

CLOUD SECURITY PROJECT (AWS)

Implementing IAM Least Privilege for EC2 Using Tags

Created by: Emmanuel Oladeinde

Role: Cyber Security Analyst

Date: November 2025

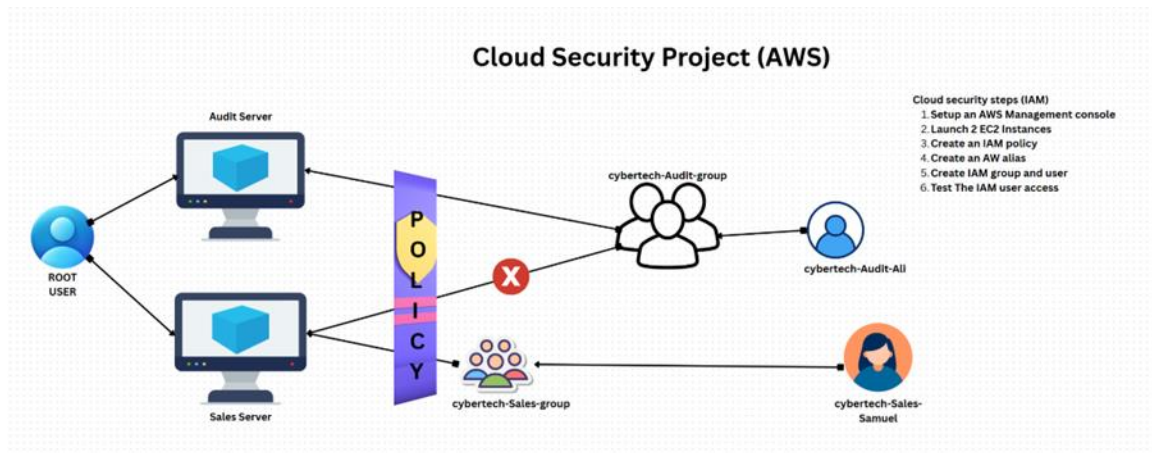
1. Project Overview

This project focuses on implementing **least privilege access control** for Amazon EC2 instances using **AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)** and **resource tags**.

The scenario:

- The organization runs multiple EC2 instances.
- Two of them are key:
 - **audit** – a critical instance that must not be stopped or started by standard users.
 - **sales** – a business application instance that standard users are allowed to start and stop.
- We want IAM users to:
 - **Start/stop only the sales instance.**
 - **Be blocked from starting/stopping the audit instance.**

This is achieved by combining **IAM policies** with **EC2 tags**, rather than giving broad EC2 permissions or hard-coding instance IDs.



2. Objectives

The goals of this project were to:

1. Demonstrate how to enforce **least privilege** for EC2 operations using IAM.
2. Restrict EC2 lifecycle actions (start/stop) based on **tags** instead of granting blanket permissions.
3. Separate **sensitive** and **non-sensitive** workloads (audit vs sales) at the access-control level.
4. Validate the configuration by testing **expected vs actual behavior** using an IAM user account.

3. AWS Services & Tools Used

- **AWS Management Console**
For managing IAM, EC2, and testing user access.
- **AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)**
 - Users
 - Groups
 - Customer-managed policies
 - Account alias (friendly sign-in URL)
- **Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud)**
 - Launching Linux instances
 - Adding and managing tags

- Starting and stopping instances
- **IAM Policy Language (JSON)**
 - Effect, Action, Resource, Condition blocks
 - Tag-based conditions using `ec2:ResourceTag/*`

4. Environment Setup

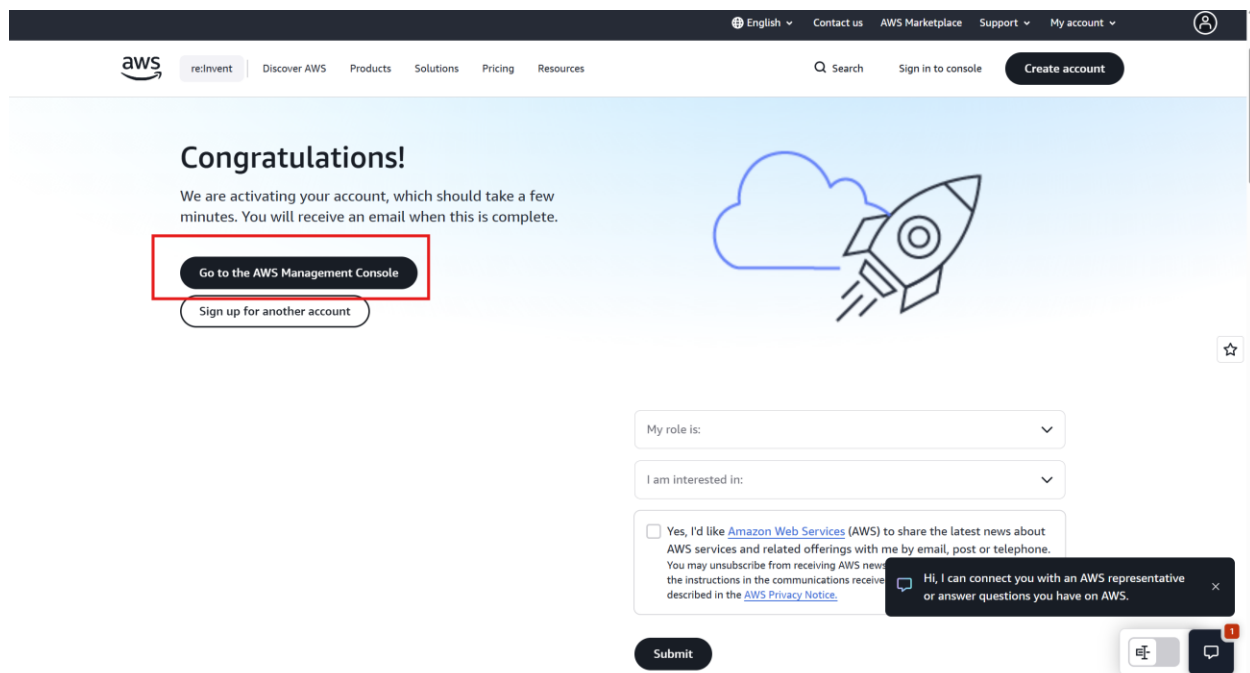
1. AWS Account

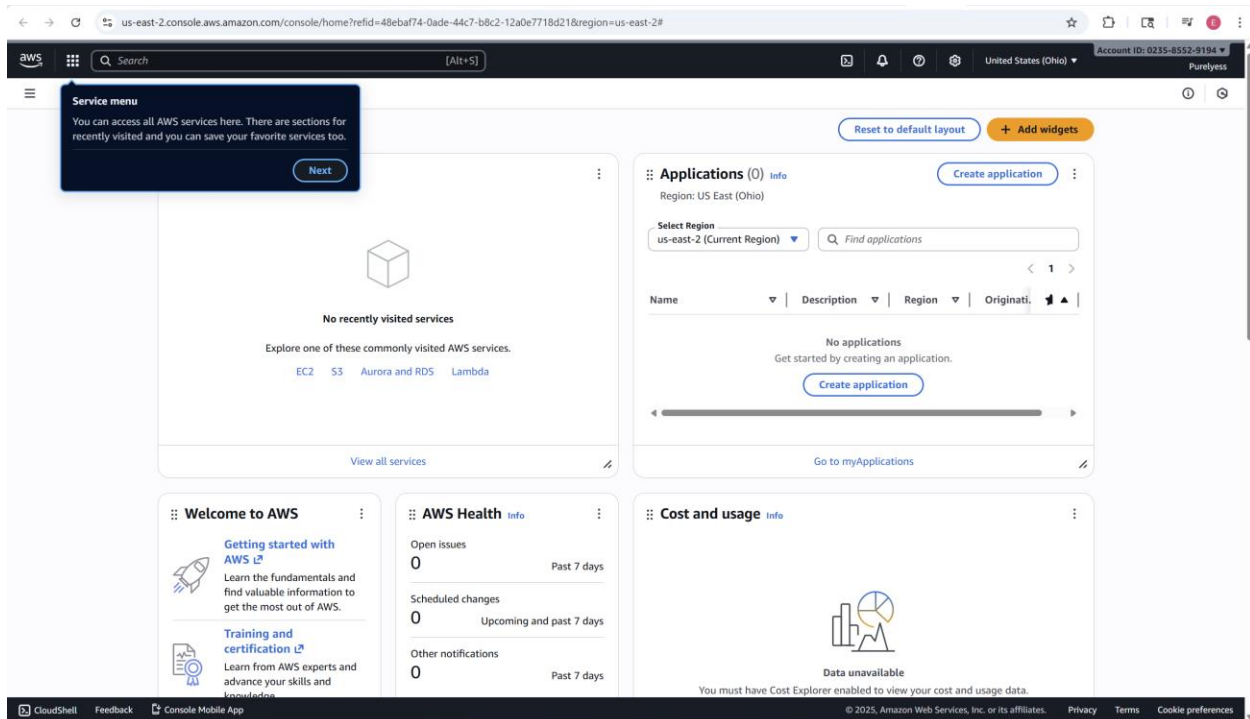
- Logged into an AWS account via the **Management Console**.
- Confirmed that the root user is reserved only for high-level administration and not used for daily tasks.

2. IAM Account Alias

- Navigated to **IAM → Dashboard**.
- Created a **custom account alias** to replace the long numeric sign-in URL with a human-readable URL for IAM users.

This setup allows IAM users to log in with a simple URL while keeping the root account minimally used, which is a best practice in cloud security.





5. EC2 Instance Configuration

Two EC2 instances were launched to represent different environments:

1. audit instance

- a. Purpose: Sensitive auditing/logging system.
- b. Configuration:
 - i. Launched via **EC2 → Instances → Launch instance**.
 - ii. Free-tier eligible AMI (e.g., Amazon Linux 2).
 - iii. Instance tagged with:
 1. Key = Environment
 2. Value = Audit

2. sales instance

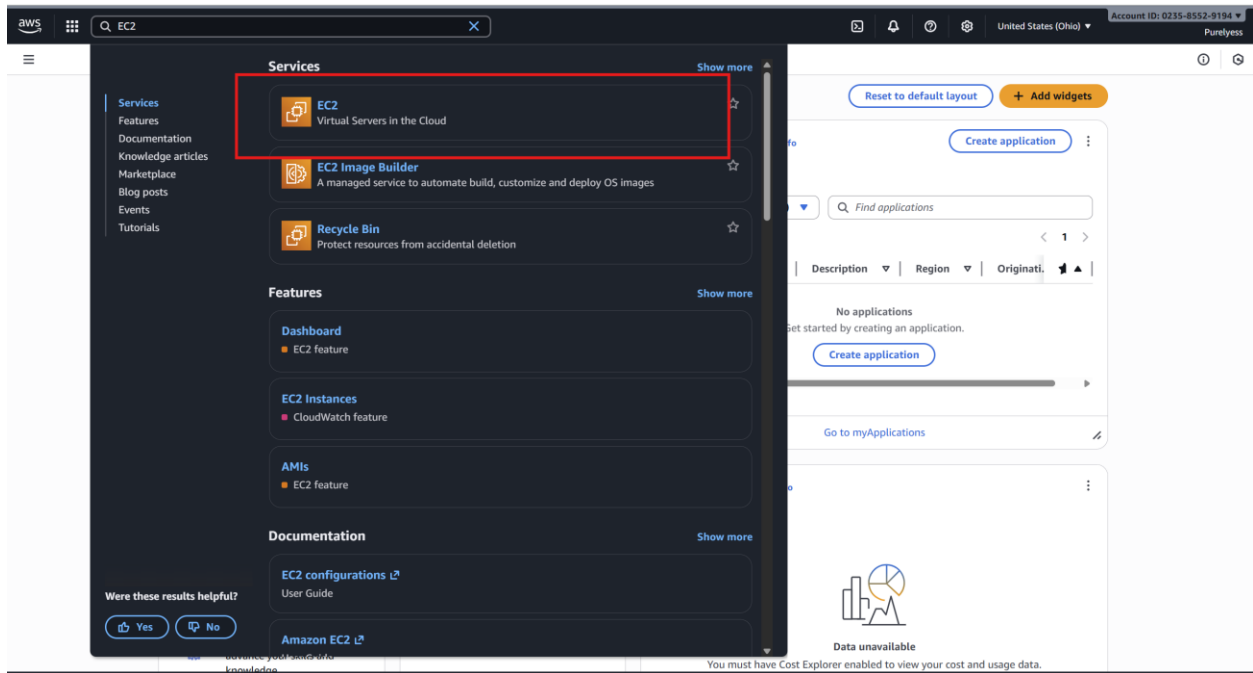
- a. Purpose: Sales or application server that standard users may manage.
- b. Configuration:
 - i. Launched in the same region as audit.
 - ii. Tagged with:
 1. Key = Environment
 2. Value = Sales

Tagging Strategy

The same tag key is used for both instances, but the values are different:

Instance	Tag Key	Tag Value
audit	Environment	Audit
sales	Environment	Sales

These tags are the basis for the IAM policy's conditional logic.



aws

[Alt+S]

United States (Ohio)

Account ID: 0235-8552-9194

Purelyess

EC2

Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Instances

Instance Types

Launch Templates

Spot Requests

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

Capacity Reservations

Capacity Manager

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

Volumes

Snapshots

Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security

Security Groups

Elastic IPs

Placement Groups

Key Pairs

Compute

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Create, manage, and monitor virtual servers in the cloud.

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) offers the broadest and deepest compute platform, with over 600 instance types and a choice of the latest processors, storage, networking, operating systems, and purchase models to help you best match the needs of your workload.

Launch a virtual server

Launch instance

View dashboard

Get started walkthroughs

Get started tutorial

Benefits and features

EC2 offers ultimate scalability and control

Fully resizable compute capacity to support virtually any workload. This service is best if you want:

- Highest level of control of the entire technology stack, allowing full integration with all AWS services
- Widest variety of server size options
- Widest availability of operating systems to choose from including Linux, Windows, and macOS
- Global scalability

Find out more about EC2

Additional actions

View running instances

Migrate a server

Pricing (US)

EC2 pricing options

Use the AWS pricing calculator

Manage budgets

Use cases

Run cloud-native and enterprise

Scale for HPC applications

Additional resources

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

aws

[Alt+S]

United States (Ohio)

Account ID: 0235-8552-9194

Purelyess

EC2 > Instances

EC2

Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Instances

Instance Types

Launch Templates

Spot Requests

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

Capacity Reservations

Capacity Manager

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

Volumes

Snapshots

Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security

Security Groups

Elastic IPs

Placement Groups

Key Pairs

Instances info

Connect

Instance state

Actions

Launch instances

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states

< 1 >

■ Name Instance ID Instance state Instance type Status check Alarm status Availability Zone Public IPv4 DNS Publi

No instances

You do not have any instances in this region

Launch instances

Select an instance

© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (Ohio)

Account ID: 0235-8552-9194

Purelyess

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

It seems like you may be new to launching instances in EC2. Take a walkthrough to learn about EC2, how to launch instances and about best practices.

Take a walkthrough

Do not show me this message again

Launch an instance

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

Key

Info

Q Name

X

Value

Info

Q Purelyess-Audit-Emmanuel

X

Resource types

Info

Select resource types

Instances

X

Remove

Key

Info

Q Environment

X

Value

Info

Q Audit

X

Resource types

Info

Select resource types

Instances

X

Remove

Add new tag

You can add up to 48 more tags.

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

Info

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose [Browse more AMIs](#).

Q Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Quick Start

Amazon Linux

macOS

Ubuntu

Windows

Red Hat

SUSE Linux

Debian

Browse more AMIs

Summary

Number of instances

Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...[read more](#)

ami-0049e4b5ba14b6d36

Virtual server type (instance type)

t3.micro

Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Cancel

Launch instance

Preview code

CloudShell

Feedback

Console Mobile App

© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (Ohio)

Account ID: 0235-8552-9194

Purelyess

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Browse more AMIs.

Q Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Quick Start

Amazon Linux

macOS

Ubuntu

Windows

Red Hat

SUSE Linux

Debian

Browse more AMIs

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI

ami-0049e4b5ba14b6d36 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0282d8263e6d90074 (64-bit (Arm), uefi)

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

Description

Amazon Linux 2023 (kernel-6.1) is a modern, general purpose Linux-based OS that comes with 5 years of long term support. It is optimized for AWS and designed to provide a secure, stable and high-performance execution environment to develop and run your cloud applications.

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.20251105.0 x86_64 HVM kernel-6.1

Architecture

Boot mode

AMI ID

Publish Date

Username

64-bit (x86)

uefi-preferred

ami-0049e4b5ba14b6d36

2025-11-04

ec2-user

Verified provider

Instance type

Info

Get advice

Instance type

t3.micro

Family: t3 2 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0392 USD per Hour On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0139 USD per Hour On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0196 USD per Hour On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0104 USD per Hour On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0104 USD per Hour

Free tier eligible

All generations

Compare instance types

Summary

Number of instances

Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...[read more](#)

ami-0049e4b5ba14b6d36

Virtual server type (instance type)

t3.micro

Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Cancel

Launch instance

Preview code

CloudShell

Feedback

Console Mobile App

© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Firewall (security groups) Info
 A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

☒ Create security group ☐ Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called 'launch-wizard-1' with the following rules:

☒ Allow SSH traffic from Helps you connect to your instance
 0.0.0.0/0

☐ Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet
 To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

☐ Allow HTTP traffic from the internet
 To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Configure storage Info Advanced
 1x GiB Root volume, 3000 IOPS, Not encrypted

[Add new volume](#)

Click refresh to view backup information
 The tags that you assign determine whether the instance will be backed up by any Data Lifecycle Manager policies.

0 x File systems Edit

Advanced details Info

Summary
 Number of instances Info
 1

Software Image (AMI)
 Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...[read more](#)
 ami-0043e4b5ba14b6d36

Virtual server type (instance type)
 m7i-flex.large

Firewall (security group)
 New security group

Storage (volumes)
 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

[Cancel](#) [Launch instance](#) [Preview code](#)

Instances (2/2) Info Last updated 13 minutes ago [Connect](#) [Instance state](#) [Actions](#) [Launch instances](#)

[All states](#) < 1 > [Settings](#)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purelyess-Audi...	i-062f91f2eae194c62	Running	m7i-flex.large	3/3 checks passed	View alarms	us-east-2b	ec2-3-143-226-79.us-e...	3.14:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	purelyess-sale...	i-0dffb0c348788d9b	Running	m7i-flex.large	Initializing	View alarms	us-east-2b	ec2-13-59-0-157.us-eas...	13.5:

6. IAM Policy Design

The core of this project is the IAM policy that:

- Allows **read-only** access to EC2 resources.
- Allows **start/stop** actions only on instances tagged Environment=Sales.
- Does **not** grant start/stop permissions for instances tagged Environment=Audit.

Policy Logic

- Read-only:**
All instances can be described so the user can see what exists.
- Start/Stop** **allowed:**
Only when the target EC2 instance has the tag Environment=Sales.
- Implicit** **deny:**
Because there is no matching allow for Environment=Audit, start/stop on the audit instance is denied.

Example IAM Policy (JSON)


```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowReadOnlyEC2",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances",
        "ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus",
        "ec2:DescribeTags"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllowStartStopSalesOnly",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:StartInstances",
        "ec2:StopInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "ec2:ResourceTag/Environment": "Sales"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Permissions defined in this policy [Info](#)

[Copy](#)[Edit](#)[Summary](#)[JSON](#)

Permissions defined in this policy document specify which actions are allowed or denied. To define permissions for an IAM identity (user, user group, or role), attach a policy to it

```
1 {  
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3   "Statement": [  
4     {  
5       "Effect": "Allow",  
6       "Action": "ec2:*",  
7       "Resource": "*",  
8       "Condition": {  
9         "StringEquals": {  
10          "ec2:ResourceTag/Env": "Audit"  
11        }  
12      }  
13    },  
14    {  
15      "Effect": "Allow",  
16      "Action": "ec2:Describe*",  
17      "Resource": "*"   
18    },  
19    {  
20      "Effect": "Deny",  
21      "Action": [  
22        "ec2:DeleteTags",  
23        "ec2:CreateTags"  
24      ],  
25      "Resource": "*"   
26    }  
27  ]  
28 }
```

AWS Account


Account ID

 023585529194

Account Alias

purelyessusers [Edit](#) | [Delete](#)

Sign-in URL for IAM users in this account

 <https://purelyessusers.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

7. IAM Group and User Setup

1. Create IAM Group

- Path: **IAM** → **User groups** → **Create group**.
- Group name: Audit.
- Attached policy: PurelyessAuditEnvPolicy.

2. Create IAM Users

- Path: **IAM** → **Users** → **Add users**.

- b. Created standard IAM user accounts (e.g., audit-operator1).
 - c. Granted **console access** with a login password.
 - d. Added users to the Audit group so they inherit the group policy.
3. **Sign-In Options for IAM Users**
 - a. Via the **custom account alias URL** in the browser.
 - b. Optionally, via **AWS CLI** if programmatic access keys are created.

This structure keeps permissions centralized at the **group** level, which is easier to manage and audit than assigning policies directly to users.

✔ Purelyess-Audit-group user group created.
View group ✕

User groups (1) info

A user group is a collection of IAM users. Use groups to specify permissions for a collection of users.

< 1 >
⚙️

	Group name	Users	Permissions	Creation time
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purelyess-Audit-group	0	✔ Defined	Now

Specify user details

User details

User name

Purelyess-audit-emmanuel

The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = , . @ _ - (hyphen)

☒ **Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional**
If you're providing console access to a person, it's a [best practice](#) to manage their access in IAM Identity Center.

Console password

☐ Autogenerated password
You can view the password after you create the user.

☒ **Custom password**
Enter a custom password for the user.

- Must be at least 8 characters long
- Must include at least three of the following mix of character types: uppercase letters (A-Z), lowercase letters (a-z), numbers (0-9), and symbols ! @ # \$ % ^ & * () _ + - (hyphen) = [] { } ' "

☐ Show password

☒ **Users must create a new password at next sign-in - Recommended**
Users automatically get the [IAMUserChangePassword](#) policy to allow them to change their own password.

📌 If you are creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, you can generate them after you create this IAM user.
[Learn more](#)

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.

User groups (1/1)

Create group

< 1 > ⚙

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group name ↗	Users	Attached policies ↗	Created
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purelyess-Audit-group	0	PurelyessAuditEnvPolicy	2025-11-09 (9 minutes ago)

▶ Set permissions boundary - optional

Cancel

Previous

Next

Review and create

Review your choices. After you create the user, you can view and download the autogenerated password, if enabled.

User details

User name Purelyess-audit-emmanuel	Console password type Custom password	Require password reset No
---------------------------------------	--	------------------------------

Permissions summary

< 1 >

Name ↗	Type	Used as
Purelyess-Audit-group	Group	Permissions group

Tags - optional

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

No tags associated with the resource.

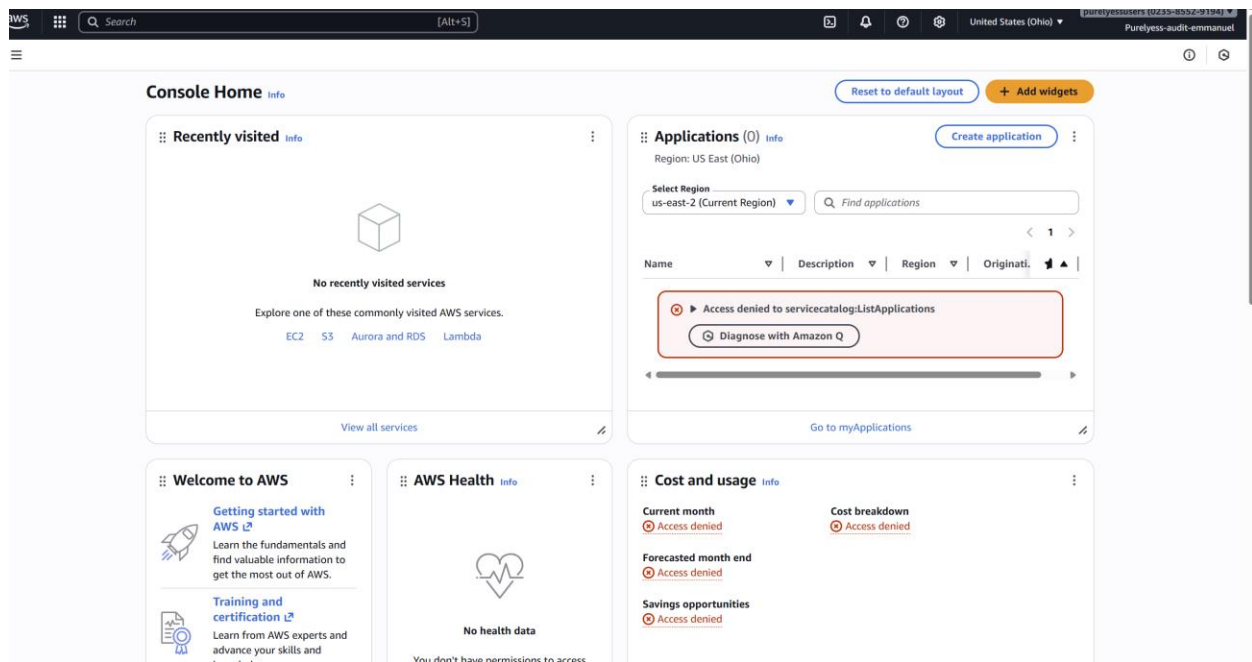
Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel

Previous

Create user



8. Testing the Access Controls

To verify the policy, I performed the following tests while logged in as the IAM user (not as root):

Test Matrix

Test Action	Target Instance	Expected Result	Actual Result
Stop instance	audit	Denied	Access denied (IAM policy enforced)
Stop instance	sales	Allowed	Instance stopped successfully
Start instance	audit	Denied	Access denied (IAM policy enforced)
Start instance	sales	Allowed	Instance started successfully

The results matched the design:

- Attempts to start/stop the **audit** instance failed with an **“Access denied”** error due to missing permissions for resources tagged Environment=Audit.

- Start/stop operations on the **sales** instance succeeded because the condition on Environment=Sales was satisfied.

IAM Dashboard [Info](#)

Security recommendations 0

⊗ Access denied to iam:ListMFADevices

You don't have permission to *iam:ListMFADevices*. To request access, copy the following text and send it to your AWS administrator. [Learn more about troubleshooting access denied errors.](#)

User: arn:aws:iam::023585529194:user/Purelyess-audit-emmanuel

Action: iam:ListMFADevices

Context: no identity-based policy allows the action

[Diagnose with Amazon Q](#)

⊗ Access denied to iam:ListAccessKeys

You don't have permission to *iam:ListAccessKeys*. To request access, copy the following text and send it to your AWS administrator. [Learn more about troubleshooting access denied errors.](#)

User: arn:aws:iam::023585529194:user/Purelyess-audit-emmanuel

Action: iam:ListAccessKeys

Context: no identity-based policy allows the action

[Diagnose with Amazon Q](#)

⊗ Failed to stop the instance i-0dffbd0c348788d9b

You are not authorized to perform this operation. User: arn:aws:iam::023585529194:user/Purelyess-audit-emmanuel is not authorized to perform: ec2:StopInstances on resource: arn:aws:ec2:us-east-2:023585529194:instance/i-0dffbd0c348788d9b because no identity-based policy allows the ec2:StopInstances action. Encoded authorization failure message: gkbQfTuT5jLKZ2XTvU-tR2royM2pUXfkuJdSI3ridB8QfNZIPcn1tVnUKBRCPc5A2H2qx0IO9Z4X9Jsv7Xkz_dXW8y1HRZ1mYjYNDPKrQwuzfDDdJoxrXKLQKW3Oxe-lxekw9OMH0at_oYUc1W3AABt_3U_wQQJvsmQlbYtpWajuluLnABZJb4CFhBlqTUoR8bVv1Qx65fIHk_JHxRAxv1WDSdlHbu0ervqBrTgGXVNZgNrhc_rMSkHd5OYIzmFtkgTDzjgBKUj7M6Ba_deGFzrGIURuZkGOPT4f0NishwmomeSnqXx0lDh4j_6EY5YONGw8rXvXmmqX0vvSlZOxNnSYFMoPyqva__fk4rAQqFCBh4Hjeddg-gAgNzV7_ScomY9L7y4dJDUc6gYjXLO6D4DBbpEkDBIBH5gXZJiYyP-f6QCc0nF9_UKjm2jiLLvL9Ym5Q5C00oLjvQ2Oide8MxtMWBZ1enPRLdC--pqYv7v6vwd-qy9kW0goUdGTdd-Db55d3CAAKmOuvyPZRsY3jT1neYV9r34mj7G7ynlDQRWlwlPue1UqICWd7EfKpIFkjtdtdjZ8KAZqeW7pAAD007rIDKEQpY6UO_P62zp91TWGQuP0Vo8INLkGxu-7ABIGfSrYa_EpKyUKKPEB3tw-LmQAShMP6y1VeYlzmz8nFXne4IKrp9wkFQ5u-ntxoDr_0_1lwZU23FTTww6aOZrrJxhvh4kQwY98LEfk5WyxkGzP-TnOCBhP-ILugantPr7EJThjeprrHTxq7R6xXG2lTKT8tMVWpVLAN4ERXMLCDs5qV5gg0zKGRzJY3myzmB9g2tPmga0LC3IOy8IC1fUsw2TibYJTWEZyFU6jH4oBcU1mmlyKAA50FLQYcXhcEYvrSguuewJZrTpGACTVa

[Diagnose with Amazon Q](#)

Instances (1/2) [Info](#)



[Connect](#)

[Instance state](#)

[Actions](#)

[Launch instances](#)

9. Security Impact

This configuration demonstrates several important security principles:

- **Least Privilege:**
Users receive exactly the permissions needed to manage the sales instance, and nothing more.
- **Tag-Based Access Control:**
Access is controlled by **resource tags**, which makes it easy to scale this design:
 - Any new instance tagged `Environment=Sales` automatically falls under the same policy.
 - Sensitive resources (tagged differently) remain protected without editing the policy.
- **Separation of Duties:**
Critical systems such as `audit` can be reserved for administrators, while operational users can manage non-critical workloads.

10. Lessons Learned & Next Steps

Lessons Learned

- Tags are not just for organization; they are powerful **security controls** when combined with IAM conditions.
- Designing IAM policies correctly requires:
 - Clear understanding of resources and actions.
 - Careful use of conditions to avoid over-privileged access.
- Testing with a **non-admin IAM user** is essential to confirm that policies behave as expected.

Possible Enhancements

- Enable **AWS CloudTrail** to log all EC2 start/stop actions and review them for unauthorized attempts.
- Add **CloudWatch Alarms** to alert when critical instances (like `audit`) are stopped or when a denied action occurs.

- Extend the design using **Infrastructure as Code** (e.g., Terraform or CloudFormation) to automate instance creation, tagging, and IAM policy deployment.
- Introduce **Service Control Policies (SCPs)** under AWS Organizations for stricter guardrails at the account or OU level.