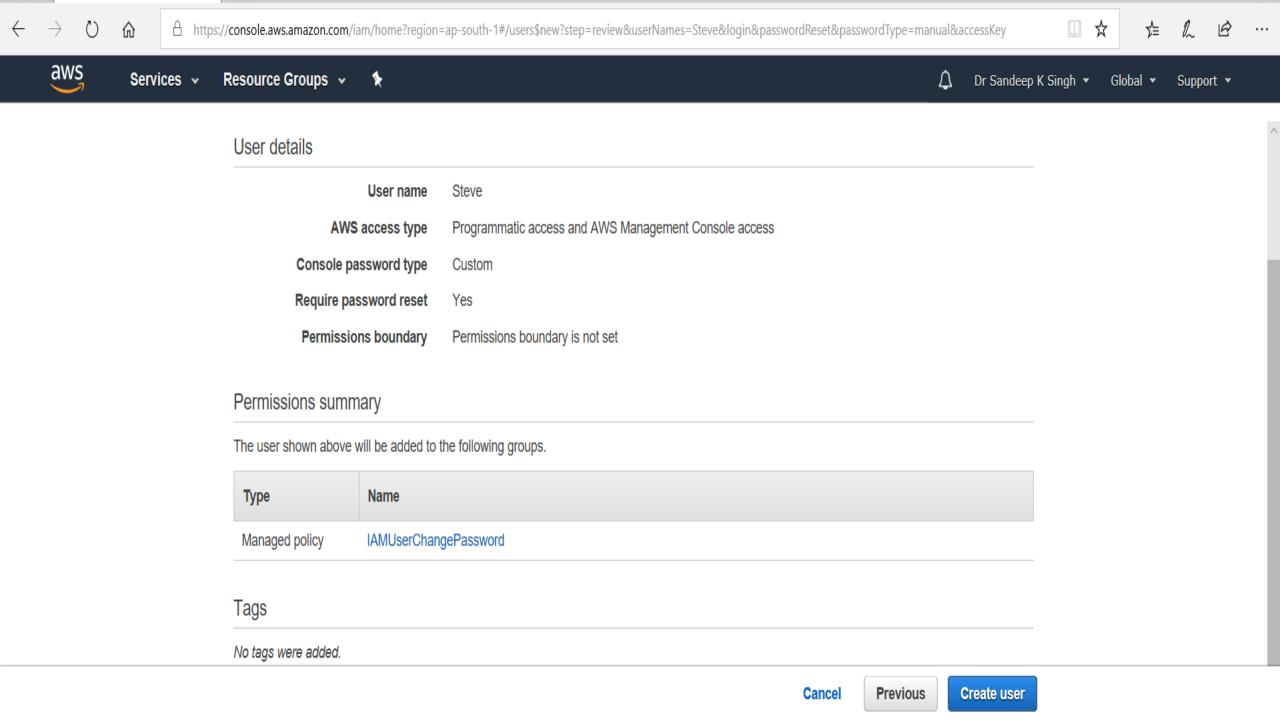


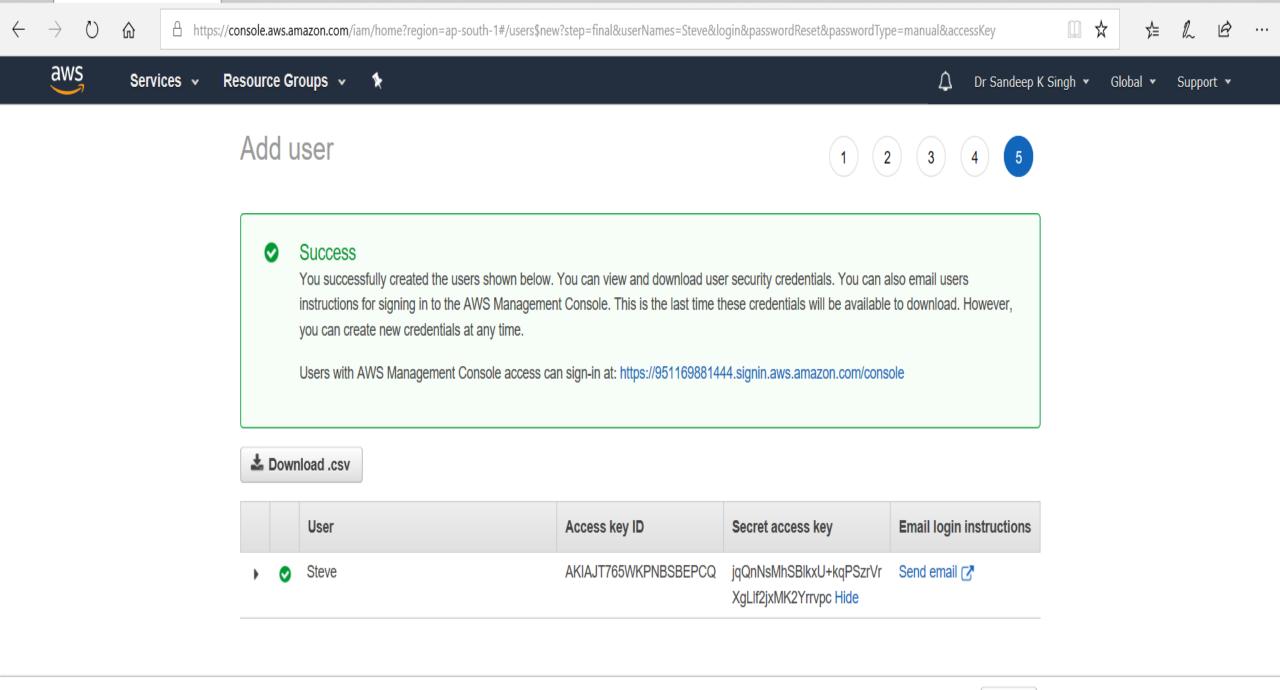


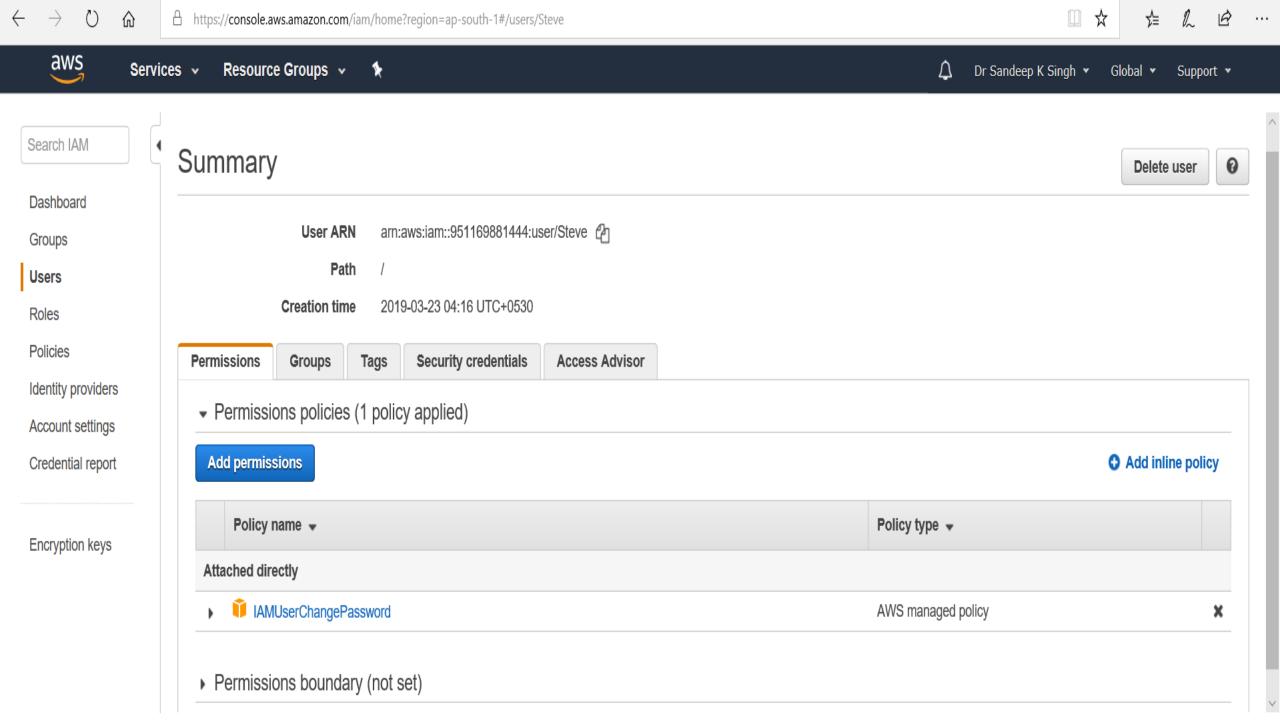


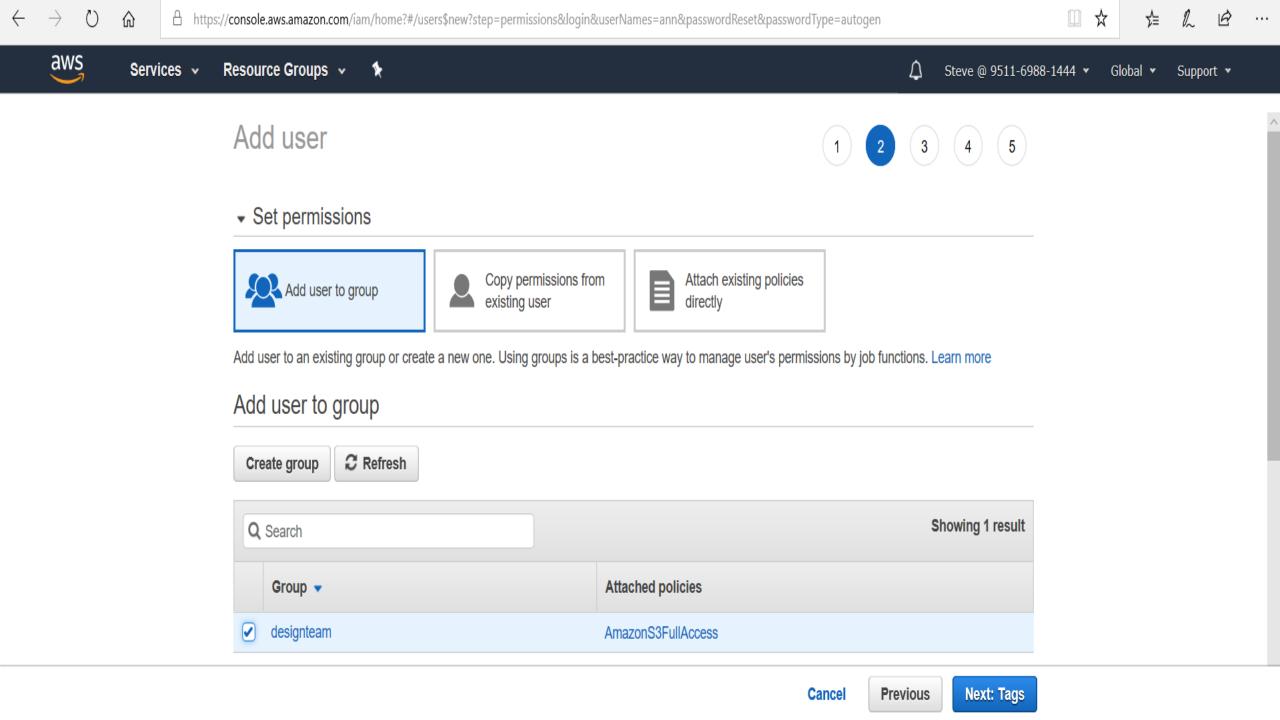
Cancel

Support *



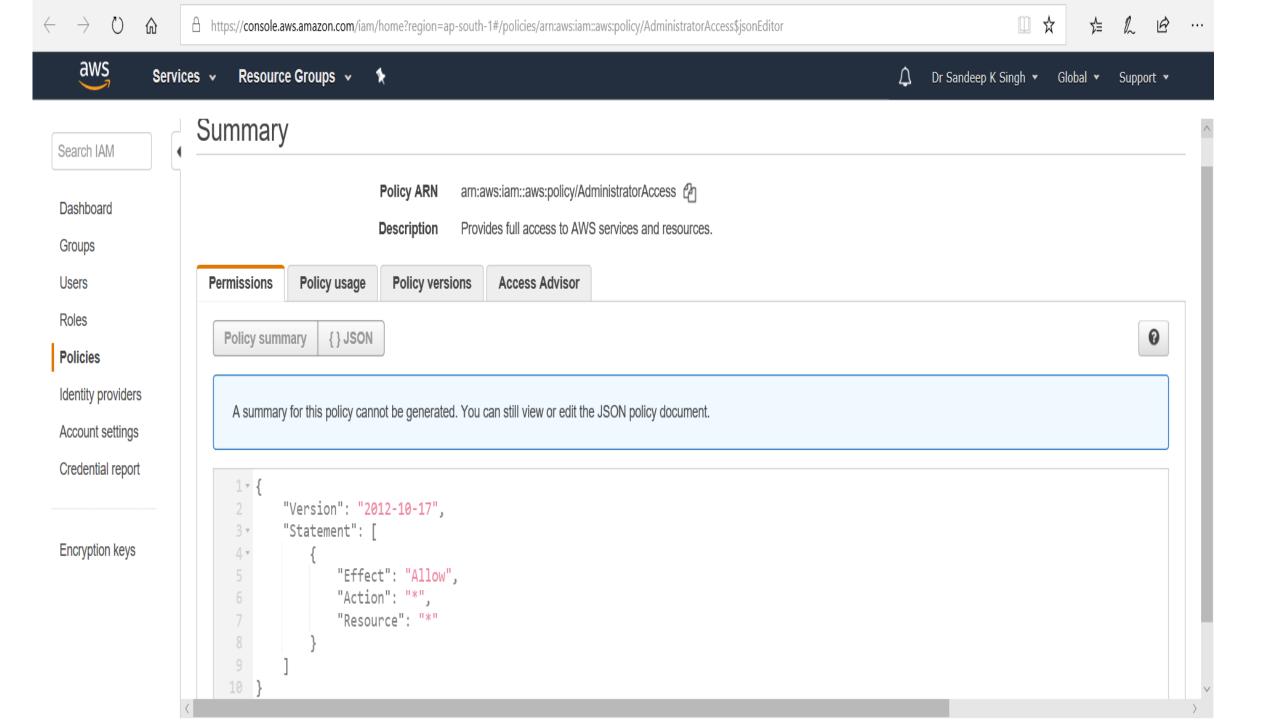






Policies: who, which and what

- · JSON Document- grant permission to user, group and role
- User based or resource based
- · Principal defined by Amazon Resource Names (ARN)
- · Policy Action
- · Target Resource identified by its ARN



Group

- · Logical entity to organize users.
- · Members inherit from group
- · Individual credentials to gain group access.
- · Permit ease in binding the policies.