# Tools - AWS - How to Configure AWS Service Catalog - step by step

1. Download the AWS CloudFormation Template

To provision and configure portfolios and products, you use AWS CloudFormation templates, which are JSON— or YAML-formatted text files. These templates describe the resources that you want to provision. You can use the AWS CloudFormation editor or any text editor to create and save templates.

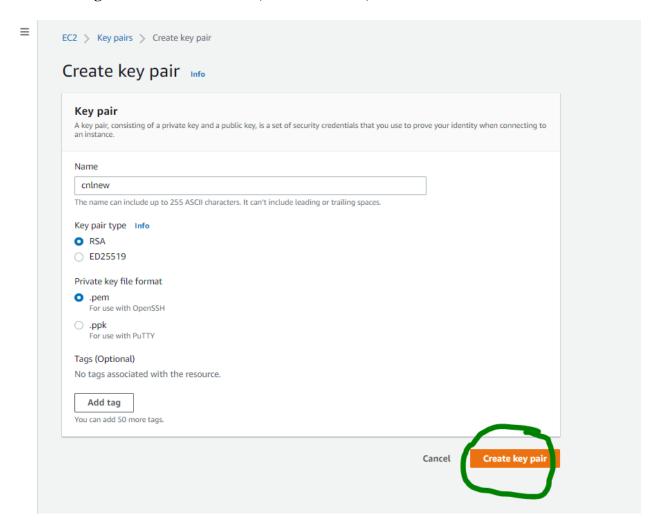
#### 2. Create a Key Pair

To enable your end users to launch the product that is based on the sample template for this tutorial, you must create an Amazon EC2 key pair. A key pair is a combination of a public key that is used to encrypt data and a private key that is used to decrypt data.

End users must specify the name of a key pair when they use AWS Service Catalog to launch the product that is based on the template.

#### To create a key pair

- Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
- In the navigation pane, under **Network & Security**, choose **Key Pairs**.
- On the **Key Pairs** page, choose **Create Key Pair**.
- For **Key pair name**, type a name that is easy for you to remember, and then choose **Create**.
- When the console prompts you to save the private key file, save it in a safe place.



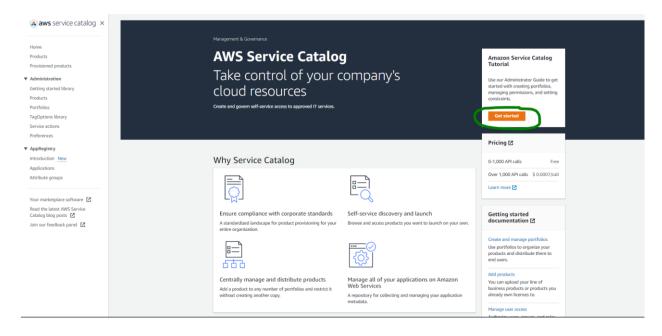
Save the **cnlnew.pem** file safely.

### 3. Create an AWS Service Catalog Portfolio

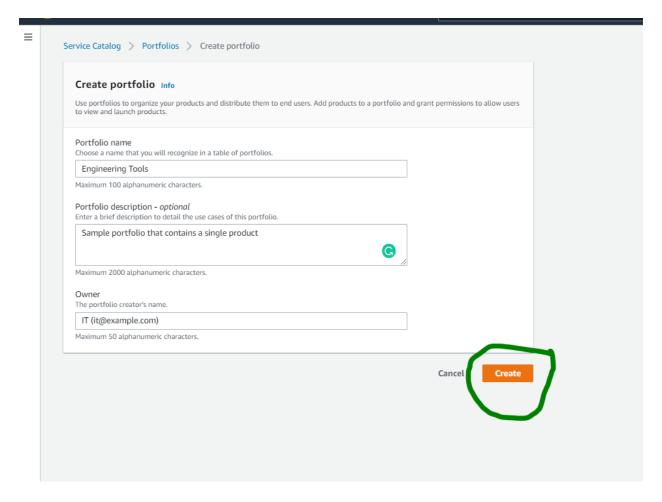
To provide users with products, begin by creating a portfolio for those products.

# To create a portfolio

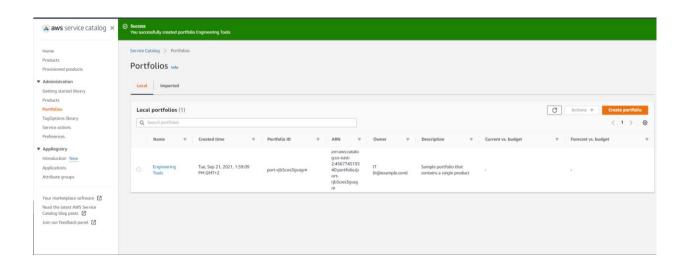
 Open the AWS Service Catalog console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/.



- If you are using the AWS Service Catalog administrator console for the first time, choose **Launch solutions with the Getting Started library** to start the wizard for configuring a portfolio. Otherwise, choose **Create portfolio**.
- Type the following values:
  - o **Portfolio name** Engineering Tools
  - o  ${\color{red} \textbf{Description}}$  Sample portfolio that contains a single product.
  - o **Owner** IT (it@example.com)
- Choose Create.



create portfolio  $\rightarrow$  choose create option.



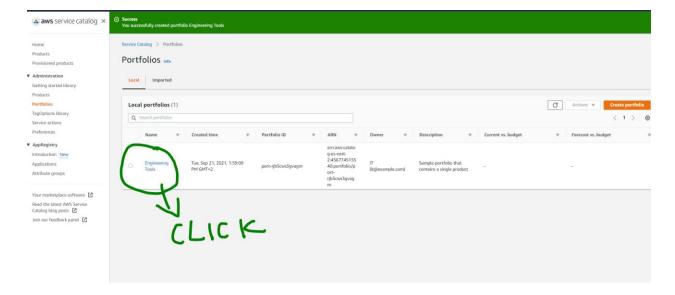
New portfolio has been created.

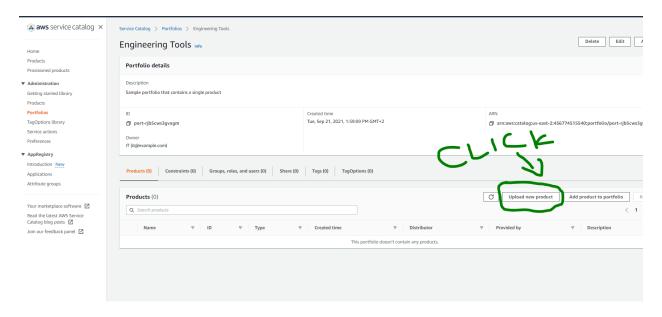
# 4. Create an AWS Service Catalog Product

After you have created a portfolio, you're ready to add a product. Now you will create a product called Linux Desktop, a cloud development environment that runs on Amazon Linux.

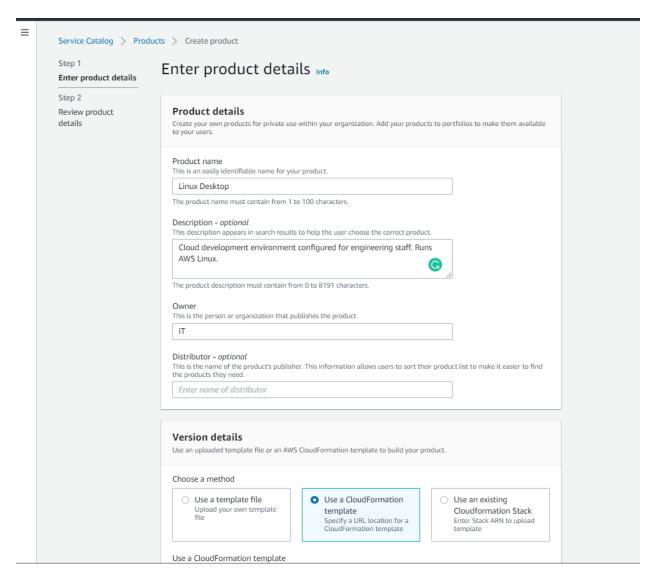
# To create a product

- If you've just completed the previous step, the **Portfolios** page is already displayed. Otherwise, open https://console.aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/.
- Choose the name **Engineering Tools** to open the portfolio details page, and then choose **Upload new product**.

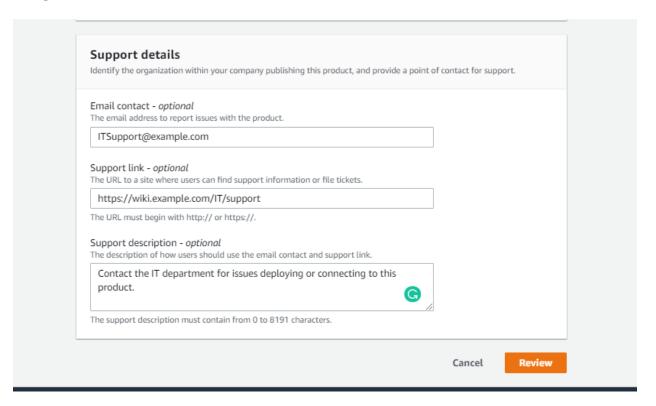




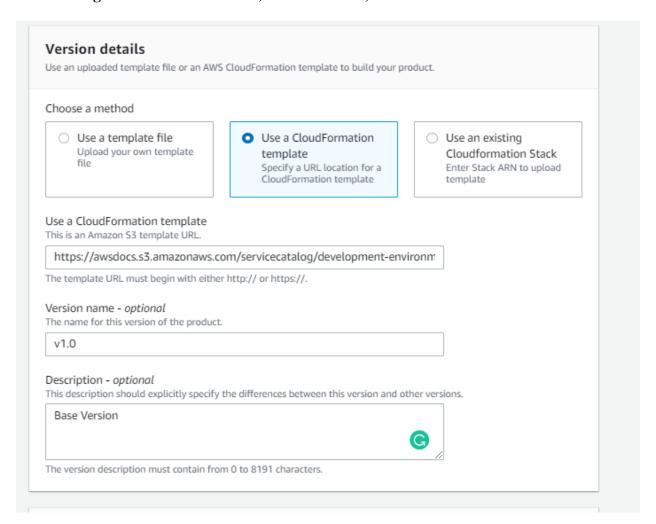
- On the **Enter product details** page, type the following and then choose **Next**:
  - o **Product name** Linux Desktop
  - o **Description** Cloud development environment configured for engineering staff. Runs AWS Linux.
  - o Provided by − IT
  - $\circ$  **Vendor** (blank)



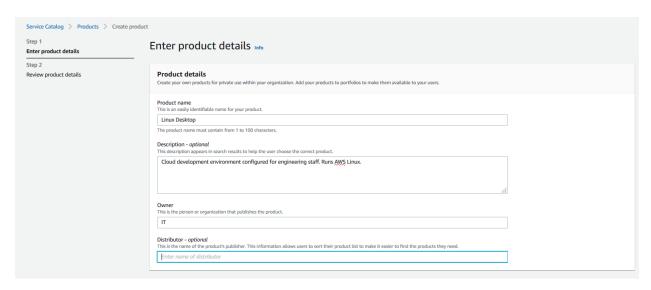
- On the **Enter support details** page, type the following and then choose **Next**:
  - o **Email contact** ITSupport@example.com
  - Support link https://wiki.example.com/IT/support
  - o **Support description** Contact the IT department for issues deploying or connecting to this product.

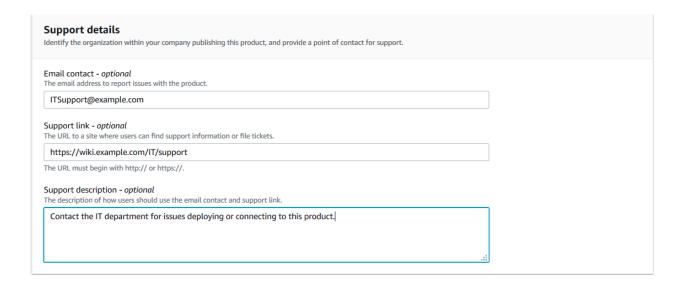


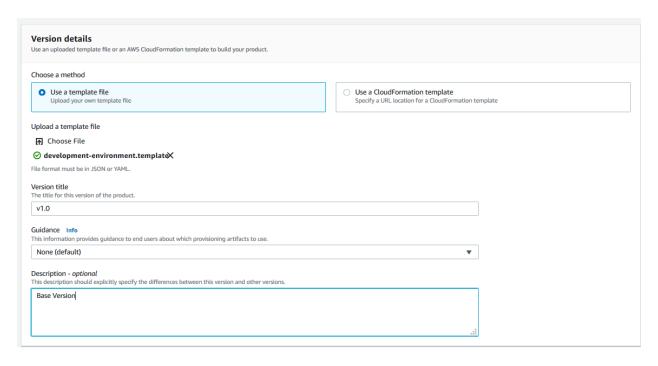
- On the Version details page, choose Specify an Amazon S3 template URL, type the following, and then choose Next:
  - Select
    template https://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/servicecatalog/developm
    ent-environment.template
  - $\circ$  **Version title** v1.0
  - o **Description** Base Version



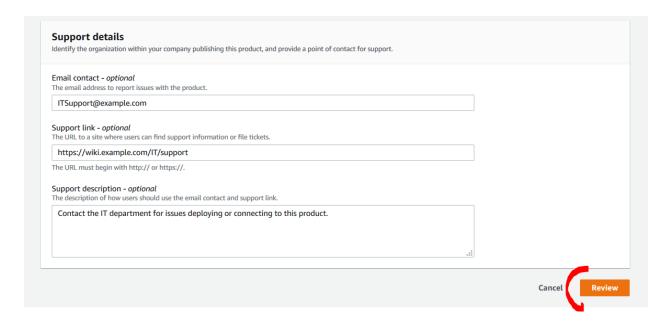
• On the **Review** page, choose **Create**.



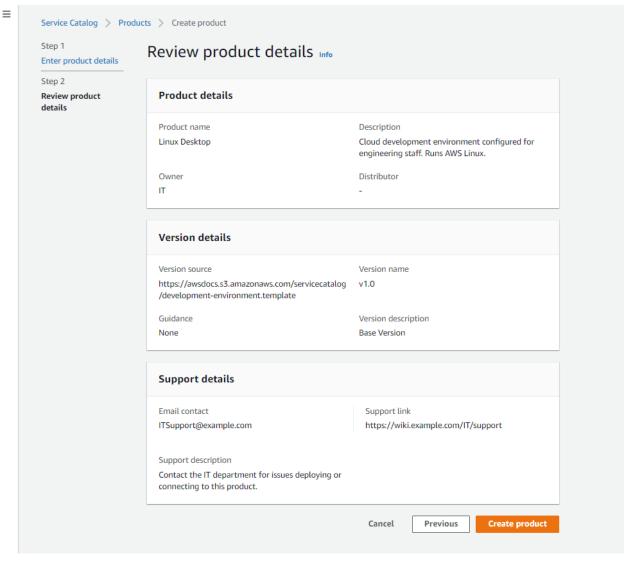


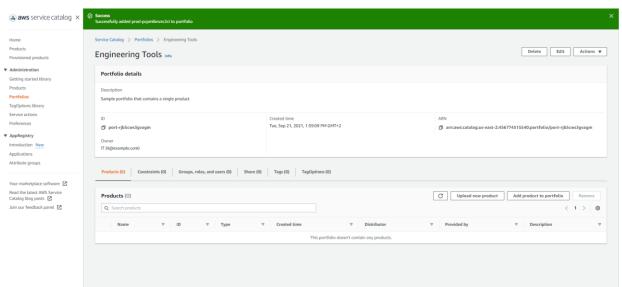


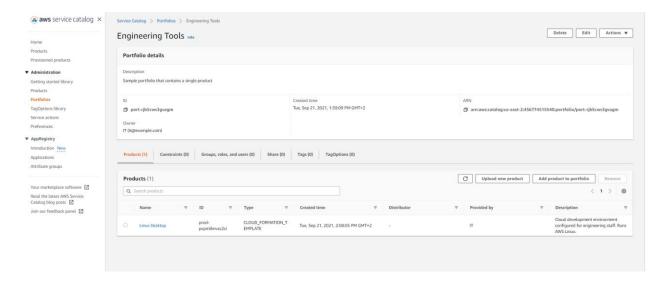
Once completed the above 3 sections (Version details, Support details, Product Details) then click review



Now create new product







### 5. Add a Template Constraint to Limit Instance Size

Constraints add another layer of control over products at the portfolio level. Constraints can control the launch context of a product (launch constraints), or add rules to the AWS CloudFormation template (template constraints).

Now add a template constraint to the Linux Desktop product that prevents users from selecting large instance types at launch time. The development-environment template allows the user to select from six instance types; this constraint limits valid instance types to the two smallest types, t2.micro and t2.small.

#### To add a template constraint to the Linux Desktop product

- On the portfolio details page, expand the **Constraints** section, and choose **Add constraints**.
- In the **Select product and type** window, for **Product**, choose **Linux Desktop**. Then, for **Constraint type**, choose **Template**.
- Choose **Continue**.
- For **Description**, type Small instance sizes.
- Paste the following into the **Template constraint** text box:

```
{
    "Rules": {
        "Rule1": {
        "Assertions": [
```

```
** Was service catalog X

**Now Service catalog X

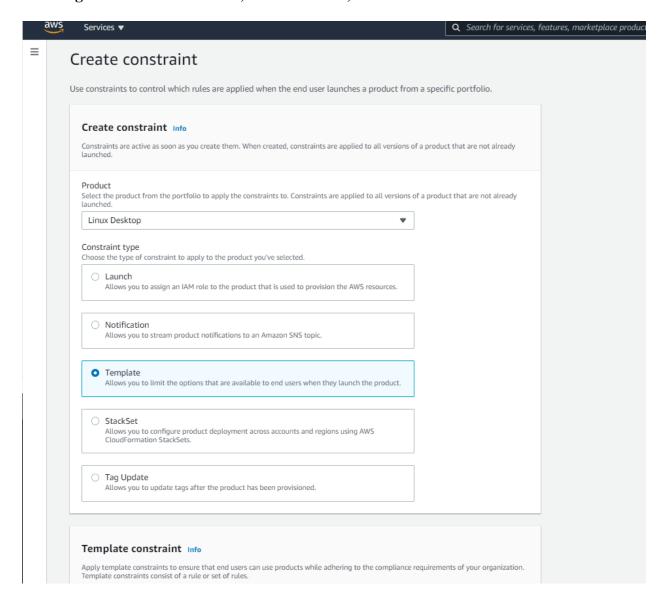
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```

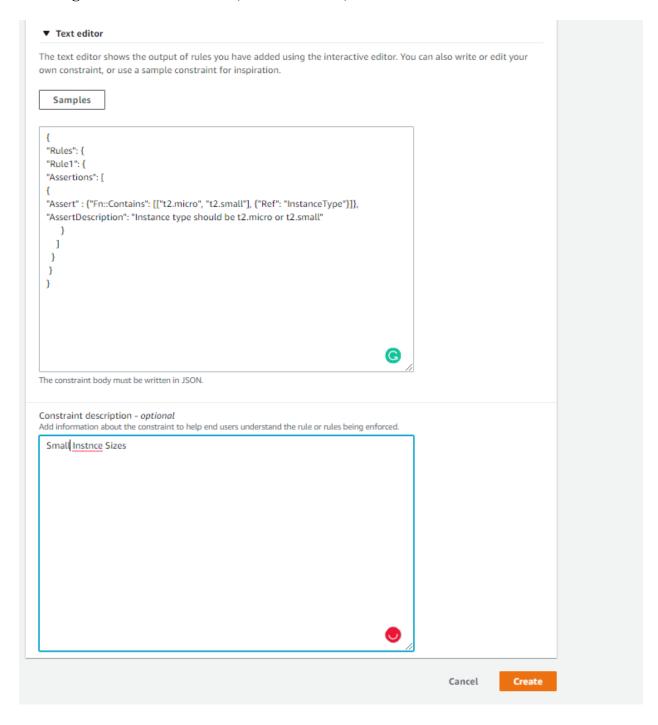


# Template constraint Info Apply template constraints to ensure that end users can use products while adhering to the compliance requirements of your organization. Template constraints consist of a rule or set of rules. Method You can create a constraint by adding rules using the interactive editor or manually by using the text editor if you want to write your own rules. Or, use the text editor to view the output of the interactive editor. Interactive editor Text editor Build a constraint with existing parameters and values. Use the text editor to view the output of the interactive editor or write your own constraint JSON. ▼ Text editor The text editor shows the output of rules you have added using the interactive editor. You can also write or edit your own constraint, or use a sample constraint for inspiration. Samples "Rules": { "Rule1": { "Assertions": [ "Assert": {"Fn::Contains": [["t2.micro", "t2.small"], {"Ref": "InstanceType"}]}, "AssertDescription": "Instance type should be t2.micro or t2.small" } ] } }

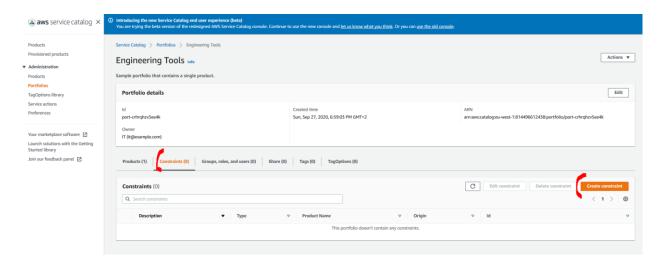
The constraint body must be written in JSON.

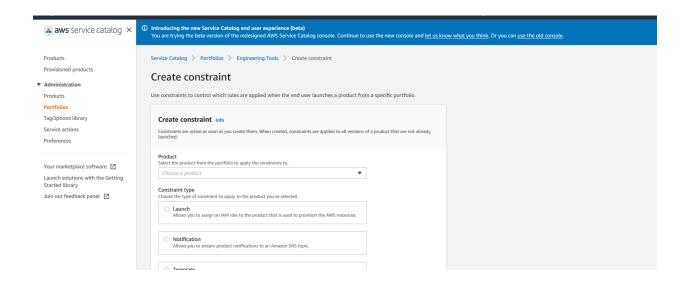
Constraint description - ontional

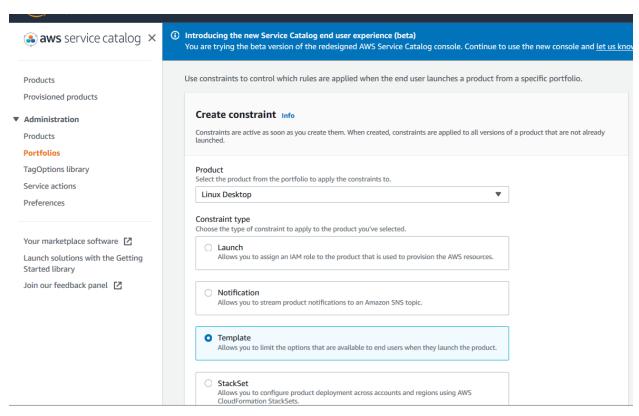
}

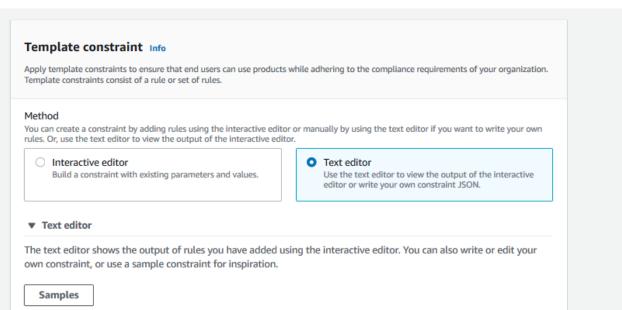


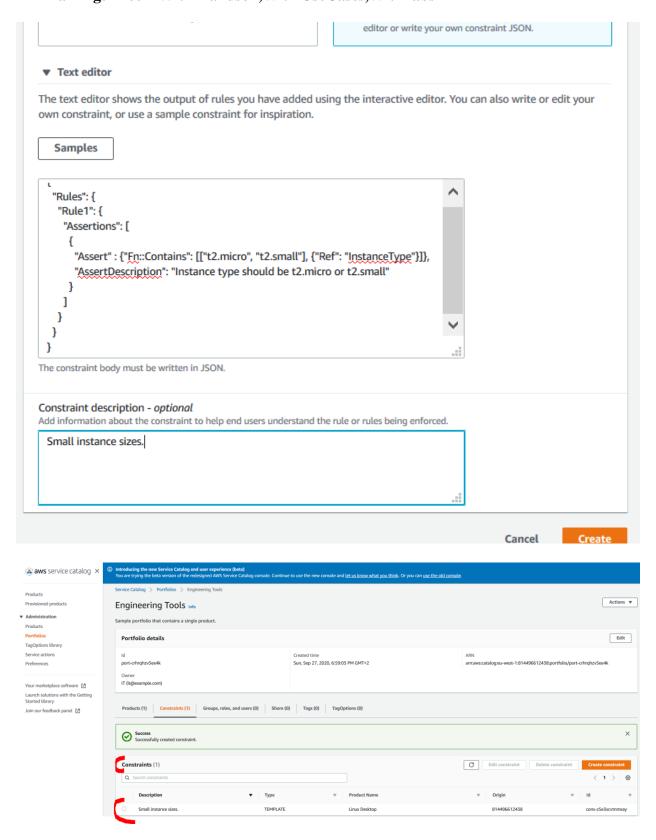
• Choose create.











Now constraints have been created.

#### 6. Add a Launch Constraint to Assign an IAM Role

A launch constraint designates an IAM role that AWS Service Catalog assumes when an end user launches a product. For this step, you will add a launch constraint to the Linux Desktop product so that AWS Service Catalog can use the AWS resources that are part of the product's AWS CloudFormation template. This launch constraint will enable the end user to launch the product and, after it is launched, manage it as a provisioned product.

Without a launch constraint, you would need to grant additional IAM permissions to your end users before they could use the Linux Desktop product. For example,

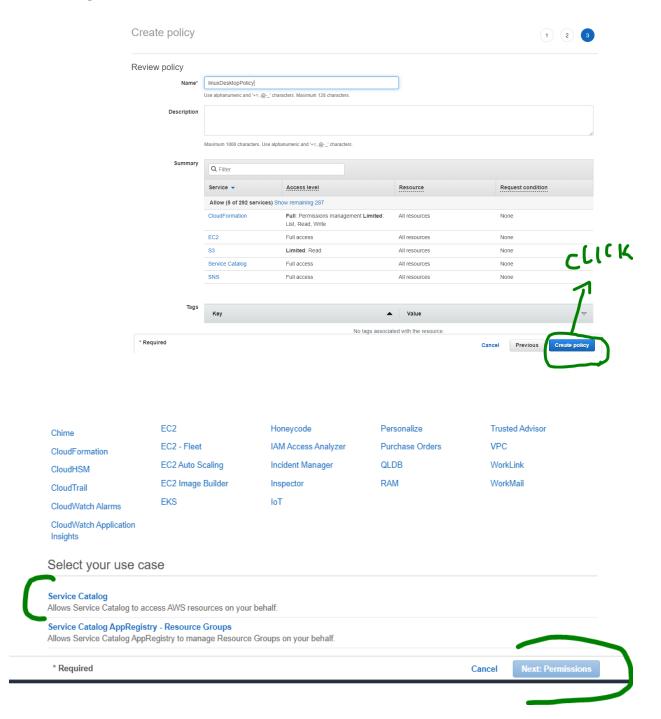
the ServiceCatalogEndUserAccess policy grants the minimum IAM permissions required to access the AWS Service Catalog end user console view. By using a launch constraint, you can keep your end users' IAM permissions to a minimum, which is an IAM best practice.

#### To add a launch constraint

- Open the IAM console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/.
- In the navigation pane, choose **Policies**. Choose **Create policy** and do the following:
  - 1. On the **Create policy** page, choose the **JSON** tab.
  - 2. Copy the following example policy and paste it in **Policy Document**, replacing the placeholder JSON in the text field:

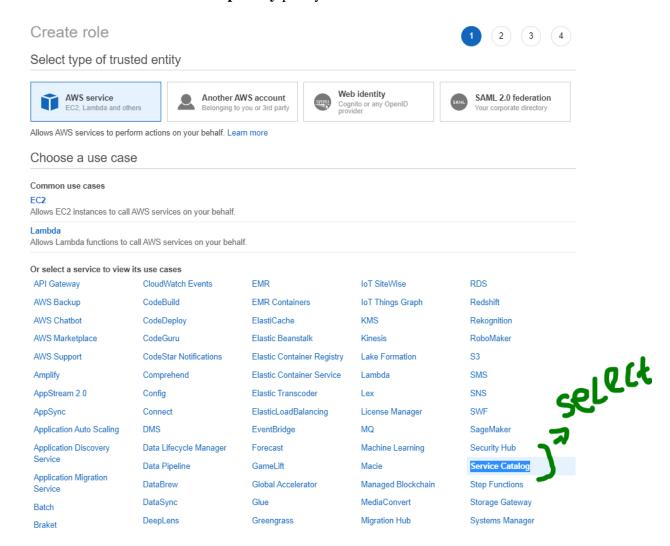
```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
            "cloudformation:CreateStack",
            "cloudformation:DeleteStack",
            "cloudformation:DescribeStackEvents",
            "cloudformation:DescribeStacks",
            "cloudformation:GetTemplateSummary",
            "cloudformation:SetStackPolicy",
            "cloudformation: ValidateTemplate",
            "cloudformation:UpdateStack",
            "ec2:*",
            "s3:GetObject",
            "servicecatalog:*",
            "sns:*"
        ],
```

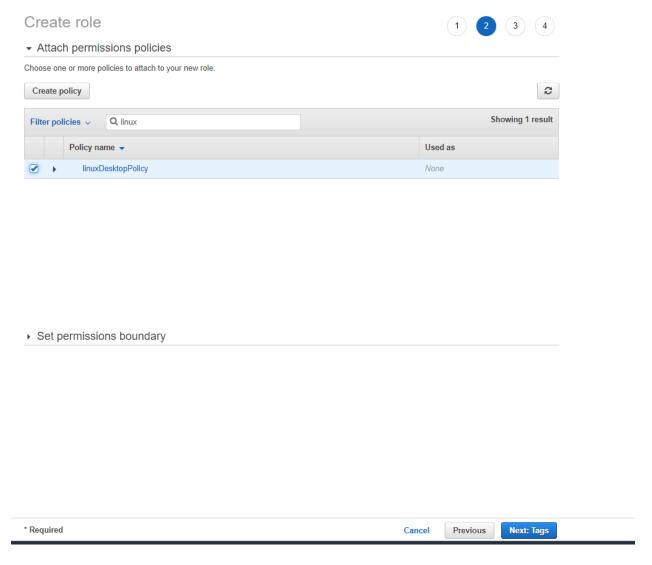
- 3. Choose **Review policy**.
- 4. For Policy Name, type linuxDesktopPolicy.



- 5. Choose Create policy.
- In the navigation pane, choose **Roles**. Choose **Create role** and do the following:
  - For Select role type, choose AWS service and then choose Service Catalog.
     Select the Service Catalog use case and then choose Next: Permissions.

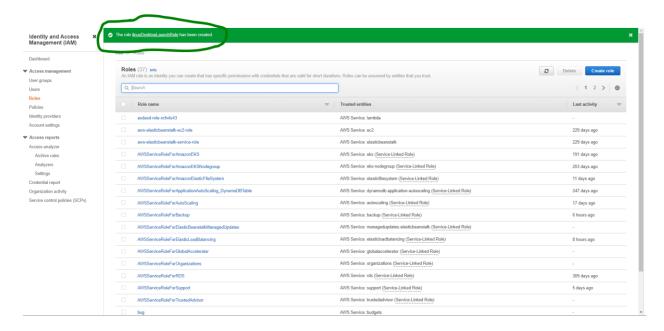
• Search for the **linuxDesktopPolicy** policy and then select the checkbox.



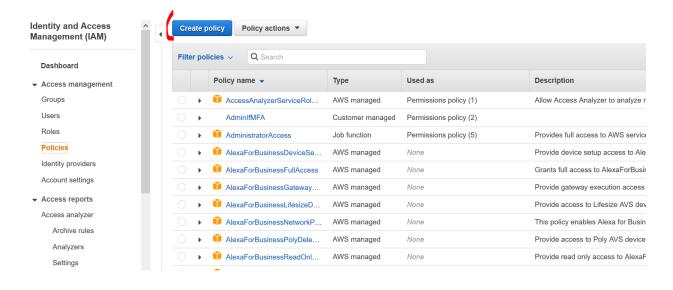


- o Choose Next: Tags, and then Next: Review.
- o For Role name, type linuxDesktopLaunchRole.
- Choose **Create role**.

Create role	1 2 3 4
Review	
Provide the required information below and review this role before you create it.	
Role name*	linuxDesktopLaunchRole
	Use alphanumeric and '+=,.@' characters. Maximum 64 characters.
Role description	Allows Service Catalog to access AWS resources on your behalf.
	Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=,.@' characters.
Trusted entities	AWS service: servicecatalog.amazonaws.com
Policies	linuxDesktopPolicy ☑
Permissions boundary	Permissions boundary is not set
No tags were added.	
* Required	Cancel Previous Create role

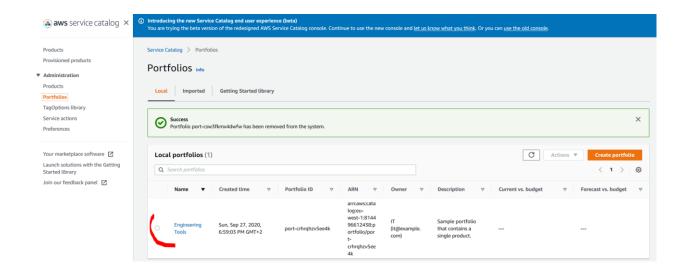


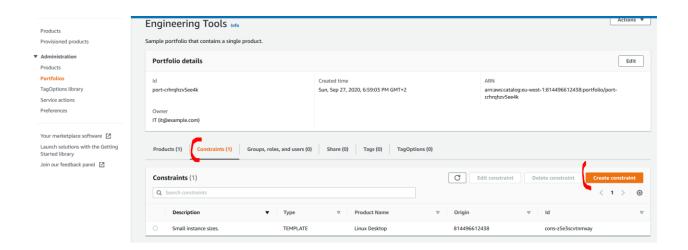
- Open the AWS Service Catalog console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/.
- Choose the All engineering tools portfolio.
- On the portfolio details page, choose the Constraints tab, and then choose Create constraint.
- For **Product**, choose **Linux Desktop**, and for **Constraint type**, choose **Launch**. Choose **Continue**.
- On the Launch constraint page, choose Search IAM roles, choose linuxDesktopLaunchRole, and then choose Submit.

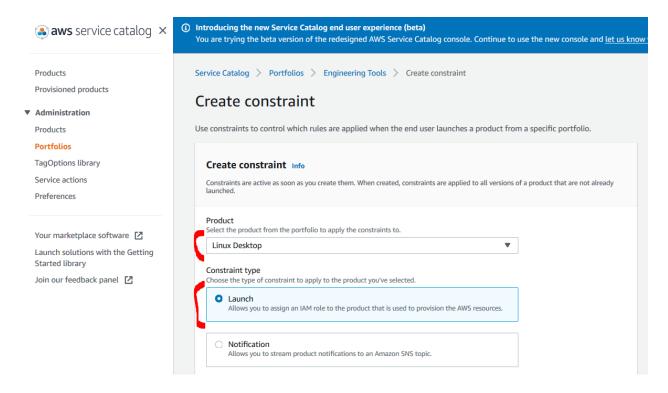


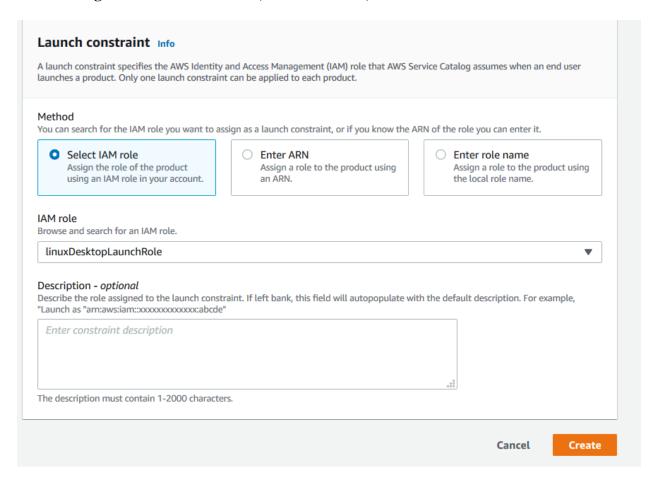
Open the AWS Service Catalog console

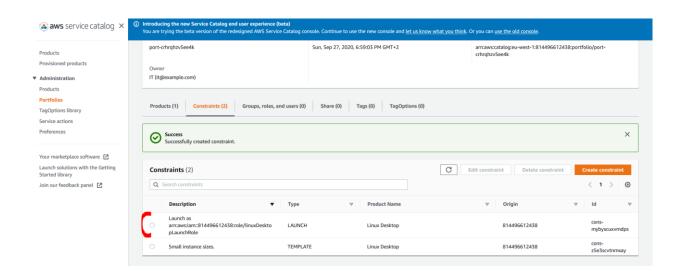
click the Engineering Tools portfolio









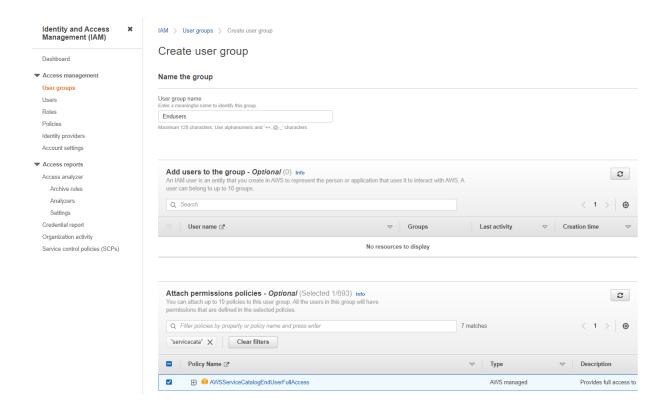


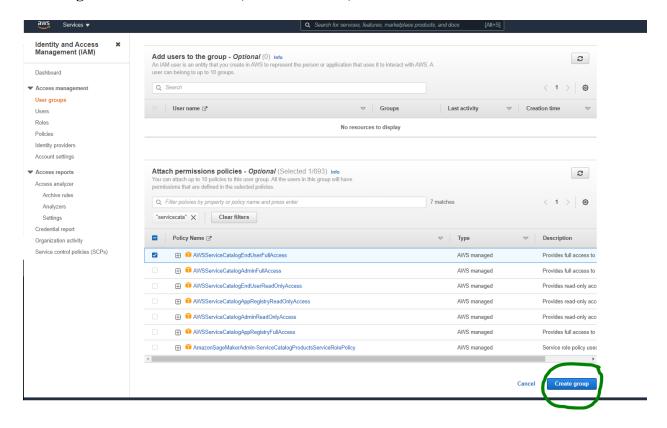
7. Grant Permissions to AWS Service Catalog End Users

Before the end user can use AWS Service Catalog, you must grant access to the AWS Service Catalog end user console view. To grant access, you attach policies to the IAM user, group, or role that is used by the end user. In the following procedure, we attach the **AWSServiceCatalogEndUserFullAccess** policy to an IAM group.

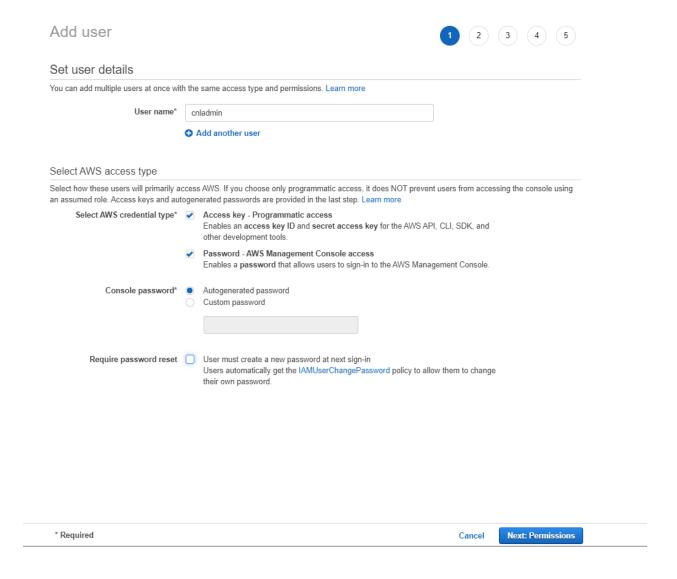
#### To grant permissions to an end user group

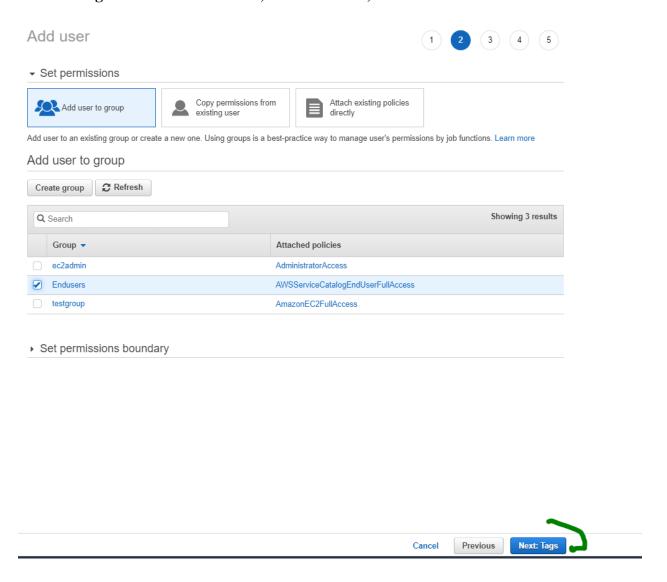
- Open the IAM console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/.
- In the navigation pane, choose **Groups**.
- Choose **Create New Group** and do the following:
  - o For Group Name, type Endusers, and then choose Next Step.
  - o In the search field, type AWSServiceCatalog to filter the policy list.
  - Select the checkbox for the AWSServiceCatalogEndUserFullAccess policy, and then choose Next Step. You also have the option to choose AWSServiceCatalogEndUserReadOnlyAccess instead.
  - o On the **Review page**, choose **Create Group**.
- In the navigation pane, choose **Users**.
- Choose **Add user** and do the following:
  - o For **User name**, type a name for the user.
  - o Select AWS Management Console access.
  - Choose **Next: Permissions**.
  - Choose Add user to group.
  - Select the checkbox for the Endusers group and choose Next: Tags and then Next: Review.
  - o On the **Review** page, choose **Create user**. Download or copy the credentials and then choose **Close**.

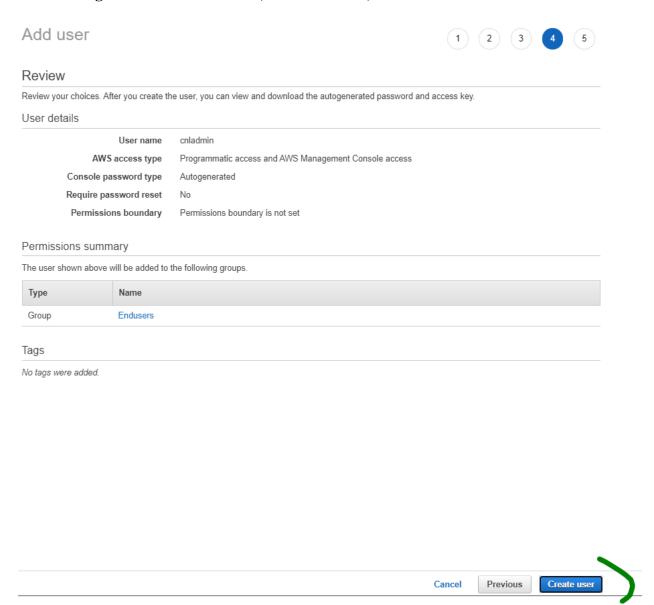


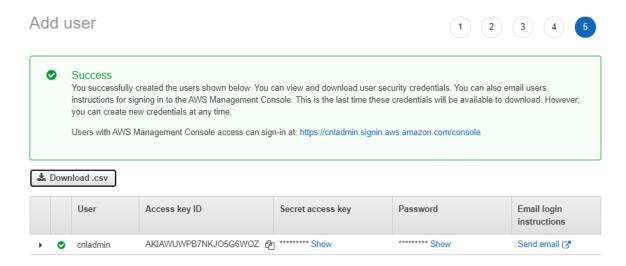


Create new user to test this service catalog functionality









#### 8. Grant End Users Access to the Portfolio

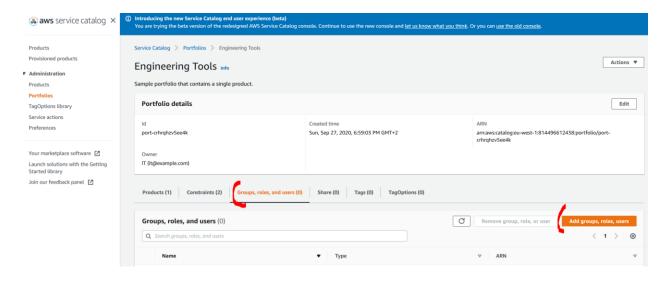
Now that you have created a portfolio and added a product, you are ready to grant access to end users.

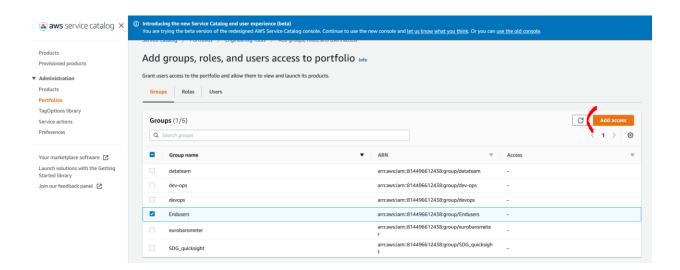
#### **Prerequisites**

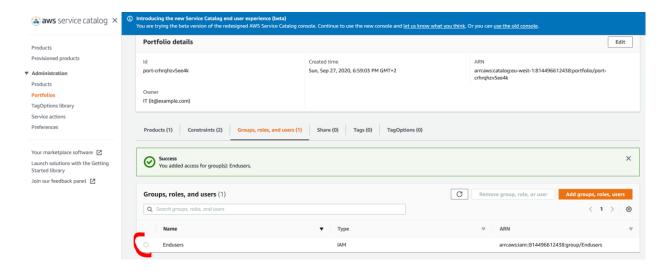
If you haven't created an IAM group for the endusers, see Section 7

### To provide access to the portfolio

- 1. On the portfolio details page, choose the **Groups, roles, and users** tab.
- 2. Choose **Add groups, roles, users**.
- 3. On the **Groups** tab, select the checkbox for the IAM group for the end users.
- 4. Choose Add Access.







#### 9. Test the End User Experience

To verify that the end user can successfully access the end user console view and launch your product, sign in to AWS as the end user and perform those tasks.

#### To verify that the end user can access the end user console

- 1. To sign in as the IAM user, use account-specific URL. To find this URL, open the IAM console, choose **Dashboard** in the navigation pane, and choose **Copy Link**. Paste the link in your browser, and use the name and password of the IAM user.
- 2. In the menu bar, choose the region in which you created the Engineering Tools portfolio.
- 3. Open the AWS Service Catalog console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/ and select Service
  - Catalog, Dashboard to see the following:
    - o **Products** The products that the user can use.
    - o **Provisioned products** The provisioned products that the user has launched.

#### To verify that the end user can launch the Linux Desktop product

- 1. In the **Products** section of the console, choose **Linux Desktop**.
- 2. Choose **Launch product** to start the wizard for configuring your product.
- 3. On the Product version page, for Name, type Linux-Desktop.
- 4. In the **Version** table, choose **v1.0**.
- 5. Choose Next.
- 6. On the **Parameters** page, type the following and choose **Next**:
  - o **Server size** Choose t2.micro.
  - Key pair Select the key pair that you created in Step 2: Create a Key Pair.

- o **CIDR range** Type a valid CIDR range for the IP address from which you will connect to the instance. This can be the default value (0.0.0.0/0) to allow access from any IP address, your IP address followed by /32 to restrict access to your IP address only, or something in between.
- 7. On the **Review** page, review the information that you typed, and then choose **Launch** to launch the stack. The console displays the stack details page for the Linux-Desktop stack. The initial status of the product is **Launching**. It takes several minutes for AWS Service Catalog to launch the product. To see the current status, refresh your browser. After the product is launched, the status is **Available**.

product is launched, the status is <b>Available</b> .
Now login AWS via the normal user.
Now logged in via normal user.
Goto to service catalog
Now the assigned product is getting listed in the user login.
see now user can provision instances only either t2.micro and t2.small sizes.
now launch the instance
The instance is now provisioned via Service catalog.
Now test normal user can able to launch EC2 instance directly from EC2 services or not ?