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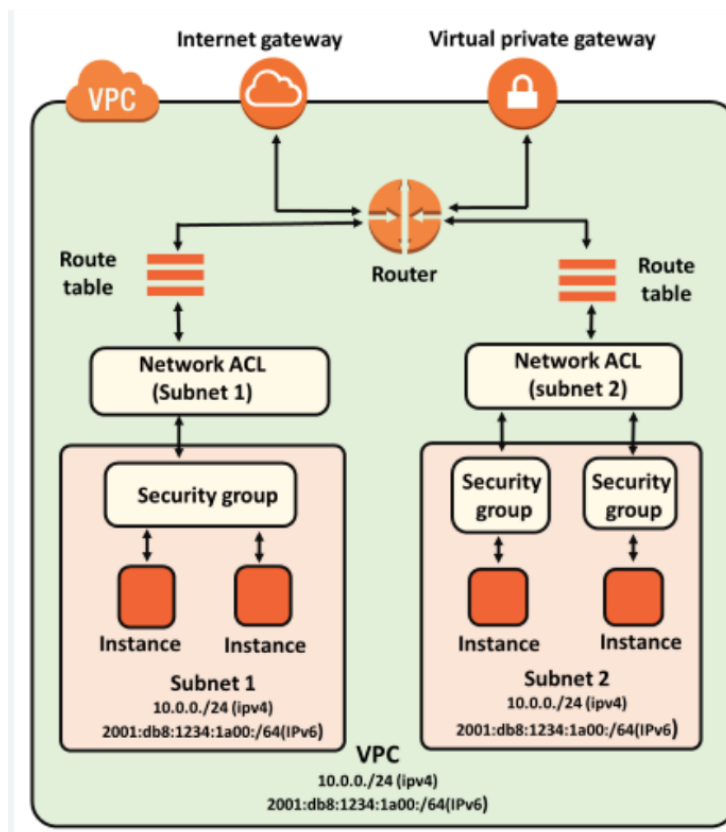
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## How do Security Groups and Network ACLs differ?



Feature	Security Groups	Network ACLs (NACLs)
Level	Instance level (ENI)	Subnet level

	Security groups are attached directly to <b>Elastic Network Interfaces (ENIs)</b> , which are associated with EC2 instances.	NACLs are applied at the <b>subnet level</b> , meaning they affect all resources (instances) within that subnet.
<b>Rules Type</b>	<b>Allow rules only</b>	<b>Allow and Deny rules</b>
	You can only define what traffic is <b>allowed</b> . All other traffic is implicitly denied.	You can explicitly define both <b>allow</b> and <b>deny</b> rules, giving more granular control.
<b>State</b>	<b>Stateful</b>	<b>Stateless</b>
	If an inbound rule allows traffic, the <b>response traffic is automatically allowed</b> out, even if there is no outbound rule. The reverse is also true.	Each rule is <b>evaluated separately</b> for inbound and outbound traffic. Return traffic <b>must be explicitly allowed</b> with a separate rule.
<b>Return Traffic</b>	<b>Automatically allowed</b>	<b>Must be explicitly allowed</b>
	No need to write rules for return traffic; handled automatically.	If you allow inbound traffic, you must separately allow the corresponding outbound traffic.

#### How do Security Groups and Network ACLs differ in AWS?

- A.** Security Groups are applied at the subnet level, while Network ACLs are applied at the instance level
- B.** Security Groups support both allow and deny rules, while Network ACLs support only allow rules
- C.** Security Groups are stateful, while Network ACLs are stateless
- D.** Network ACLs are used only for internet-facing applications, while Security Groups are used for internal traffic only

**Correct Answer:**  **C. Security Groups are stateful, while Network ACLs are stateless**