



# Cloud Security with AWS IAM



Mohamed Galole

```
✓ Policy development created. View policy ✕
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     ],
```



## Introducing Today's Project!

In this project, I will demonstrate EC2 instances, IAM Policies, IAM Users/User Groups, AWS Account Alias. I'm doing this project to learn how to use the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service to control who is authenticated and authorized.

### Tools and concepts

Services I used were IAM Policy, IAM groups, IAM Users Key concepts I learnt include testing IAM Policy how it affects users and permissions.

### Project reflection

This project took me approximately one hour The most challenging part was getting errors when tried to stop production instance It was most rewarding to learn key skills of IAM Policy,Users and Groups.



# Tags

Tags are short keywords or labels that describe the content, skills, or technologies related to a project.

The tag I've used on my EC2 instances is called prod The value I've assigned for my instances are production

The screenshot shows the AWS 'Manage tags' console for an EC2 instance. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: EC2 > Instances > i-0d74552de5f11c394 > Manage tags. The main heading is 'Manage tags' with an 'Info' link. Below the heading is a descriptive sentence: 'A tag is a custom label that you assign to an AWS resource. You can use tags to help organize and identify your instances.' The interface features a table with two columns: 'Key' and 'Value - optional'. There are three rows of tags, each with a 'Remove' button to its right. At the bottom left, there is an 'Add new tag' button and a note stating 'You can add up to 47 more tags.'

Key	Value - optional	
Q Env	Q production	Remove
Q Name	Q nextwork-dev-galole	Remove
Q Name nextwork-dev-galole	Q development	Remove

[Add new tag](#)

You can add up to 47 more tags.



# IAM Policies

IAM Policies are rules for who can do what with your AWS resources. It's all about giving permissions to IAM users, groups, or roles, saying what they can or can't do on certain resources.

## The policy I set up

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

I've created a policy that follows tag-based access control (a best practice). It separates development vs production resources safely. It prevents privilege escalation via tag editing.

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

The Effect, Action, and Resource attributes of a JSON policy means define what permissions are granted, to which AWS services/resources, and whether they're allowed or denied.



## My JSON Policy

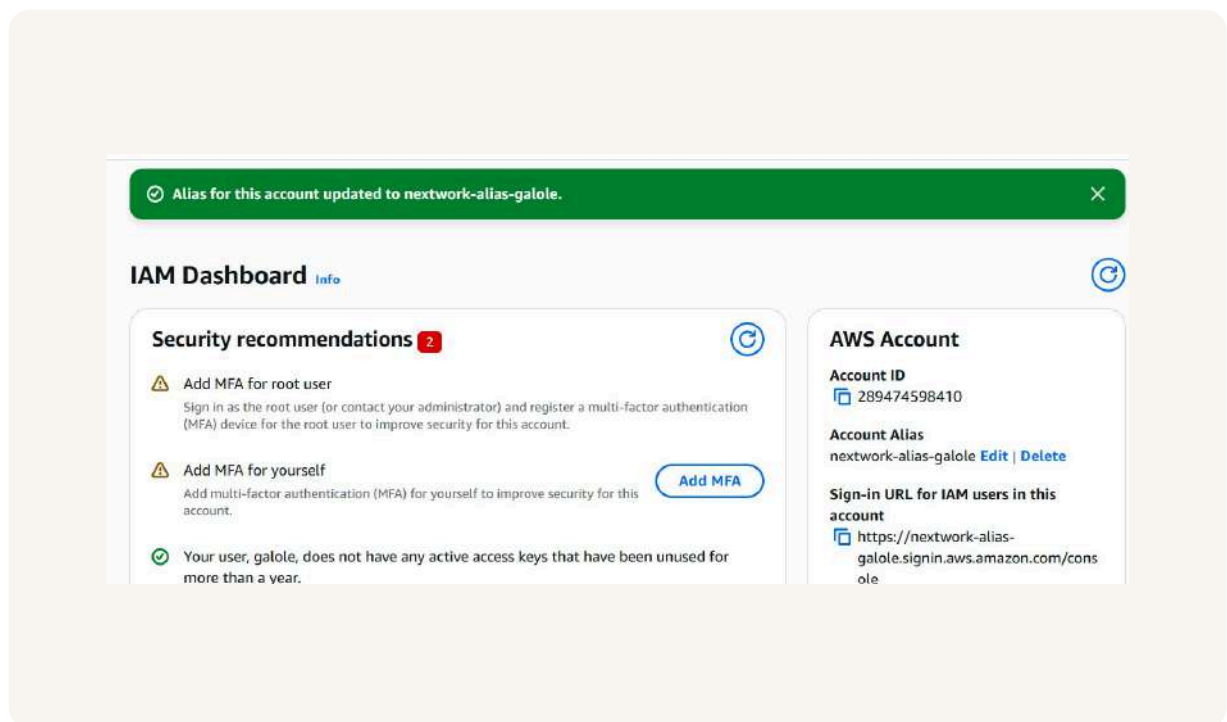
```
Policy development created. View policy X
2  "Version": "2012-10-17",
3  "Statement": [
4    {
5      "Effect": "Allow",
6      "Action": "ec2:*",
7      "Resource": "*",
8      "Condition": {
9        "StringEquals": {
10          "ec2:ResourceTag/Env": "development"
11        }
12      }
13    },
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    }
26  ]
```



## Account Alias

An Account Alias is simply a custom name that you assign to your AWS account to make your sign-in URL easier to remember and share.

Creating an account alias took me one minute. Now, my new AWS console sign-in URL is <https://nextwork-alias-galole.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>





# IAM Users and User Groups

## Users

IAM users represents an individual person or application that needs access to your AWS account.

## User Groups

IAM user groups in AWS are a collection of IAM users that share the same set of permissions.

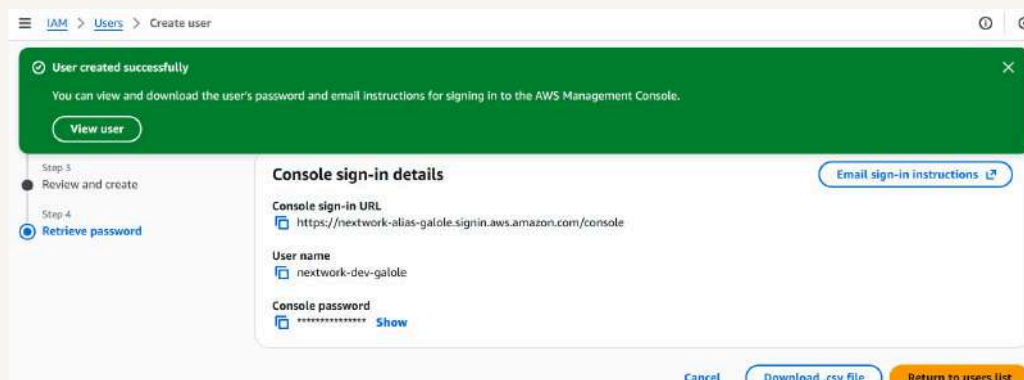
I attached the policy I created to this user group, which means every user inside that group automatically inherits all the permissions defined in that policy.



## Logging in as an IAM User

The first way is Share the Console Sign-In URL and Password second one is Share Access Keys (for Programmatic Access)

Once I logged in as my IAM user, I noticed some errors This was because least privilege.







## Testing IAM Policies

I tested my JSON IAM policy by trying to stop the instance using the dev new user and got denied.

### Stopping the production instance

When I tried to stop the production instance You are not authorized to perform this operation, Access Denied This was because limited Access.

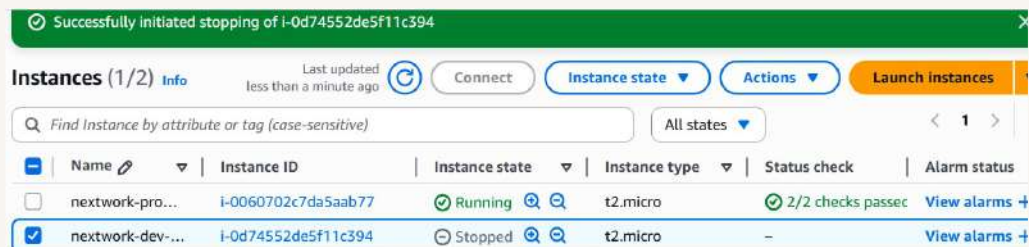




# Testing IAM Policies

## Stopping the development instance

Next, when I tried to stop the development instance got denied This was because of the policy attached to the user.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Instances' page. A green notification bar at the top states 'Successfully initiated stopping of i-0d74552de5f11c394'. The table below lists two instances: 'network-pro...' (Running) and 'network-dev...' (Stopped). The 'network-dev...' instance is selected with a blue checkmark.

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
<input type="checkbox"/>	network-pro...	i-0060702c7da5aab77	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	<a href="#">View alarms</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	network-dev-...	i-0d74552de5f11c394	Stopped	t2.micro	-	<a href="#">View alarms</a>



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