



# Placement Empowerment Program Cloud Computing and DevOps Centre

Secure Access with a Bastion HostSet up a bastion host in a public subnet to securely access instances in a private subnet.

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**ADS** 



#### Introduction

In cloud environments, securing access to private instances is crucial. A **Bastion Host** (or Jump Box) is a special-purpose instance that acts as a secure gateway to access EC2 instances in a private subnet. Instead of exposing private instances directly to the internet, users connect to the Bastion Host first and then access the private instances from there.

This setup **enhances security** by limiting direct SSH access to private instances and applying strict security controls.

#### **Overview**

We will set up a **Bastion Host** in a **public subnet** that provides controlled SSH access to instances inside a **private subnet**.

#### What We Will Do?

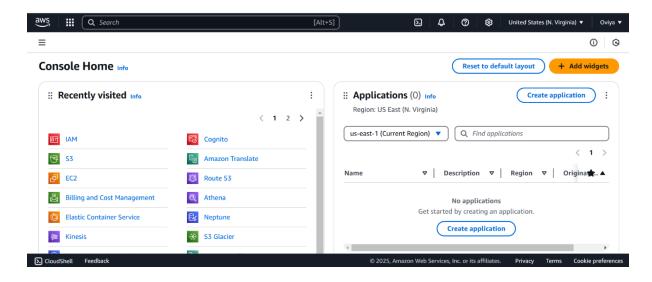
- 1. Create a VPC with a Public and Private Subnet.
- 2. Set Up a Bastion Host in the Public Subnet.
- 3. Launch a Private EC2 Instance in the Private Subnet.
- 4. **Configure Secure SSH Access** via the Bastion Host.

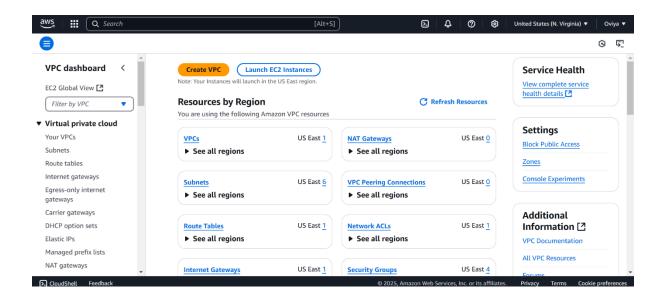
5. Enhance Security by restricting SSH access and considering AWS Systems Manager as an alternative.

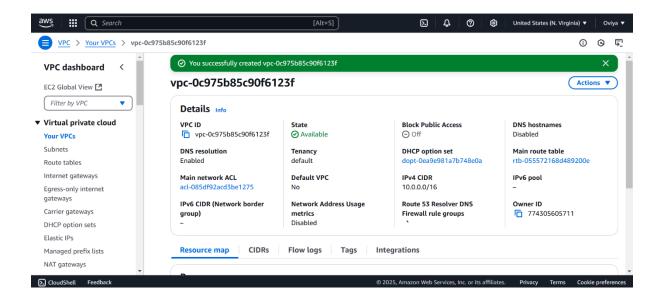
## Step 1:

#### Create a VPC with Public and Private Subnets

- 1.1 Create a VPC
  - Go to AWS Console  $\rightarrow$  VPC Dashboard.
  - Click Create VPC and name it MyVPC.
  - Set IPv4 CIDR Block: 10.0.0.0/16.
  - . Click Create VPC.







#### 1.2 Create a Public Subnet

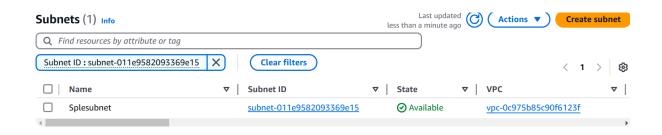
- Go to Subnets  $\rightarrow$  Create Subnet.
- Select MyVPC and set CIDR block 10.0.1.0/24.
- Enable Auto-Assign Public IP.

#### 1.3 Create a Private Subnet

• Repeat the same process, but use CIDR block

#### 10.0.2.0/24.

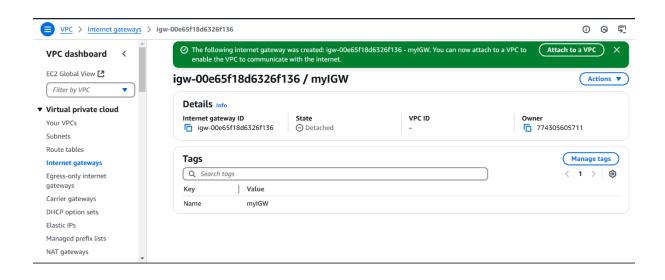
• Do not enable Auto-Assign Public IP.



## Step 2:

### **Configure Public Subnet for Internet Access**

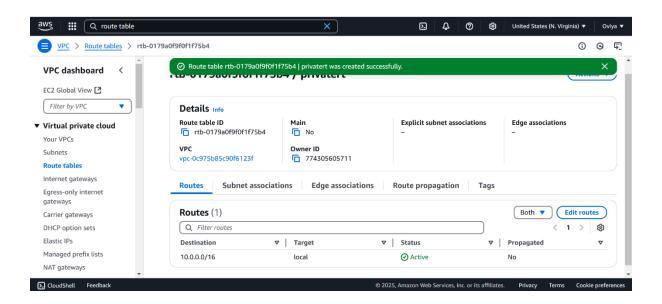
- 2.1 Create an Internet Gateway (IGW)
  - Go to Internet Gateways → Click Create Internet Gateway.
  - . Name it MyIGW, attach it to MyVPC.



## 2.2 Update Public Route Table

• Go to Route Tables  $\rightarrow$  Create Route Table

- → Name it **PublicRouteTable**.
- Associate it with **PublicSubnet**.
- Add a route:
  - Destination: 0.0.0.0/0
  - Target: Internet Gateway (MyIGW)

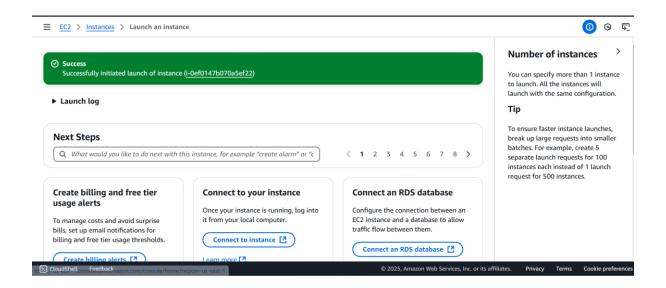


## Step 3:

### **Launch a Bastion Host (Public Subnet)**

- 1.Go to EC2 Dashboard  $\rightarrow$  Launch Instance.
- 2. Select Amazon Linux 2 (or Ubuntu).
- 3. Choose t2.micro (Free Tier Eligible).
- 4. Place it in **PublicSubnet** with **Auto-Assign Public IP enabled**.
- 5. Create a **Security Group (BastionSG)**:
  - Allow SSH (Port 22) from Your IP (xx.xx.xx.xx/32).
- 6. Create or use an **existing key pair** (e.g., bastion-key.pem).

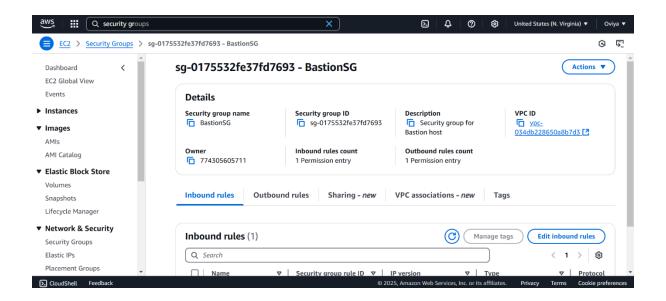
#### 7. Click Launch.



## Step 4:

#### Launch a Private EC2 Instance

- 1. Go to EC2 Dashboard  $\rightarrow$  Launch Instance.
- 2. Choose Amazon Linux 2 (or Ubuntu).
- 3. Choose **t2.micro** and place it in **PrivateSubnet**.
- 4. Disable Auto-Assign Public IP.
- 5. Create a **Security Group (PrivateSG)**:
  - Allow SSH (Port 22) only from Bastion Host's Security Group.
- 6. Use the same **key pair** (bastion-key.pem).
- 7. Click Launch.



## **Step 5: Connect to the Private Instance Using the Bastion Host**

#### **5.1** Connect to the Bastion Host

ssh -i bastion-key.pem ec2-user@<bastion-public-ip>

(Replace <bastion-public-ip> with the actual Bastion Host public IP.)

#### **5.2 SSH from Bastion to Private Instance**

1. Copy the bastion-key.pem file to the Bastion Host:

scp -i bastion-key.pem bastion-key.pem ec2-user@<bastion-public-ip>:~/

2. Connect to the Bastion Host:

ssh -i bastion-key.pem ec2-user@<bastion-public-ip>

- 3. Change permissions for the key file:
- chmod 400 bastion-key.pem
  - 4.SSH into the Private Instance from the Bastion Host:

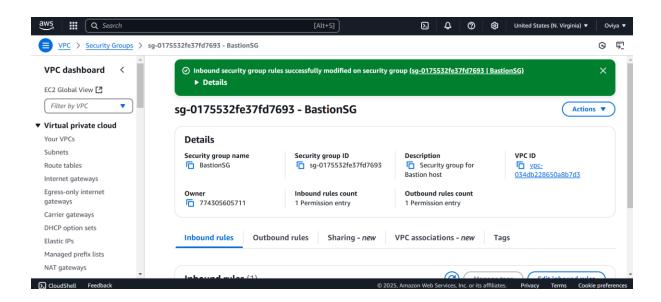
ssh -i bastion-key.pem ec2-user@<private-instance-ip>

(Replace <private-instance-ip> with the private IP of your instance.)

## Step 6: Secure Your Bastion Host

#### **6.1 Restrict SSH Access**

- Go to Security Group (BastionSG) → Edit Inbound Rules.
- Allow SSH only from your IP address (xx.xx.xx/32) instead of allowing all (0.0.0.0/0)



#### **6.2 Disable Password Authentication**

1. Edit SSH config:

sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd\_config

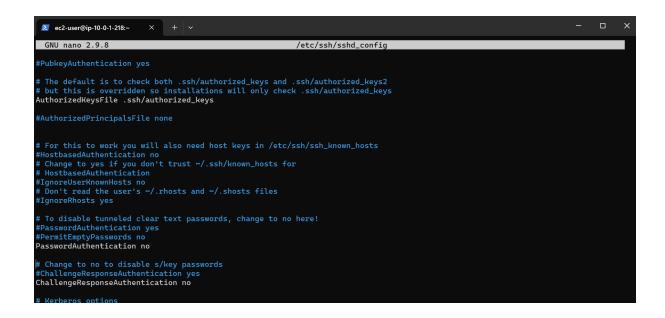
2. Find and update these lines:

PasswordAuthentication no

PermitRootLogin no

1. Restart SSH service:

sudo systemctl restart sshd



## Step 7: Alternative - Use AWS Systems Manager (SSM) Instead of SSH

- 1. Attach SSM Managed Policy to EC2 IAM Role (AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore).
- 2. Enable SSM Agent (Pre-installed on Amazon Linux & Ubuntu).
- 3. Use **AWS Systems Manager > Session Manager** to connect to instances without SSH.

#### **Conclusion**

Using a Bastion Host significantly enhances security by acting as a controlled access point to private instances. This setup prevents direct internet exposure, enforces security group rules, and allows monitoring/logging of access.

For even better security, consider eliminating SSH and using AWS Systems Manager (SSM) Session Manager instead.

#### **Practices:**

