

Cloud Network & Access Control Architecture for Internal Applications

AWS Implementation Report

1. Introduction

This project demonstrates how to design a secure cloud network architecture in AWS for hosting an internal application that must be accessible to employees while remaining protected from external threats.

Previously, systems were directly exposed to the internet without firewall rules, which led to security incidents. The goal of this project is to redesign the network using proper subnet segregation, firewall controls, and access restrictions following cloud security best practices.

2. Objectives

- Design a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
 - Create subnet segregation (Public and Private)
 - Assign IP ranges correctly
 - Configure Security Groups and Network ACLs
 - Restrict administrative access (SSH) to authorized user only
 - Allow application access only through HTTP/HTTPS from internal network
 - Simulate insecure configuration and then fix it
 - Deploy a working web application in the private subnet using Docker
-

3. High Level Architecture

- Public Subnet: Represents employee network and bastion access
- Private Subnet: Hosts the internal web application
- NAT Gateway: Allows private subnet outbound internet access
- Internet Gateway: Provides internet access to public subnet

Architecture Flow:

Admin (Laptop) → SSH → Public EC2 (Bastion) → SSH → Private EC2 (Web App)
Employees (Public EC2) → HTTP/HTTPS → Private EC2 (Web App)

4. Network Design

VPC

- CIDR Block: 10.0.0.0/16

Subnets

Subnet	CIDR	Purpose
Public Subnet	10.0.1.0/24	Employee machines and Bastion
Private Subnet	10.0.2.0/24	Web application server

5. Internet Gateway and Route Tables

Public Route Table

Destination	Target
0.0.0.0/0	Internet Gateway

Associated with Public Subnet.

Private Route Table (Before NAT)

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local

Private subnet had no internet access initially.

6. Simulating the Insecure Design (Before Fix)

A security group was created with the following rule:

Type	Port	Source
All Traffic	All	0.0.0.0/0

This exposed the server completely to the internet and demonstrated the real-world mistake that led to security incidents.

(Screenshot included)

7. Secure Security Group Configuration (After Fix)

Security Group – Public EC2 (Employees/Bastion)

Type	Port	Source
SSH	22	Admin Public IP
All Traffic	All	0.0.0.0/0

Security Group – Private EC2 (Web App)

Type	Port	Source
HTTP	80	10.0.1.0/24
HTTPS	443	10.0.1.0/24
SSH	22	10.0.1.0/24

This ensures:

- Only employees can access the application
- Only admin can SSH through bastion
- No direct internet access to the application server

8. Network ACL Configuration (Defense in Depth)

Private Subnet NACL – Inbound

Rule	Port	Source	Action
100	80	10.0.1.0/24	ALLOW
110	443	10.0.1.0/24	ALLOW
120	22	10.0.1.0/24	ALLOW
130	1024-65535	10.0.1.0/24	ALLOW
*	ALL	0.0.0.0/0	DENY

9. NAT Gateway Implementation

Initially, the private EC2 could not install packages because it had no internet access. To resolve this while maintaining security:

- An Elastic IP was allocated
- NAT Gateway was created in Public Subnet
- Private Route Table updated:

Destination	Target
0.0.0.0/0	NAT Gateway

This allowed outbound internet access without allowing inbound traffic.

10. Screenshots of steps involved:

Create VPC and subnets:

The image shows two screenshots of the AWS VPC creation interface.

Create VPC (Top Screenshot):

- VPC settings:**
 - Resources to create:** VPC only VPC and more
 - Name tag - optional:** my-vpc-01
 - IPv4 CIDR block:** IPv4 CIDR manual input IPAM-allocated IPv4 CIDR block
 - IPv4 CIDR: 10.0.0.0/16
 - IPv6 CIDR block:** No IPv6 CIDR block IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block IPv6 CIDR owned by me
- Tenancy:** Info

Subnet settings (Bottom Screenshot):

- Subnet settings:**
 - Subnet 1 of 1:**
 - Subnet name:** public
 - Availability Zone:** No preference
 - IPv4 VPC CIDR block:** 10.0.0.0/16
 - IPv4 subnet CIDR block:** 10.0.1.0/24
 - Tags - optional:**
 - Key:** Name **Value - optional:** public

CSE (Cyber security)

Rishikesh R

The screenshot shows the 'Create subnet' page in the AWS VPC console. The subnet name is 'private'. The availability zone is set to 'No preference'. The IPv4 CIDR block is set to '10.0.0.0/16'. The IPv4 subnet CIDR block is set to '10.0.2.0/24'. There are no tags added.

create internet gateway and attach to VPC:

The screenshot shows the 'Create internet gateway' page. The name tag is 'my-igw'. There is one tag added: 'Name' with value 'my-igw'. The 'Attach to a VPC' button is highlighted in orange.

Internet gateway settings
Name tag
Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
my-igw

Tags - optional
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.
Key: Name Value - optional: my-igw

Cancel Create internet gateway

Attach to VPC (igw-0c1f8a6b97e75bad5) Info
VPC
Attach an internet gateway to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet. Specify the VPC to attach below.
Available VPCs
Attach the internet gateway to this VPC.
Select a VPC

Cancel Attach internet gateway

Add route to internet gateway:

The screenshot shows two main sections of the AWS VPC Route Tables interface.

Create route table (Info): This section allows you to define a new route table. It includes fields for the name (optional), VPC (selected as vpc-09da779b504e54dce (my-vpc-01)), and tags. A key tag 'Name' is added with the value 'route-tb'. Buttons for 'Cancel' and 'Create route table' are at the bottom.

Edit routes: This section lists existing routes. One route is shown for destination 10.0.0.0/16, target local, status Active, propagated No, and route origin CreateRoute. Another route is listed for destination 0.0.0.0/0, target Internet Gateway, status In Progress, propagated No, and route origin igw-0c1f8a6b97e75bad5. A 'Remove' button is available for this route. Buttons for 'Add route', 'Cancel', 'Preview', and 'Save changes' are at the bottom.

Create Public and private EC2:

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances interface for launching a new instance.

Name and tags: You can enter a name (e.g., employee) and add additional tags.

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image): A search bar allows you to find specific AMIs. The 'Quick Start' tab is selected, showing recent and quick-start AMIs: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, and Debian.

Amazon Machine Image (AMI): A detailed view of the selected Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI. It includes the AMI ID (ami-0f5003538b60d5ec), architecture (64-bit (x86)), virtualization type (hvm), ENA support (true), and root device type (ebs).

Summary: Shows 1 instance launched. It includes details like Software Image (AMI), Virtual server type (t2.micro), Firewall (New security group), and Storage (1 volume(s) - 8 GiB). A tooltip about the Free tier is visible.

Launch Instance: A large button to start the launch process, accompanied by a 'Preview code' link.

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The screenshots illustrate the process of launching a new Amazon Linux 2023 t2.micro instance on AWS. The configuration includes:

- Key pair (login):** "cloud-key" selected, with a note about securing the connection.
- Network settings:** VPC "my-vpc-01" selected, subnet "subnet-Dabbaa124fe3fa6e" (public), and auto-assign public IP enabled.
- Firewall (security groups):** A new security group "launch-wizard-1" is being created with an inbound rule allowing SSH traffic from anywhere.
- Summary:** Shows 1 instance, AMI "Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.10...", instance type "t2.micro", and 1 volume (8 GB).
- Free tier callout:** Notes 750 hours per month of t2.micro usage (or t3.micro where t2.micro isn't available) when used with free tier AMIs.
- Launch Instance button:** Available at the bottom right of the summary panel.

The second screenshot shows the continuation of the wizard after the instance has been launched. It displays the newly created security group "launch-wizard-1" with its inbound rules:

- Inbound Security Group Rules:** Rule 1: Type "ssh", Protocol "TCP", Port range "22", Source type "My IP", Name "SSH for admin desktop". Rule 2: Type "All traffic", Protocol "All", Port range "All", Source type "Anywhere".
- Description:** "launch-wizard-1 created 2026-02-06T06:19:15.620Z"
- Summary:** Shows 1 instance, AMI "Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.10...", instance type "t3.micro", and 1 volume (8 GB).
- Free tier callout:** Notes 750 hours per month of t2.micro usage (or t3.micro where t2.micro isn't available) when used with free tier AMIs.
- Launch Instance button:** Available at the bottom right of the summary panel.

The third screenshot shows the final step of the wizard, where the instance is ready to launch. The summary panel includes:

- Software Image (AMI):** "Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.10..."
- Virtual server type (instance type):** "t3.micro"
- Firewall (security group):** "New security group"
- Storage (volumes):** "1 volume(s) - 8 GB"
- Free tier callout:** Notes 750 hours per month of t2.micro usage (or t3.micro where t2.micro isn't available) when used with free tier AMIs.
- Launch Instance button:** Available at the bottom right of the summary panel.

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The image consists of three vertically stacked screenshots of the AWS EC2 'Launch an instance' wizard. Each screenshot shows a different step in the process:

- Screenshot 1: Name and tags**

Name: web-app-server
- Screenshot 2: Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)**

Search bar: Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recent OS Images: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, Debian
- Screenshot 3: Network settings**

VPC - required: vpc-09da779b504e54dce (my-vpc-01)
Subnet: subnet-0b4e43dd6e9c9b704
Auto-assign public IP: Disable

On the right side of each screenshot, there is a summary panel with the following details:

- Summary**

Number of instances: 1
- Software Image (AMI)**

Amazon Linux 2023.10... [read more](#)
ami-0f5003538b60d5ec
- Virtual server type (instance type)**

t2.micro
- Firewall (security group)**

New security group
- Storage (volumes)**

1 volume(s) - 8 GB
- Free tier:** In your first year of opening an AWS account, you get 750 hours per month of t2.micro instance usage (or t3.micro where t2.micro isn't available) when used with free tier AMIs, 750 hours per month of public
- Buttons:** Cancel, Launch instance, Preview code

VPC settings

Resources to create [Info](#)
Create only the VPC resource or the VPC and other networking resources.

VPC only **VPC and more**

Name tag - optional
Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
my-vpc

IPv4 CIDR block [Info](#)
 IPv4 CIDR manual input IPAM-allocated IPv4 CIDR block
10.0.0.0/16

IPv6 CIDR block [Info](#)
 No IPv6 CIDR block IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block IPv6 CIDR owned by me

Tenancy [Info](#)
Default

VPC connection settings [Info](#)

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#) [Console Mobile App](#)

Subnet settings
Specify the CIDR blocks and Availability Zone for the subnet.

Subnet 1 of 2

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
public

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.
Asia Pacific (Mumbai) / aps1-az1 (ap-south-1a)

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.
10.0.0.0/16

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
10.0.1.0/24 256 IPs

Tags - optional

Key	Value - optional
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="public"/> Remove

[Add new tag](#)

Subnet 2 of 2

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
private

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.
Asia Pacific (Mumbai) / aps1-az1 (ap-south-1a)

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.
10.0.0.0/16

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
10.0.2.0/24 256 IPs

Tags - optional

Key	Value - optional
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="private"/> Remove

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The image displays three sequential screenshots of the AWS EC2 'Launch an Instance' wizard, illustrating the process of creating a new Amazon Machine Image (AMI) instance.

Screenshot 1: Selecting the AMI

This step shows the 'Name and tags' section where the name 'emp' is entered. Below it, the 'Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)' section lists various AMIs, including 'Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI'. The 'Quick Start' section provides links to Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, and Debian. On the right, the 'Summary' panel shows the configuration: 1 instance, AMI 'ami-0f5003538b60d5ec', instance type 't3.micro', and 1 volume (8 GB). A large orange 'Launch instance' button is prominent.

Screenshot 2: Setting Network and Security

This step adds a key pair named 'cloud'. It also configures network settings, choosing a VPC ('vpc-0476fd2ca798568') and a public subnet ('subnet-0099558e7f2a6be01'). Under 'Firewall (security group)', the 'Create security group' option is selected. The 'Summary' panel remains the same, and the 'Launch instance' button is still visible.

Screenshot 3: Final Review and Launch

This final step shows a summary of the instance configuration: 1 instance, AMI 'ami-0f5003538b60d5ec', instance type 't3.micro', and 1 volume (8 GB). It includes a 'Take a walkthrough' link and a 'Do not show me this message again' checkbox. The 'Launch instance' button is highlighted in orange.

Network settings

- VPC - required: my-vpc
- Subnet: private
- Auto-assign public IP: Disable
- Firewall (security groups): Create security group
- Security group name - required: (empty)
- Description - required: launch-wizard-2

Summary

- Number of instances: 1
- Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2023.10... (ami-0f500353860d5ec)
- Virtual server type (instance type): t5.micro
- Firewall (security group): New security group
- Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GB

Allow ssh,http,https from public subnet (Organization's subnet):

Inbound Security Group Rules

- Security group rule 1 (TCP, 22, 0.0.0.0/0): Type: ssh, Protocol: TCP, Port range: 22, Source type: Anywhere
- Security group rule 2 (TCP, 443, 0.0.0.0/0): Type: HTTPS, Protocol: TCP, Port range: 443, Source type: Anywhere
- Security group rule 3 (TCP, 80, 0.0.0.0/0): Type: HTTP, Protocol: TCP, Port range: 80, Source type: Anywhere

Summary

- Number of instances: 1
- Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2023.10... (ami-0f500353860d5ec)
- Virtual server type (instance type): t5.micro
- Firewall (security group): New security group
- Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GB

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Internet Gateways page. A green banner at the top indicates that an internet gateway has been created and can now be attached to a VPC. Below this, a section titled "Attach to VPC (igw-00580ba9d06639ec3)" shows a search bar for available VPCs, with one result listed: "vpc-0476ffd2ca798568". A link to "AWS Command Line Interface command" is also present. At the bottom right are "Cancel" and "Attach internet gateway" buttons.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route Tables page. It displays a table of routes for a specific route table. One route is listed with the destination "10.0.0.0/16", target "local", status "Active", propagated "No", and route origin "CreateRouteTable". Another route is listed with the destination "0.0.0.0/0", target "Internet Gateway", status "Active", propagated "No", and route origin "CreateRoute". A "Remove" button is shown next to the second route. At the bottom right are "Cancel", "Preview", and "Save changes" buttons.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```

ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48:~ % 
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.6809]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\ASUS\Downloads>ssh -i "cloud.pem" ec2-user@13.232.24.110
ssh: connect to host 13.232.24.110 port 22: Connection timed out

C:\Users\ASUS\Downloads>ssh -i "cloud.pem" ec2-user@13.232.24.110
The authenticity of host '13.232.24.110 (13.232.24.110)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:FZNUlFrSXHu+L/6BZYhotaqWv0PJJ7R/3wzj0/7VE8.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '13.232.24.110' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

      _ _#
     / \###_      Amazon Linux 2023
  _~ \_####\_
 ~~~ \##|
 ~~~ \#/ __ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
 ~~~ \/_/ \_>
 ~~~ \/_/ \_/
 ~~~ \_m/ \_/
 [ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48 ~]$
```

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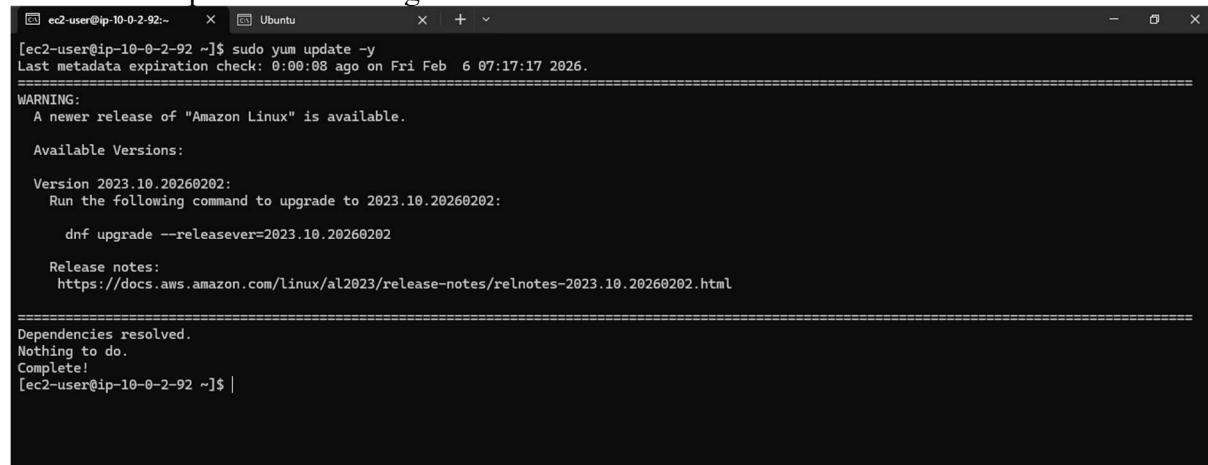
The terminal window shows the following session:

```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~ % 
C:\Users\ASUS\Downloads>scp -i cloud.pem cloud.pem ec2-user@13.232.24.110:/home/ec2-user/
cloud.pem
C:\Users\ASUS\Downloads>ssh -i "cloud.pem" ec2-user@13.232.24.110
#_
Amazon Linux 2023
\### https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
\#_ /m/
Last login: Fri Feb  6 06:53:03 2026 from 61.1.189.195
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48 ~]$ chmod 400 cloud-key.pem
chmod: cannot access 'cloud-key.pem': No such file or directory
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48 ~]$ chmod 400 cloud.pem
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48 ~]$ ssh -i cloud.pem ec2-user@10.0.2.92
The authenticity of host '10.0.2.92 (10.0.2.92)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:WvOxSpCkvLAoqWBfAuLDFX6dbLKEQeXl8iLnXzkCZgo.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.0.2.92' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
#_
Amazon Linux 2023
\### https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
\#_ /m/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ |
```

The AWS VPC NAT gateway creation interface shows the following configuration:

- NAT gateway settings**:
 - Name: `nat-gate`
 - Availability mode: `Zonal` (selected)
 - Subnet: `subnet-0099558e7f2a6be01 (public)`
 - Connectivity type: `Public` (selected)
 - Elastic IP allocation ID: `Select an Elastic IP`
- Details**:
 - NAT gateway ID: `nat-0d409e6ce14bbbbbf`
 - State: `Pending`
 - Primary public IPv4 address: `arn:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:205930651799:natgateway/nat-0d409e6ce14bbbbbf`
 - Primary private IPv4 address: `-`
 - Created: `Friday, February 6, 2026 at 12:35:05 GMT+5:30`
 - Deleted: `-`
- Secondary IPv4 addresses**:
 - Table header: `Private IPv4 address`, `Network interface ID`, `Status`, `Failure message`
 - Table body: `Secondary IPv4 addresses are not available for this nat gateway.`

Connected to private EC2 using ssh:



```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~]$ sudo yum update -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:08 ago on Fri Feb  6 07:17:17 2026.
=====
WARNING:
  A newer release of "Amazon Linux" is available.

Available Versions:
  Version 2023.10.20260202:
    Run the following command to upgrade to 2023.10.20260202:
      dnf upgrade --releasever=2023.10.20260202

  Release notes:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/linux/al2023/release-notes/relnotes-2023.10.20260202.html
=====
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ |
```

Update the system and install docker in it:

```

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92-] $ sudo yum install docker -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:23 ago on Fri Feb  6 07:17:17 2026.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package          Architecture Version      Repository  Size
=====
Installing:
  docker          x86_64    25.0.14-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 46 M
Installing dependencies:
  container-selinux noarch    4:2.242.0-1.amzn2023
  containerd       x86_64    2.1.5-1.amzn2023.0.4   amazonlinux 23 M
  iptables-libc   x86_64    1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux 401 k
  iptables-nft    x86_64    1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux 183 k
  libcgroup       x86_64    3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1    amazonlinux 75 k
  libnetfilter_conntrack x86_64  1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux 58 k
  libnftnl        x86_64    1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux 30 k
  libzstd         x86_64    1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux 84 k
  pigz            x86_64    2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3    amazonlinux 83 k
  runc            x86_64    1.3.4-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 3.9 M
=====
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 11 Packages

Total download size: 74 M
Installed size: 281 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/11): container-selinux-2.242.0-1.amzn2023.noarch.rpm           1.6 MB/s | 58 kB  00:00
(2/11): iptables-libc-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm           14 MB/s | 401 kB  00:00
(3/11): iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm           6.8 MB/s | 183 kB  00:00
(4/11): libcgroup-3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm                 3.9 MB/s | 75 kB  00:00
(5/11): libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm   1.9 MB/s | 58 kB  00:00
(6/11): libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm                1.1 MB/s | 30 kB  00:00
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92-] $ 
Verifying : docker-25.0.14-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64          3/11
Verifying : iptables-libc-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64        4/11
Verifying : iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64        5/11
Verifying : libcgroup-3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64          6/11
Verifying : libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 7/11
Verifying : libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          8/11
Verifying : pigz-2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64               9/11
Verifying : runc-1.3.4-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64             10/11
Verifying : runc-1.3.4-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64             11/11
=====
WARNING:
A newer release of "Amazon Linux" is available.

Available Versions:

Version 2023.10.20260202:
Run the following command to upgrade to 2023.10.20260202:
  dnf upgrade --releasever=2023.10.20260202

Release notes:
  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/linux/al2023/release-notes/relnotes-2023.10.20260202.html
=====
Installed:
  container-selinux-4:2.242.0-1.amzn2023.noarch      containerd-2.1.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
  iptables-libc-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64        iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 libnftnl-1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  pigz-2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64                  runc-1.3.4-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
=====
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92-] $ sudo systemctl start docker
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92-] $ sudo usermod -aG docker ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92-] $ 

```

```

ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~ x Ubuntu x + ^
Verifying : libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 9/11
Verifying : pigz-2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64 10/11
Verifying : runc-1.3.4-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 11/11
=====
WARNING:
A newer release of "Amazon Linux" is available.

Available Versions:

Version 2023.10.20260202:
Run the following command to upgrade to 2023.10.20260202:

dnf upgrade --releasever=2023.10.20260202

Release notes:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/linux/al2023/release-notes/relnotes-2023.10.20260202.html
=====

Installed:
container-selinux-4:2.242.0-1.amzn2023.noarch      containerd-2.1.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
iptables-libs-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64       iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 libnftnetlink-1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
pigz-2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64                  runc-1.3.4-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
docker-25.0.14-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
libcgroup-3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
=====
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo systemctl start docker
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo usermod -aG docker ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/v2.20.2/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Current
          Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
34 57.6M 34 20.0M 0 0 12.3M 0 0.00:04 0:00:01 0:00:03 19.6M

```

Writing docker compose:

```

ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~/app x Ubuntu x + ^
GNU nano 8.3                               docker-compose.yml
version: '3'
services:
  web:
    image: nginx
    ports:
      - "80:80"
|
```

```

ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~/app x Ubuntu x + ^
Run the following command to upgrade to 2023.10.20260202:
dnf upgrade --releasever=2023.10.20260202
Release notes:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/linux/al2023/release-notes/relnotes-2023.10.20260202.html
=====

Installed:
container-selinux-4:2.242.0-1.amzn2023.noarch      containerd-2.1.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
iptables-libs-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64       iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 libnftnetlink-1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
pigz-2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64                  runc-1.3.4-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
docker-25.0.14-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
libcgroup-3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
=====
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo systemctl start docker
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo usermod -aG docker ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/v2.20.2/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Current
          Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
100 57.6M 100 57.6M 0 0 23.9M 0 0:00:02 0:00:02 0:00:03 32.1M
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ mkdir app && cd app
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ nano docker-compose.yml
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ docker-compose up -d
permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Get "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock:v1.24/containers/json?all=1&filters=%7B%22label%22%3A%7B%22com.docker.compose.config-hash%22%3Atrue%2C%22com.docker.compose.project%3Dapp%22%3Atrue%7D%7D%": dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ sudo docker-compose up -d
[*] Running 0/1
  ⬤ web Pulling
|
```

Execute Docker compose up

```

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~/app] x [ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~/app] x
=====
Installed:
  container-selinux-4:2.242.0-1.amzn2023.noarch      containerd-2.1.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64      docker-25.0.14-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  iptables-libs-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64       iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      libcgroup-3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 libnfnetlink-1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  pigz-2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64                  runc-1.3.4-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo systemctl start docker
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo usermod -G docker ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/v2.20.2/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time  Current
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed
0     0     0     0     0     0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 0
100 57.6M 100 57.6M 0     0 23.9M 0  0:00:02 0:00:02 --:--:-- 32.1M
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ mkdir app && cd app
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ nano docker-compose.yml
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ docker-compose up -d
permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Get "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.24/c
ontainers/json?all=1&filters=%7B%22label%22%3A%7B%22com.docker.compose.config-hash%22%3Atrue%2C%22com.docker.compose.project%3Dapp%22%3Atrue%7D%7D": 
dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ sudo docker-compose up -d
[+] Running 6/8
  web 7 layers [=====[ 29.16MB/29.78MB Pulling
  # 0c8d5a45c0d Extracting [=====] 29.16MB/29.78MB
  ✓ 46bf3a120c8e Download complete
  ✓ 4f4fe02d542 Download complete
  ✓ 7b6cb8cac7b Download complete
  ✓ f73d00a0233fd Download complete
  ✓ 47cd406a34ef Download complete
  ✓ bae5a1799a80 Download complete
  ✓ 0c8d5a45c0d Extracting [=====] 3.0s
  ✓ 46bf3a120c8e Download complete 1.3s
  ✓ 4f4fe02d542 Download complete 0.9s
  ✓ 7b6cb8cac7b Download complete 1.8s
  ✓ f73d00a0233fd Download complete 2.2s
  ✓ 47cd406a34ef Download complete 2.6s
  ✓ bae5a1799a80 Download complete 2.7s
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~/app] x [ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48:~] x
=====
sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time  Current
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed
0     0     0     0     0     0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 0
100 57.6M 100 57.6M 0     0 23.9M 0  0:00:02 0:00:02 --:--:-- 32.1M
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 ~]$ mkdir app && cd app
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ nano docker-compose.yml
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ docker-compose up -d
permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Get "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.24/c
ontainers/json?all=1&filters=%7B%22label%22%3A%7B%22com.docker.compose.config-hash%22%3Atrue%2C%22com.docker.compose.project%3Dapp%22%3Atrue%7D%7D": 
dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ sudo docker-compose up -d
[+] Running 8/8
  ✓ web 7 layers [=====[ 0B/0B     Pulled
  ✓ 0c8d5a45c0d Pull complete 7.4s
  ✓ 46bf3a120c8e Pull complete 3.1s
  ✓ 4f4fe02d542 Pull complete 4.3s
  ✓ 7b6cb8cac7b Pull complete 4.3s
  ✓ f73d00a0233fd Pull complete 4.3s
  ✓ 47cd406a34ef Pull complete 4.4s
  ✓ bae5a1799a80 Pull complete 4.4s
[+] Running 2/2
  ✓ Network app_default Created 0.1s
  ✓ Container app-web-1 Started 0.7s
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ sudo docker-compose ps
NAME           IMAGE          COMMAND         SERVICE      CREATED        STATUS        PORTS
app-web-1      nginx          "/dock...rpoint..."  web          34 seconds ago Up 33 seconds  0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, :::
80->80/tcp
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ docker ps
permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Get "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.44/c
ontainers/json": dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ sudo docker ps
CONTAINER ID  IMAGE          COMMAND         CREATED        STATUS        PORTS      NAMES
838aae7faf9c  nginx          "/dock...rpoint..."  47 seconds ago Up 46 seconds  0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, :::80->80/tcp  app-web-1
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92 app]$ |

```

We can access the ec2 from our employees pc:

```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-92:~/app ~ ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48:~ + ~\_ ##### Amazon Linux 2023  
~~ \_\#\#\#\#\_\_  
~~ \#\#\#\#|  
~~ \#/ --> https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023  
~~ V~`-->  
~~ /  
~~ .- /  
~~ / ./  
/_m/  
Last login: Fri Feb  6 07:09:21 2026 from 61.1.189.195  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48 ~]$ curl http://10.0.2.92  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>  
<style>  
html { color-scheme: light dark; }  
body { width: 35em; margin: 0 auto;  
font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif; }  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>  
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and  
working. Further configuration is required.</p>  
  
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to  
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>. <br/>  
Commercial support is available at  
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>  
  
<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>  
</body>  
</html>  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-48 ~]$ |
```

11. Web Application Deployment (Docker)

Docker and Docker Compose were installed on the Private EC2.

A simple web application using Nginx was deployed using:

docker-compose.yml

- Nginx container exposed on port 80

Employees from Public EC2 successfully accessed the app using:

```
curl http://10.0.2.92
```

Direct access from internet was not possible.

12. Testing Results

Test	Result
Laptop → Private EC2	Blocked
Laptop → Public EC2	Allowed (SSH)
Public EC2 → Private EC2 (HTTP)	Allowed
Public EC2 → Private EC2 (SSH)	Allowed
Internet → Private EC2	Blocked

13. Security Best Practices Demonstrated

- Principle of Least Privilege
 - Network Segmentation
 - Bastion Host Access
 - Defense in Depth (SG + NACL)
 - Private Subnet Isolation
 - Secure Administrative Access
 - Controlled Application Ports
-

14. Conclusion

This project successfully redesigned an insecure cloud environment into a secure, segmented AWS architecture where:

- Internal applications are protected from internet exposure
- Employees can access the application safely
- Administrative access is tightly controlled
- Best practices in VPC design, routing, firewall rules, and subnet segregation are implemented

This architecture closely resembles real-world enterprise cloud security design.

15. Screenshots Attached

1. VPC and Subnets
 2. Route Tables
 3. Internet Gateway and NAT Gateway
 4. Insecure Security Group (Before)
 5. Secure Security Groups (After)
 6. Network ACL rules
 7. EC2 instances
 8. Docker running web app
 9. curl test from Public EC2
-

End of Report

[Rishikesh R]