Lab 3

Prep

- ⊠ Gitea set up
 ⋈ MFA set up
 ⋈ Add git ignore
 ⋈ Secrets/Token Management
 ⋈ Consider secret-scanning
 ⋈ Added git-leaks on pre-commit hook
 ⋈ Create & Connect to a Git repository
 ⋈ https://code.wizards.cafe
- ✓ Modify and make a second commit

```
Successfully rebased and updated refs/heads/main.

→ labs git:(main) git log

● → labs git:(main) git commit --amend

Detect hardcoded secrets........................(no files to check) Skipped

[main a590ad2] testing with gitleaks

Date: Sat Jun 7 14:05:30 2025 -0700

2 files changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)

create mode 100644 gitleaks.toml

● labs git:(main) git stasu

→ labs git:(main) []
```

Figure 1: image of terminal

- \boxtimes Test to see if gitea actions works
- ☐ Have an existing s3 bucket

Resources

- ⊠ Capital One Data Breach
- ☐ Grant IAM User Access to Only One S3 Bucket
- ☐ IAM Bucket Policies
- □ Dumping S3 Buckets!

Lab

- ⊠ create a custom IAM Policy
- \boxtimes create an IAM Role for EC2
- \boxtimes Attach the Role to your EC2 Instance
- ☑ Verify is3 access from the EC2 Instance
 - HTTPS outbound was not set up
 - * I did not check outbound rules (even when the lab explicitly called this out) because it mentioned lab 2, so my assumption was that it had already been set up (it was not). When connection to s3 failed I double checked lab 3 instructions

Stretch

- oxtimes Create a bucket policy that blocks all public access but allows your IAM role
 - ☐ Implmented: guide
- ⊠ **Experiment** with requiring MFA or VPC conditions.
 - \boxtimes MFA conditions
 - * MFA did not work out of the box after setting it in the s3 bucket policy. The ways I found you can configure MFA:
 - * stackoverflow
 - * official guide

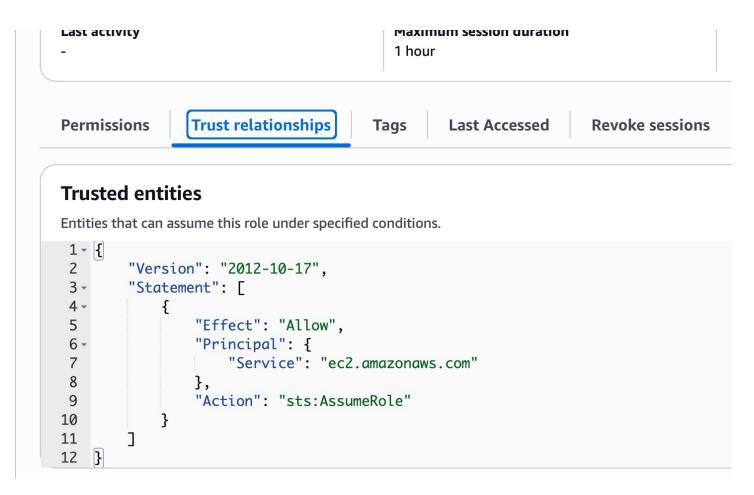


Figure 2: trust relationships

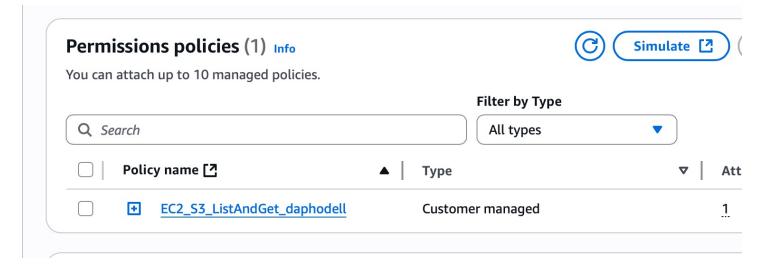


Figure 3: permissions

```
^C
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-33-65 ~]$ aws s3 ls s3://witch-lab-3
2025-06-11 17:24:22 6721694 green.png
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-33-65 ~]$ aws s3 ls s3://witch-lab-3
2025-06-11 17:24:22 6721694 green.png
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-33-65 ~]$
```

Figure 4: screenshot of listing s3 contents

Figure 5: restrict to role

```
* Commands referenced: I set up a script that looks like this
MFA TOKEN=$1
if [ -z "$1" ]; then
  echo "Error: Run with MFA token!"
  exit 1
fi
if [ -z $BW_AWS_ACCOUNT_SECRET_ID ]; then
  echo "env var BW_AWS_ACCOUNT_SECRET_ID must be set!"
  exit 1
fi
AWS_SECRETS=$(bw get item $BW_AWS_ACCOUNT_SECRET_ID)
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$(echo "$AWS_SECRETS" | jq -r '.fields[0].value')
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$(echo "$AWS_SECRETS" | jq '.fields[1].value' | tr -d '"')
SESSION OUTPUT=$(aws sts assume-role --role-arn $S3 ROLE --role-session-name $SESSION TYPE --serial-number $MF
#echo $SESSION OUTPUT
export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=$(echo "$SESSION_OUTPUT" | jq '.Credentials.SessionToken' | tr -d '"')
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$(echo "$SESSION_OUTPUT" | jq '.Credentials.AccessKeyId' | tr -d '"')
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$(echo "$SESSION_OUTPUT" | jq '.Credentials.SecretAccessKey' | tr -d '"')
#echo $AWS SESSION TOKEN
#echo $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID
#echo $AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY
aws s3 ls s3://witch-lab-3
* configuration via ~/.aws/credentials
* 1Password CLI with AWS Plugin
  * I use bitwarden, which also has an AWS Plugin
  * I've seen a lot more recommendations (TBH it's more like 2 vs 0)
    for 1password for password credential setup. Wonder why?
  ⊠ Host a static site

⊠ Enable a static website hosting (index.html)

       ⊠ Configure route 53 alias or CNAME for resume. < yourdomain> to the bucket endpoint.

    □ Deploy CloudFront with ACM certificate for HTTPS

           * see: resume
  ☐ Private "Invite-Only" Resume Hosting
       ☐ Pre-signed URLs aws s3 presign s3://<YOUR_BUCKET_NAME>/resume.pdf --expires-in 3600
Further Exploration
  ☐ Snapshots & AMIs
  ☐ Create an EBS snapshot of /dev/xvda
  \hfill \square Register/create an AMI from that snapshot
       ☐ How do you "version" a server with snapshots? Why is this useful?
  \square Launch a new instance from your AMI
  ☐ Linux & Security Tooling
  ☐ Scripting & Automation
  \square Bash: report world-writable files
  ☐ Python with boto3: list snapshots, start/stop instances
```

🛮 via cli roles - I set up a new set of role-trust relationships. Update s3 Role: Update action: sts:assumerole

Update principle (for user – could not target group) Add condition (MFA bool must be true)

Further Reading

• []



Reflection

- What I built
- Challenges
 - Groups cannot be used as the principal in a trust relationship
 - The stretch goal for setting up s3 + mfa was a bit of a pain:
 - * The earlier lab had me set up a trust relationship on the role to allow EC2 as a principal on the role When I later updated IAM permissions to include MFA, I promptly forgot about this detail and had chatgpt help me with troubleshooting. It was pretty good at helping me figure out the issue
- Security concerns On scale and security at scale

Terms

Identity Access Management

```
graph LR
   IAMPolicy -- attaches to --> IAMIdentity
   ExplainIAMIdentity[users, groups of users, roles, AWS resources]:::aside
   ExplainIAMIdentity -.-> IAMIdentity
classDef aside stroke-dasharray: 5 5, stroke-width:2px;
```

End lab

\square On June 20, 2025, do the following:	
\Box Clean up	
\square Custom roles	
\square Custom policies	
\square Shut down ec2 Instance	