

AWS HACKATHON DOCUMENTATION

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BRAINOVISION

What Is AWS?

AWS (Amazon Web Services) is a cloud computing platform that offers a wide range of services to help business and individuals build and deloy applications, store and analyse data, and scale their infrastructure .it provides on — demand access to computing power, storage, databases, and other resources, eliminating the need for upfront invesments in hardware and infrastructure .AWS offers a variety of services, including compute, storage, databases .networking, ma chine learning, and more .it is known for its scalability, reliability, and flexibility, making it a popular choice for business for all sizes.

STAGE 1:

VPC:

VPC (VIRTUAL PRIVATE CLOUD) is a service provided by aws that allows to create a virtual network in cloud it provides you control over your network environment including ip address, subnets, route tables, internet gateway, security settings.

Usage:

It is helps you to securely connect your resources, control network settings.

Creating a VPC (Virtual Private Cloud):

- ➤ In the VPC dashboard click on the "create VPC" Button to start the VPC creation wizard.
- ➤ Configure the VPC settings:
- Provide a name for your VPC.

- Specify the IPv4 CIDR block for your VPC's IP address range (10.0.0.0/16).
- Optionally, you can assign an IPv6 CIDR block to your VPC.

➤ Configure the VPC's subnets:

- Specify the IPv4 CIDR block for your first subnet (e.g., 10.0.0.0/24).
- Choose the availability zone where you want to create the subnet.
- Repeat this step to create additional subnets if needed.

➤ Configure the VPC's route table:

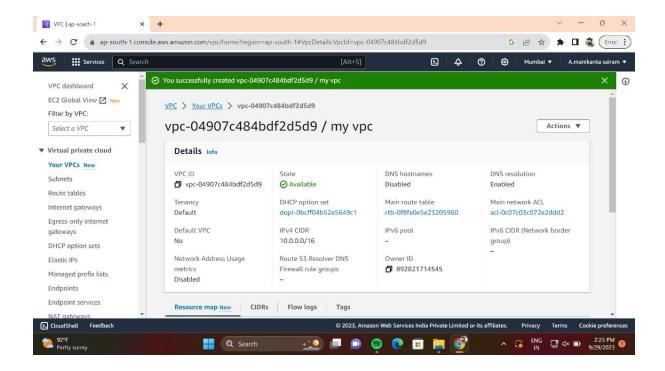
- Create a new route table or select an existing one.
- Associate the subnets created in the previous step with the route table.

➤ Configure the VPC's internet gateway:

- Create a new internet gateway or select an existing one.
- Attach the internet gateway to your VPC.

➤ Configure the VPC's security groups:

- Create new security groups or select existing ones.
- Define the inbound and outbound rules for each security group to control network traffic.
- ➤ Review all the configuration details and settings for your VPC. If everything looks correct, click on the "Create VPC" button to create your VPC.

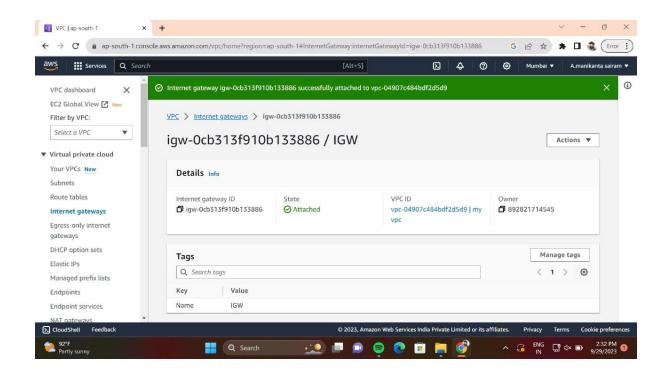


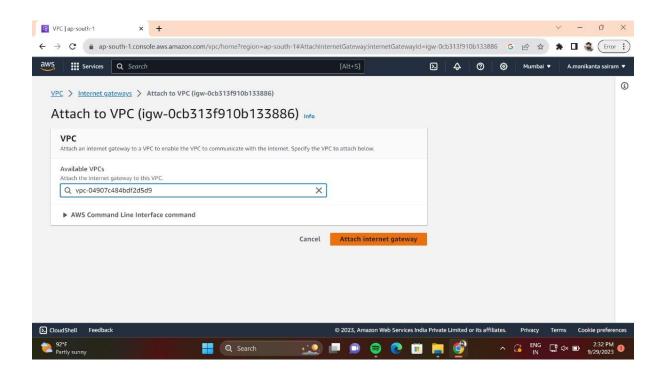
INTERNET GATEWAYS (IGW):

The internet gateway is a component in aws vpc that allows to communicate between your vpc and internet

Its servers as a gateway for internet traffic to enter or exit your vpc.

It provides a way for your instance to have public ip address and be accessible from the internet





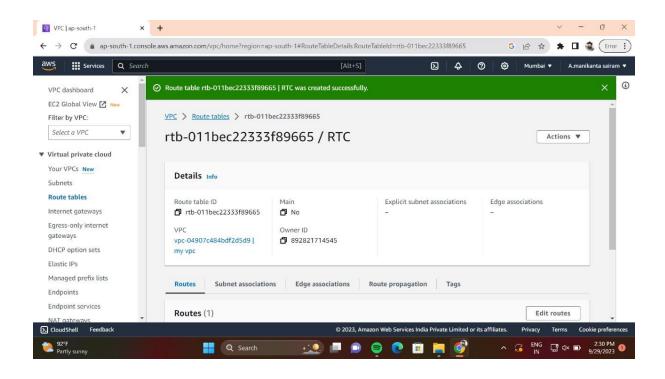
ROUTE TABLE:

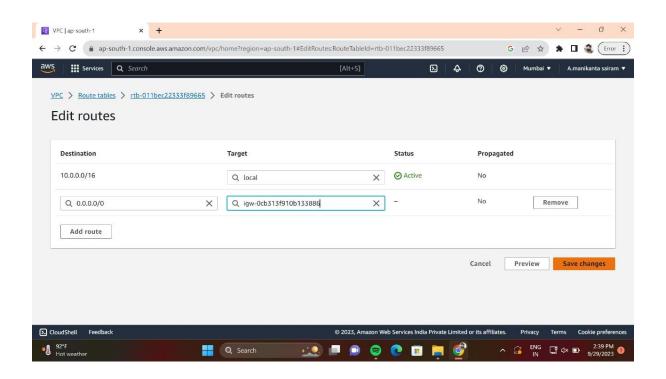
It is used to determine the path that network traffic takes within the vpc.

It contains a set of rules are called routes.

ROUTE TABLES (RT):

- ➤ Go to the "Route Tables" section: Within the selected VPC, click on the "Route Tables" option in the left navigation menu. This will display the list of existing route tables in the selected VPC.
- ➤ Create a new route table: Click on the "Create Route Table" button to create a new route table within the selected VPC.
- ➤ Configure the route table settings:
 - Provide a name for the route table to identify it.
 - Select the VPC in which you want to create the route table.
 - Choose the desired subnet associations for the route table. Subnets can be associated with multiple route tables, and each subnet must be associated with at least one route table.
- Configure the routes:
 - Click on the "Edit routes" button to add or edit routes in the route table.
 - Add the desired routes by specifying the destination IP range and the target (e.g., an internet gateway, a virtual private gateway, or a NAT gateway)
- Save the route table: Click on the "Save" button to save the configured route table.
- Associate subnets with the route table:
 - In the "Associations" tab of the route table, click on the "Edit subnet associations" button.
 - Select the subnets you want to associate with the route table and click on the "Save" button.
 - Review the route table: Verify the route table settings, associations, and routes in the AWS Management Console.





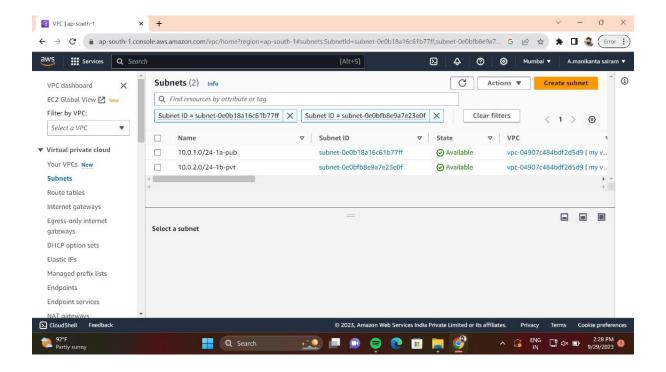
PUBLIC SUBNET:

A public subnet is a subnet that has a route to an internet gateway.

It means that instances in public ip address and can communicate with internet.

CREATION OF SUBNET:

- > Click on the "Create Subnet" button to create a new subnet.
- ➤ Configure the subnet settings:
 - Select the VPC in which you want to create the subnet.
 - Provide a name and a suitable CIDR block for the subnet. Ensure that the CIDR block falls within the IP address range of the VPC and doesn't overlap with other subnets
- ➤ Select the desired availability zone for the subnet. It's recommended to create subnets in multiple availability zones for high availability and fault tolerance.
 - Configure the subnet's route table:



- Choose an existing route table or create a new one for the subnet. To make the subnet public, associate it with a route table that has a route to an internet gateway.
- Verify the details of the subnet, including the VPC, CIDR block, availability zone, route table, and NACL settings
- ➤ Once you have reviewed and confirmed the configuration, click on the "Create" button to create the public subnet.
- ➤ If you require multiple public subnets across different availability zones, repeat the above steps to create them.

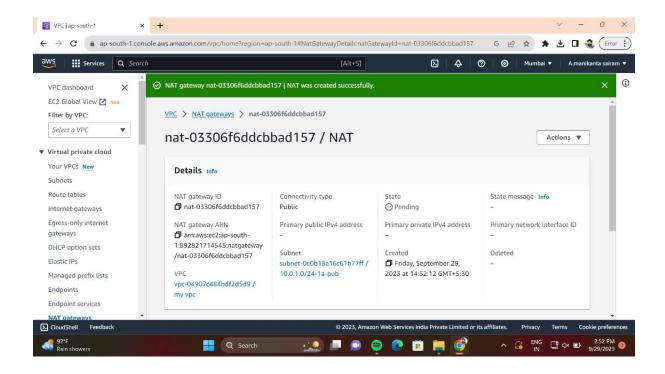
NAT GATEWAYS:

It is a network device that helps connect a private network to a public network

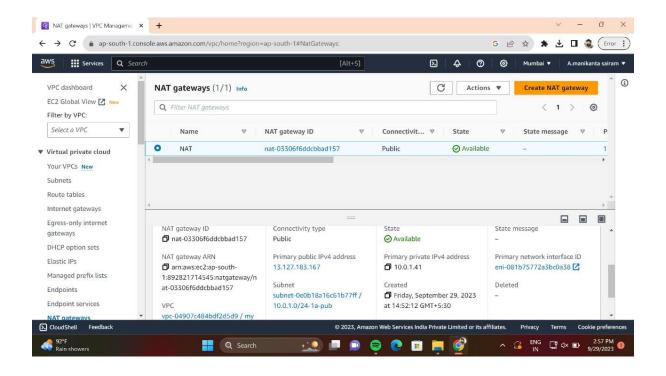
It is used to route internet traffic to internal ip address in a private network

CREATION OF NAT GATEWAY:

- ➤ Click on the "Create NAT Gateway" button to create a new NAT gateway.
- ➤ Configure the NAT gateway settings:
 - Select the subnet in which you want to create the NAT gateway. The subnet must be a public subnet, meaning it should have a route to an internet gateway.
 - Choose an existing Elastic IP address or allocate a new one to associate with the NAT gateway. The Elastic IP address serves as a public IP address for the NAT gateway.
- ➤ Verify the configuration details for the NAT gateway, including the selected subnet and Elastic IP address
- ➤ Click on the "Create NAT Gateway" button to create the NAT gateway. The creation process may take a few moments.



- ➤ Update route tables: After the NAT gateway is created, you need to update the route tables to direct the outbound traffic from private subnets to the NAT gateway.
 - Go to the "Route Tables" section in the VPC Dashboard.
 - Select the route table associated with the private subnets that need access to the internet via the NAT gateway.
 - Add a new route with a destination of "0.0.0.0/0" (or the desired IP range) and set the target as the newly created NAT gateway.
- ➤ Test the connectivity by launching an instance in a private subnet and ensuring it can access the internet through the NAT gateway.



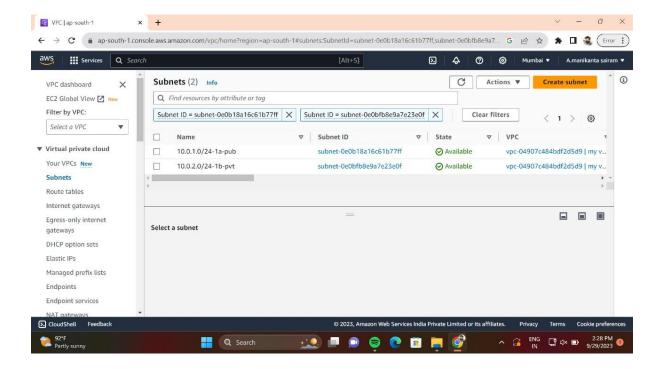
PRIVATE GATEWAY:

It is a network device that allows communicate between different network within a private network.

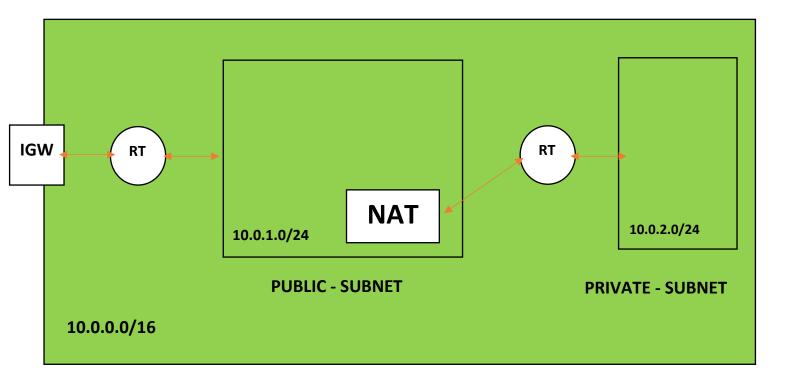
It helps connect devices and enable data transfer between them securely.

- Click on the "Create Subnet" button to create a new subnet.
- Configure the subnet settings:
 - Select the VPC in which you want to create the subnet.
 - Provide a name and a suitable CIDR block for the subnet. Ensure that the CIDR block falls within the IP address range of the VPC and doesn't overlap with other subnets

- ➤ Select the desired availability zone for the subnet. It's recommended to create subnets in multiple availability zones for high availability and fault tolerance.
 - Configure the subnet's route table:
 - Choose an existing route table or create a new one for the subnet.
 To make the subnet public, associate it with a route table that has a route to an internet gateway.



CONCLUSION:



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