

## IAM:

AWS identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources. With IAM you can centrally manage permissions that control which AWS resource users can access. you use IAM to control who is authenticated and authorised to use resource.

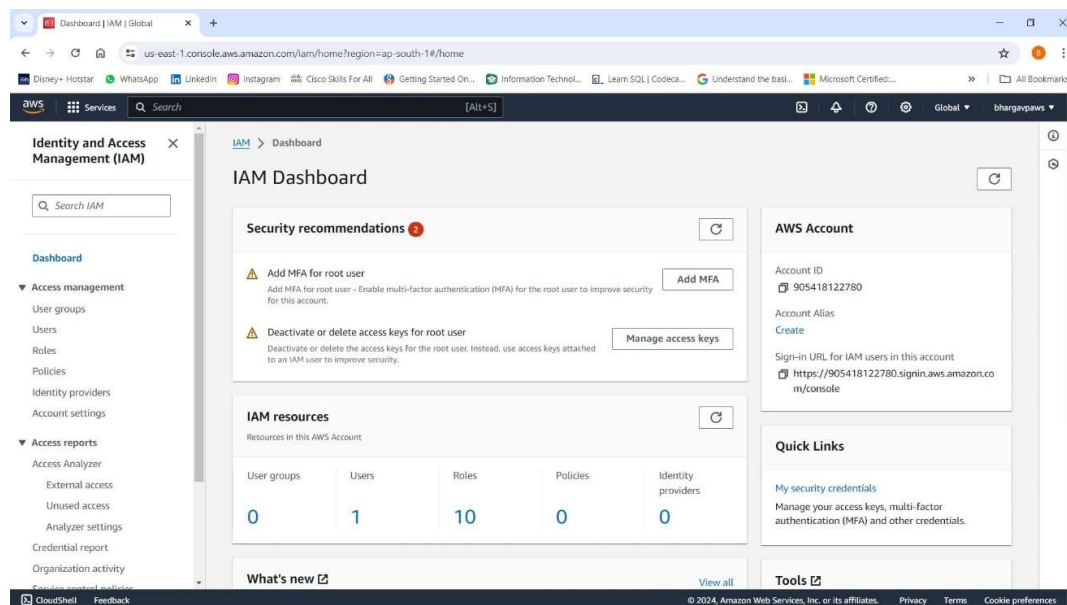
### Task:- 1

Create an IAM user with username of your own wish and grant EC2 Access. Launch your Linux instance via IAM user that you created now and install Jenkins and docker on your machine.

To create an IAM User with EC2 access, follow these steps:-

A) Log in to the AWS Management console.

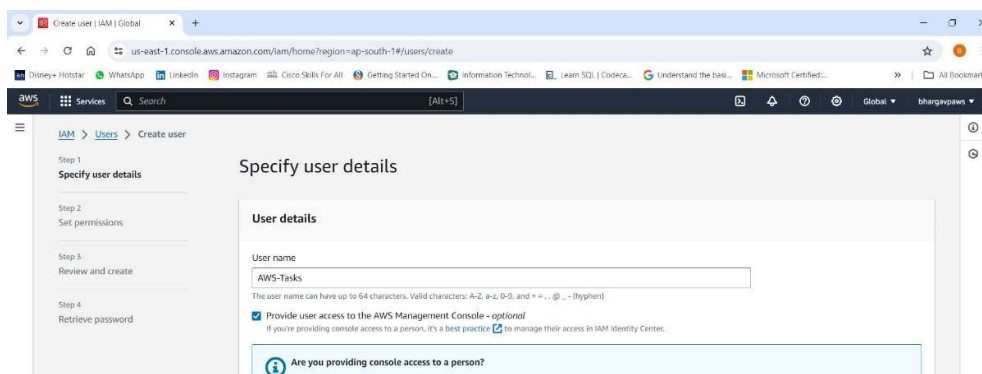
B) Go to the IAM Service and click on "Users" in the Left menu.



IAM Service and click on "Users" in the Left menu.

Add a New User.

Click on "Users" in the left menu. Click on "Add user". Enter a username of your choice.



D) Select I want to create an IAM user and select Autogenerated password.

The screenshot shows the 'Specify user details' step in the AWS IAM console. The user name is 'AWS-Tasks'. The 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional' checkbox is checked. The 'User type' section shows 'I want to create an IAM user' selected. The 'Console password' section shows 'Autogenerated password' selected.

**Specify user details**

**User details**

User name  
AWS-Tasks  
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

E) Select "Attach policies directly" and select the policy "AmazonEC2 full Access".

The screenshot shows the 'Set permissions' step in the AWS IAM console. The 'Attach policies directly' option is selected. The 'Permissions policies (1206)' section shows a search for 'EC2Full' with one match, 'AmazonEC2FullAccess'.

**Set permissions**

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

**Permissions options**

☐ 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.

**Permissions policies (1206)**

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

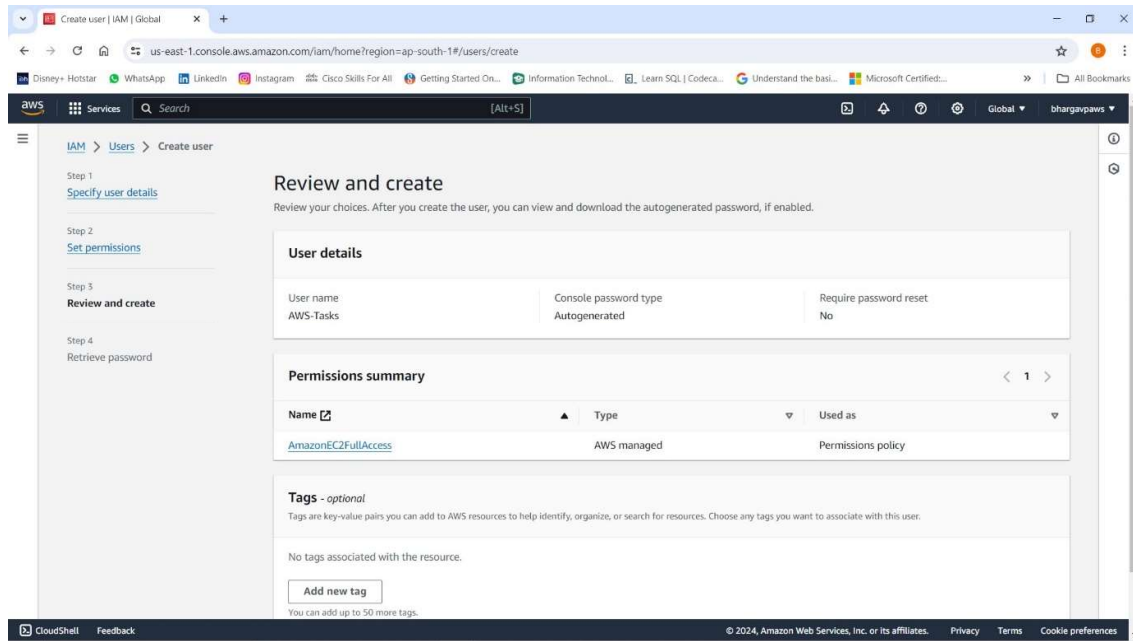
Filter by Type  
All types 1 match

EC2Full

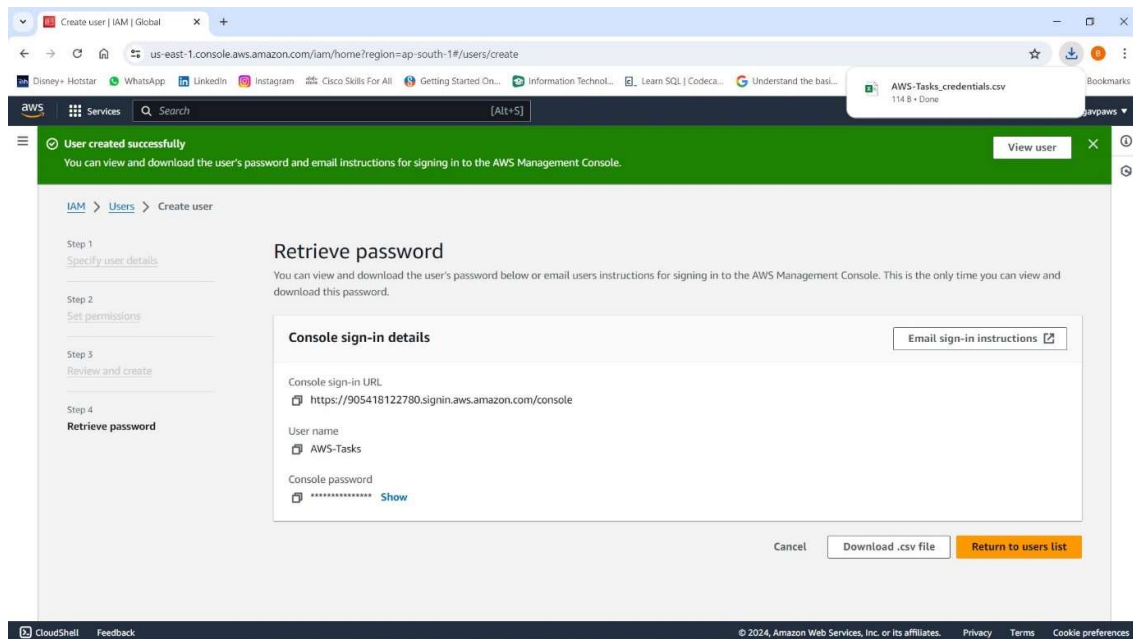
| Policy name                                  | Type        | Attached entities |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2FullAccess | AWS managed | 0                 |

**Set permissions boundary - optional**

F) Review your settings and click "Create user". Take note of the Access Key ID and Secret Access Key for the IAM user.



G) Take note of the username and password, Download the .csv file as you will need these to authenticate your IAM user when launching instances.



Review the IAM user which was created.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Identity and Access Management (IAM), including Dashboard, Access management, User groups, Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings, Access reports, Access Analyzer, External access, Unused access, Analyzer settings, Credential report, and Organization activity. The main content area displays the details for the 'AWS-Tasks' user. The 'Summary' section shows the ARN as 'arn:aws:iam::905418122780:user/AWS-Tasks', the creation date as 'June 26, 2024, 12:48 (UTC+05:30)', and console access status as 'Enabled without MFA'. The 'Permissions' tab is selected, showing one policy named 'AmazonEC2FullAccess' attached directly to the user. The bottom of the page includes a footer with copyright information and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

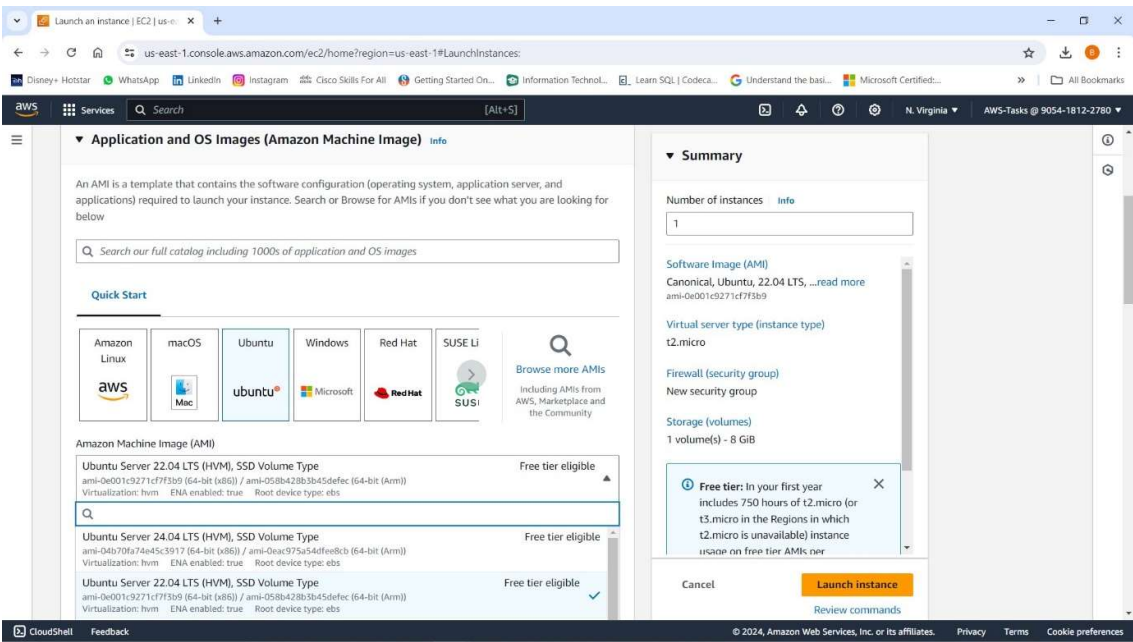
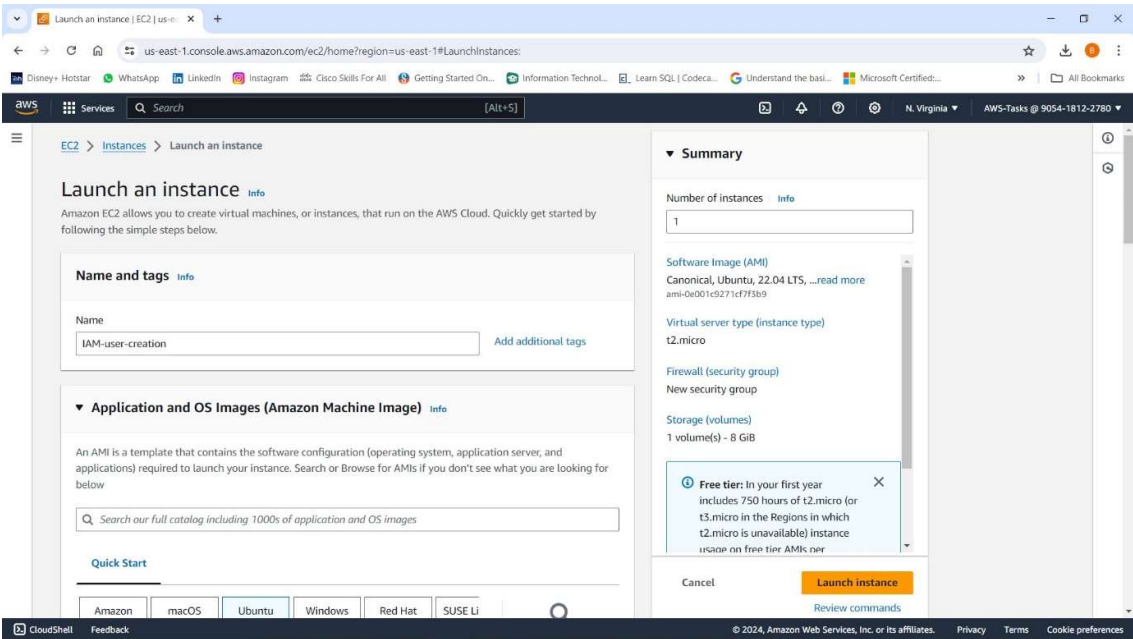
H) To launch a Linux instance using your IAM user, follow these steps:

Sign in to AWS account as IAM user which we created above.

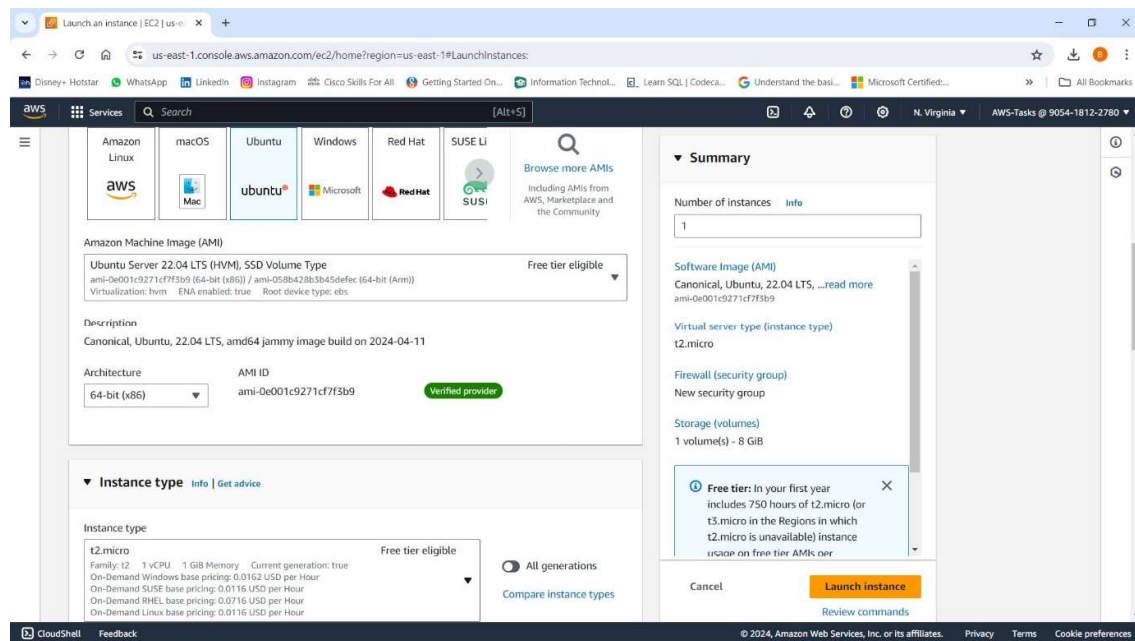
The screenshot shows the AWS Sign-In page for an IAM user. At the top, there is a notification banner about sign-in improvements. Below this, the AWS logo is displayed. The main heading is 'Sign in as IAM user'. The form includes fields for 'Account ID (12 digits) or account alias' (905418122780), 'IAM user name' (AWS-Tasks), and 'Password'. There is a 'Remember this account' checkbox and a 'Sign in' button. Below the button, there are links for 'Sign in using root user email' and 'Forgot password?'. On the right side, there is a promotional banner for 'Amazon Bedrock' under the heading 'MACHINE LEARNING', describing it as 'The easiest way to build and scale generative AI applications with foundation models'. The banner includes a 'Get started now' link and a graphic of a brain with circuitry.

Go to the EC2 service and click on "Launch instance".

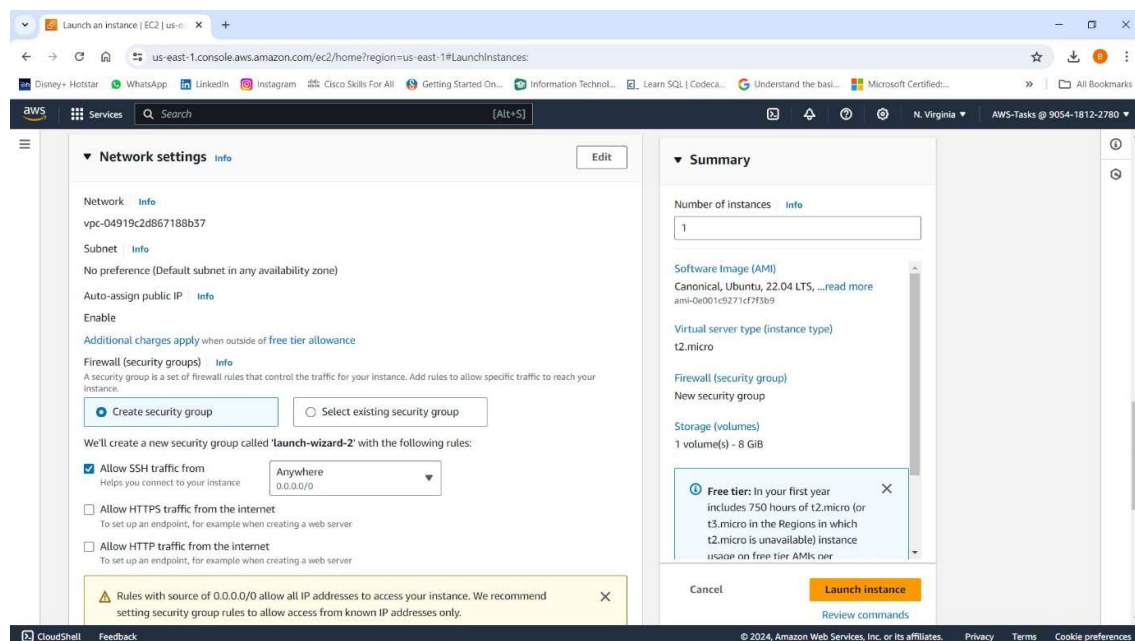
Choose an Ubuntu AMI.



Select an instance type t2.micro and create new key-pair and download the key-pair.

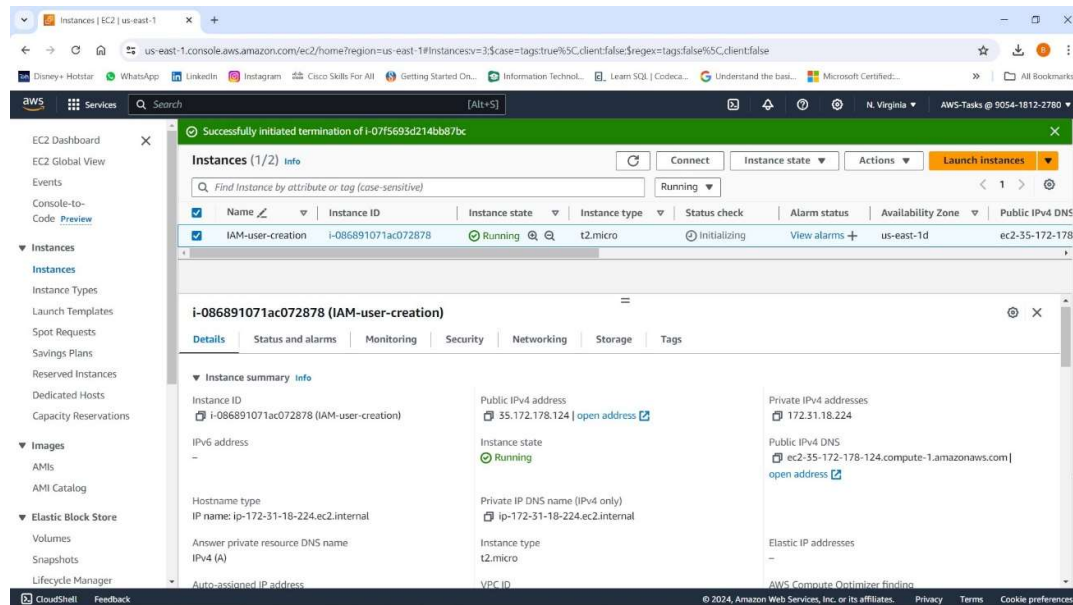


click on Launch instance to create the instance.



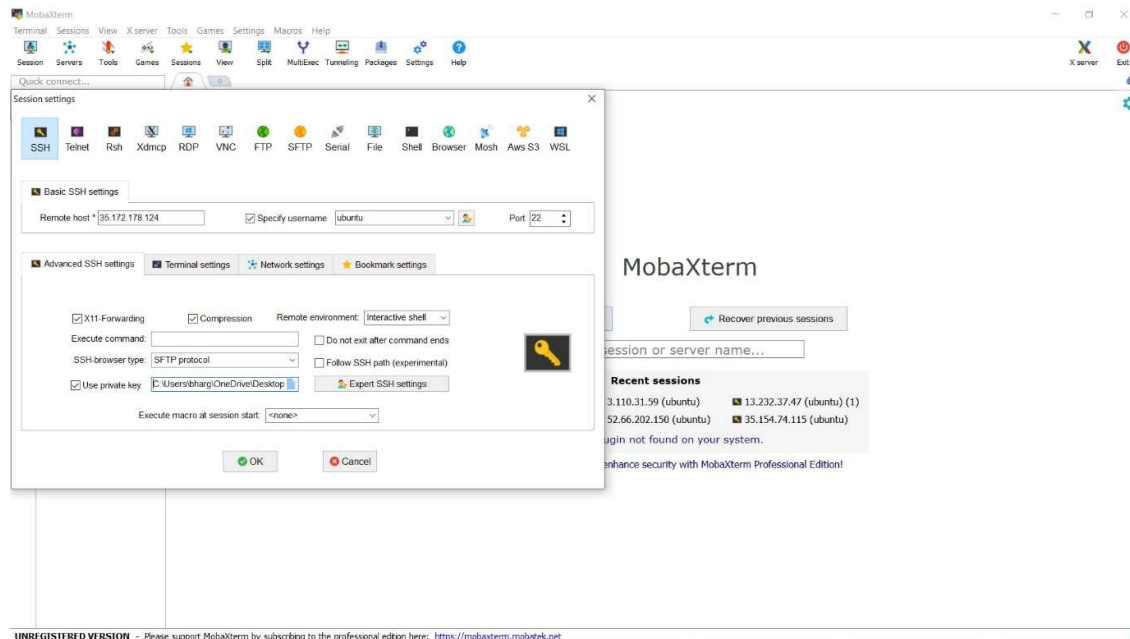


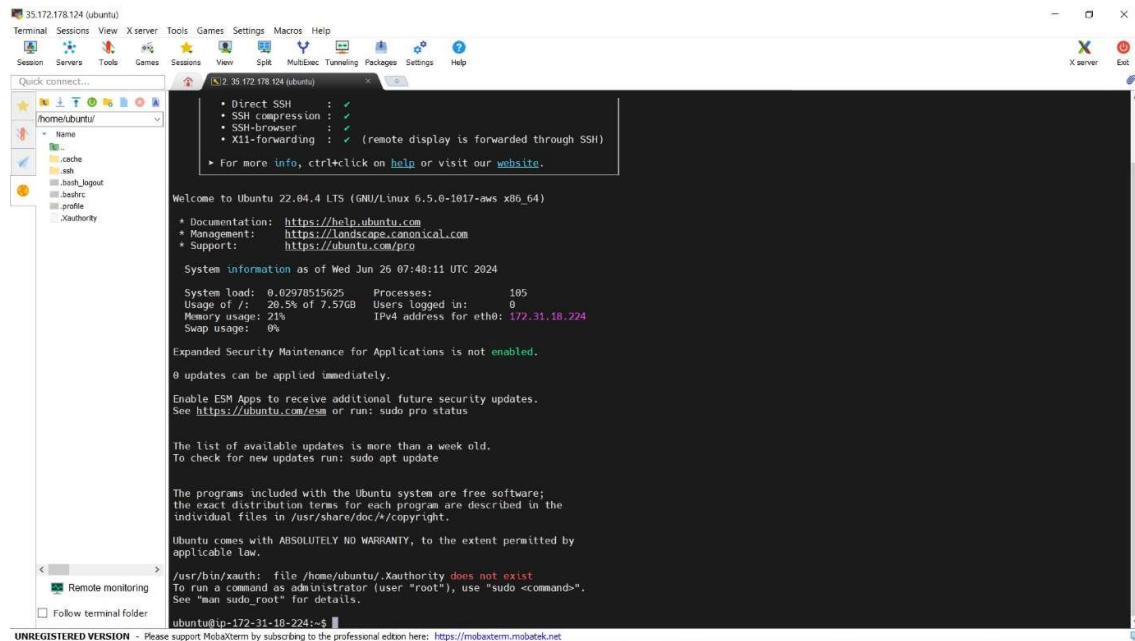
Review the instance created on the EC2 dashboard.



Log in ec2 instance using SSH client ( Here I have used MobaXterm to launch the instance which is created or you can directly connect to the SSH instance on the AWS)

Copy the Public Ip address and specify username as “ubuntu” select the private key which is created during EC2 instance creation, locate where your public key is downloaded and select.





```
35.172.178.124 (ubuntu)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Quick connect...
home/ubuntu/
Name
cache
ssh
ssh_logout
sshrc
profile
xauthority
Remote monitoring
Follow terminal folder

• Direct SSH : ✓
• SSH compression : ✓
• SSH-browser : ✓
• X11-forwarding : ✓ (remote display is forwarded through SSH)
• For more info, ctrl+click on help or visit our website.

Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.5.0-1017-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Wed Jun 26 07:40:11 UTC 2024

System load: 0.02978515625 Processes: 185
Usage of /: 20.2% of 7.57GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 21% IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.18.224
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

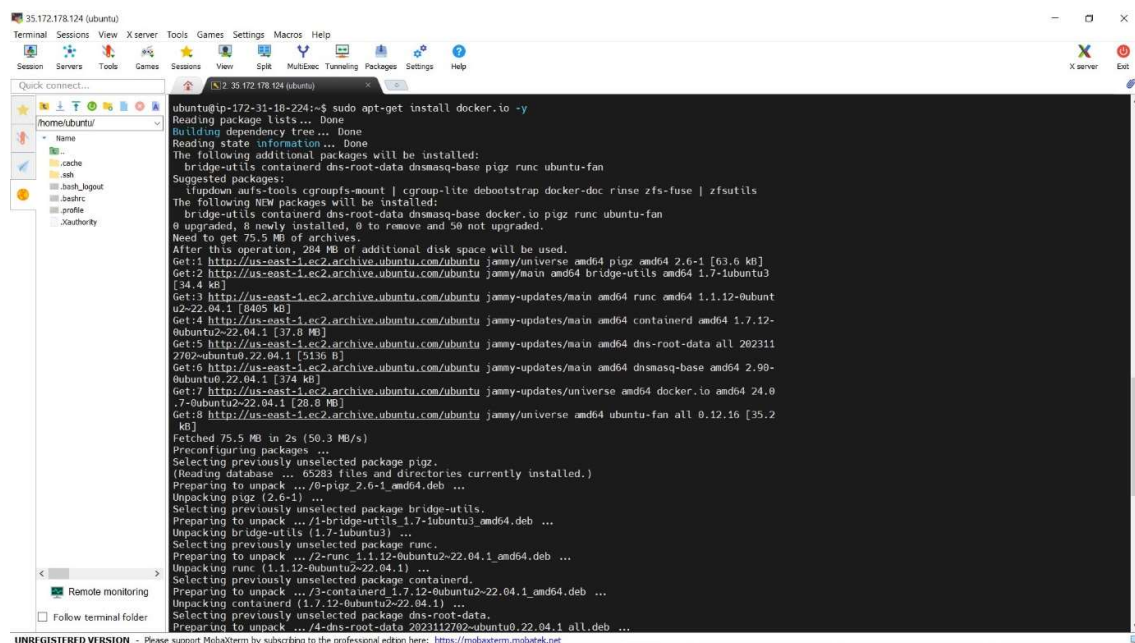
/usr/bin/xauth: file /home/ubuntu/.Xauthority does not exist
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-224:~$
```

Install Jenkins and docker on your machine by following these commands.

`sudo apt-get update -y`

`sudo apt-get install docker.io -y`



```
35.172.178.124 (ubuntu)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Quick connect...
home/ubuntu/
Name
cache
ssh
ssh_logout
sshrc
profile
xauthority
Remote monitoring
Follow terminal folder

ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-224:~$ sudo apt-get install docker.io -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils containerd dns-root-data dnsmasq-base pigz runc ubuntu-fan
Suggested packages:
  lvm2 aufs-tools cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite debotstrap docker-doc rinse zfs-fuse | zfsutils
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils containerd dns-root-data dnsmasq-base docker.io pigz runc ubuntu-fan
0 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 50 not upgraded.
Need to get 75.5 MB of archives.
After this operation, 284 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 pigz amd64 2.6-1 [63.6 kB]
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 bridge-utils amd64 1.7-1ubuntu3 [34.4 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 runc amd64 1.1.12-0ubuntu2-22.04.1 [8405 kB]
Get:4 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 containerd amd64 1.7.12-0ubuntu2-22.04.1 [37.8 MB]
Get:5 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 dns-root-data all 2023112702-ubuntu0.22.04.1 [5136 B]
Get:6 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 dnsmasq-base amd64 2.90-ubuntu0.22.04.1 [374 kB]
Get:7 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 docker.io amd64 24.0.7-0ubuntu2-22.04.1 [28.8 MB]
Get:8 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 ubuntu-fan all 0.12.16 [35.2 kB]
Fetched 75.5 MB in 2s (50.3 MB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package pigz.
(Reading database ... 65283 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../0-pigz_2.6-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking pigz (2.6-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package bridge-utils.
Preparing to unpack .../1-bridge-utils_1.7-1ubuntu3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking bridge-utils (1.7-1ubuntu3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package runc.
Preparing to unpack .../2-runc_1.1.12-0ubuntu2-22.04.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking runc (1.1.12-0ubuntu2-22.04.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package containerd.
Preparing to unpack .../3-containerd_1.7.12-0ubuntu2-22.04.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking containerd (1.7.12-0ubuntu2-22.04.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package dns-root-data.
Preparing to unpack .../4-dns-root-data_2023112702-ubuntu0.22.04.1_all.deb ...
Preparing to unpack .../5-docker.io_24.0.7-0ubuntu2-22.04.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking docker.io (24.0.7-0ubuntu2-22.04.1) ...
Preparing to unpack .../6-ubuntu-fan_0.12.16_all.deb ...
Unpacking ubuntu-fan (0.12.16) ...
Setting up pigz (2.6-1) ...
Setting up bridge-utils (1.7-1ubuntu3) ...
Setting up runc (1.1.12-0ubuntu2-22.04.1) ...
Setting up containerd (1.7.12-0ubuntu2-22.04.1) ...
Setting up dns-root-data (2023112702-ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up dnsmasq-base (2.90-ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up docker.io (24.0.7-0ubuntu2-22.04.1) ...
Setting up ubuntu-fan (0.12.16) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu2) ...
```

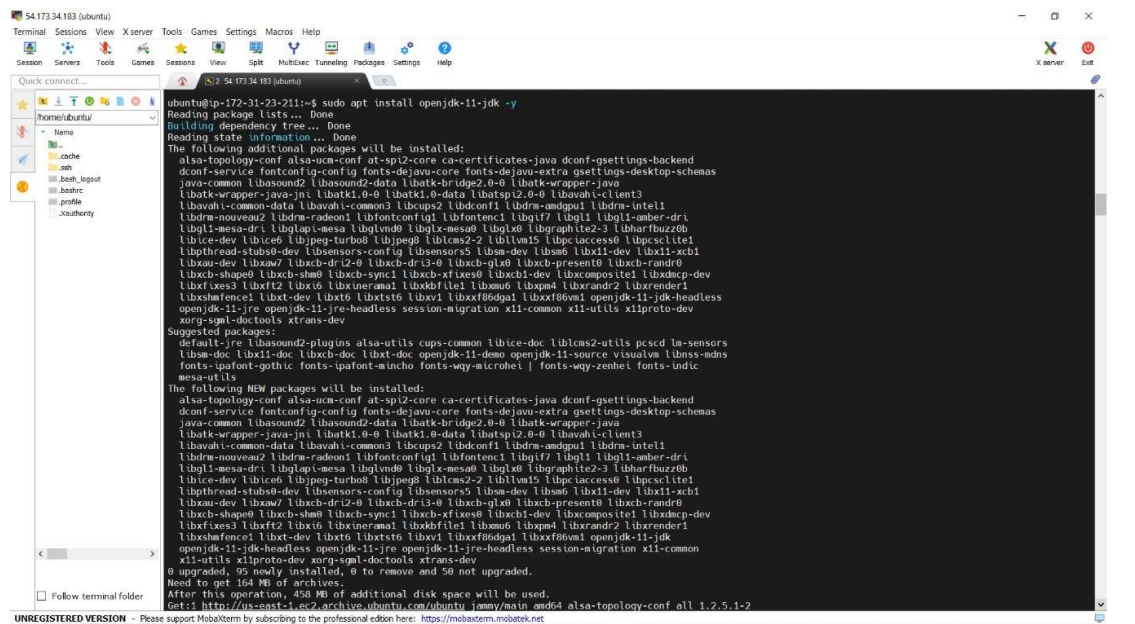


```
sudo systemctl start docker
```

```
sudo systemctl enable docker
```

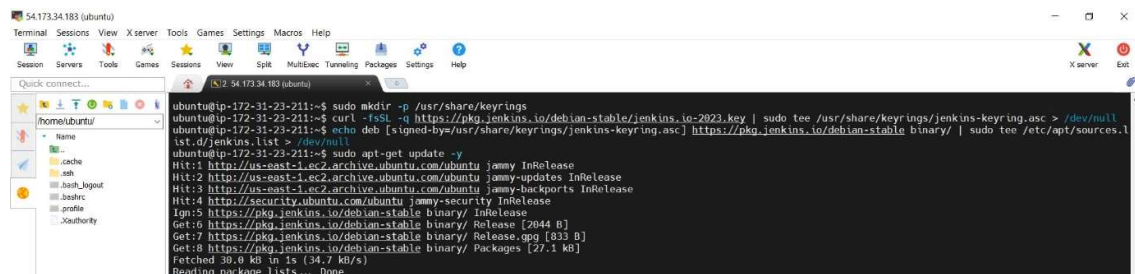


```
sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk -y
```



```
sudo mkdir -p /usr/share/keyrings
```

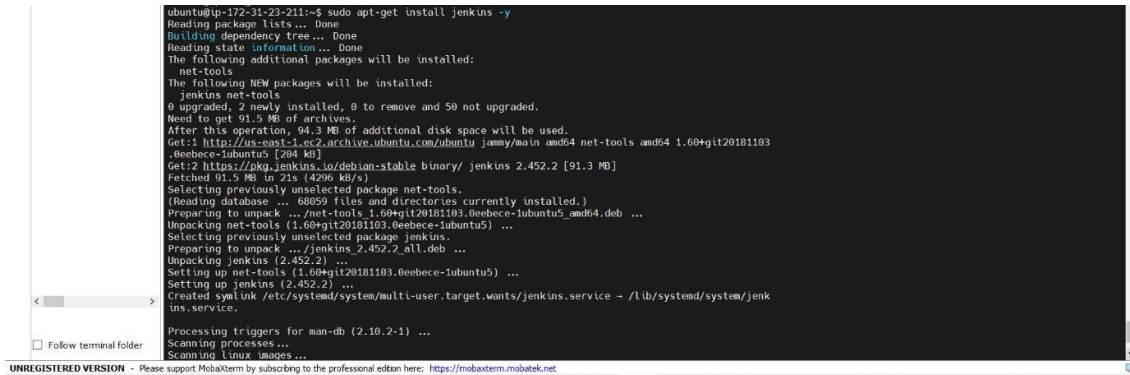
```
curl -fsSL https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key | sudo tee \
/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc > /dev/null
```



```
echo deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc] https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
```

```
sudo apt-get update -y
```

```
sudo apt-get install jenkins -y
```

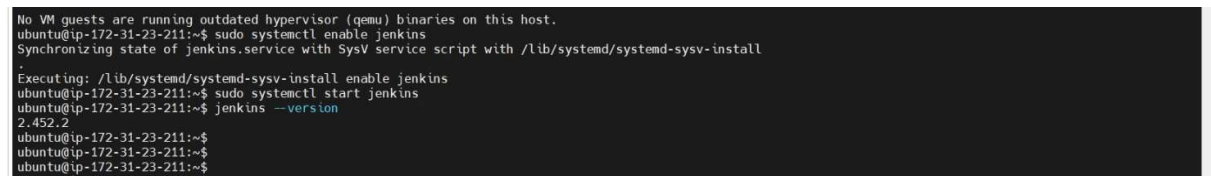


```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-211:~$ sudo apt-get install jenkins -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  net-tools
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  jenkins net-tools
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 50 not upgraded.
Need to get 91.5 MB of archives.
After this operation, 94.3 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 https://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 net-tools amd64 1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5 [294 kB]
Get:2 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ jenkins 2.452.2 [91.3 MB]
Fetched 91.5 MB in 21s (4296 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package net-tools.
(Reading database ... 68059 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../net-tools_1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking net-tools (1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5) ...
Selecting previously unselected package jenkins.
Preparing to unpack .../jenkins_2.452.2_all.deb ...
Unpacking jenkins (2.452.2) ...
Setting up net-tools (1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5) ...
Setting up jenkins (2.452.2) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service - /lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service.
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Scanning processes ...
Scanning linux images ...
```

```
sudo systemctl enable jenkins
```

```
sudo systemctl start jenkins
```

```
jenkins --version
```



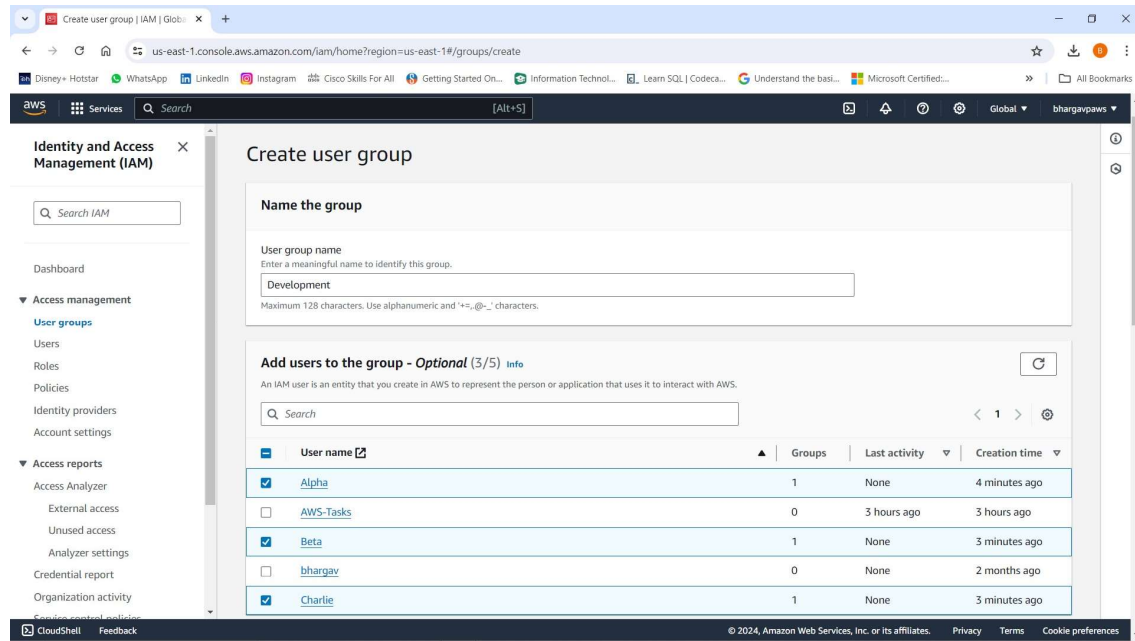
```
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-211:~$ sudo systemctl enable jenkins
Synchronizing state of jenkins.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install
.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable jenkins
ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-211:~$ sudo systemctl start jenkins
ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-211:~$ jenkins --version
2.452.2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-211:~$
ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-211:~$
ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-211:~$
```

## Task:2

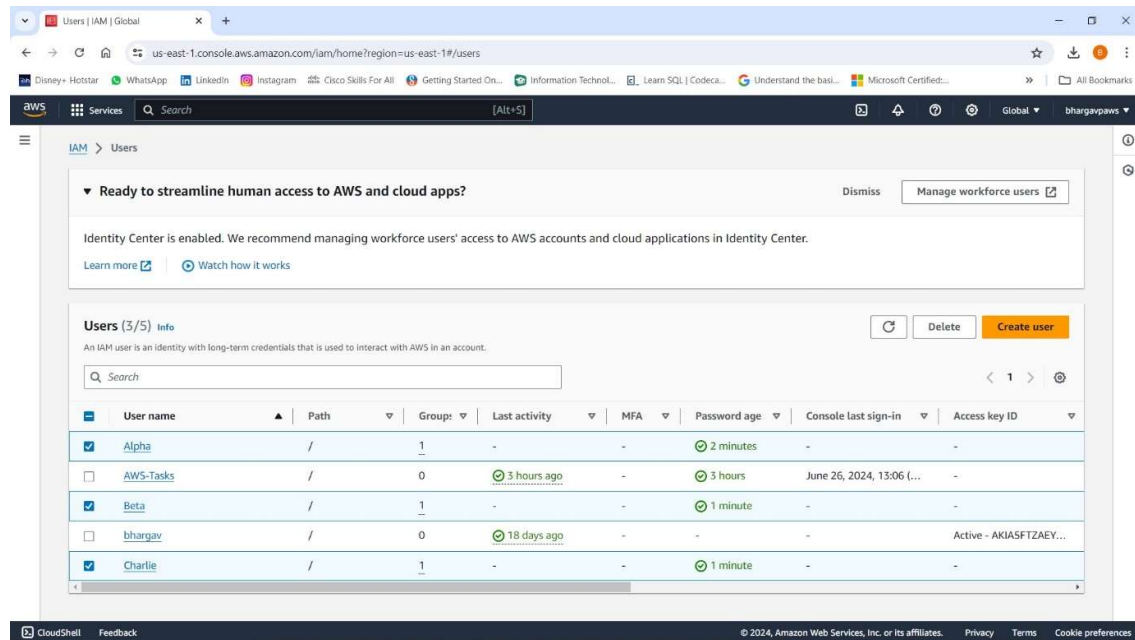
In this task you need to prepare a DevOps team for Development group.

Create 3 IAM users of Development and assign them in DevOps groups with IAM policy.

Create 3 IAM users of Development by following the Task-1, and give a name to each user and assign an IAM policy for each of the user created.

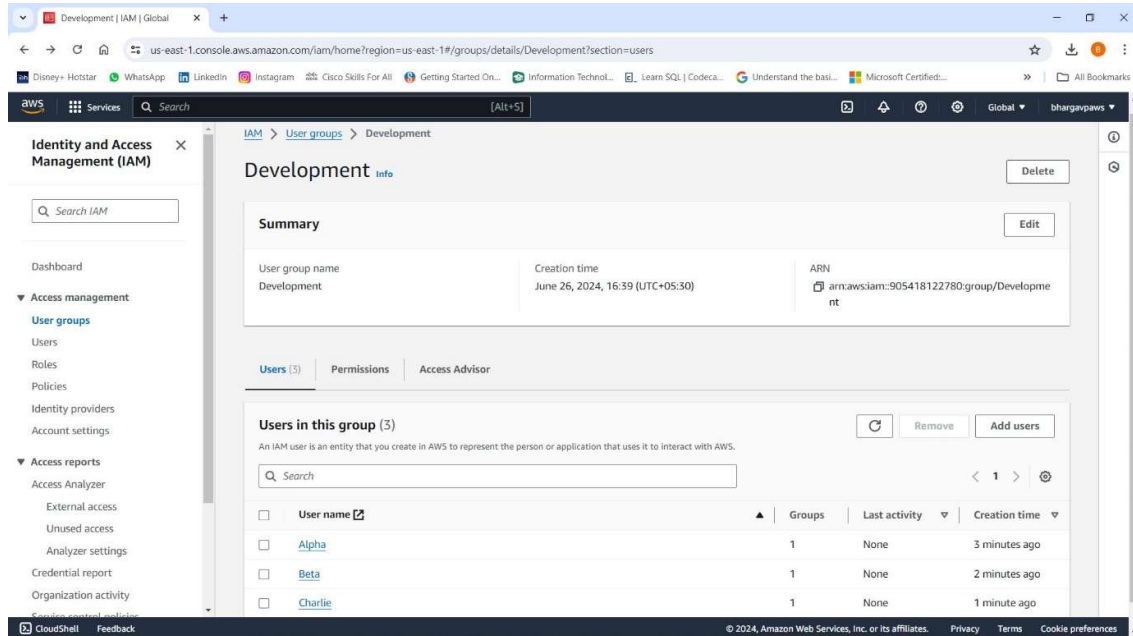


Enter a name for the group (Development) and add the three IAM users to the group by selecting the users. Select the users you created (e.g., "Alpha", "Beta", "Charlie"). Click "Add users".



Review and create:

Review your settings and click "Create Group".



- If required You can add more users by clicking "Add users".