IAM Permissions Explorer (Option 3)**:**

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1. Problem Statement & User Persona

Problem Statement

In cloud environments, IAM permissions tend to grow over time due to changing responsibilities, temporary access, and legacy policies. As a result, users and roles often end up with **more permissions than necessary**, increasing the security risk and making audits difficult.

Cloud security engineers need a simple and reliable way to understand **which permissions are actually being used**, identify excessive access, and reduce it safely—without disrupting running systems.

The objective of the IAM Permissions Explorer is to provide **clear visibility into permission usage** and support confident, informed access cleanup.

User Persona: Cloud Security Engineer

Role

- Oversees IAM users, roles, and permissions across cloud accounts
- Performs access reviews and investigates permission risks

Challenges

- Limited visibility into excessive and unused permissions
- Risk of service impact when reducing access

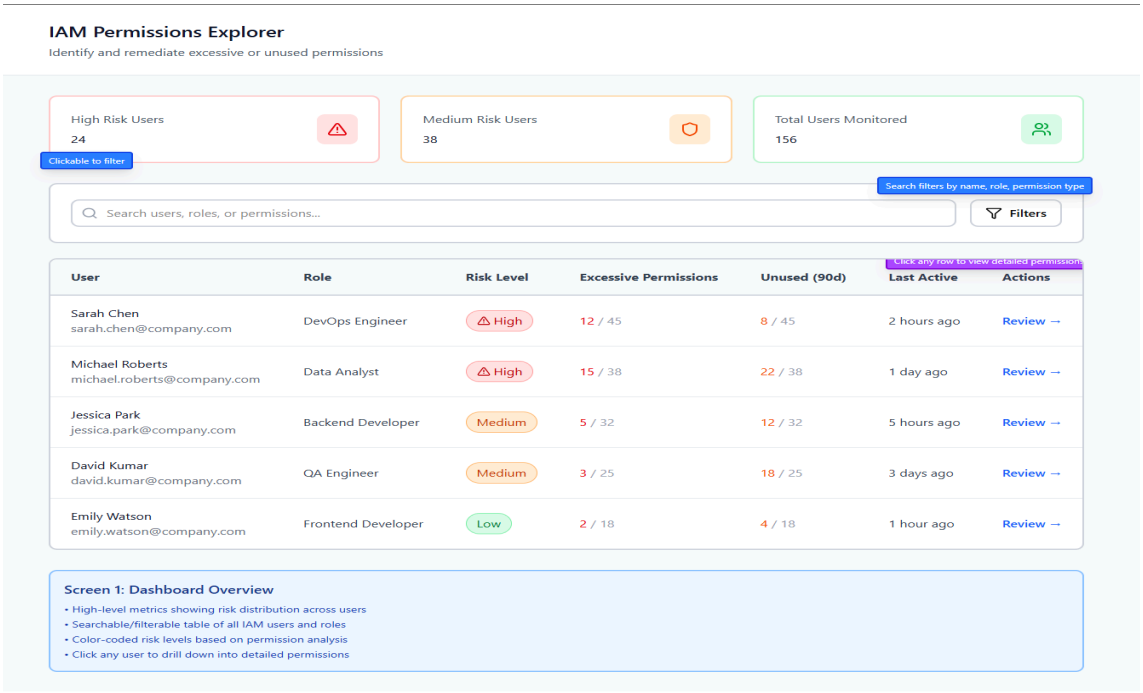
Goals

- Quickly identify high-risk identities from a central dashboard
- Review permission usage with confidence
- Safely reduce access while minimizing operational risk

2. Wireframes (Figma – 3 Screens)

Link: https://pack-bold-02064716.figma.site/

Screen 1: IAM Permissions Overview



Purpose

Provide a centralized dashboard that enables security engineers to **quickly assess IAM risk across users and roles** and prioritize reviews based on permission exposure.

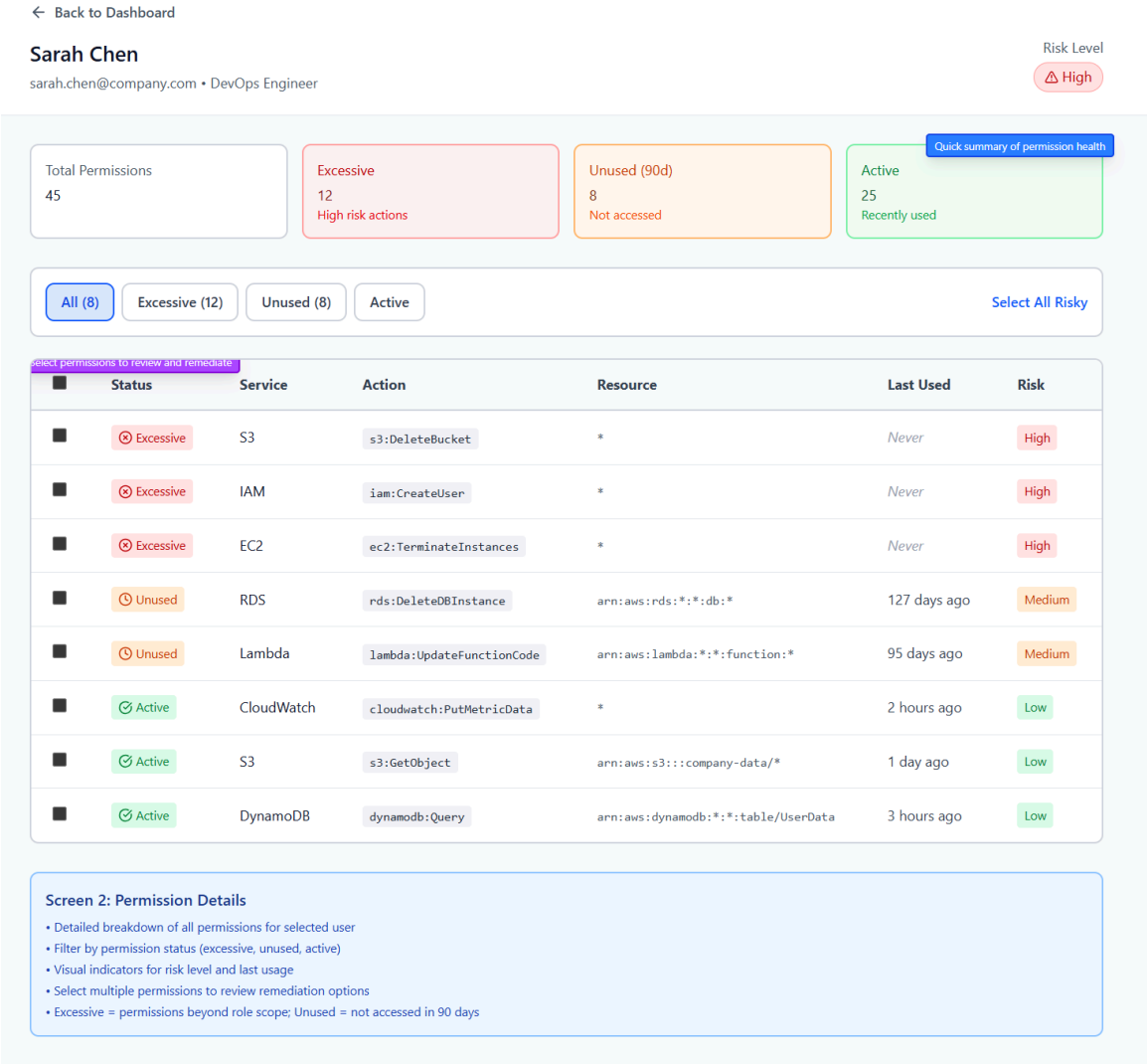
Key Elements

- **Risk Summary Cards**
  Show High Risk, Medium Risk, and Total Users, with quick filters on selection.
- **Search Bar**
  Enables fast lookup of users, roles, or permissions by name.
- **Filters**
  Filter identities by type (User/Role), risk level, and unused permissions (30/ 60/ 90 days).
- **IAM Identities Table**
  Lists users and roles with identity name, role or job function, risk level, counts of excessive and unused permissions (90 days), last active date, and an action to review details.

Annotation

Risk levels are calculated using permission sensitivity and historical usage to prioritize access reviews.

Screen 2: Permission Details View



Purpose

Enable detailed analysis of a selected user or role to identify risky and unused permissions.

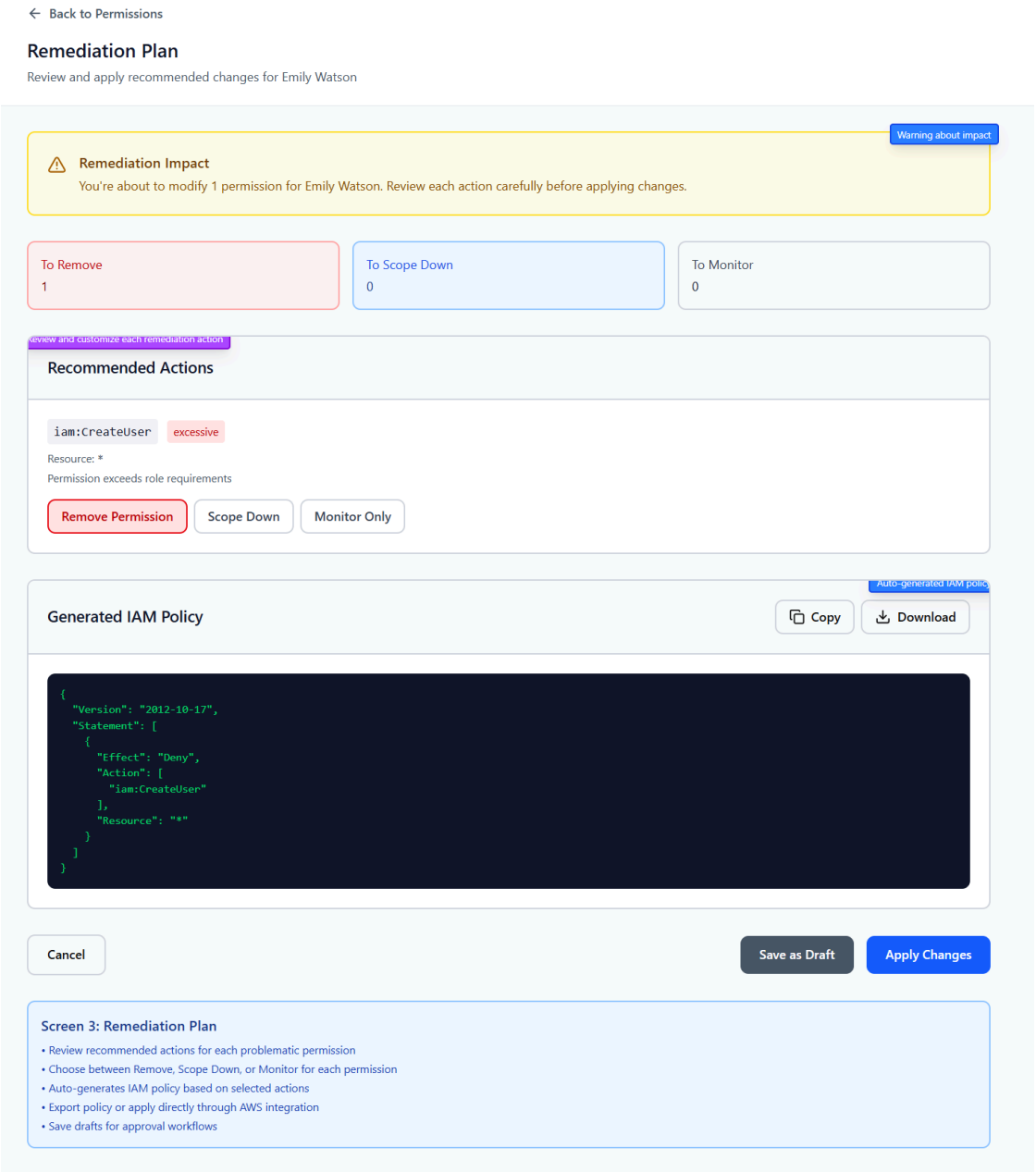
Key Elements

- Identity header with name, role, and overall risk level
- Summary cards showing total, excessive, unused (90 days), and active permissions
- Tabs to filter permissions by status (All, Excessive, Unused, Active)
- Permissions table displaying service, action, resource scope, last used date, usage status, and risk level
- Support for selecting permissions for review and remediation

Annotation

Excessive and unused permissions are highlighted to help users quickly prioritize cleanup.

Screen 3: Remediation Plan



Purpose

Enable safe and controlled remediation of risky IAM permissions with clear visibility into impact.

Key Elements

- Remediation impact banner highlighting potential service impact
- Summary cards categorizing actions (Remove, Scope Down, Monitor)
- List of recommended actions for each risky permission
- Option to review, remove, scope down, or monitor permissions individually
- Controls to save changes as draft or apply after review

Annotation
Remediation actions require explicit user approval to prevent unintended service disruptions.

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3. Features, Prioritization & Success Metrics

Key Features (MVP)

- **Risk-based IAM overview**
  A centralized dashboard that surfaces high-risk users and roles using risk indicators and unused permission counts (Screen 1).

- **Detailed permission analysis**
  Clear visibility into permission usage through summary cards, status-based filtering (Excessive, Unused, Active), and detailed permission metadata (Screen 2).

- **Guided remediation with safeguards**
  Actionable remediation recommendations, impact awareness, and approval-based execution to safely reduce access (Screen 3).

Prioritization Rationale

The MVP focuses on **visibility, prioritization, and safe decision-making**, which reflect how security engineers conduct access reviews in practice. Automated enforcement is intentionally excluded to ensure changes remain reviewable and do not introduce operational risk. Each feature directly supports a clear progression from risk discovery to controlled remediation.

Success Metrics

- Reduction in excessive and unused IAM permissions
- Time taken to identify and review high-risk identities
- Number of users or roles remediated per audit cycle
- Percentage of remediation recommendations reviewed or applied