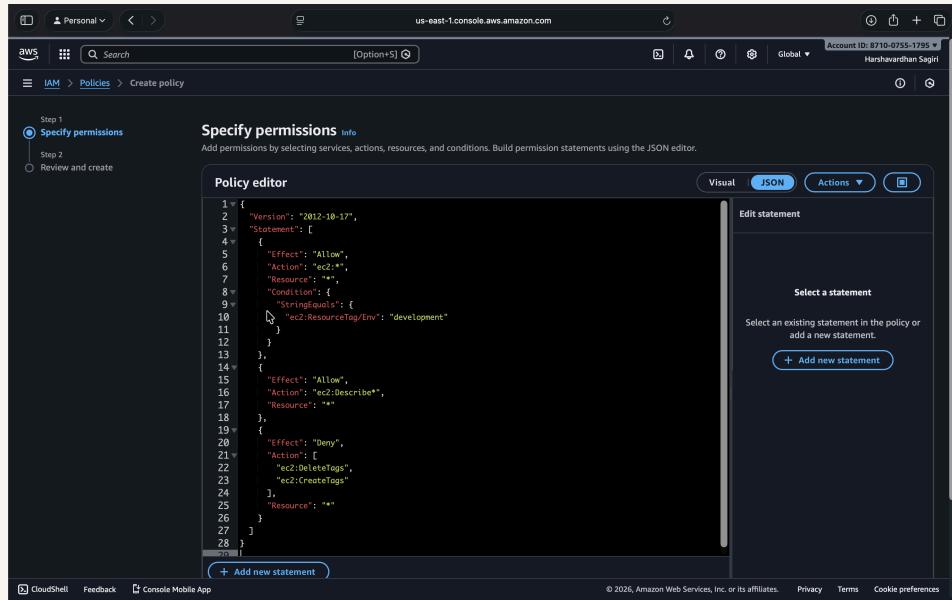




Cloud Security with AWS IAM



Harshavardhan Sagiri



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create policy' interface. The left sidebar has 'Step 1 Specify permissions' selected. The main area is titled 'Specify permissions' and contains a 'Policy editor' section with a JSON code view. The JSON code defines a policy with three statements: one allowing EC2 actions on resources tagged with 'Env: development', another allowing EC2 Describe actions on all resources, and a third denying EC2 Delete and Create Tag actions on all resources. The right side of the screen shows a 'Select a statement' panel with a 'Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement' message and a '+ Add new statement' button.

```
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": "development"
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  }
```



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Introducing Today's Project!

Project overview

In this project, we will demonstrate how to use AWS IAM to control access and permission settings in our AWS account. We're doing this project to learn about cloud security from the absolute foundations. Every company thinks about access permissions, and there are even entire jobs called "IAM Engineers" focused on the skills we're about to build today.

Tools and concepts

In this project, we used Amazon EC2 and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). The key concepts we learned include IAM users, IAM policies, user groups, and account aliases. We also learned how to control access to AWS resources by assigning permissions through policies and groups, how to restrict access based on environment tags such as development and production, and how to safely test permissions using the IAM Policy Simulator. Overall, this project helped us understand how to manage and secure user access in AWS effectively.

Project reflection

This project took me approximately 2 hours to finish it. The most challenging part was deleting the production user in alias account as i ran into to a small error and it was most rewarding to use policy simulator when it came into play i was really impressed by that, because it just saves us the time.



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Tags

What I did in this step

In this step, we will launch two EC2 instances because we need to boost NextWork's computing power. We're expecting more users and traffic into our website over the summer break!

Understanding tags

Tags are key-value labels that we attach to AWS resources like EC2 instances. They help us identify, organize, and manage resources more easily, especially when we have many instances running. For example, we can tag an EC2 instance with values like Environment: development.

My tag configuration

The tag I've used on my EC2 instances is called Environment. The value I've assigned to both instances is development. This helps clearly identify that these EC2 instances are part of the development environment and separates them from resources used for testing or production.



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A screenshot of the AWS Management Console showing the 'Manage tags' dialog box for an EC2 instance. The URL is 'us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com'. The dialog shows one tag: 'Key: env Value: Harsha-project-development'. There is an 'Add new tag' button and a 'Save' button. The background shows the EC2 Instances list with one item visible.



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IAM Policies

What I did in this step

In this step, we will use IAM policies to control the access level of a new NextWork intern because they should have access to the development environment (i.e. the development instance) but NOT the production environment.

Understanding IAM policies

IAM Policies are like rules that determine who can do what in our AWS account. We're using policies today to control who has access to our production environment instance.

The policy I set up

For this project, I set up the IAM policy using JSON. Using JSON gave me more control over the permissions and allowed me to clearly define which actions are allowed on the development EC2 instance while restricting access to the production environment.

Policy effect

I've created a policy that allows full EC2 access only to instances that are tagged with Env = development. It also allows the user to view EC2 resources using describe actions across the account.



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At the same time, the policy explicitly denies the ability to create or delete EC2 tags, preventing the user from changing resource tags to gain additional access. Overall, this policy ensures the user can manage development EC2 instances while protecting production resources from unauthorized changes.

Understanding Effect, Action, and Resource

The Effect defines whether a permission is allowed or denied. The Action specifies what actions can or cannot be performed, such as starting or stopping an EC2 instance. The Resource defines which AWS resources the policy applies to, such as specific EC2 instances or all instances in an account. Together, these elements control exactly who can do what on which resources in AWS.



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My JSON Policy

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create policy' wizard at Step 1: 'Specify permissions'. The 'JSON' tab is selected in the policy editor. The JSON code represents a policy with three statements:

```
1 v [
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Action": "ec2:*",
7       "Resource": "*",
8       "Condition": {
9         "StringEquals": {
10           "ec2:ResourceTag/Env": "development"
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 ]
```

A modal window titled 'Edit statement' is open on the right, with the sub-titile 'Select a statement'. It contains the instruction 'Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement.' and a button '+ Add new statement'.



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Account Alias

What I did in this step

In this step, we will set up an Account Alias, which is like a nickname for our AWS account's console login. This is because an account alias makes it simpler for our users to log in.

Understanding account aliases

An account alias is just a nickname for our AWS account. Instead of having a long Account ID, we can now reference our account alias instead

Setting up my account alias

It took me just 30 seconds to setup as it is a simple configuration in the IAM dashboard. now our new console sign-in URL is <https://nextwork-alias-harsha.signin.aws.amazon.com/console> now instead of my account ID the new URL that i have created as alias will be using instead of my account ID



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The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Dashboard. A modal window titled "Create alias for AWS account 871007551795" is open. In the "Preferred alias" field, the value "nextwork-alias-harsha" is entered. Below the field, a note states: "Must be no more than 63 characters. Valid characters are a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen)." A "Create" button is visible at the bottom right of the modal. The background dashboard includes sections for "Security recommendations", "IAM resources", "What's new", and "Tools". The top navigation bar shows the URL "us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com" and the account ID "871007551795".



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IAM Users and User Groups

What I did in this step

In this step, I will create an IAM user and user group for the intern so I can control their permissions securely without sharing the main AWS account.

Understanding user groups

IAM user groups are like folders that collect IAM users that so that you can apply permission settings at the group level.

Attaching policies to user groups

I attached the policy that we created to this user group which means any user created inside this user group will automatically get the permissions attached to next to our NextworkDevEnvironment Polic. IAM Policy

Understanding IAM users

IAM users are people/entities who can login into our AWS Account

A circular profile picture of a young man with dark hair, wearing a yellow shirt and blue jeans, standing outdoors near a body of water.

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Logging in as an IAM User

Sharing sign-in details

The first way is to email sign-in instructions to the user, while the second way is download a csv file with the sign-in details inside

Observations from the IAM user dashboard

Once I logged in as my IAM user, we noticed that our user is already denied the access to the items or panels of main AWS dashboard because we only set up permissions to EC2 instance. so our intern wouldn't have access to anything else and even see anything else



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The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a new user. The top navigation bar includes 'Personal', 'Search', 'Account ID: 8710-0755-1785', and 'Global'. The main title is 'IAM > Users > Create user'. A green success message box says 'User created successfully' with a link to 'View user'. On the left, a vertical navigation menu lists 'Step 1: Specify user details', 'Step 2: Set permissions', 'Step 3: Review and create', and 'Step 4: Retrieve password' (which is selected). The right panel is titled 'Retrieve password' with the sub-instruction 'Console sign-in details'. It displays the 'Console sign-in URL' as <https://nextwork-alias-harsha.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>, the 'User name' as 'nextwork-dev-harsha', and the 'Console password' as a masked string. There is also a 'Show' link next to the password field. Buttons at the bottom include 'Cancel', 'Download .csv file', and 'Return to users list'.



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Testing IAM Policies

What I did in this step

In this step, I will login to our AWS account as a intern and test access to the production and development instances because we want to make sure our intern doesn't have the ability to do anything that can effect our production environment

Testing policy actions

tested my JSON IAM policy by attempting to stop both EC2 instances. The stop action succeeded on the development instance but was denied on the production instance, which confirmed that the policy correctly restricts actions based on the instance's environment tag.

Stopping the production instance

When I tried to stop the production instance, the action was denied and I received an authorization error. This happened because the IAM policy attached to my user group only allows EC2 actions on instances tagged with Env = development and does not permit changes to production resources. This confirms that the policy is correctly restricting access to the production environment.



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The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. There are two instances listed: "network-dev-harsh" and "network-pro-". The "network-dev-harsh" instance is selected. A red error overlay is displayed over the top of the instance details, containing the following text:

```
Failed to stop the instance i-0ba1f592e24be6d82
An error occurred (AccessDenied) when calling the StopInstances operation: user:network-dev-harsh is not authorized to perform this action. (Service: AmazonEC2; Status Code: 403; Error Code: AccessDenied; Request ID: 2495b840-4c4d-4a5b-970d-17f0a17f4012; Proxy: null)
Detailed Description
The user is not authorized to perform this action.
```

Below the error message, the instance details are shown:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
network-dev-harsh	i-0ba1f592e24be6d82	Stopping	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-54-171-191-143
network-pro-	i-0e72dca52c54e904d	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-54-85-101-110

Stopping the development instance

When I tried to stop the development instance, the action was successful. This was because the EC2 instance was tagged with Env = development, and my IAM policy explicitly allows stop actions on instances with this tag. This confirms that the policy is working as intended for the development environment.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. A green success message at the top left reads: "Successfully initiated stopping of i-0ba1f592e24be6d82". The "network-dev-harsh" instance is selected. The instance table shows the following data:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
network-dev-harsh	i-0ba1f592e24be6d82	Stopping	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-54-171-191-143
network-pro-	i-0e72dca52c54e904d	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-54-85-101-110



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IAM Policy Simulator

To extend our project, we're going to test our permission policies in a safer and more controlled way using a tool called the IAM Policy Simulator. We're doing this because having to stop instances and log into AWS accounts as other users is a bit disruptive. Let's find a more efficient way.

Understanding the IAM Policy Simulator

The IAM Policy Simulator is a tool that lets us simulate actions and test permission settings by defining a specific user, group, or role and the actions we want to test. It is useful for saving time when testing permissions because it allows us to validate policies without logging in as another user or actually stopping or modifying real AWS resources.

How I used the simulator

The IAM Policy Simulator is a tool that allows us to safely test and validate IAM permission policies without affecting real AWS resources. It lets us simulate actions by selecting a specific user, user group, or role and defining the actions we want to test. This helps us understand whether a policy allows or denies certain actions before applying it in a real environment. Using the simulator saves time and reduces risk because we do not need to log in as different users or actually stop, start, or modify EC2 instances. Overall, it provides a safer, more controlled, and more efficient way to verify IAM permissions.



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The screenshot shows the IAM Policy Simulator interface. On the left, the policy document is displayed:

```
Version: "2012-10-17",
Statement: [
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": "ec2:StopInstances",
        "Resource": "*",
        "Condition": {
            "StringEquals": {
                "ec2:ResourceTag/Env": "development"
            }
        }
    },
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": "ec2:Describe",
        "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Action": [
            "ec2:DeleteTags",
            "ec2:CreateTags"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
]
```

On the right, the results of the simulation are shown:

Service	Action	Resource Type	Simulation Resource	Permission
Amazon EC2	StopInstances	instance	*	allowed 1 matching statements.
Amazon EC2	DeleteTags	not required	*	denied 1 matching statements.



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