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Class :- D20B

Roll No :- 57

Experiment no :- 8

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

Theory :-

Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a foundational aspect of cloud computing security, enabling organizations to control access to their resources securely. In the context of cloud service providers like Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft Azure, IAM encompasses a set of practices and technologies designed to manage digital identities and their access to cloud resources. IAM involves the creation, management, and deletion of user accounts, groups, and roles, as well as the assignment of permissions to these entities. Each user is typically assigned a set of credentials, such as a username and password or access keys, which are used to authenticate their identity when accessing cloud services.

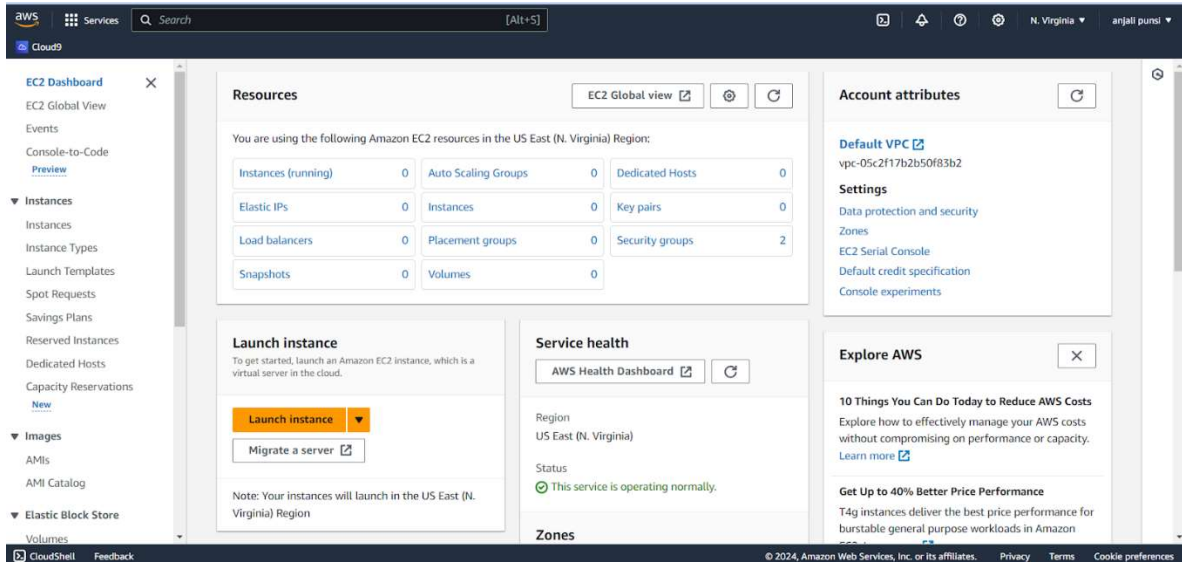
Groups are used to organize users based on their roles or permissions, making it easier to manage permissions at scale. Role-based access control (RBAC) is a key component of IAM, allowing organizations to define roles with specific permissions and then assign these roles to users or groups. RBAC helps enforce the principle of least privilege, ensuring that users have only the permissions necessary to perform their jobs.

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) adds an extra layer of security by requiring users to provide two or more verification factors, such as a password and a code sent to their mobile device, to access resources. This helps protect against unauthorized access even if a user's credentials are compromised. Access policies are used to define which actions are allowed or denied for a given user, group, or role. These policies are typically written in a JSON format and can be attached to users, groups, or resources.

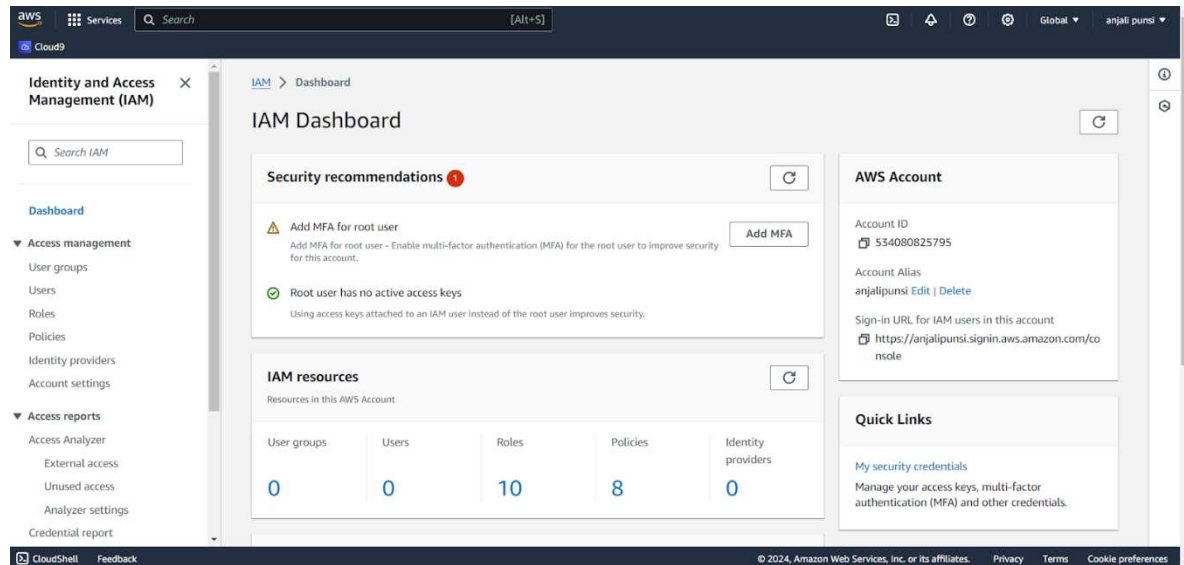
Audit logging is another important aspect of IAM, enabling organizations to monitor and audit actions performed by users, groups, and roles. This helps in identifying and mitigating potential security threats, as well as maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements. Implementing IAM practices on AWS or Azure involves creating users, groups, roles, and policies, and assigning permissions based on the principle of least privilege. By following these practices, organizations can maintain a secure and compliant environment in the cloud, ensuring that only authorized entities have access to their resources.

Steps —

Step 1:- Login to AWS console and Make sure to check all Ec2 dashboard parameters



Step 2 :- Go to IAM dashboard



Step 3 :- Click on create option under Account Alias and give a valid name; save changes

Create alias for AWS account 534080825795

Preferred alias

punsi

Must be not more than 63 characters. Valid characters are a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen).

New sign-in URL

https://punsi.signin.aws.amazon.com/console

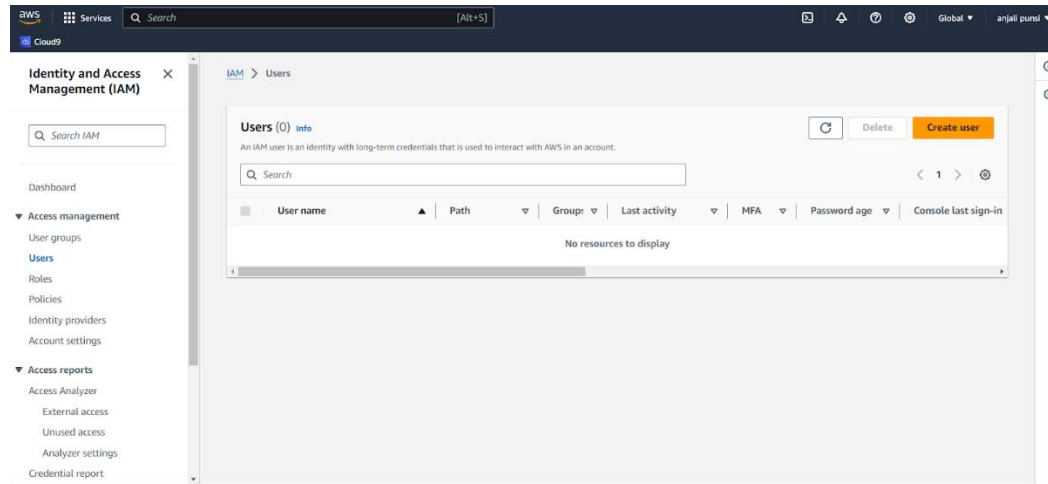
IAM users will still be able to use the default URL containing the AWS account ID.

Cancel

Create alias



Step 4 :- (Download Google Authenticator from PlayStore in your Mobile Phone)
Click on “users” in the left column



Step 5 :- Click on Add users button

User details

User name

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
You can view the password after you create the user.

☒ Custom password
Enter a custom password for the user.

* Must be at least 9 characters long

Step 6 :- Set a custom valid psw (Imc: Qwertyuiop123) and check the Require psw rest box which will make you create a next psw in the next sign in

Review and create


Review your choices. After you create the user, you can view and download the autogenerated password, if enabled.

User details

User name anjalipunsi	Console password type Custom password	Require password reset Yes
--------------------------	--	-------------------------------

Permissions summary

< 1 >

Name 	Type	Used as
IAMUserChangePassword	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.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

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.

Key	Value - optional	
<input type="text" value="NewUser"/>	<input type="text" value="anjaliipunsi"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="button" value="Add new tag"/>		

You can add up to 49 more tags.

aws

Services

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Global

anjali.pund

Cloud9

Menu

User created successfully

You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console.

View user

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1

Specify user details

Step 2

Set permissions

Step 3

Review and create

Step 4

Retrieve password

Retrieve password

You can view and download the user's password below or email users instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the only time you can view and download this password.

Console sign-in details

Email sign-in instructions

Console sign-in URL

https://pansi.signin.aws.amazon.com/console

User name

anjali.pansi

Console password

***** Show

Cancel

Download .csv file

Return to users list

Console sign-in URL

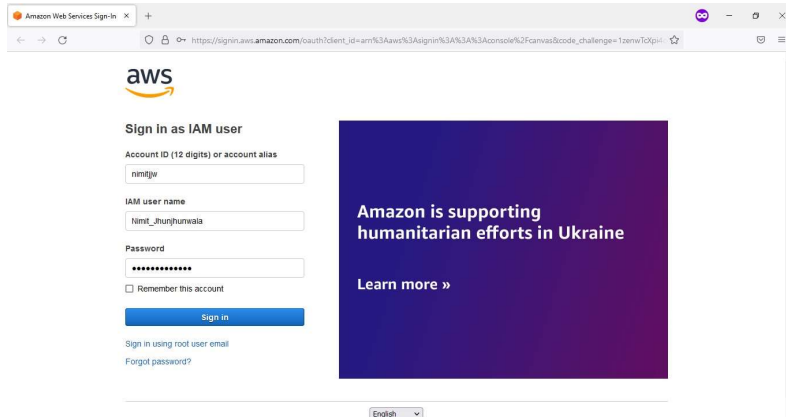
 <https://punsi.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

Console password
 punsianji1234@ [Hide](#)

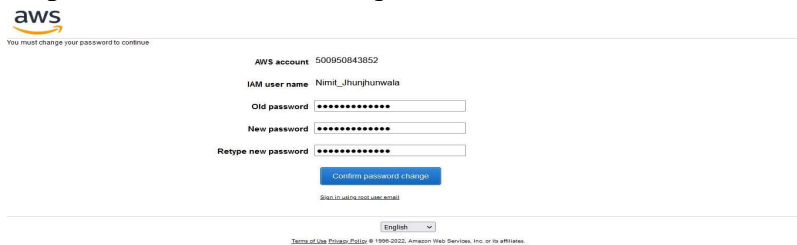
Step 9 :- Open the URL in Incognito Mode (Imc: <https://punsigsignin.aws.amazon.com/console>)

Note: Save the secret access ID & key in a notepad or download the csv

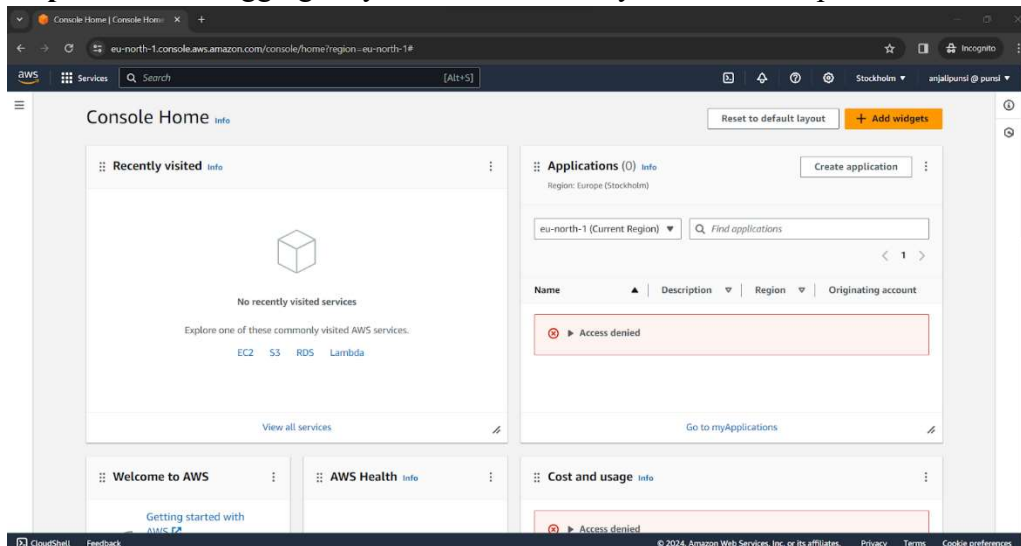
Now by clicking link add alias which you set then add username you kept then password of it

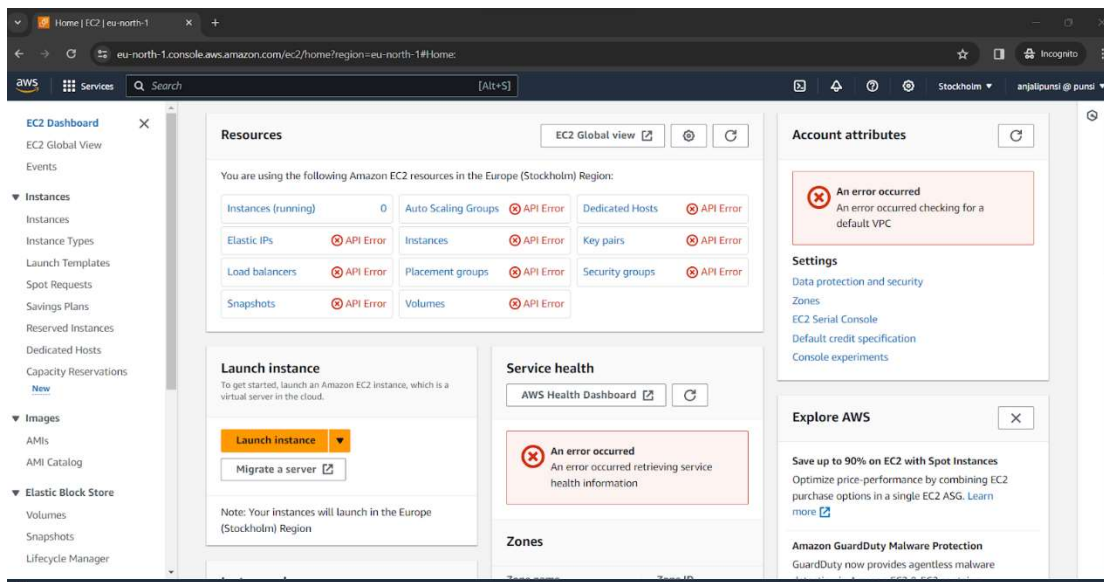


Step 10 :- Enter a new valid psw

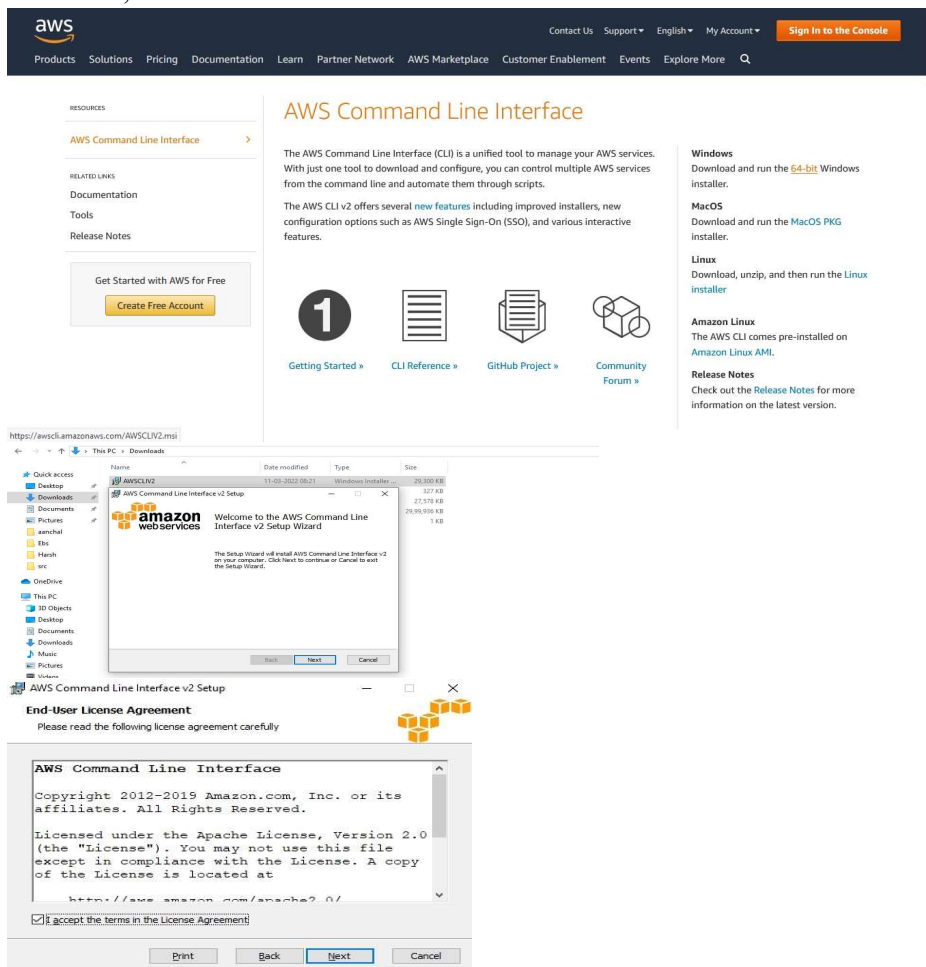


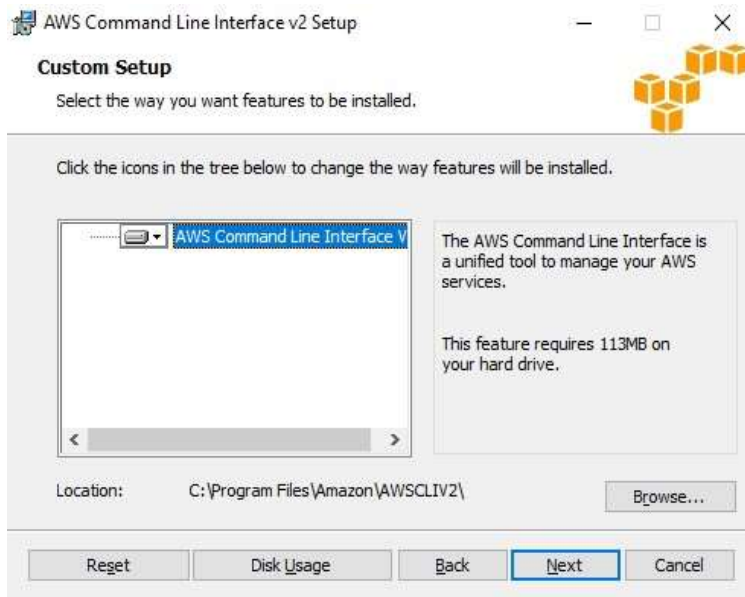
Step 11 :- After logging in, you will notice that you don't have permission to do anything yet





Step 12 :- Type “AWS CLI” in a new window of any browser and go to it’s the main page of AWS regarding the same Click on 64-bit hyperlink in the RHS column under the Windows section and download, install the AWS CLI





Step 13 :- Type “cmd” in the windows search bar and run it as an administrator

Type `aws configure`, it will ask for a few inputs;

AWS Access Key ID and Key are the ones which we saved earlier

Default region name is whichever region AWS you are using; in case of Mumbai, its: `ap-`

`south-1` The output format is `json` in our case

Info

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.

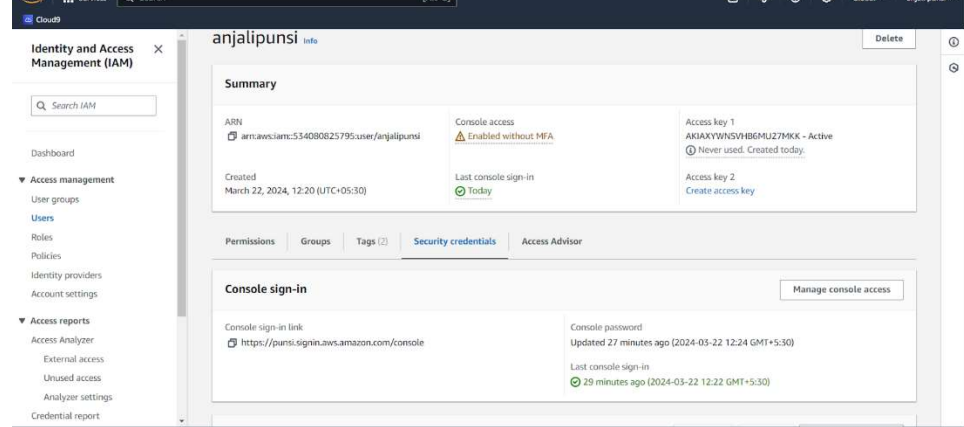
[Hide](#)

- 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](#).



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, there's a header section with 'Groups' and 'Users' tabs. The 'Groups' tab is selected, and the 'Groups' list is empty. The 'Users' list shows a user named 'arnold' with a status of 'Active' and a last sign-in time of '10/10/2019 12:00:00 PM'. The 'Groups' column for 'arnold' is highlighted in blue.



Step 15 :- Click on the “Manage” Hyperlink

aws Cloud9 Identity and Access Management (IAM) Search [Alt+S] Global anjali.pund

Dashboard

- Access management
 - User groups
 - Users**
 - Roles
 - Policies
 - Identity providers
 - Account settings
- Access reports
 - Access Analyzer
 - External access
 - Unused access
 - Analyzer settings
 - Credential report

Device type Identifier Certifications Created on

No MFA devices. Assign an MFA device to improve the security of your AWS environment

Assign MFA device

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](#)

AKIAXYWNSVHB6MU27MKK	Actions
<p>Description</p> <p>anjali</p> <p>Last used</p> <p>None</p> <p>Last used region</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Active</p> <p>Created</p> <p>8 minutes ago</p> <p>Last used service</p> <p>N/A</p>

SSH public keys for AWS CodeCommit (0) Actions Upload SSH public key

Manage MFA device

Choose the type of MFA device to assign:

☒ **Virtual MFA device**
Authenticator app installed on your mobile device or computer

☐ **U2F security key**
YubiKey or any other compliant U2F device

☐ **Other hardware MFA device**
Gemalto token


For more information about supported MFA devices, see [AWS Multi-Factor Authentication](#)

Cancel Continue

Step 16 :- Use the Google Authenticator app downloaded earlier to scan the QR Code

Set up virtual MFA device

1. Install a compatible app on your mobile device or computer
[See a list of compatible applications](#)
2. Use your virtual MFA app and your device's camera to scan the QR code



Alternatively, you can type the secret key. [Show secret key](#)

Cancel Previous Assign MFA

Step 17 :- Enter two of the codes which are shown in the Google Authenticator App over a span of 30 secs each; click on Assign MFA Button

3. Type two consecutive MFA codes below

MFA code 1:

MFA code 2:

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Assign MFA](#)

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-1#/users/details/anjalipunsi?section=security_credentials

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

- User groups
- Users**
- Roles
- Policies
- Identity providers
- Account settings

Access reports

- Access Analyzer
- External access
- Unused access
- Analyzer settings
- Credential report

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.

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

Console sign-in link
<https://punsi.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

Console password
Updated 33 minutes ago (2024-03-22 12:24 GMT+5:30)

Last console sign-in
35 minutes ago (2024-03-22 12:22 GMT+5:30)

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) (1) [Remove](#) [Resync](#) [Assign MFA device](#)

Use MFA to increase the security of your AWS environment. Signing in with MFA requires an authentication code from an MFA device. Each user can have a maximum of 8 MFA devices assigned. [Learn more](#)

Device type	Identifier	Certifications	Created on
<input type="radio"/> Virtual	arn:aws:iam::534080825795:mfa/vivo	Not Applicable	Now

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](#)

CloudShell Feedback

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Search

ENG IN

12:58 22-03-2024

Step 18 :- Again try logging in via the new user created earlier; this time it will ask for MFA after you click on Sign In



Sign in as IAM user

Account ID (12 digits) or account alias

IAM user name

Password

☐ Remember this account

[Sign in](#)

[Sign in using root user email](#)

[Forgot password?](#)

Step 19 :- Use the code being shown in the Google Authenticator



Multi-factor Authentication

Enter an MFA code to complete sign-in.

MFA Code:

979627

Submit

[Cancel](#)

Step 20 :- Now, after opening the root user window again After going in the Users section of IAM Dashboard, we can see that MFA has been activated for the new user

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) (1)

RemoveResyncAssign MFA device

Use MFA to increase the security of your AWS environment. Signing in with MFA requires an authentication code from an MFA device. Each user can have a maximum of 8 MFA devices assigned. [Learn more](#)

	Device type	Identifier	Certifications	Created on
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Virtual	arn:aws:iam::534080825795:mfa/vivo	Not Applicable	3 minutes ago

Step 21 :-Now, Adding 1 More Users

Cloud9

Set permissions

Step 3

Review and create

Step 4

Retrieve password

User details

User name

diaa

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
You can view the password after you create the user.

☒ Custom password
Enter a custom password for the user.

monalisa123@

- Must be at least 8 characters long
- Must include at least three of the following mix of character types: uppercase letters (A-Z), lowercase letters (a-z), numbers (0-9), and symbols ! @ # \$ % ^ & * () _ + - (hyphen) = []

Step 22 :-Not giving them an Access key and not checking the Psw Reset Checkbox; Click on the Next: Permissions

aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Alt+S] Global Nimit Jjw

Select AWS access type

Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only programmatic access, it does NOT prevent users from accessing the console using an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are provided in the last step. [Learn more](#)

Select AWS credential type*

☐ **Access key - Programmatic access**
Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.

☒ **Password - AWS Management Console access**
Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Console.

Console password*

☐ Autogenerated password

☒ Custom password

.....

☐ Show password

Require password reset

☐ Users must create a new password at next sign-in
Users automatically get the `IAMUserChangePassword` policy to allow them to change their own password.

* Required

Cancel Next: Permissions

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Step 23 :-We will create a group later

We can see the previous user listed under the copy “permission from existing user” section (just for observation purpose)

Click on the third section: Attach existing policies directly

aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Alt+S] Global Nimit Jjw

Add user

1 2 3 4 5

▼ Set permissions

Add users to group

Copy permissions from existing user

Attach existing policies directly

Select an existing user from which to copy policies and group membership.

Copy permissions from existing user

Search Showing 1 result

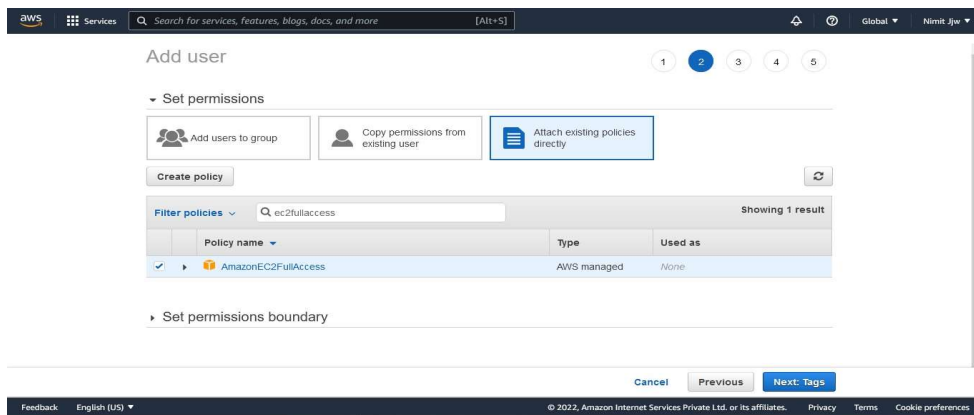
User name	Groups	Attached policies
<input type="radio"/> Nimit_jhunhunwala	None	IAMUserChangePassword

► Set permissions boundary

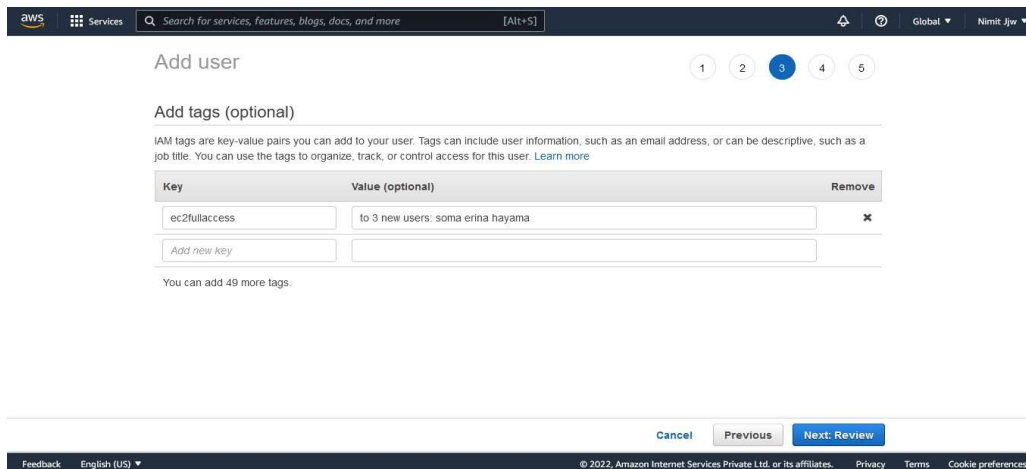
Cancel Previous Next: Tags

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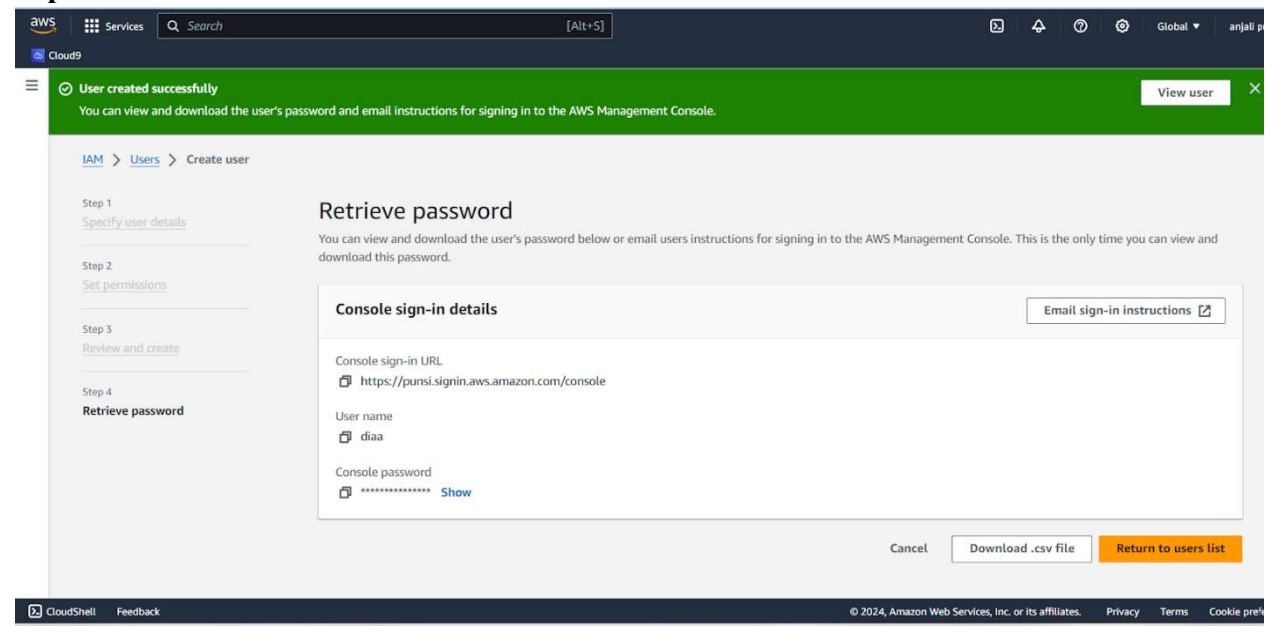
Step 23 :-Type in `ec2fullaccess` in the search box and click the check box for it; click on Next: Tags



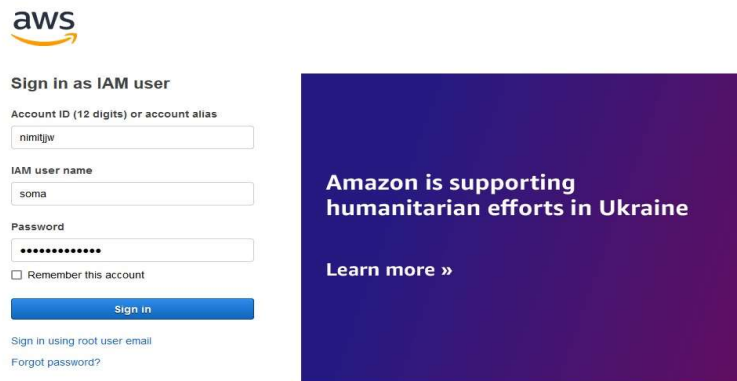
Step 24 :-Input the Key and Value for the Tag to keep track of your activities; Click on Next: Review



Step 25 :-Click on Create Users Button

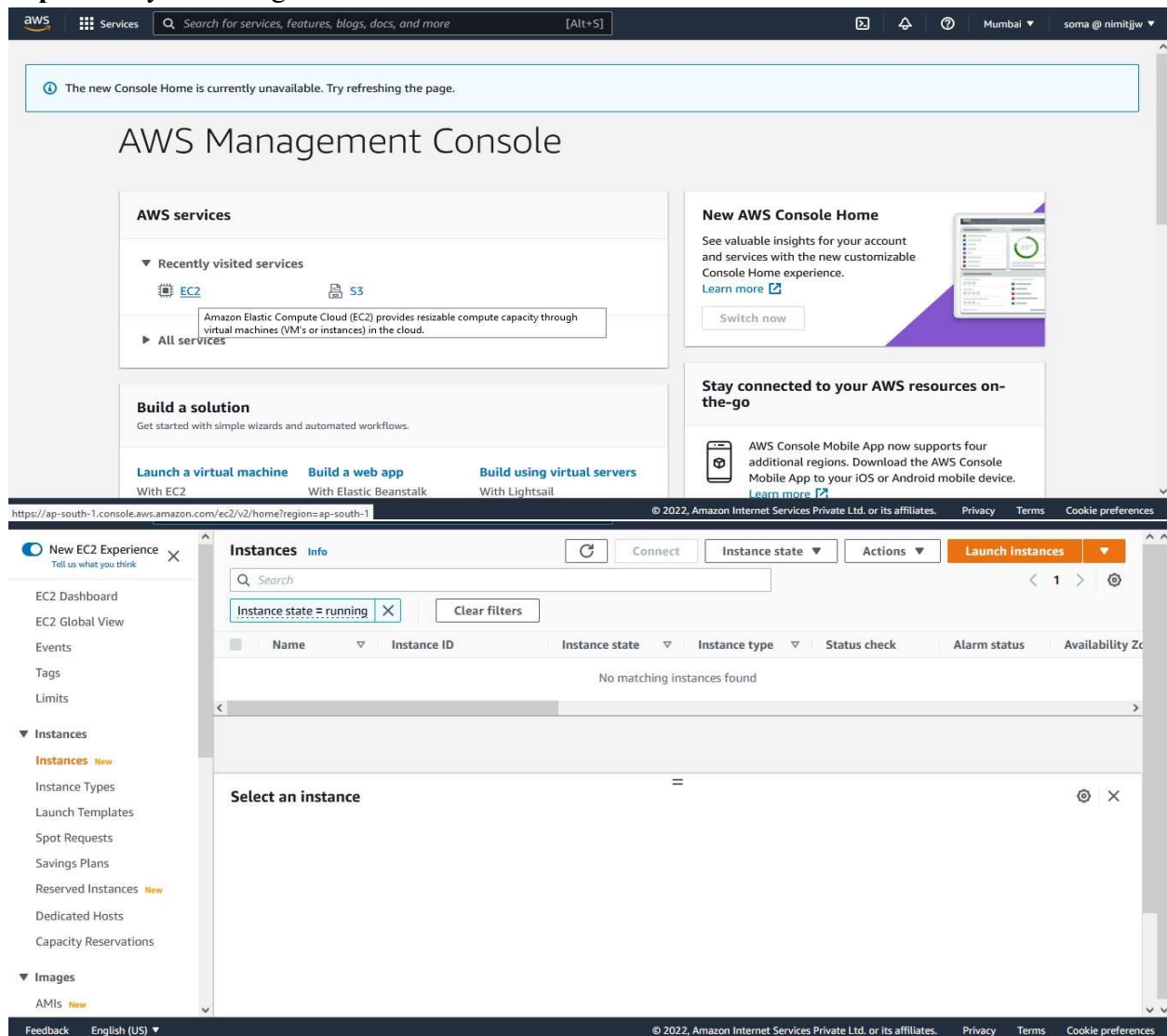


Step 26 :-Try logging in as one of the 3 new users just created



The image shows the AWS 'Sign in as IAM user' interface. On the left, there is a form with the following fields: 'Account ID (12 digits) or account alias' with the value 'nimitjw', 'IAM user name' with the value 'soma', and 'Password' with masked characters. Below the password field is a checkbox for 'Remember this account'. A blue 'Sign in' button is at the bottom of the form. To the right of the form is a purple banner with the text 'Amazon is supporting humanitarian efforts in Ukraine' and a 'Learn more »' link. At the bottom of the form, there are links for 'Sign in using root user email' and 'Forgot password?'.

Step 27 :-Try launching an EC2 instance via the new user



The image is a screenshot of the AWS Management Console. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' link, a search bar, and user information 'Mumbai soma @ nimitjw'. Below the navigation bar is a message: 'The new Console Home is currently unavailable. Try refreshing the page.' The main content area is titled 'AWS Management Console'. It features several sections: 'AWS services' with 'Recently visited services' (EC2, S3) and 'All services'; 'Build a solution' with links for 'Launch a virtual machine', 'Build a web app', and 'Build using virtual servers'; 'New AWS Console Home' with a 'Switch now' button; and 'Stay connected to your AWS resources on-the-go' with information about the AWS Console Mobile App. Below these sections is a 'Instances' panel. It has a search bar, a filter for 'Instance state = running', and a table with columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, and Availability Zone. The table currently shows 'No matching instances found'. A 'Launch instances' button is visible in the top right of the Instances panel. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like 'EC2 Dashboard', 'EC2 Global View', 'Events', 'Tags', 'Limits', 'Instances', 'Instance Types', 'Launch Templates', 'Spot Requests', 'Savings Plans', 'Reserved Instances', 'Dedicated Hosts', 'Capacity Reservations', 'Images', and 'AMIs'. The footer contains 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information.

You've been invited to try an early, beta iteration of the new launch instance wizard. We will continue to improve the experience over the next few months. We're asking customers for their feedback on this early release. To exit the new launch instance wizard at any time, choose the **Cancel** button. [Try it now!](#)

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Cancel and Exit

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Search windows 2019

Search by Systems Manager parameter

AWS Launch Wizard for SQL Server offers an easy way to size, configure, and deploy Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability groups. [Use AWS Launch Wizard for this launch](#)

Quick Start (6) |< < 1 to 6 of 6 AMIs >|>

My AMIs (0)	AWS Marketplace (216)	Community AMIs (1367)
<div> Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Base - ami-0a4a4775bdbc44e58 </div> <div> Windows </div> <div> Microsoft Windows 2019 Datacenter edition. [English] </div> <div> Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes </div> <div> Select </div> <div> 64-bit (x86) </div>		

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1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance families Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (- ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz -, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

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Step 28 :-Hence, an instance has been created

New EC2 Experience Tell us what you think

EC2 Dashboard EC2 Global View Events Tags Limits

Instances **Instances** New

Instances (1) Info [Refresh](#) [Connect](#) [Instance state](#) [Actions](#) [Launch instances](#)

Search

Instance state = running Clear filters

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	i-0d17ac7d206d7ae02	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	No alarms	ap-south-1b

Step 29 :-Delete the bucket when done with your work

Step 30 :-Select the members to be present in the group (max 4 per group)

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' selected. The main content area is titled 'User group name' with a text input containing 'Group1'. Below this is a section 'Add users to the group - Optional (Selected 3/4)' with an 'Info' link. It contains a search bar and a table of users. The table has columns for selection, user name, groups, last activity, and creation time. Three users are selected: 'erina', 'hayama', and 'soma'. 'Nimit_jhunjunwala' is not selected. The footer shows 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information for Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd.

	User name	Groups	Last activity	Creation time
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	erina	0	None	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	hayama	0	None	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nimit_jhunjunwala	0		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	soma	0		

Step 31 :-Giving this group ec2fullaccess and s3fullaccess

The screenshot shows the 'Attach permissions policies' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar is the same as in Step 30. The main content area shows a table with the selected user 'soma'. Below is a section 'Attach permissions policies - Optional (Selected 1/733)' with an 'Info' link. It contains a search bar with the filter 'ec2fullaccess' and a table of policies. The table has columns for selection, policy name, type, and description. One policy is selected: 'AmazonEC2FullAccess', which is an 'AWS managed' policy that 'Provides full access t'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create group' buttons. The footer is the same as in Step 30.

	Policy name	Type	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access t

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

User groups

Users

Roles

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

Access reports

Access analyzer

Archive rules

Analizers

Settings

Credential report

Organization activity

☐

Nimit_Jhunhunwala

0

☒

soma

0

Attach permissions policies - Optional (Selected 2/733)

Info

You can attach up to 10 policies to this user group. All the users in this group will have permissions that are defined in the selected policies.

Filter policies by property or policy name and press enter

1 match < 1 >

s3fullaccess

Clear filters

☒

Policy name

☐

Type

☐

Description

☒

AmazonS3FullAccess

AWS managed

Provides full access t

Cancel

Create group

Feedback

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Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

User groups

Users

Roles

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

Group1 user group created.

View group

IAM > User groups

User groups (1)

Info

A user group is a collection of IAM users. Use groups to specify permissions for a collection of users.

Filter User groups by property or group name and press enter

< 1 >

☐

Group name

☐

Users

☐

Permissions

☐

Creation time

☐

Group1

3

Defined

Feedback

English (US)

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IAM > User groups > Group1

Group1

Delete

Edit

Summary

User group name

Group1

Creation time

March 11, 2022, 14:34 (UTC+05:30)

ARN

am:aws:iam::500950843852:group/Group1

Users

Permissions

Access Advisor

Users in this group (3)

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.

Search

< 1 >

☐

User name

☐

Groups

☐

Last activity

☐

Creation time

☐

soma

1

☐

hayama

1

None

☐

erina

1

None

Feedback

English (US)

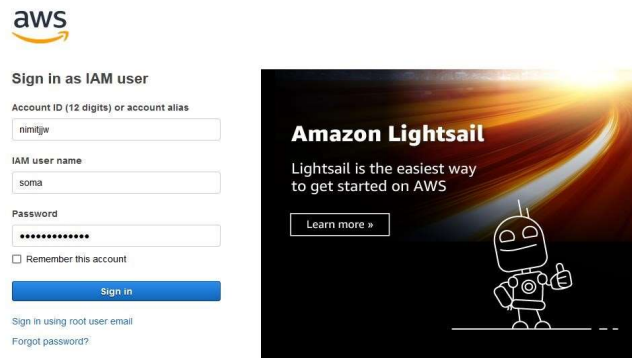
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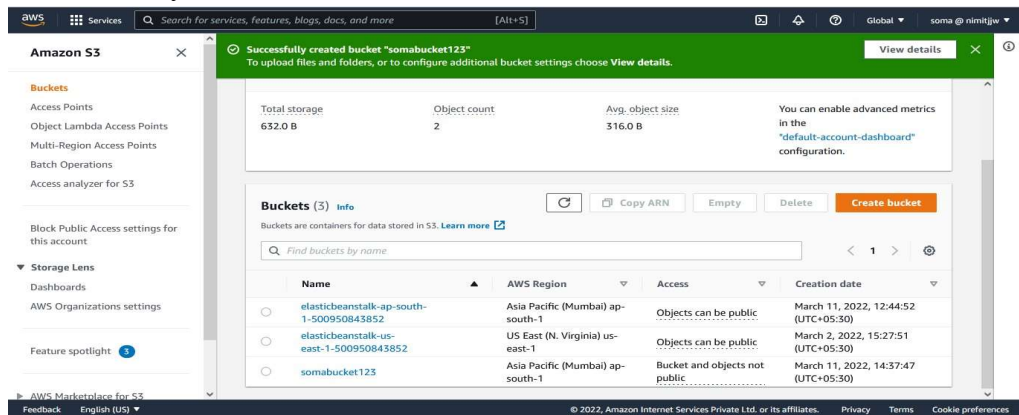
Terms

Cookie preferences

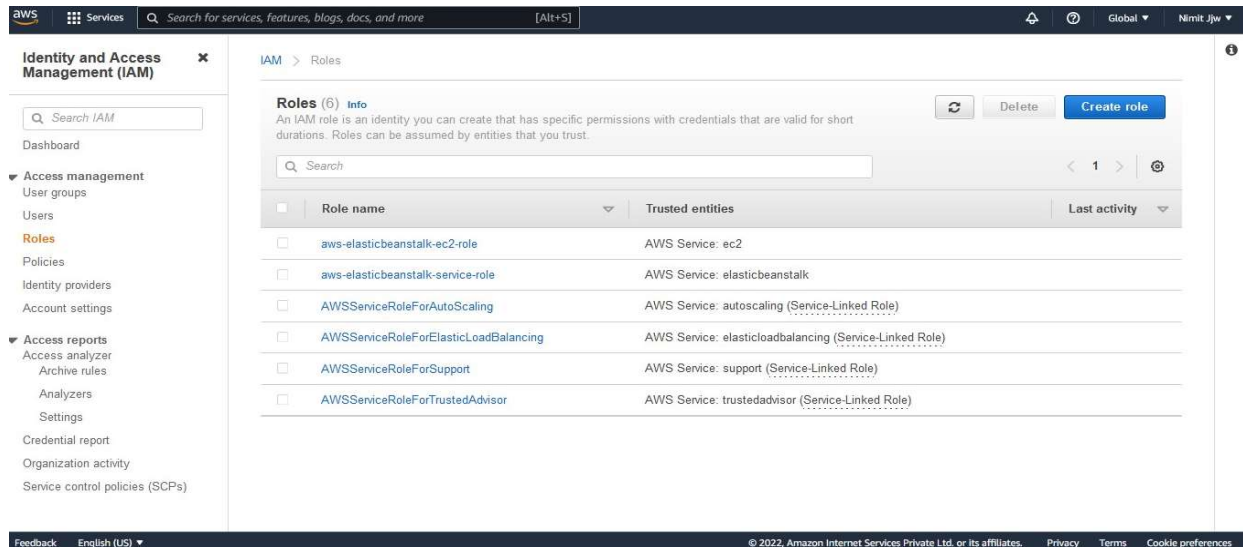
Step 32 :-Now, login as one of the users from the group and try creating a S3 bucket



Step 33 :-S3 bucket successfully created



Step 34 :-Delete the bucket when done with your work and Go in the root user window and click on “create role” button in the “Roles” section of IAM Dashboard



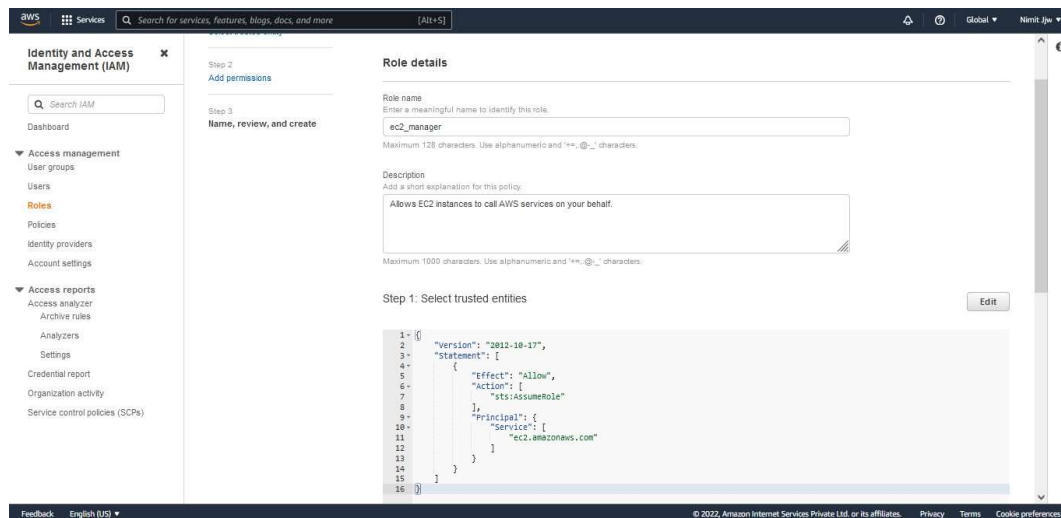
Step 34 :-Let it be the default options (you can choose any use case you like) Click in Next button

The screenshot shows the 'Select trusted entity' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar contains the 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' menu with options like Dashboard, Access management, Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings, Access reports, Access analyzer, Archive rules, Analyzers, Settings, Credential report, Organization activity, and Service control policies (SCPs). The main content area is titled 'Select trusted entity' and includes a progress bar with three steps: Step 1 (Select trusted entity), Step 2 (Add permissions), and Step 3 (Name, review, and create). Under 'Trusted entity type', there are five radio button options: 'AWS service' (selected), 'AWS account', 'Web identity', 'SAML 2.0 federation', and 'Custom trust policy'. Below this, the 'Use case' section shows 'Common use cases' with 'EC2' selected, and a description: 'Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.' There is also a section for 'Use cases for other AWS services' with a dropdown menu. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

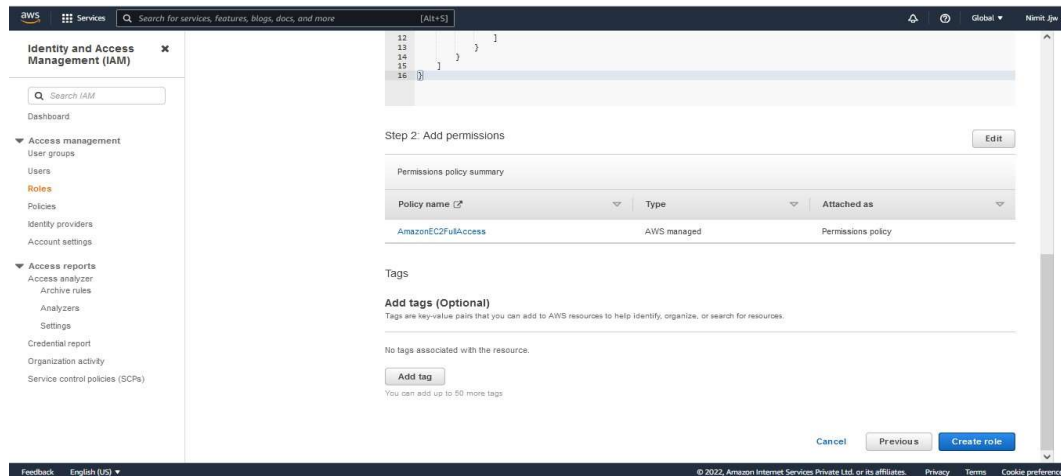
Step 35 :- Give the permission suitable to the use case chosen

The screenshot shows the 'Add permissions' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar is the same as in Step 34. The main content area is titled 'Add permissions' and includes a progress bar with three steps: Step 1 (Select trusted entity), Step 2 (Add permissions), and Step 3 (Name, review, and create). Under 'Permissions policies (Selected 1/733)', there is a search bar with the filter 'ec2fullaccess' and a 'Clear filters' button. Below the search bar, there is a table with one row: 'AmazonEC2FullAcc...' with type 'AWS m...' and description 'Provides full access to Amazon EC2 via the AWS Management Console.' At the bottom, there is a section for 'Set permissions boundary - optional' with a description. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons.

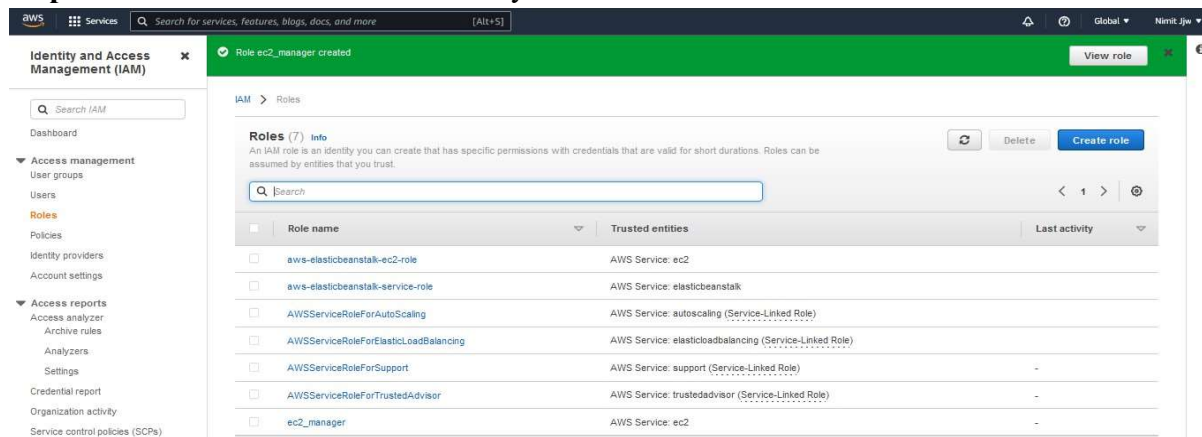
Step 36 :-Give suitable Role name and description; rest would remain as default



Step 37 :-Add a tag if you want to; click on Create Role button



Step 38 :-The role has been successfully created



Step 39 :-Just to check the overall users, groups and roles, you can check out the IAM Dashboard

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Security recommendations

Add MFA for root user

Root user has no active access keys

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What's new

Right-size permissions for more roles in your account using IAM Access Analyzer to generate 50 fine-grained IAM policies per day.

Amazon S3 Object Ownership can now disable access control lists to simplify access management for data in S3.

Amazon Redshift simplifies the use of other AWS services by introducing the default IAM role.

IAM Access Analyzer helps you generate fine-grained policies that specify the required actions for more than 50 services.

AWS Account

Account ID

Account Alias

Sign-in URL for IAM users in this account

Quick Links

My security credentials

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IAM > Users

Users (Selected 1/4) Info

Find users by username or access key

User name	Groups	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Active key age
erina	Group1	Never	None	✓	-
hayama	Group1	Never	None	✓	-
Nimit_jhunwala	None	✓	Virtual	✓	✓
soma	Group1	✓	None	✓	-

Delete hayama?

Delete hayama permanently? This will also delete all its user data, security credentials and inline policies.

This action cannot be undone.

To confirm deletion, enter the user name in the text input field.

hayama

Cancel

Delete

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Users (3) Info

Find users by username or access key

User name	Groups	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Active key age
erina	Group1	Never	None	✓	-
Nimit_jhunwala	None	✓	Virtual	✓	✓
soma	Group1	✓	None	✓	-

User hayama deleted.

aws

Services

Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more

[Alt+S]

Global

Nimit Jha

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IAM > Roles

Roles (Selected 1/7) 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

< 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role	AWS Service: ec2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role	AWS Service: elasticbeanstalk	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling	AWS Service: autoscaling (Service-Linked Role)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForElasticLoadBalancing	AWS Service: elasticloadbalancing (Service-Linked Role)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linked Role)	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service-Linked Role)	-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ec2_manager	AWS Service: ec2	-

Delete ec2_manager?

Delete ec2_manager permanently? This will also delete all its inline policies and any attached instance profiles.

Role name	Last activity
ec2_manager	

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 the role name in the text input field.

Cancel

Delete

aws

Services

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Global

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Role deleted ec2_manager

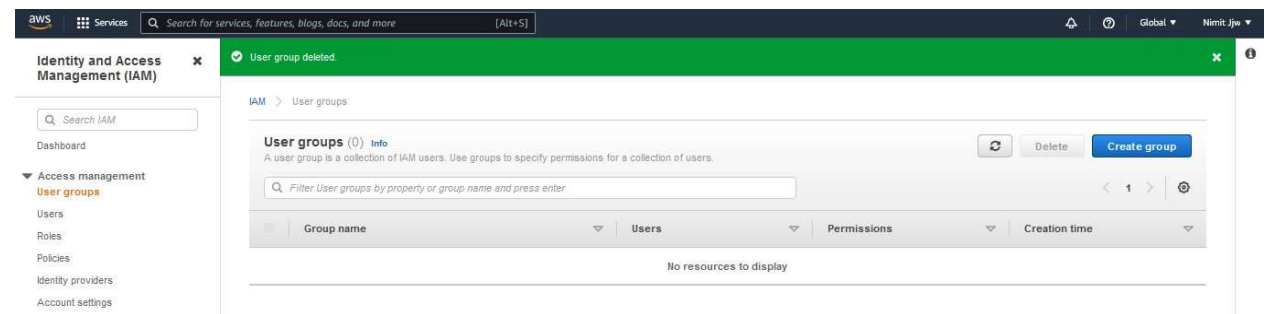
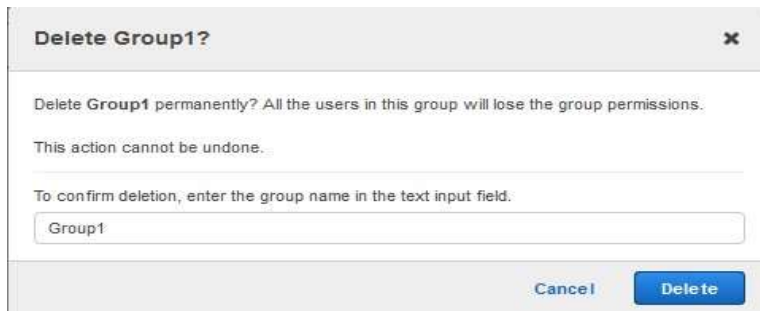
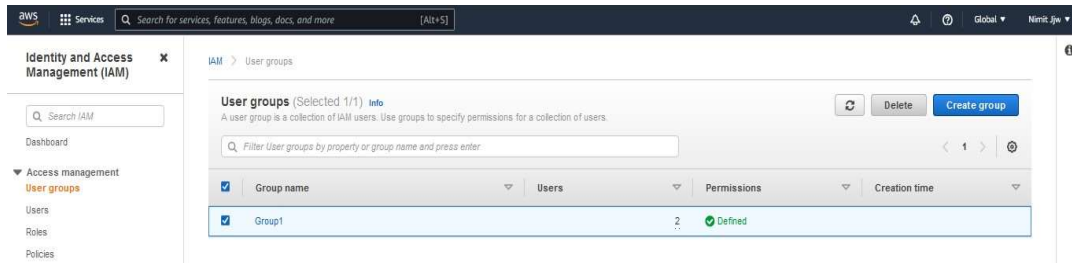
Roles (6) Info

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.

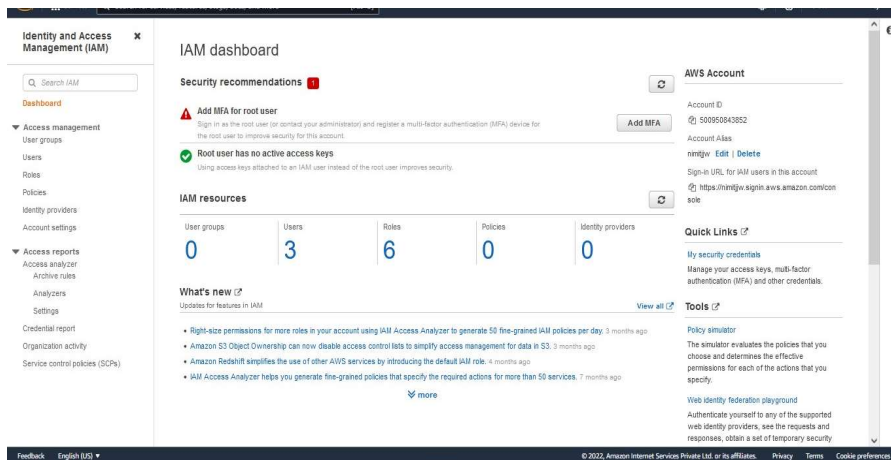
Search

< 1 >

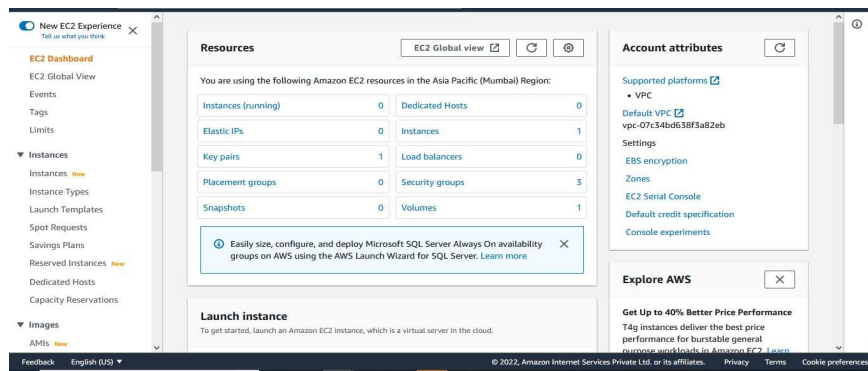
<input type="checkbox"/>	Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role	AWS Service: ec2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role	AWS Service: elasticbeanstalk	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling	AWS Service: autoscaling (Service-Linked Role)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForElasticLoadBalancing	AWS Service: elasticloadbalancing (Service-Linked Role)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linked Role)	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service-Linked Role)	-



Step 40 :-Check the IAM dashboard to see the results after deletion activities



Step 41 :-Check the ec2 dashboard in case there are any running instances



Conclusion :-

In short, Identity and Access Management (IAM) is crucial for securely managing access to cloud resources. It involves creating users, groups, and roles, assigning permissions, and implementing security measures like multi-factor authentication and access policies. IAM helps organizations protect their resources from unauthorized access and maintain compliance with regulations.