

# Final Group Report – Part 4: IoT Attack Log Analysis Using S3 VPC Flow Logs

CYT160: Security for Cloud and Internet of Things

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## Introduction

In this part of our IoT security project, our group analyzed the network activity of our IoT setup using AWS VPC Flow Logs. Earlier, in Part 3, we used Suricata to detect attacks at the packet level. In Part 4, we focused on network-level monitoring, where only metadata like IP addresses, ports, and packet counts are visible. This helped us understand how IoT attacks look from the cloud networking side.

We enabled VPC Flow Logs, stored them in S3, downloaded the log files, and reviewed them to identify signs of the DDoS and MQTT-based attacks we previously simulated from the Raspberry Pi.

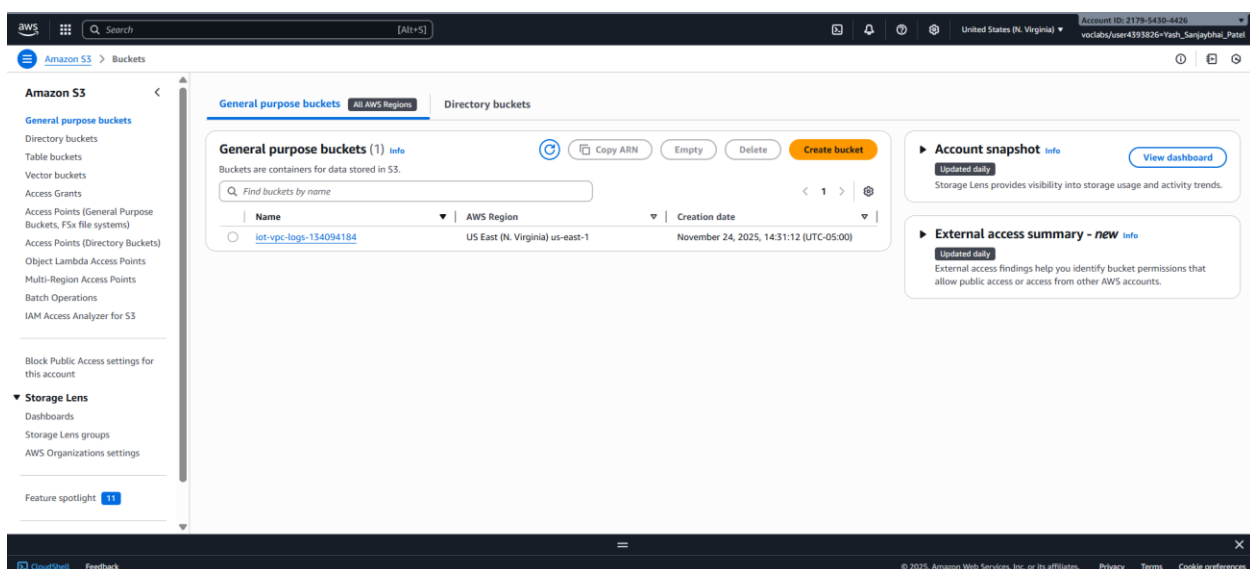
## Setup and Log Collection

We first created an S3 bucket in the same region as our EC2 instance. Then we enabled VPC Flow Logs on the VPC that contains our EC2 server. The logs were configured to be delivered directly to the S3 bucket using the IAM role available in the AWS Academy environment.

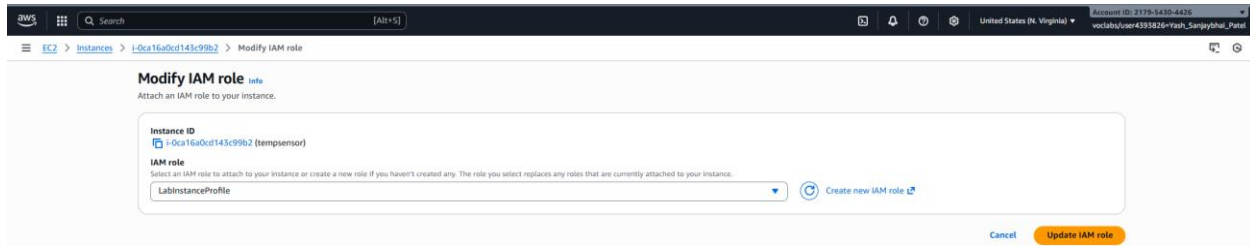
After waiting for AWS to generate and deliver the logs, we found several .gz log files inside the S3 path:

We downloaded these log files and extracted them. Each log contained metadata describing who connected to our EC2 instance, which ports were used, how many packets were exchanged, and whether the traffic was allowed.

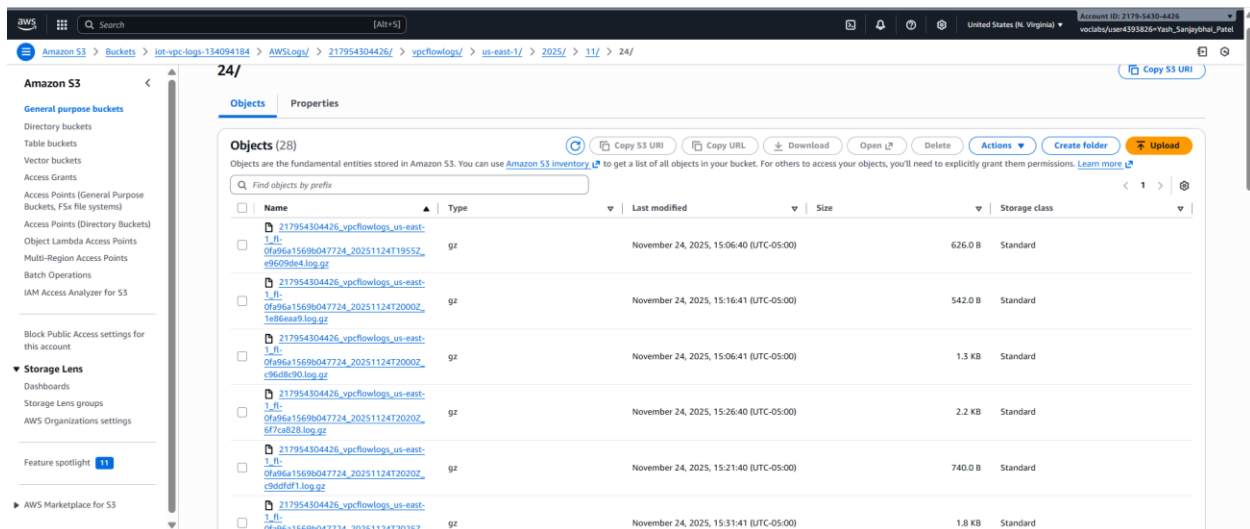
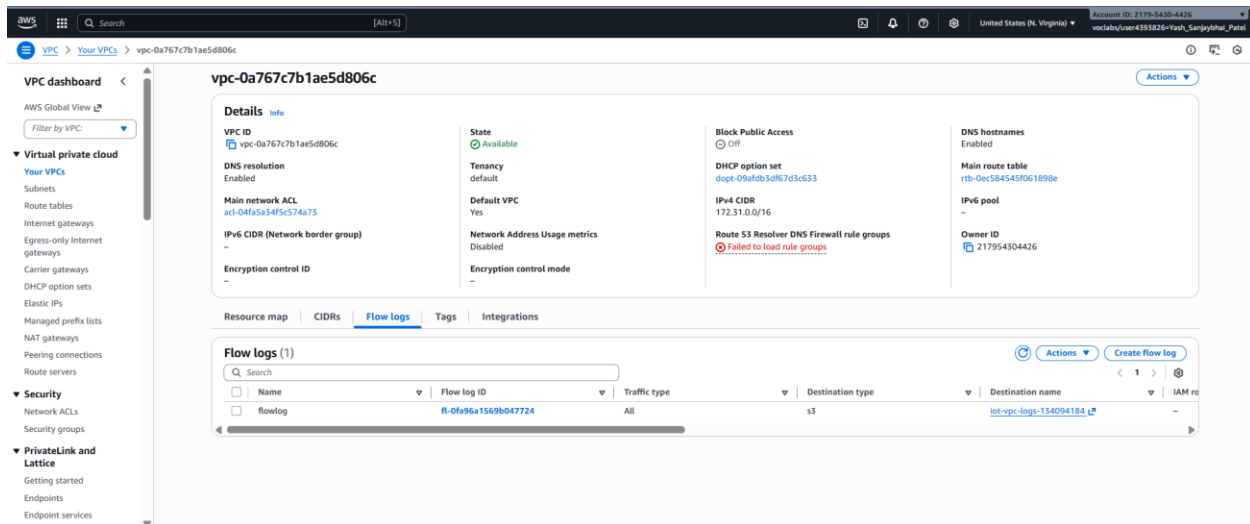
## S3 Bucket

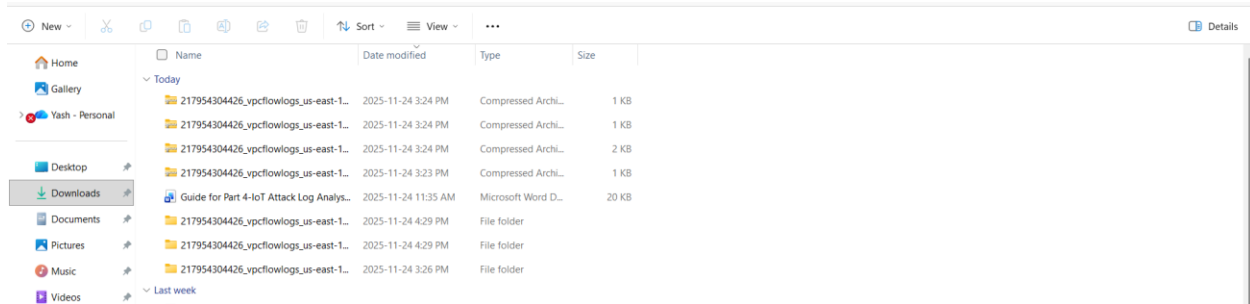


## Update IAM role in ec2 instance

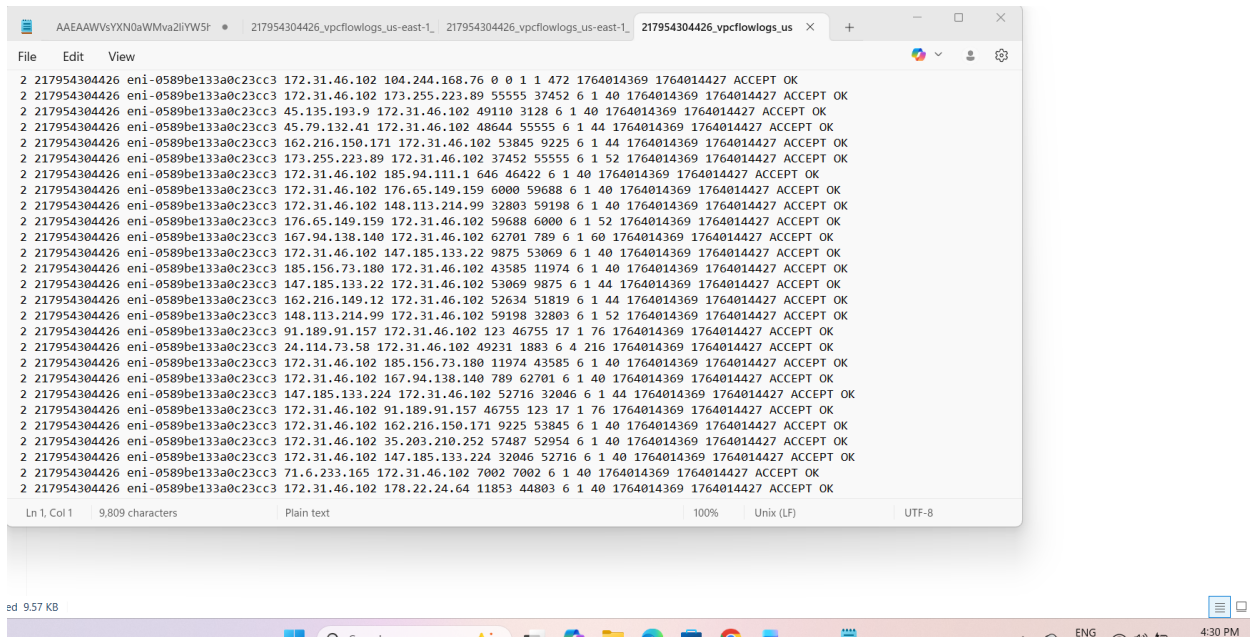


## Creation of Flowlog and Path of Gz files





## Examined the logs



## What We Observed in the Logs

When we examined the VPC Flow Logs downloaded from S3, we noticed several important patterns. The most important activity was the repeated communication with port 1883, which is the MQTT port. We confirmed this from the flow log entries that showed our EC2 instance communicating with the external IP 24.114.73.58. This is the same IP used by our Raspberry Pi during the attack. The logs contained several flows such as:

- 172.31.46.102 → 24.114.73.58 dstport=1883 packets=2 bytes=112
- 172.31.46.102 → 24.114.73.58 dstport=1883 packets=190 bytes=9892
- 24.114.73.58 → 172.31.46.102 dstport=1883 packets=192 bytes=199203

These entries show very high packet and byte counts, which match the DDoS-style MQTT flood and malformed MQTT payload attacks we performed from the Raspberry Pi. The repeated connections and large amounts of data clearly indicate abnormal and attack-like behavior.

Apart from MQTT traffic, we also noticed connections to ports that are unusual for an IoT device, such as port 465 (SMTP) and 3306 (MySQL). These appear in our logs as well:

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172.31.46.102 → 193.163.125.152 dstport=465
```

```
172.31.46.102 → 109.232.218.176 dstport=3306
```

These ports are not normally used by temperature sensors or MQTT applications, so their presence suggests scanning, probing, or possible compromise.

All entries showed ACCEPT, meaning the traffic was allowed. This is expected because the project focuses on monitoring, not blocking. Overall, the logs confirmed both normal traffic (like DNS and HTTPS) and abnormal traffic (high-volume MQTT and strange ports), matching the attacks we simulated.

## Correlating With Part 3 IDS Alerts

During Part 3, Suricata detected two types of attacks: malformed MQTT payloads and DDoS-like bursts. In Part 4, the network-level logs supported these detections. The same source IP, the same destination port (1883), and the same high-frequency connection pattern appeared in the VPC Flow Logs.

While Suricata gave deep packet alerts, the VPC logs confirmed the **traffic behavior**, showing that the same attacker IP made many repeated MQTT connections and transmitted high packet counts. Both tools, therefore, validated the same attack activity but from two different perspectives.

## Conclusion

As a group, we successfully analyzed how IoT attacks appear inside AWS VPC Flow Logs. Even though these logs do not show packet contents, the repeated MQTT activity, high packet counts, and unusual port usage were enough to identify suspicious behavior. By comparing this information with our Suricata alerts from Part 3, we confirmed that the IoT device experienced the same attack patterns from both network-level and application-level viewpoints.

This part of the project helped us understand that complete IoT monitoring requires both deep-packet inspection and network-flow visibility. Together, these tools gave us a full picture of how IoT attacks behave in real environments.