

AWS Documentation

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IAM (Identity Access Management):

Identity and Access Management (IAM) manages Amazon Web Services (AWS) users and their access to AWS accounts and services. It controls the level of access a user can have over an AWS account & set **users**, **grant permission**, and **allows a user** to use different **features** of an AWS account.



How IAM Works?

IAM verifies that a user or service has the necessary authorization to access a particular service in the AWS cloud. We can also use IAM to grant the right level of access to specific users, groups, or services. For example, we can use IAM to enable an EC2 instance to access S3 buckets by requesting fine-grained permissions.

IAM Users

- **What it is:** An IAM User is an individual person or service that interacts with AWS resources.
- **Example:** Imagine you have a developer named Alice who needs to manage EC2 instances. You create an IAM User called "Alice" and give her permissions to manage EC2 instances.

2. IAM Groups

- **What it is:** An IAM Group is a collection of IAM Users. Permissions assigned to a group are inherited by all users in that group.
- **Example:** You have a team of developers: Alice, Bob, and Carol. Instead of assigning permissions to each developer individually, you create an IAM Group called "Developers" and give it permissions to manage EC2 instances. Then, you add Alice, Bob, and Carol to the "Developers" group, so they all get the necessary permissions.

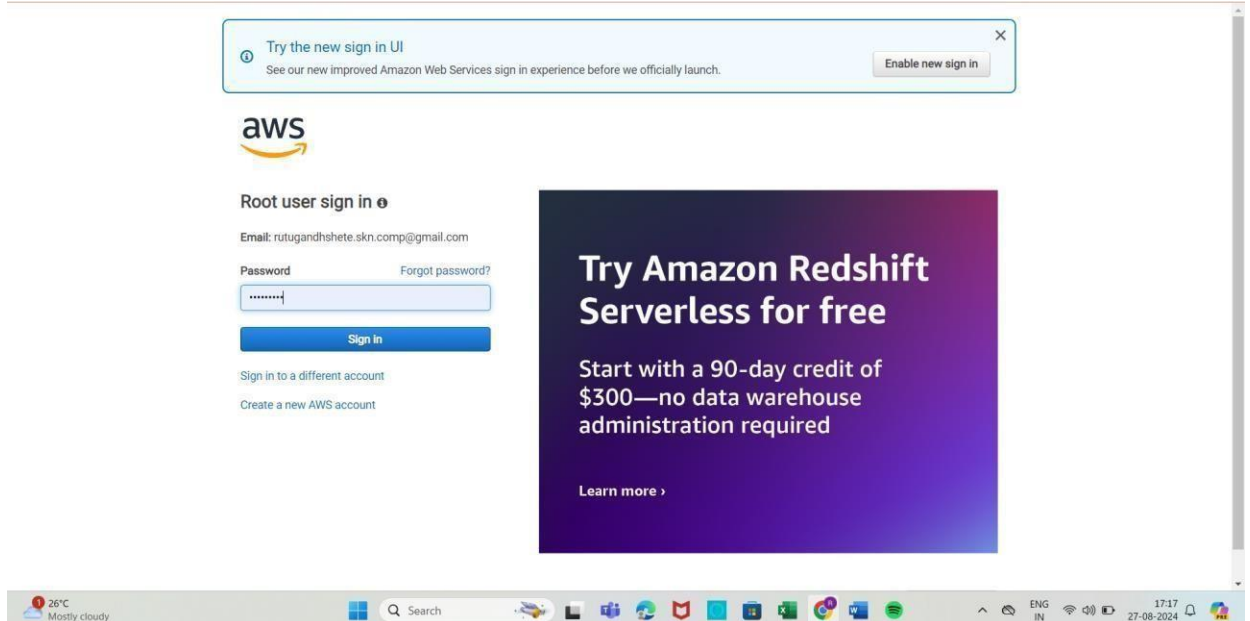
3. IAM Roles

- **What it is:** An IAM Role is like a user, but instead of being assigned to a specific person, it's meant to be assumed by anyone who needs it (including AWS services).
- **Example:** You have an application running on an EC2 instance that needs to access an S3 bucket. Instead of embedding credentials in the application, you create an IAM Role called "S3AccessRole" that has permissions to access the S3 bucket. You then assign this role to the EC2 instance, so the application can securely access the S3 bucket without needing hardcoded credentials.

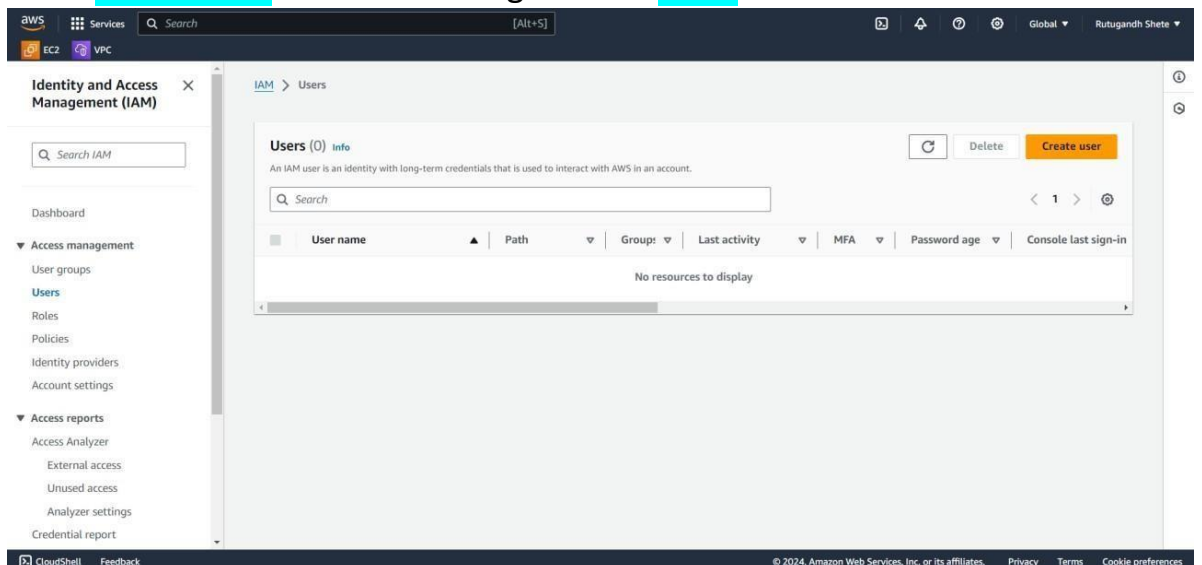
Launching instance using CLI:

Steps:

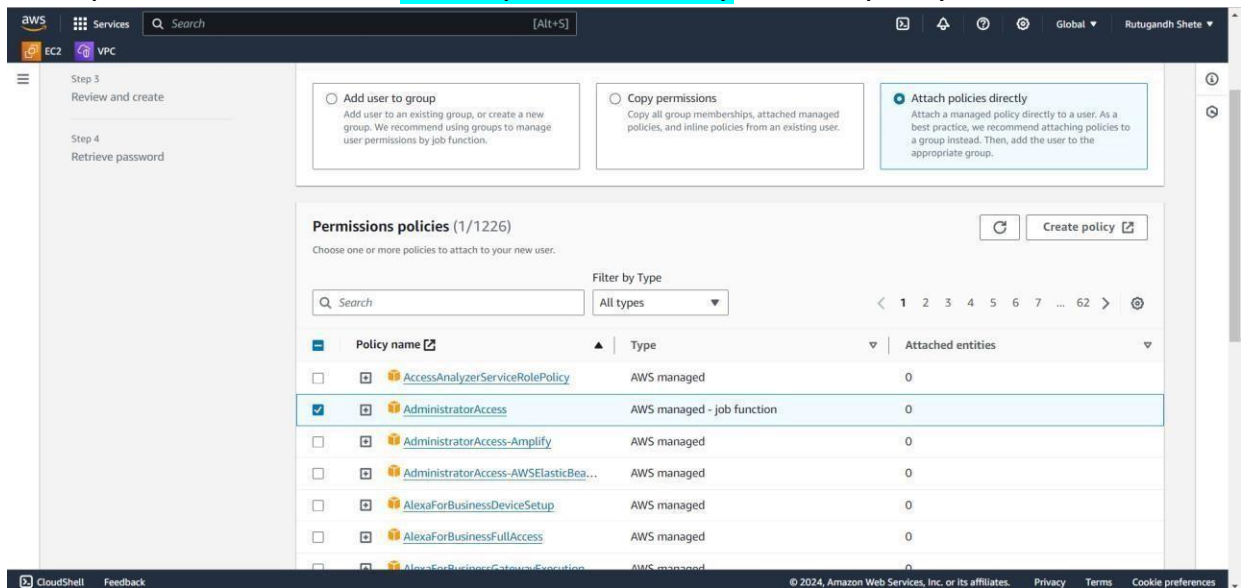
- Login AWS console using root user.



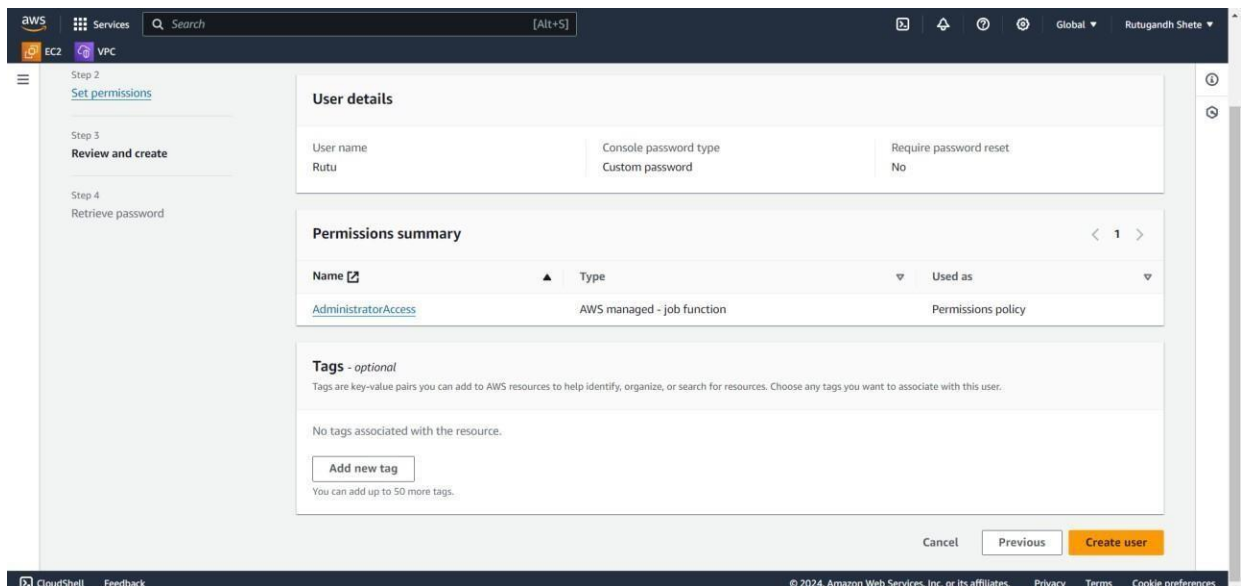
- Go to IAM service → Access management → users



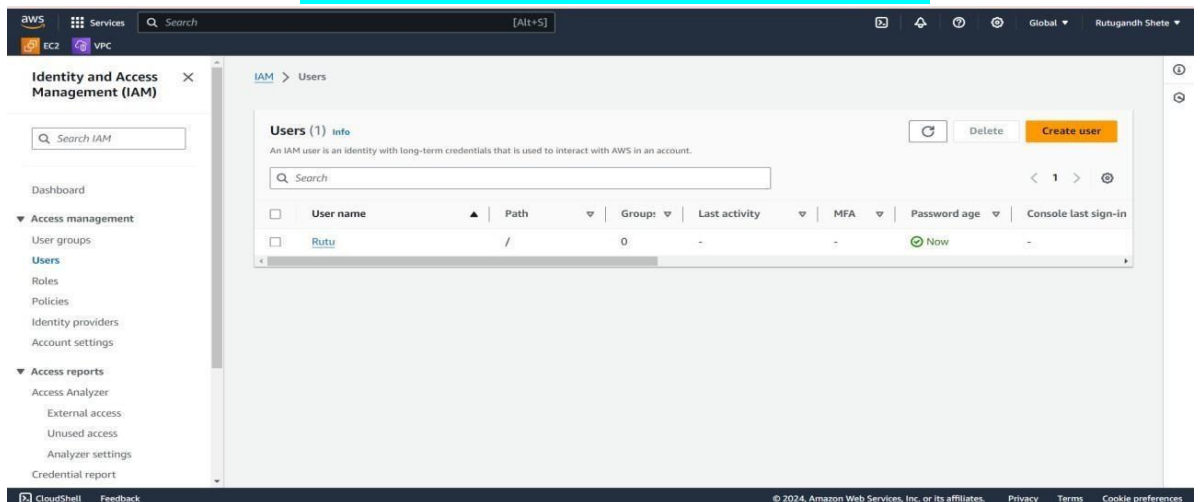
- Is set permissions → select **attach policies directly** → select policy



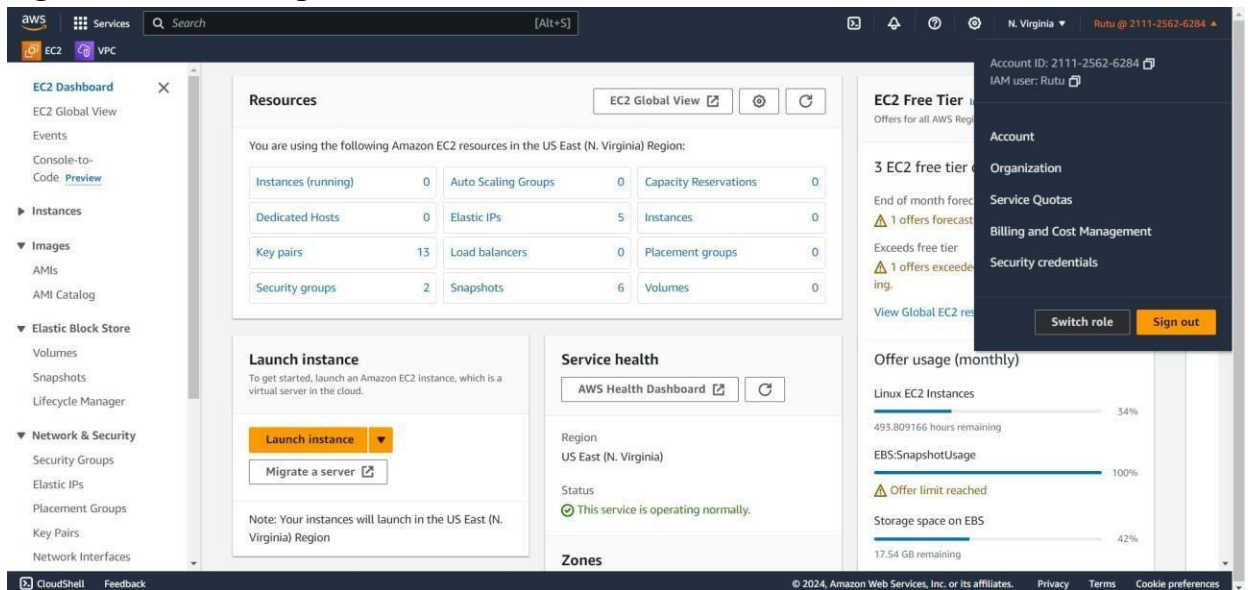
- Review all the details and create user



- After creating user. **Copy ARN 12digit number(211125626284).**



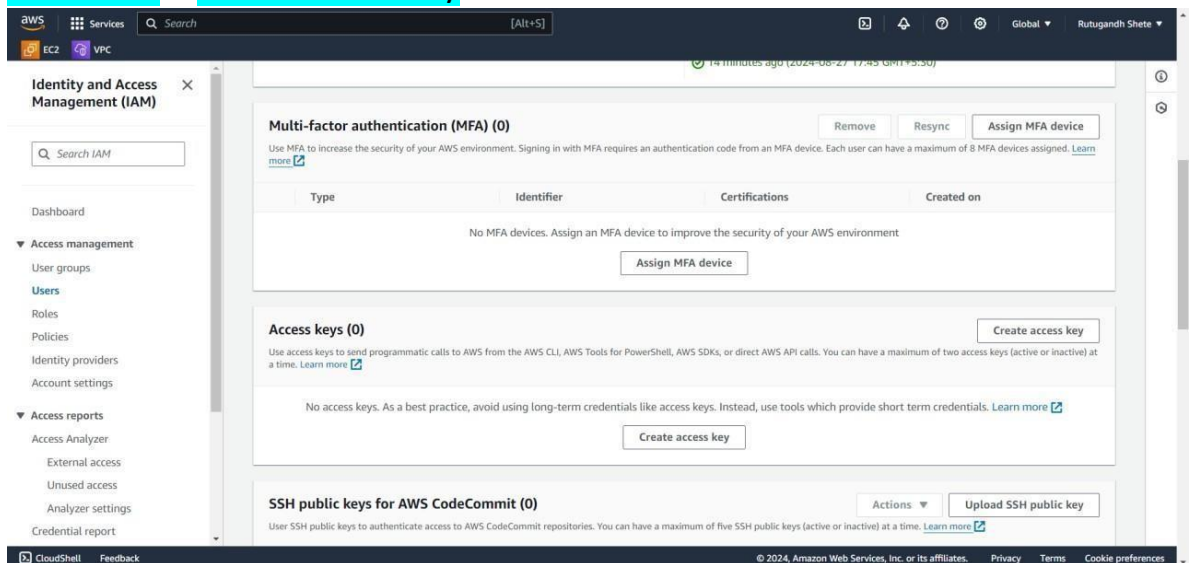
- Sign in to AWS using IAM user.



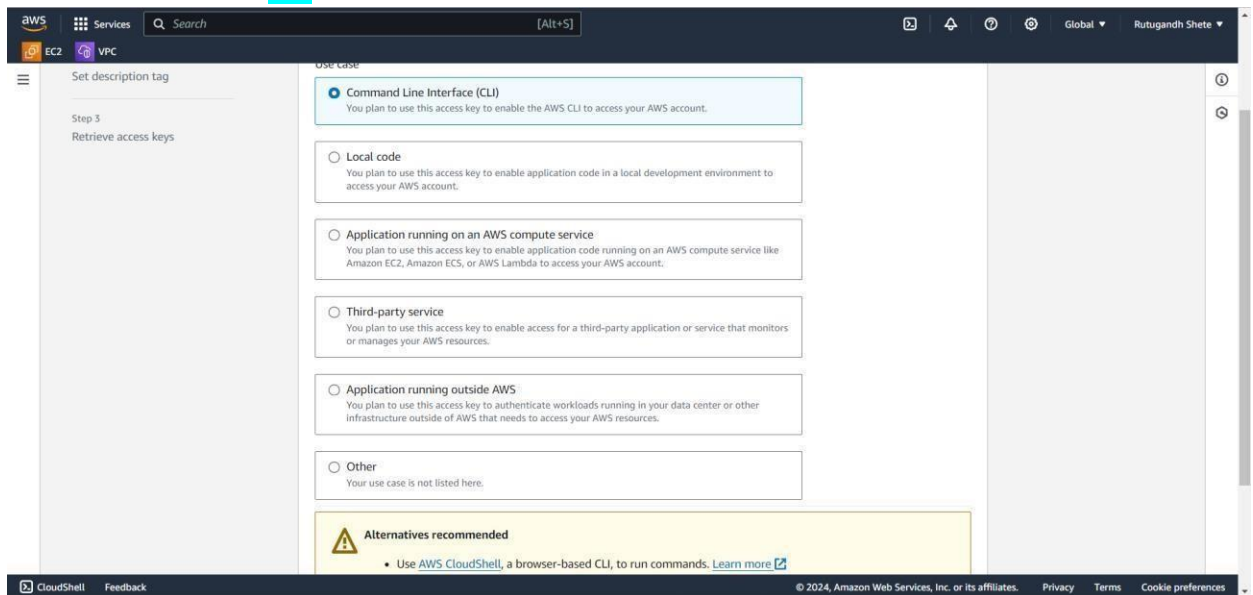
Launching instance using CLI:

Steps:

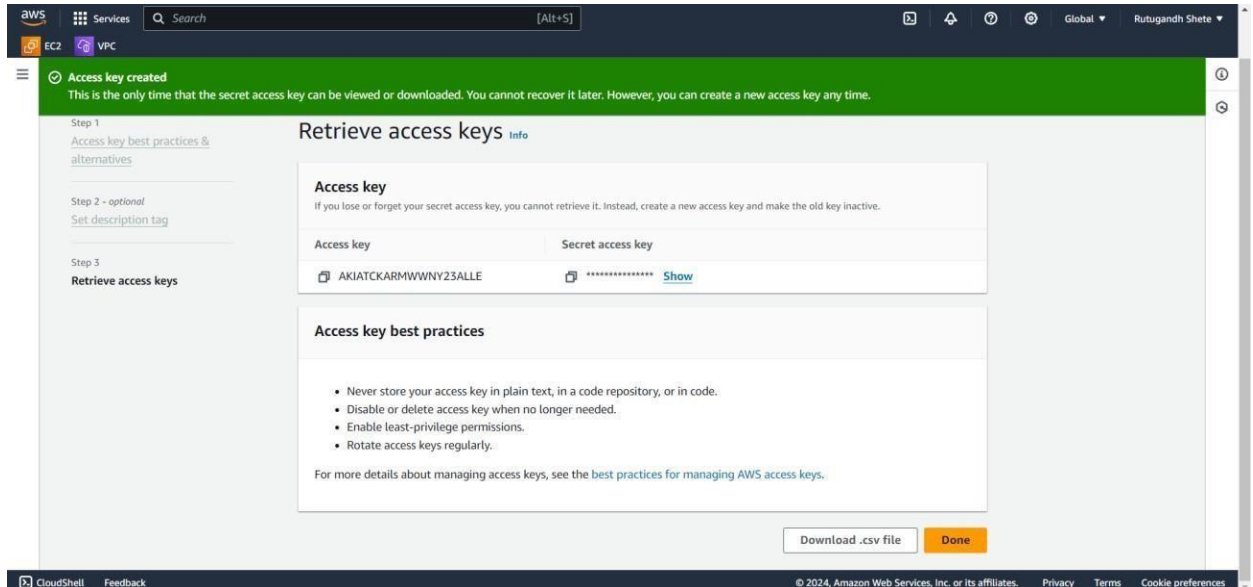
- Go to AWS root user → IAM user → click on User name → security credential → create access key



- Select use case → **CLI** → next



- After creating key



- Copy that access key → open CMD in machine and add command “**aws configure**” → paste that key in access and secret key place → region →.

```
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****fdk+]: AKIATCKARMWWFT4HFFWV
AWS Secret Access Key [*****fdk+]: 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
Default region name [us-east-1]:
Default output format [None]:
```


- This is one basic structure of launching instance

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
```

```
--image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
```

```
--instance-type t2.micro \
```

```
--key-name YourKeyName \
```

```
--security-group-ids sg-12345678 \
```

```
--subnet-id subnet-12345678 \
```

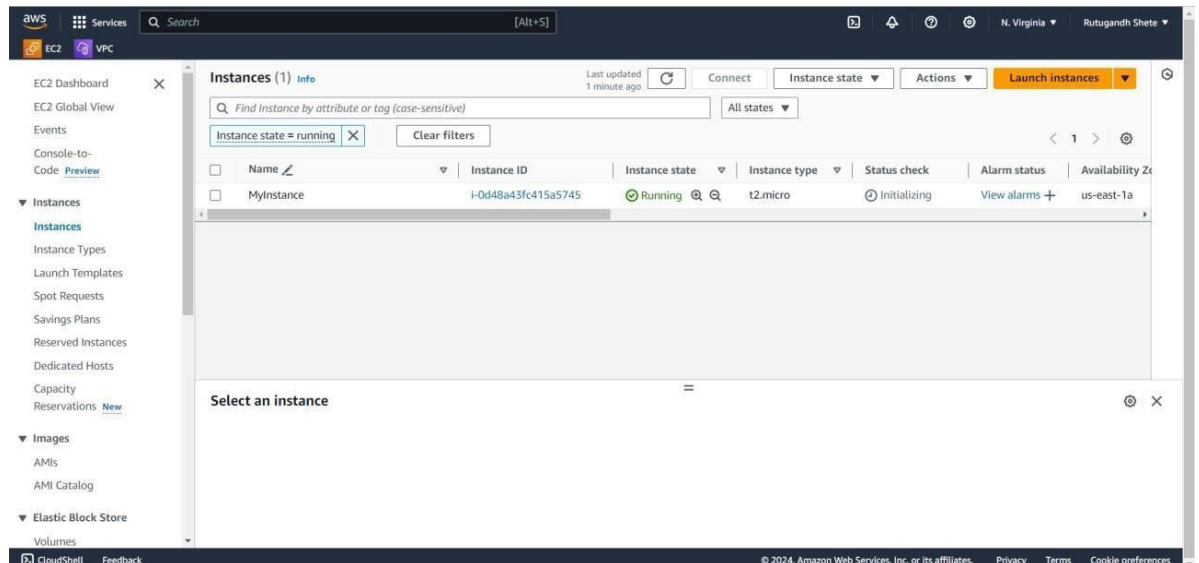
```
--count 1 \
```

```
--tag-specifications
```

```
'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyInstance}]'
```

```
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-0e86e20dae9224db8 --instance-type t2.micro --key-name prac --security-group-ids sg-02f90fe52cd6b832
a --subnet-id subnet-06d7fa7f8dfa3f927 --count 1 --tag-specifications "ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyInstance}]"
{
  "Groups": [],
  "Instances": [
    {
      "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
      "ImageId": "ami-0e86e20dae9224db8",
      "InstanceId": "i-0d48a43fc415a5745",
      "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
      "KeyName": "prac",
      "LaunchTime": "2024-08-27T13:32:40+00:00",
      "Monitoring": {
        "State": "disabled"
      },
      "Placement": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
        "GroupName": "",
        "Tenancy": "default"
      },
      "PrivateDnsName": "ip-172-31-45-161.ec2.internal",
      "PrivateIpAddress": "172.31.45.161",
      "ProductCodes": [],
      "PublicDnsName": "",
      "State": {
        "Code": 0,
        "Name": "pending"
      }
    }
  ],
}
```

- One instance is launched.



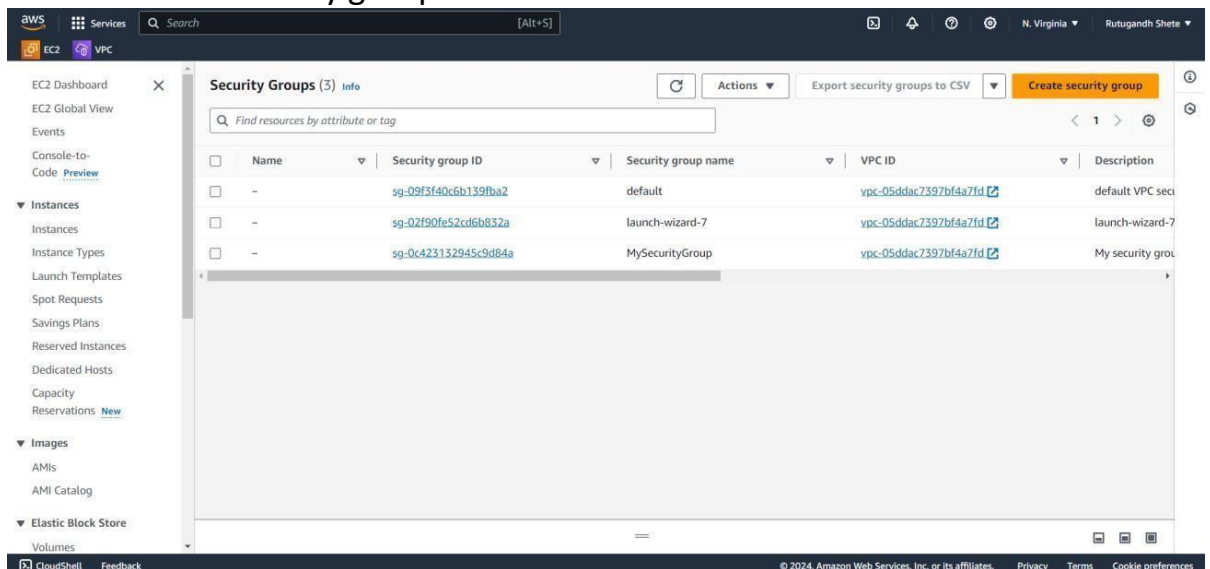
Creating security groups using CLI:

Steps:

- Go to CMD and type command `aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My security group description" --vpc-id vpc-05ddac7397bf4a7fd`

```
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My security group description" --vpc-id vpc-05ddac7397bf4a7fd
{
  "GroupId": "sg-0c423132945c9d84a"
}
```

- As we can see security group is created



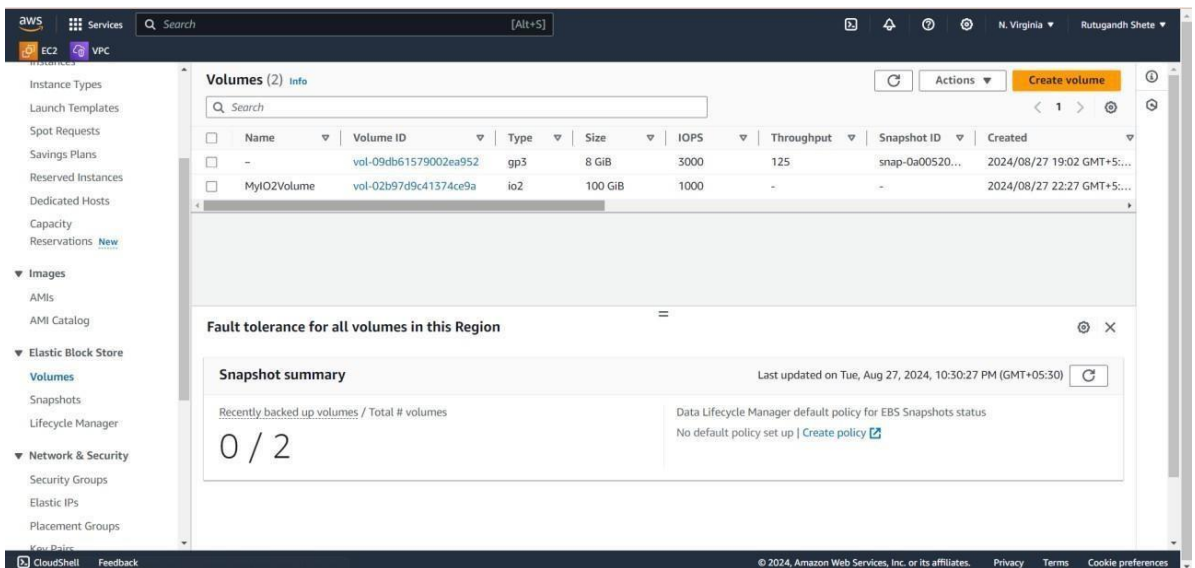
Creating EBS using CLI:

Steps:

- In earlier step we have already launched one ec2 instance in this step we will attach one volume to ec2 instance.
- `aws ec2 create-volume --availability-zone us-east-1a --size 100 --volume-type io2 --iops 1000 --tag-specifications "ResourceType=volume,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyIO2Volume}]"`

```
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws ec2 create-volume --availability-zone us-east-1a --size 100 --volume-type io2 --iops 1000 --tag-specifications "ResourceType=volume,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyIO2Volume}]"
{
  "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
  "CreateTime": "2024-08-27T16:57:03+00:00",
  "Encrypted": false,
  "Size": 100,
  "SnapshotId": "",
  "State": "creating",
  "VolumeId": "vol-02b97d9c41374ce9a",
  "Iops": 1000,
  "Tags": [
    {
      "Key": "Name",
      "Value": "MyIO2Volume"
    }
  ],
  "VolumeType": "io2",
  "MultiAttachEnabled": false
}
```

- We can see that we have created one EBS volume on GUI.



Adding user using CLI:

Steps:

- See all the IAM user that are created using “aws iam list-users”.

```
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws iam list-users
{
  "Users": [
    {
      "Path": "/",
      "UserName": "Rutu",
      "UserId": "AIDATCKARMWWIIIEYBZJY",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::211125626284:user/Rutu",
      "CreateDate": "2024-08-27T12:08:01+00:00",
      "PasswordLastUsed": "2024-08-27T12:15:32+00:00"
    }
  ]
}
```

- create new user using “aws iam create-user --user-name NewUserName”.

```
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws iam create-user --user-name NewUser
{
  "User": {
    "Path": "/",
    "UserName": "NewUser",
    "UserId": "AIDATCKARMWWHC264NV47",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::211125626284:user/NewUser",
    "CreateDate": "2024-08-27T17:16:44+00:00"
  }
}
```

- Then we have ARN for every policy copy this
“arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess” paste in ARN part “aws iam
attach-user-policy --user-name NewUser --policy-arn
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess”

```
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws iam attach-user-policy --user-name NewUser --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws iam list-users
{
  "Users": [
    {
      "Path": "/",
      "UserName": "NewUser",
      "UserId": "AIDATCKARMWWHC264NV47",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::211125626284:user/NewUser",
      "CreateDate": "2024-08-27T17:16:44+00:00"
    },
  ],
}
```

- To create secret access key “aws iam create-access-key --user-name NewUser”

```
C:\Users\Rutugandh>aws iam create-access-key --user-name NewUser
{
  "AccessKey": {
    "UserName": "NewUser",
    "AccessKeyId": "AKIATCKARMWWIJ6Y3OWO",
    "Status": "Active",
    "SecretAccessKey": "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",
    "CreateDate": "2024-08-27T17:38:46+00:00"
  }
}
```

Access keys (1)

Create access key

Use access keys to send programmatic calls to AWS from the AWS CLI, AWS Tools for PowerShell, AWS SDKs, or direct AWS API calls. You can have a maximum of two access keys (active or inactive) at a time. [Learn more](#)

AKIATCKARMWWIJ6Y3OWO

Actions ▼

Description

-

Status

✓ Active

Last used

None

Created

2 minutes ago

Last used region

N/A

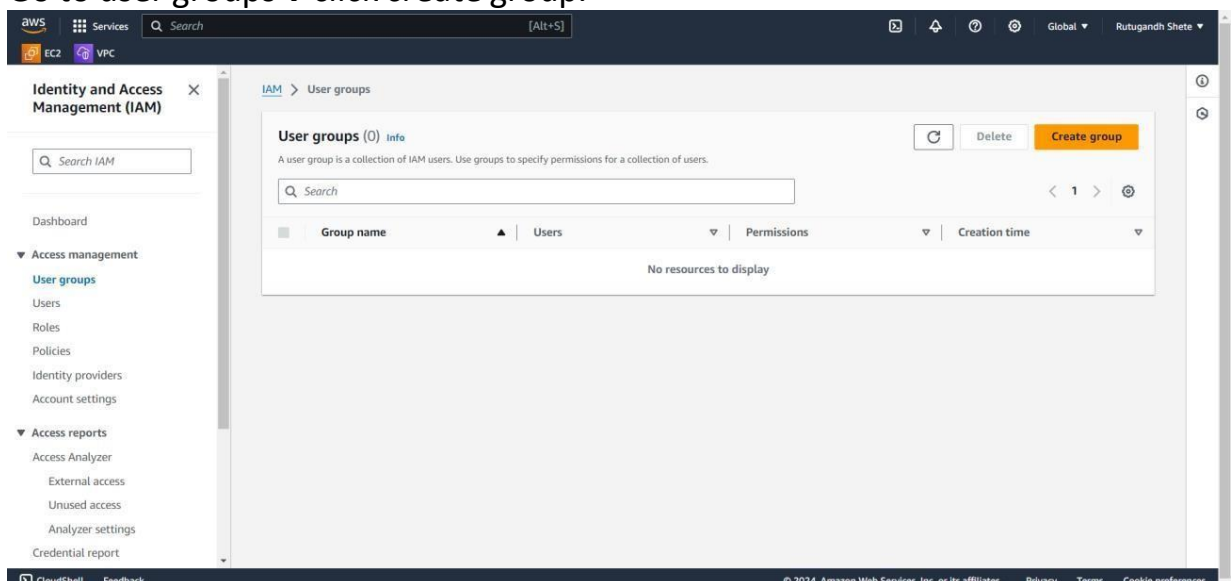
Last used service

N/A

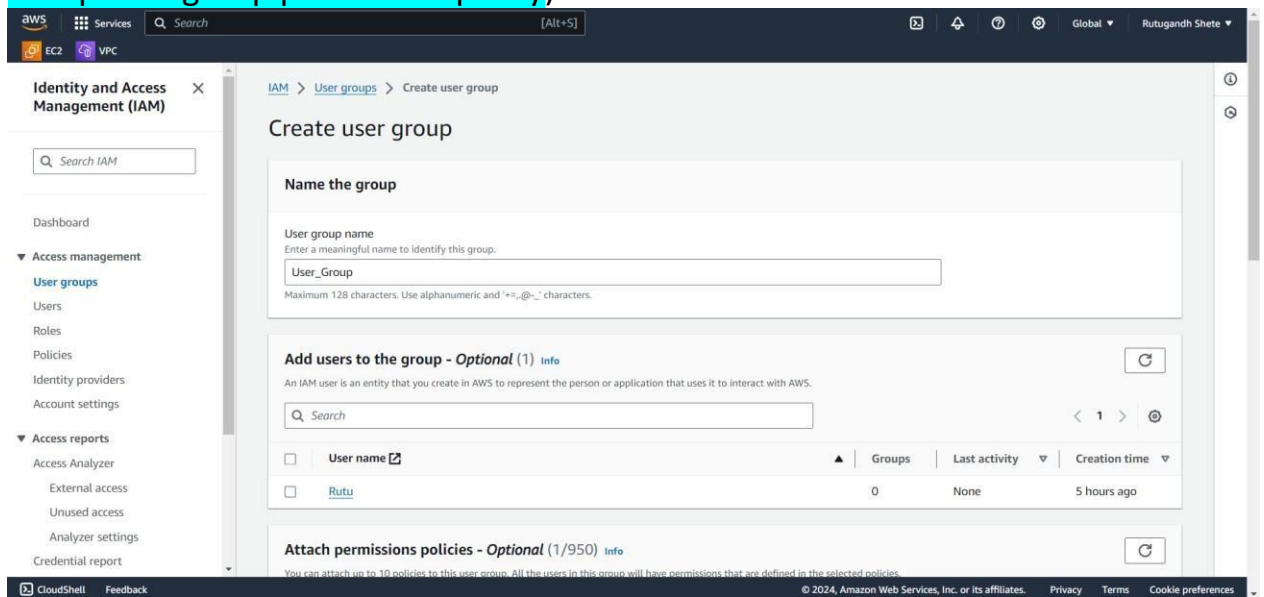
User Groups:

Steps:

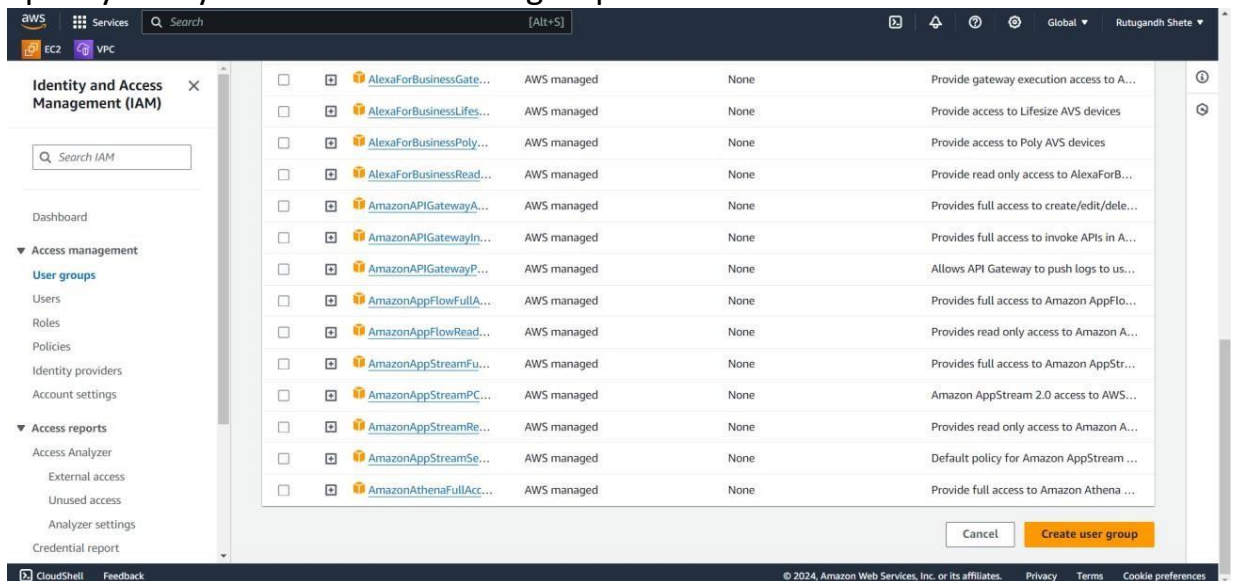
- Go to user groups → click create group.



- Add name → we can add user to group (if user is added then default permissions will be as equal to group permission policy)



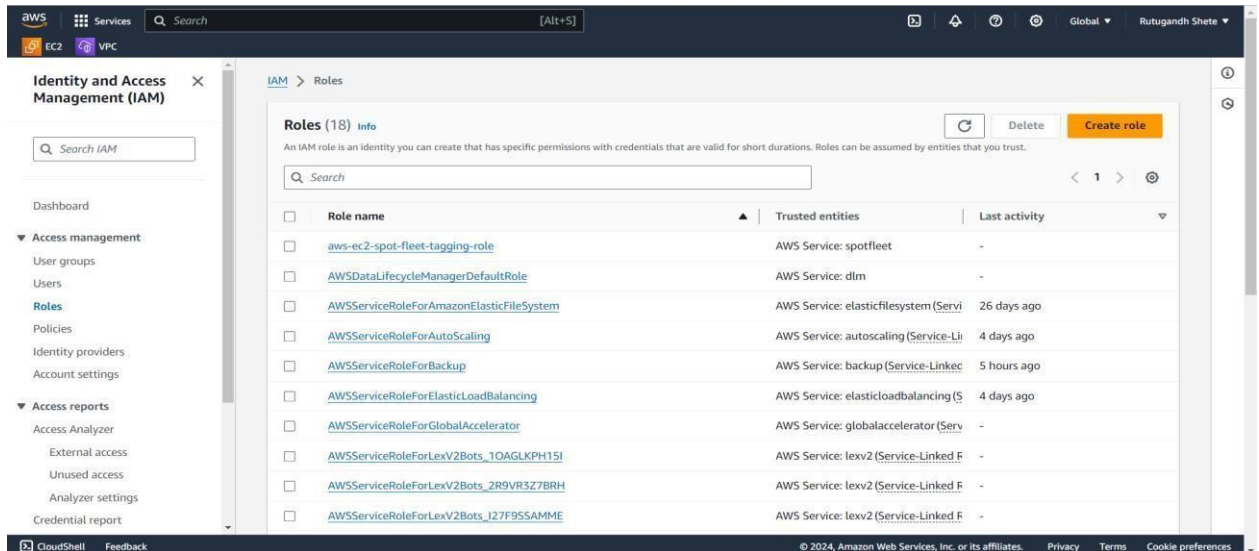
- Specify Policy name → create user group



Role:

Steps:

- Go to Role → click on create role



- Select trusted entity→

AWS Service: This option allows you to grant permissions to AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or S3 to perform actions on your behalf. For example, if you want an EC2 instance to access an S3 bucket, you would create a role with S3 permissions and specify "AWS Service" (EC2) as the trusted entity.

Another AWS Account:

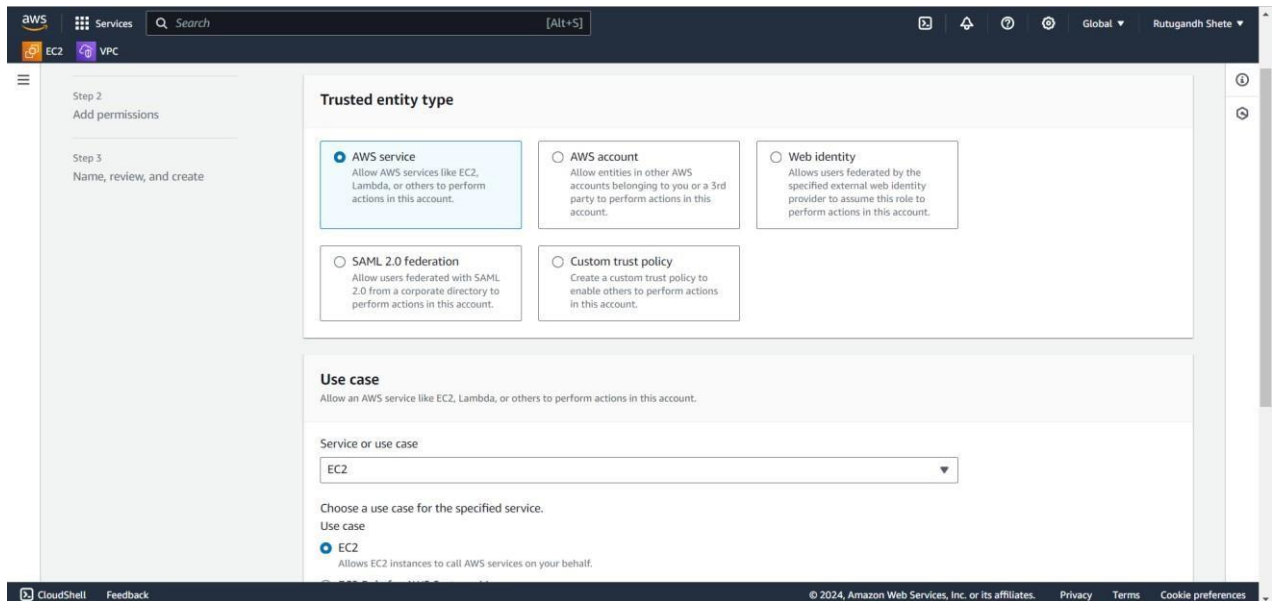
This allows an IAM user or role in a different AWS account to assume the role. This is useful in scenarios where multiple AWS accounts need to share resources securely.

Web Identity:

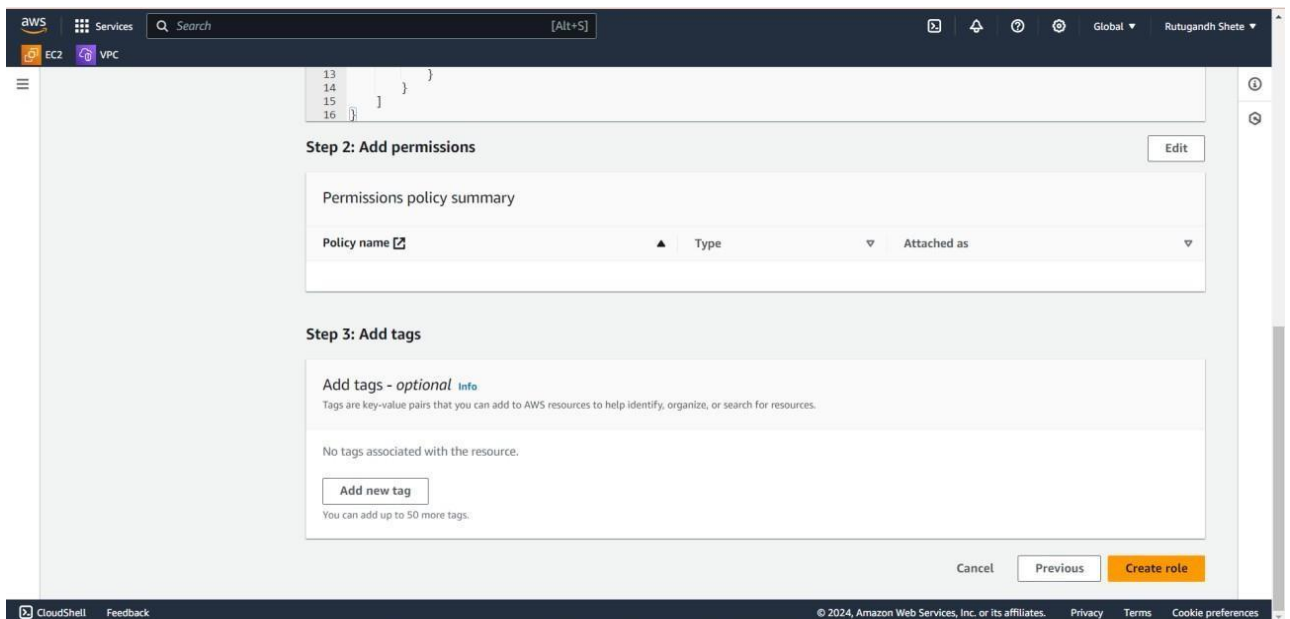
This allows external identity providers (like Google, Facebook, or Amazon Cognito) to grant temporary security credentials to users, enabling them to access AWS resources. It's commonly used in mobile or web applications that use social sign-in.

SAML 2.0 Federation:

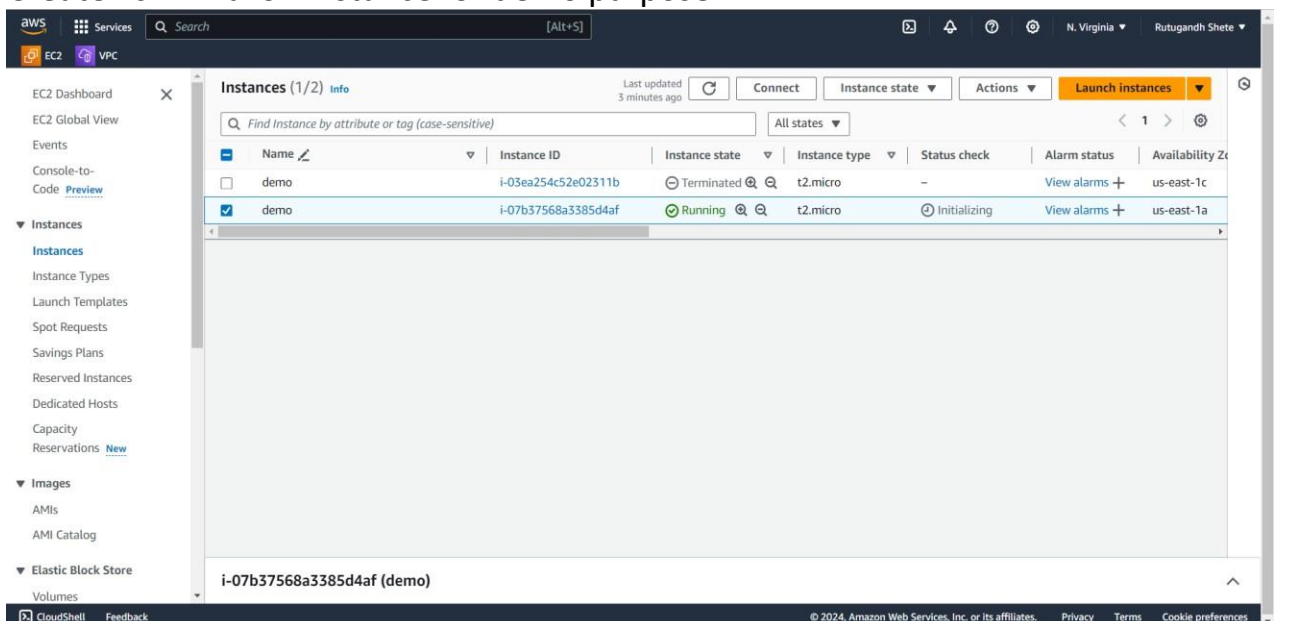
This allows your role to be assumed by users from your enterprise identity provider (IdP) using SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language). It's used for single sign-on (SSO) scenarios where users from your corporate directory (like Active Directory) need access to AWS resources→select use case (You have a web application running on an EC2 instance that processes images. After processing, the images need to be uploaded to an S3 bucket for storage and later retrieval.)



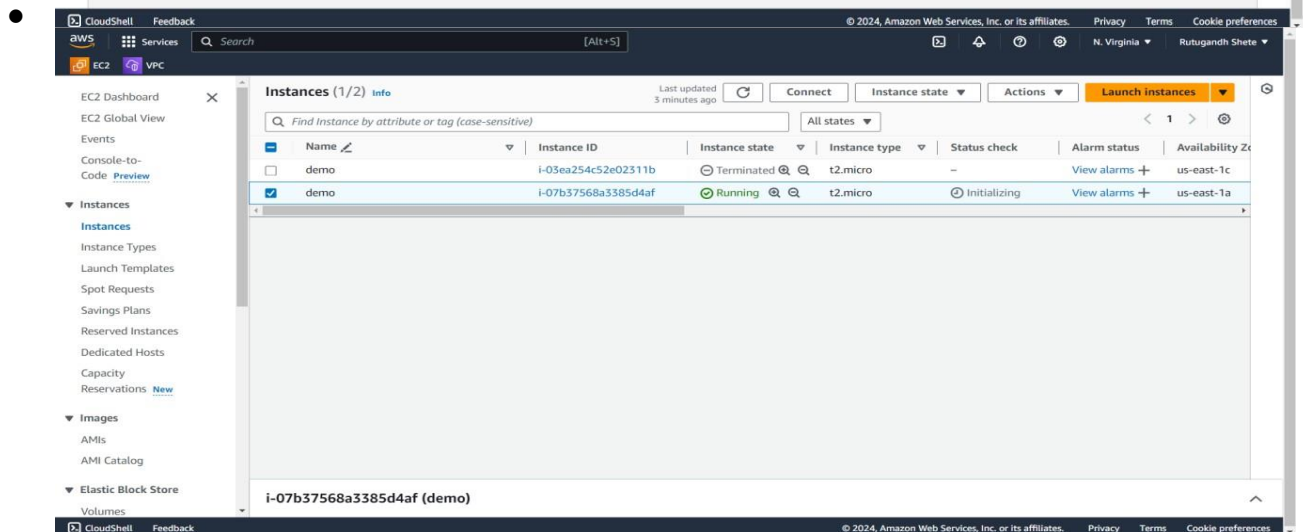
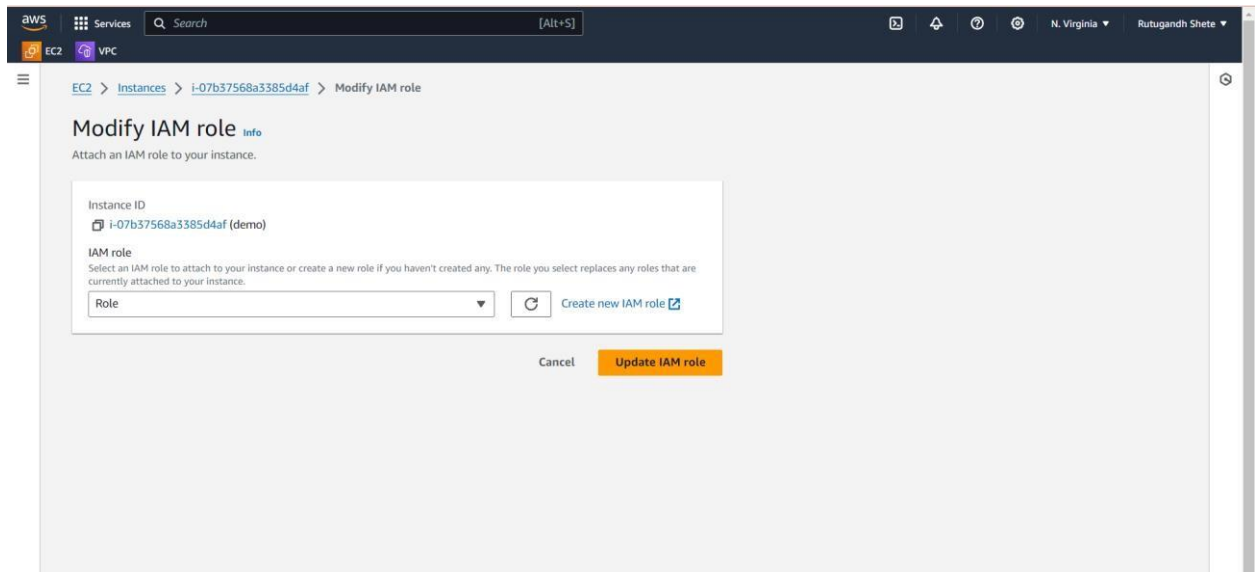
- Provide name → create role



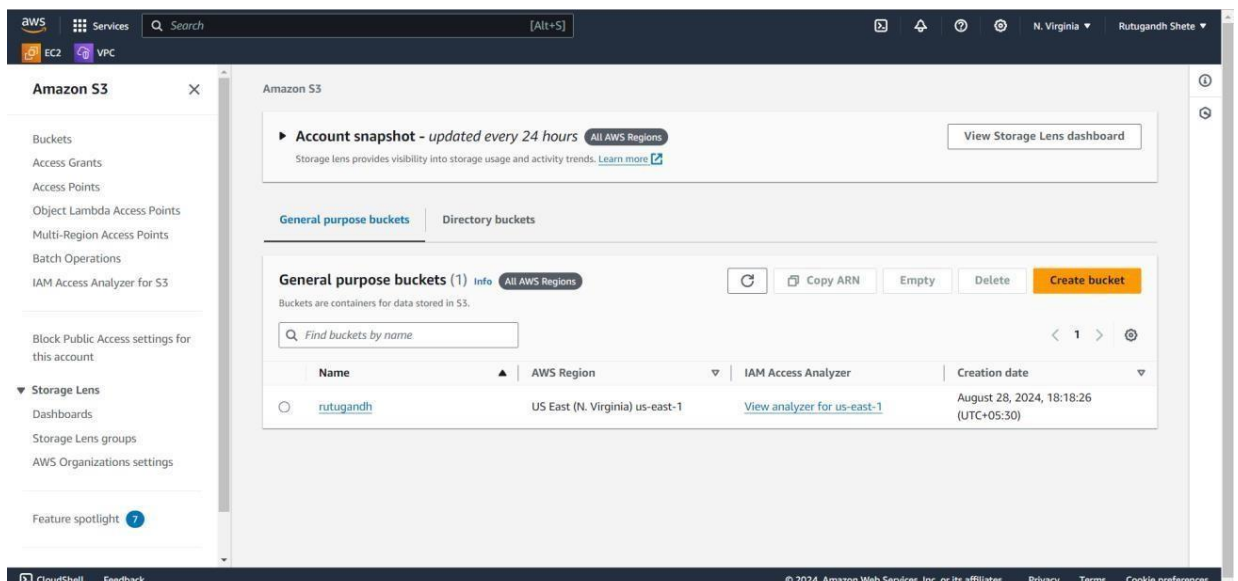
- Create Ec2 Amazon instance for demo purpose



- Ec2 instance → actions → security → modify IAM role → choose IAM role that we have created → update.



- Go to s3 bucket service and create bucket.



- Connect to terminal and add command “aws s3 ls”.

```

aws
Services Search [Alt+S]
EC2 VPC
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

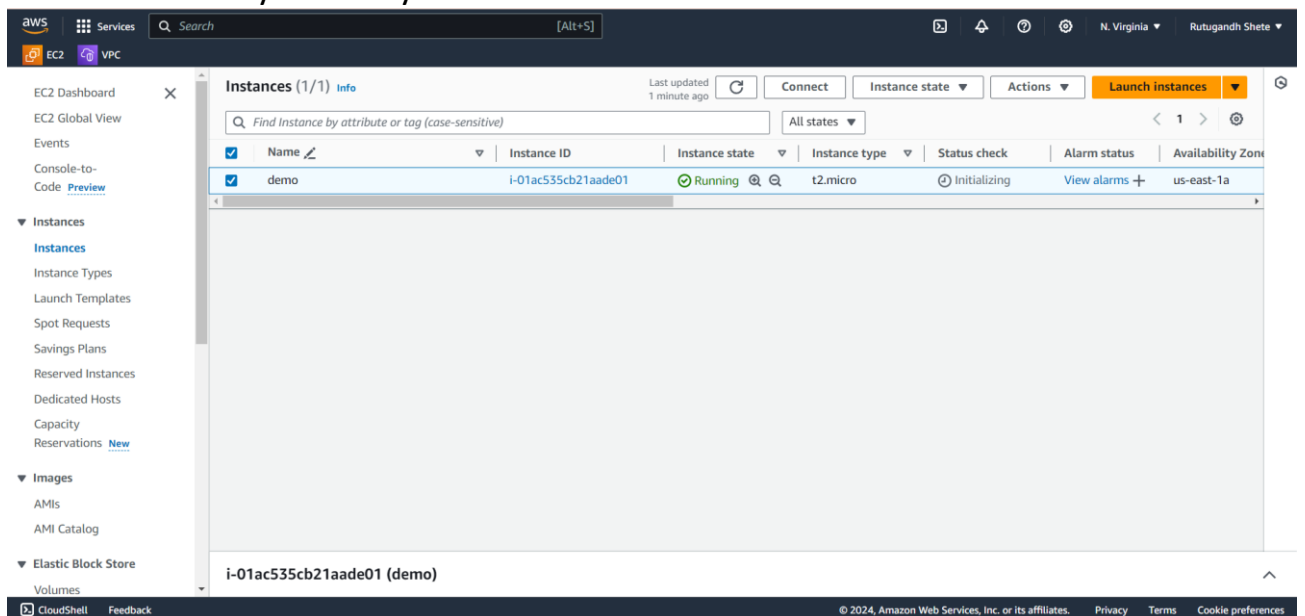
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-42-0 ~]$ sudo -i
[root@ip-172-31-42-0 ~]# aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.30 Python/3.9.16 Linux/6.1.102-111.182.amzn2023.x86_64 source/x86_64.amzn.2023 prompt/off
[root@ip-172-31-42-0 ~]# aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.30 Python/3.9.16 Linux/6.1.102-111.182.amzn2023.x86_64 source/x86_64.amzn.2023 prompt/off
[root@ip-172-31-42-0 ~]# aws s3 ls
2024-08-28 16:17:09 rutu.com
[root@ip-172-31-42-0 ~]#

```

Creating role using ubuntu linux machine:

Steps:

- Launch one ubuntu instance and modify IAM Role by going to actions→security→modify IAM role.



- connect it to terminal →update the system “apt update” →install “apt install python3-pip”.

Package Management: pip is a tool that allows you to install and manage additional libraries and dependencies that are not part of the Python standard library. Many Python projects use pip to install necessary packages.

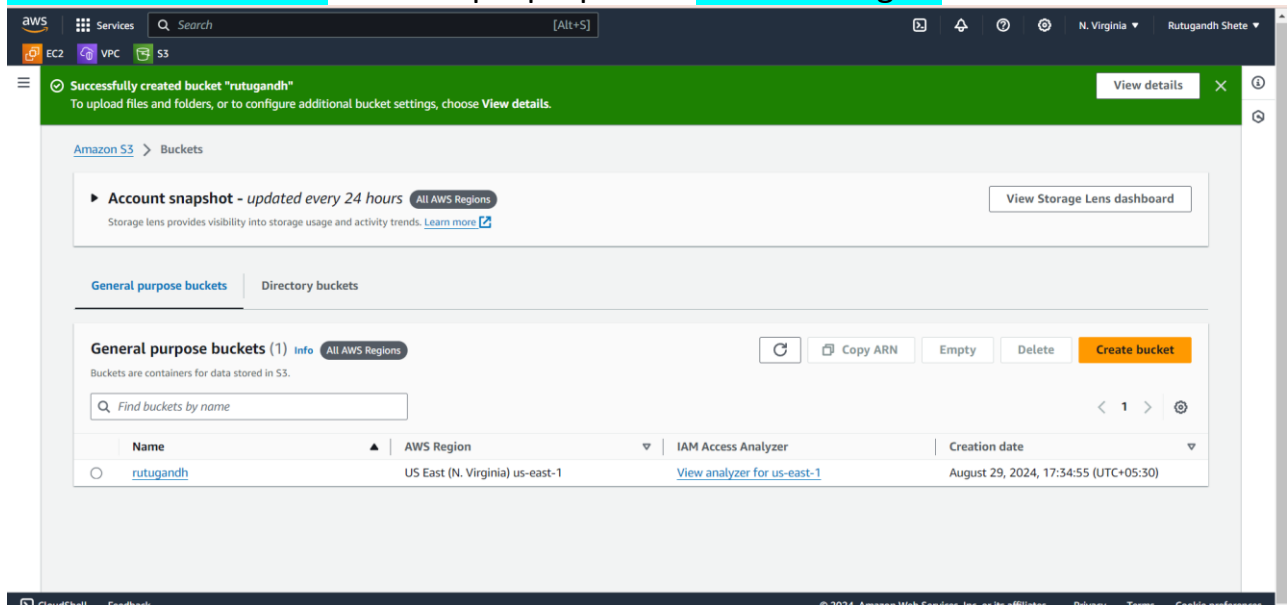
Python Environment Setup: If you’re working with Python projects, especially in development or data science, pip is essential for installing packages like requests, flask, numpy, and many others.

```
awscli
root@ip-172-31-32-94:~# apt install python3-pip -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu build-essential bzip2 cpp cpp-13 cpp-13-x86-64-linux-gnu cpp-x86-64-linux-gnu dpkg dpkg-dev fakeroot
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core fonts-dejavu-mono g++ g++-13 g++-13-x86-64-linux-gnu g++-x86-64-linux-gnu gcc gcc-13 gcc-13-base gcc-13-x86-64-linux-gnu
  gcc-x86-64-linux-gnu javascript-common libalgorithm-diff-perl libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libao3 libasan8 libatomic1 libbinutils
  libbz2-1.0 libc-bin libc-dev-bin libc-devtools libc6 libc6-dev libc6-i386 libcc1-0 libcrypt-dev libctf-nobfd0 libctf0 libde265-0 libdeflate0 libdpkg-perl libexpat1-dev
  libfakeroot libfile-fcntllock-perl libfontconfig1 libgcc-13-dev libgd3 libgomp1 libgprofng0 libheif-plugin-aomdec libheif-plugin-aomenc libheif-plugin-libde265
  libheif1 libhwasan0 libisl23 libitm1 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 libjs-jquery libjs-sphinxdoc libjs-underscore liblerc4 liblsan0 libmpc3 libpython3-dev
  libpython3-stdlib libpython3.12-dev libpython3.12-minimal libpython3.12-stdlib libpython3.12t64 libquadmath0 libsqlite3-dev libstdc++-13-dev libtiff6 libubsan1
  libwebp7 libxpm4 linux-libc-dev linux-tools-common locales lto-disabled-list make manpages-dev python3 python3-dev python3-minimal python3-wheel python3.12
  python3.12-dev python3.12-minimal rpcsvc-proto zlib1g zlib1g-dev
Suggested packages:
  binutils-doc bzip2-doc cpp-doc gcc-13-locales cpp-13-doc debsig-verify debian-keyring g++-multilib g++-13-multilib gcc-13-doc gcc-multilib
  autoconf automake libtool flex bison gdb gcc-doc gcc-13-multilib gdb-x86-64-linux-gnu apache2 | lighttpd | httpd glibc-doc libnss-nis libnss-nisplus bzip2
  libgd-tools libheif-plugin-x265 libheif-plugin-ffmpegdec libheif-plugin-jpegdec libheif-plugin-jpegenc libheif-plugin-j2kdec libheif-plugin-j2kenc
  libheif-plugin-rav1e libheif-plugin-svtenc libstdc++13-doc make-doc python3-doc python3-tk python3-venv python3.12-venv python3.12-doc binfmt-support
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu build-essential bzip2 cpp cpp-13 cpp-13-x86-64-linux-gnu cpp-x86-64-linux-gnu dpkg-dev fakeroot
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core fonts-dejavu-mono g++ g++-13 g++-13-x86-64-linux-gnu g++-x86-64-linux-gnu gcc gcc-13 gcc-13-base gcc-13-x86-64-linux-gnu
  gcc-x86-64-linux-gnu javascript-common libalgorithm-diff-perl libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libao3 libasan8 libatomic1 libbinutils
  libc-dev-bin libc-devtools libc6-dev libc6-i386 libcc1-0 libcrypt-dev libctf-nobfd0 libctf0 libde265-0 libdeflate0 libdpkg-perl libexpat1-dev libfakeroot
  libfile-fcntllock-perl libfontconfig1 libgcc-13-dev libgd3 libgomp1 libgprofng0 libheif-plugin-aomdec libheif-plugin-aomenc libheif-plugin-libde265 libheif1
  libhwasan0 libisl23 libitm1 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 libjs-jquery libjs-sphinxdoc libjs-underscore liblerc4 liblsan0 libmpc3 libpython3-dev
  libpython3-stdlib libpython3.12-dev libpython3.12-minimal libpython3.12-stdlib libpython3.12t64 libquadmath0 libsqlite3-dev libstdc++-13-dev libtiff6 libubsan1
  libwebp7 libxpm4 linux-libc-dev linux-tools-common locales lto-disabled-list make manpages-dev python3 python3-dev python3-minimal python3-wheel python3.12
  python3.12-dev python3.12-minimal rpcsvc-proto zlib1g-dev
0 upgraded, 77 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 101ac535cb21aade01 (demo)
PublicIPs: 54.198.105.42 PrivateIPs: 172.31.32.94
```

- Then install `curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip" unzip awscliv2.zip sudo ./aws/install`. This CLI command for installing.
- After the installation is done then use command “ls”, there will be configure “aws” file which can lead to privacy threat so we can delete that file. Use “rm -rf aws”.

```
root@ip-172-31-32-94:~# ls
aws  awscliv2.zip  snap
```

- Create one s3 bucket for example purpose in us-east-1 region



- Then configure your aws using “aws configure”.
- ```
root@ip-172-31-32-94:~# aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****IWPB]: AKIATCKARMWWBIA7IWPB
AWS Secret Access Key [*****UXcf]: zWlNkr6ercwLGODFx1geFKxLZFO4zh8FCufdUXcf
Default region name [us-east-1]:
Default output format [None]:
root@ip-172-31-32-94:~#
```

- use command “aws s3 ls”.

```
root@ip-172-31-32-94:~# aws s3 ls
2024-08-29 12:04:55 rutugandh
root@ip-172-31-32-94:~#
```