

# **AWS IAM**





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# Introduction to IAM



#### What Is IAM?



IAM = Identity & Access Management

# **Authentication Prove your identity**

- Username + Password + {MFA}
- Access Key + Secret Key or
- Access Key + Secret Key + Session Token

#### Authorization

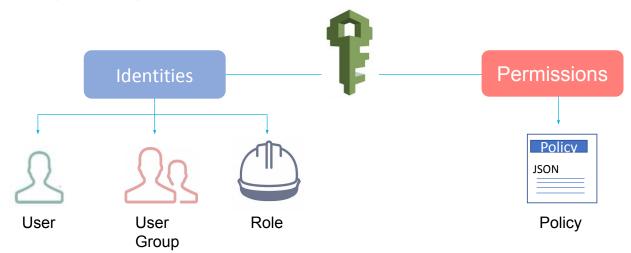
Permission to access resources

- IAM Policies and/or
- Resource Policies



#### Introduction to IAM





 IAM components can be mainly categorized under two terms; Identities and Permissions.





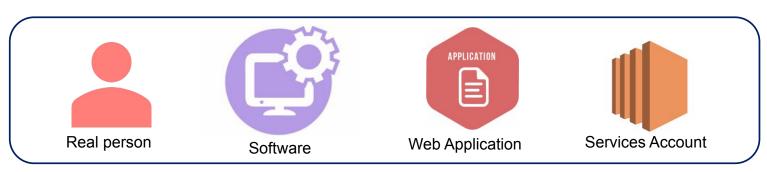
# IAM Users



#### **IAM Users**

#### What is IAM User?

(IAM) user is an entity that you create in AWS to represent the person or application that uses it to interact with AWS

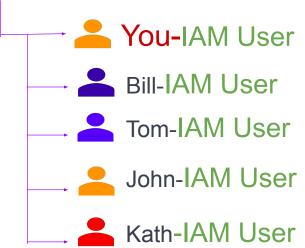






What is Root User and IAM User.

#### AWS Account Owner - Root User (You)



- Root User is a special user
- Username is email used to create account
- Generally, cannot limit permissions of Root User
- Cannot delete Root User
- Best practices:
  - Enable MFA for Root User
  - Don't user Root User for day-to-day work
  - Keep password in a secure location

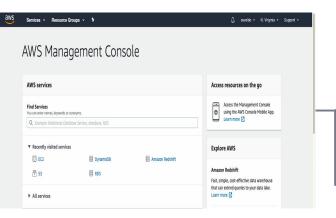


# IAM Users Access Types





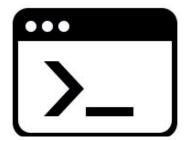
#### **AWS Management Console**



ROOT USER

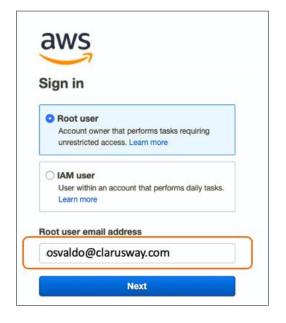
IAM USER.

# Programmatic Access



#### **IAM Users**







E-mail
Password

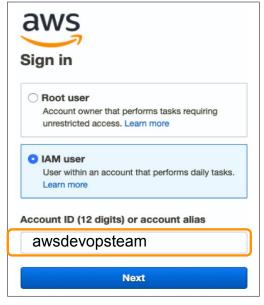




#### **IAM Users**



#### Sign in with IAM User- AWS Management Console Access





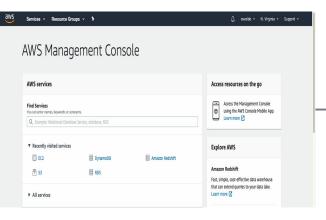
Account ID/Alias
User name
Password



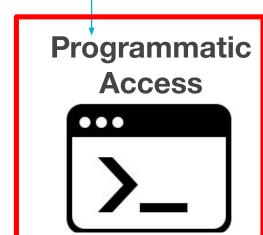




### **AWS Management Console**



ROOT USER



#### **IAM Users**

#### Sign in with IAM User- Programmatic Access

#### **SDKs**

































Sign in with IAM User- Programmatic Access





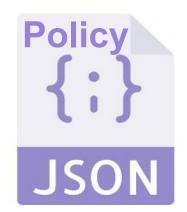
\*\*ROOT USER

IAM USER.

## IAM Polices



# IAM Polices What is a Policy?





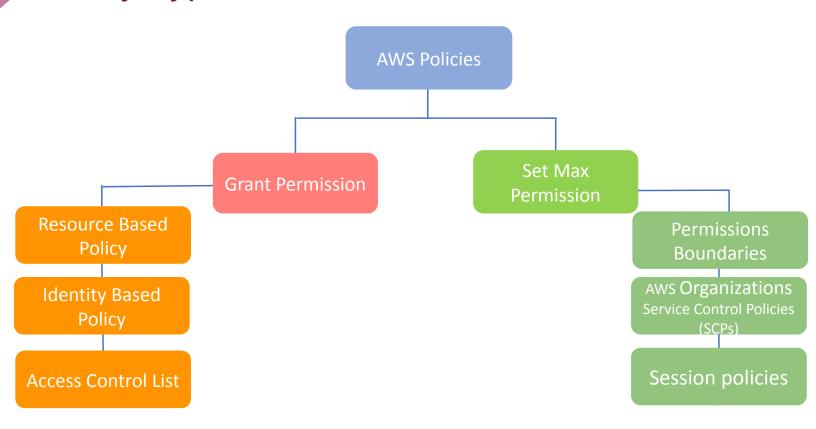
- Permissions in the policies determine whether the request is allowed or denied.
- Policies are stored in AWS as JSON documents.





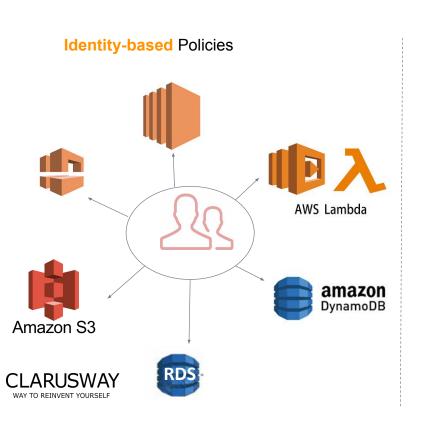
### Policy Types

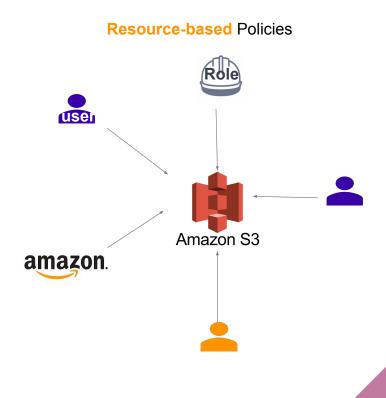


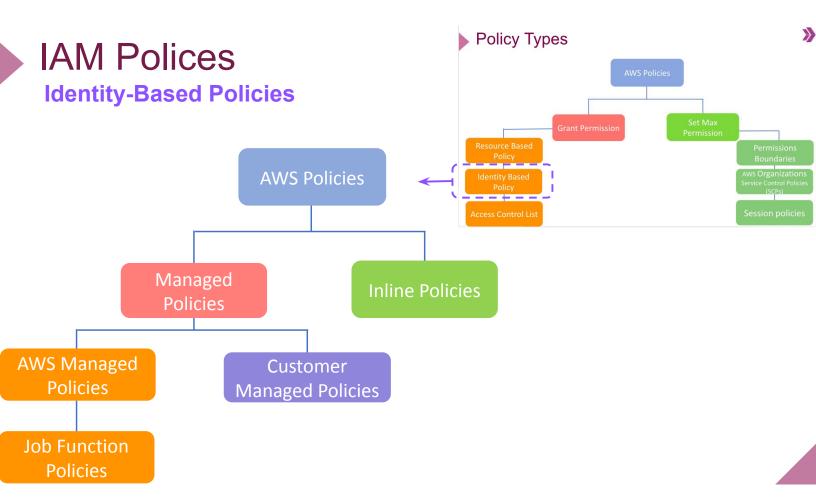


## Identity-based vs. Resource-based Policies









#### IAM Polices

Policies - JSON Identifiers

Version: Specifies the version of the policy document.

**Statement:** The basic part of a policy where you define permissions

**Effect:** It determines what the statement actually does. Can contain only the **Allow** or **Deny** values.

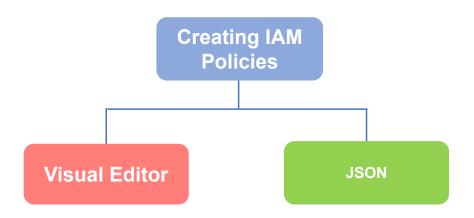
**Actions:** Determines which actions the identity can perform.

Resource: Explains in which AWS resources the statement will perform the operations.



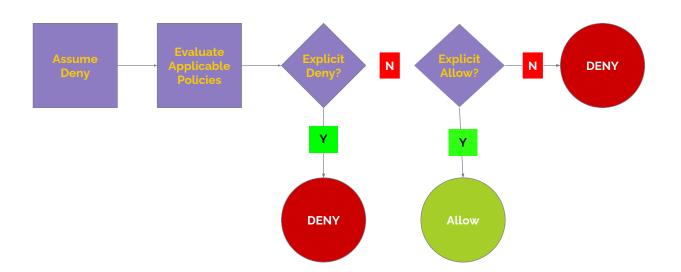
#### **IAM Polices**

#### **Creating IAM Policies**





# Policy Evaluation





Deny by defaultDeny takes precedence over allow

Luk

# IAM User Groups



## IAM User Groups

What is User Group in AWS?

AWS Account (Company) Full Stack (Department) (Department) AWS Team Tom Kath Silver

Tom



### IAM User Groups

#### **IAM User Group Features**

Managed IAM policies can be attached to user groups

Inline IAM policies can be added to user groups

The limit of IAM users in a user group is equal to 5000

User can be a member of 10 different IAM user groups







# 5 IAM Roles



#### IAM Roles

#### What is a Role in AWS?



- The authorization system where we determine how an identity can access the AWS resources.
- An IAM role, similar to an IAM user, is an IAM identity that has specific permissions that you can create in your account.



#### IAM Roles

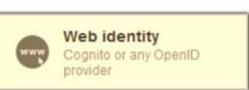
Who can assume an IAM Role?



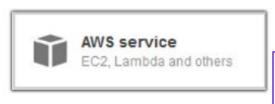














Create a custom trust policy
Create a custom trust policy to
enable others to perform actions
in this account.



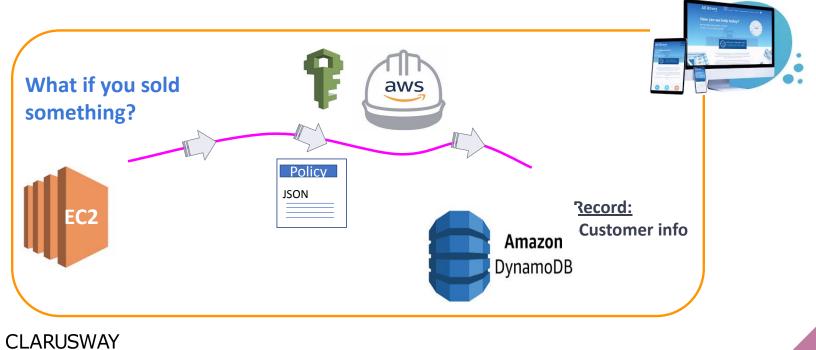




#### IAM Roles

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What does IAM ROLE do?







#### **Trusted Entity Permission Policy** Use case















#### **Role Credentials**



aws\_access\_key\_id=ASIA5RBXKVCZWCMV4AFJ

aws\_secret\_access\_key=23uUyY07I0PKG1URM6iQPV+A8wSsvLEbmHEA37wF

aws\_session\_token=IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEK///////wEaCXVzLWVhc3QtMSJHMEUCIGrn7HEV38ejafaba56pEv1UxDIPjFdYLjgLSv0UvpmiPiEA4b9Z2Noc0Ah3ru6bogoW+iBRtUrdg05zk7LkM4HQaNsqkgMIFxACGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE0OTEiDAwgg62YKfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9FIPk6EpWeHVMbDgVtyk7TGXCRTF6uZpyWSX33QS3Pwvb6d0pwiqomeOFDgG28U82eXrXGoKZnbTmnC+7X0QWgqAUI0Ku2kU/KLLwbLhjpv1Ai/oFpAvG0FmZMtVZH+w6/uuyHgzFmPjwgrLTOj0AlnRfA1rjYJm6b2QD6ou5ZMK1JrV/jdW2z0Os7sPVkSA41H6VPZ2D6vjAnRWDC+0uBV6QUfKLLLeJ1F51bTIF3t12Yu9VnXEV6usAblStCt3NnTpZRnGQTIyUcICLzAiGhJUdZpGQofdLrLEL/Matyg1wVA45RpT2MhgH+HPuoIGGT0uISBSt6YQV4/1wf9w2KSIT4UdZgaQvt8L+TDXIz1/ywn4f11dU0K9vwIINIwp+8s9le7hn1vQPm7HAetLi5mRE30vzXJ6Eoai9RbfgFW7HpxffZLImd0gealQ51w+0Zu7Rx4jGWhWLMcWyrJQQw+ZXhgwY6pgESvD6LuI39m2hhJMC3781E8Q4OL+Jn17CysdjNpBH9AjNwGuI9Ad3y3q1u8z1849KzCZCx9GbG/n9YYy3fGnBrrvNY3nrwiA4cXKP4KfZU8OIQ3GlLJkK1d24lhhe9UBL3I1ySfMbvDbRoMOXESF6tCpMVLNMa4QaoVY7aThxDvAA6p51pftyPhCK3MJe4qBL4zTC3pXFJe+LPc6uwZ1FsL/OTBH

Once an entity assumes a role, it receives **temporary credentials** in the form of an **access key**, **secret key** and **session token**.



Note that with an IAM user, there is no session token, since the credentials are permanent





# Implication of AWS SSO

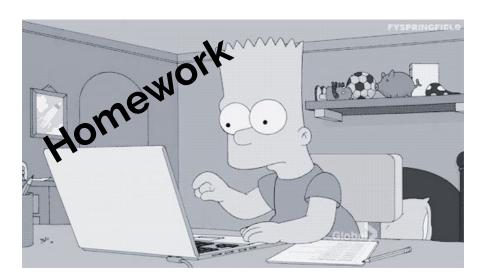


#### Implication of AWS SSO- IAM Identity Center



- Today, most organizations use AWS SSO to authenticate users into AWS
- Users are given permanent credentials to log in to SSO
- ► Those permanent credentials (e.g. email & password) enable the SSO user to assume an IAM role by way of short term AWS credentials
- ▶ Bottom line:
  - Most organizations today discourage the use of IAM users
  - o Instead, roles are used which map to SSO users
- ▶ **AWS IAM Identity Center** is the updated console for the features of AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO)





#### Video on Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=7626&pageid=7570



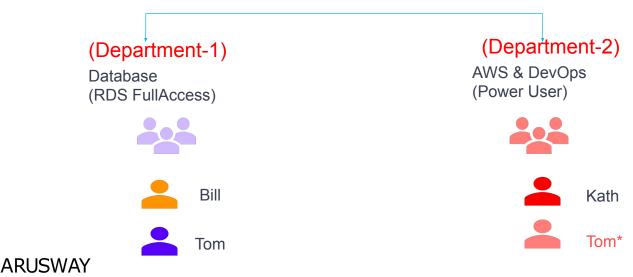
### Let's get our hands dirty!



#### AWS Account owner - Root User (you)



Administrator (you)-Newly Created IAM user



# THANKS!

# **Any questions?**

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- osvaldo@clarusway.com



