

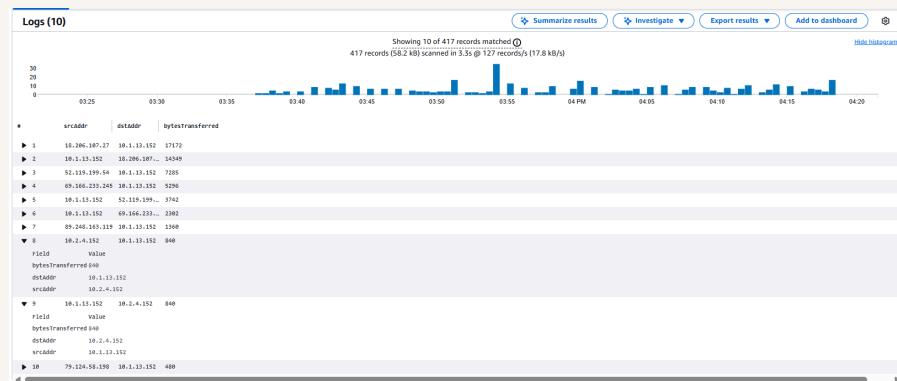


[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

# VPC Monitoring with Flow Logs



Jonathan Nutsugah





**Jonathan Nutsugah**  
NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

# Introducing Today's Project!

## What is Amazon VPC?

Amazon VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) lets you create a secure, isolated network in AWS where you control IP ranges, subnets, and traffic. It's useful for customizing network setup, enhancing security, and supporting hybrid cloud deployments.

## How I used Amazon VPC in this project

Through the management console, I used it to virtually isolate a space to keep my resources away from external access.

## One thing I didn't expect in this project was...

How easy it is to navigate AWS.

## This project took me...

1hour 30mins



# In the first part of my project...

## Step 1 - Set up VPCs

In this step, I'm going to create two brand-new VPCs from scratch so I have isolated, customizable networks to work with. This is important because it lets me design and control each VPC's settings, like IP ranges and subnets.

## Step 2 - Launch EC2 instances

In this step, I'm going to launch an EC2 instance in each VPC. These instances will let me test the peering connection later to make sure the two VPCs can communicate properly.

## Step 3 - Set up Logs

In this step, I'm going to set up VPC Flow Logs to capture all inbound and outbound network traffic in my VPC. Then, I'll create a storage space to save these logs so I can review and analyze the traffic later.

## Step 4 - Set IAM permissions for Logs

In this step, I'm going to give VPC Flow Logs permission to send traffic data to CloudWatch and then complete the setup for my subnet's flow log. This is important because it lets me capture and store network activity.

**Jonathan Nutsugah**  
NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

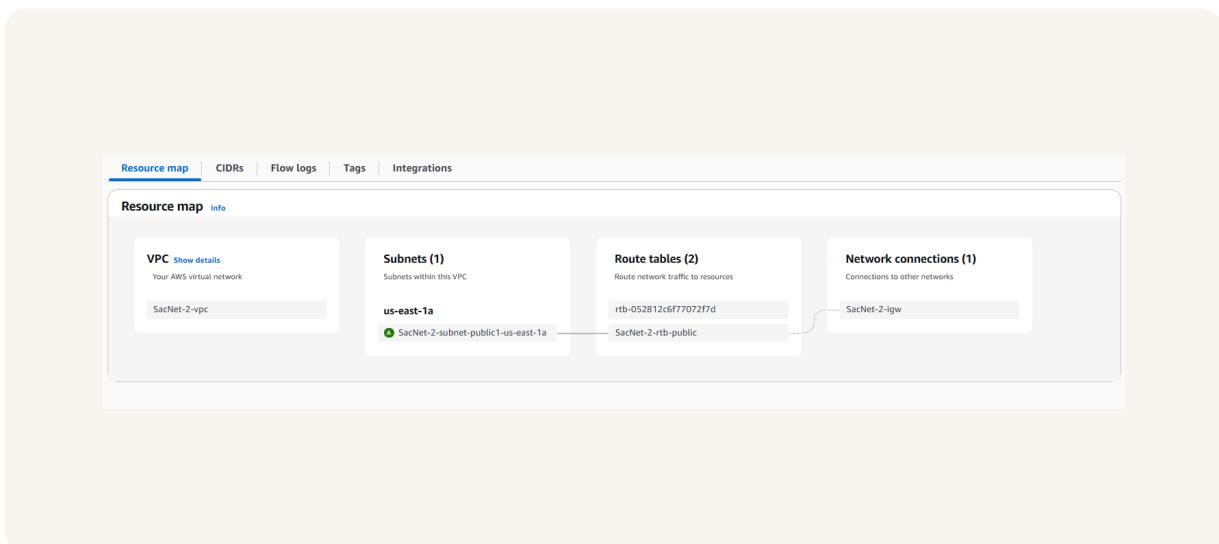
# Multi-VPC Architecture

I started my project by launching 2 VPCs with 1 subnet each.

The CIDR blocks for VPCs 1 and 2 are unique. They have to be unique because overlapping IPs cause routing conflicts and stop proper communication between the VPCs.

## I also launched EC2 instances in each subnet

My EC2 instances' security groups allow ICMP traffic from all IP addresses. This is because I need to enable ping tests between the instances to verify that the VPC peering connection is working correctly.



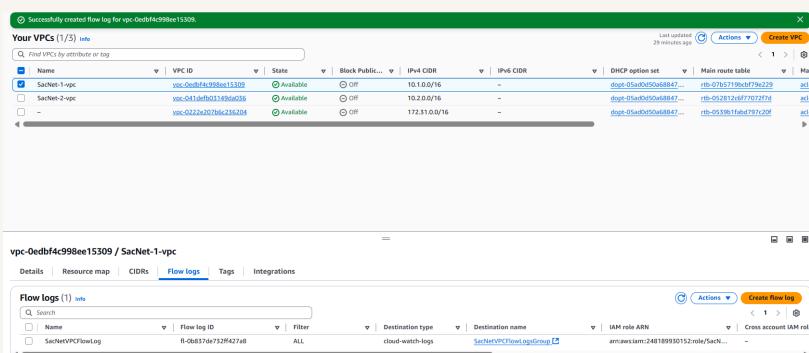
**Jonathan Nutsugah**  
NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

# Logs

Logs are records that automatically capture important events or actions happening in a system, like network activity or errors. They help me track, monitor, and troubleshoot what's going on behind the scenes.

Log groups are collections of related log streams in CloudWatch Logs that help organize and manage logs from the same source or application in one place.





**Jonathan Nutsugah**  
NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

# IAM Policy and Roles

I created an IAM policy because VPC Flow Logs need permission to send log data to CloudWatch. The policy defines those permissions, allowing AWS to securely collect and store my network traffic logs.

I also created an IAM role because it lets VPC Flow Logs use the permissions from the IAM policy. By attaching the role to the flow logs service, I'm allowing it to send log data to CloudWatch on my behalf.

A custom trust policy is a set of rules that defines which AWS services or accounts are allowed to assume a specific IAM role. It ensures that only trusted entities can use the role and its permissions.



**Jonathan Nutsugah**  
NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

**Custom trust policy**

Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

```
1 ▼ [
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Sid": "Statement1",
6       "Effect": "Allow",
7       "Principal": {
8         "Service": "vpc-flow-logs.amazonaws.com"
9       },
10      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
11    }
12  ]
13 ]
```



# In the second part of my project...

## Step 5 - Ping testing and troubleshooting

In this step, I'm going to send a test message from Instance 1 to Instance 2 to generate network traffic and see if it shows up in the flow logs. At the same time, this also helps me verify that my VPC peering connection is working.

## Step 6 - Set up a peering connection

In this step, I'm creating a connection between my VPCs to let them communicate privately and securely using their private IPs.

## Step 7 - Analyze flow logs

In this step i am about to analyze captured logs to gain insight on the kind of activity happening in our environment.

Jonathan Nutsugah

NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](https://nextwork.org)

# Connectivity troubleshooting

My first ping test between my EC2 instances had no replies, which means the instances couldn't communicate. This could be due to issues like incorrect security group rules, missing route table entries, or misconfigured network settings.

```
          #
~\ _###_      Amazon Linux 2023
~~ \###\ \
~~ \##|
~~   #/
~~   V~' __>
~~
~~ .-
/ \
/m/,'

Last login: Mon May 26 14:02:58 2025 from 18.206.107.28
[ec2-user@ip-10-1-13-152 ~]$ ping 10.2.4.152
PING 10.2.4.152 (10.2.4.152) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

I could receive ping replies if I ran the ping test using the other instance's public IP address, which means Instance 2 is set up to respond to ping requests, and Instance 1 can reach it over the public internet.



**Jonathan Nutsugah**

NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

# Connectivity troubleshooting

Looking at VPC 1's route table, I identified that the ping test with Instance 2's private address failed because there was no route telling VPC 1 how to reach Instance 2's private IP through the peering connection.

To solve this, I set up a peering connection between my VPCs

I also updated both VPCs' route tables so that each VPC has a route to send traffic to eachother.

The screenshot displays two AWS management console pages related to route tables and routes.

**Route tables (1/5) [rtb]**

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associations	Edge associations	Main	VPC	Owner ID
-	rb-0381870ef270727fa	-	-	Yes	vpc-041efffb03149d0f5   Sac...	248189950152
SacNet-2-rtb-public	rb-08871c5e53a7479bd	subnet-00162b3d53cfbc165   SacNet-2...	-	No	vpc-041efffb03149d0f5   Sac...	248189950152
<b>SacNet-1-rtb-public</b>	<b>rb-0a185eb77e40a73a6</b>	<b>subnet-00162b3d53cfbc165   SacNet-1...</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>vpc-0ed0fa4c99be15309   SacN...</b>	<b>248189950152</b>
-	rb-039b1fa4d797120f	-	-	Yes	vpc-0222a20796c736204	248189950152
-	rb-0362779eb079c229	-	-	Yes	vpc-0ed0fa4c99be15309   SacN...	248189950152

**rtb-0a185eb77e40a73a6 / SacNet-1-rtb-public**

Details	<b>Routes</b>	Subnet associations	Edge associations	Route propagation	Tags
<b>Routes (5)</b>					
<input type="button" value="Filter routes"/>					
Destination	Target	Status	Propagated		
0.0.0.0/0	igw-00198d9b794e07e3	Active	No		
10.1.0.0/16	local	Active	No		
10.2.0.0/16	peering-000623a3b84c16579	Active	No		



**Jonathan Nutsugah**  
NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](https://nextwork.org)

# Connectivity troubleshooting

I received ping replies from Instance 2's private IP address! This means our VPCs can communicate privately.

```
              #_#
  _\_\####\#_          Amazon Linux 2023
  ~~ \###\#_\
  ~~ \|#|_           https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
  ~~ V-'-'>
  ~~~
  ~~~.-
  /m'`_
Last login: Mon May 26 14:02:58 2025 from 18.206.107.28
[ec2-user@ip-10-1-13-152 ~]$ ping 10.2.4.152
PING 10.2.4.152 (10.2.4.152) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=0.761 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=0.823 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=3 ttl=127 time=0.973 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=4 ttl=127 time=0.386 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=5 ttl=127 time=0.475 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=6 ttl=127 time=0.654 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=7 ttl=127 time=0.713 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=8 ttl=127 time=0.616 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=9 ttl=127 time=0.522 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.4.152: icmp_seq=10 ttl=127 time=0.848 ms
C
--- 10.2.4.152 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9265ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.386/0.677/0.973/0.172 ms
[ec2-user@ip-10-1-13-152 ~]$ ||
```

i-0e725fd289893219f (Instance - NextWork VPC 1)

PublicIPs: 54.90.62.227 PrivateIPs: 10.1.13.152



**Jonathan Nutsugah**  
NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

# Analyzing flow logs

Flow logs tell us about network traffic details like source and destination IPs, ports, protocols, traffic direction, actions taken (accepted or rejected), and timestamps. These parts help track how data moves through the VPC.

For example, the flow log I've captured tells us a ping attempt was rejected.

```
▶ 2025-05-26T16:09:03.000Z      2 248189930152 eni-090883c45e09febdb 185.91.127.81 10.1.13.152 443 21323 6 1 52 1748275743 1748275791 REJECT OK
▼ 2025-05-26T16:09:32.000Z      2 248189930152 eni-090883c45e09febdb 45.156.128.113 10.1.13.152 21869 50100 6 1 40 1748275772 1748275804 REJECT OK
   2 248189930152 eni-090883c45e09febdb 45.156.128.113 10.1.13.152 21869 50100 6 1 40 1748275772 1748275804 REJECT OK
▶ 2025-05-26T16:09:32.000Z      2 248189930152 eni-090883c45e09febdb 18.206.107.27 10.1.13.152 52188 22 6 4 344 1748275772 1748275804 ACCEPT OK
```

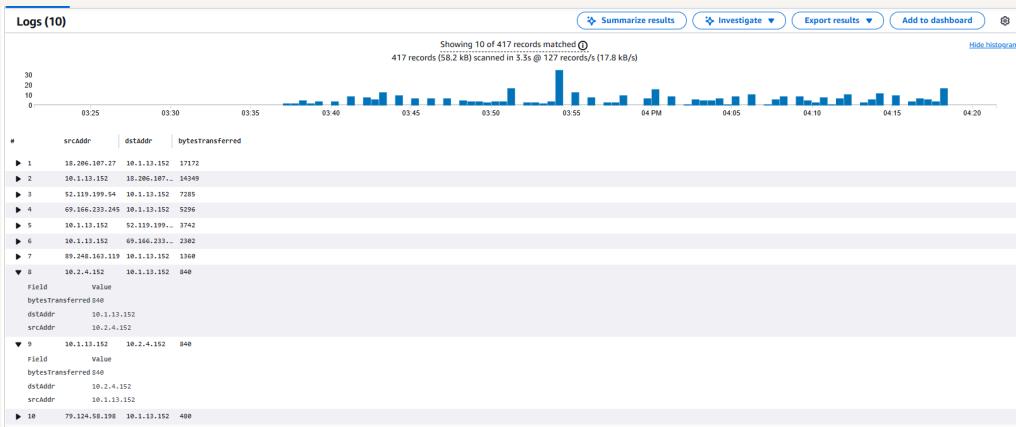
**Jonathan Nutsugah**  
NextWork Student

[nextwork.org](http://nextwork.org)

# Logs Insights

Logs Insights is a tool in CloudWatch that lets you search, analyze, and visualize log data using queries. It helps quickly find patterns, troubleshoot issues, and understand what's happening in your system.

The query I ran was "Top 10 byte transfers by source and destination IP addresses" from the Flow Logs section in Log Insights. This query shows me which IP pairs transferred the most data, helping me identify the top sources and destinations.





[nextwork.org](https://nextwork.org)

# The place to learn & showcase your skills

Check out [nextwork.org](https://nextwork.org) for more projects

