

# Security Groups

Cloud Infrastructure Engineering

**Nanyang Technological University  
& Skills Union - 2022/2023**

# Course Content

- Quick Check-In
- Dive into the basics of Security Groups
- Explore the importance of Security Groups
- Explore creating your own Security Groups
- Implement best practices when using Security Groups

| Time             | What                  | How or Why                         |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7:15pm - 7:45pm  | Part 1 - Presentation | Overview of Security Groups        |
| 7:45pm - 7:55pm  | Break                 |                                    |
| 7:55pm - 8:15pm  | Part 2 - Presentation | Best Practices for Security Groups |
| 8:15pm - 8:55pm  | Part 3 - Activity     | Hands-on Creating Security Groups  |
| 8:55pm - 9:05pm  | Break                 |                                    |
| 9:05pm - 10:00pm | Assignment & Wrap Up  |                                    |

# Recap

- Who?
  - Users, Groups, Roles & Permissions
- Why IAM?
  - Security, Compliance, Confidentiality
- Types of Policies
  - Identity-Based Policies
  - Resource-Based Policies
  - Permissions Boundaries
  - Organizations' SCPs
  - Access Control Lists (ACLs)
  - Session Policies

# Self Study Check-In



Q1) By default, new security groups start with only an outbound rule that allows all traffic to leave the resource. True or False?

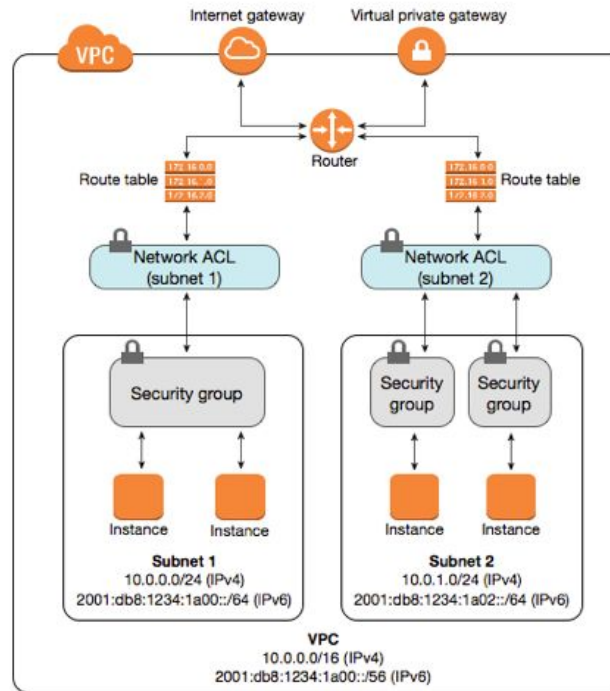
Q2) How important is security groups?  
Explain

# Lesson Overview





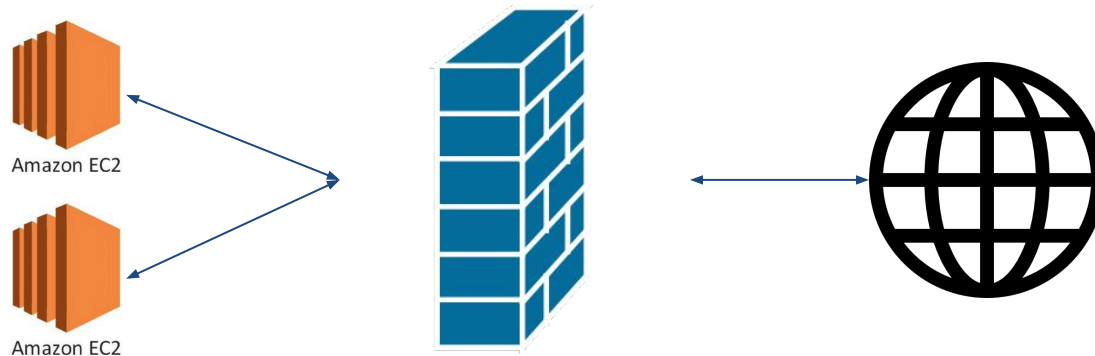
# Big Overview - General



# Big Overview - Security Groups

A security group controls the traffic that is allowed to reach and leave the resources that it is associated with. Think Firewall Rules.

For example, after you associate a security group with an EC2 instance, it controls the inbound and outbound traffic for the instance.

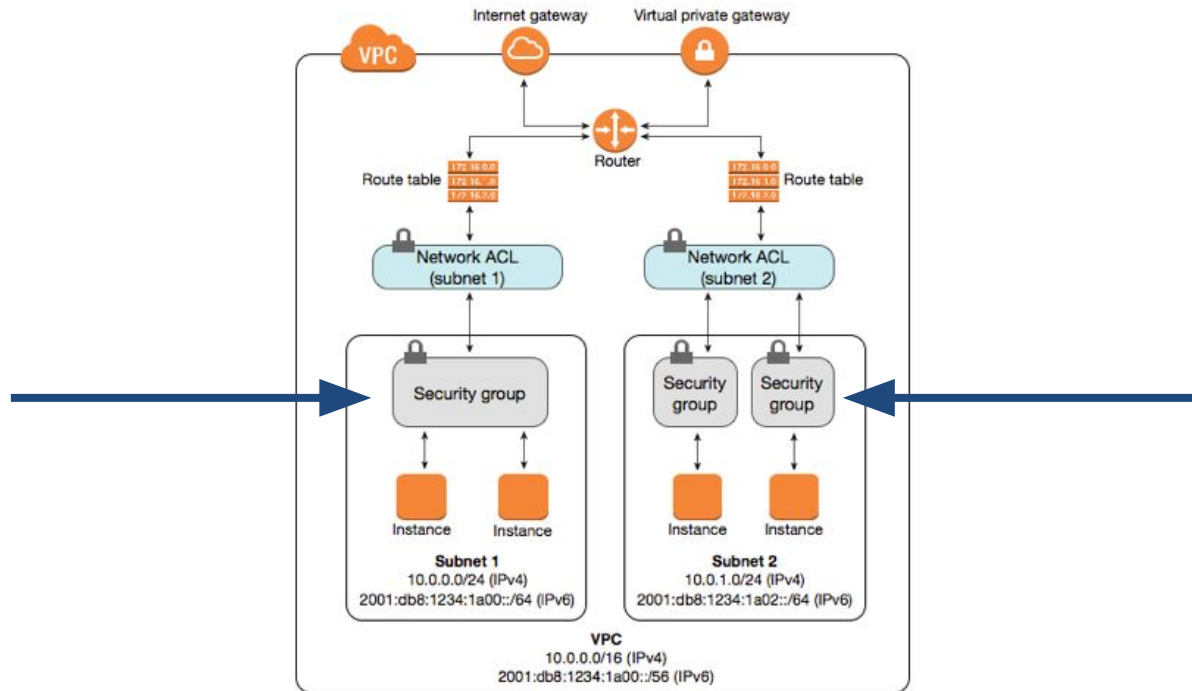


# Big Overview - Security Groups

When you create a VPC, it comes with a ***default security group***. You can **create additional security groups** for each **VPC**. You can associate a security group only with resources in the VPC for which it is created.

For each security group, you add **rules** that control the traffic based on protocols and port numbers. There are separate sets of rules for **inbound** traffic and **outbound** traffic.

# Big Overview - Security Groups



# Big Overview - VPC

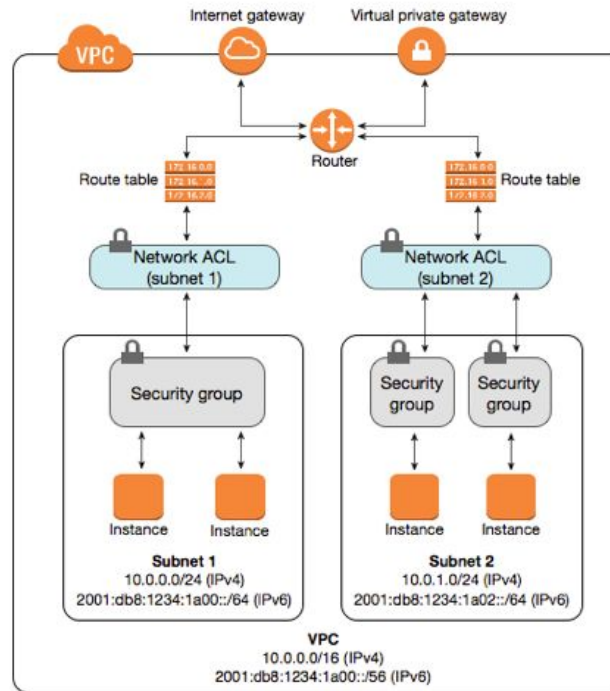
Hold Up - What is a VPC?

A Virtual Private Cloud - **virtual network** that closely **resembles a traditional network** that you'd operate in your own data center.

A VPC can span **multiple availability zones** in one region.

After you create a VPC, you can add subnets.

# Big Overview - VPC



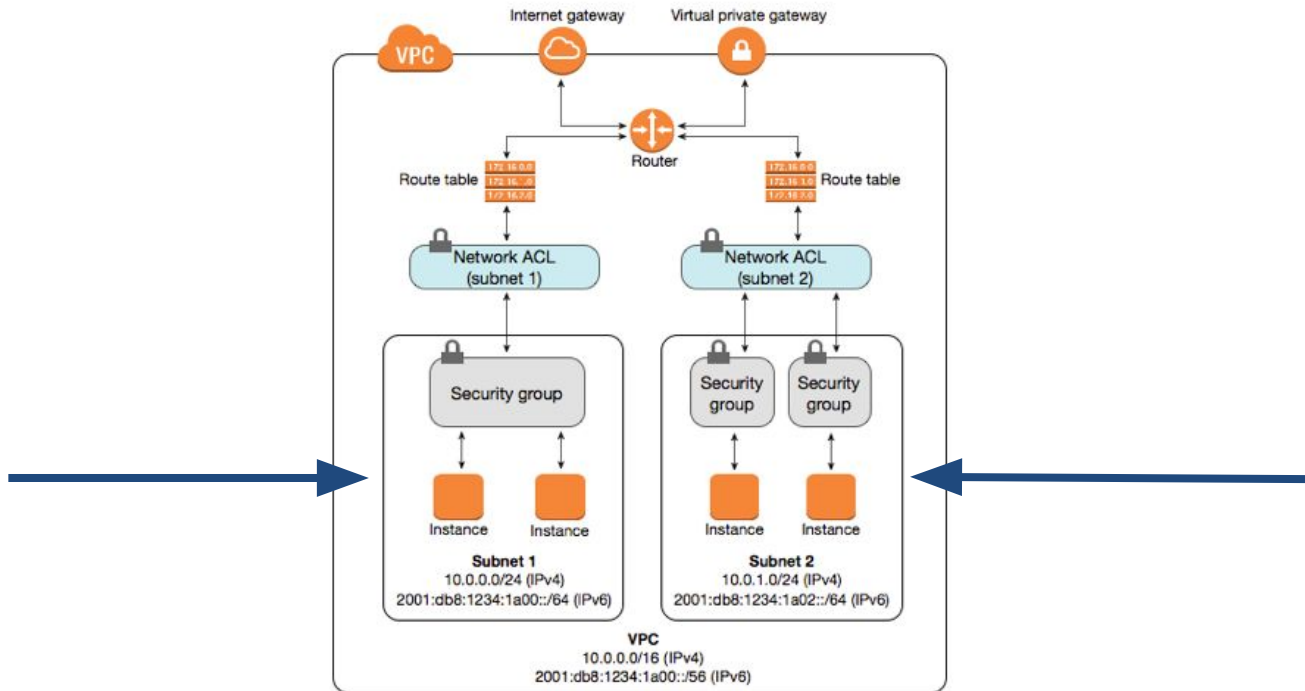
# Big Overview - Subnets

Hold Up - What is a Subnet?

A Subnet - **range of IP addresses in your VPC.**

A subnet must reside in a **single Availability Zone**. After you add subnets, you can deploy AWS resources in your VPC.

# Big Overview - Subnets





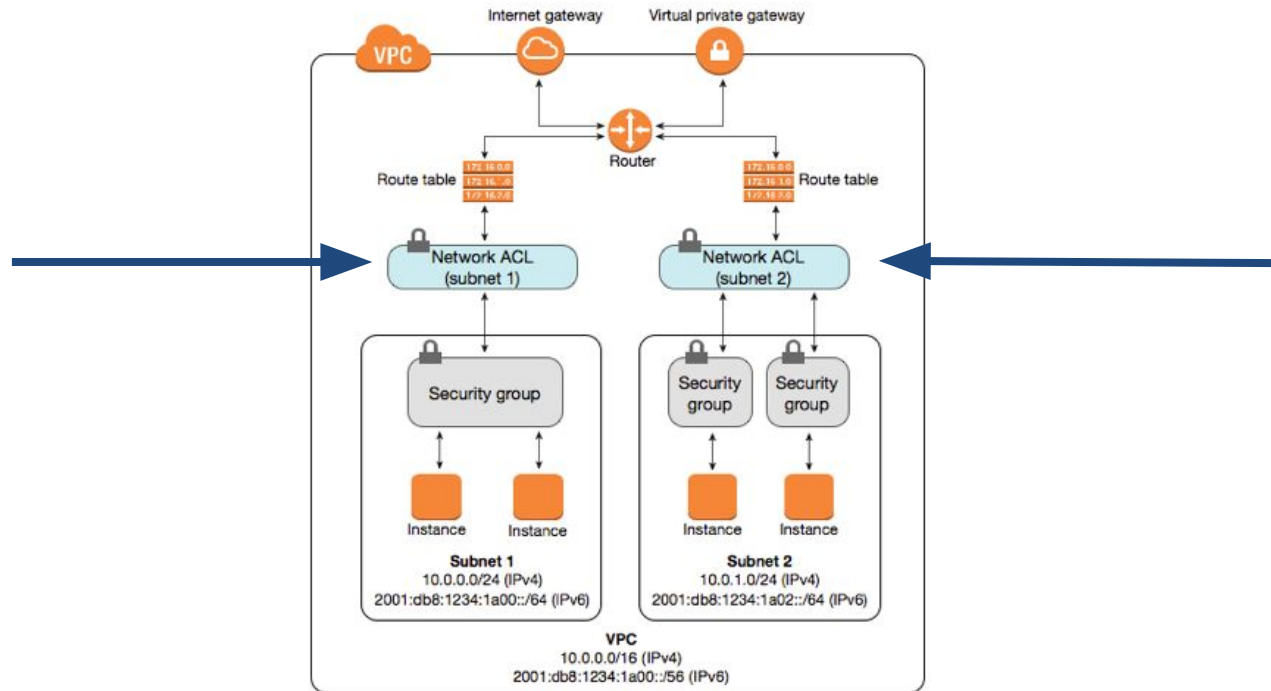
# Big Overview - NACLs

Hold Up - What is a Network ACL?

A NACL - **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.

# Big Overview - NACLs



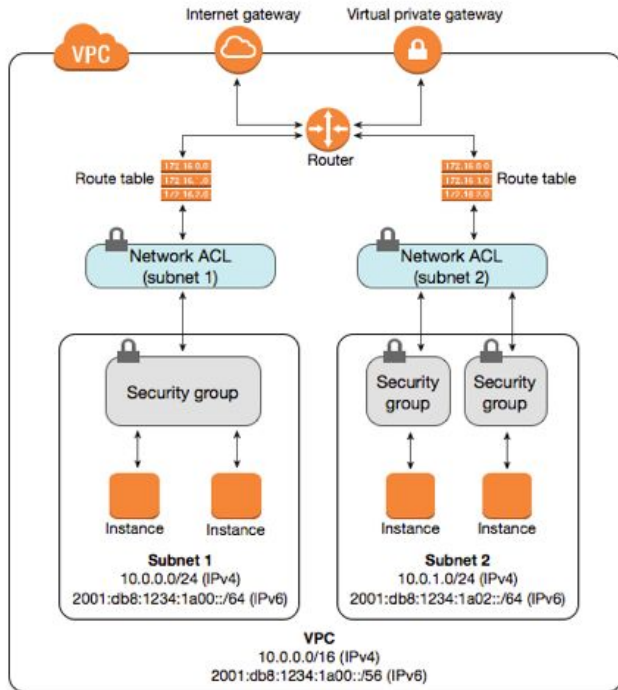
# Big Overview - SGs vs NACLs

| <b>NACL</b>                           | <b>Security Groups</b>             |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Firewall or protection for the subnet | Firewall to protect EC2 instances. |

## **MUST READ:**

<https://www.knowledgehut.com/tutorials/aws/nacl-vs-security-groups>

# Big Overview



Also look at:

- Route Tables
- Routers
- Internet Gateways (IGW)
- NAT Gateways
- Virtual Private Gateways

# What Are Security Groups?



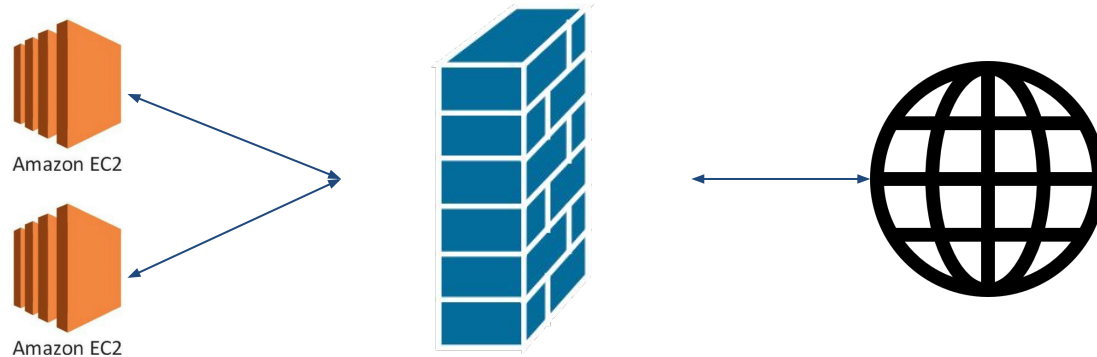
# What Are Security Groups?

AWS provides a wide range of IT infrastructure, on-demand, and scalable cloud computing services.

As such, many clients will trust the platform if it **allows for strong levels of security** regarding cloud workloads and projects — and where **network traffic can be filtered appropriately**.

# What Are Security Groups?

To maintain and provide this level of security, **AWS is built with security groups that support some degree of control of network traffic associated with EC2 instances.**



# What Are Security Groups?

A security group is an **AWS firewall solution** that performs one primary function: to **filter incoming and outgoing traffic from an EC2 instance**.

It accomplishes this filtering function at the **TCP and IP layers, via their respective ports, and source/destination IP addresses**.



# Let's Recap

| Question   | Your Answer |
|--|-------------|
| What is TCP? Explain on your own word            | Answer here |
| What is the difference between HTTP and HTTPS?   | Answer here |
| What is IPv4 and IPv6? What are the differences? | Answer here |

# Functions of Security Groups

Every Security Group works **similar to a firewall** as it carries a set of rules that filter traffic entering and leaving the EC2 instances.

Security groups are associated with the EC2 instances and offer **protection at the ports and protocol access level.**

The firewall possesses a ‘Deny rule,’ but the **security group has default a “Deny All”** that allows data packets to be dropped if no rule is assigned to them from the source IP.

# Functions of Security Groups

Also, when compared to a NACL, **security groups form the first layer of defense at the instance level** in a cloud computing environment whereas **NACLs provides a second layer of protection at the subnet level.**

When creating a security group, **each group will be assigned to a particular VPC.**

It's important to note that when creating a security group, you should ensure that it is **assigned to the correct VPC** protect to avoid errors.

# Rules Guiding AWS Security Groups



# Rules Guiding AWS SG

AWS Security Groups have a set of rules that filter traffic in two ways: **inbound** and **outbound**.

To further break this down, each rule is made up of four principal components:

- Type,
- Protocol,
- Port Range, and
- Source.

There is also a space for a description as well.

# Default AWS SG


The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface. The left-hand navigation pane shows the 'Elastic Block Store' section expanded, with 'Security Groups' highlighted. The main content area shows the 'Security Groups (1/1)' page. A table lists the security groups, with the first entry selected: 'sg-6c6d2826' (default) in VPC 'vpc-88a264ee'. Below the table, the 'Details' tab is active for the selected security group, showing its name, ID, description, VPC ID, owner, and rule counts.



| Name | Security group ID | Security group name | VPC ID       | Description                | Owner        |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| -    | sg-6c6d2826       | default             | vpc-88a264ee | default VPC security gr... | 025328071091 |

| Details                        |   |  |                        |
|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| Security group name<br>default | Security group ID<br>sg-6c6d2826            | Description<br>default VPC security group  | VPC ID<br>vpc-88a264ee |
| Owner<br>025328071091          | Inbound rules count<br>3 Permission entries | Outbound rules count<br>1 Permission entry |                        |

# New AWS SG

 Services  [Option+S]

Singapore  luqmannurhakimtaj 

Resource Groups & Tag Editor

### Basic details



Security group name [Info](#)

Name cannot be edited after creation.

Description [Info](#)

VPC [Info](#)

### Inbound rules [Info](#)

| Type <a href="#">Info</a>   | Protocol <a href="#">Info</a> | Port range <a href="#">Info</a> | Source <a href="#">Info</a>  | Description - optional <a href="#">Info</a>       |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| SSH  | TCP                           | 22                              | My IP  <div><input type="text" value="103.252.202.164/32"/></div> | <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>Delete</div> |

Add rule

# Breaking Down Security Groups

The **rule** allows for selection of the **common type of protocols** such as HTTP, SSH, etc., and it opens a drop-down menu where all the protocols are listed.

**Protocols** are automatically selected to be the **TCP**. However, it can be changed to UDP, ICMP as well as assigns a corresponding association to IPv4 or IPv6.



# Types of Security Groups Rules

- All TCP
- Custom TCP
- All UDP
- Custom UDP
- SSH
- HTTP
- HTTPS
- Many, many more

# Breaking Down Security Groups

**Port Range** is also pre-filled, but you can decide to **choose the port range** of your choice depending on the protocol. Nonetheless, there will be times when you will have to use the **custom port range number**.

**Outbound rules** [Info](#)

| Type <a href="#">Info</a> | Protocol <a href="#">Info</a> | Port range <a href="#">Info</a> | Destination <a href="#">Info</a> | Description - optional <a href="#">Info</a> |        |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------|
| Custom TCP ▼              | TCP                           | 0 - 65535                       | Custom ▼<br>Q<br>0.0.0.0/0 ✕     |   | Delete |
| <div>Add rule</div>       |                               |                                 |                                  |   |        |

# Breaking Down Security Groups

**Source (custom IP)** this can be a **particular IP address or a subnet range**. However, you can grant access using the anywhere source IP (0.0.0.0/0) value. Allowing access through the anywhere source can turn out to be a mistake every AWS user **should avoid**.

# Activity

- Open AWS Console
- Create a new EC2 instance with a **new security group**:
  - Name: “<Name>SSHSecurityGroup”
  - Description: “Security Group To Allow SSH from my VPC”
  - VPC: < Choose Any >
  - Inbound Rules:
    - Type: SSH
    - Protocol: TCP
    - Source: My IP
- Assuming another teammate has set up the right keypair for this instance, can he/she access the VM with the above configuration? How can you edit your security group to allow this?

# Best Security Groups Practices



# Avoid Incoming Traffic Through (0.0.0.0/0)

One common mistake is to allow inbound traffic from (0.0.0.0/0). It could end up **exposing sensitive cloud information to outside threats**.

Though the security group performs its initial layer filtering when all inbound traffic is allowed but ultimately allows for **many risks during the process**.

# Avoid Incoming Traffic Through (0.0.0.0/0)

Avoid this as much as possible

...

Security Group: sg-ca43a5b7

Description

Inbound

Outbound

Tags

Edit

| Type ⓘ      | Protocol ⓘ | Port Range ⓘ | Source ⓘ  |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| All traffic | All        | All          | 0.0.0.0/0 |

# Avoid Incoming Traffic Through (0.0.0.0/0)

Instead, try specific types, port ranges and source/destination IPs

Inbound rules

Outbound rules

Tags

## Inbound rules (1/1)



Manage tags

Edit inbound rules

Filter security group rules

< 1 > ⚙

| IP version | Type | Protocol | Port range | Source             | Description |
|------------|------|----------|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| IPv4       | SSH  | TCP      | 22         | 103.252.202.164/32 | –           |





# Delete Unused Security Groups

There is no need to keep a security group not assigned to an EC2 instance.

Ensure that all unused SG's are deleted to keep the working environment clean and less at risk to link the *AWS* to the outside world.

# Delete Unused Security Groups

## Delete Security Groups



Are you sure you want to delete these security groups?

sg-be41a7c3 - Webserver\_SG

sg-ca43a5b7 - AllOpen\_SG

**Note** that the following security groups **cannot be deleted**:

These security groups are **associated with one or more instances**. Terminate the instances, or associate them with different security groups (VPC only). [View your associated instances](#).

sg-2e40a653 - Web\_SG

These security groups are **referenced by one or more other security groups**. Delete the other security groups, or remove their references. [View your referencing security groups](#).

sg-50b6572d - Application\_SG

Cancel

Yes, Delete



# Enable Tracking & Alerts

AWS comes with some unique set of tools that allows its user to **keep track of working information**. The **AWS Cloudtrail** is a cloud tool that enforces the compliance of AWS.

It's apparent that the right deployment of Security Groups and Network access control lists will go a long way in providing first and second layer form of security for an AWS account.

# Enable Tracking & Alerts



## AWS CloudTrail

Records user activity and API usage in AWS services



## Store

Deliver events to Amazon S3 and Amazon CloudWatch Logs



## Monitor

Detect unusual API activity with CloudTrail Insights or Amazon EventBridge



## Analyze

View recent events in the AWS CloudTrail console, or analyze log files with Amazon Athena



Audit



Security Monitoring



Operational Troubleshooting

# Activity

- Once done with your assignment, delete the Security Group

# Activity

Learner:

- Clean up AWS.
- Remove/delete/terminate all service/ resources that created.

Instructor

- Clean up AWS.
- Remove/delete/terminate all service/ resources that created.
- Check the AWS account after learner clean up.

# What's Next?

