

# VPC Network Architecture via NAT Gateway

*This document provides detailed documentation for setting up a custom VPC with public and private subnets in AWS, using a NAT Gateway for secure internet access for private resources. It is based on the step-by-step implementation by Anurag Prasad.*

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## 1. Project Overview

The goal of this project is to design and implement a secure Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS with public and private subnets. A NAT Gateway is used to provide outbound internet access for private instances without exposing them directly to the internet. This project validates secure connectivity and controlled access between subnets, along with Apache server setup on a private EC2 instance.

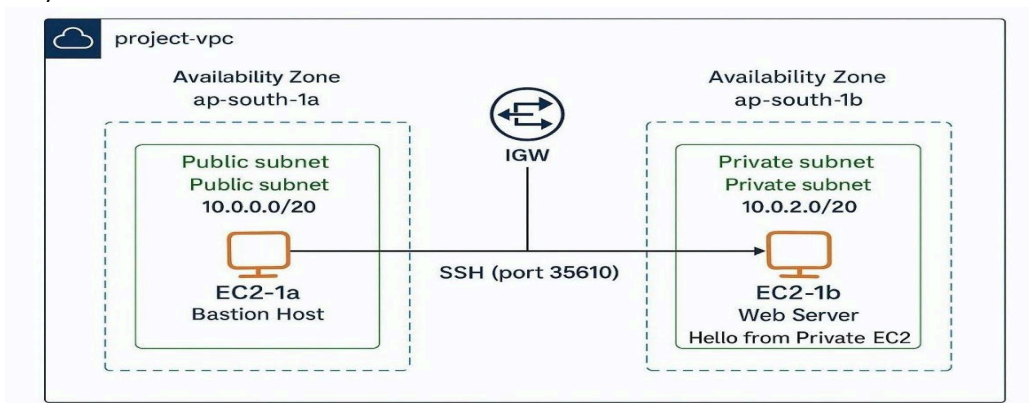
## 2. Tools & Services Used

- AWS VPC – for creating a custom network.
- Subnets (Public & Private) – to segregate resources.
- Internet Gateway – for public internet access.
- NAT Gateway – to enable private instances to connect to the internet securely.
- AWS EC2 – to deploy public and private virtual machines.
- Apache httpd – web server installed on the private EC2 instance.

## 3. Architecture & Visual Representation

The architecture consists of the following components:

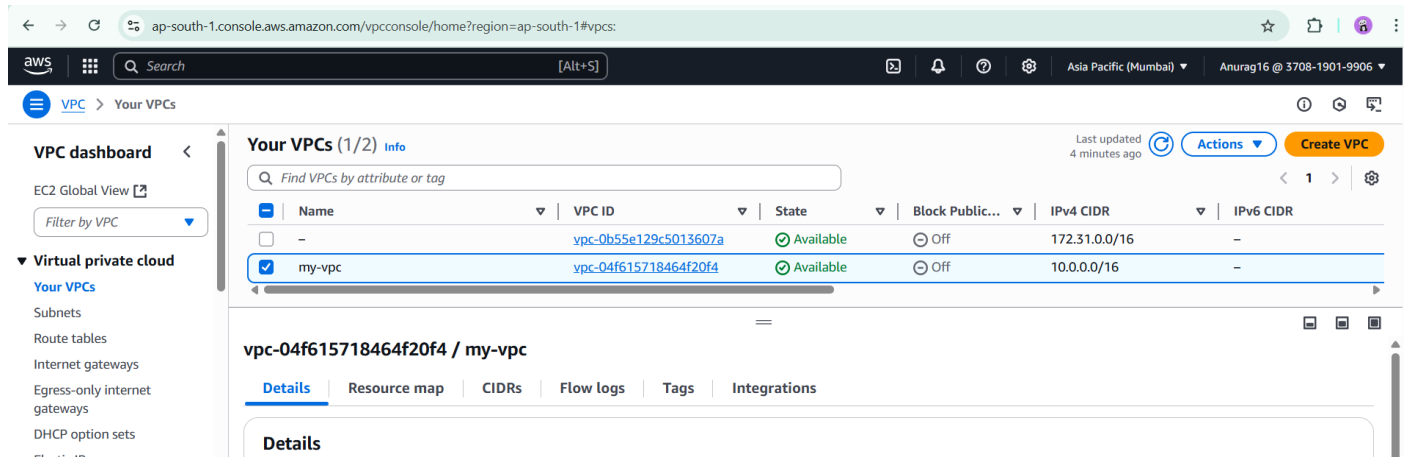
- VPC with a defined CIDR block.
- Two subnets placed in different Availability Zones (one public, one private).
- Internet Gateway attached to the VPC for public internet access.
- NAT Gateway in the public subnet to enable internet connectivity for the private subnet.
- Route Tables: Public subnet routes to IGW, private subnet routes to NAT Gateway.
- Two EC2 instances: one in the public subnet (jump host), and one in the private subnet (accessible via the public EC2).



**Fig: Visual Representation**

## 4. Implementation Steps

### Create a VPC with appropriate CIDR:



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console VPC dashboard. The left sidebar lists navigation options: VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, Filter by VPC, Virtual private cloud, Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, Internet gateways, Egress-only internet gateways, DHCP option sets, and Elastic IPs. The main content area shows 'Your VPCs (1/2)' with a table listing VPCs. The 'my-vpc' VPC is selected, and its details are shown below the table.

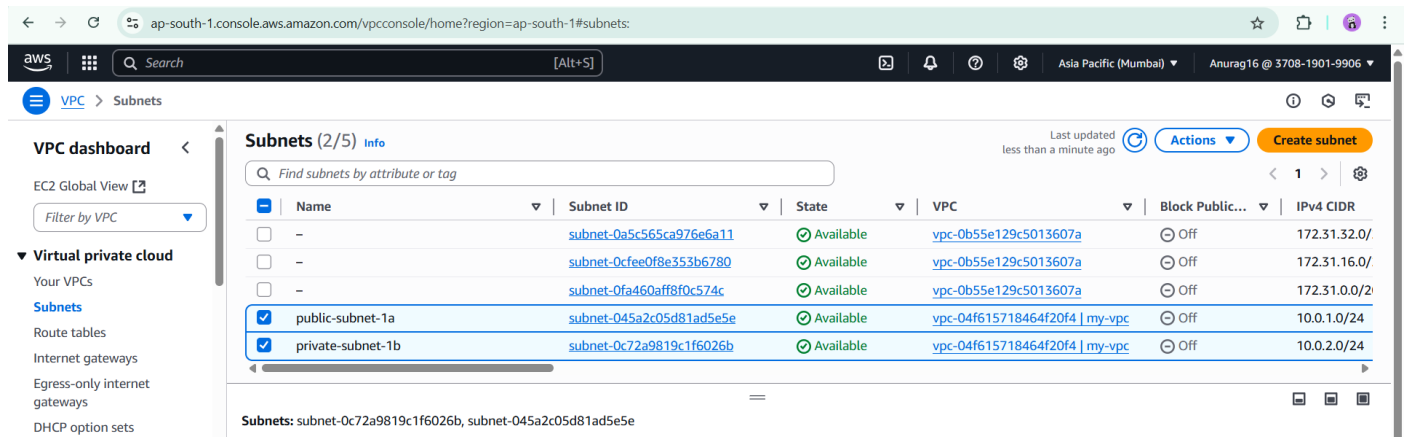
Name	VPC ID	State	Block Public...	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
-	vpc-0b55e129c5013607a	Available	Off	172.31.0.0/16	-
my-vpc	vpc-04f615718464f20f4	Available	Off	10.0.0.0/16	-

**vpc-04f615718464f20f4 / my-vpc**

Details | Resource map | CIDRs | Flow logs | Tags | Integrations

**Details**

### Create 2 subnets in different AZ:

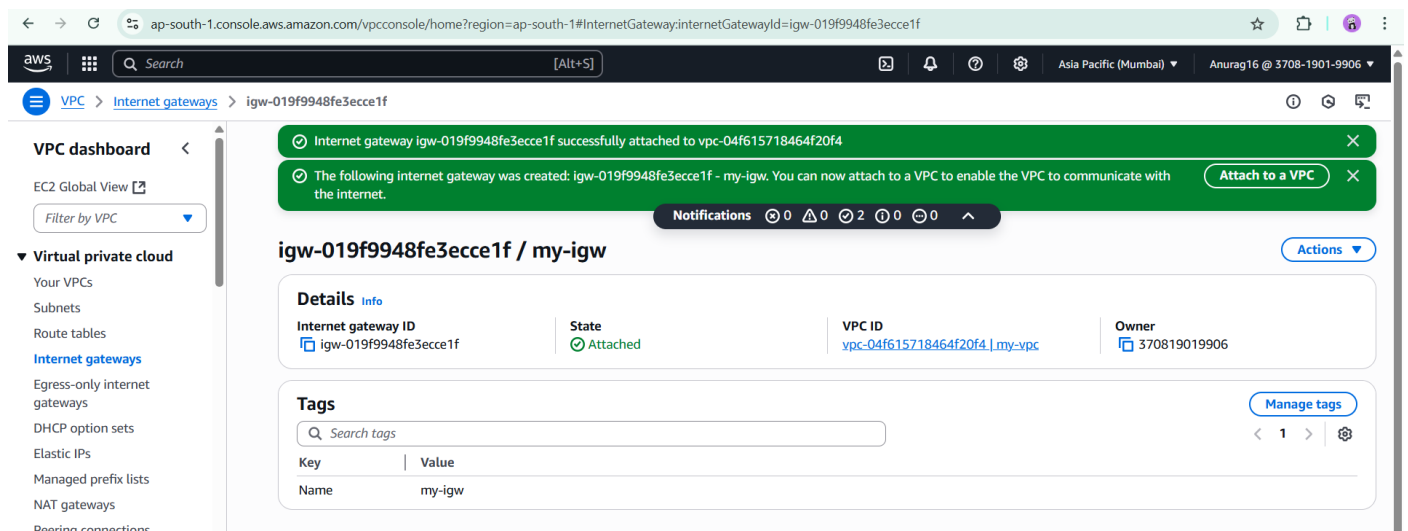


The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console Subnets dashboard. The left sidebar lists navigation options: VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, Filter by VPC, Virtual private cloud, Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, Internet gateways, Egress-only internet gateways, DHCP option sets, and Elastic IPs. The main content area shows 'Subnets (2/5)' with a table listing subnets. The 'public-subnet-1a' and 'private-subnet-1b' subnets are selected.

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	Block Public...	IPv4 CIDR
-	subnet-0a5c565ca976e6a11	Available	vpc-0b55e129c5013607a	Off	172.31.32.0/24
-	subnet-0cfee0f8e353b6780	Available	vpc-0b55e129c5013607a	Off	172.31.16.0/24
-	subnet-0fa460aff8f0c574c	Available	vpc-0b55e129c5013607a	Off	172.31.0.0/24
public-subnet-1a	subnet-045a2c05d81ad5e5e	Available	vpc-04f615718464f20f4   my-vpc	Off	10.0.1.0/24
private-subnet-1b	subnet-0c72a9819c1f6026b	Available	vpc-04f615718464f20f4   my-vpc	Off	10.0.2.0/24

**Subnets:** subnet-0c72a9819c1f6026b, subnet-045a2c05d81ad5e5e

### Create an Internet Gateway and attach it to VPC:



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console Internet Gateway dashboard. The left sidebar lists navigation options: VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, Filter by VPC, Virtual private cloud, Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, Internet gateways, Egress-only internet gateways, DHCP option sets, Elastic IPs, Managed prefix lists, NAT gateways, and Peering connections. The main content area shows 'igw-019f9948fe3ecce1f / my-igw' with its details and tags.

**igw-019f9948fe3ecce1f / my-igw**

Details | Info

Internet gateway ID: igw-019f9948fe3ecce1f | State: Attached | VPC ID: vpc-04f615718464f20f4 | my-vpc | Owner: 370819019906

**Tags**

Search tags

Key	Value
Name	my-igw

## Configure the Public Subnet's route table to allow outbound internet access via the IGW:

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, and Virtual private cloud. The main content area displays the details for the route table **rtb-0bd3c367d52cedee3 / public-route**. A green notification bar at the top indicates that subnet associations have been successfully updated. The details section shows the route table ID, VPC, and owner ID. Below this, the **Subnet associations** tab is active, showing a table with one association for **public-subnet-1a** with a Subnet ID of **subnet-045a2c05d81ad5e5e** and an IPv4 CIDR of **10.0.1.0/24**. The **Explicit subnet associations (1)** section also lists this association.

**VPC dashboard** <

EC2 Global View

Filter by VPC

Virtual private cloud

- Your VPCs
- Subnets
- Route tables
- Internet gateways
- Egress-only internet gateways
- DHCP option sets
- Elastic IPs
- Managed prefix lists
- NAT gateways
- Peering connections

**rtb-0bd3c367d52cedee3 / public-route** Actions

**Details** Info

Route table ID: rtb-0bd3c367d52cedee3

VPC: vpc-04f615718464f20f4 | my-vpc

Main: No

Owner ID: 370819019906

Explicit subnet associations: subnet-045a2c05d81ad5e5e / public-subnet-1a

Edge associations: -

Routes | **Subnet associations** | Edge associations | Route propagation | Tags

**Explicit subnet associations (1)** Edit subnet associations

Find subnet association

Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
public-subnet-1a	subnet-045a2c05d81ad5e5e	10.0.1.0/24	-

## Create a NAT Gateway:

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, and Virtual private cloud. The main content area displays the details for the NAT gateway **nat-05365ca901c617618 / my-nat-gateway**. A green notification bar at the top indicates that the NAT gateway was created successfully. The details section shows the NAT gateway ID, connectivity type (Public), and state (Available). Below this, the **Subnet associations** tab is active, showing a table with one association for **my-nat-gateway** with a Subnet ID of **subnet-045a2c05d81ad5e5e** and an IPv4 CIDR of **10.0.1.11**. The **Explicit subnet associations (1)** section also lists this association.

**VPC dashboard** <

EC2 Global View

Filter by VPC

Virtual private cloud

- Your VPCs
- Subnets
- Route tables
- Internet gateways
- Egress-only internet

**nat-05365ca901c617618 / my-nat-gateway** Actions Create NAT gateway

**NAT gateways (1/1)** Info

Find NAT gateways by attribute or tag

Name	NAT gateway ID	Connectivity...	State	State message	Primary public I...	Primary private
my-nat-gateway	nat-05365ca901c617618	Public	Available	-	3.7.1.128	10.0.1.11

**nat-05365ca901c617618 / my-nat-gateway**

## Update the Private Subnet's route table to use the NAT for internet access (for outbound traffic only):

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, and Virtual private cloud. The main content area displays the details for the route table **rtb-0169fe18f552a3251 / private-route**. A green notification bar at the top indicates that subnet associations have been successfully updated. The details section shows the route table ID, VPC, and owner ID. Below this, the **Routes** tab is active, showing a table with two routes. The first route has a destination of **0.0.0.0/0** and a target of **nat-05365ca901c617618**, with a status of **Active**. The second route has a destination of **10.0.0.0/16** and a target of **local**, with a status of **Active**.

**VPC dashboard** <

EC2 Global View

Filter by VPC

Virtual private cloud

- Your VPCs
- Subnets
- Route tables
- Internet gateways
- Egress-only internet gateways
- DHCP option sets
- Elastic IPs
- Managed prefix lists
- NAT gateways
- Peering connections

**rtb-0169fe18f552a3251 / private-route** Actions

**Details** Info

Route table ID: rtb-0169fe18f552a3251

VPC: vpc-04f615718464f20f4 | my-vpc

Main: No

Owner ID: 370819019906

Explicit subnet associations: subnet-0c72a9819c1f6026b / private-subnet-1b

Edge associations: -

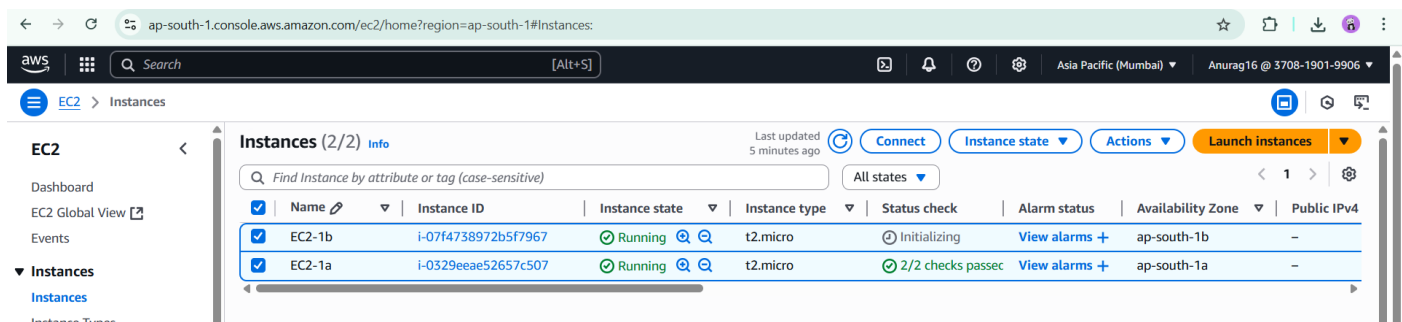
**Routes** | Subnet associations | Edge associations | Route propagation | Tags

**Routes (2)** Both Edit routes

Filter routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
0.0.0.0/0	nat-05365ca901c617618	Active	No
10.0.0.0/16	local	Active	No

### Launch 2 VMs (one for each subnet):



## SSH into public EC2:

```
PS C:\Users\panur> ssh -i project-key.pem ec2-user@65.2.168.93  
#_#  
~\##### Amazon Linux 2023  
~~\#####  
~~\#####|  
~~\#/ --- https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023  
~~V~' '->  
~~~~  
~~_-.-  
~-/_/-/  
~/m/'
```

Last login: Sat Jun 14 10:29:05 2025 from 13.233.177.4

### Now SSH into private EC2 by using the pubic one:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-14-94 ~]$ ssh -i project-key.pem ec2-user@10.0.137.180
The authenticity of host '10.0.137.180 (10.0.137.180)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:vnY2Qw0qmUGKxVD7UO+3v7P3sofmmEm380iOWblcurM.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.0.137.180' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
```

The screenshot shows the terminal output after pressing 'yes'. It displays the warning message and then an ASCII art logo for Amazon Linux 2023. The logo consists of several lines of symbols like '#', '\', '~', and '/' arranged to form a stylized shape. To the right of the logo, the text 'Amazon Linux 2023' is displayed. Below the logo, the URL 'https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023' is shown.

```
#
~\####      Amazon Linux 2023
~~\#####\
~~\#####|
~~\##/\
~~V~'---> https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~~~
~..
~/./
```

## Install Apache httpd on private EC2 and create a simple webpage saying Hello from Private EC2:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-137-180 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-137-180 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-137-180 ~]$ curl http://localhost
Hello from Private EC2
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-137-180 ~]$
```

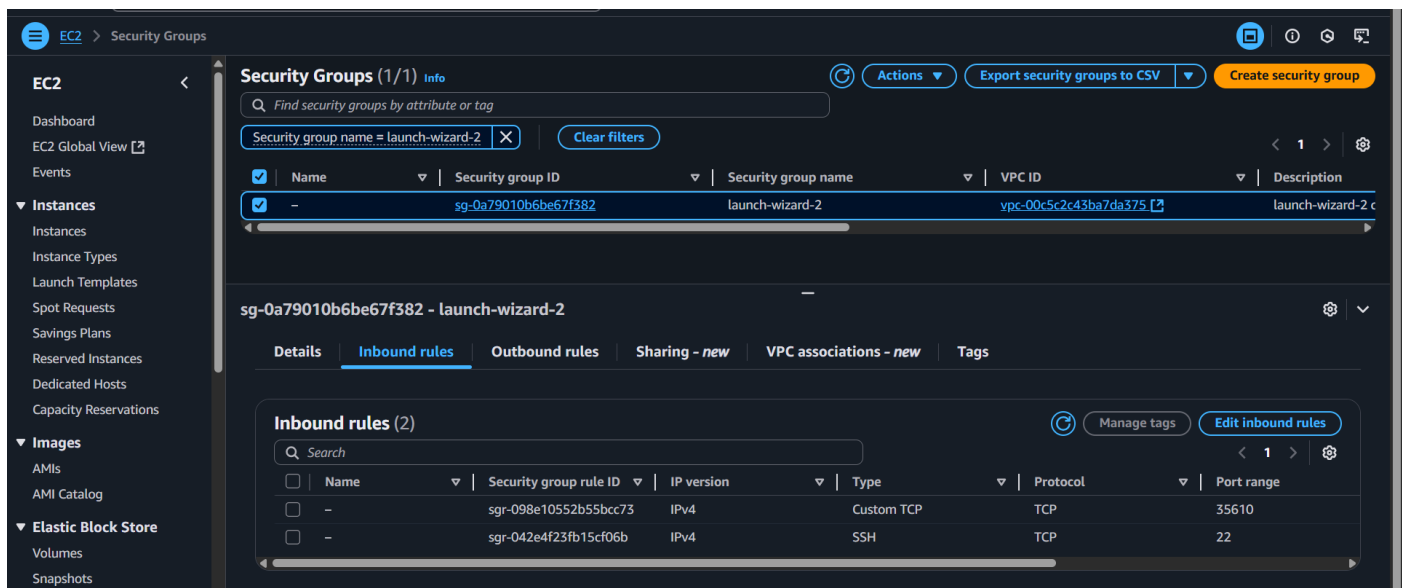
### Change the port from 22 to 35610 for private EC2:

```
# possible, but leave them commented. Uncommented options override the
# default value.

# To modify the system-wide sshd configuration, create a *.conf file under
# /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/ which will be automatically included below
Include /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/*.conf

# If you want to change the port on a SELinux system, you have to tell
# SELinux about this change.
# semanage port -a -t ssh_port_t -p tcp #PORTNUMBER
#
#Port 22
Port 35610
#AddressFamily any
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
#ListenAddress ::
```

### Configure the private EC2's Security Group as well:



### SSH into private EC2 using port 35610 from public EC2:

```
logout
Connection to 10.0.137.180 closed.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-14-94 ~]$ ssh -i project-key.pem -p 35610 ec2-user@10.0.137.180
#_
~\##### Amazon Linux 2023
~~\_#####\
~~\_####|
~~\_#/ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~\_V~'!->
~~~
~~~-.-./
~~~/./m/'
```

Last login: Sat Jun 14 13:07:04 2025 from 10.0.14.94  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-137-180 ~]\$ █

### Ensure the Private EC2 can access the internet via the NAT Gateway:

```

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-137-80 ~]$ ping google.com
PING google.com (142.251.42.78) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.78): icmp_seq=1 ttl=113 time=2.88 ms
64 bytes from bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.78): icmp_seq=2 ttl=113 time=2.87 ms
64 bytes from bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.78): icmp_seq=3 ttl=113 time=2.94 ms
64 bytes from bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.78): icmp_seq=4 ttl=113 time=2.70 ms
64 bytes from bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.78): icmp_seq=5 ttl=113 time=2.64 ms
64 bytes from bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.78): icmp_seq=6 ttl=113 time=2.60 ms
64 bytes from bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.78): icmp_seq=7 ttl=113 time=2.97 ms
64 bytes from bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.78): icmp_seq=8 ttl=113 time=3.39 ms
^C
-- google.com ping statistics --
8 packets transmitted, 8 received, 0% packet loss, time 7003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.602/2.873/3.385/0.233 ms
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-137-180 ~]$ sudo yum install git -y
Last metadata expiration check: 1:01:09 ago on Sat Jun 14 12:36:48 2025.
Dependencies resolved.

```

Package	Architecture	Version
Installing:		
git	x86_64	2.47.1-1.amzn20
Installing dependencies:		
git-core	x86_64	2.47.1-1.amzn20
git-core-doc	x86_64	2.47.1-1.amzn20
perl-Error	noarch	1:0.17029-5.amzn
perl-File-Find	noarch	1.37-477.amzn20

## 5. Validation & Testing Validation

- Successfully connecting to the private EC2 instance via the public EC2 (jump host).
- Verifying Apache httpd is running and serving the test webpage from the private EC2.
- Ensuring SSH works on the updated port (35610).
- Confirming the private EC2 has outbound internet access through the NAT Gateway.

## **6. Challenges & Solutions**

- SSH Restrictions: Resolved by configuring the private EC2 Security Group and updating the port.
- Private Internet Access: Ensured via NAT Gateway configuration and correct routing setup.
- Subnet Communication: Verified and tested by using the public EC2 as a jump host to access the private EC2.

## **7. Outcome**

The project successfully demonstrates secure networking within AWS using VPC, public/private subnets, and a NAT Gateway. The setup ensures the private instance remains isolated while still being able to access the internet for updates and installations. The architecture adheres to best practices by restricting direct internet access to private resources.

*AND DONE...*