Subnets, VPC Routers, and Route Tables Part 2



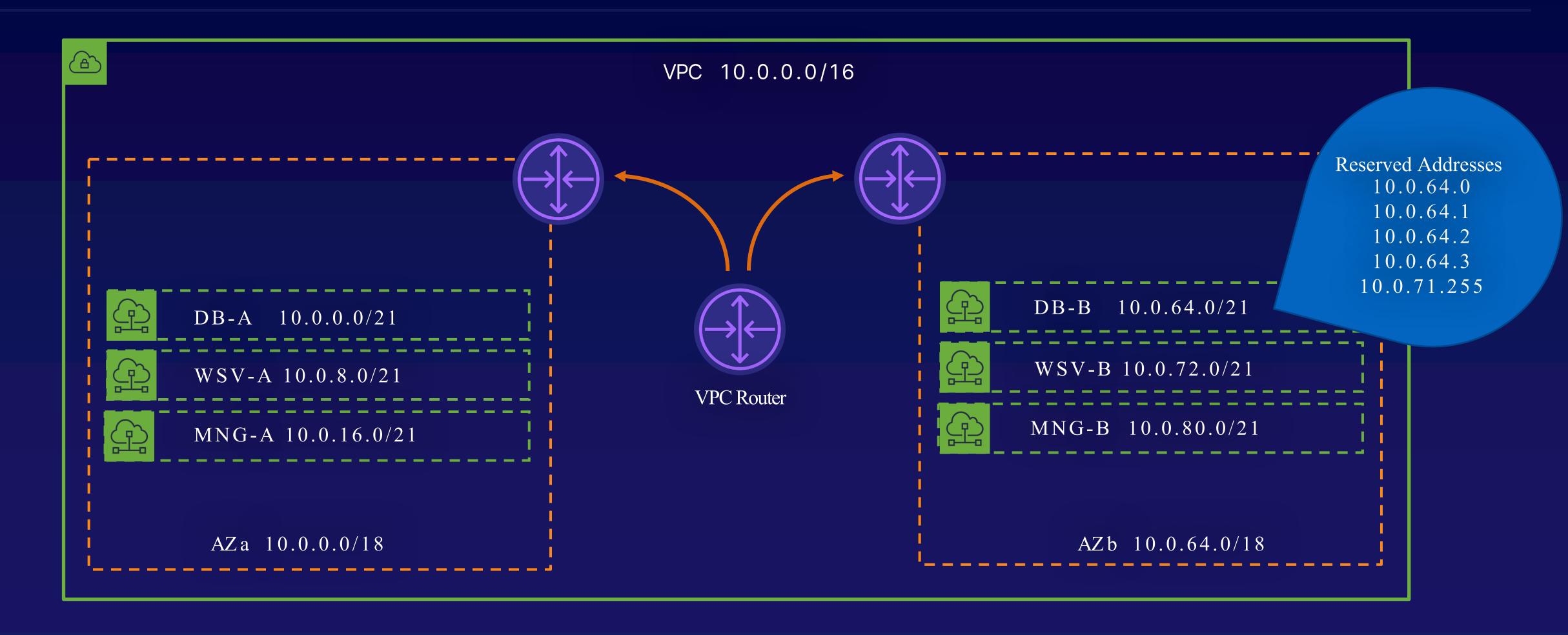


Also known as the implicit router.

A logical construct where all routing decisions begin. Routing decisions are governed by route tables associated with VPCs and subnets. This is the first place packets hit when leaving resources that are in a VPC/subnet.











VPC 10.0.0.0/16

AWS Reserved IP Addresses

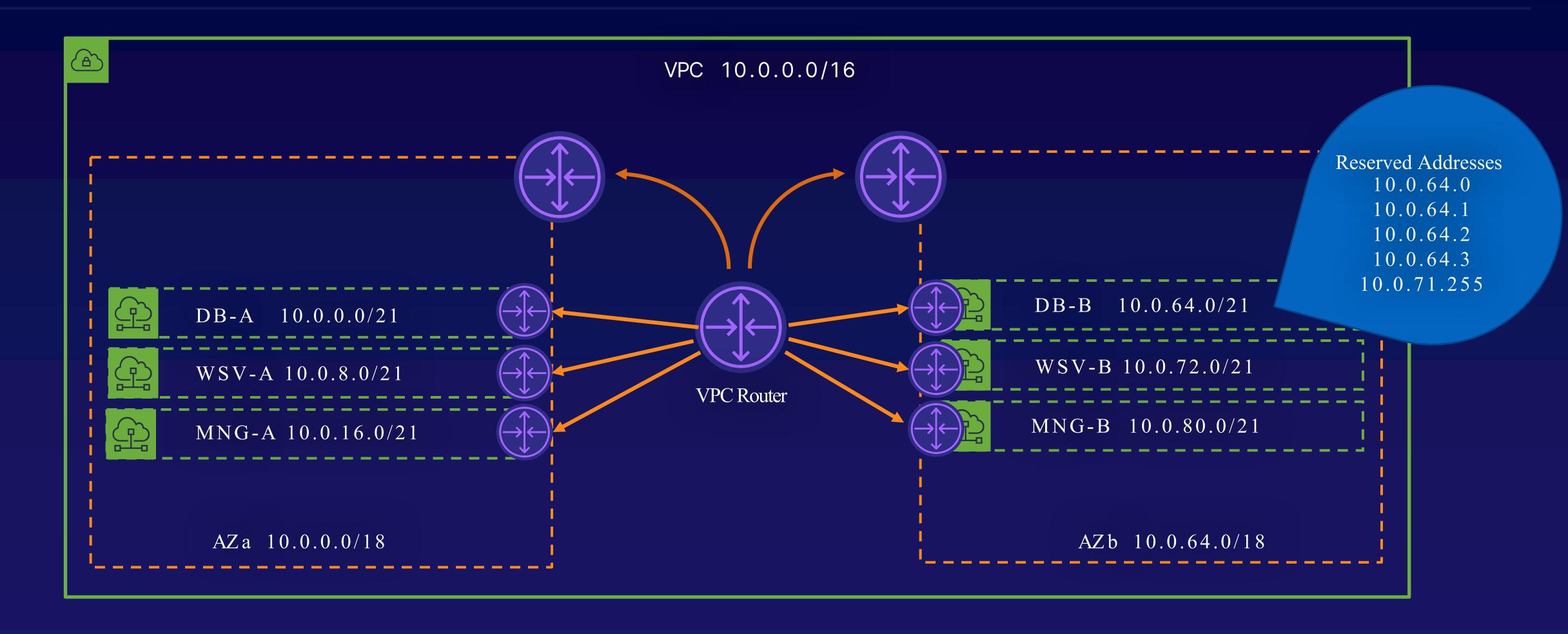
In our example, subnet DB-B with a CIDR range of 10.0.64.0/21, the following five IP addresses are reserved:

- 10.0.64.0: Network Address.
- 10.0.64.1: Reserved by AWS for the VPC router.
- 10.0.64.2: The IP address of the DNS server.
- 10.0.64.3: Reserved by AWS for future use.
- 10.0.71.255: Network broadcast address.

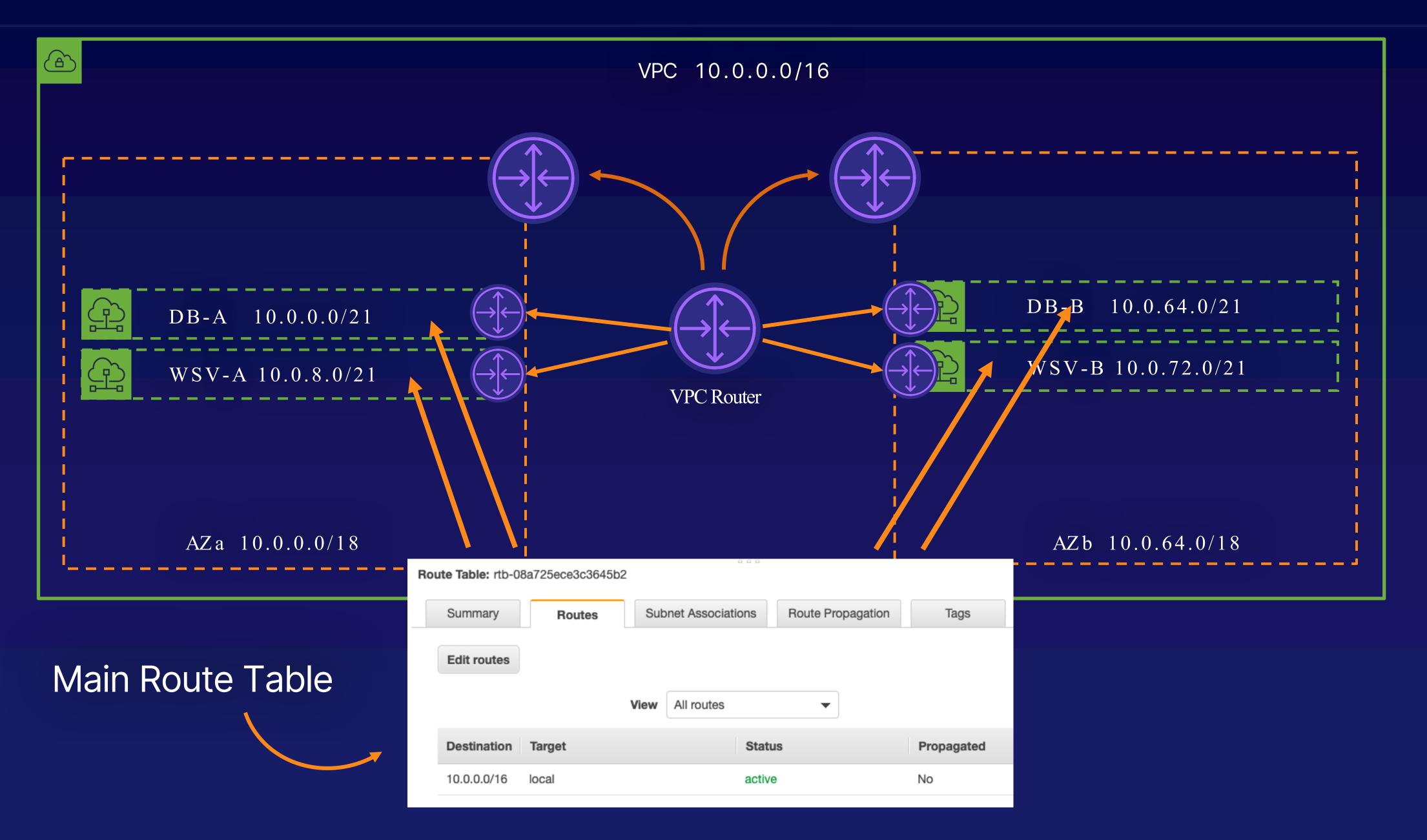
Addresses .64.0 .64.1 .64.2 .64.3

1.255

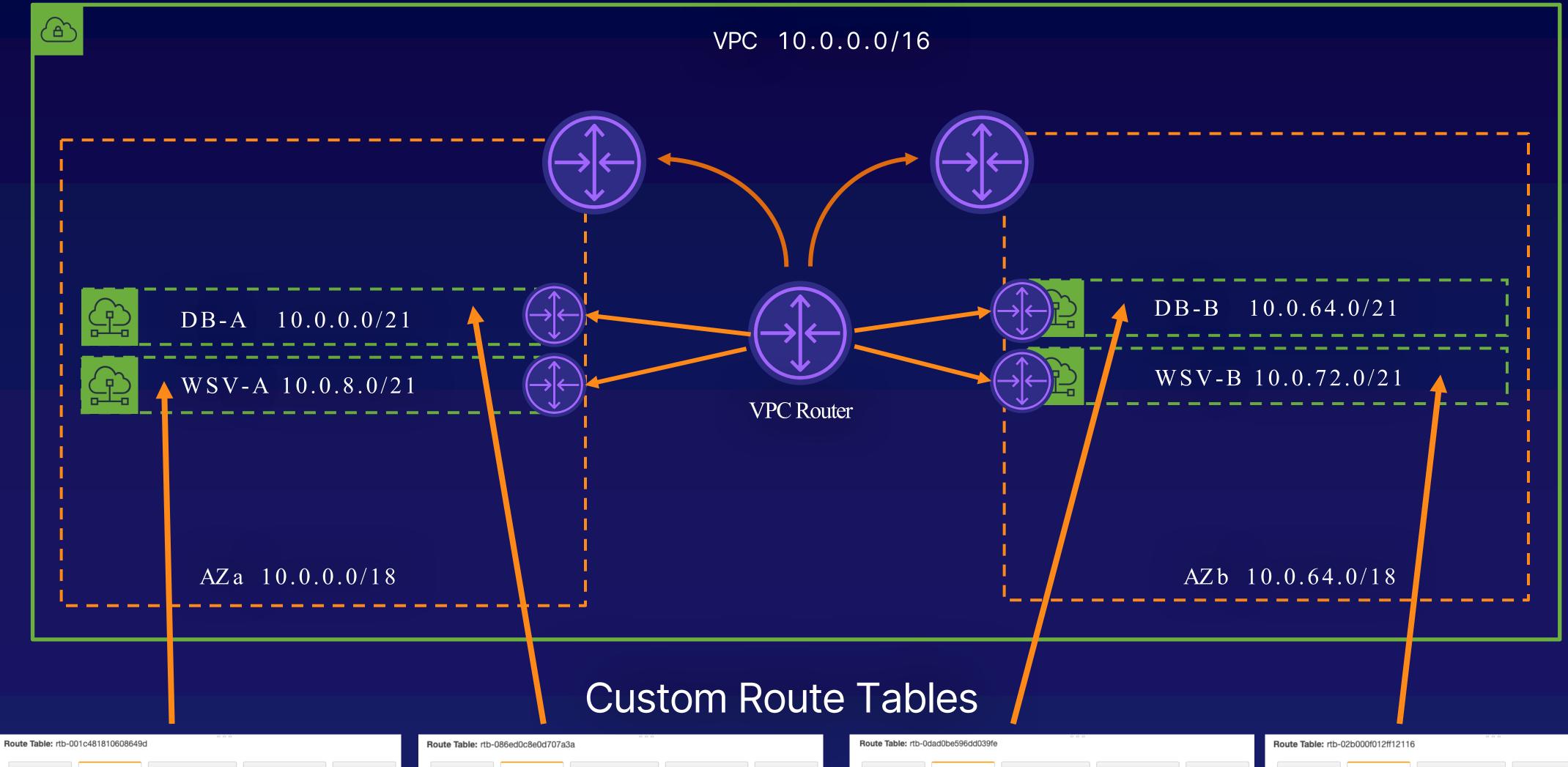


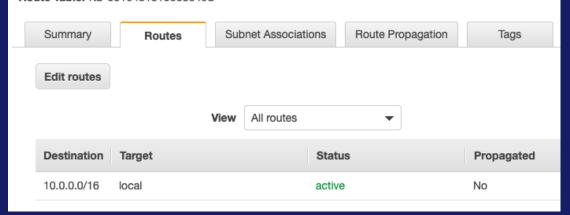


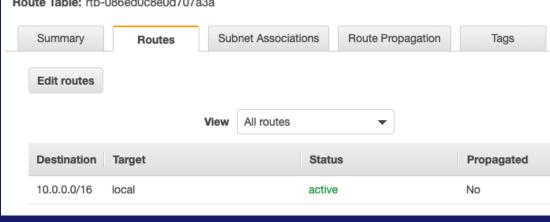


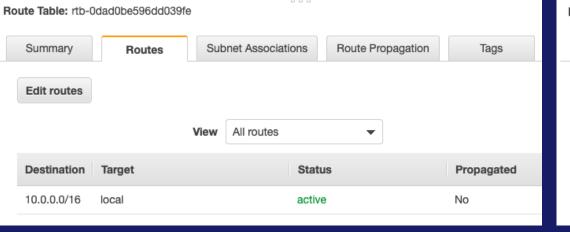


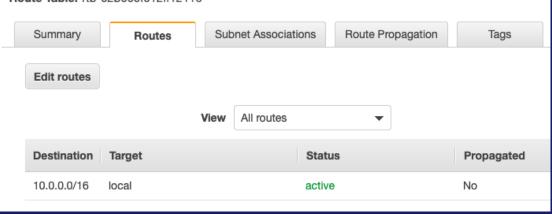




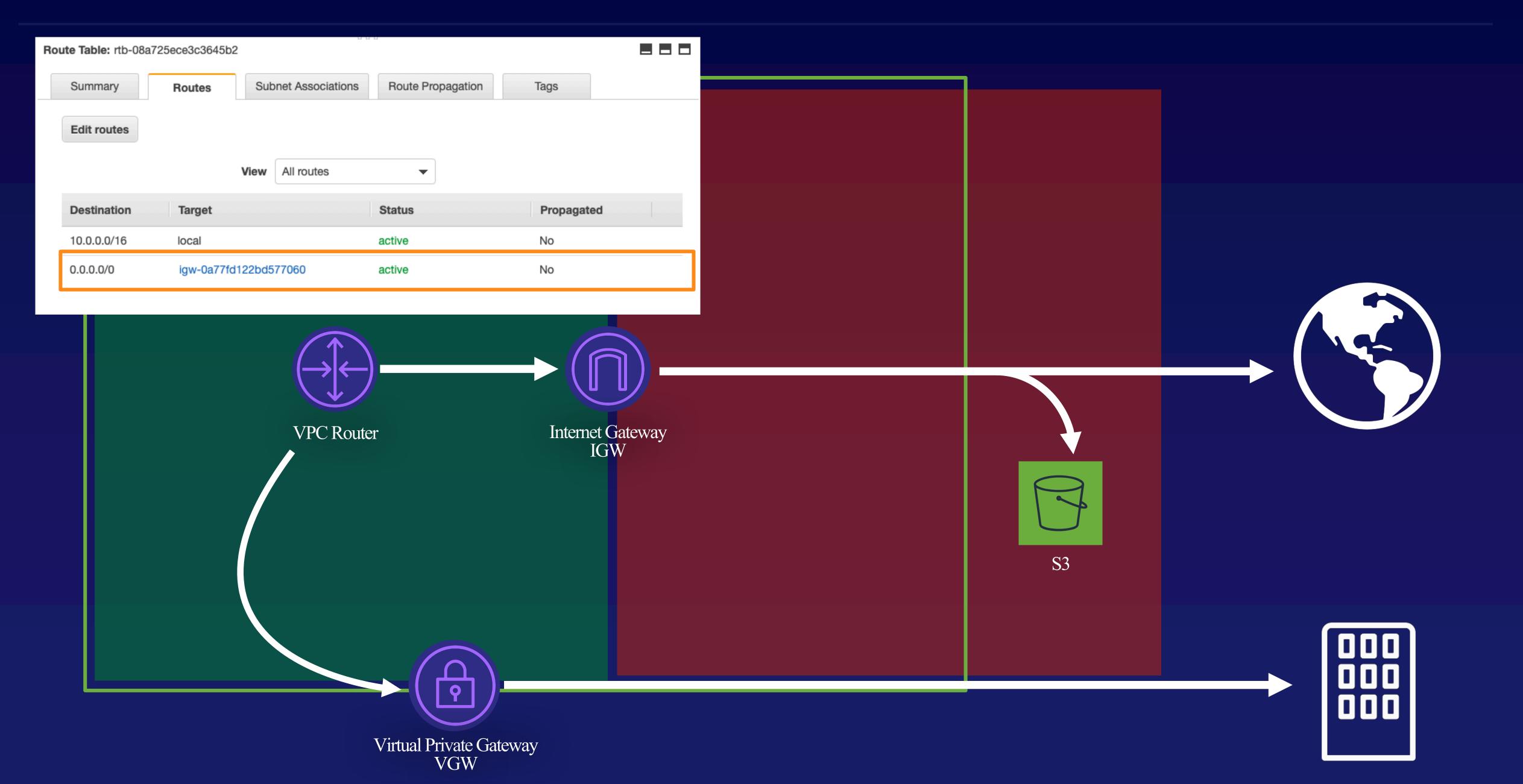












VPC Router Overview





Highly Available Device

VPC Routers are highly available devices and it occupies the .1 addressing space on every subnet associated with our VPC.



Communicate Between VPC Subnets

By default, it allows communications between subnets in the same VPC. This is what the static "local" route table entry defines.



Influencing VPC Routing

You can influence the routing for your VPC by editing the main route table or creating custom route tables for each of your subnets.

Fast Takeaways



AWS reserves 5 IP addresses for internal networking purposes.