



Security

ACE Team





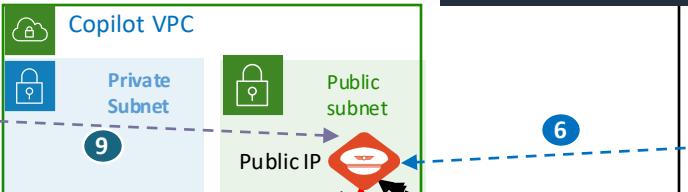
Built-in Security of the Aviatrix Platform

AWS Cloud



Logging/
Audit/
Network
Insight
API

Prometheus
Logstash
Splunk
SumoLogic
Rsyslogic



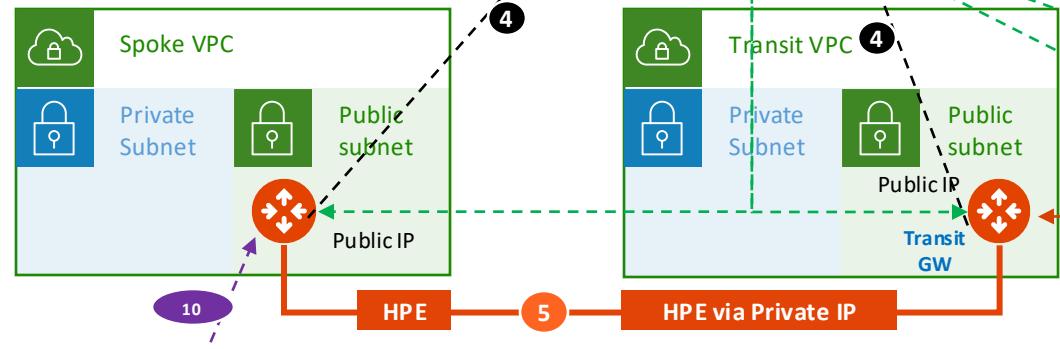
MFA

Duo
Okta
SAML
LDAP etc.

aws API

Controller VPC

Private Subnet
Public Subnet
Public IP



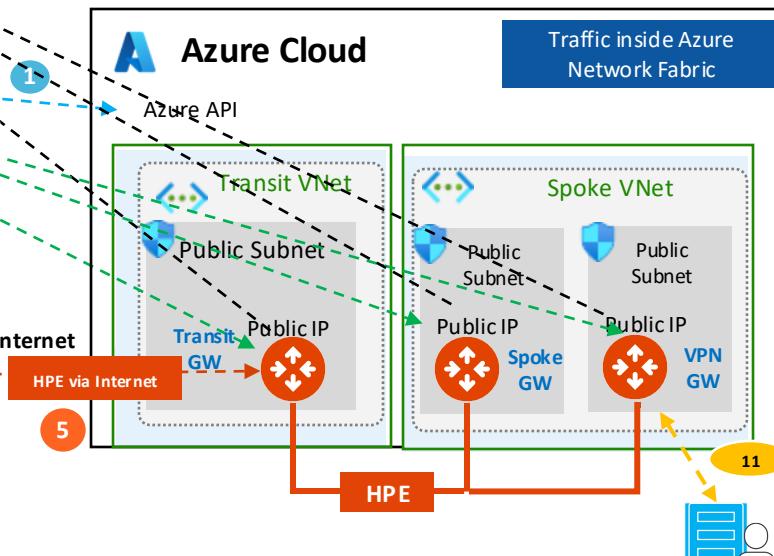
On Prem DC/
Branch Office/
B2B Partner

Traffic Pattern

1. Controller to CSP API
2. Controller with Copilot
3. Controller to GW management traffic
4. Gateway to Copilot (Syslog , Netflow etc)
5. Encrypted data transfer
6. Copilot access locked to customer IP
7. Controller access locked to customer IP
8. Controller to MFA
9. Copilot to Customers Network Insight API or Logging locations
10. Aviatrix Gateway to 3rd Party devices
11. Remote user to Aviatrix VPN gateway

Azure Cloud

Traffic inside Azure Network Fabric



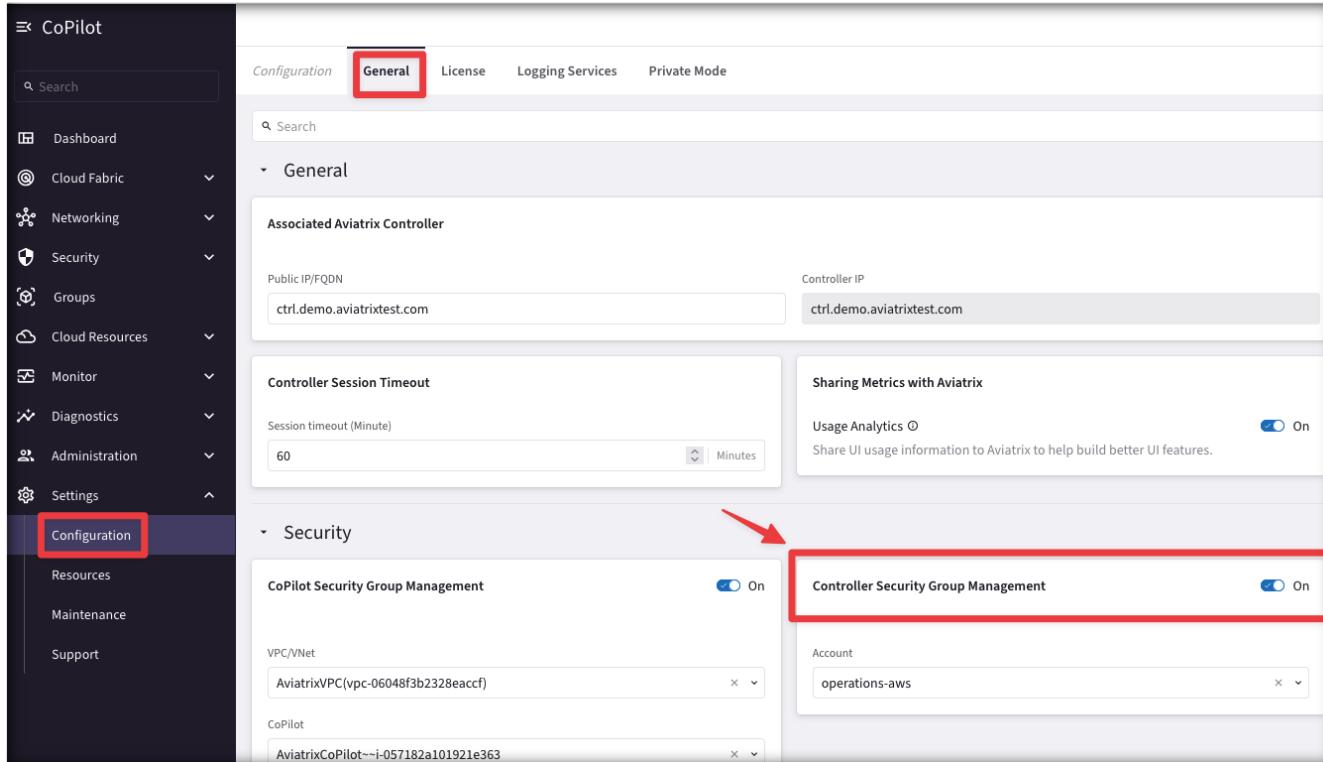
Remote User



Controller Security Group Management (part.1)

- You can use the **Controller Security Group Management** feature to automatically manage the Controller instance's inbound rules from gateways.
- When enabled (**default**), each time you deploy an Aviatrix gateway, a rule will be automatically added to the Controller instance's inbound rule to allow the gateway to reach the Controller. Only TCP port 443 needs to be opened for inbound traffic to the Controller. Gateways launched from the Controller use its public IP address to communicate back to the Controller.
- After the Controller Security Group Management feature is enabled, you can edit the security rules that are outside gateways public IP addresses to limit the source address range. When specifying the custom IP addresses to allow access, you must include your own public IP address.

Controller Security Group Management (part.2)



The screenshot shows the CoPilot interface with the 'General' tab selected in the top navigation bar. The main content area displays various configuration settings. A red box highlights the 'Controller Security Group Management' section, which contains a toggle switch labeled 'On'. Below this, there are dropdown menus for 'VPC/VNet' (set to 'AviatrixVPC(vpc-06048f3b2328eaccf)') and 'CoPilot' (set to 'AviatrixCoPilot~~i-057182a101921e363'). To the left, the 'Configuration' tab is also highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the 'Security' section in the sidebar to the 'Controller Security Group Management' section in the main content area.

- You can enable Controller Security Group Management in CoPilot from **Settings > Configuration > General**

CoPilot Security Group Management (part.1)

- When **CoPilot Security Group Management** is enabled (**default**), the Controller creates a security group for the specified CoPilot virtual machine to manage its inbound security-group rules.

The feature adds gateway IP rules to customer-attached CoPilot security groups as well as CoPilot-created security groups. CoPilot comes with a base security group when it is first launched.

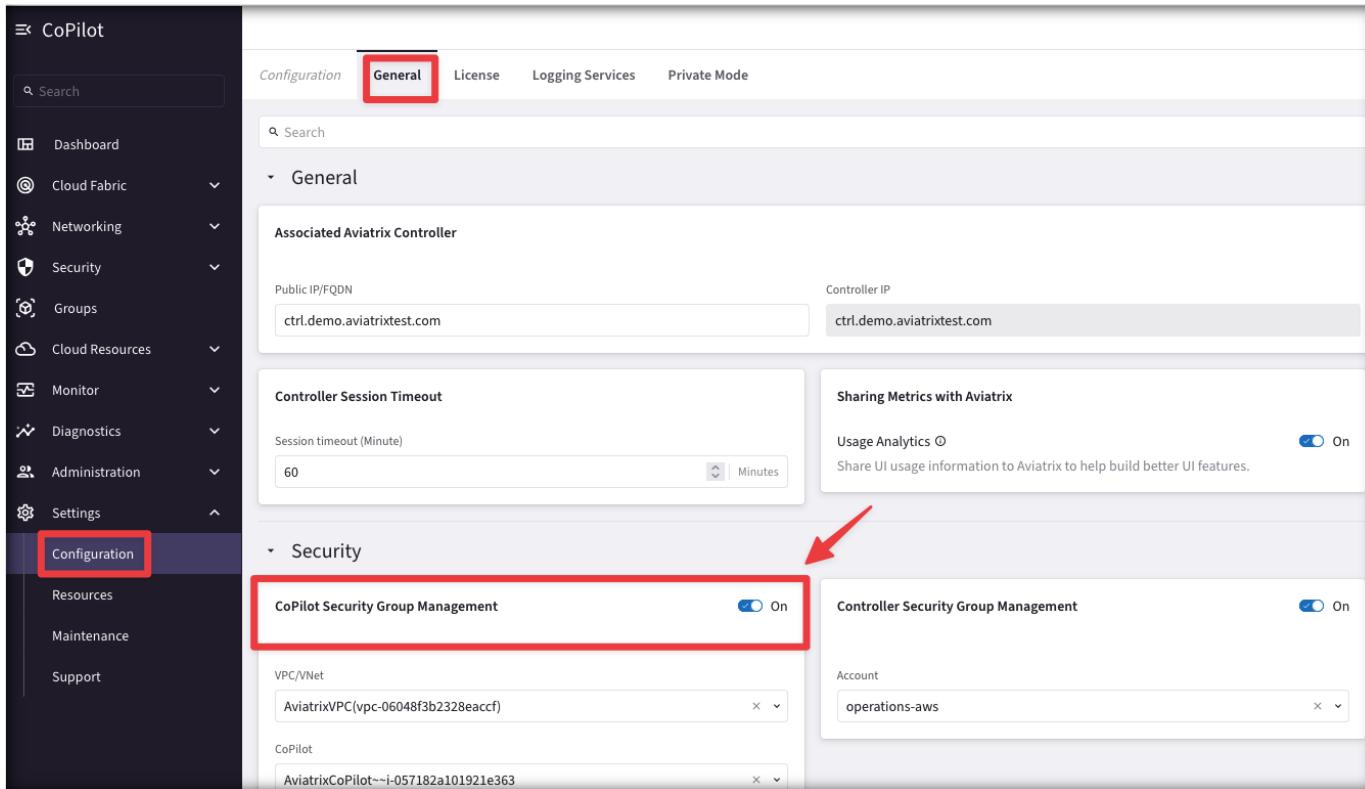
The Controller adds rules to the security group for each gateway IP for the following:

- UDP port 5000** (default) — Enable Syslog for CoPilot Egress FQDN (Legacy) & Audit Data (from each gateway). Gateways send remote syslog data to CoPilot.
- TCP port 5000** (default, if using Private Mode) — Enable Syslog for CoPilot Egress FQDN & Audit Data (from each gateway). Gateways send remote syslog data to CoPilot.
- UDP port 31283** (default, port is configurable) — Enable NetFlow for CoPilot FlowIQ Data (from each gateway). Gateways send NetFlow to CoPilot.

The Controller adds the above rules for:

- New gateways launched from the Controller after the feature is enabled.
- Existing gateways launched from the Controller before the feature was enabled.

CoPilot Security Group Management (part.2)



The screenshot shows the CoPilot configuration interface. The left sidebar has a 'Configuration' tab highlighted with a red box. The main content area has a 'General' tab highlighted with a red box. Below it, under the 'Security' group, the 'CoPilot Security Group Management' section is also highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the text below to this highlighted section.

Associated Aviatrix Controller

Public IP/FQDN: ctrl.demo.aviatrixtest.com Controller IP: ctrl.demo.aviatrixtest.com

Controller Session Timeout

Session timeout (Minute): 60 Minutes

Sharing Metrics with Aviatrix

Usage Analytics: On
Share UI usage information to Aviatrix to help build better UI features.

Security

CoPilot Security Group Management On

VPC/VNet: AviatrixVPC(vpc-06048f3b2328eaccf)

CoPilot: AviatrixCoPilot~~i-057182a101921e363

Controller Security Group Management On

Account: operations-aws

- You can enable CoPilot Security Group Management in CoPilot from **Settings > Configuration > General**



Securing the Platform with Cloud Native Load Balancers



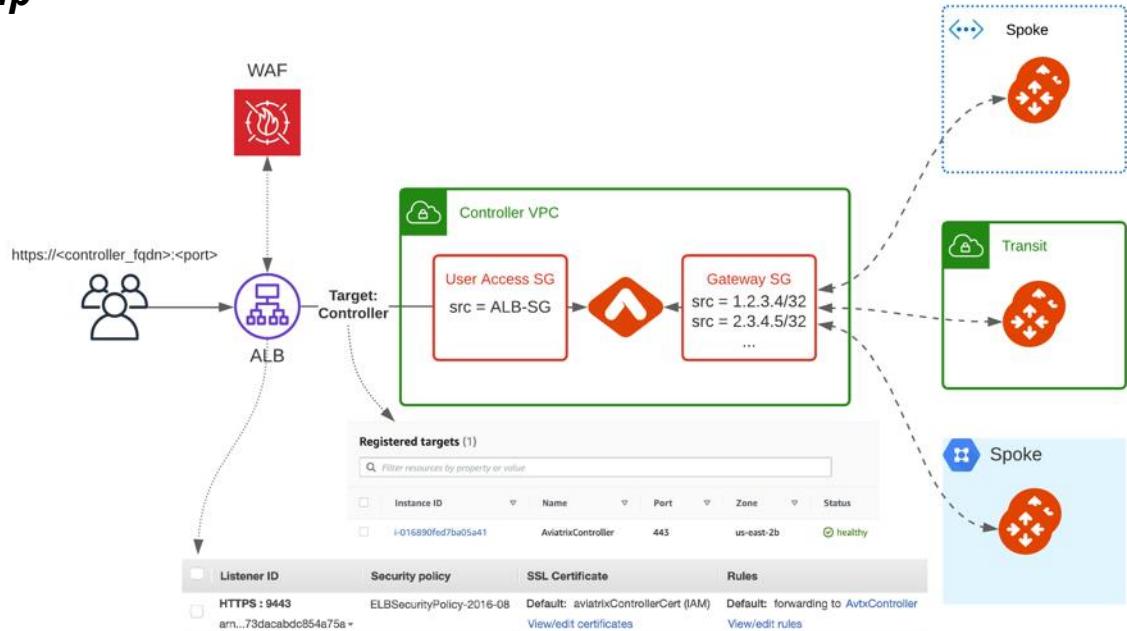
Problem Statement

- Enterprise concerns around putting Aviatrix Controller with a public IP in a Public subnet
- Enterprises need tighter security and availability
- What are the options?
 1. Limit access using cloud native L4 stateful firewalls such as:
 - AWS Security Groups
 - Azure Network Security Groups
 - GCP Firewall Rules
 2. Deploy a third-party Firewall in front of controller
 3. Deploy an Application (L7) Load Balancer in front of Aviatrix Controller

- Verify that the **Controller Security Group Management** feature is NOT disabled.

This feature allows access to the Controller EIP from Aviatrix Gateways, solely

- Create a new internet facing ALB
- Modify main Controller Security Group to only allow access from the ALB Security Group
- Enable WAF on the ALB with AWS Managed Rules
- Adjust ALB idle timeout, modify rulesets
- Modify ALB Security Group to only allow access from the admin user IP





Aviatrix Cloud Firewall

Problem Statement



Private workloads need internet access

- SaaS integration



- Patching



- Updates



Understanding the Pain

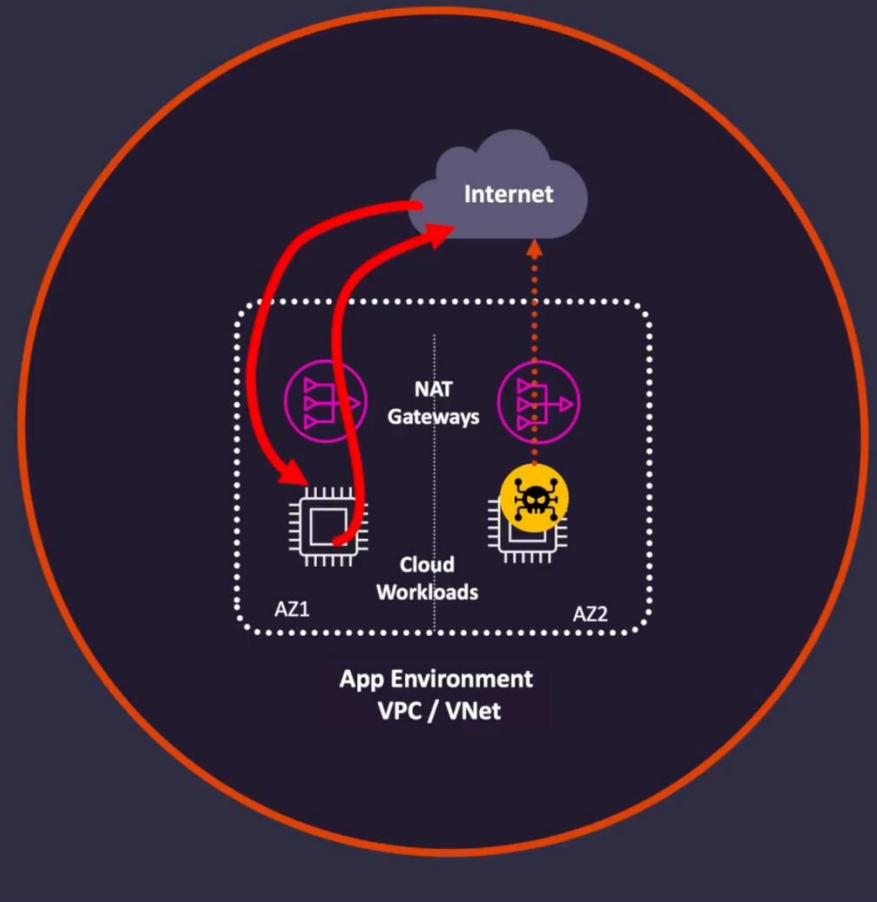
Improve Security and Lower Cloud Costs

- **Business Pain**

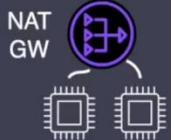
- Excessive Cloud Costs
- Lack of Compliance & Governance
- Risk to Business-Critical Workloads
- Regulatory Fines and Penalties
- Brand Health and Customer Trust

- **Technical Pain**

- No Policy Enforcement
- Slow Troubleshooting and Forensics
- Identifying Noisy Workloads
- Support Distributed Deployments
- Advanced Inspection Capabilities



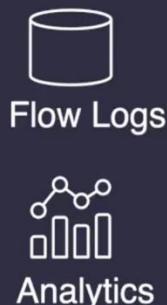
Two Common Paths



VPC / VNET



VPC / VNET



1. Distributed Cloud Provider Services

- Expensive: High data-processing costs
- Zero / Weak Security
- Poor Visibility
 - Some visibility with a lot of tools
- Log storage and analytics costs
- No centralized intelligence
- Not multi-cloud capable

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CyberRatings.org Announces Test Results for Cloud Service Provider Native Firewalls

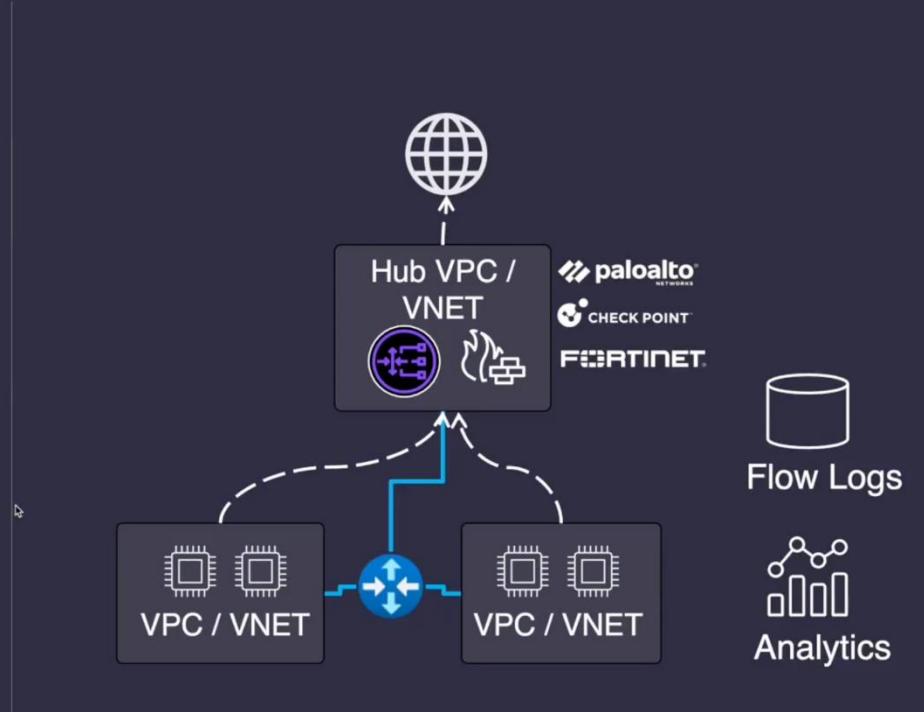
Protection ranged from 0.38% to 50.57% for security effectiveness.



Two Common Paths

2. Central Virtualized Appliances

- Very Expensive
- Not built for cloud: operational complexity
- No support for Island VPCs / VNets
- Requires Overly Complex Routing Architecture
- Security Hub Connectivity dependent
- No centralized network and security intelligence
- Additional troubleshooting issues
- Not multi-cloud deployable



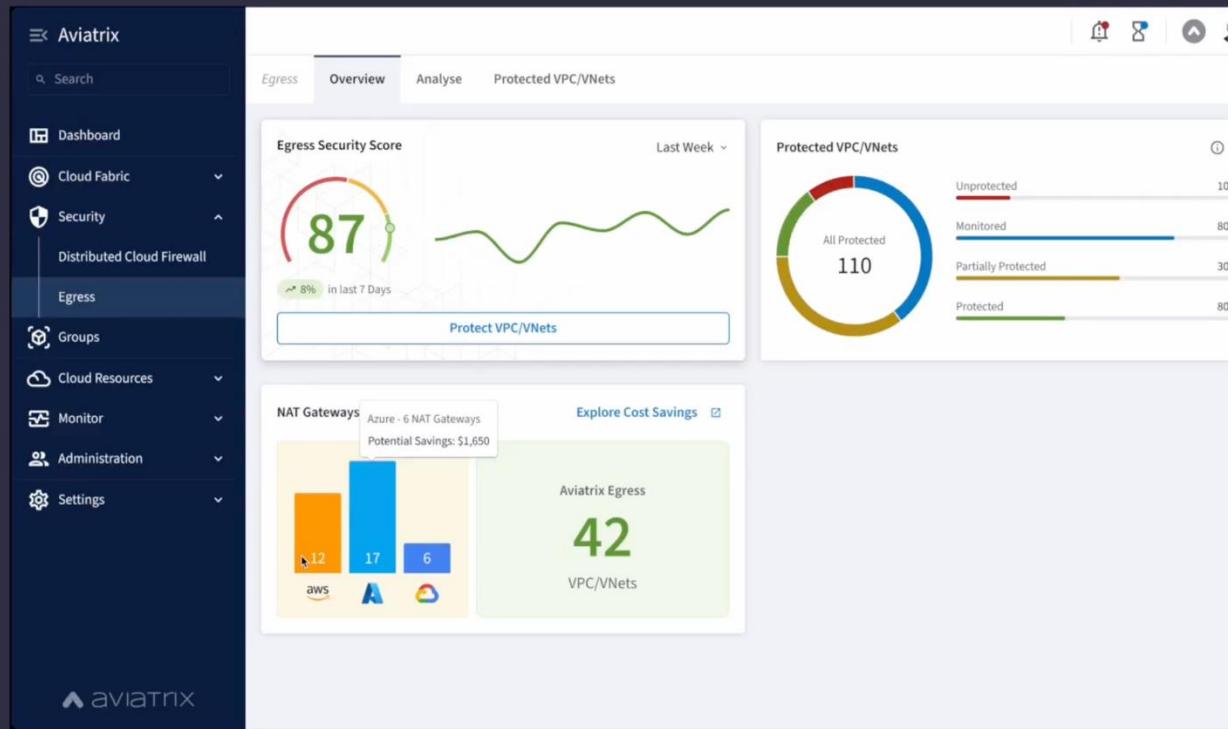
Aviatrix Cloud Firewall

What it is:

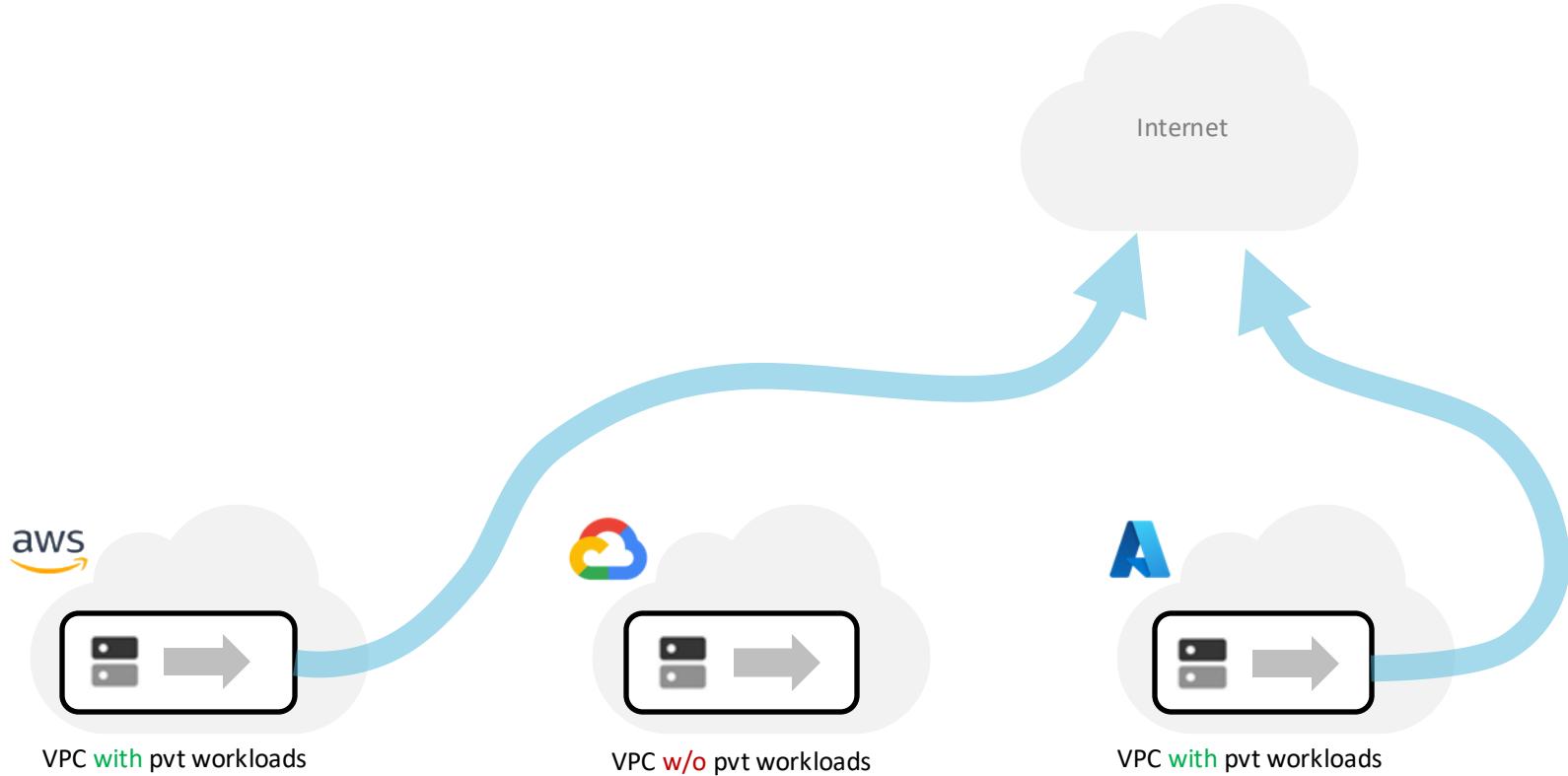
- Central Policy Management & Observability
- Distributed Enforcement: at the workload

What you get:

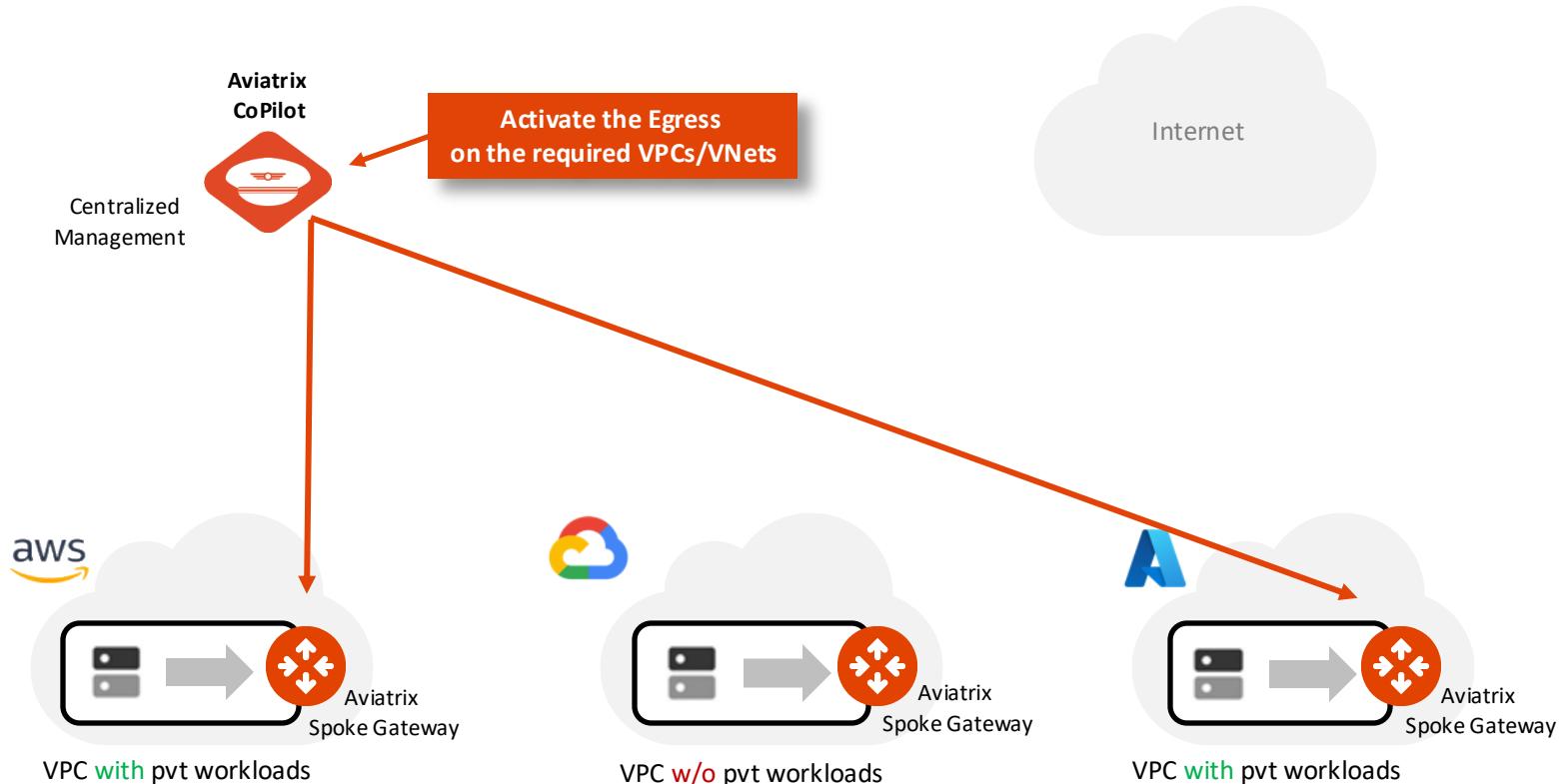
- Secure Networking that's:
 - Agile,
 - Reduces Costs & Complexity
 - Increases Visibility



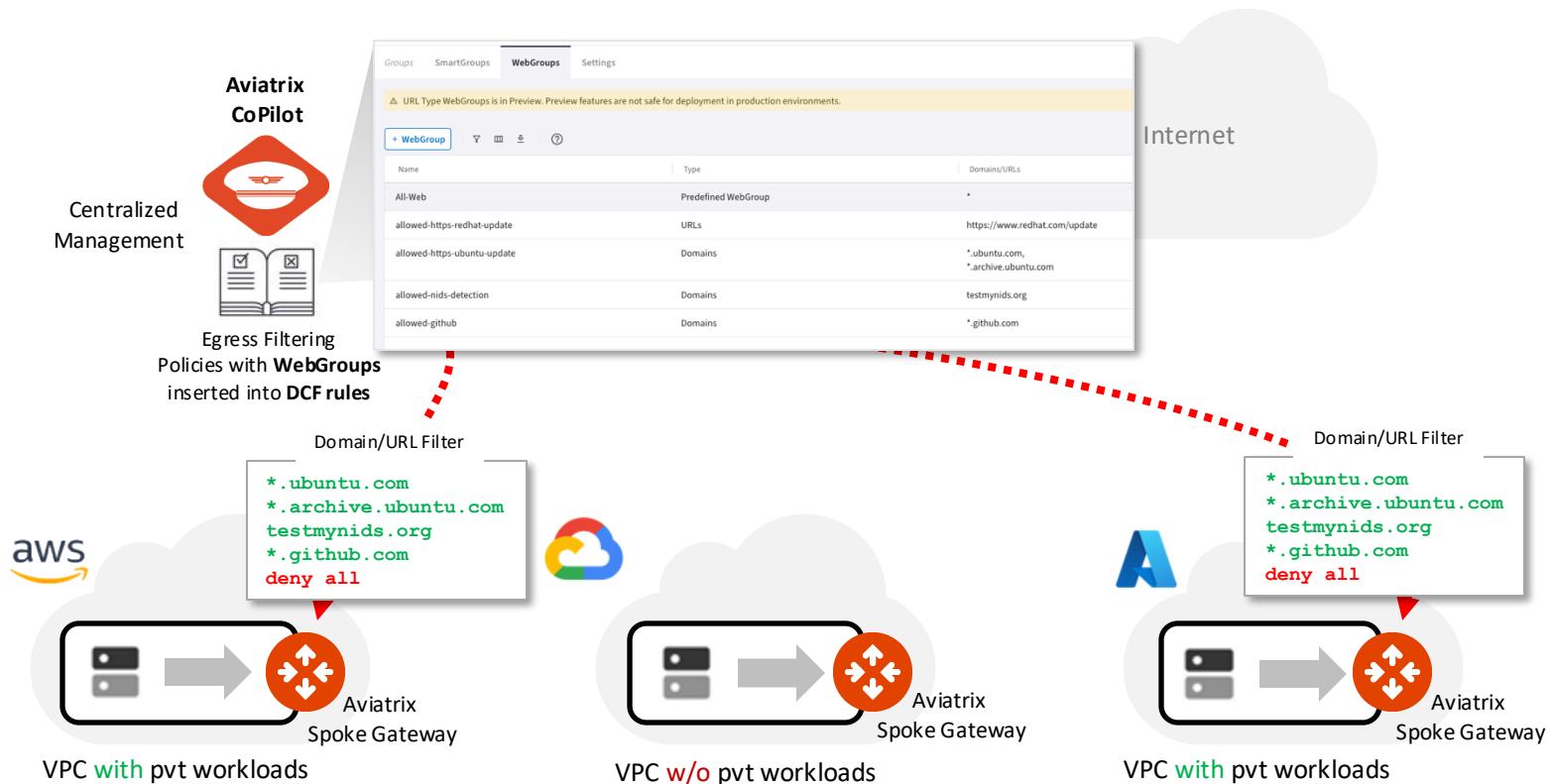
Aviatrix Cloud Firewall



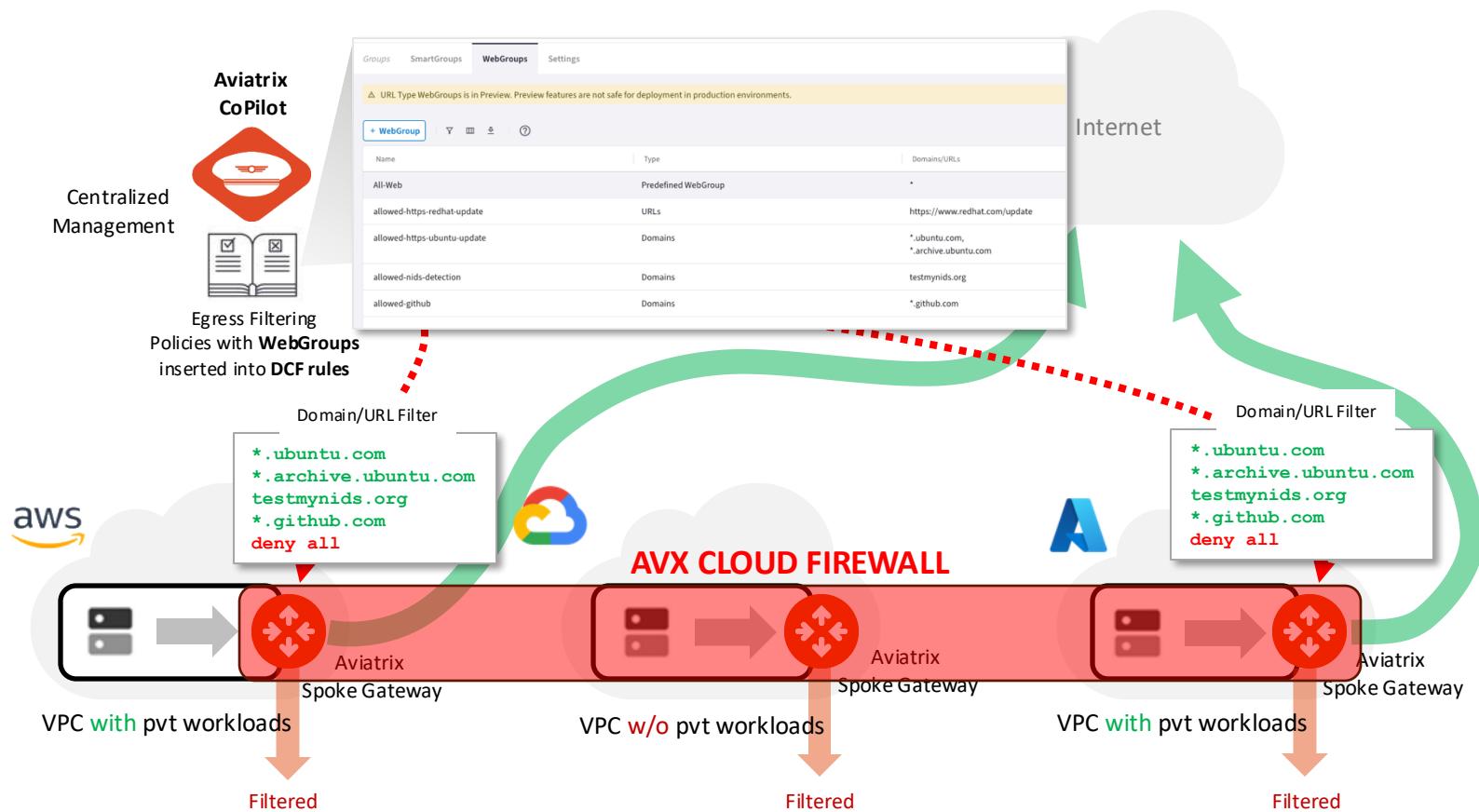
Aviatrix Cloud Firewall



Aviatrix Cloud Firewall



Aviatrix Cloud Firewall



- The Aviatrix Cloud Firewall can be extended also to the Edge

Enabling Egress

- Adding Egress Control on VPC/VNet changes the default route on VPC/VNet to point to the Spoke Gateway and enables **SNAT**.
- In addition to the **Local route**, the **three RFC1918 routes**, also a **default route** will be injected.
- CAVEAT: Egress Control also requires additional resources on the Spoke Gateway (i.e. scale up the VM size). Before enabling Egress Control on Spoke Gateways, ensure that you have created the additional CPU resources on the Spoke Gateway required to support Egress Control.

The screenshot shows the Aviatrix Egress VPC/VNets interface. At the top, there are tabs: Egress, Analyze, FQDN Monitor (Legacy), Egress VPC/VNets (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and Transit Egress. Below the tabs is a button labeled "Enable Local Egress on VPC/VNets". A red box highlights this button, and a red arrow points to it from the left. To the right of the button is a table with columns: Name, Spoke Gateway, Point of Egress, and Transit Attachment. The table lists five entries:

Name	Spoke Gateway	Point of Egress	Transit Attachment
aws-us-east-1-spoke1	aws-us-east-1-spoke1	Native Cloud Egress	aws-us-east-1-transit
aws-us-east-2-spoke1	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	Native Cloud Egress	aws-us-east-2-transit
azure-west-us-spoke1	azure-west-us-spoke1	Native Cloud Egress	azure-west-us-transit
azure-west-us-spoke2	azure-west-us-spoke2	Native Cloud Egress	
gcp-us-central1-spoke1	gcp-us-central1-spo...	Native Cloud Egress	gcp-us-central1-transit

This screenshot shows the Aviatrix VPC/VNet Route Tables interface for the spoke1 instance. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Instances, Connections, VPC/VNet Route Tables (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Gateway Routes, Interface Stats, and Route DB. The main area displays a Route Table named "aws-us-east2-spoke1-Private-3-us-east-2c-rtb". The table has three columns: Route Table, Route Table ID, and Associated Subnets. The Route Table ID is "rtb-0f555197f0c9f6d8f" and the Associated Subnet is "1". Below this, a detailed view of the Route Table shows four routes:

Route	Target	Gateway
10.0.1.0/24	local	local
192.168.0.0/16	i-0d6fe343ab9b40295	aviatrix-aws-us-east2-spoke1
172.16.0.0/12	i-0d6fe343ab9b40295	aviatrix-aws-us-east2-spoke1
10.0.0.0/8	i-0d6fe343ab9b40295	aviatrix-aws-us-east2-spoke1

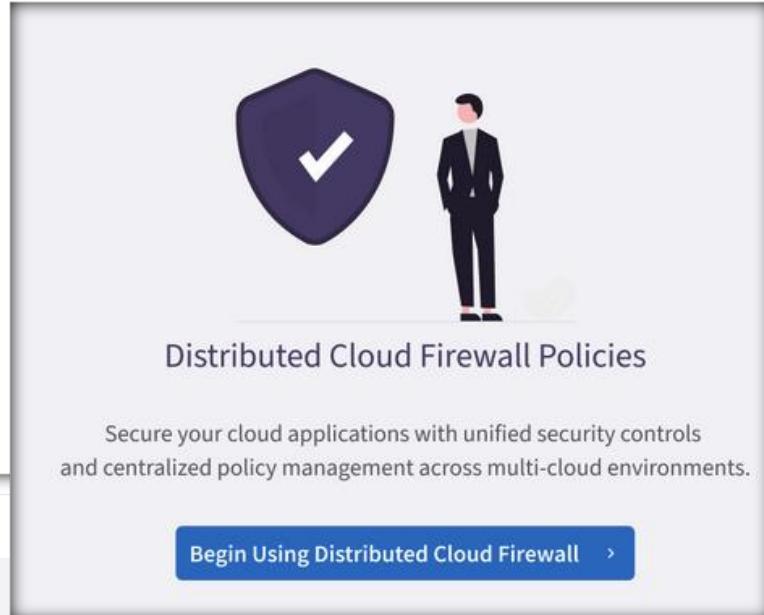
This screenshot shows the Aviatrix VPC/VNet Route Tables interface for the spoke1 instance after enabling Egress. The top navigation bar and table structure are identical to the previous screenshot. The main difference is the addition of a new route at the bottom of the table:

Route	Target	Gateway
10.0.1.0/24	local	local
192.168.0.0/16	i-0d6fe343ab9b40295	aviatrix-aws-us-east2-spoke1
172.16.0.0/12	i-0d6fe343ab9b40295	aviatrix-aws-us-east2-spoke1
10.0.0.0/8	i-0d6fe343ab9b40295	aviatrix-aws-us-east2-spoke1
0.0.0.0/0	i-0d6fe343ab9b40295	aviatrix-aws-us-east2-spoke1

Enabling Distributed Cloud Firewall (DCF)

- When Distributed Cloud Firewall is enabled in Aviatrix CoPilot, a **Default Action Rule** is automatically created in the Post Rules Policy List. This global rule governs the default behavior for traffic that does not match any user-defined rules.

CAVEAT: This is a system rule used to enforce *zero trust principles* by controlling how traffic is handled in the absence of explicit rules.



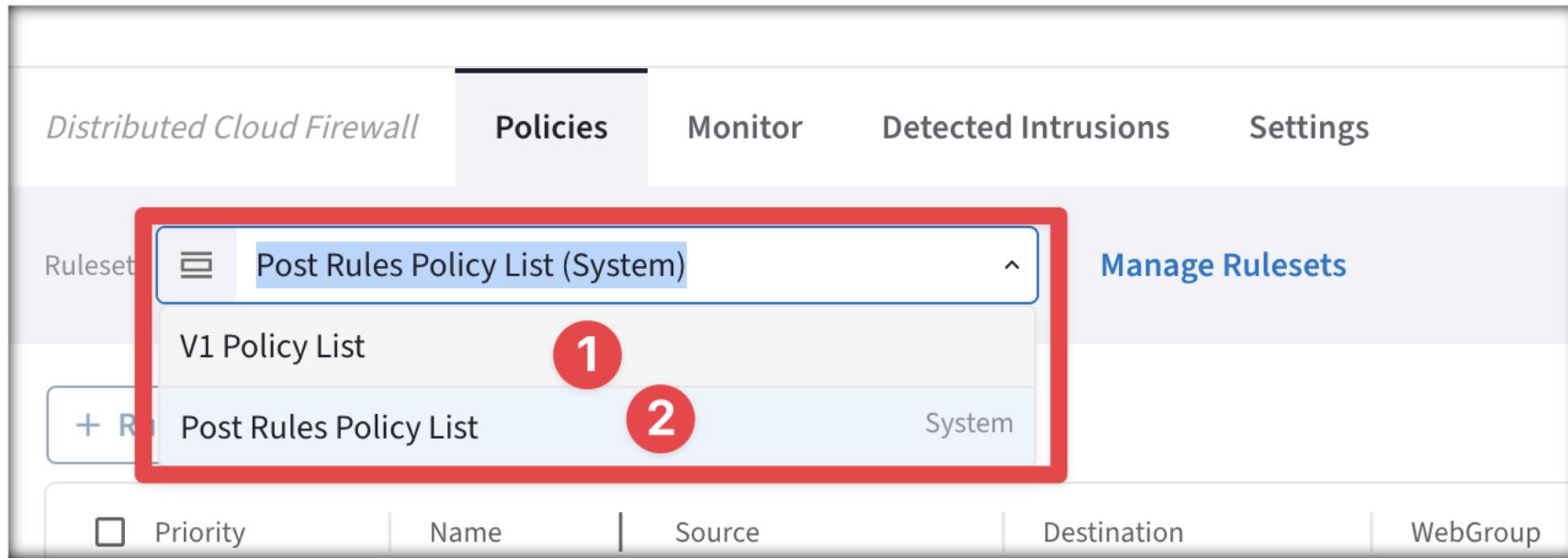
Screenshot of the Aviatrix CoPilot interface showing the Policies tab selected. A red circle highlights the "Post Rules Policy List (System)" dropdown menu. A red box highlights the "Default Action Rule" entry in the list, which is also pointed to by a red arrow. The table below shows the rule details.

Priority	Name	Source	Destination	WebGroup	Protocol	Ports	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	Anywhere (0.0.0.0/0)	Anywhere (0.0.0.0/0)			Any		Permit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Default Action Rule						

Managing Distributed Cloud Firewall Rulesets

- Two rulesets are initially available when you start using the Rulesets feature:
 - Post Rules Policy List:** System-based ruleset that contains the DefaultDenyAll Rule. You cannot delete this ruleset or the DefaultDenyAll Rule. This ruleset is executed last in the ruleset list.
 - V1 Policy List:** Ruleset added by Aviatrix. You can add rules to this ruleset, but you cannot delete it.

CAVEAT: After enabling the Distributed Cloud firewall, configure the Ruleset to the **V1 Policy List** and begin populating it with your custom rules.



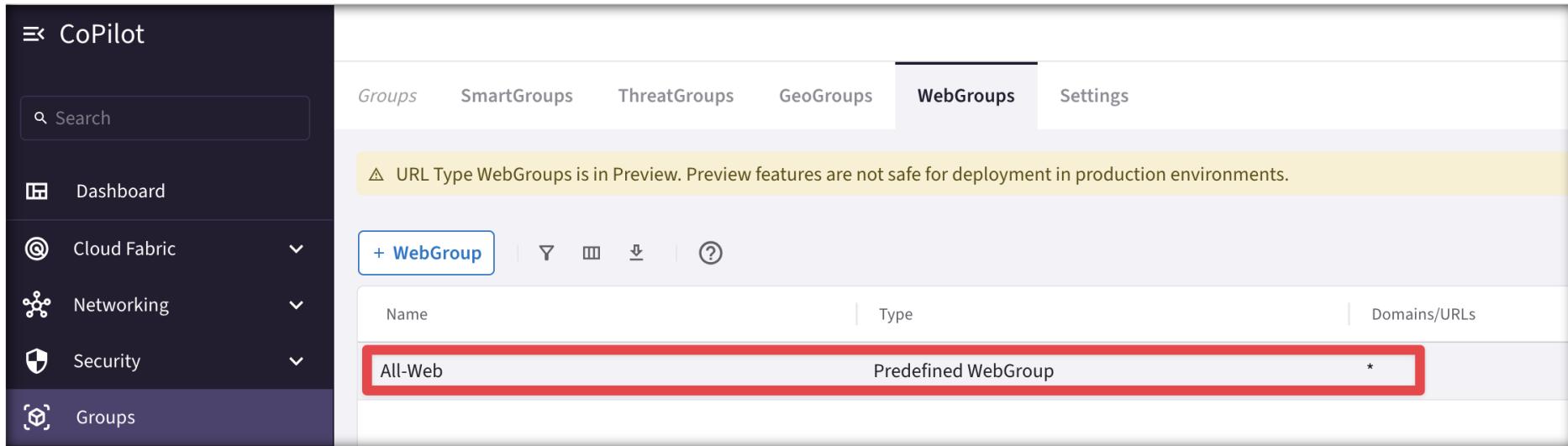
The screenshot shows the Aviatrix Distributed Cloud Firewall interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for *Distributed Cloud Firewall*, **Policies**, *Monitor*, *Detected Intrusions*, and *Settings*. The **Policies** tab is active. Below the tabs, the *Rulesets* section displays two entries:

- Post Rules Policy List (System)**: This entry is highlighted with a red box and has a red circle with the number **1** next to it. It is currently selected, as indicated by the blue border around its row.
- V1 Policy List**: This entry is shown below the first one. It has a red circle with the number **2** next to it.
- + R**: A button to add a new ruleset.
- Post Rules Policy List**: Another entry listed at the bottom, labeled **System**.

On the right side of the screen, there is a **Manage Rulesets** panel. At the bottom of the main interface, there are filter columns for **Priority**, **Name**, **Source**, **Destination**, and **WebGroup**.

Predefined WebGroup: All-Web

- When you navigate to **CoPilot > Groups**, a predefined WebGroup, *All-Web*, has already been created for you.
- This is an "*allow-all*" WebGroup that you must select in a Distributed Cloud Firewall rule if you do not want to limit the Internet-bound traffic for that rule, but you still want to log the FQDNs that are being accessed.

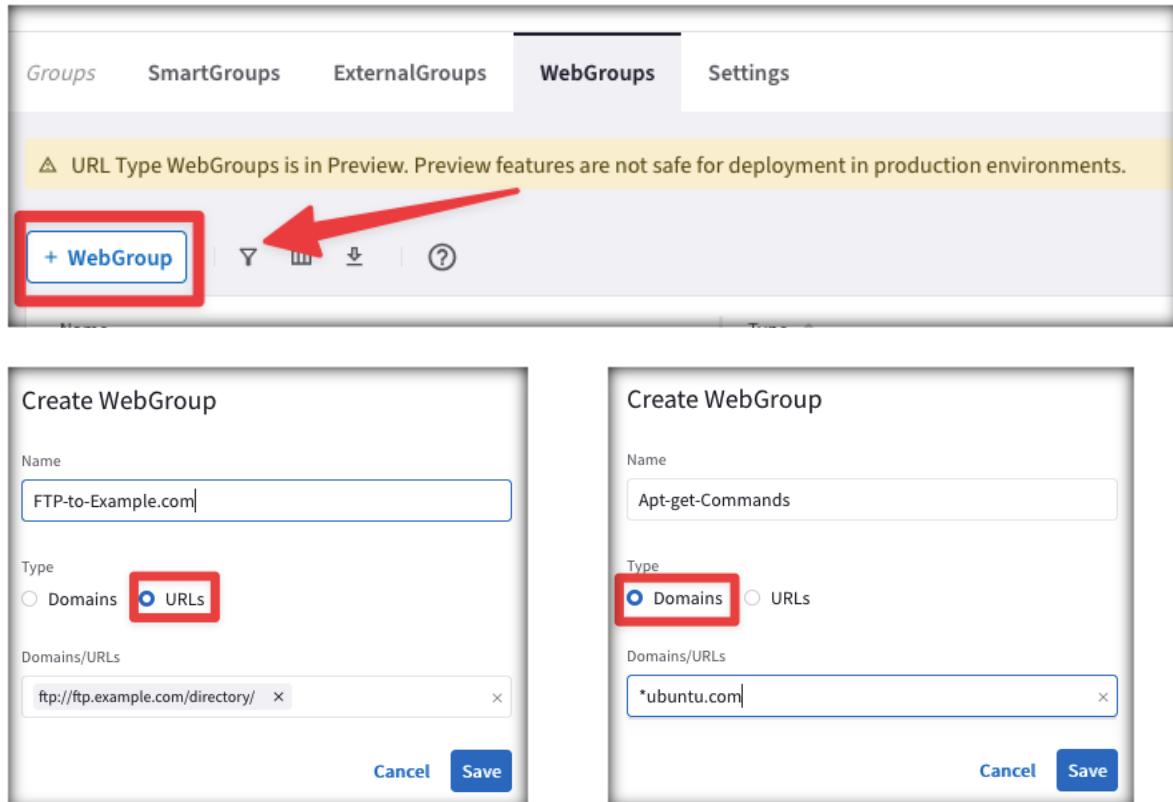


The screenshot shows the Aviatrix CoPilot web interface. The left sidebar has a dark theme with icons for CoPilot, Search, Dashboard, Cloud Fabric, Networking, Security, and Groups. The Groups icon is highlighted. The main area has a light background. At the top, there are tabs: Groups, SmartGroups, ThreatGroups, GeoGroups, WebGroups (which is underlined), and Settings. A yellow banner message says: "⚠ URL Type WebGroups is in Preview. Preview features are not safe for deployment in production environments." Below the banner is a toolbar with a '+ WebGroup' button, search, and filter icons. A table lists WebGroups. The first row, 'All-Web', is highlighted with a red border. It shows 'Name' as 'All-Web', 'Type' as 'Predefined WebGroup', and 'Domains/URLs' with an asterisk (*) indicating it's required.

Name	Type	Domains/URLs
All-Web	Predefined WebGroup	*

WebGroup Creation

- **WebGroups** are groupings of domains and URLs, inserted into Distributed Cloud Firewall rules, that filter (and provide security to) Internet-bound traffic.
- In addition to the predefined WebGroup **All-Web**, you can also create two kind of custom WebGroups:
 1. **URLs WebGroup:** for HTTP/HTTPS and for other protocols, but you need to define the full Path.
 - CAVEAT: TLS Decryption must be turned on when URLs-based WebGroups are used.
 2. **Domains WebGroup:** for HTTP and HTTPS traffic (wild cards are supported – i.e. partial names).



The screenshot illustrates the process of creating a WebGroup in the Aviatrix UI. It shows the 'WebGroups' tab selected in the navigation bar. A yellow warning message at the top states: '⚠ URL Type WebGroups is in Preview. Preview features are not safe for deployment in production environments.' Below the message is a toolbar with a '+ WebGroup' button (highlighted with a red box and an arrow pointing to it), a dropdown menu, and a help icon. The main content area displays two examples of creating a WebGroup. The left example is for 'URLs' and the right example is for 'Domains'. Both examples show a 'Name' field (containing 'FTP-to-Example.com' and 'Apt-get-Commands' respectively), a 'Type' section with radio buttons for 'Domains' and 'URLs' (with 'URLs' selected for the left and 'Domains' selected for the right), and a 'Domains/URLs' field (containing 'ftp://ftp.example.com/directory/' and '*ubuntu.com' respectively). At the bottom of each example are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Monitor



- On the **FQDN Monitor (Legacy)** section you can retrieve all the logs and therefore distinguish the domains that should be permitted from those ones that should be denied.

Egress Analyze FQDN Monitor (Legacy) Egress VPC/VNets Transit Egress

Filters

Time Period Start End VPC/VNets

Last 24 Hours Apr 03, 2025 12:00 PM — Now accounting-aws-spoke-dev

Search

Timestamp	Source IP	VPC/VNet	Domain	Port	Rule Match
Apr 4, 2025 11:50 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 11:21 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 11:11 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	api.snapcraft.io	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 11:10 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	api.snapcraft.io	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 11:10 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	api.snapcraft.io	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 11:10 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	api.snapcraft.io	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 11:10 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	api.snapcraft.io	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 11:10 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	api.snapcraft.io	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 10:53 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 10:28 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 9:58 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 9:31 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 9:02 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 8:32 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched
Apr 4, 2025 8:06 AM	10.1.2.5	accounting-aws-spoke-dev	ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws....	443	Matched

Top Rules Hit

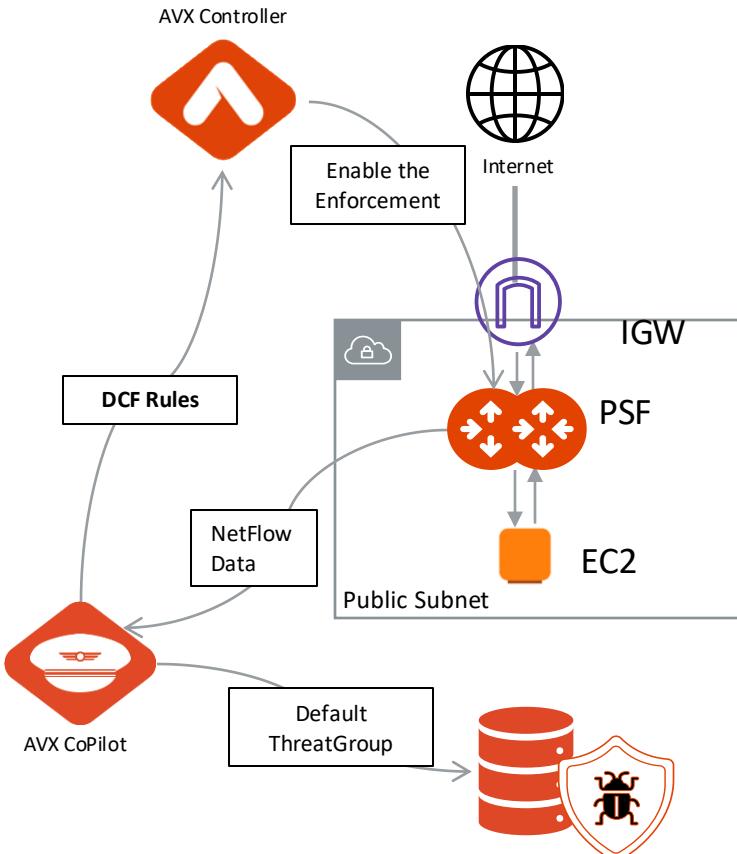
www.wikipedia.com (80)	3
www.football.com (80)	3
www.espn.com (80)	3
www.aviatrix.com (80)	3
us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com (80)	3
security.ubuntu.com (80)	1
esm.ubuntu.com (443)	1



Aviatrix PSF GW(aka Public Subnet
Filtering Gateway)

Aviatrix Public Subnet Filtering Gateways (PSF GWs)

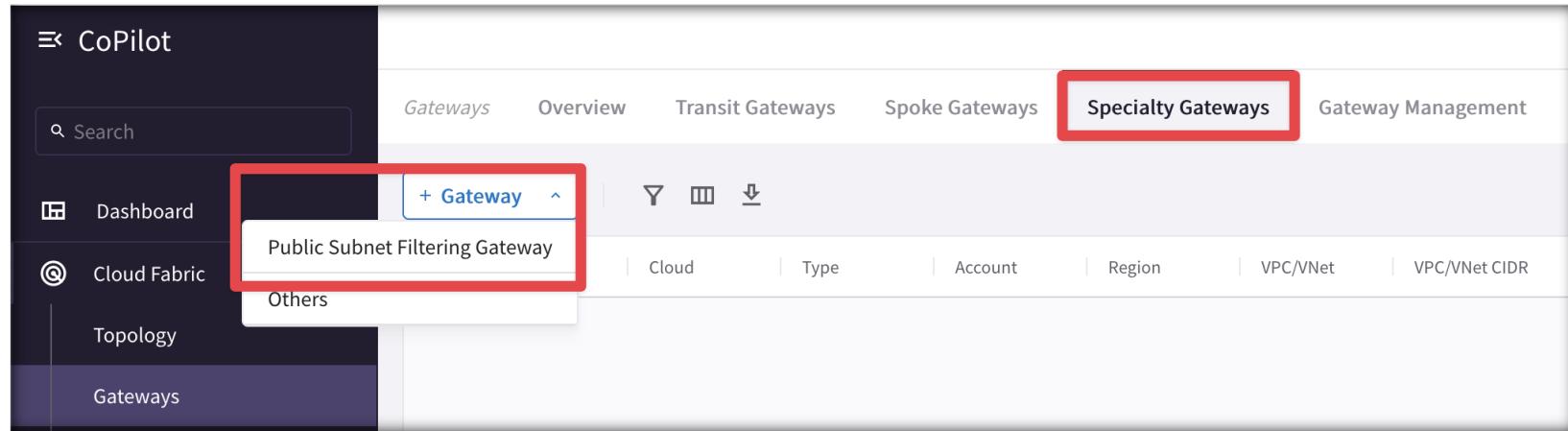
- **Public Subnet Filtering Gateways (PSF gateways)** provide ingress and egress security for **AWS** public subnets where instances have public IP addresses.
- After the Public Subnet Filtering (PSF) gateway is launched, you can apply also DCF (Distributed Cloud Firewall) rules – *enforcement must be enabled*.
- The PSF Gateway acts as a **standalone Gateway** (it's neither a Spoke nor a Transit).
- Leverage the **Default ThreatGroup** (i.e., a Malicious IP addresses DB supplied by ProofPoint) if you want to prevent attacks towards your public-facing workloads.



Aviatrix PSF Deployment Workflow (part.1)

To deploy a Public Subnet Filtering Gateway:

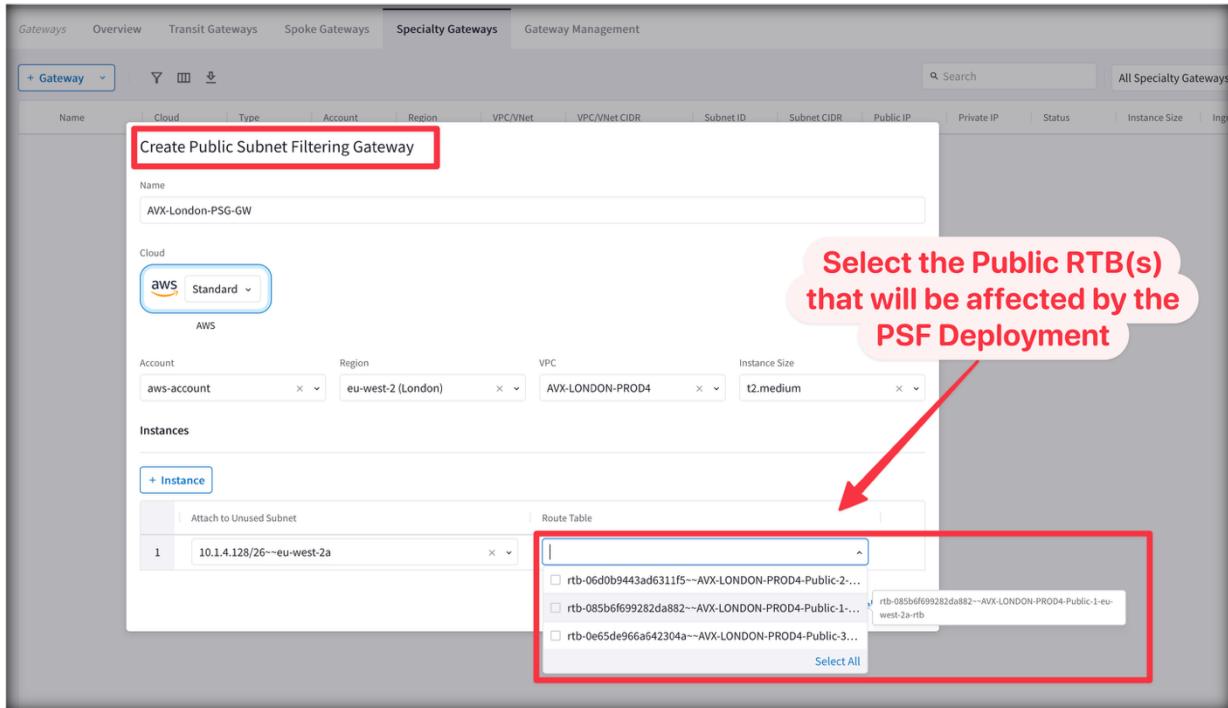
1. In CoPilot, navigate to **Cloud Fabric > Gateways > Specialty Gateways** tab.
2. Click **+Gateway** and select **Public Subnet Filtering Gateway**.



Aviatrix PSF Deployment Workflow (part.2)

3. Fill up the relevant fields with the required parameters.
4. Select the Public RTB that will get its default route affected (i.e. pointing to the PSF, instead of the IGW)

After the Public Subnet Filtering Gateway is deployed, **Ingress traffic** from IGW is routed to the gateway in a “pass through” manner. **Egress traffic** from instances in the protected public subnets is routed to the PSF gateway in a pass through manner.



Create Public Subnet Filtering Gateway

Name: AVX-London-PSG-GW

Cloud: aws Standard

Account: aws-account

Region: eu-west-2 (London)

VPC: AVX-LONDON-PROD4

Instance Size: t2.medium

Instances:

+ Instance

Route Table:

- rtb-06d0b9443ad6311f5~~AVX-LONDON-PROD4-Public-2...
- rtb-085b6f699282da882~~AVX-LONDON-PROD4-Public-1...
- rtb-0e65de966a642304a~~AVX-LONDON-PROD4-Public-3...

Select All

Select the Public RTB(s) that will be affected by the PSF Deployment

Enforcement on PSF

The Enforcement of DCF (Distributed Cloud Firewall) rules on the PSF Gateway is *disabled* by default.

- **CAVEAT:** This feature must be enabled if you want the AVX Controller to push DCF Rules to this standalone Gateway as well.

Enforcement on PSF Gateways Preview

Control the application of Distributed Cloud Firewall Policy on PSF Gateways.

Status

 Disabled

Enable



Lab 5 – Aviatrix Cloud Firewall (with Secure Egress)