

# How Traffic Mirroring works - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

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Traffic Mirroring copies inbound and outbound traffic from the network interfaces that are attached to your instances. You can send the mirrored traffic to the network interface of another instance, a Network Load Balancer that has a UDP listener, or a Gateway Load Balancer that has a UDP listener. The traffic mirror source and the traffic mirror target (monitoring appliance) can be in the same VPC. Or they can be in different VPCs that are connected through intra-Region VPC peering, a transit gateway, or by a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint to connect to a Gateway Load Balancer in a different VPC.

Consider the following scenario, where you mirror traffic from two sources (Source A and Source B) to a single traffic mirror target (Target D). After you create the traffic mirror session, any traffic that matches the filter rules is encapsulated in a VXLAN header. It is then sent to the target.

The following procedures are required:

- Identify the traffic mirror source (Source A)
- Identify the traffic mirror source (Source B)
- Configure the traffic mirror target (Target D)
- Configure the traffic mirror filter (Filter A)
- Configure the traffic mirror session for Source A, Filter A, and Target D
- Configure the traffic mirror session for Source B, Filter A, and Target D

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Source: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/mirroring/traffic-mirroring-how-it-works.html>