

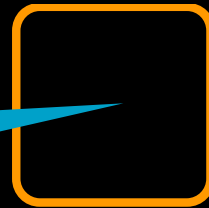
Webinar

# Simplify Traffic Monitoring and Visibility with Amazon VPC Traffic Mirroring

Anoop Dawani  
Sr. Product Manager  
AWS



**Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)**



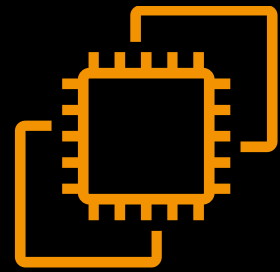
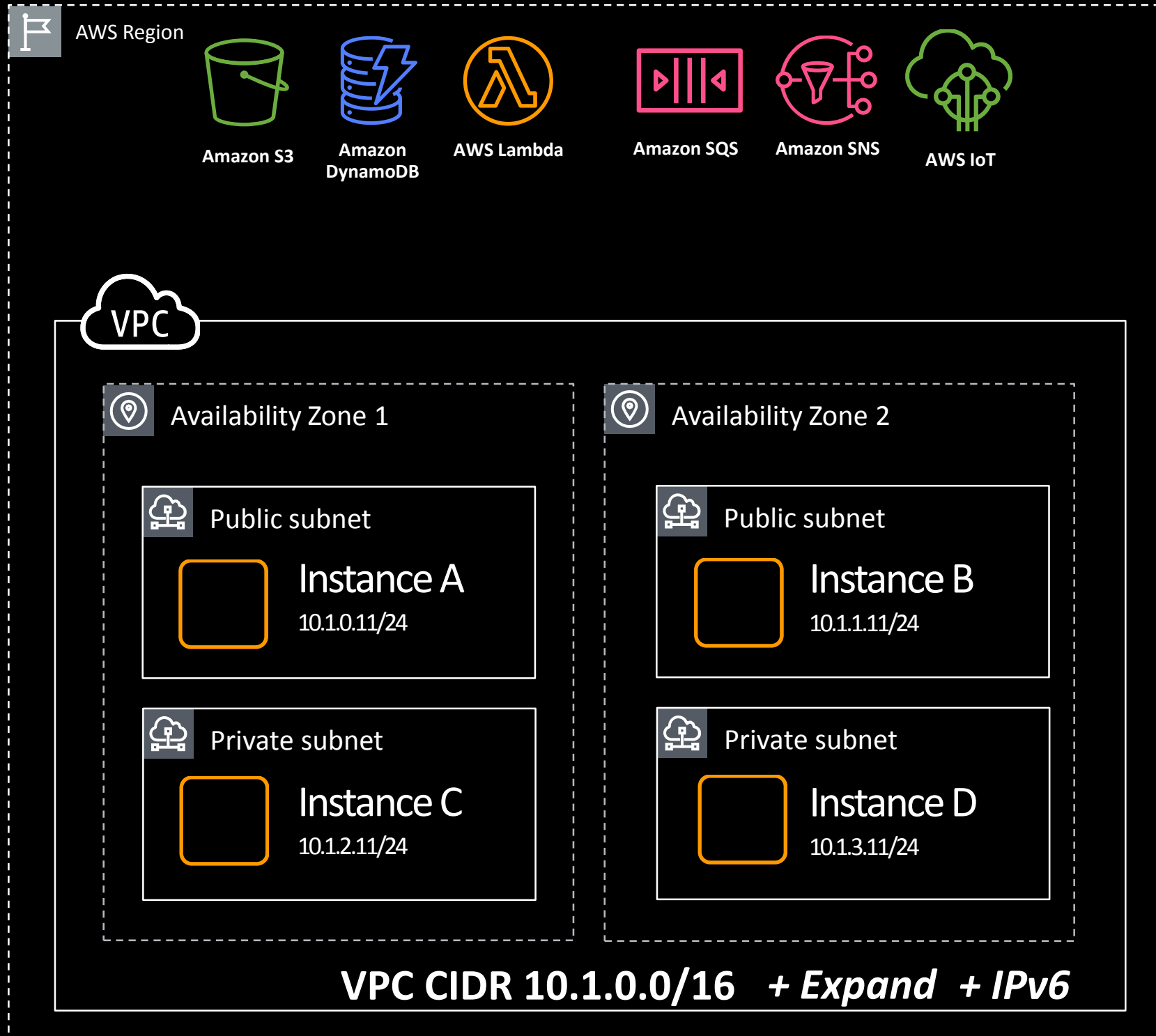
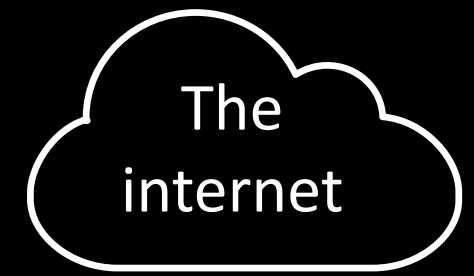
**Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR) clusters**



**Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Instance**



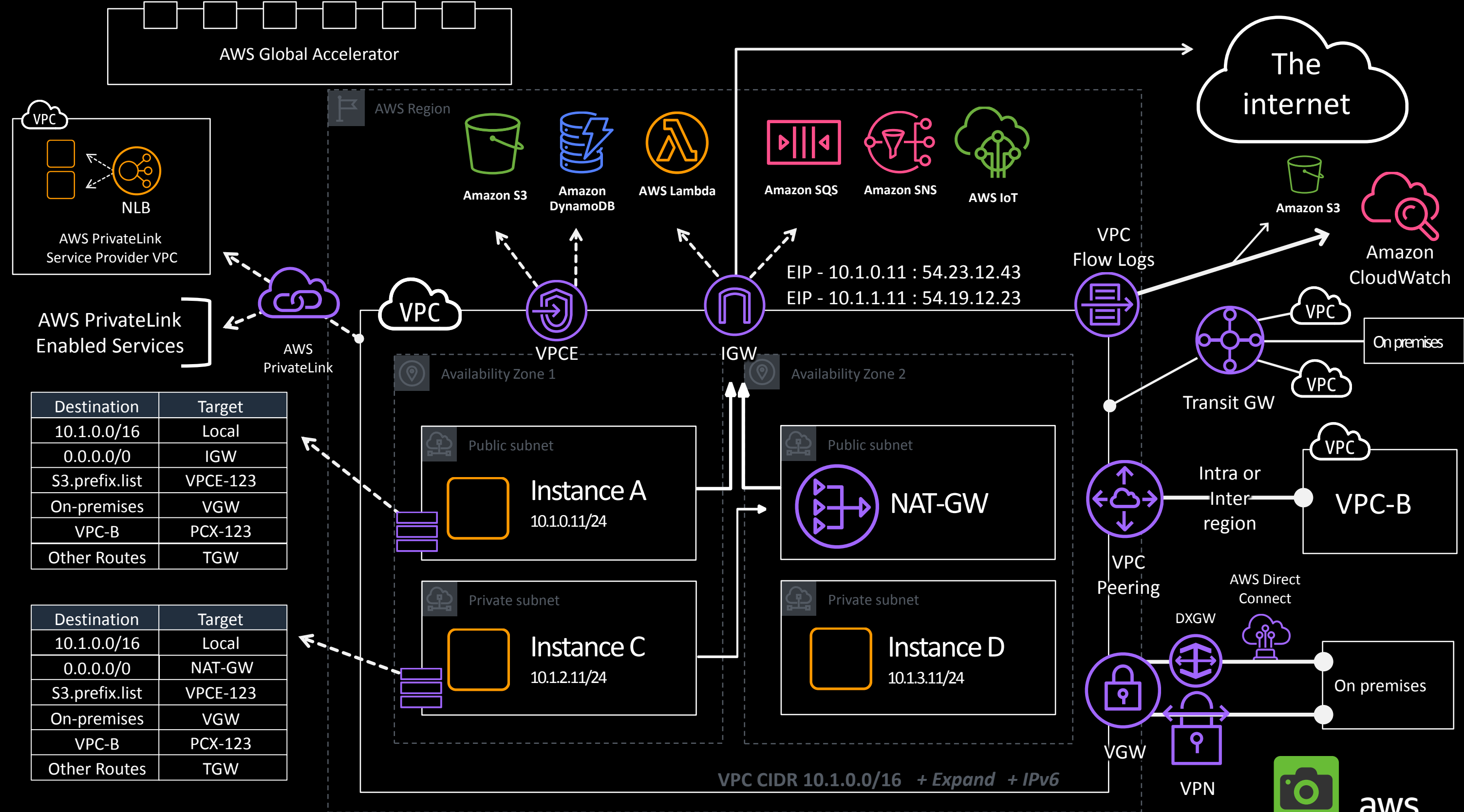
# Let's take a closer look



Amazon EC2



Amazon VPC



How do I get **visibility** into my AWS network traffic?

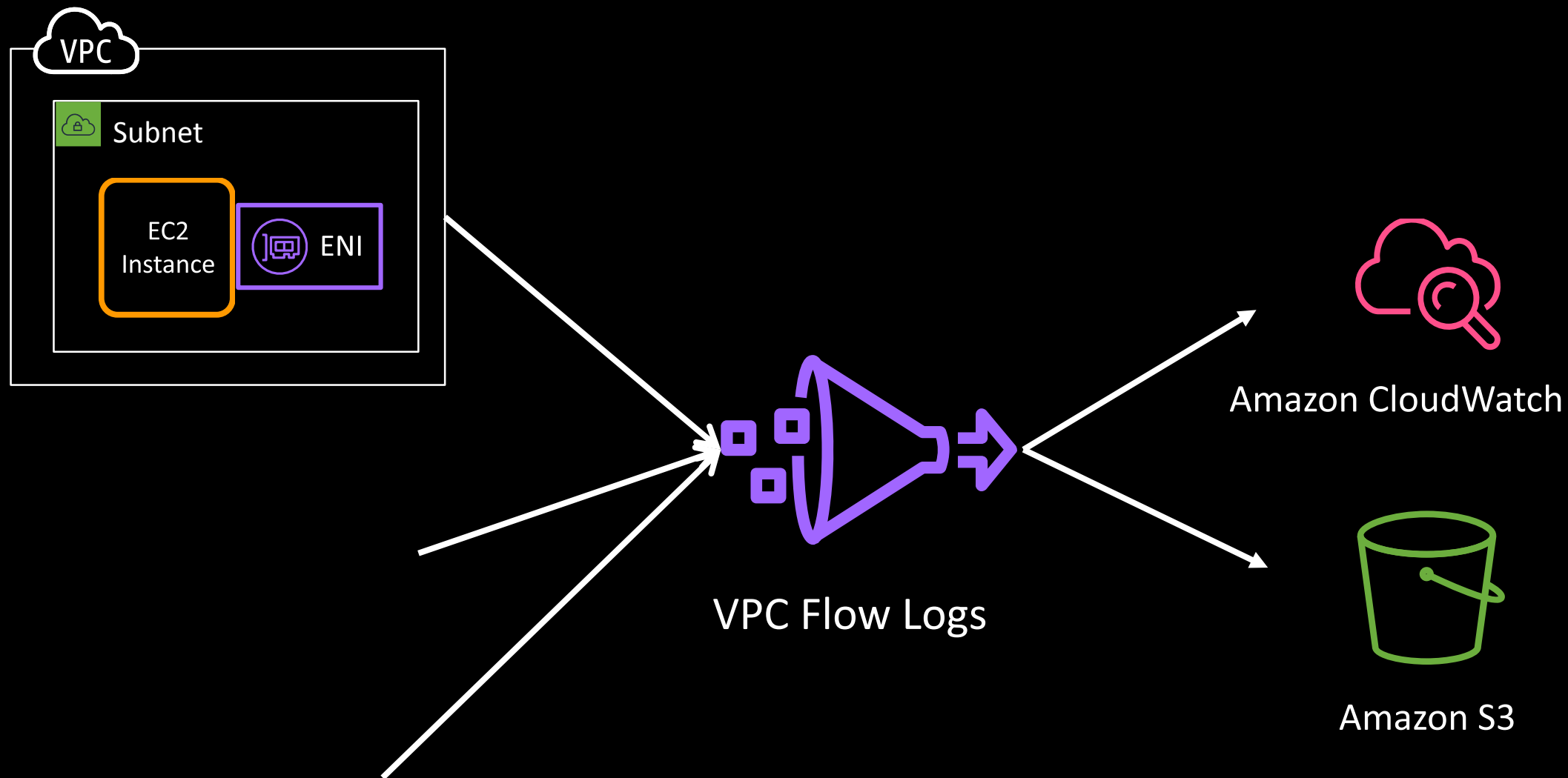


# Amazon VPC Flow Logs

# Life of a VPC Flow Log

Sources

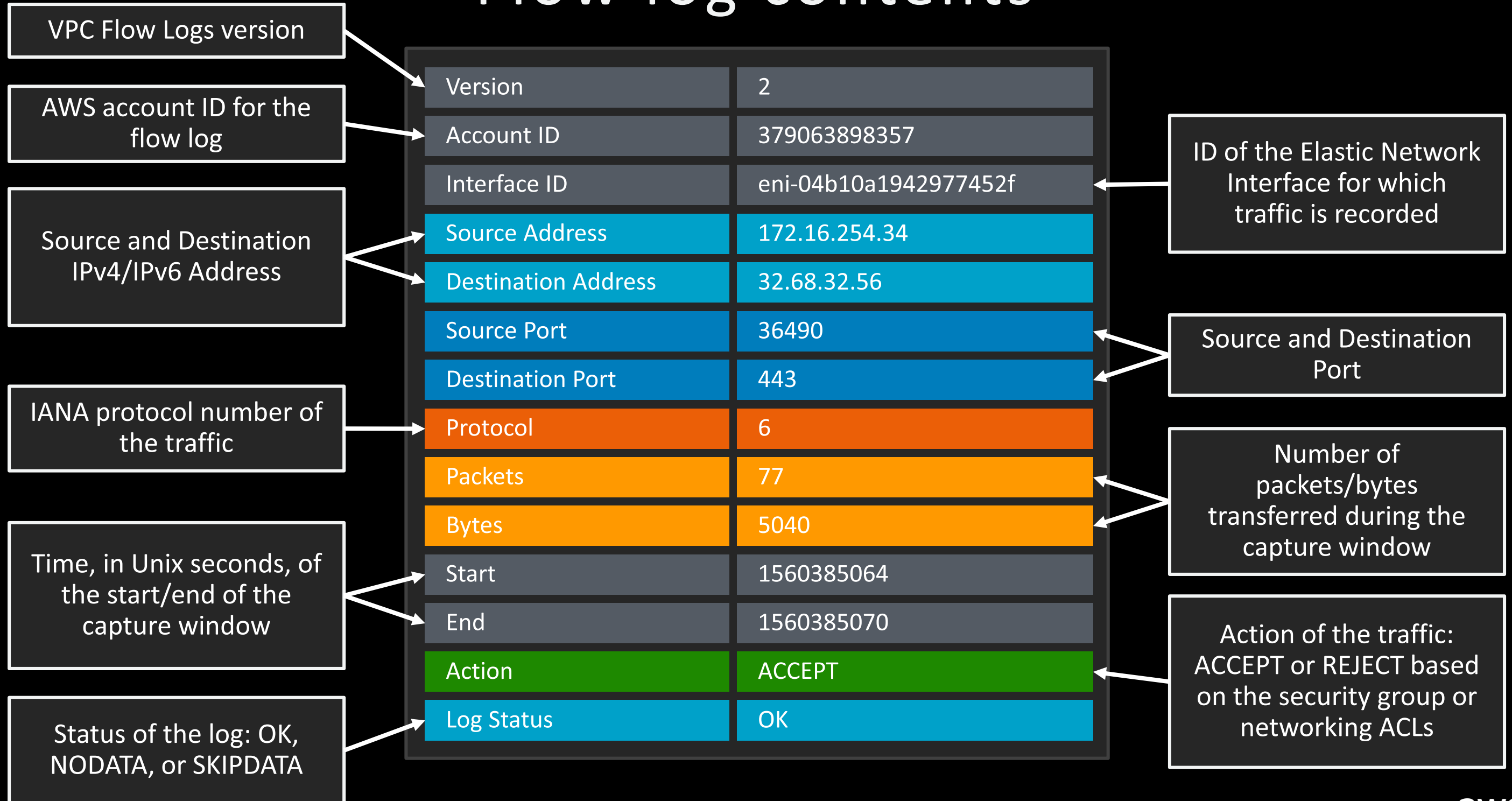
Destinations



What does a **flow log** look like?



# Flow log contents

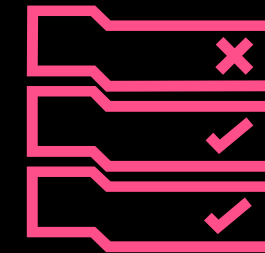


VPC Flow Logs are a building block

# VPC Flow Logs use cases

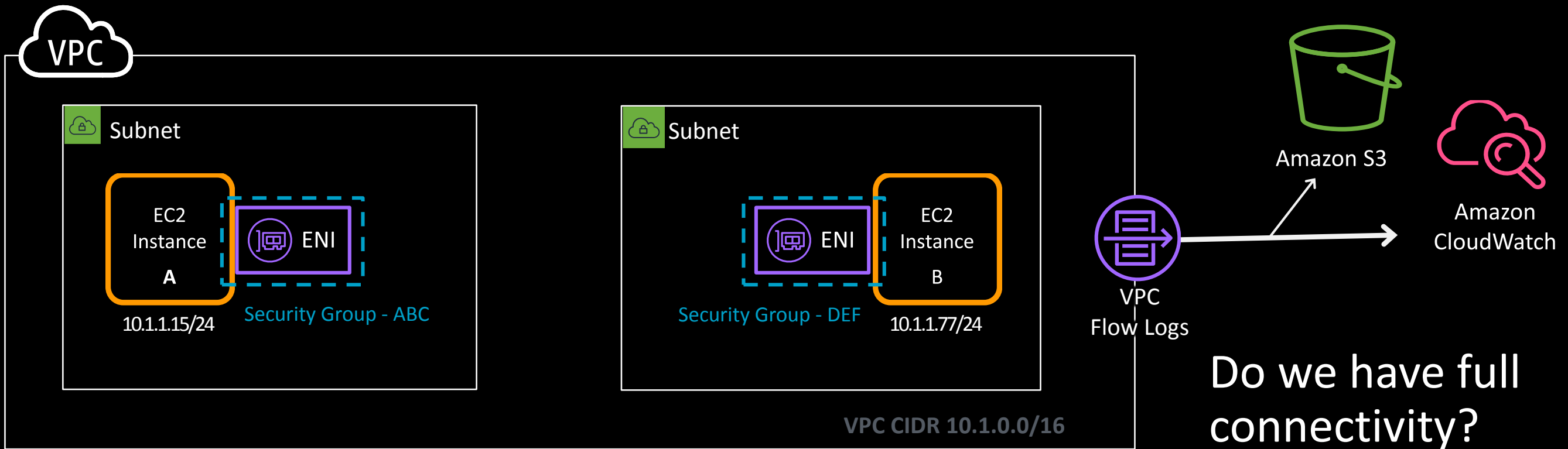


Capture IP traffic going to  
and from network  
interfaces in your VPC



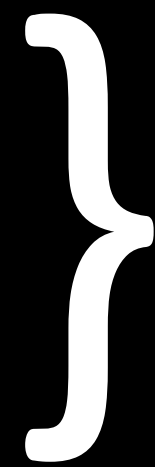
Troubleshoot Security  
Group and Network ACL  
Rules

Let's dive into a **simple** example:  
Amazon EC2 instance communication  
within a VPC



Security Group	Inbound Rules
<b>SG-ABC</b>	Receive All Traffic from Security Group <b>SG-DEF</b>
	Outbound Rules
	Send All Traffic to Any Destination

Security Group	Inbound Rules
<b>SG-DEF</b>	Receive All Traffic from Security Group <b>SG-ABC</b>
	Outbound Rules
	Send All Traffic to Any Destination



What are we doing here?  
Allowing all traffic between the instances

# What did that flow log look like?

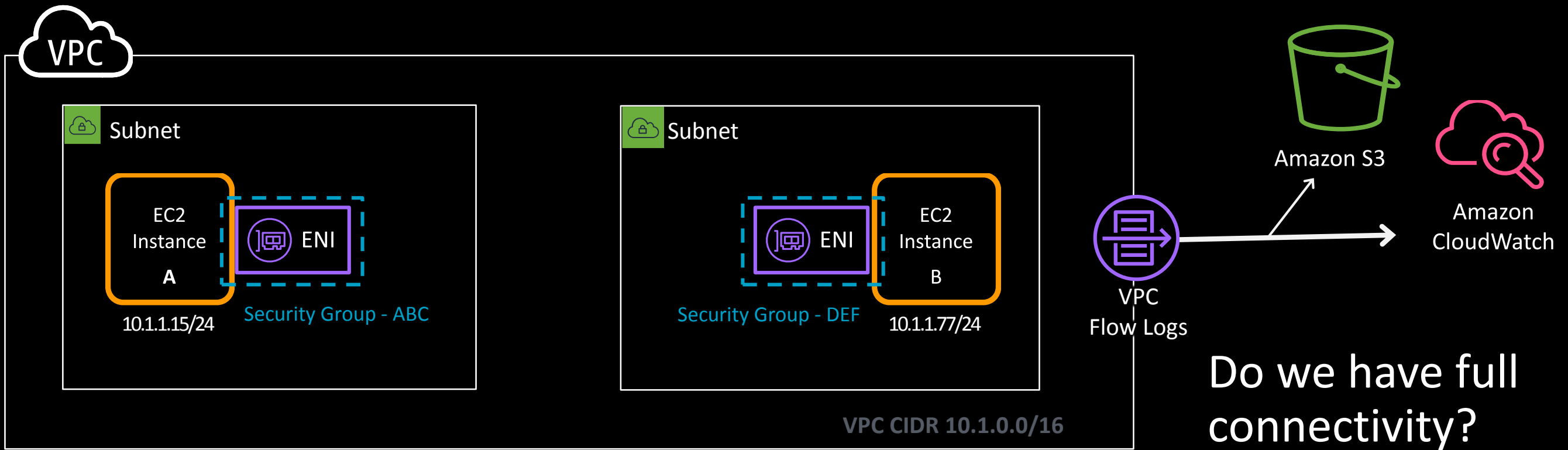
## Traffic Flow – Instance A → B

Version	...	ENI	SRC Addr	DES Addr	SRC Port	DES Port	...	Action
2		ENI-04b10a...	10.1.1.15	10.1.1.77	32512	443		ACCEPT

## Traffic Flow – Instance B → A

Version	...	ENI	SRC Addr	DES Addr	SRC Port	DES Port	...	Action
2		ENI-17faab...	10.1.1.77	10.1.1.15	443	32512		ACCEPT

... more flows



Security Group	Inbound Rules
<b>SG-ABC</b>	Receive All Traffic from <b>10.5.1.0/24</b>
	Outbound Rules
	Send All Traffic to Any Destination

Security Group	Inbound Rules
<b>SG-DEF</b>	Receive All Traffic from Security Group <b>SG-ABC</b>
	Outbound Rules
	Send All Traffic to Any Destination



What are we doing here?

Instance A can talk to B, but B can't talk to A

# What did that flow log look like?

## Traffic Flow – Instance A → B

Version	...	ENI	SRC Addr	DES Addr	SRC Port	DES Port	...	Action
2		ENI-04b10a...	10.1.1.15	10.1.1.77	32512	443		ACCEPT

## Traffic Flow – Instance B → A

Version	...	ENI	SRC Addr	DES Addr	SRC Port	DES Port	...	Action
2		ENI-17faab...	10.1.1.77	10.1.1.15	443	32512		REJECT

... more flows



# VPC Flow Logs destinations

Sending VPC Flow Logs to ...



Amazon CloudWatch

# Sending VPC Flow Logs to ...



Amazon S3

# Analyzing VPC Flow Logs with ...



## Amazon Athena

<https://amzn.to/2Fy4hq5>



# Enriched **customer** VPC Flow Logs

NET303

# AWS re:Invent

A Day in the life of a Cloud Network Engineer at Netflix

Donavan Fritz: Sr. Cloud Network SRE

Joel Kodama: Sr. Cloud Network SRE

**AWS**  
**re:Invent**

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Watch the full video here  
<https://bit.ly/2L7BAnt>

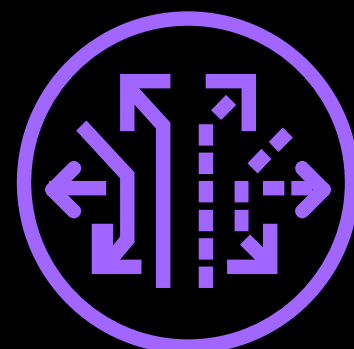


# Netflix & Amazon Kinesis Streams Case Study

<https://amzn.to/2KgxKJ1>

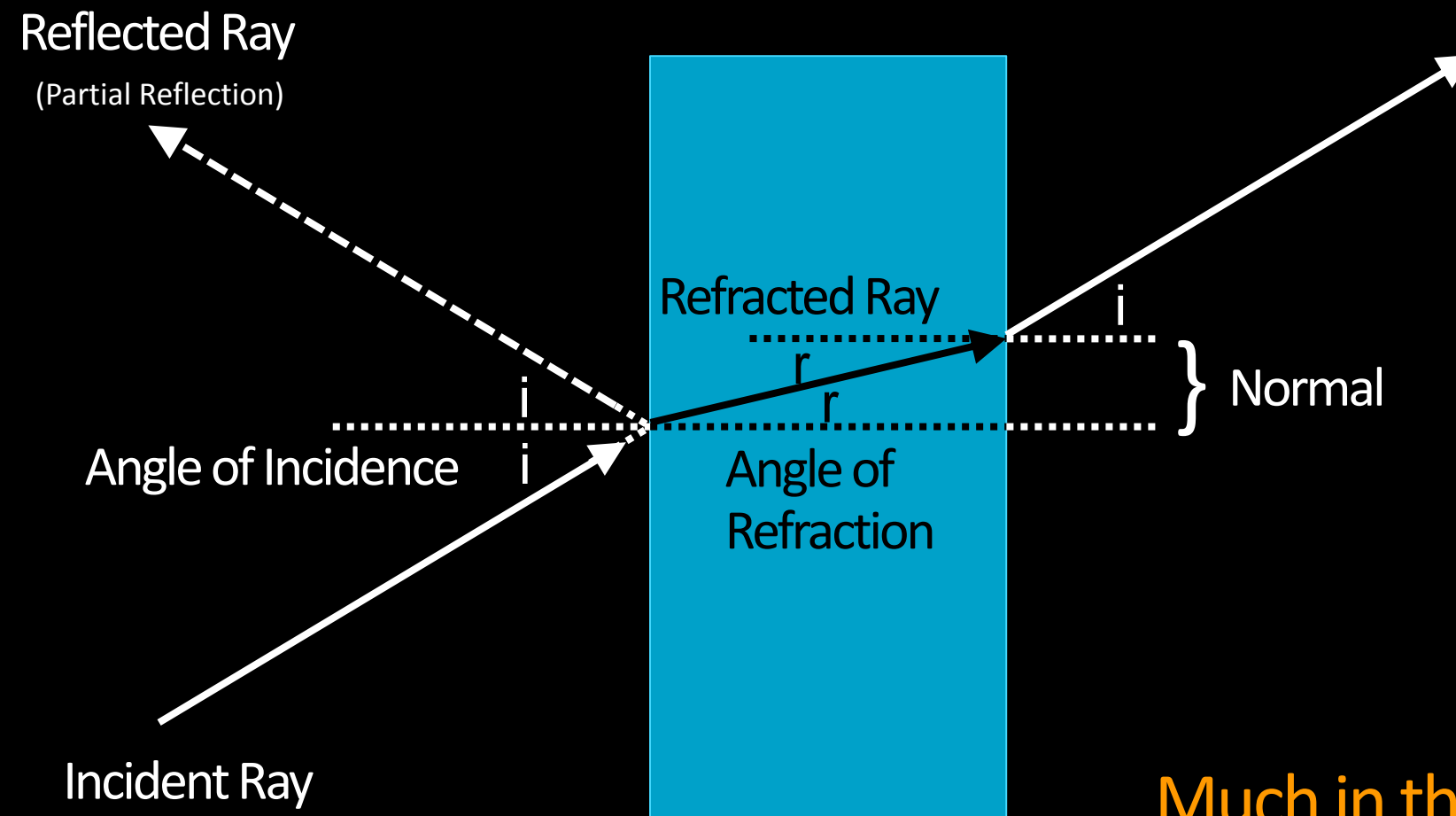


# Amazon VPC Traffic Mirroring





# What is Amazon VPC Traffic Mirroring?

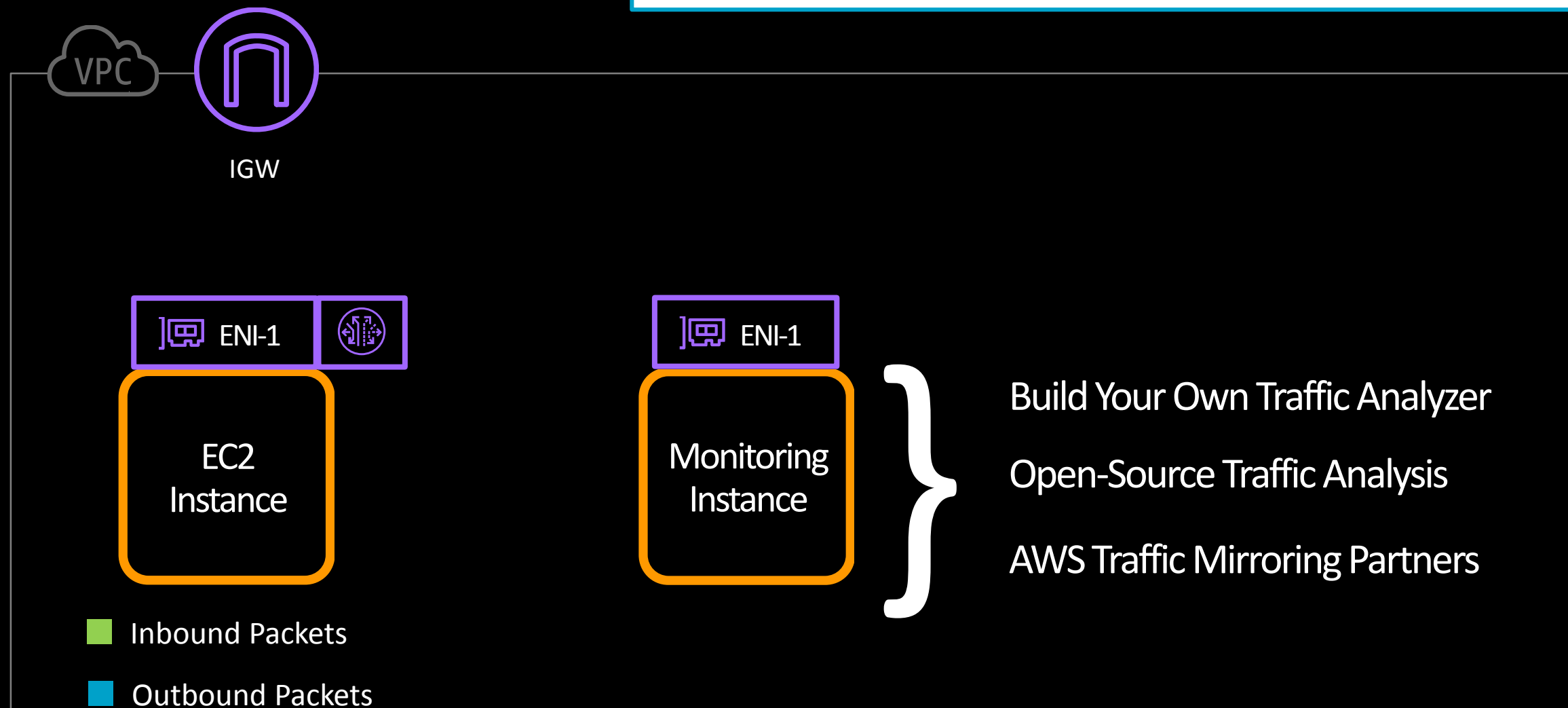


# What is Amazon VPC Traffic Mirroring?

**No traffic mirror sessions found**

You do not have any traffic mirror sessions in this region.

[Create traffic mirror session](#)



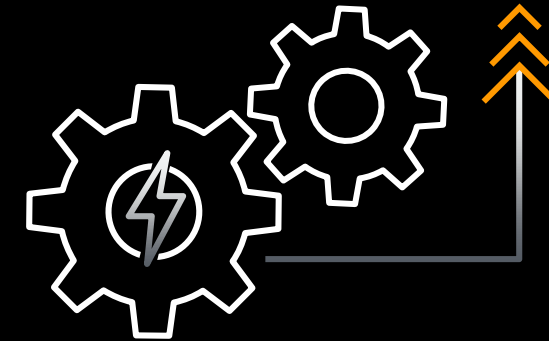
# Why have we built VPC Traffic Mirroring?

# Customers wanted...



## Detection of network and security anomalies

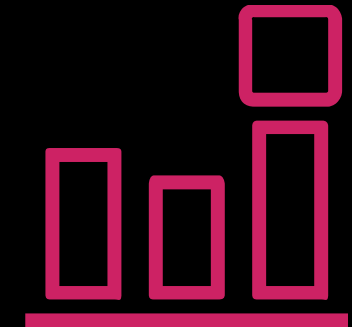
VPC Traffic Mirroring will allow customers to extract traffic of interest from any workload in a VPC and send it to the right tools to detect and respond faster to attacks often missed by traditional log-centric tools



## Visibility and Troubleshooting

Through using traffic mirroring, customers can analyze specific traffic patterns to identify any vulnerable “blind spots” or “choke points” between application tiers and/or Amazon EC2 instances

What are some of the key benefits of VPC  
Traffic Mirroring?



## Simplified native operation

Instead of using an agent to have mirroring capability, you now have VPC Traffic Mirroring, **natively**...

## Improved security posture

Through allowing packet capture at the elastic network interface level

## Wide range of monitoring options

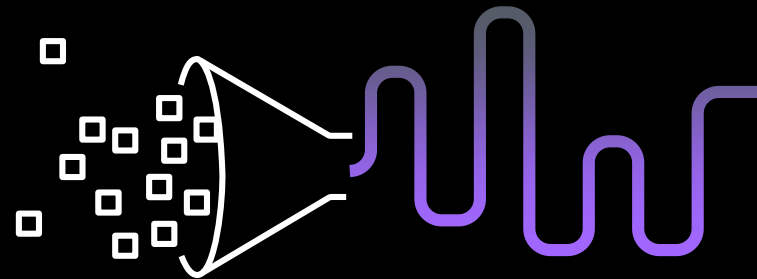
Integrating with multiple tools and partners, VPC Traffic Mirroring allows you to mix and match options

# VPC Traffic Mirroring: Three components



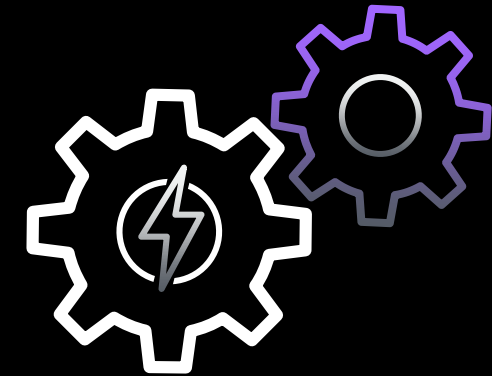
## Targets

The destination for mirrored traffic



## Filters

A set of rules that define the traffic that is copied in a Traffic Mirror session



## Sessions

An entity that describes traffic mirroring from a source to a target using filters

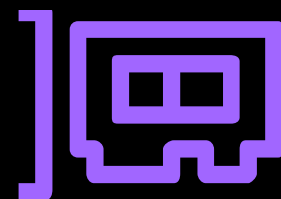




# VPC Traffic Mirror targets

The destination for mirrored traffic

---



Elastic network interfaces



Network load balancers



# VPC Traffic Mirror targets

The destination for mirrored traffic

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A Traffic Mirror target can be used in more than  
one Traffic Mirror session



# VPC Traffic Mirror targets

The destination for mirrored traffic

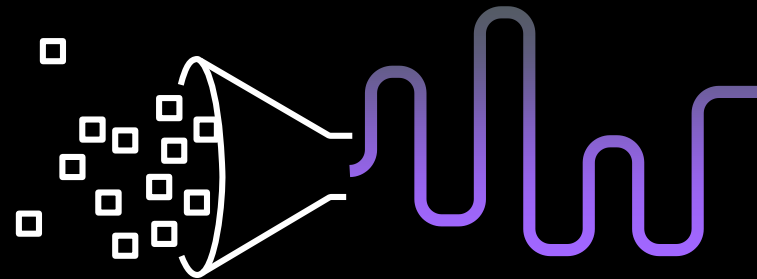
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**Security group associated with target:** Allow VXLAN traffic (UDP port 4789) from the Traffic Mirror source



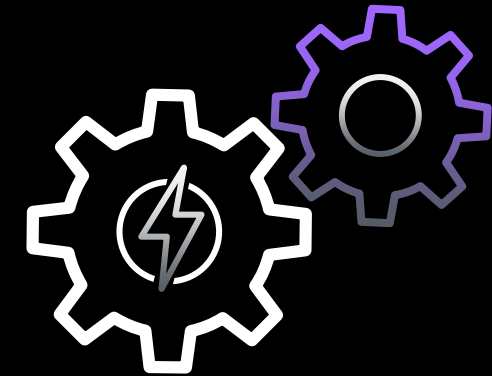
## Targets

The destination for mirrored traffic



## Filters

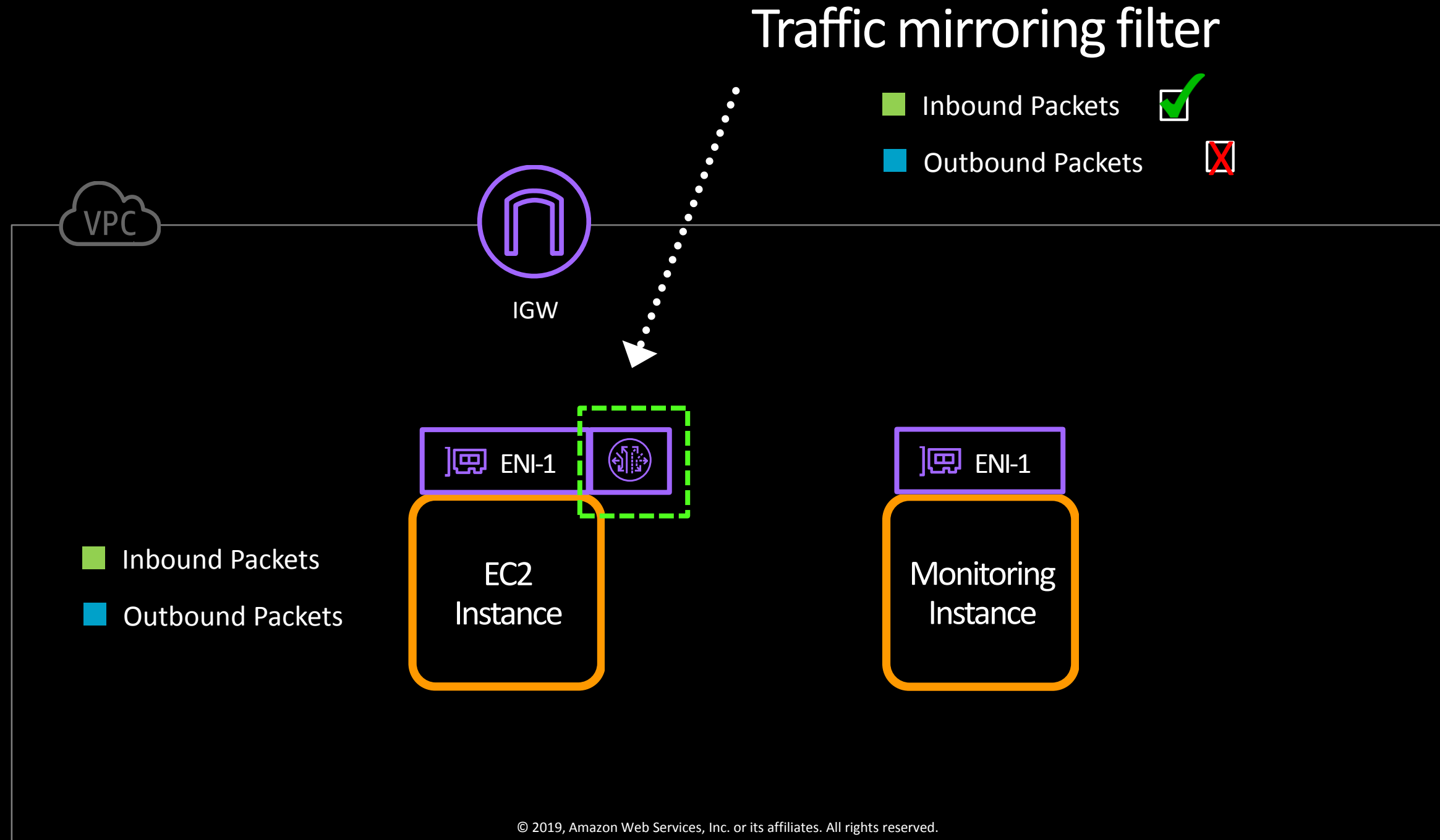
A set of rules that defines the traffic that is copied in a Traffic Mirror session



## Sessions

An entity that describes traffic mirroring from a source to a target using filters

# Traffic mirroring: Traffic filtering



# Traffic mirroring: Packet format...

Overlay IP Header	Overlay IP Header	Overlay IP Header	Overlay IP Header
IP Header	UDP Src Port	VXLAN Flag	
Header Checksum	UDP Dst Port (4789)	Reserved	
Outer Src IP	UDP Length	VNID	
Outer Dst IP	Checksum	Reserved	

**Note:** Any packet over 8,946 bytes will be truncated

# Traffic mirroring: Traffic filtering

Type	Flow Direction	Protocol	Source IP	Source Port	Dest IP	Dest Port	Truncation
Option	Ingress	TCP	Source IP	Single	Source IP	Single	Y/N
	Egress	UDP					
	Both	Any	List of CIDRs	Range	List of CIDRs	Range	Sample (Bytes)

# Traffic mirroring: Traffic filtering

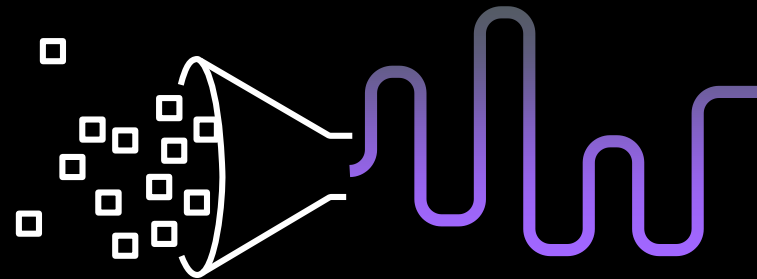
Type	Flow Direction	Protocol	Source IP	Source Port	Dest IP	Dest Port	Truncation
Option	Ingress	TCP	Source IP	Any	My server IP	80	No
	Egress	UDP	0.0.0.0/0	Range	List of CIDRs	Range	Sample (Bytes)
	Both	Any					





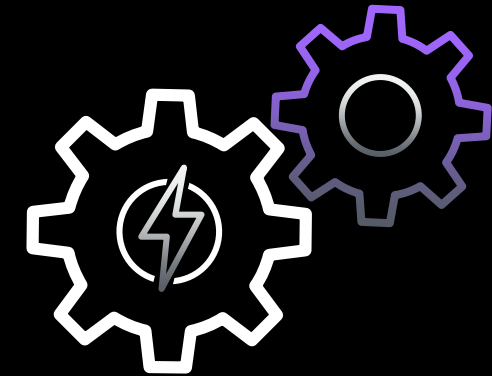
## Targets

The destination for mirrored traffic



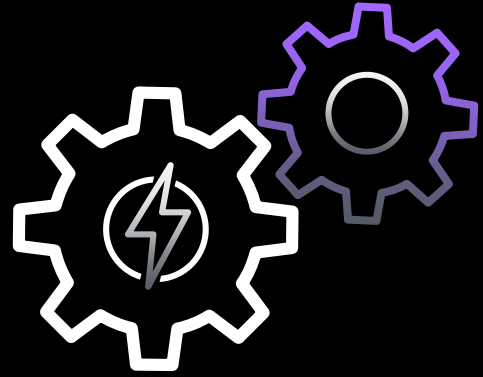
## Filters

A set of rules that define the traffic that is copied in a Traffic Mirror session



## Sessions

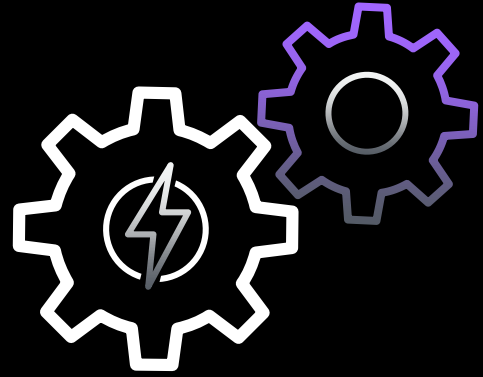
An entity that describes traffic mirroring from a source to a target using filters



# VPC Traffic Mirror sessions

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A Traffic Mirror session establishes a relationship between a Traffic Mirror source and a Traffic Mirror target



# VPC Traffic Mirror sessions

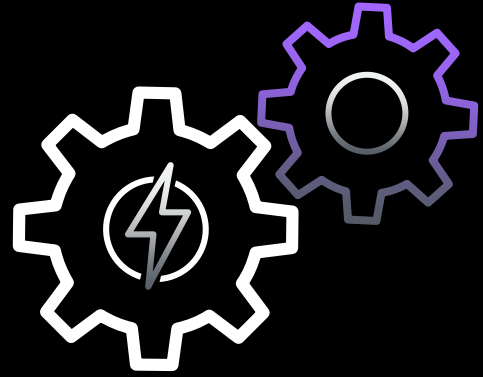
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A Traffic Mirror session has **three components**:

Source

Target

Filter



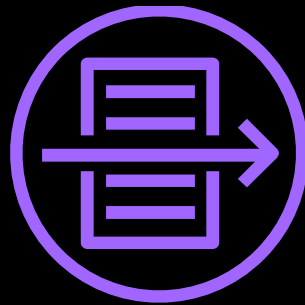
## VPC Traffic Mirror sessions

Each Traffic Mirror source can support up to **three sessions**

**Note:** Session number determines priority, with the lowest ID given the highest priority—a packet can be mirrored only once

More advanced topics:

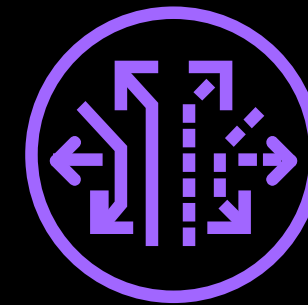
# VPC Flow Logs vs. VPC Traffic Mirroring



## VPC Flow Logs

- Logs of network flows
- Destination: Amazon S3 or Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- Each record captures the network flow for a specific 5-tuple, for a specific capture window

VS.

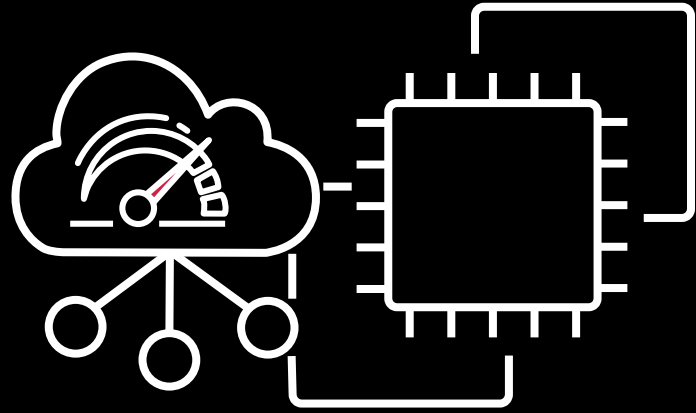


## VPC Traffic Mirroring

- Real network packets with the ability to truncate
- Destination: Another ENI or NLB
- Real network packets

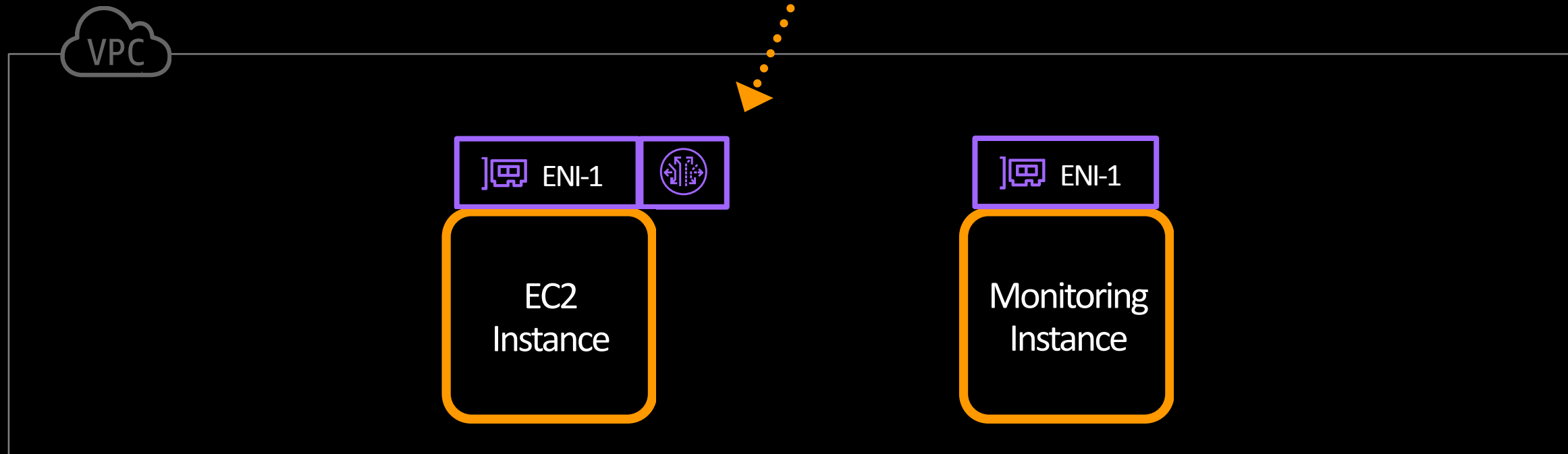
How does **traffic mirroring** affect the performance of my EC2 instance?

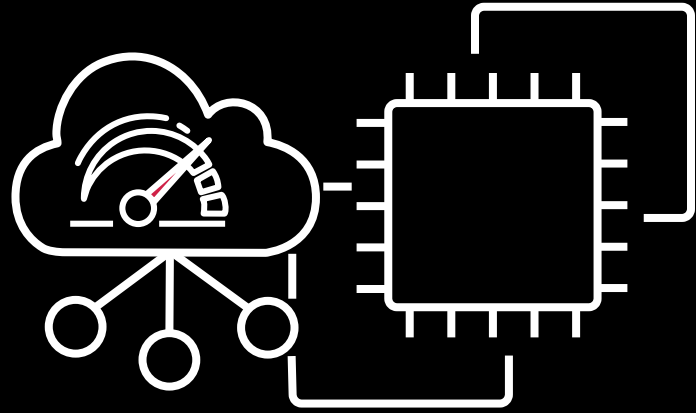




# VPC Traffic Mirroring and EC2 network performance

Instance traffic and mirror traffic **both** count toward your overall instance's performance

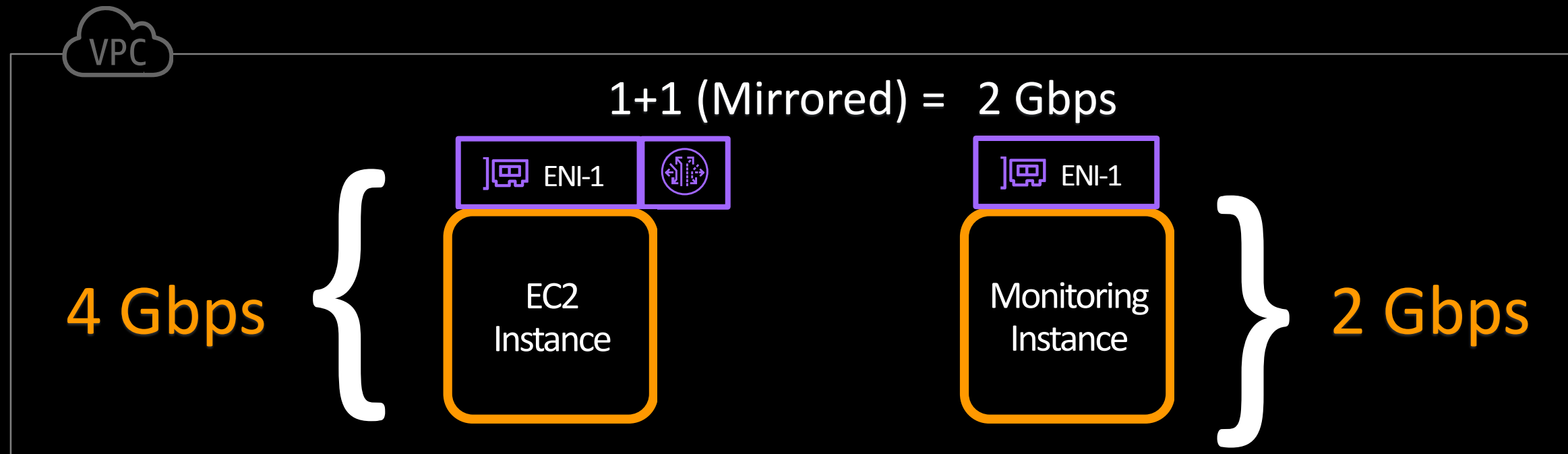


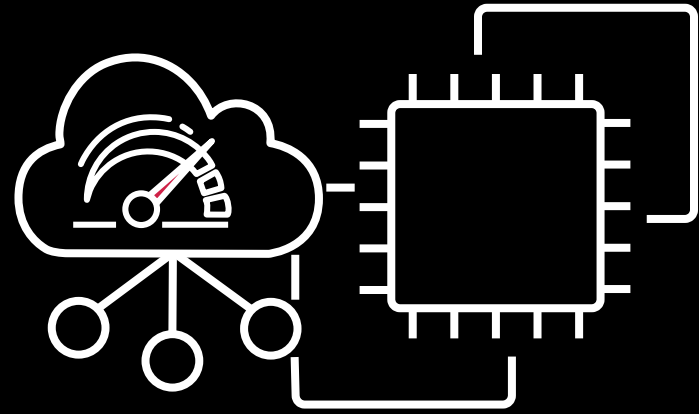


# VPC Traffic Mirroring and EC2 network performance

1 Gbps inbound

1 Gbps outbound

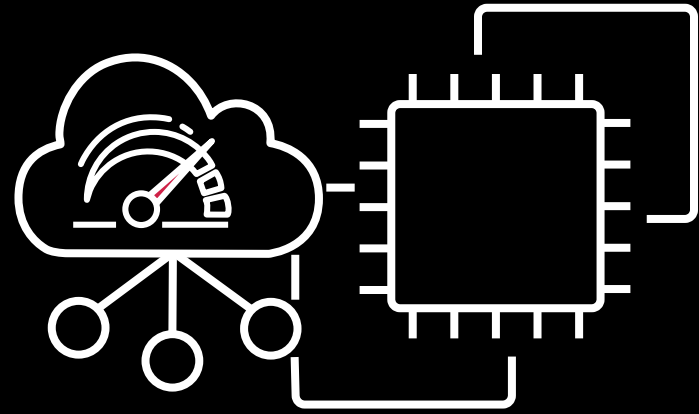




## VPC Traffic Mirroring and EC2 network performance

---

Instance **right-sizing** of sources and targets  
is an important consideration



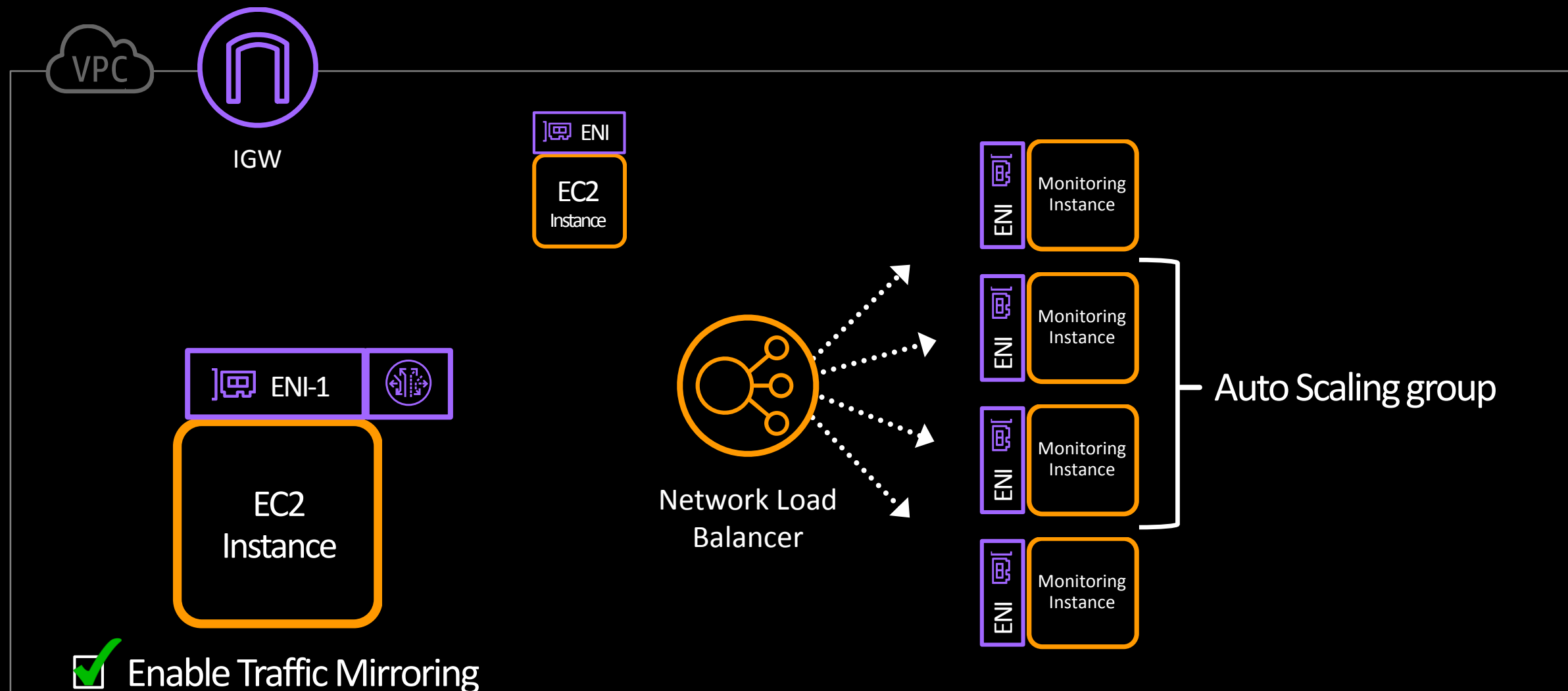
## VPC Traffic Mirroring and EC2 network performance

---

**Note:** Production traffic has a higher priority than mirrored traffic when there is traffic congestion

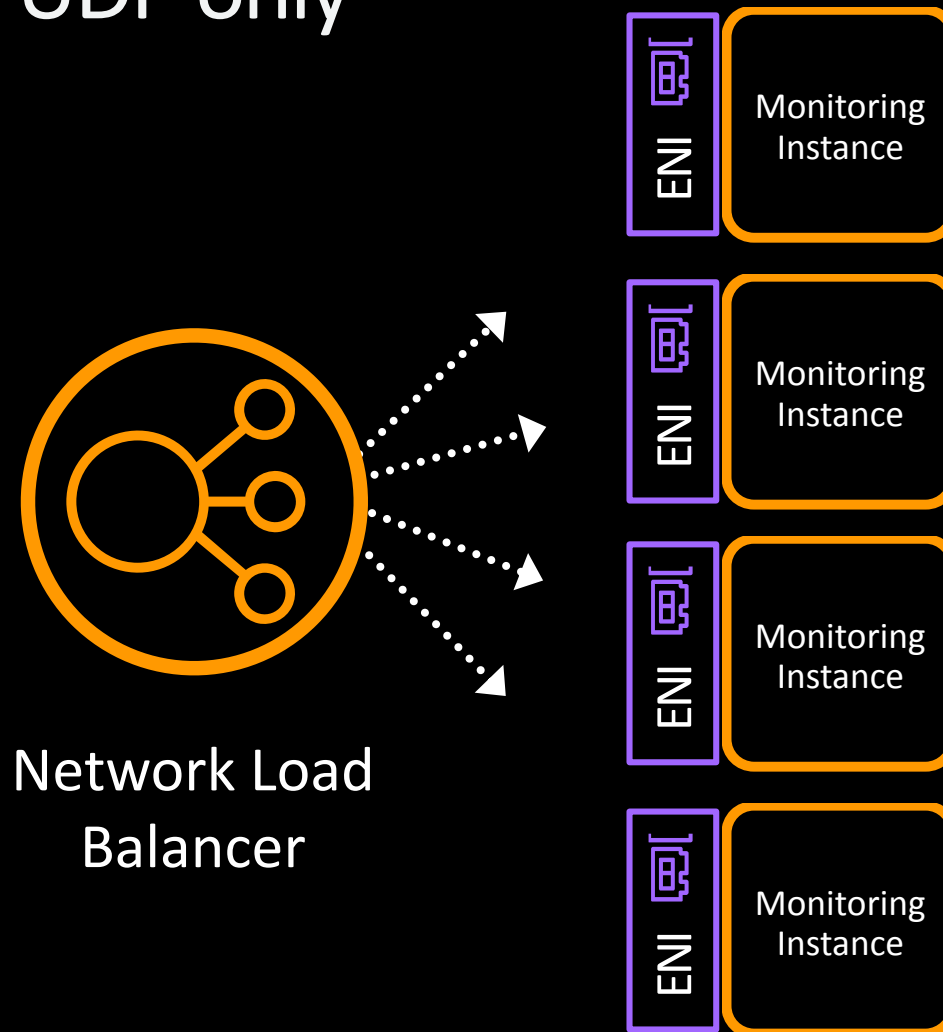
Let's talk more about **scale**...

# VPC Traffic Mirroring: AWS Auto Scaling



# Network Load Balancer: Flow hashing

Traffic Mirroring is UDP only



Note: There must be UDP listeners on port 4789.

# Network Load Balancer: Flow hashing

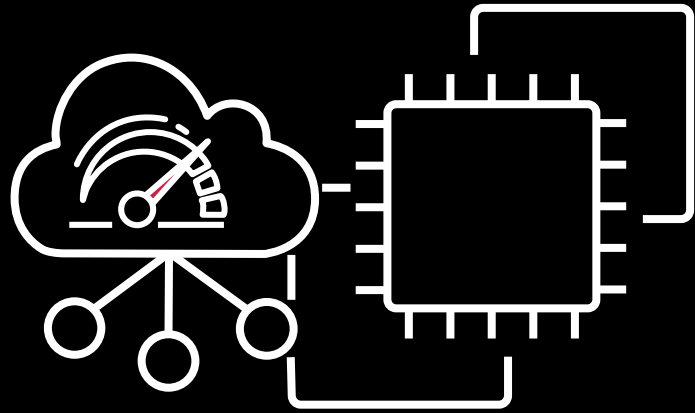
For **UDP traffic**, the load balancer selects a target using a flow hash algorithm based on:

Protocol	
Source IP Address	Source Port
Destination IP Address	Destination Port

- A UDP flow has the same source and destination, so it is consistently routed to a single target throughout its lifetime
- Different UDP flows have different **source ports**, so they can be routed to different targets

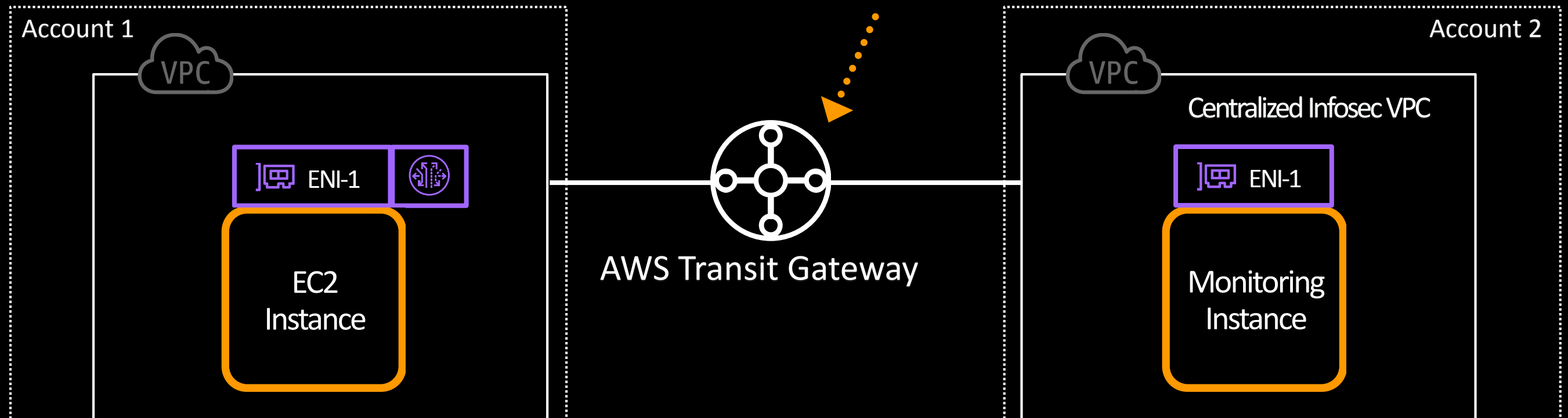


# Decentralizing your traffic mirroring deployment



# VPC Traffic Mirroring Decentralized

With routing connectivity, Traffic Mirror sources and destinations can be decentralized



Let's check it out in the console



# AWS Management Console

## AWS services

### Find Services

You can enter names, keywords or acronyms.

### Recently visited services



VPC



S3



EC2



Direct Connect

▶ All services

## Access resources on the go



Access the Management Console using the AWS Console Mobile App. [Learn more](#)

## Explore AWS

### Open Distro for Elasticsearch

A 100% open-source, community driven distribution of Elasticsearch with enterprise-grade security and alerting features [Learn more](#)

### Data Lake Storage

Build your data lake on the most secure, durable, and scalable storage. [Learn more](#)



## VPC Dashboard

Filter by VPC:

## Virtual Private Cloud

Your VPCs

Subnets

Route Tables

Internet Gateways

Egress Only Internet Gateways

Mirror Sessions

Endpoints

Endpoint Services

NAT Gateways

Peering Connections

Security

[Launch VPC Wizard](#)[Launch EC2 Instances](#)

Note: Your Instances will launch in the US East (N. Virginia) region.

Resources by Region [Refresh Resources](#)

You are using the following Amazon VPC resources

VPCs N. Virginia 5  
[See all regions](#)NAT Gateways N. Virginia 0  
[See all regions](#)Subnets N. Virginia 14  
[See all regions](#)VPC Peering Connections N. Virginia 1  
[See all regions](#)Route Tables N. Virginia 8  
[See all regions](#)Network ACLs N. Virginia 5  
[See all regions](#)Internet Gateways N. Virginia 5  
[See all regions](#)Security Groups N. Virginia 40  
[See all regions](#)Egress-only Internet Gateways N. Virginia 0  
[See all regions](#)Customer Gateways N. Virginia 5  
[See all regions](#)DHCP options sets N. Virginia 1  
[See all regions](#)Virtual Private Gateways N. Virginia 5  
[See all regions](#)

## Service Health

Current Status

Details

✓ Amazon EC2 - US East (N. Virginia) Service is operating normally[View complete service health details](#)

## Account Attributes

[Resource ID length management](#)

## Additional Information

[VPC Documentation](#)[All VPC Resources](#)[Forums](#)[Report an Issue](#)

## Site-to-Site VPN Connections

Amazon VPC enables you to use your own isolated resources within the AWS cloud, and then connect those resources directly to your own datacenter using industry-standard encrypted IPsec VPN connections.

[Create VPN Connection](#)



Virtual Private Gateways

Site-to-Site VPN  
Connections

Client VPN Endpoints

Transit Gateways

Transit Gateways

Transit Gateway  
AttachmentsTransit Gateway Route  
Tables

Traffic Mirroring

Mirror Sessions

Mirror Targets

Mirror Filters

VPC &gt; Traffic mirror sessions

## Traffic mirror sessions



Actions ▾

Create traffic mirror session



&lt; 1 &gt;

Name

Session ID



Description ▾

Source ▾

Target ▾

Session number ▾

Filter

Owner

No traffic mirror sessions found

You do not have any traffic mirror sessions in this region.

Create traffic mirror session



Primary network interface  
eni-2003bd0e

Network Interface for Transit Gateway Attachment tgw-attach-0389f25d2a1d76612  
eni-0dce5735551cef549

Primary network interface  
eni-0da63cb578d3fe980

Primary network interface  
eni-01edacf1243d44d26

Primary network interface  
eni-0d851b8589ebb10c2

Primary network interface  
eni-65f26879

test rax  
eni-fc449232

Primary network interface  
eni-00a14e97c2c48f460

Only network interfaces of type "interface" are allowed.

### Mirror target

A network interface, or a network load balancer that is the destination for mirrored traffic.

traffic-mirroring-target  
tmt-0cd45c2defe98a55b  
network-interface eni-00a14e97c2c48f460



Create target

### Additional settings

Set priority, packet length, etc ...

### Session number

The order sessions for the same resource are evaluated



# Create traffic mirror session

## Session settings

Set description, source, and target

Name tag - *optional*

Description - *optional*

Mirror source

The resource that you want to monitor.



Only network interfaces of type "interface" are allowed.

Mirror target

A network interface, or a network load balancer that is the destination for mirrored traffic.



[Create target](#)

## Additional settings

Set priority, packet length, etc ...

Session number

The order sessions for the same resource are evaluated



**Additional settings**

Set priority, packet length, etc.

**Session number**

The order sessions for the same

Number between 1 and 32766

**VNI - optional**

The unique VXLAN network id

Number between 0 and 167772

**Packet length - optional**

The number of bytes in each p

If not specified, the entire packe

**Filter**

Determines what traffic gets mi

**Tags - optional**

Apply tags to your resources to

A tag consists of a case-sensiti

**Modify traffic mirror filter rule****Inbound rule**

Rule number

Rule action

Select the action to take.

Protocol

Select the IP traffic protocol.

Source port range - optional

Enter the source IP address port range.

Destination port range - optional

Enter the destination IP address port range.

Source CIDR block

Enter the source CIDR block.

Destination CIDR block

Enter the destination CIDR block.

Description - optional

Describe the rule.



Virtual Private Gateways

Site-to-Site VPN  
Connections

Client VPN Endpoints

Transit Gateways

Transit Gateways

Transit Gateway Route  
Tables

Traffic Mirroring

Mirror Sessions

Mirror Targets

Mirror Filters

VPC &gt; Traffic mirror sessions

## Traffic mirror sessions



Actions ▾

Create traffic mirror session



1

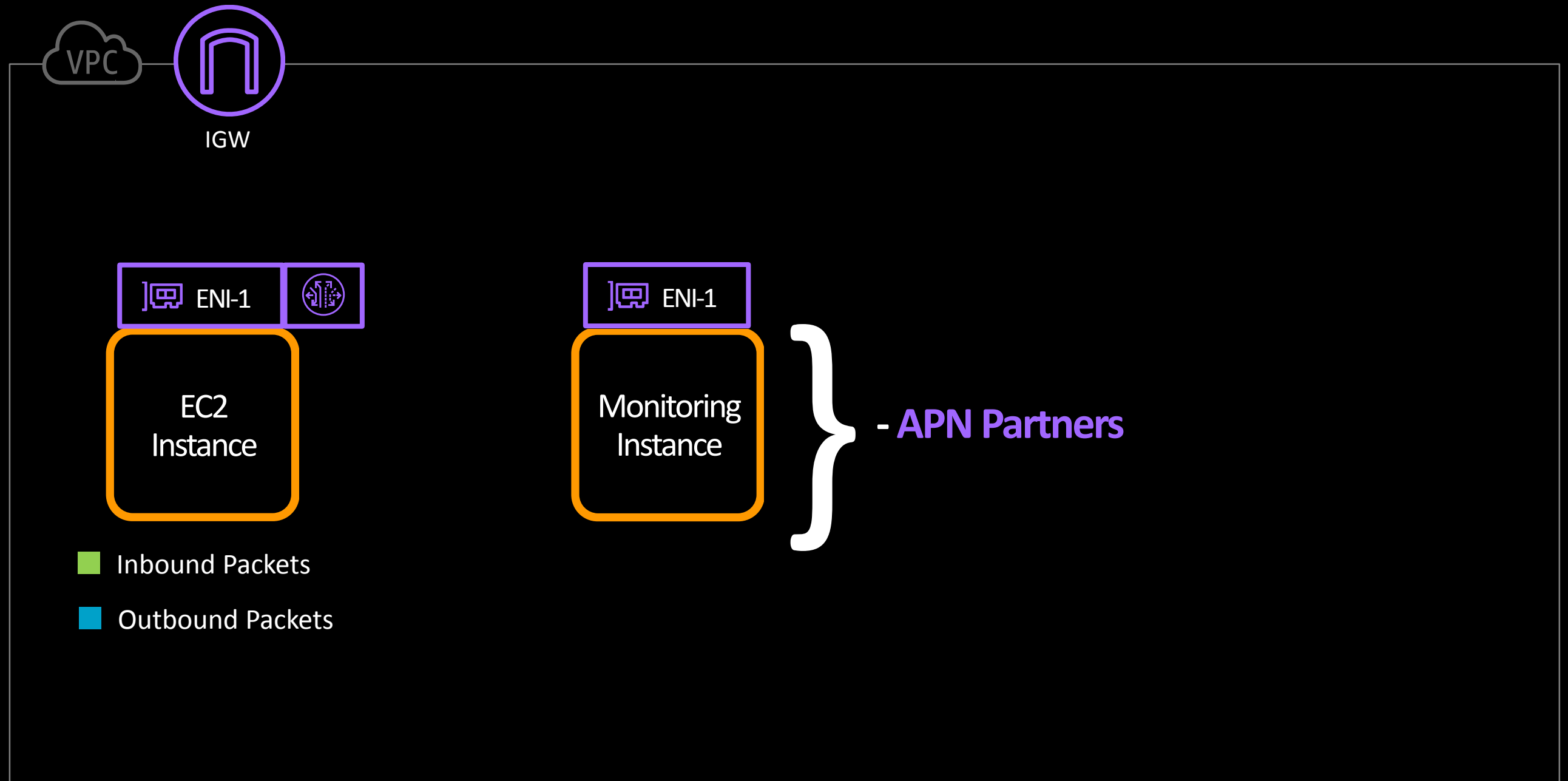


Name	Session ID	Description	Source	Target	Session number	Filter	Owner
traffic-mirroring-session	tms-033093c9c3c74cac8	traffic-mirroring-session	eni-058fb2a77a6501061	tmt-0cd45c2defe98a55b	1	tmf-04811c2d05c564045	450545058648

traffic-mirroring-session tms-033093c9c3c74cac8 traffic-mirroring-session eni-058fb2a77a6501061 tmt-0cd45c2defe98a55b 1 tmf-04811c2d05c564045 450545058648

What do you actually *do* with the packets?

# What do you actually *do* with the packets?



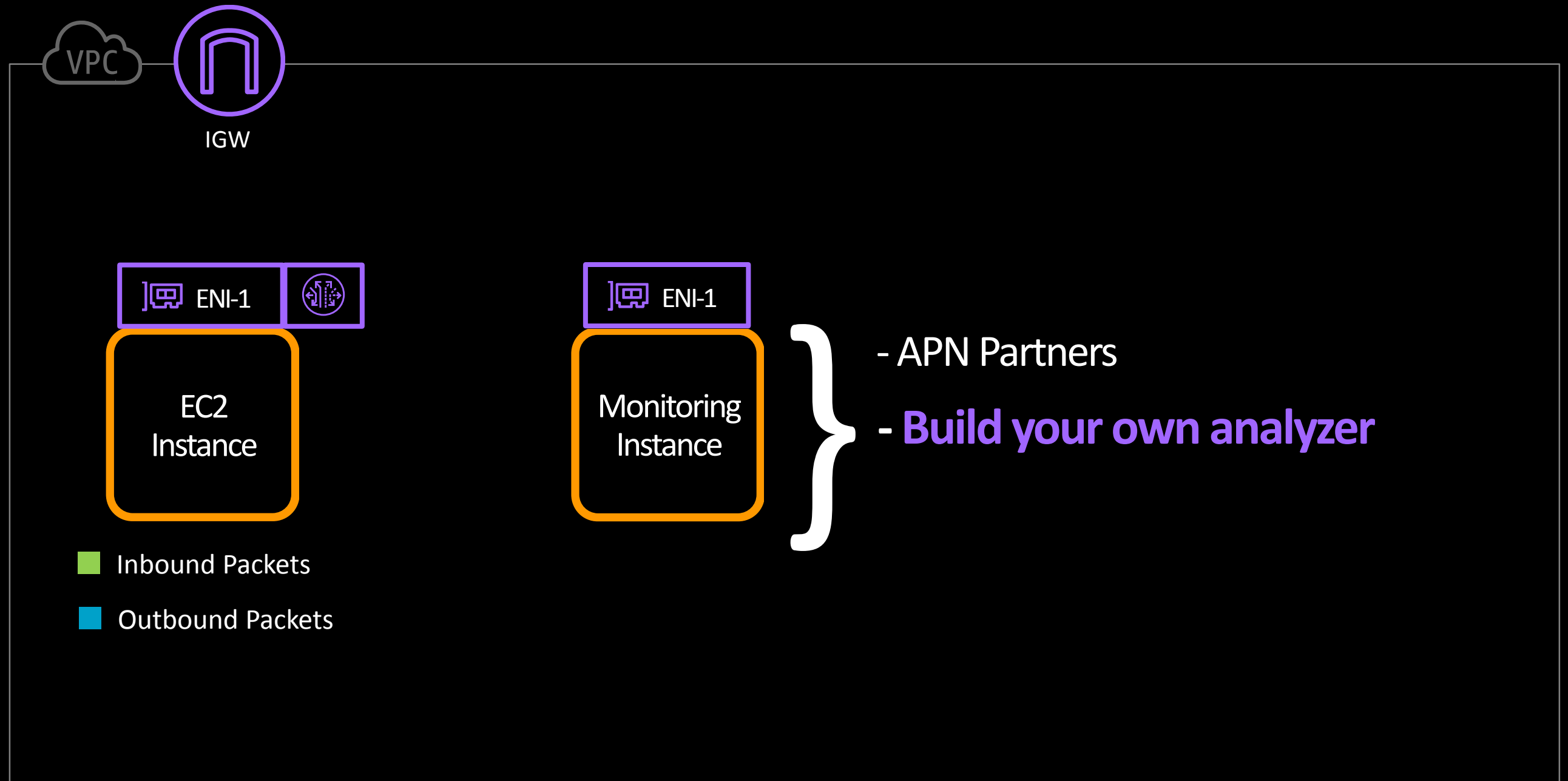




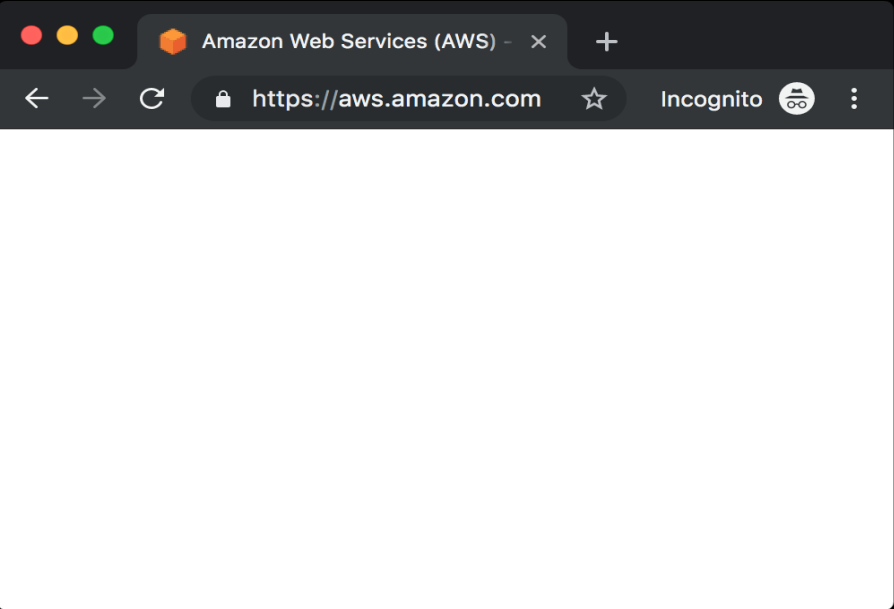
BLUEHEXAGON



# What do you actually *do* with the packets?

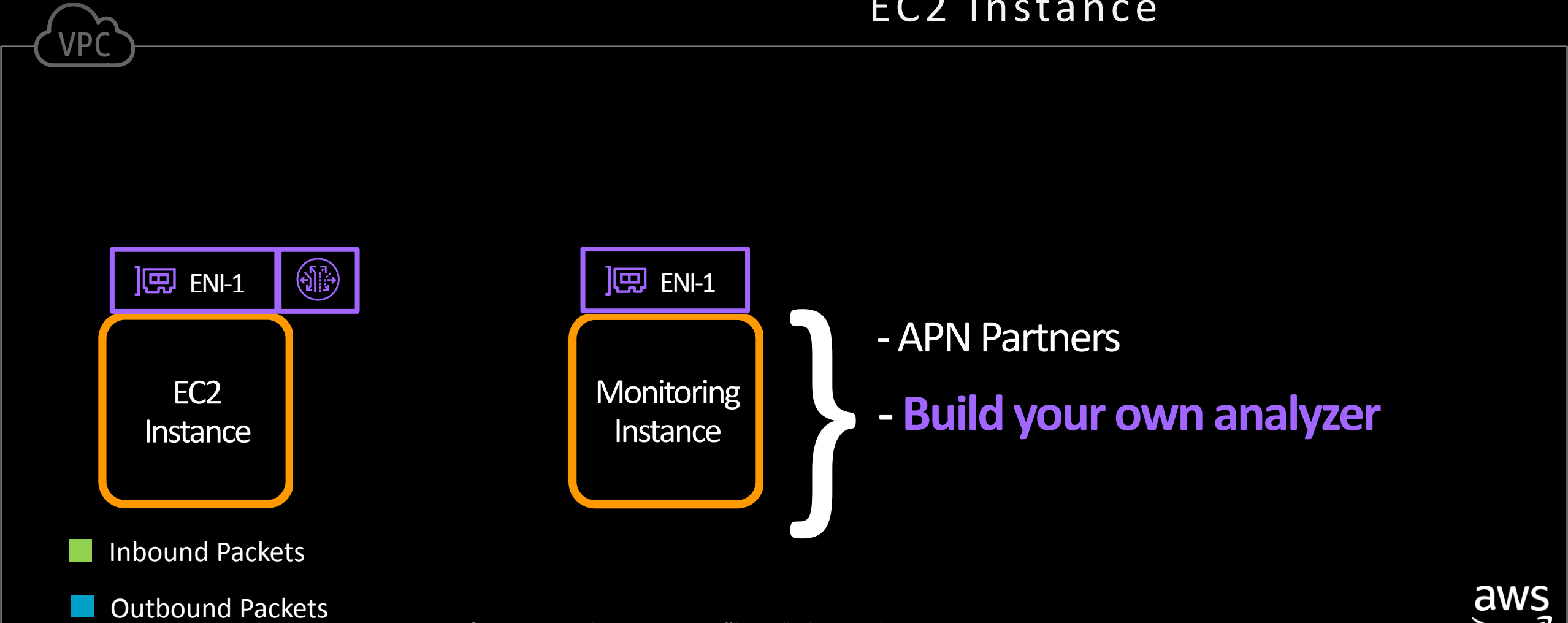


# What do you actually *do* with the packets?



Make an HTTP request to `http://3.2.5.4:8080`

Capture **HTTP Requests** both in/out of an EC2 Instance





Let's build the analyzer

[#BuildOnAWS][ ~ ] \$

[#BuildOnAWS][ ~ ] \$ vi dyi\_traffic\_mirroring.go

```
1 package main
2 import (
3     "fmt"
4     "github.com/google/gopacket"
5     "github.com/google/gopacket/layers"
6     "github.com/google/gopacket/pcap"
7     "strings"
8 )
9
10 func main() {
11     // Agent code ...
12 }
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
```

"fmt" allows you to print messages to the screen

"gopacket" provides packet decoding for the Go language

"layers" provides decoding layers for many common protocols

"strings" is a helper library to deal with strings

"pcap" allows you to read packets off the wire or from PCAP files

This is where we will write our code to capture packets that were mirrored to this server

What are we doing here?

Importing libraries needed for the PCAP capture

Let's define the `analyzer` code

```
1 package main
2
3 import (
4     // imported packages ...
5 )
6
7 func main() {
8     // Bind to an EC2 Elastic Network Interface
9     handle, err := pcap.OpenLive("ens5", 9001, true, pcap.BlockForever)
10    if err != nil {
11        panic(err)
12    }
13    // Filter for UDP Packets
14    // VPC Traffic Mirroring sends mirrored traffic as encapsulated UDP packets
15    filter := "udp"
16    if err := handle.SetBPFFilter(filter); err != nil {
17        panic(err)
18    }
19    // Create a packet source from the ENI with an link type of Ethernet
20    packetSource := gopacket.NewPacketSource(handle, handle.LinkType())
21    // but wait, there's more ...
22 }
23
```

What are we doing here?

Starting a PCAP capture on an EC2 elastic network interface

Let's grab the mirrored packet

```
22 // Grab every packet in/out of the Elastic Network Interface (ENI)
23 for overlayPacket := range packetSource.Packets() {
24     // Check if VXLAN header is inside the packet
25     vxlanLayer := overlayPacket.Layer(layers.LayerTypeVXLAN)
26     if vxlanLayer != nil {
27         // Grab the VXLAN packet
28         vxlanPacket, _ := vxlanLayer.(*layers.VXLAN)
29         // Create a new packet with the mirrored Ethernet Frame that is inside the VXLAN packet
30         packet := gopacket.NewPacket(vxlanPacket.LayerPayload(), layers.LayerTypeEthernet, gopacket.Default)
31         // Print out the contents of the mirrored packet
32         fmt.Println(packet.Dump())
33     }
34 }
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
```

What are we doing here?

Grabbing the mirrored source Ethernet frame from an VXLAN IP packet

Let's build it and see what **output** we get



```

[#BuildOnAWS][ ~ ] $
[#BuildOnAWS][ ~ ] $ go build dyi_traffic_mirroring.go
[#BuildOnAWS][ ~ ] $ sudo ./dyi_traffic_mirroring
-- FULL PACKET DATA (66 bytes) -----
00000000  00 00 0c 07 ac 06 a4 5e 60 bc 60 0b 08 00 45 00  |.....^`.`...E.|
00000010  00 34 63 2d 40 00 80 06 c9 0c 0a 4e 23 29 9d f0  |.4c-@.....N#)..|
00000020  03 23 d5 12 01 bb a9 c7 19 16 cd dc cf 3d 80 10  |.#.....=..|
00000030  0f fe 25 d1 00 00 01 01 08 0a 1a 44 fa 8c 10 28  |..%......D...( |
00000040  16 a5                                             |..|

--- Layer 1 ---
Ethernet  {Contents=[..14..] Payload=[..52..] SrcMAC=aa:55:66:bc:10:0b DstMAC=00:00:09:01:bc:16 EthernetType=IPv4
Length=0}
00000000  00 00 0c 07 ac 06 a4 5e 60 bc 60 0b 08 00      |.....^`.`...|

--- Layer 2 ---
IPv4      {Contents=[..20..] Payload=[..32..] Version=4 IHL=5 TOS=0 Length=52 Id=25389 Flags=DF FragOffset=0 TTL=128
Protocol=TCP Checksum=51468 SrcIP=10.15.25.53 DstIP=1.2.3.4 Options=[] Padding=[]}
00000000  45 00 00 34 63 2d 40 00 80 06 c9 0c 0a 4e 23 29  |E..4c-@.....N#)|
00000010  9d f0 03 23                                     |...#|

--- Layer 3 ---
TCP       {Contents=[..32..] Payload=[] SrcPort=54546 DstPort=443(https) Seq=2848397590 Ack=3453800253 DataOffset=8
FIN=false SYN=false RST=false PSH=false ACK=true URG=false ECE=false CWR=false NS=false Window=4094 Checksum=9681 Urgent=0
Options=[TCPOption(NOP:), TCPOption(NOP:), TCPOption(Timestamps:440728204/271062693 0x1a44fa8c102816a5)] Padding=[]}
00000000  d5 12 01 bb a9 c7 19 16 cd dc cf 3d 80 10 0f fe  |.....=....|
00000010  25 d1 00 00 01 01 08 0a 1a 44 fa 8c 10 28 16 a5  |%......D...(..|

...

```

Let's capture HTTP requests

```
22 // Grab every packet in/out of the Elastic Network Interface (ENI)
23 for overlayPacket := range packetSource.Packets() {
24     // Check if VXLAN header is inside the packet
25     vxlanLayer := overlayPacket.Layer(layers.LayerTypeVXLAN)
26     if vxlanLayer != nil {
27         // Grab the VXLAN packet
28         vxlanPacket, _ := vxlanLayer.(*layers.VXLAN)
29         // Create a new packet with the mirrored Ethernet Frame that is inside the VXLAN packet
30         packet := gopacket.NewPacket(vxlanPacket.LayerPayload(), layers.LayerTypeEthernet, gopacket.Default)
31         // Check if contents in the Application Layer exists in the mirrored Packet
32         applicationLayer := packet.ApplicationLayer()
33         if applicationLayer != nil {
34             // Check if the Application Payload contains HTTP requests
35             if strings.Contains(string(applicationLayer.Payload()), "HTTP") {
36                 // Print out the SRC IP and DEST IP
37                 netFlow := packet.NetworkLayer().NetworkFlow()
38                 src, dst := netFlow.Endpoints()
39                 fmt.Printf("[SRC HOST IP: %s] [DEST HOST IP: %s]\n", src, dst)
40                 // Print out the HTTP Request
41                 fmt.Printf("%s\n", applicationLayer.Payload())
42             }
43         }
44     }
45 }
```

What are we doing here?

Grabbing the HTTP request  
from the application payload

Let's build it and see what **output** we get

## Traffic Mirroring Destination

```
1. AWS (bash)
[#BuildOnAWS][ ~ ] $ go build dyi_traffic_mirroring.go
[#BuildOnAWS][ ~ ] $ sudo ./dyi_traffic_mirroring
[SRC HOST IP: 5.4.3.2]
[DEST HOST IP: 10.0.0.46]
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 3.2.5.4:8080
User-Agent: curl/7.54.0
Accept: */*

[SRC HOST IP: 10.0.0.46]
[DEST HOST IP: 5.4.3.2]
HTTP/1.0 200 OK

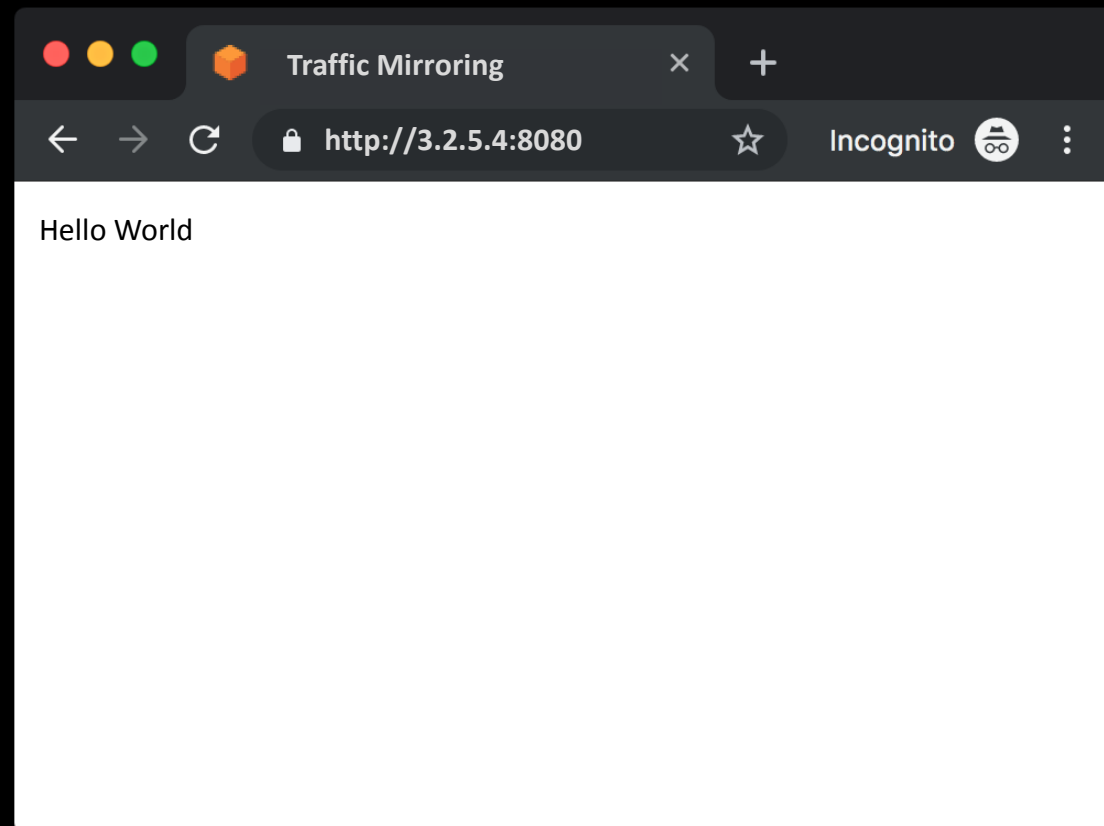
[SRC HOST IP: 10.0.0.46]
[DEST HOST IP: 5.4.3.2]
Server: SimpleHTTP/0.6 Python/2.7.12
Date: Tues, 25 Jun 2019 01:37:11 GMT
Content-type: text/html
Content-Length: 76
Last-Modified: Wed, 19 Jun 2019 00:10:07 GMT

<html>
  <head><title>Traffic Mirroring</title></head>
  <body><p>Hello World</p></body>
</html>
```

## Traffic Mirroring Source

```
1. AWS (bash)
[#BuildOnAWS][ ~ ] $ python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8080
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8080
5.4.3.2 - - [21/Jun/2019 20:31:32] "GET /index.html
HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

## Client Accessing The Web Server

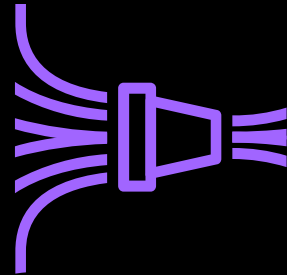


# Done! Now what can I do from here?

## Send the captured traffic to...



Amazon S3

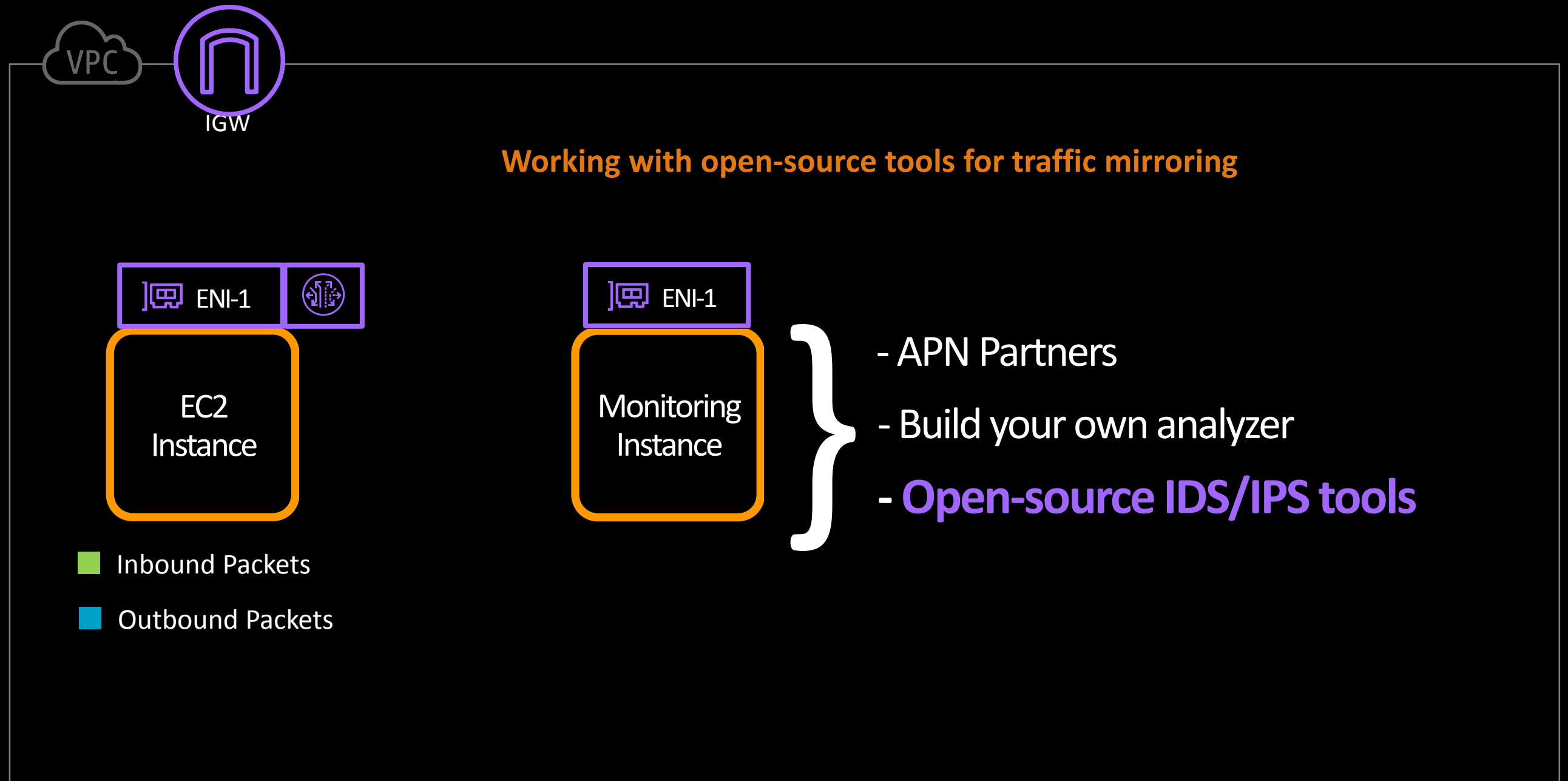


Amazon Kinesis



Amazon CloudWatch

# What do you actually *do* with the packets?





English

Sign In to the Console

## Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

Traffic Mirroring



Documentation - This Guide

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# Working with Open-Source Tools for Traffic Mirroring

You can use open-source tools to monitor network traffic from Amazon EC2 instances. The following tools work with Traffic Mirroring:

- **Zeek** — For more information, see the [Zeek Network Monitor Security website](#).
- **Suricata** — For more information see the [Suricata website](#).

These open-source tools support VXLAN decapsulation, and they can be used at scale to monitor VPC traffic. For information about how Zeek handles VXLAN support and to download the code, see [Zeek vxlan](#) on the GitHub website. For information about how Suricata handles VXLAN support and to download the code, see [Suricata vxlan](#) on the GitHub website.

The following example uses the Suricata open-source tool. You can follow similar steps for Zeek.



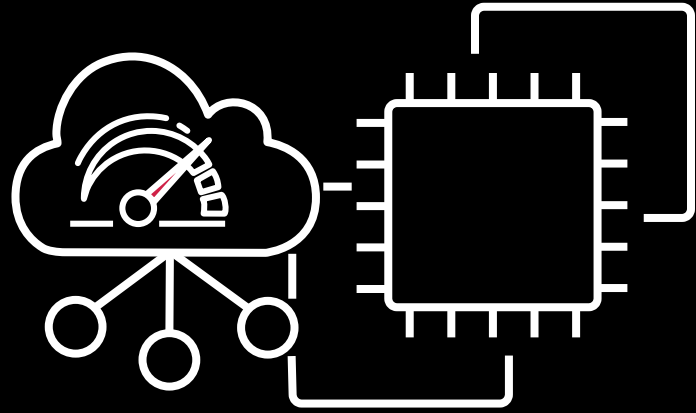


# Working with Open-Source Tools for Traffic Mirroring

<https://amzn.to/2J6F07r>



Any other considerations?



# VPC Traffic Mirroring

## Other Considerations

- 
- 1.** Mirrored traffic is not subject to the egress security group
  - 2.** Flow Logs do not capture mirrored traffic
  - 3.** Packets will be mirrored only if they pass the inbound security group or ACL

# How Customers are using Traffic Mirroring



# New opportunities

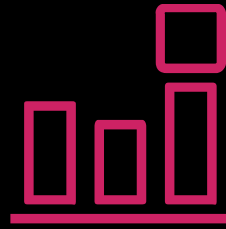
---

- Continuous monitoring for sensitive workloads
  - Deep and quick visibility for acquisitions
  - On-demand access for incident responders



Amazon GuardDuty

1. GuardDuty alert fires



Amazon CloudWatch Events

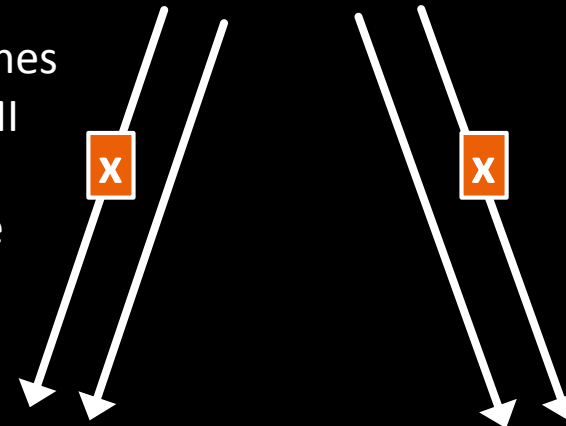
2. Alert is sent to Lambda



AWS Lambda

3. Lambda matches the alert and identifies the instance/ENI that needs monitoring

4. Lambda launches monitoring AMI



5. Lambda enables VPC Traffic Mirroring on instance

9. Lambda can terminate the mirroring instance

10. Lambda can terminate the mirroring session

8. Athena inspects logs

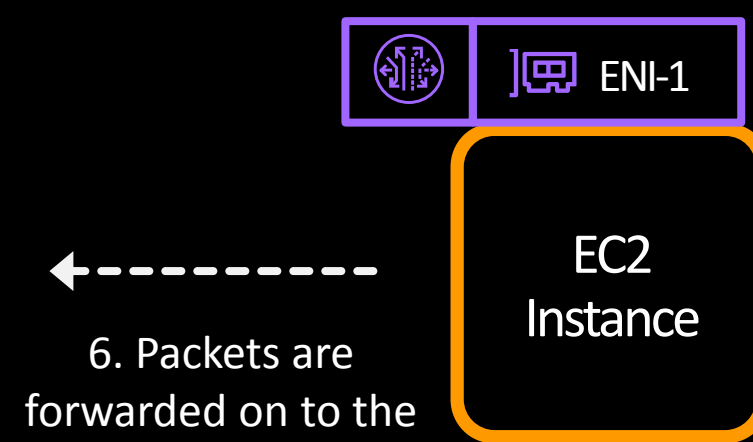
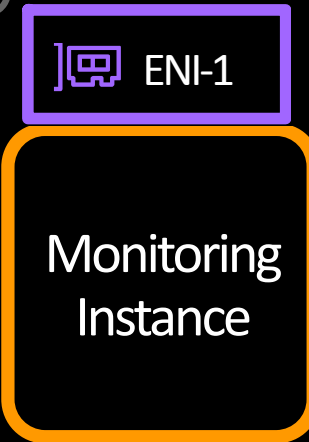


Amazon Athena



Amazon S3

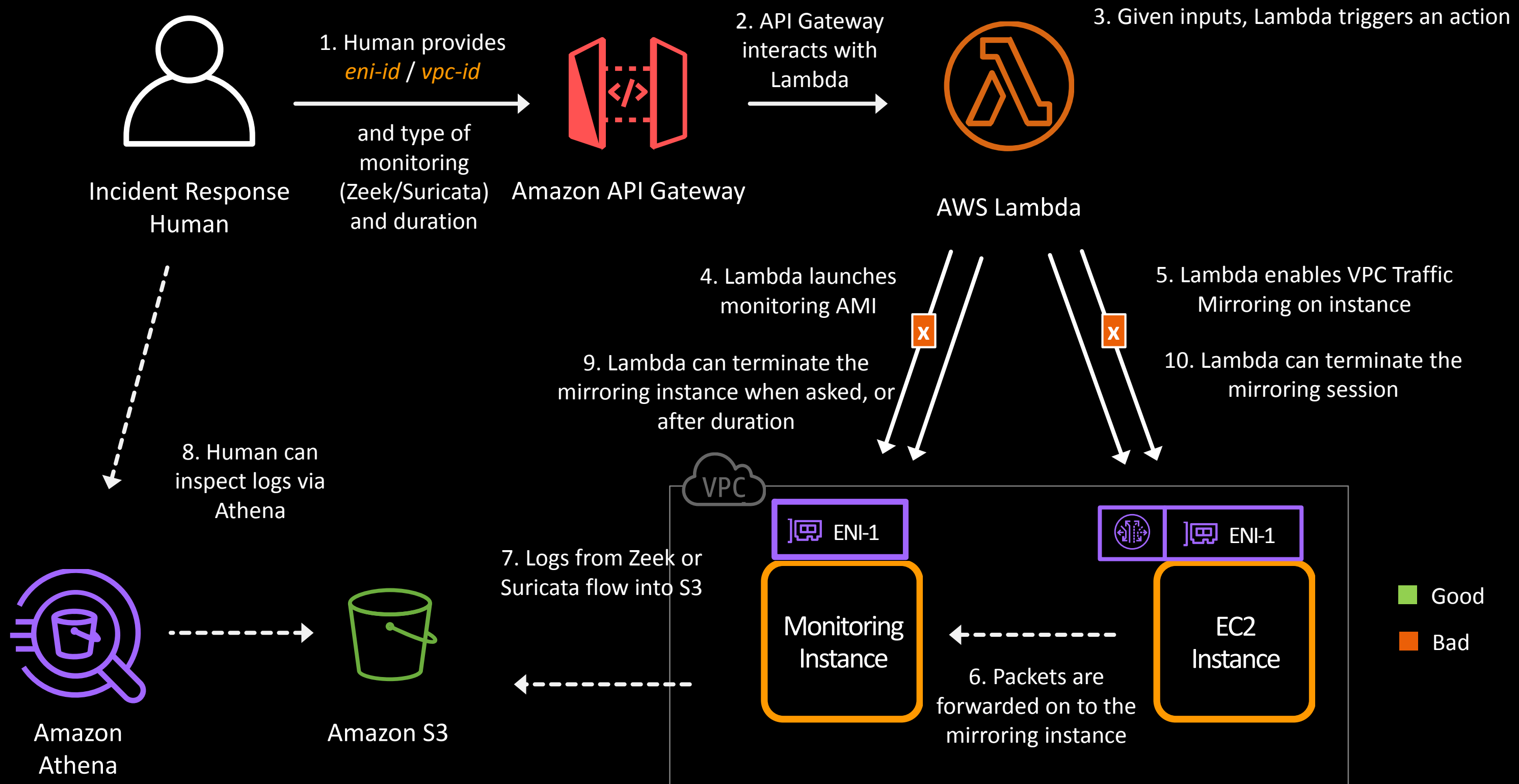
7. Logs from Zeek or Suricata flow into S3



6. Packets are forwarded on to the mirroring instance

■ Good  
■ Bad







1. When a new instance is created  
 A CloudTrail event is created



2. Lambda looks at the CloudTrail event and identifies the *eni-id*

**Note:** Behind the NLB, there are monitoring hosts running Zeek or Suricata and logging to S3 which can scale as needed

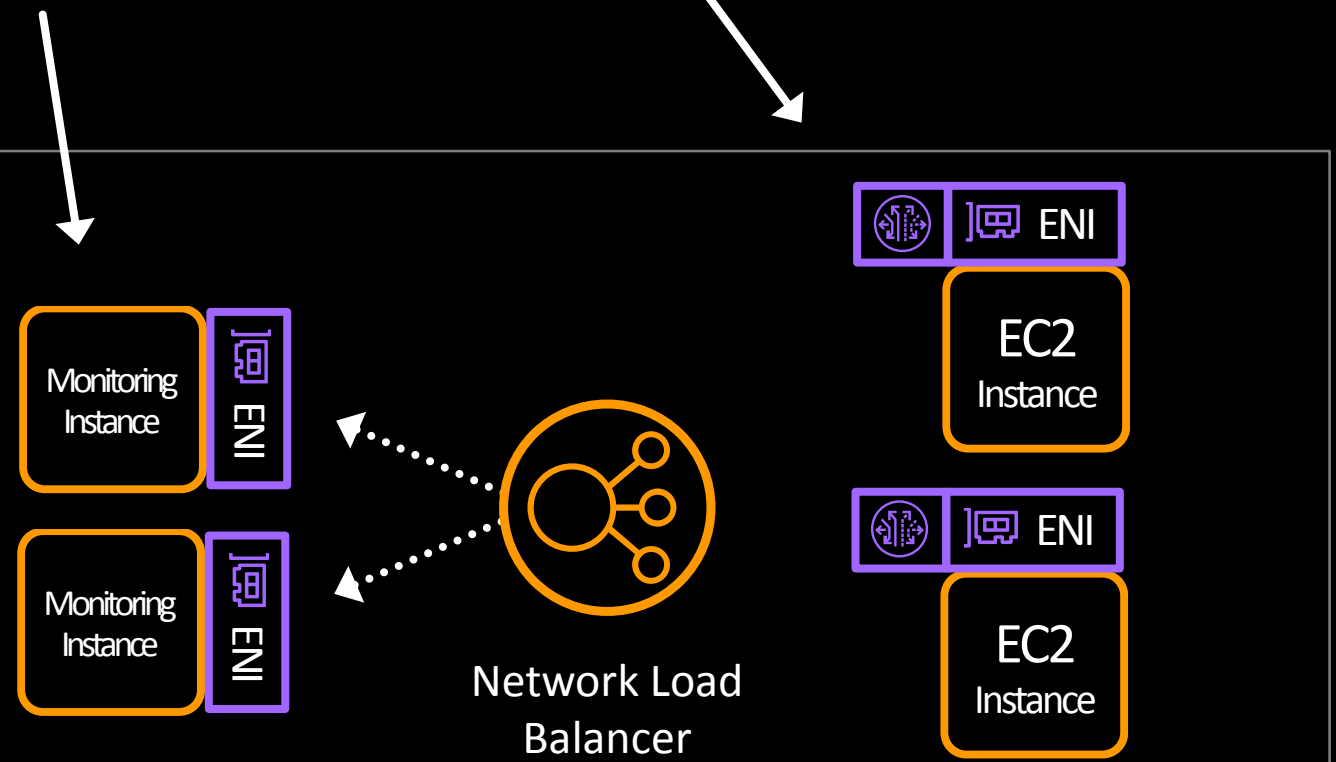
5. A mirror mapping is created, with a *filter*, so any internal (east/west) traffic is filtered out



Athena inspects logs



7. Logs from Zeek or Suricata flow into S3





# Thank you!

Anoop Dawani

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