

## Secure S3 Access from EC2 using IAM Role

In this project, I configured secure access between EC2 and S3 using an IAM Role instead of hardcoding access keys inside the server

### STEP 1 : create an iam role

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles page. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'Create role' button. Below the search bar, a table lists six existing roles: 'AmazonRedshift-CommandsAccessRole-20260312T150005', 'AWSLambdaRoleForIDS', 'AWSLambdaRoleForResourceExplorer', 'AWSLambdaRoleForSupport', 'AWSLambdaRoleForTrustAdvisor', and 'temp-role-25urfog9'. Each role entry includes the role name, the service it's associated with, and the last activity time.

- On that click create role

This screenshot shows the 'Trusted entity type' section of the 'Create role' wizard. It contains four options:

- AWS service**: Allows users to perform actions in this account.
- AWS account**: Allows entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a third party to perform actions in this account.
- Web identity**: Allows users federated by the specified provider or identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.
- SAML 2.0 federation**: Allows users federated with SAML 2.0 identity providers to perform actions in this account.

Below this, the 'Use case' section is shown, with 'EC2' selected. A note says: 'Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.'

- Choose that what you want to work with

This screenshot shows the 'Specify user details' step of the 'Create user' wizard. It includes:

- A sidebar with steps: Step 1 (Specify user details), Step 2 (Set permissions), and Step 3 (Review and create).
- A 'User details' section with a 'User name' field containing 's3-role-demo-1'.
- A note: 'The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and +, -, \_ (hyphen)'.
- A checkbox: 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional'. A note says: 'In the AWS Management Console, users with programmatic permissions can use the same console credentials for programmatic access without the need for access keys.'
- A note at the bottom: 'If you are creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keypairs, you can generate them after you create this IAM user. Learn more'.

- Give an specific name for that role

- After that give the permissions to that

The screenshot shows the 'Add permissions' step of the IAM role creation wizard. A search bar at the top is set to 's3'. Below it is a table of permissions:

Policy name	Type	Description
AmazonDMSRedshiftS3Role	AWS managed	Provides access to manage S3 settings ...
<b>AmazonS3FullAccess</b>	AWS managed	Provides full access to all buckets via t...
AmazonS3ObjectLambdaExecutionRolePolicy	AWS managed	Provides AWS Lambda functions permis...
AmazonS3OutpostsFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon S3 on ...
AmazonS3OutpostsReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to Amazon S...
AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to all bucket...
AmazonS3TableFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to all S3 table bu...

- On that we are going to use s3 so choose s3 full access
- After that give an name for that role

The screenshot shows the 'Name, review, and create' step of the IAM role creation wizard. In the 'Role details' section, the 'Role name' field contains 's3-role-demo-1'. The 'Description' field contains 'Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.'

- A role has created
- After that create an ec2

The screenshot shows the EC2 Instances page with one instance listed:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
s3-demo-model	i-0fc073fd38d65843a	Running	t3.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-44-2-

- After that creating the instance we have already done an iam role policy attach the iam role to ec2 instance

The screenshot shows the EC2 Instances page with the same instance. A context menu is open over the instance, and the 'Modify IAM role' option is highlighted under the 'Security' section of the menu.

- After attaching the iam role connect to the server

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-231:~$ sudo -i
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# sudo apt update
```

Sudo -i

Sudo apt update

- Change to the root user
- And then update

```
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# snap install aws-cli --classic
aws-cli (v2/stable) 2.33.28 from Amazon Web Services (aws✓) installed
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# aws --version
aws-cli/2.33.28 Python/3.13.11 Linux/6.14.0-1018-aws exe/x86_64/ubuntu.24
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# aws sts get-caller-identity
{
    "UserId": "AROARFDCFUQMDZUA60ZFQ:i-01df22c7bd4e93861",
    "Account": "079662785560",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::079662785560:assumed-role/s3-role-demo-1/i-01df22c7bd4e93861"
}
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# aws s3 mb s3://manish-s3-demo-1-done
make_bucket: manish-s3-demo-1-done
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# aws s3 ls
2026-02-24 09:50:36 manish-s3-demo-1-done
2026-02-12 09:00:03 saravana-resume-storage
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# nano s3.html
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# aws s3 cp s3.html s3://manish-s3-demo-1-done
upload: ./s3.html to s3://manish-s3-demo-1-done/s3.html
```

- Install aws cli on that
- Snap is used for installing the software
- And aws cli is used for we can make a work without manual way in the terminal
- Now check your version
- After that check that status of this you entered here
- Now we can create the bucket
- Mb means make bucket in that s3://choose your name here
- Now view your bucket
- Now create a nano file or vim file
- Now push the nano inside your bucket
- Cp means copy on that first we want to give your nano file after that your bucket file name

[sudo apt install awscli -y - to install it to access the aws command](#)

```
snap install aws-cli --classic  
aws –version  
aws sts get-caller-identity  
aws s3 mb s3:// manish-s3-demo-1-done  
nano s3.html  
aws s3 cp s3.html s3://kanisma-ec2-project-001/
```

```
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# aws s3 ls s3://manish-s3-demo-1-done  
2026-02-24 09:55:42          767 s3.html
```

aws s3 ls s3://manish-s3-demo-1-done

- Now view this after that
- Now disable the public access

```
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# aws s3api put-public-access-block \  
--bucket manish-s3-demo-1-done \  
--public-access-block-configuration \  
BlockPublicAcls=false,IgnorePublicAcls=false,BlockPublicPolicy=false,RestrictPublicBuckets=false  
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# |
```

```
aws s3api put-public-access-block \  
--manish-s3-demo-1-done \  
--public-access-block-configuration  
BlockPublicAcls=false,IgnorePublicAcls=false,BlockPublicPolicy=false,RestrictPublicBuckets=false
```

- After that add public read bucket policy
- nano policy.json - opens text editor,paste the json code
- {

- "Version": "2012-10-17",
- "Statement": [
  - {aws
  - "Sid": "PublicRead",
  - "Effect": "Allow",
  - "Principal": "\*",
    - "Action": "s3:GetObject",
    - "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::manish-ec2-project-2026/\*"
  - }
  - ]
  - }
- After that get the get the bucket location

```
root@ip-172-31-18-231:~# aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket manish-s3-demo-1-done
{
    "LocationConstraint": null
}
```

aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket manish-s3-demo-1-done

- After that get the object url link

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-231:~$ BUCKET="manish-s3-demo-1-done"
KEY="s3.html"

REGION=$(aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket $BUCKET --query 'LocationConstraint' --output text)
REGION=${REGION:-us-east-1}

echo "https://$BUCKET.s3.$REGION.amazonaws.com/$KEY"
https://manish-s3-demo-1-done.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/s3.html
```

BUCKET="manish-s3-demo-1-done"

KEY="s3.html"

REGION=\$(aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket \$BUCKET --query 'LocationConstraint' --output text)

REGION=\${REGION:-us-east-1}

echo [https://\\$BUCKET.s3.\\$REGION.amazonaws.com/\\$KEY](https://$BUCKET.s3.$REGION.amazonaws.com/$KEY)

- If you want to delete that s3 bucket

aws s3 rb s3:// manish-s3-demo-1-done

- If you want to delete that file

Aws s3 rm s3:// manish-s3-demo-1-done