AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) made easy with Terraform

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Topics

- AWS Authentication
- AWS Authorization
- About Roles & Policies
- Best practices
- Terraform code for IAM policy and role
- AWS IAM demo





AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management)

- AWS IAM is a web service that can be used to securely control access to AWS resources
- IAM can be used to control who can use AWS resources (authentication)
- IAM lets you manage which AWS resources can be accessed in what ways (authorization)





AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management)







Authentication

- What is an IAM role?
 - IAM Role is an IAM identity that you can create in your account that has specific permissions
- AD (Active Directory) and Shibboleth attributes are used in granting access to AWS accounts





Naming convention for IAM roles

• Role names in AD (Active Directory)

- o AWS-<Account ID>-<RoleName>
- Example: AWS-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXKAlturaAdmin



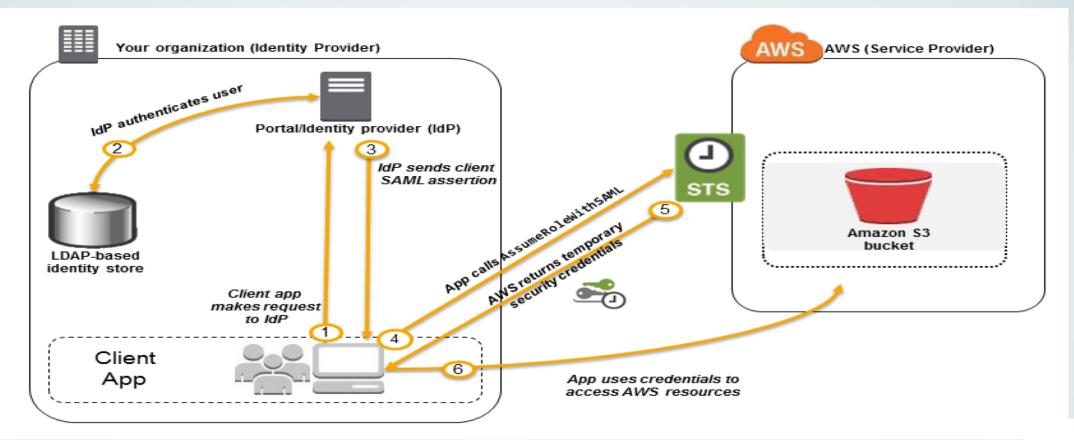


Naming convention for IAM roles

- Role names in AWS
 - o ServiceNameAdmin
 - Example: KalturaAdmin
 - AccountAdmins (devops group)
 - Example:ApplicationServicesAdmins











- Client application makes a sign-in request to organizations IdP to log in
- IdP authenticates the user and generates a SAML authentication response which includes assertions that identify the user and include attributes about the user





- Application then makes an unsigned call to STS (Security Token Service) with the AssumeRoleWithSAML action to request temporary security credentials
- Application passes the ARN of the SAML provider, the ARN of the role to assume, the SAML assertion about the current user returned by IdP





- AWS verifies the SAML assertion is trusted and valid, if so returns temporary security credentials that have the permissions for the role named in the request
- Using the temporary security credentials the application makes signed requests to AWS to access the services





About Roles

- AWS permissions are granted to a user by associating the user with a role
- A user can be associated with multiple roles
- Each role has one or more policies attached





What is an IAM Policy ?

- A policy is a document which defines the actions that a user can perform on an Amazon resource
 - Actions example: GetObject/PutObject in S3 or

RestartAppServer in Elastic Beanstalk

• A Terraform policy document contains statement, actions, resources and a condition





Designing Policies

• How to determine access needs for Service Admins?

- Meet with Service Admins to gather requirements
 - Example: Few Authman Admin requirements
- Able to pull and push images to ECR
- Ability to kill tasks in ECS instance
- Ability to do the snapshots of the RDS database





Designing Policies

- Design and create custom IAM policies
 Able to pull and push images to ECR
- Created custom policy called -- ecr-authman-rw
 Restricted access to repository -- authman
- Attach policies to the roles





Best Practices

- Principle of least privilege
- Use "Access Advisor" in the AWS Console to track permissions
- Enable multi-factor authentication
- Do regular audits of roles and members
- Use STS(Security Token Service) instead of storing access keys





Scenario:Amazon S3 access

- A user needs to access to S3 bucket called 'itpro-demo'
- User should be able to download, upload and delete files within that bucket





Data source block









statement {
 actions = ["S3:ListAllMyBuckets",]
 resources = ["arn:aws:s3:::*"]





Resource block

```
resource "aws_iam_policy" "default" {
   name = "S3BucketAccess"
   path = "/"
   description = "Policy that allows access to S3
   bucket"
   policy =
   "${data.aws_iam_policy_document.default.json}"
}
```





Terraform IAM role code

Resource block

resource "aws_iam_role" "default" {
 name = "testrole"
 description = "Test role for ITPF demo"
 assume_role_policy =
 "\${data.aws_iam_policy_document.saml.json}"





Terraform IAM role code

Data source block

```
data "aws_iam_policy_document" "saml" {
    statement {
        actions = ["sts:AssumeRolewithSAML"]
        principals {
           type = "Federated"
        identifiers =
        ["arn:aws:iam::XXXXXXXXXX:saml-
        provider/shibboleth.illinois.edu"]
```





Terraform IAM role code

```
condition {
   test = "StringEquals"
   variable = "SAML:aud"
   values =
  ["https://signin.aws.amazon.com/saml"]
```





Attaching policy to the role

```
resource "aws_iam_policy_attachment" "test-attach" {
   name = "S3BucketAccess"
   roles = ["${aws_iam_role.default.name}"]
   policy_arn =
   "arn:aws:iam::XXXXXXXXX:policy/S3BucketAccess"
```





Role in AD group

AWS-224588347132-testrole Properties					?	\times
General	Members	Member Of	Managed By			
AWS-224588347132-testrole						
Group name (pre-Windows 2000): AWS-224588347132 testrole						
Description:						
E-mail:						
Group scope			Group type	2		- 1
○ D	O Domain local			urity		
G	Global			ution		
U	niversal					











References

- AWS IAM Documentation
 <u>https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/iam/</u>
- IAM Best Practices to Live By https://youtu.be/_wiGpBQGCjU (52:49)
- How to Become an IAM Policy Ninja <u>https://youtu.be/y7-fAT3z8Lo</u> (55:38)





References

• IAM Role

http://jayendrapatil.com/tag/iam-role/

- Granting access to the AWS Console <u>https://tinyurl.com/yyzb3a4q</u>
- Introduction to Terraform

https://www.terraform.io/intro/index.html





References

GitHub Repo for example Terraform code
 <u>https://tinyurl.com/yy53f33b</u>





Questions?





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Thank you!



