IAM Best Practices

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Pop-up Loft



What to Expect from the Session

We will look at:

- Best practices to help you get started
- Demos "Show and Tell"



AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

- Enables <u>you</u> to <u>control</u> who can do what in your AWS account
- Users, groups, roles, and permissions
- Control
 - Centralized
 - Fine-grained APIs, resources, and AWS Management Console
- Security
 - Secure (deny) by default
 - Multiple users, individual security credentials and permissions



IAM Best Practices

- Identity and Credential Management
- Access Permission Management
- Delegation and Audit





1. Create Individual users

Benefits

- Unique set of credentials
- Individual permissions
- Granular control
- Easy to revoke access

Do

- Create IAM user for yourself
- Create individual users for other

Don't

- Distribute your AWS root credentials
- Use your root account user



2. Configure a strong password policy

Benefits

- Ensures your users and data are protected
- Easy way to enforce passwords complexity requirements
- Increase account resilience against brute force login attempts

- Require password expiration of 90 days
- Require passwords with:
 - ✓ MIN password length of 14
 - ✓ at least one uppercase letter
 - ✓ at least one lowercase letter
 - ✓ at least one symbol
 - ✓ at least one number



3. Rotate security credentials regularly

Benefits

- Reduces the window of potential unauthorized access
- Ensures that data cannot be accessed with old keys which might have been lost or stolen

- Use Access Key Last Used to identify and deactivate credentials that have been unused in 90 or greater days
- Enable credential rotation for IAM users
- Use Credential Report to audit credential rotation.



Enabling credential rotation for IAM users (Enable access key rotation sample policy)

Access keys

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
      "iam:CreateAccessKey",
      "iam:DeleteAccessKey",
      "iam:ListAccessKeys",
      "iam:UpdateAccessKey"],
  "Resource":
   "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:
user/${aws:username}"
```

Steps to rotate access keys

- While the first set of credentials is still active, create a second set of credentials, which will also be active by default.
- Update all applications to use the new credentials.
- Change the state of the first set of credentials to Inactive.
- 4. Using only the new credentials, confirm that your applications are working well.
- 5. Delete the first set of credentials.

4. Enable MFA for Privileged users

Benefits

- Provides an extra layer of protection
- Increase security for console and programmatic access

- Enable MFA for your root account
- Protect sensitive actions with MFA



- Create a new user called Rob
- 2. Enable MFA for Rob
- 3. Set a new password policy







conference. Register today

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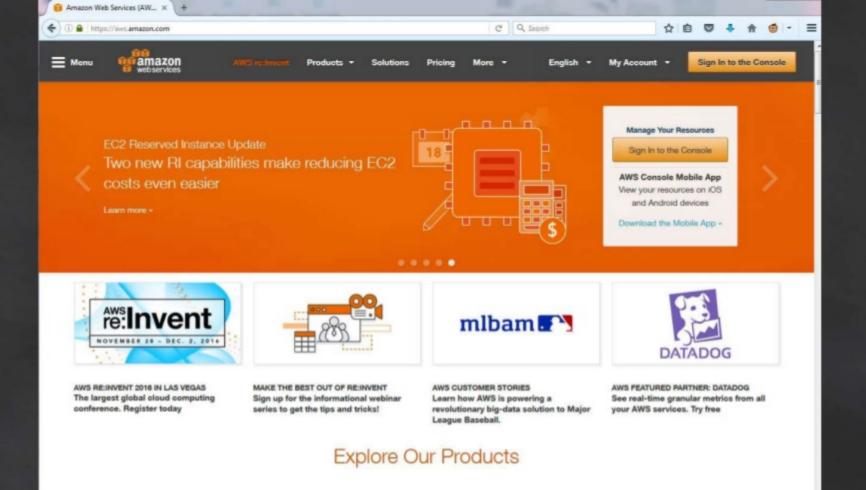
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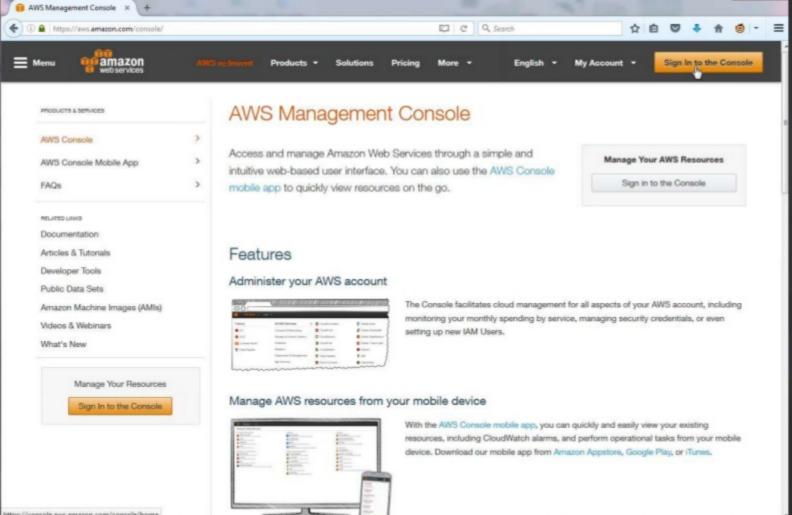
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5. Manage permissions with groups

Benefits

- Reduces the complexity of access management as number of users grow
- Reduces the opportunity for a user to accidently get excessive access
- Easy way to reassign permissions based on change in responsibility
- Easy way to update permissions for multiple users

- Create groups that relate to job functions
- Attach policies to groups
- Use managed policies to logically manage permissions
- Manage group membership to assign permissions



6. Grant least privilege.

Benefits

- Minimize chances of accidently performing privileged actions
- Easier to relax than tighten up
- More granular control

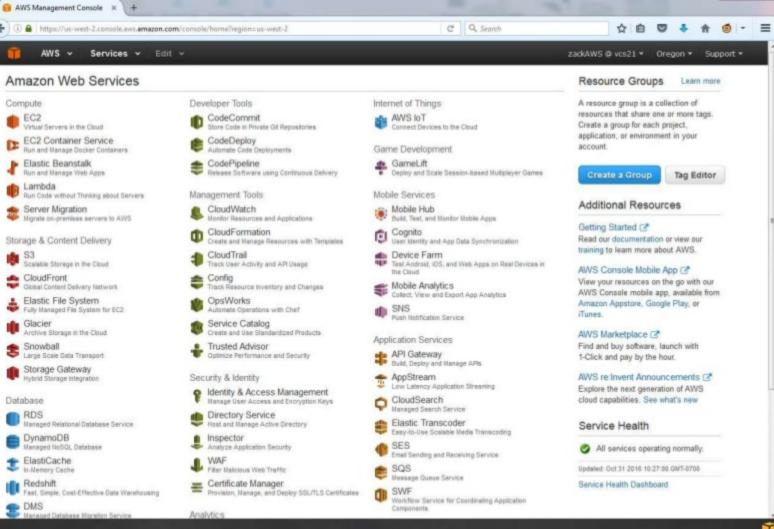
- Start with a minimum set of permissions and grant additional permissions as necessary
- Restrict privileged access further with conditions
- Regularly check Access Advisor to restrict access
- Control access to specific resources using resource-based policy



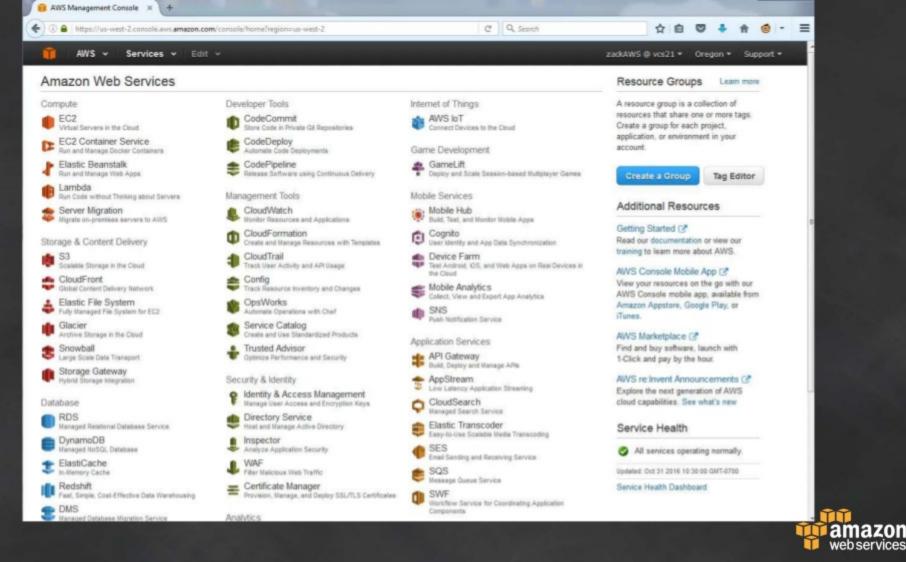
- 1. Create a group and attach a managed policy
- 2. Manage user's permission using group membership
- 3. Use Access Advisor to identify overly permissive policies.

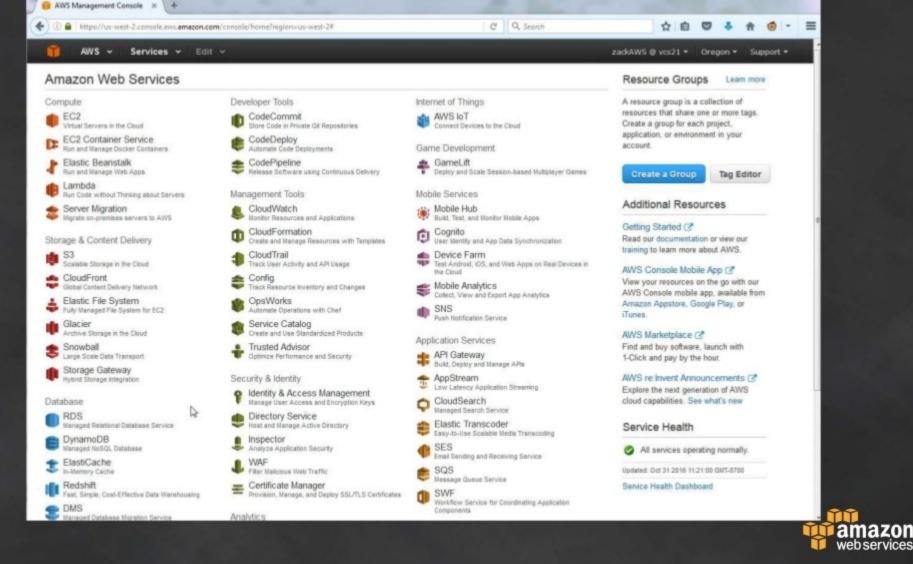
















7. Use IAM roles to share access

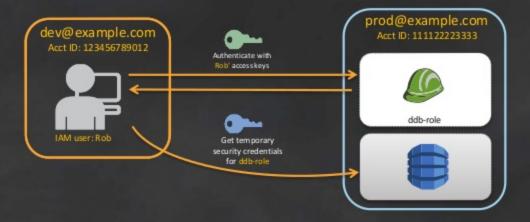
Benefits

- No need to <u>share</u> security credentials
- No need to <u>store</u> long-term credentials
- Control who has access

- Use roles to delegate cross-account access
- Use roles to delegate access within an account
- Use roles to provide access for federated users



How does federated access work?



Permissions assigned to Rob granting him permission to assume ddbrole in account B Call AWS APIs using temporary security credentials of ddb-role

```
{ "Statement": [
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
        "Resource":
        "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ddb-role"
}]}
```

ddb-role trusts IAM users from the AWS account dev@example.com (123456789012)

```
( "Statement": [
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "123456789012"},
        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
}])
```

Permissions assigned to ddb-role



8. Use IAM roles for Amazon EC2 instances.

Benefits

- Easy to manage access keys on EC2 instances
- Automatic key rotation
- AWS SDKs fully integrated
- AWS CLI fully integrated

- Use roles instead of long term credentials
- Assign least privilege to the application



9. Enable AWS CloudTrail to get logs of API calls

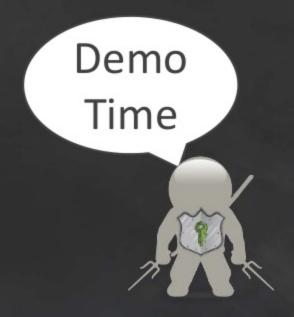
Benefits

- Enables API activity monitoring in your account
- Enables security analysis, resource tracking and compliance auditing

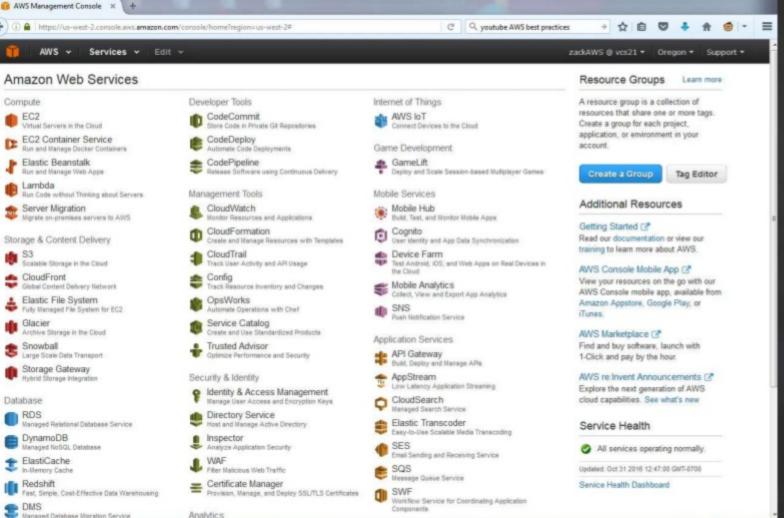
- Ensure AWS CloudTrail is enabled in all regions
- Ensure AWS CloudTrail log file validation is enabled
- Ensure the Amazon S3 bucket of CloudTrail logs is not publicly accessible



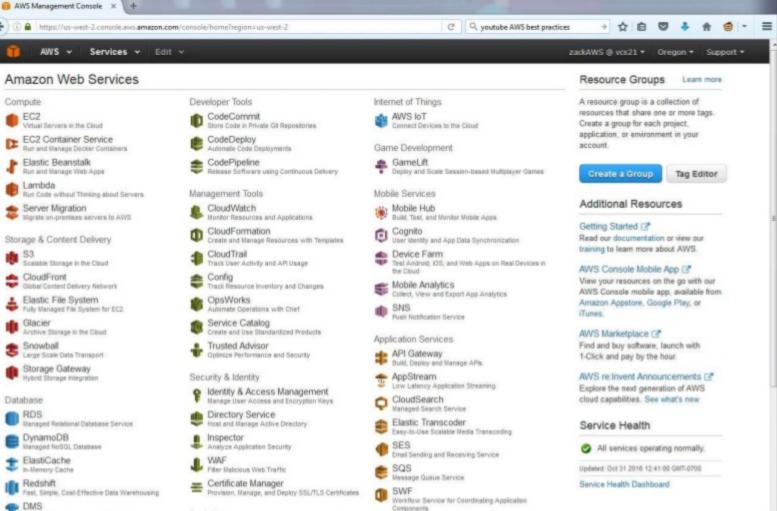
- Use Switch Role between two accounts
- 2. Attach a role to a running EC2 instance
- 3. Enable AWS CloudTrail for the account





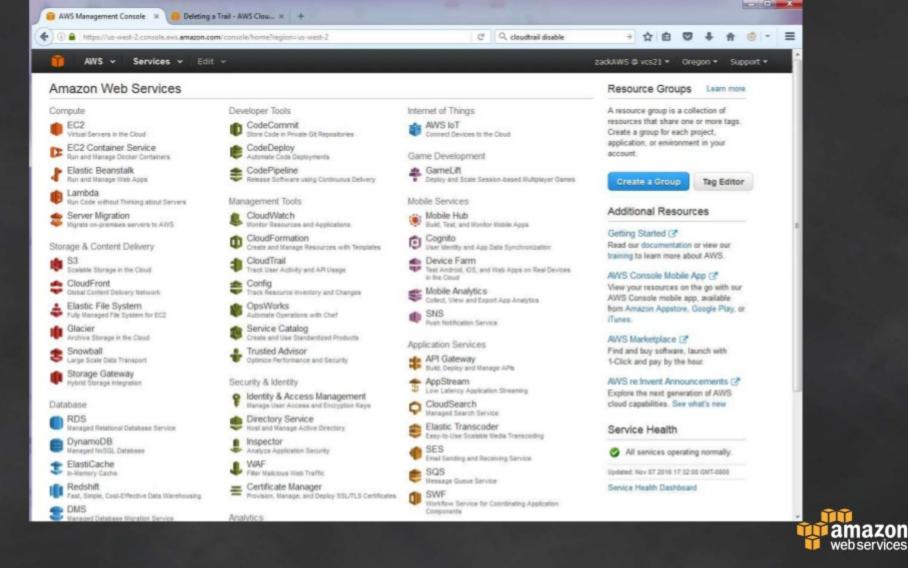






Managed Database Migration Service

Analytics



10. Reduce or remove use of root.

Benefits

 Reduces the risk of accidental changes and unintended disclosure of highly privileged credentials

- Enable MFA for root account user
- If possible, remove root access keys
- Use a strong password for your account
- Use individual users



Top 10 IAM best practices

- Users Create individual users.
- Password Configure a strong password policy.
- 3. Rotate Rotate security credentials regularly.
- MFA Enable MFA for privileged users.
- **5. Groups** Manage permissions with groups.
- Permissions Grant least privilege.
- Sharing Use IAM roles to share access.
- 8. Roles Use IAM roles for Amazon EC2 instances.
- Auditing Enable AWS CloudTrail to get logs of API calls.
- Root Reduce or remove use of root.





Questions?





Everything and Anything Startups Need to Get Started on AWS

aws.amazon.com/activate