Managing Access to AWS



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Identity and Access Management







Overview

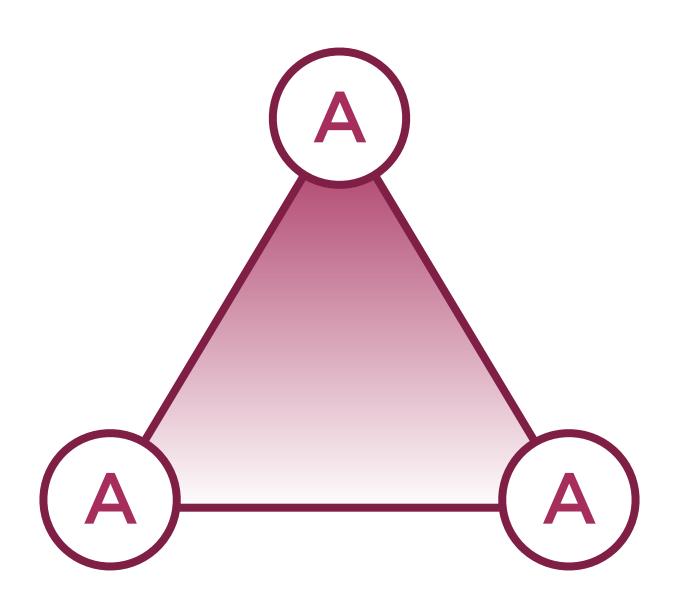
Return of the AAA concept
Users love to role play in groups
Cleaning up someone's user mess
Assuming a hamster role
Protecting S3 content from yourself

The IAM Security Model

IAM Responsibilities

Authentication

Authorization



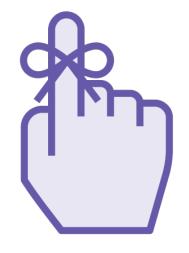
IAM Authentication

Determines if a user is who they say they are.

IAM Authentication Methods



Password



Passwords are only needed if a user will log into the AWS console

Password Policy Options

Password complexity

Password length

Password expiration

Requiring users to use MFA is a simple and effective way to drastically increase security for your account

IAM Authentication Methods

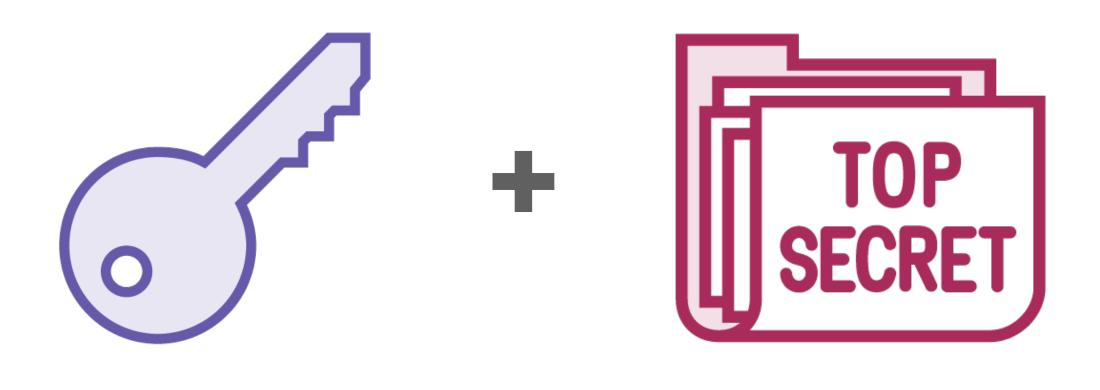




Password

Access Key

Components of an Access Key



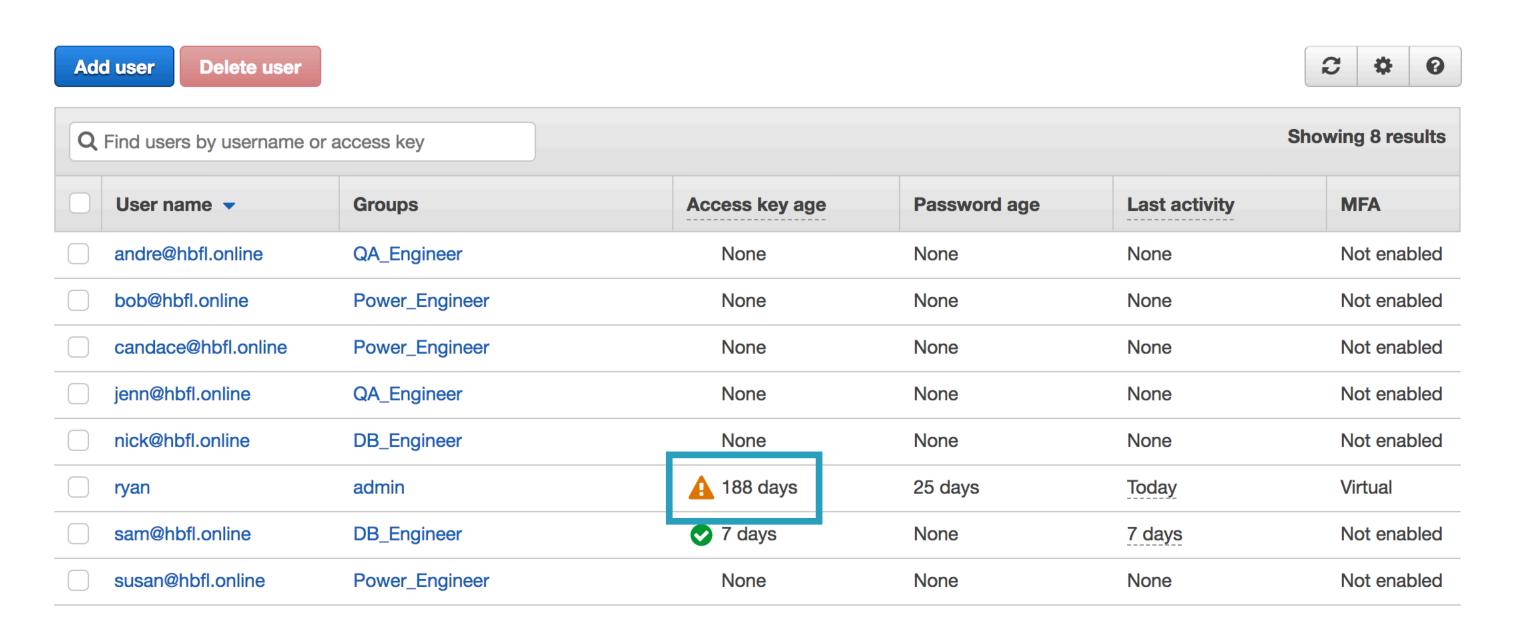
Used to

identify key

Only visible

on creation

Rotate access keys regularly



Don't be like me

IAM Authorization

Determines what a user can do and can't do.

IAM Policy



IAM Policy Properties

Allow/Deny

Action (what the user can do)

Resource (what resource the policy applies to)

Do Anything to Anything Policy

List DynamoDB Tables Policy

```
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": [
    "dynamo:ListTables"
],
"Resource": "*"
}
```

Users, Groups, and Roles

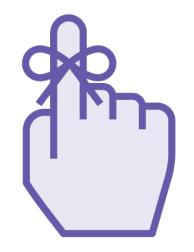
IAM User

Represents a person or service that needs access to AWS.

How to Let a User Do Things

Attach a managed policy

Create and attach an inline policy



AWS recommends attaching policies to groups and then assigning users to them.

Ryan's Rule of Thumb for IAM Design

1 - 5 Users

Attach policies to users

6 - 20 Users

Assign users to groups

20+ Users

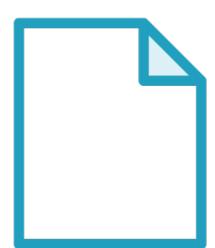
Use SAML or OpenID

IAM Group

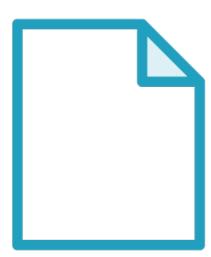
Contains users and policies to cleanly assign permissions to users.

-Developer Group - -

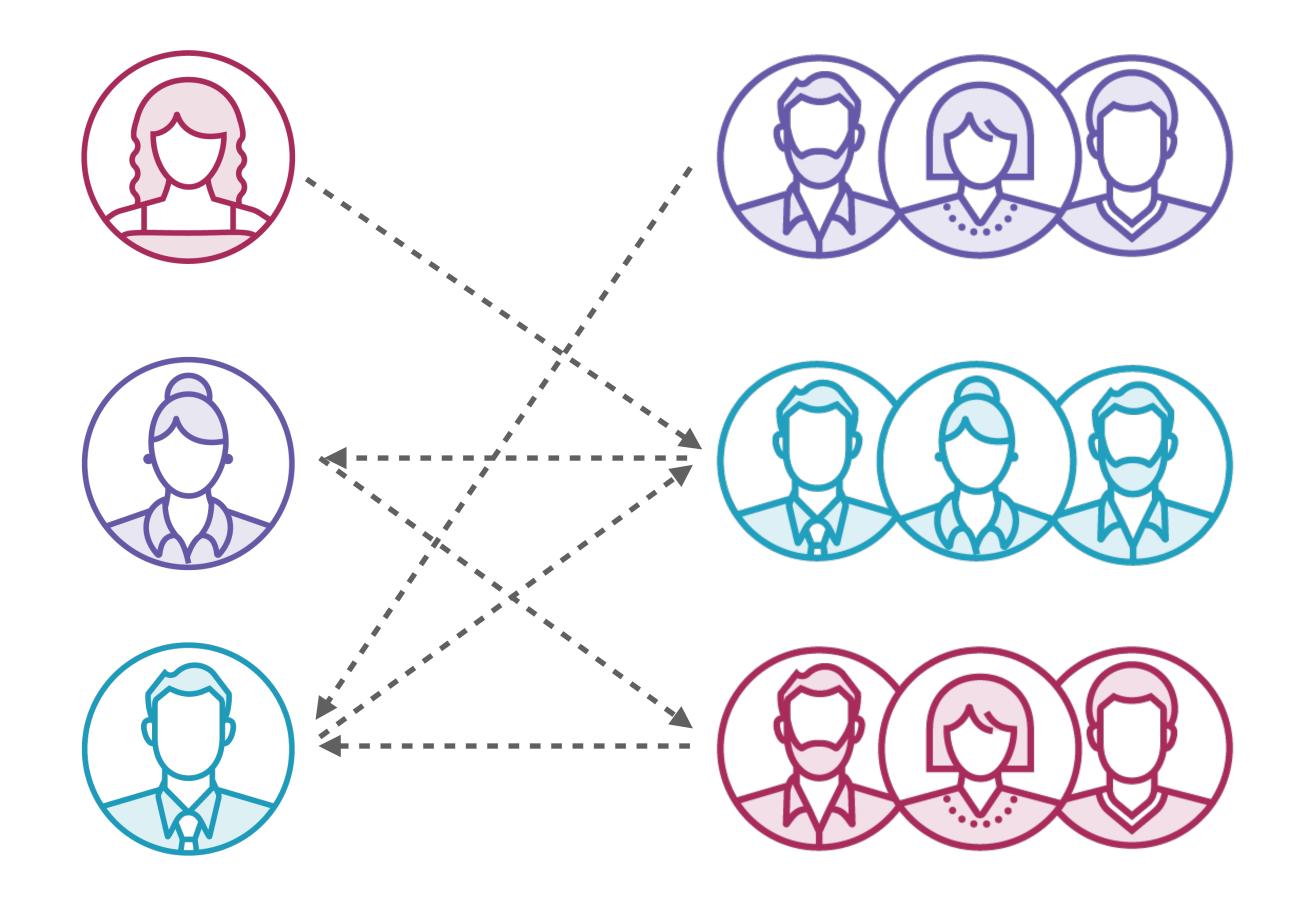




EC2 Full Access Policy



CloudFormation
Full Access
Policy



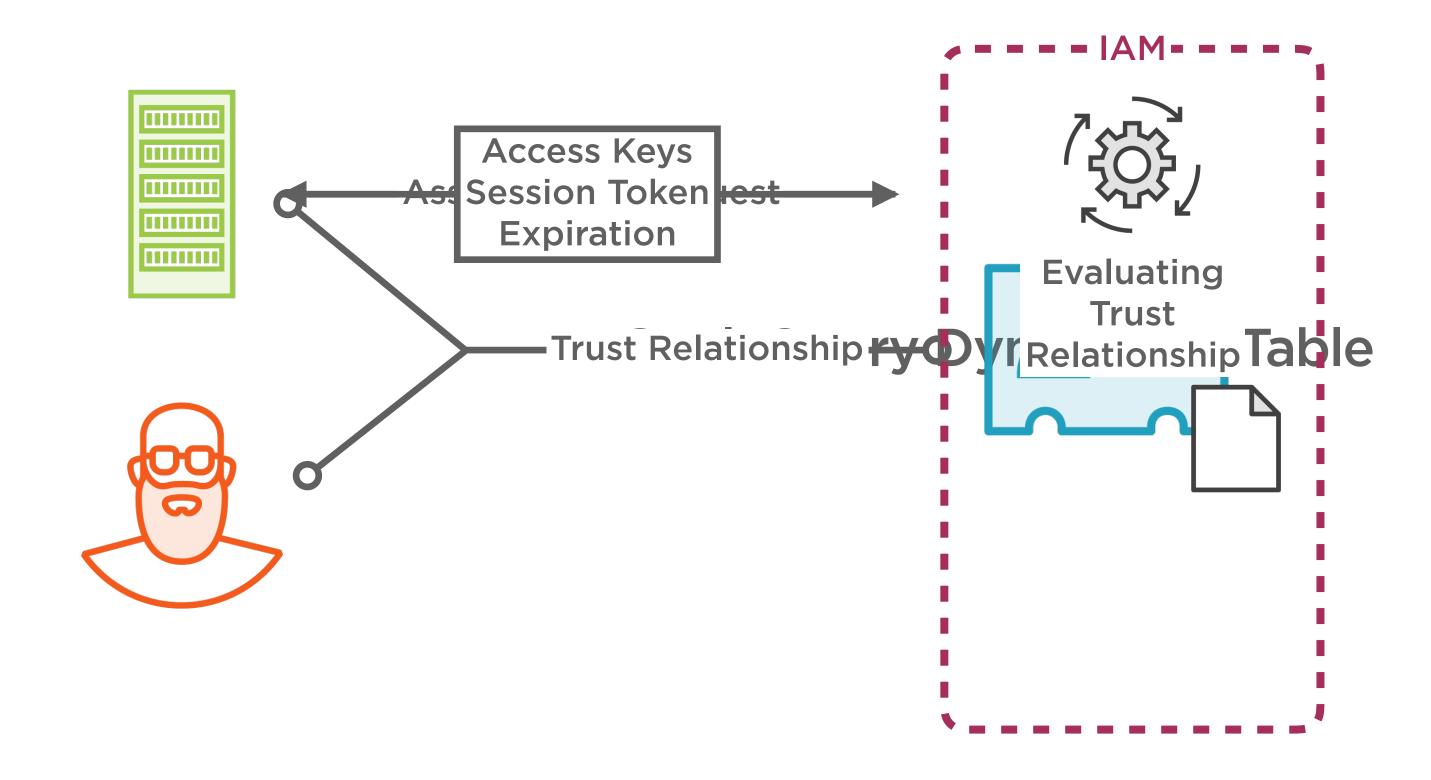
IAM Role

Entities that have attached policies. Resources can assume a role to obtain the permissions from the policies.

Roles don't use traditional authentication methods

Roles have trust relationships with AWS resources

Assume Role Example



When credentials expire, assume the role again

Remember This?

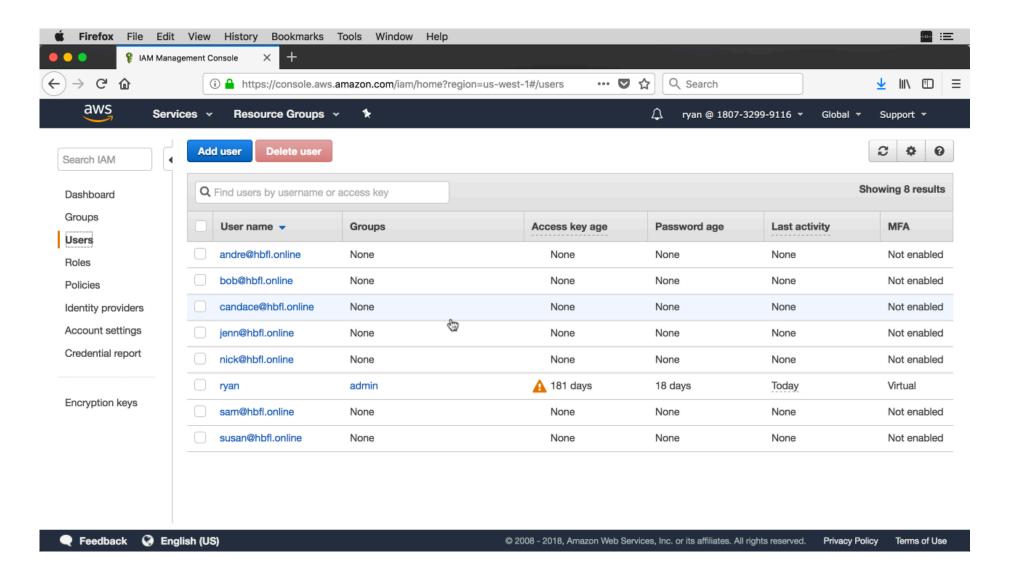
```
"HamsterEC2InstanceRole": {¬
 "Type": "AWS::IAM::Role", ¬
 "Properties": {¬
 "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {-
 "Version": "2012-10-17",-
 "Statement": [-
  "Effect": "Allow",-
 □ □ □ □ "Principal": {¬
      "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"-
 "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
 "ManagedPolicyArns": [ "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess" ]
```

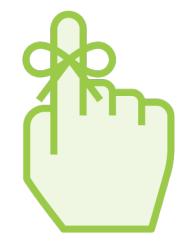
Instance Profile

Maps an EC2 Instance to an IAM Role that it will assume for authorization.

Organizing Users into Groups







In real world situations, don't create users with CloudFormation

sam@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess

AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess

ServiceReadPolicy

susan@hbfl.online

AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess

CloudFormationFullAccessPolicy

andre@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess

ServiceReadPolicy

candace@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2FullAccess

AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess

ServiceReadPolicy

jenn@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess

AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess

ServiceReadPolicy

bob@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2FullAccess

AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess

CloudFormationFullAccessPolicy

nick@hbfl.online

AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess

EC2ReadOnlyGroup

EC2FullAccessGroup

DynamoDBReadOnlyGroup

DynamoDBFullAccessGroup

ServiceReadOnlyGroup

CloudFormationFullAccessGroup

Grouping Method #1

Group by Service Need

Control access to services in one place

Many groups, often mirroring policies





Grouping Method #2

Group by Responsibility

Matches closely to job title



Doesn't follow principle of least privilege



DB Engineer _ _ _ _ Power Engineer - - ------QA Engineer----AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess AmazonEC2FullAccess AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess ServiceReadPolicy CloudFormationFullAccessPolicy ServiceReadPolicy AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess

sam@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess

A DB Engineer Group ss

ServiceReadPolicy

susan@hbfl.online

Power Engineer Group

CloudFormationFullAccessPolicy

andre@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess

QA Engineer Group

serviceReadPolicy

candace@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2FullAccess

Power Engineer Group

ServiceReadPolicy

jenn@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess

Ama QA Engineer Group

cess

ServiceReadPolicy

bob@hbfl.online

AmazonEC2FullAccess

Power Engineer Group

CloudFormationFullAccessPolicy

nick@hbfl.online

A DB Engineer Group

Managing Users and Groups in IAM

Creating and Assuming IAM Roles

Managing Access to S3 Content

Object Access Methods in S3

IAM Policy

S3 Bucket Policy

S3 Bucket ACL

S3 Object ACL



When should I use each method?

S3 Access Method #1

IAM Policy

Need access to create IAM policies

Separates bucket access from the bucket itself

S3 Bucket Policy

Same type of access control as IAM policy

Configuration is kept with the bucket

Can enable full public access

S3 Bucket ACL

Can give similar access as S3 bucket policy AWS recommends only using for S3 logs

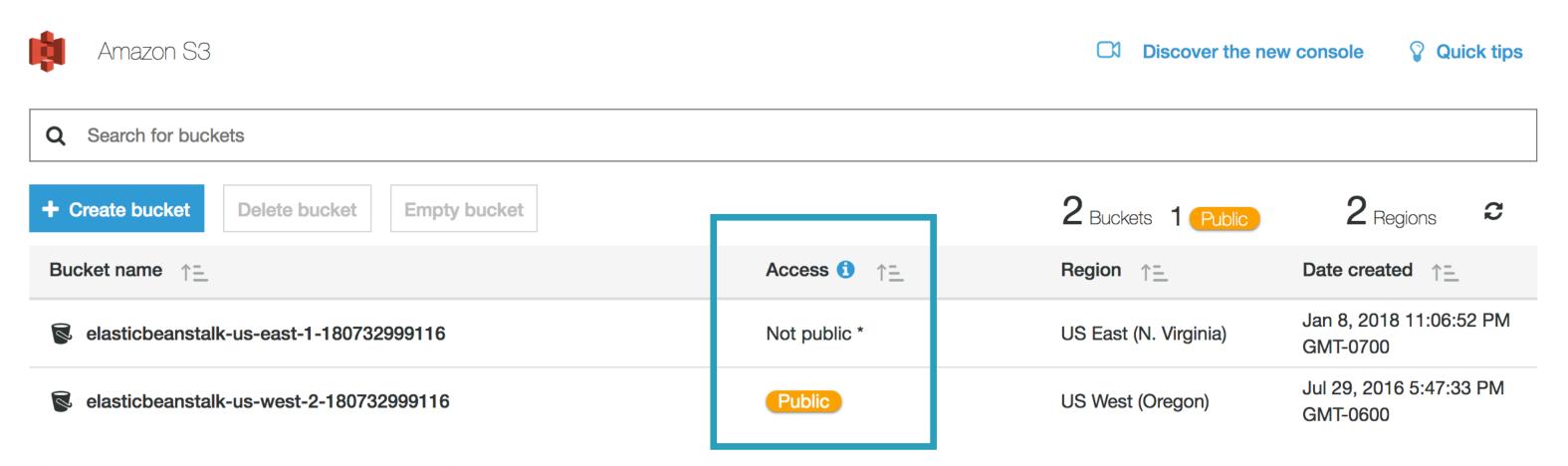
S3 Object ACL

Give access similar to S3 bucket ACL

Only method that applies to individual objects

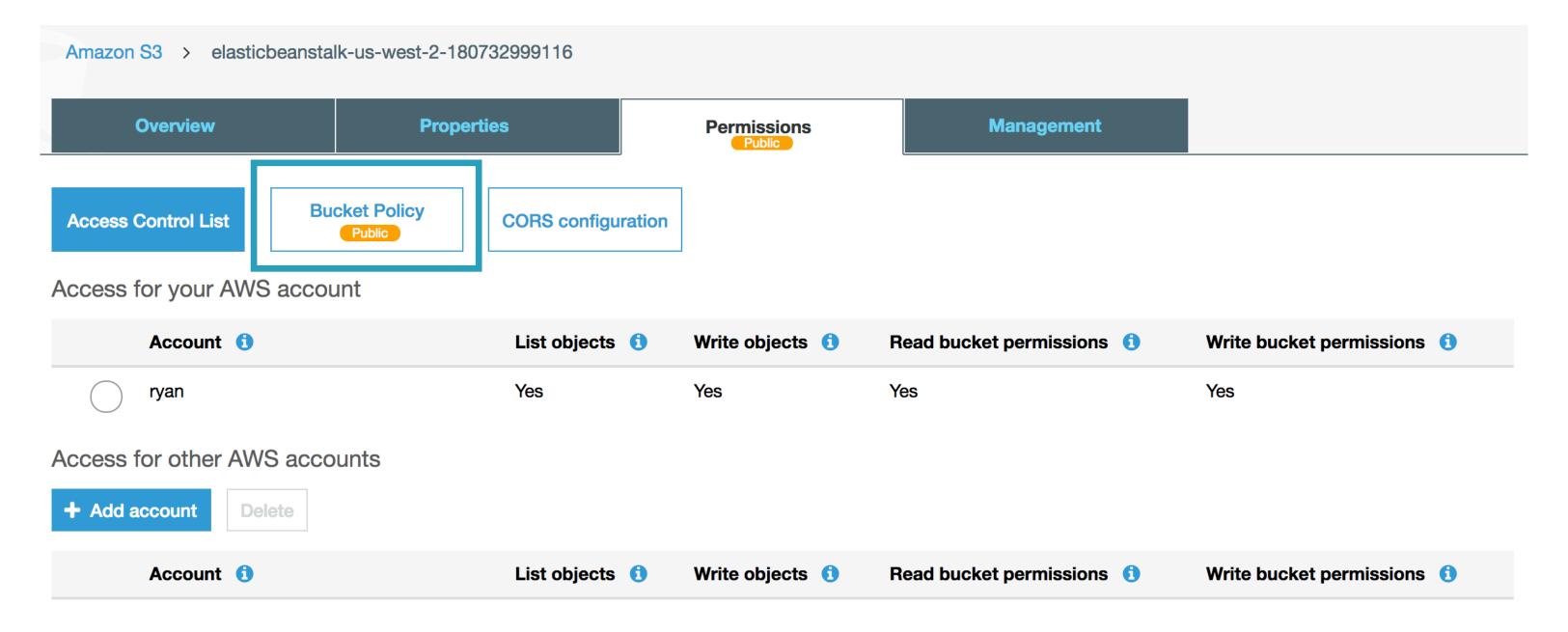
Each object ACL is unique to that object

S3 Dashboard



^{*} Objects might still be publicly accessible due to object ACLs. Learn more

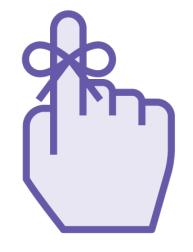
S3 Bucket Permissions



Don't become a statistic

Keep your S3 objects secure

Conclusion



I've learned the most about IAM by just trying things to understand how the service affects permissions

Summary

IAM: Authorizing and authenticating since 2012
Swapping policies between users and groups
Groups and policies > Users and policies
Becoming the hamster
I thought ACLs were just for VPCs?

Thank you!



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