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Manikanta Suru

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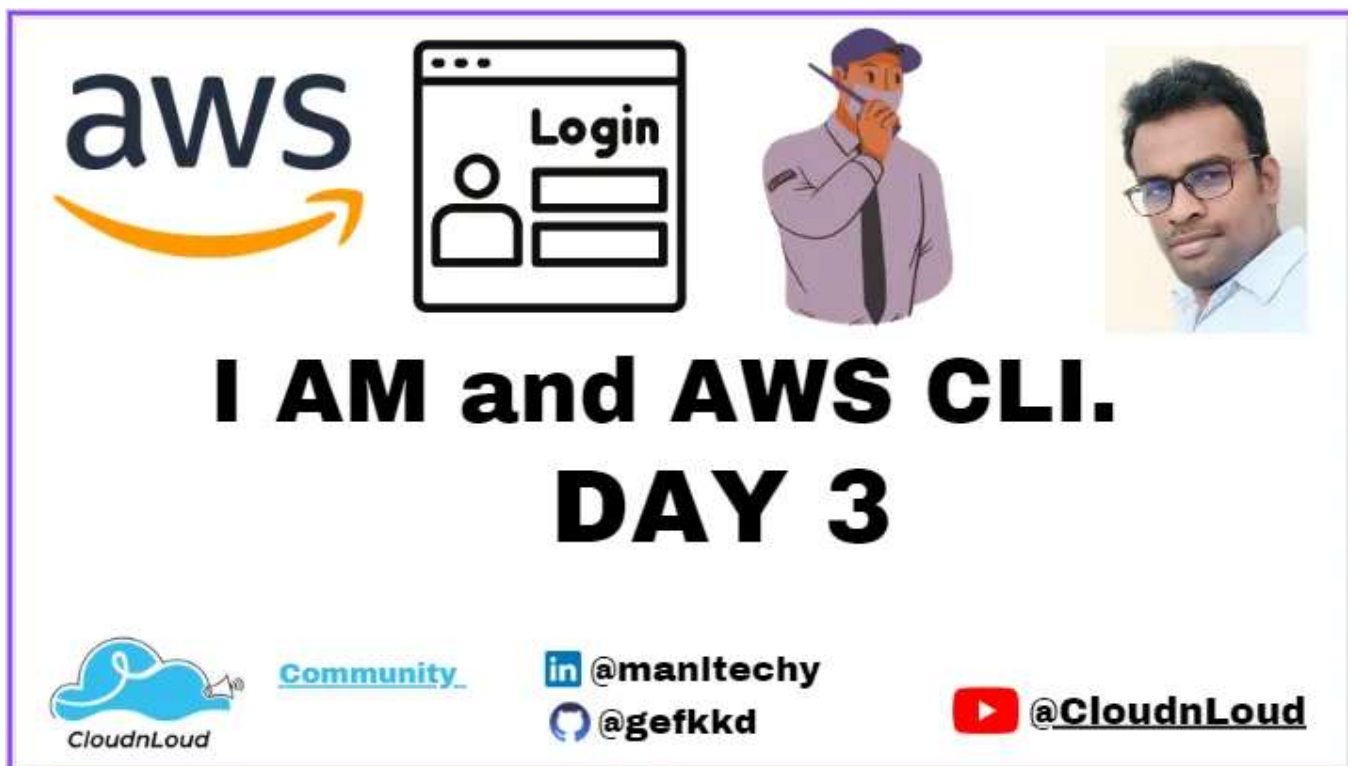


Save



📌 “From Zero to Cloud Hero: Day 3 of the 100-Day Journey to Mastering Cloud Computing”

I AM and AWS CLI.



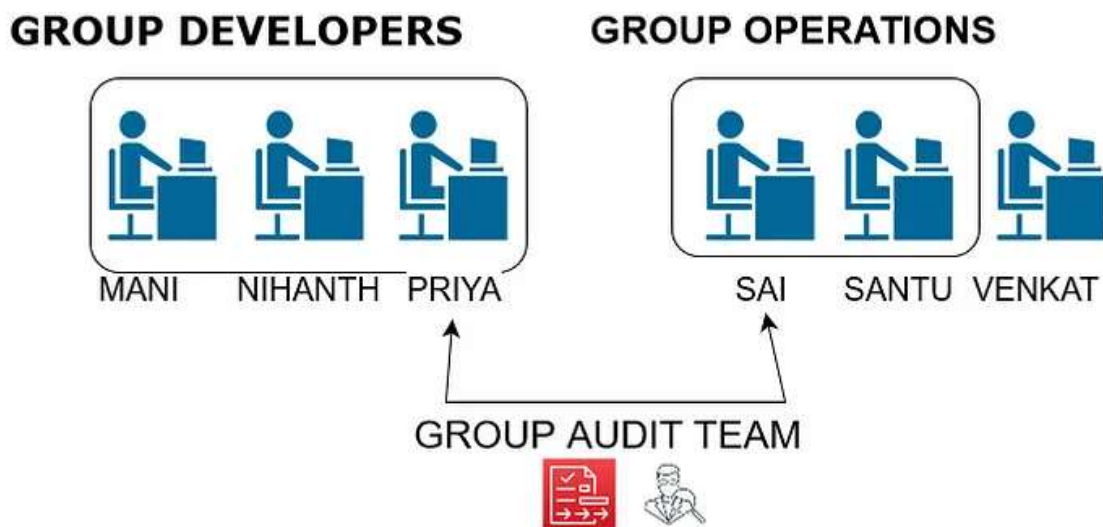
IAM Section :

Users & Groups

- IAM = Identity and Access Management. Global service



- Root account created by default, shouldn't be used or shared
- Users are people within your organization and can be grouped
- Groups only contain users, not other groups
- Users don't have to belong to a group, and users can belong to multiple groups.



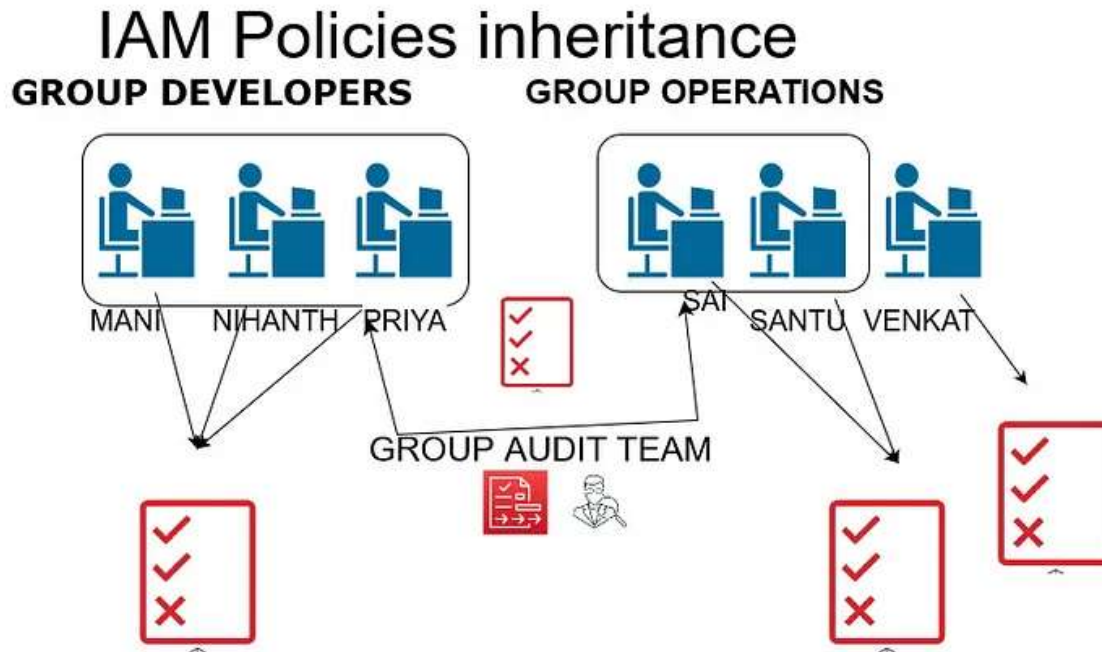
IAM: Permissions :

Users or Groups can be assigned JSON documents called policies

- These policies define the permissions of the users
- In AWS you apply the least privilege principle: don't give more permissions than a user needs

IAM Policies inheritance :

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- These policies define the permissions of the users
- In AWS you apply the least privilege principle: don't give more permissions than a user needs



IAM Users & Groups Hands-On :

Go to <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iamv2/home#/home>

Add new I am a user

Step 1: Specify user details

Step 2: Set permissions

Step 3: Review and create

Step 4: Reset password

Specify user details

User details

User name:

☒ Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional.
If you're providing console access to a person, it's a best practice to manage their access in AWS Identity Center.

Are you providing console access to a person?

☐ Specify a user in Identity Center - Recommended.
We recommend that you use Identity Center to provide console access for a person. With Identity Center, you can centrally manage user access to your AWS accounts and cloud applications.

☒ I want to create an IAM user.
We recommend that you create IAM users only if you need to enable programmatic access through access keys, service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon S3, or a backup credential for emergency account access.

Console password

☐ Autogenerated password.
You can view the password after you create the user.

☒ Custom password.
Enter a custom password for the user.

☐ Show password

☐ Users must create a new password at next sign-in (recommended).
Users automatically get the `AWSCognitoChangePassword` policy to allow them to change their own password.

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

Cancel Next

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.

User groups (1/2)

☒

admin_team

1

AdministratorAccess

2022-10-11 (5 months ago)

☐

man/team-users

1

SupportUser, AmazonEC2FullAccess and 5 more

2022-08-25 (5 months ago)

Permissions boundary - optional

Set a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions for this user. Use this advanced feature used to delegate permission management to others. [Learn more](#)

Cancel

Previous

Next

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1
Specify user details

Step 2
Set permissions

Step 3
Review and create

Step 4
Retrieve password

Review and create

Review your choices. After you create the user, you can view and download the autogenerated password, if enabled.

User details

User name
man

Console password type
Custom password

Require password reset
No

Permissions summary

Name	Type	Used as
admin_team	Group	Permissions group

Tags - optional

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

Key
Department

Value - optional
Support Eng

Remove

Add new tag

You can add up to 40 more tags.

Cancel

Previous

Create user

Click Create user

User created successfully

You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console.

View user

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1
Specify user details

Step 2
Set permissions

Step 3
Review and create

Step 4
Retrieve password

Retrieve password

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://man2022.signin.aws.amazon.com/console

User name
man

Console password
Show

Download .csv file

Return to users list

Click the user name will see permission policies added :

IAM > Users

Users (1) info

An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.

Find users by username or access key

User name	Groups	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Active key age
mani	admin_team	Never	None	4 minutes ago	-

IAM > Users > mani

mani

Summary

ARN arn:aws:iam::557822060553:user/mani	Console access Enabled without MFA	Access key 1 Not enabled
Created March 24, 2023, 12:46 (UTC+05:30)	Last console sign-in Never	Access key 2 Not enabled

Permissions | Groups (1) | Tags (1) | Security credentials | Access Advisor

Permissions policies (1)

Permissions are defined by policies attached to the user directly or through groups.

Find policies

Policy name	Type	Attached via
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	Group admin_team

Now we can log in with the newly created mani user

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

- User groups
- Users
- Roles
- Policies
- Identity providers
- Account settings

Access reports

- Access analyzer
- Archive rules
- Analysts
- Settings
- Credential report
- Organization activity
- Service control policies (SCPs)

IAM dashboard

Security recommendations

- Add MFA for root user.
- Root user has no active access keys.
- Update your access permissions for AWS Billing, Cost Management, and Account consoles.

IAM resources

User groups	Users	Roles	Policies	Identity providers
2	1	21	1	0

What's new

Advanced Notice: Amazon S3 will automatically enable S3 Block Public Access and disable access control lists for all new buckets starting in April 2023.

AWS Account

Account ID: 557822060553

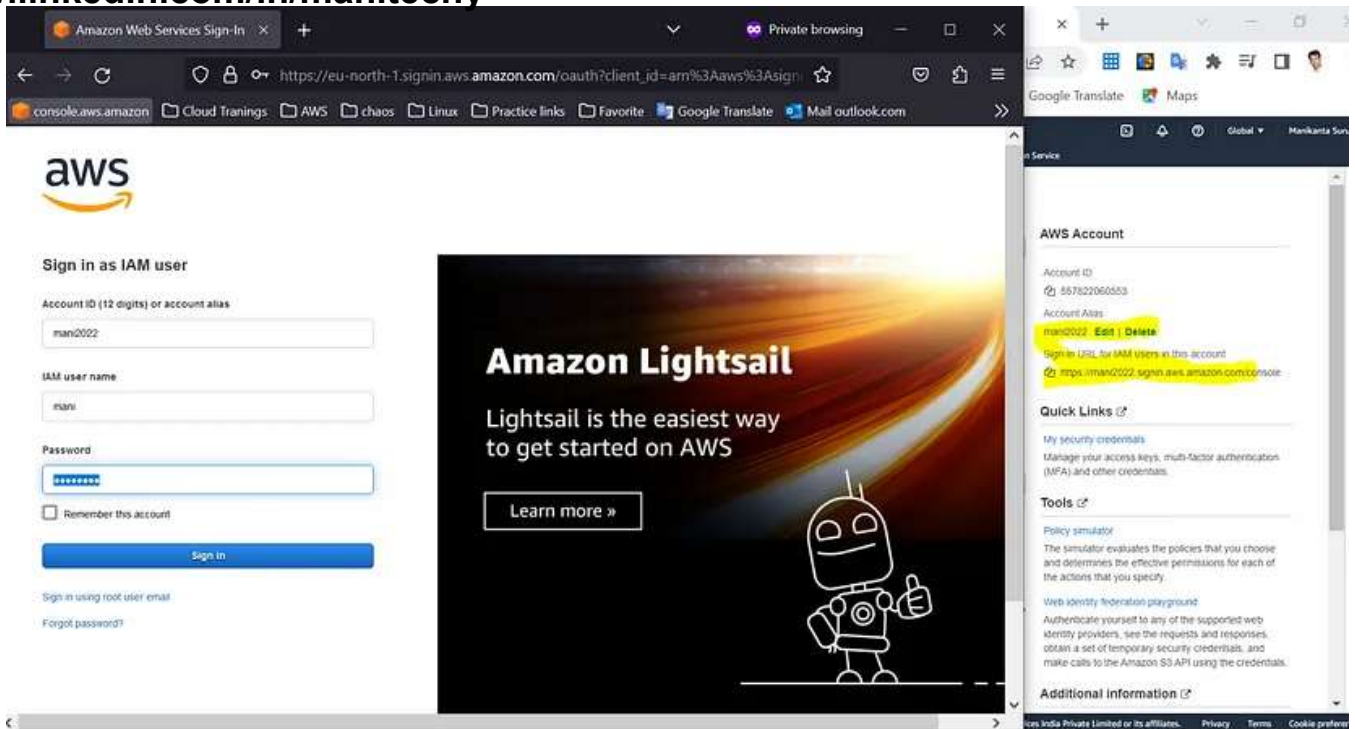
Account Alias: mani2022

Sign in URL for IAM users in this account: <https://mani2022.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

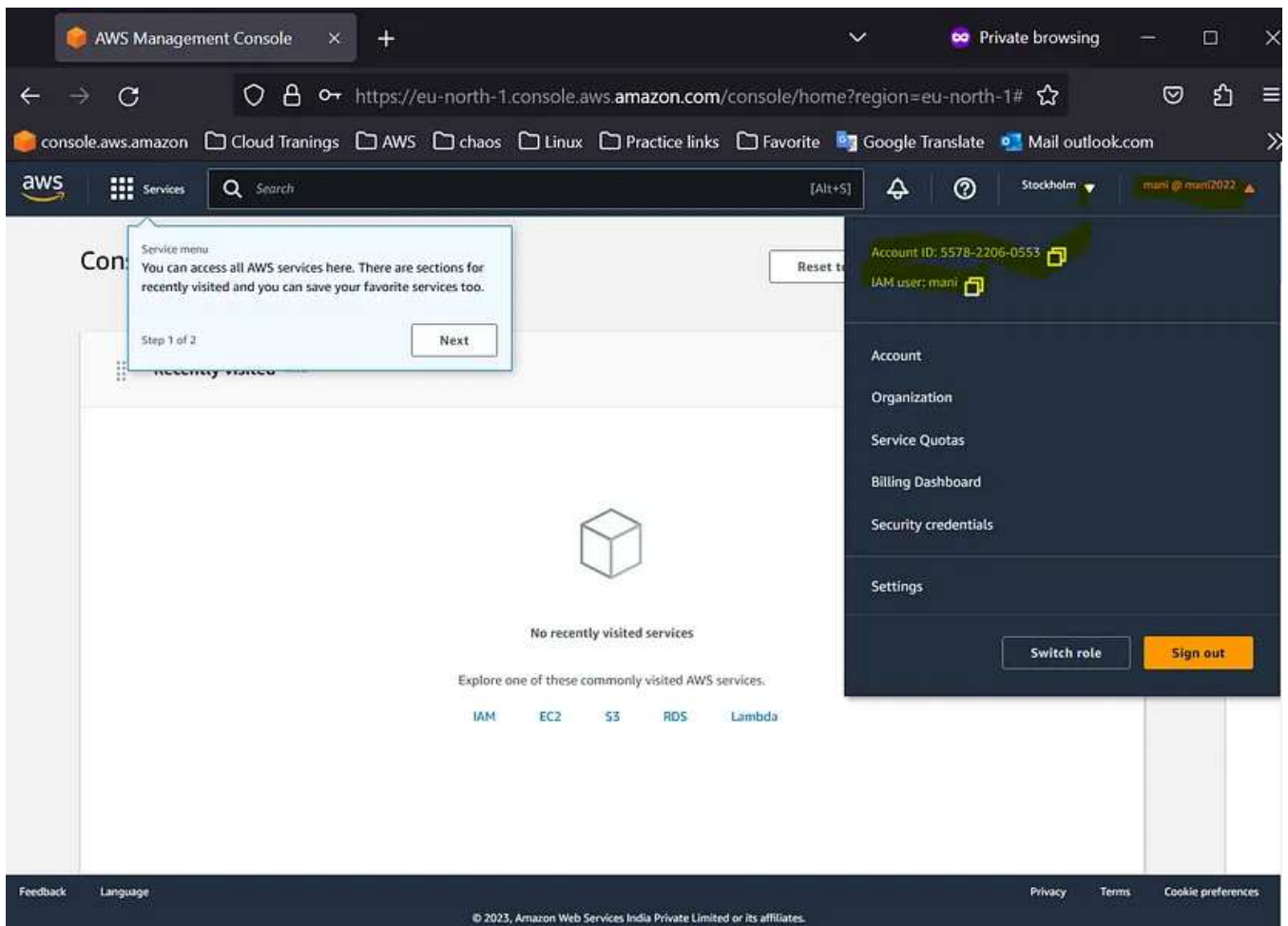
Quick Links

- My security credentials
- Policy simulator
- Web identity federation playground

Go with <https://mani2022.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

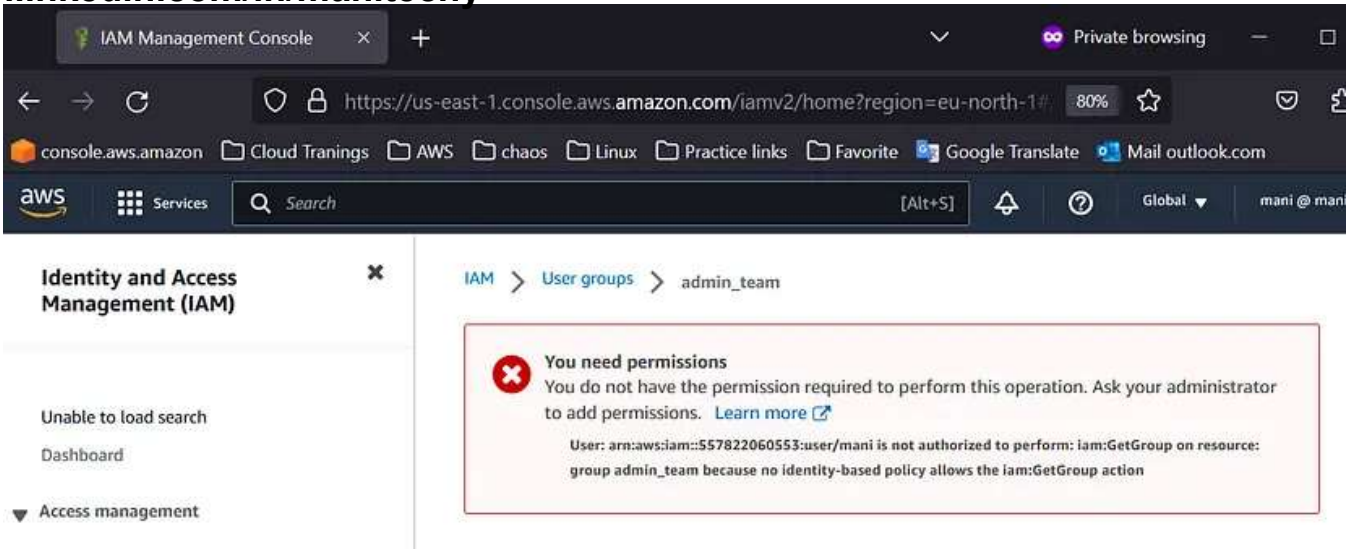


Login successfully with <https://mani2022.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

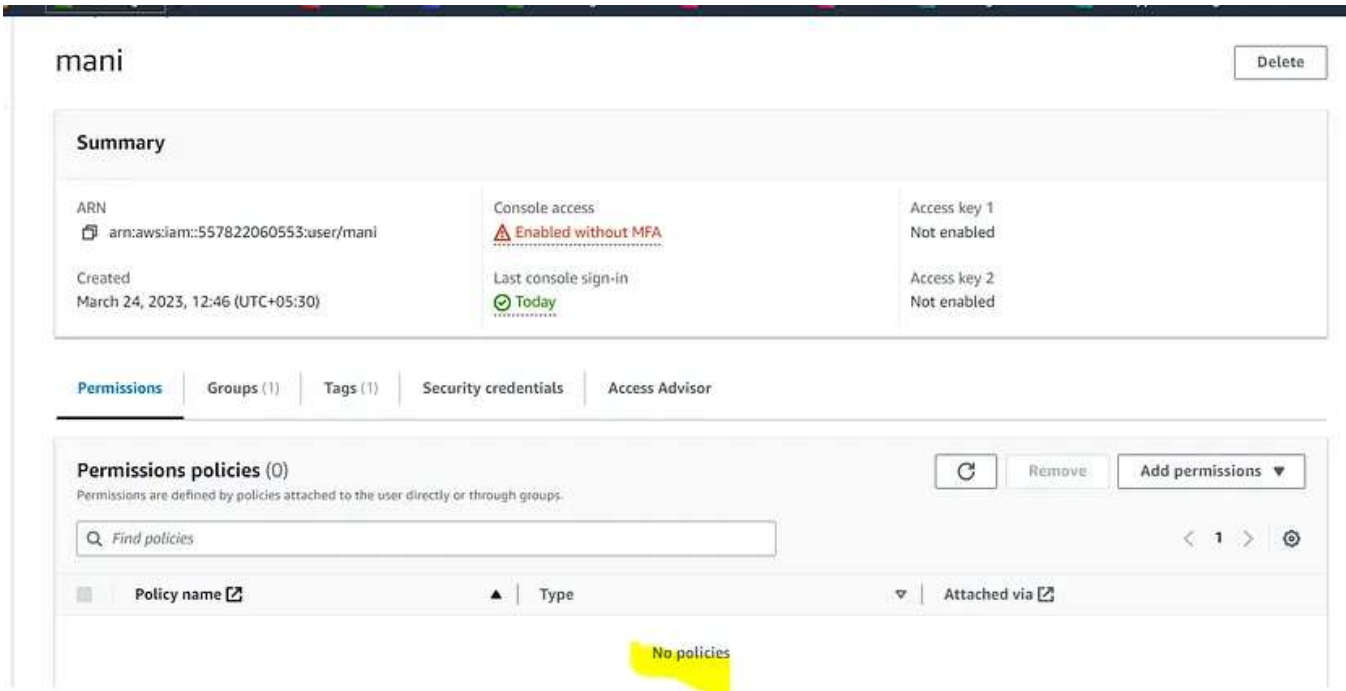


These policies define the permissions of the users :

Example :



users don't have permission and please find below checking with a root user account.



Now we need to attach the policy or create inline policy permissions

admin_team

Delete

Summary

Edit

User group name	Creation time	ARN
admin_team	October 11, 2022, 21:48 (UTC+05:30)	arn:aws:iam::557822060553:group/admin_team

Users Permissions Access Advisor

Permissions policies (0) Info

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

Filter policies by property or policy name and press enter.

Buttons: Refresh, Simulate, Remove, Add permissions (dropdown).
Dropdown menu: Attach policies, Create inline policy

Policy name	Type	Description
-------------	------	-------------

No resources to display

one policy was added to the user-added group with AdministratorAccess

1 policy added

IAM > Users > mani

mani

Delete

Summary

ARN arn:aws:iam::557822060553:user/mani	Console access Enabled without MFA	Access key 1 Not enabled
Created March 24, 2023, 12:46 (UTC+05:30)	Last console sign-in Today	Access key 2 Not enabled

Permissions Groups (1) Tags (1) Security credentials Access Advisor

Permissions policies (1)

Permissions are defined by policies attached to the user directly or through groups.

Find policies

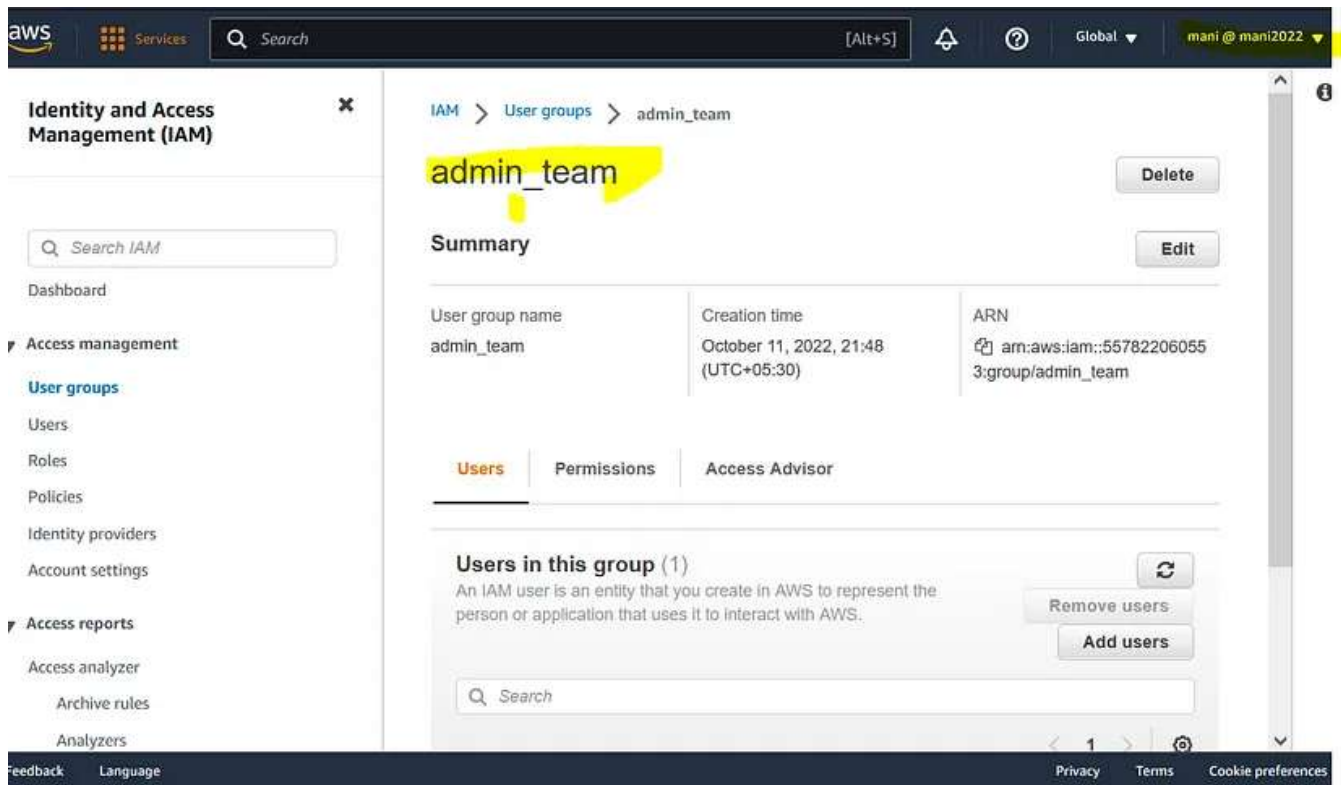
Policy name	Type	Attached via
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	Directly

AdministratorAccess

Provides full access to AWS services and resources.

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Action": "*",
7       "Resource": "*"
8     }
9   ]
10 }
```


Login with mani I am a user Reference the page able to see the page without permission issue



IAM — Password Policy

- Strong passwords = higher security for your account
- In AWS, you can setup a password policy:
- Set a minimum password length
- Require specific character types:
- including uppercase letters
- lowercase letters
- numbers
- non-alphanumeric characters
- Allow all IAM users to change their own passwords
- Require users to change their password after some time (password expiration)

- Prevent password re-use.

goto [IAM](#) > [Account Settings](#) > [Edit password policy](#) >

[IAM](#) > [Account Settings](#) > [Edit password policy](#)

Edit password policy

Password policy

☐ IAM default
Default password requirements for IAM users.

☒ Custom
Use a customized password policy.

Password minimum length.
Enforce a minimum length of characters.
 characters
Needs to be between 6 and 128.

Password strength
☒ Require at least one uppercase letter from the Latin alphabet (A-Z)
☐ Require at least one lowercase letter from the Latin alphabet (a-z)
☐ Require at least one number
☒ Require at least one non-alphanumeric character (!@#\$%^&*()_+-=[]{}|')
Needs to be between 6 and 128.

Other requirements
☒ Turn on password expiration
Expire password in day(s)
Needs to be between 1 and 1095 days.
☐ Password expiration requires administrator reset
☐ Allow users to change their own password
☒ Prevent password reuse
Remember password(s)
Needs to be between 1 and 24.

[Cancel](#) [Save changes](#)

Multi-Factor Authentication — MFA

- Users have access to your account and can possibly change configurations or delete resources in your AWS account
- You want to protect your Root Accounts and IAM users
- MFA = password you know + security device you own

- The main benefit of MFA:



Alice

Password



Successful login

if a password is stolen or hacked, the account is not compromised

goto I am Dashboard > Add MFA>select assign MFA >

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface for assigning MFA. The breadcrumb trail at the top is 'IAM > Security credentials > Assign MFA device'. The left sidebar shows 'Step 1: Select MFA device' and 'Step 2: Set up device'. The main content area is titled 'Set up device' and 'Set up your authenticator app'. It includes a QR code for scanning and instructions to install a compatible application like Google Authenticator. Below the QR code, there are two input fields for 'MFA code 1' and 'MFA code 2'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Add MFA' buttons.

How can users access AWS?

- To access AWS, you have three options:
- AWS Management Console (protected by password + MFA)
- AWS Command Line Interface (CLI): protected by access keys
- AWS Software Developer Kit (SDK) — for code: protected by access keys
- Access Keys are generated through the AWS Console

www.linkedin.com/in/manitechy

- Users manage their own access keys
- Access Keys are secret, just like a password. Don't share them
- Access Key ID ~= username
- Secret Access Key ~= password

What's the AWS CLI?

- A tool that enables you to interact with AWS services using commands in your command-line shell
- Direct access to the public APIs of AWS services
- You can develop scripts to manage your resources
- It's open-source <https://github.com/aws/aws-cli>
 - Alternative to using AWS Management Console

Installing or updating the latest version of the AWS CLI

This topic describes how to install or update the latest release of the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) on...

docs.aws.amazon.com

AWS CLI Hands-on and please follow the above link to which type of os use like windows or linux.

i am using Linux vm

```
inflating: aws/dist/docutils/parsers/rst/include/isoGrk4.txt
ubuntu $ sudo ./aws/install
You can now run: /usr/local/bin/aws --version
ubuntu $ aws --version
aws-cli/2.11.5 Python/3.11.2 Linux/5.4.0-131-generic exe/x86_64.ubuntu.20 prompt/off
ubuntu $ █
```

IAM > Users > ani > Access keys > Create access key

IAM > Users > mani > Create access key

Step 1
Access key best practices & alternatives

Step 2 - optional
Set description tag

Step 3
Retrieve access keys

Access key best practices & alternatives

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

☒ 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 EKS, 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 enable an application running on an on-premises host, or to use a local AWS client or third-party AWS plugins.

☐ Other

Your use case is not listed here.

⚠ Alternatives recommended

- Use [AWS CloudShell](#), a browser-based CLI, to run commands. [Learn more](#)
- Use the [AWS CLI V2](#) and enable authentication through a user in IAM Identity Center. [Learn more](#)

☒ I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.

Cancel

Next

Access key created and download

Access key created

This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.

IAM > Users > mani > Create access key

Step 1
Access key best practices & alternatives

Step 2 - optional
Set description tag

Step 3
Retrieve access keys

Retrieve access keys

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
AKIAVDYGFJAEV5FJM2OI	***** 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](#).

Download .csv file

Done

So now my AWS CLI is configured so we can have a look at how it works.

We can do `aws iam list-users` and press Enter and this will list all the users in my accounts. And as we can see.

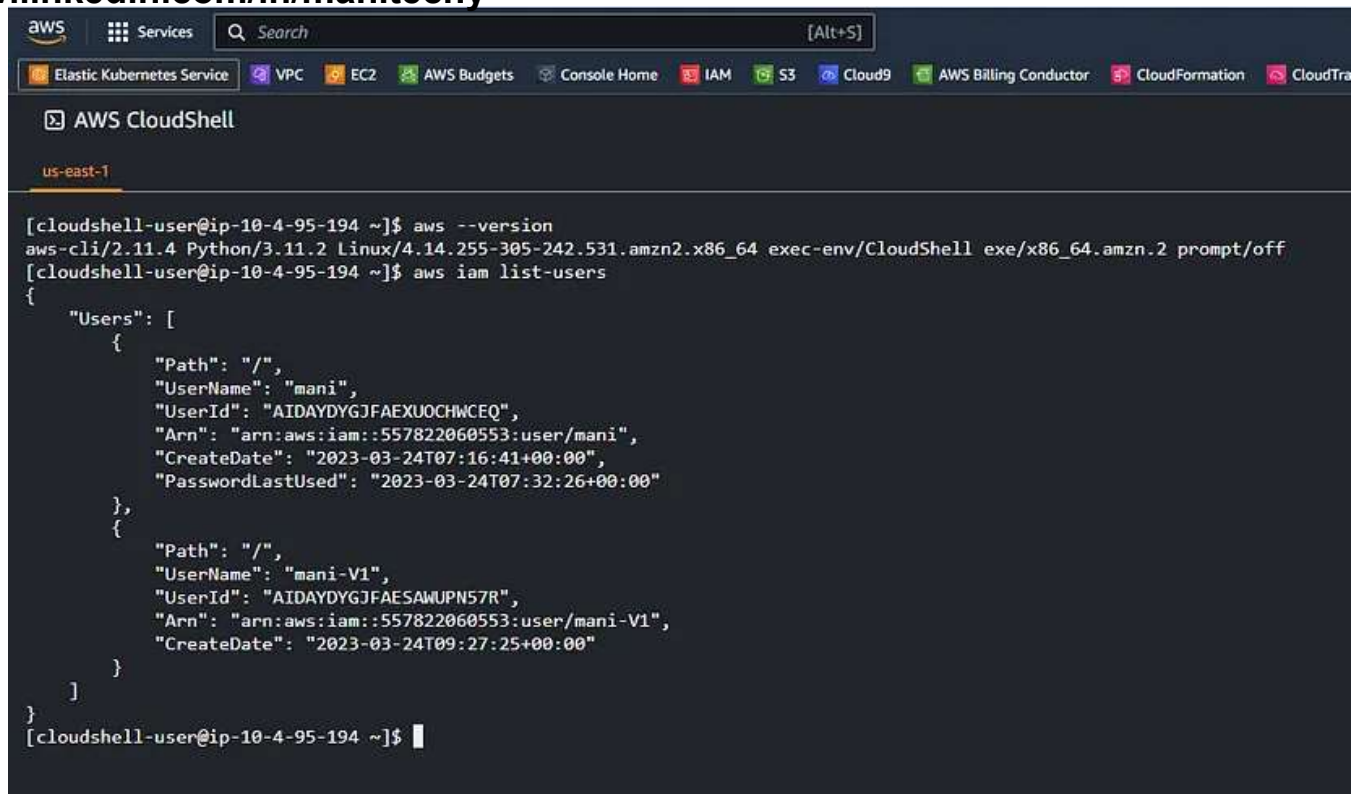

```
ubuntu $ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****M2OI]: AKIAYDYGJFAEV5FJM2OI
AWS Secret Access Key [*****2/Jn]: 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
Default region name [us-east-1]:
Default output format [None]:
ubuntu $ aws iam list-users
{
  "Users": [
    {
      "Path": "/",
      "UserName": "mani",
      "UserId": "AIDAYDYGJFAEXUOCHWCEQ",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::557822060553:user/mani",
      "CreateDate": "2023-03-24T07:16:41+00:00",
      "PasswordLastUsed": "2023-03-24T07:32:26+00:00"
    },
    {
      "Path": "/",
      "UserName": "mani-V1",
      "UserId": "AIDAYDYGJFAESAWUPN57R",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::557822060553:user/mani-V1",
      "CreateDate": "2023-03-24T09:27:25+00:00"
    }
  ]
}
```

AWS CloudShell :

AWS CloudShell is a fully-managed command-line interface (CLI) that allows you to access and manage AWS resources directly from your web browser. It eliminates the need for you to install or configure any additional software on your local computer to use AWS command-line tools. With AWS CloudShell, you can run Linux-based tools and scripts, and access AWS resources from anywhere with an internet connection.

Some use cases for AWS CloudShell include:

- Managing and monitoring AWS resources from anywhere with an internet connection
- Developing and testing AWS Lambda functions, EC2 instances, and other resources using command-line tools and scripts
- Accessing AWS services that are not available through the AWS Management Console
- Collaborating with team members by sharing CloudShell sessions and scripts

A screenshot of the AWS CloudShell interface. The top navigation bar shows various AWS services like Elastic Kubernetes Service, VPC, EC2, AWS Budgets, Console Home, IAM, S3, Cloud9, AWS Billing Conductor, CloudFormation, and CloudTrail. The main terminal area shows the following commands and output:

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-4-95-194 ~]$ aws --version
aws-cli/2.11.4 Python/3.11.2 Linux/4.14.255-305-242.531.amzn2.x86_64 exec-env/CloudShell exe/x86_64.amzn.2 prompt/off
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-4-95-194 ~]$ aws iam list-users
{
  "Users": [
    {
      "Path": "/",
      "UserName": "mani",
      "UserId": "AIDAYDYGJFAEXUOCHWCEQ",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::557822060553:user/mani",
      "CreateDate": "2023-03-24T07:16:41+00:00",
      "PasswordLastUsed": "2023-03-24T07:32:26+00:00"
    },
    {
      "Path": "/",
      "UserName": "mani-V1",
      "UserId": "AIDAYDYGJFAESAWUPN57R",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::557822060553:user/mani-V1",
      "CreateDate": "2023-03-24T09:27:25+00:00"
    }
  ]
}
```

IAM Guidelines & Best Practices

- Don't use the root account except for the AWS account setup
- One physical user = One AWS user
- Assign users to groups and assign permissions to groups
- Create a strong password policy
- Use and enforce the use of Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- Create and use Roles for giving permissions to AWS services
- Use Access Keys for Programmatic Access (CLI / SDK)
- Audit permissions of your account with the IAM Credentials Report
 - Never share IAM users & Access Keys

IAM Section — Summary

- Users: mapped to a physical user, has a password for AWS Console
- Groups: contains users only

- Policies: JSON document that outlines permissions for users or groups
- Roles: for EC2 instances or AWS services
- Security: MFA + Password Policy
- Access Keys: access AWS using the CLI or SDK
- Audit: IAM Credential Reports & IAM Access Advisor

Sources: [AWS](#).

That's it, thank you for reading.

https://github.com/gefkkd/AWS_100-Days_Challenge.git

👉 In case you would like to continue the discussion, you can always reach out to me on [Twitter](#) or on LinkedIn for professional networking, if you feel like following me on [GitHub](#) you can also do that.

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