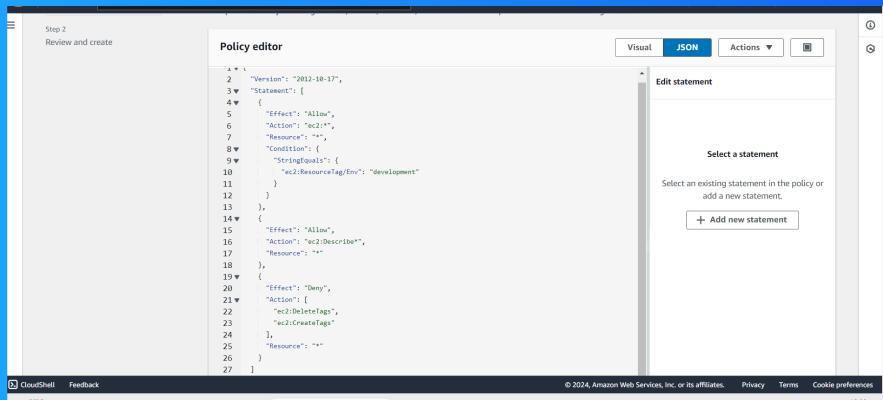




# Cloud Security with AWS IAM



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# Introducing today's project!

## What is AWS IAM?

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that helps you securely control access to AWS services and resources. With IAM, you can manage who is authenticated (signed in) and authorized (has permissions) to use resources in your AWS account.

## How I'm using AWS IAM in this project

For creating users and groups

## One thing I didn't expect...

Having so much fun

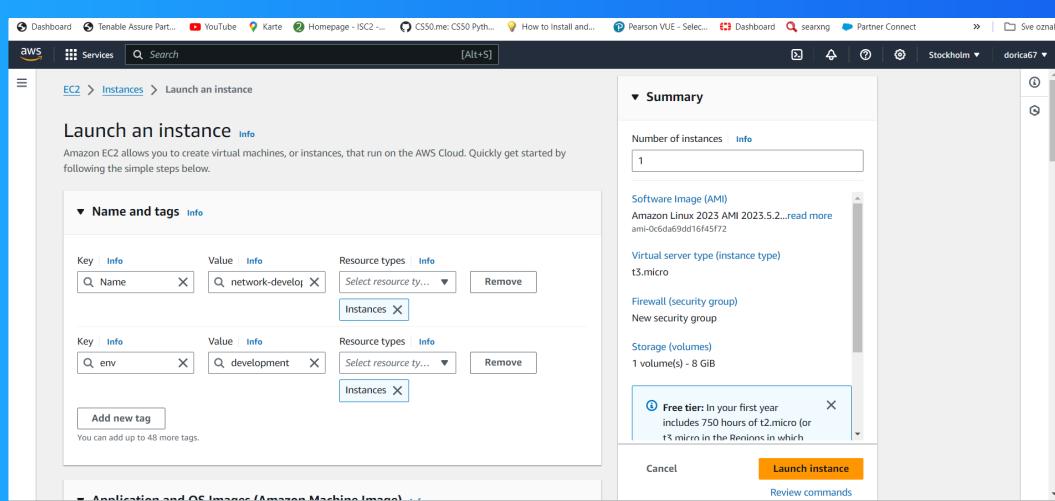
## This project took me...

1 h

# Tags

Tags are labels to help AWS Account users to manage and identify resources.  
Tags are useful for mass management and applying security policies.

The tag I used on my EC2 instance is called Env. The value I assigned for my instances are development and production. This represents the two different environments that we are using to build and release the NextWork app.





# IAM Policies

IAM Policies are rules that help to allow/deny user resources and premission to perform certain actions to my AWS Accounts resources.

## The policy I set up

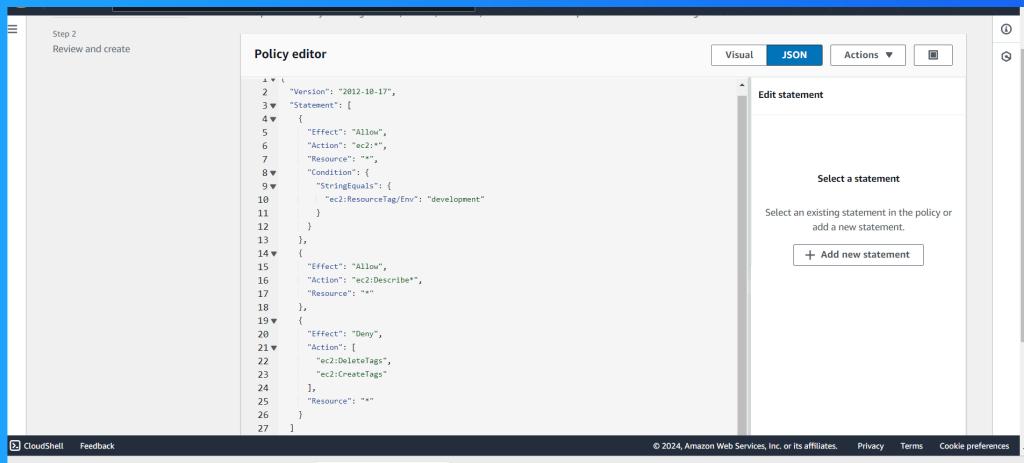
For this project, I've set up a policy using JSON editor.

I've created a policy that allows all EC2 related actions to all EC2 instances that have the Environment ("Env") tag "development". But it also denies creating and deleting tags for all EC2 instances.

## When creating a JSON policy, you have to define its Effect, Action and Resource.

When wiriting JSON policy statements, you have to write:  
-Effect: ie. Allow or deny  
- Action: the specific action that we are wanting to allow or deny  
- Resource: the specific resource/group of resources in my AWS account

# My JSON Policy



The screenshot shows the AWS Policy Editor interface in Step 2: Review and create. The main area displays a JSON policy document with line numbers from 1 to 27. The policy grants permissions for EC2 actions based on resource tags. A modal window titled "Edit statement" is open on the right, showing a list of statements and a button to "Add new statement".

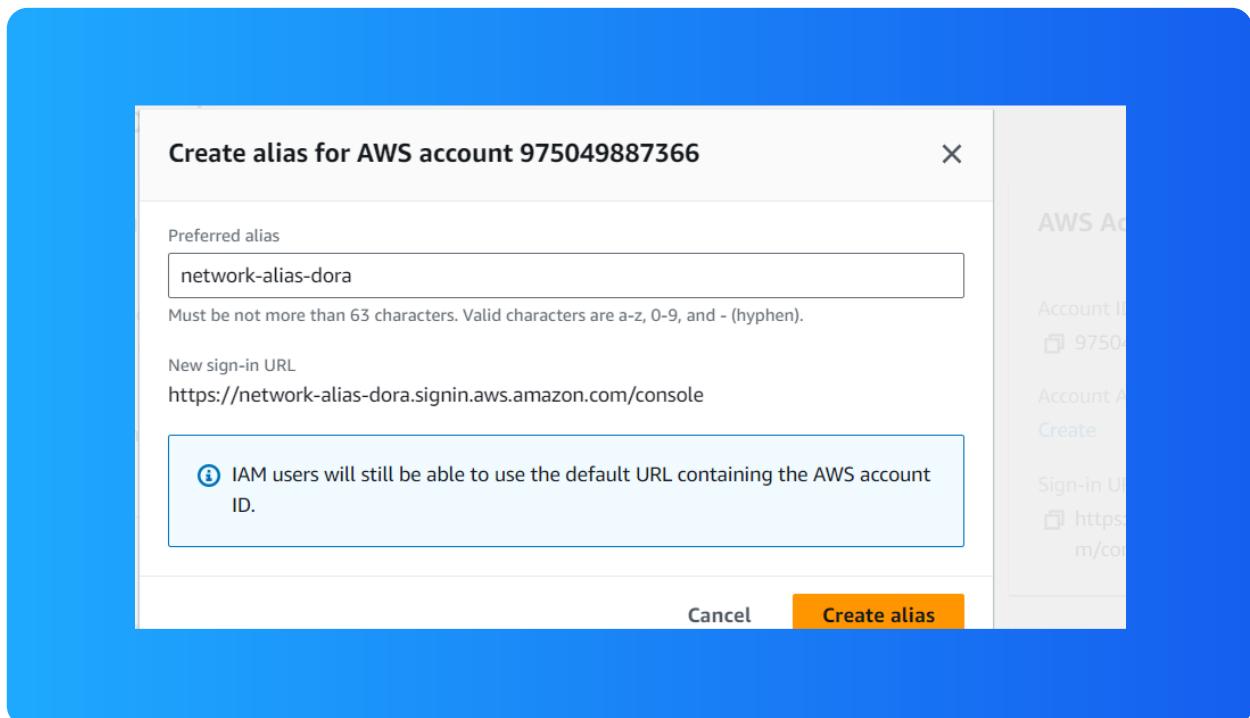
```
1  {
2     "Version": "2012-10-17",
3     "Statement": [
4         {
5             "Effect": "Allow",
6             "Action": "ec2:*",
7             "Resource": "*",
8             "Condition": {
9                 "StringEquals": {
10                     "ec2:ResourceTag/Env": "development"
11                 }
12             }
13         },
14         {
15             "Effect": "Allow",
16             "Action": "ec2:Describe",
17             "Resource": "*"
18         },
19         {
20             "Effect": "Deny",
21             "Action": [
22                 "ec2:DeleteTags",
23                 "ec2:CreateTags"
24             ],
25             "Resource": "*"
26         }
27     ]
}
```

# Account Alias

An account alias is a custom name that I can assign to my AWS account. This custom name would replace my Account ID, in my account's log-in URL.

Creating an account alias took me less than a minute-super fast!

Now, my new AWS console sign-in URL is <https://network-alias-dora.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>



# IAM Users and User Groups

## Users

IAM user are other logins/people who have access to my AWS account. These users are created by myself using AWS IAM service. I can designate my IAM users access to my AWS account resources/services.

## User Groups

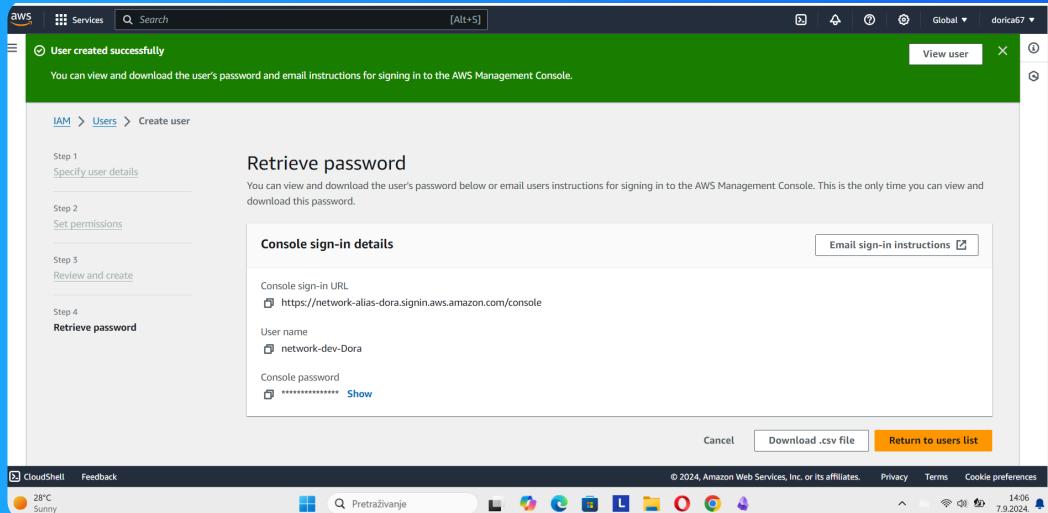
User groups are used for managing and grouping user's permissions at group level. They act similarly to folders when it comes to assigning permission/policies at mass level.

I attached the policy I created to this user group, which means all users that are added to that user group will automatically inherit the user's group access permissions.

# Logging in as an IAM User

The first way is emailing sign-in instructions and other way is downloading .csv file

Once I logged in as my IAM user, I noticed that a lot of panels displayed "Access denied". That was a clear difference that I usually see in my AWS account ( where I had unlimited access to resources and wasn't denied access to anything)

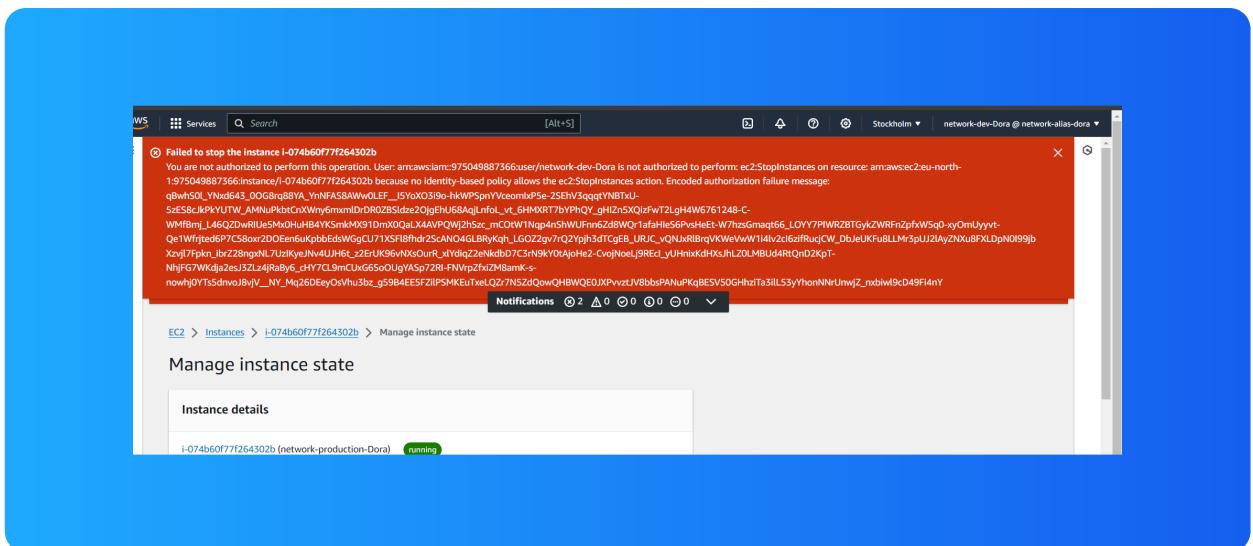


# Testing IAM Policies

I tested my JSON IAM policy by trying to stop production and development instances, ie triggering StopInstances action.

## Stopping the production instance

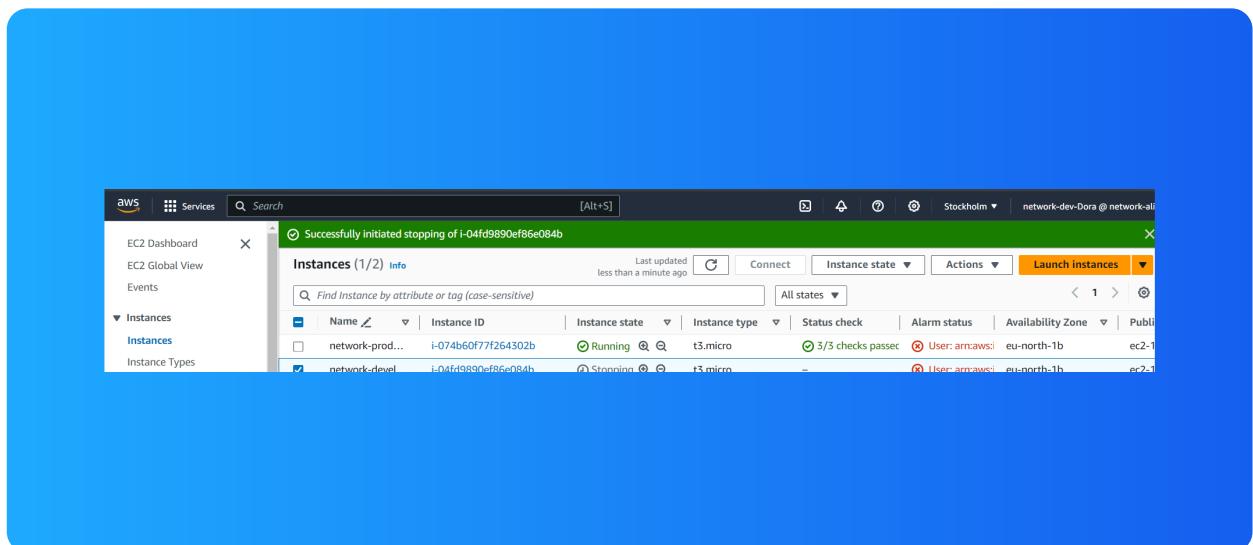
When I tried to stop the production instance an error message stopped me and explained I am not authorized to stop the production instance.



# Testing IAM Policies

## Stopping the development instance

Next, when I tried to stop the development instance the development instance could be stopped. This was because policy I created( and attached to User Group that my User is part of) allowed all EC2 related actions to all EC2 instances/resources with





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