Prerequisite setup of multi-environment Aws accounts

using control tower for stating a SAAS company.

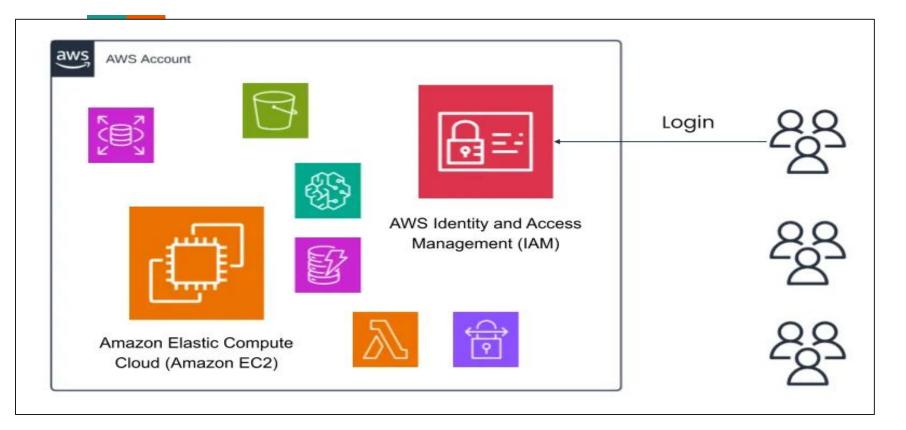
Prerequisite Setup of a Multi-Account for starting SaaS Company in AWS Cloud

The objective of this project is to build a scalable and secure infrastructure on AWS using Infrastructure as Code practices and to establish a Setup for a Multi account and multi region SaaS company setup in Cloud.

Setup of a Multi-Account for starting SaaS Company

- Setup of AWS Control tower/Landing Zone and creation of 3 dev, staging, prod accounts using AWS organizations.
- Configure SSO(Single Sign On) for the created AWS accounts.
- SCP implementation
- Applying Proactive and reactive controls from the AWS control tower console.
- Cross-account access and Role Based Access Control(RBAC) implementation .

How it was Before



Single AWS Account:

An AWS account was created, and the team logged in directly.

Resource Deployment:

Initial team deployed resources like EC2, databases, and storage.

Growth and New Teams:

New teams also logged in directly and deployed their own resources.

Unstructured Management:

Resources became mixed, making tracking and cost management difficult.

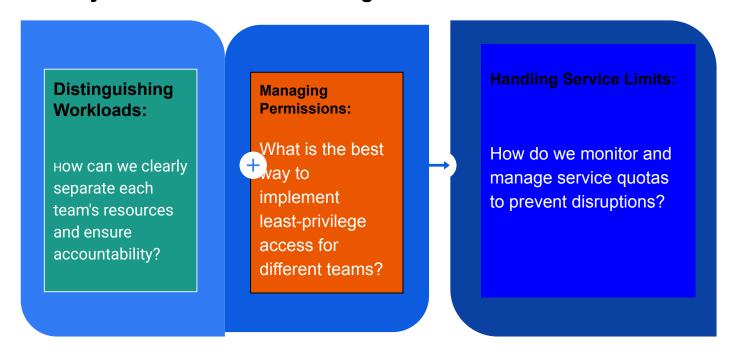
No Governance:

No central policies, limited permissions, and no environment separation.

Security Risks:

Direct logins and lack of control increased security vulnerabilities.

Key Questions for AWS Management:



Aws organisations

How do AWS organizations solve this problem?

AWS Organizations Overview:

 AWS Organizations is a service that helps you consolidate multiple AWS accounts into a single, centrally managed organization.

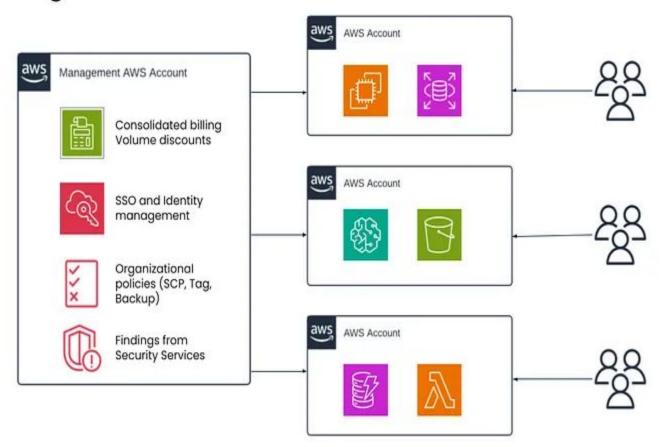
Account Management & Billing:

• It provides centralized account management and consolidated billing to meet budgetary, security, and compliance needs.

Administrator Capabilities:

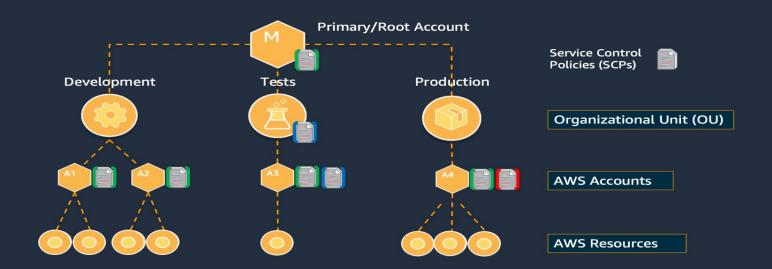
- As an administrator, you can:
 - Create new accounts within the organization.
 - Invite existing AWS accounts to join your organization.

AWS Organization



SCP Policies

AWS Organizations – Service Control Policies (SCP)





What is AWS Control Tower?

- Automates the setup of a Landing Zone in AWS.
- Provides guardrails for governance and compliance.
- Integrates AWS Organizations to streamline multi-account setup.
- Simplifies account provisioning and management.

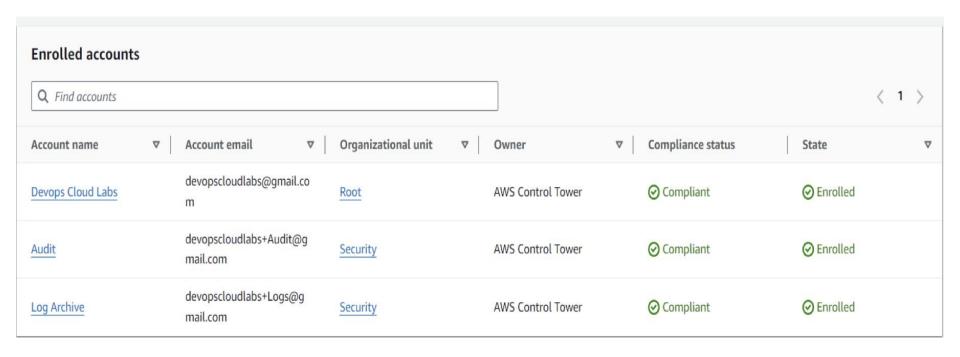
AWS Control Tower

Landing Zone provisioned by AWS Control Tower Management Account AWS Control Tower **AWS Organizations** AWS IAM Identity Center AWS CloudFormation AWS Service Catalog **Identity Center** Security OU Sandbox OU (Account Factory) StackSets directory Log Archive account Audit account Provisioned accounts Account Account Security cross-Account baseline baseline account roles baseline Centralized AWS CloudTrail **AWS Config** Security Network and AWS Config logs

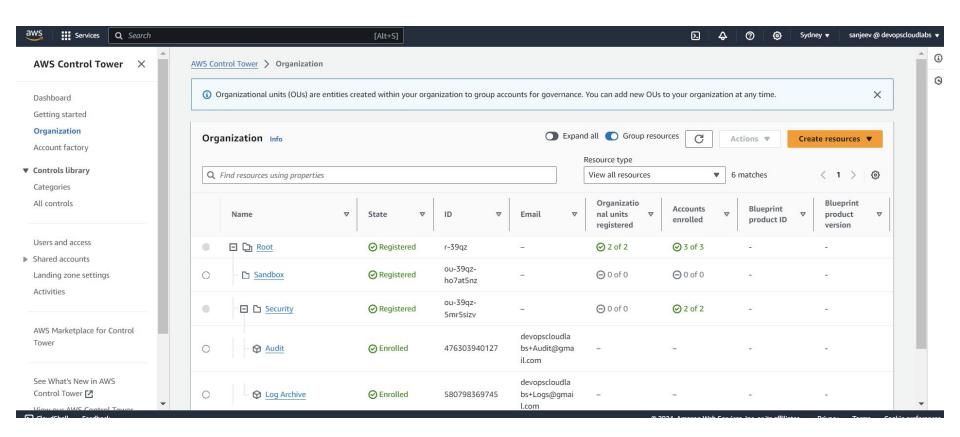
Landing zone may help you with the following:

- **Security controls** Different security policies for different workloads
- **Isolation** The AWS account is a unit of security protection
- **Data isolation** Limit access to highly private data
- **Different teams** with different responsibilities and resource needs
- **Different business units** with different purposes and processes
- **Billing** separate charges (especially for traffic, as it can not be tagged)
- **Limit allocation** Prevents one workload from affecting others (when service limit was reached)

Compliant and Non-compliant accounts



AWS Organization

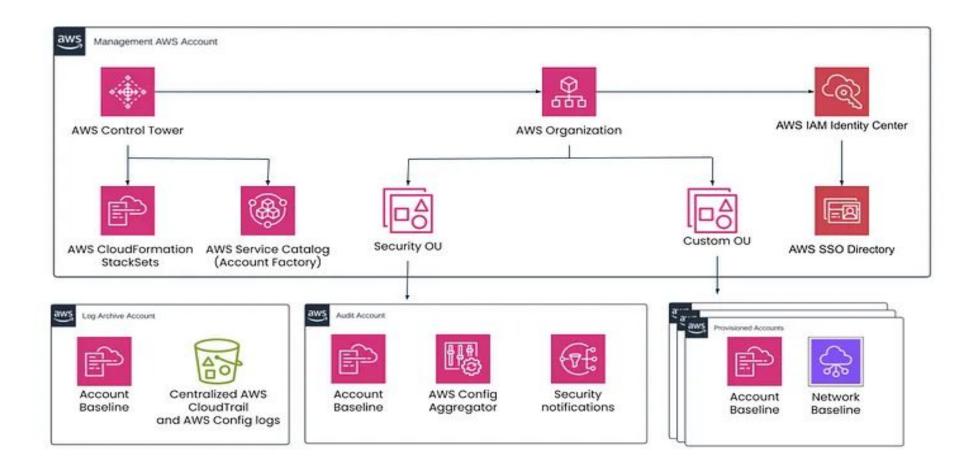


Aws Control tower demo

https://youtu.be/e_AIUg2B-ac?si=Y6JqMs-IAlpdCksn

Why we use AWS Control Tower??

- Setup best practices AWS environment in few clicks
- Standardize AWS Accounts
- Centralize Management Policy
- Enforce governance and compliance proactively
- Enable end-user self-service
- Get continuous visibility into the AWS account
- Gain peace of mind



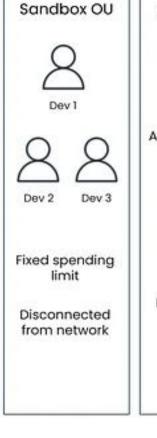














Account Structure in Landing Zone

Management Account:

- Consolidated billing and AWS SSO.
- Manages Control Tower Guardrails (security rules).
- Used to enroll new accounts via Account Factory.

Log Archive Account:

- Stores logs in S3 buckets.
- Used for centralized logging (security, access, application logs).

Audit Account:

- Central point for security services like Security Hub, GuardDuty, and Inspector.
- Receives delegated administrator access from Management account.

Infrastructure OU:

Contains accounts for core services like networking, shared services, DevOps tools, and backups.

Workloads OU:

Segregates accounts for different environments (Prod, Stage, Dev) or applications.

Sandbox OU:

- Provides personal AWS accounts for employees' testing and experiments.
- Can have budget limits and restrictions, disconnected from main network for security.

Suspended OU:

- Fully restricted (SCP: deny all).
- Used temporarily for accounts pending closure or budget breaches (e.g., move Sandbox accounts here).

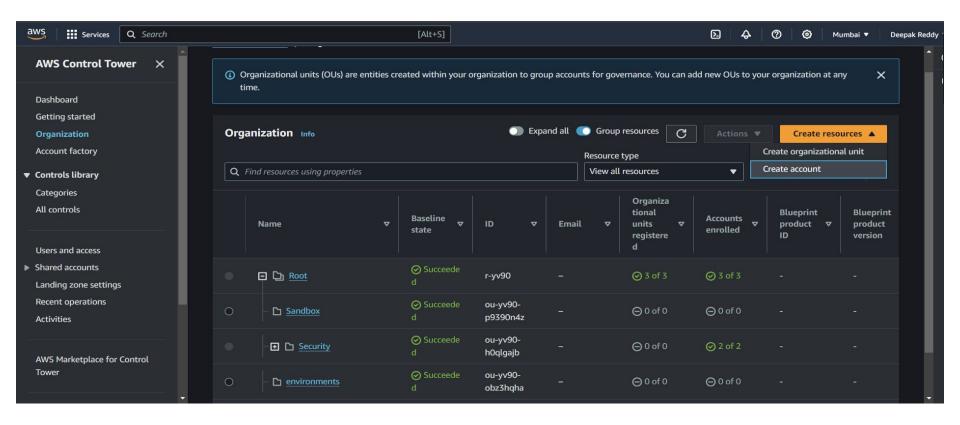
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Organizational structure

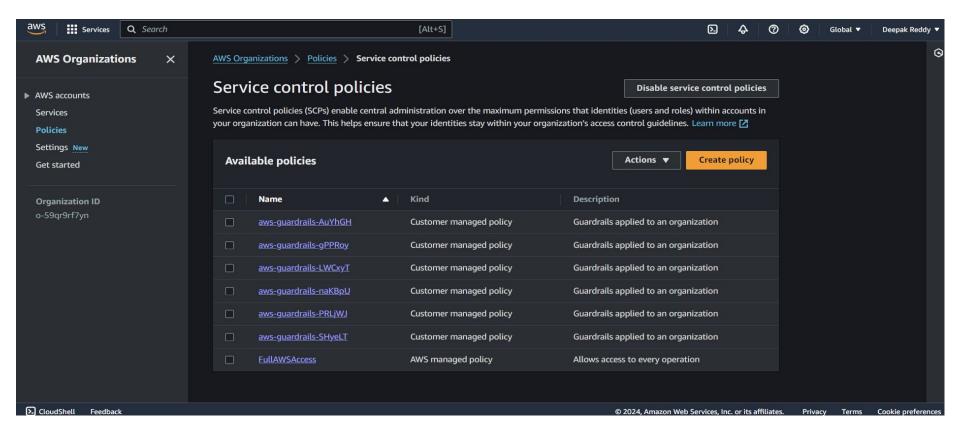
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Create a control tower by referring the below video

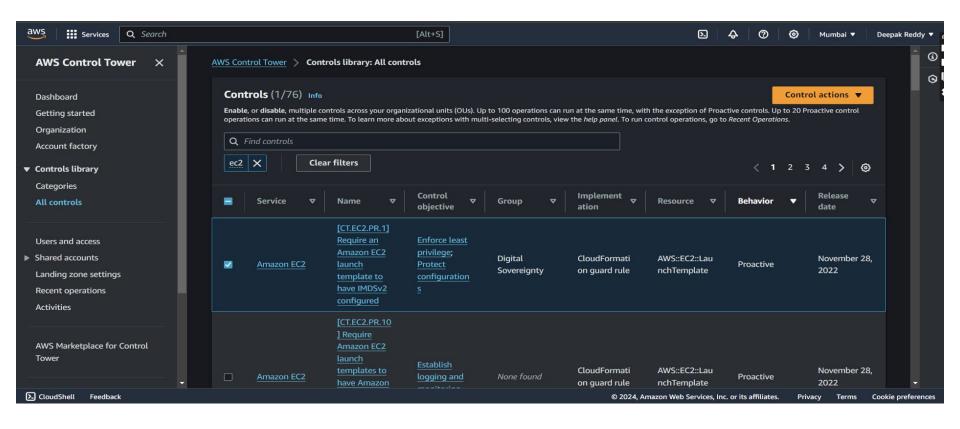
Step2 – create extra dev ,stage, prod accounts from the control tower console



Step 3 – go to aws organisations console and apply some SCP'S, play with scp's to get better understanding



Step4 – after applying policies, for additional compliance go back to again control tower console to apply proactive, detective controlls

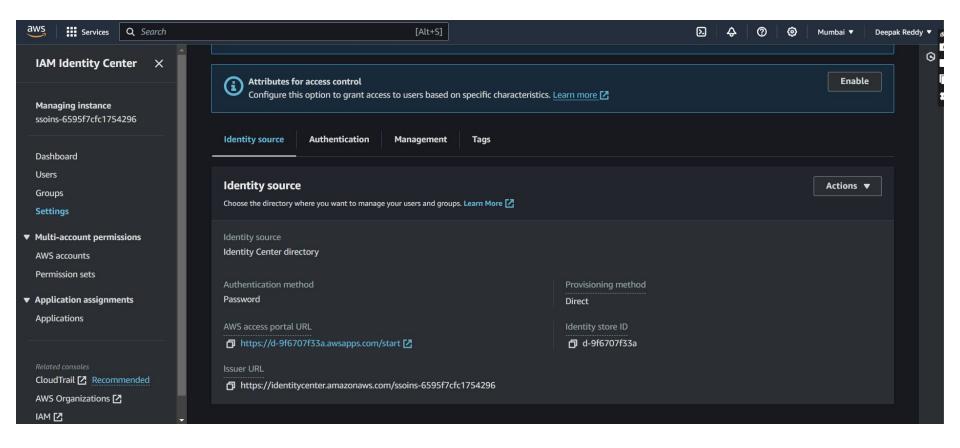


Step5 – Try to apply these most used SCP'S across multiple accounts

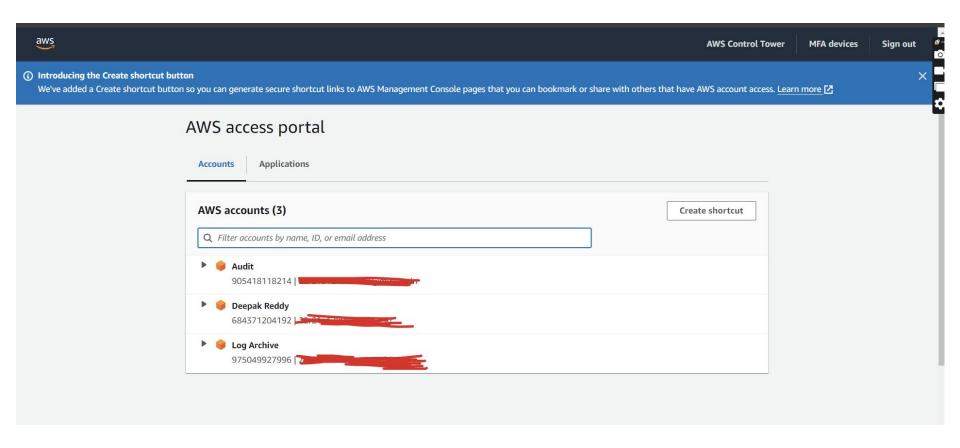
Most used SCP'S are -

https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/industries/best-practices-for-aws-organizations-service-control-policies-in-a-multi-account-environment/

Step6 –setup a single sign-on (SSO) using aws identity centre. Search for identity centre in aws and setup the SSO



Multiple account access at one page – SSO



Using SCP and Permission Set Together

Scenario:

You have 3 developers, and you want them to:

- Access only RDS and DynamoDB in 5 AWS accounts.
- Prevent all users (even admins) from using EC2 across the organization.

Step 1: Create a Service Control Policy (SCP)

- 1. Go to the **AWS Organizations** console.
- 2. Click Policies → Create policy.
- 3. Create an SCP that denies EC2 access but allows everything else:

- 1. Name it: DenyEC2.
- 2. Attach this SCP to the **OU** or **accounts** where you want to restrict EC2.

Step 2: Create a Permission Set in IAM Identity Center

- 1. Go to IAM Identity Center → Permission sets.
- 2. Click Create permission set.
- Choose Custom permission set.
- 4. Attach:
 - AmazonRDSFullAccess
 - o AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess
- 5. Name it: DatabaseAdminAccess.
- This gives access to RDS and DynamoDB only.

Step 3: Assign Users to AWS Accounts

Go to IAM Identity Center \rightarrow AWS accounts.

Select the 5 AWS accounts.

Click Assign users or groups.

Select the 3 developers.

Choose the DatabaseAdminAccess permission set.

This grants RDS + DynamoDB access to those users in those accounts.

Step 4: Users Access AWS

Developers log in via the IAM Identity Center portal.

They choose an account and role (DatabaseAdminAccess).

They will see only RDS and DynamoDB available.

EC2 will be **completely blocked**, even if they try