

Kyndryl AWS Bootcamp Training – 2024 Batch - 2

Task Assignment 2: Implementing Expiry Key Rotation over 90
Days Using AWS CloudTrail with SES Notifications

Presented by:

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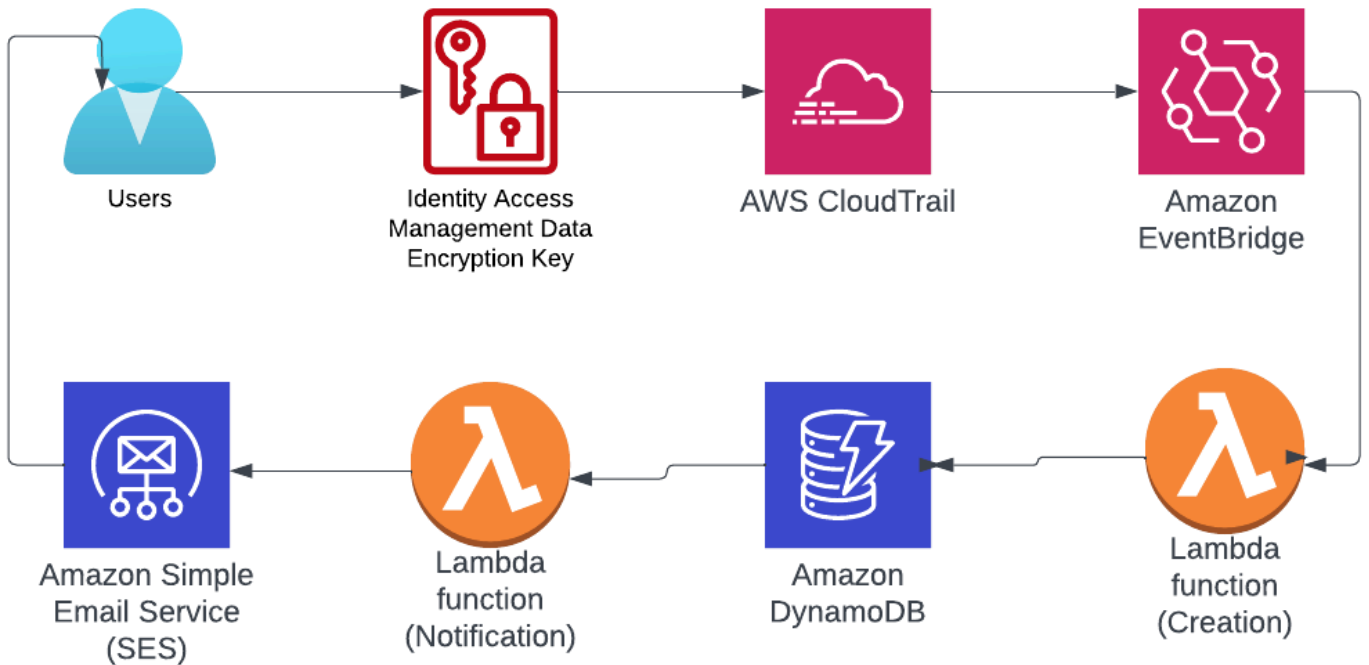
Documentation: Configuration steps of Expiry Key Rotation setup

Overview:

This documentation outlines the steps to:

1. **AWS CloudTrail:** Monitors API calls for creating new access keys and triggers the workflow.
2. **Amazon EventBridge:** Filters the CreateKey event from CloudTrail and forwards it to a Lambda function.
3. **Lambda Functions:**
 - **Creation Lambda:** Stores details about the created keys (source IP address, creation time, CloudTrail event, and access key) in DynamoDB.
 - **Notification Lambda:** Handles email notifications through Amazon SES when keys expire.
4. **Amazon DynamoDB:** Stores the access key details along with Time-to-Live (TTL) for automated expiration.
5. **Amazon Simple Email Service (SES):** Sends email notifications to the user when key expiration is near or triggered.

Architecture Setup



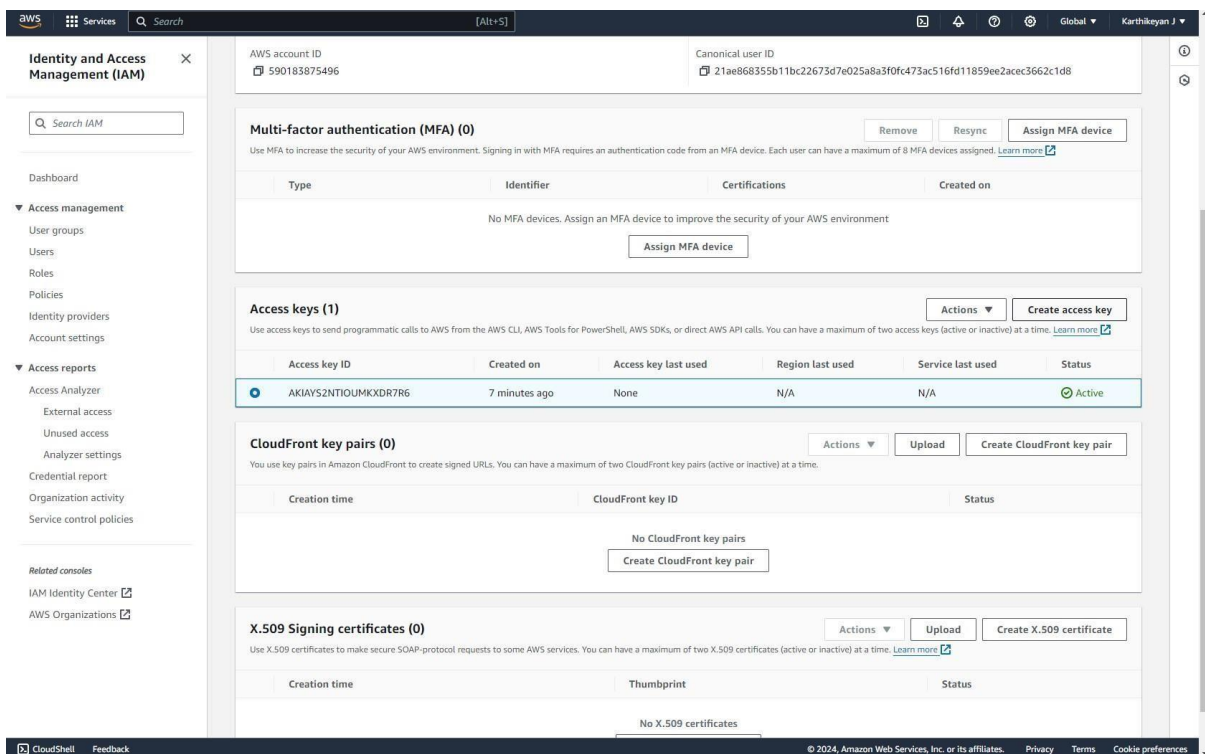
Architecture Explanation

- The architecture leverages AWS CloudTrail to monitor the creation of new IAM access keys. When a key is created, Amazon Eventbridge filters the `'CreateAccessKey'` event and triggers a Lambda function, which stores the access key details—such as the source IP address, creation time, and access key—in Amazon DynamoDB. A Time-to-Live (TTL) attribute is set in DynamoDB to automatically expire the key after 90 days. When the TTL is reached, DynamoDB Streams triggers another Lambda function, which sends an email notification to the user using Amazon SES. This automated process ensures secure key management and timely notifications for key expiration.

Step-by-Step Configuration

1. Create Access and Secret Keys

- Open the AWS Management Console and navigate to IAM (Identity and Access Management).
- Under Users, select an existing user or create a new one.
- Go to the Security credentials tab and click Create access key.
- Save the Access key ID and Secret access key securely, as this will not be available later.
- These credentials will be logged by CloudTrail, and the workflow will begin once they are created.



2. Enable CloudTrail for Monitoring API Calls

- Open the **AWS Management Console** and navigate to **CloudTrail**.
- Create a new CloudTrail or modify an existing one to capture **CreateKey** events:
 - Go to **Trails** and click **Create trail**.
 - In **Management events**, choose to log **Read/Write events** and select **Write-only** (to capture the creation of keys).
 - Enable logging for **IAM** in **Event type**.
- Set a destination (S3 or CloudWatch Logs) for storing your CloudTrail logs.

The screenshot displays the AWS CloudTrail console interface. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with options like Dashboard, Event history, Insights, Lake, and Trails. The main content area shows the configuration for a trail named 'ExpiryKeyRotation-Trail'. The trail is currently in a 'Logging' state, indicated by a green checkmark. The trail log location is set to 's3bucket/AWSLogs/590183875496'. The trail is a multi-region trail and is applied to the organization. The trail logging is enabled, and the trail log location is set to 's3bucket/AWSLogs/590183875496'. The last log file delivered is 'September 05, 2024, 23:42:40 (UTC+05:30)'. The log file validation is enabled, and the last file validation delivered is 'September 05, 2024, 23:12:25 (UTC+05:30)'. The SNS notification delivery is disabled, and the last SNS notification is '-'. The trail is not configured for CloudWatch Logs, and there are no tags associated with this trail. The management events section is also visible at the bottom.

CloudTrail × CloudTrail > Trails > arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-east-1:590183875496:trail/ExpiryKeyRotation-Trail

ExpiryKeyRotation-Trail [Delete] [Stop logging]

General details [Edit]

Trail logging Logging	Trail log location expirykeyrotation-s3bucket/AWSLogs/590183875496	Log file validation Enabled	SNS notification delivery Disabled
Trail name ExpiryKeyRotation-Trail	Last log file delivered September 05, 2024, 23:42:40 (UTC+05:30)	Last file validation delivered September 05, 2024, 23:12:25 (UTC+05:30)	Last SNS notification -
Multi-region trail Yes	Apply trail to my organization Not enabled	Log file SSE-KMS encryption Not enabled	

CloudWatch Logs [Edit]

No CloudWatch Logs log groups
CloudWatch Logs is not configured for this trail

Tags [Manage tags]

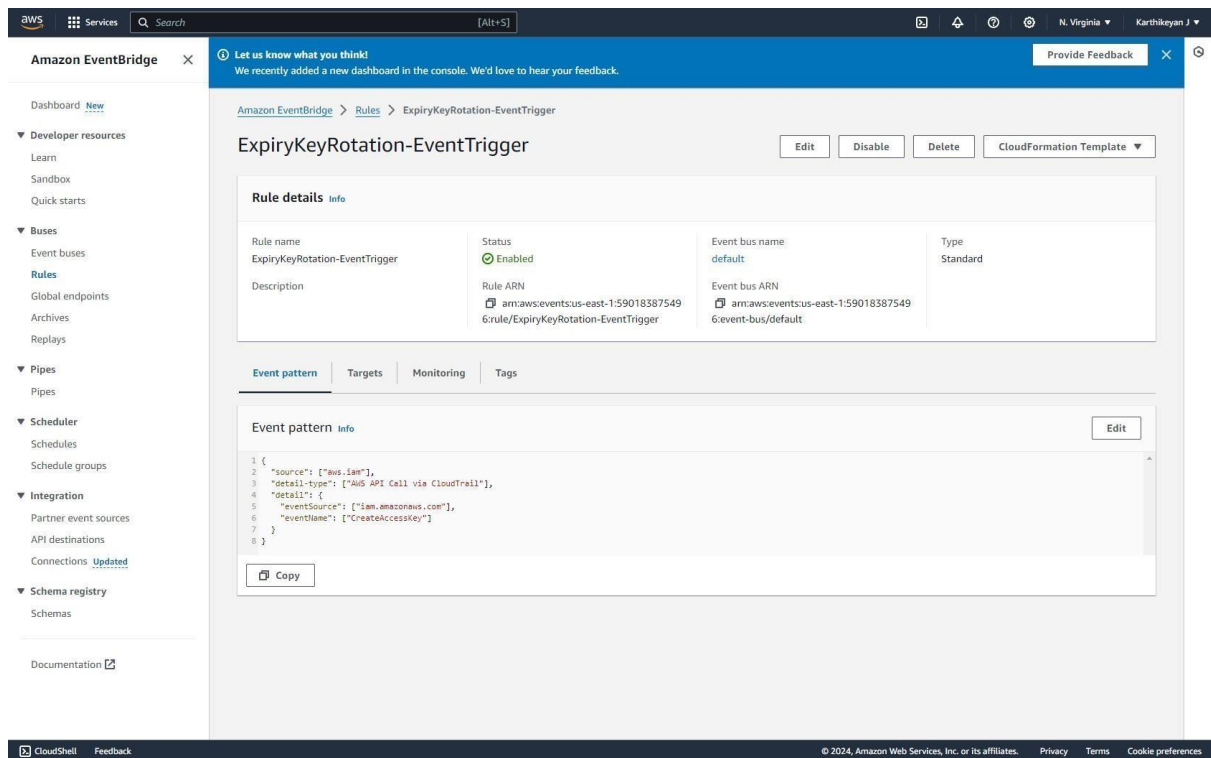
Key	Value
No tags No tags associated with this trail	

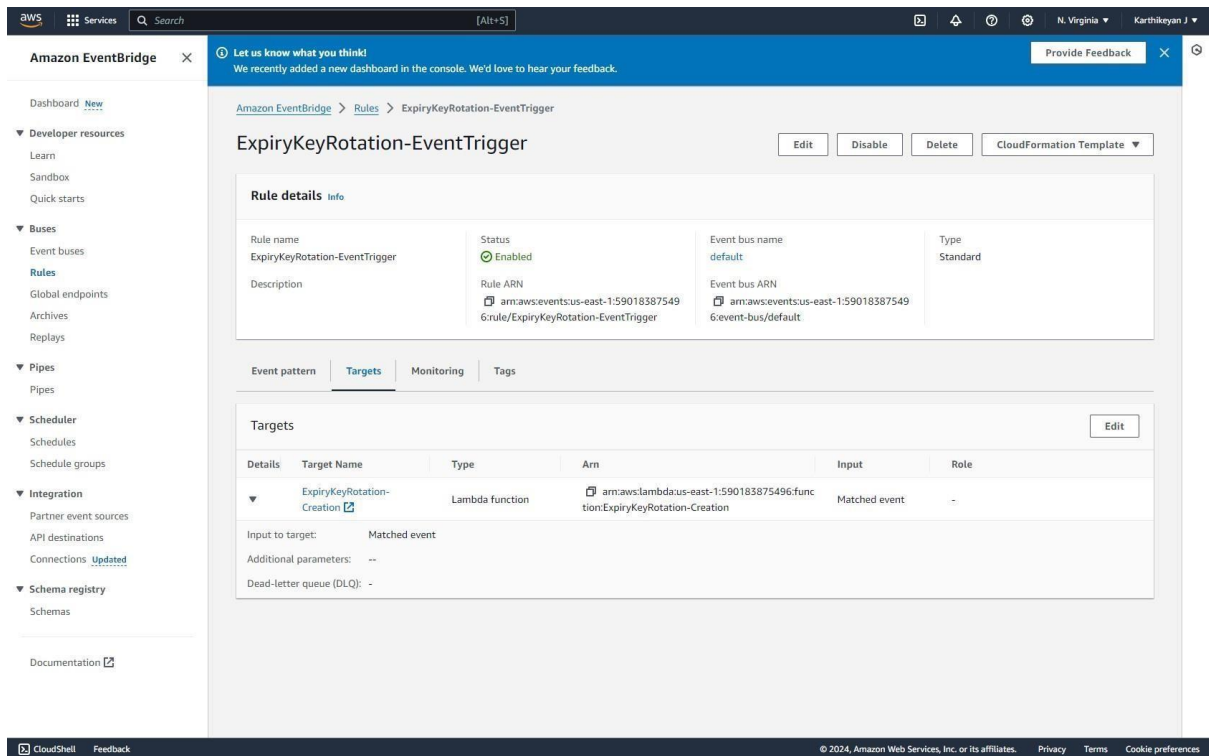
Management events [Edit]

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3. Set Up Amazon EventBridge for Filtering CreateKey Events

- In the **AWS Console**, navigate to **Amazon EventBridge**.
- Create a **new rule** to capture only the CreateKey events from CloudTrail:
 - Select **Event source** as **AWS services**.
 - In **Event pattern**, choose **IAM** as the service and **CreateAccessKey** as the event name.
- Set the **target** to the Lambda function you will use to process these events (the creation Lambda function).





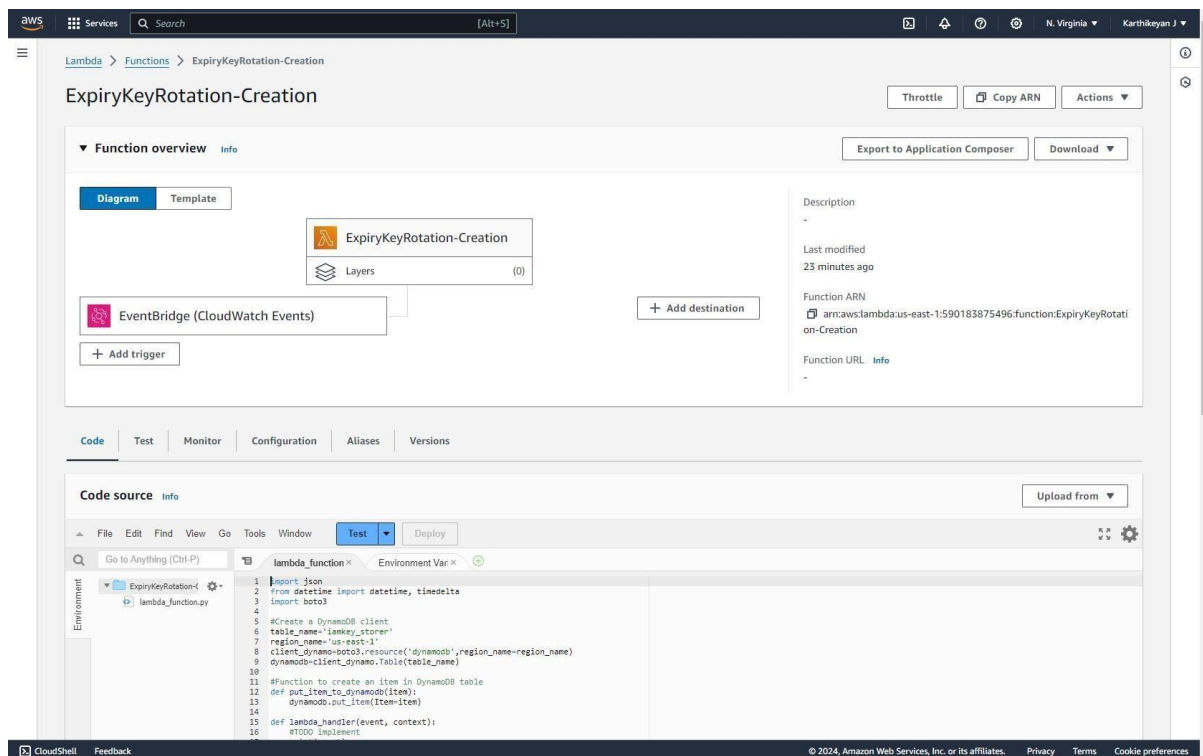
4. Create the Lambda Function to Process Key Creation Events

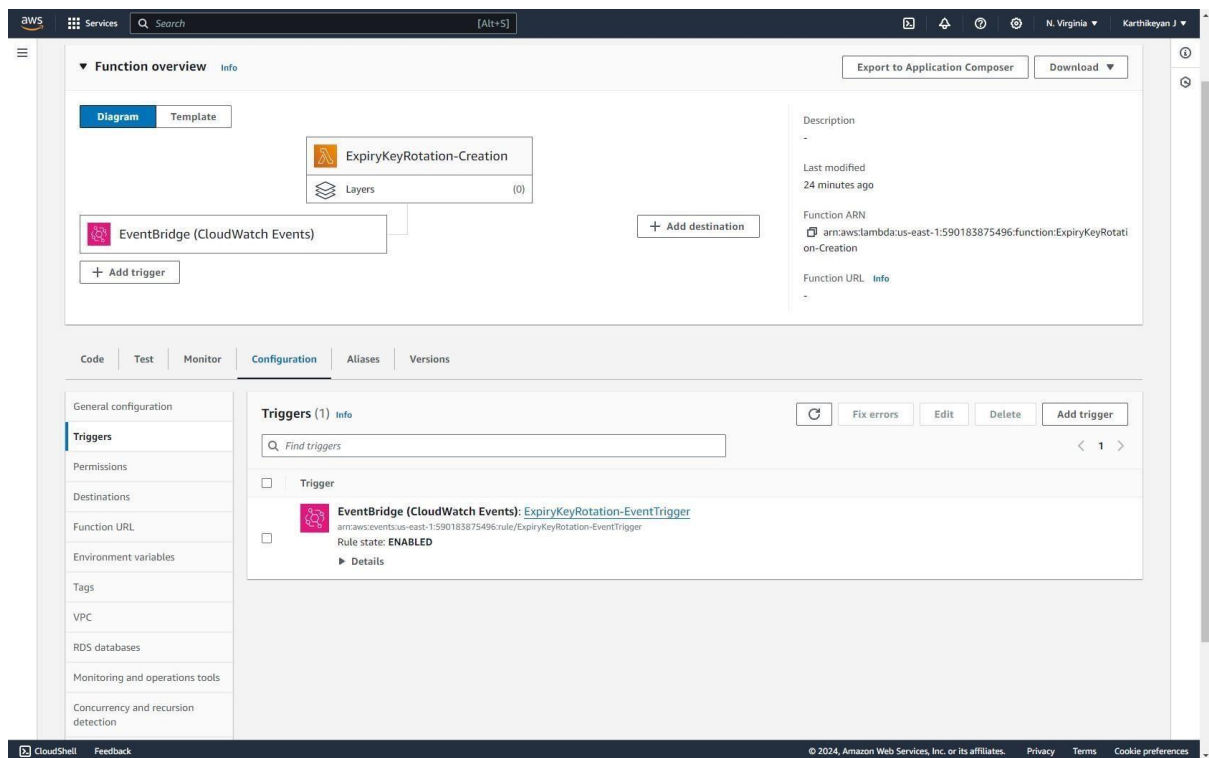
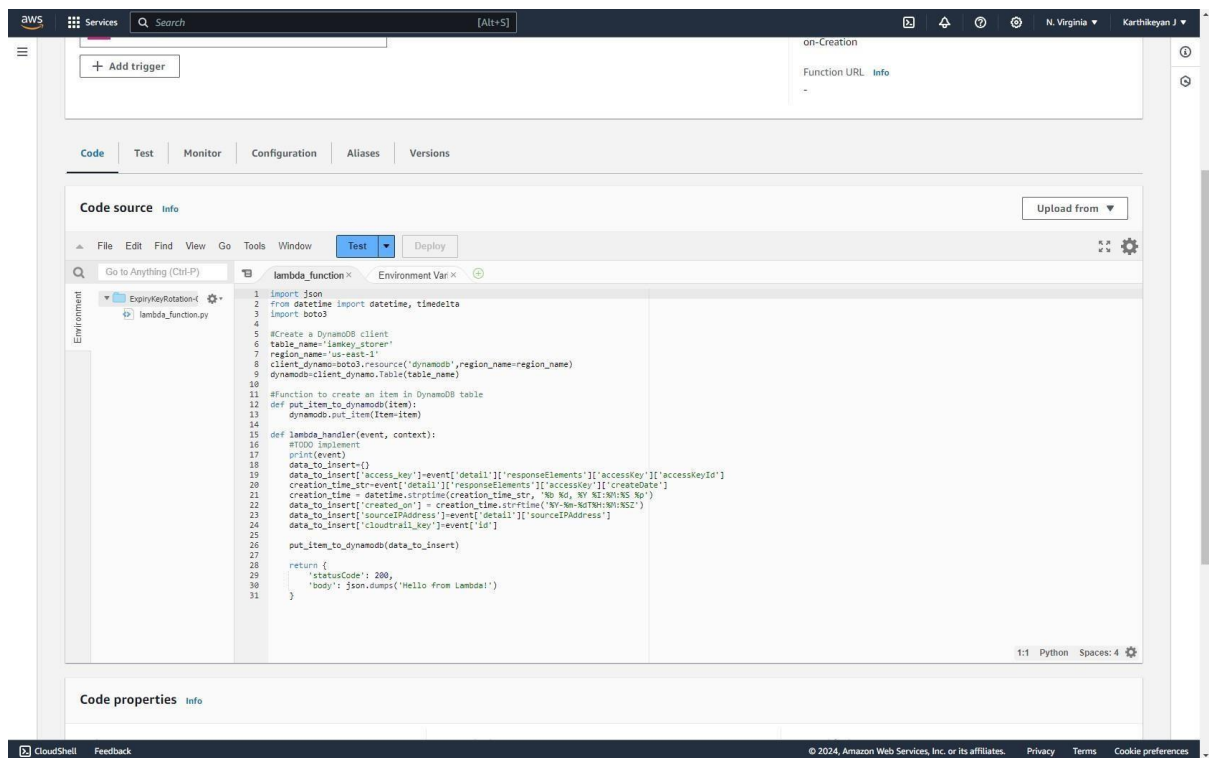
- In **AWS Lambda**, create a new function:
 - Select **Author from scratch** and give it a name like **ExpiryKeyRotation-Creation**.
 - Set the **runtime** to Python (**Node.js 20.x** or, depending on your code).
- Attach the necessary permissions to allow DynamoDB and CloudTrail interaction.

- Write code to:

1. Extract event data (such as sourceIPAddress, cloudtrail_key, and access_key).
2. Store this data in a DynamoDB table (with attributes for Time-to-Live (TTL)).
3. Example structure of the item stored in DynamoDB:

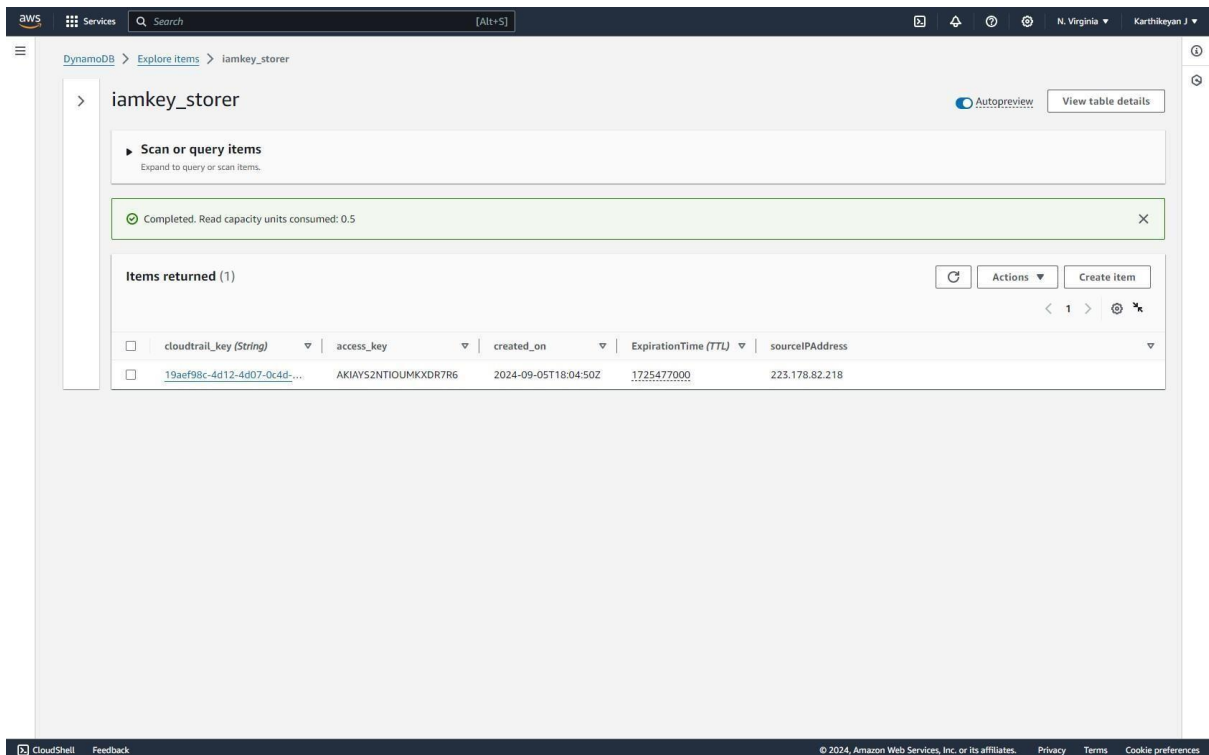
```
{
  "cloudtrail_key": "abc123",
  "access_key": "AKIA...",
  "created_on": "2024-09-06T12:00:00Z",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.168.1.1",
  "ttl": "1691434000" // TTL in UNIX timestamp (90 days later)
}
```





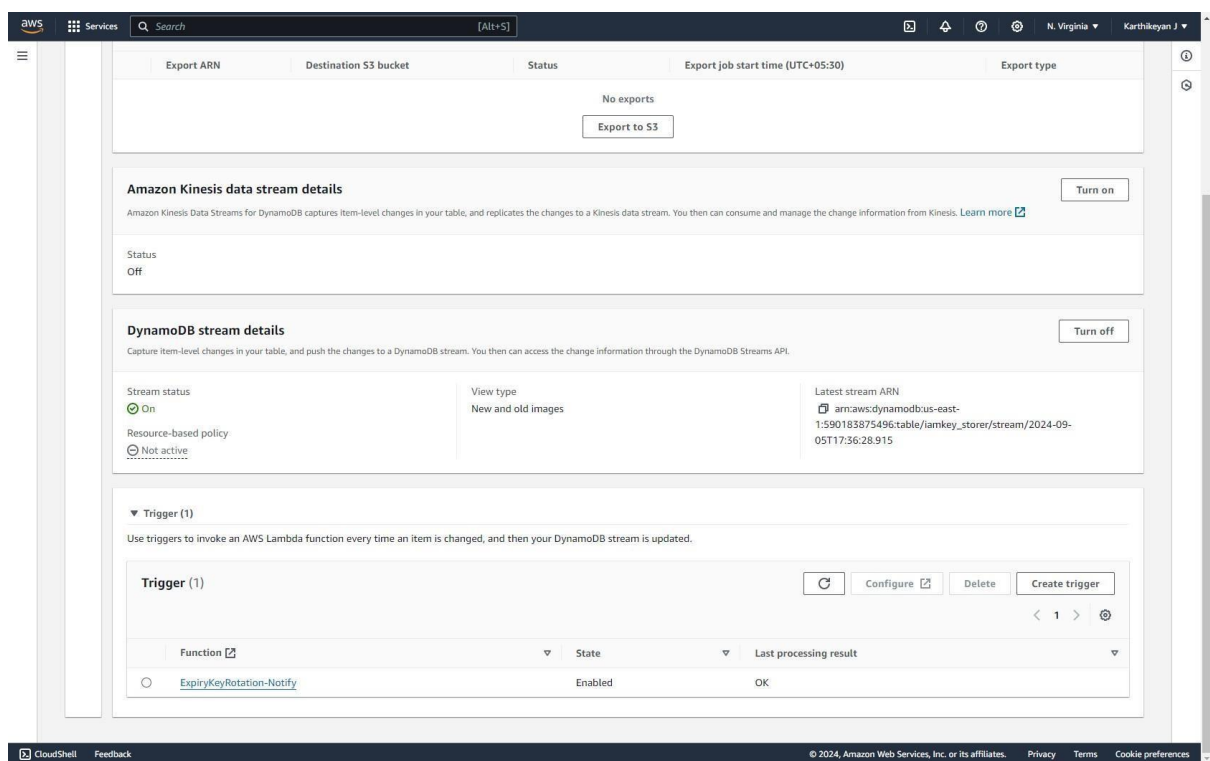
5. Set Up Time-to-Live (TTL) in DynamoDB

- Navigate to **DynamoDB** and create a table for storing key information:
 - Set **cloudtrail_key** as the partition key.
- In the table settings, enable **Time-to-Live (TTL)** and configure it to use a dedicated attribute (e.g., ttl).
- This TTL attribute should be a Unix timestamp representing the expiration time (90 days from creation).



6. Enable DynamoDB Streams for Monitoring Changes

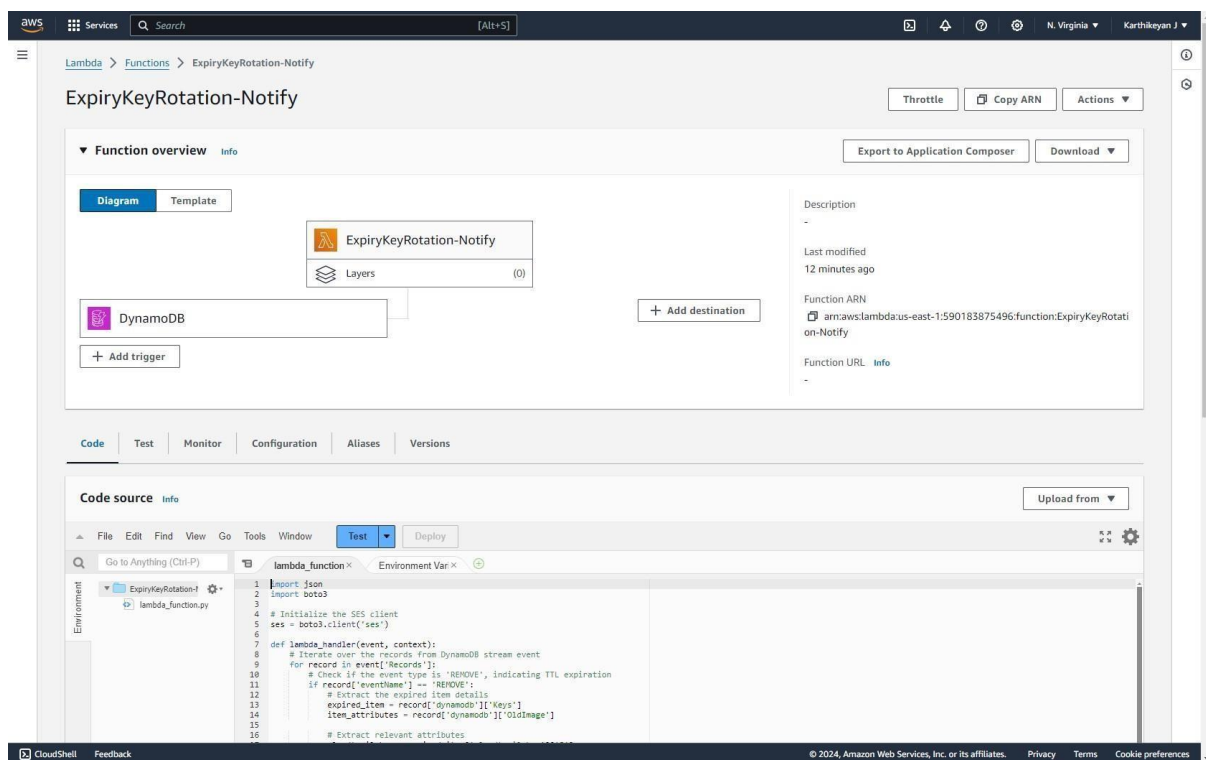
- In the **DynamoDB Console**, enable **DynamoDB Streams** for the table:
 - This will capture any changes to the table, including TTL-triggered deletions.
- Configure a stream ARN and set it as a trigger for a Lambda function that sends an email notification upon deletion (for expired keys).



8. Create the Lambda Function for Email Notification

- Create another Lambda function (ExpiryKeyRotation-Notify):
 - This function will be triggered by DynamoDB Streams when a TTL event occurs (key expiration).
 - Use AWS SDK to send an email via **Amazon SES**:
 - Configure the SES client to specify the sender and recipient email addresses.
 - SES must be verified and have appropriate permissions for sending emails.
 - Example email body:

“Your IAM access Key with ID <access_key> has expired. Please rotate your credential or remove unused keys.”



9. Set Up Amazon SES for Email Notifications

- In **Amazon SES**, verify the sender and recipient email addresses.
- Configure the necessary permissions and policies to allow SES to send emails.
- Link the **Notification Lambda function** to SES for sending the email upon key expiration.

The screenshot shows the Amazon SES console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for various SES features. The main content area is titled 'Identities' and includes a search bar, a table of identities, and a 'Recommendations' section.

Identities (2/2)

Identity	Identity type	Identity status
j.karthikeyandev@gmail.com	Email address	Verified
2116018@saec.ac.in	Email address	Verified

Recommendations (0)

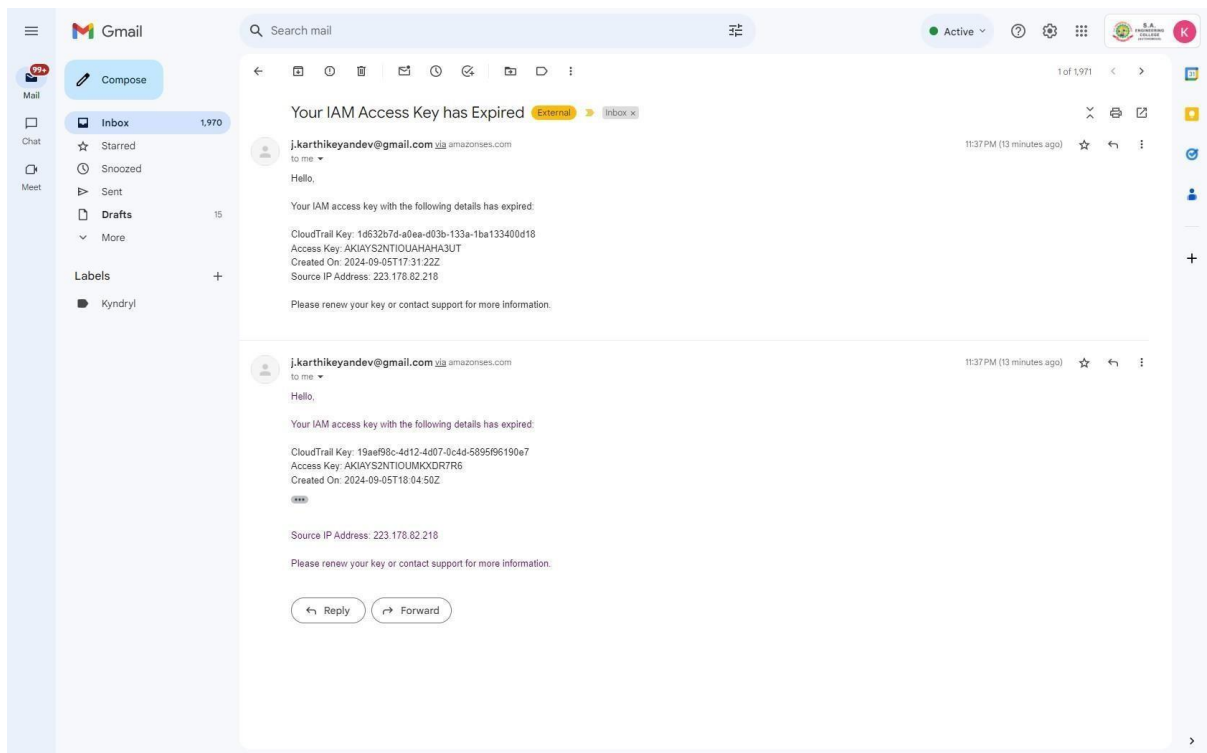
No recommendations found

Select up to 10 verified domain identities and click Check for recommendations on the Identities table above.

Enable Virtual Deliverability Manager to generate recommendations automatically

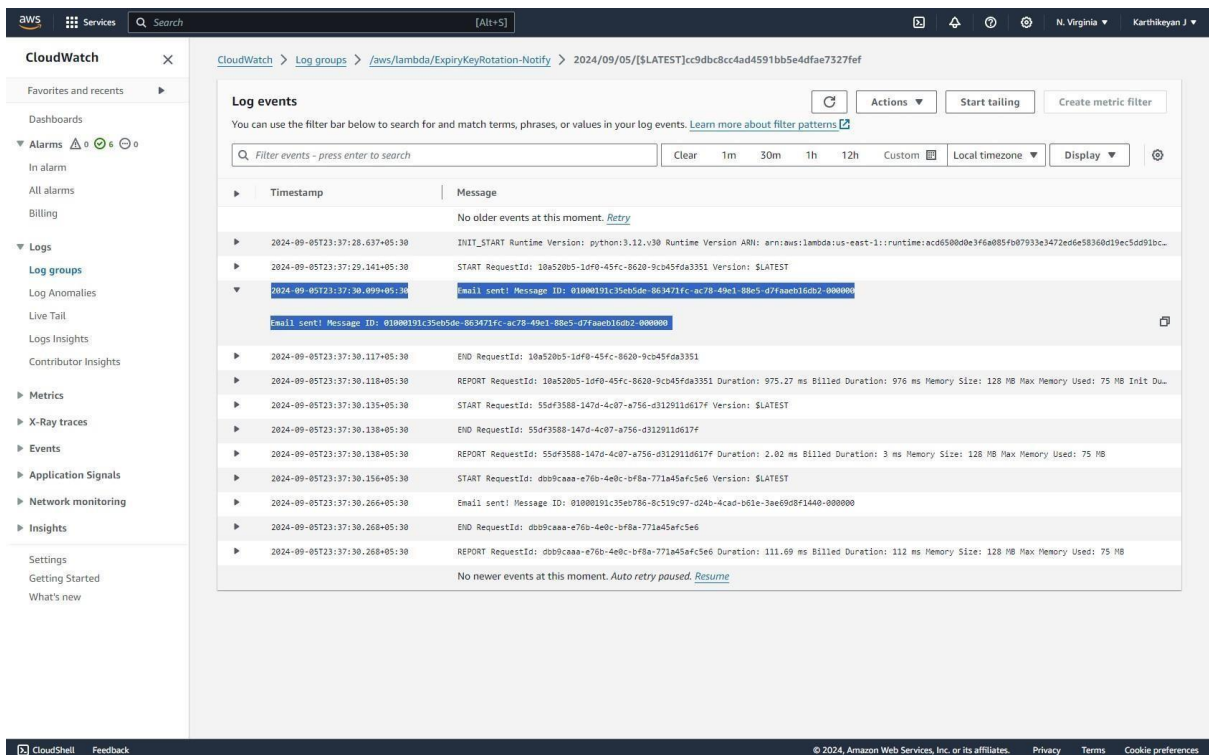
10. Test the Setup

- Test the flow by creating a new access key using AWS CLI or Console.
- Verify that the CloudTrail logs the event, EventBridge triggers the Lambda function, and the key is stored in DynamoDB with the TTL attribute.
- After key expiration (or by manually updating the TTL for testing), confirm that SES sends the expiration email.



11. Security and Permissions

- Ensure all necessary IAM roles and policies are in place for the Lambda functions to interact with CloudTrail, DynamoDB, and SES.
- Use **AWS Key Management Service (KMS)** if you require encryption for sensitive data like access keys stored in DynamoDB.



Conclusion

This setup ensures that IAM access keys are automatically rotated every 90 days. When a key is created, it is logged via CloudTrail and processed through EventBridge to a Lambda function that stores the details in DynamoDB. A Timeto-Live (TTL) attribute is added to automatically expire the keys after 90 days, triggering another Lambda function that sends a notification via SES when the key expires.

1.ExpiryKeyRotation-Creation (Lambda Function Code):

```
import json from datetime import
datetime, timedelta import boto3

#Create a DynamoDB client table_name='iamkey_storer'
region_name='us-east-1'
client_dynamo=boto3.resource('dynamodb',region_name=region_name)
dynamodb=client_dynamo.Table(table_name)

#Function to create an item in DynamoDB table
def put_item_to_dynamodb(item):
    dynamodb.put_item(Item=item)

def lambda_handler(event, context):

    #TODO implement

    print(event) data_to_insert={}
    data_to_insert['access_key']=event['detail']['responseElements']['accessKey']['accessKeyId']
    creation_time_str=event['detail']['responseElements']['accessKey']['createDate']
    creation_time = datetime.strptime(creation_time_str, '%b %d, %Y %l:%M:%S %p')
    data_to_insert['created_on'] = creation_time.strftime('%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ')
    data_to_insert['sourceIPAddress']=event['detail']['sourceIPAddress']
    data_to_insert['cloudtrail_key']=event['id']

    put_item_to_dynamodb(data_to_insert)

    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')
    }
```


2.ExpiryKeyRotation-Notify (Lambda Function Code):

```
import json
import boto3

# Initialize the SES client
ses = boto3.client('ses')

def lambda_handler(event, context):

    # Iterate over the records from DynamoDB stream event
    for record in event['Records']:
        # Check if the event type is 'REMOVE', indicating TTL
        # expiration
        if record['eventName'] == 'REMOVE':
            #Extract the expired item details
            expired_item = record['dynamodb']['Keys']
            item_attributes = record['dynamodb']['OldImage']

            # Extract relevant attributes
            cloudtrail_key = expired_item['cloudtrail_key']['S']
            source_ipaddress = item_attributes['source_ipaddress']['S']
            current_time = item_attributes['current_time']['S']

            # Create the email content

            subject = "Your IAM Access Key has Expired"

            (MENTION THE BODY CONTENT OF THE MESSAGE)

            )

            # Define SES email parameters
            response = ses.send_email(
                Source='your-verified-email@example.com', # Replace with your verified sender email

                Destination={

                    'ToAddresses': ['j.karthikeyandev@gmail.com'], # Replace with recipient email

                },
```

```
Message={  
  
    'Subject': {  
  
        'Data': subject,  
  
        'Charset': 'UTF-8'  
  
    },  
  
    'Body': {  
  
        'Text': {  
  
            'Data': body_text,  
  
            'Charset': 'UTF-8'  
  
        }  
  
    }  
  
}  
  
)
```

```
    # Log the email response  
print(f"Email sent! Message ID: {response['MessageId']}")  
return {  
  
    'statusCode': 200,  
  
    'body': json.dumps('Lambda function executed successfully!')  
  
}
```