



## Day 14



# “CLOUD SECURITY”

### Importance of enabling VPC Flow Logs:

1. **Traffic Monitoring & Troubleshooting:** VPC Flow Logs capture detailed info about IP traffic within and across subnets, helping identify connectivity issues, unauthorized access attempts, and security misconfigurations.
2. **Enhanced Security Visibility:** Logs show traffic allowed/denied by NACLs and Security Groups, including source/destination IPs, ports, protocols, and actions—crucial for forensic analysis and threat detection.
3. **Automation & Alerting:** Logs stored in CloudWatch can trigger alarms and generate metrics, allowing admins to automate responses to suspicious traffic patterns or policy violations.

### Where to find this Flow logs?

You will get it under “Your VPC” section in the “VPC” console.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console. On the left is the 'VPC dashboard' sidebar with options like 'EC2 Global View', 'Filter by VPC', 'Virtual private cloud', 'Subnets', 'Route tables', 'Internet gateways', 'Egress-only internet gateways', 'DHCP option sets', 'Elastic IPs', 'Managed prefix lists', 'NAT gateways', 'Peering connections', 'Security', 'Network ACLs', and 'Security groups'. The main area is titled 'Your VPCs (1/2) Info'. It contains a table with columns: Name, VPC ID, State, Block Public..., IPv4 CIDR, and IPv6 CIDR. Two VPCs are listed: vpc-0a8b5c2749be9c3d1 (Available, Off, 172.31.0.0/16) and vpc-0ad9338a47f6e63ce (Available, Off, 172.30.0.0/16). Below the table, the details for vpc-0a8b5c2749be9c3d1 are shown, including tabs for Details, Resource map, CIDRs, Flow logs, Tags, and Integrations. The 'Details' tab is active, showing VPC ID, State (Available), Block Public Access (Off), DNS hostnames (Enabled), DNS resolution, Tenancy, DHCP option set, and Main route table.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the 'Flow logs' tab selected for VPC vpc-0a8b5c2749be9c3d1. The 'Flow logs' section has a search bar and a table with columns: Name, Flow log ID, Filter, Destination type, and Destination name. Below the table, it states 'No flow logs found in this Region'. The 'Actions' button is highlighted in orange.

## **Basic information:**

### **What are Flow Logs?**

Flow logs are records of IP traffic flowing to and from network interfaces within a VPC, capturing details like source/destination IPs, ports, protocol, and action (accept/reject).

### **Why we need Flow Logs?**

They help monitor, analyze, and troubleshoot network traffic, ensure security policies (NACLs/SGs) are functioning correctly, and detect unusual or unauthorized behavior.

### **How Flow Logs help?**

Flow logs provide visibility into network communications, assist in forensic investigations, support compliance auditing, and enable real-time alerts for suspicious traffic patterns.

### **What if Flow Logs are absent?**

Without flow logs, administrators lose visibility into VPC traffic, making it harder to detect misconfigurations, identify attacks, troubleshoot connectivity issues, or prove compliance.

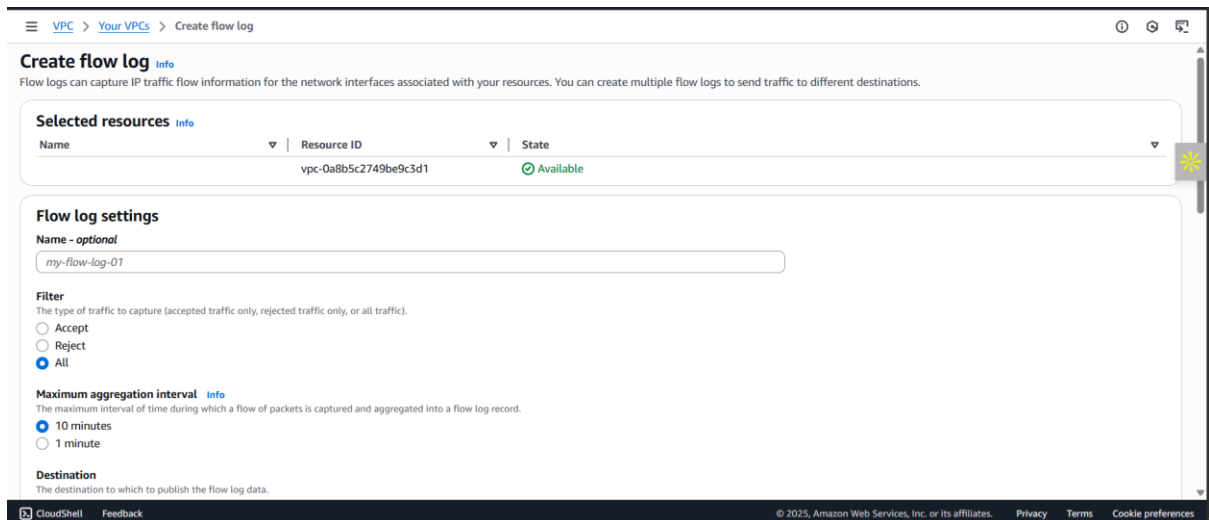
## **Enable VPC Flow logs to monitor network traffic:**

Steps:

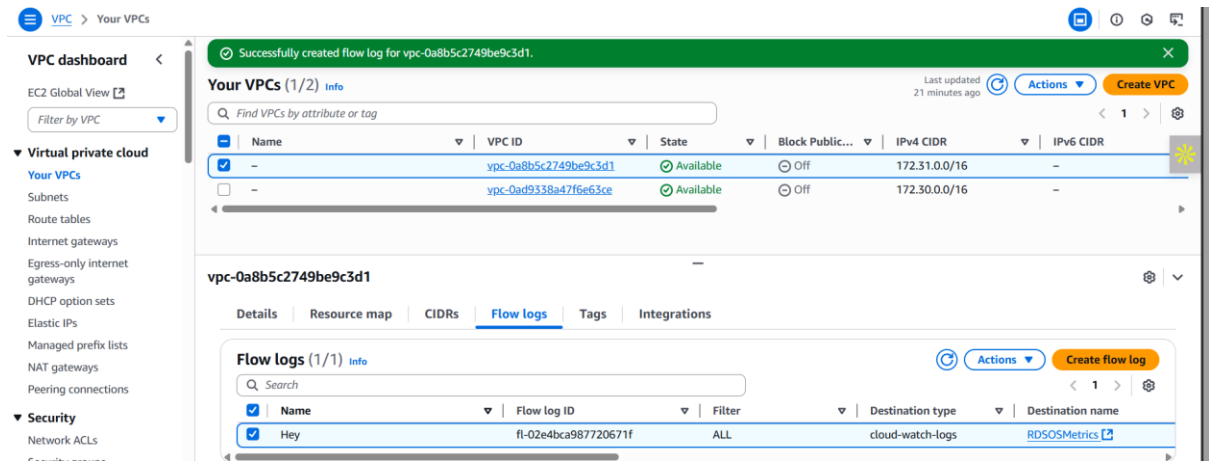
Select the VPC whose Flow logs you want to generate: then click on the “create flow log” button.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. On the left is the 'VPC dashboard' sidebar with a search bar and a list of resources under 'Virtual private cloud' and 'Security'. The main area is titled 'Your VPCs (1/2)'. It contains a table with columns: Name, VPC ID, State, Block Public..., IPv4 CIDR, and IPv6 CIDR. Two VPCs are listed, both in 'Available' state. Below the table, the 'vpc-0a8b5c2749be9c3d1' is selected, and the 'Flow logs' tab is active. The 'Flow logs' section has a search bar and a table with columns: Name, Flow log ID, Filter, Destination type, and Destination name. A message at the bottom of this section states 'No flow logs found in this Region'. At the top right of the 'Flow logs' section, there is an 'Actions' dropdown menu and a prominent orange 'Create flow log' button.

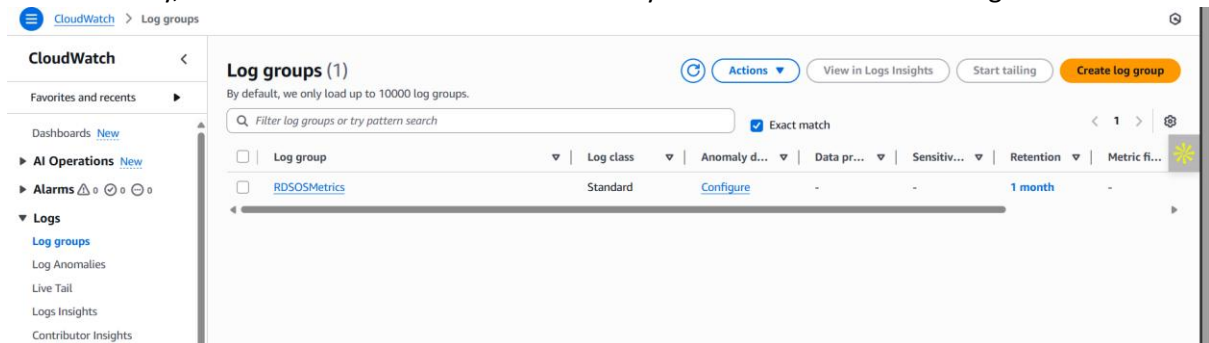
Following screen will appear: fill the data and click on the orange button at the bottom of screen.



You will see that the flow logs are created:



To cross verify, visit the “Cloud Watch” services: clearly it can be seen there working fine.



### **Best practices to create and manage effective and secure VPC Flow Logs:**

- **Enable Flow Logs selectively:** Capture logs at appropriate levels — VPC, subnet, or ENI — based on need and sensitivity. Avoid unnecessary logging to reduce noise and cost.
- **Use centralized logging with Amazon CloudWatch Logs or S3:** Store logs securely and centrally to streamline analysis, auditing, and long-term retention.

- **Apply encryption:** Enable encryption for CloudWatch log groups and S3 buckets to protect log data in transit and at rest.
- **Restrict access with IAM policies:** Limit access to flow logs using fine-grained IAM roles and permissions, allowing only trusted users to view or manage logs.
- **Set up alerts and metrics:** Use CloudWatch Alarms and filters to detect abnormal patterns, such as traffic spikes, denied connections, or suspicious IPs.
- **Automate log analysis:** Use AWS services like Athena or third-party tools to analyze flow logs for insights, compliance checks, and anomaly detection.
- **Rotate and archive logs:** Implement log rotation and lifecycle policies to manage storage costs and retain only necessary data for compliance or auditing.
- **Tag your resources:** Tag flow logs with metadata (e.g., environment, application) to easily filter and organize logs across multiple accounts or regions.
- **Integrate with SIEM tools:** Forward flow logs to your Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) platform for enhanced threat detection and response.

--The End--