

# AWS IAM User Management and EC2 Permission Restriction

## *INTRODUCTION*

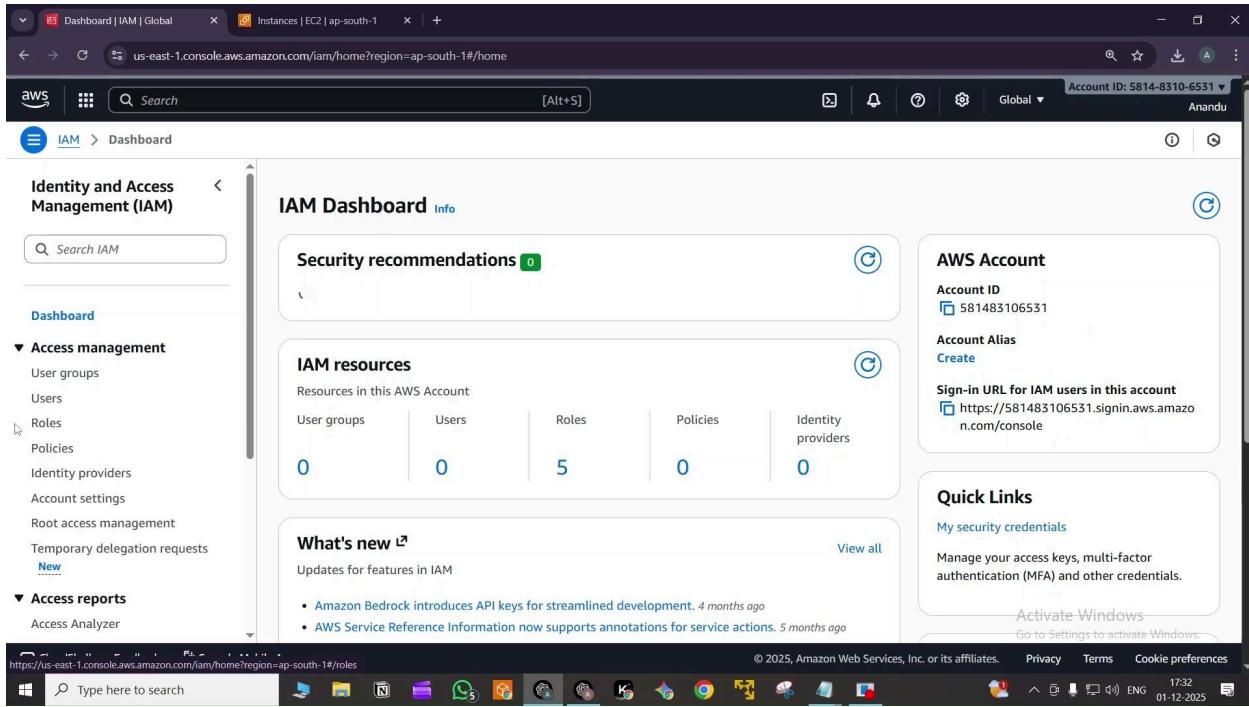
Identity and Access Management (IAM) is one of the most critical security components in Amazon Web Services (AWS). It enables organizations to securely control who can access specific AWS services and resources. In real cloud environments, using the root account for day-to-day tasks is considered unsafe. Instead, IAM users with restricted privileges are created following the “least privilege principle”.

This project focuses on creating and managing IAM users with limited access to Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud). The objective was to configure two different types of IAM users — one with AWS Management Console access and another with Programmatic (CLI) access — ensuring that both users are restricted strictly to EC2 operations while being denied access to all other AWS services.

The tasks performed include creating users, assigning custom IAM policies, generating Access Keys, logging in through the AWS console, configuring authentication through AWS CLI, and verifying restricted access. All actions were validated with screenshots, and the report documents each step in detail.

## **1. IAM Dashboard Overview**

The process begins by accessing the **IAM Dashboard** from the AWS root account. The IAM dashboard provides access to user management, policies, roles, groups, and security analytics. From here, new users and access policies can be created securely.



## 1.IAM dashboard

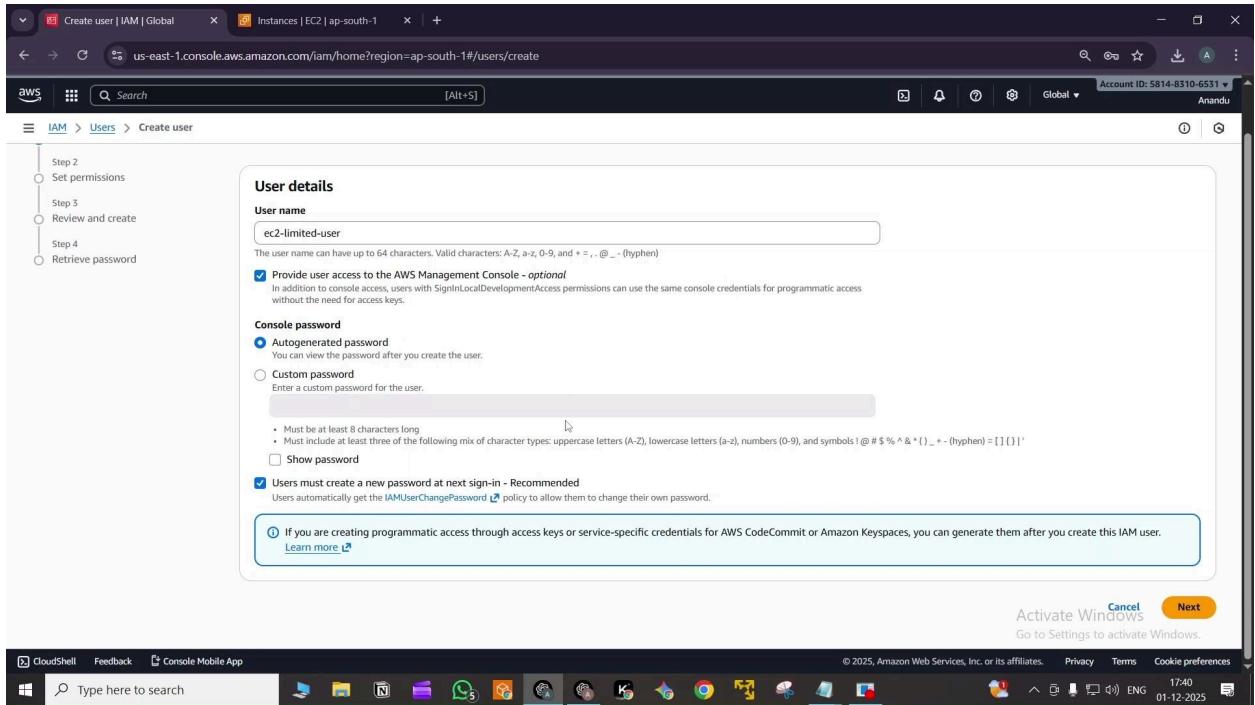
## 2. Creating an IAM User (Management Console Access)

A new IAM user was created through the **Users → Create User** flow.

During creation:

- A username was assigned.
- **Management Console Access** was enabled.
- A custom password was generated.
- The "Require password reset" option was unchecked, allowing immediate login.

This user is intended to log in through the AWS console using a username and password.



## 2.IAM user creation

### 3. Creating a Custom EC2-Only Access Policy

To follow the least-privilege model, a **custom IAM policy** was created manually under **Policies → Create policy**. A JSON policy was added with the following permissions:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

## Meaning:

This allows the user to perform **all EC2 operations only**, while every other AWS service is denied.

Step 1  
Specify user details  
Step 2  
**Set permissions**  
Step 3  
Review and create  
Step 4  
Retrieve password

**Set permissions**  
Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

**Permissions options**

Add user to group  
Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.

Copy permissions  
Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.

Attach policies directly  
Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

**Permissions policies (1427)**  
Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

Filter by Type  
All types

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AccessAnalyzerServiceRolePolicy	AWS managed	0
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	0
AdministratorAccess-Amplify	AWS managed	0
AdministratorAccess-AWSElasticBeanstalk	AWS managed	0
AIOpsAssistantIncidentReportPolicy	AWS managed	0
AIOpsAssistantPolicy	AWS managed	0

## 3.creating a policy

Step 1  
**Specify permissions**  
Info  
Add permissions by selecting services, actions, resources, and conditions. Build permission statements using the JSON editor.

Step 2  
Review and create

**Policy editor**

```
1 {  
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3   "Statement": [  
4     {  
5       "Effect": "Allow",  
6       "Action": "ec2:*",  
7       "Resource": "*"  
8     }  
9   ]  
10 }  
11
```

**Edit statement**

Select a statement  
Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement.  
+ Add new statement

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

## 3.1.json policy

## 4. Attaching the EC2-Full-Access-Only Policy

After creating the policy, it was successfully attached to the IAM user. This ensured that the user can:

- ✓ Access EC2 Dashboard
- ✓ Launch, start, stop EC2 instances

But cannot:

- ✗ Open S3
- ✗ Access IAM
- ✗ Use Lambda or other AWS services

This completes the console user restriction setup.

The screenshot shows the 'Create user' wizard in the AWS IAM console. The current step is 'Review and create'. In the 'User details' section, the username 'ec2-limited-user' is specified, and the 'Console password type' is set to 'Autogenerated'. The 'Require password reset' option is checked. In the 'Permissions summary' section, two policies are listed: 'EC2-Full-Access-Only' (Customer managed) and 'IAMUserChangePassword' (AWS managed). Both policies are associated with the 'Permissions policy' type. The 'Tags - optional' section is empty. At the bottom right, there is a prominent orange 'Create user' button. The browser address bar shows the URL: <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home#/policies/details/arm%3Aaws%3Aiam%3A%3Aaws%3Apolicy%2FIAMUserChangePassword>.

4.policy created and creating the user

## 5. Downloading the Login Credentials (.csv File)

After user creation, the **.csv** file containing the username and password was downloaded.

This file contains:

- Username
- Console login URL
- Temporary or generated password

These credentials were later used to log in as the restricted IAM user.

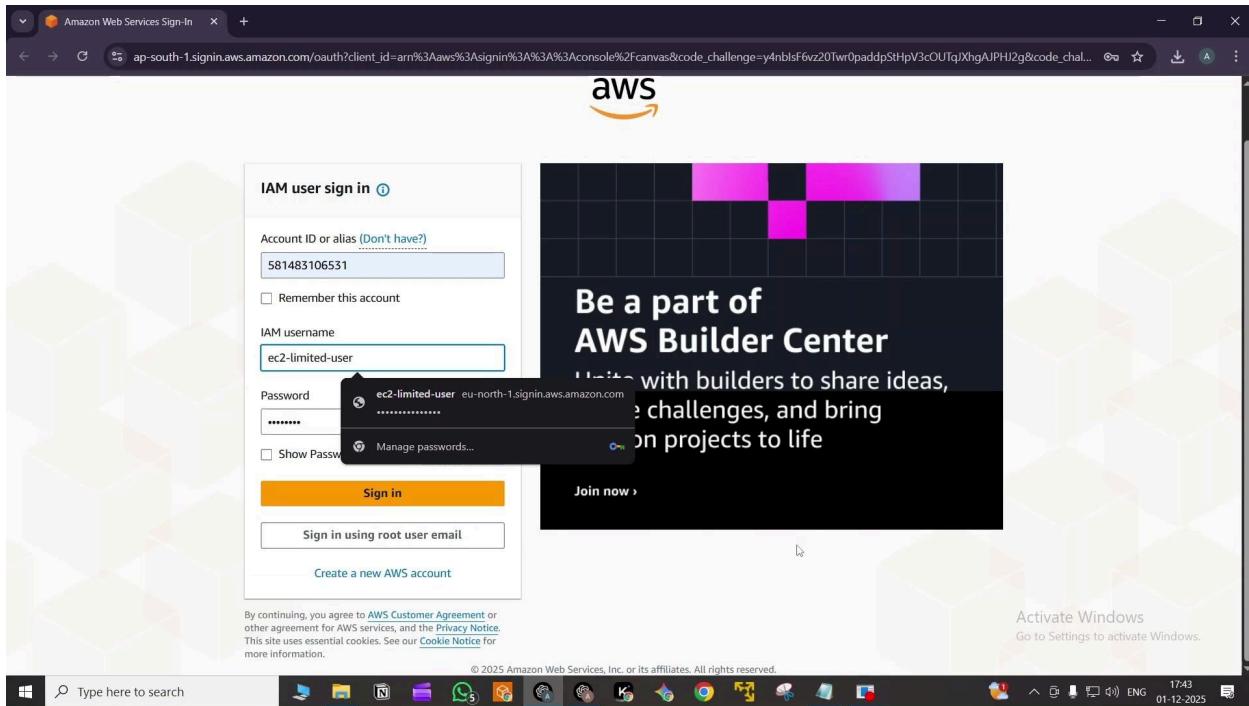
The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create user' page. A success message at the top states 'User created successfully'. Below it, a green bar says 'You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console.' A 'View user' button is present. On the left, a navigation sidebar lists steps: Step 1 (Specify user details), Step 2 (Set permissions), Step 3 (Review and create), and Step 4 (Retrieve password), with Step 4 currently selected. The main content area is titled 'Retrieve password' and contains 'Console sign-in details' with fields for 'Console sign-in URL' (https://581483106531.signin.aws.amazon.com/console) and 'User name' (ec2-limited-user). It also shows a 'Console password' field with a 'Show' link. At the bottom right are 'Cancel', 'Download .csv file' (highlighted in orange), and 'Return to users list' buttons. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Activate Windows' and shows system information like 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', 'Console Mobile App', 'Type here to search', and various icons.

5.successfully created a user

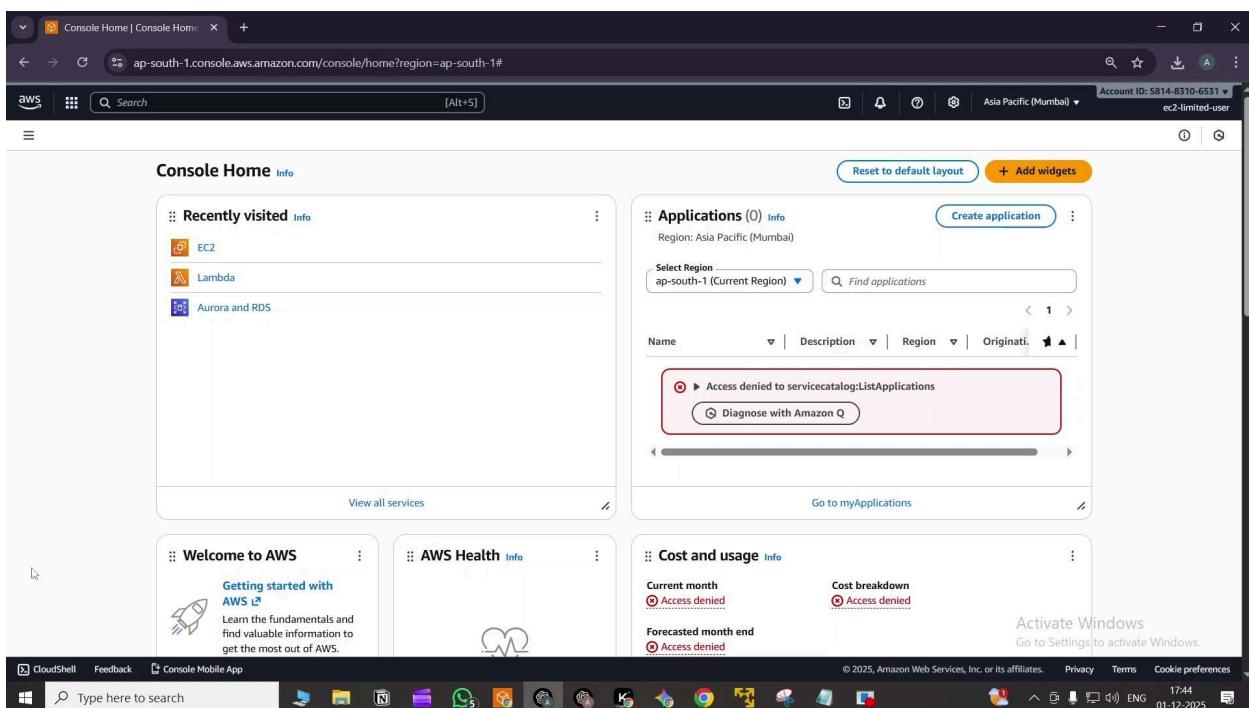
## 6. Logging in as the Restricted IAM User

Using the credentials from the **.csv** file, login was performed through the IAM console URL.

The user interface displayed fewer services compared to the root user, confirming that permissions were limited. Only EC2-related features were accessible, and access to all other services was denied.



## 6.login as IAM user

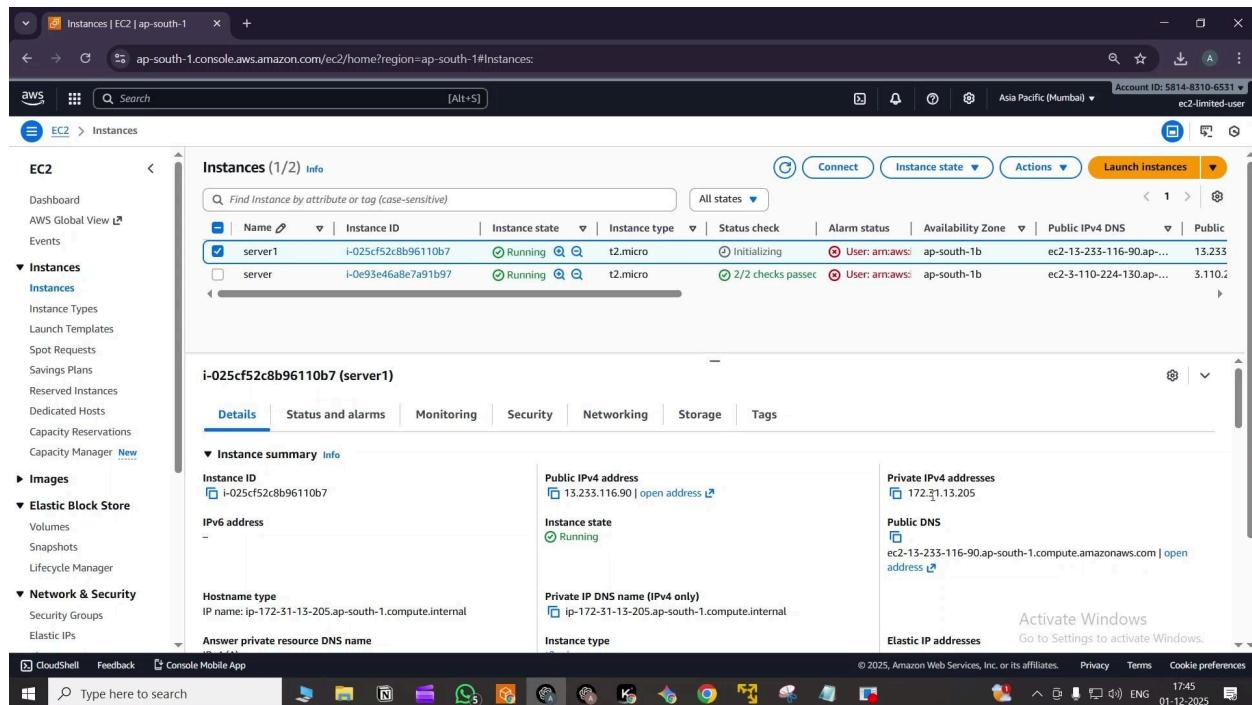


## 7. Launching an EC2 Instance

From the restricted user console:

- EC2 Dashboard was accessed
- An instance was launched successfully

This verified that the **EC2-only policy** was functioning correctly.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with options like Dashboard, AWS Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, and Capacity Manager. The main area displays a table of instances. One instance, named 'server1' with ID i-025cf52c8b96110b7, is selected and shown in detail on the right. It's a t2.micro instance running in the ap-south-1 region. Its public IPv4 address is 13.233.116.90. Another instance, 'server' with ID i-0e93e46a8e7991b97, is also listed. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various icons and a search bar.

7.launching an instance

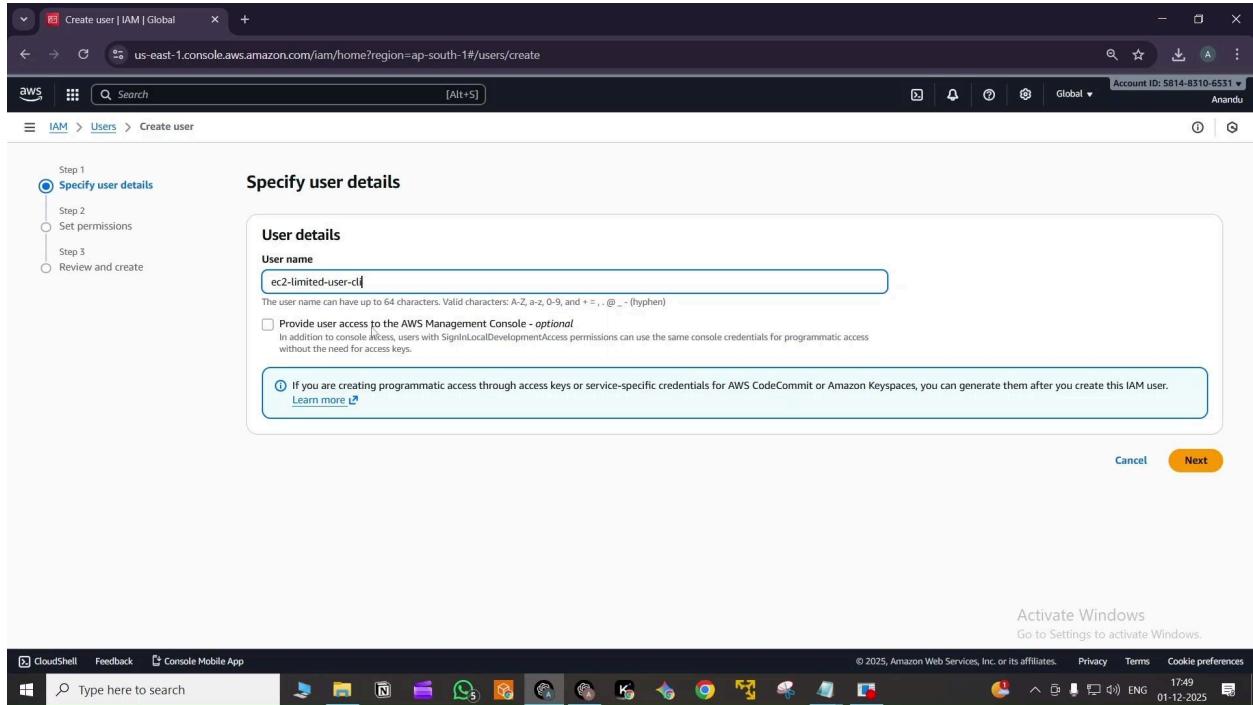
## 8. Creating a Programmatic IAM User (No Console Access)

A second IAM user was created specifically for CLI usage.

During creation:

- The option **Management Console Access** was left **unchecked**.
- Only **Programmatic Access** was enabled, allowing use via AWS CLI or SDK.

This user cannot log in from the AWS website.



## 8. Programmatic IAM User

## 9. Creating an Access Key for CLI

Under **Security Credentials**, a new **Access Key** was generated.

- Login method selected: **CLI (Command Line Interface)**
- A new key pair was created and downloaded as a **.csv** file

This file contains:

- Access Key ID
- Secret Access Key

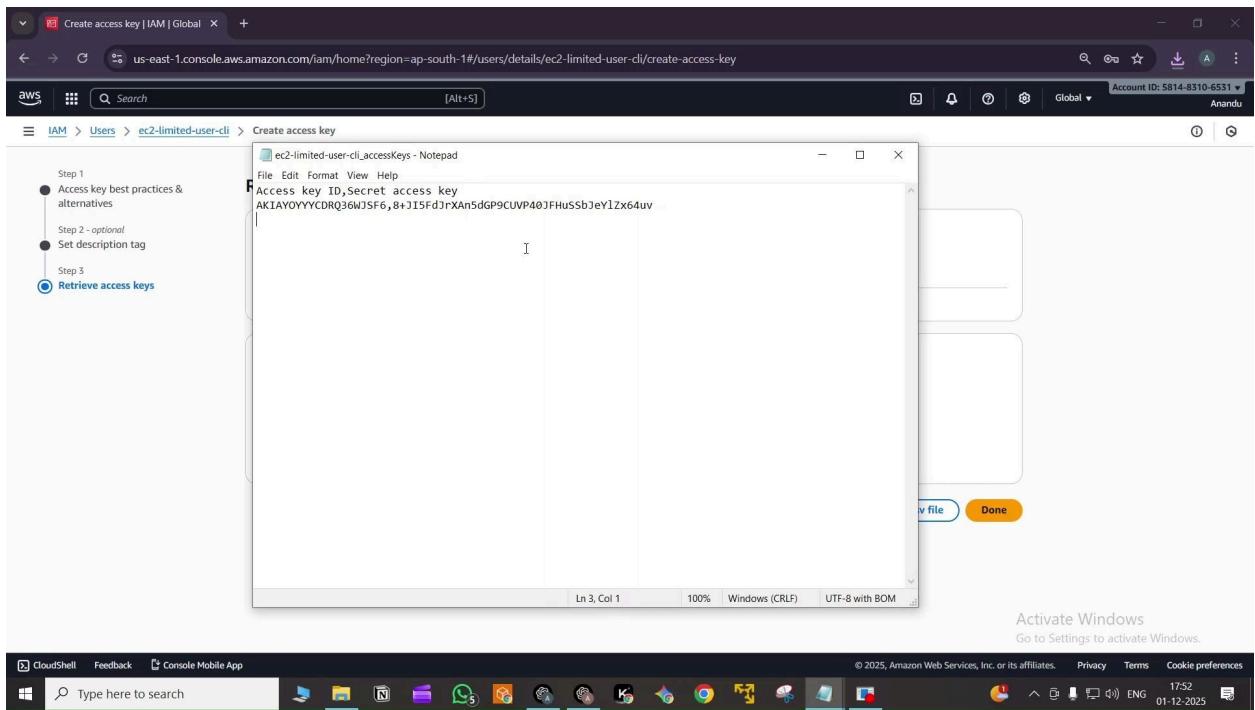
These keys are required for AWS CLI authentication.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/details/ec2-limited-user-cli?section=permissions>. A green success message box is displayed: "User created successfully. You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console." Below this, the user details for "ec2-limited-user-cli" are shown under the "Summary" tab. The ARN is listed as `arn:aws:iam::581483106531:user/ec2-limited-user-cli`. The "Console access" status is "Disabled". The "Created" date is December 01, 2025, at 17:50 (UTC+05:30). The "Last console sign-in" field is empty. On the right, there is a button to "Access key 1" and "Create access key". The "Permissions" tab is selected, showing one policy attached: "EC2-Full-Access-Only" (Customer managed). The permissions policies list has a count of 1. The browser interface includes a search bar, a taskbar with various icons, and a status bar at the bottom.

## 9.Access Key

The screenshot shows the "Create access key" wizard in the AWS IAM console, specifically Step 1: "Access key best practices & alternatives". The URL is <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/details/ec2-limited-user-cli/create-access-key>. The left sidebar shows the user navigation path: IAM > Users > ec2-limited-user-cli > Create access key. The main content area is titled "Access key best practices & alternatives" and includes a note: "Avoid using long-term credentials like access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives." A "Use case" section lists several options: "Command Line Interface (CLI)" (selected), "Local code", "Application running on an AWS compute service", "Third-party service", "Application running outside AWS", and "Other". Below this is a "Alternatives recommended" section with two bullet points: "Use AWS CLI V2 and the `aws login` command to use your existing console credentials in the CLI." and "Use AWS CloudShell, a browser-based CLI, to run commands." The browser interface includes a search bar, a taskbar with various icons, and a status bar at the bottom.

## 9.1.CLI



9.2.\*(.csv)file

## 10. AWS CLI Configuration (Using PuTTY → EC2 Instance)

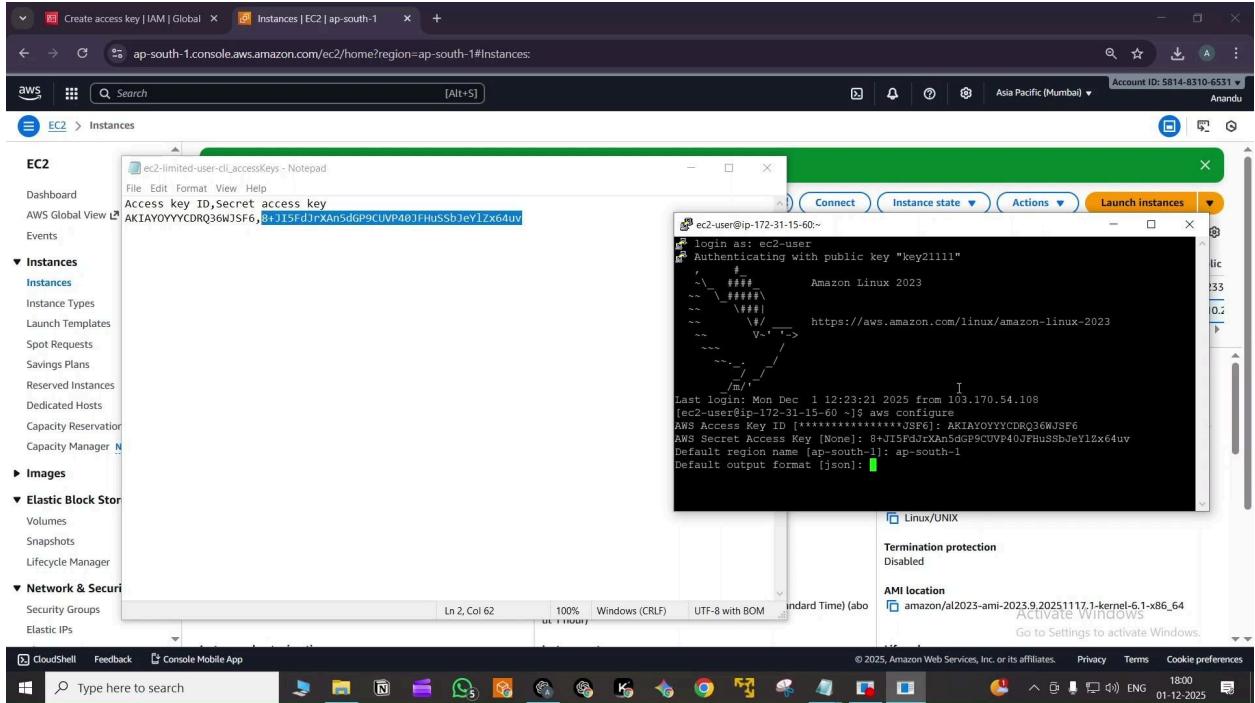
Using a PuTTY connection to an EC2 instance: The following command was executed:

```
aws configure
```

This step required entering:

- Access Key ID
- Secret Access Key
- Default region (ap-south-1)
- Output format (json)

AWS CLI was then authenticated as the programmatic user.



## 10.accesing user via putty

## 11. Verifying Access Through AWS CLI

The identity of the logged-in CLI user was verified using:

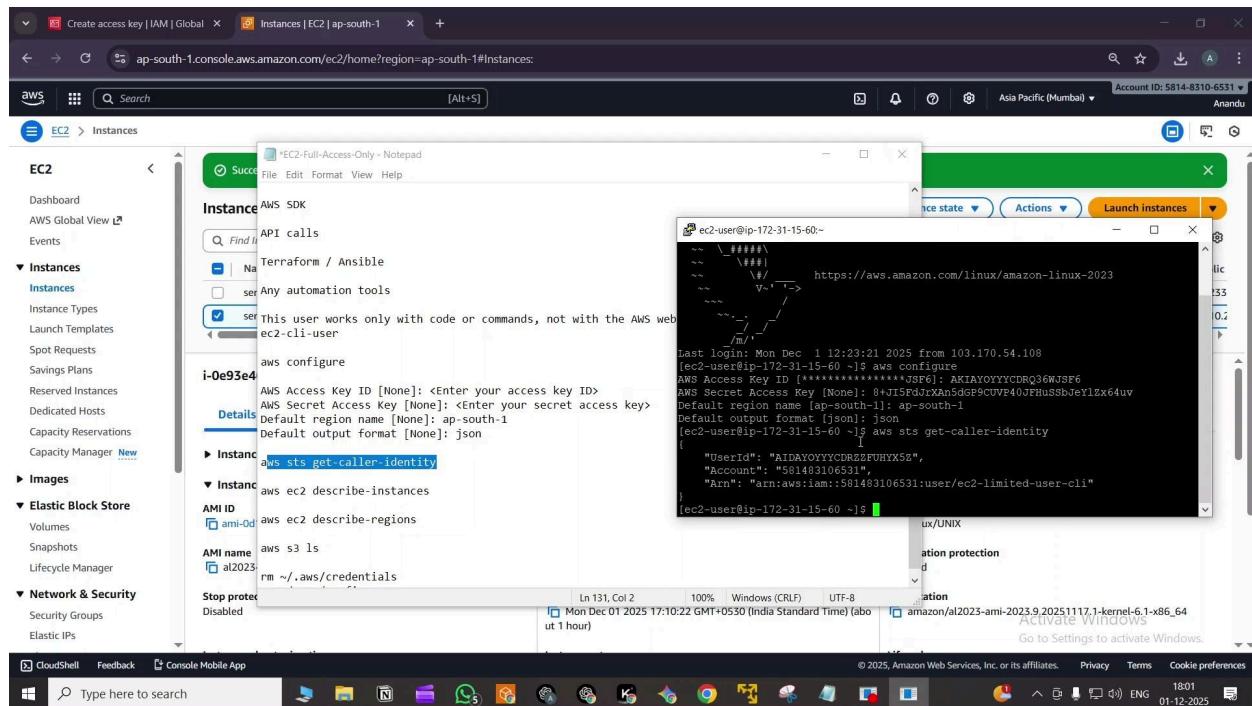
```
aws sts get-caller-identity
```

The output confirmed that the programmatic user was active and authenticated.

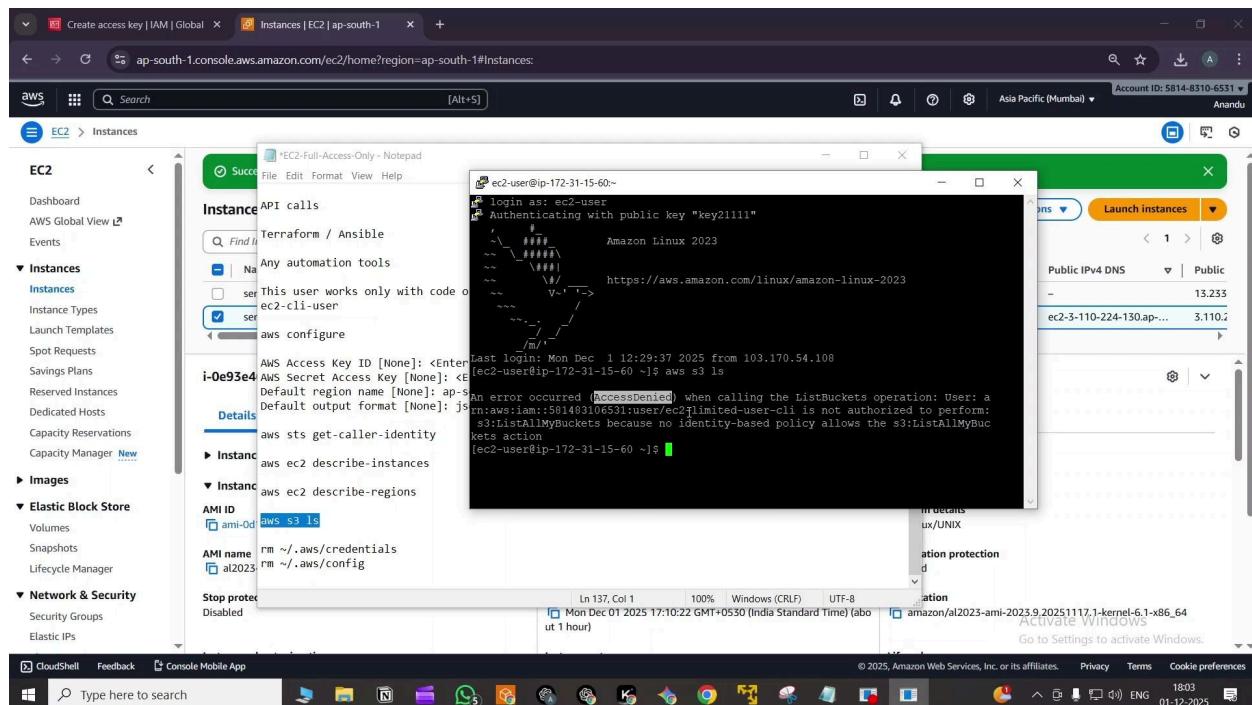
Further tests:

- ✓ `aws ec2 describe-instances` → Worked
- ✗ `aws s3 ls` → AccessDenied (expected)

This validated the restricted permissions.



## 11.1.command-aws sts get-caller-identity



11.2.command-~~X~~ aws s3 ls