

## EXPERIMENT NO. 7

Aim :- To study and implement Identity and Access Management (IAM) practices on AWS.

Theory :-

Access management : Access management in cloud computing refers to practice of controlling and regulating access to resources, data and services within a cloud environment. It involves managing and enforcing authentication, authorization ; and permissions for users, applications, and permissions for users, applications, only authorized entities can interact with specific resources.

Need of access management :

- 1> Data Protection
- 2> Compliance and Regulatory Requirements
- 3> Operational Efficiency
- 4> SSO capabilities

Identity Access Management (IAM) : It is security discipline that enables the right individuals to access right resources at right time for right reasons. Identity management looks to confirm that an accessing user is who they are, by examining information presented during access request against a database. Access management, on the other hand, uses info regarding user's identity to determine which resources they are entitled to access.

## Important :

- ① **Authentication**: It is module through which a user provides sufficient credentials to gain initial access to the system of a particular resource.
- ② **Authorization**: It determines whether a user is permitted to access a particular resource.
- ③ **User Management**: It consists of set of administrating functions such as identity creation, propagation, and maintenance of user identity and privileges.
- ④ **Central User Repository**: It stores and delivers identity information to other services, and provides service to verify credentials submitted from clients.

Root users	IAM users
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the account created when you create first on AWS account.</li> <li>• Full administrative access to all AWS services and resources.</li> <li>• Can create and manage IAM users, change billing info.</li> <li>• Not used for any sort of routine tasks and set up tasks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IAM users are entities created within an AWS account.</li> <li>• Specific permissions assigned to them based on policies.</li> <li>• Are created and managed by the account administrator.</li> <li>• Is generally used for day to day activities, and their permissions should be carefully configured.</li> </ul>

Roles	Policies
These are entities that define a set of permissions for making AWS requests.	These are JSON-formatted documents defining policies determining what actions are all allowed or denied.
Roles are often used to grant temporary permissions to an AWS resource or user.	Policies can be broadly scoped, allowing permissions across multiple services.
Roles have a trust policy that defines which entities are allowed to assume role.	Policies can be attached to IAM users, groups or roles, and can be in line, i.e., directly embedded in a user, group or managed.

**Inline Policies** : These are policies that are directly embedded within a specific IAM user, group or role. Inline policies are scoped to a particular IAM entity and cannot be reused elsewhere.

**Custom Policies** : These are standalone policies that are created and managed separately from IAM users, groups, or roles.

**MFA** : AWS Multi-factor Authentication (MFA) is an AWS identity and access managed (IAM) best practice that requires a second authentication factor.

~~A+ Conclusion :- Thus we understood the implementation of IAM practices on AWS.~~  
 CPD 15/3/24

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## Cloud Computing Experiment 7

**Aim:** To study and implement Identity and Access Management (IAM) practices on AWS.

### Theory:

#### Introduction:

In the realm of cloud computing, maintaining secure access to resources is paramount. Identity and Access Management (IAM) is the cornerstone of ensuring that only authorized individuals and services can interact with cloud resources. This write-up delves into the concept of access management, the components of AWS IAM, a comparison between root users and IAM users, roles and policies, types of policies, and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) on AWS.

#### Concept and Need of Access Management:

Access management refers to the practice of controlling and monitoring access to resources within a system. In cloud environments like AWS, where resources are abstracted and accessed remotely, ensuring secure access is crucial. The need arises from the requirement to safeguard sensitive data, prevent unauthorized usage of resources, and comply with regulatory standards.

#### IAM and Its Components:

IAM in AWS is a service that enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. Its components include:

**Users:** Represent individuals or services interacting with AWS resources. Each user has unique security credentials.

**Groups:** A collection of users, simplifying the management of permissions by applying policies to groups rather than individual users.

**Roles:** Similar to users, but intended for services or entities outside of AWS, allowing them temporary access to AWS resources.

**Policies:** JSON documents defining permissions. These can be attached to users, groups, or roles to specify the actions they are allowed or denied.

### **Root Users vs. IAM Users:**

**Root Users:** When an AWS account is created, the email address and password used become the root user credentials. Root users have complete access to all resources and services in the account. However, it's recommended to avoid using root credentials for day-to-day activities due to security risks.

**IAM Users:** These are users created within AWS IAM. IAM users have specific permissions assigned to them through policies. They don't have inherent access to all resources like root users, but their permissions can be finely tuned.

### **Roles and Policies:**

**Roles:** IAM roles are meant to be assumed by entities within or outside of AWS, such as AWS services, applications, or users. Roles define a set of permissions, and temporary security credentials are provided when a role is assumed.

**Policies:** IAM policies are documents that define permissions. They can be attached to users, groups, or roles. Policies specify what actions are allowed or denied, and on which resources.

### **Inline and Custom Policies in AWS:**

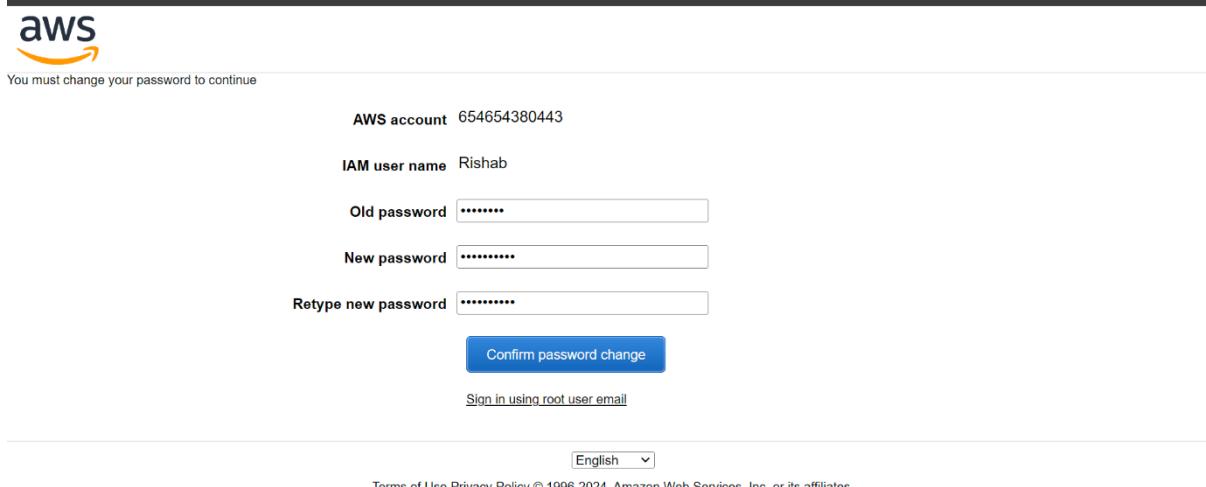
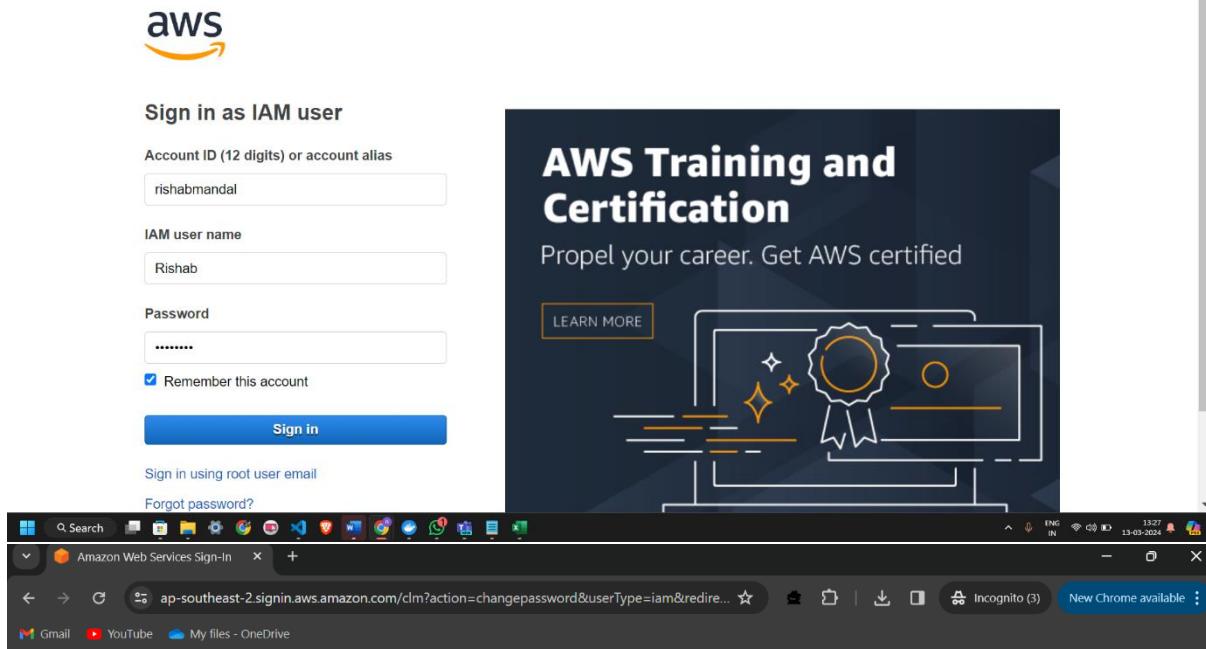
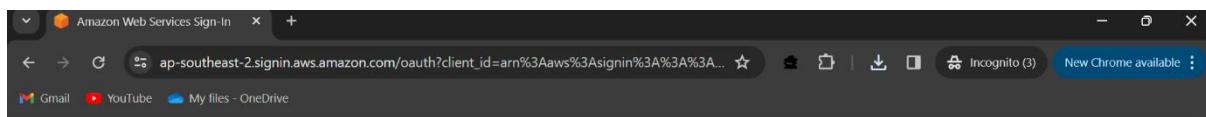
**Inline Policies:** These are policies that are embedded directly into a single user, group, or role. Inline policies are tightly coupled with the entity to which they are attached and cannot be reused across multiple entities.

**Custom Policies:** Custom policies are standalone documents that can be attached to multiple users, groups, or roles. They offer more flexibility and reusability compared to inline policies.

### **Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) in AWS:**

MFA adds an extra layer of security to AWS accounts by requiring users to present two or more forms of verification before granting access. This typically involves something the user knows (like a password) and something they possess (like a mobile device or hardware token). MFA can be enabled for IAM users and can be enforced for specific actions or console logins, enhancing security by mitigating the risks associated with compromised passwords.

## \*\*Screenshots:\*\*



The screenshot displays two separate AWS service dashboards side-by-side.

**AWS EC2 Dashboard:**

- Left Sidebar:** Includes links for EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (with sub-links for Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations), Images (AMIs, AMI Catalog), and Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots).
- Resources Section:** Shows usage statistics for Europe (Stockholm) Region. It lists 0 Instances (running), 0 Auto Scaling Groups, 0 Dedicated Hosts, 0 Elastic IPs, 0 Instances, 0 Key pairs, 0 Load balancers, 0 Placement groups, 0 Security groups, 0 Snapshots, and 0 Volumes. All items show an "API Error".
- Launch instance Section:** Contains a "Launch instance" button and a "Migrate a server" link. A note states: "Note: Your instances will launch in the Europe (Stockholm) Region".
- Service health Section:** Shows "AWS Health Dashboard" and an error message: "An error occurred" - "An error occurred retrieving service health information".
- Right Panel:** Titled "EC2 Free Tier Info", it states "Offers for all AWS Regions" and "0 EC2 free tier offers in use". It includes a log entry about an unauthorized API call and a note that the user exceeds the free tier limit.

**Billing and Cost Management home:**

- Left Sidebar:** Includes Home (New), Getting Started (New), Billing and Payments (with sub-links for Bills, Payments, and Costs), Cost Analysis (with sub-links for Cost Explorer (New), Cost Explorer Saved Reports, Cost Anomaly Detection, Free Tier, Data Exports (New)), and Cost Organization.
- Central Content:** A blue banner at the top says: "We combined the Billing console and the Cost Management console. The combined console has a new home page to help you make faster, better-informed cloud financial management decisions, and a more intuitive side navigation that provides quick access to familiar pages like Bills, Payments, and Cost Explorer. You can access legacy pages via the 'legacy pages' section of the navigation bar. To learn more, refer to the user guide." Below this is the "Billing and Cost Management home" section.
- Cost summary:** Displays month-to-date cost, total forecasted cost for current month, last month's cost for same time period, and last month's total cost. All metrics show an "Access denied" status.
- Cost monitor:** Displays budgets status and cost anomalies status (MTD), both showing an "Access denied" status.

Screenshot of the AWS IAM "Create user" wizard, Step 2: Set permissions.

The "Permissions options" section shows three choices:

- 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.

The "Permissions policies (1178)" section lists available policies. A search bar and filter are at the top. The results table includes columns for Policy name, Type, and Attached entities. The policy "AmazonS3FullAccess" is selected.

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AmazonDMSRedshiftS3Role	AWS managed	0
<b>AmazonS3FullAccess</b>	AWS managed	0
AmazonS3ObjectLambdaE...	AWS managed	0
AmazonS3OutpostsFullAcc...	AWS managed	0
AmazonS3OutpostsReadO...	AWS managed	0
AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	0
AWSBackupServiceRolePoli...	AWS managed	0
AWSBackupServiceRolePoli...	AWS managed	0
AWSS3OnOutpostsService...	AWS managed	0

The screenshot shows the 'Review and create' step of the AWS IAM user creation process. The left sidebar lists steps: Step 1 (Specify user details), Step 2 (Set permissions), Step 3 (Review and create), and Step 4 (Retrieve password). The main content area displays 'User details' and 'Permissions summary'.

**User details**

User name	Console password type	Require password reset
Krish	Custom password	No

**Permissions summary**

Name	Type	Used as
AmazonS3FullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy

**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.

**Review and create**

Step 4: Retrieve password

**Options for setting permissions:**

- 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.

**Users (1/2)**

User name	Groups	Attached policies
Krish	-	AmazonS3FullAccess
Rishab	-	IAMUserChangePassword

**Set permissions boundary - optional**

Screenshot of the AWS IAM User Creation Process and Result

The screenshot shows two consecutive screenshots of the AWS Management Console, illustrating the creation of a new IAM user and its subsequent listing.

**Top Screenshot (User Creation):**

- Step 2: Set permissions**: Shows the "User details" section with "User name" set to "Yash".
- Step 3: Review and create**: Shows the "Permissions summary" table with one policy named "AmazonS3FullAccess".
- Tags - optional**: Shows no tags associated with the resource.

**Bottom Screenshot (User Listing):**

- Identity and Access Management (IAM)**: Shows a success message: "User created successfully. You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console."
- Users (3) Info**: Describes an IAM user as an identity with long-term credentials used for interacting with AWS.
- Table View:** A table showing three users: Krish, Rishab, and Yash, each with a path of "/" and 0 groups.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM User Details page for a user named Yash. The top navigation bar includes links for Yash | IAM | Global, Dashboard | IAM, Amazon Web Services, Roles | IAM | Global, myrishabwebapp, google\_vignette, and a New Chrome available button. The main content area has a left sidebar with options like Dashboard, Access management (Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings), and Access reports (Access Analyzer, External access). The main panel displays the user's ARN (arn:aws:iam::654654380443:user/Yash), which is Enabled without MFA. It also shows the user was created on March 13, 2024, at 13:40 (UTC+05:30) and has never signed in. Below this is a tabbed section with Security credentials (selected), Permissions, Groups, Tags, and Access Advisor. A 'Console sign-in' section contains a 'Console sign-in link' and a 'Console password' field, with a 'Manage console access' button.

**Identity and Access Management (IAM)**

**Yash** [Info](#) [Delete](#)

**Summary**

<b>ARN</b> arn:aws:iam::654654380443:user/Yash	<b>Console access</b> Enabled without MFA	<b>Access key 1</b> <a href="#">Create access key</a>
<b>Created</b> March 13, 2024, 13:40 (UTC+05:30)	<b>Last console sign-in</b> Never	

Permissions Groups Tags **Security credentials** Access Advisor

**Console sign-in** [Manage console access](#)

Console sign-in link Console password

**Create access key**

**Access key best practices & alternatives** [Info](#)

Avoid using long-term credentials like access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives.

**Step 1**  
Access key best practices & alternatives

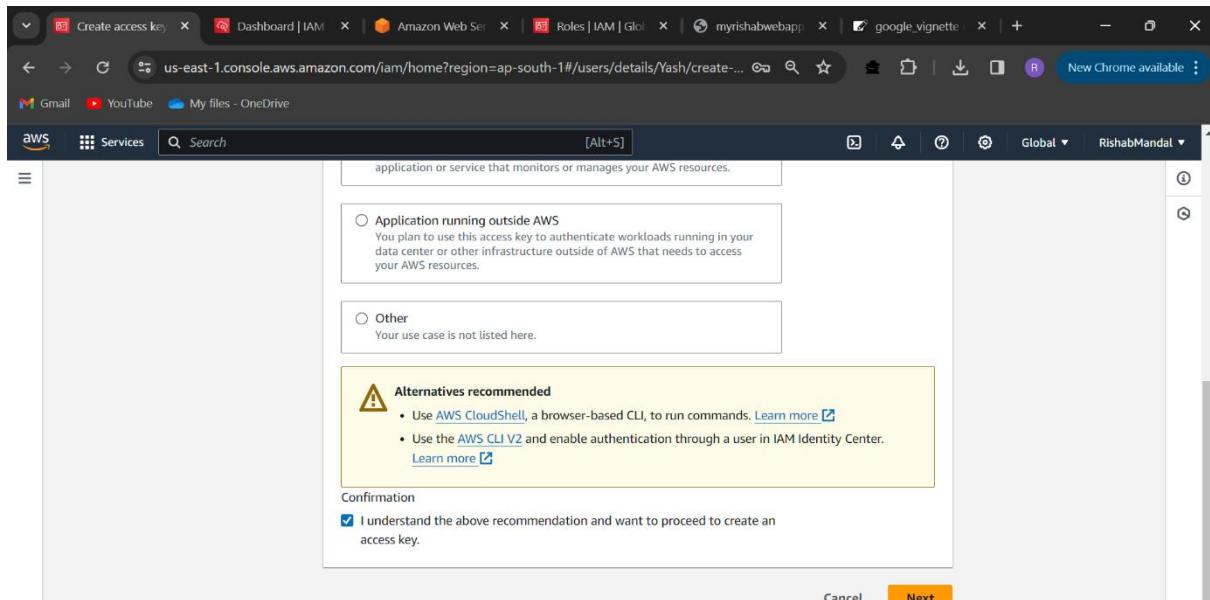
**Step 2 - optional**  
Set description tag

**Step 3**  
Retrieve access keys

**Use case**

- Command Line Interface (CLI)**  
You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.
- Local code**  
You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.
- Application running on an AWS compute service**  
You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.
- Third-party service**

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The screenshot shows the second step of creating an access key in the AWS IAM console. It asks for the use case: 'Application running outside AWS' or 'Other'. A note says: 'You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.' Below this is a section titled 'Alternatives recommended' with links to 'AWS CloudShell' and 'AWS CLI V2'. A 'Confirmation' section contains a checked checkbox: 'I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.' At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

Application running outside AWS  
You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.

Other  
Your use case is not listed here.

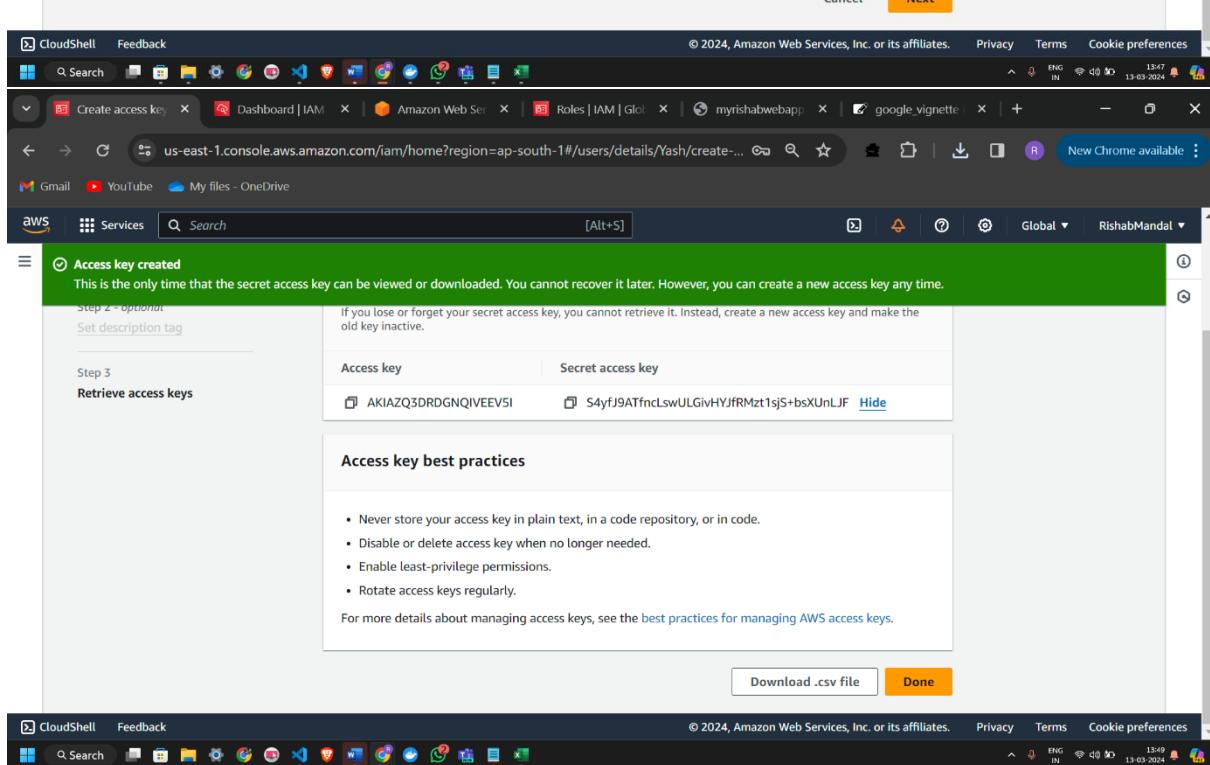
**Alternatives recommended**

- Use [AWS CloudShell](#), a browser-based CLI, to run commands. [Learn more](#)
- Use the [AWS CLI V2](#) and enable authentication through a user in IAM Identity Center. [Learn more](#)

Confirmation

I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.

Cancel Next

The screenshot shows the third step of the wizard, 'Access key created'. It states: 'This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.' It includes a 'Set description tag' field and a table showing the 'Access key' (AKIAZQ3DRDGNQIVEEVSI) and 'Secret access key' (S4yfJ9ATfnclSwULGivHYjRMzt1sJS+bsXUnLJF). There's a 'Done' button at the bottom.

**Access key created**

This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.

Step 2 - optional  
Set description tag

If you lose or forget your secret access key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and make the old key inactive.

Access key	Secret access key
AKIAZQ3DRDGNQIVEEVSI	S4yfJ9ATfnclSwULGivHYjRMzt1sJS+bsXUnLJF <a href="#">Hide</a>

**Access key best practices**

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

Download .csv file Done

The screenshot shows a web browser with multiple tabs open, including the AWS CLI documentation and the AWS CLI v2 setup wizard. A terminal window is also visible.

**AWS Command Line Interface v2 Setup Wizard:**

- Step 1: Welcome to the AWS Command Line Interface v2 Setup Wizard. The setup wizard will install AWS Command Line Interface v2 on your computer. Click Next to continue or Cancel to exit the Setup Wizard.
- Step 2: Enter the URL for the AWS CLI v2 MSI file: C:\> msixec.exe /i https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi /qn

**Terminal Window (Windows Command Prompt):**

- Administrator: Command Prompt
- Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3235]
- (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
- C:\Windows\System32>msixec.exe /i https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi /qn
- C:\Windows\System32>aws --version
- aws-cli/2.15.28 Python/3.11.8 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off

**AWS Command Line Interface v2 User Guide:**

- About the AWS CLI
- Get started
  - Prerequisites
  - Install/Update
    - Past releases
    - Build and install from source
    - Amazon ECR Public/Docker
    - Setup
  - Configure the AWS CLI
  - Authentication and access

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with two Command Prompt windows and a web browser window.

**Top Window (Browser):**

- Title bar: Administrator: Command Prompt - aws configure
- Address bar: docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/getting-started-install.html
- Content:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3235]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

aws
C:\Windows\System32>msiexec.exe /i https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi /qn

AWS > C:\Windows\System32>aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.28 Python/3.11.8 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off

AWS Configuration
Interface
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAZQ3DRDGNQIVEEV5I
User Guide: AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]:
```

**Bottom Window (Command Prompt):**

- Title bar: C:\> aws --version
- Content:

```
Administrator: Command Prompt - aws configure
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3235]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\System32>aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.28 Python/3.11.8 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off

C:\Windows\System32>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAZQ3DRDGNQIVEEV5I
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: ap-south-1
Default output format [None]: json
```

**Background:**

- Taskbar icons: Mail, Entity Manager, Search, Feedback.
- System tray: ENG IN, 13-03-2024.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3235]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\System32>msiexec.exe /i https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi /qn
y
eC:\Windows\System32>aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.28 Python/3.11.8 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off

C:\Windows\System32>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAZQ3DRDGNQIVEEV5I
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: ap-south-1
Default output format [None]: json

C:\Windows\System32>aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.28 Python/3.11.8 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off
ap
C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 ls
2024-03-01 20:40:08 elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-654654380443

C:\Windows\System32>

Administrator: Command Prompt
aws-cli/2.15.28 Python/3.11.8 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off

C:\Windows\System32>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAZQ3DRDGNQIVEEV5I
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: ap-south-1
Default output format [None]: json

C:\Windows\System32>aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.28 Python/3.11.8 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off

C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 ls
2024-03-01 20:40:08 elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-654654380443

C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 mb s3://yash123456789
make_bucket failed: s3://yash123456789 An error occurred (BucketAlreadyExists) when calling the CreateBucket operation:
The requested bucket name is not available. The bucket namespace is shared by all users of the system. Please select a different name and try again.

C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 mb s3://yash987654321
make_bucket: yash987654321

C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 ls
2024-03-01 20:40:08 elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-654654380443
2024-03-13 14:03:26 yash987654321

C:\Windows\System32>
```

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```
make_bucket failed: s3://yash123456789 An error occurred (BucketAlreadyExists) when calling the CreateBucket operation: The requested bucket name is not available. The bucket namespace is shared by all users of the system. Please select a different name and try again.

y C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 mb s3://yash987654321
make_bucket: yash987654321

C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 ls
2024-03-01 20:40:08 elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-654654380443
2024-03-13 14:03:26 yash987654321

C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 rb s3://yash987654321
remove_bucket: yash987654321

C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 ls
2024-03-01 20:40:08 elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-654654380443
up

C:\Windows\System32>

Create user | Dashboard | Amazon Web Services | Roles | IAM | myrishabw... | googleSignIn | Install or update | New Chrome available : us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/fam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/create
Gmail YouTube My files - OneDrive
Services Search [Alt+S]
Step 2 Set permissions
Step 3 Review and create
Step 4 Retrieve password
User details
User name Ritik
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.

Are you providing console access to a person?


User type
 Specify a user in Identity Center - Recommended
We recommend that you use Identity Center to provide console access to a person. With Identity Center, you can centrally manage user access to their AWS accounts and cloud applications.
 I want to create an IAM user
We recommend that you create IAM users only if you need to enable programmatic access through access keys, service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, or a backup credential for emergency account access.
Console password
 Autogenerated password
CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences ENG IN 14:03 13-03-2024
```

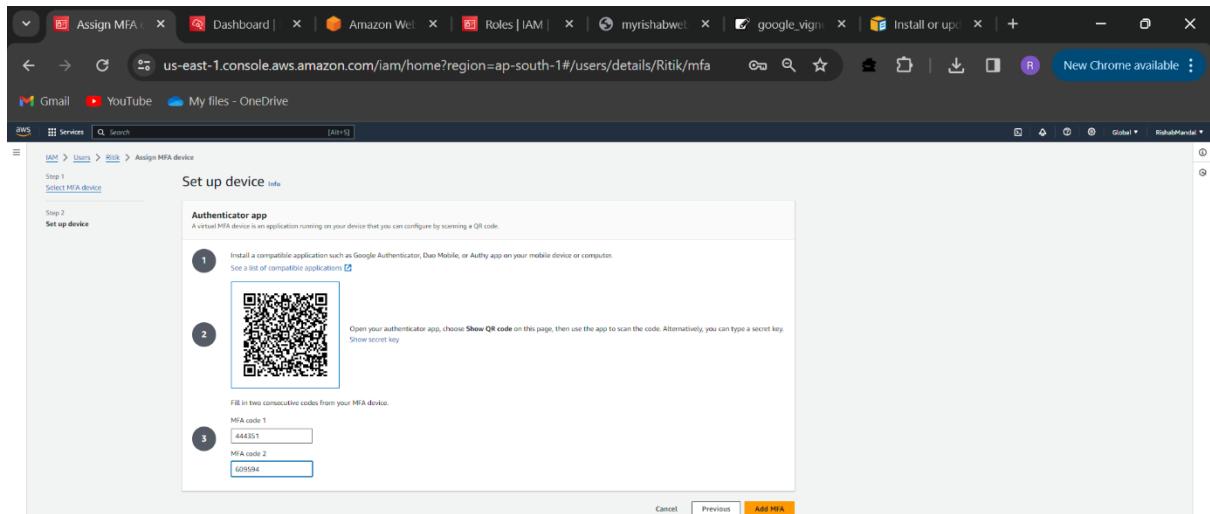
The screenshot shows the 'Review and create' step of the AWS IAM 'Create user' wizard. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: Step 1 (Specify user details), Step 2 (Set permissions), Step 3 (Review and create), and Step 4 (Retrieve password). The main area displays 'User details' and 'Permissions summary'. Under 'User details', the user name is Ritik, the console password type is Custom password, and the require password reset option is No. Under 'Permissions summary', it shows 'No resources'.

The screenshot shows the 'Retrieve password' step of the AWS IAM 'Create user' wizard. A green banner at the top says 'User created successfully'. Below it, instructions say you can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. The main area shows 'Console sign-in details' with a 'Download .csv file' button and a 'Return to users list' button.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM User Details page for a user named Ritik. The user has been created on March 13, 2024, at 14:07 UTC+05:30. The security credentials tab is selected, showing the following details:

- Console sign-in:** Enabled without MFA. Last console sign-in was "Never".
- Multi-factor authentication (MFA):** No MFA devices assigned. A "Create access key" button is available.
- Access keys:** No access keys assigned.

The "Assign MFA device" button is highlighted in yellow. The browser taskbar at the bottom shows various open tabs including CloudShell, Feedback, Gmail, YouTube, My files - OneDrive, and several AWS-related pages like Dashboard, Amazon Web Services, Roles | IAM, and myrishabwell.



The screenshot shows the 'Ritik' user details page in the AWS IAM console. A prominent green banner at the top states: 'MFA device assigned. You can register up to 8 MFA devices of any combination of the currently supported MFA types with your AWS account root and IAM user. With multiple MFA devices, you only need one MFA device to sign in to the AWS console or create a session through the AWS CLI with that user.' The main summary section shows ARN: arn:aws:iam::654654380443:user/Ritik, Console access: Enabled with MFA, and Last console sign-in: Never. Below this, the 'Security credentials' tab is selected, showing a 'Create access key' button. The navigation bar on the left lists 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' sections: Dashboard, Access management (User groups, Users, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings), and Access reports (Access Analyzer, External access, Unused access, Analyzer settings).

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the AWS console.

**Left Screenshot (eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com):**

- Console Home:** Shows the "Recently visited" section with links to Billing and Cost Management, EC2, and S3. It also displays the "Applications" section, which is currently empty (0 applications). A message "Access denied" is shown in a red box.
- Welcome to AWS:** Standard AWS welcome message.
- AWS Health:** Standard AWS health monitoring message.
- Cost and usage:** Standard AWS cost and usage reporting message.

**Right Screenshot (us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com):**

- IAM > User groups > Create user group:** The "Create user group" page is displayed. The title is "Create user group".
  - Name the group:** A form field labeled "User group name" with placeholder text "Enter a meaningful name to identify this group." and a note "Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '-' characters."
  - Add users to the group - Optional (4) Info:** A table showing four IAM users: Krish, Rishab, and Ritik. Each user has a checkbox next to their name. The table includes columns for "User name", "Groups", "Last activity", and "Creation time".

Screenshot of the AWS IAM Groups creation interface.

**Name the group**

User group name  
Enter a meaningful name to identify this group.  
  
Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+-, @-\_ characters.

**Add users to the group - Optional (2/4) Info**

An IAM user is an entity that you create in AWS to represent the person or application that uses it to interact with AWS.

User name	Groups	Last activity	Creation time
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Krish	0	39 minutes ago	45 minutes ago
<input type="checkbox"/> Rishab	0	53 minutes ago	55 minutes ago
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ritik	0	None	13 minutes ago
<input type="checkbox"/> Yash	0	None	40 minutes ago

**Attach permissions policies - Optional (9/11) Info**

Filter by Type: All types | 30 matches

Policy name	Type	Used as	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2Container...	AWS managed	None	Provides administrative access to Ama...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2Container...	AWS managed	None	Provides full access to Amazon EC2 Co...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2Container...	AWS managed	None	Provides read-only access to Amazon E...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2Container...	AWS managed	None	Policy to enable Task AutoScaling for A...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2Container...	AWS managed	None	Policy to enable CloudWatch Events fo...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2Container...	AWS managed	None	Default policy for the Amazon EC2 Rol...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2Container...	AWS managed	None	Default policy for Amazon ECS service ...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	None	Provides full access to Amazon EC2 via...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ReadOnly...	AWS managed	None	Provides read only access to Amazon E...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2RoleforAW...	AWS managed	None	Provides EC2 access to S3 bucket to do...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2RoleforAW...	AWS managed	None	Provides EC2 limited access to S3 buck...
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2RoleforDat...	AWS managed	None	Default policy for the Amazon EC2 Rol...

Screenshot of the AWS IAM 'Create user group' interface:

**Create user group**

Name the group: `user_group`

User group name: `user_group` (Already exists)

Add users to the group - Optional (1/10): `user_group`

Attack permissions policies - Optional (1/10): `user_group`

**Delete 4 users?**

Delete 4 users permanently? This will also delete all their user data, security credentials and inline policies.

User name	Last activity
Krish	47 minutes ago
Rishab	1 hour ago
Ritik	-
Yash	24 minutes ago

Note: Recent activity usually appears within 4 hours. Data is stored for a maximum of 365 days, depending when your region began supporting this feature. [Learn more](#)

This action cannot be undone.

To confirm deletion, enter **delete** in the text input field.

**Cancel** **Delete users**

User groups (2/2)

A user group is a collection of users.

Search

Group name

c23activity

C23mpr

Delete 2 User groups?

Delete 2 user groups permanently? All the users in these groups will lose the group permissions.

This action cannot be undone.

To confirm deletion, enter *delete* in the text input field.

Cancel Delete

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/roles

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Roles (8) Info

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

Search

Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
AWSServiceRoleForRDS	AWS Service: rds (Service-Linked Role)	1 hour ago
AWSServiceRoleForSSO	AWS Service: sso (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service)	-
rds-monitoring-role	AWS Service: monitoring.rds	-
test-2-role	AWS Service: ec2	11 days ago

Roles Anywhere Info

Authenticate your non AWS workloads and securely provide access to AWS services.

Manage

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Screenshot of the AWS IAM 'Create role' wizard Step 3: Add permissions.

The page shows four options for granting permissions:

- AWS service: Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.
- AWS account: Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account. This is selected.
- SAML 2.0 federation: Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.
- Custom trust policy: Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

**An AWS account**  
Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.

This account (654654380443)  
 Another AWS account

Options:  
 Require external ID (Best practice when a third party will assume this role)  
 Require MFA  
Requires that the assuming entity use multi-factor authentication.

Buttons: Cancel, Next

Screenshot of the AWS IAM 'Create role' wizard Step 4: Add permissions.

The page shows the 'Add permissions' step with the 'Select trusted entity' option selected.

**Add permissions**

**Permissions policies (1/911)**  
Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

Filter by Type: All types, 9 matches

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 perm...
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...
AWSBackupServiceRolePolicyForS3Backup	AWS managed	Policy containing permissions necessar...
AWSBackupServiceRolePolicyForS3Restore	AWS managed	Policy containing permissions necessar...
CloudWatchLogsRoleForCloudWatchLogsManagement	AWS managed	Provides CloudWatch Logs management...

Buttons: CloudShell, Feedback, Back, Forward, Home, Search, Help, Support, Privacy, Terms, Cookie preferences

The screenshot shows two overlapping AWS IAM pages in a browser window.

**Create Role Wizard:**

- Step 1: Select trusted entity**: A role named "s3\_manager" is selected.
- Role details**:
  - Role name**: s3\_manager
  - Description**: (empty)
- Step 1: Select trusted entities**: Shows a trust policy JSON snippet:

```
1  {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
       ...
```

**User Details Page:**

- Identity and Access Management (IAM)**: Shows a user named "Rishab".
- Permissions**:
  - Permissions policies (0)**: No resources to display.
  - Permissions boundary (not set)**
  - Generate policy based on CloudTrail events**: You can generate a new policy based on the access activity for this user, then customize, create, and attach it to this role. AWS uses your CloudTrail events to identify the services and actions used and generate a policy. Learn more [here](#).

Screenshot of the AWS IAM console showing the creation of a new policy named "s3\_management".

**Step 1: Specify permissions**

The Policy editor shows the following JSON code:

```
1 {  
2     "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3     "Statement": [  
4         {  
5             "Sid": "Statement1",  
6             "Effect": "Allow",  
7             "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",  
8             "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::654654380443:role/s3_manager"  
9         }  
10    ]  
11}
```

**Step 2: Review and create**

**Policy details**

**Policy name:** s3\_management

**Permissions defined in this policy:**

Allow (1 of 404 services)

Service	Access level	Resource	Request condition
STS	Limited: Write	RoleName  string like  s3_manager	None

**Create policy**

[signin.aws.amazon.com/switchrole?roleName=s3\\_manager&account=rishabmandal](https://signin.aws.amazon.com/switchrole?roleName=s3_manager&account=rishabmandal)

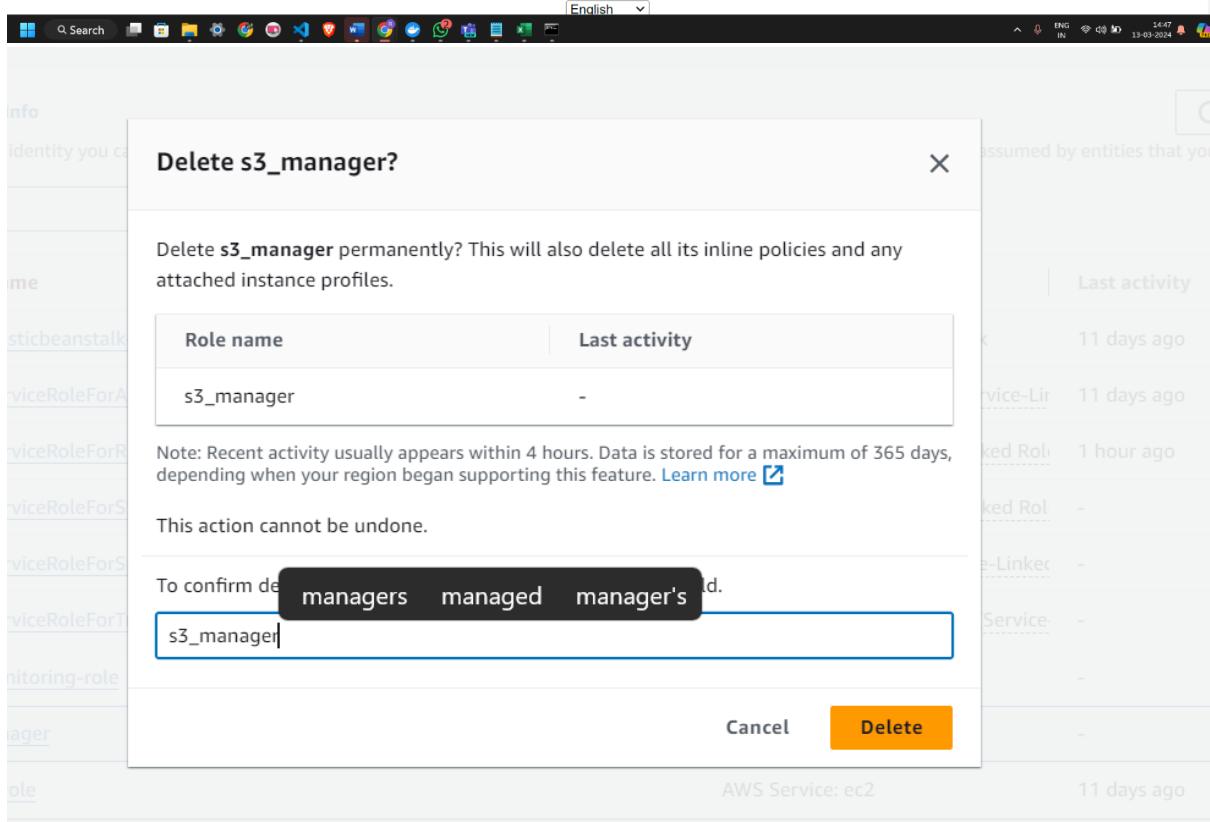
## Switch Role

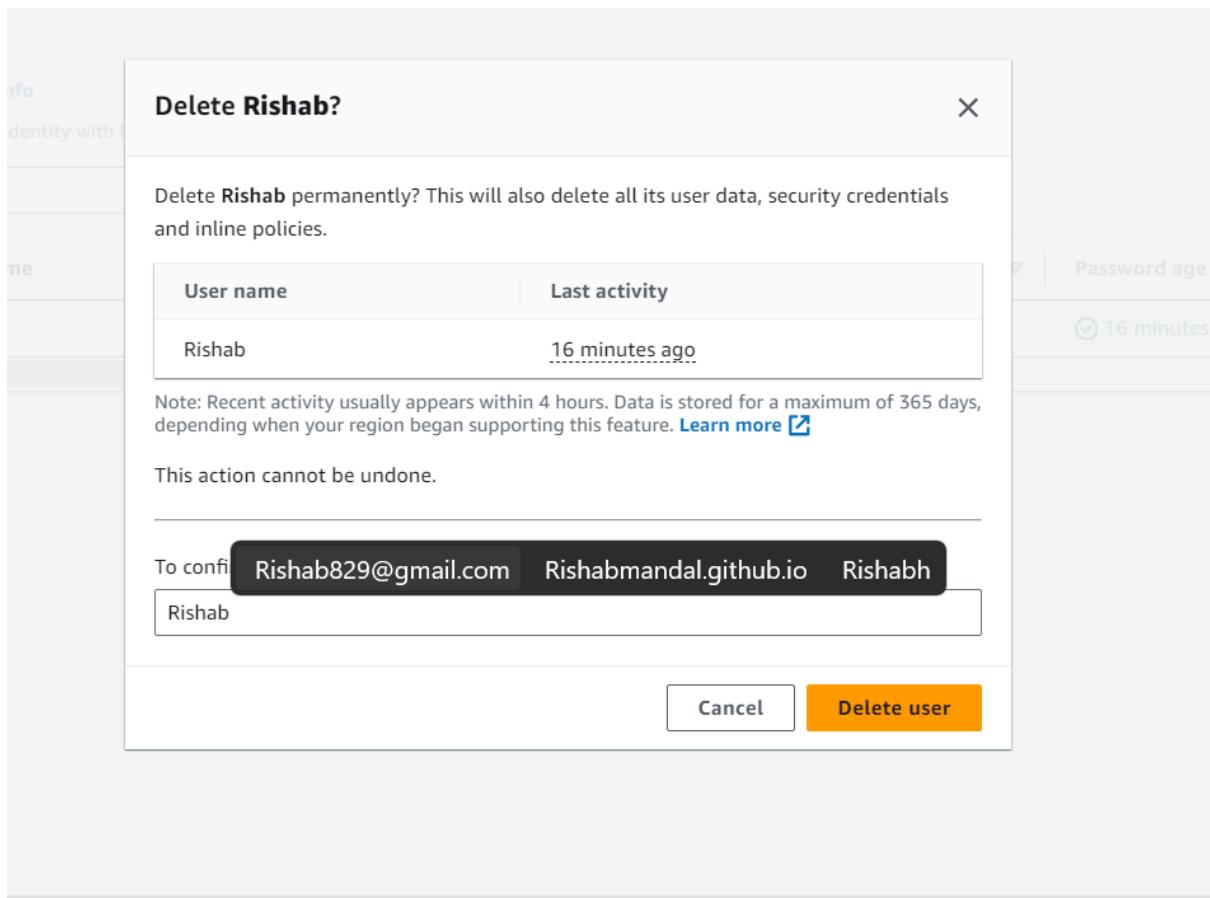
Allows management of resources across Amazon Web Services accounts using a single user ID and password. You can switch roles after an Amazon Web Services administrator has configured a role and given you the account and role details. [Learn more](#).

Account*	rishabmandal	<a href="#">i</a>
Role*	s3_manager	<a href="#">i</a>
Display Name	s3_manager @ rishabman	<a href="#">i</a>
Color	a a a a a a	

\*Required

Cancel [Switch Role](#)





## Conclusion:

In conclusion, mastering IAM practices on AWS is crucial for maintaining a secure and compliant cloud environment. Understanding the differences between root users and IAM users, roles and policies, and implementing MFA adds layers of security necessary for protecting valuable resources and data in the cloud.