

As your organization builds on AWS, granting developers and applications the right access to the right resources at the right time for the right actions is critical to security. In this session, we share an approach to setting permissions in AWS environments. We demonstrate configuring permission guardrails and delegating permission administration to development teams. We show how to set fine-grained permissions that scale with your organization using attribute-based access control (ABAC). Finally, we discuss how to confidently dial in permissions. We guide you through each step and provide examples, helping you gain the confidence to set access controls in your organization.



We are on a journey to least privilege access to resources and having the right security posture for our organizations

## Agenda

- Review permissions in AWS
- Understand a permission framework that fosters growth
- Set yourself up for success with permission guardrails
- Rely on attributes for fine-grained permission at scale
- Use analytics to rein in permissions

Demo!

Demo!

Demo!

## **Review permissions in AWS**

## Two parts to permissions



Your job: Specification

Define which entities are allowed to perform which actions on specific resources and under which conditions



AWS's job: Enforcement

For each request, the service or application evaluates the permissions that you defined to allow or deny access

## IAM policies enable granular access controls

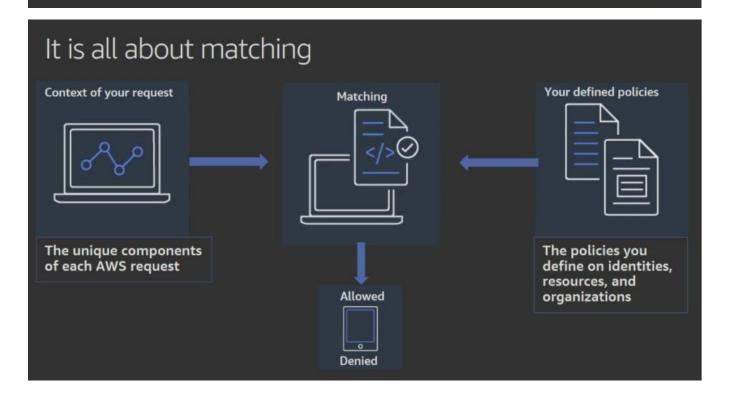
```
{
    "Statement":[{
        "Effect":"effect",
        "Principal":"principal",
        "Action":"action",
        "Condition":{
        "condition":{
        "key":"value" }
      }
    }
}
```

Principal: The entity that is allowed or denied access
"Principal":"AWS":"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/username"

Action: Type of access that is allowed or denied "Action": "s3:GetObject"

Resource: The Amazon resource(s) the action will act on
"Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-west-2:123456789012:queue1"

Condition: The conditions that are valid under the access defined "StringEqualsIfExists": {"aws:RequestTag/project": ["Pickles"]}



### Policy types – how they work together

### All access requests start with **DENY**

If using service control policies ---- SCP must allow

If using permission boundaries —— Permission boundary must allow

If same account access ——— Identity or resource policy must allow

If direct cross account access Both the identity AND resource policy

If using session policy —— Session and identity policy must

# Understand a permission framework that fosters growth

A term you've probably heard: Least privilege

The right access

To the right things

At the right time

To do their job

And nothing more



### Least privilege is a journey

Here is how you make it a confident one

Critical resources Powerful actions Permission guardrails Attribute-based access control Rein in permissions

## Set yourself up for success with permission guardrails

## AWS tools to apply permission guardrails





VPC private link and endpoint policies

Require that traffic stays within your VPC



**AWS Organizations** service control policies (SCPs)

Permission guardrails to restrict access for principals across accounts



**AWS Identity and Access** Management (IAM) permission boundaries

Enable developers to create and manage permissions, while controlling the maximum permissions they grant

## Service control policies as permission guardrails

Establish controls that all IAM principals (users and roles) adhere to across an account, organizational unit, or organization

#### What you can do

- · Restrict access to specific AWS Regions
- · Prevent your IAM principals from deleting common resources
- Restrict service actions for all IAM entities except a specific role



Pro tip: Push restrictions common among accounts up into SCPs

### Demonstration characters



Central security team

Mission

Access control confidence, while enabling developers to build.

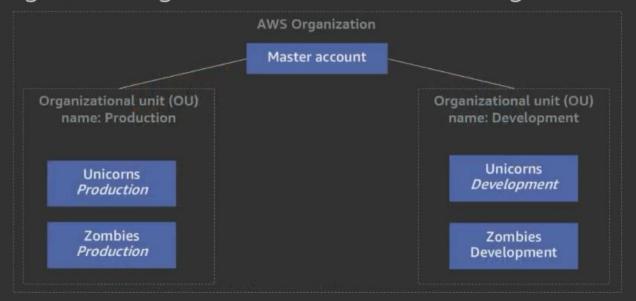


Development

Mission

**Build code!** 

## Organize and govern accounts with AWS Organizations



## Permission guardrail challenges

- 1. Restrict access to only the east and west US regions across your AWS organization
- 2. Restrict powerful service actions for all IAM entities except a specific role



## Policy for permission guardrails – restrict regions



Pro tip: Use AWS RequestedRegion condition key

## Policy for permission guardrails – powerful actions



Pro tip: Use AWS PrincipalArn condition key

## Permission guardrails: Demo

### Set-up

- 1. Create SCPs to restrict regions and powerful actions
- 2. Attach SCPs to the root

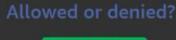
Let's test it out using an administrator:

Create a resource in an approved Region

Create a resource in an unapproved Region

Use network role to modify/create a critical resource

Use developer role to modify a critical resource

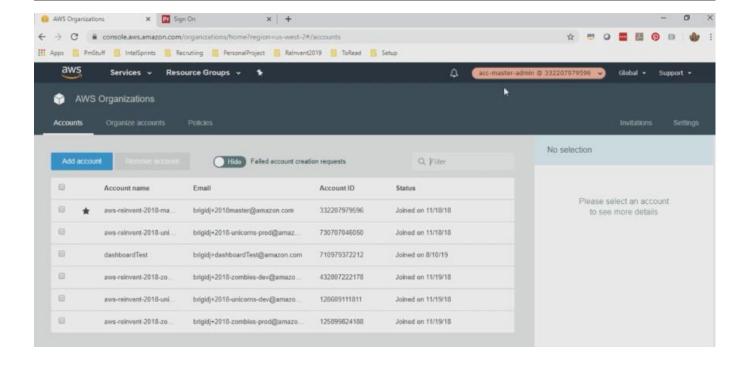


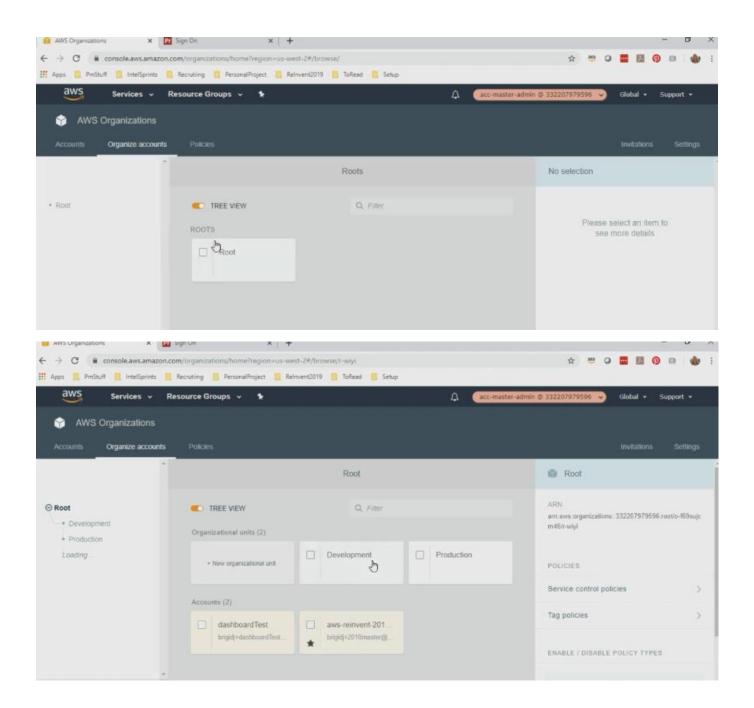


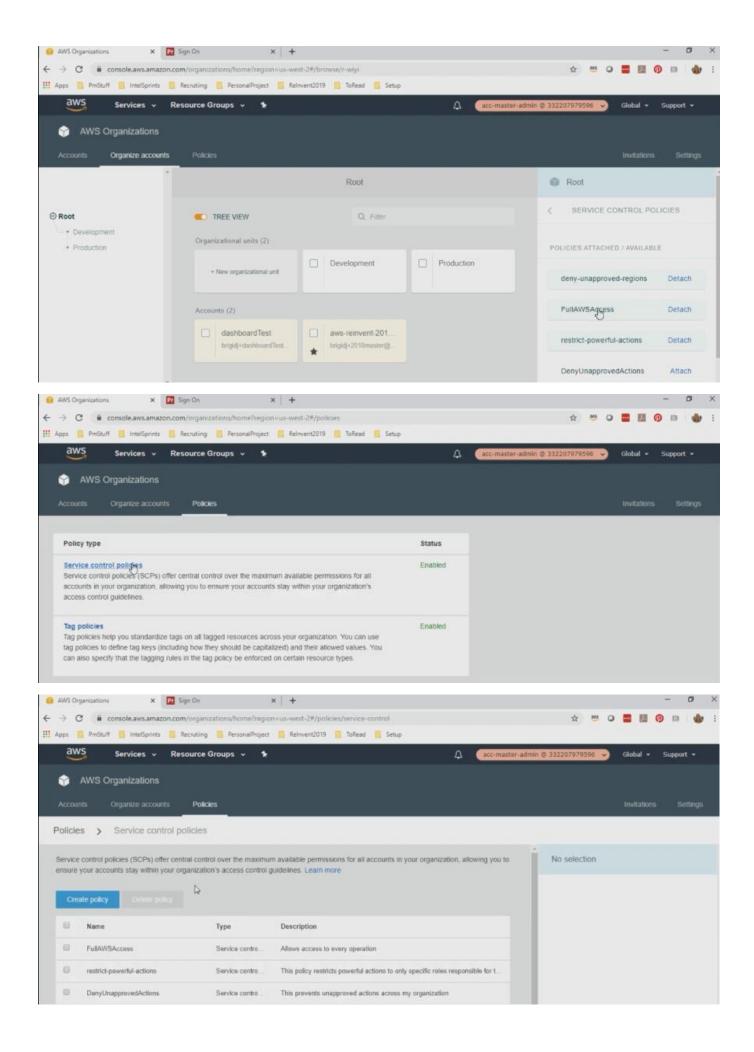
Denied

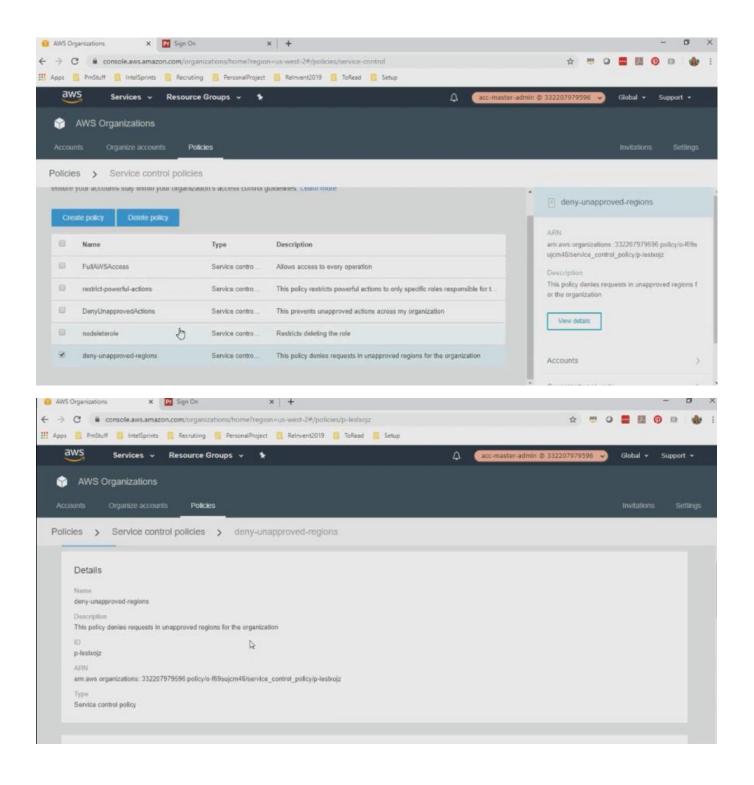
Allowed

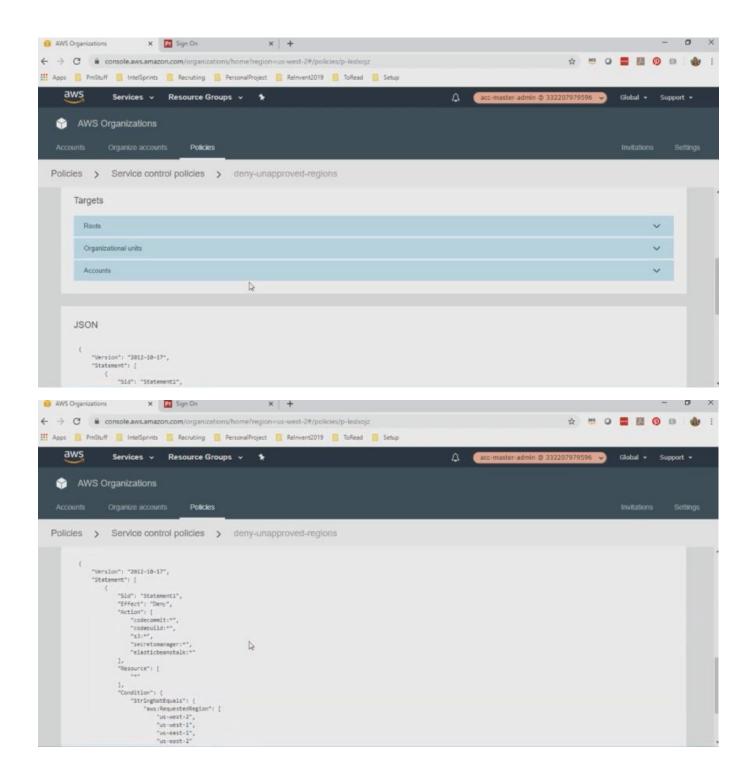
Denied

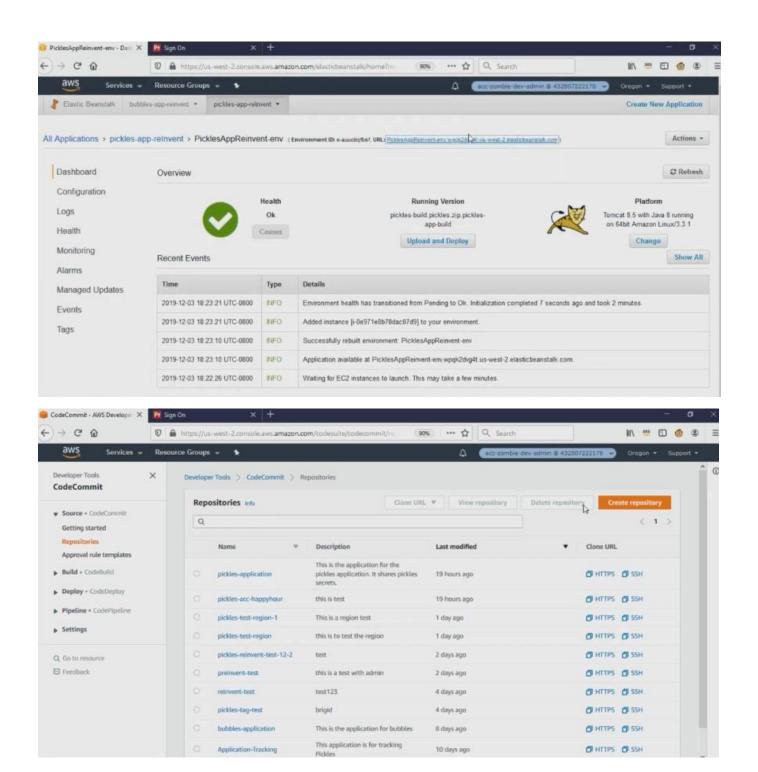


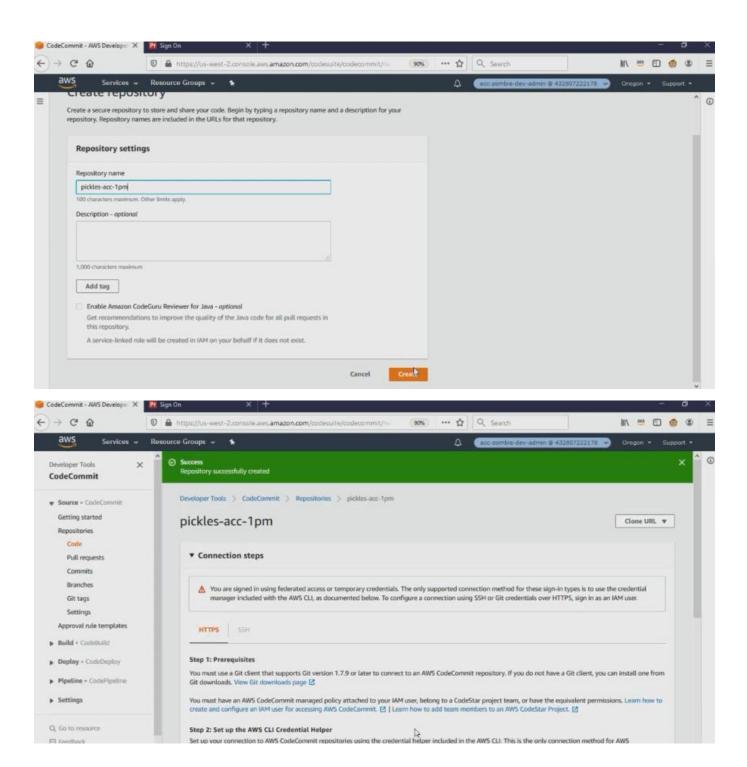


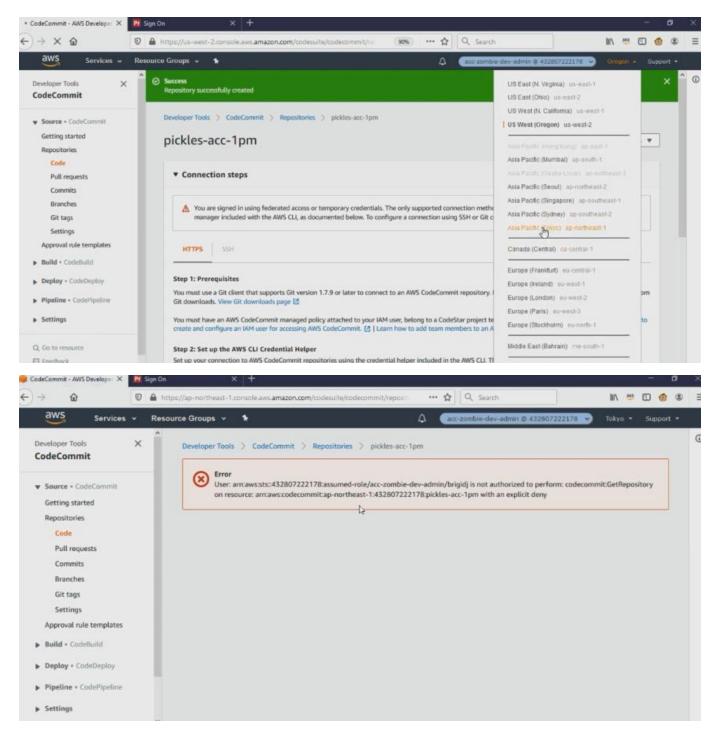












The admin will not be able to do anything in the Tokyo region due to the SCP we created earlier

### Permission boundaries

Enable developers to create and manage IAM roles but control the maximum permissions they can grant

- Enable developer to create roles without escalating their access
- Require developers to create roles with a boundary



Pro tip: Require roles and managed policies start with a namespace

## Permission boundary workflows





Admin creates maximum permissions



Admin allows developers to create managed policies, create roles with boundaries, attach policies, and pass specific roles







Developer passes the role to application resources

## Permission boundaries challenge

Enable your developers to create IAM roles to pass to Amazon Elastic

Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) and AWS Lambda, but ensure they cannot exceed the maximum permissions



## Admin creates maximum permissions



Maximum for AWS Secrets Manager

Maximum for Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

## Admin allows creation and management of roles



### 1. Create managed policies

```
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": [
"iam:CreatePolicy",
"iam:CreatePolicyVersion",
"iam:DeletePolicyVersion"
],
"Resource": "arn:aws:iam::432807222178:policy/${aws:PrincipalTag/project}-*"
```

## Admin allows creation and management of roles



2. Create roles and attach policies with specific boundary



Pro tip: Use the PermissionsBoundary condition key

## Admin allows creation and management of roles

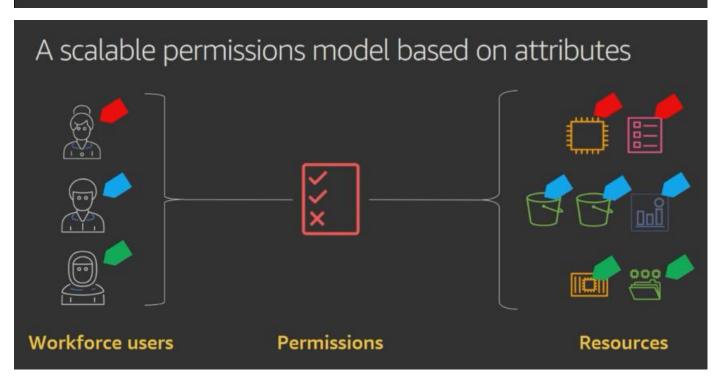


Pass roles they created

# Rely on attributes for fine-grained permission at scale

## Examples of attribute-based permissions

- Grant developers read and write access to their project resources
- Require developers to assign their project to new resources
- Grant developers read access to resources that are common to their team
- Manage only the resources that you own



The policy says allow if the attributes match, permissions will automatically apply based on the attributes on the users and the resources

## AWS tools to apply attribute-based access control (ABAC)





AWS IAM principal tags

New! AWS IAM session tags

Tag entities and sessions with access control attributes



Tags on AWS resources

Tag resources with access control attributes



**AWS IAM policies** 

Control access based on tags



New! Tag policies with AWS Organizations

Standardizing tag names, values, and capitalization. Control allowable values. Investigate differences.

## Session tags for ABAC

New!

#### Identity provider is the source of truth

Pass in user attributes as tags specific to each federated AWS session

### Permissions automatically apply

Access adjusts as user attributes change or new users are added to your directory

### Track user activity

AWS logs attributes in AWS CloudTrail, enabling you to track the user identity for a role session







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onelogin

## Demonstration setup

**Project Pickles** 



**Project Bubbles** 



## Demonstration setup — Application



Store secrets in AWS Secrets Manager



Store content in Amazon S3



Check in code with AWS CodeCommit



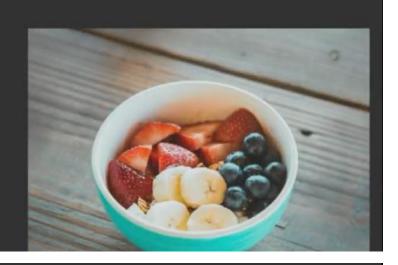
**Build AWS CodeBuild** 



Deploy with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

## ABAC challenge

Enable developers to create,
manage, and build applications
based on their project



## Steps to applying ABAC in your organization



Identities with attributes and federate to AWS with attributes



Configure tagging controls





Require attributes for new resources





Set permissions based on attributes







Create new resources











Permissions automatically apply

## 1. Set up users to federate to AWS with attributes









Identities with attributes and federate to AWS with attributes

### Set-up steps

- 1. User working on project pickles
- 2. User work on project bubbles
- 3. Update trust policy to require specific attributes
- Configure identity provider to pass in required attributes



Pro tip: Reserve specific attributes to use for access control

## Trust policy to require specific session tags



Pro tip: You need to update trust policies to include TagSession

A trust policy is a resource policy attached to a role, here the principal is Ping that we trust to assume the SAML roles

## Example SAML assertion to pass in new attributes

## Configure AWS federation to pass in attributes







Configure approved AWS tag keys and values

### Set-up steps

- Create a tag policy with AWS Organizations
  - a. Require 'project' capitalization match
  - b. Only allow pickles and bubbles as acceptable values
- Apply tag policy to root of organization

## Require attributes for new resources







Require attributes for new resources

### Set-up steps

- 1. Create a policy
- 2. Add permissions to require project tag on new resources
- Add permissions to also allow developers to tag with name tag if they need it

## Permission policy to require attributes on new resources

```
"version": "2012-10-17",
                                                                        Create resources
"Statement": [ {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                                                                        With this name
    "Action": ["secretsmanager:CreateSecret",
               "codecommit:CreateRepository",
               "codebuild:CreateProject"],
   "Resource": [ "arn:aws:codecommit:*:*:${aws:PrincipalTag/project}-*",
                  "arn:aws:codebuild:*:*:project/${aws:PrincipalTag/project}-*",
                  "arn:aws:secretsmanager:*:*:secret:${aws:PrincipalTag/project}-*"]
   "Condition": {
                                                                        With this tag
       "StringEquals": {
            "aws:RequestTag/project": "${aws:PrincipalTag/project}",
        "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
            "aws:TagKeys": [
                                                                        Only with these
                 "project",
                                                                        keys
                 "name"] } } ] }
```

## Set permissions based on attributes







Require attributes for new resources

#### Set-up steps

- Add permissions to developer role to manage resources with the same project tag
- 2. Enable developers to add or update name tags

## Permission policy to manage resources using tags

```
{"Effect": "Allow",
                                                             Manage only resources
"Action": ["codebuild:StartBuild",
                                                             with these tags
           "codecommit:CreateCommit",
           "codecommit:GetRepository"],
"Resource": "*".
"Condition": {
       "StringEquals": {"aws:ResourceTag/project": "${aws:PrincipalTag/project}"} } }
{"Effect": "Allow",
 "Action": ["secretsmanager:GetSecretValue",
            "secretsmanager:DescribeSecret",
            "secretsmanager: PutSecretValue",
            "secretsmanager:DeleteSecret",
            "secretsmanager:UpdateSecret"],
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringEquals": {
                                                 /project": "${aws:PrincipalTag/project}" }
```

## Permission policy to manage tags

## Permission policy to manage other tag values

## Watch developers build

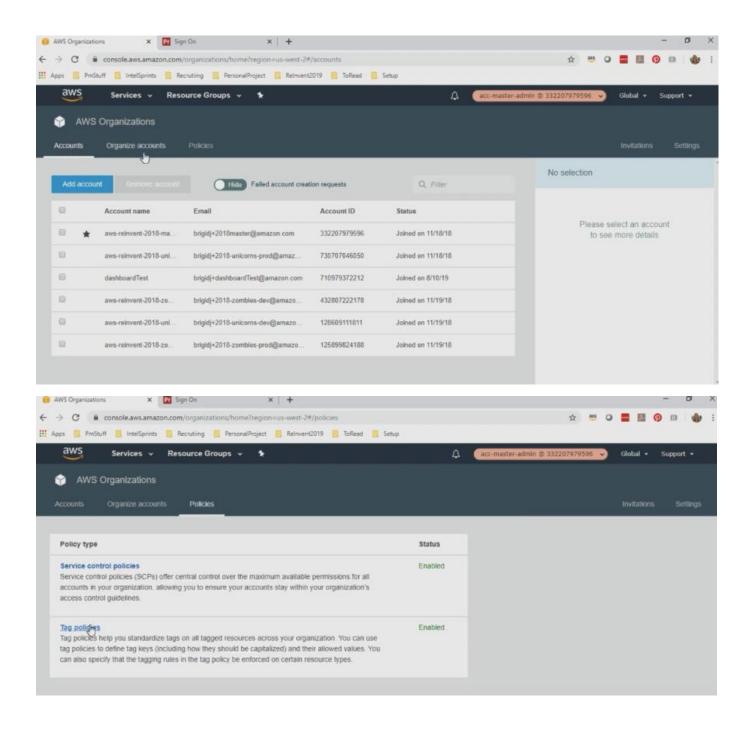


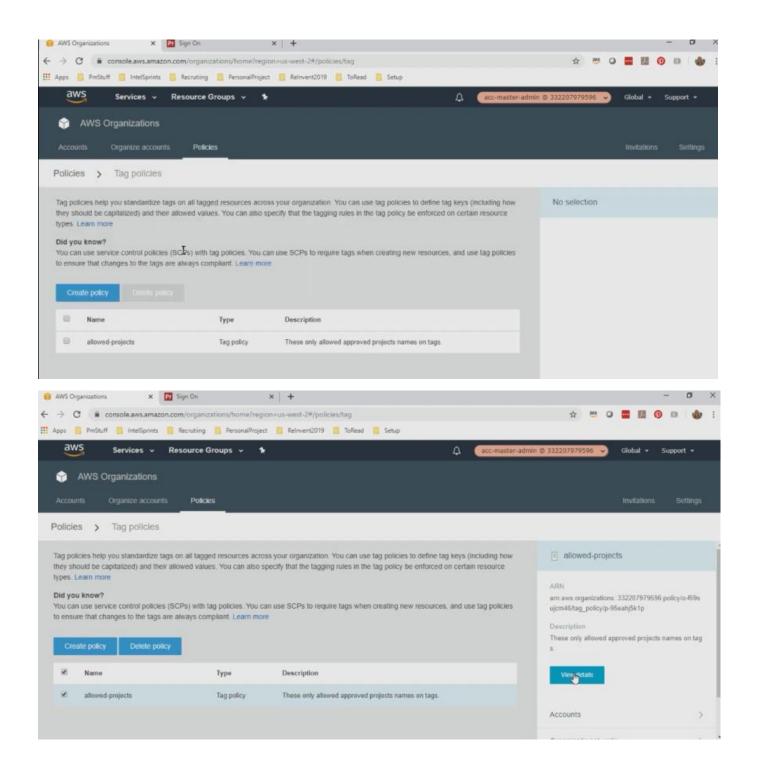


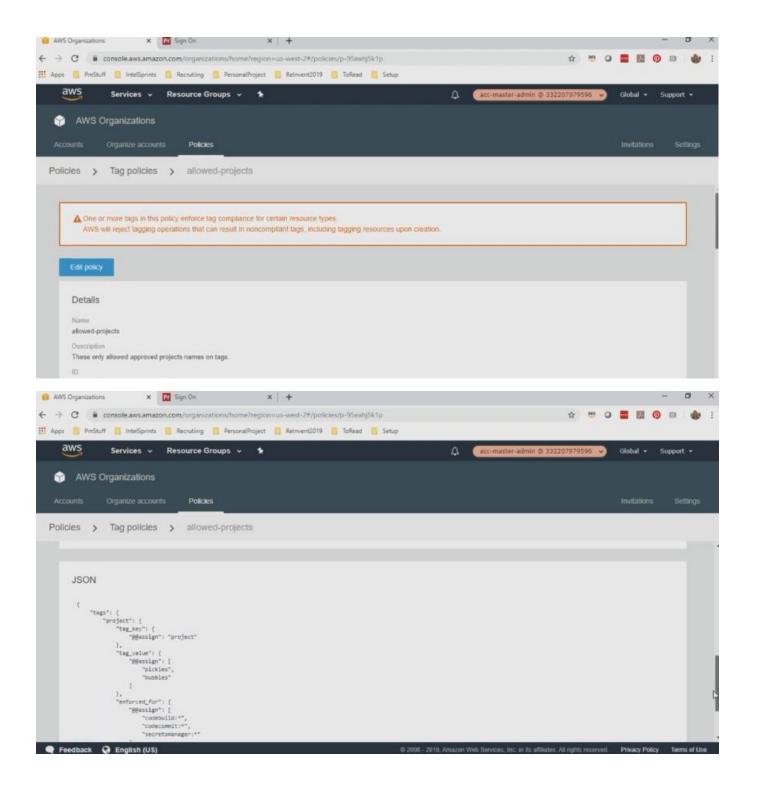


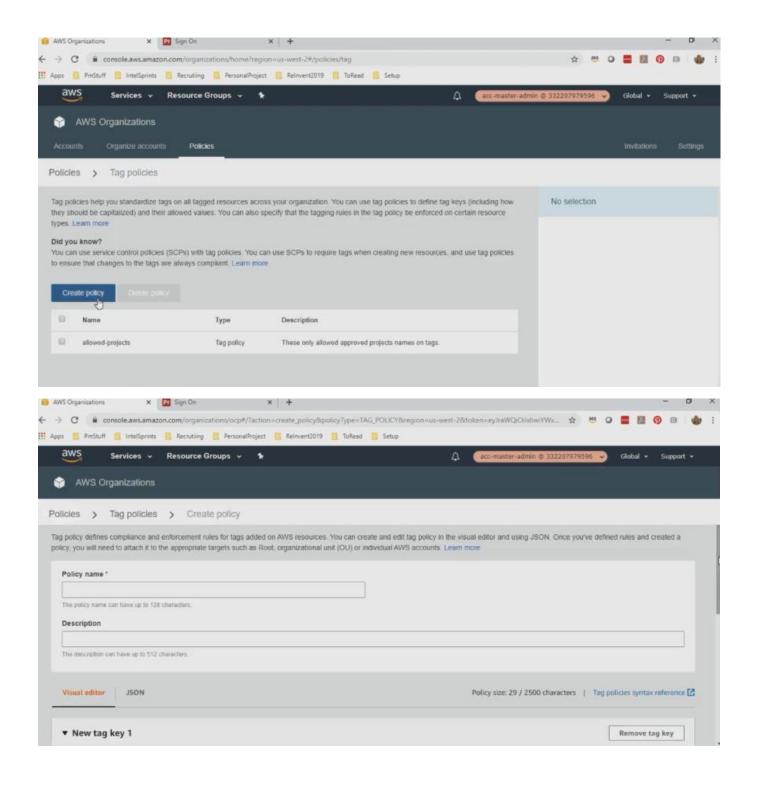
### **Demo steps**

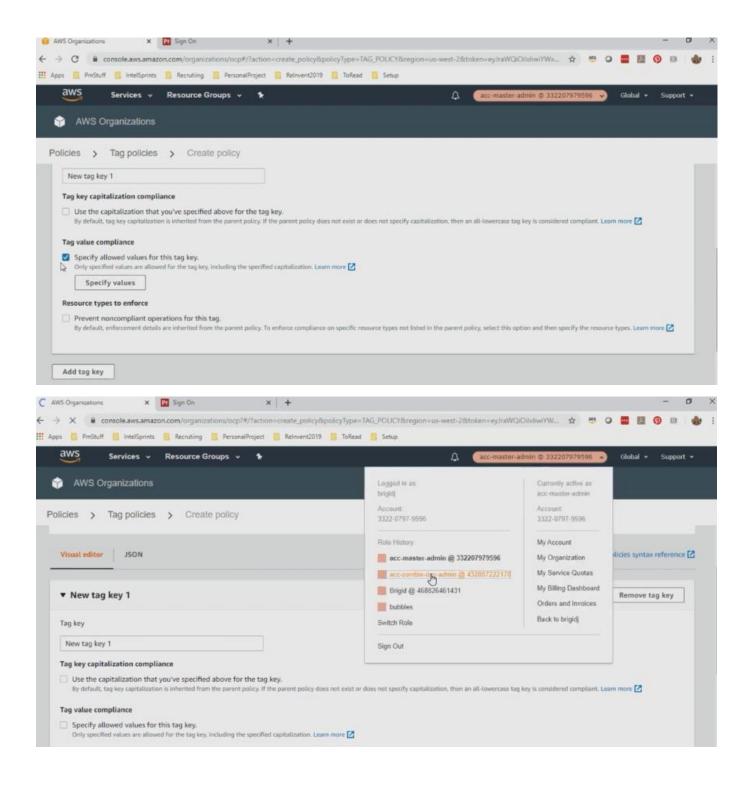
- 1. Sign in as Casey who is working on the pickles application
- 2. Create a secret
- Check-in code to use the latest secret
- 4. Build the latest code
- Deploy the latest package
- 6. Check out the Pickle application!

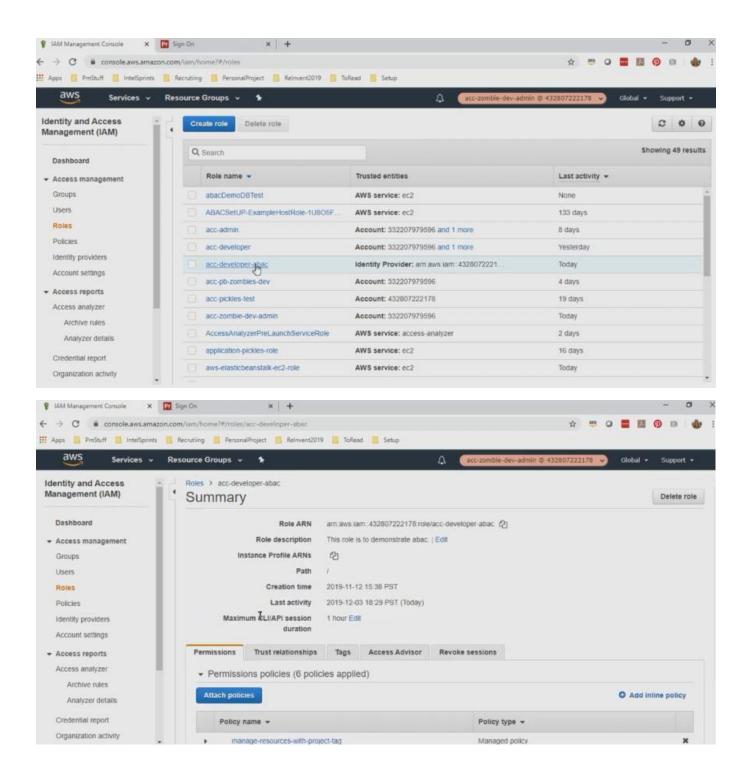


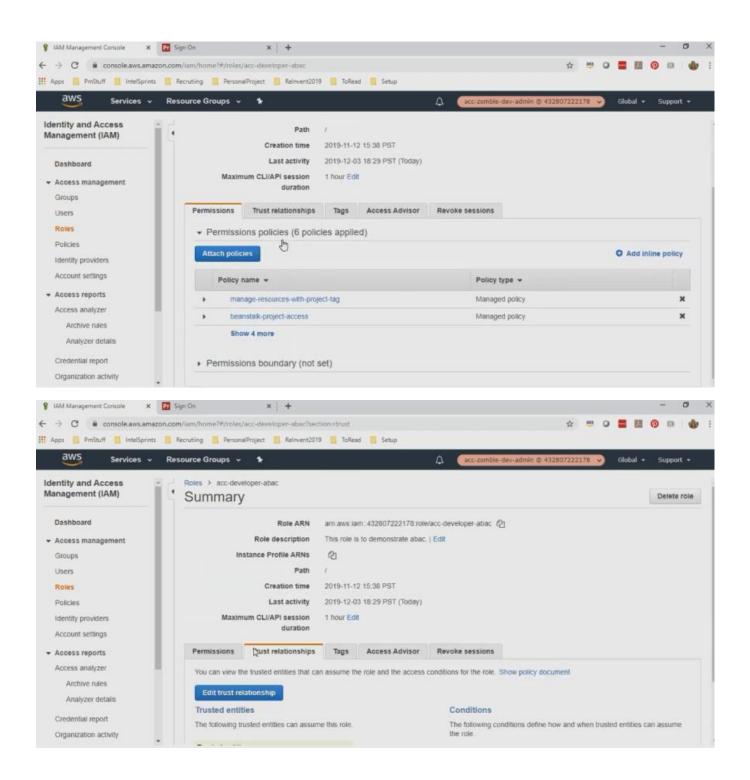


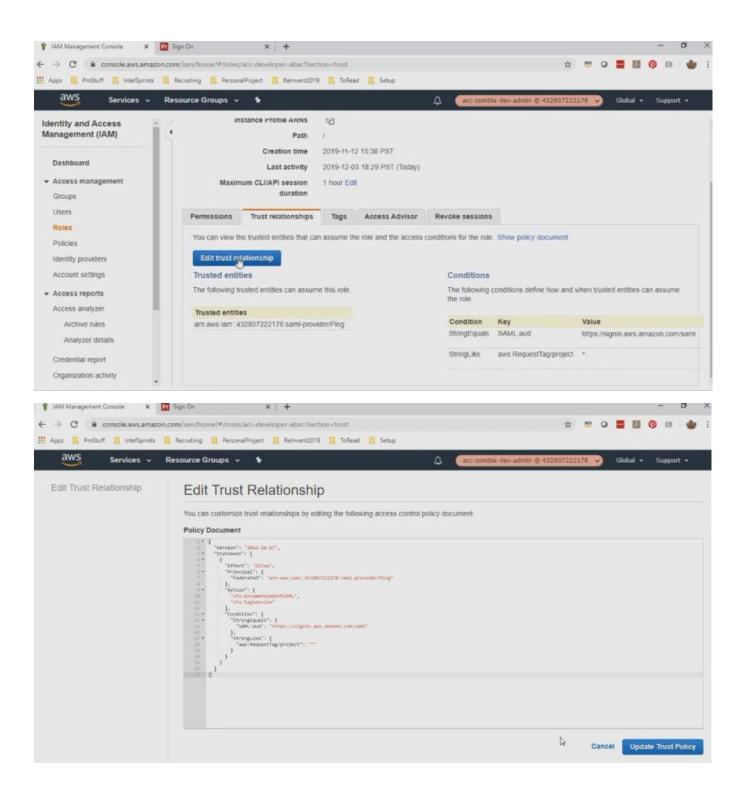


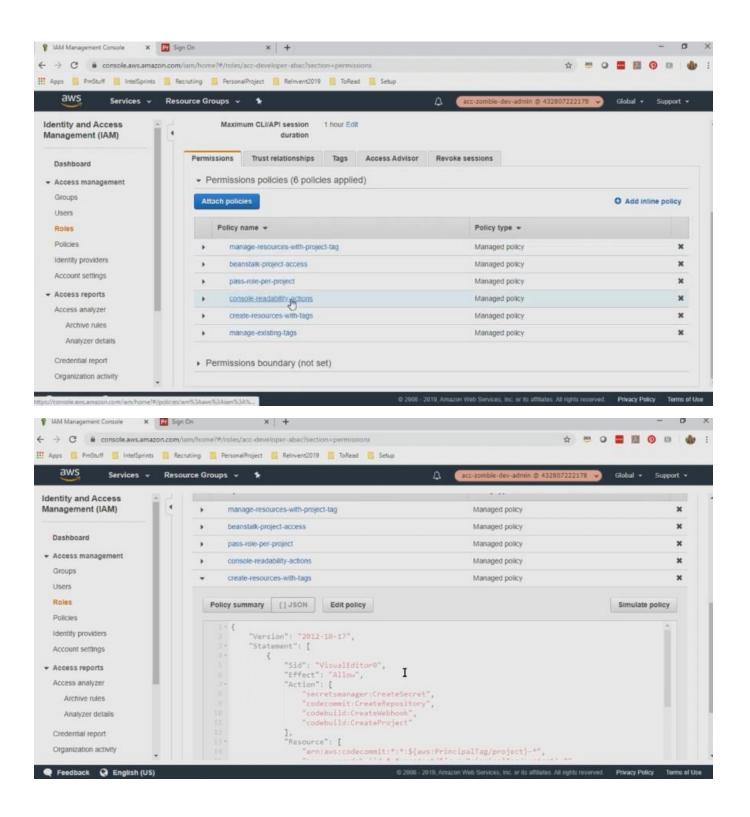


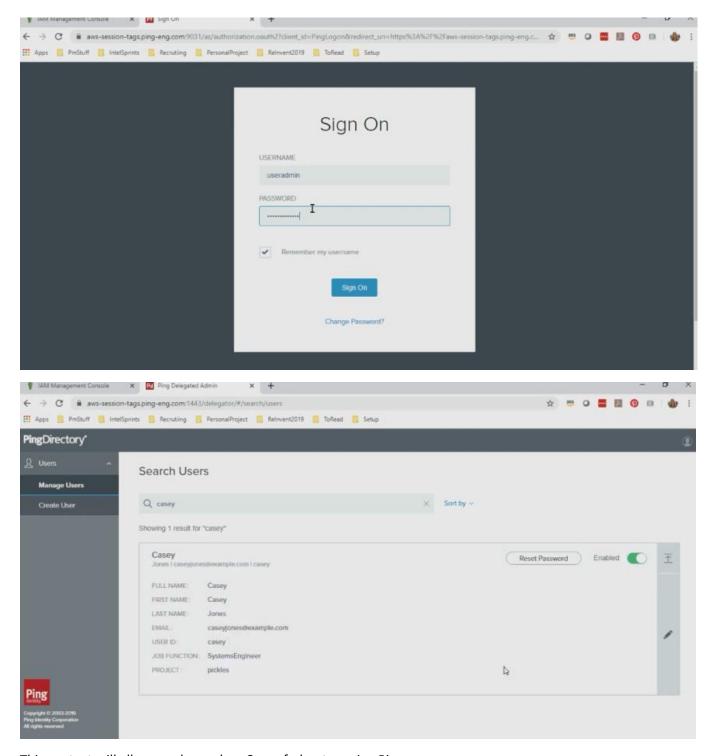




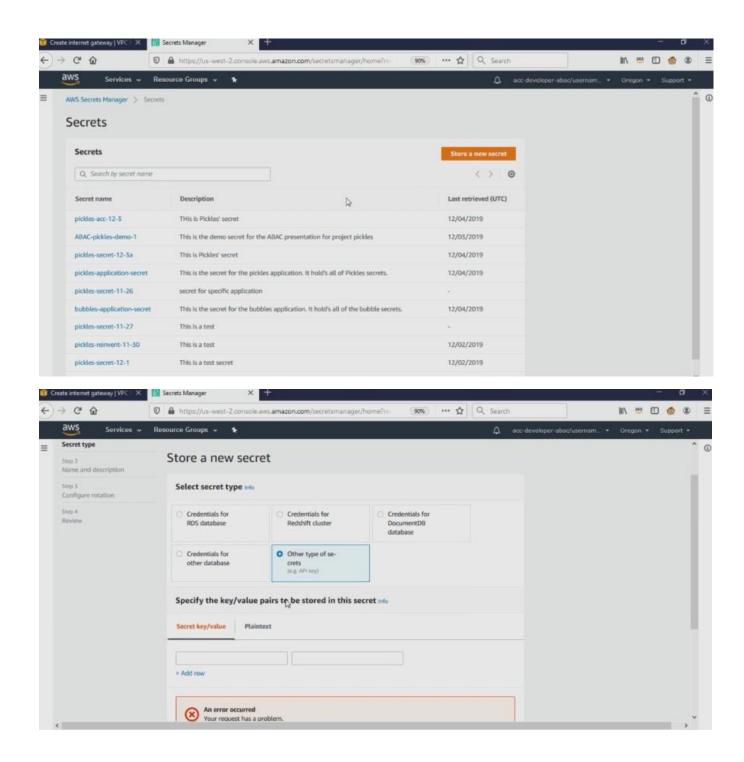


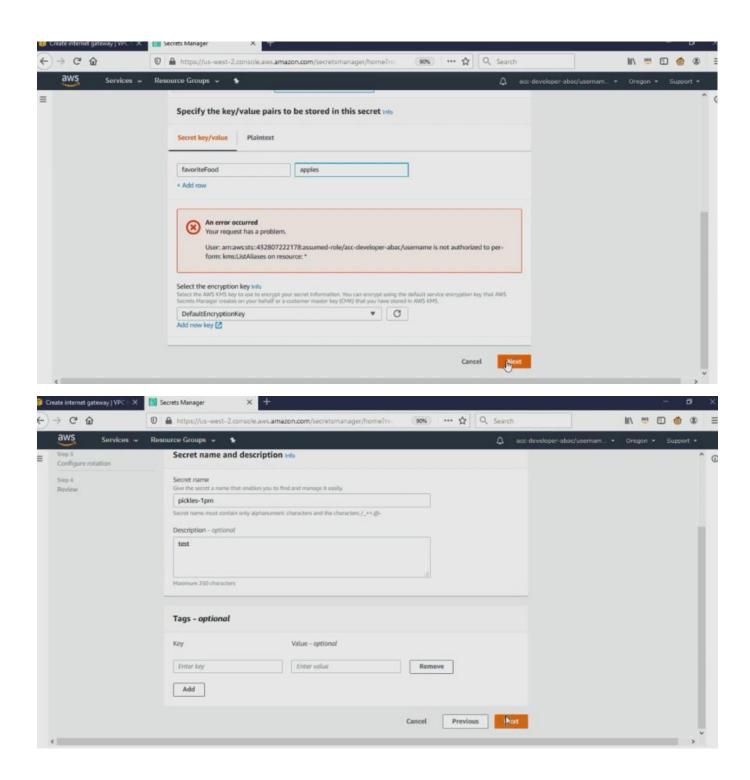


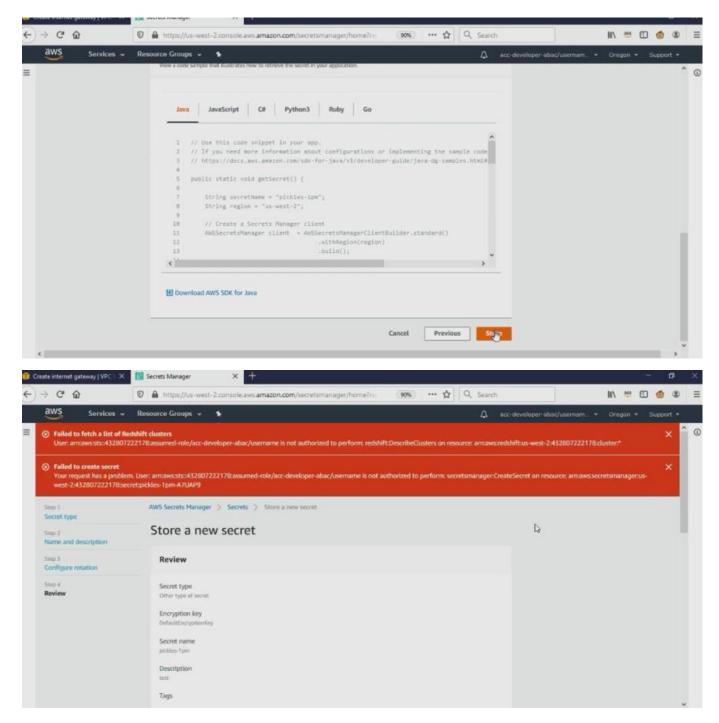




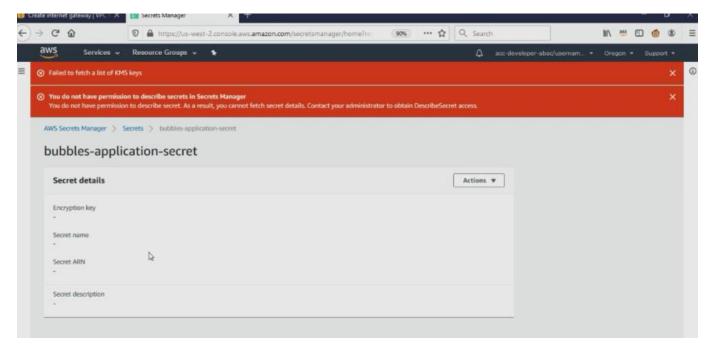
This context will all come along when Casey federates using Ping



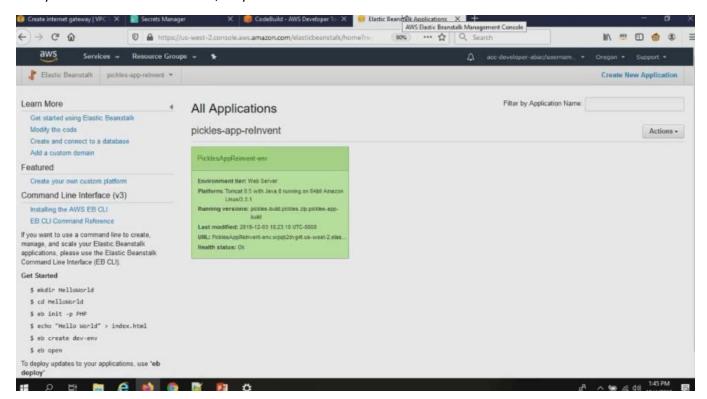




Casey needs to tag it with the project name starting with Pickles from the Ping federation



#### Casey cannot see Bubbles secrets, only Pickles



## Session attributes in AWS CloudTrail

# Use analytics to rein in permissions

## AWS tools to rein in your permission





New! Role and access key lastused information Easily identify and confidently remove unused IAM users and roles



Service last-accessed information

Analyze permissions and remove unused permissions across IAM and account entities



New! IAM Access Analyzer

Identify and remediate cross account access to resources in your account

## Rein in permissions challenge

- 1. Remove unused roles in your production account
- 2. Analyze role permissions and service control policies to remove unused permissions

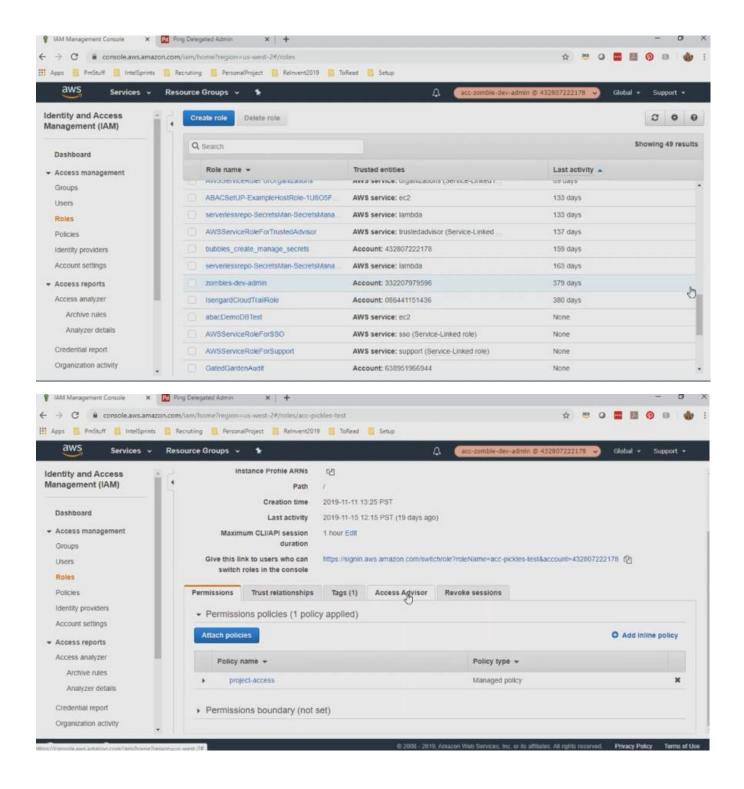


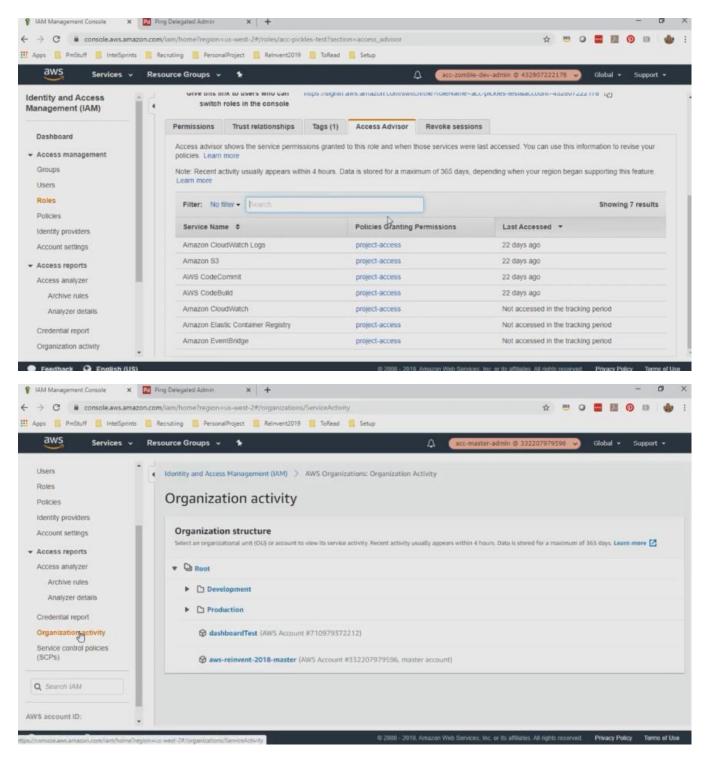


Pro tip: Channel your inner Marie Kondo

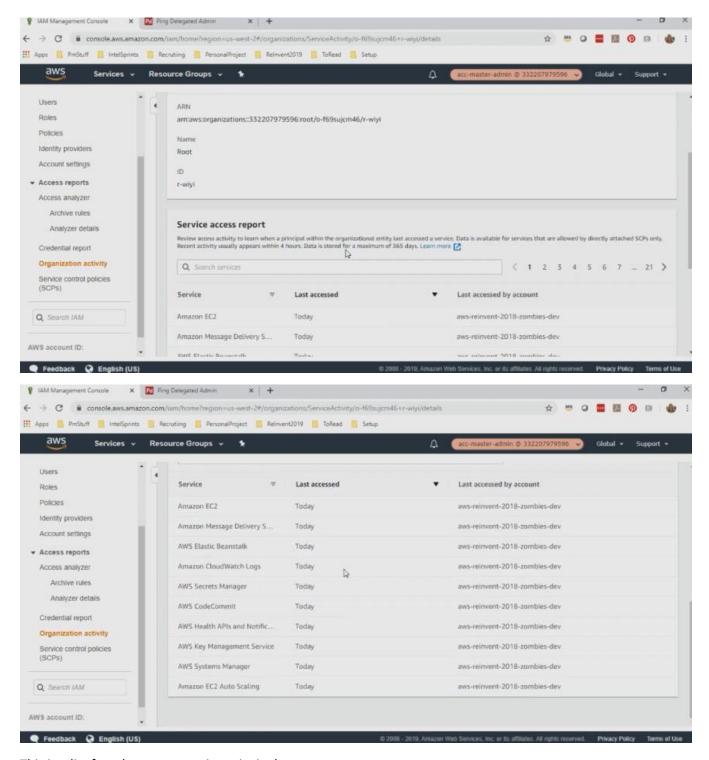
## Rein in permissions: Demo steps

- Analyze roles last used timestamp and delete those older than 6 months
- 2. Analyze developer role policies and identify unused services
- 3. Analyze SCPs to identify unused services





This will allow you to set your SCP



This is a list for what every service principals uses

## IAM Access Analyzer



#### Analyze access continuously

Identify resources with public or cross-account access

#### Achieve the highest levels of security assurance

Uses automated reasoning, a form of mathematical logic & inference, to determine all access paths

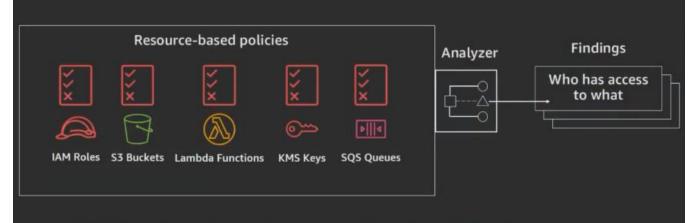
#### Remediate broad access

Resolve or archive findings based on your security requirements

COMING SOON! Use IAM Access Analyzer to centrally analyze access across your AWS organization



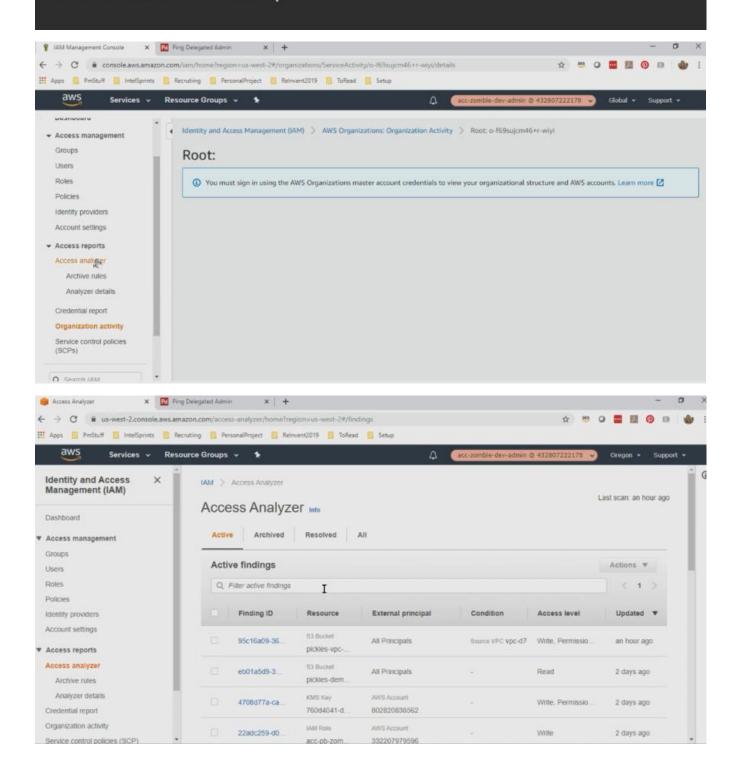
## How IAM Access Analyzer works

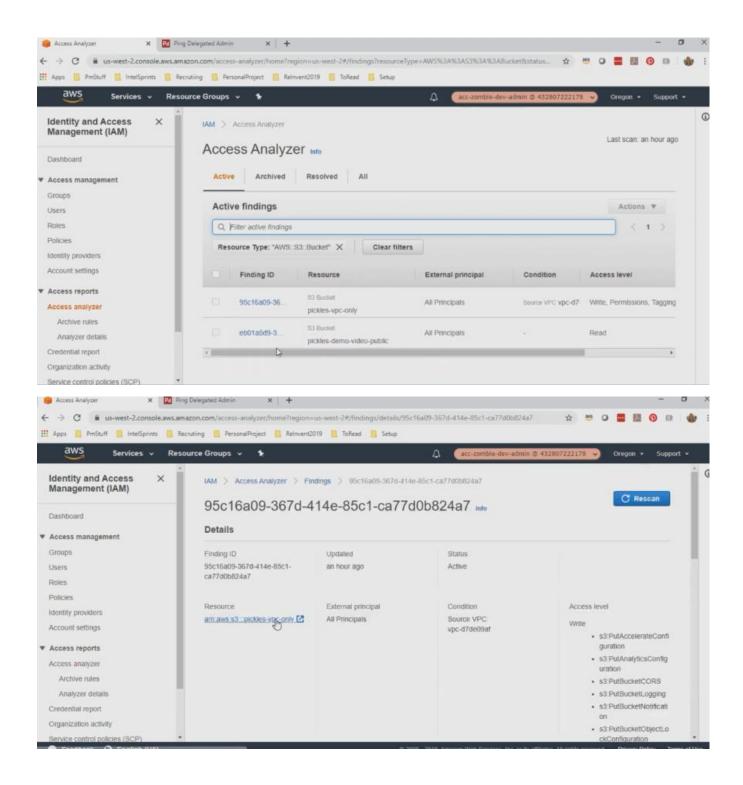


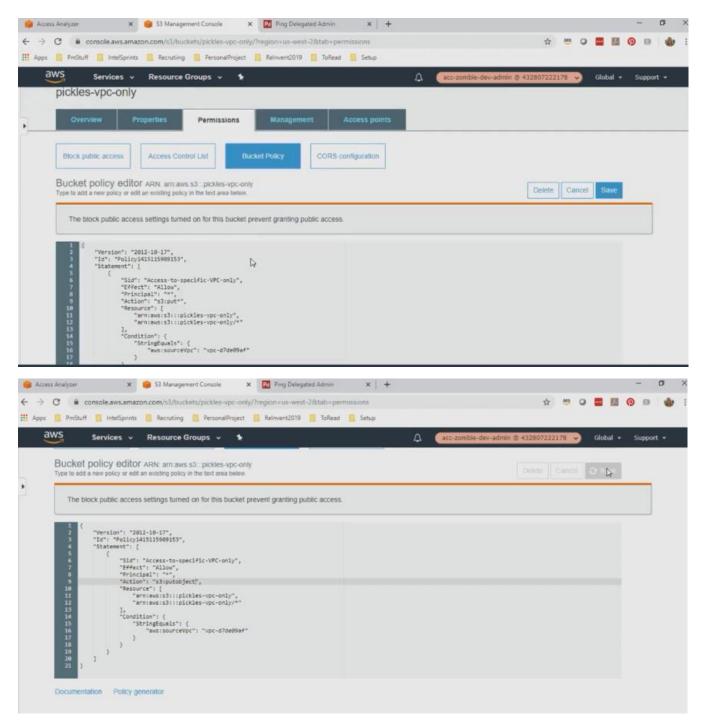
Quickly and continuously analyze policies for public and cross account access

## Let's analyze some access

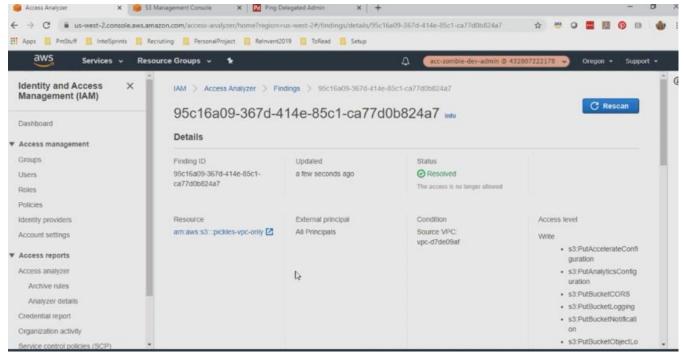
- 1. Visit Access Analyzer in the IAM console
- 2. See the finding for a bucket with broad permissions
- 3. Determine our next step







We change the put/\* to putObject, then do a re-scan to check if its fixed



## 

## Quick recap



Set yourself up for success with permission guardrails



Rely on attributes for fine-grained permission at scale with ABAC



Use analytics to rein in permissions

### Additional resources

Previous talks on policies

Become an IAM Policy Master in 60 Minutes or Less

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQsK4MtsELU

AWS re:Invent 2017: IAM Policy Ninja

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aISWoPf\_XNE&t=38s

Scale Permissions Management with Attribute-based Access Control

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lq\_hDc385t4

Service specific permission documentation

A central location of services, actions, resource-level permissions, and conditions supported across AWS.

Page: Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for AWS Services

# Thank you!

Brigid Johnson @bjohnso5y