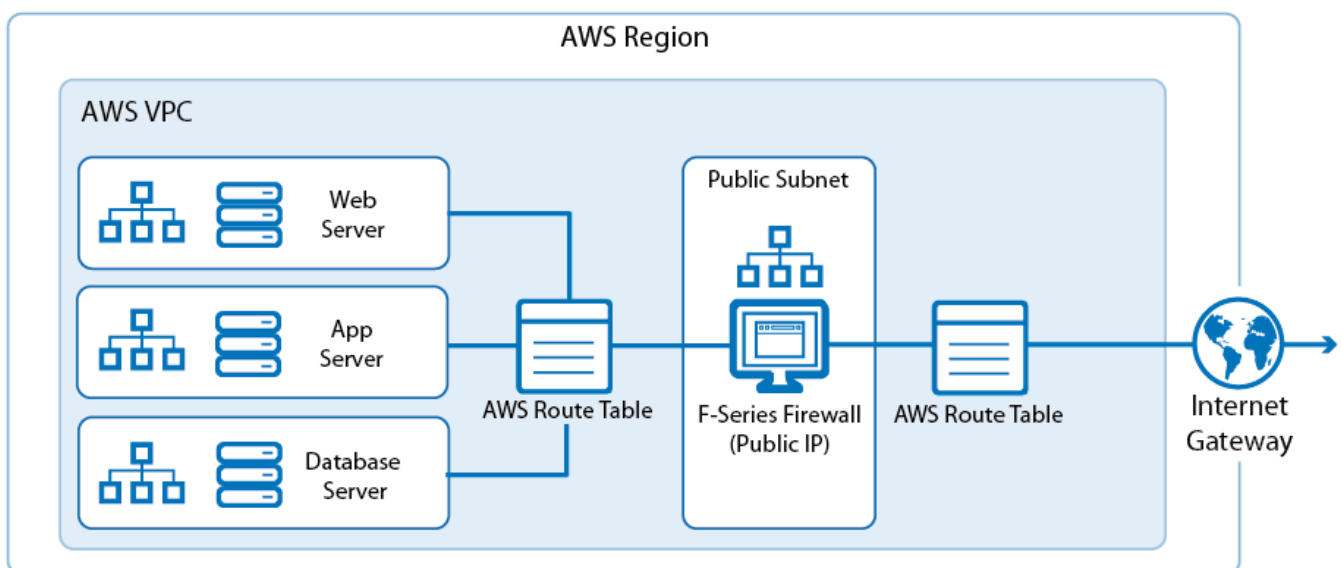


How to Deploy a F-Series Firewall in AWS via Web Portal

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/48660653/>

The Barracuda NextGen Firewall F in AWS secures and connects the services running in your AWS virtual private cloud (VPC). The firewall monitors and secures all traffic between subnets to and from the Internet. It also connects your cloud resources either to your on-premise networks with site-to-site VPN, or to your remote users with client-to-site VPN and SSL VPN. After the deployment the Instance ID is the root password set to log in via NextGen Admin. Logging in via SSH is only possible through certificate file set during the last deployment step.

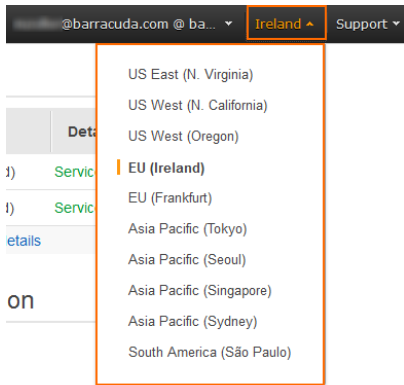


Before you begin

- Keep track of your Amazon resource IDs as you create them in a separate text file. This allows you to easily copy and paste them as needed without having to look them up in the AWS web interface.
- An Amazon AWS account is required.

Step 1. Select the AWS datacenter

1. Log into the AWS console.
2. In the upper right, click on the datacenter location, and select the datacenter you want to deploy to from the list.

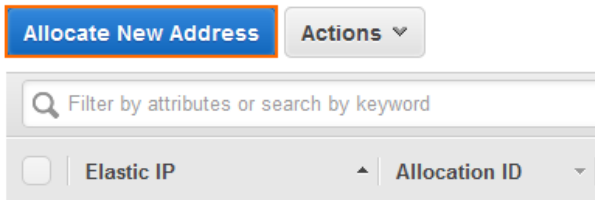


The selected datacenter location is now displayed in the AWS console.

Step 2. Create an elastic IP

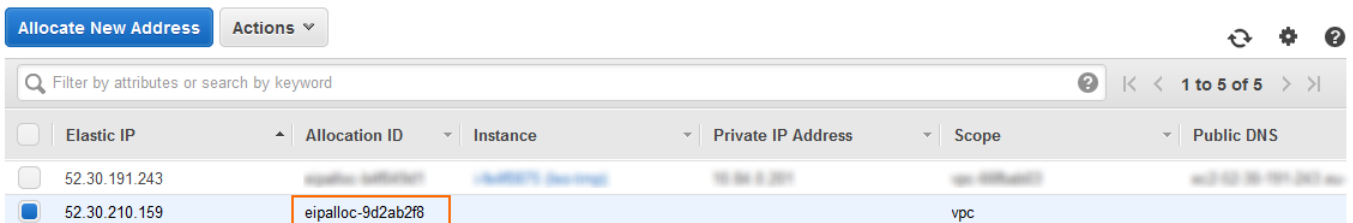
Create an elastic IP address. This is the public IP address that will be used for your firewall instance.

1. Log into the AWS console.
2. Click **Services** and select **EC2**.
3. In the **Network & Security** section of the left menu, click on **Elastic IPs**.
4. Click **Allocate New Address**.



5. Click **Yes, Allocate**.

An unassigned elastic IP is now added to the list. Copy the **Allocation ID** for future use.

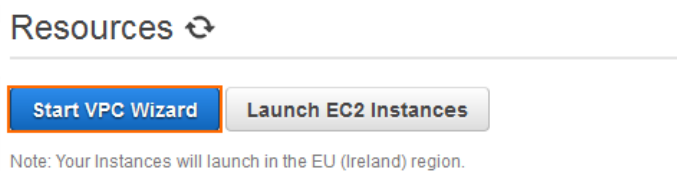


Step 3. Create VPC with VPC wizard

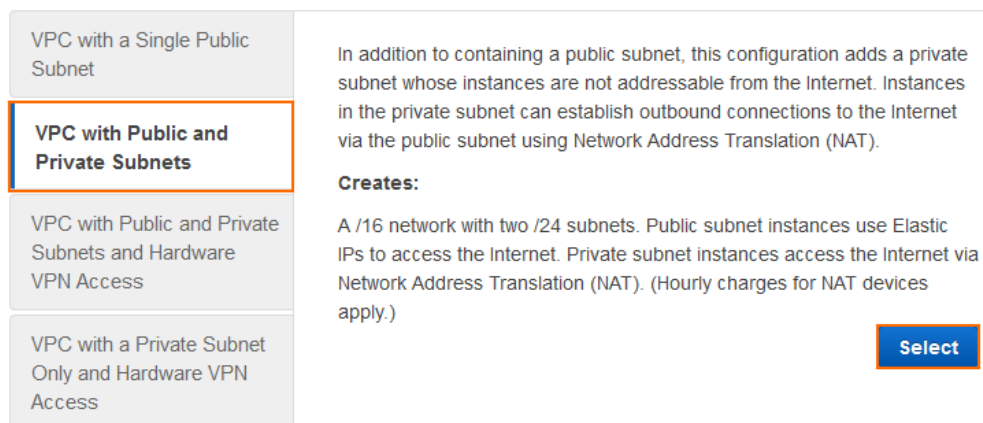
Use the VPC wizard to create a VPC with one public and one private subnet. The firewall will be

deployed in the public subnet. If needed, you can add additional subnets after the deployment.

1. Log into the AWS console.
2. Click **Services** and select **VPC**.
3. Click **Start VPC Wizard**. The VPC wizard opens.



4. Select **VPC with Public and Private Subnets** and click **Select**.



VPC with a Single Public Subnet

VPC with Public and Private Subnets

VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access

VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access

In addition to containing a public subnet, this configuration adds a private subnet whose instances are not addressable from the Internet. Instances in the private subnet can establish outbound connections to the Internet via the public subnet using Network Address Translation (NAT).

Creates:

A /16 network with two /24 subnets. Public subnet instances use Elastic IPs to access the Internet. Private subnet instances access the Internet via Network Address Translation (NAT). (Hourly charges for NAT devices apply.)

Select

5. On the **VPC with Public and Private Subnets** change the following settings:
 - **IP CIDR block** - Enter a /16 CIDR block that does not overlap with any of your other networks.
 - **VPC Name** - Enter the name.
 - **Public subnet** - Enter the /24 subnet used for the firewall instance.
 - **Public subnet name** - Enter a name for the public subnet.
 - (optional) **Availability Zone** - Select which availability zone the VPC is created in. Select **No Preference** for AWS to assign it automatically.
 - **Private subnet** - Enter the /24 subnet used for the instances protected by the firewall.
 - **Private subnet name** - Enter a name for the private subnet.
 - **Elastic IP Allocation ID** - Enter the **Allocation ID** for the elastic IP address created in step 1.

IP CIDR block:* (65531 IP addresses available)

VPC name:

Public subnet:* (251 IP addresses available)

Availability Zone:*

Public subnet name:

Private subnet:* (251 IP addresses available)

Availability Zone:*

Private subnet name:

You can add more subnets after AWS creates the VPC.

Specify the details of your NAT gateway ([NAT gateway rates apply](#)).

Elastic IP Allocation ID:*

6. (optional) Set **Enable DNS hostnames** to **NO** to only use IP addresses to access your VPC.
7. Click **Create VPC**.

Enable DNS hostnames:* Yes No

Hardware tenancy:*

The VPC is now listed in the **Your VPCs** list.

Name	VPC ID	State	VPC CIDR	DHCP options set	Route table	Network ACL	Tenancy	Default
DOC-VPC	vpc-0a84896f	available	10.100.0.0/16	dopt-d2a7edb9	rtb-9ca959f8 P...	acl-0605eb62	Default	No

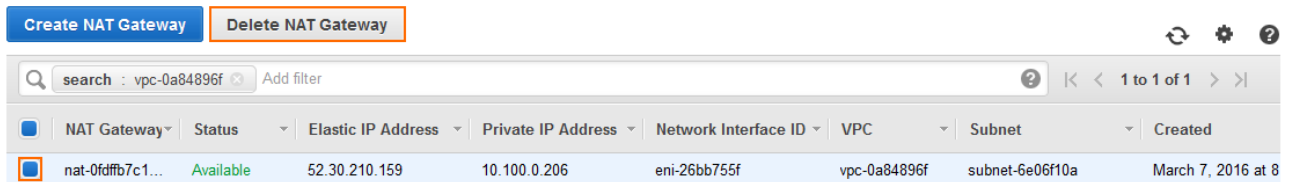
Step 4. Delete NAT gateway

Delete the NAT gateway.

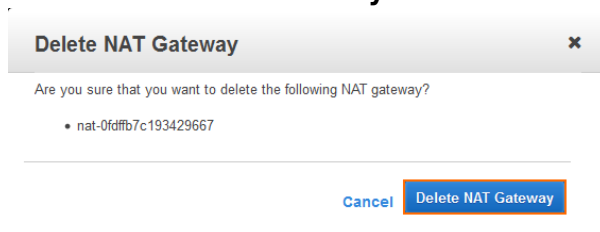
The VPC wizard automatically creates a NAT gateway instance. But since the firewall already includes this functionality, the NAT gateway instance must be deleted.

1. Log into the AWS console.
2. Click **Services** and select **VPC**.

- In the **Virtual Private Cloud** section of the left menu, click on **NAT Gateways**.
- (optional) Enter the VPC ID in the **search bar**.
- Select the NAT gateway created for your VPC and click **Delete NAT Gateway**. The **Delete NAT Gateway** pop-over window opens.



- Click **Delete NAT Gateway**.



The elastic IP address associated with the NAT gateway is released automatically and is now free to use for the firewall instance.

Step 5. Deploy NextGen Firewall F Instance

You can deploy the NextGen Firewall F instance in two different ways from the AWS Marketplace: BYOL and hourly. The firewall instance is deployed into the public subnet and can be configured to use either a single network interface or one network interface per subnet. The number of network interfaces is limited by the instance size.

- Log into the AWS console.
- Click **Services** and select **EC2**.
- In the **Create Instance** section, click **Launch Instance**. The **VPC wizard** popover is displayed.

Create Instance

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.

Launch Instance

Note: Your instances will launch in the EU West (Ireland) region

- In the left menu, click **AWS Marketplace**.
- Enter Barracuda NextGen in the **Search for AWS Marketplace Product** search box.
- Click **Select** next to the image type you want to deploy: BYOL or hourly.

Search: Barracuda NextGen

1 to 2 of 2 Products

Barracuda NextGen Firewall F-Series (formerly Barracuda NG Firewall) Select

★★★★★ (3) | 6.2.1-057 [Previous versions](#) | Sold by [Barracuda Networks, Inc.](#)

Starting from \$0.60/hr or from \$4,599/yr (up to 13% savings) for software + AWS usage fees

Linux/Unix, Other 2.6.38 | 64-bit Amazon Machine Image (AMI) | Updated: 2/25/16

The Barracuda NextGen Firewall F-Series for Amazon Web Services allows customers to effectively protect their server infrastructures in the cloud. The Barracuda NextGen ...

[More info](#)

Barracuda NextGen Firewall F-Series BYOL (former Barracuda NG Firewall) Select

★★★★★ (0) | 6.2.1-057 [Previous versions](#) | Sold by [Barracuda Networks, Inc.](#)

Bring Your Own License + AWS usage fees

Linux/Unix, Other 2.6.38 | 64-bit Amazon Machine Image (AMI) | Updated: 2/25/16

The Barracuda NextGen Firewall F-Series for Amazon Web Services allows customers to effectively protect their server infrastructures in the cloud. The Barracuda NextGen ...

[More info](#)

7. Select the **Instance Type**. If you are deploying a BYOL image, verify that the number of CPU cores of the instance matches your license.
8. Click **Next: Configure Instance Details**.

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Tag Instance 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

<input type="radio"/>	Compute optimized	c4.xlarge	62	16	30	EBS only	Yes	High
<input type="radio"/>	Compute optimized	c4.8xlarge	132	36	60	EBS only	Yes	10 Gigabit
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Compute optimized	c3.large	7	2	3.75	2 x 16 (SSD)	-	Moderate
<input type="radio"/>	Compute optimized	c3.xlarge	14	4	7.5	2 x 40 (SSD)	Yes	Moderate

9. Configure the **Instance Details**:
 - **(HA only) Number of instances** - To deploy two instances to create an HA cluster, enter 2. For stand-alone deployments, deploy one instance.
 - **Network** - Select the VPC created in step 2.
 - **Subnet** - Select the public subnet.

Number of instances ⓘ [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#) ⓘ

Purchasing option ⓘ Request Spot instances

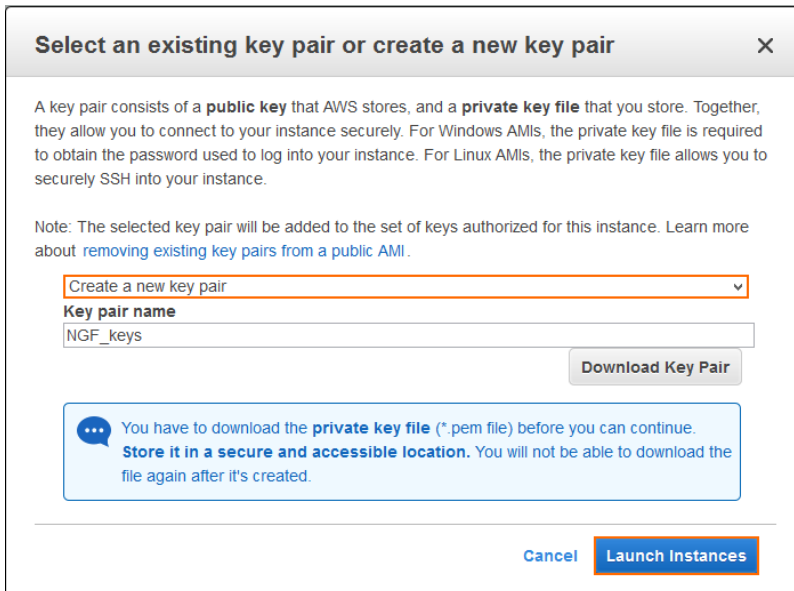
Network ⓘ vpc-0a84896f (10.100.0.0/16) | DOC-VPC

Subnet ⓘ subnet-6e06f10a(10.100.0.0/24) | Public subnet | eu 251 IP Addresses available

Auto-assign Public IP ⓘ

10. (optional) Add additional **Network Interfaces**:
 1. Click **Add Device**. The device is added to the list.
 2. Select the **Subnet** the network interface is connected to.
 3. (optional) Enter the **Primary IP** address for this interface. The IP address must be in the subnet selected above.
11. Click **Next:Add Storage**.
12. (optional) Change the **Volume Type** as needed.
13. Click **Next: Tag Instance**.
14. Click **Next: Configure Security Group**.
15. (optional) Click **Add Rule** and add rules for ICMP

- **Type** – Select **All ICMP**.
 - **Source** – Select **Anywhere**.
16. (optional) Click **Add Rule** and add rules for HTTP
 - **Type** – Select **HTTP**.
 - **Source** – Select **Anywhere**.
 17. Click **Review and Launch**.
 18. Click **Launch**. The **Select and existing key pair or create a new key pair** pop-over window opens.
 19. From the drop-down list, select **Choose an existing key pair** or **Create a new key pair**. The certificate is valid only for SSH logins with the root user. For NextGen Admin the Instance ID is the default password.
 20. Click the checkbox to verify that you have access to the selected key or click **Download Key Pair** to download a new key pair.
 21. Click **Launch Instances**.



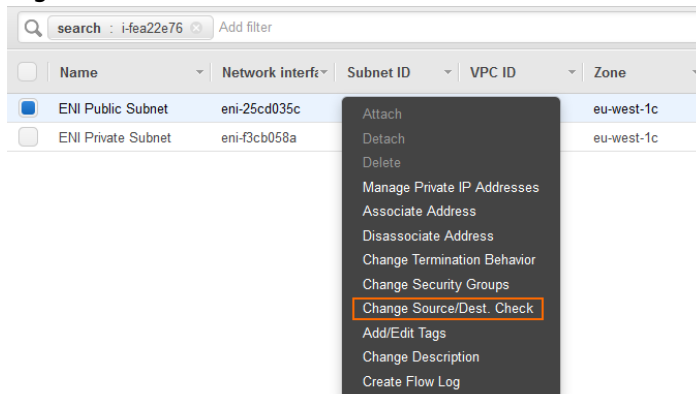
On the **Launch Status** page, locate and copy the **Instance IDs**. This is the default password used to log in via NextGen Admin.

✔ **Your instances are now launching**
The following instance launches have been initiated: `i-284ac4a0` [View launch log](#)

Step 6. Disable Source/Destination check for the network interfaces

For the interfaces to be allowed to forward traffic with a destination IP address that is different from the IP addresses assigned to the network interfaces, you must disable the source/destination check for each network interface.

1. Log into the AWS console.
2. Click **Services** and select **EC2**.
3. In the **Network & Security** section of the left menu, click on **Network Interfaces**.
4. (optional) Filter the list using the Instance ID.
5. For each interface, disable the source/destination check:
 1. Right-click on the network interface, and select **Change Source/Dest. Check**.



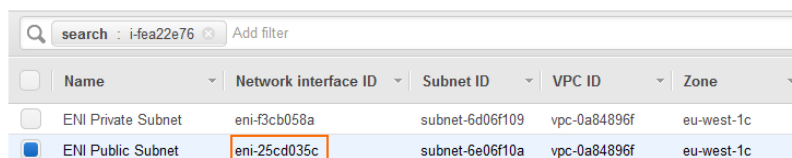
2. Set the **Source/dest. check** to **Disabled**.
3. Click **Save**.

The source/destination check is now disabled for all network interfaces connected to the firewall instance.

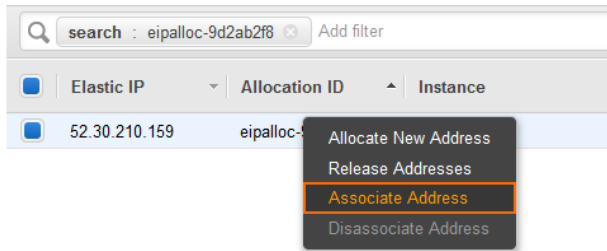
Step 7. Associate the elastic IP with the firewall

Use the Elastic IP (EIP) as the public IP address for the firewall network interface connected to the public subnet.

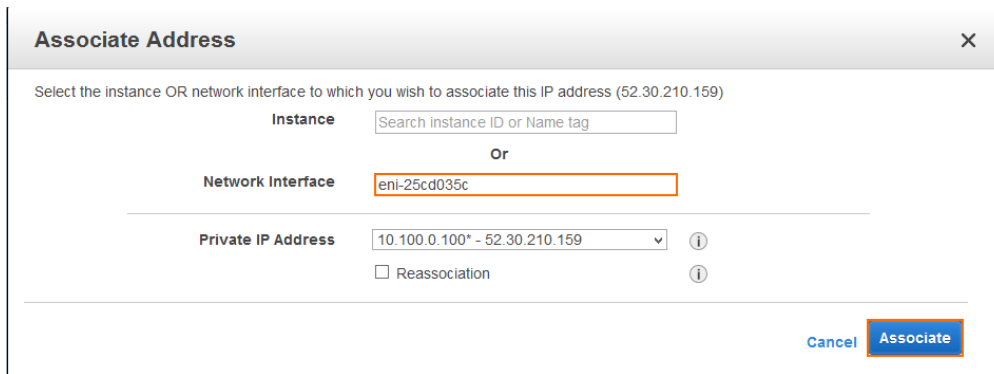
1. Log into the AWS console.
2. Click **Services** and select **EC2**.
3. In the **Network & Security** section of the left menu, click on **Network Interfaces**.
4. (optional) Filter the list using the Instance ID.
5. Locate the network interface connected to the public subnet, and copy the **Network interface ID**.



6. In the **Network & Security** section of the left menu, click on **Elastic IPs**.
7. Right-click the EIP created in step 2, and click **Associate Address**.



8. Enter the **Network Interface ID**, and click **Associate**.

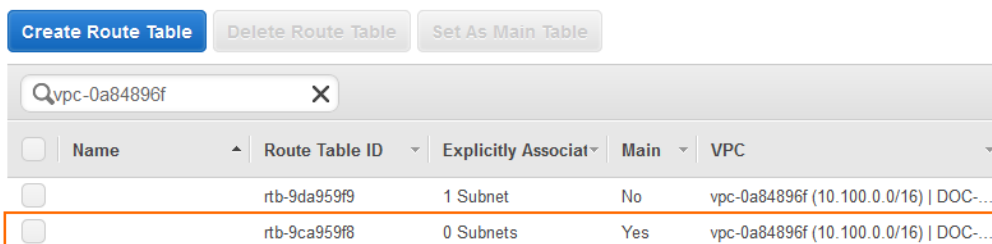


Traffic to the EIP is now automatically forwarded to the network interface attached to the public subnet of the VPC.

Step 8. Routing tables

Adjust the routing table for the private subnets to use the firewall instance as the default gateway. Instances will always use the first IP address of the subnet as the default gateway. The AWS cloud fabric then internally reroutes the traffic to the configured network interface or instance. The route table attached to the public subnet does not need to be changed.

1. Log into the AWS console.
2. Click **Services** and select **VPC**
3. In the **Virtual Private Cloud** section of the left menu, click on **Route Tables**.
4. (optional) Filter the list using the VPC ID.
5. Select the route table that is not associated with the public subnet.



6. In the lower half of the page, click on the **Subnet Associations** tab.

7. Click **Edit**.

rtb-9ca959f8 | Private Route Table

Summary Routes **Subnet Associations** Route Propagation Tags

Edit

8. Select the private subnet and click **Save**.

If you are deploying with multiple network interfaces, you must create a route table for each private network. If you are using one network interface, associate all private subnets with this route table.

rtb-9ca959f8 | Private Route Table

Summary Routes **Subnet Associations** Route Propagation Tags

Cancel **Save**

Associate	Subnet	CIDR	Current Route Table
<input type="checkbox"/>	subnet-6e06f10a (10.100.0.0/24) Public subnet	10.100.0.0/24	rtb-9da959f9 Public Route Table
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	subnet-6d06f109 (10.100.1.0/24) Private subnet	10.100.1.0/24	Main

9. Click on the **Routes** tab.10. Click **Edit**.

rtb-9ca959f8 | Private Route Table

Summary **Routes** Subnet Associations Route Propagation Tags

Edit

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
10.100.0.0/16	local	Active	No
0.0.0.0/0	nat-0fdffb7c193429667	Black Hole	No

11. Depending on whether you are using single or multiple network interfaces:

- Single NIC** - Enter the Instance ID of the firewall in the **Target** column of the route with the **Destination** 0.0.0.0/0.
- Multiple NICs** - Enter the network interface ID of the network interface associated with this subnet in the **Target** column of the route with the **Destination** 0.0.0.0/0.

12. Click **Save**:

You now have a default route with the **Status** active and the target set to the correct firewall network interface.

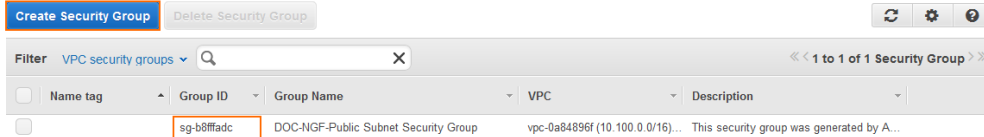
rtb-9ca959f8 | Private Route Table

Summary	Routes	Subnet Associations	Route Propagation	Tags
Edit	Save Successful			
Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	
10.100.0.0/16	local	Active	No	
0.0.0.0/0	eni-f3cb058a / i-fea22e76	Active	No	

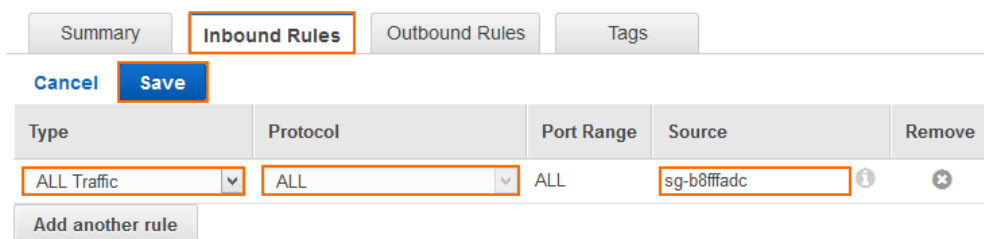
Step 9. Security Groups

Create a security group for the private networks that allow all traffic from the security group assigned to the firewall.

1. Log into the AWS console.
2. Click **Services** and select **VPC**
3. In the **Security** section of the left menu, click on **Security Groups**.
4. Locate the security group created during the firewall deployment, and copy the **Group ID**.



5. Click **Create Security Group**.
 - o **Group name** - Enter a name for the security group.
 - o **Description** - Enter a description for the security group.
 - o **VPC** - Select the VPC you created in step 3 from the list.
6. Click **Yes, Create**.
7. In the lower half of the page, click on the **Inbound Rules** tab.
8. Click **Edit**.
9. Create a rule to allow traffic from the firewall security group:
 - o **Type** - Select **All Traffic**.
 - o **Protocol** - Select **ALL**.
 - o **Source** - Enter the group ID of the security group assigned to your firewall.
10. Click **Save**.



When deploying Instances to one of the private subnets, use this security group. This will allow traffic

to and from the firewall.

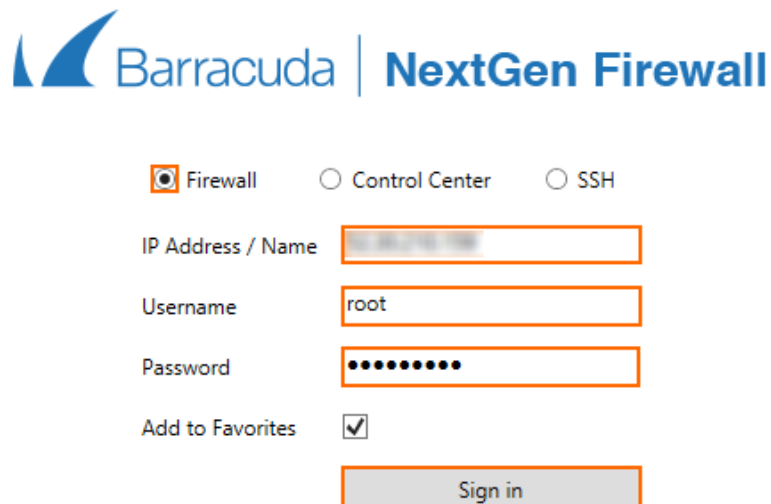
Step 10. (optional) Network ACLs

The Network ACLs created by the VPC wizard are configured by default to allow traffic through. If required, go **Network ACLs** to edit the network ACL assigned to your VPC.

Step 11. Log in via NextGen Admin

Use NextGen Admin to log into your firewall.

1. Launch NextGen Admin.
2. Log into the firewall:
 - Select **Firewall**.
 - **IP Address / Name** - Enter the elastic IP.
 - **Username** - Enter root.
 - **Password** - Enter the Instance ID of the firewall instance created in step 5.
3. Click **Sign in**.

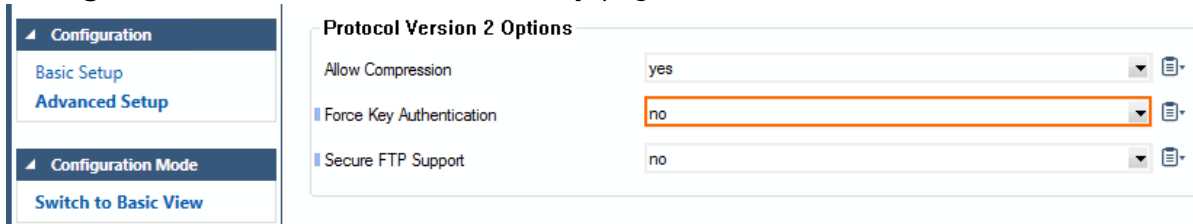


The image shows the Barracuda NextGen Firewall login interface. At the top, there is a logo for Barracuda | NextGen Firewall. Below the logo, there are three radio buttons: 'Firewall' (selected), 'Control Center', and 'SSH'. Underneath, there are four input fields: 'IP Address / Name' (containing '10.0.0.10'), 'Username' (containing 'root'), 'Password' (containing '*****'), and 'Add to Favorites' (checked). At the bottom, there is a 'Sign in' button.

Next Steps

- (BYOL only) License and activate the firewall. For more information, see [How to Activate and License a Stand-alone Virtual or Public Cloud F-Series Firewall or Control Center](#).

- (optional) Re-enable SSH logins via password by setting **Force Key Authentication** to **No** in the **Advanced View** of the **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > Advanced Configuration > SSH > Advanced Setup** page.



Protocol Version 2 Options	
Allow Compression	yes
Force Key Authentication	no
Secure FTP Support	no

Figures

1. aws_vpc_multitier-01.png
2. aws_deploy_00.png
3. aws_deploy_01.png
4. aws_deploy_02.png
5. aws_deploy_03.png
6. aws_deploy_04.png
7. aws_deploy_05.png
8. aws_deploy_06.png
9. aws_deploy_07.png
10. aws_deploy_08.png
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29. aws_deploy_29.png
30. aws_deploy_30.png

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