

AWS Cloud DevSecOps [Part1]

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Overview

In this combined AWS project, I explored and implemented two core services:

1. **AWS IAM & EC2 for identity and access control**
2. **Amazon S3 for static website hosting**

Part 1: IAM Security and EC2 Management

Project Goal

The objective was to learn how AWS IAM controls authentication and authorization across cloud resources, specifically focusing on EC2 instances tagged by environment (*development* or *production*).

Step 1: Launch EC2 Instances

I launched two Amazon EC2 instances:

- One tagged as *Environment: development*

- Another as `Environment: production`

Launch an instance [Info](#)

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

▼ **Name and tags** [Info](#)

Key	Value	Resource types	
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="perezawsec2"/>	<input type="text" value="Select resource types"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
		<input type="button" value="Instances"/>	
<input type="text" value="Env"/>	<input type="text" value="production"/>	<input type="text" value="Select resource types"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
		<input type="button" value="Instances"/>	

You can add up to 48 more tags.

Step 2: Tagging for Identification

Used **tags** to classify instances:

- `Key: Env`
- `Value: development` or `production`

Tags allow filtering and management of similar resources easily.

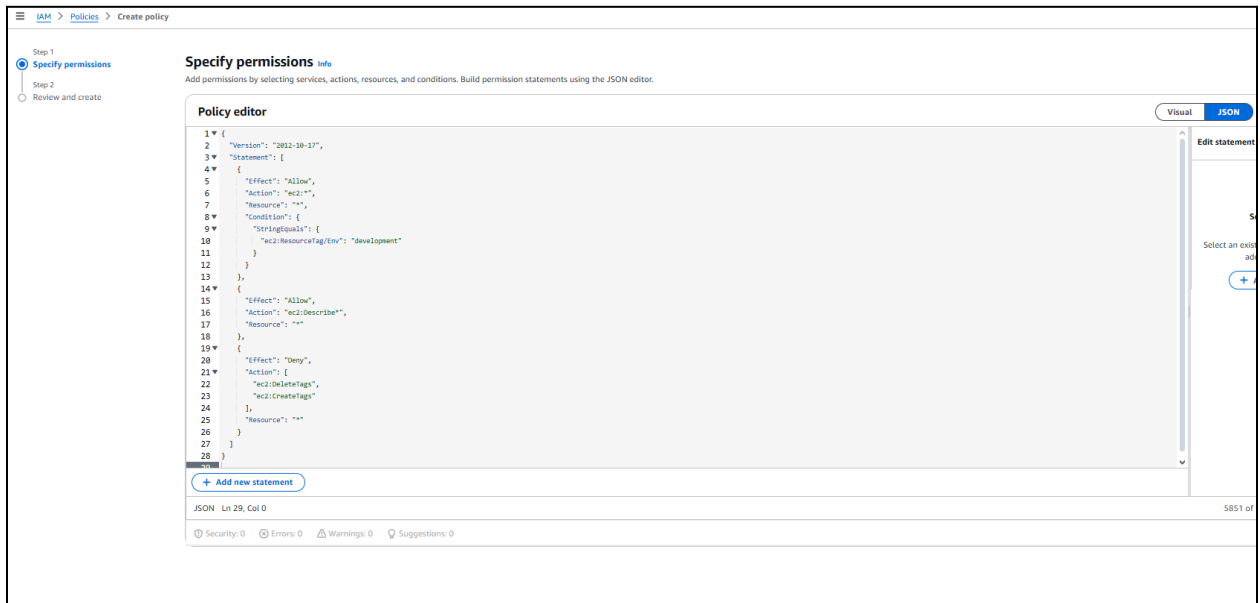
Step 3: Create IAM Policy with Tag-Based Access

I created a **custom IAM policy** using JSON, where:

- Users could `Start`, `Stop`, or `Describe` EC2 instances **only** if tagged as `development`.
- All users were **denied** the ability to create or delete tags.

IAM JSON Policy Structure:

- **Effect**: Allow/Deny
- **Action**: ec2:StartInstances, ec2:StopInstances, etc.
- **Resource**: Instances tagged as **Env=development**

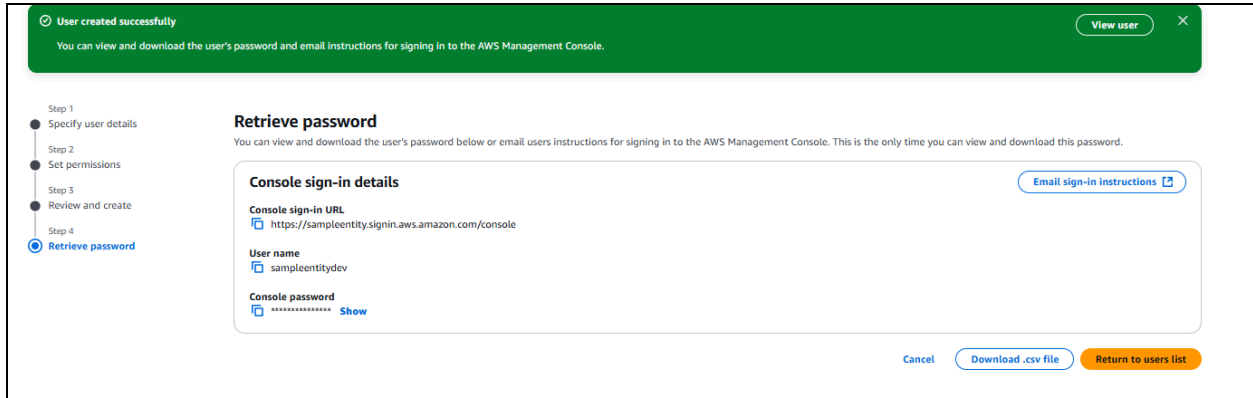


Step 4: IAM User and Group Setup

Created a new IAM user and added them to a user group with the above policy attached.

Benefits of using **groups**:

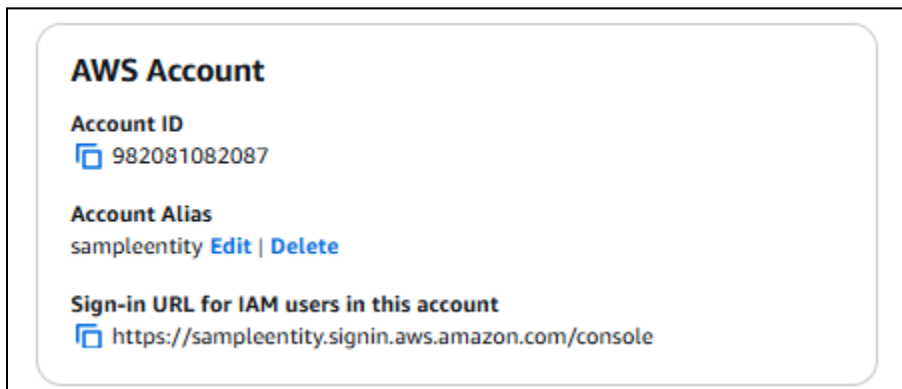
- Simplified permission management
- Scalability when managing multiple users



Step 5: Create Account Alias

I created a **friendly alias** for the AWS sign-in URL, making it easier to access:

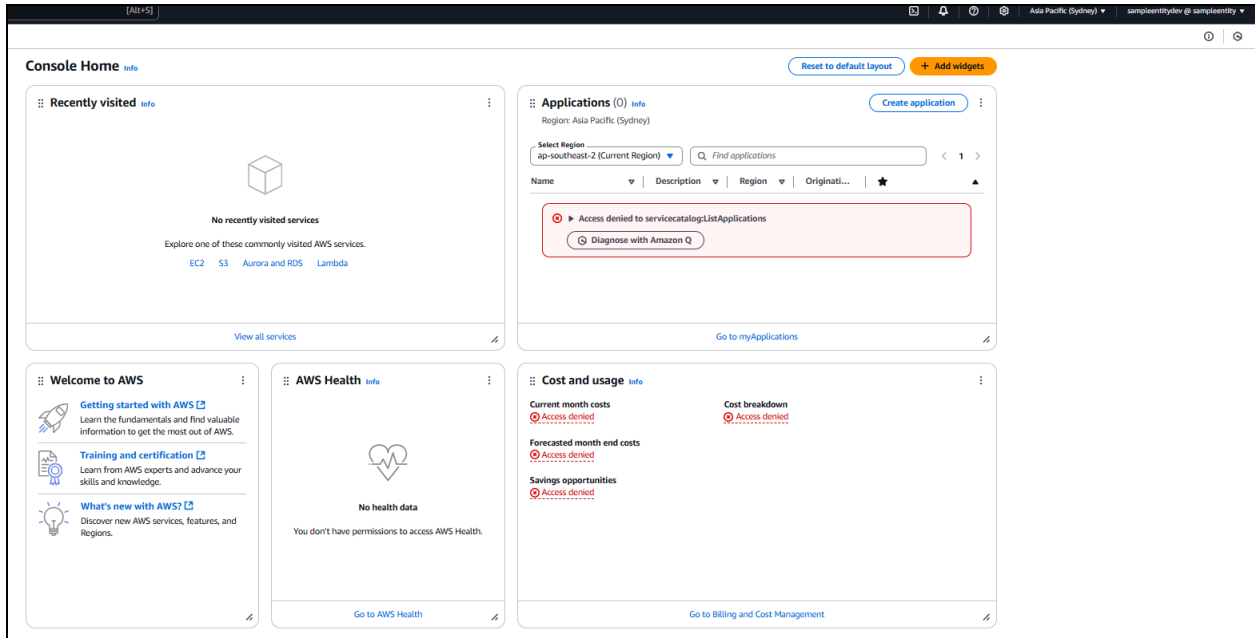
- `https://sampleentity.signin.aws.amazon.com/console` (no longer available to avoid charges)



Step 6: Testing IAM Access

Testing results:

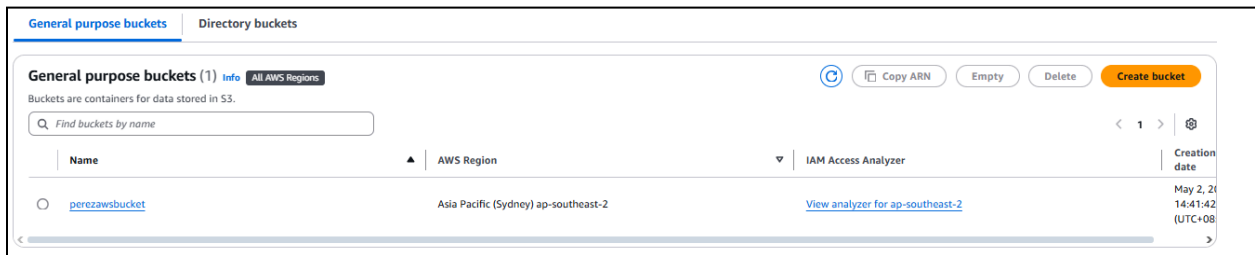
- Able to stop the **development** EC2 instance.
- Blocked when attempting to stop the **production** EC2 instance (as expected).



Part 2: Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3

Step 1: Create an S3 Bucket

- Created a new bucket with a globally unique name.
- Chose the **Asia Pacific (Sydney)** region (`ap-southeast-2`).



Step 2: Upload Website Files

Uploaded:

- `index.html`
- Several image files

These files formed the core of my static website.

Amazon S3

Upload

Info

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose [Add files](#) or [Add folder](#).

Files and folders (26 total, 13.5 MB)

RemoveAdd filesAdd folder

Find by name

Name	Folder	Type	Size
adnulego.png	images/	image/png	632.1 KB
db.php	-	-	658.0 B
index.php	-	-	2.5 KB
LAMP stack - AdNU_CEVAS Documentation.pdf	-	application/pdf	143.2 KB
LAMP stack - AdNU_CEVAS Source Codes.pdf	-	application/pdf	276.1 KB
Landing.html	-	text/html	3.0 KB
LICENSE	-	-	11.1 KB
Log-in.html	-	text/html	5.4 KB
LoginPHP.php	-	-	5.0 KB
LogoutPHP.php	-	-	102.0 B

Destination

Info

Destination

s3://perezawbucket

Destination details

Bucket settings that impact new objects stored in the specified destination.

Permissions

Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts.

Properties

Specify storage class, encryption settings, tags, and more.

CancelUpload

perezawbucket

Info

ObjectsPropertiesPermissionsMetricsManagementAccess Points

Objects (26)

Copy S3 URICopy URLDownloadOpenDeleteActionsCreate folderUpload

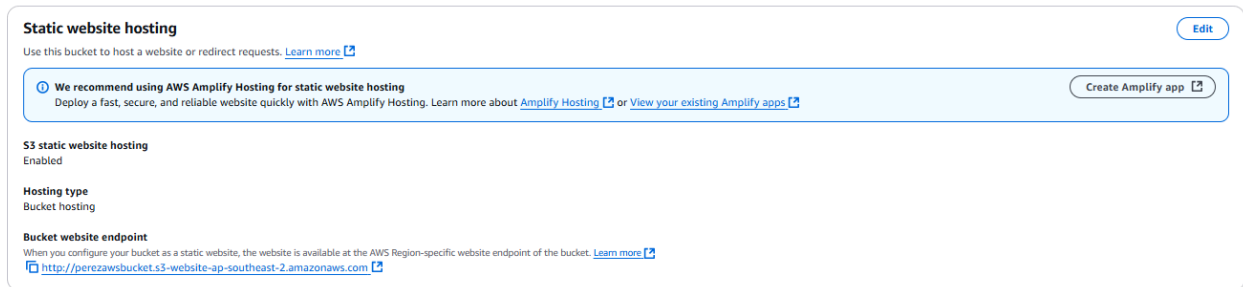
Find objects by prefixShow versions

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
htaccess	htaccess	May 2, 2025, 14:50:34 (UTC+08:00)	267.0 B	Standard
AdNU_CEVAS.pdf	pdf	May 2, 2025, 14:50:41 (UTC+08:00)	4.7 MB	Standard
db.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:13 (UTC+08:00)	658.0 B	Standard
Generate.html	html	May 2, 2025, 14:50:42 (UTC+08:00)	5.7 KB	Standard
GeneratePHP.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:43 (UTC+08:00)	6.7 KB	Standard
images/	Folder	-	-	-
index.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:13 (UTC+08:00)	2.5 KB	Standard
LAMP stack - AdNU_CEVAS Documentation.pdf	pdf	May 2, 2025, 14:50:14 (UTC+08:00)	143.2 KB	Standard
LAMP stack - AdNU_CEVAS Source Codes.pdf	pdf	May 2, 2025, 14:50:15 (UTC+08:00)	276.1 KB	Standard
Landing.html	html	May 2, 2025, 14:50:16 (UTC+08:00)	3.0 KB	Standard
LICENSE	-	May 2, 2025, 14:50:16 (UTC+08:00)	11.1 KB	Standard
Log-in.html	html	May 2, 2025, 14:50:17 (UTC+08:00)	5.4 KB	Standard
LoginPHP.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:17 (UTC+08:00)	5.0 KB	Standard
LogoutPHP.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:18 (UTC+08:00)	102.0 B	Standard
README.md	md	May 2, 2025, 14:50:19 (UTC+08:00)	2.0 KB	Standard
Search-Result.html	html	May 2, 2025, 14:50:21 (UTC+08:00)	195.0 B	Standard
Search.html	html	May 2, 2025, 14:50:19 (UTC+08:00)	5.0 KB	Standard
SearchPHP.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:20 (UTC+08:00)	7.0 KB	Standard
SearchResultPHP.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:21 (UTC+08:00)	4.7 KB	Standard
Sign-up.html	html	May 2, 2025, 14:50:22 (UTC+08:00)	6.0 KB	Standard
SignupPHP.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:23 (UTC+08:00)	5.8 KB	Standard
Validate.html	html	May 2, 2025, 14:50:24 (UTC+08:00)	4.9 KB	Standard
ValidatePHP.php	php	May 2, 2025, 14:50:24 (UTC+08:00)	5.3 KB	Standard
ViewCert.html	html	May 2, 2025, 14:50:25 (UTC+08:00)	5.6 KB	Standard

Step 3: Enable Static Website Hosting

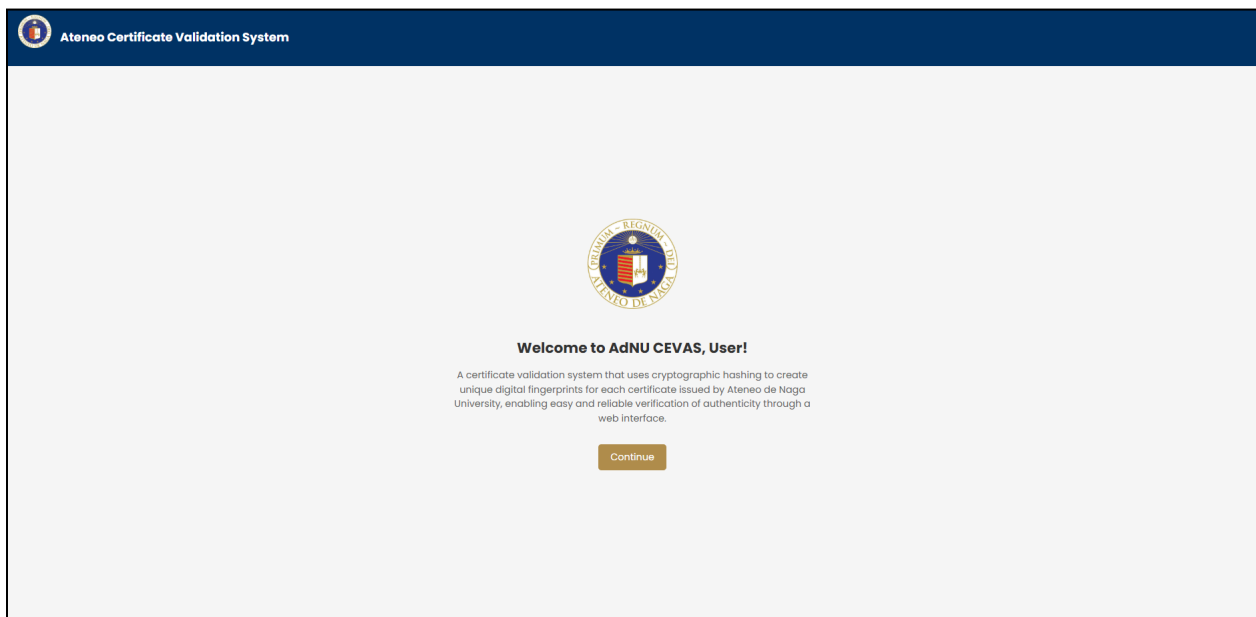
Enabled static website hosting on the bucket and got a **bucket endpoint URL**.

Initially encountered a `403 Forbidden` error because all S3 objects are private by default.



Step 4: Make Files Public via ACL

Changed the **Access Control List (ACL)** of the files to **public**, allowing the entire world to view my website.



Step 5: Add Secure Bucket Policy

To secure the bucket:

- I added a **bucket policy** that **prevents deletion of files** by anyone except myself.

This protected the site from accidental or unauthorized deletions.

Edit bucket policy [Info](#)

Bucket policy

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. [Learn more](#)

Bucket ARN
[arn:aws:s3::perezawsbucket](#)

Policy

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Id": "ProtectObjects",
4   "Statement": [
5     {
6       "Sid": "AllowPublicRead",
7       "Effect": "Allow",
8       "Principal": "*",
9       "Action": "s3:GetObject",
10      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3::perezawsbucket/*"
11    },
12    {
13      "Sid": "DenyDeleteExceptRoot",
14      "Effect": "Deny",
15      "Principal": "*",
16      "Action": "s3:DeleteObject",
17      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3::perezawsbucket/*",
18      "Condition": {
19        "StringNotEquals": {
20          "aws:PrincipalArn": "arn:aws:iam::982081082087:root"
21        }
22      }
23    }
24  ]
25 }
26
```

[+ Add new statement](#)

JSON Ln 1, Col 1

Security: 0 Errors: 0 Warnings: 0 Suggestions: 0

Block public access (bucket settings) [Edit](#)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Block all public access
[Off](#)

► **Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket**

Bucket policy [Edit](#) [Delete](#)

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. [Learn more](#)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "ProtectObjects",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowPublicRead",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3::perezawsbucket/*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "DenyDeleteExceptRoot",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:DeleteObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3::perezawsbucket/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringNotEquals": {
          "aws:PrincipalArn": "arn:aws:iam::982081082087:root"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

[Copy](#)

Project Reflection

IAM Security Project

- **Time taken:** ~30 minutes
- **Challenge:** Configuring the IAM user correctly
- **Reward:** Seeing the IAM restrictions in action

S3 Hosting Project

- **Time taken:** ~20 minutes
- **Challenge:** Crafting the bucket policy for secure file deletion
- **Reward:** Hosting a fully working public website

Insights

These two projects helped me:

- Understand **IAM roles, policies, and tag-based access control**
- Successfully **host a secure and public static website** on S3

Through hands-on experience, I now have a better grasp of AWS's identity management and storage capabilities.