

Packet Flow in the AWS Gateway Load Balancer - Inbound

By Patrick GlynnMgr, Consulting Engineering

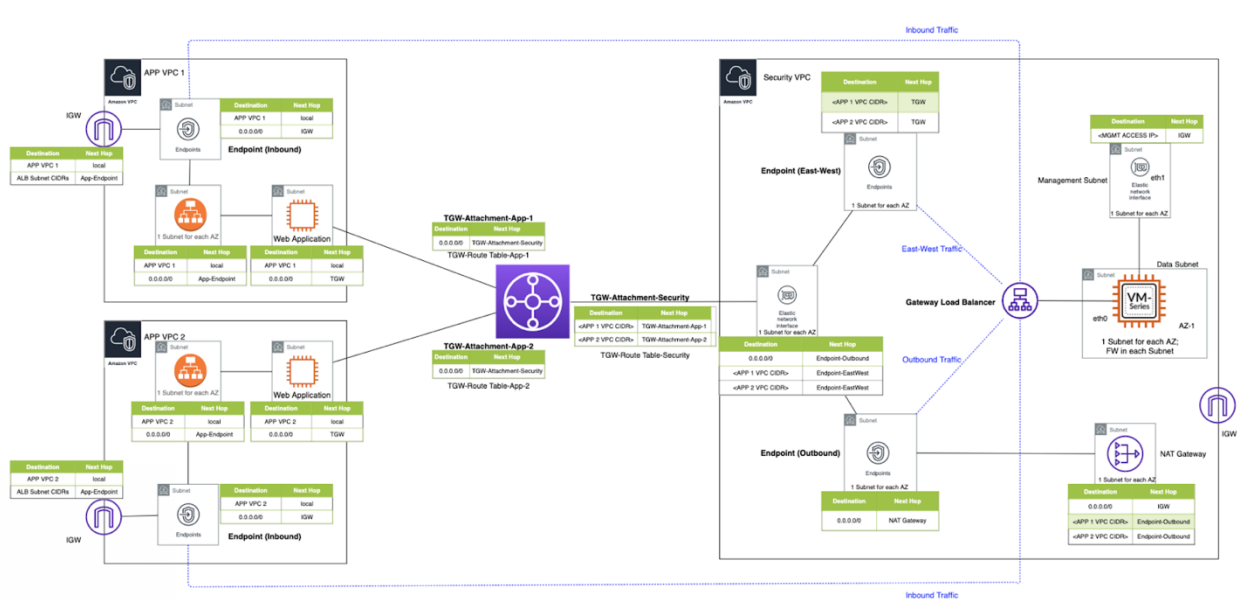
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Introduction

With the introduction of the Gateway Load Balancer (GWLB) in mid-November 2020, AWS provided its customers with any port, load-balancing router. Prior to that, Azure and GCP were the only public clouds that had such a construct. Customers use these to provide a security layer that is scalable, resilient, and adaptable. In the AWS implementation, endpoints are an integral part of the solution but are not a new concept in AWS. They connect elastic network interfaces (ENIs) to targets (e.g. GWLB) via "worm holes" in the fabric and have been used with network load balancers (NLBs) for some time. These worm holes in the fabric bypass the usual routing constructs and can perform result in some difficulty when troubleshooting. In this blog post, we will trace the flow of a request originating from a client on the internet to a server in the AWS infrastructure. The infrastructure was deployed using the following TerraForm template:

<https://github.com/wwce/terraform/tree/master/aws/GWLB-Demo>

and follows current best practices regarding architecture:

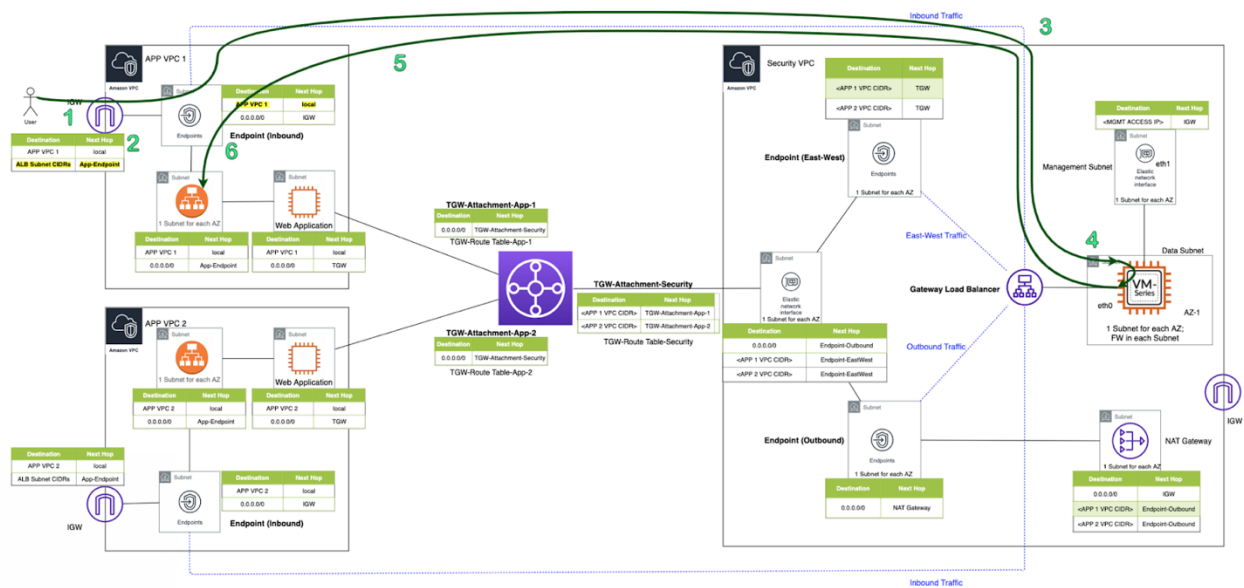


This architecture also supports east-west and outbound traffic flows, although they will be treated separately in subsequent blog posts. Today, we will focus on the following request flow:

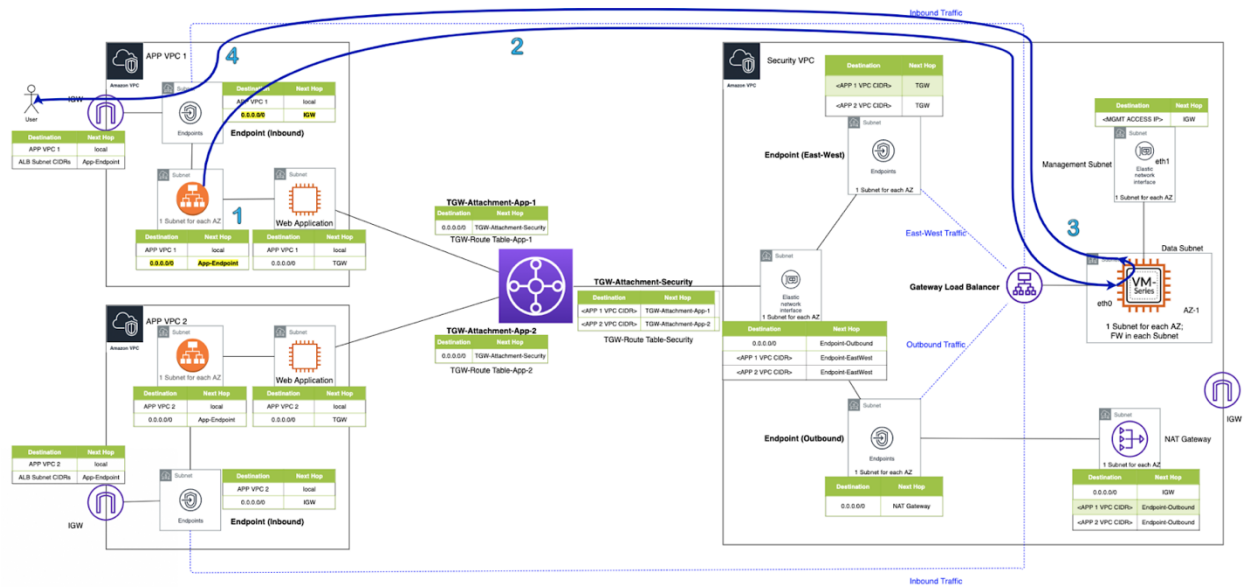
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And the corresponding response flow:



Note that AWS assigns unique resource identifiers to each resource in the environment. Examples include `tgw-attach-0b86ac38ab82dff9` or `subnet-0e1119f6fc333ea6d`. Every resource created is assigned one of these unique identifiers. This means that although the template creates the environment using identical resources, the individual resource identifiers will be different.

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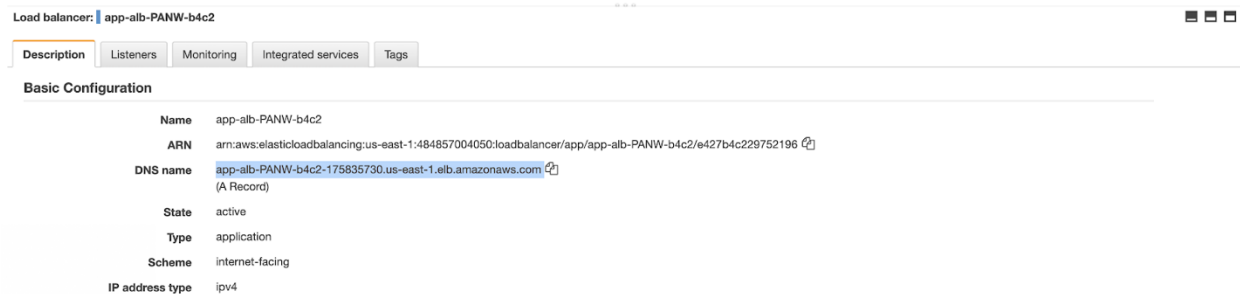
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N.B. - Routes to the 104.219.136.0/21 and 107.64.0.0/10 subnets pointing to the internet gateway (IGW) in the APP VPCs are the author's primary/secondary ISP subnets and were added post-deployment to facilitate direct access to the hosts in the VPCs for troubleshooting. They do not exist in the publicly-available templates and can be ignored.

Request Step 1 - Can We Talk?

The process begins when a user wishes to connect to our web server. The FQDN (or Alias or CNAME) of the application load balancer (ALB) is resolved to the relevant public IP address and the browser initiates the connection.

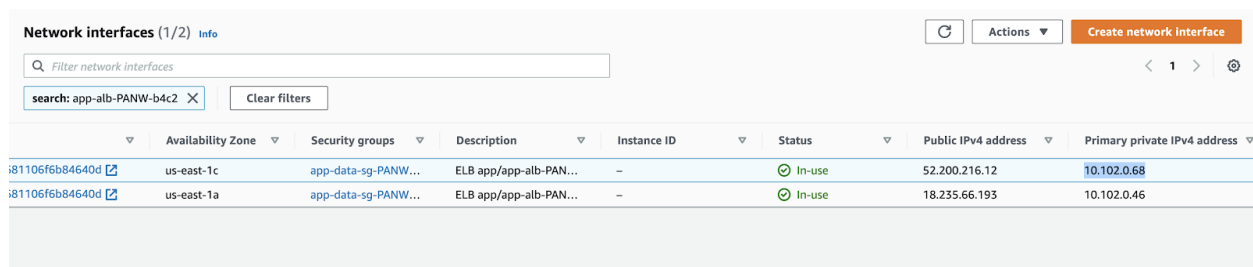


The screenshot shows the 'Basic Configuration' tab for the load balancer 'app-alb-PANW-b4c2'. The configuration details are as follows:

Name	app-alb-PANW-b4c2
ARN	arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:484857004050:loadbalancer/app/app-alb-PANW-b4c2/e427b4c2e42752196
DNS name	app-alb-PANW-b4c2-175835730.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)
State	active
Type	application
Scheme	internet-facing
IP address type	ipv4

Request Step 2 - Internet Gateway (IGW)

The request arrives at the IGW, which translates the public IP address of the load balancer (LB) to the corresponding private IP address. Although it is possible to use the AWS CLI to see this mapping, searching for the LB name in the Network Interfaces section of the GUI is somewhat easier:



The screenshot shows the 'Network interfaces (1/2)' section. A search filter is applied: 'search: app-alb-PANW-b4c2'. The table below lists the network interfaces associated with the load balancer.

	Availability Zone	Security groups	Description	Instance ID	Status	Public IPv4 address	Primary private IPv4 address
i81106f6b84640d	us-east-1c	app-data-sg-PANW...	ELB app/app-alb-PAN...	-	In-use	52.200.216.12	10.102.0.68
i81106f6b84640d	us-east-1a	app-data-sg-PANW...	ELB app/app-alb-PAN...	-	In-use	18.235.66.193	10.102.0.46

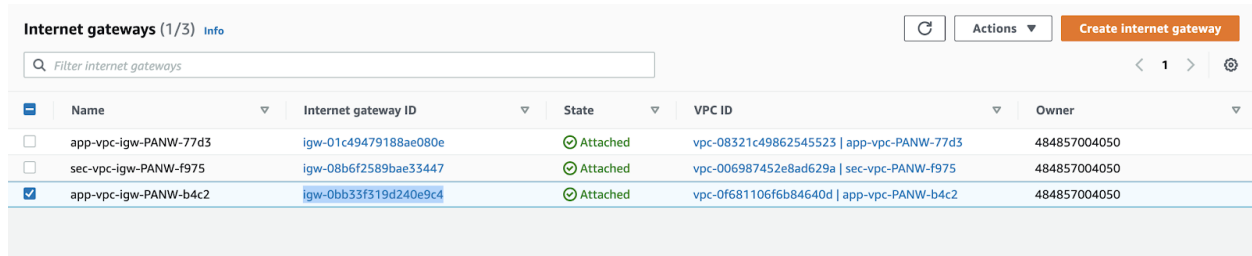
There may be multiple IP address combinations present. This is because it is possible (and best practice) to use multiple availability zones for resiliency.

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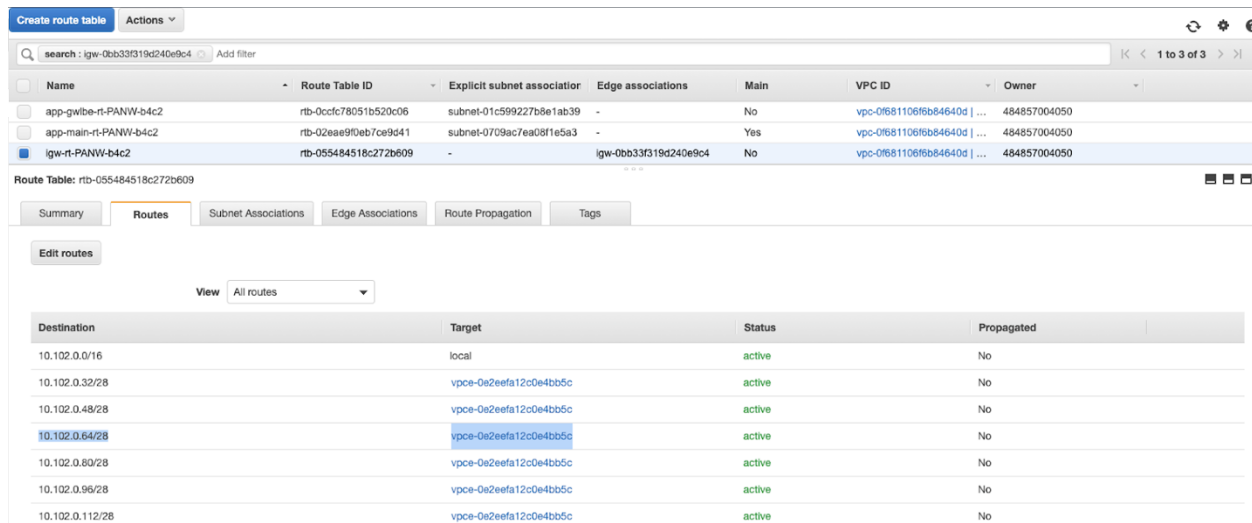
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Once the address translation is complete, the IGW uses ingress routing to send the request to the local GWLB endpoint. The easiest way to see this is to copy the Internet gateway ID from the interface:



Name	Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
app-vpc-igw-PANW-77d3	igw-01c49479188ae080e	Attached	vpc-08321c49862545523 app-vpc-PANW-77d3	484857004050
sec-vpc-igw-PANW-f975	igw-08b6f2589bae33447	Attached	vpc-006987452e8ad629a sec-vpc-PANW-f975	484857004050
app-vpc-igw-PANW-b4c2	igw-0bb33f319d240e9c4	Attached	vpc-0f681106f6b84640d app-vpc-PANW-b4c2	484857004050

And search for the IGW ID in the VPC route tables. Looking at the routes, we see that the IGW sends the request to an endpoint as the next hop to the target subnet(s):



Name	Route Table ID	Explicit subnet association	Edge associations	Main	VPC ID	Owner
app-gw-be-rt-PANW-b4c2	rtb-0ccfc78051b520c06	subnet-01c599227b8e1ab39	-	No	vpc-0681106f6b84640d ...	484857004050
app-main-rt-PANW-b4c2	rtb-02eae9f0eb7ce9d41	subnet-0709ac7ea081e5a3	-	Yes	vpc-0681106f6b84640d ...	484857004050
igw-rt-PANW-b4c2	rtb-055484518c272b609	-	igw-0bb33f319d240e9c4	No	vpc-0681106f6b84640d ...	484857004050

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
10.102.0.0/16	local	active	No
10.102.0.32/28	vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c	active	No
10.102.0.48/28	vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c	active	No
10.102.0.64/28	vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c	active	No
10.102.0.80/28	vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c	active	No
10.102.0.96/28	vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c	active	No
10.102.0.112/28	vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c	active	No

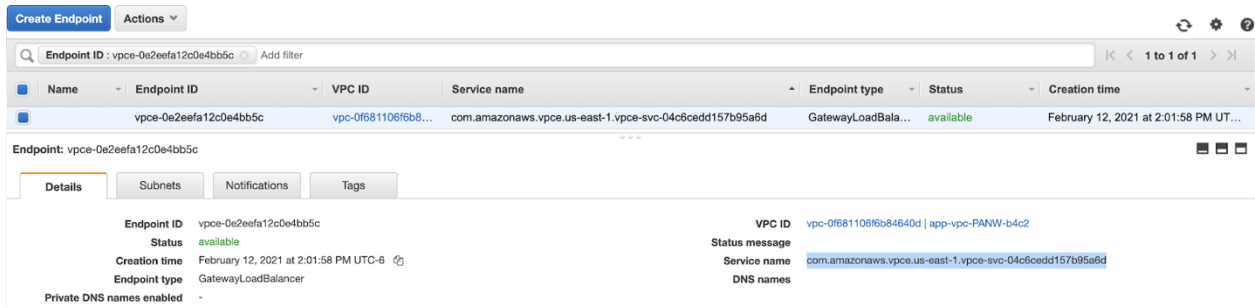
Request Step 3 - The GWLB Endpoint

Recall that Endpoints are ENIs that provide direct access to services within the VPC. ENIs are AZ-specific constructs and are instantiated in every AZ where service access is required. Clicking on the target ([vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c](#)) we can see additional information about the Endpoint, including the associated Endpoint Service:

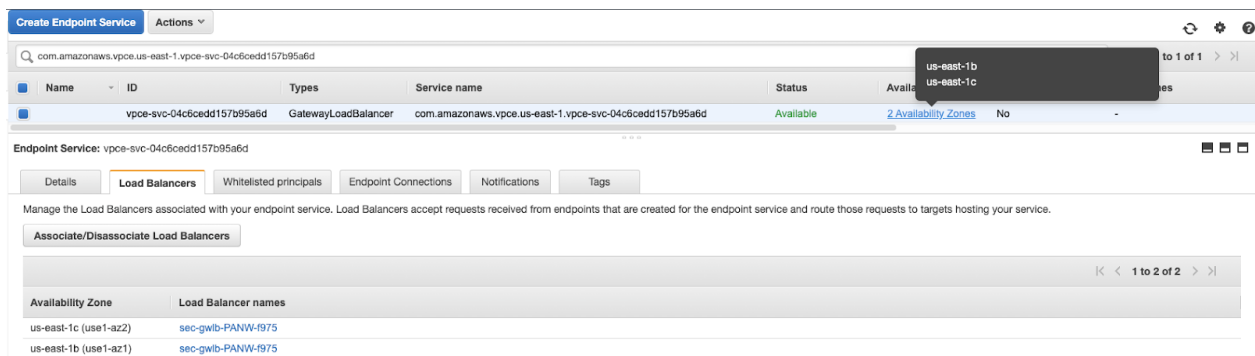
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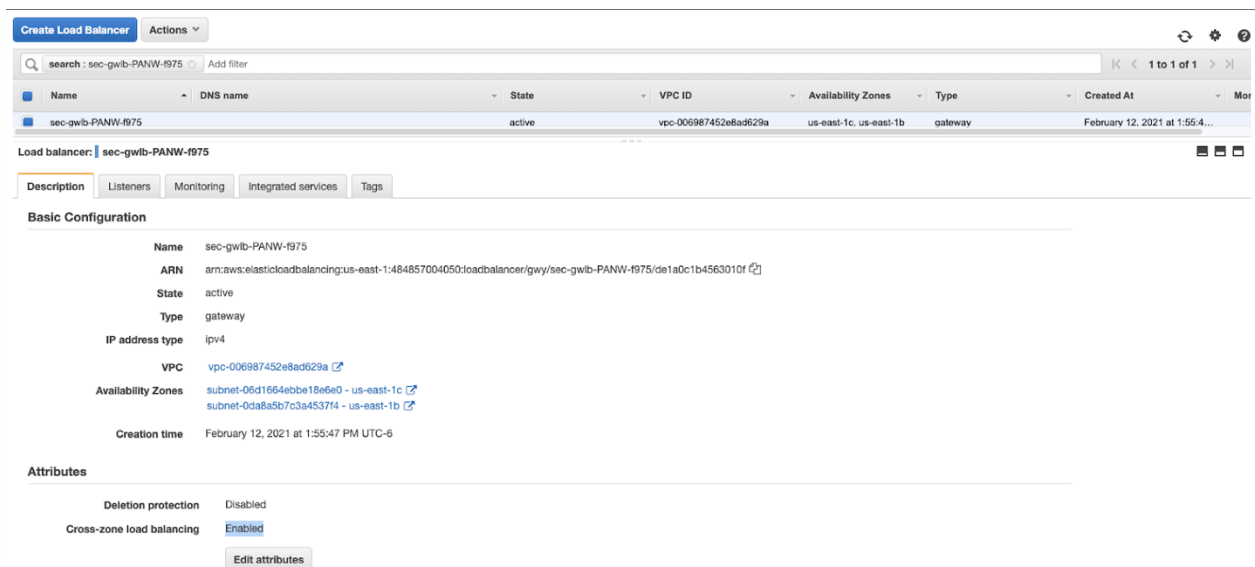
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If we then look at Endpoint Services, we can see that this service is associated with a multi-AZ load balancer in addition to multiple AZs:



Clicking on the loadbalancer, we can see more detailed information:



Pro Tip: If it has not already been done, "Cross-zone load balancing" should be enabled in the attributes. This ensures that the GWLB can use any backend pool member in any availability zone and facilitates resiliency.

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Request Step 4 - The Firewalls

The GWLB uses Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation (GENEVE) to create an overlay network between the load balancer and the firewalls. At present, this overlay network is not connected to the firewalls virtual router, which improves packet handling efficiency but requires that all traffic ingress/egress the FW via the GENEVE tunnel. Under the hood, the GWLB is a souped-up NLB and the configuration is very similar. Once the traffic reaches the GWLB, it is distributed amongst the available backend pool members. Looking at the listeners for the GWLB, we see one of the first differences between the GWLB and a standard NLB:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a Gateway Load Balancer listener. The top navigation bar includes a search bar and a filter button. Below the navigation bar is a table with columns: Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, Type, and Created At. The table contains one entry: 'sec-gwlb-PANW-f975' with state 'active', VPC ID 'vpc-006987452e8ad629a', and availability zones 'us-east-1c, us-east-1b'. Below the table, there are tabs for 'Description', 'Listeners', 'Monitoring', 'Integrated services', and 'Tags'. The 'Listeners' tab is selected, showing a description: 'A Gateway Load Balancer consists of an IP listener that receives all connection requests and routes them to the target group you specify. You can edit the listener to change the target group to which requests get forwarded.' There are buttons for 'Add listener', 'Edit', and 'Delete'. Below this, the 'Listener' section shows the ARN and the target group 'sec-gwlb-tg-PANW-f975'.

The GWLB is an any port load balancer and consequently no port(s) are specified/required. All TCP/UDP traffic is load balanced to the associated target group.

Selecting the target group, we see that it is comprised of the FW in the security VPC:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a target group. The top navigation bar includes a search bar and a filter button. Below the navigation bar is a table with columns: Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, Type, and Created At. The table contains one entry: 'sec-gwlb-tg-PANW-f975' with state 'active', VPC ID 'vpc-006987452e8ad629a', and availability zones 'us-east-1c, us-east-1b'. Below the table, there are tabs for 'Group details', 'Targets', 'Monitoring', and 'Tags'. The 'Targets' tab is selected, showing a description: 'A target group is a collection of EC2 instances or Elastic Load Balancing targets that you want to use as targets for an Amazon EC2 instance or an Amazon Elastic Load Balancing load balancer.' There are buttons for 'Deregister' and 'Register targets'. Below this, the 'Registered targets (2)' section shows a table with columns: Instance ID, Name, Port, Zone, Status, and Status details. The table contains two entries: 'i-0e6c62c3020a82cee' and 'i-0bc983c8ae20ace5a', both with status 'healthy'.

The FW are targeted by instance ID, which ensures source IP preservation but requires that the management and first data plane interface be swapped.

Selecting one of the targets, we can see the firewall details:

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The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for an EC2 instance. At the top, there's a header for 'Instances (1/1)' with a search bar and various action buttons like 'Connect', 'Instance state', and 'Launch instances'. Below this is a table listing instances, with one instance selected: 'FW-us-east-1c-PANW-f975' with ID 'i-0e6c62c3020a82cee', state 'Running', type 'm5.xlarge', and '2/2 checks passed'. The main area displays the 'Instance summary' for 'i-0e6c62c3020a82cee (FW-us-east-1c-PANW-f975)'. It includes fields for Instance ID, Instance state (Running), Instance type (m5.xlarge), and AWS Compute Optimizer finding. On the right, there are sections for Public IPv4 address (none), Private IPv4 addresses (10.10.0.28, 10.10.0.100), Public IPv4 DNS (none), Private IPv4 DNS (ip-10-10-0-100.ec2.internal), Elastic IP addresses (52.7.218.8), VPC ID (vpc-006987452e8ad629a), and Subnet ID (subnet-06d1664ebbe18e6e0).

Request Step 5 - Return to the GWLB Endpoint

The permitted request is returned to the GWLB via the GENEVE tunnel and then back to the Endpoint. Recall that the ID of the Endpoint is `vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c`. If we take a closer look at that Endpoint, we can determine the subnet that it resides in:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for an endpoint. At the top, there's a header for 'Create Endpoint' with a search bar and various action buttons. Below this is a table listing endpoints, with one endpoint selected: 'vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c' with VPC ID 'vpc-0f681106f8b84640d', service name 'com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-04c6cedd157b95a6d', endpoint type 'GatewayLoadBala...', and status 'available'. The main area displays the 'Endpoint: vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c' details, including a 'Subnets' tab. The 'Subnets' tab shows a table with columns for Subnet ID, Availability Zone, IPv4 Addresses, IPv6 Addresses, Network Interface ID, and Outpost ID. The table contains one row: 'subnet-01c599227b8e1ab39', 'us-east-1c (use1-az2)', '10.102.0.23', '-', 'eni-0174e7677d6087de2', and '-'.

The private IP of the LB is on the same subnet and the traffic is delivered directly to the LB:

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The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. At the top, there's a 'Subnets (1/1)' section with a search bar and a table of subnets. The table has columns for Name, Subnet ID, State, VPC, IPv4 CIDR, IPv6 CIDR, and Available IPv4 addresses. One subnet is listed: 'app-gwlbe-subnet-...' with ID 'subnet-01c599227b8e1ab39', state 'Available', VPC 'vpc-0f681106f6b84640d', IPv4 CIDR '10.102.0.16/28', and 10 available IPv4 addresses.

Below this, the 'Route table: rtb-0ccfc78051b520c06 / app-gwlbe-rt-PANW-b4c2' is shown. It has tabs for Details, Flow logs, Route table, Network ACL, Tags, and Sharing. The 'Route table' tab is active, showing a table of routes. The routes table has columns for Destination and Target. Two routes are listed: one for '10.102.0.0/16' with target 'local', and another for '0.0.0.0/0' with target 'igw-0bb53f319d240e9c4'.

Request Step 6 - The ALB

Once the request arrives at the ALB, it is processed by the local listener:

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface for Load Balancers. At the top, there's a search bar and a table of load balancers. The table has columns for Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, Type, and Created At. One load balancer is listed: 'app-alb-PANW-b4c2' with DNS name 'app-alb-PANW-b4c2-175835730.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com', state 'active', VPC ID 'vpc-0f681106f6b84640d', and availability zones 'us-east-1c, us-east-1e, ...'. It was created on February 12, 2021.

Below this, the 'Load balancer: app-alb-PANW-b4c2' is shown. It has tabs for Description, Listeners, Monitoring, Integrated services, and Tags. The 'Listeners' tab is active, showing a table of listeners. The table has columns for Listener ID, Security policy, SSL Certificate, and Rules. One listener is listed: 'HTTP : 80' with ID 'arn...e7321a737708f7a0', security policy 'N/A', SSL certificate 'N/A', and rules 'Default: forwarding to app-tg-PANW-b4c2'. There is a 'View/edit rules' link next to it.

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And sent to a viable target pool member:

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for a target group. At the top, the breadcrumb navigation shows 'EC2 > Target groups > app-tg-PANW-b4c2'. The main heading is 'app-tg-PANW-b4c2' with a 'Delete' button. Below this is the ARN: 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:484857004050:targetgroup/app-tg-PANW-b4c2/ab386f02305ae702'. The 'Basic configuration' section shows: Target type: Instance; Protocol: HTTP; Port: 80; Protocol version: HTTP1; VPC: vpc-0f681106f6b84640d; Load balancer: app-alb-PANW-b4c2. Below this are tabs for 'Group details', 'Targets', 'Monitoring', and 'Tags'. The 'Registered targets (1)' section includes a search bar and buttons for 'Deregister' and 'Register targets'. A table lists the registered target:

Instance ID	Name	Port	Zone	Status	Status details
i-049eb3bcd0d6951f	app-PANW-b4c2	80	us-east-1c	healthy	

Response Step1 - The GWLB Endpoint

The response from the server is returned to the ALB and then the subnet route table determines where to send the packet. Looking at the ALB, we can see the associated subnets:

The screenshot shows the 'Network interfaces (2)' section in the AWS Management Console. It includes a search bar with the filter 'search: app-alb-PANW-b4c2' and a 'Clear filters' button. Below is a table of network interfaces:

Name	Network interface ID	Subnet ID	VPC ID	Availability Zone	Security groups	Description
-	eni-05bc26471b22b713b	subnet-02f7cf4c7f45ed8a1	vpc-0f681106f6b84640d	us-east-1a	app-data-sg-PANW...	ELB app/app-alb-PANW-b4c2/e427b4c229.
-	eni-06ef68c8bfcb89242	subnet-010c64afb39e4a672	vpc-0f681106f6b84640d	us-east-1c	app-data-sg-PANW...	ELB app/app-alb-PANW-b4c2/e427b4c229.

Looking at one of the subnets, we can see that the default route sends the response back to the endpoint. The other subnet will show a similar route configuration except the Endpoint ID will be different.

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The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for a VPC. At the top, the 'Subnets (1/1)' section is visible, showing a table with one subnet: 'app-alb-0-subnet-PANW-b4c2' with ID 'subnet-02f7cf4c7f45ed8a1', state 'Available', and IP4 CIDR '10.102.0.32/28'. Below this, the 'Route table: rtb-08773d66293529f2b / app-alb-rt-PANW-b4c2' is shown. The 'Routes (2)' table lists two routes: '10.102.0.0/16' with target 'local', and '0.0.0.0/0' with target 'vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c'.

Response Step 2 - The GWLB Endpoint

The traffic arriving at the endpoint is sent on to the GWLB via the associated endpoint service. Clicking on the target (vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c) we can see additional information about the Endpoint, including the associated Endpoint Service:

The screenshot shows the 'Endpoint: vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c' details page. The 'Details' tab is active, displaying the following information:

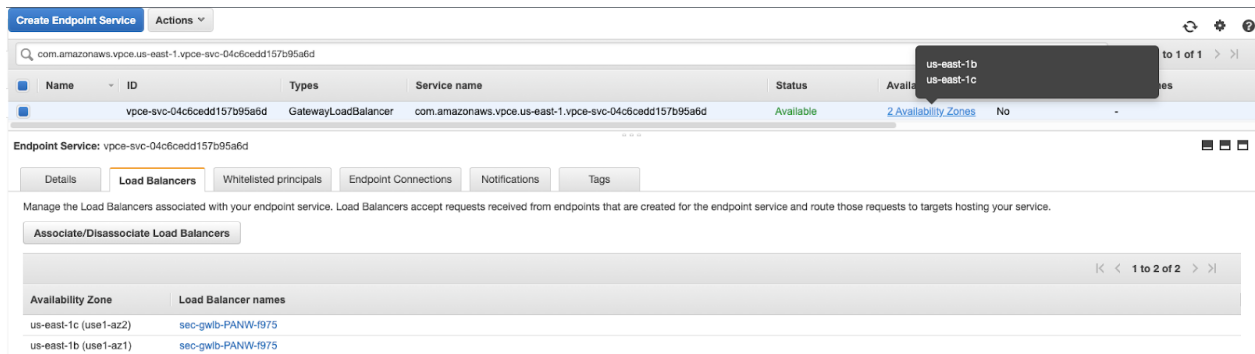
- Endpoint ID: vpce-0e2eefa12c0e4bb5c
- Status: available
- Creation time: February 12, 2021 at 2:01:58 PM UTC-6
- Endpoint type: GatewayLoadBalancer
- Private DNS names enabled: -
- VPC ID: vpc-0f681106f6b84640d | app-vpc-PANW-b4c2
- Status message: com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-04c6cedd157b95a6d
- Service name: com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-04c6cedd157b95a6d
- DNS names: -

If we then look at Endpoint Services, we can see that this service is associated to a multi-AZ load balancer in addition to multiple AZs:

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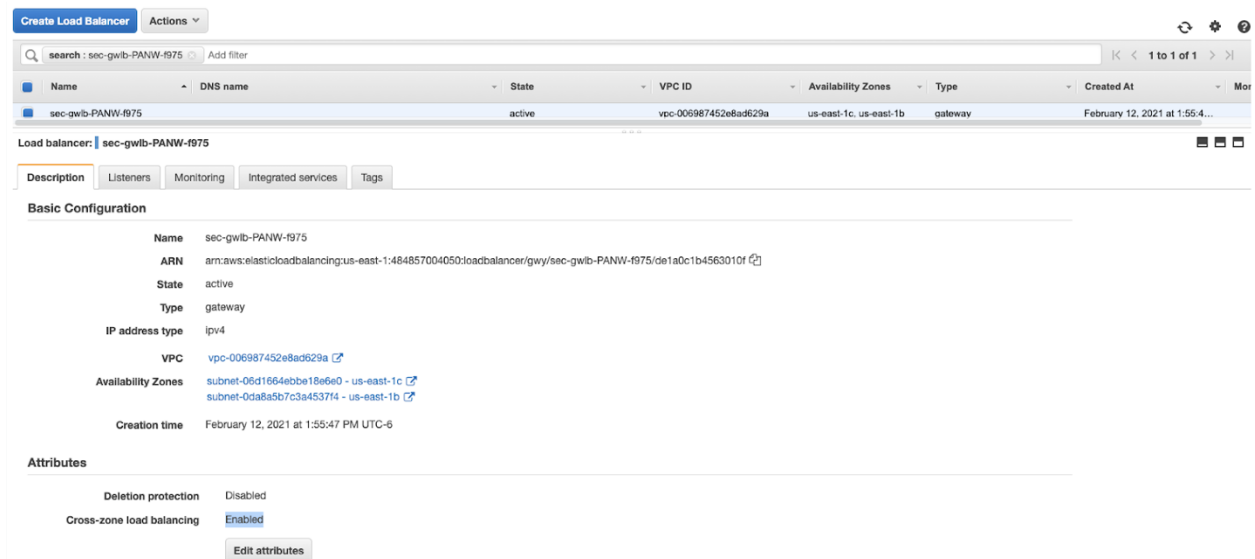
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The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface for an Endpoint Service. The service name is 'com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-04c6cedd157b95a6d'. Under the 'Load Balancers' tab, two load balancers are listed:

Availability Zone	Load Balancer names
us-east-1c (use1-az2)	sec-gwlb-PANW-975
us-east-1b (use1-az1)	sec-gwlb-PANW-975

Clicking on the loadbalancer, we can see more detailed information:



The screenshot shows the detailed configuration for the Load Balancer 'sec-gwlb-PANW-975'. The 'Basic Configuration' section includes the following details:

- Name: sec-gwlb-PANW-975
- ARN: arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:484857004050:loadbalancer/gw/sec-gwlb-PANW-975/de1a0c1b4563010f
- State: active
- Type: gateway
- IP address type: ipv4
- VPC: vpc-006987452e8ad629a
- Availability Zones: subnet-06d1664ebba18e6e0 - us-east-1c, subnet-0da8a5b7c3a453714 - us-east-1b
- Creation time: February 12, 2021 at 1:55:47 PM UTC-6

The 'Attributes' section shows:

- Deletion protection: Disabled
- Cross-zone load balancing: Enabled

Response Step 3 - The Firewalls

As mentioned earlier, there is no port associated with the listener on the GWLB. All TCP/UDP traffic is load balanced to the associated target group.

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The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a Gateway Load Balancer. At the top, there is a search bar and a table with columns: Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, Type, and Created At. A single entry is visible: 'sec-gwlb-PANW-f975' with state 'active', VPC ID 'vpc-006987452e8ad629a', and availability zones 'us-east-1c, us-east-1b'. Below the table, the 'Listeners' tab is selected, showing a description of a Gateway Load Balancer listener and buttons for 'Add listener', 'Edit', and 'Delete'. Under the 'Listener' section, the ARN is 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:484857004050:listener/gwv/sec-gwlb-PANW-f975/de1a0c1b4563010f/716d330f66a650db' and it is forwarding to the target group 'sec-gwlb-tg-PANW-f975'.

Selecting the target group, we see that it is comprised of the FW in the security VPC:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a target group. The breadcrumb path is 'EC2 > Target groups > sec-gwlb-tg-PANW-f975'. The target group name is 'sec-gwlb-tg-PANW-f975' with a 'Delete' button. The ARN is 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:484857004050:targetgroup/sec-gwlb-tg-PANW-f975/008571474a4c908966'. Under 'Basic configuration', the target type is 'Instance', protocol is 'GENEVE: 6081', VPC is 'vpc-006987452e8ad629a', and load balancer is 'sec-gwlb-PANW-f975'. Below this, the 'Targets' tab is selected, showing a table of 'Registered targets (2)'. The table has columns: Instance ID, Name, Port, Zone, Status, and Status details. Two targets are listed, both with a 'healthy' status.

Instance ID	Name	Port	Zone	Status	Status details
i-0e6c62c3020a82cee	FW-us-east-1c-PANW-f975	6081	us-east-1c	healthy	
i-0bc983c8ae20ace5a	FW-us-east-1b-PANW-f975	6081	us-east-1b	healthy	

The FW are targeted by instance ID, which ensures source IP preservation but requires that the management and first data plane interface be swapped.

Selecting one of the targets, we can see the firewall details:

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The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for an EC2 instance. At the top, there's a search bar for instances and a table with columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IPv4 DNS, and Public IPv4 ... The instance 'FW-us-east-1c-PANW-f975' is selected. Below the table, the 'Instance: i-0e6c62c3020a82cee (FW-us-east-1c-PANW-f975)' details are shown. The 'Instance summary' section includes:

- Instance ID: i-0e6c62c3020a82cee (FW-us-east-1c-PANW-f975)
- Instance state: Running
- Instance type: m5.xlarge
- AWS Compute Optimizer finding: Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. | Learn more
- Public IPv4 address: -
- Public IPv4 DNS: -
- Elastic IP addresses: 52.7.218.8 (fw-mgmt-elip-us-east-1c-PANW-f975) [Public IP]
- IAM Role: iam-role-PANW-f975
- Private IPv4 addresses: 10.10.0.28, 10.10.0.100
- Private IPv4 DNS: ip-10-10-0-100.ec2.internal
- VPC ID: vpc-006987452e8ad629a (sec-vpc-PANW-f975)
- Subnet ID: subnet-06d1664ebbe18e6e0 (sec-data-subnet-us-east-1c-PANW-f975)

Response Step 4 - Return to the GWLB Endpoint

The response is returned to the GWLB via the GENEVE tunnel and then back to the endpoint. Traffic leaving the endpoint is dropped off into the local subnet and based upon the subnet route table is then sent to the IGW as the next hop:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for a subnet. The 'Subnets (1/1)' section is active, showing a table with columns: Name, Subnet ID, State, VPC, IPv4 CIDR, IPv6 CIDR, and Available IPv4. The subnet 'app-gwlbe-subnet-PANW-b4c2' is selected. Below the table, the 'Route table: rtb-0ccfc78051b520c06 / app-gwlbe-rt-PANW-b4c2' is displayed. The 'Routes (2)' section shows the following routes:

Destination	Target
10.102.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	igw-0bb33f319d240e9c4

Packet Flow in the AWS Gateway Load Balancer - Inbound

By Patrick GlynnMgr, Consulting Engineering

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Et voilà:

```
local IP: 10.102.0.5
HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR: 104.219.139.193
HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO: http
HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT: 80
HTTP_HOST: app-alb-panw-b4c2-175835730.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID: Root=1-602893fc-394f5c880c512d1a1f4448dd
HTTP_UPGRADE_INSECURE_REQUESTS: 1
HTTP_USER_AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/88.0.4324.150 Safari/537.36
HTTP_ACCEPT: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/png,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING: gzip, deflate
HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE: en-US,en;q=0.9
```

Note that the IP of the host matches the host IP. The traffic can be seen at the FW as well:

	GENERATE TIME	TYPE	FROM ZONE	TO ZONE	SOURCE	DESTINATI...	SOURCE USER	NAT APPLIED	NAT SOURCE IP	NAT DEST IP	TO PORT	APPLICATION	ACTION	RULE	SESSION END REASON	BYTES
	02/17 20:27:56	end	Trust	Trust	104.219.139.193	10.102.0.46		no			80	web-browsing	allow	Allowed-traffic	tcp-fin	3.2k
	02/17 20:26:39	start	Trust	Trust	104.219.139.193	10.102.0.46		no			80	web-browsing	allow	Allowed-traffic	n/a	764