



AWS Project Documentation

Cloud Securitywith AWS IAM







AWS IAM (IDENTITY ACCESS MANAGEMENT)

Features of AWS IAM:

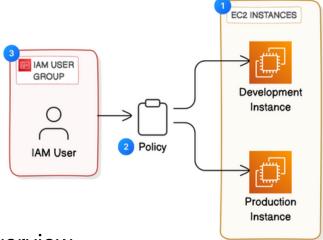


- 1. Fine-grained Permissions
- 2. You can assign specific permissions to users, groups, or roles, ensuring minimal privilege access.
- 3. Authentication and Authorization
- 4. IAM verifies the identity of users and determines their access rights to AWS services.
- 5. Manage access for AWS users, applications, federated users (via SSO), and third-party systems.
- 6. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
- 7. Assign roles to users or services for temporary or cross-account access.
- 8. Policy-based Management
- 9. Use JSON-based policies to define what actions are allowed or denied for a specific resource.
- 10. Integration with Other AWS Services





Architecture Diagram:



Architecture Overview

1. EC2 Instances (Right-Side):

- These are the compute instances (Development and Production environments) running on AWS. Access to these instances is controlled by IAM policies.
- Development Instance: Used for testing and staging applications.
- Production Instance: Used for hosting the live application.

2. Policy (Center):

- The policy acts as the permission document defining what the user or group can do. For example, it might allow users to start, stop, or terminate instances.
- o Policies can be applied to individual users or groups.

3. IAM User and Group (Left-Side):

- IAM User: Represents a specific individual (e.g., a developer or admin) who needs access to AWS services.
- **IAM Group:** A collection of users. Instead of assigning policies individually, permissions are granted by attaching policies to the group.
- Each user in the group inherits the group's permissions.





Process Flow to Implement

1. Step 1: Create EC2 Instances

- Launch EC2 instances for Development and Production environments.
- Ensure the required security groups and key pairs are configured for SSH or application access.

2. Step 2: Define a Policy

- Write an IAM policy to control access to the EC2 instances. For example:
 - Allow access to start and stop specific instances.
 - Deny access to terminate production instances.

3. Step 3: Create IAM Groups

- Create groups based on roles (e.g., Developers, Admins).
- Attach the policy to the relevant group.

4. Step 4: Add IAM Users

- Create individual IAM users for your team members (e.g., developer1, admin1).
- Assign each user to the appropriate group (e.g., Developers group).

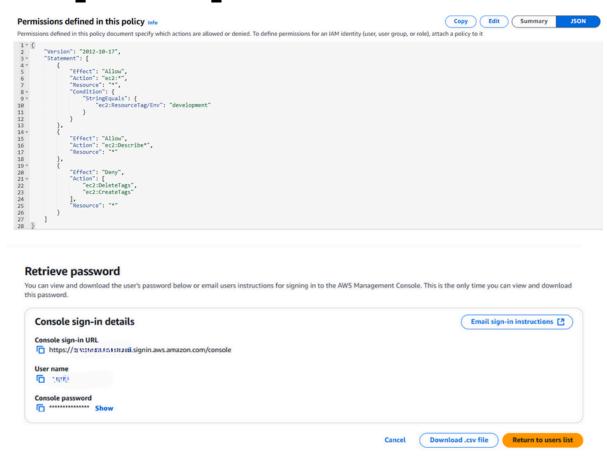
5. Step 5: Test Access

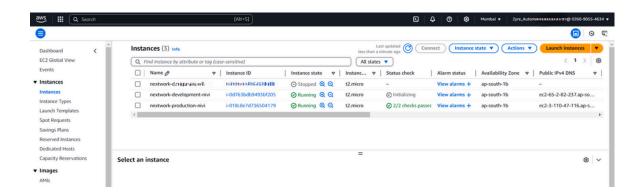
- Users log in with their AWS credentials (via AWS CLI, SDK, or Console).
- Test permissions by trying to access the EC2 instances.
 For example:
 - Developers should only access Development instances.
 - Admins can access both Development and Production instances.





→ *Notes* ← Sample Output:





For Detialed Description:

https://learn.nextwork.org/projects/aws-security-iam

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