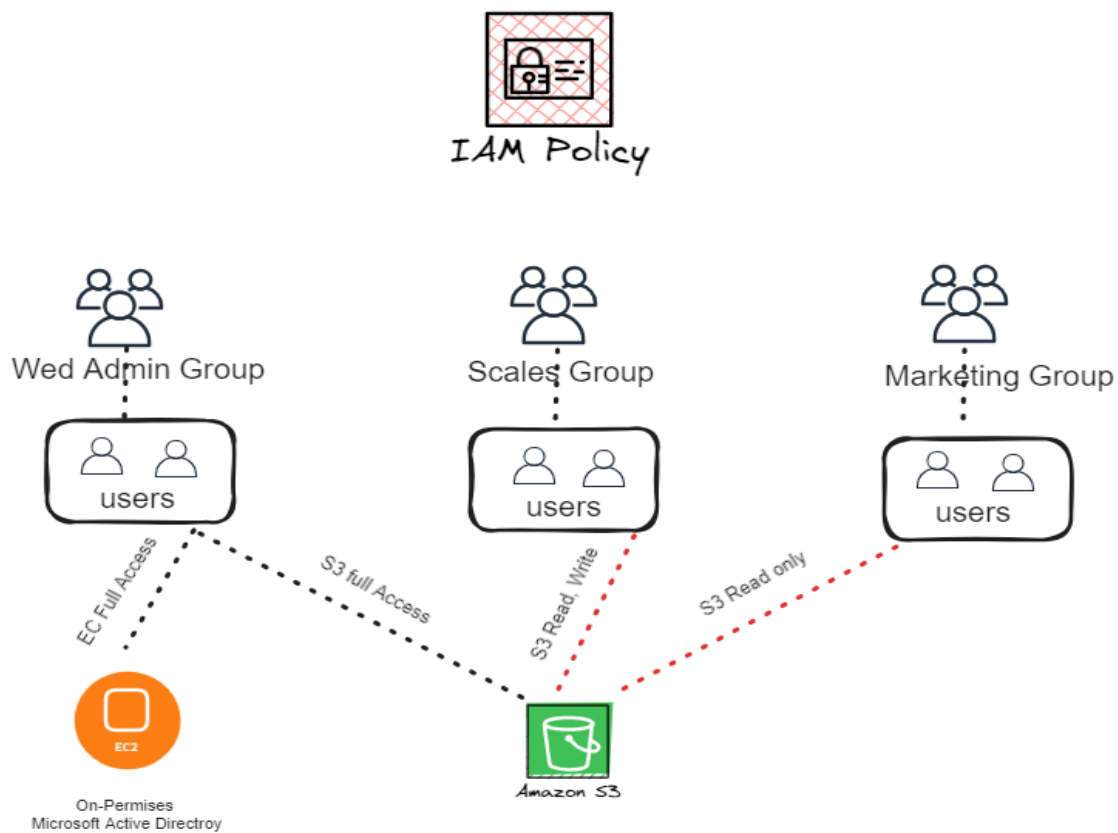
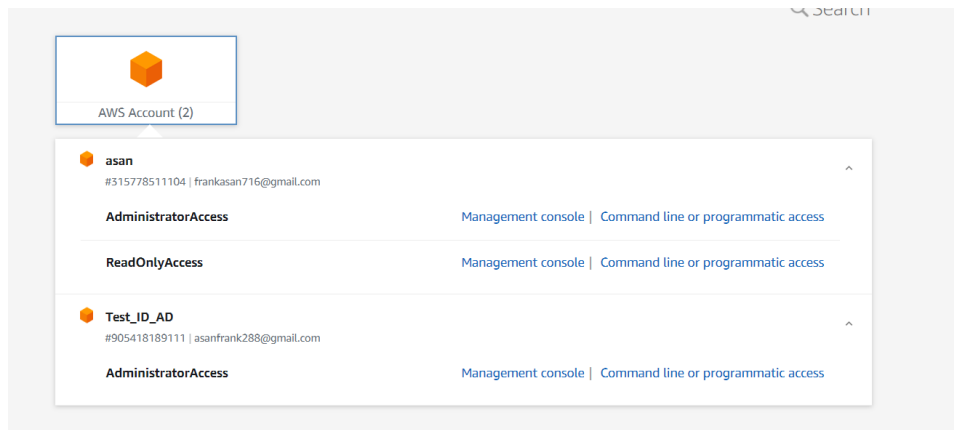


Project On AWS

IAM Identity Center (SSO) and Identity Access Management

Project idea for SSO:

In a single aws console create a three group and assign two user per group. Only the web admin group user only able to full access of EC2 and S3, the sales group users are only able read and write the S3, finally marketing group user only able to read S3 bucket.



Project Idea IAM:

By the services of AWS ID create a two organization account under the root (**asan** , **Test_ID_AD**) and make a group into it then assign a user to access a various user account by single-sign-on(sso).

With the Identity center multiple organization and user are manage by single account.

Required Skill:

AWS Identity Centre

- Groups
- Users
- Account
- Permission Set
- AWS Organization

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

- Users
- Groups
- IAM Policy
- EC2
- S3
- Add Permission

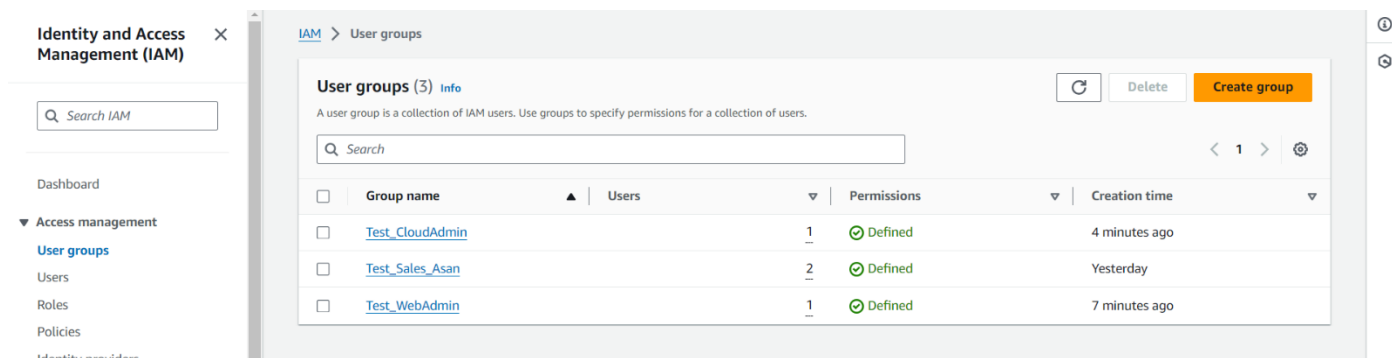
Step By Step Practical:

Step 1

Login to the aws root console by your credentials and create an admin user (Test_Admin)

Step 2

From the admin user console create a user groups

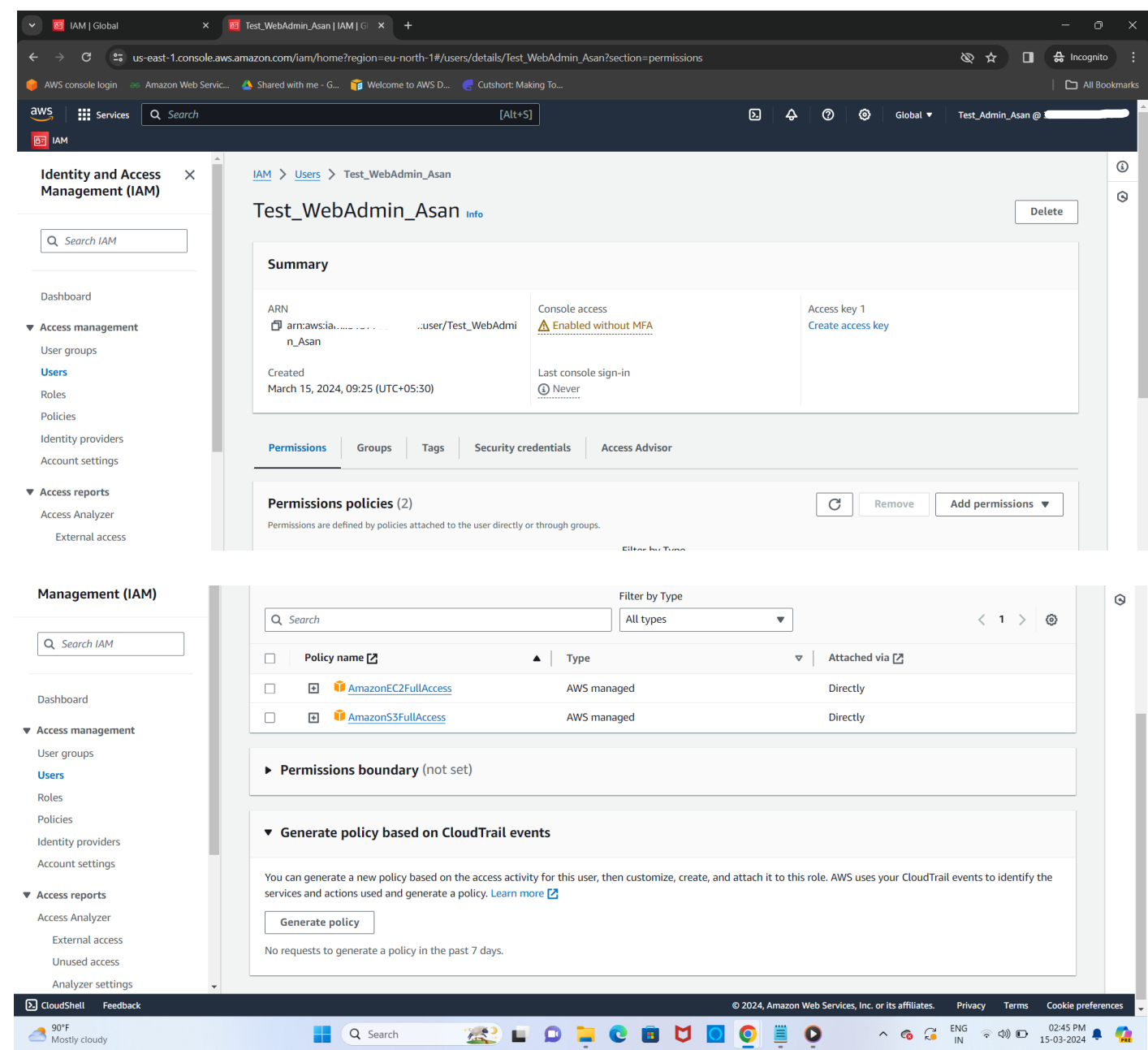


The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. On the left is a sidebar with the 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' header and a search bar. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with 'Dashboard', 'Access management', 'User groups' (selected), 'Users', 'Roles', and 'Policies'. The main content area is titled 'IAM > User groups'. It features a 'User groups (3)' header with an 'Info' link, a refresh button, a 'Delete' button, and a 'Create group' button. Below this is a search bar and a table listing the user groups.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Group name	Users	Permissions	Creation time
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_CloudAdmin	1	Defined	4 minutes ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_Sales_Asan	2	Defined	Yesterday
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_WebAdmin	1	Defined	7 minutes ago

Step 3

Create a user (webAdmin) by providing user name, allow aws management console, custom password and then next. Then in set permission add user to group or attach the policy of AmazonEC2FullAccess and AmazonS3FullAccess, then review and create after Retrieve password in csv file.



Likewise create two more user and attach a policy then assign to the particular group

Group Name	User Name	Policy, Access Level
Test_WebAdmin	WebAdmin_Asan	S3,EC2 full Access
Test_Sales	Sales 01, Sales 02	S3 Full: Read, List
Test_CloudAdmin	CloudAdmin_Asan	IAMReadOnlyAccess, IAMUserChangePassword

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=eu-north-1#/users

Identity Center is enabled. We recommend managing workforce users' access to AWS accounts and cloud applications in Identity Center.

[Learn more](#) [Watch how it works](#)

Users (6) Info

An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.

<input type="checkbox"/>	User name	Path	Groups	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Console last sign-in
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_Admin_03	/	1		-	✓	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_Admin_Asan	/	0		-	✓	March 15, 2024, 09
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_CloudAdmin_Asan	/	0		-	✓	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_Sales_01	/	1		-	✓	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_Sales_02	/	1		-	✓	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test_WebAdmin_Asan	/	0		-	✓	-

Check the Access Level of User to User in various resources

Check **Test_WebAdmin** user can able to access fully on S3 and EC2 or not...?

s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/upload/webadmindateothersonlyrs?region=eu-north-1&bucketType=general

Upload Info

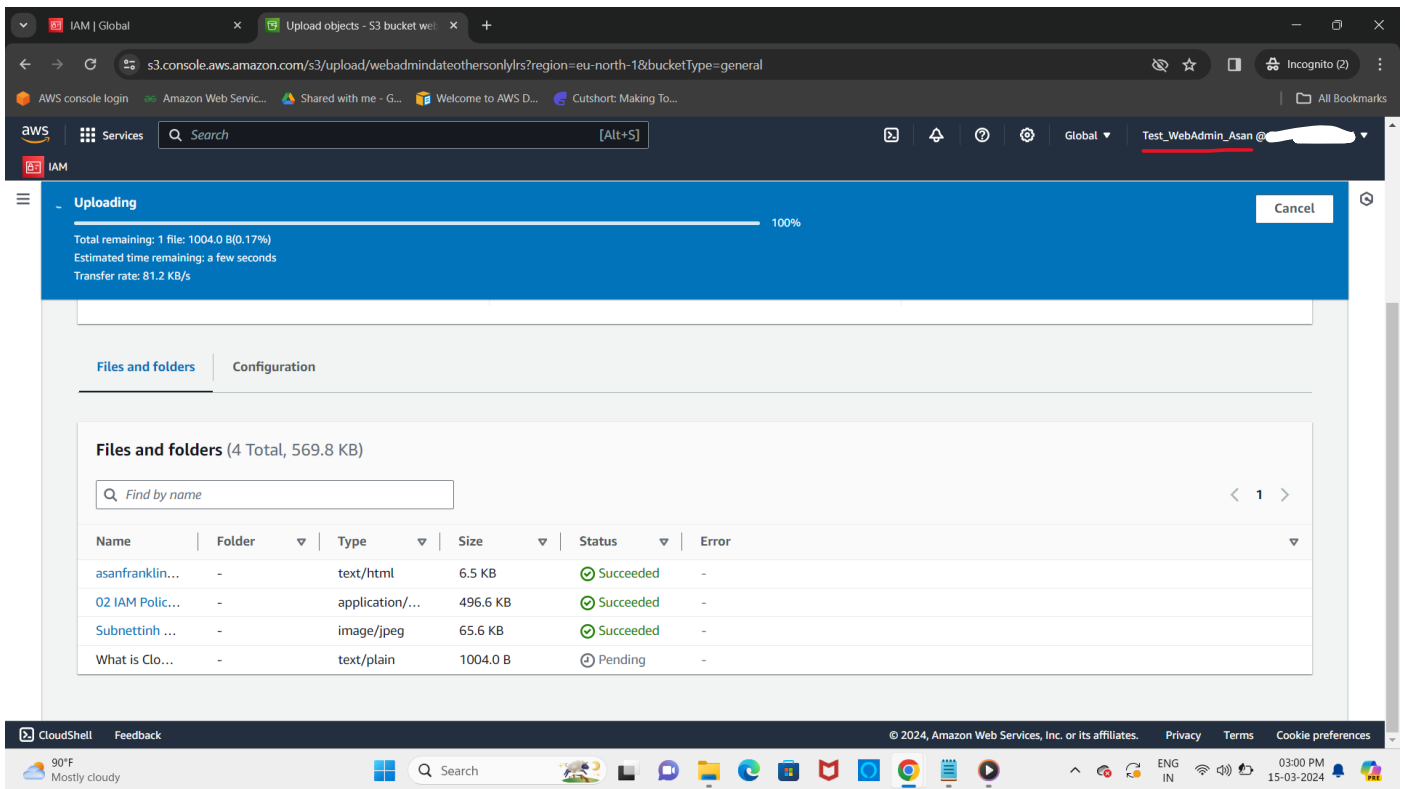
Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose **Add files** or **Add folder**.

Files and folders (4 Total, 569.8 KB)

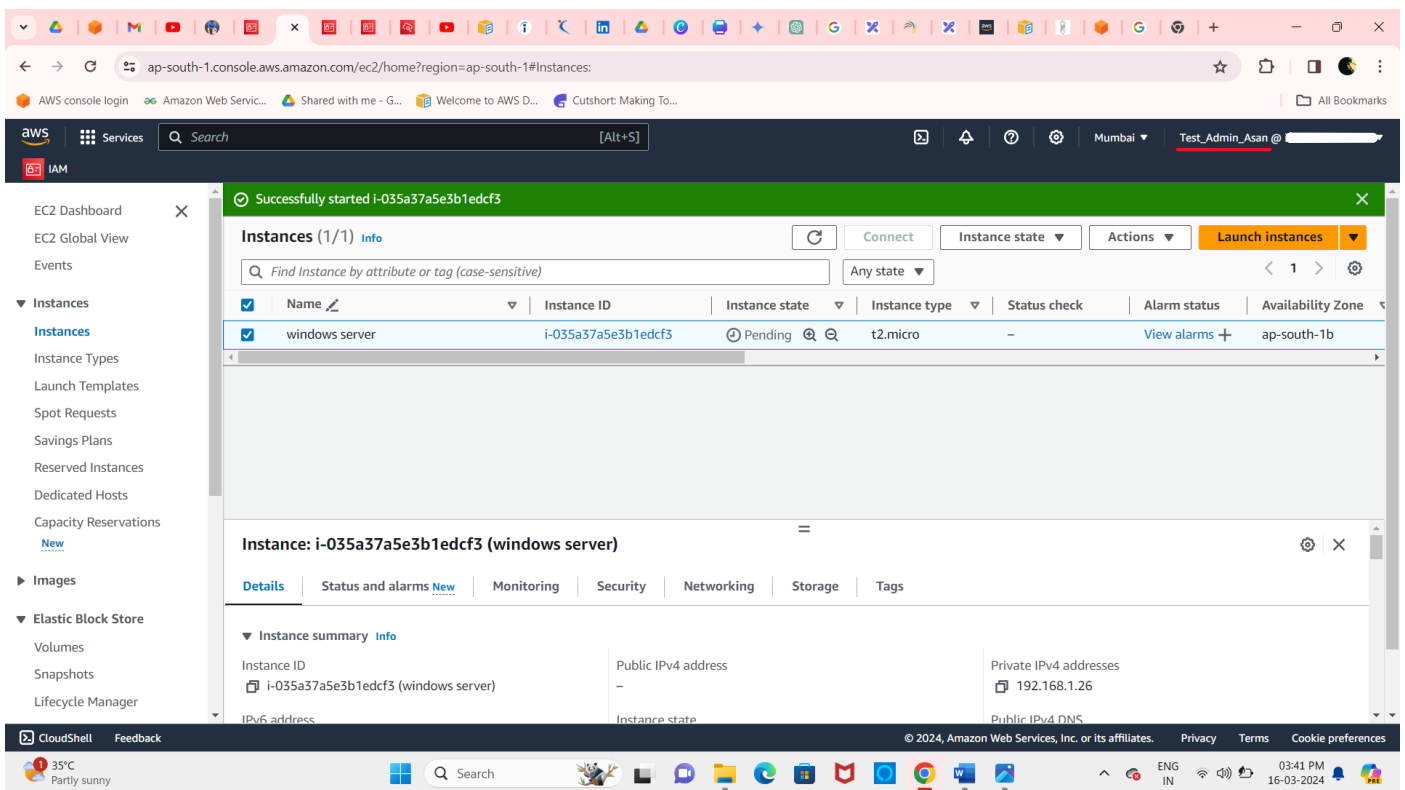
All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Folder	Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	asanfranklin.html.html	-	text/html
<input type="checkbox"/>	02 IAM Policy Basics.pdf	-	application/pdf
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subnetinh table.jpeg	-	image/jpeg
<input type="checkbox"/>	What is Cloud Computing (CC).txt	-	text/plain

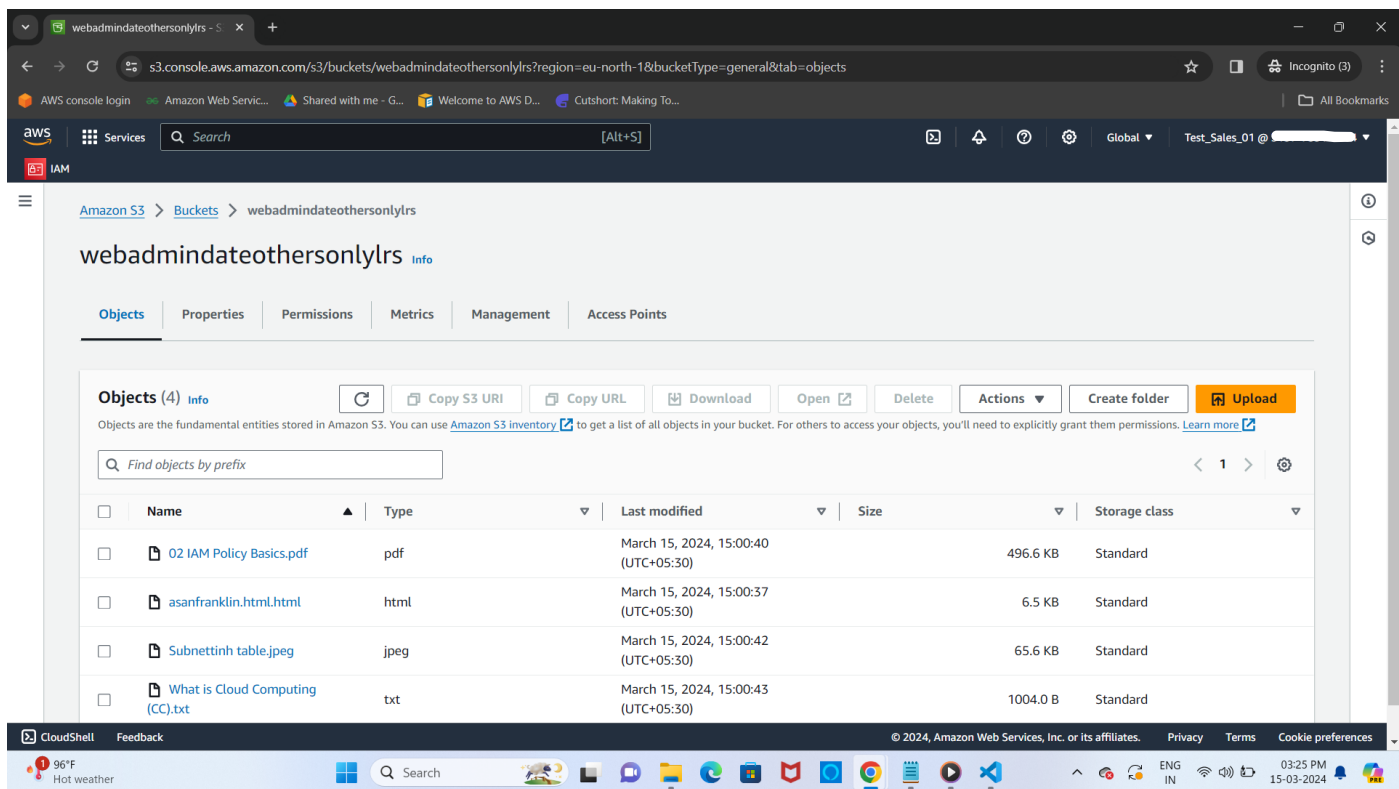


Yes, able to read, write and upload a data in S3 Bucket.

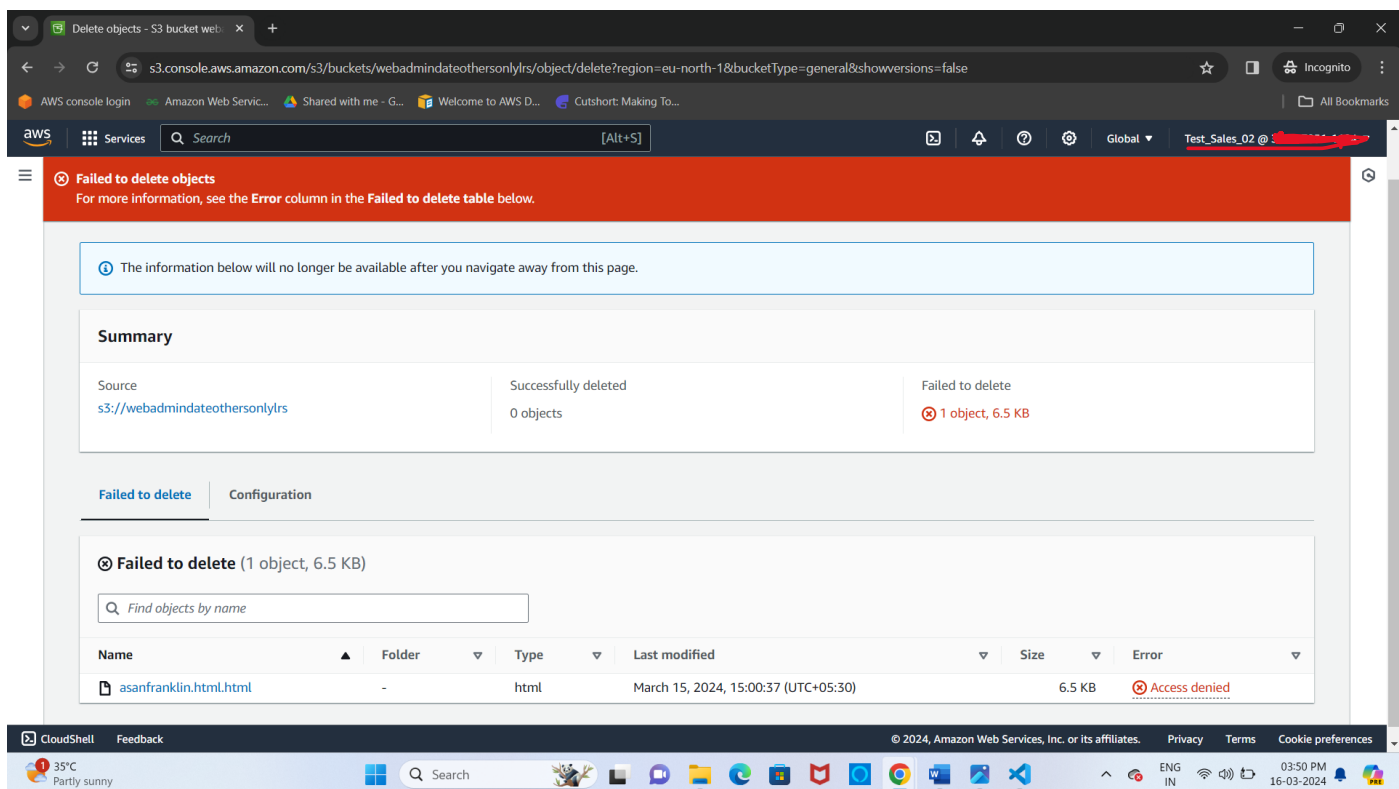
EC2 instances also accessible by this user.



Check **Test_Sales** user can able to access S3 Bucket (Only List & Read)



Yes, sales user able to list and read the S3 bucket

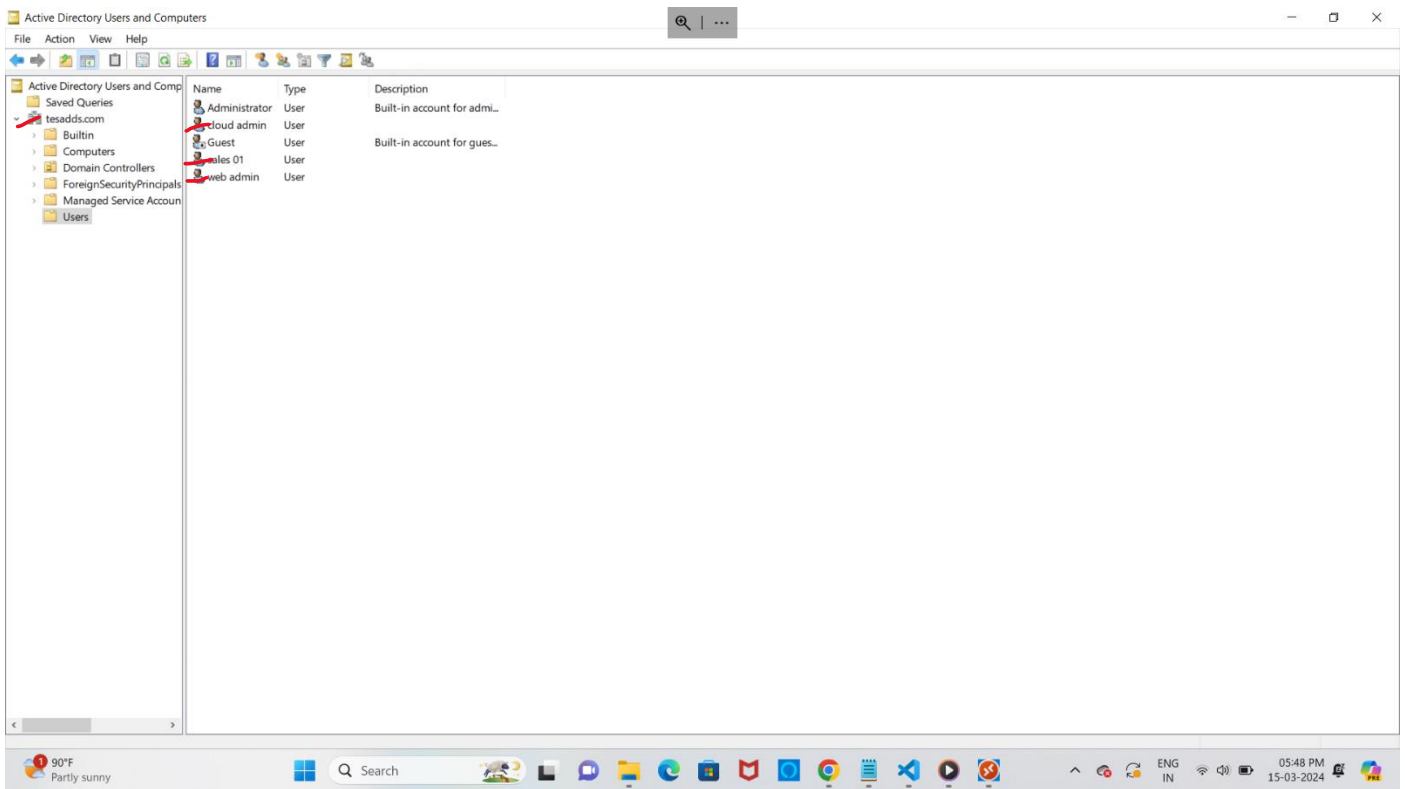


IAM access level of sales users are not able to delete the object in the S3 bucket.

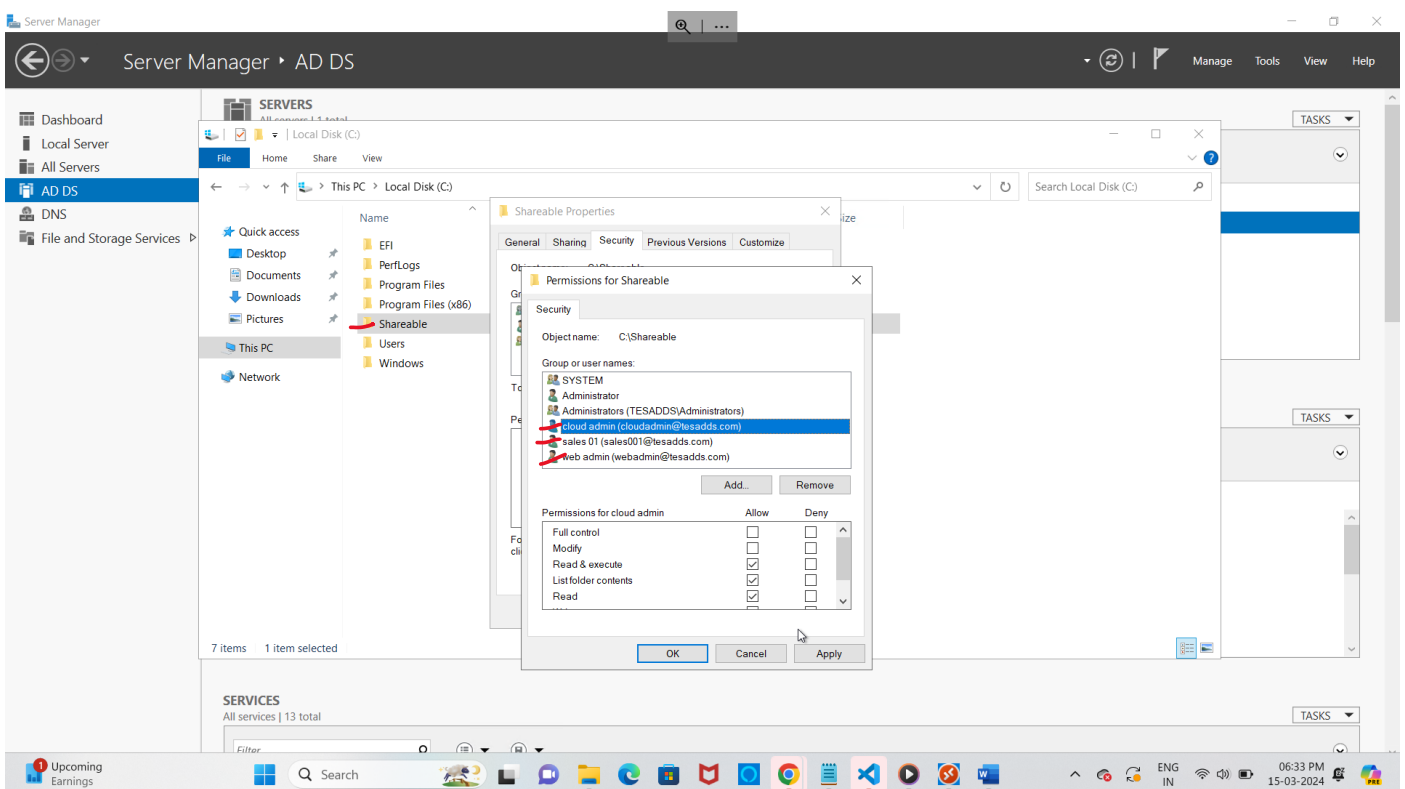
Create Microsoft Active Directory

In aws EC2 instance and configure Domain name in windows server and also add three users

Create a folder that can be shareable with another user.



Folder that was shareable among the user



AWS IAM Pros:

- **Granular Access Control:** IAM allows you to define fine-grained permissions for users and roles, ensuring they only have access to the resources and actions they need. This enhances security by minimizing the potential damage from compromised credentials.
- **Improved Security:** Features like multi-factor authentication (MFA) and temporary credentials add extra layers of security to user access.

- **Centralized Management:** IAM provides a central location to manage all users, groups, and permissions for your AWS account, simplifying administration.
- **Cost Optimization:** By granting only the necessary permissions, you can avoid unnecessary resource usage and potentially reduce your AWS bill.
- **Integration with Other Services:** IAM integrates seamlessly with other AWS services, making it easier to manage access across your entire cloud infrastructure.
- **Compliance Support:** IAM's features can help you meet various security and compliance requirements.

AWS IAM Cons:

- **Complexity:** With a wide range of features and policies, IAM can be complex to learn and manage, especially for beginners.
- **Potential for Misconfiguration:** Incorrectly configured permissions can lead to security vulnerabilities or hinder user productivity. Careful planning and review of policies are crucial.
- **Limited SSO Functionality (addressed by IAM Identity Center):** While IAM offers basic user federation, IAM Identity Center (successor to AWS SSO) provides a more comprehensive single sign-on (SSO) experience across multiple AWS accounts and applications.
- **Management Overhead:** Managing a large number of users and roles can become cumbersome, especially for organizations with extensive AWS usage.

Project Idea 2:

AWS Identity Center (SSO)

IAM Identity Center is for administrators who manage multiple AWS accounts and business applications, want to centralize user access management to these cloud services, and want to provide employees a single location to access these accounts and applications without them having to remember yet another password.

Step 1

Create Group in ID

Open the Identity center and create group by providing name, description and also we can add user a existing user while create a group.

Step 2

Add users by providing name, password, e-mail, display name in the next step can we attach this user to the existing group also.

Step 3

In permission set create a select permission set type and assign a policy with session duration

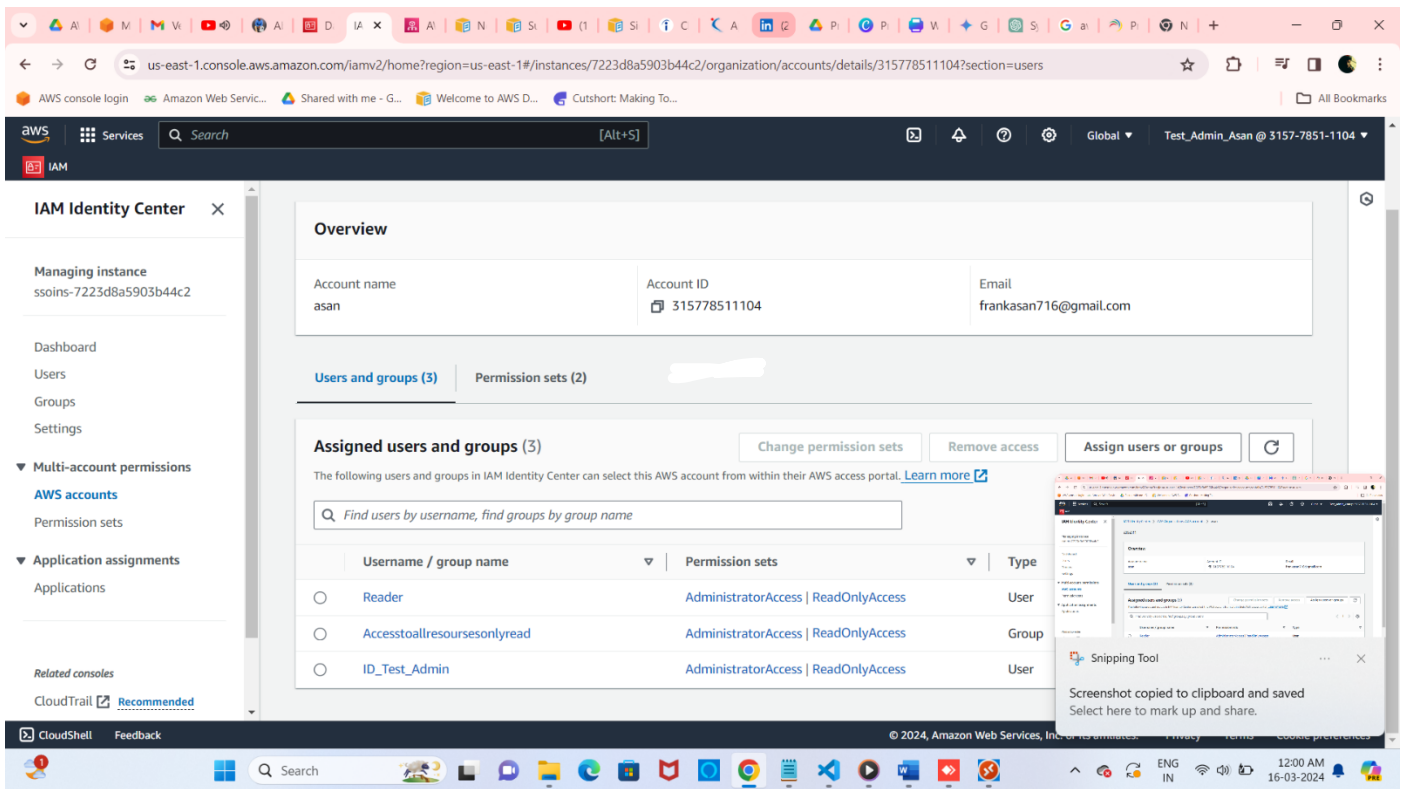
Step 4

Now select the aws account ID(**asan** , **Test_ID_AD**) or open the AWS Organization select the root and create a new account

The screenshot shows the AWS Organizations console interface. The main heading is 'AWS accounts' with an 'Add an AWS account' button. Below this, a message states: '1 request to create an AWS account has failed in the last 90 days.' The 'Organization' section includes a search bar and a table of organizational units. The table lists the 'Root' unit and two child accounts: 'asan' (management account) and 'Test_ID_AD'. The 'asan' account is marked as a management account and joined on 2024/03/14. The 'Test_ID_AD' account was created on 2024/03/15. The left sidebar shows navigation options for AWS Organizations, including AWS accounts, Invitations, Services, Policies, Settings, and Get started. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, Services menu, search bar, and user profile.

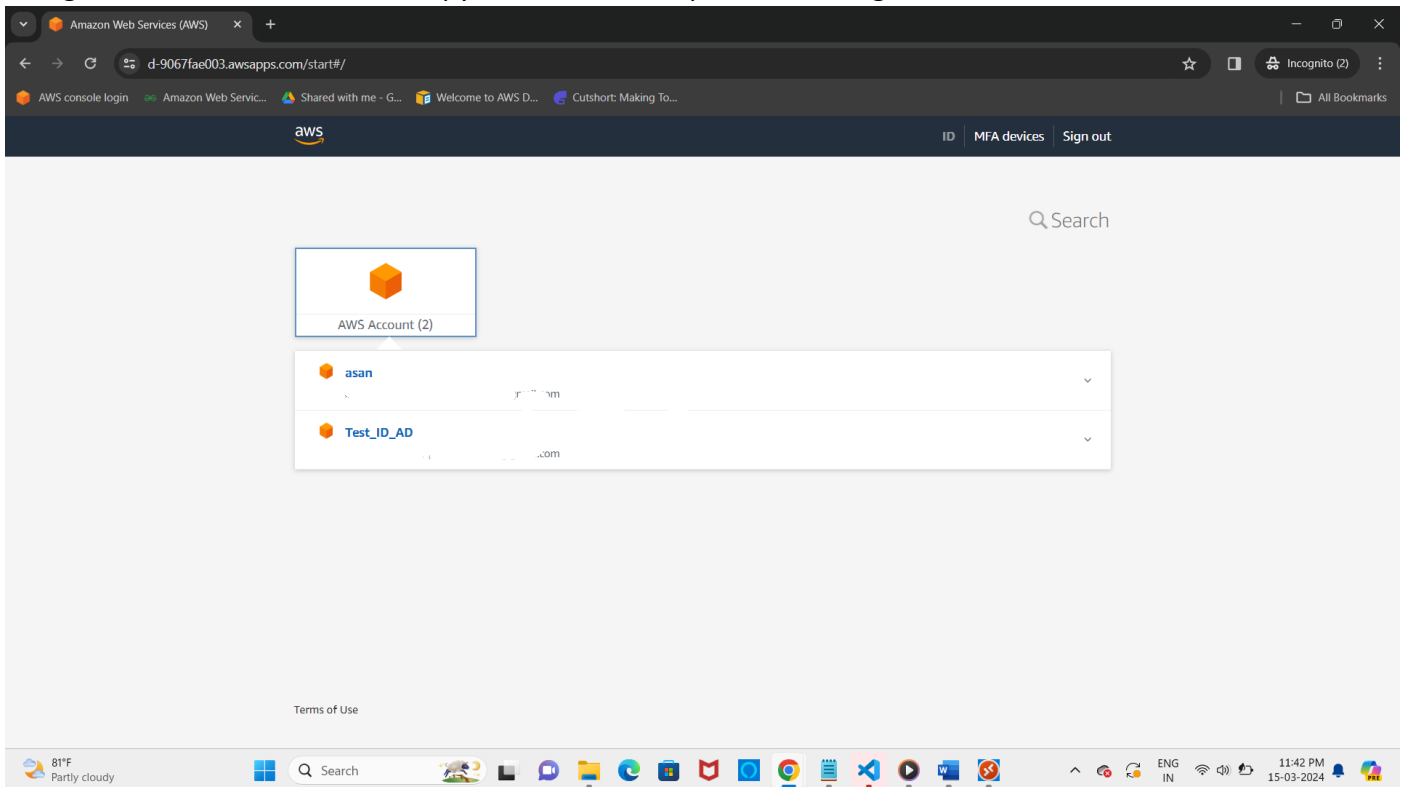
Organizational structure	Account created/joined date
▼ <input type="checkbox"/> Root r-7qa9	
<input type="checkbox"/> asan management account	Joined 2024/03/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Test_ID_AD	Created 2024/03/15

Open a AWS Account in ID and assign users or groups into the account with matching permission set.

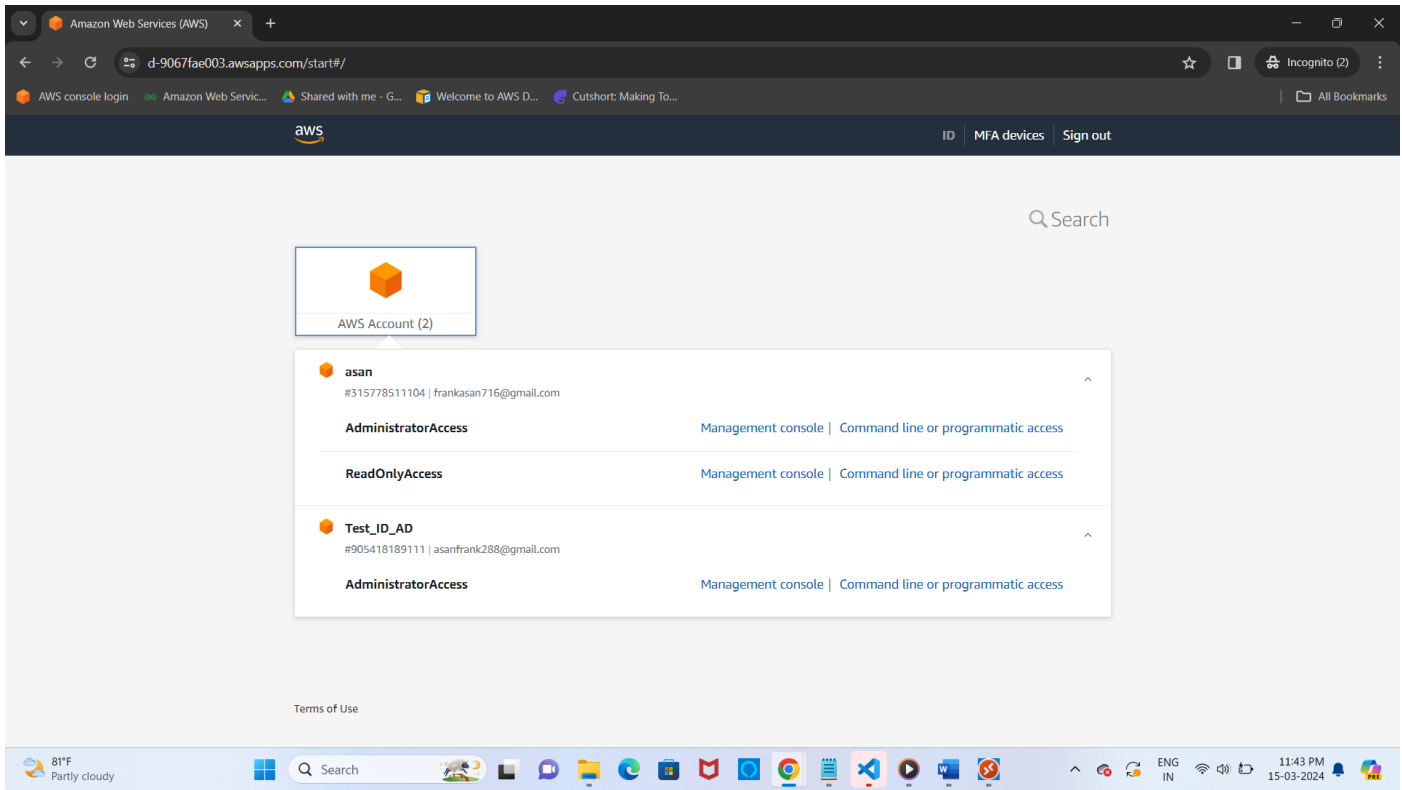


Step 5

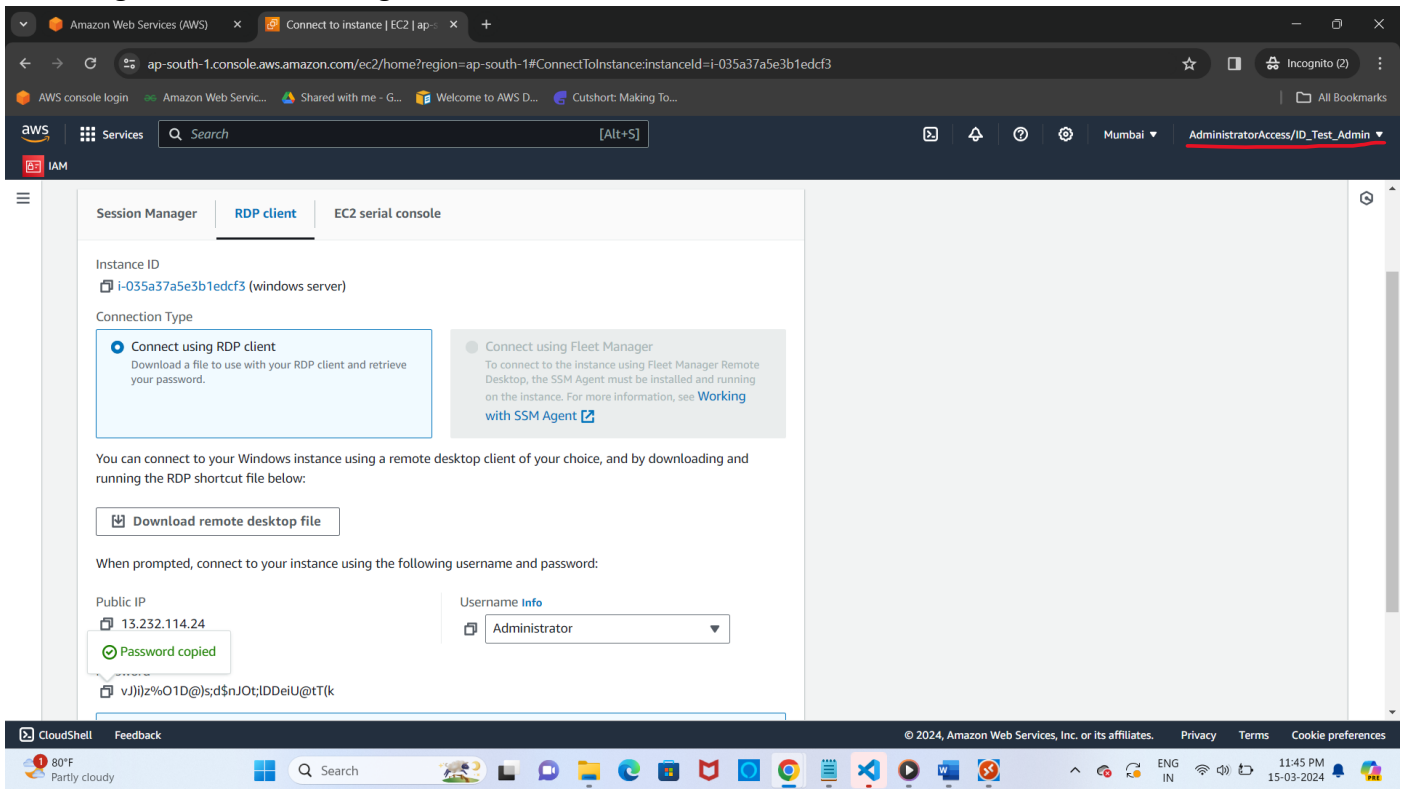
Navigate to the dashboard and copy the AWS access portal url to sign into the account

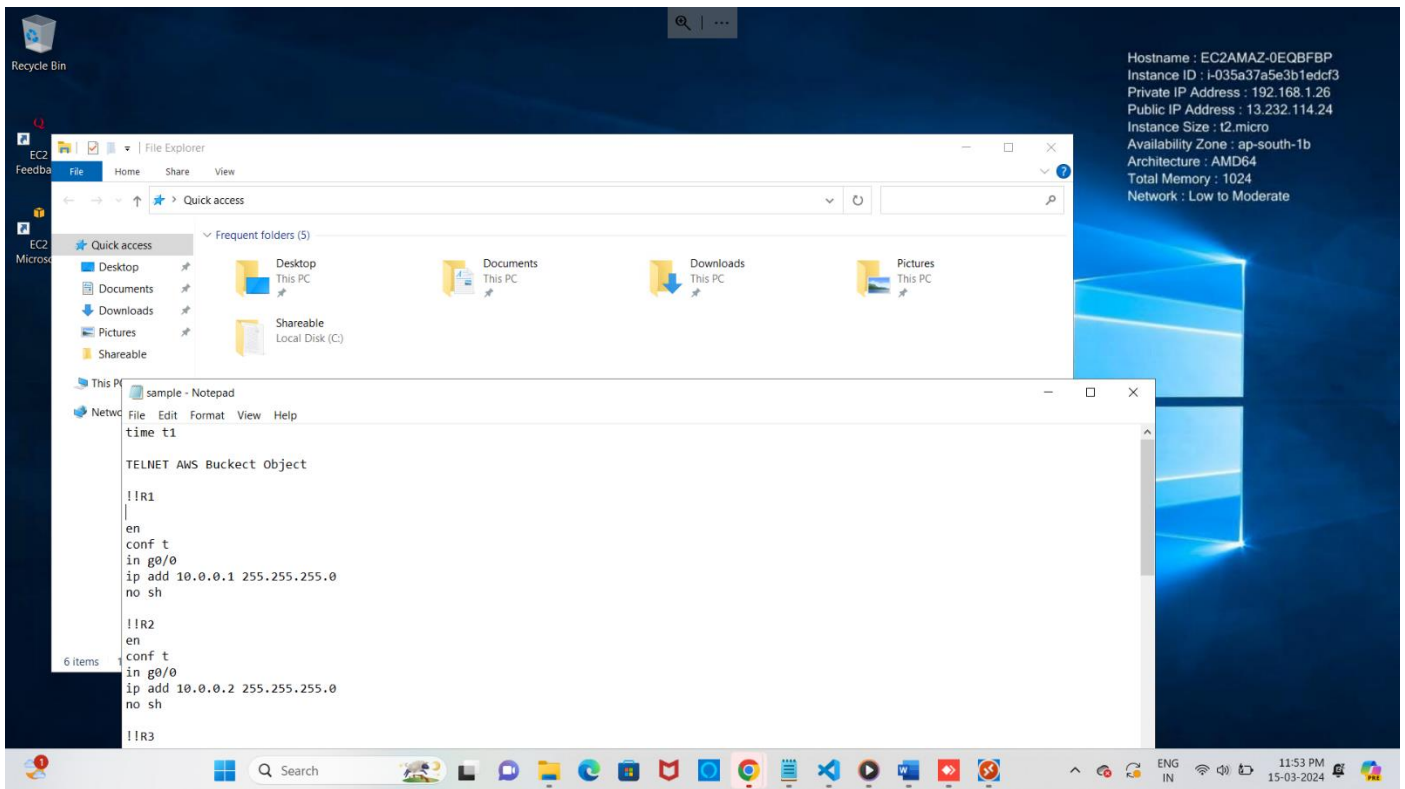


By this action with the one account able to manage multiple organization and aslo multiple user in the organization aslo.



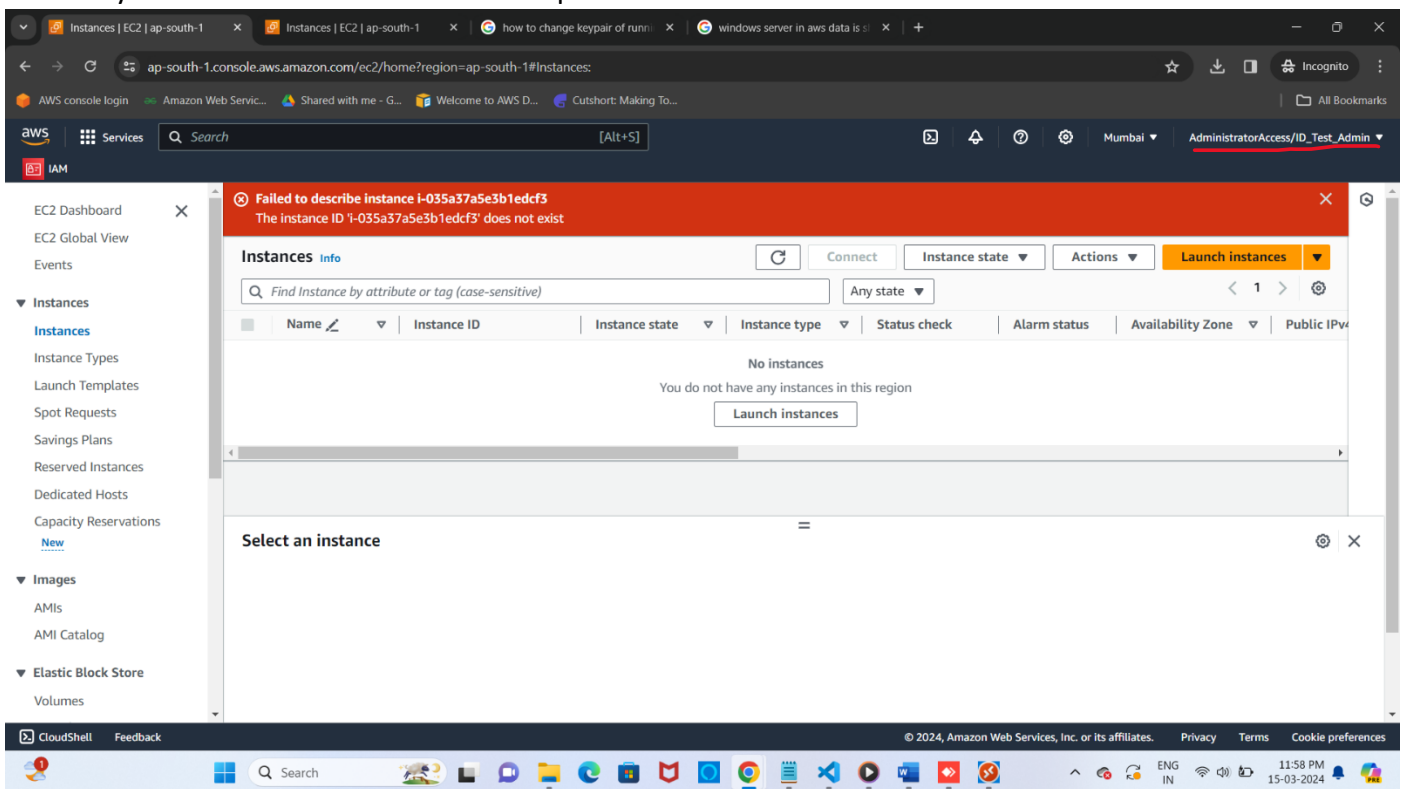
User under the organization of asan only allow to access the aws console and resources, the member of remaning user in different organization can't able to access

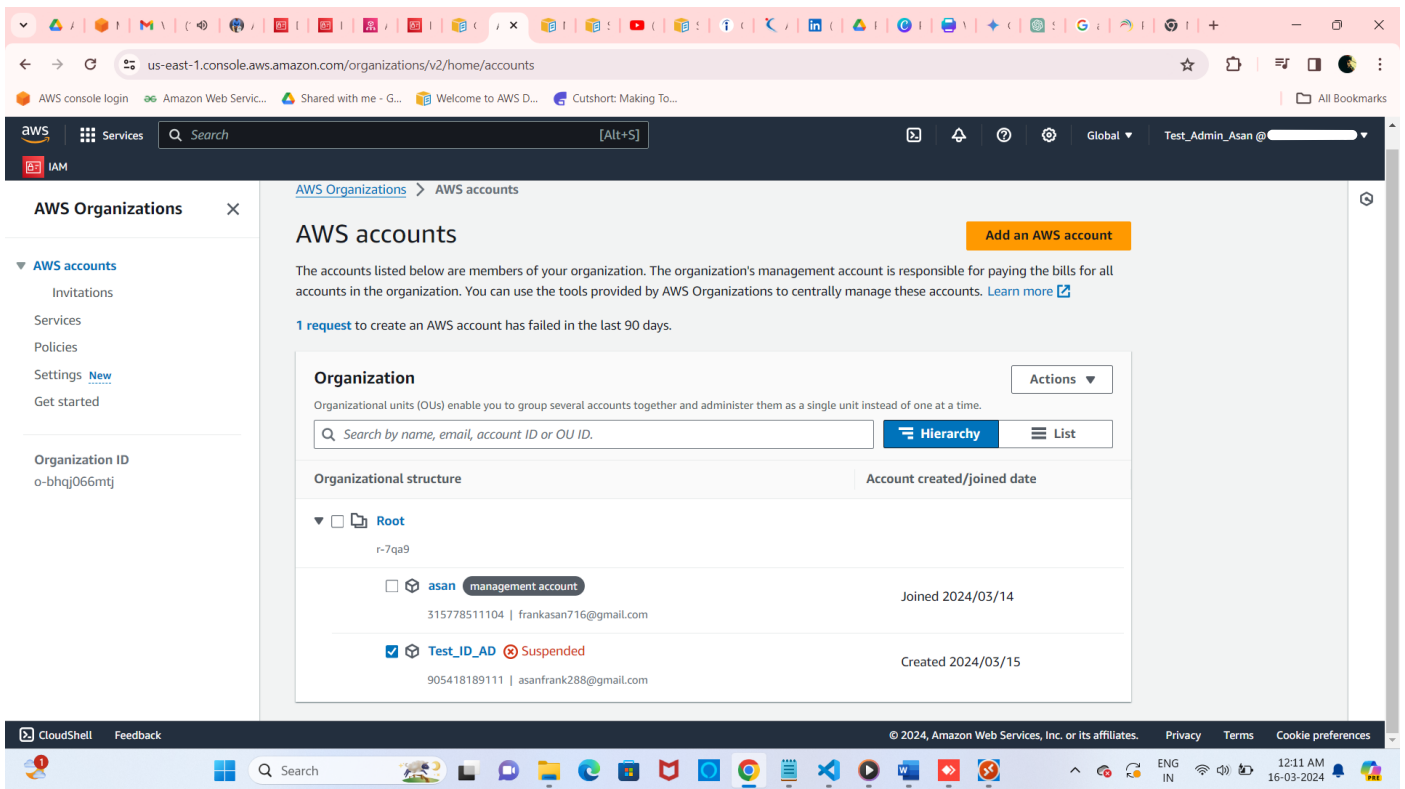




Other Organization user can't able to access

if user try to access the account will be suspended





AWS Identity Center Prons:

Centralized SSO: Enables users to sign in once with their corporate credentials and access various AWS accounts and applications based on permissions. This improves user experience and reduces the need to manage multiple logins.

Improved Security: Leveraging existing identity sources like Active Directory can potentially strengthen security by using familiar login protocols and potentially multi-factor authentication (MFA).

Simplified Access Management: Provides a central location to manage user groups and permission sets, simplifying administration compared to managing users in individual AWS accounts.

Reduced Credential Fatigue: Users only need to remember their corporate credentials for accessing various AWS resources.

Potential Cost Savings: Streamlined access management can save time and administrative overhead.

AWS Identity Center Cons:

Reliance on External Identity Source: Security hinges on the security of your connected identity source (e.g., Active Directory). Any breaches there could compromise AWS access.

Additional Configuration: Setting up IAM Identity Center requires connecting it to your identity source, which adds complexity compared to basic IAM user management.

Potential Vendor Lock-in: Tight integration with your identity source might create vendor lock-in if you decide to switch providers in the future.

Limited Control over User Lifecycle: Management of user accounts might be primarily done within your identity source, potentially limiting control within IAM Identity Center.