

# 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).

---

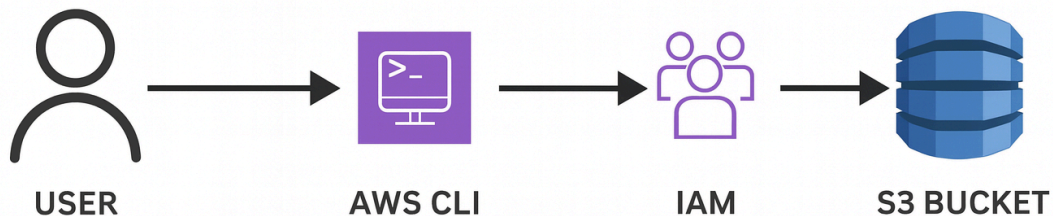
## \*Architecture and Prerequisites

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

Account ID: 8397-3449-3

aws

AWS Console Home

Global

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.

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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Cancel

Next

aws

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Global

Account ID: 8397-3449-0000

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IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1  
Specify user details

Step 2  
**Set permissions**

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)**

[Create policy](#)

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

aws

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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**

You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other

Step 1 of 3

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aws

Q

Global

Account ID: 8397-5449-00

aws

IAM > Users > s3-policy-test-user > Create access key

Step 3 of 3

## Retrieve access keys [Info](#)

### Access key

If you lose or forget your secret access key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and make the old key inactive.

Access key

Secret access key

AKIA4HBKEUDISXNL2TPW

\*\*\*\*\* [Show](#)

### Access key best practices

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

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```
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]: 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

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](#)

Find objects by prefix

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	 <a href="#">test-file-success.txt</a>	txt	December 1, 2025, 12:46:52 (UTC+01:00)	4.6 MB	Standard


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Server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects stored in this bucket.

### 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 listed under Blocked encryption types. [Learn more](#) 

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