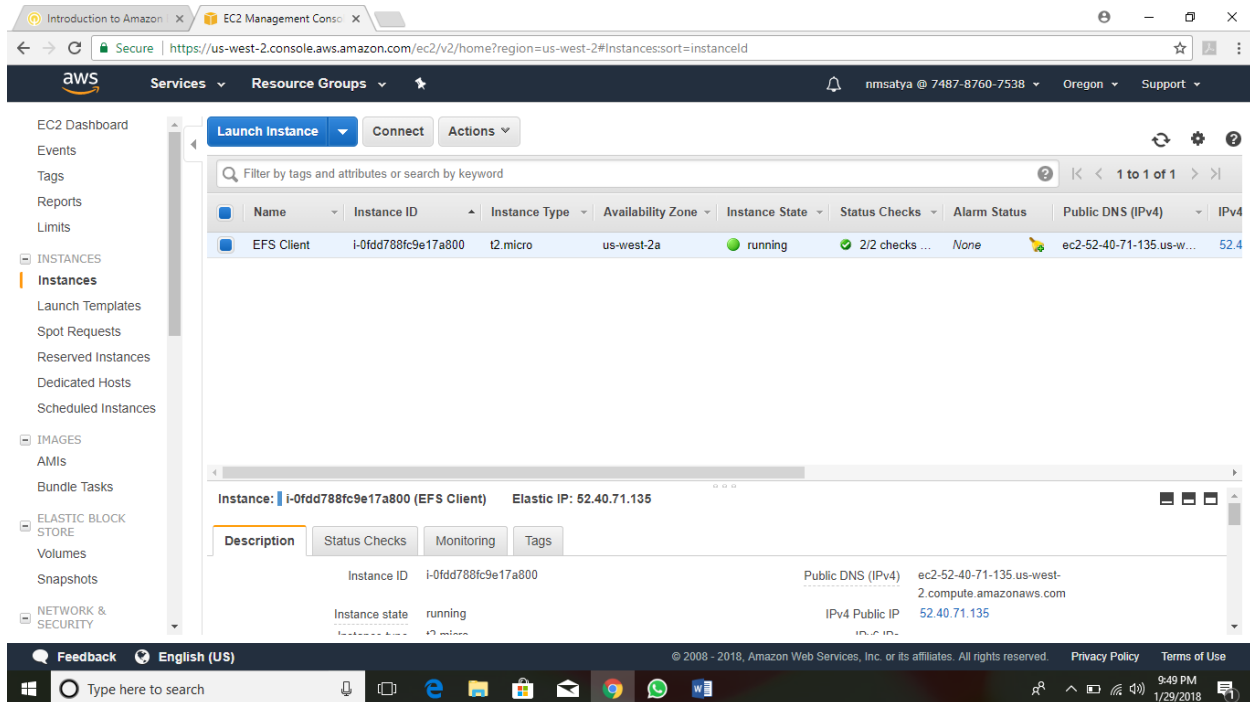


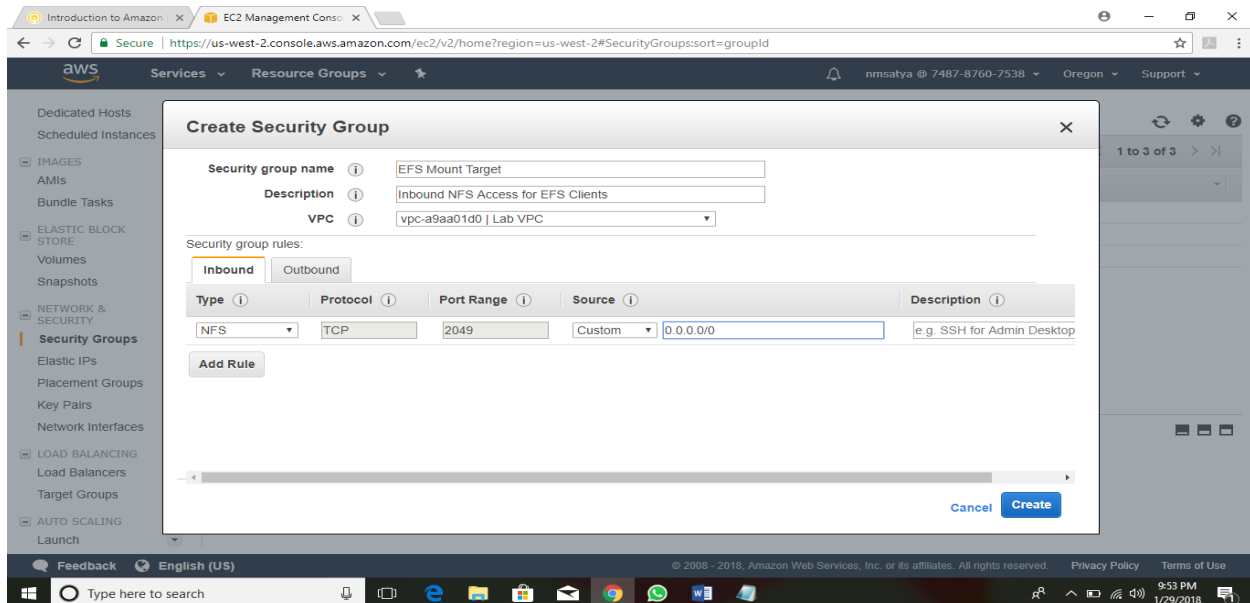
Configure EFS & IAM & Cloud Trail

Logged into AWS Account and create one Linux instance as usual steps



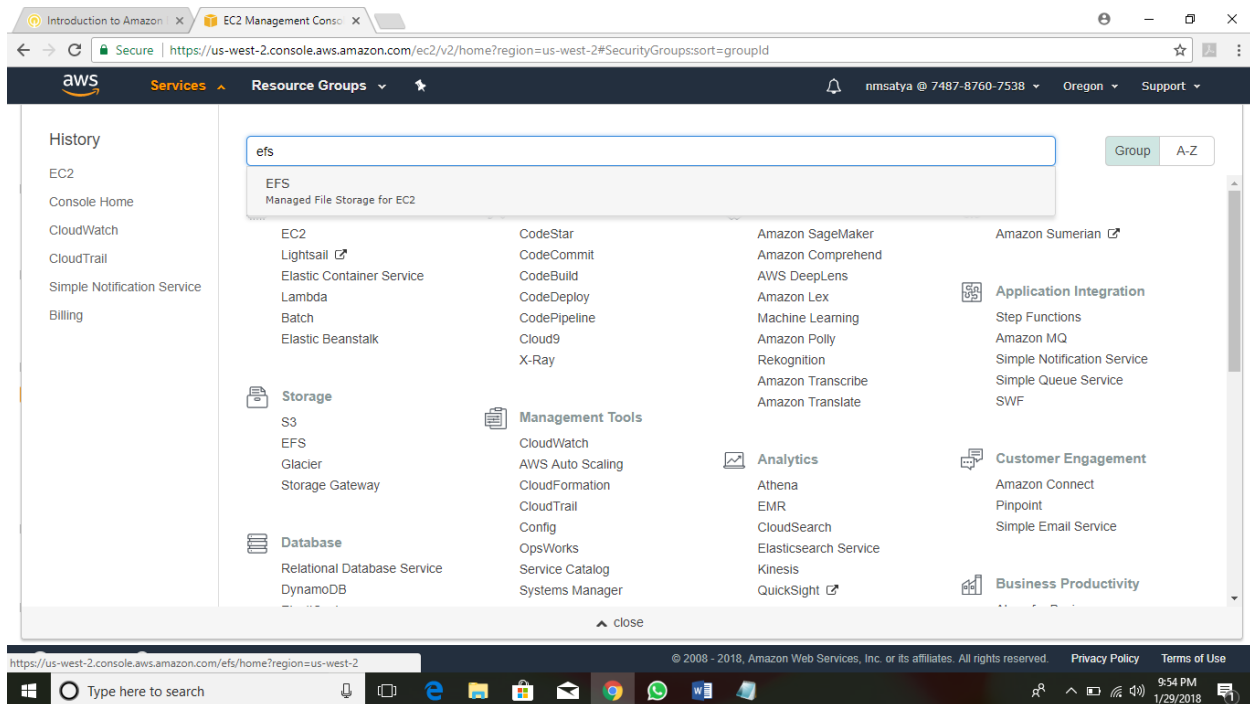
Task-1 – Create a Security Group to Access your Amazon EFS File System

Go the EC2 and select security group and create a new security group.

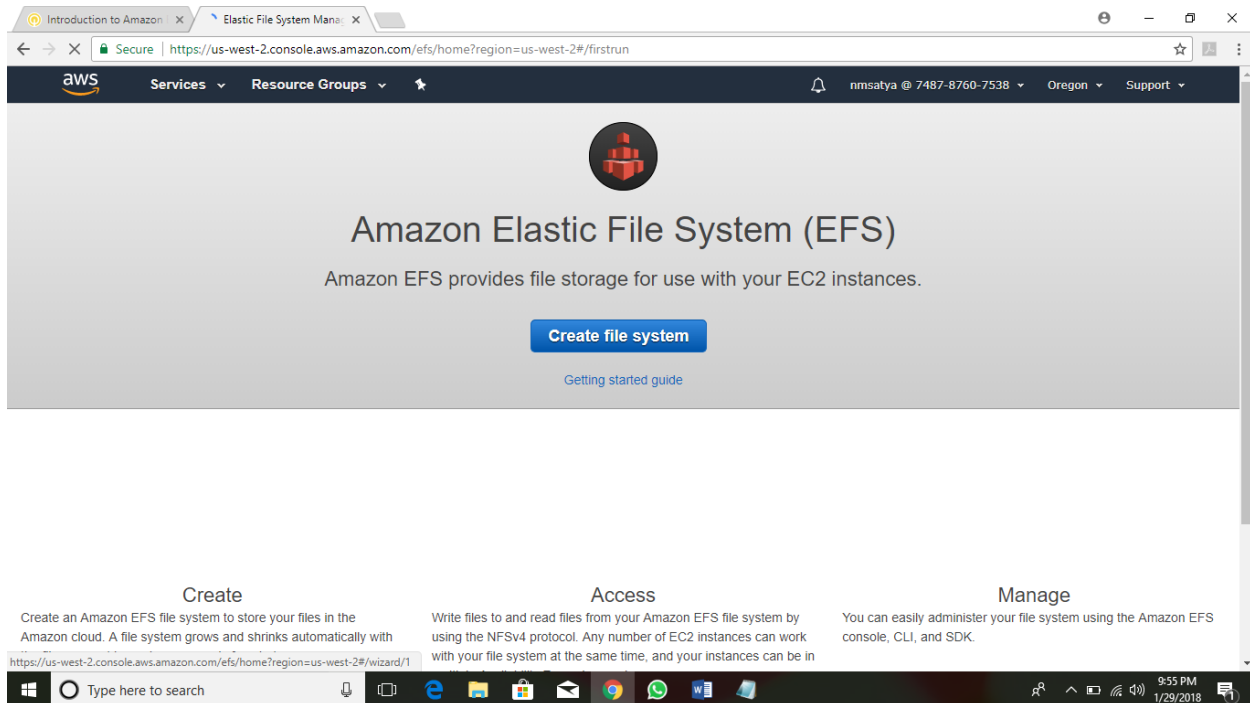


Task-2 – Create an Amazon EFS File System

Go to Services and select EFS



Create File System



Select VPC and configure our security group EFS mount Target

Configure file system access

An Amazon EFS file system is accessed by EC2 instances running inside one of your VPCs. Instances connect to a file system by using a network interface called a mount target. Each mount target has an IP address, which we assign automatically or you can specify.

VPC: **vpc-24bdb242 - Lab VPC** **Lab VPC**

Create mount targets

Instances connect to a file system by using mount targets you create. We recommend creating a mount target in each of your VPC's Availability Zones so that EC2 instances across your VPC can access the file system.

Availability Zone	Subnet	IP address	Security groups
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-west-2a	subnet-95285fdd - Lab VPC Public Subnet	Automatic	sg-871bf4fb - EFS Mount Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-west-2b	subnet-35560153 - Lab VPC Private Subnet 2	Automatic	sg-871bf4fb - EFS Mount Target
<input type="checkbox"/> us-west-2c			

Click Next

Create file system

Step 1: Configure file system access
Step 2: Configure optional settings
Step 3: Review and create

Configure optional settings

Add tags

You can add tags to describe your file system. A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. (For example, you can define a tag with key-value pair with key = Corporate Department and value = Sales and Marketing.) At a minimum, we recommend a tag with key = Name.

Key	Value	Remove
Name	My First EFS File System	
Add New Key		

Choose performance mode

We recommend General Purpose performance mode for most file systems. Max I/O performance mode is optimized for applications where tens, hundreds, or thousands of EC2 instances are accessing the file system — it scales to higher levels of aggregate throughput and operations per second with a tradeoff of slightly higher latencies for file operations.

☒ General Purpose (default)
☐ Max I/O

Enable encryption

If you enable encryption for your file system, all data on your file system will be encrypted at rest. You can select a KMS key from your account to protect your file system, or you can provide the ARN of a key from a different account. Encryption can only be enabled during file system creation. [Learn more](#)

☐ Enable encryption

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next Step](#)

Introduction to Amazon x Elastic File System Mana x

Secure | https://us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/efs/home?region=us-west-2#/wizard/3

aws Services Resource Groups nmsayya @ 7487-8760-7538 Oregon Support

Create file system

Step 1: Configure file system access
Step 2: Configure optional settings
Step 3: Review and create

Review and create

Review the configuration below before proceeding to create your file system.

File system access

VPC	Availability Zone	Subnet	IP address	Security groups
vpc-a9aa01d0 - Lab VPC	us-west-2a	subnet-ad9e60e5 - Lab VPC Public Subnet	Automatic	sg-d79d65a8 - EFS Mount Target
	us-west-2b	subnet-b2b55acb - Lab VPC Private Subnet 2	Automatic	sg-d79d65a8 - EFS Mount Target
	us-west-2c	Not configured		

Optional settings

Tags:

Performance mode: General Purpose (default)

Encrypted: No

Cancel Previous Create File System

Feedback English (US) © 2018 - 2018, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use

Type here to search

9:59 PM 1/29/2018

Task -3 Connect a Linux instance via putty as-usual

```
root@ip-10-0-1-208:~  
login as: ec2-user  
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"  
  
  _I_ _I_ )  
 _I_ ( _I_ / Amazon Linux AMI  
  _I_ \ _I_ )  
  
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2017.09-release-notes/  
(ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-208 ~)$ sudo -i  
[root@ip-10-0-1-208 ~]#
```

Type here to search

10:07 PM 1/29/2018

Task -4 Create a New Directory And Mount the EFS File System.

root@ip-10-0-1-208:~

```
login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
```

```
  _|  ( _|  )
  _|  ( _|  /
 _|  \| _|  |
Amazon Linux AMI
```

<https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2017.09-release-notes/>

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-208 ~]$ sudo -i
[root@ip-10-0-1-208 ~]# sudo mkdir efs
[root@ip-10-0-1-208 ~]# ls
efs
```

```
[root@ip-10-0-1-208 ~]# sudo mount -t nfs4 -o nfsvers=4.1,rsz=1048576,wsz=1048576,hard,timeo=600,retrans=2 fs-f784075e.efs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com:/ efs
[root@ip-10-0-1-208 ~]#
```

```
[root@ip-10-0-1-208 ~]# df -hT
```

Filesystem	Type	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
devtmpfs	devtmpfs	488M	60K	488M	1%	/dev
tmpfs	tmpfs	497M	0	497M	0%	/dev/shm
/dev/xvda1	ext4	7.8G	1.2G	6.6G	15%	/
fs-f784075e.efs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com:/	nfs4	8.0E	0	8.0E	0%	/root/efs

```
[root@ip-10-0-1-208 ~]#
```

Examine The Performance Behavior Of Your New EFS File System

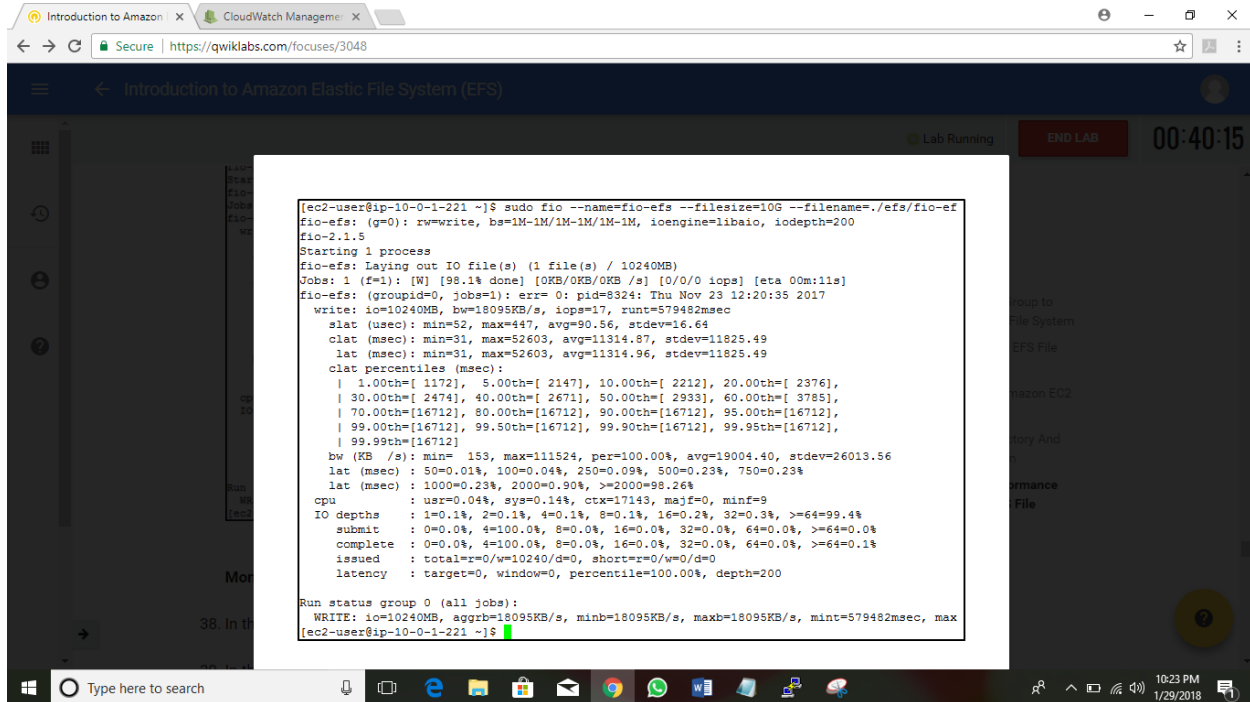
Examine Performance Using Flexible IO

Flexible IO (fio) is a synthetic IO benchmarking utility for Linux which is used to benchmark and test Linux IO subsystems. *Fio* was automatically installed on your EC2 instance during boot.

37. Examine the write performance characteristics of your file system by entering:

```
sudo fio --name=fio-efs --filesize=10G --filename=./efs/fio-efs-test.img --bs=1M --nrfiles=1 --direct=1 --sync=0 --rw=write --iodepth=200 --ioengine=libaio
```

The *fio* command will take a 3-5 minutes to complete and the output should look something like the screenshot below. Please examine the output of your *fio* command, specifically the summary status information for this WRITE test.



```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-221 ~]$ sudo fio --name=fio-efs --filesize=10G --filename=./efs/fio-efs-test.img --bs=1M --nrfiles=1 --direct=1 --sync=0 --rw=write --iodepth=200 --ioengine=libaio
fio-2.1.5
Starting 1 process
fio-efs: Laying out IO file(s) (1 file(s) / 10240MB)
Jobs: 1 (f=1): [W] [98.1% done] [0KB/0KB/0KB /s] [0/0/0 iops] [eta 00m:11s]
fio-efs: (groupid=0, jobs=1): err= 0: pid=8324: Thu Nov 23 12:20:35 2017
write: io=10240MB, bw=18095KB/s, iops=17, runt=579482msec
slat (usec): min=52, max=447, avg=90.56, stdev=16.64
clat (msec): min=31, max=52603, avg=11314.87, stdev=11825.49
lat (msec): min=31, max=52603, avg=11314.96, stdev=11825.49
clat percentiles (msec):
| 1.00th=[ 1172],  5.00th=[ 2147], 10.00th=[ 2212], 20.00th=[ 2376],
| 30.00th=[ 2474], 40.00th=[ 2671], 50.00th=[ 2933], 60.00th=[ 3785],
| 70.00th=[16712], 80.00th=[16712], 90.00th=[16712], 95.00th=[16712],
| 99.00th=[16712], 99.50th=[16712], 99.90th=[16712], 99.95th=[16712],
| 99.99th=[16712]
bw (KB /s): min= 153, max=111524, per=100.00%, avg=19004.40, stdev=26013.56
lat (msec): 500=0.01%, 1000=0.04%, 2500=0.09%, 5000=0.23%, 7500=0.23%
lat (msec): 10000=0.23%, 20000=0.90%, >=20000=98.26%
cpu          : usr=0.04%, sys=0.14%, ctx=17143, majf=0, minf=9
IO depths    : 1=0.1%, 2=0.1%, 4=0.1%, 8=0.1%, 16=0.2%, 32=0.3%, >=64=99.4%
submit      : 0=0.0%, 4=100.0%, 8=0.0%, 16=0.0%, 32=0.0%, 64=0.0%, >=64=0.0%
complete    : 0=0.0%, 4=100.0%, 8=0.0%, 16=0.0%, 32=0.0%, 64=0.0%, >=64=0.1%
issued      : total=r=0/w=10240/d=0, short=r=0/w=0/d=0
latency     : target=0, window=0, percentile=100.00%, depth=200

Run status group 0 (all jobs):
WRITE: io=10240MB, aggrbw=18095KB/s, minbw=18095KB/s, maxbw=18095KB/s, mint=579482msec, max
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-221 ~]$
```

Monitor Performance using Cloud Watch

38. In the **AWS Management Console**, on the **Services** menu, click **CloudWatch**.

39. In the navigation pane on the left, click **Metrics**.

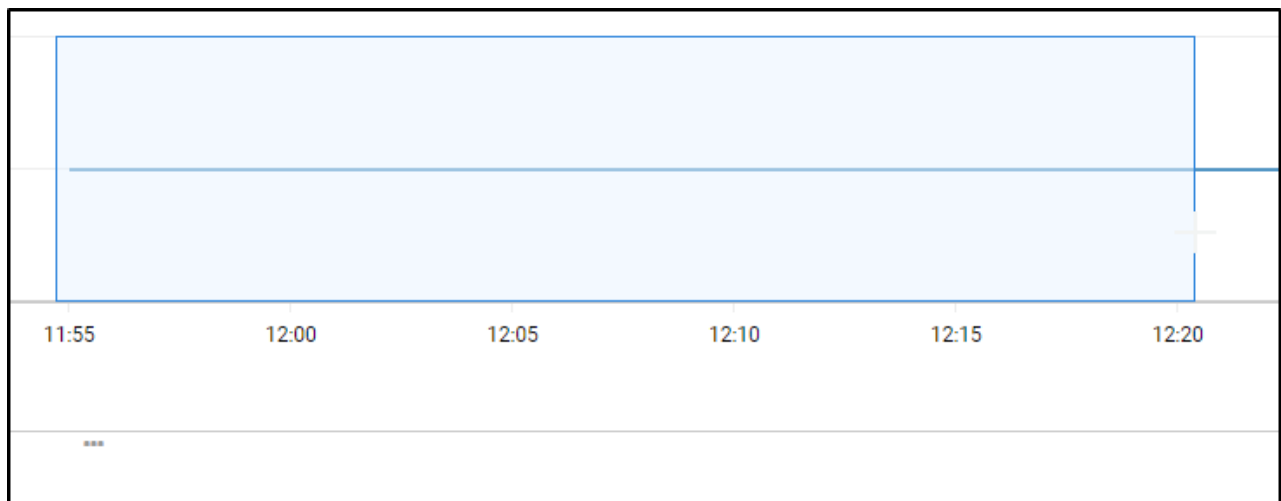
40. In the **All metrics** tab, click **EFS**.

41. Click **File System Metrics**.

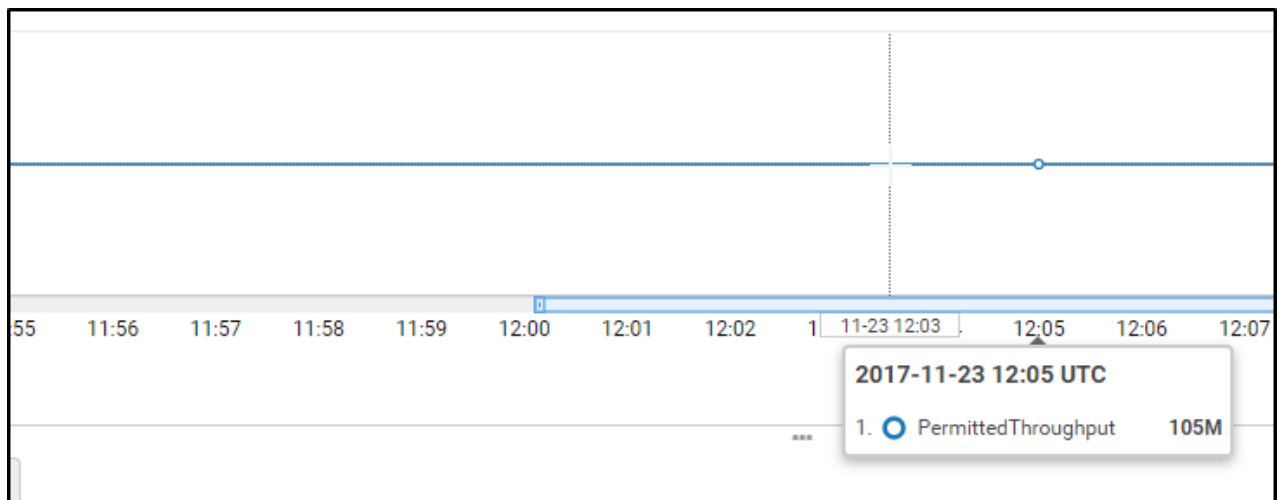
42. Check the **FileSystemID** for **PermittedThroughput**.

you may need to wait 2-3 minutes and refresh the screen several times for all the available metrics, including **PermittedThroughput**, to calculate and populate.

43. On the graph above, click and drag (up or down) the line just above the elipsis mark ... to adjust the size of the pane.



44. Hover your mouse over the data line in the graph. The value should be 105M.



Throughput of Amazon EFS scales as the file system grows. Because file-based workloads are typically spiky, driving high levels of throughput for short periods of time and low levels of throughput the rest of the time, Amazon EFS is designed to burst to high throughput levels for periods of time. All file systems, regardless of size, can burst to 100 MiB/s of throughput. For more information about performance characteristics of your EFS file system, see <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/performance.html>.

45. Uncheck the **FileSystemID** for **PermittedThroughput**.

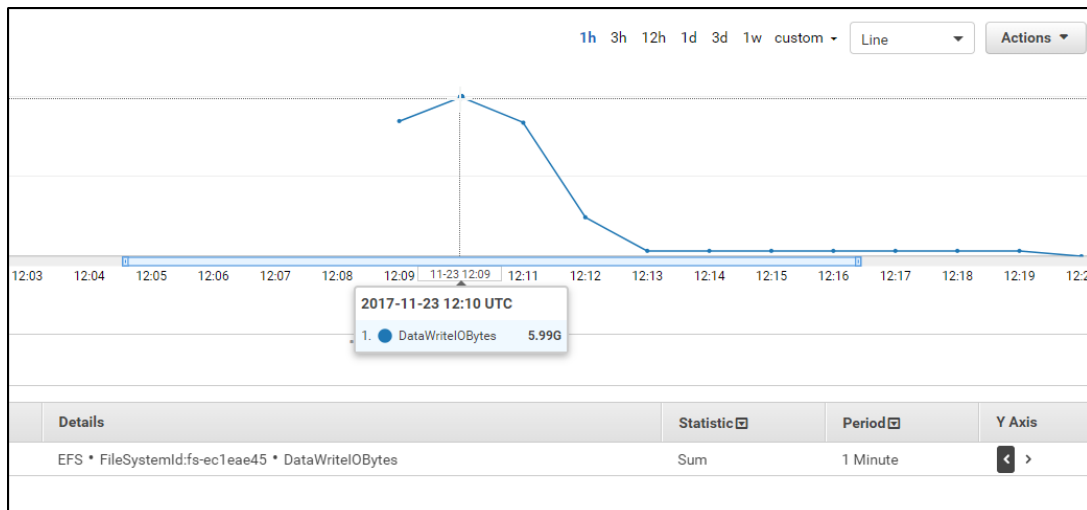
46. Check the **FileSystemID** for **DataWriteIOBytes**.

47. Click the **Graphed metrics** tab.

48. On the **Statistics** column, select **Sum**.

49. On the **Period** column, select **1 Minute**.

50. Hover over the peak of the line graph. Take this number (in bytes) and divide it by the duration in seconds (60 seconds). This will give you the write throughput (B/s) of your file system during your test.



The throughput available to a file system scales as a file system grows. All file systems deliver a consistent baseline performance of 50 MiB/s per TiB of storage and all file systems (regardless of size) can burst to 100 MiB/s. File systems larger than 1TB can burst to 100 MiB/s per TiB of storage. As you add data to your file system, the maximum throughput available to the file system scales linearly and automatically with your storage.

File system throughput is shared across all Amazon EC2 instances connected to a file system. For example, a 1 TiB file system that can burst to 100 MiB/s of throughput can drive 100 MiB/s from a single Amazon EC2 instance, or 10 Amazon EC2 instances can collectively drive 100 MiB/s. For more information about performance characteristics of your EFS file system.

Cloud Trial - Auditing

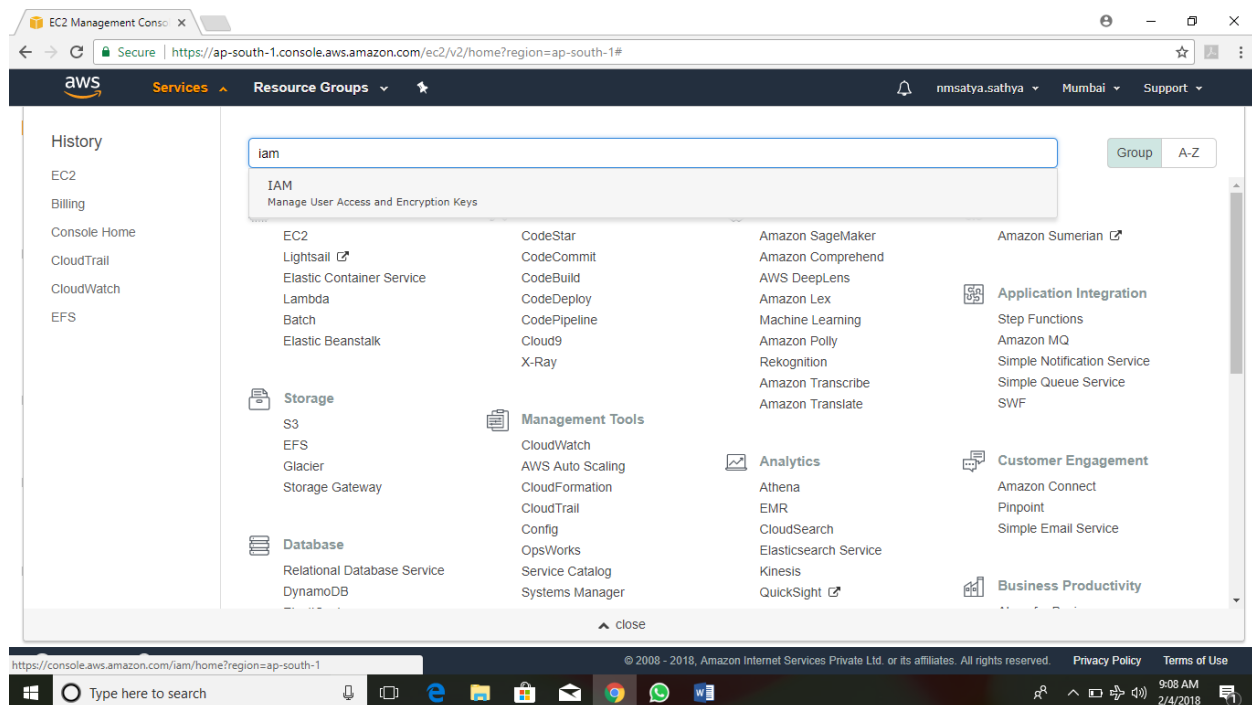
AWS cloud trial to get history of AWS API calls and related events for your account. This history includes calls made with the AWS management console, AWS CLI, AWS SDK's and other AWS services. It is a logging service from AWS.

IAM

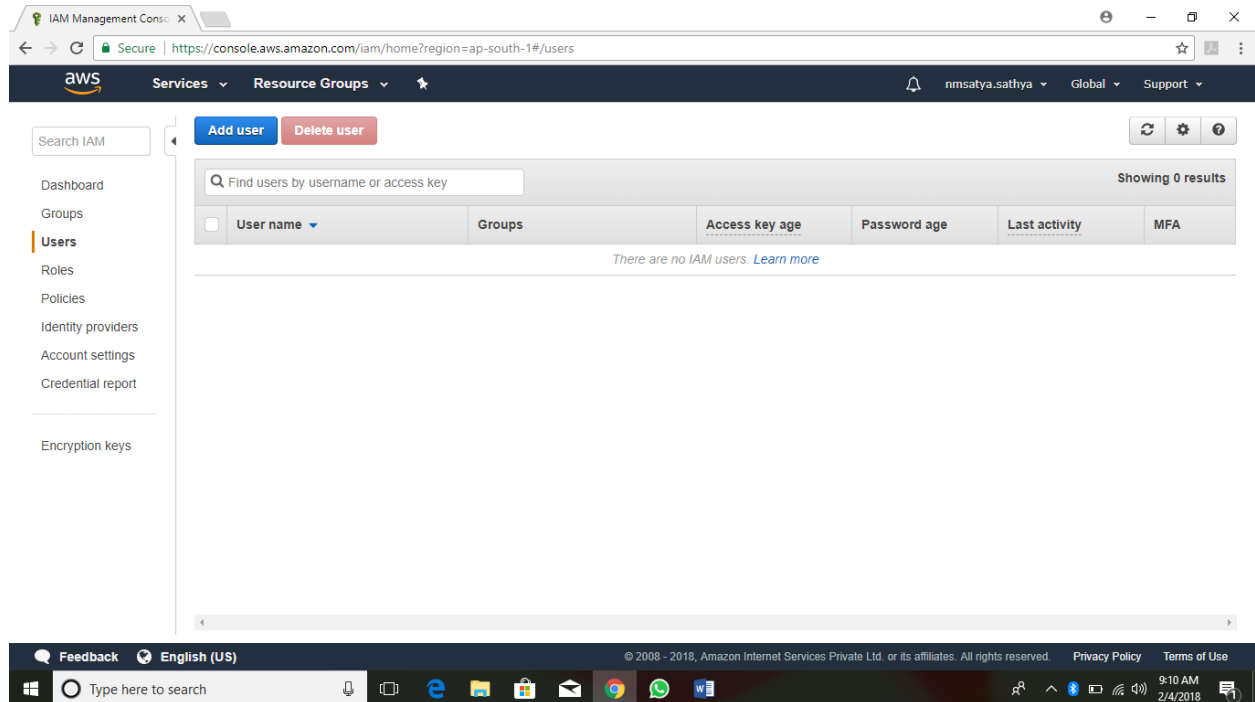
Identity and Access Management

LAB –

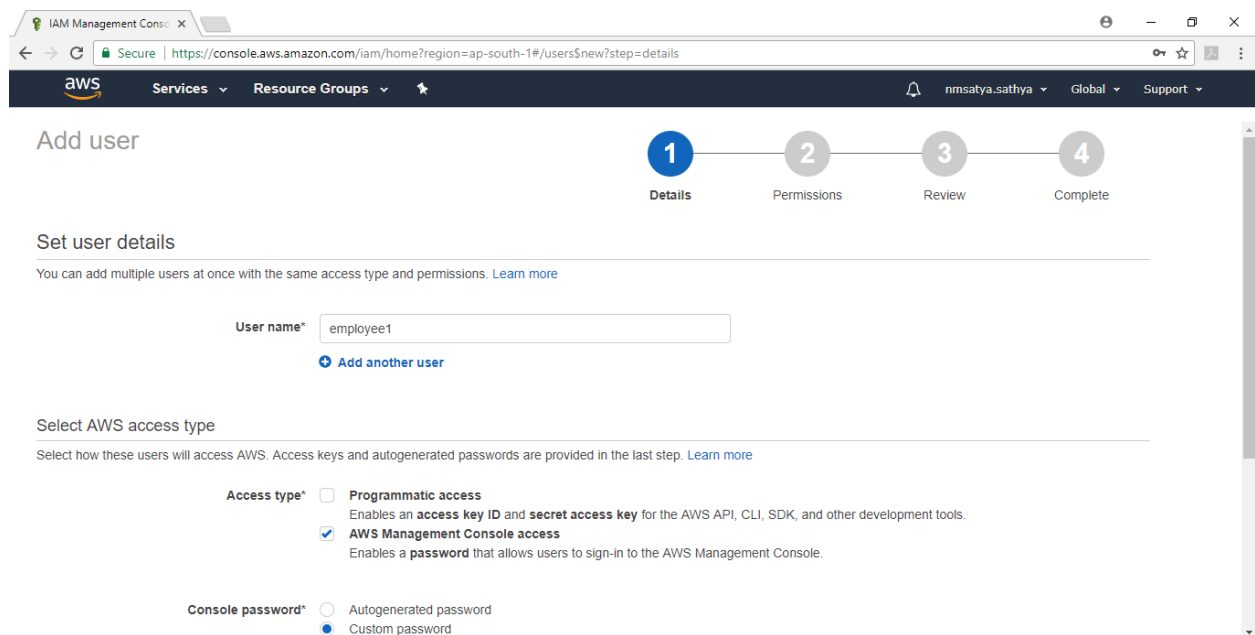
Search from console IAM and click



Create a New User



Select Access Type – AWS management Console Access and select custom password



☒ Show password

Require password reset ☒ User 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](#)

Go the next option and select attach existing Policies if you want copy permission from existing user in this case let me choose attach existing policies directly

IAM Management Console

Services Resource Groups

nm satya.sathya Global Support

Add user

1 Details 2 **Permissions** 3 Review 4 Complete

Set permissions for employee1

Attach one or more existing policies directly to the users or create a new policy. [Learn more](#)

[Create policy](#) [Refresh](#)

Filter: Policy type Search Showing 313 results

Policy name	Type	Attachments	Description
-------------	------	-------------	-------------

Select a role employee1 what can access, I choose AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess

Attach one or more existing policies directly to the users or create a new policy. [Learn more](#)

[Create policy](#) [Refresh](#)

Filter: Policy type Search Showing 178 results

Policy name	Type	Attachments	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2ContainerServiceRole	AWS managed	0	Default policy for Amazon ECS service role.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	0	Provides full access to Amazon EC2 via the AWS Management Console.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	0	Provides read only access to Amazon EC2 via the AWS Management Console.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2ReportsAccess	AWS managed	0	Provides full access to all Amazon EC2 reports via the AWS Management Console.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2RoleforAWSCodeDeploy	AWS managed	0	Provides EC2 access to S3 bucket to download revision. This role is needed by the CodeDeploy agent on EC2 instances.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2RoleforDataPipelineRole	AWS managed	0	Default policy for the Amazon EC2 Role for Data Pipeline service role.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2RoleforSSM	AWS managed	0	Default policy for Amazon EC2 Role for Simple Systems Manager service role.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2SpotFleetAutoscaleRole	AWS managed	0	Policy to enable Autoscaling for Amazon EC2 Spot Fleet
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2SpotFleetRole	AWS managed	0	Allows EC2 Spot Fleet to request and terminate Spot Instances on your behalf.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next: Review](#)

Create a user and finish

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Management Console in the 'Review' step of the 'Add user' process. The breadcrumb trail at the top indicates the steps: 1 Details, 2 Permissions, 3 Review (current), and 4 Complete. The 'Review' section contains two main parts: 'User details' and 'Permissions summary'.

User details

User name	employee1
AWS access type	AWS Management Console access - with a password
Console password type	Custom
Require password reset	Yes

Permissions summary

The following policies will be attached to the user shown above.

Type	Name
Managed policy	AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess
Managed policy	IAMUserChangePassword

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Create user'.

Once you create a user you can see the URL below screenshot share this url to employee1

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Management Console after successfully creating the user 'employee1'. The breadcrumb trail now shows step 4 'Complete' as the active step. A green success message box is displayed, stating: 'Success. You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and download user security credentials. You can also email users instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the last time these credentials will be available to download. However, you can create new credentials at any time.' Below this message, there is a 'Download .csv' button and a table listing the created users.

Download .csv

User	Email login instructions
employee1	Send email

A 'Close' button is located at the bottom right of the success message area.

Now employee1 can login and change the password and login

Amazon Web Services Sign-In


Account ID or alias
303668639288

IAM user name
employee1

Password

[Sign in](#)

[Sign-in using root account credentials](#)



AWS re:Invent

Product Announcement Recap

Explore all of the re:Invent launch announcements

[Learn More](#)

English

Amazon Web Services Sign-In

You must change your password to continue

AWS account 303668639288

IAM user name employee1

Old password *****

New password *****

Retype new password *****

[Confirm password change](#)

[Sign-in using root account credentials](#)

English

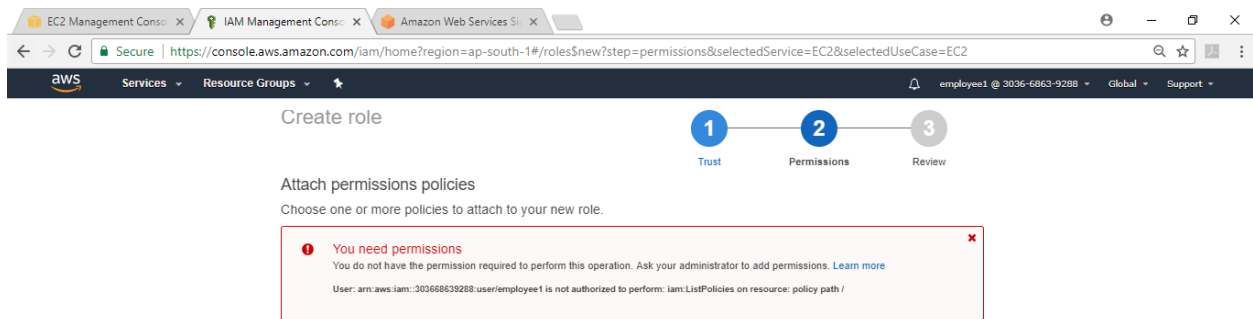
[Terms of Use](#) [Privacy Policy](#) © 1996-2018, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

After Login see the user account is employee1

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console home page for user 'employee1' in the 'Mumbai' region. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and a user profile dropdown showing 'employee1 @ 3036-6863-9288'. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like EC2 Dashboard, INSTANCES, IMAGES, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, and NETWORK & SECURITY. The main content area displays 'Resources' for the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) region, listing counts for Running Instances, Elastic IPs, Dedicated Hosts, Snapshots, Volumes, Load Balancers, Key Pairs, and Security Groups. A 'Create Instance' section is visible below the resources. A right-hand menu provides links for IAM User, My Account, My Organization, My Billing Dashboard, My Security Credentials, Switch Role, Sign Out, and various AWS Marketplace links. The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with the search bar and several application icons.

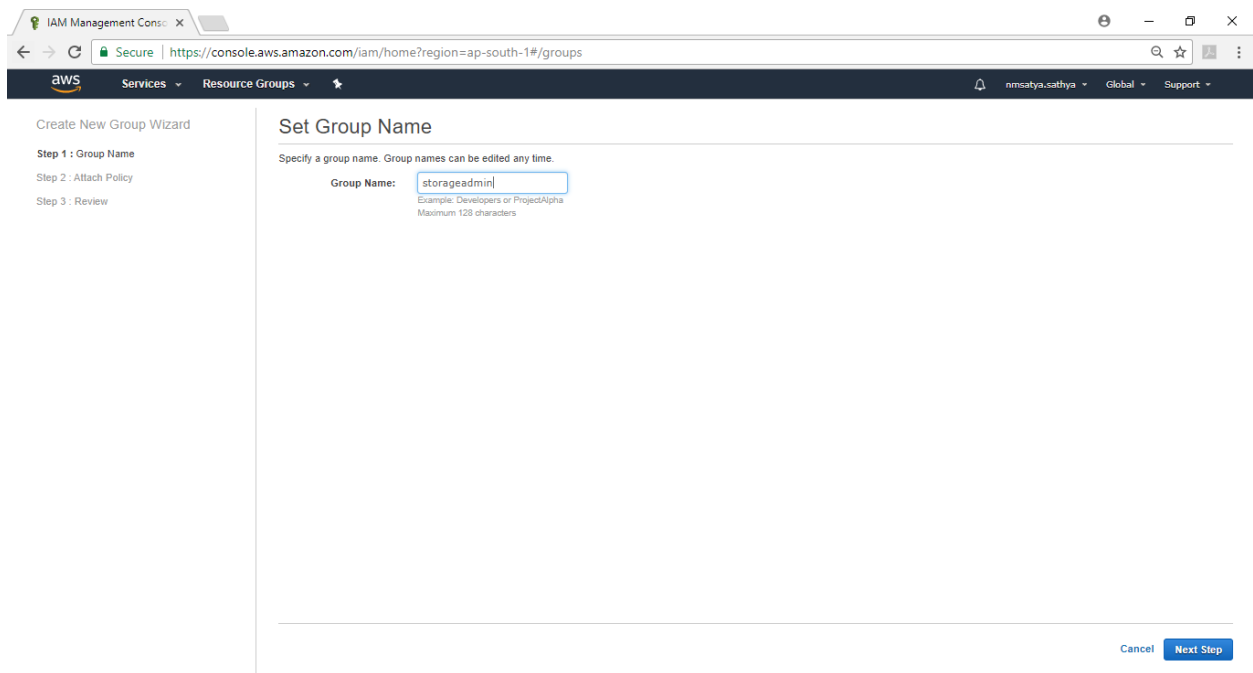
See the result you cant create any instance / any other services.

The screenshot shows the 'Step 3: Configure Instance Details' of the AWS Launch Instance Wizard. The wizard progress bar indicates steps: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance (current), 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The configuration options include: Number of Instances (1), Purchasing option (Request Spot instances), Network (vpc-5227fd3a), Subnet (No preference), Auto-assign Public IP (Use subnet setting), IAM role (None), Shutdown behavior (Stop), Enable termination protection (Protect against accidental termination), and Monitoring (Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring). A red box highlights the 'IAM role' section, which shows a warning message: 'You do not have permissions to list any IAM roles. Contact your administrator, or check your IAM permissions.' The bottom of the page features a Windows taskbar with the search bar and application icons.



Now you can Cloud Trial Audit

Create a group from IAM



Select the AmazonS3FullAccess and next step

The screenshot shows the 'Attach Policy' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar indicates the 'Create New Group Wizard' is at 'Step 2: Attach Policy'. The main content area is titled 'Attach Policy' and includes the instruction: 'Select one or more policies to attach. Each group can have up to 10 policies attached.' A filter box shows 'Policy Type' set to 's3', resulting in 'Showing 4 results'. A table lists the available policies:

	Policy Name	Attached Entities	Creation Time	Edited Time
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonDMSRedshiftS3Role	0	2016-04-20 22:35 UTC+0530	2016-04-20 22:35 UTC+0530
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3FullAccess	0	2015-02-07 00:10 UTC+0530	2015-02-07 00:10 UTC+0530
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess	0	2015-02-07 00:10 UTC+0530	2015-02-07 00:10 UTC+0530
<input type="checkbox"/>	QuickSightAccessForS3StorageManage...	0	2017-06-12 23:48 UTC+0530	2017-07-21 05:32 UTC+0530

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next Step'.

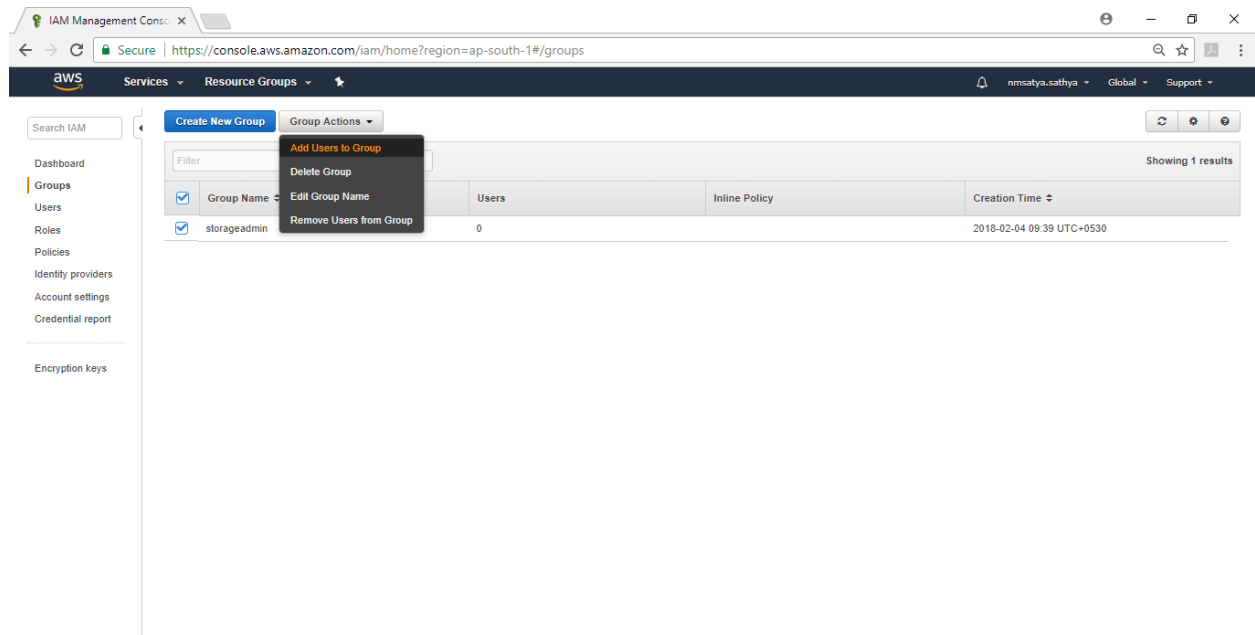
Complete the step to create a group

The screenshot shows the 'Review' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar indicates the 'Create New Group Wizard' is at 'Step 3: Review'. The main content area is titled 'Review' and includes the instruction: 'Review the following information, then click Create Group to proceed.' The information to be reviewed is as follows:

Group Name	storageadmin	Edit Group Name
Policies	arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess	Edit Policies

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Create Group'.

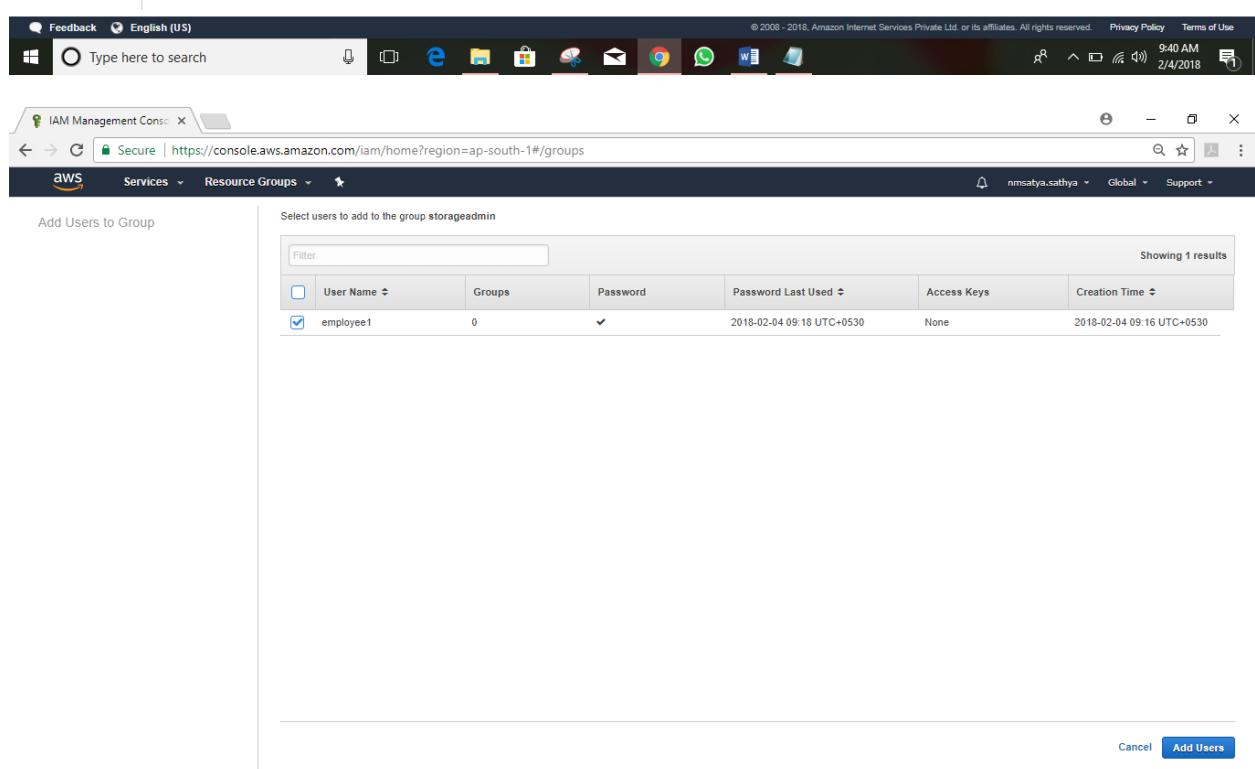
Click and select storage admin and go to Group Actions and select Add Users to Group



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Management Console. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Dashboard, Groups, Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings, Credential report, and Encryption keys. The main content area displays a table of groups. The 'storageadmin' group is selected, and the 'Group Actions' menu is open, showing options: Add Users to Group, Delete Group, Edit Group Name, and Remove Users from Group. The table shows 1 result for the 'storageadmin' group with 0 users.

Group Name	Users	Inline Policy	Creation Time
storageadmin	0		2018-02-04 09:39 UTC+0530

Showing 1 results



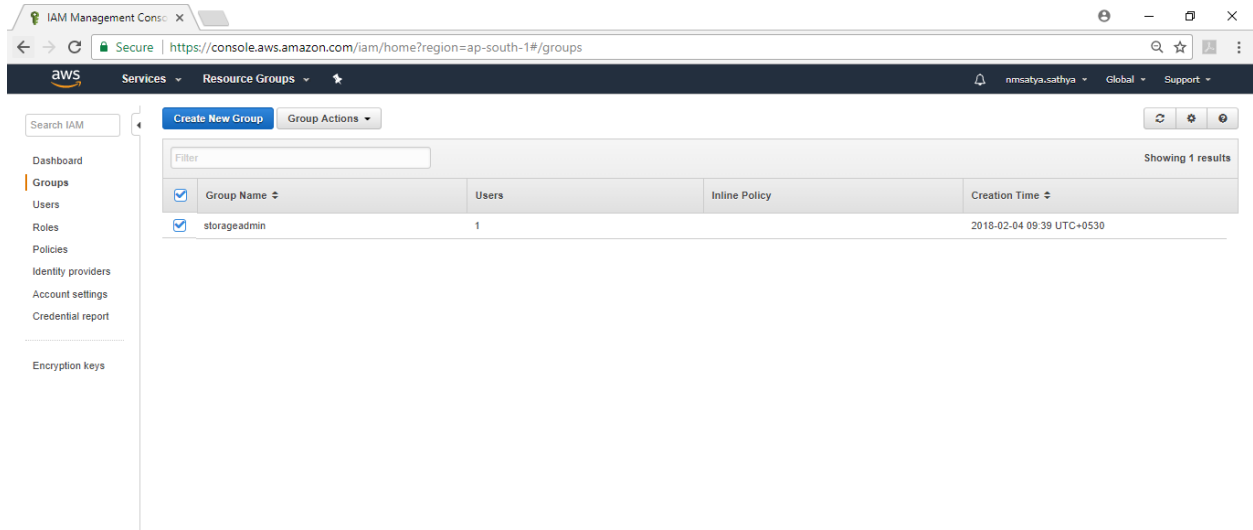
The screenshot shows the 'Add Users to Group' page in the AWS IAM Management Console. The page title is 'Add Users to Group'. The main content area displays a table of users to be added to the 'storageadmin' group. The 'employee1' user is selected for addition.

User Name	Groups	Password	Password Last Used	Access Keys	Creation Time
employee1	0	✓	2018-02-04 09:18 UTC+0530	None	2018-02-04 09:16 UTC+0530

Showing 1 results

Cancel Add Users

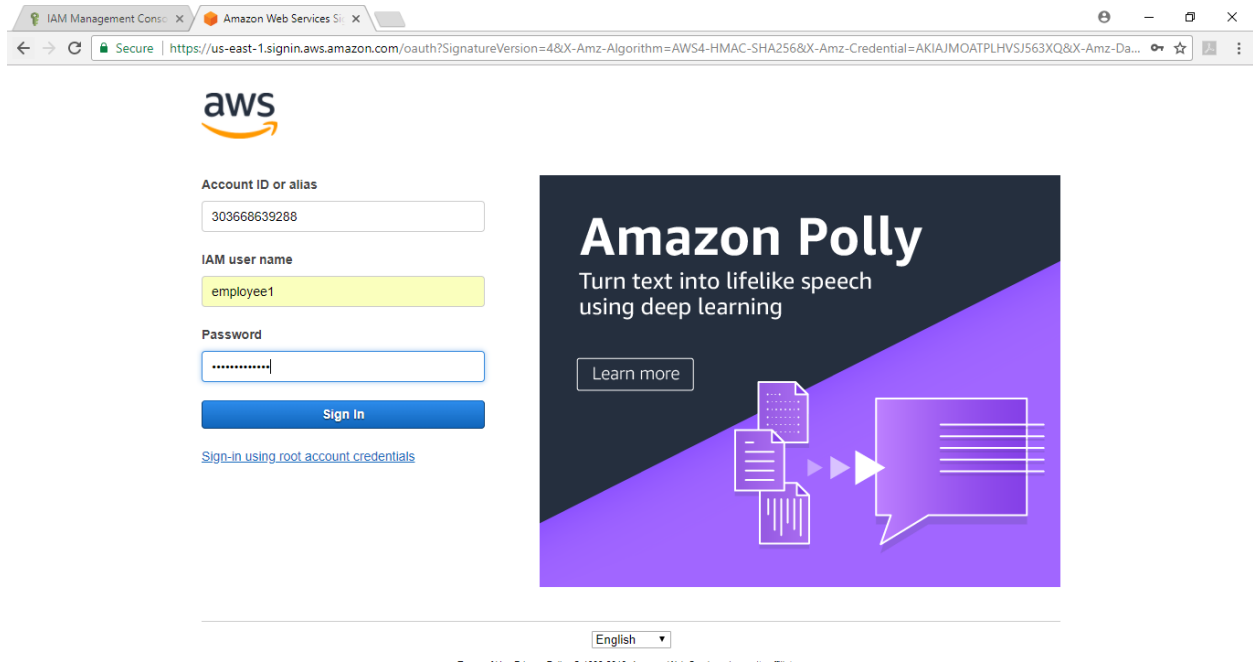
You can see now one users have visible



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Dashboard, Groups, Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings, Credential report, and Encryption keys. The main content area displays the 'Groups' page with a table of groups. The table has columns for Group Name, Users, Inline Policy, and Creation Time. One group, 'storageadmin', is listed with 1 user and a creation time of 2018-02-04 08:39 UTC+0530.

Group Name	Users	Inline Policy	Creation Time
storageadmin	1		2018-02-04 08:39 UTC+0530

Login again from employee1



The screenshot shows the AWS login page. The 'Account ID or alias' field is filled with '303668639288'. The 'IAM user name' field is filled with 'employee1'. The 'Password' field is masked with dots. A 'Sign In' button is visible. A banner for Amazon Polly is displayed on the right side of the page.

Account ID or alias: 303668639288

IAM user name: employee1

Password: [masked]

Sign In

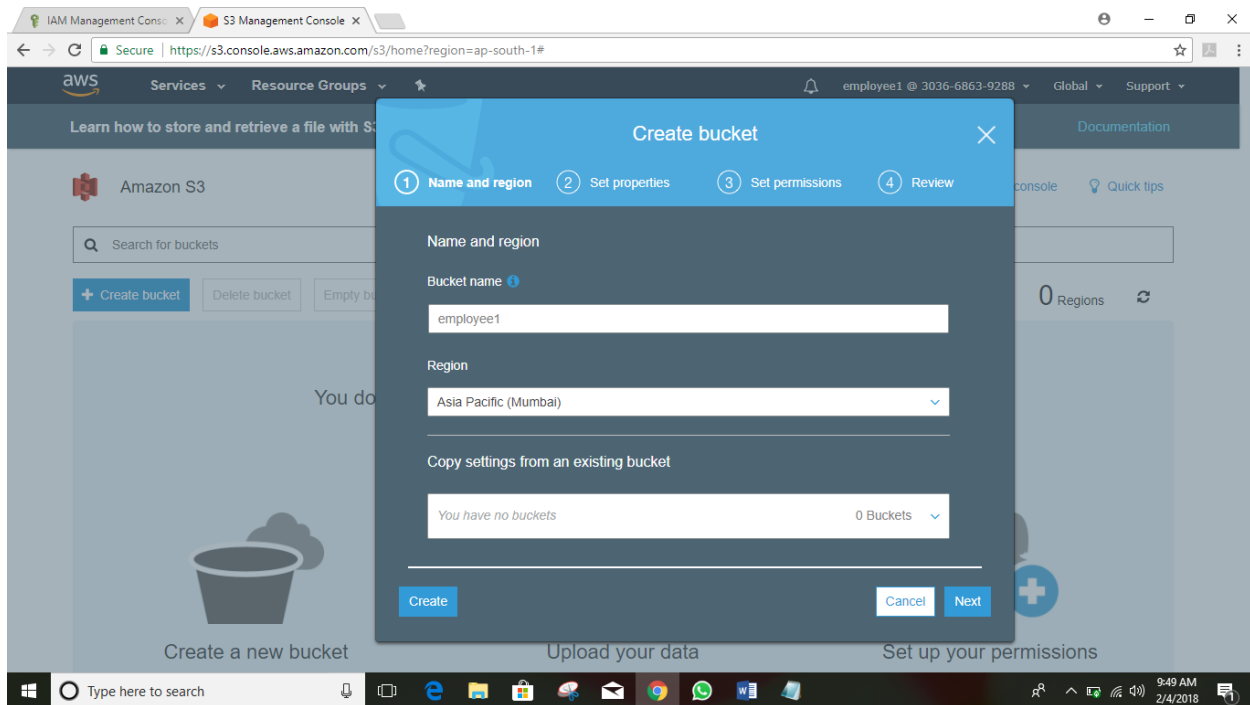
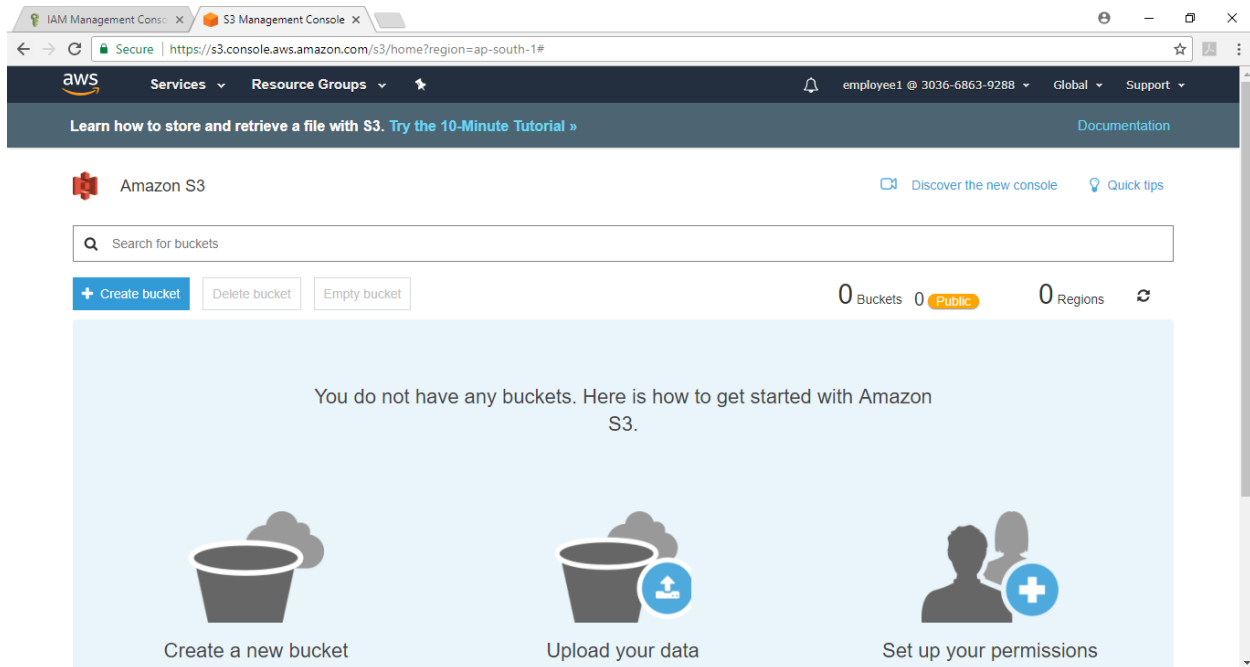
[Sign in using root account credentials](#)

Amazon Polly
Turn text into lifelike speech using deep learning

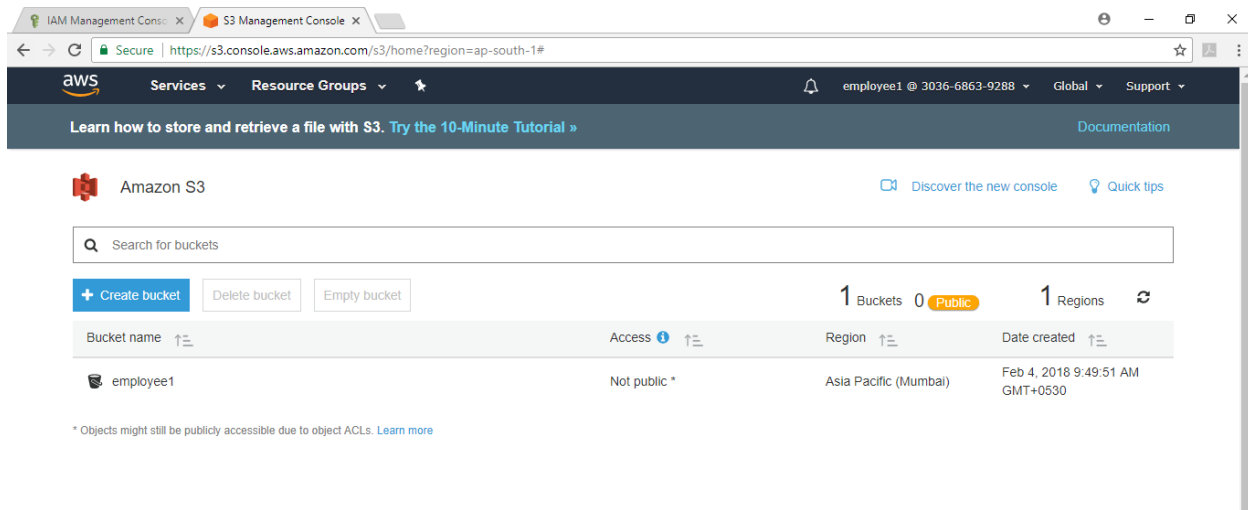
Learn more

English

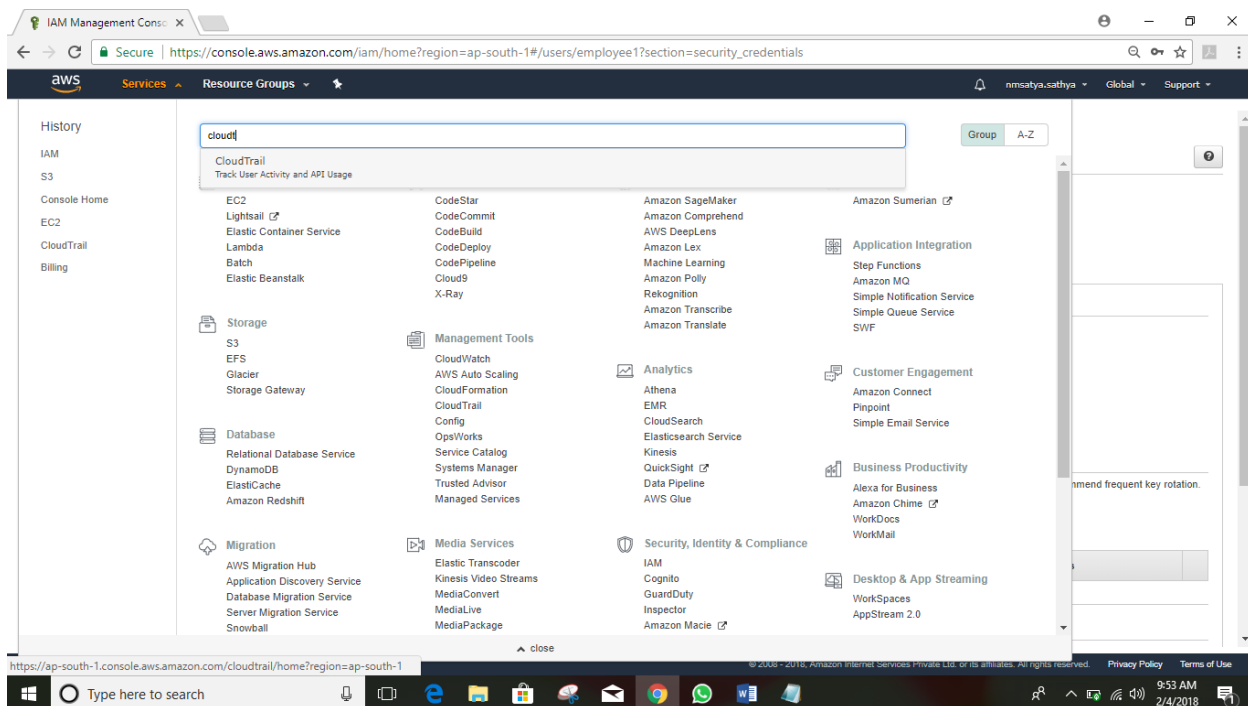
Go to S3 and create a one bucket



See now bucket are created because of full permission of s3 services given already to employee1 user.



Now you can see cloud trail audit from root account for employee1 activity.



CloudTrail Management x

Secure | https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/home?region=ap-south-1#/events

aws Services Resource Groups

CloudTrail

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Event history

Trails

Event history

Your event history contains the create, modify, and delete activities for [supported services](#) taken by people, groups, or AWS services in your AWS account. To view a complete log of your CloudTrail events, create a trail and then go to your Amazon S3 bucket or CloudWatch Logs.

You can view the last 90 days of events. Choose an event to view more information about it. [Learn more](#)

Filter: Enter lookup value Time range:

	Event time	User name	Event name	Resource type	Resource name
▶	2018-02-04, 09:41:52 AM	root	AddUserToGroup	IAM Group and 1 more	storageadmin a
▶	2018-02-04, 09:39:26 AM	root	CreateGroup	IAM Group	storageadmin a
▶	2018-02-04, 09:39:26 AM	root	AttachGroupPolicy	IAM Policy and 1 more	arn:aws:iam:av
▶	2018-02-04, 09:23:09 AM	root	ConsoleLogin		
▶	2018-02-04, 09:18:55 AM	employee1	ConsoleLogin		
▶	2018-02-04, 09:16:02 AM	root	CreateLoginProfile	IAM User	employee1
▶	2018-02-04, 09:16:01 AM	root	AttachUserPolicy	IAM Policy and 1 more	arn:aws:iam:av
▶	2018-02-04, 09:16:01 AM	root	AttachUserPolicy	IAM Policy and 1 more	arn:aws:iam:av
▶	2018-02-04, 09:16:01 AM	root	CreateUser	IAM User	arn:aws:iam:3C

CloudTrail Management x

Secure | https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/home?region=ap-south-1#/events

aws Services Resource Groups

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Create a trail

You can create a trail to retain a record of your CloudTrail events. With a trail, you can also create event metrics, trigger alerts, and create event workflows. [Learn more](#)

Create trail

Event history

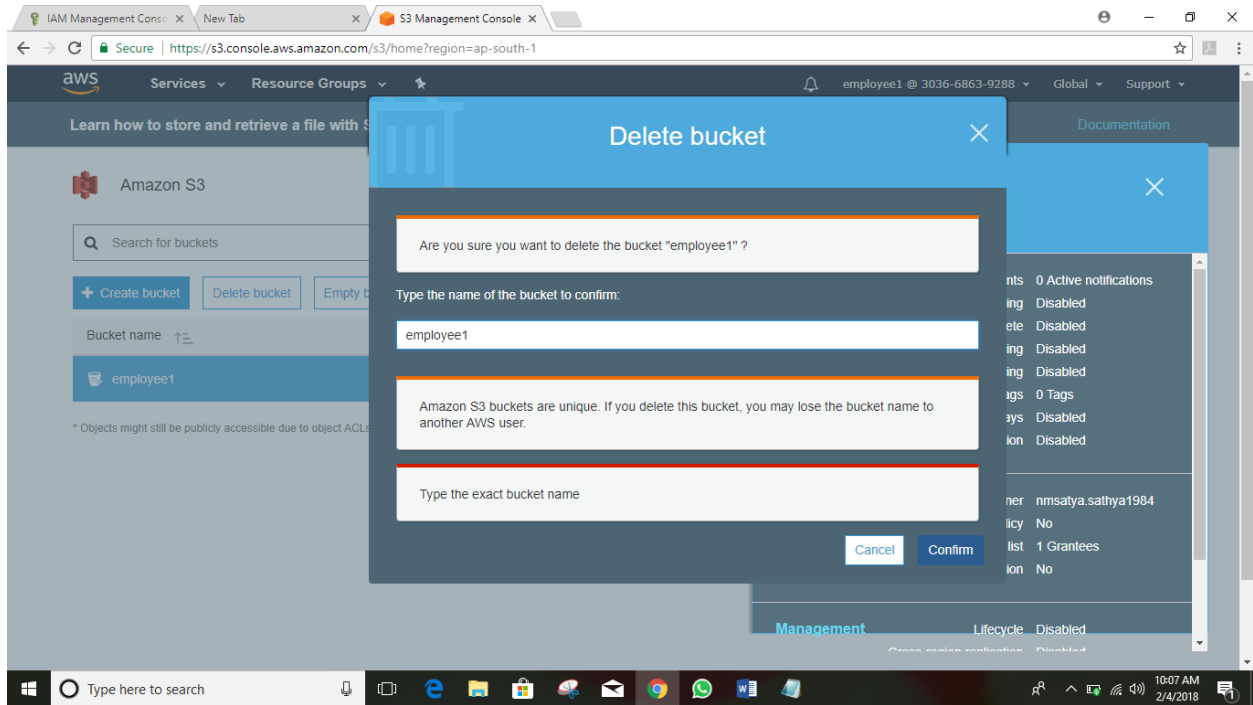
Your event history contains the create, modify, and delete activities for [supported services](#) taken by people, groups, or AWS services in your AWS account. To view a complete log of your CloudTrail events, create a trail and then go to your Amazon S3 bucket or CloudWatch Logs.

You can view the last 90 days of events. Choose an event to view more information about it. [Learn more](#)

Filter: Enter lookup value Time range:

	Event time	User name	Event name	Resource type	Resource name
▶	2018-02-04, 09:49:51 AM	employee1	CreateBucket	S3 Bucket	employee1
▶	2018-02-04, 09:41:52 AM	root	AddUserToGroup	IAM Group and 1 more	storageadmin a
▶	2018-02-04, 09:39:26 AM	root	CreateGroup	IAM Group	storageadmin a
▶	2018-02-04, 09:39:26 AM	root	AttachGroupPolicy	IAM Policy and 1 more	arn:aws:iam:av
▶	2018-02-04, 09:23:09 AM	root	ConsoleLogin		
▶	2018-02-04, 09:18:55 AM	employee1	ConsoleLogin		

Now you can delete the s3 bucket from employee1 login which is created already.



Ultimate result is you can see all event viewer (Cloudtrail)

