

# **AWS IAM**





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# Introduction to IAM



#### What Is IAM?



IAM = Identity & Access Management

# **Authentication Prove your identity**

- Username + Password + {MFA}
- Access Key + Secret Key or
- Access Key + Secret Key + Session Token

#### Authorization

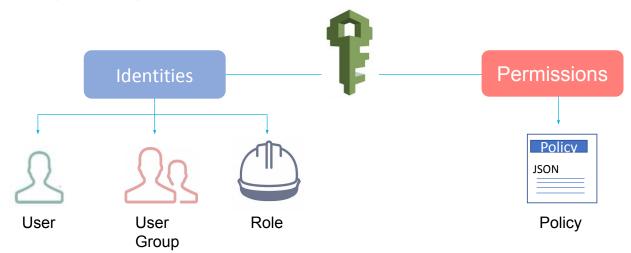
Permission to access resources

- IAM Policies and/or
- Resource Policies



#### Introduction to IAM





 IAM components can be mainly categorized under two terms; Identities and Permissions.



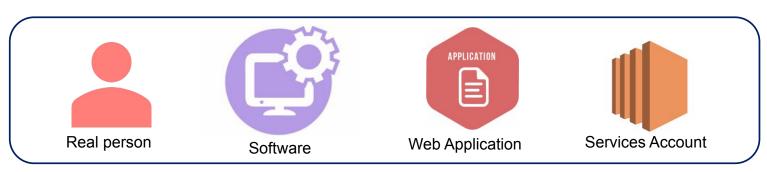


# IAM Users



#### What is IAM User?

(IAM) user is an entity that you create in AWS to represent the person or application that uses it to interact with AWS

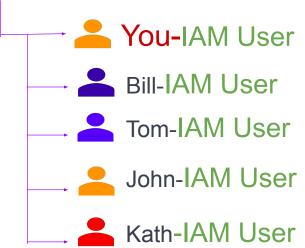






What is Root User and IAM User.

### AWS Account Owner - Root User (You)



- Root User is a special user
- Username is email used to create account
- Generally, cannot limit permissions of Root User
- Cannot delete Root User
- Best practices:
  - Enable MFA for Root User
  - Don't user Root User for day-to-day work
  - Keep password in a secure location

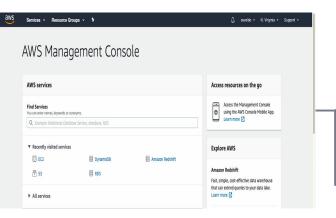


# IAM Users Access Types





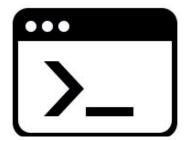
#### **AWS Management Console**



ROOT USER

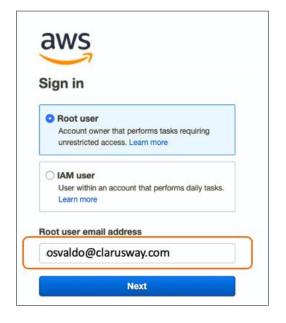
IAM USER.

# Programmatic Access



#### **IAM Users**







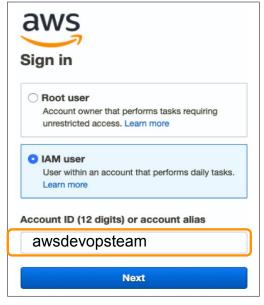
E-mail
Password







#### Sign in with IAM User- AWS Management Console Access





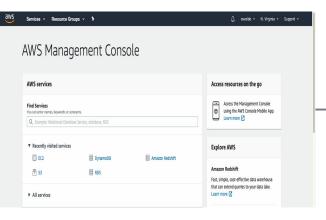
Account ID/Alias
User name
Password



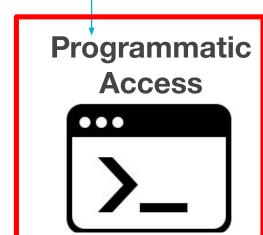




## **AWS Management Console**



ROOT USER



#### Sign in with IAM User- Programmatic Access

#### **SDKs**































#### IAM Users

Sign in with IAM User- Programmatic Access





\*\*ROOT USER

IAM USER.

#### Sign in with IAM User- AWS CLI



YOUR TERMINAL



**ACCESS KEY ID** 





# **IAM Polices**



#### **IAM Polices**

What is a Policy?



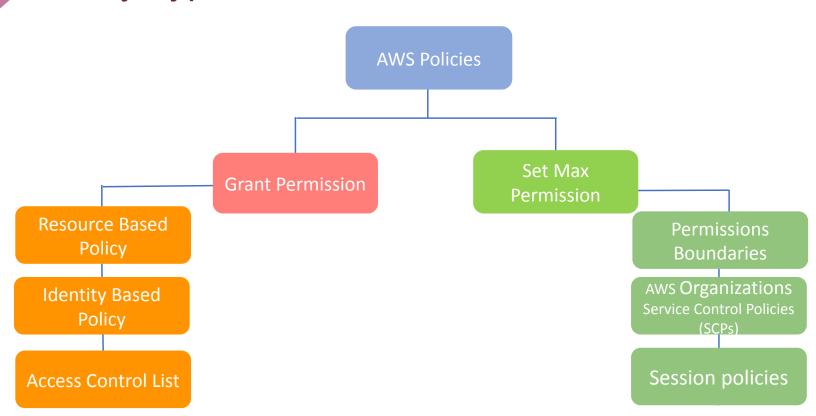
- A policy is an object used to define the **permissions** of an identity or resource in AWS
- Permissions in the policies determine whether the request is allowed or denied.
- Policies are stored in AWS as JSON documents.

#### CLARUSWAY

A.

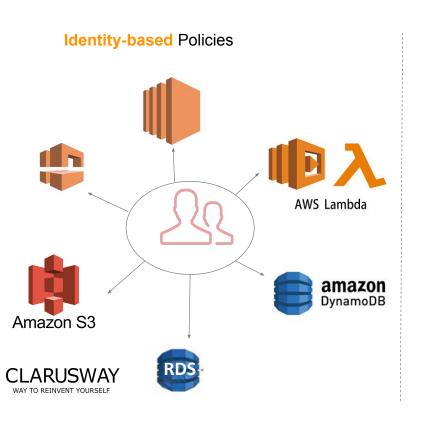
## **Policy Types**



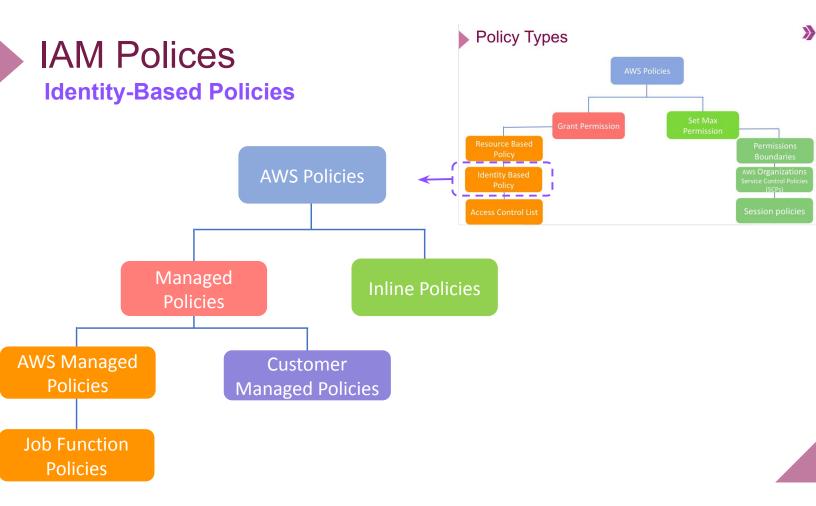


## Identity-based vs. Resource-based Policies









#### **IAM Polices**

#### Policies - JSON Identifiers

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



Version: Specifies the version of the policy document.

**Statement:** The basic part of a policy where you define permissions

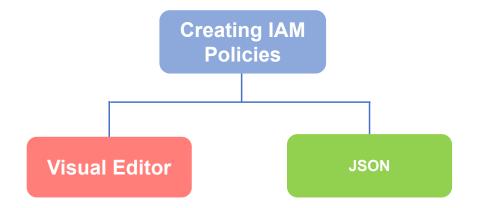
**Effect:** It determines what the statement actually does. Can contain only the **Allow** or **Deny** values.

**Actions:** Determines which actions the identity can perform.

Resource: Explains in which AWS resources the statement will perform the operations.

#### **IAM Polices**

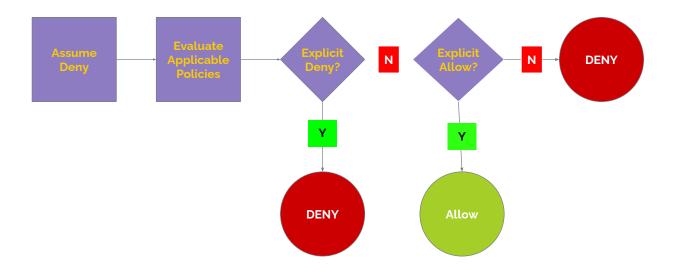
**Creating IAM Policies** 







# Policy Evaluation





Deny by default
Deny takes precedence over allow



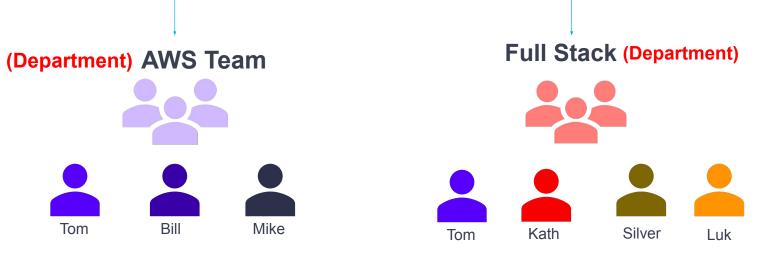
# IAM User Groups



## IAM User Groups

What is User Group in AWS?







**IAM User Group Features** 

Managed IAM policies can be attached to user groups

Inline IAM policies can be added to user groups

The limit of IAM users in a user group is equal to 5000

User can be a member of 10 different IAM user groups





CLARUSWAY

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## IAM Roles



#### IAM Roles

What is a Role in AWS?



- The authorization system where we determine how an identity can access the AWS resources.
- An IAM role, similar to an IAM user, is an IAM identity that has specific permissions that you can create in your account.



#### IAM Roles

#### Who can assume an IAM Role?











SAML 2.0 federation

Your corporate directory







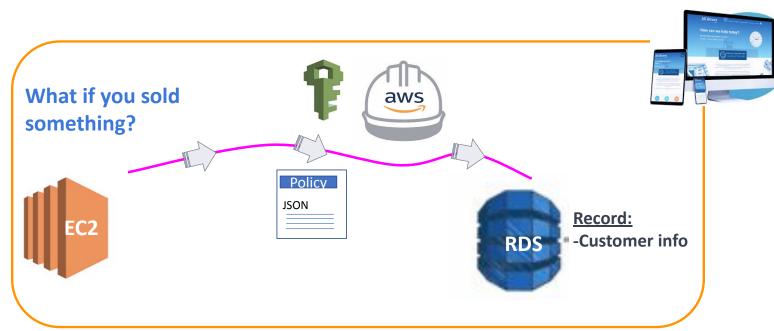




# IAM Roles

What does IAM ROLE do?

#### www.e-commerce...









## IAM Roles Anatomy of a Role





#### **Trusted Entity**

#### Use case

#### **Permission Policy**















### Role Credentials

aws\_access\_key\_id=ASIA5RBXKVCZWCMV4AFJ

aws\_secret\_access\_key=23uUyY07I0PKG1URM6iQPV+A8wSsvLEbmHEA37wF

aws session token=IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEK////////wEaCXVzLWVhc3QtMSJHMEUCIGrn7HEV38ejafaba56pEv1UxDIPjFdYLjgLSv0UvpmiA  $\mathtt{iEA4} \mathtt{b9Z2} \mathtt{NocOAh3ru6bogoW+iBRtUrdg05zk7LkM4HQaNsqkgMIFxACGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgYW4EvWtPAkM9RacGgw5Mjk5NzY0NjE00TEiDAwgg62YkfWxIzb1TSrvArdvoRgW5Wjk5NzY0NjE00TeiDAwg60TeiDA$  $\texttt{IPk6EpWeHVMbDgVtyk7TGXCRTF6uZpyWSX33QS3Pwvb6d0pwiqomeOFDgG28U82eXrXGoKZnbTmnC+7X0QWgqAUI0Ku2kU/KLLwbLhjpv1Ai/oFpAvCoMbMarkers and the statement of the sta$  $0 \\ FmZMtVZH+w6/uuyHgzFmPjwgrLTOj0AlnRfA1rjYJm6b2QD6ou5ZMK1JrV/jdW2z00s7sPVkSA4lH6VPZ2D6vjAnRWDC+0uBV6QUfKlLLeJ1F51bTz000sPVkSA4lH6VpQUfKlLLeJ1F51bTz000sPVkSA4lH6Vff51bTz000sP$ F3t12Yu9VnXEV6usAblStCt3NnTpZRnGQTIyUcICLzAiGhJUdZpGQofdLrLEL/Matyg1wVA45RpT2MhgH+HPuoIGGT0uISBSt6YQV4/1wf9w2KSIT4 dZgaQt8L+TDXIz1/ywn4f11dU0K9vwIINIwp+8s9le7hn1vQPm7HAetLi5mRE30vzXJ6Eoai9RbfgFW7HpxffZLImd0gealQ51w+0Zu7Rx4jGWhWLMc WyrJQQw+ZXhgwY6pgESvD6LuI39m2hhJMC3781E8Q40L+Jn17CysdjNpBH9AjNwGuI9Ad3y3q1u8z1849KzCZCx9GbG/n9YYy3fGnBrrvNY3nrwiA4c XKP4KfZU8OIQ3G1LJkK1d241hhe9UBL3I1ySfMbvDbRoMOXESF6tCpMVLNMa4QaoVY7aThxDvAA6p51pftyPhCK3MJe4qBL4zTC3pXFJe+LPc6uwZ1F sL/OTBH

Once an entity assumes a role, it receives **temporary** credentials in the form of an access key, secret key and session token.



Note that with an IAM user, there is no session token, since the credentials are permanent



# Implication of AWS SSO

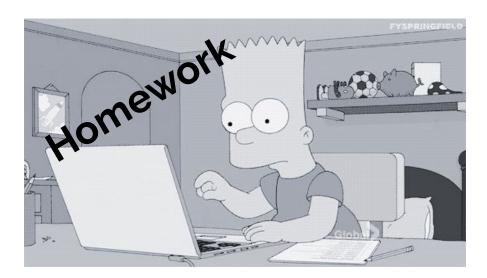


#### Implication of AWS SSO- IAM Identity Center

- Today, most organizations use AWS SSO to authenticate users into AWS
- Users are given permanent credentials to log in to SSO
- ► Those permanent credentials (e.g. email & password) enable the SSO user to assume an IAM role by way of short term AWS credentials
- ▶ Bottom line:
  - Most organizations today discourage the use of IAM users
  - o Instead, roles are used which map to SSO users
- ► AWS IAM Identity Center is the updated console for the features of AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO)







#### Video on Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

https://lms.clarusway.com/mod/lesson/view.php?id=7626&pageid=7570



## Let's get our hands dirty!



### AWS Account owner - Root User (you)



Administrator (you)-Newly Created IAM user















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