

AWS IAM

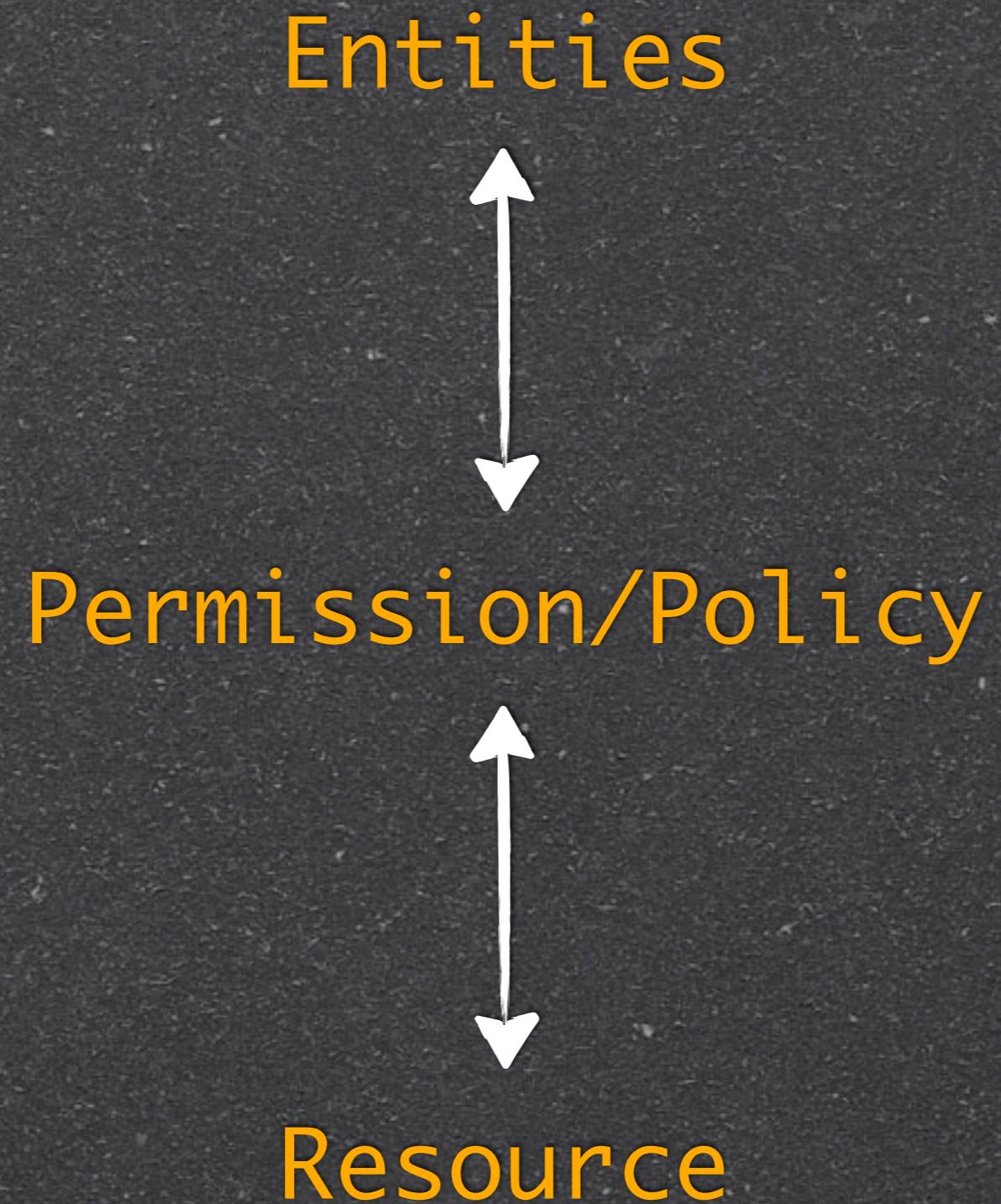
AWS Identity and Access Management

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Thank you!

Outline

- ✿ Before we start.
- ✿ Getting started.

Before we start.

What's IAM

- ➊ AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service that enables AWS customers to manage **users** and **user permissions** in AWS.
- ➋ Without IAM:
 - ➌ multiple AWS accounts...
 - ➌ employees must all share the security credentials
 - ➌ have no control over the tasks a particular user or system can do...
 - ➌ etc...

Video Introduction to IAM

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ySl1gdH_7bY

Features of IAM

- Central control of **users** and **security credentials** (e.g access keys)
- Central control of **user access**
- Shared AWS **resources**
- Permissions based on organizational **groups**
- Central control of AWS **resources**
- Control over resource creation
- Networking controls
- Single AWS **bill**

Migration to IAM

- 1. Your organization has just a **AWS account**.
- 2. Your organization has **multiple AWS accounts** that don't represent logical boundaries between divisions.
 - --> Consolidated Billing
- 3. Your organization has **multiple AWS accounts**, with each AWS account belonging to a division in the organization.

IAM Concepts

- Concepts Related to AWS Account Entities
- Concepts Related to Permissions

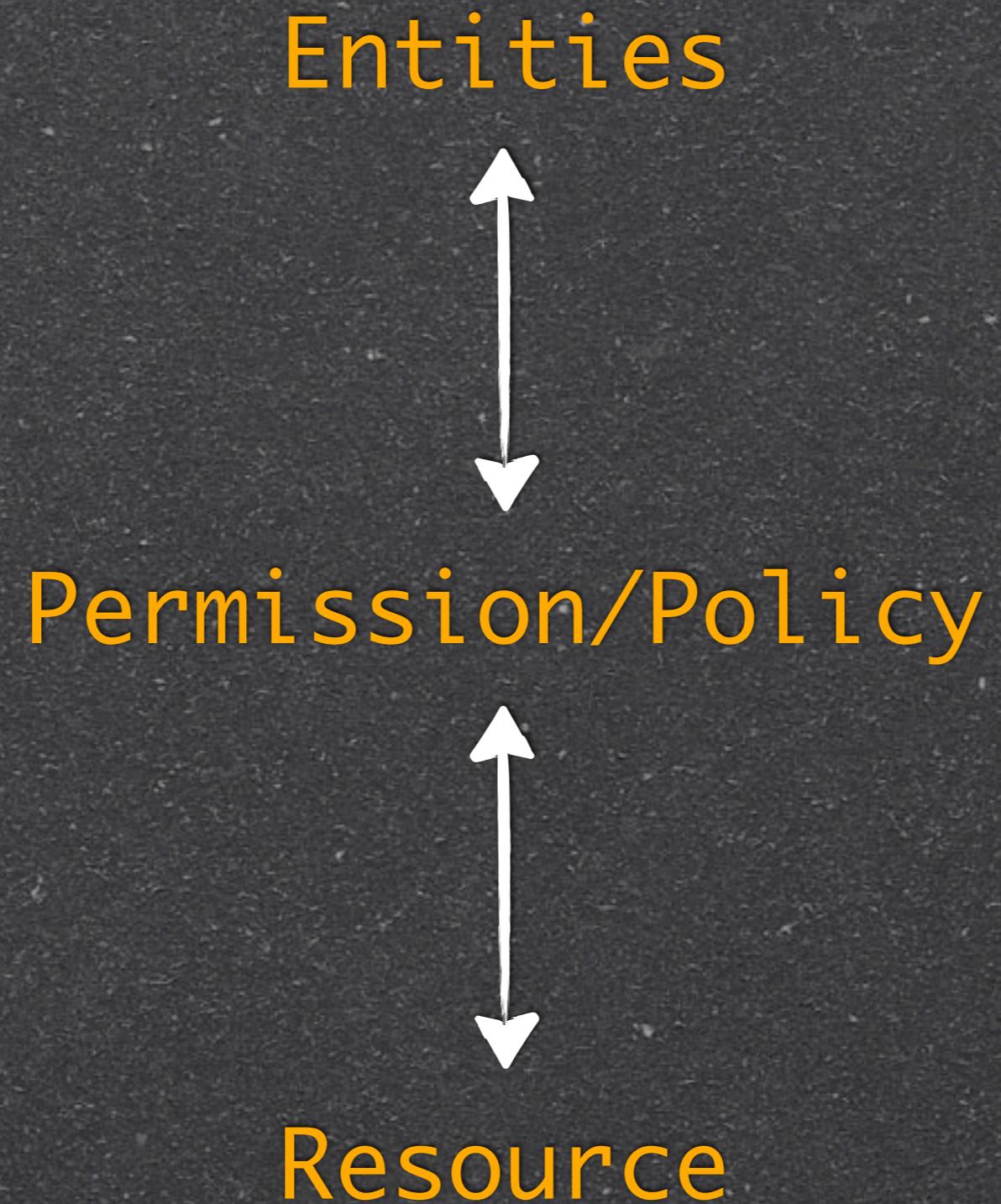
★ Concepts Related to AWS Account Entities

- **AWS Account**
- **User (IAM User)**
 - Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for IAM Users
<http://aws.amazon.com/mfa/>
- **Group**
 - A group can contain many users, and a user can belong to multiple groups.
 - Groups can't be nested; they can contain only users.
- **Role**
 - an entity that has a set of permissions
 - differ from users or groups



★ Concepts Related to Permissions

- **Resource**
 - Resources typically have a friendly name (such as example_bucket), and then an Amazon Resource Name (ARN), which uses a standardized format and uniquely identifies the resource in AWS.
- **Permission**
 - User-based
 - Resource-based
- **Policy**
 - A policy is a document that provides a formal statement of one or more permissions.



IAM ARNs

- `arn:aws:service:region:account:resource`
 - `service` identifies the AWS product. For IAM resources, this is always `iam`.
 - `region` is the region the resource resides in. For IAM resources, this is always left blank.
 - `account` is the AWS account ID with no hyphens (for example, `123456789012`)
 - `resource` is the portion that identifies the specific resource

ARN Examples

- Example 1: iam-ug.pdf Page.14
- Example 2: iam-ug.pdf Page.15



Unique IDs

- The unique ID for an IAM entity is not available in the IAM console.
 - To get the unique ID, you can use the following CLI or API calls.
- **Limitations** on IAM Entities
 - Following are restrictions on names
(Page.16)
 - Following are the default **maximums** for your entities
(Page.17)
 - Groups per AWS account: **100**
 - Users per AWS account: **5000**
--> temporary security credentials



Type of Access

- Access for users under your AWS account
- Non-AWS user access via identity federation between your authorization system and AWS
 - --> Using Temporary Security Credentials.
- Cross-account access between AWS accounts
 - -->Cross-Account Access: Sharing Resources Between AWS Accounts (p. 159).

Getting started.

Topics

- Creating an Admins Group Using the Console (p. 22)
- Creating an Administrators Group Using the CLI or API (p. 26)
- How Users Sign Into Your Account (p. 31)
 - <https://account-number.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>
 - Using an Alias for Your AWS Account ID (p. 192)
- Where to Go Next (p. 32)

IAM Best Practices

- ➊ Lock away your AWS account access keys
 - ➌ we recommend that you do not use your AWS account access keys.
- ➋ Use groups to assign permissions to IAM users
- ➌ Grant least privilege
- ➍ Enable MFA for privileged users
- ➎ Use roles for applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances (p. 155)
- ➏ Delegate by using roles instead of by sharing credentials
- ➐ Rotate credentials regularly

Integration with a Third-Party Business

- Organizations often work with partner companies, consultants, and contractors.
- Create a **group** for 3rd-party, and create a **policy** for the group.



Adding an IAM User to Your AWS Account

screenshots: p.44 ~ 48

- 1. Create user
- 2. Give user **security credentials**
 - access key ID & secret access key
 - password and/or MFA
- 3. Put user in one or more **groups**
- 4. Give user a login profile (optional)

Using a Virtual MFA Device

screenshots: p.79 ~ 82

- IAM
 - > User
 - > Security Credentials
 - > Manage MFA Device
 - > QR Code

Using MFA-Protected APIs Programmatically

- AWS Security Token Service (STS)
- An application can use the STS API and custom code to prompt the user to provide the MFA code and serial number in the application.
- MFA-protected API policies include a condition statement (or statements) with the `aws:MultiFactorAuthAge` key.



Permissions and Policies

- ✿ Permissions
 - ✿ User-Based
 - ✿ Resource-Based
- ✿ Policies
 - ✿ Actions: e.g Amazon S3 **ListBucket** action,
 - ✿ Resources: e.g specific Amazon S3 **buckets**
 - ✿ Effect: **allow** / **deny**
 - ✿ the default is that resources are denied to users

Policy Example

- ```
{
 "Version": "2012-10-17",
 "Statement": [
 {"Effect": "Allow",
 "Action": "s3>ListBucket",
 "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket"
]
}
```
- More examples: p. 117 ~ 123

# Roles (Delegation and Federation)

- Scenarios for Using Roles for Delegation
  - Applications running on Amazon EC2 instances that need to access AWS resources (p.155)
  - Cross-account access (p.160)
  - Federation identity (e.g your corporate directory.)  
-->Using Temporary Security Credentials
  - Web identity federation (e.g your mobile or web app)  
-->Using Temporary Security Credentials

# Roles for EC2 instances

## Application on an instance accessing an AWS resource

### AWS Account

1. Admin creates role that grants read access to photos bucket



2. Developer launches an instance with the role

3. App retrieves role credentials from the instance

4. App gets photos by using the role credentials



"Action": "iam:PassRole",

# Reference

- ✿ IAM Documentation  
<http://aws.amazon.com/documentation/iam/>
- ✿ PDF :Using Temporary Security Credentials

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