

Implementation Guide

Firewall Automation for Network Traffic on AWS



Firewall Automation for Network Traffic on AWS: Implementation Guide

Copyright © 2024 Amazon Web Services, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Amazon's trademarks and trade dress may not be used in connection with any product or service that is not Amazon's, in any manner that is likely to cause confusion among customers, or in any manner that disparages or discredits Amazon. All other trademarks not owned by Amazon are the property of their respective owners, who may or may not be affiliated with, connected to, or sponsored by Amazon.

Table of Contents

Solution overview	1
Architecture overview	3
Architecture diagram	3
Architecture details	5
AWS Network Firewall configuration	5
Using this solution with AWS Transit Gateway	5
Amazon CloudWatch	6
Amazon Simple Storage Service	6
AWS services in this solution	6
Plan your deployment	8
Cost	8
Sample cost table	8
Security	9
IAM roles	9
AWS Key Management Service	9
Supported AWS Regions	10
Quotas	10
Quotas for AWS services in this solution	10
AWS Network Firewall quotas	10
Amazon VPC quotas	11
CodePipeline and CodeBuild quotas	11
AWS CloudFormation quotas	11
Deploy the solution	12
Deployment process overview	12
AWS CloudFormation template	13
Step 1: Launch the stack	13
Step 2. Modify the Network Firewall, firewall policies, and rule groups	19
Update the solution	20
Update the Network Firewall log destination	21
Troubleshooting	22
Problem: Missing Network Firewall resources	22
Resolution	22
Problem: Failed CodePipeline stage	22
Resolution	22

Uninstall the solution	23
Using the AWS Management Console	23
Using AWS Command Line Interface	23
Manually uninstalling resources	23
Developer guide	25
Source code	25
Configuring resources for Network Firewall	25
CodeBuild validation stage	26
Reference	30
Anonymized data collection	30
Contributors	31
Revisions	32
Notices	33

Automate the process of provisioning a centralized AWS Network Firewall to inspect traffic between your Amazon VPCs

Publication date: *February 2021* ([last update](#): *November 2023*)

Firewall Automation for Network Traffic on AWS configures the Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources needed to filter network traffic. With this solution, you can inspect hundreds or thousands of [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud](#) (Amazon VPC) environments and accounts in one place. This solution saves you time by automating the process of provisioning a centralized [AWS Network Firewall](#) to inspect traffic between VPCs. You can also centrally configure and manage your firewall, firewall policies, and rule groups.

This solution uses Network Firewall to provide granular visibility and control of your network traffic. This allows you to accomplish network segmentation, egress domain filtering, and intrusion prevention through event-driven logging. You can use Network Firewall to filter network traffic at the perimeter of your VPCs. Network Firewall automatically scales with network traffic to provide high availability protections without the need to set up or maintain the underlying infrastructure. This solution also helps you collaborate and manage the changes to the Network Firewall configuration by using a [GitOps workflow](#).

This implementation guide provides an overview of the Firewall Automation for Network Traffic on AWS solution, its reference architecture and components, considerations for planning the deployment, and configuration steps for deploying the solution to the AWS Cloud.

The intended audience for using this solution's features and capabilities in their environment includes solution architects, DevOps engineers, security engineers, and cloud professionals.

Use this navigation table to quickly find answers to these questions:

If you want to . . .	Read . . .
Know the cost for running this solution. The estimated cost for running this solution in the US East (N. Virginia) Region is USD \$620.55 per month for AWS resources.	Cost

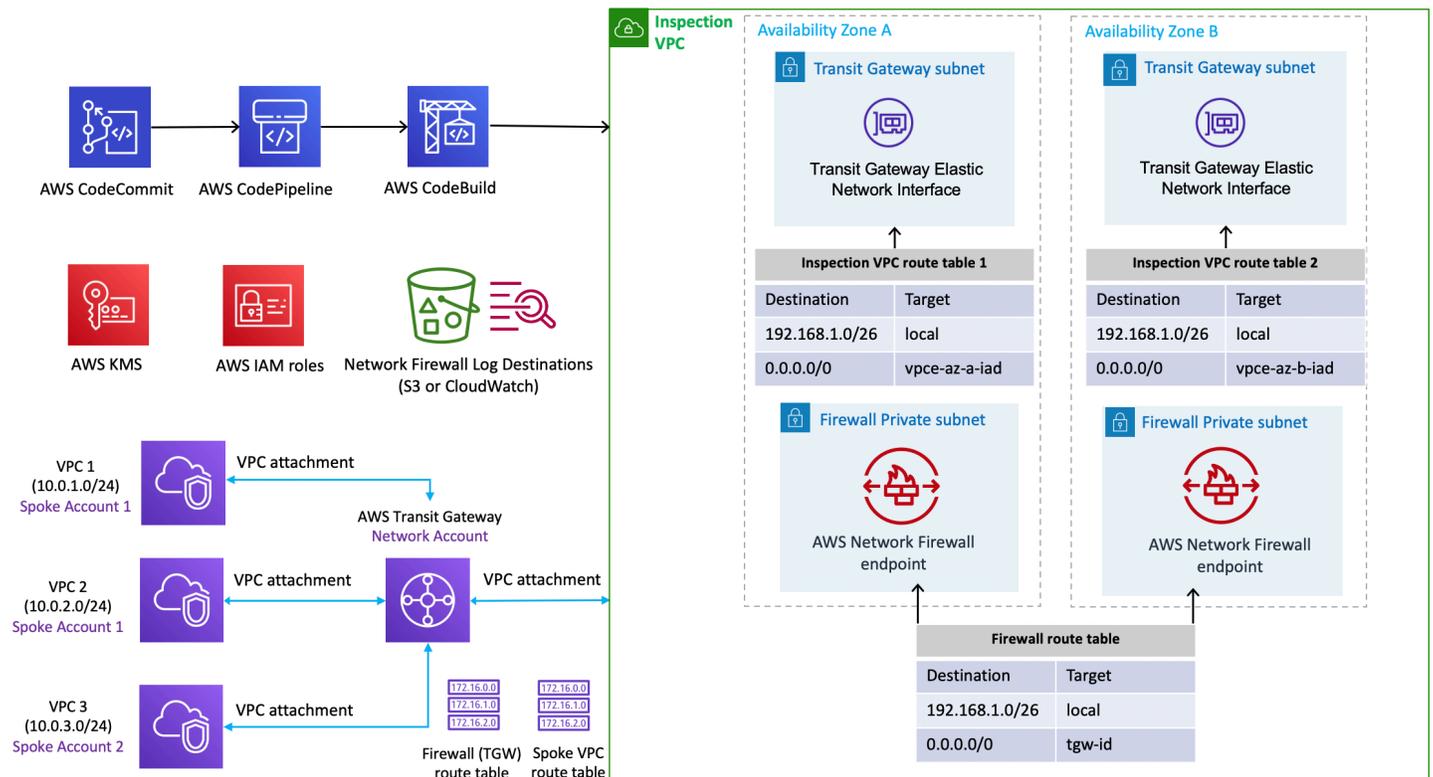
If you want to . . .	Read . . .
Understand the security considerations for this solution.	Security
Know how to plan for quotas for this solution.	Quotas
Know which AWS Regions support this solution.	Supported AWS Regions
View or download the AWS CloudFormation template included in this solution to automatically deploy the infrastructure resources (the "stack") for this solution.	AWS CloudFormation template

Architecture overview

This section provides a reference implementation architecture diagram for the components deployed with this solution.

Architecture diagram

Deploying this solution with the default parameters deploys the following components in your AWS account.



Firewall Automation for Network Traffic on AWS architecture on AWS

Note

[AWS CloudFormation](#) resources are created from [AWS Cloud Development Kit \(AWS CDK\)](#) (AWS CDK) constructs.

The high-level process flow for the solution components deployed with the CloudFormation template is as follows:

1. The CloudFormation template deploys an [inspection VPC](#) with four subnets in randomly-selected Availability Zones in the Region where the solution is deployed.
 - a. The solution uses two of the subnets to create [AWS Transit Gateway](#) attachments for your VPCs if you provide an existing transit gateway ID.
 - b. The solution uses the other two subnets to create [AWS Network Firewall](#) endpoints in two randomly-selected Availability Zones in the Region where the solution is deployed.
2. The CloudFormation template creates a new [AWS CodeCommit](#) repository and a default network firewall configuration that allows all traffic. This initiates [AWS CodePipeline](#) to run the following stages:

Note

The template also includes a set of examples to help you create new rule groups. You can modify the configuration package in the CodeCommit repository.

- a. **Validation stage** – The solution validates the Network Firewall configuration by using Network Firewall application programming interfaces (APIs) with dry run mode enabled. This allows the user to find unexpected issues before attempting an actual change. This stage also checks whether all the referenced files in the configuration exist in the JSON file structure.
 - b. **Deployment stage** – The solution creates a new [firewall](#), [firewall policy](#), and [rule groups](#). If any of the resources already exist, the solution updates the resources. This stage also helps with detecting any changes and remediates by applying the latest configuration from the CodeCommit repository. The rule group changes roll back to the original state if one of the rule group changes fails. The appliance mode activates for the Transit Gateway to [Amazon VPC](#) attachment to avoid asymmetric traffic. For more information, refer to [Appliance in a shared services VPC](#).
3. The solution creates Amazon VPC route tables for each Availability Zone. The default route destination target for each is the Amazon VPC endpoint for Network Firewall.
 4. The solution creates a shared route table with firewall subnets. The default route destination target is the transit gateway ID. This route is only created if the transit gateway ID is provided in the CloudFormation input parameters.

Architecture details

This section describes the components and AWS services that make up this solution and the architecture details on how these components work together.

AWS Network Firewall configuration

This solution deploys with a default network firewall policy, which doesn't disrupt your existing network. This allows you to design and deploy custom network firewall policies, as well as stateful and stateless rule groups. This also includes existing [Suricata](#) stateful rules. For more information about Suricata, refer to the [Working with stateful rule groups in AWS Network Firewall](#) in the *AWS Network Firewall Developer Guide*.

Note

You can also use Firewall Manager to centrally configure and manage firewall rules for this solution.

Using this solution with AWS Transit Gateway

Note

To create transit gateways and manage VPCs and peering attachments, we recommend using the [Network Orchestration for AWS Transit Gateway](#) solution. You can use both solutions for the same transit gateway resource.

With an existing transit gateway

This solution works with your existing transit gateway to create a VPC transit gateway attachment if you provide the transit gateway ID. The solution also creates association and propagation to the existing transit gateway route tables if you provide the route table ID and transit gateway ID. For details, refer to [Step 1: Launch the stack](#).

Without an existing transit gateway

You can deploy this solution without a transit gateway to test it before making any network changes. If you don't provide a transit gateway ID, this solution won't create the transit gateway to VPC attachment. This ensures that your network engineers can customize the Network Firewall configuration and update the firewall policies before making network changes.

Amazon CloudWatch

If you select `CloudWatchLogs` for the **Select the type of log destination for the Network Firewall** parameter when you [launch the stack](#), this solution creates a log group for your logs. Your alert and flow logs collect log records and consolidate them into log files. For more information, refer to the [AWS Network Firewall Developer Guide](#).

Amazon Simple Storage Service

The solution creates the following [Amazon Simple Storage Service](#) (Amazon S3) buckets:

- **Source code bucket** – This bucket hosts versions of the source code used by the [AWS CodeBuild](#) stage to validate and deploy Network Firewall resources and update related resources.
- **CodePipeline artifacts bucket** – This bucket stores input and output artifacts created by the CodePipeline stages. CodePipeline zips and transfers the files for input or output artifacts as appropriate for the action type in the stage.
- **(Optional) Network Firewall log destination bucket** – This bucket stores the solution's logs. This S3 bucket is only created if you select Amazon S3 for the **Select the type of log destination for the Network Firewall** parameter when you [launch the stack](#).

AWS services in this solution

AWS service	Description
AWS CodeBuild	Core. CodeBuild validates the configuration files (firewall, firewall policy, and rule group) and checks if the JSON format is valid.
AWS CodeCommit	Core. This solution creates a CodeCommit repository with the default configuration and examples.

AWS service	Description
AWS CodePipeline	Core. CodePipeline validates, tests, and implements changes based on updates to the configuration package in the CodeCommit repository.
AWS Network Firewall	Core. This solution automates the process of provisioning a centralized Network Firewall to inspect traffic between VPCs.
Amazon VPC	Core. This solution creates an inspection VPC with four subnets to support Transit Gateway attachments and Network Firewall endpoints.
Amazon S3	Supporting. This solution creates S3 buckets for source code, artifacts, and logs.
AWS Systems Manager	Supporting. Provides application-level resource monitoring and visualization of resource operations and cost data.
AWS Transit Gateway	Optional. This solution creates Transit Gateway attachments for your VPCs if you provide an existing transit gateway ID.

Plan your deployment

This section describes the [cost](#), [security](#), [Regions](#), and other considerations prior to deploying the solution.

Cost

You are responsible for the cost of the AWS services used while running this solution. As of this revision, the cost for running this solution with the default settings in the US East (N. Virginia) Region is approximately **\$620.55 per month**. These costs are for the resources shown in the [Sample cost table](#).

We recommend creating a [budget](#) through [AWS Cost Explorer](#) to help manage costs. Prices are subject to change. For full details, see the pricing webpage for each [AWS service used in this solution](#).

Sample cost table

The following table provides a sample cost breakdown for deploying this solution with the default parameters in the US East (N. Virginia) Region for one month.

AWS service	Dimensions	Total cost (per month) [USD]
AWS Network Firewall (endpoint)	2 endpoints/24 hours (\$0.395/endpoint/hour)	\$568.80
AWS Network Firewall (data processed)	5 GB (\$0.65/GB)	\$9.75
AWS Transit Gateway (VPC attachment)	24 hours (\$0.05/hour)	\$36.00
AWS Transit Gateway (data processed)	10 GB (\$0.02/GB)	\$6.00
Amazon CodePipeline		Depends on number of CodePipeline executions

AWS service	Dimensions	Total cost (per month) [USD]
Amazon CodeBuild		Depends on number of CodePipeline executions
Amazon CodeCommit		Depends on number of CodePipeline executions
Amazon S3		Depends on number of CodePipeline executions and Network Firewall log activity
	Total	\$620.55

Security

When you build systems on AWS infrastructure, security responsibilities are shared between you and AWS. This [shared responsibility model](#) reduces your operational burden because AWS operates, manages, and controls the components including the host operating system, the virtualization layer, and the physical security of the facilities in which the services operate. For more information about AWS security, visit [AWS Cloud Security](#).

IAM roles

[AWS Identity and Access Management](#) (IAM) roles allow customers to assign granular access policies and permissions to services and users on the AWS Cloud.

AWS Key Management Service

This solution creates two [AWS Key Management Service](#) (AWS KMS) encryption keys:

- One of the keys is used to encrypt objects in the S3 artifact and source code buckets, and CodeBuild projects.
- The second key is used to encrypt the Network Firewall log destinations, which depends on whether you select Amazon CloudWatch or Amazon S3 bucket for the **Select the type of log destination for the Network Firewall** parameter.

By default, only IAM roles provisioned by this solution have permission to perform encrypt or decrypt operations with this key. Automatic key rotation is enabled by default.

Supported AWS Regions

This solution uses Network Firewall, which is not currently available in all AWS Regions. You must launch this solution in an AWS Region where AWS Network Firewall is available. For the most current availability of AWS services by Region, see the [AWS Regional Services List](#).

Note

You can deploy this solution multiple times in the same Region to allow users to set up a new network firewall and related resources for an existing transit gateway.

Quotas

Service quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations for your AWS account.

Quotas for AWS services in this solution

Make sure you have sufficient quota for each of the [services implemented in this solution](#). For more information, see [AWS service quotas](#).

Use the following links to go to the page for that service. To view the service quotas for all AWS services in the documentation without switching pages, view the information in the [Service endpoints and quotas](#) page in the PDF instead.

AWS Network Firewall quotas

Your AWS account has Network Firewall quotas that you should be aware of when using this solution, including a maximum number of firewalls, firewall policies, and rule groups. By understanding these quotas, you can avoid limitation errors that would prevent you from deploying and using this solution successfully. For more information, see [AWS Network Firewall quotas](#) in the *AWS Network Firewall Developer Guide*.

Amazon VPC quotas

Your AWS account has Amazon VPC quotas that you should be aware of when using this solution, including a maximum number of VPCs per Region, subnets per VPC, and network access control lists (ACLs) per VPC. By understanding these quotas, you can avoid limitation errors that would prevent you from deploying and using this solution successfully. For more information, see [Amazon VPC quotas](#) in the *AWS Network Firewall Developer Guide*.

CodePipeline and CodeBuild quotas

Your AWS account has CodePipeline and CodeBuild quotas that you should be aware of when using this solution, including timeouts and concurrent requests. By understanding these quotas, you can avoid limitation errors that would prevent you from deploying and using this solution successfully. For more information, see [Quotas in AWS CodePipeline](#) in the *AWS CodePipeline User Guide* and [Quotas for AWS CodeBuild](#) in the *AWS CodeBuild User Guide*.

AWS CloudFormation quotas

Your AWS account has AWS CloudFormation quotas that you should be aware of when [launching the stack](#) in this solution. By understanding these quotas, you can avoid limitation errors that would prevent you from deploying this solution successfully. For more information, see [AWS CloudFormation quotas](#) in the *AWS CloudFormation User Guide*.

Deploy the solution

This solution uses [CloudFormation templates and stacks](#) to automate its deployment. The CloudFormation template specifies the AWS resources included in this solution and their properties. The CloudFormation stack provisions the resources that are described in the template.

Deployment process overview

Follow the step-by-step instructions in this section to configure and deploy the solution into your account.

Before you launch the solution, review the [cost](#), [architecture](#), [network security](#), and other considerations discussed earlier in this guide.

Time to deploy: Approximately 7–10 minutes

[Step 1: Launch the stack](#)

- Launch the CloudFormation template into your AWS account.
- Enter values for required parameters.
- Review the other template parameters, and adjust if necessary.

[Step 2: Modify AWS Network Firewall, firewall policies, rule groups](#)

- After the stack is successfully created, CloudFormation initiates CodePipeline.
- Modify the network firewall, firewall policies, and rule group. For details, refer to [Configuring resources for Network Firewall](#).

Important

This solution includes an option to send anonymized operational metrics to AWS. We use this data to better understand how customers use this solution and related services and products. AWS owns the data gathered through this survey. Data collection is subject to the [AWS Privacy Notice](#).

To opt out of this feature, download the template, modify the AWS CloudFormation mapping section, and then use the AWS CloudFormation console to upload your updated

template and deploy the solution. For more information, see the [Anonymized data collection](#) section of this guide.

AWS CloudFormation template

You can download the CloudFormation template for this solution before deploying it.

[View template](#)

firewall-automation-for-network-traffic-on-aws.template – Use this template to launch the solution and all associated components. The default configuration deploys the core and supporting services found in the [AWS services in this solution](#) section, but you can customize the template to meet your specific needs.

This AWS CloudFormation template deploys the solution in the AWS Cloud.

Note

- AWS CloudFormation resources are created from AWS CDK constructs.
- If you have previously deployed this solution, see [Update the solution](#) for update instructions.

Step 1: Launch the stack

Follow the step-by-step instructions in this section to configure and deploy the solution into your account.

Time to deploy: Approximately 7–10 minutes.

1.

[Launch solution](#)

in to the [AWS Management Console](#) and select the button to launch the `aws-firewall-automation-for-network-traffic-on-aws.template` CloudFormation template.

Sign

- The template launches in the US East (N. Virginia) Region by default. To launch the solution in a different AWS Region, use the Region selector in the console navigation bar.

Note

This solution uses Network Firewall, which is not currently available in all AWS Regions. You must launch this solution in an AWS Region where AWS Network Firewall is available. For the most current availability of AWS services by Region, see the [AWS Regional Services List](#).

You can deploy this solution multiple times in the same Region to allow users to set up a new network firewall and related resources for an existing transit gateway.

- On the **Create stack** page, verify that the correct template URL is in the **Amazon S3 URL** text box and choose **Next**.
- On the **Specify stack details** page, assign a name to your solution stack. For information about naming character limitations, see [IAM and AWS STS quotas, name requirements, and character limits](#) in the *AWS Identity and Access Management User Guide*.
- Under **Parameters**, review the parameters for this solution template and modify them as necessary. This solution uses the following default values.

Parameter	Default	Description
VPC configuration		
Provide the CIDR bock for the inspection VPC	192.168.1.0/26	CIDR block for VPC. Must be /26 or larger CIDR block.
Transit Gateway configuration		
Provide the existing AWS Transit Gateway ID you wish to attach to the Inspection VPC	<i>Optional input</i>	The existing transit gateway ID in the current Region. Example: tgw-a1b2c3d4e5
		<div data-bbox="1101 1738 1235 1776" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3> Note</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="1148 1793 1485 1879" data-label="Text"> <p>If the transit gateway ID is removed or</p> </div>

Parameter	Default	Description
		<p>updated and the stack is updated, the transit gateway attachment won't be deleted in the account. You must delete the transit gateway attachment manually.</p>
<p>Provide the AWS Transit Gateway Route Table to be associated with the Inspection VPC TGW Attachment</p>	<p><i>Optional input</i></p>	<p>The existing transit gateway route table ID. Example: Firewall Route Table. Example: tgw-rtb-0a1b2c3d</p> <div data-bbox="1081 978 1507 1625" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px;"> <p>Note</p> <p>If the transit gateway route table ID is removed and the stack is updated, the transit gateway attachment is not deleted in the account. You must delete the transit gateway attachment manually.</p> </div>

Parameter	Default	Description
Provide the AWS Transit Gateway Route Table to receive 0.0.0.0/0 route to the Inspection VPC TGW Attachment	<i>Optional input</i>	<p>The existing transit gateway route table ID for propagation. Example: Spoke VPC Route Table. Example: tgw-rtb-183ae12f</p> <div data-bbox="1081 495 1507 1335" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px;"><p>Note</p><p>If the transit gateway ID, or transit gateway route table ID and transit gateway route table ID for default route, are removed and the stack is updated, the default route in the transit gateway route table, route entry for 0.0.0.0/0, is not deleted. You must delete the route manually.</p></div>

Firewall Logging configuration

Parameter	Default	Description
Select the type of log destination for the Network Firewall	CloudWatchLogs	<p>The type of storage destination for logs. You can send logs to an S3 bucket or a CloudWatch log group.</p> <div data-bbox="1081 447 1507 1096"><p> Note</p><p>The default value is CloudWatchLogs . This solution will create a log group for the firewall logs. You can also store logs in an S3 bucket. If no logging needs to be configured, select Configure Manually .</p></div> <p>If this parameter is being updated after your first deployment, you must start CodePipeline manually to update the log destination.</p>

Parameter	Default	Description
Select the type of log to send to the defined log destination.	FLOW	<p>The type of log to send. Alert logs report traffic that matches a stateful rule with an action setting that sends an alert log message. Flow logs are standard network traffic flow logs.</p> <div data-bbox="1081 590 1508 1190" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px;"> <p>Note</p> <p>You can set this to ALERT logs or enable both types of logs. For details, refer to Logging network traffic from AWS Network Firewall in the <i>AWS Network Firewall Developer Guide</i>.</p> </div>
Select the log retention period for Network Firewall Logs.	90	Log retention period in days. This setting is also applicable to Inspection VPC Flow Logs retention period.

6. Select **Next**.
7. On the **Configure stack options** page, choose **Next**.
8. On the **Review** page, review and confirm the settings. Select the box acknowledging that the template will create IAM resources.
9. Choose **Create stack** to deploy the stack.

You can view the status of the stack in the AWS CloudFormation console in the **Status** column. You should receive a CREATE_COMPLETE status in approximately 7–10 minutes.

Step 2. Modify the Network Firewall, firewall policies, and rule groups

After successfully deploying the stack, CodePipeline initiates the CodeBuild stages. Each stage validates and deploys the Network Firewall components. After the deployment stage completes, you can view the AWS Network Firewall and firewall policy in the [AWS Network Firewall console](#).

To modify the default network firewall, firewall policy, and created rule groups, refer to [Configuring resources for Network Firewall](#).

Update the solution

If you have previously deployed the solution, follow this procedure to update the solution's CloudFormation stack to get the latest version of the solution's framework.

Important

The Amazon VPC and related resource configuration cannot be updated using the CloudFormation update stack workflow. To update the [VPC CIDR block](#), you must delete and recreate the VPC. We recommend consulting your network engineering team to obtain a dedicated CIDR block for the inspection VPC.

1. Sign in to the [CloudFormation console](#), select your existing Firewall Automation for Network Traffic on AWS CloudFormation stack, and select **Update**.
2. Select **Replace current template**.
3. Under **Specify template**:
 - a. Select **Amazon S3 URL**.
 - b. Copy the link of the [latest template](#).
 - c. Paste the link in the **Amazon S3 URL** box.
 - d. Verify that the correct template URL shows in the **Amazon S3 URL** text box, and choose **Next**. Choose **Next** again.
4. Under **Parameters**, review the parameters for the template and modify them as necessary. For details about the parameters, see [Step 1. Launch the Stack](#).
5. Choose **Next**.
6. On the **Configure stack options** page, choose **Next**.
7. On the **Review** page, review and confirm the settings. Check the box acknowledging that the template will create IAM resources.
8. Choose **View change set** and verify the changes.
9. Choose **Update stack** to deploy the stack.

You can view the status of the stack in the AWS CloudFormation console in the **Status** column. You should receive a UPDATE_COMPLETE status in approximately 7–10 minutes.

Update the Network Firewall log destination

If you previously deployed this solution, any updates made to the stack will require you to manually initiate CodePipeline to update to the Network Firewall log destination. The Network Firewall configuration should not be updated to manually release changes. To start the AWS CodePipeline manually, refer to [Start a pipeline manually](#) in the *AWS CodePipeline User Guide*.

To modify the AWS Network Firewall, firewall policy, and rule groups, refer to [Configuring resources for network firewall](#).

Troubleshooting

This section provides known issue resolution when deploying the solution.

Problem: Missing Network Firewall resources

The CloudFormation stack has completed successfully, but not all the Network Firewall resources are created.

Resolution

After the CloudFormation stack is complete, the CodePipeline stage created by the solution might still be in the `In-Progress` state. Once the CodePipeline stage is completed, all the Network Firewall resources will be available in the AWS Network Firewall console.

Problem: Failed CodePipeline stage

The CodePipeline stage is failing.

Resolution

If the CodePipeline stage is in `Failed` state, it means that this solution hasn't been able to complete the create or update network firewall resources operation. Refer to the logs in the CodePipeline stages to ensure that the CodeBuild stages are successful.

If a JSON file is not valid or has incorrect information, the CodeBuild stage that validates the files will list the errors along with the file names.

For more information, refer to the [AWS CodeBuild User Guide](#).

Uninstall the solution

You can uninstall the solution from the AWS Management Console or by using the [AWS Command Line Interface](#) (AWS CLI). You must manually delete [several resources](#) created by this solution. This solution doesn't automatically delete these resources in case you have stored data to retain.

Using the AWS Management Console

1. Sign in to the [CloudFormation console](#).
2. On the **Stacks** page, select this solution's installation stack.
3. Choose **Delete**.

Using AWS Command Line Interface

Determine whether the AWS CLI is available in your environment. For installation instructions, see [What Is the AWS Command Line Interface](#) in the *AWS CLI User Guide*. After confirming that the AWS CLI is available, run the following command.

```
$ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name <installation-stack-name>
```

Manually uninstalling resources

The following resources will be retained even after the solution is deleted. Refer to the following links to manually delete the resources:

- [AWS CodeCommit repository](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch log groups](#)
- [Amazon S3 CodePipeline artifact bucket](#)
- [Amazon S3 CodeBuild source code bucket](#)
- [AWS Network Firewall](#)
- [AWS Network Firewall firewall policy](#)
- [AWS Network Firewall rule groups](#)
- [Inspection VPC](#)

- [AWS Transit Gateway attachment](#)

Developer guide

This section provides the source code for the solution and additional customizations.

Source code

Visit our [GitHub repository](#) to download the source files for this solution and to share your customizations with others.

The AWS CDK generates the solution templates. See the [README.md](#) file for additional information.

Configuring resources for Network Firewall

After deploying the solution, you can customize the resources for your network. This solution creates a CodeCommit repository to store all the Network Firewall configuration files. You can update these files and create new resources in the respective folders. After the changes are committed and pushed to the CodeCommit repository, this solution uses the configuration package to create or update Network Firewall resources. You can review the changes to the firewall, firewall policy, and rule groups after the CodePipeline has finished running successfully. We recommend [monitoring the pipeline status](#) to confirm that the changes were deployed successfully. You can also review [CodeBuild stage](#) logs in CodePipeline.

Note

All references to the `FirewallPolicyArn` and `ResourceARN` attributes should contain the reference path to the actual JSON files. These values are used by this solution to retrieve the configurations. Refer to the example configurations that are provided in the CodeCommit repository.

A unique string is added to the network firewall and firewall policy to allow you to deploy the solution more than once in a Region. The deployed resources have a unique name for each Region.

If there are existing resources in the network firewall that have the same name as those being referenced in the solution, they will be updated with the configuration provided in the CodeCommit repository. Before committing changes, we recommend reviewing the resource names

for any resources previously created in the AWS Network Firewall console in the account and Region.

CodeBuild validation stage

This solution creates two CodeBuild stages. The first stage validates the configuration files (firewall, firewall policy, and rule group) and checks if the JSON format is valid. This solution uses these files to validate the Network Firewall APIs to ensure that the attributes defined in the files have valid data. If any files have formatting issues or invalid data, the CodeBuild stage will be in a Failed state, and the deployment of the files to Network Firewall will not continue. The CodeBuild validation stage will provide error details for the files, similar to the ones in the following log example.

```
[TIMESTAMP] : "-----INVALID FILES START-----"  
[TIMESTAMP]: {  
  "path": "./firewallPolicies/firewall-policy-1.json",  
  "error": "Unexpected key 'key' found in params.FirewallPolicy"  
}  
[TIMESTAMP]: "-----INVALID FILES END-----"  
[TIMESTAMP]: "Validation failed."  
[TIMESTAMP]: "Error in firewall config validation" : "Validation failed."
```

After the solution is deployed, the CodeCommit repository will have the following default directory structure:

- **Examples** – This directory contains example configuration files.
- **Firewalls** – This directory contains the firewall configuration in JSON format. It includes the attributes as a document in the [CreateFirewallAPI](#) action.

Note

FirewallPolicyArn has a value which exactly matches the file path of the firewall policy file in the CodeCommit repository.

As shown in the following example JSON file, this solution uses `firewall-policy-1.json` for the firewall policy in the `./firewallPolicies/firewall-policy-1.json` commit repository path.

```
{
  "FirewallName": "Firewall-1",
  "FirewallPolicyARN": "./firewallPolicies/firewall-policy-1.json",
  "Description": "Network Firewall 1".
  "DeleteProtection": true,
  "SubnetChangeProtection": true
}
```

- **FirewallPolicies** – This directory contains the firewall policy configuration in JSON format, which will have attributes as documented in [CreateFirewallPolicy](#). The attribute ResourceArn will have a value which exactly matches the file path of the rule group file in the CodeCommit repository. The following is an example of the network firewall policy.

```
{
  "FirewallPolicyName": "Firewall-Policy-1",
  "Description": "Firewall Policy 1",
  "FirewallPolicy": {
    "StatelessDefaultActions": [
      "aws:drop"
    ],
    "StatelessRuleGroupReferences": [
      {
        "Priority": 30,
        "ResourceArn": "./ruleGroups/stateless-fwd-to-stateful.example.json"
      },
      {
        "Priority": 20,
        "ResourceArn": "./ruleGroups/stateless-pass-action.example.json"
      }
    ]
  },
  "StatefulRuleGroupReferences": [
    {
      "ResourceArn": "./ruleGroups/stateful-domainblock.example.json"
    },
    {
      "ResourceArn": "./ruleGroups/suricata-rule-reference.json"
    }
  ]
}
```

Note

The ResourceArn attribute in the firewall policy file should have the file path to the rule group file in the CodeCommit repository.

- **RuleGroup** – This directory contains the rule groups configuration in JSON format which will have attributes as documented in [CreateRuleGroup](#). The rule group can be defined by providing details in the RuleGroup attribute or the rules (Suricata flat format) attribute, as shown in the following stateful rule group file example.

```
{
  "RuleGroupName": "StatefulRulesExample1",
  "RuleGroup": {
    "RulesSource": {
      "RulesSourceList": {
        "TargetTypes": ["HTTP_HOST"],
        "Targets": [
          "test.example.com",
          "test2.example.com"
        ],
        "GeneratedRulesType": "DENYLIST"
      }
    }
  },
  "Type": "STATEFUL",
  "Description": "Stateful Rule",
  "Capacity": 100
}
```

In this following example Suricata file, the rules attribute references the drop.rules file where the rules are defined. For more information, refer to the [Drop.rules example file](#).

```
{
  "RuleGroupName": "suricata-drop-rules",
  "Rules": "./ruleGroups/drop.rules",
  "Type": "STATEFUL",
  "Description": "Suricata rule group",
  "Capacity": 100
}
```

Note

The `drop.rules` file must be added to the configuration package, and only a local path is allowed. Amazon S3 and HTTP links are not allowed.

Reference

This section includes information about an optional feature for collecting unique metrics for this solution, pointers to related resources, and a list of builders who contributed to this solution.

Anonymized data collection

This solution includes an option to send anonymized operational metrics to AWS. We use this data to better understand how customers use this solution and related services and products. When invoked, the following information is collected and sent to AWS:

- **Solution ID** - The AWS solution identifier
- **Unique ID (UUID)** - Randomly generated, unique identifier for each Firewall Automation for Network Traffic on AWS deployment
- **Timestamp** - Data-collection timestamp
- **Number of CloudFormation Stacks deployed in the account**
- **Number of Firewalls managed**
- **Number of Firewall Policies managed**
- **Number of stateful rule groups deployed**
- **Number of stateless rule groups deployed**
- **Number of Suricata rules deployed**
- **Network Firewall Destination Type**
- **Network Firewall Log Type**

AWS owns the data gathered through this survey. Data collection is subject to the [Privacy Notice](#). To opt out of this feature, complete the following steps before launching the AWS CloudFormation template.

1. Download the [CloudFormation template](#) to your local hard drive.
2. Open the CloudFormation template with a text editor.
3. Modify the CloudFormation template mapping section from:

```
"Send" : {  
  "AnonymousUsage" : { "Data" : "Yes" }  
}
```

```
},
```

to:

```
"Send" : {  
  "AnonymousUsage" : { "Data" : "No" }  
},
```

4. Sign in to the [AWS CloudFormation console](#).
5. Select **Create stack**.
6. On the **Create stack** page, **Specify template** section, select **Upload a template file**.
7. Under **Upload a template file**, choose **Choose file** and select the edited template from your local drive.
8. Choose **Next** and follow the steps in [Launch the stack](#) in the Deploy the solution section of this guide.

Contributors

- Lalit Grover
- Nikhil Reddy
- Aaron Schuetter

Revisions

For more information, see the [CHANGELOG.md](#) file in the GitHub repository.

Date	Change
February 2021	Initial release
April 2022	Release v1.0.1: Updated branch name. For more information refer to the CHANGELOG.md file in GitHub repository.
January 2023	Release v1.0.2: Improvements to Code Quality. For more information refer to the CHANGELOG.md file in GitHub repository.
October 2023	Release v1.0.3: Updated package versions to resolve security vulnerabilities. For more information refer to the CHANGELOG.md file in GitHub repository.
November 2023	Release v1.0.4: Updated CodeBuild to nodejs version 18. For more information refer to the CHANGELOG.md file in GitHub repository.
December 2023	Documentation update: Applied new structure to implementation guide to improve flow and organization. The new structure includes a developer guide that consolidates topics.

Notices

Customers are responsible for making their own independent assessment of the information in this document. This document: (a) is for informational purposes only, (b) represents AWS current product offerings and practices, which are subject to change without notice, and (c) does not create any commitments or assurances from AWS and its affiliates, suppliers or licensors. AWS products or services are provided "as is" without warranties, representations, or conditions of any kind, whether express or implied. AWS responsibilities and liabilities to its customers are controlled by AWS agreements, and this document is not part of, nor does it modify, any agreement between AWS and its customers.

Firewall Automation for Network Traffic on AWS is licensed under the terms of the Apache License Version 2.0 available at [The Apache Software Foundation](https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0).