

Cohort 2 Group 1

Team

Emmanuel Macaulay
Cloud Security Engineer
FE/23/43836097

Hadiza Oladipupo
GRC Analyst
FE/23/63922892

Yinka Akintola
CISO
FE/23/99525446

Adu Olamilekan
Network Administrator
FE/23/81232810

Sholanke Abayomi
SOC Analyst
FE/24/6766294920

Adedamola Babafemi
Penetration Tester
FE/23/31535673

Ayanbode Olanrewaju
Cyber Security Engineer
FE/23/49305691

Cloud Security:
**Threat Hunting with
AWS Network Firewall**

Motivation

Why this project?

- In today's digital landscape, cloud computing has become the backbone of modern business operations. As organizations increasingly migrate their infrastructure and data to cloud-based platforms, the importance of cloud security cannot be overstated.
- Current Landscape: Cyber threats are on the rise, especially in cloud infrastructures.

Project Goal

- Enhance security using an AWS Network Firewall to detect and prevent unauthorized access (unencrypted communication) over our network.
-

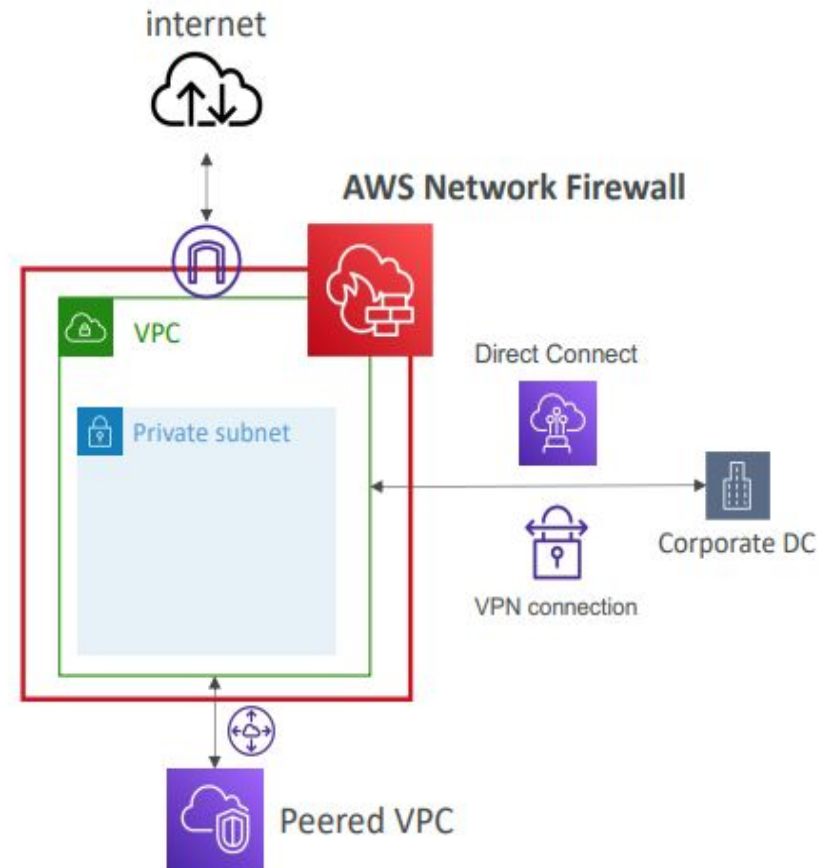
What Is AWS Network Firewall?



AWS Network Firewall

AWS Network Firewall

- Protect your entire Amazon VPC
- From Layer 3 to Layer 7 protection
- Any direction, you can inspect
 - VPC to VPC traffic
 - Outbound to internet
 - Inbound from internet
 - To / from Direct Connect & Site-to-Site VPN
- Internally, the AWS Network Firewall uses the AWS Gateway Load Balancer
- Rules can be centrally managed cross-account by AWS Firewall Manager to apply to many VPCs

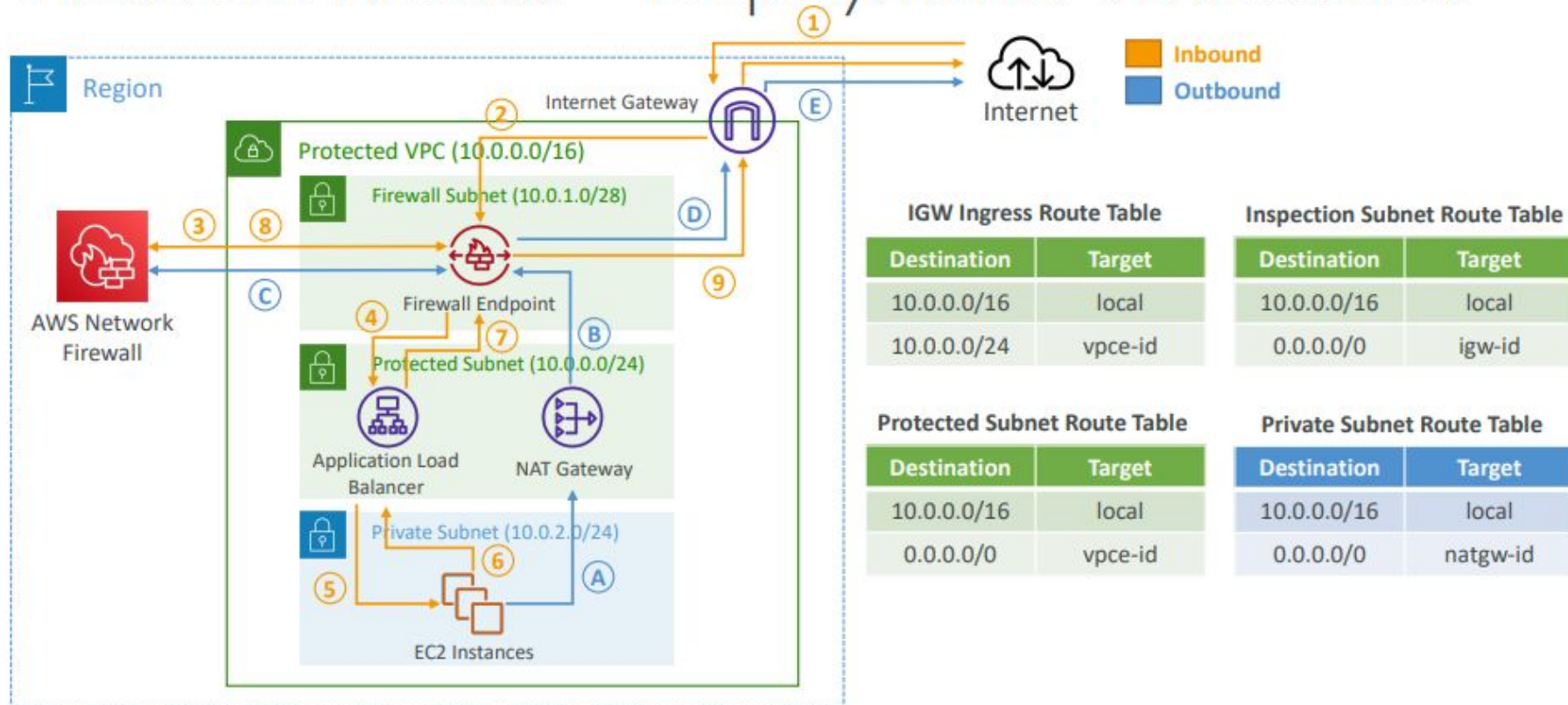


Network Firewall – Fine Grained Controls



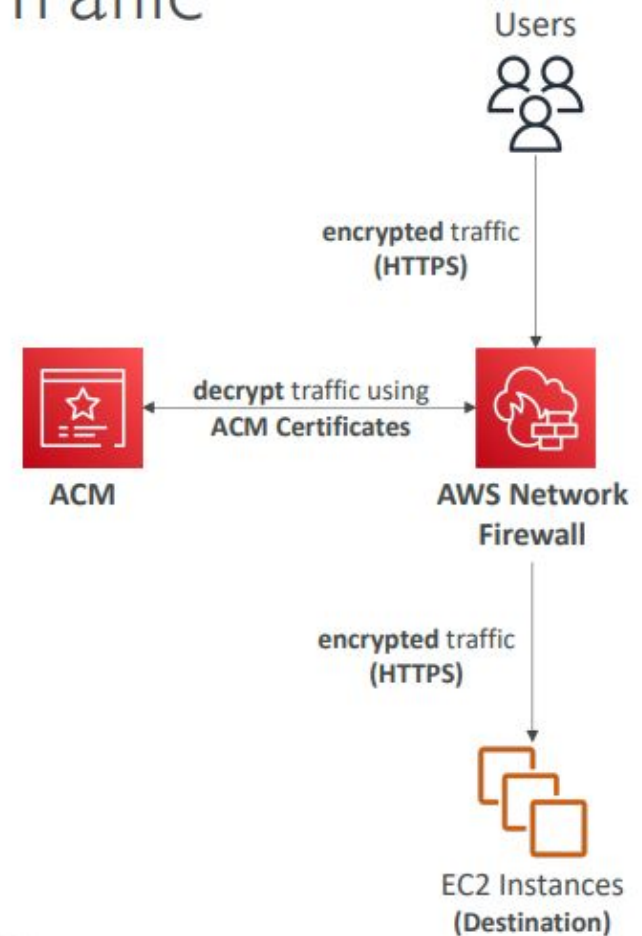
- Supports 1000s of rules
 - IP & port - example: 10,000s of IPs filtering
 - Protocol – example: block the SMB protocol for outbound communications
 - Stateful domain list rule groups: only allow outbound traffic to *.mycorp.com or third-party software repo
 - General pattern matching using regex
- **Traffic filtering:** Allow, drop, or alert for the traffic that matches the rules
- **Active flow inspection** to protect against network threats with intrusion-prevention capabilities (like Gateway Load Balancer, but all managed by AWS)
- Send logs of rule matches to Amazon S3, CloudWatch Logs, Kinesis Data Firehose

Network Firewall – Deployment Architectures



Network Firewall – Encrypted Traffic

- AWS Network Firewall supports **Deep Packet Inspection (DPI)** for encrypted traffic Transport Layer Security (TLS)
- It decrypts the TLS traffic, inspects and blocks any malicious content, then re-encrypts the traffic for the destination
- Integrates with **AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)**



Challenges We're Trying to Solve

Key Challenge:

- **Unauthorized Network Access:** Detecting and preventing unauthorized access to the network, potentially leading to data breaches or system compromise.
- **Infiltration Attempts:** Identifying and blocking infiltration attempts by hackers, which can result in sensitive data exposure or disruption of business operations.
- **Non-TLS Traffic Over TLS Ports:** Detecting and mitigating non-TLS (unencrypted) traffic traversing over TLS ports (e.g., port 443), which can indicate malicious activity.

Issues in Focus

- Tracking unauthorized traffic.
 - Quick response to infiltration attempts.
 - Protecting cloud infrastructure from diverse threats.
-

What We Did

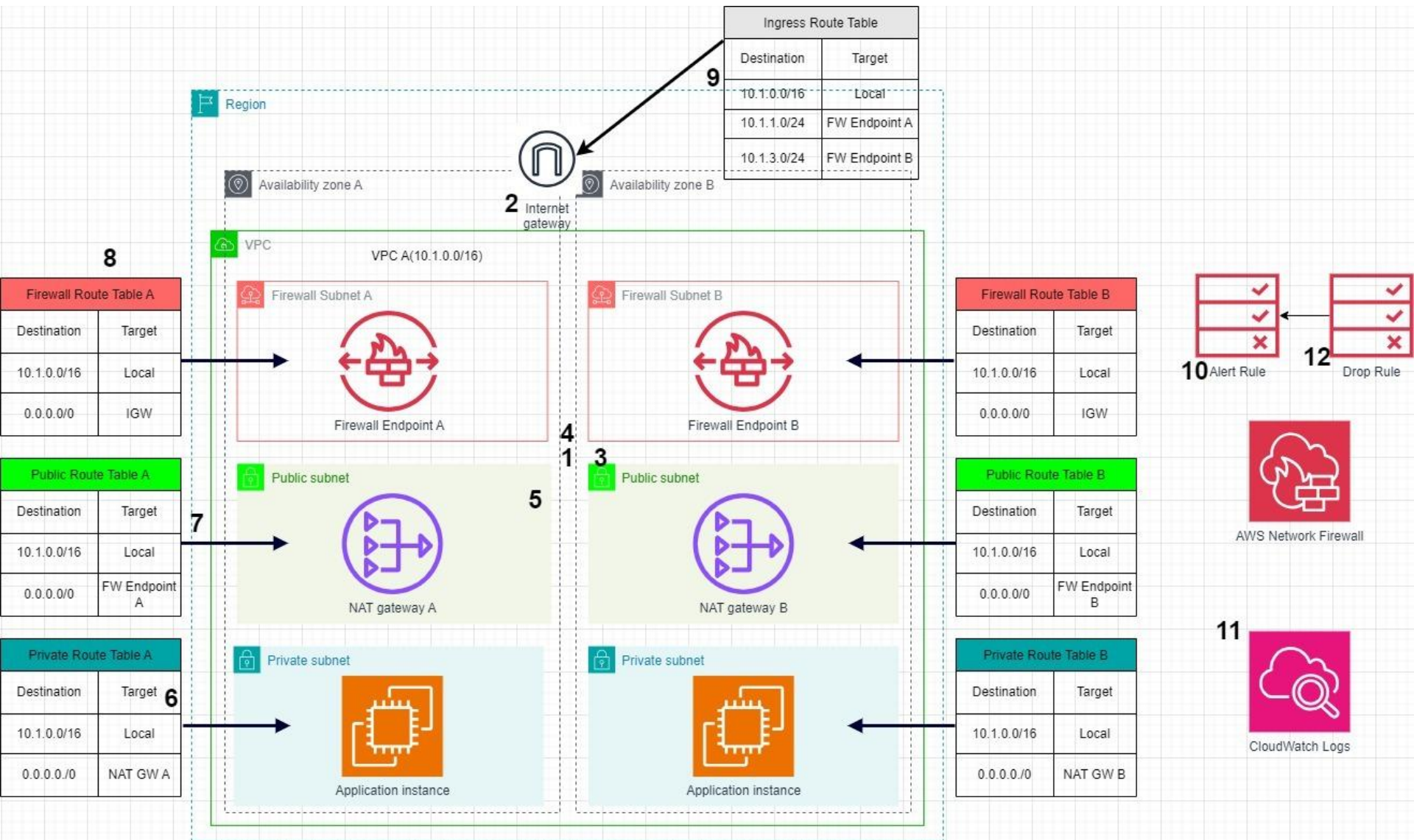
Solution Overview

- Configured AWS Network Firewall for threat detection.
- Set up rule groups to monitor non-TLS traffic on TLS ports.

Steps Taken

- Created firewall rule group to detect suspicious traffic.
 - Integrated AWS CloudWatch Logs for firewall monitoring.
-

Architectural Diagram



Steps taken in Configuring the Firewall

...

aws

Services

Search

[Option+S]

N. Virginia

Internet gateways

Peering connections

▼ Security

Network ACLs

Security groups

▼ DNS firewall

Rule groups

Domain lists

▼ Network Firewall

Firewalls

Firewall policies

Network Firewall rule groups

TLS inspection configurations

Network Firewall resource groups

▼ Virtual private network (VPN)

Customer gateways

Virtual private gateways

Site-to-Site VPN

VPC > Network Firewall: Firewalls

Firewalls

This page lists your firewalls in AWS Network Firewall.

Firewalls (1)

Delete

Create firewall

Find by keyword

< 1 > ⌕

	Name	Status	Configuration sync state
<input type="radio"/>	InspectionFirewall	✓ Ready	✓ In sync

Select a firewall

^

1. Scroll

↓

2. Click

3. Click



Services

Search

[Option+S]



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NAT gateways

Peering connections

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Site-to-Site VPN

Firewall actions

Firewall policy settings

Monitoring

Firewall details

1. Scroll



Edit

Name

InspectionFirewall

Description

-

VPC

Edit

Associated VPC

[vpc-0c48c4cc7613fec14](#)

Firewall subnets

2. Review



[subnet-04aa77f8be1532f15](#) (IPv4)

[subnet-0a5ad1f2b057ec63f](#) (IPv4)

Firewall endpoints

< 1 >



3. Review



Availability Zone

Firewall subnet

Endpoint ID

Firewall endpoint status

us-east-1a

subnet-04aa77f8be1532f15

vpce-089b0e2dd63a5172b

Ready

us-east-1b

subnet-0a5ad1f2b057ec63f

vpce-0ddf8030b4d0b5dab

Ready



Security groups

▼ DNS firewall

Rule groups

Domain lists

1. Scroll



▼ Network Firewall

Firewalls

Firewall policies

Network Firewall rule
groupsTLS
conf

2. Click

Network Firewall resource
groups▼ Virtual private network
(VPN)

Customer gateways

Virtual private gateways

Site-to-Site VPN
connections

Client VPN endpoints

▼ AWS Verified Access

Verified Access instances

VPC > Network Firewall: Rule groups

Rule groups [Info](#)

A rule group is a reusable set of firewall rules for inspecting and filtering network traffic. You can use stateless or stateful rule groups to configure the traffic inspection criteria for your firewall policies. You can create your own rule groups or you can use rule groups that are managed by AWS Marketplace Sellers.

Your rule groups

AWS managed rule groups

The following table lists all of your rule groups.

[Add rule groups to policy](#)

Your rule groups (2)

[Delete](#)[Create rule group](#)

3. Click

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	DomainAllow-RuleGroup	Stateful
<input type="checkbox"/>	IcmpAlert-RuleGroup	Stateful

Select a rule group

Step 1

Choose rule group type

Step 2

Describe rule group

Step 3

Configure rules

Step 4 - optional

Configure advanced settings

Step 5 - optional

Add tags

Step 6

Review and create

Choose rule group type [Info](#)

Network Firewall rule groups are either stateless or stateful. Stateless rule groups evaluate packets in isolation, while stateful rule groups evaluate them in the context of their traffic flow.

Rule group type

Rule group type

☒ **Stateful rule group**

Use stateful rule groups to inspect packets within the context of the traffic flow.

☐ **Stateless rule group**

Use stateless rule groups to inspect individual packets on their own, without the context of the traffic flow.

Rule group format

Suricata compatible rule string

Rule evaluation order [Info](#)

The way that your stateful rules are ordered for evaluation.

☐ **Strict order - recommended**

Rules are processed in the order that you define, starting with the first rule.

☒ **Action order**

Rules with a pass action are processed first, followed by drop, reject, and alert actions. This option was previously named **Default order**.

Cancel

Next



Step 1

Choose rule group type

Step 2

Describe rule group

Step 3

Configure rules

Step 4 - optional

Configure advanced settings

Step 5 - optional

Add tags

Step 6

Review and create

Describe rule group [Info](#)

Name and describe your rule group so you can easily identify it and distinguish it from other resources.

Rule group details

Name

Enter a name for the rule group that's unique within your stateful rule groups.

1. Type

The name must have 1-128 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and - (hyphen). The name can't start or end with a hyphen, and it can't contain two consecutive hyphens.

Description - optional

This description appears when you view this rule group's details. It can help you quickly identify what your rule group is used for.

The description can have 0-256 characters.

Capacity [Info](#)

The number of rules you expect to have in this rule group during its lifetime. You can't change capacity after rule group creation, so leave room to grow.

2. Type

The capacity must be greater than or equal to 1 and less than 30,000.

3. Click[Cancel](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)

▼ IP set references - optional [Info](#)

An IP set reference is a variable used in your rules that refers to a resource associated with a list of IPs or CIDRs.

Variable name

IP_set_reference

Enter one variable name.

Resource ID

Choose an IP set

Choose an ID to associate with the variable name.

CIDRs

0

The number of CIDRs used by this resource.

Remove

Add IP set reference

You can add as many as 4 more IP set references.

CIDR usage

The total number of CIDRs used by the IP set references across the firewall.

0/1,000,000

1. Scroll



Suricata compatible rule string [Info](#)

Suricata is an open source network IPS that includes a standard rule-based language for traffic inspection.

Suricata compatible rule string

alert tcp any any <> any 443 (msg:"SURICATA Port 443 but not TLS";
flow:to_server,established; app-layer-protocol:tls; sid:2271003; rev:1;)

Copy rules

2. Type



3. Click



Cancel

Previous

Next

Step 4: Advanced settings

Edit step 4

Customer managed key

Key type
AWS owned key

1. Scroll



Step 5: Tags

Edit step 5

Rule group tags (0)

< 1 > ⚙

Key	Value
-----	-------

No tags

You don't have any tags defined for this resource.

2. Click



Cancel

Previous

Create rule group

aws

Services

Search

[Option+S]

N. Virgini

Security

Network ACLs

Security groups

DNS firewall

Rule groups

Domain lists

Network Firewall

Firewalls

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Network Firewall rule groups

TLS inspection configurations

Network Firewall resource groups

Virtual private network (VPN)

Customer gateways

Virtual private gateways

Site-to-Site VPN connections

Client VPN endpoints

You've successfully created rule group Suricata-RuleGroup.

1. Review

Rule groups

Info

A rule group is a reusable set of firewall rules for inspecting and filtering network traffic. You can use stateless or stateful rule groups to configure the traffic inspection criteria for your firewall policies. You can create your own rule groups or you can use rule groups that are managed by AWS Marketplace Sellers.

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Your rule groups (3)

Delete

Create rule group

Find resources by name or value

< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	DomainAllow-RuleGroup	Stateful
<input type="checkbox"/>	IcmpAlert-RuleGroup	Stateful
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suricata-RuleGroup	Stateful

Select a rule group

Network ACLs

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Client VPN endpoints

VPC > Network Firewall: Firewall policies

Firewall policies [info](#)

This page lists your Network Firewall firewall policies.

Firewall policies (1)

[Delete](#)[Create firewall policy](#)

< 1 >



Name

[InspectionFirewall-Policy](#)
1. Click**Select a firewall policy**

aws

Services

Search

[Option+S]

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Priority

Name

Capacity

Stateful rule evaluation order and default actions

The way that your stateful rules are ordered

1. Scroll

Rule order

Action order

Default actions

-

2. Click

Stateful rule groups (2)

Actions

3. Choose

Create stateful rule group

Add unmanaged stateful rule groups

Add managed stateful rule groups

Disassociate from policy

Rule group details

Not available

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Capacity	Is managed
<input type="checkbox"/>	DomainAllow-RuleGroup	100	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	IcmpAlert-RuleGroup	100	No

Capacity units consumed by stateless rule groups

The total capacity units consumed by stateless rule groups can't exceed 30,000.

0/30000

Capacity units consumed by stateful rule groups

The total capacity units consumed by stateful rule groups can't exceed 30,000.

200/30000

VPC > Network Firewall: Firewall policies > InspectionFirewall-Policy > Add my own stateful rule groups

Add unmanaged stateful rule groups [Info](#)

Select and add the stateful rule groups that you want in your firewall policy.

i A firewall policy can be associated with multiple firewalls. Modifying a firewall policy affects all firewalls that reference it.

To use rule groups that are managed for you, see [AWS Partner Network \(APN\) Integrations](#).

Stateful rule group (1)

Create rule group



Find resources by name or value

< 1 >



☒ Name

☒ Suricata-RuleGroup

1. Choose

Cancel

Add stateful rule group

2. Click

NAT gateways

Peering connections

▼ Security

Network ACLs

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▼ DNS firewall

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▼ Network Firewall

Firewalls ← 3. Click

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Stateful rule evaluation order and default actions

Edit

The way that your stateful rules are ordered for evaluation.

Rule order	1. Scroll	Default actions
Action order		-

Stateful rule groups (3)

2. Review

Actions ▼

< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Capacity	Is managed?	Run in alert mode?
<input type="checkbox"/>	DomainAllow-RuleGroup	100	No	Not available
<input type="checkbox"/>	IcmpAlert-RuleGroup	100	No	Not available
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suricata-RuleGroup	10	No	Not available

Capacity units consumed by stateless rule groups

The total capacity units consumed by stateless rule groups can't exceed 30,000.

0/30000

Capacity units consumed by stateful rule groups

The total capacity units consumed by stateful rule groups can't exceed 30,000.

210/30000



NAT gateways

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▼ Security

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VPC > Network Firewall: Firewalls

Firewalls Info

This page lists your firewalls in AWS Network Firewall.

Firewalls (1)

Delete

Create firewall

< 1 >



	Name	Status	Configuration sync state
<input type="radio"/>	InspectionFirewall	✓ Ready	✓ In sync

1. Click

Select a firewall


- NAT gateways
- Peering connections
- ▼ Security
- Network ACLs
- Security groups
- ▼ DNS firewall
- Rule groups
- Domain lists
- ▼ Network Firewall
- Firewalls
- Firewall policies
- Network Firewall rule groups
- TLS inspection configurations
- Network Firewall resource groups
- ▼ Virtual private network (VPN)
- Customer gateways
- Virtual private gateways
- Site-to-Site VPN

VPC > Network Firewall: Firewalls > InspectionFirewall

InspectionFirewall Info

Delete

Overview Info

Firewall status	Associated firewall policy	Associated VPC
 Ready	InspectionFirewallPolicy	vpc-0c48c4cc7613fec14 

1. Click



- Firewall details
- Firewall policy settings
- Monitoring

Firewall details Edit

Name	Description
InspectionFirewall	-

VPC Edit

Associated VPC	Firewall subnets
vpc-0c48c4cc7613fec14 	subnet-04aa77f8be1532f15  (IPv4)
	subnet-0a5ad1f2b057ec63f  (IPv4)

Change protections

[Edit](#)

Delete protection
Disabled

1. Scroll

Subnet change protection
Disabled

Logging

[Edit](#)

Network Firewall generates logs for stateful rule groups. You can configure different destinations for different log types.

Log type
Flow, Alert

Log destination for alerts
CloudWatch log group -
/InspectionFW/TH/Alert

Log destination for flows
CloudWatch log group -
/InspectionFW/TH/Flow

2. Review

Customer managed key

[Edit](#)

Key type
AWS owned key

Firewall tags (1)

[Edit](#)

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1. Type

Services (3)

Features (15)

Resources **New**

Documentation (11,571)

Knowledge Articles (20)

Marketplace (1,042)

Blogs (531)

Events (4)

Tutorials (1)

Search results for 'cloudwatch'

Try searching with longer queries for more relevant results

Services

CloudWatch

Monitor Resources and Applications

Amazon EventBridge

☆

Serverless service for building event-driven applications.

Athena

☆

Serverless interactive analytics service

Features

See all 15 results ▶

Servers

AWS Transfer Family feature

CloudWatch Synthetics

CloudWatch feature

CloudWatch Fides

CloudWatch

Favorites and recents

Dashboards

Alarms

Logs

Log groups

Logs Insights

Live tail

Metrics

X-Ray traces

Events

Application monitoring

Insights

Settings

Getting Started

CloudWatch > Log groups

Log groups (3)

By default, we only load up to 10000 log groups.

Actions

View in Logs Insights

Start tailing

Create log group

☐ Exact match

< 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Log group	Data ...	Sensi...	Retenti...
<input type="checkbox"/>	/InspectionFW/TH/Alert	-	-	Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/InspectionFW/TH/Flow	-	-	Never expire
<input type="checkbox"/>	/TH/Lambda/RetrieveVpceid-us-east-1	-	-	1 day

Test Simulation

from within our network going outside -then its going to log it in cloudwatch:

```
echo "Non-TLS test traffic" | nc -w 3 142.250.190.78 443
```

Test with curl to Send HTTPS Requests

The curl command will send legitimate HTTPS requests to a known website. : curl -v https://www.example.com

check for HTTP/2 200 OK

Test with openssl to Verify TLS Handshake:

```
openssl s_client -connect www.google.com:443
```

What to Check:

Look for Verify return code: 0 (ok)

Expert Recommendations

Recommendations for Improving Cloud Security:

- Regular updates to firewall rules.
 - Establish incident response protocols for suspicious activity.
 - Use advanced monitoring tools like AWS CloudWatch for real-time alerts.
-

Thank You!

