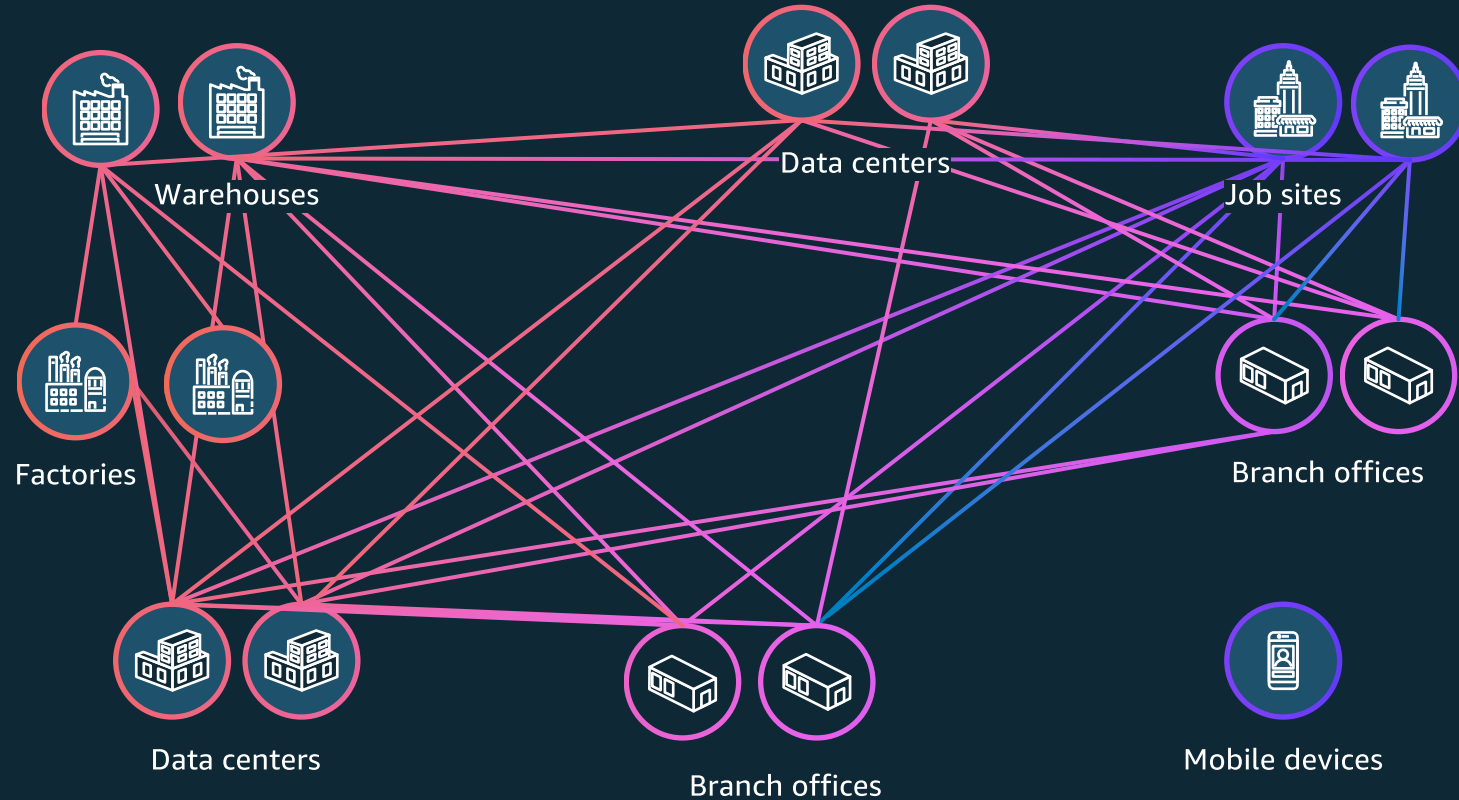




AWS Networking

Networking to make your cloud journey easier

Networking is Complex



AWS Networking Vision

FROM THE EDGE TO THE DATA CENTER



AWS Networking Tenets

User Experience within AWS cloud and beyond

- ➔ Easier to secure and scale
- ➔ Abstract network complexity
- ➔ Seamless hybrid cloud network
- ➔ Centralized manageability and visibility

Operational Excellence

- ➔ Secure
- ➔ Available
- ➔ Scalable
- ➔ Performant



AWS global footprint



25 Regions with 81 Availability Zones

>300 Edge Network Locations

108 AWS Direct Connect locations

Redundant 100 Gbps links

Encrypted network traffic

Private network backbone between all AWS Regions, CloudFront PoPs. and Direct Connect locations



Why have a global network?



Security

Traffic traverses our infrastructure rather than the internet



Availability

Controlling scaling and redundancy



Reliable performance

Controlling paths customer traffic traverses



Connecting closer to customers

Avoiding internet “hot spots” or sub-optimal external connectivity

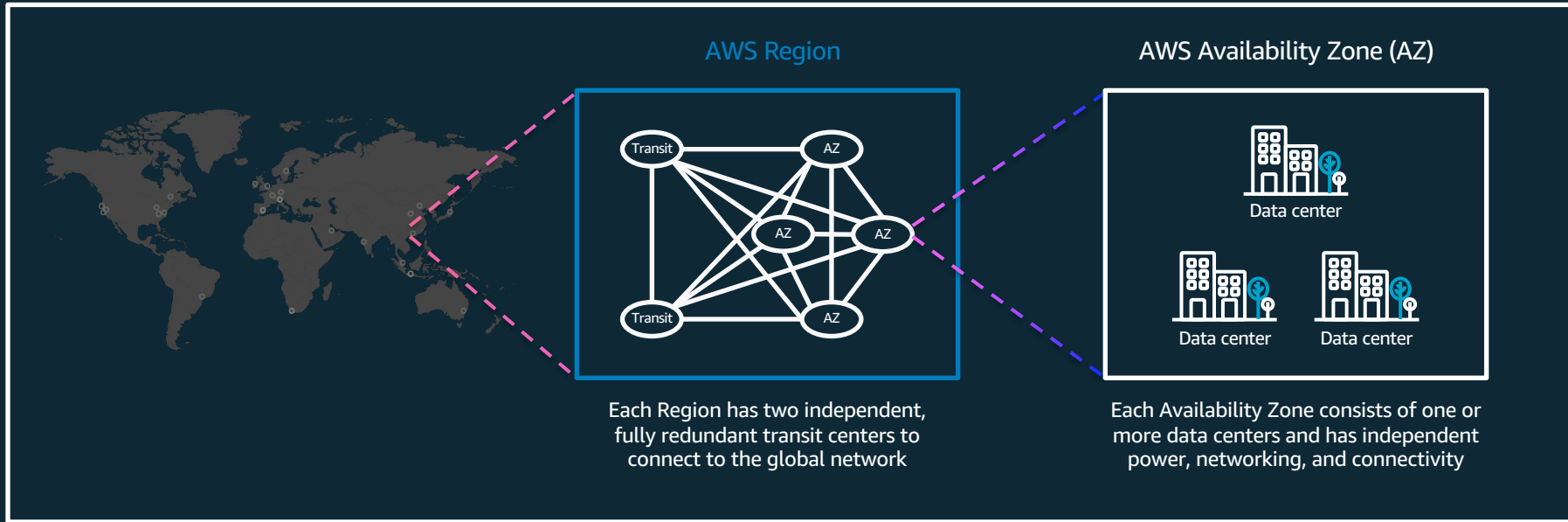
All region-to-region traffic traverses the global network*

*except within the People's Republic of China



Fault tolerance in our physical infrastructure

AWS Regions are comprised of multiple AZs for high availability and scalability



Regional network availability



Dark Fiber Spans

Optimized for low latency
and physical diversity



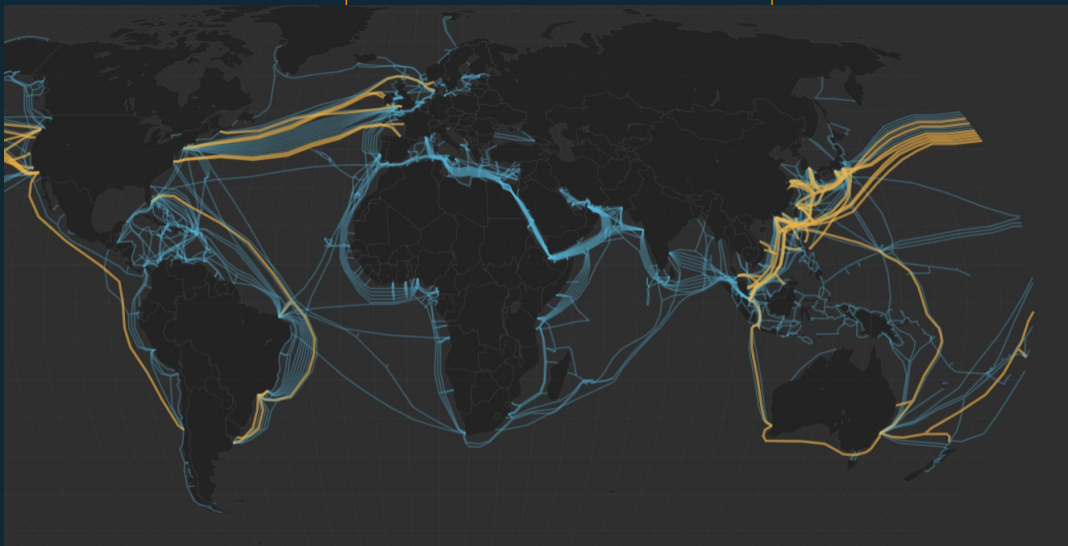
Amazon Controlled

Regularly inspect the
routes that fibers follow



Location Tracking

Geospatial coordinates
are used to track the
location of fiber cables



Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)



Virtual Private Cloud

Provision a logically isolated cloud where you can launch AWS resources into a virtual network



Security Groups & ACLs



NAT Gateway



Flow Logs

VPC Endpoints

Private and secure connectivity to Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB



Amazon S3



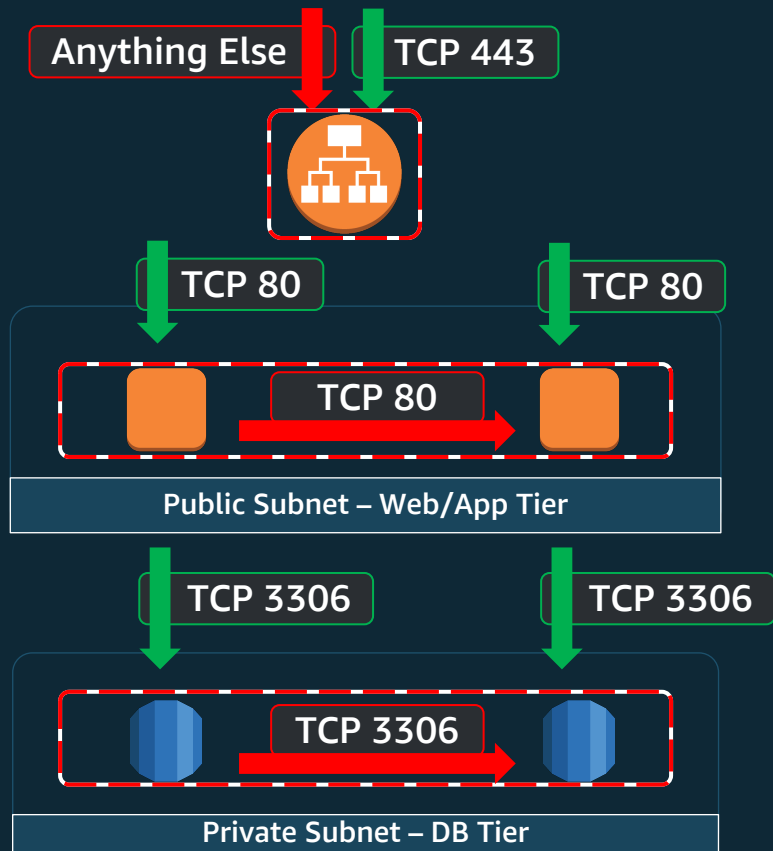
Amazon DynamoDB



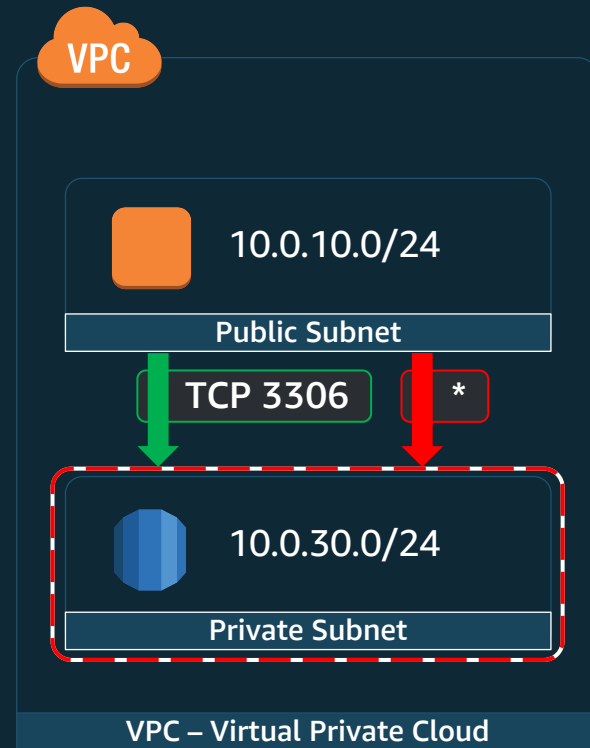
Security Groups and Network ACLs

Security group	Network ACL
Operates at the instance level	Operates at the subnet level
Supports allow rules only	Supports allow rules and deny rules
Is stateful: Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules	Is stateless: Return traffic must be explicitly allowed by rules
We evaluate all rules before deciding whether to allow traffic	We process rules in order, starting with the lowest numbered rule, when deciding whether to allow traffic
Applies to an instance only if someone specifies the security group when launching the instance, or associates the security group with the instance later on	Automatically applies to all instances in the subnets that it's associated with (therefore, it provides an additional layer of defense if the security group rules are too permissive)

Security Groups



NACLs



Route tables

- **Route tables** contain rules for which packets go where
- Your VPC has a *default* route table
- But, you can create and assign different **route tables** to different **subnets**

Internet Gateway

- An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet.
- It is bi-directional
- An internet gateway serves two purposes: to provide a target in your VPC route tables for internet-routable traffic, and to perform network address translation (NAT) for instances that have been assigned public IPv4 addresses. For more information, see [Enable internet access](#).
- An internet gateway supports IPv4 and IPv6 traffic. It does not cause availability risks or bandwidth constraints on your network traffic. There's no additional charge for having an internet gateway in your account.



NAT Gateway

- A NAT gateway is a Network Address Translation (NAT) service.
- It is one-directional
- You can use a NAT gateway so that instances in a private subnet can connect to services outside your VPC but external services cannot initiate a connection with those instances.
- Public NAT Gateway: for instances in private subnet to connect to the Internet
- Private NAT Gateway: for instances in private subnet to connect to other VPCs and on-premises. Internet connection is blocked.



Customer and Virtual Private Gateway

- Customer Gateway aka CGW = customer side of a connection between AWS and customer's data center/on-premises
- Virtual Private Gateway = AWS side of a connection between AWS and customer's data center/on-premises



VPC Endpoint

- A VPC endpoint enables connections between a virtual private cloud (VPC) and supported services, without requiring that you use an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Therefore, your VPC is not exposed to the public internet.
- VPC endpoints are virtual devices. They are horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC components.

AWS Direct Connect

Benefits



Dedicated private connection from on-premises to AWS



Consistent network performance



Compatible with all AWS services



Reduced bandwidth costs

Key capabilities

>100 Direct Connect locations globally

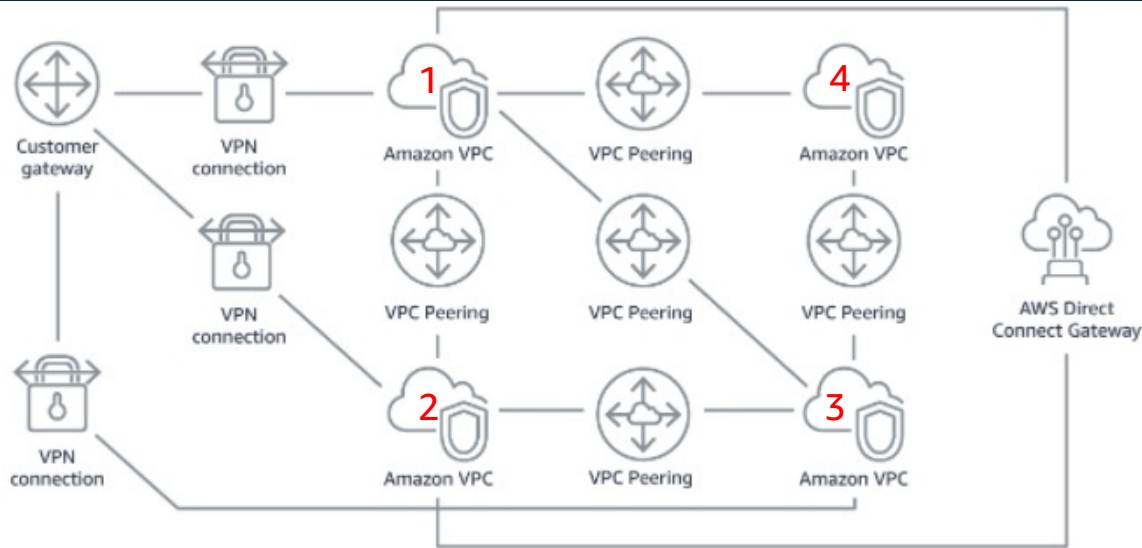
>50 Direct Connect delivery partners

Connect to any AWS Region from any location with Direct Connect Gateway

Integration with VMware Cloud on AWS



VPC Peering



Complexity increases with scale. You must maintain routing tables within each VPC and connect to each onsite location using separate network gateways.

AWS Transit Gateway



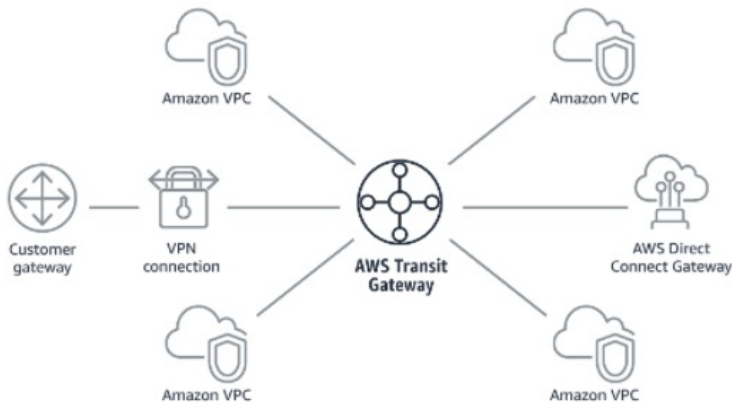
Regional Gateway

Simple regional gateway
to easily manage VPC
connectivity



Massive scale

Attach thousands of
VPCs, VPN and Direct
Connect connections



Your network is streamlined and scalable. AWS Transit Gateway routes all traffic to and from each VPC or VPN, and you have one place to manage and monitor it all.

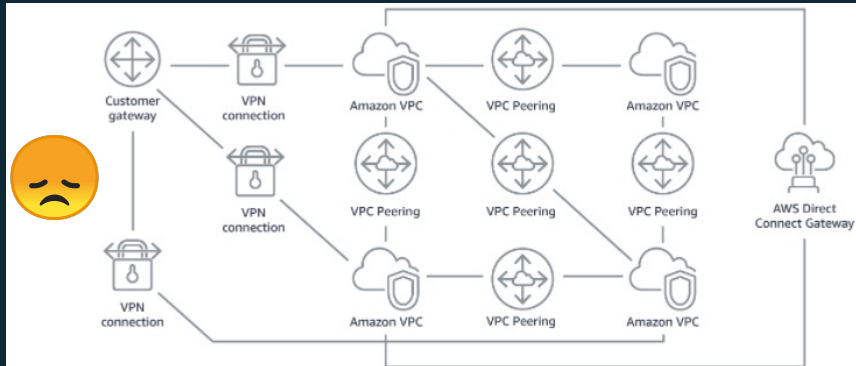


Partner integration

Support for middle-
boxing of partner
appliances

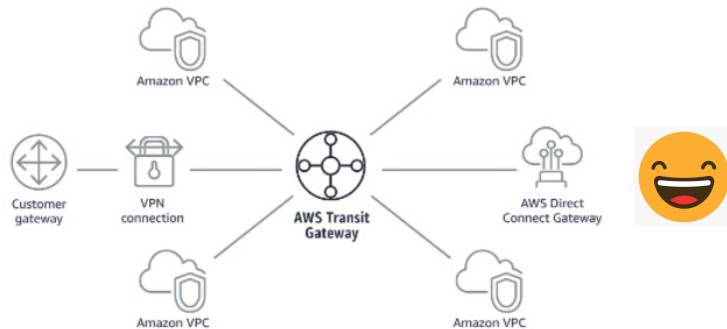


Without Transit Gateway



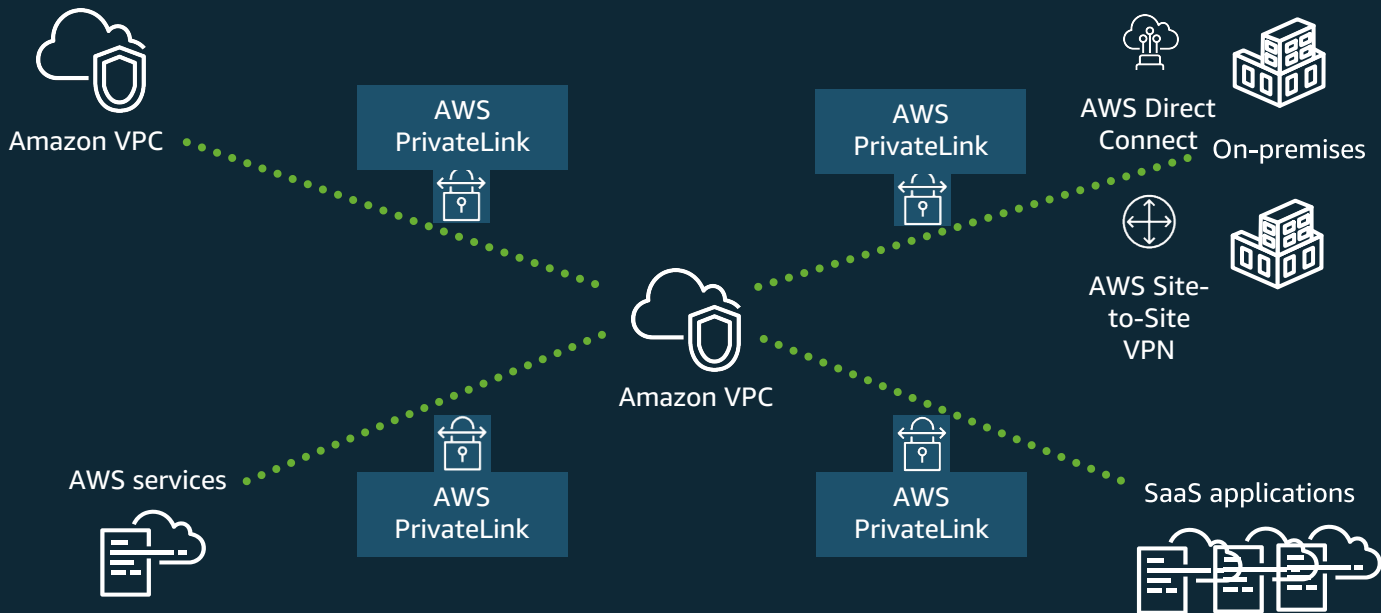
Complexity increases with scale. You must maintain routing tables within each VPC and connect to each onsite location using separate network gateways.

With Transit Gateway



Your network is streamlined and scalable. AWS Transit Gateway routes all traffic to and from each VPC or VPN, and you have one place to manage and monitor it all.

AWS PrivateLink



100+ AWS services

500+ partner
integrations

2020 additions:
Lambda, Amazon Redshift, and >35 more



Elastic Load Balancing

Benefits



Distributed incoming traffic across multiple targets



TLS offloading and user authentication



Capable of handling rapid changes in traffic



Cost effective

Key advancements

Support for redirects and fixed responses

Slow start support for newly registered targets

Cross-zone load balancing for Network Load Balancer

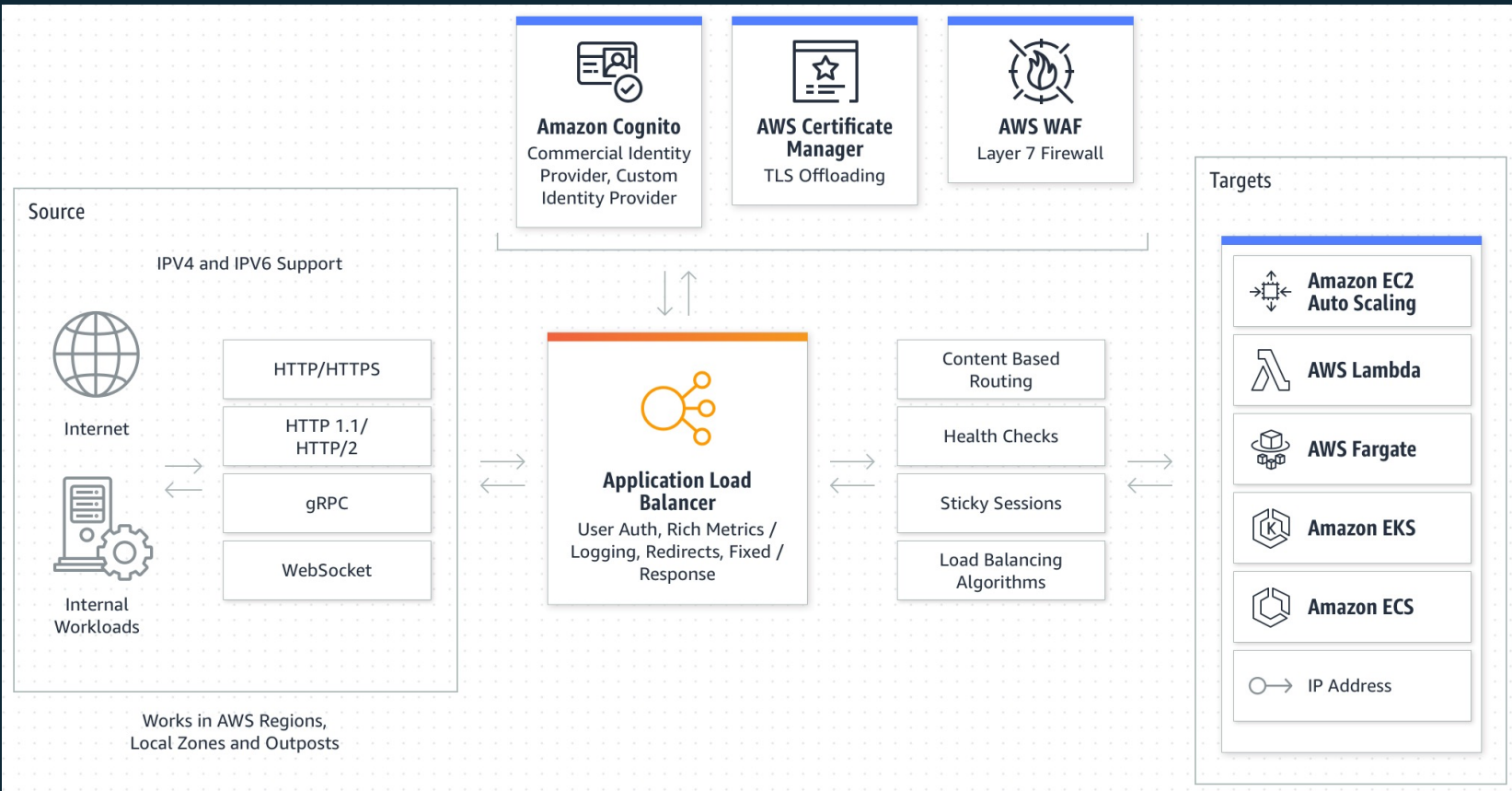
Application Load Balancer support for user authentication

Tag-based filtering in API and Management Console

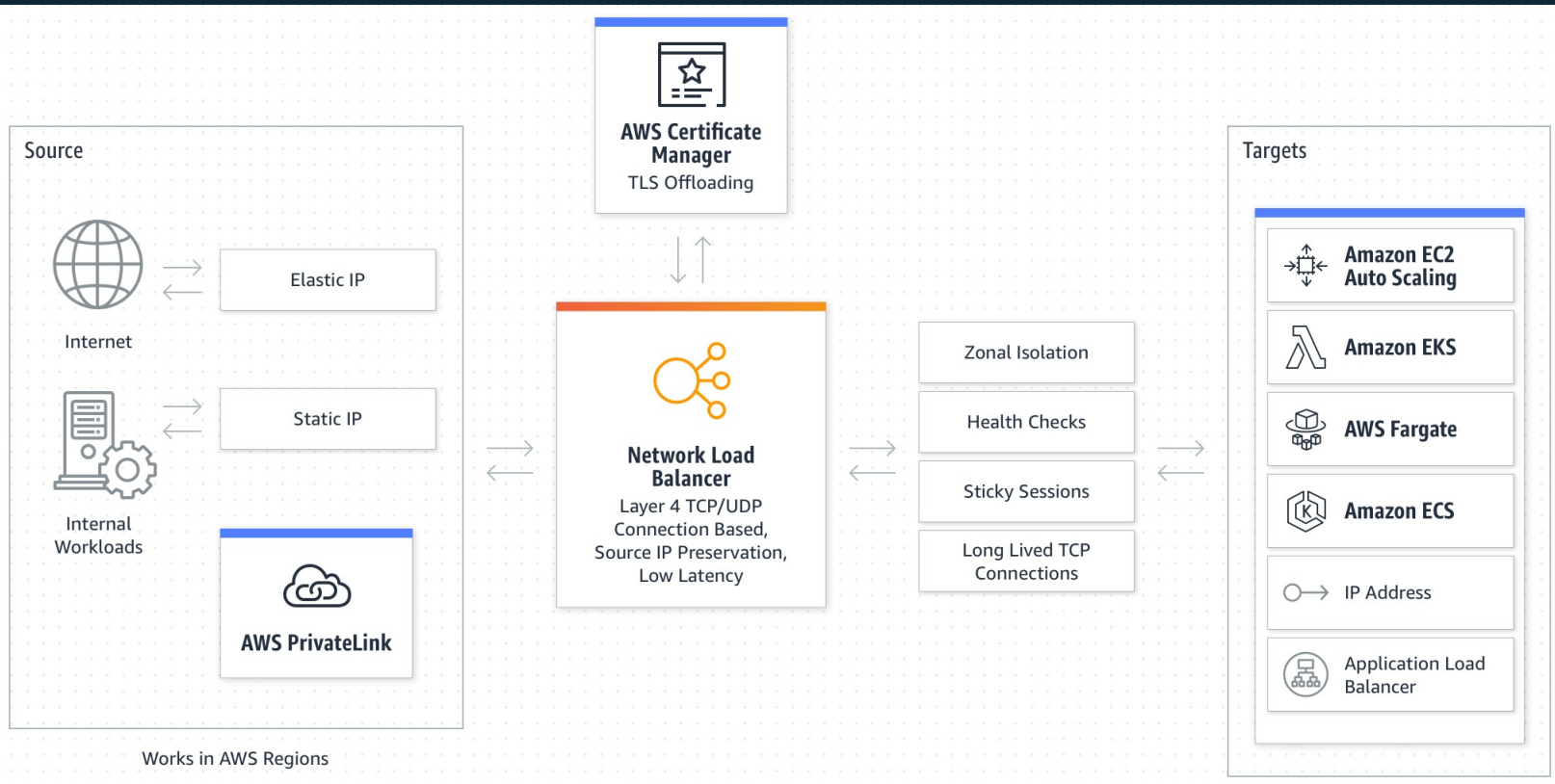
Application Load Balancer | Network Load Balancer | Gateway Load Balancer



Application Load Balancer



Network Load Balancer



AWS Route 53

Benefits



Highly scalable, resilient, managed DNS



Faster traffic routing and lower latency



100% availability SLA



Improved security through granular access controls

Key capabilities

Register and Manage Domains

Manage Hosted Zones

Serve DNS Queries

Traffic Flow routes traffic through end points based on network conditions

Route 53 Resolver provides recursive domain name look-up for VPC and on-premises networks



Amazon CloudFront

Benefits



Fast, massively scaled and globally distributed



Highly programmable



Network and application protection at the edge



Deep Integration with AWS

Key capabilities

>225 Points of Presence Globally

Improved applications security with access control and HTTPS/TLS 1.3 encrypted connections

Better availability with origin fail-over, Lambda@Edge programmable re-directs, and real-time logs

Improved performance with Origin Shield and request compression

Supports dynamic and static content delivery

hulu

prime video

 **slack**

Canon

aws