# **AWS SAA Stephen Mark**

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Teacher:

Course Material: https://j2team.dev/go/018022db

Tags: AWS Architect Learning

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## 1. Introduction

1.5

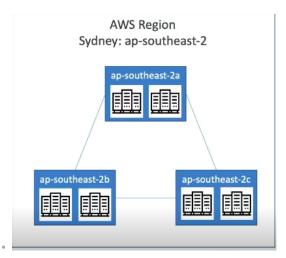
• Upper Speed or Lower Speed depend on you

## 1.6 . About your instructor

· Data analyst, teacher, Big data, Solution Achitect.

# 3. Getting with AWS

- 3.1. AWS Cloud Overview Regions & AZ
  - 2006 : S3, EC2
  - 2007 : Lauched in Europe
  - · Use Case: Build Sophisticated, scable
  - Applicable to diverse set of industries
  - Use cases include : Enterprise IT, Backup & Storage , Big Data .
  - Hosting website
  - Gaming Service
  - Global Infrastructure
    - AWS Region :
      - AWS has regions all around the world : us-east-I , eu-west-3 ,...
      - A region is a cluster of data centers
    - AWS Availability Zones (AZ)



- Each Region has many AZs (min 3, max 6)
- · Each AZs is one or more datacenter
- They're connected with high bandwidth . They are separated , so that they're careful on disater.
- AWS Edge Locations

#### 3.2. Tour of the AWS Console & Services in AWS

- Some service depend on region like EC2 ,... . But some service is global usage like Route53 . You can see it when you click on service, it will show Global or region name
- 3.3. About the UI changes in the course

## 4. IAM & AWS CLI

- 4.1 IAM Introduction Users, Groups
- IAM is global Service
- Users are people within your organization, and can be grouped



- User don't have to belong to a group, and user can belong to mutiple groups.
- Why do you create users and create group?
- Allowing user to account and we can them Permissions
- IAM : Permissions:

- Users and Groups can be assigned JSON documents called Policies.
- In AWS you apply "least privilege principle": don't give more permissions than a user needs.

#### 4.2 IAM Users & Groups Hands On

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#### 4.3 IAM Policies

- inheritance
- IAM Policies Structure
- Version : consist of day
- Id : Identifier for policy(optional)
- Statement (require)
- Sid : an identifier for statements
- Effect : Allow or Deny
- Principal : account/user/role who this policy applied to
- Action : list of action policy allows or denies
- Resource : list of resources to which the action applied to

#### 4.4 IAM Policies Hands On

- "\*" on AWS is meaning everything

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#### 4.5 IAM MFA Overview

- IAM Password Policy
- Strong password
- In AWS, you can setup a password policy: lower, upper case, number or non-alphanumberic character
- Allow all IAM users to change their own passwords
- Require user to change their password after time (password expiration)
- Prevent password re-user
- MFA Multi Factor Auth
- very recommend
- Can protect your RootAccounts and IAM usser

- MFA = password you know + security device you own
- MFA devices options in AWS : google auth, Authy

#### 4.6 IAM MFA Hands On

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- 4.7 AWS Access Keys, CLI and SDK
- How can users access AWS?
- Console (password + MFA
- CLI: access key
- SDK for code : protected by access keys
- Access key ID : username
- Secret Access Key : password
- What's the AWS CLI?
- Enable to interact
- What's the AWS SDK?
- Language-specific APIs
- Embedded within your application
- 4.10 AWS CLI Setup on Linux
- 4.11 AWS CLI Hands On
- 4.13 AWS CloudShell
- CloudShell happend on console
- 4.14 IAM Roles for AWS Services
- The last component in IAM
- Có nghĩa là bạn cung cấp quyền cho dịch vụ (chứ không phải người dùng) quyền để thực hiện các hành động trên tài nguyên của bạn
- Ví dụ: Khi dùng EC2 instance, cần tải file lên S3, ban sẽ tạo 1 IAM Role cho EC2 với quyền "putObject" lên S3.
- Comoon Roles :
- EC2 Instance roles
- Lambda Function Roles
- Roles for CloudFormation
- 4.15 IAM Roles Hands On
- 4.16 IAM Security Tools
- IAM Credentials Report (account -level): lists all your account's users and status of their credentials
- IAM Access Advisor (user-level): show service permissions grants to a user and when were last accessed
- You can use it to revise(edit) your policies .
- User root thường dùng nó để cho các previlige tới IAM user
- 4.17 IAM Security Tools Hands On
- 4.18 IAM Best Practices
  - · Don't use the root except account setup
  - One physical user = One AWS user

- · Create a strong password policy
- Use and enforce
- · create and use Role for service
- never share IAM users and Access Keys

## 4.19 IAM Summary

# IAM Section – Summary



- Users: mapped to a physical user, has a password for AWS Console
- Groups: contains users only
- Policies: JSON document that outlines permissions for users or groups
- Roles: for EC2 instances or AWS services
- Security: MFA + Password Policy
- AWS CLI: manage your AWS services using the command-line
- AWS SDK: manage your AWS services using a programming language
- Access Keys: access AWS using the CLI or SDK
- Audit: IAM Credential Reports & IAM Access Advisor

# References