



IAM Policies

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Introduction



- 1 Defines who is allowed to do what with which AWS resources
- 2 Controls access to AWS services and resources.
- 3 A set of rules in a JSON Format
- 4 Helps keep your AWS environment secure
- 5 Can be attached to three types of entities
  - 1 Users
  - 2 Groups
  - 3 Roles
- 6 In AWS IAM there are essentially three types of policies
  - 1 AWS Managed Policies
  - 2 Customer Managed Policies
  - 3 Inline Policies

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AWS Managed Policies

- 1 Created and managed by AWS
- 2 Designed for common use cases across a wide range of AWS services
- 3 Ready to attach to multiple IAM users, groups, or roles within an AWS account.
- 4 Automatically updated by AWS to grant access to new services or actions without requiring manual policy updates.
- 5 Provide a way to quickly assign necessary permissions based on job function or application need.
- 6 Divided into two types
  - 1 AWS managed policies (general use)
  - 2 Service-linked policies (specific to AWS services).

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Example

- 1 Objective Enable the EC2MasterMind user to fully manage EC2 instances.
- 2 Policy Used AmazonEC2FullAccess
- 3 Entity IAM user named EC2MasterMind

4 Permissions Included

- 1 Launch EC2 instances with chosen
  - 1 AMIs
  - 2 Instance types
  - 3 Configurations.
- 2 Perform operations like
  - 1 Start
  - 2 Stop
  - 3 Reboot
  - 4 Terminate
- 3 Handle instance storage options like
  - 1 Volumes
  - 2 Snapshots
- 4 Configure network settings and security groups for instances
- 5 Create and manage SSH key pairs for secure login to instances
- 6 Utilize AWS CloudWatch for monitoring instances and setting up alerts

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Benefits & Limitations

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Benefits

- 1 Simplicity
- 2 Predefined by AWS
- 3 Automatic Updates
- 4 Reusable
- 5 Best Practices

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Limitations

- 1 Resource-Specific Access Control
  - 1
- 2 No Customization
  - 1
- 3 Broad Permissions
  - 1
- 4 Dependence on AWS
  - 1
- 5 Understanding Complexity
  - 1

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