



VPC Traffic Flow and Security

G

Gaurav Balpande

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard with the 'Security Groups' section selected. A success message at the top indicates that the security group 'sg-07064124daa1105c8 | dray-sg' was created successfully. The main details page for this security group shows the following information:

Security group name	sg-07064124daa1105c8 dray-sg	Description	VPC ID
Owner	590183705172	Inbound rules count	1 Permission entry
		Outbound rules count	1 Permission entry

The 'Inbound rules' tab is active, displaying one rule:

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sg-0b2ef5474d2fdf407	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80

At the bottom of the page, there are links for CloudShell and Feedback, along with standard footer links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.



Introducing Today's Project!

What is Amazon VPC?

Amazon VPC is a fundamental networking tool in AWS which help in creating our own private space within the AWS region.

How I used Amazon VPC in this project

In Todays projet, I used Amazon VPC to create route table,security group and network ACL.

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

I am thrilled by knowing the security which aws provide. The data packet has to pass various level to reach and leave the VPC.

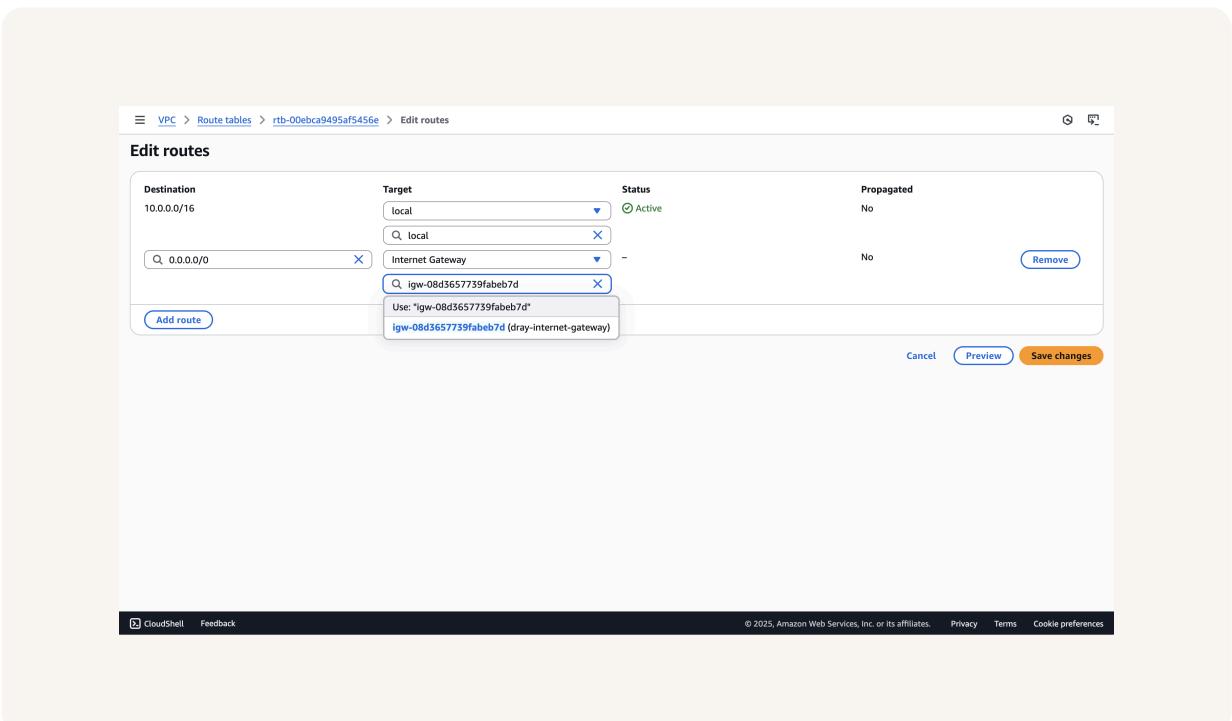
This project took me...

it hardly take 1 hrs as it is a easy project.

Route tables

Route tables are collection of routes which is like a gps for a resources. It help the resources to reach the destination by choosing the target.

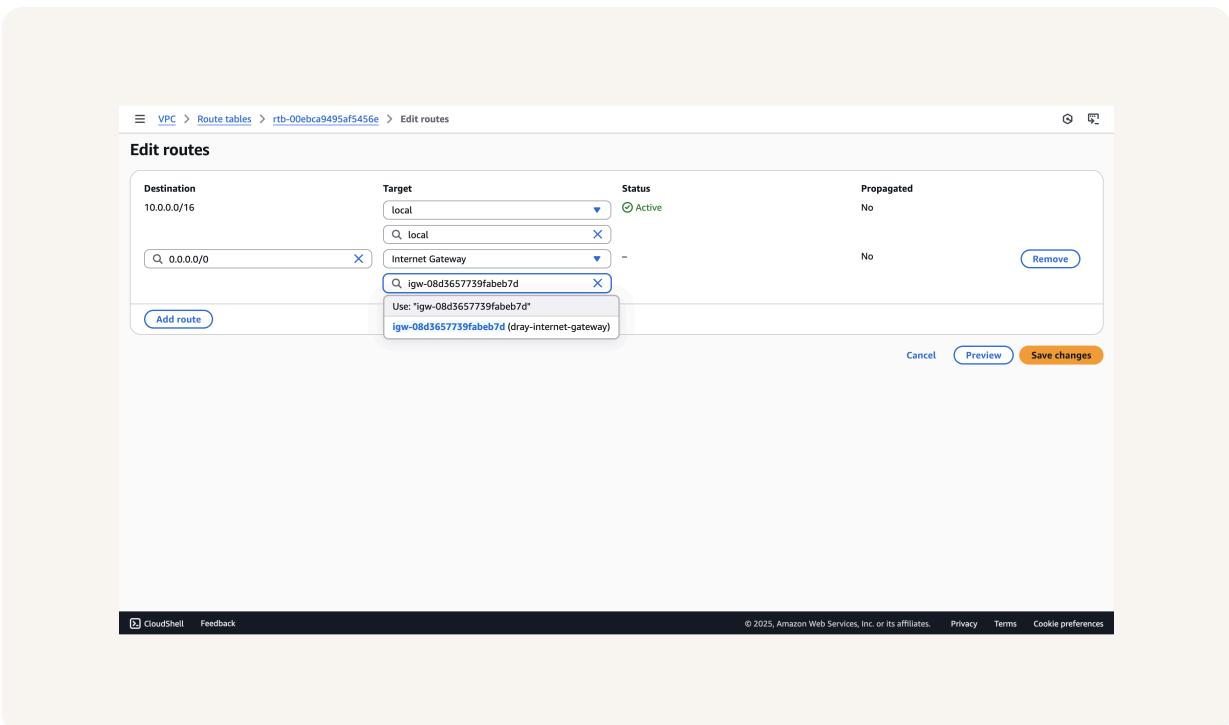
Routes tables are needed to make a subnet public because it gives the path to the internet gateway and without Internet gateway it would not be possible to become public.



Route destination and target

Routes are defined by their destination and target, which mean the location to reach and the path taken to reach the destination.

The route in my route table that directed internet-bound traffic to my internet gateway had a destination of 0.0.0.0/0 and a target of internet gateway we had created.



Security groups

Security groups are like a private watchman for each resources and work at resource level. It has the responsibility to allow and deny incoming and outgoing traffic to the resource.

Inbound vs Outbound rules

Inbound rules are the rule which define who are allowed to access the resources I configured an inbound rule that allows http from any IP address.

Outbound rules are the rules which define to whom our resources can access By default, my security group's outbound rule is 0.0.0.0/0



The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Security Groups console. A success message at the top right states: "Security group (sg-07064124daa1105c8 | dray-sg) was created successfully". The main page displays the details of the security group "sg-07064124daa1105c8 - dray-sg".
Details:

- Security group name: dray-sg
- Security group ID: sg-07064124daa1105c8
- Description: A Security Group for the NextWork PC.
- VPC ID: vpc-03b5b56da97c87b51
- Owner: 590183705172
- Inbound rules count: 1 Permission entry
- Outbound rules count: 1 Permission entry

Inbound rules (1):

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sgr-0b2ef5474d2fdf407	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80

Network ACLs

Network ACLs are defined as Network Access List. It tell at subnet level by allowing or denying the traffic.

Security groups vs. network ACLs

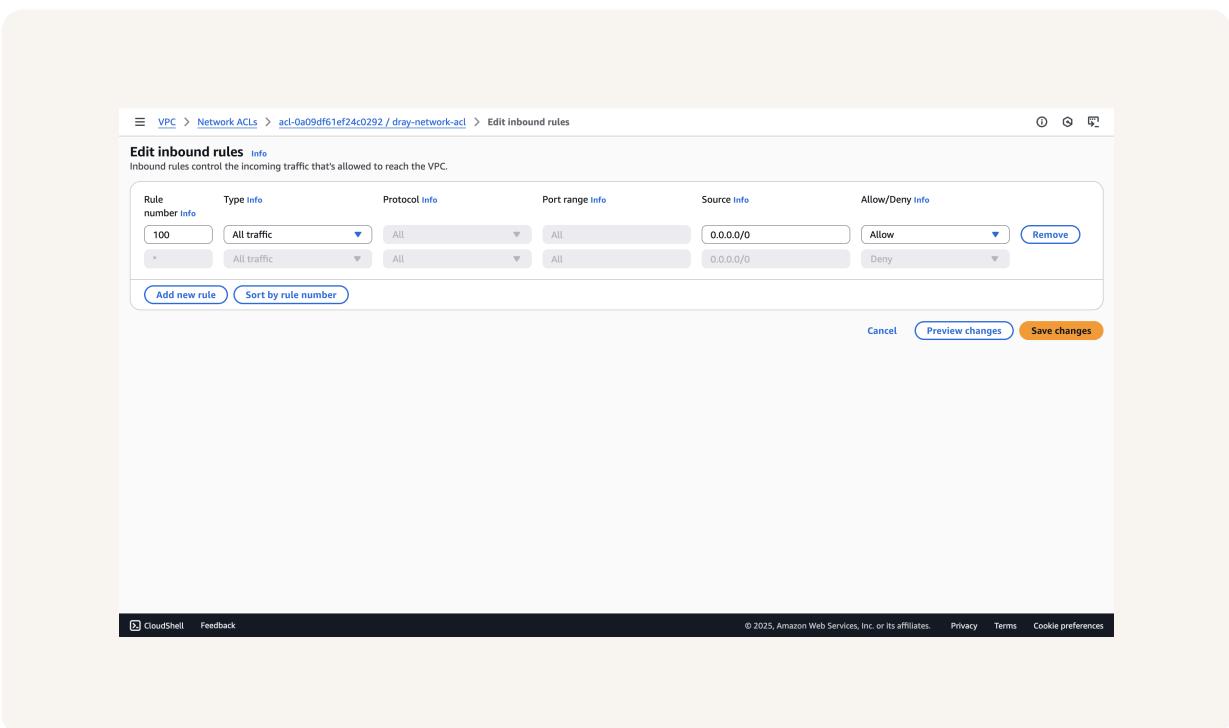
The difference between a security group and a network ACL is that Security group work at resource level and network ACL work at subnet level.

Default vs Custom Network ACLs

Similar to security groups, network ACLs use inbound and outbound rules

By default, a network ACL's inbound and outbound rules will allow all traffic.

In contrast, a custom ACL's inbound and outbound rules are automatically set to deny all traffic which include inbound and outbound.





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