Understanding IAM users

Questions	Notes
IAM	 IAM allows you to control access to your aws services and resources help you secure your cloud resources you define who has access you define what they can do a free global service
Identities Vs Access	 Identity: who can access your resources: root user Indivdual users Groups Roles Access: what resources they can access: Policies aws managed policies Customer managed policies Permissions boundaries
users	 Users are entities you create in IAM to represent the person or application needing to access your aws resources what only can the root user do: Close your account Change email address modify your support plan Application: you can generate access keys for an application running on-premises that needs access to your cloud ressources
Groups	 Administrators: Perform administrative tasks as such as creating new users Developers: use compute and database services to build applications Analyst: analysts run budget and usage reports Key takeways: used to group users that perform similar tasks Access permissions apply to all members of the group Access is assigned using policies and roles groups very useful: Let's say there's a user that's in a group and they actually leave, then all you have to do is remove them from the group in order to remove their access permission Groups in the real world: Apply the same access controls to a large set of users: Apply the same access permissions to more than one user at once
Things to remember to the exam	 Users and groups: the difference between the two Principle of least privilege Root user task Real world use cases for IAM
security groups and IAM groups	 Do not confuse security groups for EC2 with IAM groups .EC2 security groups act as firewalls, while IAM groups are collections of users