

**DATE : 24.02.2025**

**DT/NT : DT**

**LESSON : AWS**

**SUBJECT: VPC-4**

**BATCH : B 303**

**AWS-DEVOPS**



**TECHPRO**  
EDUCATION



techproeducation.com



+1 (585) 304 29 59





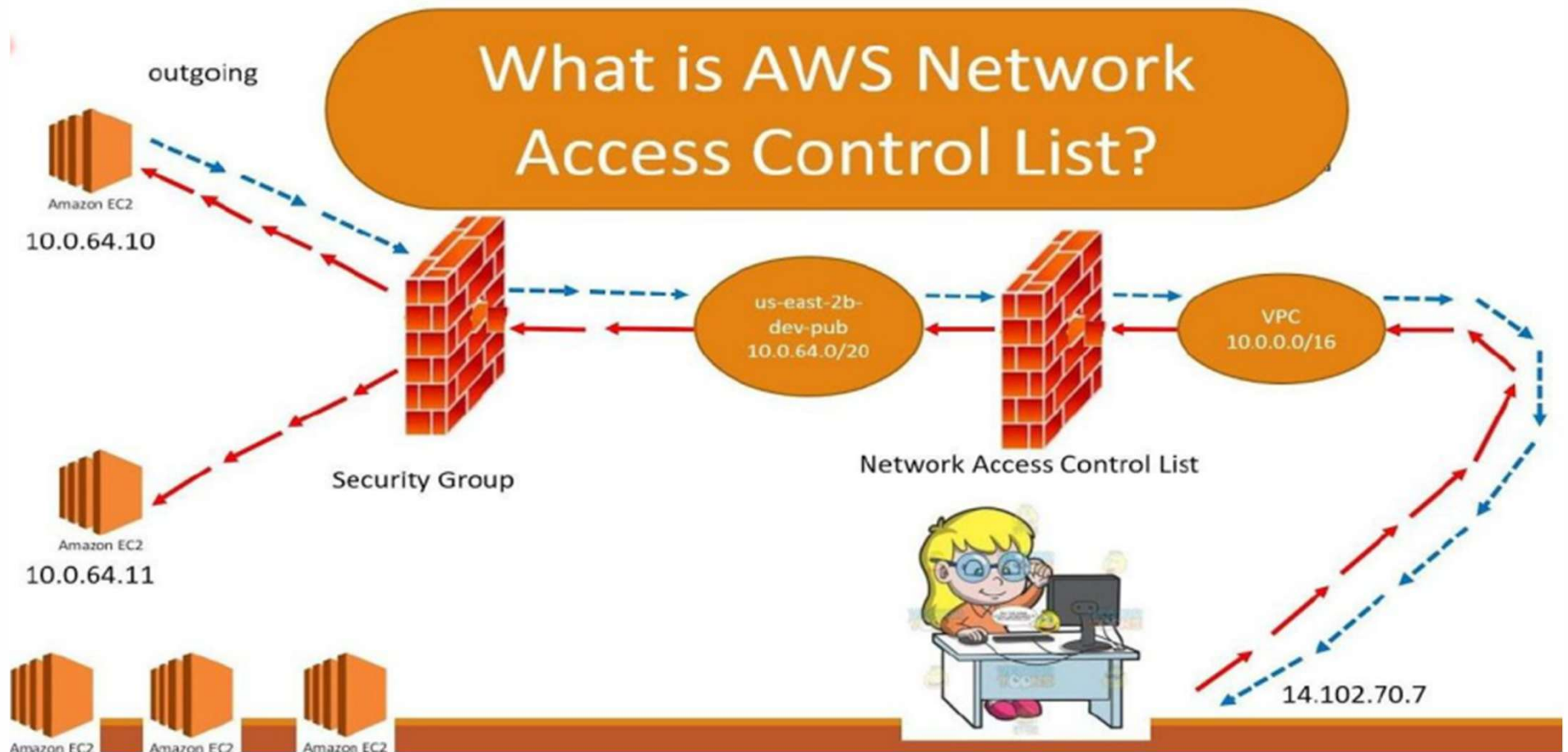
# Table of Contents

- ▶ NACL (NETWORK ACCESS CONTROL LIST)



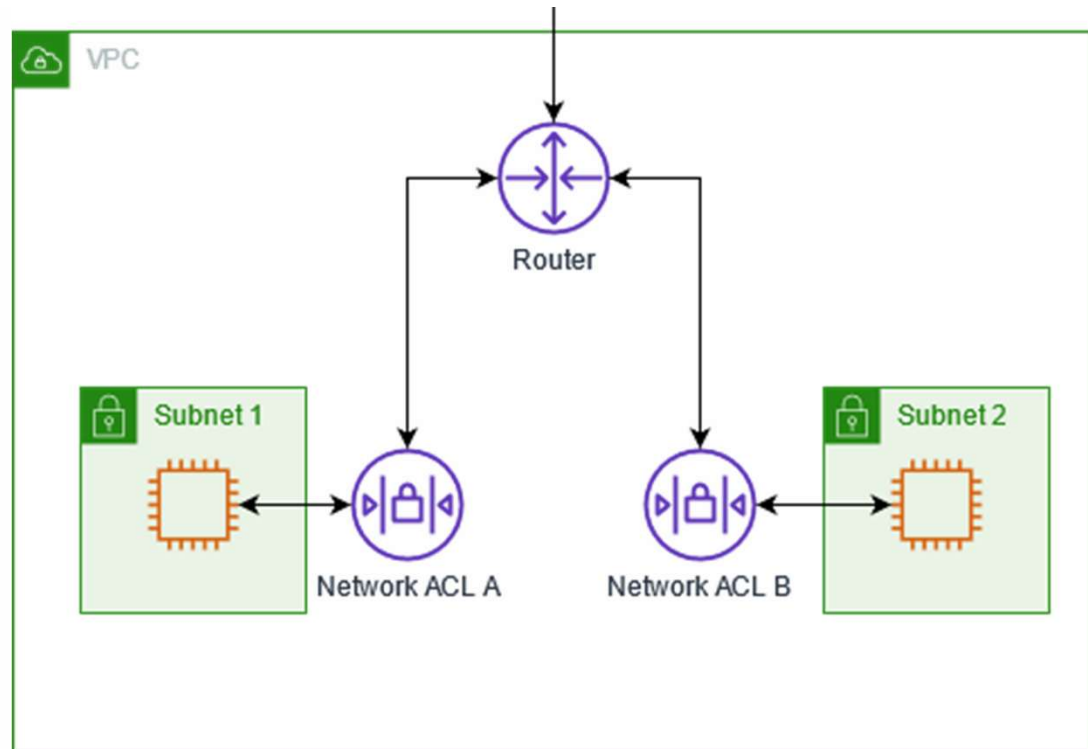
# **NACL (NETWORK ACCESS CONTROL LIST)**

# NACL



# NACL

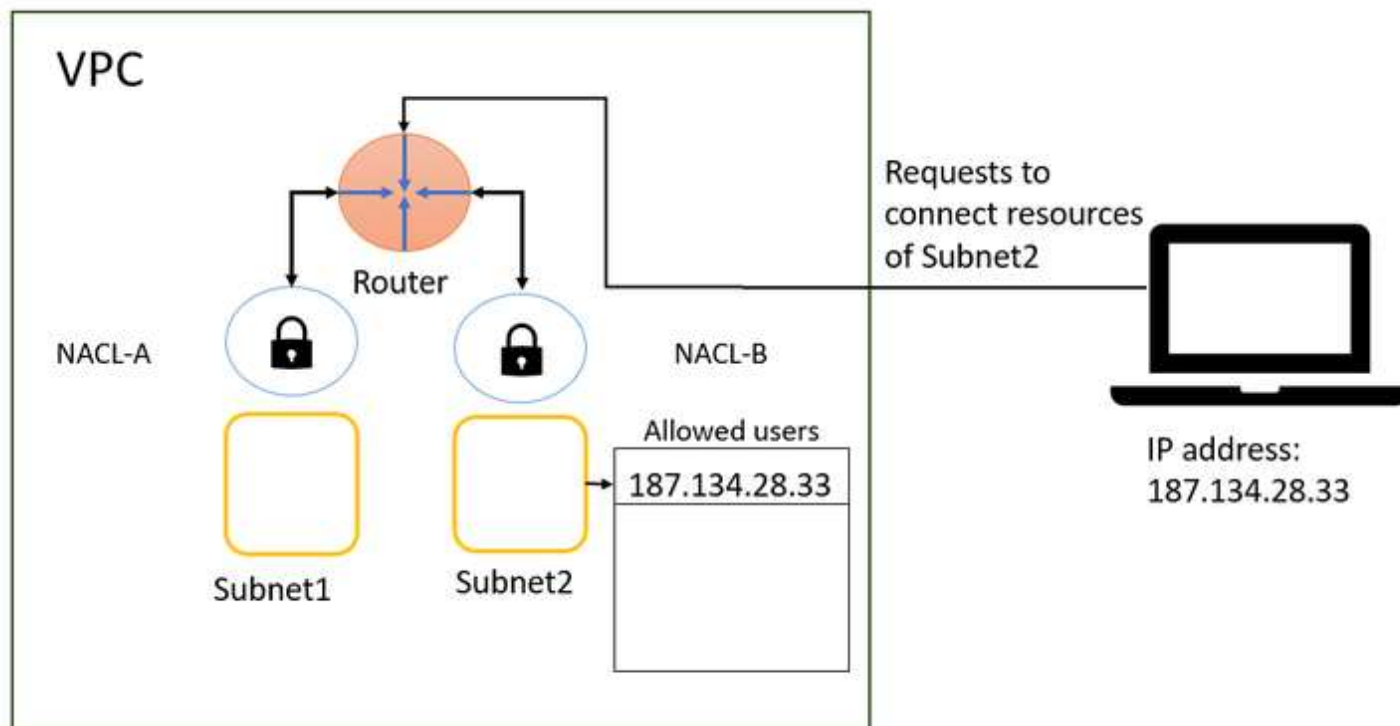
## What is NACL?



A network access control list (ACL) allows or denies specific inbound or outbound traffic at the subnet level. You can use the default network ACL for your VPC, or you can create a custom network ACL for your VPC with rules that are similar to the rules for your security groups in order to add an additional layer of security to your VPC.

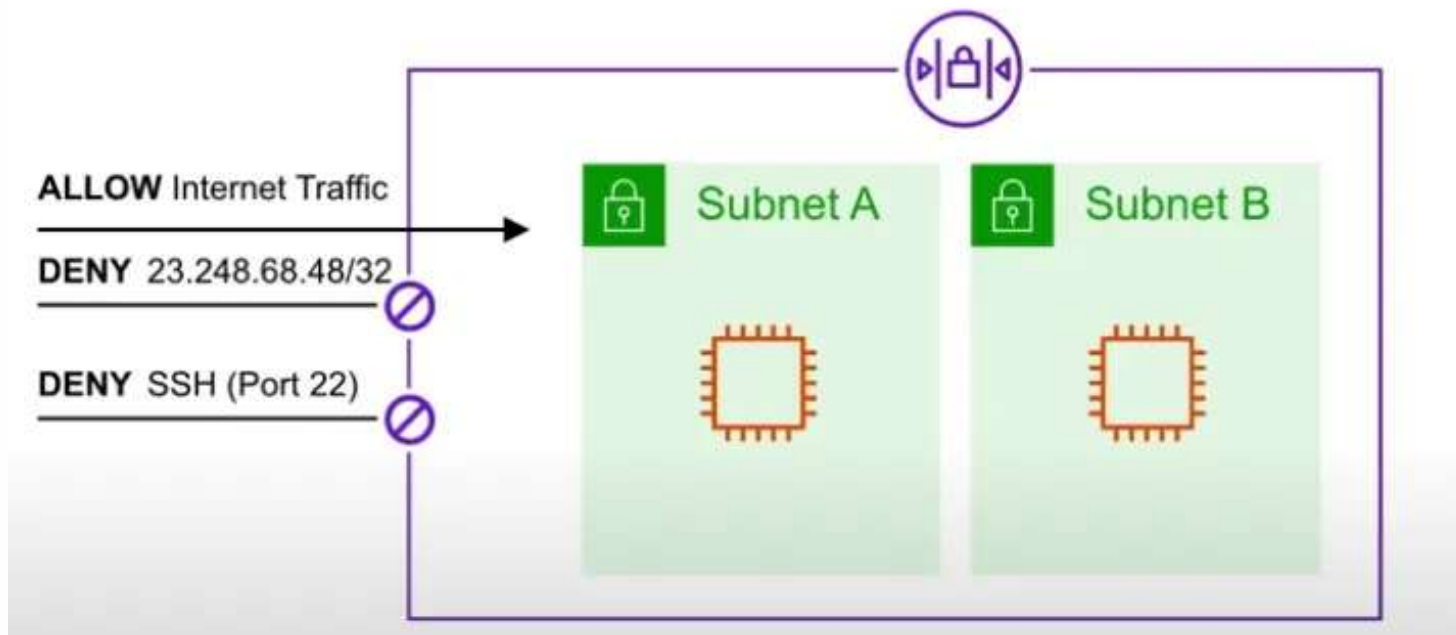
# NACL

## Why Use NACLs?



# NACL

## Why Use NACLs?





# **NACL**

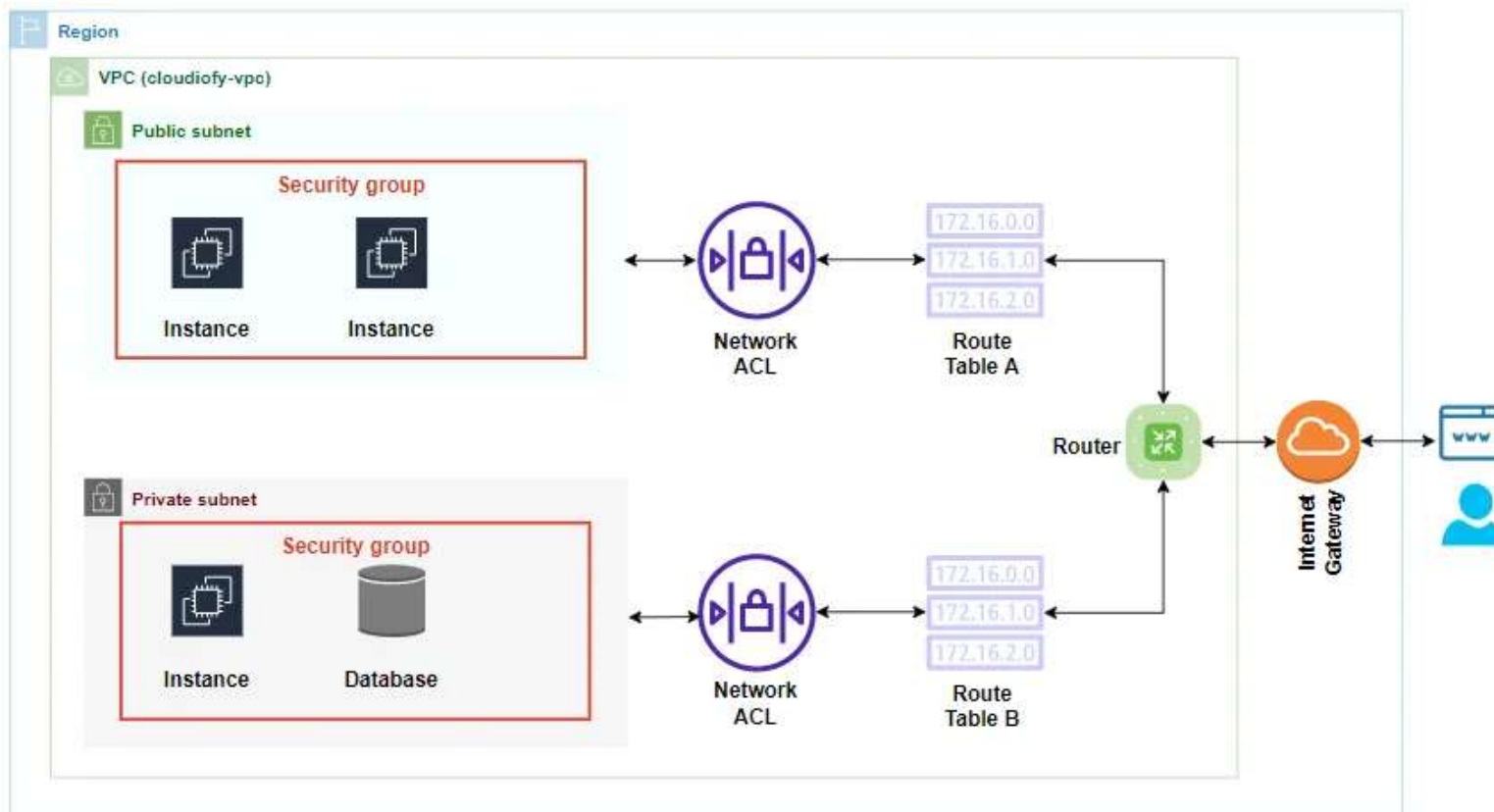
## **Features**

- **Stateless Filtering**
- **Subnet Level Security**
- **Rule Order Matters**
- **Manual Adjustment Required**



# NACL

## Best Practices





# NACL

## Best Practices

**Defense in Depth:** Use Security Groups and NACLs to implement a defense-in-depth strategy. This multi-layered approach enhances security by providing redundancy and mitigating the impact of a single point of failure.

**Least Privilege Principle:** Adhere to the principle of least privilege when configuring rules for both SGs and NACLs. Only allow the necessary traffic, reducing the attack surface and potential security risks.

**Regular Audits and Updates:** Periodically review and update your security configurations. As your infrastructure evolves, ensure that your SGs and NACLs align with the current requirements and best practices.

# NACL

## Security Group Vs NACL

| Feature                         | Security Groups (SGs)   | Network Access Control Lists (NACLs)   |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Scope of Control</b>         | Operate at the instance level, controlling traffic for individual instances               | Operate at the subnet level, controlling traffic for all instances within a subnet                                 |
| <b>Filtering Mechanism</b>      | Stateful filtering: Automatically allows corresponding outbound traffic                   | Stateless filtering: Separate rules required for inbound and outbound traffic                                      |
| <b>Flexibility and Dynamism</b> | Dynamically adjust rules based on actual traffic, facilitating easy adaptation to changes | Manual adjustment is required for changes in rules; rules are evaluated based on order, requiring careful planning |
| <b>Association</b>              | Associated with individual instances, providing granular control                          | Associated with subnets, enforcing security policies consistently across multiple instances                        |

# NACL

## Security Group Vs NACL

| Feature                           | Security Groups (SGs)   | Network Access Control Lists (NACLs)  |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Rule Order</b>                 | Rule order is not explicitly defined or critical                              | Rule order matters; the first matching rule is applied  |
| <b>Ease of Use</b>                | User-friendly and easy to set up, ideal for scenarios where simplicity is key | It requires careful planning and understanding of rule order and is suited for scenarios where manual control is acceptable |
| <b>Dynamic Port Configuration</b> | Dynamically adjust allowed ports based on defined rules                       | Manual configuration required for port adjustments  |
| <b>Use Cases</b>                  | Suitable for instance-level security, providing dynamic and adaptive security | Ideal for enforcing consistent security policies across multiple instances in a subnet                                      |

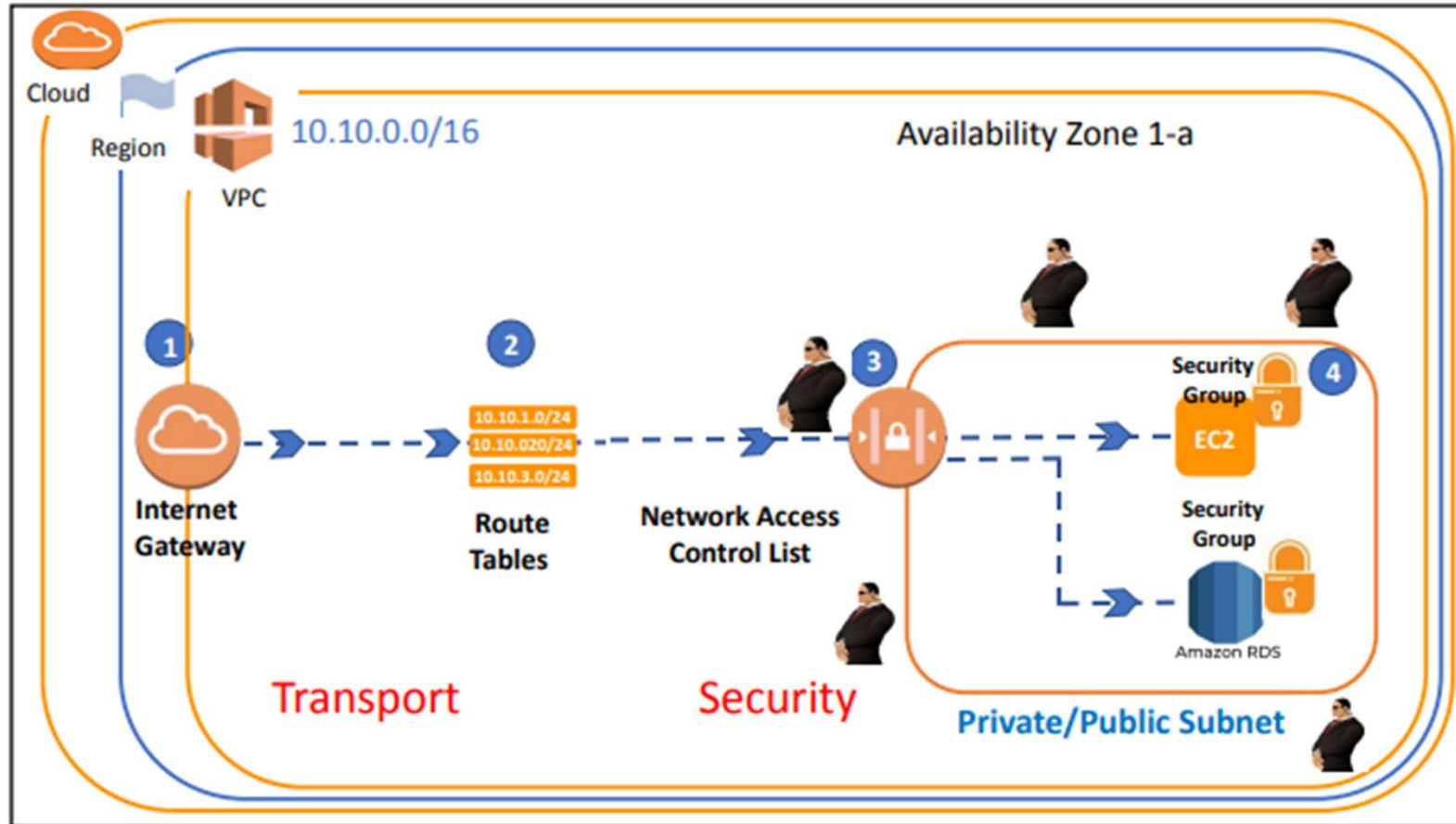


# NACL

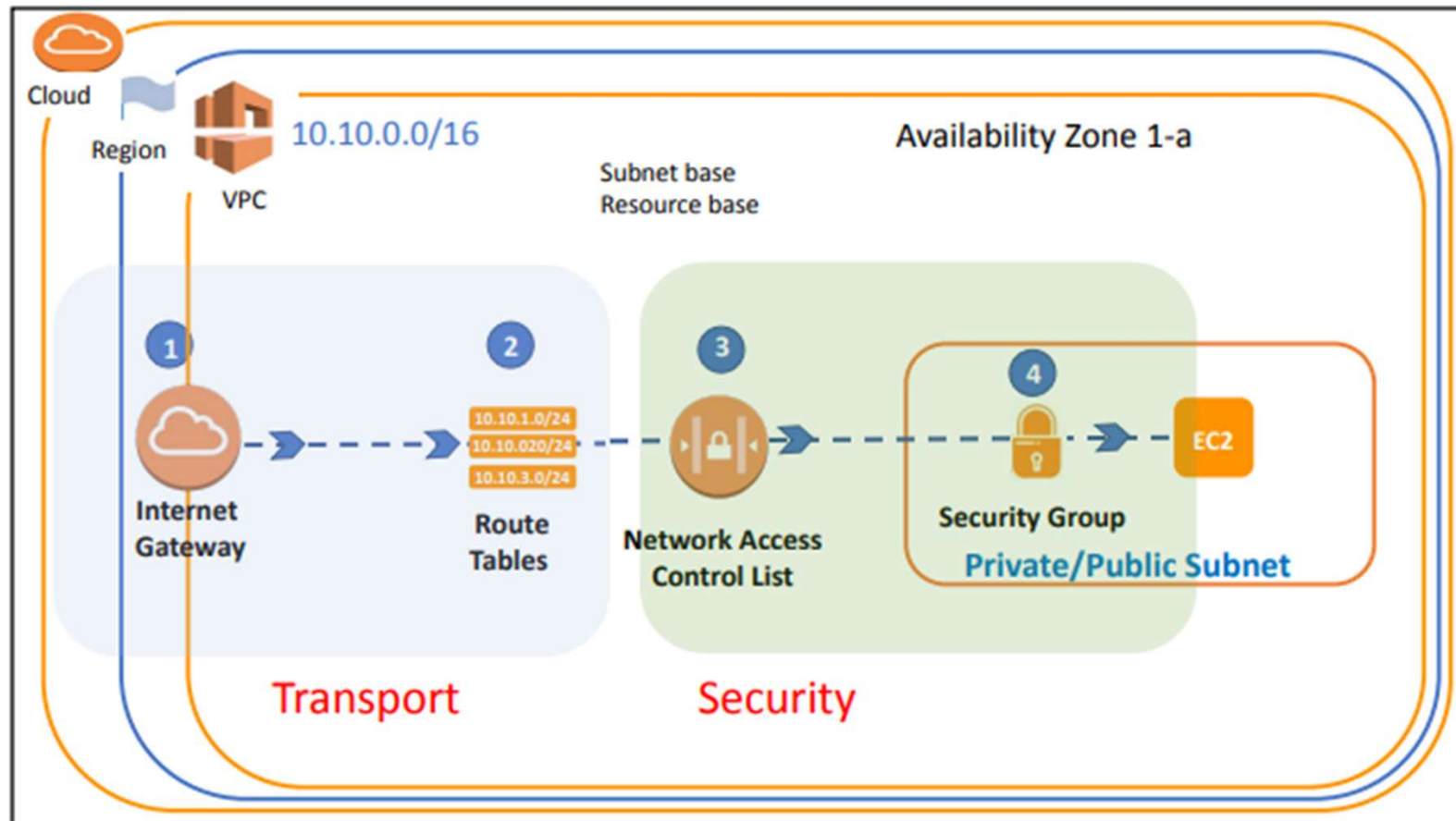
## Security Group Vs NACL

| Feature                                | Security Groups (SGs)  | Network Access Control Lists (NACLs)                               |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Redundancy and Defense-in-Depth</b> | Both components contribute to a robust defense mechanism, implementing a defense-in-depth strategy | Implementing a defense-in-depth strategy enhances overall security |
| <b>Audits and Updates</b>              | Regular audits and updates are crucial for maintaining security                                    | Regular audits and updates are crucial for maintaining security    |

# NACL



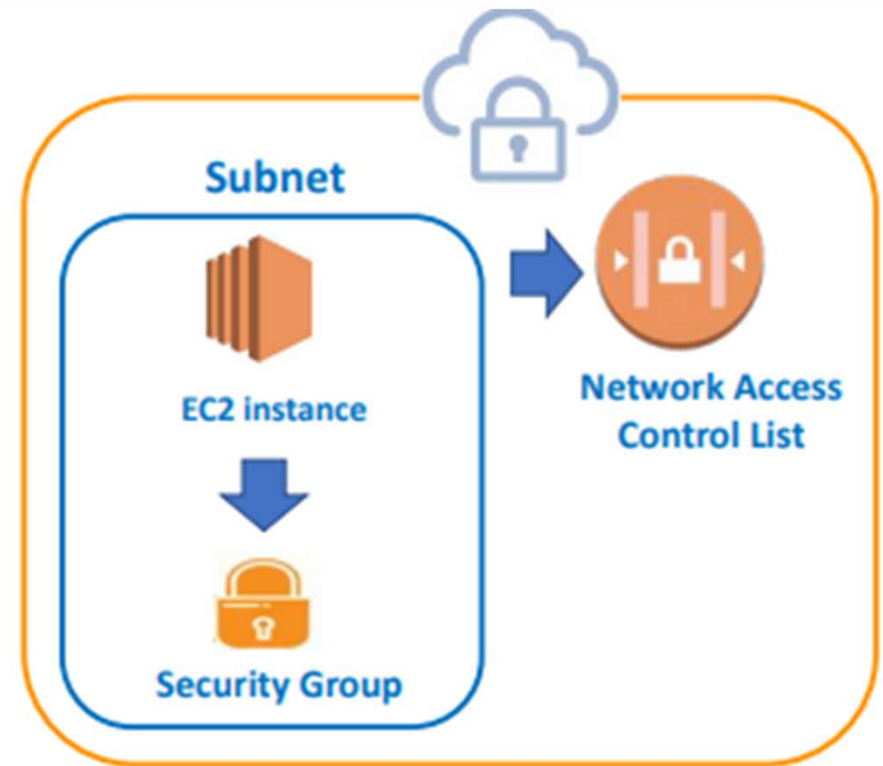
# NACL



# NACL

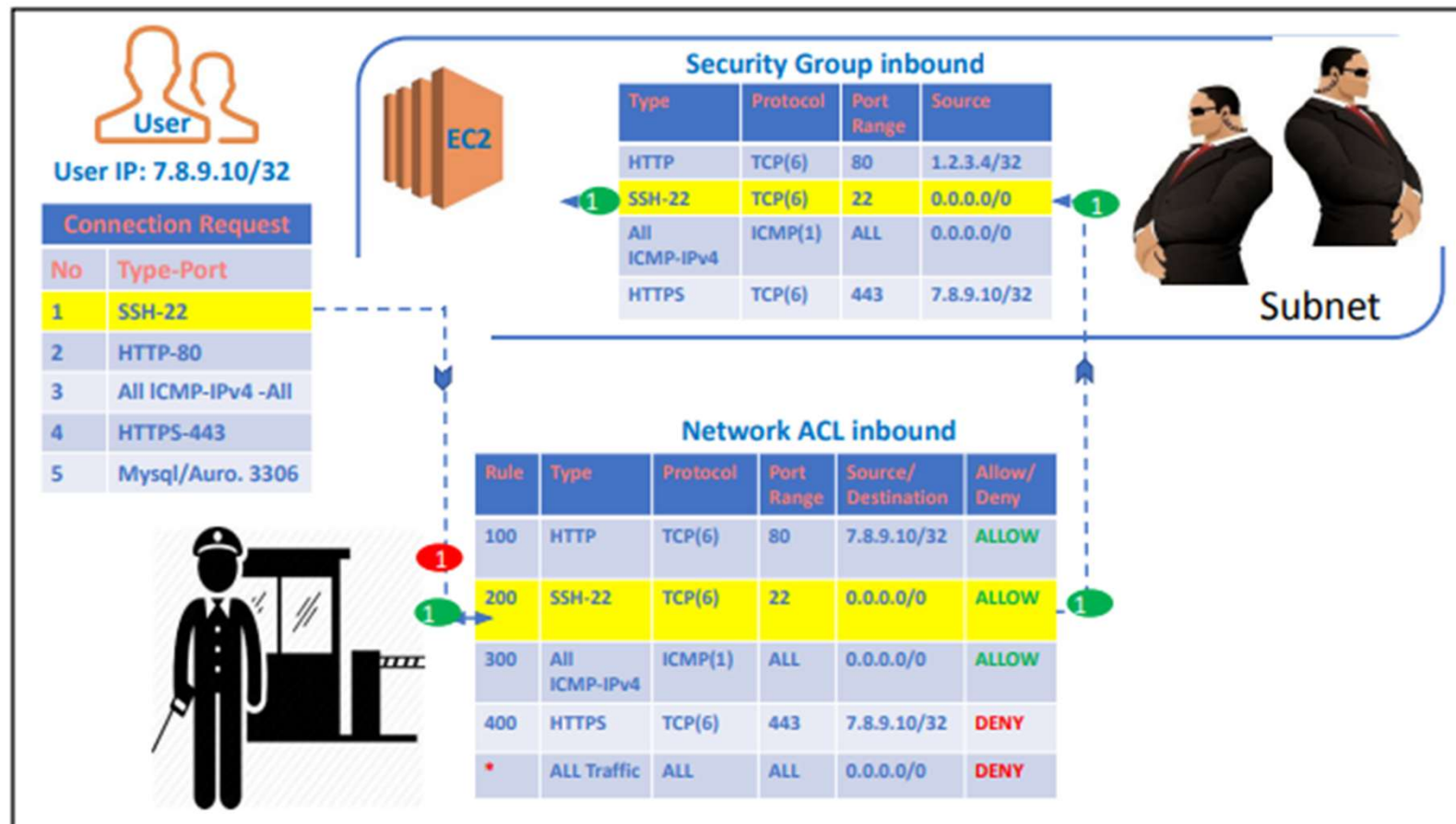
Subnet obeys the NACL rules

Resources obeys NACL and Sec. Group

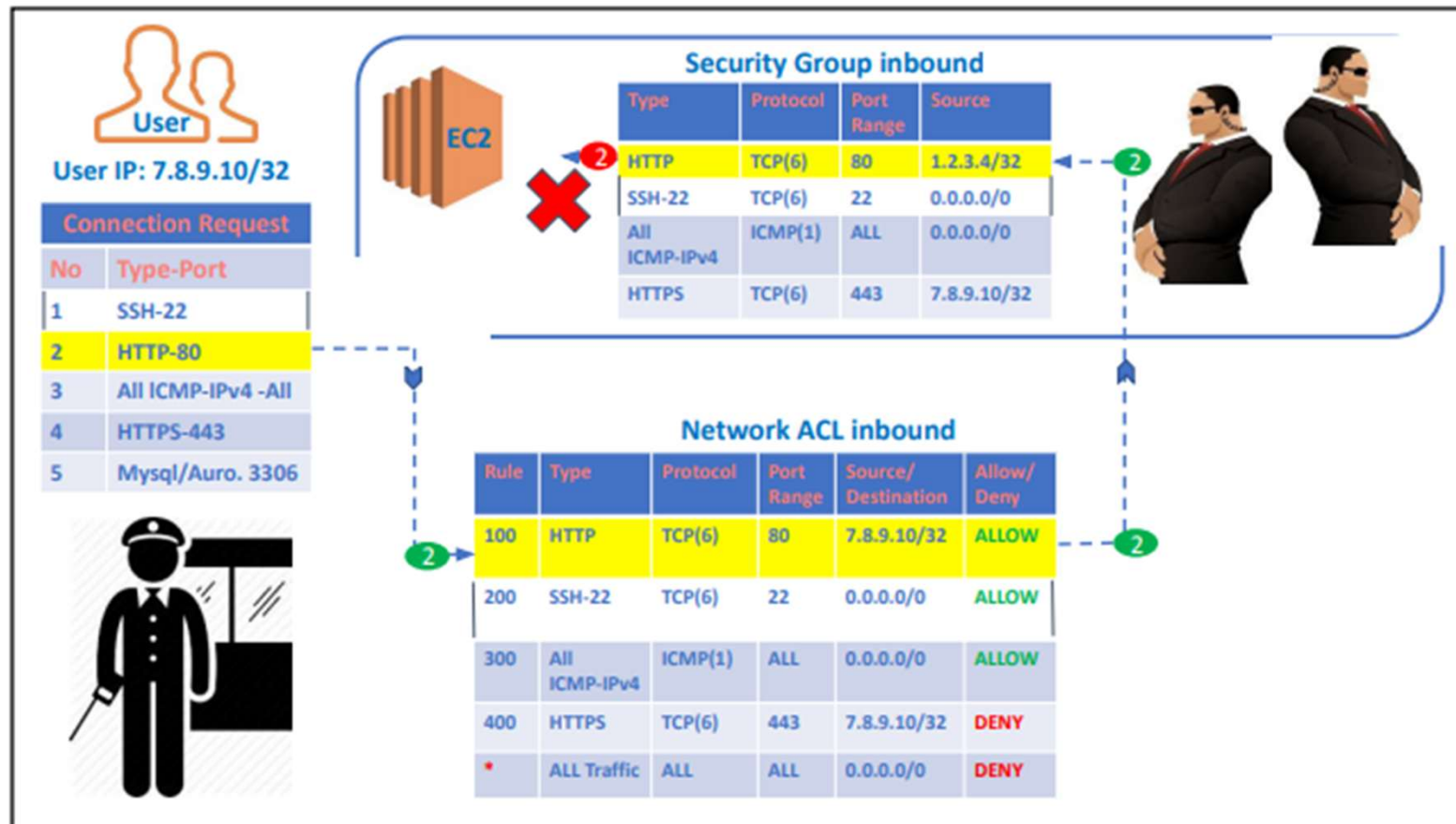




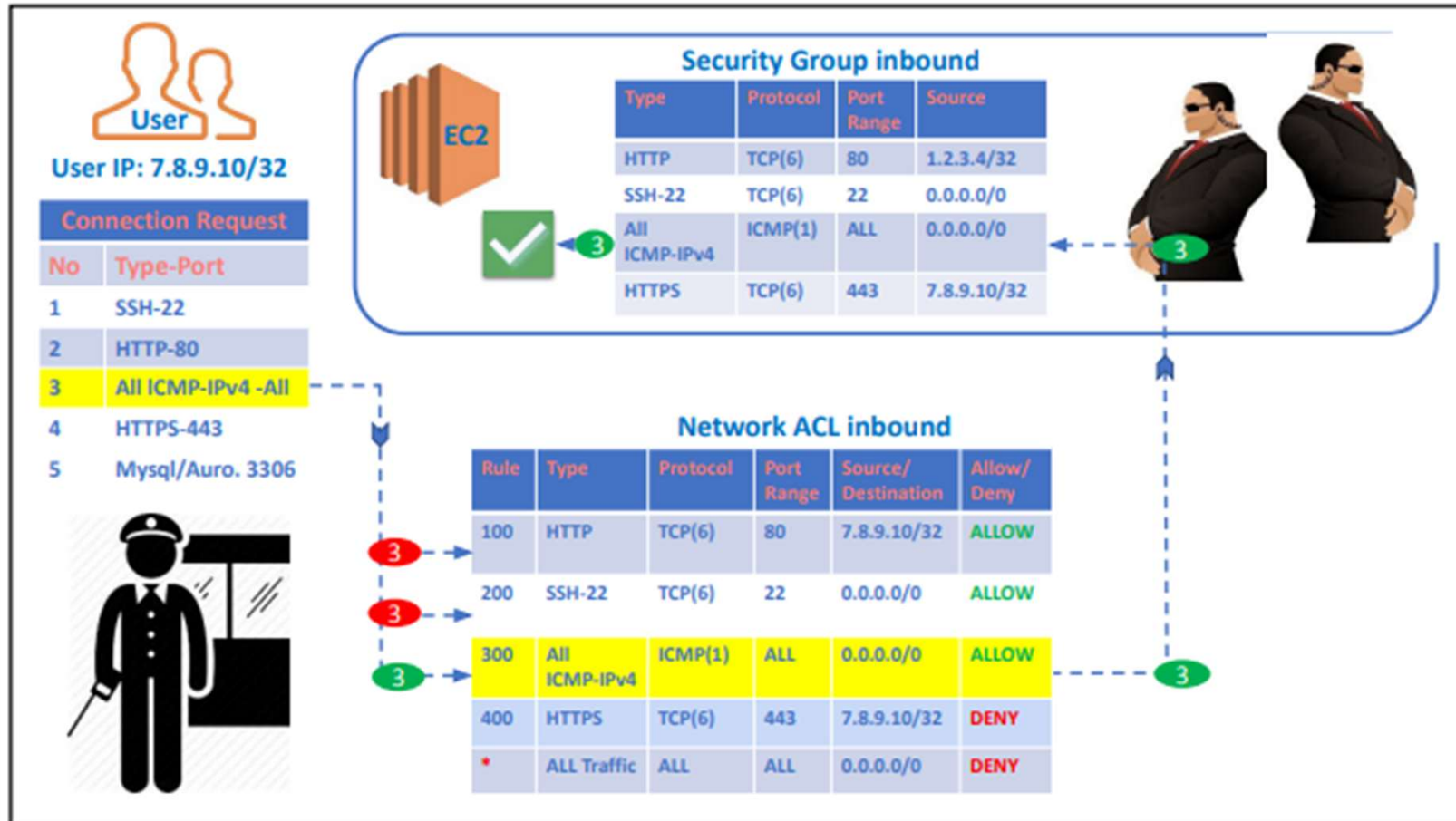
# NACL



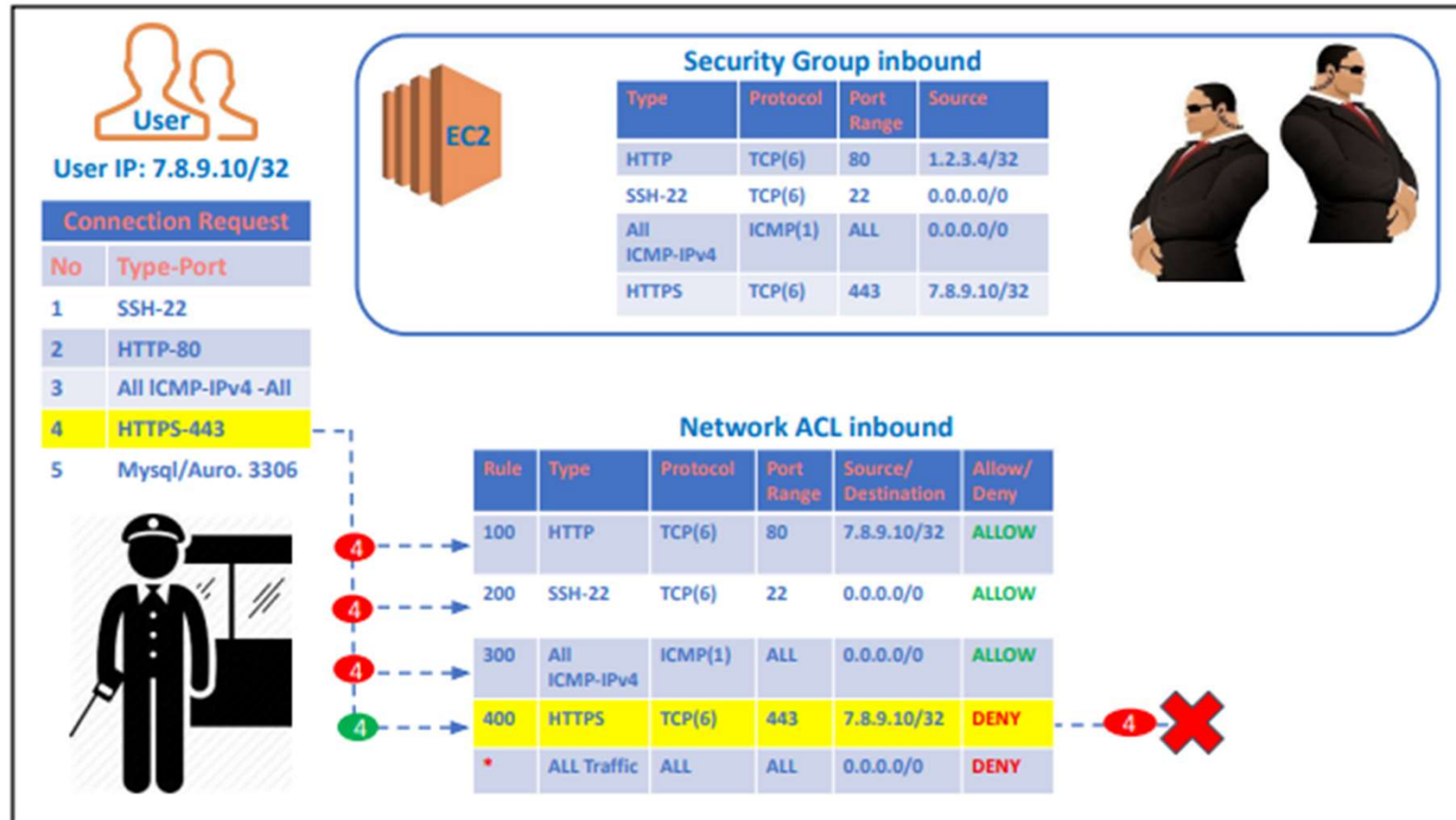
# NACL



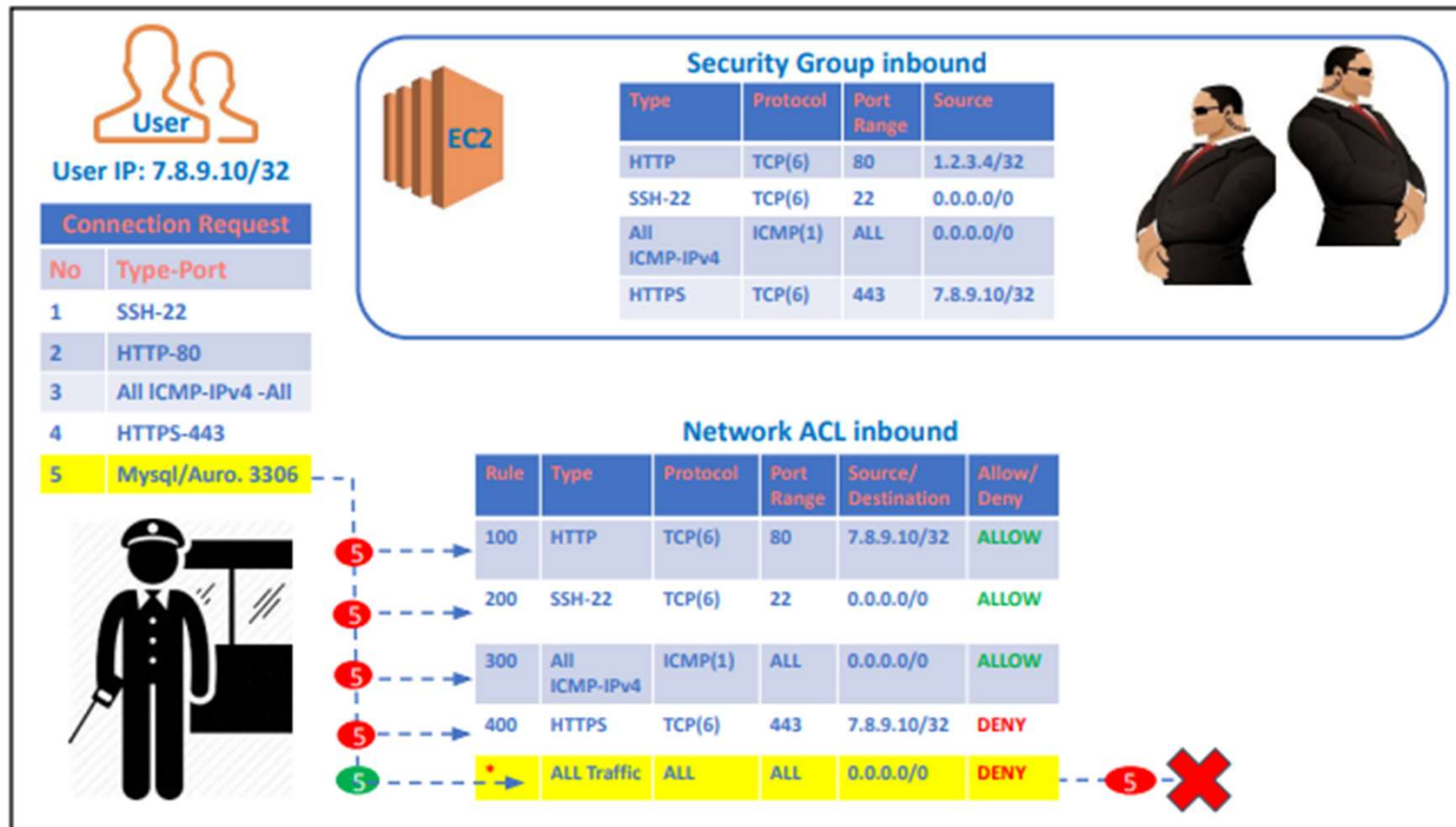
# NACL



# NACL



# NACL



# NACL

## (Stateful) Security Group **inbound**

| Type          | Protocol | Port Range | Source      |
|---------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| HTTP          | TCP(6)   | 80         | 1.2.3.4/32  |
| SSH-22        | TCP(6)   | 22         | 0.0.0.0/0   |
| All ICMP-IPv4 | ICMP(1)  | ALL        | 0.0.0.0/0   |
| HTTPS         | TCP(6)   | 443        | 7.8.9.10/32 |

ALLOW Only

## Network ACL **inbound** (Stateless)

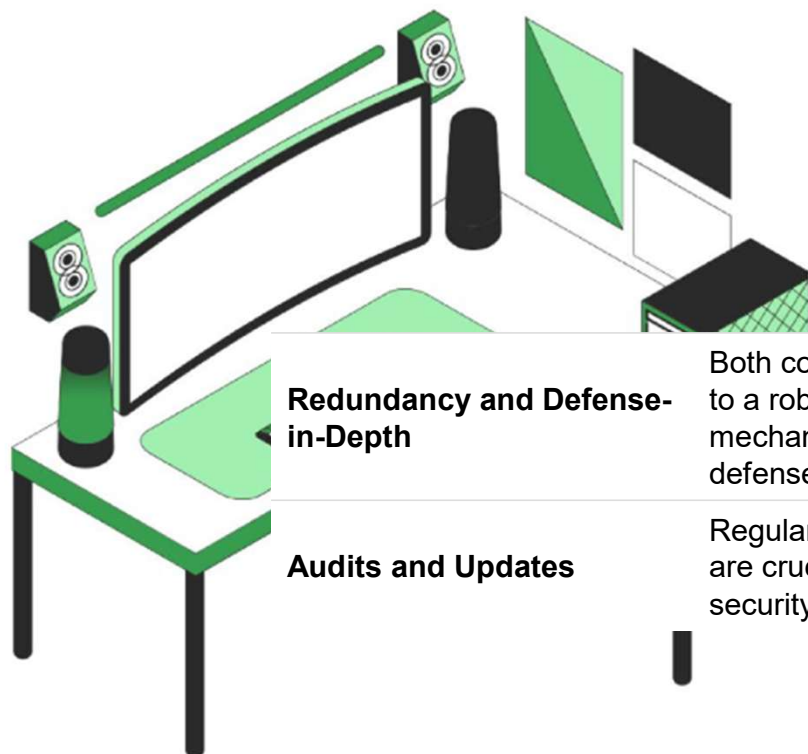
| Rule | Type          | Protocol | Port Range | Source      | Allow/Deny |
|------|---------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 100  | HTTP          | TCP(6)   | 80         | 7.8.9.10/32 | ALLOW      |
| 200  | SSH-22        | TCP(6)   | 22         | 0.0.0.0/0   | ALLOW      |
| 300  | All ICMP-IPv4 | ICMP(1)  | ALL        | 0.0.0.0/0   | ALLOW      |
| 400  | HTTPS         | TCP(6)   | 443        | 7.8.9.10/32 | DENY       |
| *    | ALL Traffic   | ALL      | ALL        | 0.0.0.0/0   | DENY       |



## (Stateless) Network ACL **outbound**

| Rule | Type          | Protocol | Port Range    | Destination | Allow/Deny |
|------|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 100  | HTTP          | TCP(6)   | 80            | 7.8.9.10/32 | ALLOW      |
| 200  | Custom TCP    | TCP(6)   | 32768 - 65535 | 0.0.0.0/0   | ALLOW      |
| 300  | All ICMP-IPv4 | ICMP(1)  | ALL           | 0.0.0.0/0   | ALLOW      |
| 400  | HTTPS         | TCP(6)   | 443           | 7.8.9.10/32 | DENY       |
| *    | ALL Traffic   | ALL      | ALL           | 0.0.0.0/0   | DENY       |





### Redundancy and Defense-in-Depth

Both components contribute to a robust defense mechanism, implementing a defense-in-depth strategy

### Audits and Updates

Regular audits and updates are crucial for maintaining security

# Do you have any questions?

Send it to us! We hope you learned something new.