

IAM Roles Anywhere – now for everyone with Let's Encrypt

fwd:cloudsec '25 Denver

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- 1 the problem
- 2 iamra
- 3 lets encrypt
- 4 private key

Assume an AWS IAM Role:

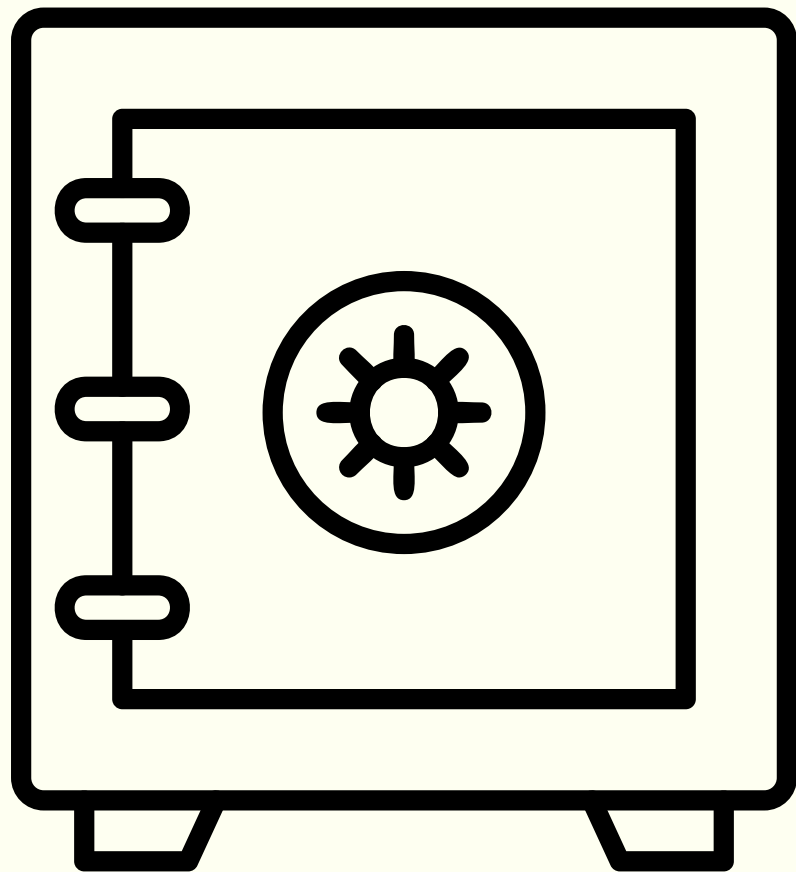
- not on AWS
 - on-prem
 - GPU specialist
 - legacy CI/CD
 - servers
 - workstations
 - laptops
- no static creds
- no OIDC
- no HSM, TPM, etc

solution: IAM Roles Anywhere

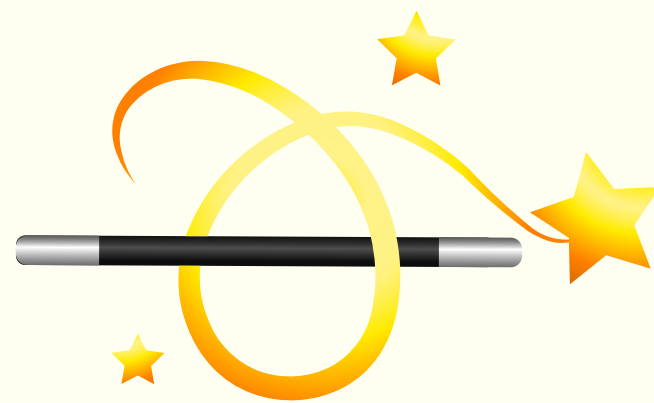
solution: IAM Roles Anywhere

challenges:

- no existing PKI
- no SPIFFE
- AWS Private CA cost
- Cert Authority experience
- cert distribution
- private key protection



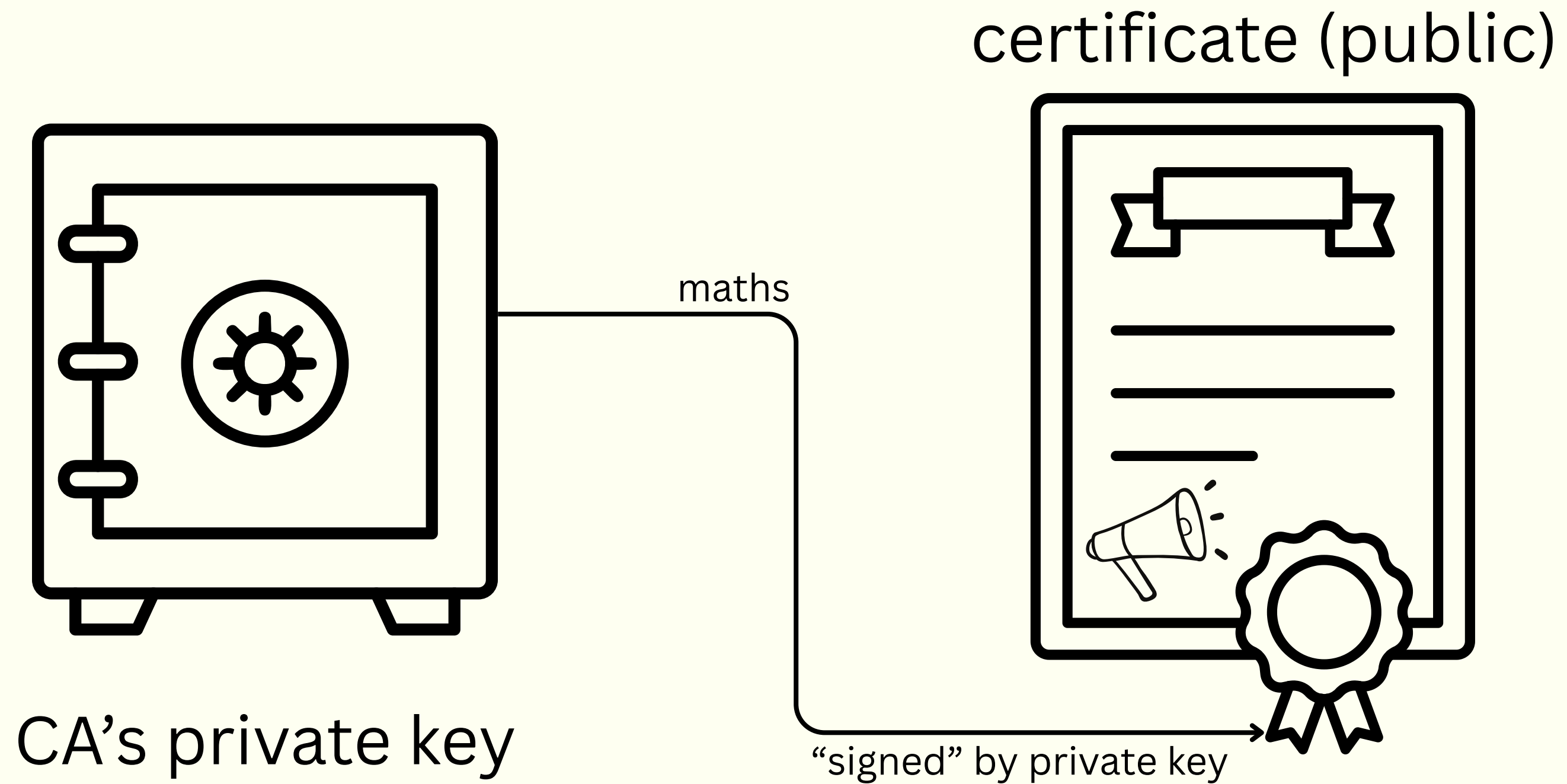
private key



maths



public key



certificate (public)

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

➔ 05:de:1d:ce:4b:da:07:d9:ce:77:9e:44:fc:3a:51:e9:15:3c

Signature Algorithm: sha256withRSAEncryption

➔ Issuer: C = US, O = Let's Encrypt, CN = R11
validity

Not Before: May 24 13:01:18 2025 GMT

➔ Not After : Aug 22 13:01:17 2025 GMT

➔ Subject: CN = www.chasersystems.com

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

Public-Key: (2048 bit)

Modulus:

00:b6:81:c3:f5:a7:0a:44:44:07:bb:ed:31:3b:7c:
59:e5:51:0f:9e:17:fc:35:78:fa:42:8c:af:e4:27

certificate (public)

x509v3 extensions:

x509v3 Key Usage: critical

➔ **Digital Signature**, Key Encipherment

x509v3 Extended Key Usage:

TLS Web Server Authentication, TLS Web Client Authentication

x509v3 Basic Constraints: critical

➔ **CA:FALSE**

x509v3 Subject Alternative Name:

DNS:chasersystems.com, DNS:www.chasersystems.com

Signature Algorithm: sha256withRSAEncryption

Signature Value:

75:15:bd:5d:2d:a6:da:42:dd:06:f1:7a:f1:f6:20:50:e1:67:

0d:44:c1:de:9d:89:43:31:e5:98:2e:b5:4d:90:74:b9:58:45

web browsing

1. web browser or OS preloaded with CAs public certs: Let's Encrypt, GlobalSign, Sectigo, GoDaddy, DigiCert, etc
2. you visit something.com, it presents a public certificate allegedly issued by a preloaded CA
3. public key maths, signatures, etc check out
4. certificate data such as expiry date, subject, alternative names, etc also check out
5. remote server something.com is authenticated

~~web browser~~ IAMRA

1. load CA certs as IAMRA Trust Anchors
2. create IAM Roles that have the Trust Anchors' ARNs in their Trust Relationships
3. create an IAMRA Profile and add the IAM Roles to it
4. workload generates Private Key
5. workload gets signed Cert (public) from CA
6. workload uses IAMRA Signing Helper with following to call the CreateSession API
 - a. Public Cert
 - b. Private Key
 - c. IAMRA Trust Anchor ARN
 - d. IAMRA Profile ARN
 - e. IAM Role ARN
7. IAMRA does the key maths, cert dates, checks Trust Policy, Roles in Profile, etc
 - a. Private Key never leaves the workload, only used for "signing"
8. if all checks out, temporary Session Token is granted - just like Assume Role!

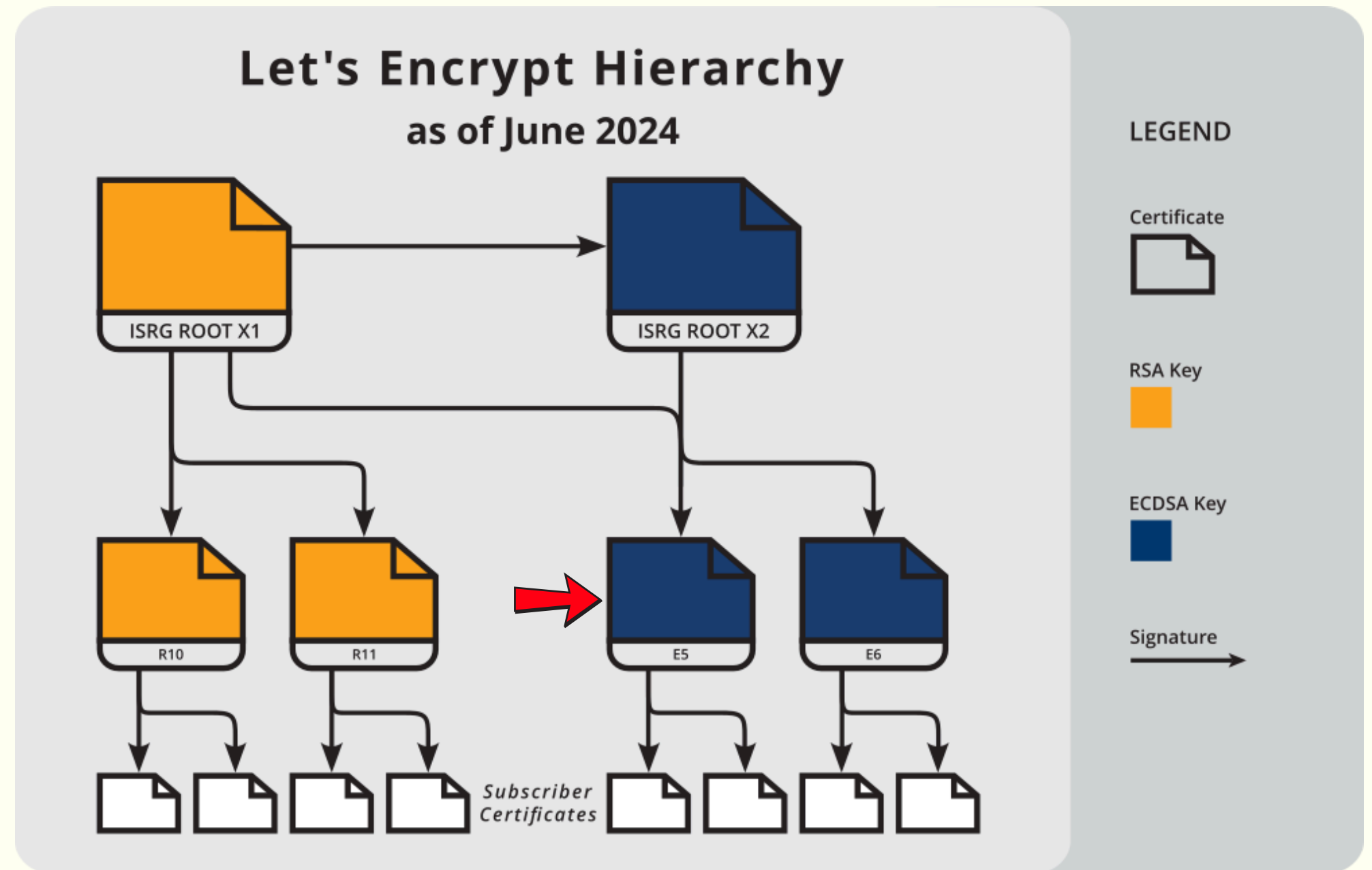
Let's Encrypt in IAMRA

1. load **Intermediate** CA certs as IAMRA Trust Anchors

⚠ Important

Certificates issued from public CAs cannot be used as trust anchors.

source: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rolesanywhere/latest/userguide/getting-started.html>



source: <https://letsencrypt.org/certificates/>

Let's Encrypt in IAMRA

1. load **Staging Intermediate** CA certs as IAMRA Trust Anchors

Subordinate (Intermediate) CAs

The staging environment has intermediate certificates that mimic production, issued from the untrusted roots detailed above. Like in production, not all are in use at any time. The full list of current intermediates is:

- (STAGING) Pseudo Plum E5
- (STAGING) False Fennel E6
- (STAGING) Puzzling Parsnip E7
- (STAGING) Mysterious Mulberry E8
- (STAGING) Fake Fig E9
- (STAGING) Counterfeit Cashew R10
- (STAGING) Wannabe Watercress R11
- (STAGING) Riddling Rhubarb R12
- (STAGING) Tenuous Tomato R13
- (STAGING) Not Nectarine R14

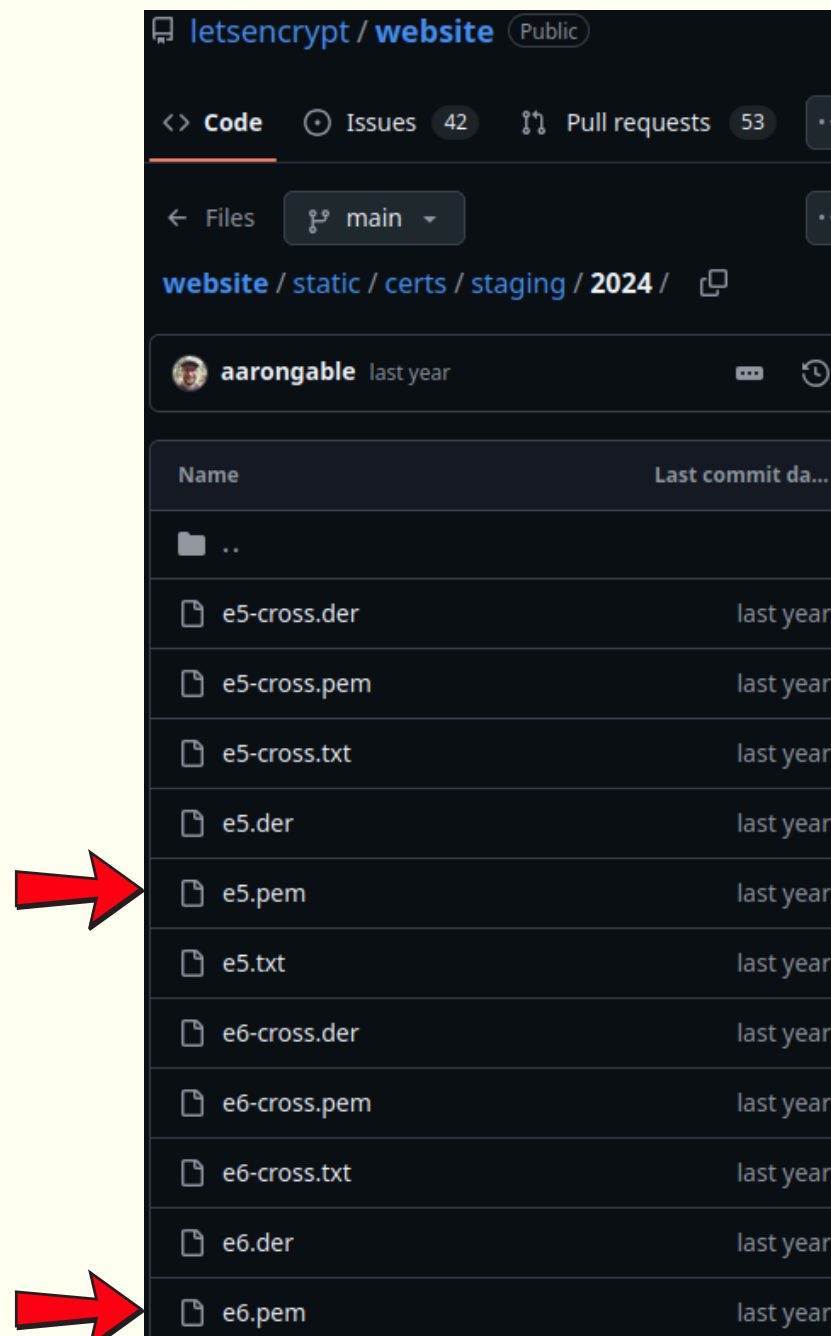
because:

- sufficient for use case
- no need for browser-trusted
- we import whatever we want in IAMRA

source: <https://letsencrypt.org/docs/staging-environment/>

Let's Encrypt in IAMRA

1. load **Staging Intermediate** CA certs as IAMRA Trust Anchors



e5.pem
e6.pem

concatenate

Create a trust anchor Info

Establish trust between AWS and your Certificate Authority (CA) to authenticate requests from your on-premises workloads.

Trust anchor

Region
Use the Region selector on the console navigation bar to switch AWS Region.
eu-west-1

Trust anchor name
lets_encrypt_staging_pseudo_plum_e5
Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores.

Certificate authority (CA) source

☐ AWS Private Certificate Authority

☒ External certificate bundle

External certificate bundle

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIC+TCCAn6gAwIBAgIRALsLMmYmumZXPLxlfli+TPYwCgYIKoZIzj0E
AwMwaDEL
```

source: <https://github.com/letsencrypt/website/tree/main/static/certs/staging/2024>

Let's Encrypt ACME Challenge Types

HTTP-01*

DNS-01 ✓

TLS-ALPN-01*

TLS-SNI-01*

* needs an open port and a listening process

Let's Encrypt ACME DNS-01

1. Buy an inconspicuous domain name: **not-your-co.com**
2. Host it in Route 53
 - a. exclusive AWS Account
 - b. save Zone ID
3. Create IAM User with a tight policy (next slide)
4. Obtain static credentials 🤖

```
{ "version": "2012-10-17",
  "statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "route53:GetChange",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:route53:::change/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "route53:ListHostedZonesByName",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["route53:ListResourceRecordSets"],
      "Resource": ["arn:aws:route53:::hostedzone/z111222333"]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["route53:ChangeResourceRecordSets"],
      "Resource": ["arn:aws:route53:::hostedzone/z111222333"],
      "Condition": {
        "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
          "route53:ChangeResourceRecordSetsNormalizedRecordNames": [
            "_acme-challenge.not-your-co.com"
          ],
          "route53:ChangeResourceRecordSetsRecordTypes": ["TXT"]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

limited blast radius

can't do much except:

- get “change”
- list zones
- list records of specific Zone
- make TXT record change in specific Zone

Let's Encrypt ACME DNS-01

On workload **foo**, using **Lego** Let's Encrypt ACME client:

<https://go-acme.github.io/lego/>

With Environment Variables: AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY, AWS_DEFAULT_REGION (scoped to 'service' on a multi-user system)

On bootstrap (with SystemD), generate key and obtain new certificate:

```
lego --path /etc/lego --accept-tos --email random@not-your-co.com  
--dns route53 --domains foo.not-your-co.com --server=https://acme-  
staging-v02.api.letsencrypt.org/directory run
```

Then, renew it weekly with Cron or SystemD Service & Timer:

```
lego --path /etc/lego --accept-tos --email random@not-your-co.com  
--dns route53 --domains foo.not-your-co.com --server=https://acme-  
staging-v02.api.letsencrypt.org/directory renew
```

workload identity

workload **foo** now has

Private Key: /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.key

Certificate: /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.crt

workload identity

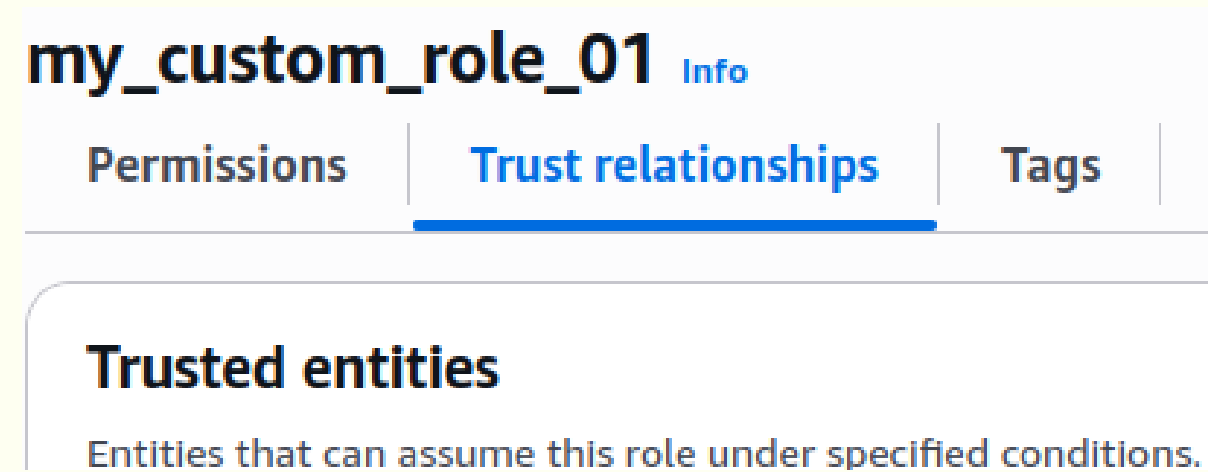
workload **foo** now has

Private Key: /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.key

Certificate: /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.crt

NH1

IAM



1. create a new IAM Role
2. establish trust between IAMRA and IAM Role
3. conditional on domain name matching in certificate subject - preventing **any** Let's Encrypt cert from working

```
{ "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": ["rolesanywhere.amazonaws.com"]
      },
      "Action": [
        "sts:AssumeRole",
        "sts:TagSession",
        "sts:SetSourceIdentity"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "StringLike": {"aws:PrincipalTag/x509Subject/CN": "*.not-your-co.com"},
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": [
            "arn:aws:rolesanywhere:region:account:trust-anchor/TA1_ID",
            "arn:aws:rolesanywhere:region:account:trust-anchor/TA2_ID"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

ref: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com//rolesanywhere/latest/userguide/getting-started.html>

IAMRA Profile

1. create new Profile in IAMRA
2. add all IAM Roles to it you'd want workloads to be able to Assume
3. only IAM Roles with Trust established to `rolesanywhere.amazonaws.com` will be available

Edit profile [Info](#)

Profile

Profile name

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores.

Roles

Roles with the Roles Anywhere trust policy that will be assumed by your non AWS workload.

Role

[Remove](#)[Remove](#)[Remove](#)[Add another role](#)

Don't see the roles you need? Add Roles Anywhere as a trusted entity to your desired roles. [See steps for how to add the trust policy.](#) [↗](#)

IAMRA Profile

1. "aws:PrincipalTag/x509Subject/CN" was available in Trust Policy from this mapping
2. may as well delete unused mappings

Certificate attribute mappings (5)

[Manage mappings](#)

A set of mapping rules that enable the definition of which certificate attribute fields are mapped as session tags.

Certificate field	Specifier
Issuer	*
Subject Alternative Name	DNS
Subject Alternative Name	URI
Subject Alternative Name	Name/*
Subject	*

test on workload

file: ~/.aws/credentials

[app_profile]

credential_process=/path/to/gen-creds.sh

file: gen-creds.sh

#!/bin/bash

aws_signing_helper credential-process \

--region eu-west-2 \

--certificate /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.crt \

--private-key /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.key \

--trust-anchor-arn <ARN_OF_IAMRA_TRUST_ANCHOR> \

--profile-arn <ARN_OF_IAMRA_PROFILE> \

--role-arn <ARN_OF_IAM_ROLE_TO_ASSUME>

<https://github.com/aws/rolesanywhere-credential-helper>

test on workload

```
export AWS_PROFILE=app_profile
```

```
aws sts get-caller-identity
```


key protection

```
aws_signing_helper credential-process \  
  --region eu-west-2 \  
  --certificate /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.crt \  
  --private-key /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.key \  
  --trust-anchor-arn <ARN_OF_IAMRA_TRUST_ANCHOR> \  
  --profile-arn <ARN_OF_IAMRA_PROFILE> \  
  --role-arn <ARN_OF_IAM_ROLE_TO_ASSUME>
```

key in hsm

using Yubikey's ykman CLI or Yubico Authenticator GUI

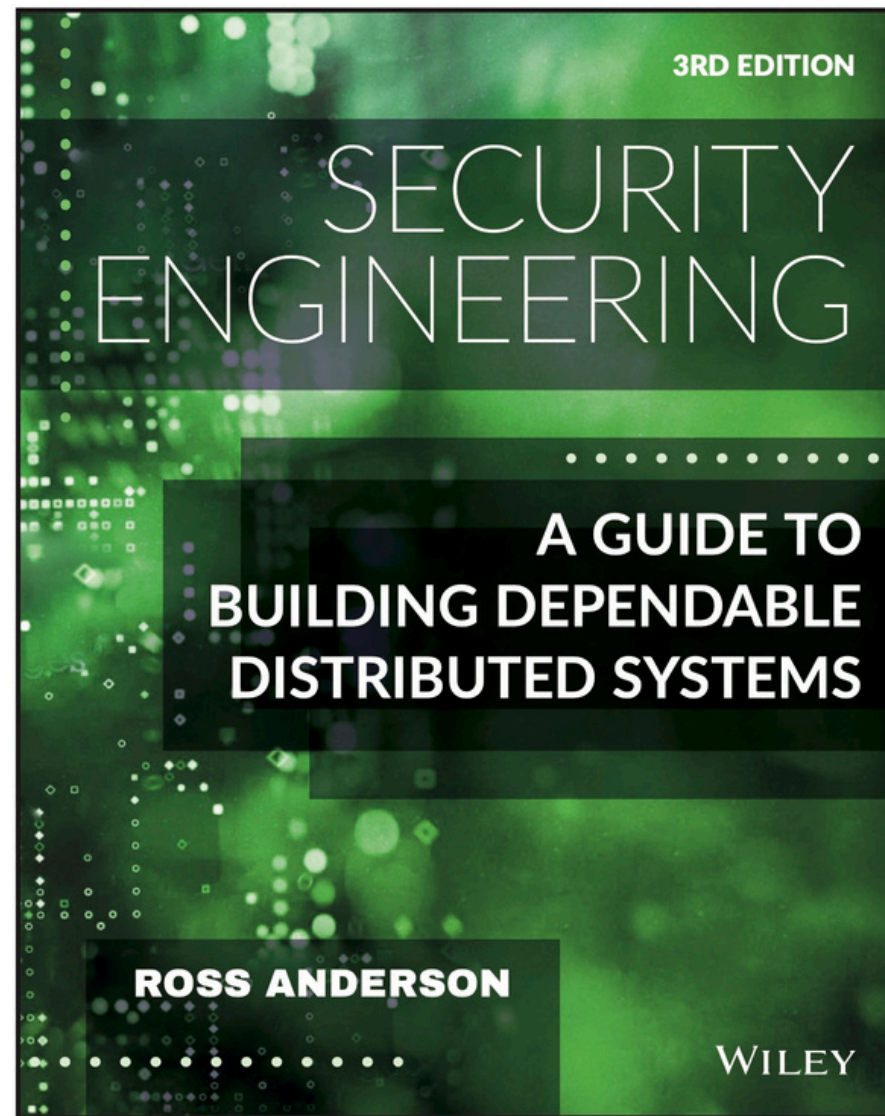
```
ykman piv keys export 9c --format pem foo.public
```

```
ykman piv certificates request --subject CN=foo.not-your-co.com 9c  
foo.public foo.csr
```

```
lego --path /etc/lego --accept-tos --email random@not-your-co.com --dns  
route53 --csr foo.csr --server=https://acme-staging-  
v02.api.letsencrypt.org/directory run
```

AWS Signing Helper has excellent docs on use of Private Key from PKCS11, TPMs, HSMs, etc

environmental sensing



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15 September 1956 – 28 March 2024

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Security Engineering book download: [https://
www.cl.cam.ac.uk/archive/rja14/book.html](https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/archive/rja14/book.html)

environmental sensing

Chapter: Nuclear Command and Control

*The basic principle was that **a unique aspect of the environment had to be sensed before the weapon would arm**. For example, missile warheads and some free-fall bombs had to experience zero gravity, while artillery shells had to experience an acceleration of thousands of G.*

*Environment: the **weapon must have sensed the appropriate aspect of the environment**. (With atomic demolition munitions, this **requirement is replaced by the use of a special container**.)*

source: Security Engineering third edition

environmental sensing

1. pick invariant(s) from the environment
 - static assets
 - platform hints
 - /sys/*, /proc/*
 - SPIFFE: node/workload attestation



environmental sensing

1. pick invariant(s) from the environment
 - static assets
 - platform hints
 - `/sys/*`, `/proc/*`
 - SPIFFE: node/workload attestation
 - NFTs

environmental sensing

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2. use fingerprint as seed for TOTP
3. store SHA1* checksum for detection side logic
4. pass in to Custom Role Session Name from workload

**or SHA256*

environmental sensing

1. pick invariant(s) from the environment

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**or SHA256*

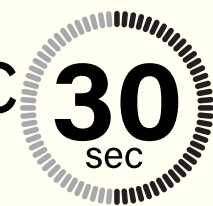
221250

191482

319897

270861

592194



DB of environmental checksums

env-sha1sum-db.json

```
[  
  {  
    "CN=foo.not-your-co.com": "fd59103ec3ab3c7ac7f53550ec526648b91d7676"},  
  {  
    "CN=bar.not-your-co.com": "d22b880fe75d3940678a7337dbd33947588a5362"},  
  {  
    "CN=egg.not-your-co.com": "026c748e1934627865a2af27ab05e8a02d350c59"},  
  {  
    "CN=spa.not-your-co.com": "6bb345934e84464ce012c4703414b374789b4d51"}  
]
```

*perhaps store as a Secret in Secrets Manager;
important that you don't supply these and they are fingerprints of the env*

IAMRA Profile

Custom role session name

A customized role session name will allow callers to specify a user-provided role session name in requests to CreateSession that reference this profile.



Accept custom role session name

The default role session name will be the serial number of the X.509 certificate in the session request.

Cancel

Save changes

IAM

my_custom_role_01 Info

Permissions

Trust relationships

Tags

Trusted entities

Entities that can assume this role under specified conditions.

force supply of a 6 char session name

```
{ "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": ["rolesanywhere.amazonaws.com"]
      },
      "Action": [
        "sts:AssumeRole",
        "sts:TagSession",
        "sts:SetSourceIdentity"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "StringLike": {"aws:PrincipalTag/x509Subject/CN": "*.not-your-co.com",
          "sts:RoleSessionName": "??????"},
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": [
            "arn:aws:rolesanywhere:region:account:trust-anchor/TA1_ID",
            "arn:aws:rolesanywhere:region:account:trust-anchor/TA2_ID"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

key protection

file: gen-creds.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
aws_signing_helper credential-process \
  --region eu-west-2 \
  --certificate /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.crt \
  --private-key /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.key \
  --trust-anchor-arn <ARN_OF_IAMRA_TRUST_ANCHOR> \
  --profile-arn <ARN_OF_IAMRA_PROFILE> \
  --role-arn <ARN_OF_IAM_ROLE_TO_ASSUME> \
  --role-session-name <ENVIRONMENTAL_CHECKSUM>
```


TOTP

oathtool

```
oathtool --totp fd59103ec3ab3c7ac7f53550ec526648b91d7676  
123456
```

```
oathtool --totp fd59103ec3ab3c7ac7f53550ec526648b91d7676 --now  
"2025-06-25T11:18:59Z"  
227749
```

```
oathtool --totp fd59103ec3ab3c7ac7f53550ec526648b91d7676 --now  
"2025-06-25T11:18:59Z" --window 1  
227749  
880050
```

```
apt install oathtool (Debian & derivatives, Ubuntu, etc)
```

```
apk add oath-toolkit-oathtool (Alpine)
```

```
dnf install oathtool (EPEL for Red Hat & derivatives, CentOS, Rocky, etc)
```

key protection

file: gen-creds.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
TOTP=$(oathtool --totp $(sha1sum /opt/monkey.jpg | cut -d' ' -f1))
```

```
aws_signing_helper credential-process \  
  --region eu-west-2 \  
  --certificate /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.crt \  
  --private-key /etc/lego/certificates/foo.not-your-co.com.key \  
  --trust-anchor-arn <ARN_OF_IAMRA_TRUST_ANCHOR> \  
  --profile-arn <ARN_OF_IAMRA_PROFILE> \  
  --role-arn <ARN_OF_IAM_ROLE_TO_ASSUME> \  
  --role-session-name $TOTP
```

very important that the environment is checksummed on every invocation

don't embed the checksum here

*therefore, can't use **aws_signing_helper serve***

app should cache creds; app may renew creds ahead of time

cloudtrail log event

```
{ "eventTime": "2025-06-25T11:18:59Z",  
  "eventSource": "rolesanywhere.amazonaws.com",  
  "eventName": "CreateSession",  
  "sourceIPAddress": "203.0.113.44",  
  "requestParameters": {  
    "profileArn": "...",  
    "roleArn": "...",  
    "trustAnchorArn": "...",  
    "cert": "...base64 cert...",  
    "durationSeconds": 3600,  
    "roleSessionName": "444444"  
  },  
  "responseElements": {  
    "subjectArn": "...certificate arn...",  
    "x509Subject": "CN=foo.not-your-co.com"  
  }  
}
```


mismatch detection script

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
set -uo pipefail
```

```
who=$(jq -r .responseElements.x509Subject "$1")
```

```
when=$(jq -r .eventTime "$1")
```

```
with=$(jq -r .requestParameters.roleSessionName "$1")
```

```
env_db_file="env-sha1sum-db.json"
```

```
seed=$(jq -r ".[] | .\"$who\" // empty" $env_db_file)
```

```
when_minus_30s=$(date -R -u -d "$when - 30 seconds")
```

```
found=$(oathtool --window 1 --now "$when_minus_30s" \  
    --totp $seed $with)
```

TOTP: RFC6238; network latency and time windows

```
if [ "$found" -le 1 ]; then  
    echo "legit"
```

```
    _ec=0
```

```
else
```

```
    echo "oh no"
```

```
    _ec=1
```

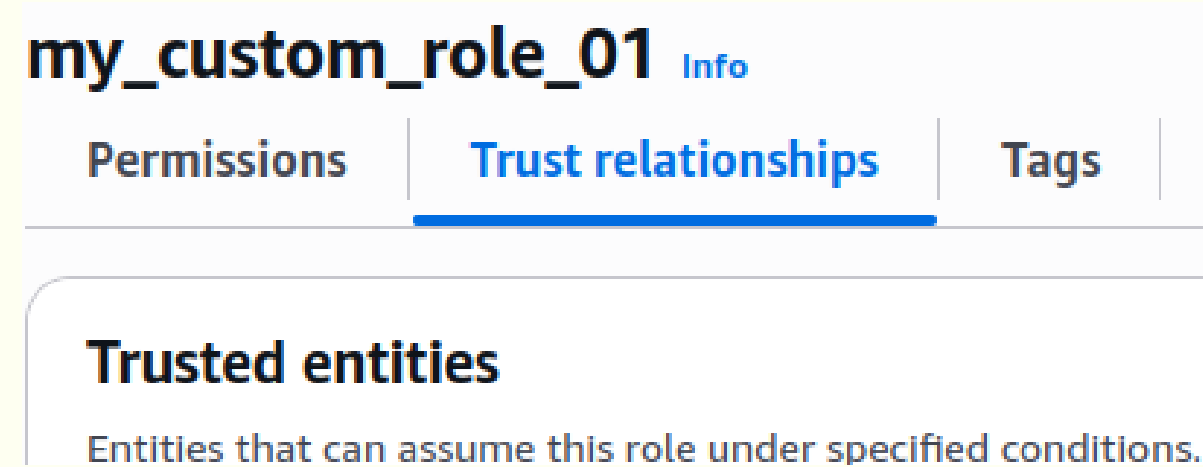
```
fi
```

```
exit $_ec
```

caught in one misstep

IAM

revocation alternative



1. IAMRA support CRLs but Let's Encrypt only updates them once a week or so
2. In other cases, it's not generated at all
3. Deny immediately in Trust Policy of the Role

```
{ "Effect": "Deny",  
  "Principal": {  
    "Service": "rolesanywhere.amazonaws.com"  
  },  
  "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",  
  "Condition": {  
    "StringEqualsIgnoreCase": {  
      "aws:PrincipalTag/x509Subject/CN": "bar.not-your-co.com"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

challenge	solution
no existing PKI	Let's Encrypt
no SPIFFE	ACME
AWS Private CA cost	Let's Encrypt
Cert Authority experience	Let's Encrypt
cert distribution	ACME
private key protection	2FA Detection

Also Consider

- IAMRA is regional
- Lowering Session Duration to 15 minutes
- Using the upcoming Let's Encrypt 6-day valid certs
 - future/TBA “shortlived” profile
- Monitoring the Certificate Transparency log
- ACME alternatives to Let's Encrypt
 - zeross.com
 - buypass.com
 - self-host: <https://github.com/letsencrypt/boulder>

Thank You

Q&A

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