Creating a user and group with full access to Amazon SQS (Simple Queue Service) involves several steps in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). Here’s a beginner-friendly guide to help you through the process:

### Step-by-Step Guide

#### Step 1: Create an IAM Group

1. **Sign in to the AWS Management Console** and open the IAM console at [IAM Console](https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/).
2. **Create a Group**:
   * In the navigation pane, choose **Groups**.
   * Click on **Create New Group**.
   * Enter a group name (e.g., SQSFullAccessGroup).
   * Click **Next Step**.
3. **Attach Policy to Group**:
   * On the **Attach Policy** page, search for AmazonSQSFullAccess.
   * Select the checkbox next to AmazonSQSFullAccess.
   * Click **Next Step**, then **Create Group**.

This policy grants full access to SQS.

#### Step 2: Create an IAM User

1. **Create a User**:
   * In the navigation pane, choose **Users**.
   * Click on **Add user**.
   * Enter a user name (e.g., SQSUser).
   * Select the checkbox for **Programmatic access** to provide an access key for API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.
2. **Set Permissions**:
   * Click **Next: Permissions**.
   * Choose **Add user to group**.
   * Select the group you created earlier (e.g., SQSFullAccessGroup).
   * Click **Next: Tags** (optional), then **Next: Review**.
3. **Create User**:
   * Click **Create user**.
   * Note the **Access key ID** and **Secret access key**. These credentials are essential for programmatic access (CLI, SDK).

#### Step 3: Configure AWS CLI for the New User

1. **Install AWS CLI** (if not already installed). You can find the installation instructions [here](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/install-cliv2.html).
2. **Configure the AWS CLI** using the new user’s credentials:

aws configure

* + When prompted, enter the **Access key ID** and **Secret access key** from the new user.
  + Enter the default region name (e.g., us-west-2).
  + Enter the default output format (e.g., json).

### Step 4: Create an SQS Queue

1. **Create a Standard Queue**:
   * Run the following command:

aws sqs create-queue --queue-name MyStandardQueue

* + This will create a standard SQS queue named MyStandardQueue. You will get a URL for the newly created queue.

1. **Create a FIFO Queue** (if needed):
   * FIFO queues have stricter ordering and exactly-once processing. To create one, use:

aws sqs create-queue --queue-name MyFifoQueue.fifo --attributes FifoQueue=true

### Step 5: List Queues

1. **List All Queues**:
   * Run the command:

aws sqs list-queues

* + This will display a list of all your SQS queues.

### Step 6: Send Messages to the Queue

1. **Send a Message**:
   * Use the following command to send a message to your queue:

aws sqs send-message --queue-url <YourQueueURL> --message-body "Hello, this is a test message"

* + Replace <YourQueueURL> with the URL of your queue.

### Step 7: Receive Messages from the Queue

1. **Receive a Message**:
   * Run the command to receive messages from the queue:

aws sqs receive-message --queue-url <YourQueueURL>

* + This will return messages from the queue.

### Step 8: Delete Messages from the Queue

1. **Delete a Message**:
   * After processing a message, you should delete it from the queue. Use the receipt handle returned by the receive-message command:

aws sqs delete-message --queue-url <YourQueueURL> --receipt-handle <ReceiptHandle>

* + Replace <ReceiptHandle> with the actual receipt handle of the message you received.

### Step 8: Delete the Queue

1. **Delete the Queue**:
   * When you are done with the queue, you can delete it:

aws sqs delete-queue --queue-url <YourQueueURL>

### Summary of Commands

1. **Create a Queue**:

aws sqs create-queue --queue-name MyStandardQueue

1. **List Queues**:

aws sqs list-queues

1. **Send a Message**:

aws sqs send-message --queue-url <YourQueueURL> --message-body "Hello, this is a test message"

1. **Receive Messages**:

aws sqs receive-message --queue-url <YourQueueURL>

1. **Delete a Message**:

aws sqs delete-message --queue-url <YourQueueURL> --receipt-handle <ReceiptHandle>

1. **Delete the Queue**:

aws sqs delete-queue --queue-url <YourQueueURL>

### Tips

* **Use Descriptive Names**: Name your queues descriptively to easily identify their purpose.
* **Access Control**: Manage access to your queues using IAM policies to ensure security.
* **Monitoring**: Use CloudWatch to monitor your SQS queues for metrics like the number of messages sent, received, and deleted.
* **Keep Credentials Safe**: Never share your AWS credentials. Store them securely.
* **Least Privilege Principle**: For real-world applications, always follow the principle of least privilege. Grant only the permissions needed for your users to perform their tasks.
* **Monitoring and Auditing**: Regularly review IAM policies and audit IAM roles and permissions to ensure they adhere to your security policies.