

CLOUD SECURITY PROJECT (AWS)

Implementing IAM Least Privilege for EC2 Using Tags

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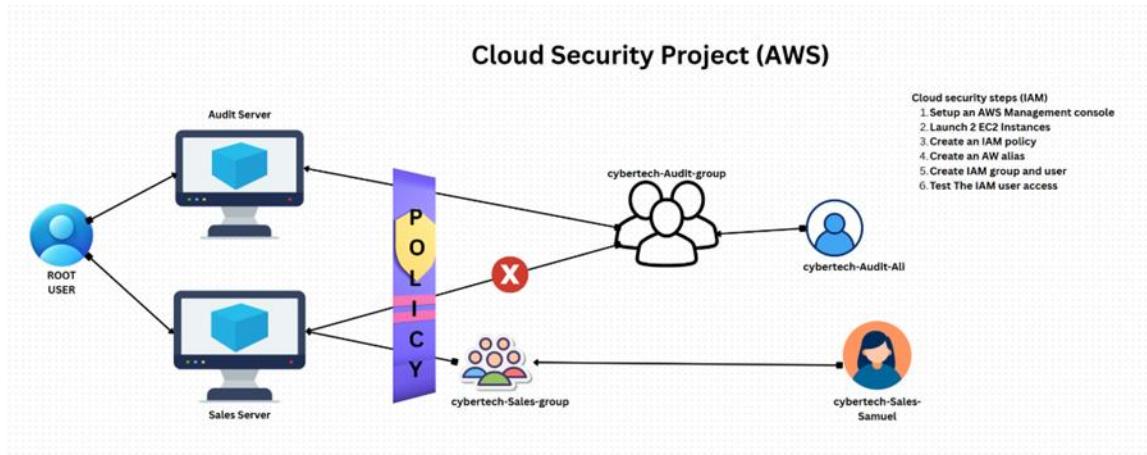
1. Project Overview

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

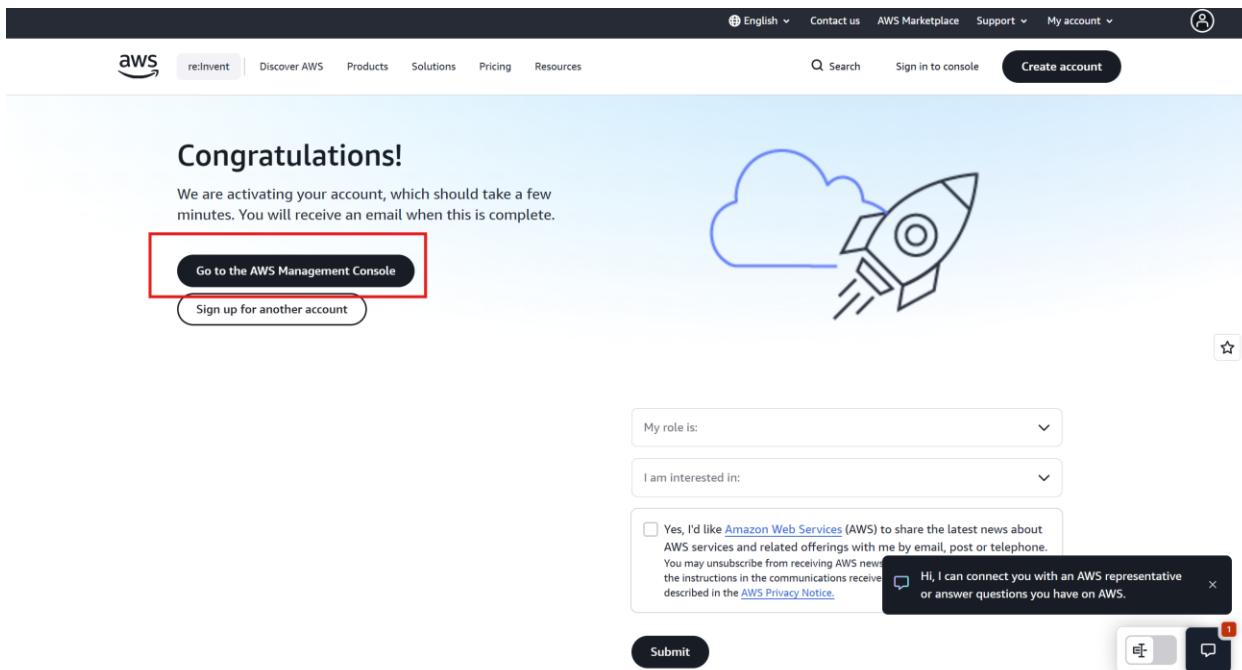
- **AWS Management Console**
For managing IAM, EC2, and testing user access.
- **AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)**
 - Users
 - Groups
 - Customer-managed policies
 - Account alias (friendly sign-in URL)
- **Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud)**
 - Launching Linux instances
 - Adding and managing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

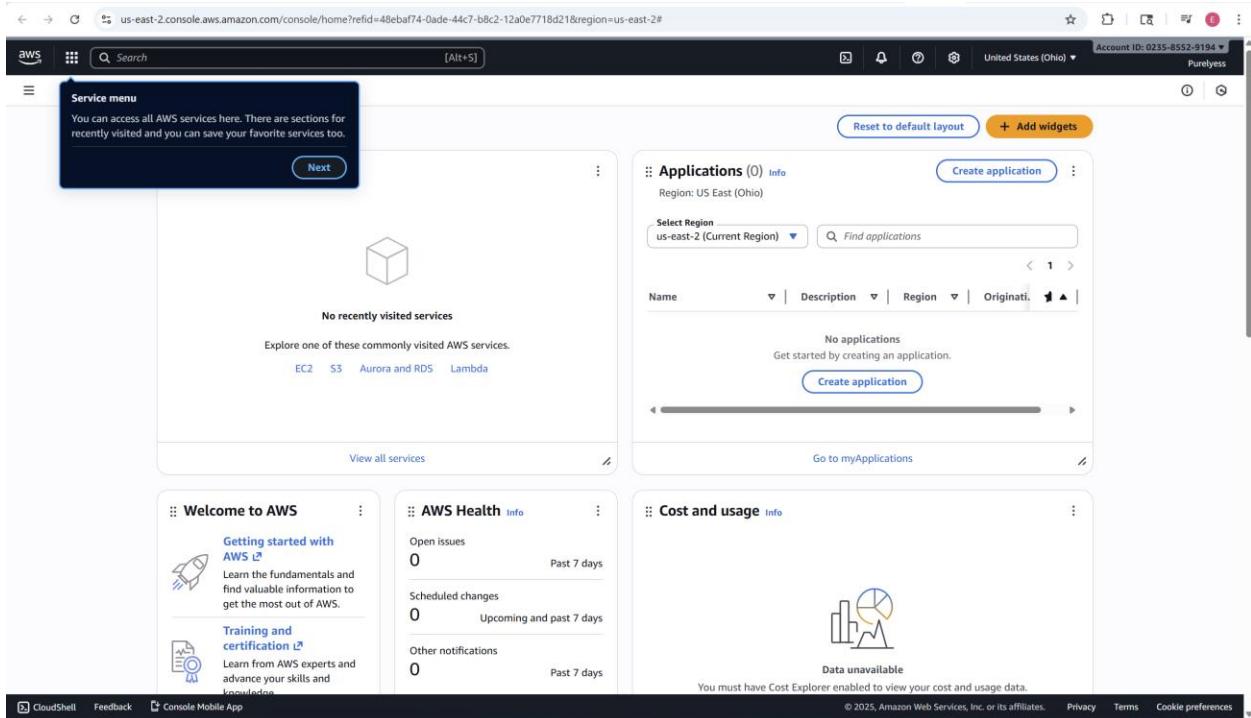
- Starting and stopping instances
- **IAM Policy Language (JSON)**
 - Effect, Action, Resource, Condition blocks
 - Tag-based conditions using ec2:ResourceTag/*

4. Environment Setup

- 1. AWS Account**
 - a. Logged into an AWS account via the **Management Console**.
 - b. Confirmed that the root user is reserved only for high-level administration and not used for daily tasks.
- 2. IAM Account Alias**
 - a. Navigated to **IAM** → **Dashboard**.
 - b. 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

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

2. sales instance

- Purpose: Sales or application server that standard users may manage.
- Configuration:
 - Launched in the same region as audit.
 - Tagged with:
 - Key = Environment**
 - 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.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 service page. On the left, there is a sidebar with links to Services, Features, Documentation, Knowledge articles, Marketplace, Blog posts, Events, and Tutorials. The main content area is titled "Services" and features a card for "EC2" which is highlighted with a red box. The card describes EC2 as "Virtual Servers in the Cloud". Below this are cards for "EC2 Image Builder" (A managed service to automate build, customize and deploy OS images) and "Recycle Bin" (Protect resources from accidental deletion). To the right of the services section is a "Create application" section with a search bar and a "Create application" button. At the bottom of the page, there is a "Cost Explorer" section with a message: "You must have Cost Explorer enabled to view your cost and usage data." There is also a feedback section asking "Were these results helpful?" with "Yes" and "No" buttons.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 landing page. On the left, a sidebar menu is open under the 'EC2' heading, with 'Instances' selected and its sub-item 'Instances' highlighted with a red box. The main content area features a large banner with the heading 'Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)' and the subtext 'Create, manage, and monitor virtual servers in the cloud.' Below the banner, there's a section titled 'Benefits and features' with a sub-section 'EC2 offers ultimate scalability and control'. A list of benefits includes: 'Fully resizable compute capacity to support virtually any workload. This service is best if you want:' followed by four bullet points: '• 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', and '• Global scalability'. At the bottom of this section is a link 'Find out more about EC2'. To the right, there are two boxes: 'Additional actions' containing 'View running instances', 'Migrate a server', and a link; and 'Pricing (US)' containing 'EC2 pricing options', 'Use the AWS pricing calculator', and 'Manage budgets'. At the very bottom of the main content area are three tabs: 'Run cloud-native and enterprise', 'Scale for HPC applications', and 'Additional resources'.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area has a header 'Instances Info' with a search bar and filters. A prominent red box highlights the 'Launch instances' button in the top right corner of the main content area. Below the header, a message says 'No instances' and 'You do not have any instances in this region'. At the bottom, there's a section titled 'Select an instance'.

Screenshot of the AWS EC2 'Launch an instance' wizard.

Step 1: Name and tags

- Key: Name, Value: Purelyess-Audit-Emmanuel
- Key: Environment, Value: Audit

Step 2: Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

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

Step 3: Quick Start

OS options: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, Debian

Step 4: Summary

Number of instances: 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

Buttons: Cancel, Launch instance, Preview code

Step 5: Browse more AMIs

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

Step 6: Quick Start

OS options: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, Debian, Mac, Microsoft, Red Hat, SUSE, Debian

Step 7: 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

Step 8: 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	Verified provider
64-bit (x86)	uefi-preferred	ami-0049e4b5ba14b6d36	2025-11-04	ec2-user	

Step 9: Instance type

t3.micro
Family: t3 - 2 vCPU - 1 GB 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

Buttons: All generations, Compare instance types

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Launch an instance' wizard and the resulting Instances list.

Launch an instance Wizard:

- Firewall (security groups):** A new security group named 'launch-wizard-1' is being created. It includes rules for SSH (Allow SSH traffic from anywhere) and HTTPS (Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet).
- Configure storage:** A root volume of 8 GiB (gp3) is selected, with 3000 IOPS and Not encrypted.
- Summary:** Shows 1 instance, AMI (Amazon Linux 2023), instance type m7i-flex.large, and 1 volume (8 GiB). The 'Launch Instance' button is highlighted with a red box.

Instances List:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Publ...
Purelyss-Audi...	i-062f91f2cae194c62	Running	m7i-flex.large	3/3 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-2b	ec2-3-143-226-79.us.e...	3.143
purelyss-sale...	i-0dffb0c348788d9b	Running	m7i-flex.large	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-2b	ec2-13-59-0-157.us.eas...	13.59

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](#)

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+ }
```

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

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

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

2. Create IAM Users

- a. 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.

The screenshot shows the 'User groups' section of the AWS IAM console. A green banner at the top indicates 'Purelyess-Audit-group user group created.' Below it, a table lists the group. The columns are 'Group name' (with a checkbox), 'Users' (with an upward arrow), 'Permissions' (with a downward arrow), and 'Creation time' (with a downward arrow). The group 'Purelyess-Audit-group' is listed, showing 0 users, defined permissions, and created 'Now'. Action buttons include 'View group', 'Delete', and 'Create group'.

Specify user details

The screenshot shows the 'User details' section of the AWS IAM console. It includes fields for 'User name' (Purelyess-audit-emmanuel), 'Console password' (radio buttons for 'Autogenerated password' and 'Custom password' with a password field containing '*****'), and 'Show password' (checkbox). It also includes a checkbox for 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional' and a note about best practices. A note at the bottom states that users must create a new password at next sign-in and provides information about programmatic access.

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)

Q Search

Group name

▲ | Users

▼ | Attached policies

▼ | Created

0

2025-11-09 (9 minutes ago)



Create group

<

1

>



► 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

Name

▲ | Type

▼ | Used as

Group

Permissions group

< 1 >

▼

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.

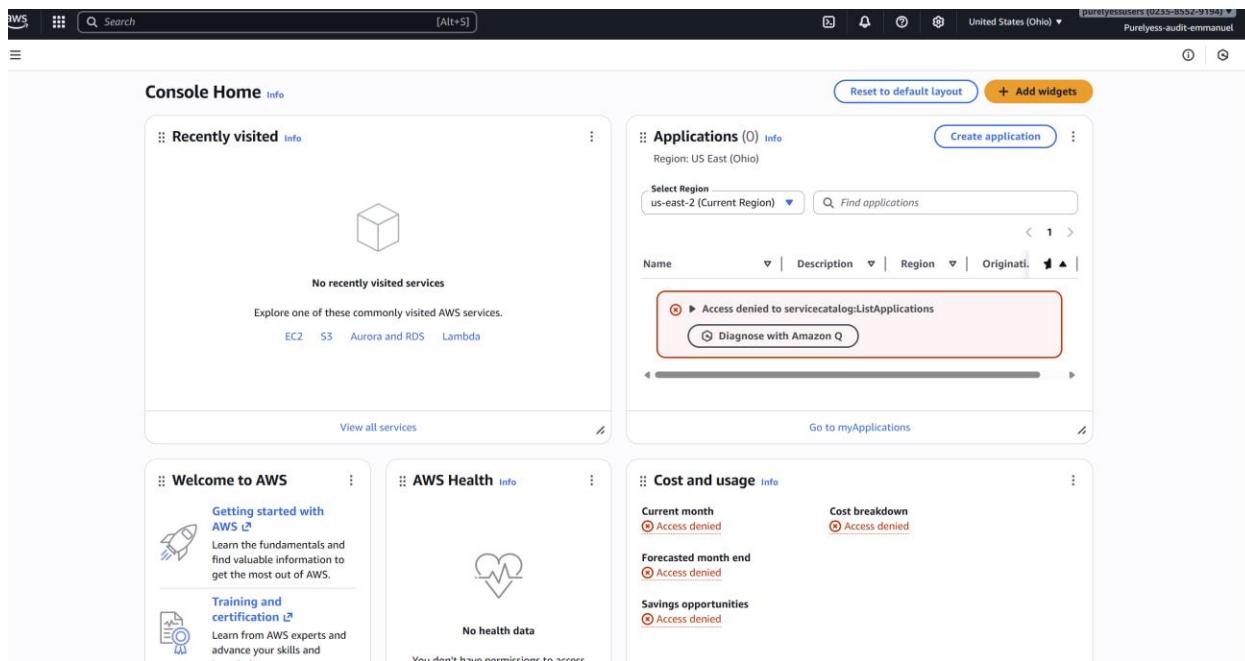
[Add new tag](#)

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 

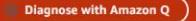
You don't have permission to *iam>ListAccessKeys*. To request access, copy the following text and send it to your AWS administrator. [Learn more about troubleshooting access denied errors.](#) ↗

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: gkQfTuT5jLkZ2XTvU-TRzroyM2pXUCxFkuldsI5rld9BQfNzIpkn1tVNrUKBRCPt5A2H2qxDlO9Z4X9Jxs7Xkz_dxW8y1HRZ1mYjYNDPKrQwuzfDDjoxrXTKLQKW3Oxe-ixekw9OMH0at_oYUc1W3AA8t_3U_wQQJvsmQlbYtpWajulu.NaBZJb4CFhBlqTuoR8bVt1Qx65ftHk_JHxRAxV1WDsdlHbu0ervqBrTgXVNZgNrhc_rMsKh5SOYiZmFtkgTDzjg8KU7M68a_deGFzGURuzkgOPT4f0NishwnameSnqXoIdh4j_6EY5YOngv8rXvmmqXovs5lZoxNnSYFMofPyva_fk4rAQtFcBh4Hjedd-gAgNzV7_ScmvY9L7y4dJDUc6q6VjXLO6D4DBbpEkDBBH5gXZJYyP-f6Qcc0nF9_Ukmj2yILLvL9ym5Q5C00oJvQ20ide8M1xtMWB21enPRLdC-pqYv7v6vwD-qy9kw0goJrdGtdd-Db55d3CAAKmOuvyPZRy3jT1neV9r34mj7G7ynlDQRWlwPue1UqlCWd7EfKpjFkjtdjZ8KAZqeW7pAAD007rIDKEQpY6UO_P62zp91TWGQjup0v08INLkGxu-7Ab16fsrYa_EpkYUKKPEB3tw-LmQAshMP6y1VeYizmz8nFxne4Krp9wkFQ5u-nxtobr_0_1wzu23FTtw6aOZrrJxhv4lkQw98LEfk5WyxkGzP-TnOCBhP-IIugantP7EJThjeprrtXtq7R6xXG21TKT8tMVWpvLAN4ERXMLCDsSqV5gg0zKGRzJY3myzmB9g2tPmgaa0LC3l0y8IC1fUsw2TibYJWEZyFU6jh4oBcU1mmlyKAAS0FLQYcxaEyyv5guuewJ2zRTpGACTYa

Instances (1/2) <small>Info</small>	Actions 
   	

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.