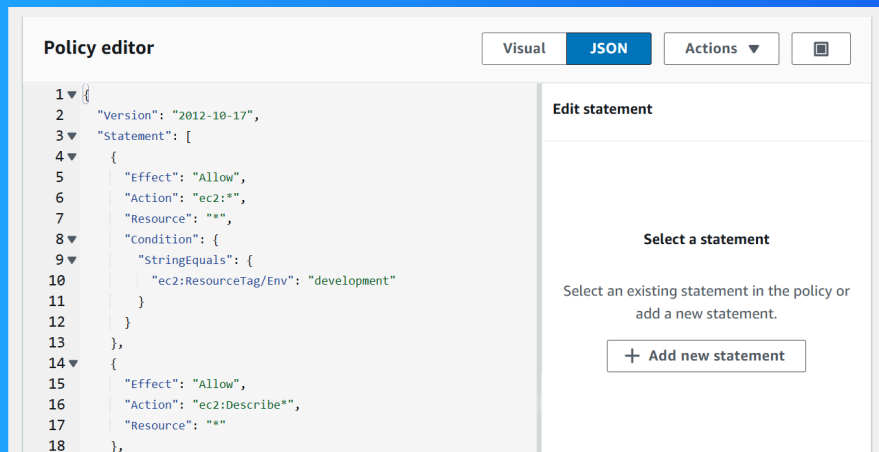


Cloud Security with AWS IAM



Introducing today's project!

What is AWS IAM?

AWS IAM is a service that lets you manage who can access your AWS resources and what actions they can perform. It helps secure your environment by giving users only the permissions they need, supporting the principle of least privilege.

How I'm using AWS IAM in this project

In today's project, I used AWS IAM to create and manage users, groups, and policies to control access to specific AWS resources. I ensured that each user had the appropriate permissions, following the principle of least privilege for better security.

One thing I didn't expect...

One thing I didn't expect in this project was how quickly IAM policies can become complex when managing multiple users and permissions. Ensuring correct level of access while avoiding overly permissive policies required careful planning and attention.

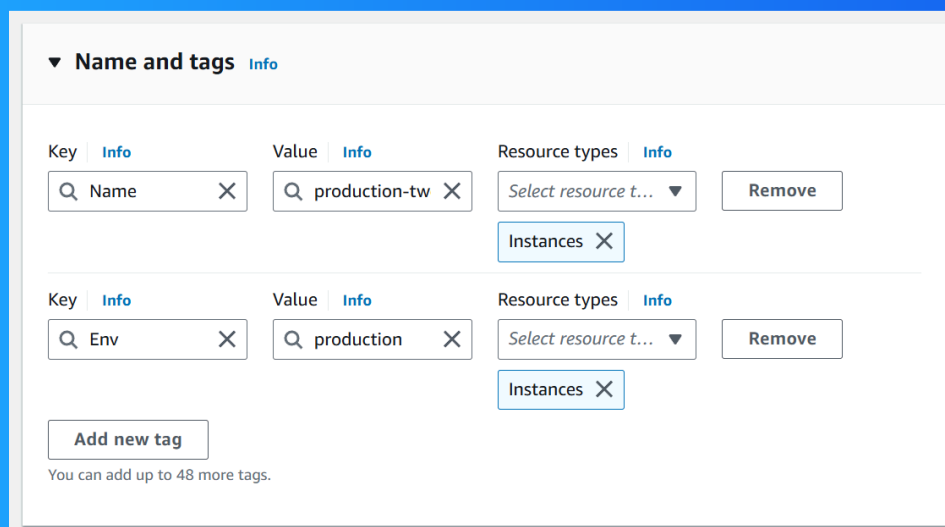
This project took me...

This project took me a few hours to complete. It involved setting up IAM users, groups, and policies, as well as testing access controls to ensure everything was configured correctly.

Tags

Tags are labels to help AWS Account users identify and manage their resources. Also for grouping, mass management and applying security policies.

The tag I've used on my EC2 instances is called Env. The value I've assigned for my instances are production and development. This represents the two different environments that we are using to build and release the app.



The screenshot shows the 'Name and tags' section of the AWS console. It features two rows of tag configuration. Each row has a 'Key' field, a 'Value' field, and a 'Resource types' dropdown menu. The first row shows 'Name' as the key and 'production-tw' as the value, with 'Instances' selected in the resource types dropdown. The second row shows 'Env' as the key and 'production' as the value, also with 'Instances' selected. Each row has a 'Remove' button. At the bottom, there is an 'Add new tag' button and a note: 'You can add up to 48 more tags.'

Key	Value	Resource types	Action
Name	production-tw	Instances	Remove
Env	production	Instances	Remove

[Add new tag](#)

You can add up to 48 more tags.

IAM Policies

An IAM policies are rules for who can do what with your AWS resources. It's all about giving permissions to IAM users, groups, or roles, saying what they can or can't do on certain resources, and when those rules kick in.

The policy I set up

For this project, I've set up a policy using Json editor.

I've created a policy that restricts access to specific AWS resources by defining precise permissions. This enforces least-privilege access, limiting users to only necessary actions for improved security.

When creating a JSON policy, you have to define its Effect, Action and Resource.

The Effect, Action, and Resource attributes of a JSON policy mean controlling access: "Effect" allows or denies actions, "Action" specifies permitted operations, and "Resource" designates targeted resources. Together, they define precise permissions.

My JSON Policy

Policy editor

VisualJSONActions

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Action": "ec2:*",
7       "Resource": "*",
8       "Condition": {
9         "StringEquals": {
10          "ec2:ResourceTag/Env": "development"
11        }
12      },
13    },
14    {
15      "Effect": "Allow",
16      "Action": "ec2:Describe*",
17      "Resource": "*"
18    },
19  ]
20 }
```

Edit statement

Select a statement

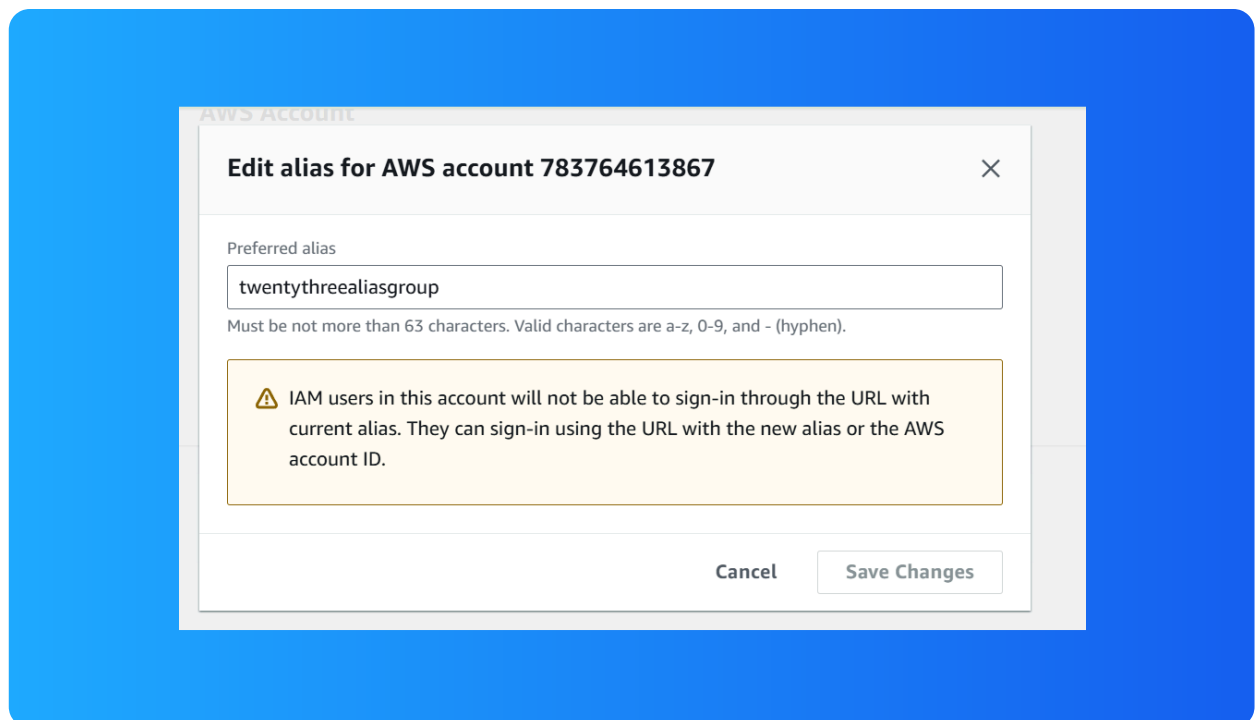
Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement.

+ Add new statement

Account Alias

An account alias is a customizable, user-friendly name for your AWS account, replacing the default account ID in the AWS console URL. This makes the URL easier to remember and share with users in your organization.

Creating an account alias took me just a few minutes. Now, my new AWS console sign-in URL is easier to remember and access with the customized alias.



IAM Users and User Groups

Users

IAM users are individuals or services with their own login credentials, granted specific permissions to access AWS resources.

User Groups

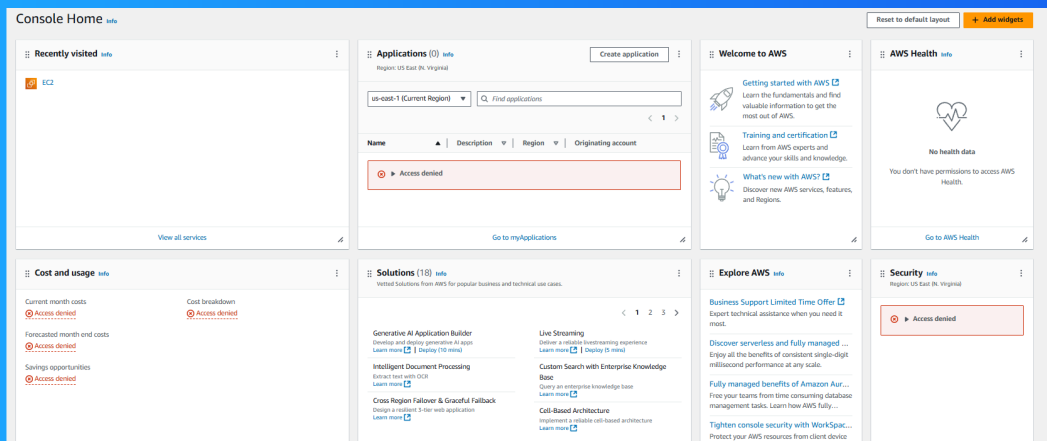
IAM users that simplify permission management by allowing policies to be applied to multiple users at once. This helps streamline access control, as permissions can be adjusted for the entire group rather than individual users.

I attached the policy I created to this user group, which means all users in the group get the same permissions. This simplifies managing access for multiple users at once.

Logging in as an IAM User

The first way is by sending the sign-in details via email, including the username and a temporary password. The second way is by providing the details through a secure messaging platform or shared document, ensuring the information remains private.

Once I logged in as my IAM user, I noticed limited access to AWS resources and services. This was because the IAM user only had the permissions granted by their assigned policies.

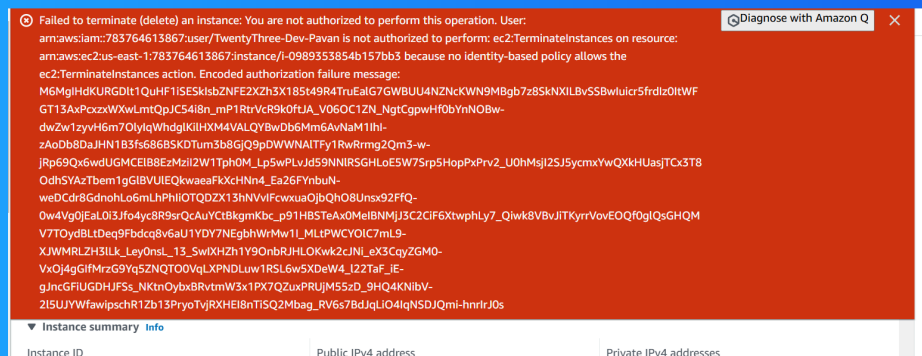


Testing IAM Policies

I tested my JSON IAM policy by performing actions on my two EC2 instances, such as starting, stopping, or modifying their settings. This helped verify whether the permissions in the policy were correctly applied to the instances.

Stopping the production instance

When I tried to stop the production instance, I received an error or was denied access. This was because my IAM user didn't have the necessary permissions to manage or stop instances, as defined by the policies assigned to the user.



Testing IAM Policies

Stopping the development instance

Next, when I tried to stop the development instance, I was either allowed or denied access based on my IAM policy permissions. This was because the policy assigned to my IAM user defined whether I had the necessary rights to stop the instance.

