

30 DAYS CLOUD SOLUTIONS DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

DAY 1

LAB PROJECT 1 S3 POLICY ENFORCEMENT

Description:

This lab focuses on enforcing a strong security baseline on an Amazon S3 bucket using its Bucket Policy. The primary goal is to use a policy to mandate that all objects uploaded to the bucket must be encrypted using AWS Key Management Service (SSE-KMS). This security measure prevents unencrypted or weakly encrypted data from ever residing in the bucket, fulfilling a common compliance requirement.

Objective: To configure and validate an S3 Bucket Policy that uses an explicit **Deny** condition to mandate Server-Side Encryption with AWS Key Management Service (SSE-KMS) for all **s3:PutObject** operations.

The lab involves setting up three core components:

1. An AWS KMS Key for the encryption.
2. An S3 Bucket Policy with an explicit **Deny** statement if the upload request is missing the required KMS headers.
3. A restricted IAM User with the *identity-based* permission to upload files, but without the *knowledge* or *ability* to satisfy the KMS encryption condition, demonstrating the policy's effectiveness.

The outcome will be a successful access attempt (when the required encryption header is correctly specified) and a failed access attempt (when the header is missing), proving that the Bucket Policy (Resource-based policy) overrides the IAM User's allowed permissions unless all conditions are met.

Security Principle Defense in Depth and Policy Precedence (Resource Policies overriding Identity Policies unless conditions are met).

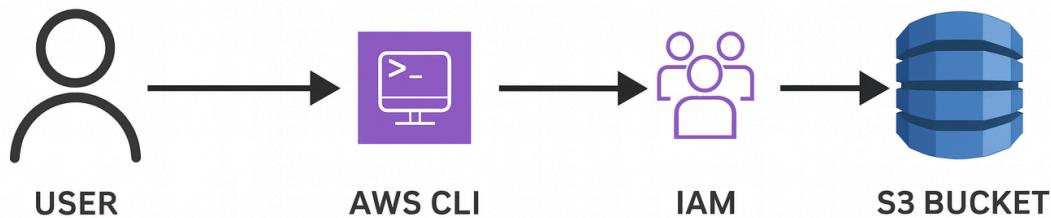
*Architecture and Prerequisites

The lab demonstrates the interaction between an Identity Policy (IAM User) that grants permission and a Resource Policy (Bucket Policy) that sets a mandatory condition. The upload is successful *only* when the condition is satisfied.

Prerequisites

- Active AWS Account with administrative access.
- AWS CLI installed and configured.
- A basic text file (`test-file.txt`) for the upload attempts.
- The AWS Region (e.g., `af-south-1`) is known and consistently used.

S3 Policy Enforcement



AWS Console Home

Global

ACCOUNT ID: 8557-5449-0000-0000

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1
 Specify user details
 Step 2
 Set permissions
 Step 3
 Review and create

Specify user details

User details

User name

s3-policy-test-user

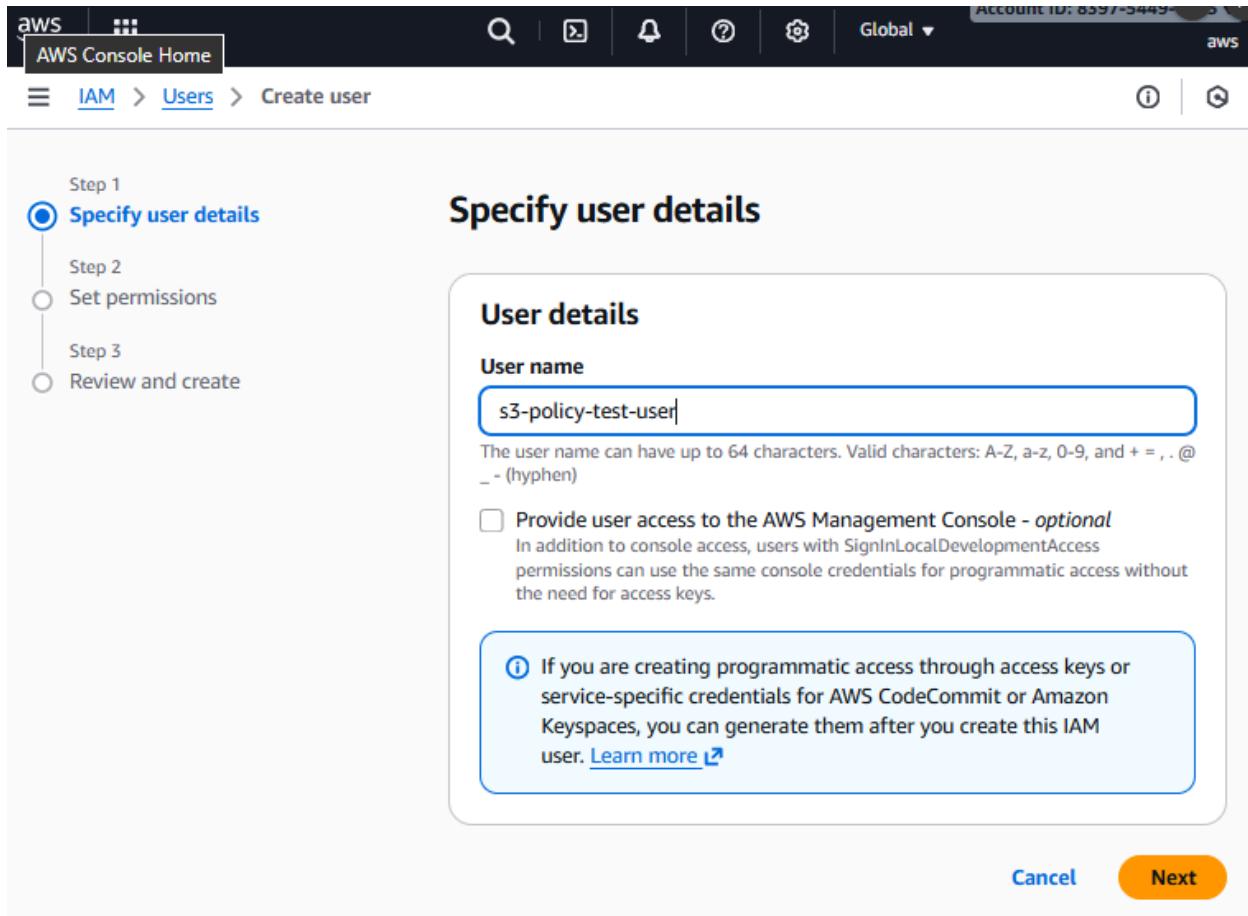
The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = , . @ _ - (hyphen)

Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - *optional*
In addition to console access, users with SignInLocalDevelopmentAccess permissions can use the same console credentials for programmatic access without the need for access keys.

i If you are creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, you can generate them after you create this IAM user. [Learn more ↗](#)

Cancel

Next



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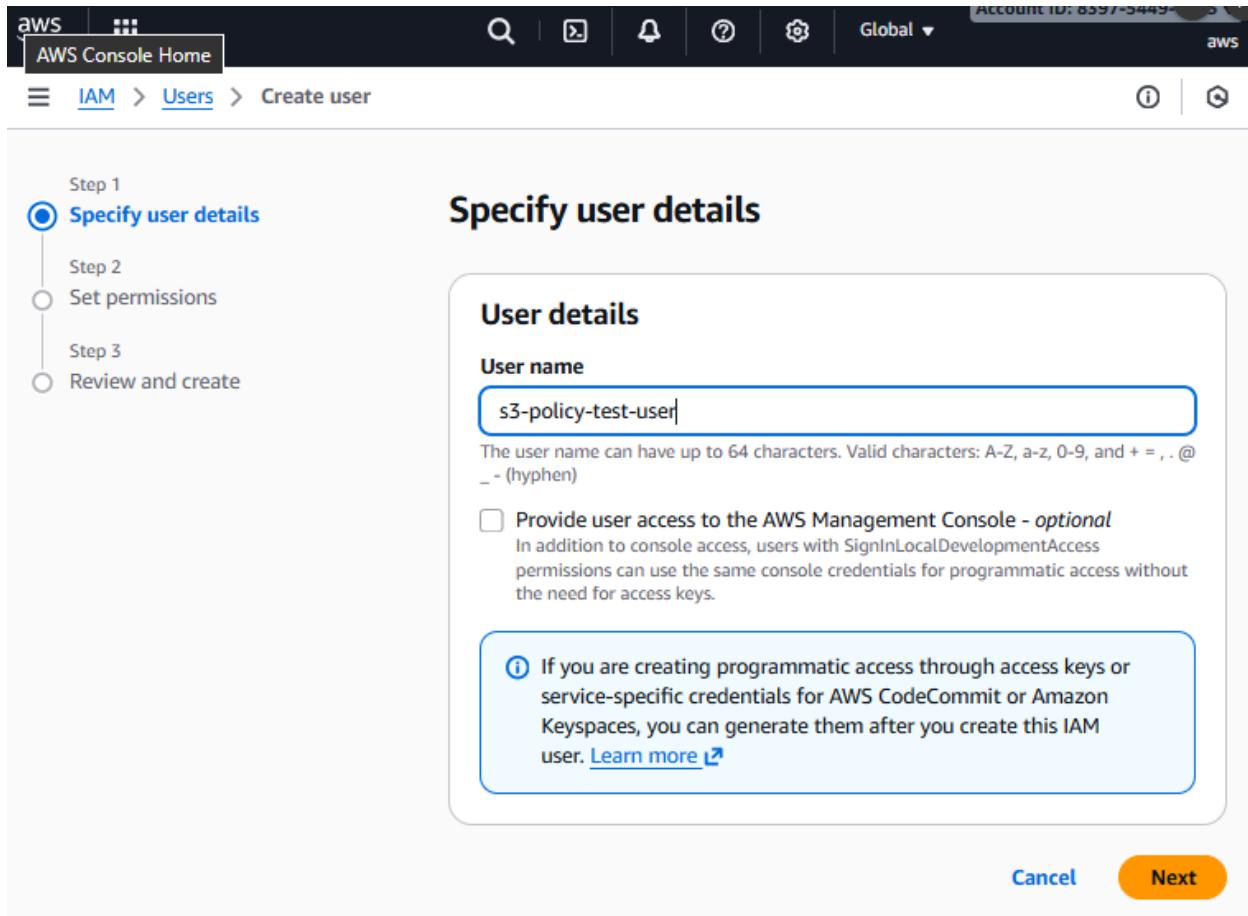
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Step 3
Review and create

Step 4
Retrieve password

Set permissions

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

Permissions options

Add user to group
Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.

Copy permissions
Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.

Attach policies directly
Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

Permissions policies (1426)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

[Create policy](#)

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Screenshot of the AWS IAM 'Create user' wizard Step 4: Retrieve password.

The left sidebar shows the steps:

- Step 1 Specify user details
- Step 2 Set permissions
- Step 3 Review and create
- Step 4 Retrieve password

The main content area is titled "Retrieve password". It contains the following information:

You can view and download the user's password below or email users instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the only time you can view and download this password.

Console sign-in details

[Email sign-in instructions ↗](#)

Console sign-in URL
 <https://839754490065.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

User name
 s3-policy-test-user

Console password
 ***** [Show](#)

Buttons at the bottom:

Cancel [Download .csv file](#) [Return to users list](#)

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Step 1 of 3

Access key best practices & alternatives Info

Avoid using long-term credentials like access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives.

Use case

Command Line Interface (CLI)

You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.

Local code

You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.

Application running on an AWS compute service

You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.

Third-party service

You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.

Application running outside AWS

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The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create access key' page. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search, notifications, global settings, and account information (Account ID: 8397-5449-00). The breadcrumb trail shows the path: IAM > Users > s3-policy-test-user > Create access key. Below this, it says 'Step 3 of 3' and 'Retrieve access keys' with an 'Info' link. A callout box titled 'Access key' contains a note about losing or forgetting a secret access key. It shows two keys: 'Access key' (checkbox) and 'Secret access key' (checkbox, with the value '*****' and a 'Show' link). The 'Access key best practices' section lists four items: never store in plain text, disable/delete when no longer needed, enable least-privilege permissions, and rotate regularly. A link to 'best practices for managing AWS access keys' is provided.

```
Ping statistics for 13.244.150.236:  
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),  
  
C:\Windows\System32>aws --version  
aws-cli/2.32.7 Python/3.13.9 Windows/11 exe/AMD64  
  
C:\Windows\System32>aws configure --profile s3-policy-test-user  
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIA4HBKEUDISXNL2TPW  
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: Y8EBd7iFFQHcZusgNeS+A6Hog6Kl6aQjE74L4H0  
C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 cp test-file.txt s3://policy-enforcement-bucket/C:/Users/Masonda/Downloads/Oluwasegun Print.docx --profile test-user-profile
```

```
C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 cp C:\Users\Masonda\Downloads\Print.docx s3://policy-enforcement-bucket/test-file-fail.txt --profile s3-policy-test-user --region af-south-1
upload failed: ..\..\Users\Masonda\Downloads\Print.docx to s3://policy-enforcement-bucket/test-file-fail.txt An error occurred (AccessDenied) when calling the PutObject operation: User: arn:aws:iam::839754490065:user/s3-policy-test-user is not authorized to perform: s3:PutObject on resource: "arn:aws:s3:::policy-enforcement-bucket/test-file-fail.txt" with an explicit deny in a resource-based policy
```

```
C:\Windows\System32>aws s3 cp C:\Users\Masonda\Downloads\Print.docx s3://policy-enforcement-bucket/test-file-success.txt --sse aws:kms --sse-kms-key-id arn:aws:kms:af-south-1:839754490065:key/2b869bb7-3a8f-4125-bb12-b900d5ba9422 --profile s3-policy-test-user --region af-south-1
upload: ..\..\Users\Masonda\Downloads\Print.docx to s3://policy-enforcement-bucket/test-file-success.txt
```

policy-enforcement-bucket Info

[Objects](#) [Metadata](#) [Properties](#) [Permissions](#) [Metrics](#) [Management](#) [Access Points](#)

Objects (1)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

[test-file-success.txt](#) txt December 1, 2025, 12:46:52 (UTC+01:00) 4.6 MB Standard

[Actions](#) [Create folder](#) [Upload](#)

[Find objects by prefix](#)

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Encryption type [Info](#)

Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)

Encryption key ARN

[arn:aws:kms:af-south-1:839754490065:key/2b869bb7-3a8f-4125-bb12-b900d5ba9422](#) ↗

Bucket Key

When KMS encryption is used to encrypt new objects in this bucket, the bucket key reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. [Learn more](#) ↗

Enabled

Blocked encryption types - *new* [Info](#)

ⓘ Upcoming change to default encryption

In April 2026, server-side encryption with customer-provided keys (SSE-C) will be blocked by default for all new buckets. If you need to use SSE-C encryption, make sure that SSE-C is selected under Blocked encryption types. [Learn more](#) ↗

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