



# Networking in AWS

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31-Jul-2020



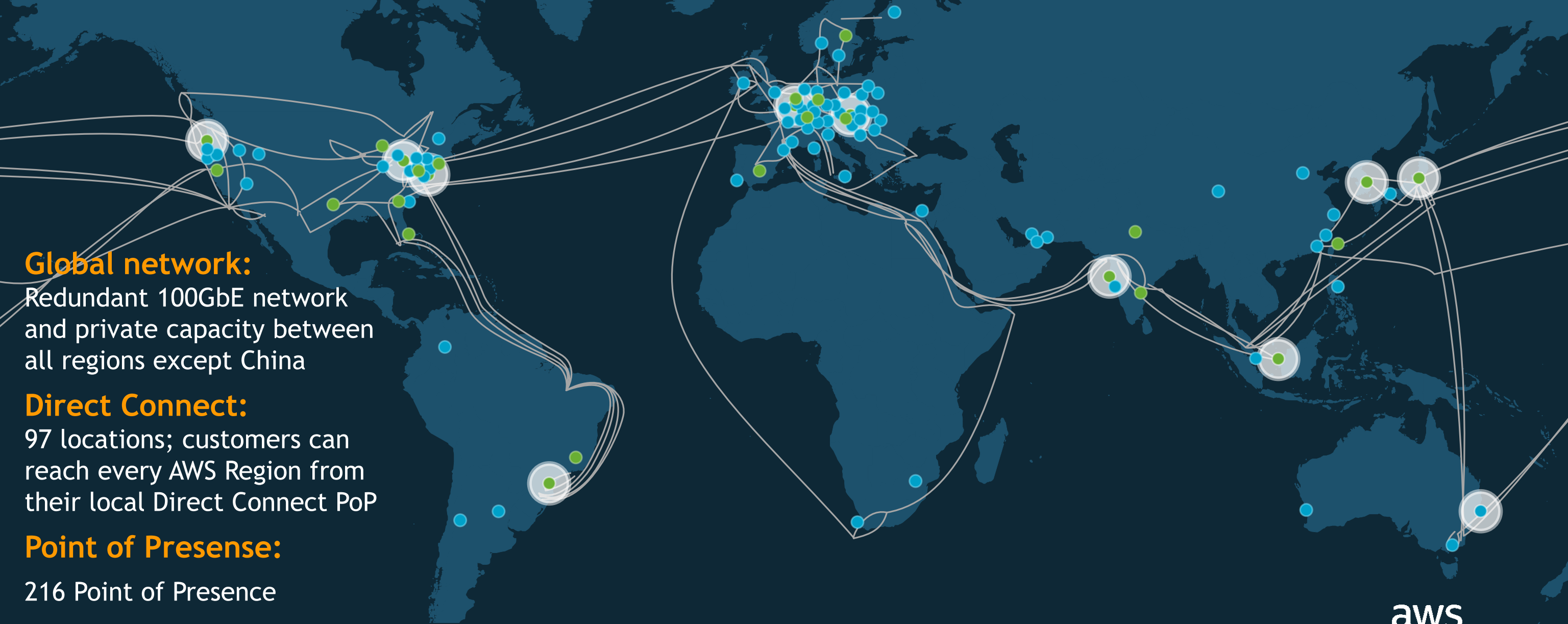
# Agenda

- AWS Global Network
- Amazon VPC – Virtual Private Cloud
- VPC Building Blocks
  - VPC, Subnets, Route Tables
  - Demo (Walkthrough)
- VPC Connectivity Options
  - VPC Endpoint (Demo)
  - VPC Peering (Demo)
  - Transit Gateway
- Connect your Data Center to AWS
  - AWS Managed VPN
  - AWS Direct Connect

# 24 Regions, 77 availability zones, 1 local Region



# Trans-oceanic cables across the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, as well as the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and South China Seas



## Global network:

Redundant 100GbE network and private capacity between all regions except China

## Direct Connect:

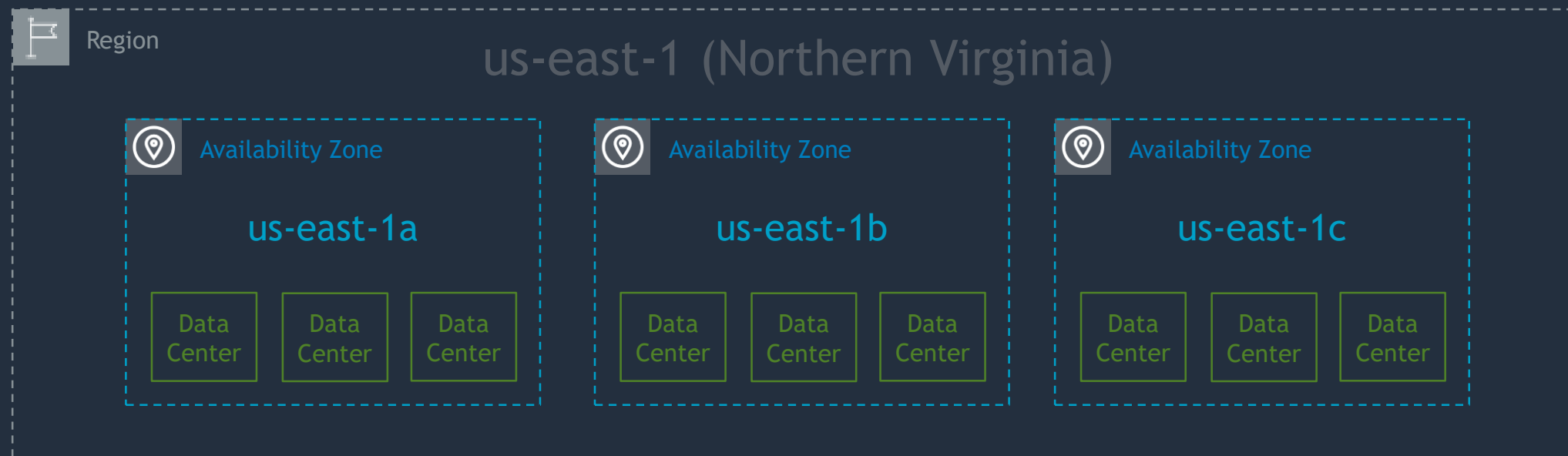
97 locations; customers can reach every AWS Region from their local Direct Connect PoP

## Point of Presence:

216 Point of Presence

# Availability Zones

- A region is comprised of multiple Availability Zones (typically 3)
- Fully independent partitions on isolated fault lines, flood plains, and power grids
- Each AZ: redundant power and redundant dedicated network
- Each AZ: typically multiple data centers
- Between AZs: high throughput, low latency (<10ms) network
- Between AZs: physical separation < 100km (60mi)



# Amazon VPC

# Amazon VPC - Virtual Private Cloud

Provision a **logically isolated section** of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a **virtual network that you define**.

## Bring your own network



IP Addresses



Subnets



Network Topology

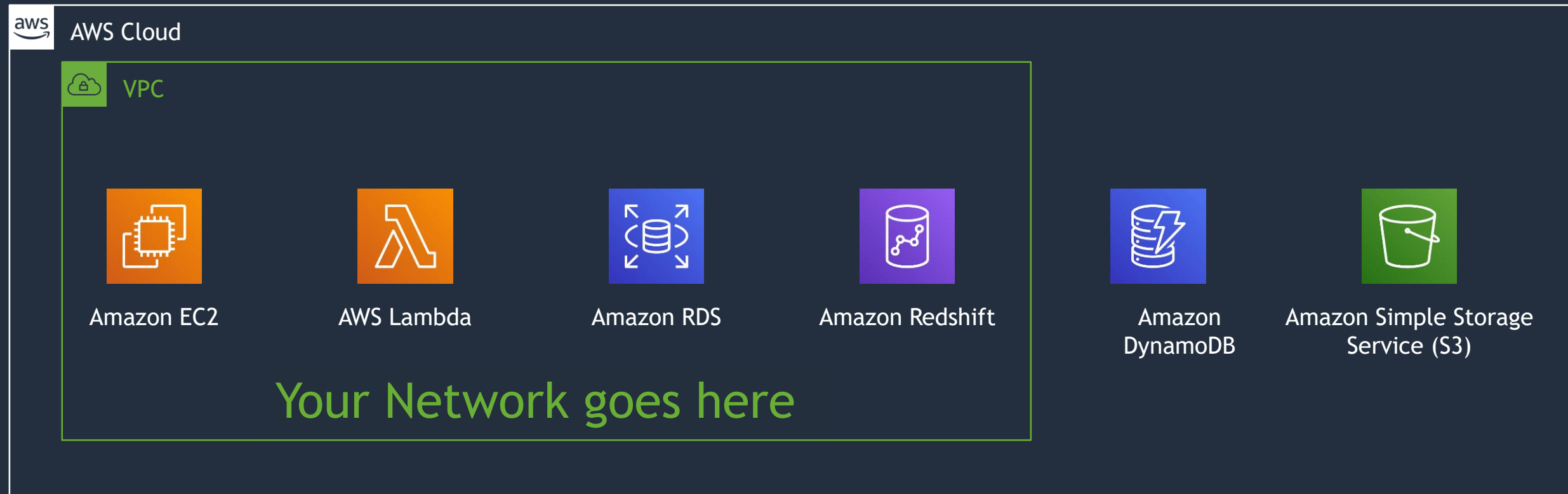


Routing Rules



Security Rules

# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)





# Choosing an IP address range for your VPC



VPC

## VPC CIDR



Make sure you chose correct CIDR while creating VPC

# 10.0.0.0/16

Recommended:  
RFC1918 range

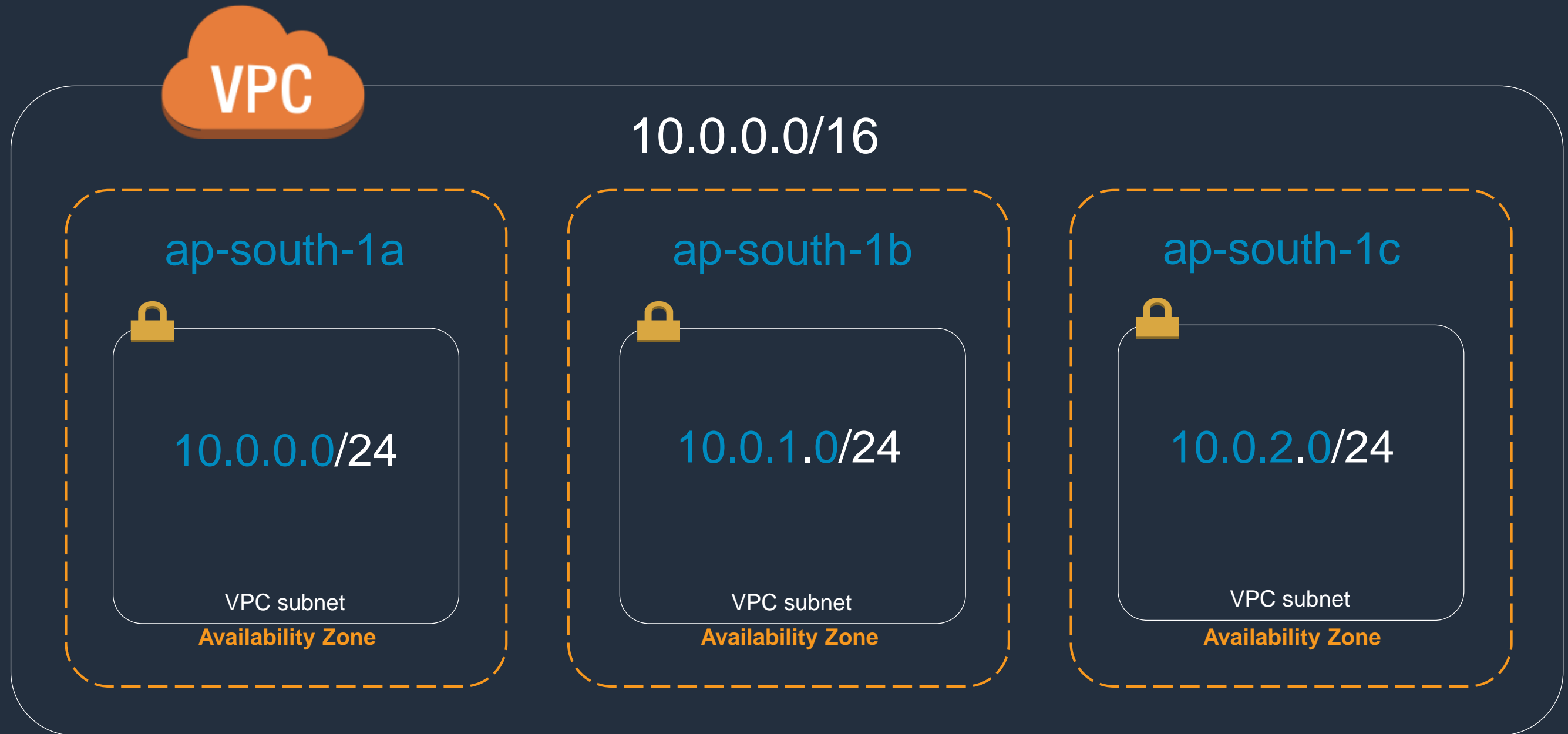
10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255

172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255

192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255

Appropriately sized  
CIDR (example /16 =  
65536 IP addresses)

# VPC subnets and Availability Zones



# VPC subnet recommendations



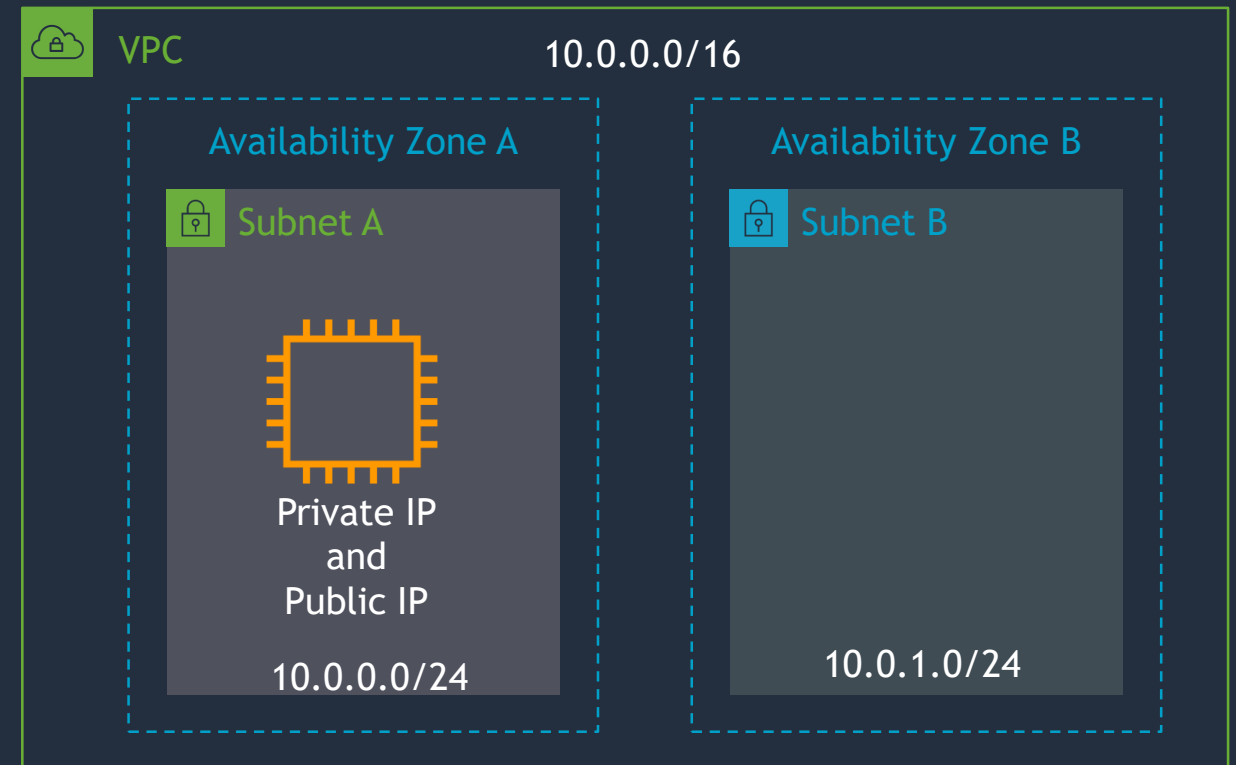
- **Appropriately sized VPCs**
  - **/16** largest (65,536 addresses)
  - **/28** smallest (16 addresses)
- **At least /24 subnets** (256 addresses)
  - Can be as small as **/28** (16 addresses)
  - Note: AWS reserves five IP addresses out of the CIDR (first four and last)
- Use **multiple Availability Zones** per VPC through multiple subnets

# VPC Building Blocks

# How to segment my networks inside a VPC?

## VPC Subnets

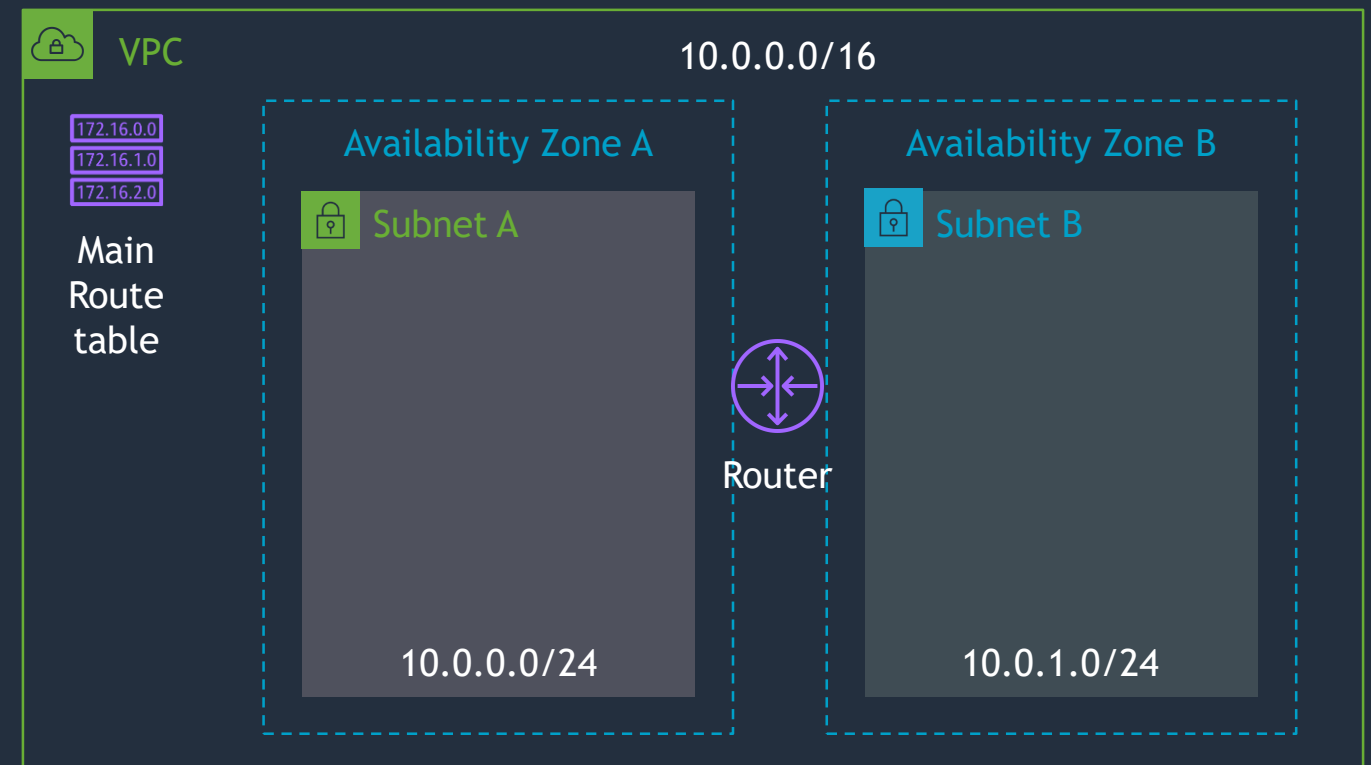
- You can add one or more subnets in each Availability Zone
- AZs provides fault isolations
- Subnets are allocated as a subset of the VPC CIDR range
- Example: CIDR = 10.0.0.0/24
- Subnet also has attribute “Auto Assign Public IP” for instances



# How to route traffic inside a VPC?

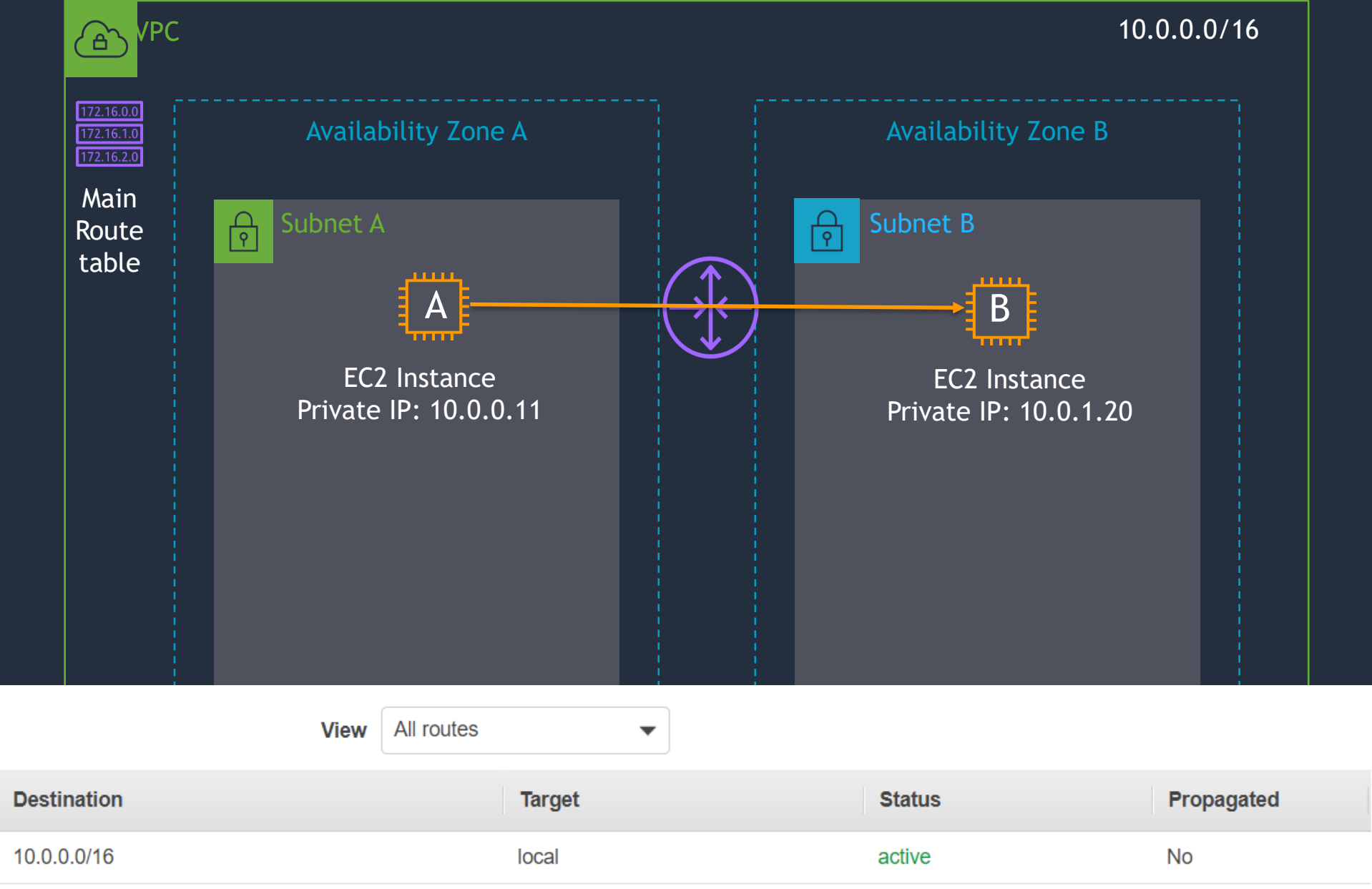
## Route Table

- Every VPC comes with default Route table called “Main” route table
- All subnets are by default associated with this main Route table.
- Route table has “Local Route” entry which enables communication within VPC

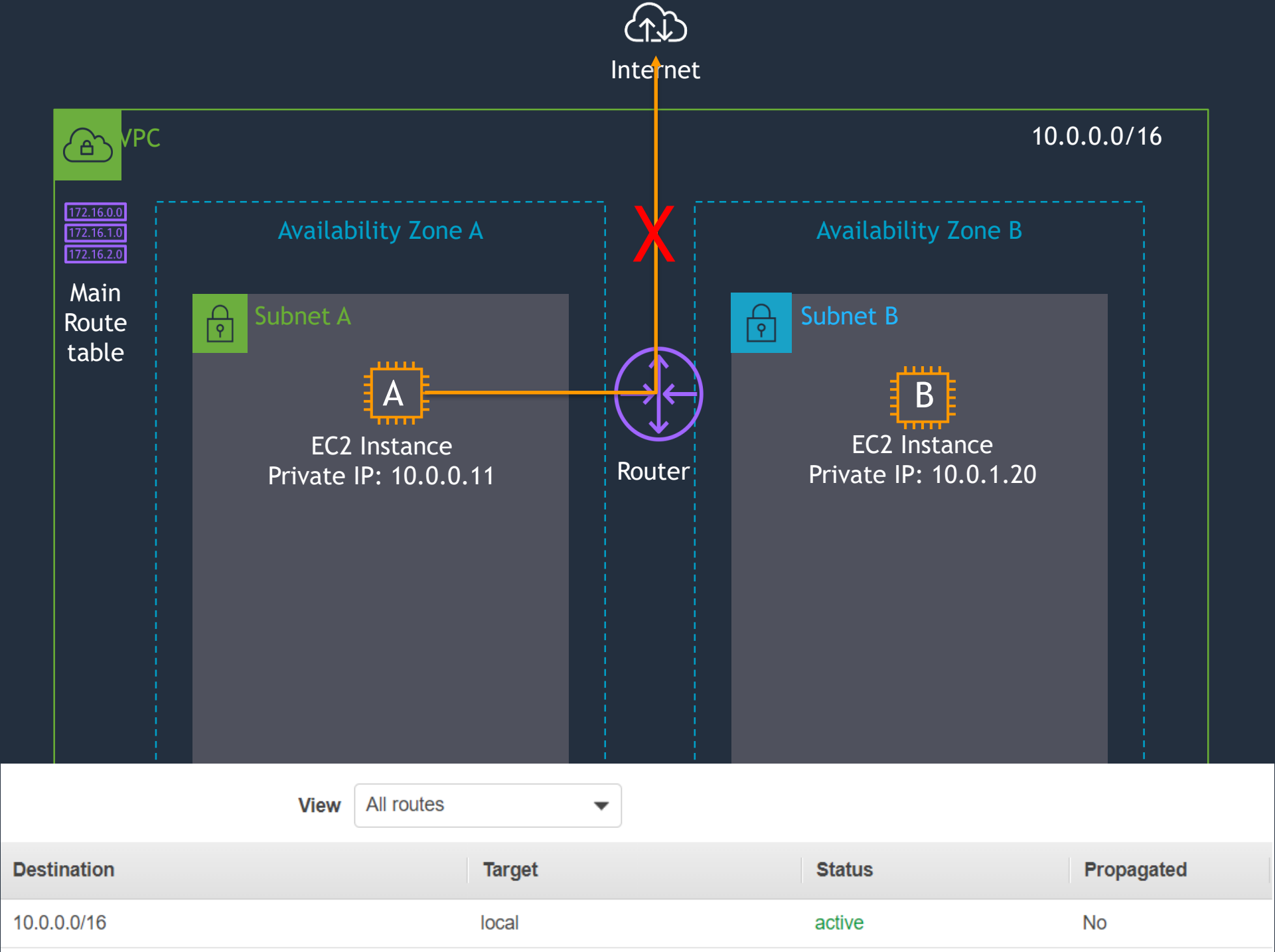


View <span>All routes</span>			
Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
10.0.0.0/16	local	active	No

# Can EC2 instance A talk to instance B?



# Can EC2 instance A talk to internet?

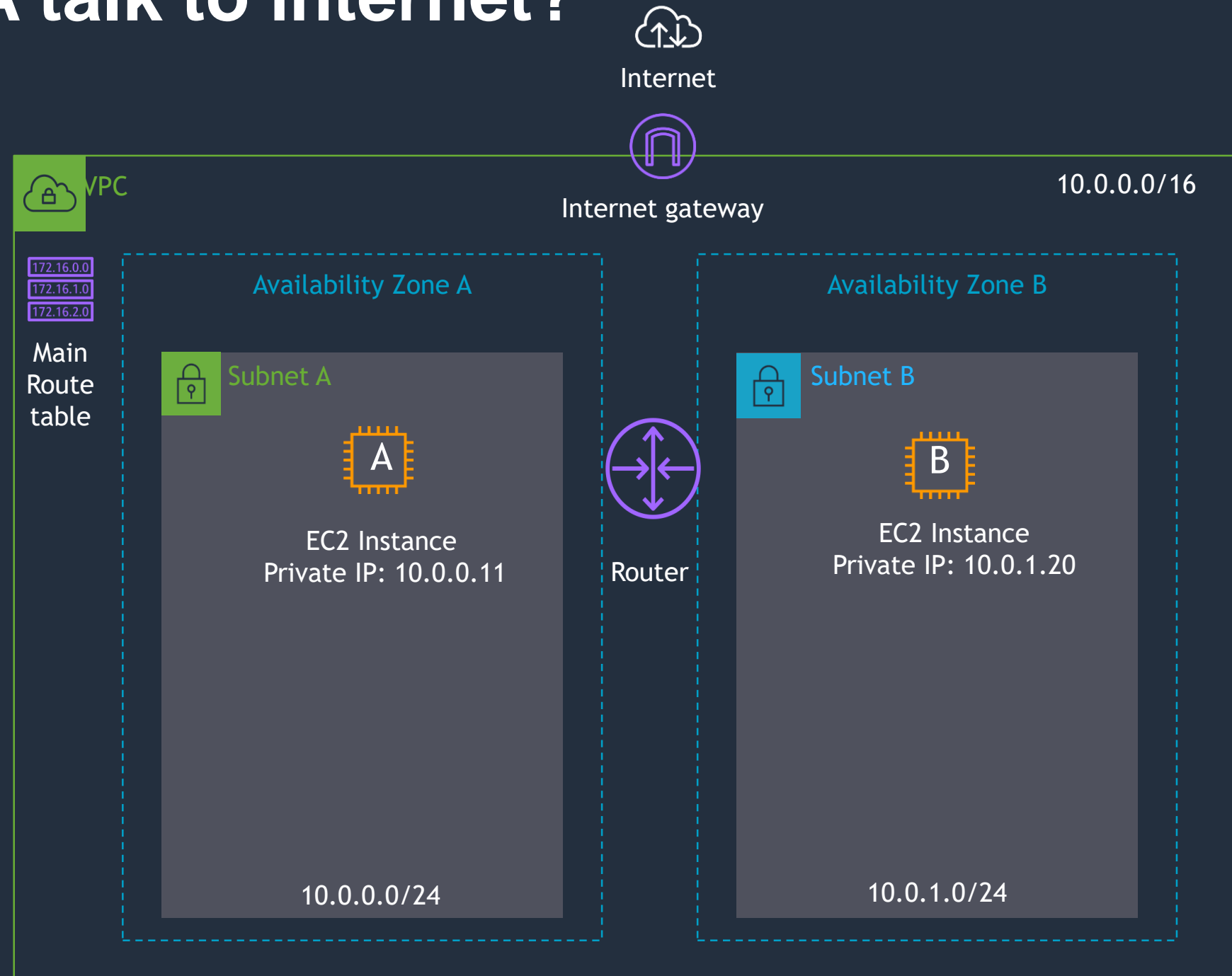




# How can EC2 instance A talk to internet?

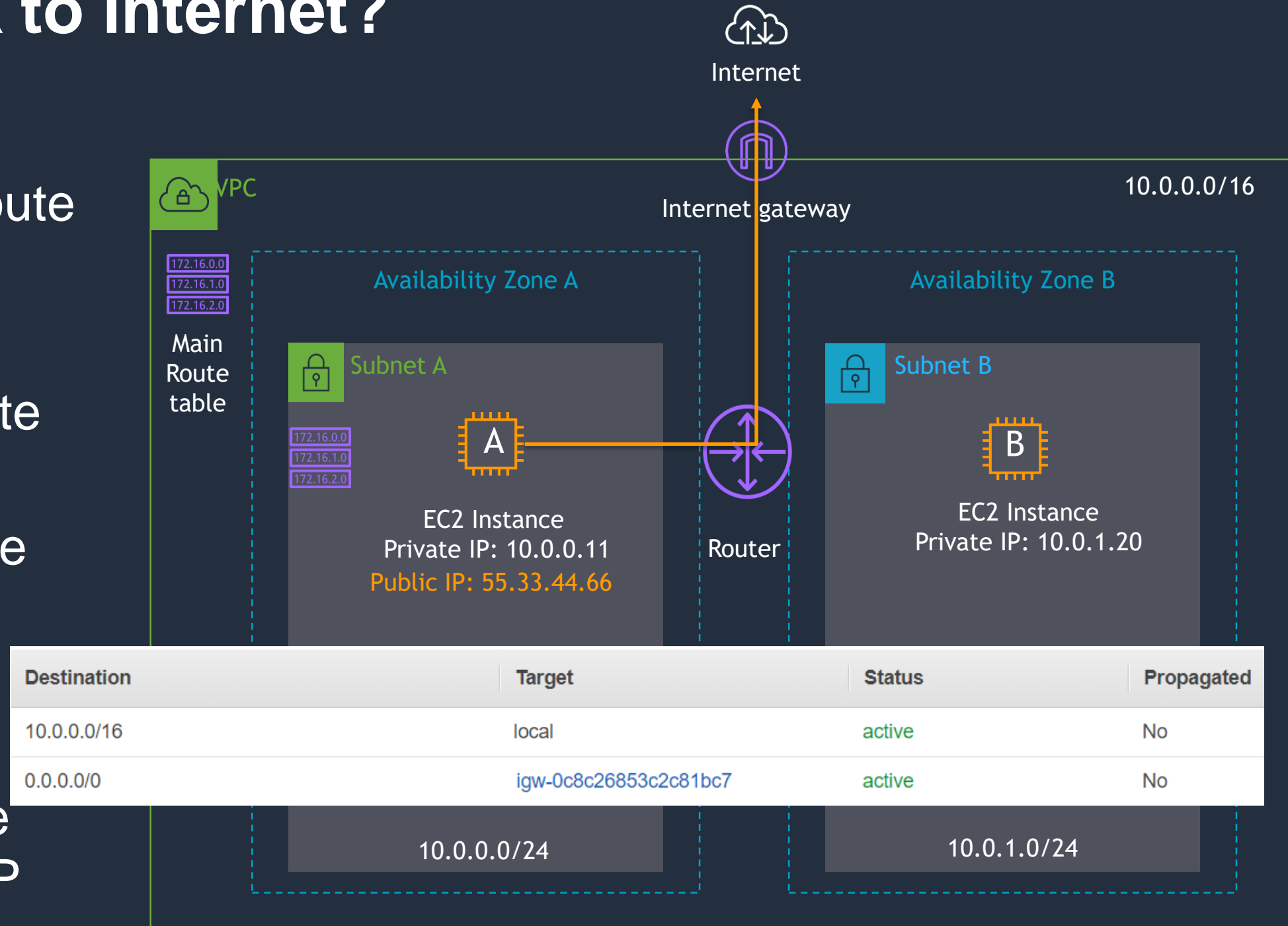
## Internet Gateway

- Horizontally scaled, redundant, highly available VPC component
- Connect your VPC Subnets to the Internet
- Must be referenced on the Route Table
- Performs NAT between Public and Private IP Addresses



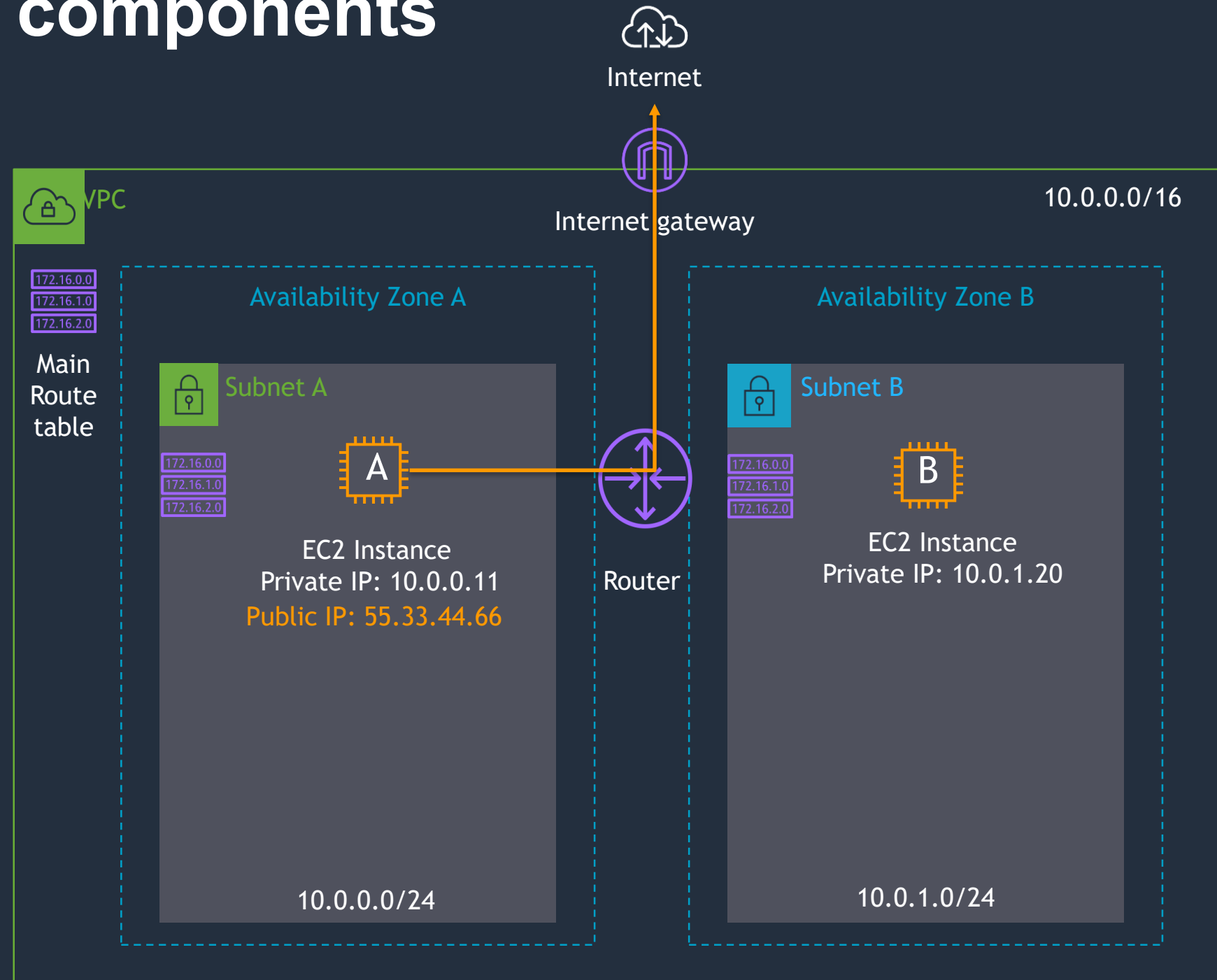
# Can now EC2 A talk to internet?

- No, unless you modify route table
- 2 options we have
  1. Modify Main Route Table
  2. Create new Route table for subnet
- Can EC2 now talk to internet?
- No, unless EC2 instance also has Public/Elastic IP



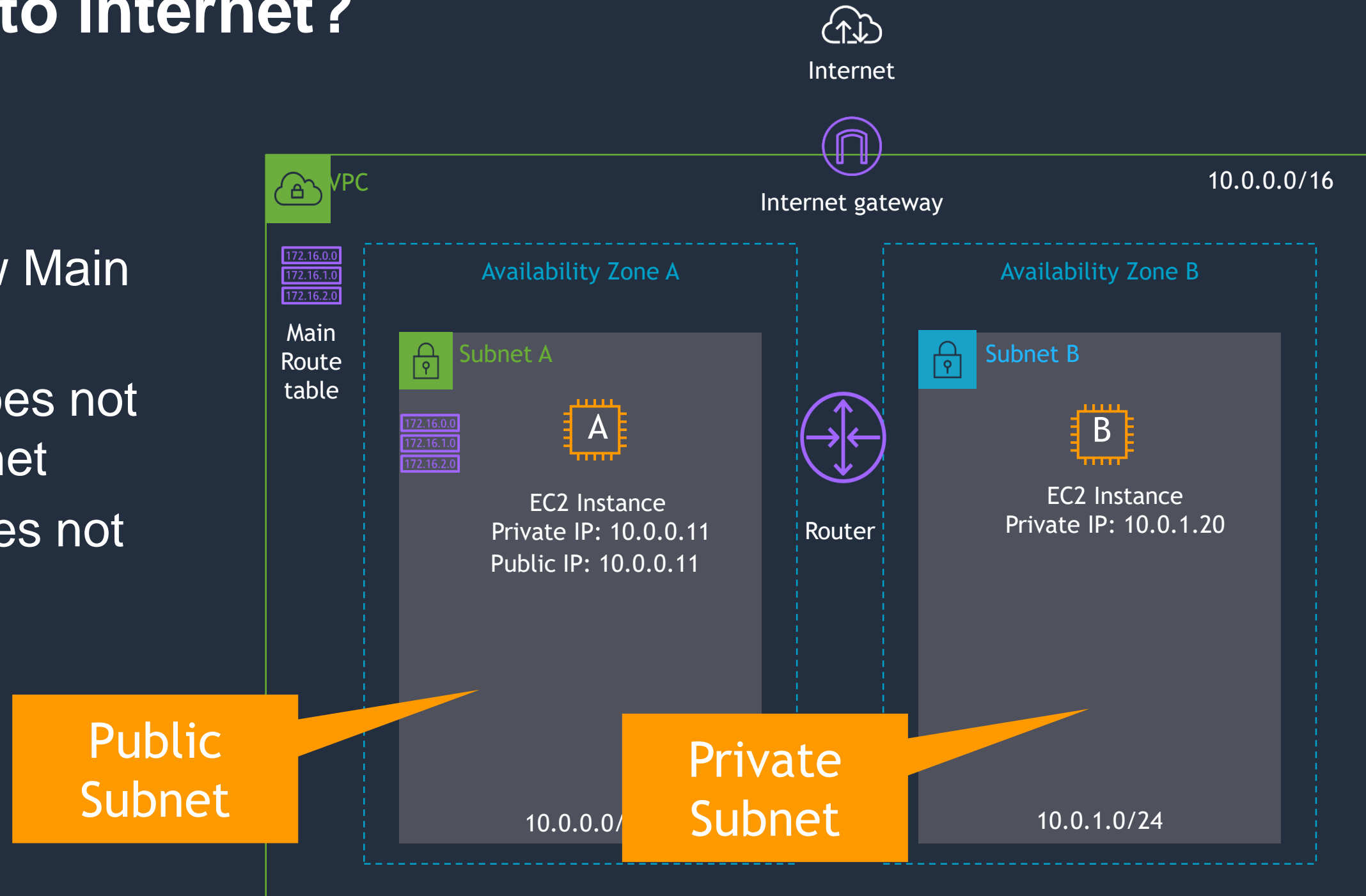
# Let's create VPC and all components we discussed

1. Create VPC (10.0.0.0/16)
2. Create Internet Gateway
3. Create Subnet A (10.0.0.0/24)
4. Create Subnet B (10.0.1.0/24)
5. Create Route Table A (Public)
6. Create Route Table B (Private)
7. Launch EC2 instances in both the subnets
8. Connect to EC2-A
9. From there connect to EC2-B



# Can EC2 B talk to internet?

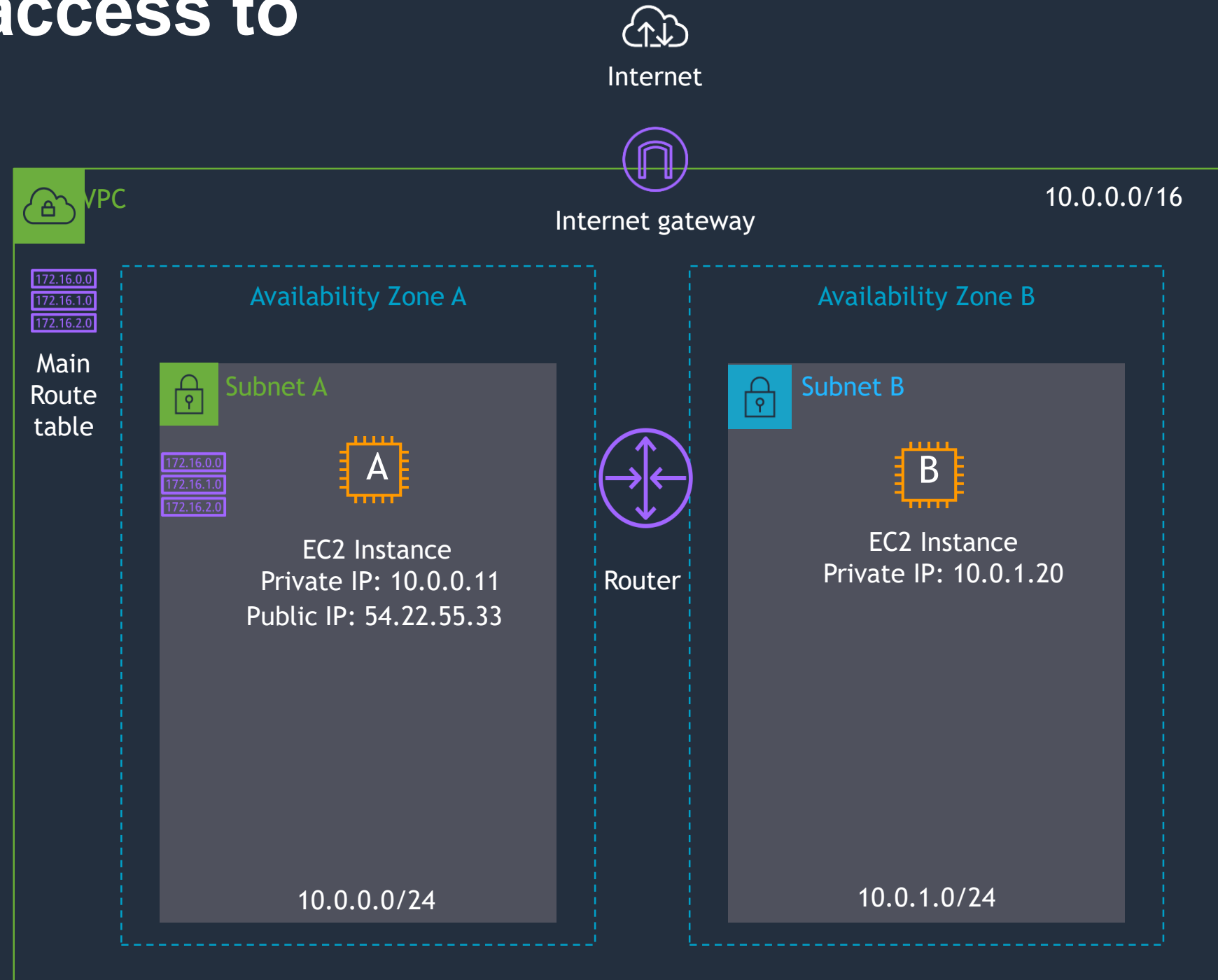
- No, because ..
- Subnet B still follow Main route table
- Main route table does not have route to internet
- EC2 B instance does not have Public IP



# How to enable internet access to instance B?

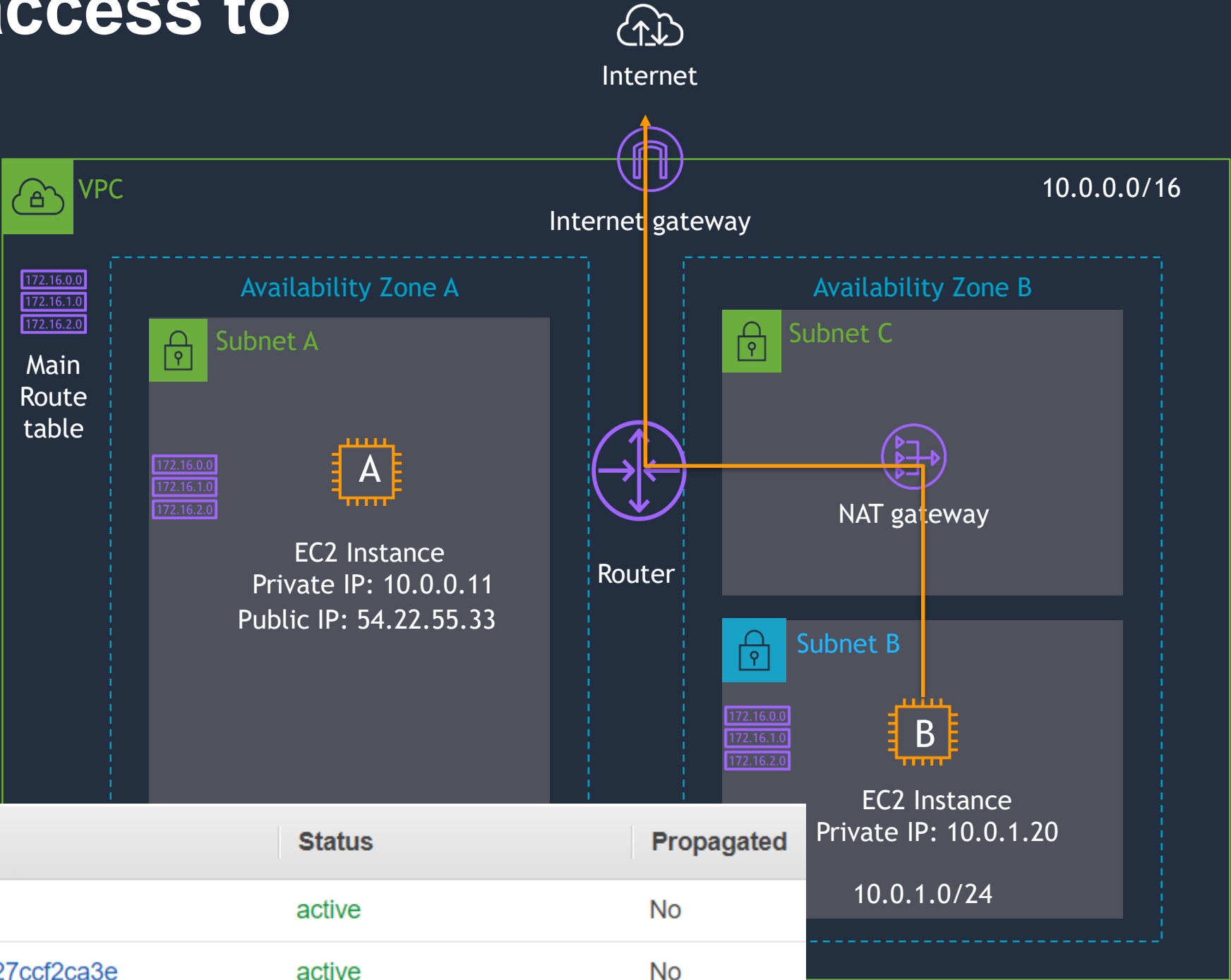
## NAT Gateway

- Enable outbound connection to the internet
- No incoming connection
- Useful for OS/packages updates, public web services access
- Fully managed by AWS
- Highly available
- Up to 10Gbps bandwidth
- Supports TCP, UDP, and ICMP protocols
- Network ACLs apply to NAT gateway's traffic



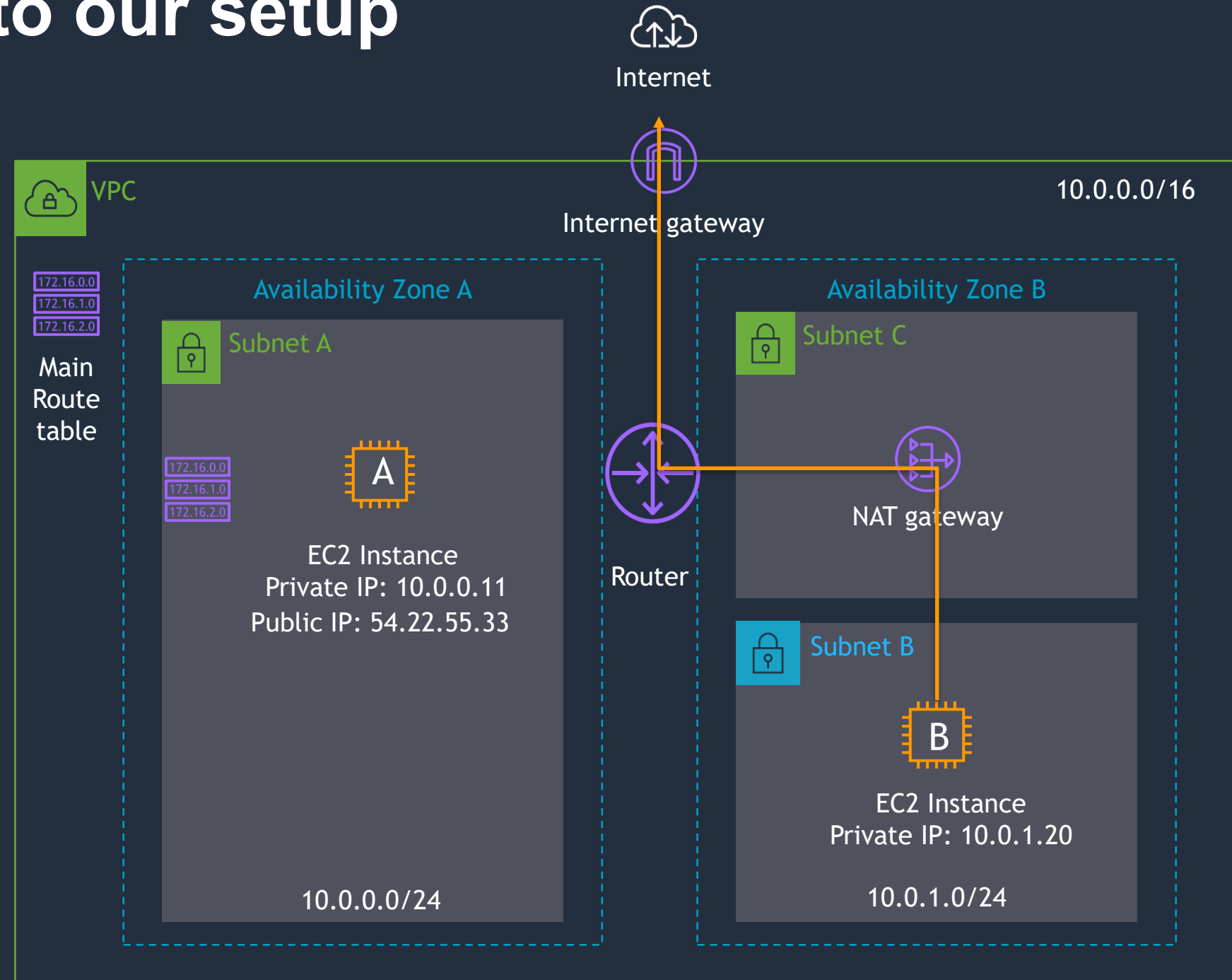
# How to enable internet access to instance B?

- Modify Subnet B route table to route internet traffic through NAT gateway



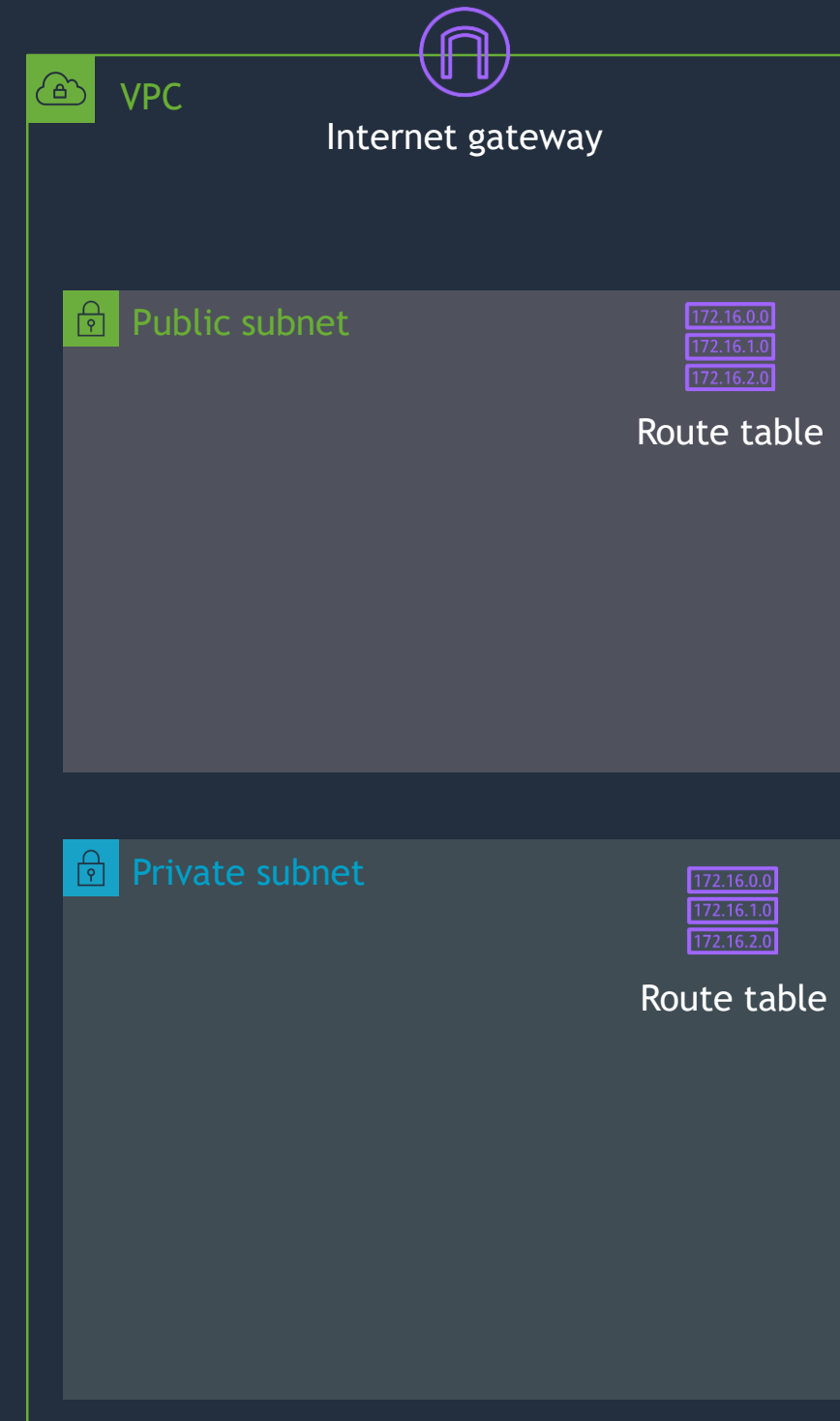
# Let's add NAT gateway to our setup

1. Create NAT Gateway
2. Modify Private Route table of Subnet B and add route for internet via NAT Gateway
3. Try to access internet from EC2-B



# VPC routing summary

- Route Tables direct traffic out of the VPC, towards:
  - Internet Gateway
  - Virtual Private Gateway
  - VPC Endpoints
  - Direct Connect
  - VPC Peering
  - AWS Transit Gateway





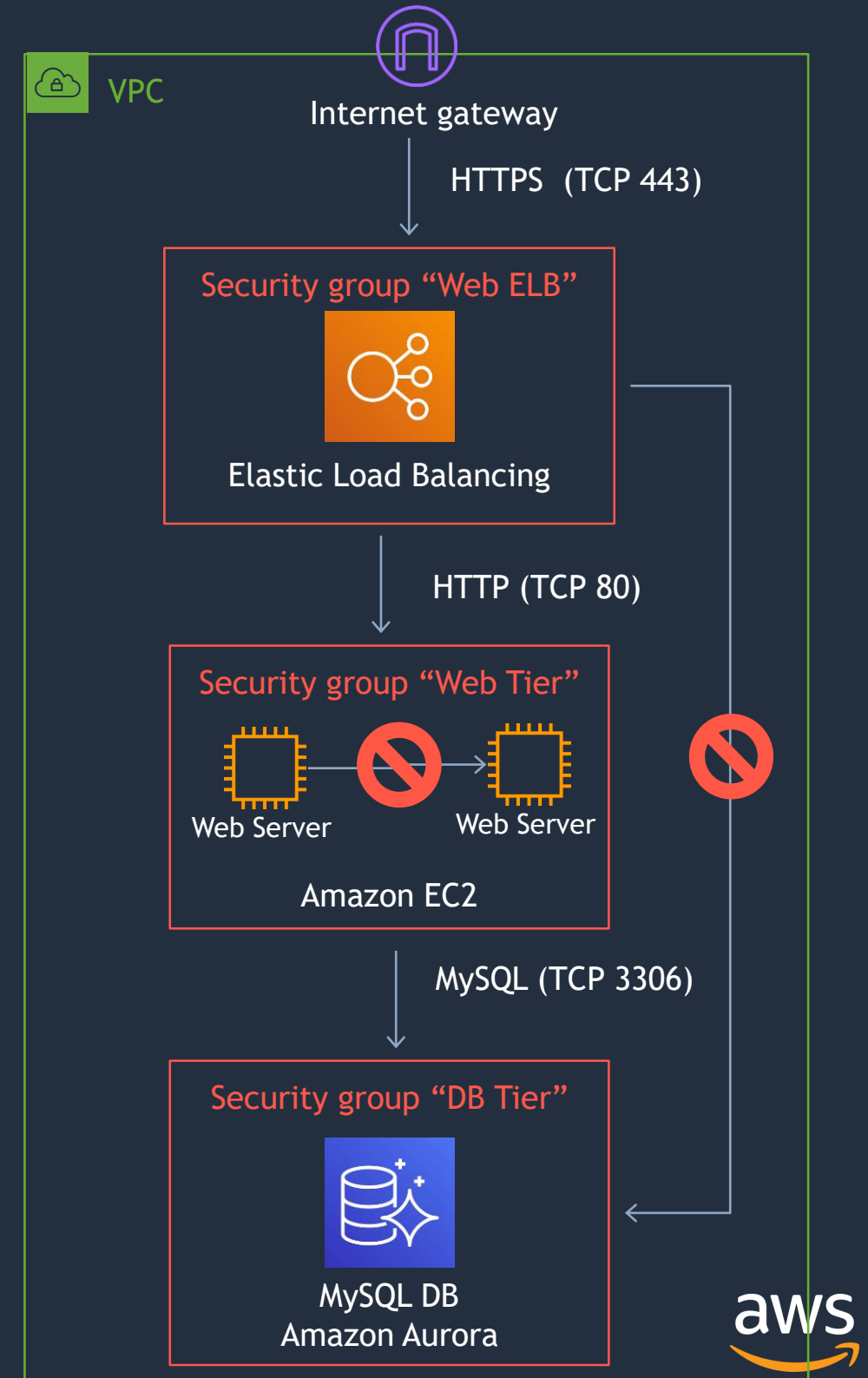
# VPC Security

# Can I filter traffic reaching my instances?

## Security Groups

- Virtual stateful firewall
- Inbound and Outbound customer defined rules
- Mandatory, all instances have an associated Security Group
- Only supports allow rules

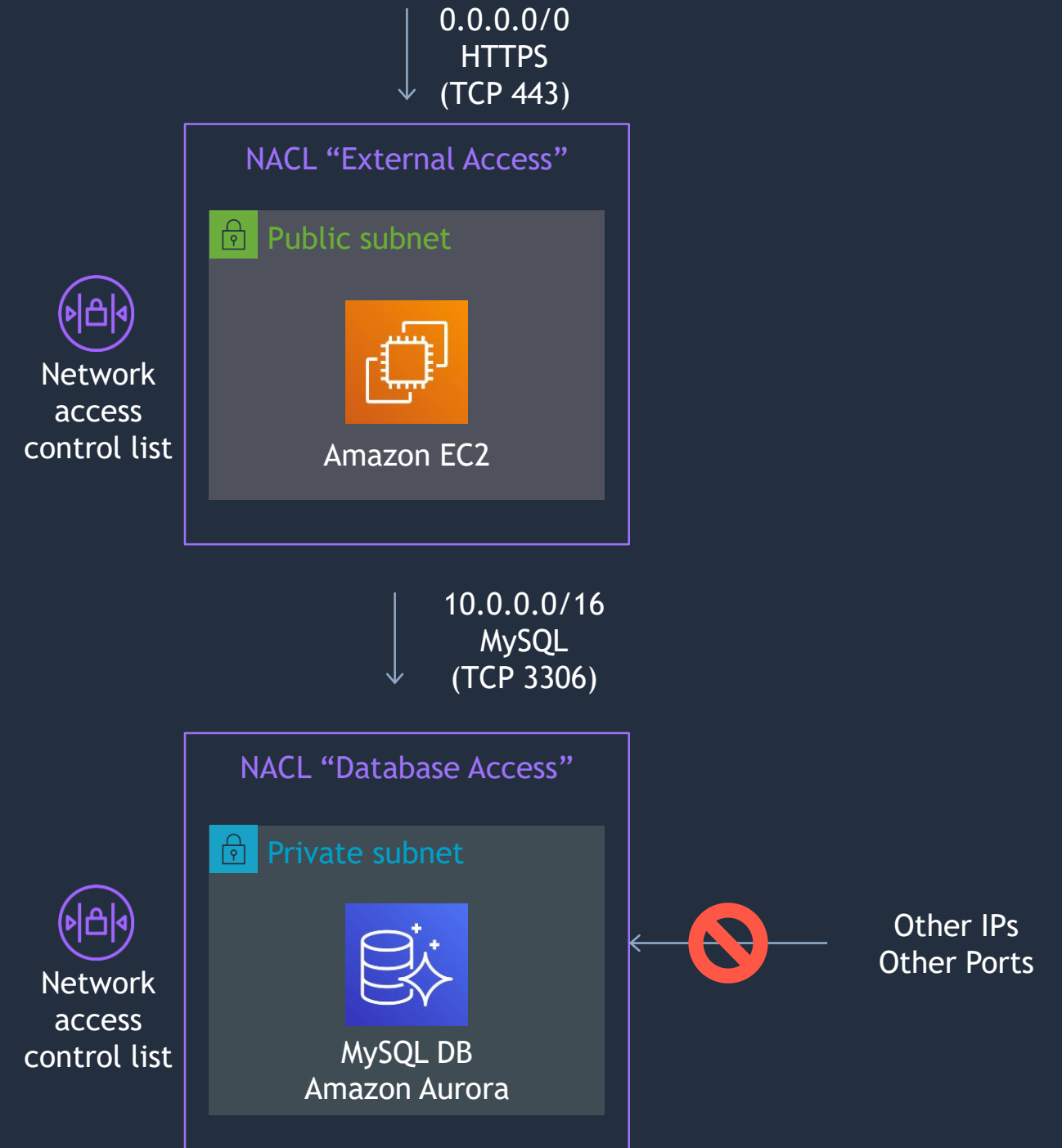
Outbound rules			
Type	Protocol	Port range	Destination
All traffic	All	All	0.0.0.0/0



# Can I filter traffic on a subnet level?

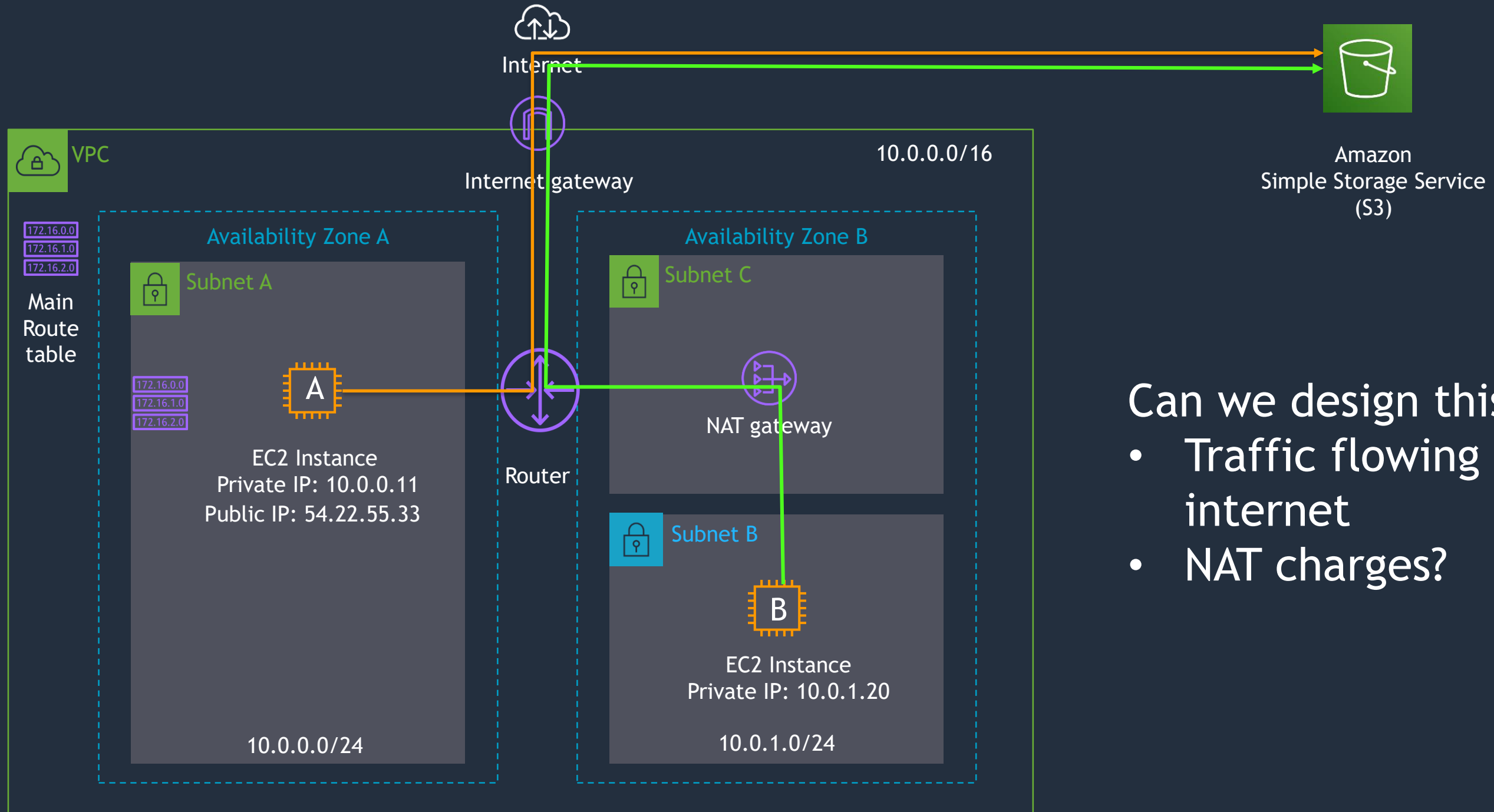
## Network Access Control List

- Inbound and Outbound
- Subnet level inspection
- Optional level of security
- By default, allow all traffic
- Stateless
- IP and TCP/UDP port based
- Supports allow and deny rules
- Deny all at the end



# VPC Connectivity Options

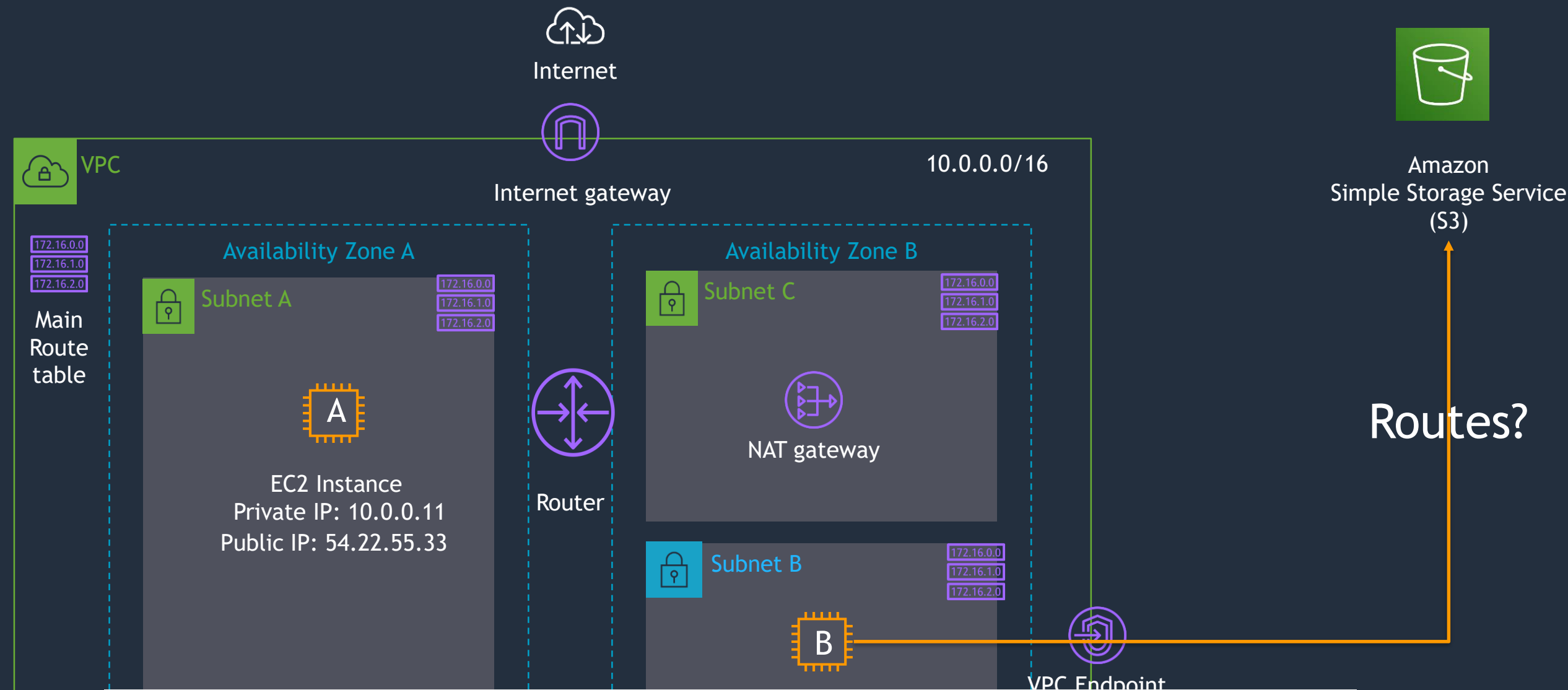
# How to access AWS services from VPC?



Can we design this better?

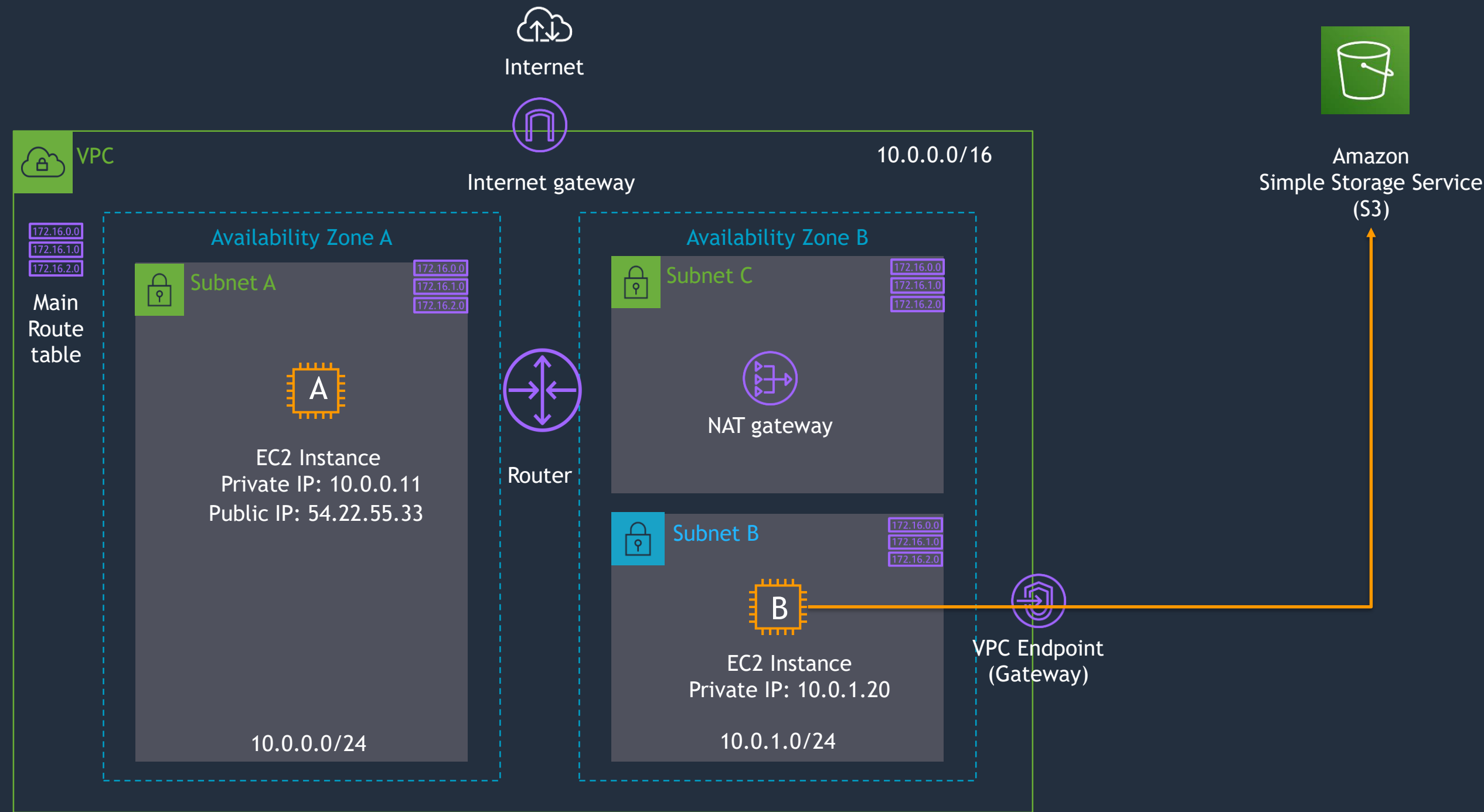
- Traffic flowing over internet
- NAT charges?

# Solution: VPC Gateway Endpoint

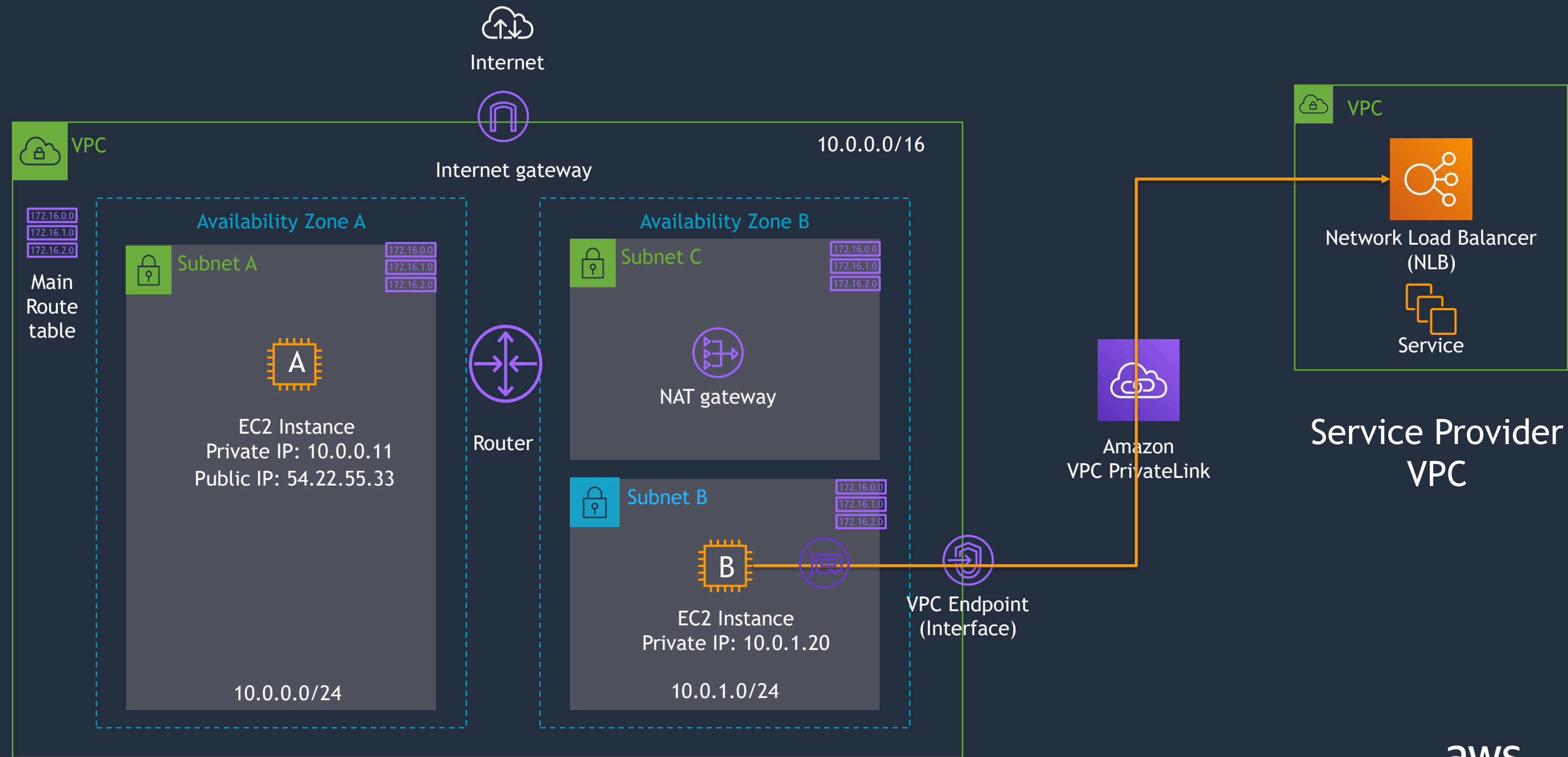


Destination	Target	Status
10.0.0.0/16	local	active
pl-78a54011 (com.amazonaws.ap-south-1.s3, 52.219.62.0/23, 3.5.212.0/23, 3.5.208.0/22, 52.219.64.0/22)	vpce-0e89398e630ab0bcf	active
0.0.0.0/0	nat-085190f27ccf2ca3e	active

# Let's create VPC endpoint and modify routes



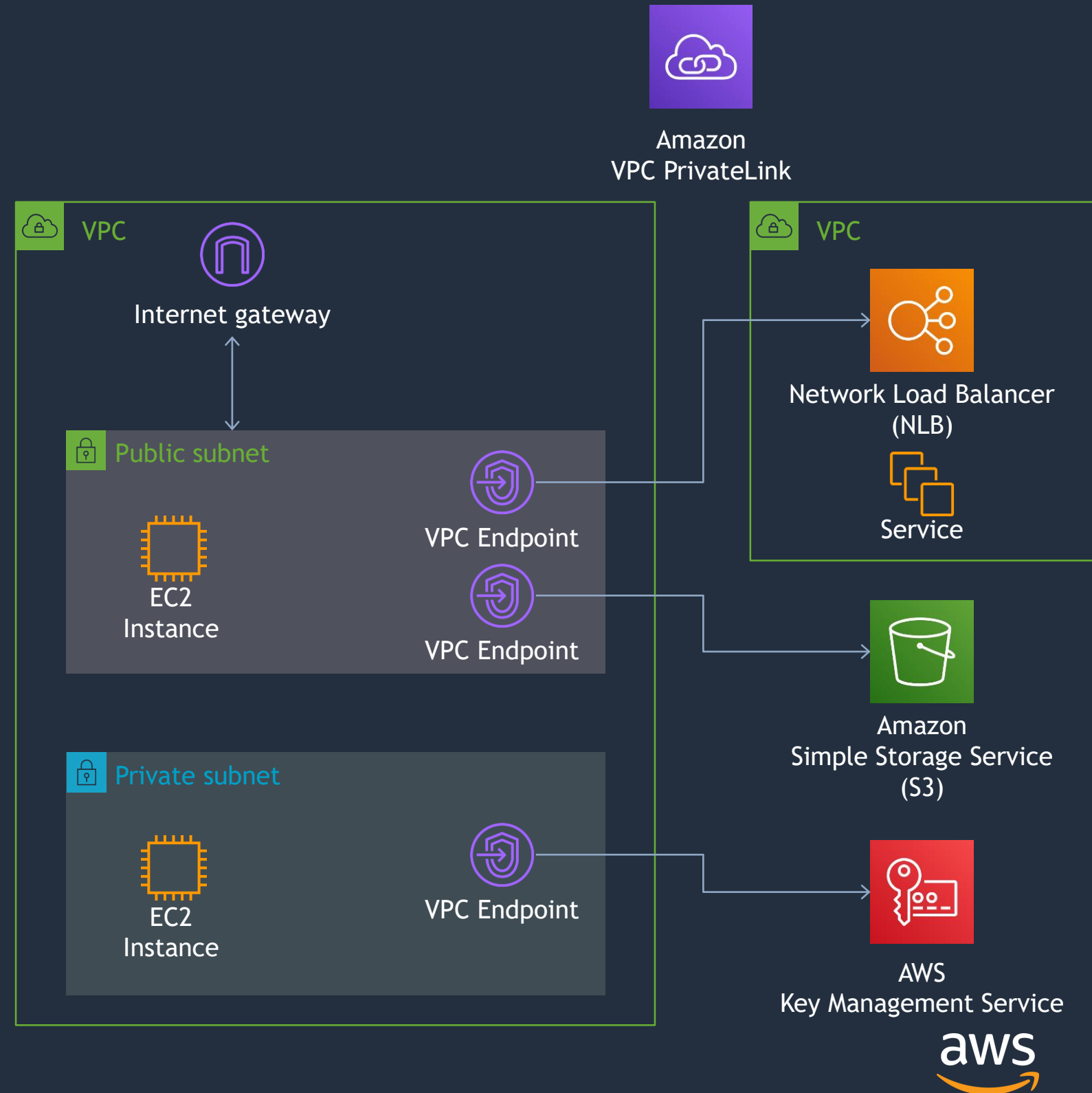
# How do you connect to other VPC services?





# VPC Endpoints summary

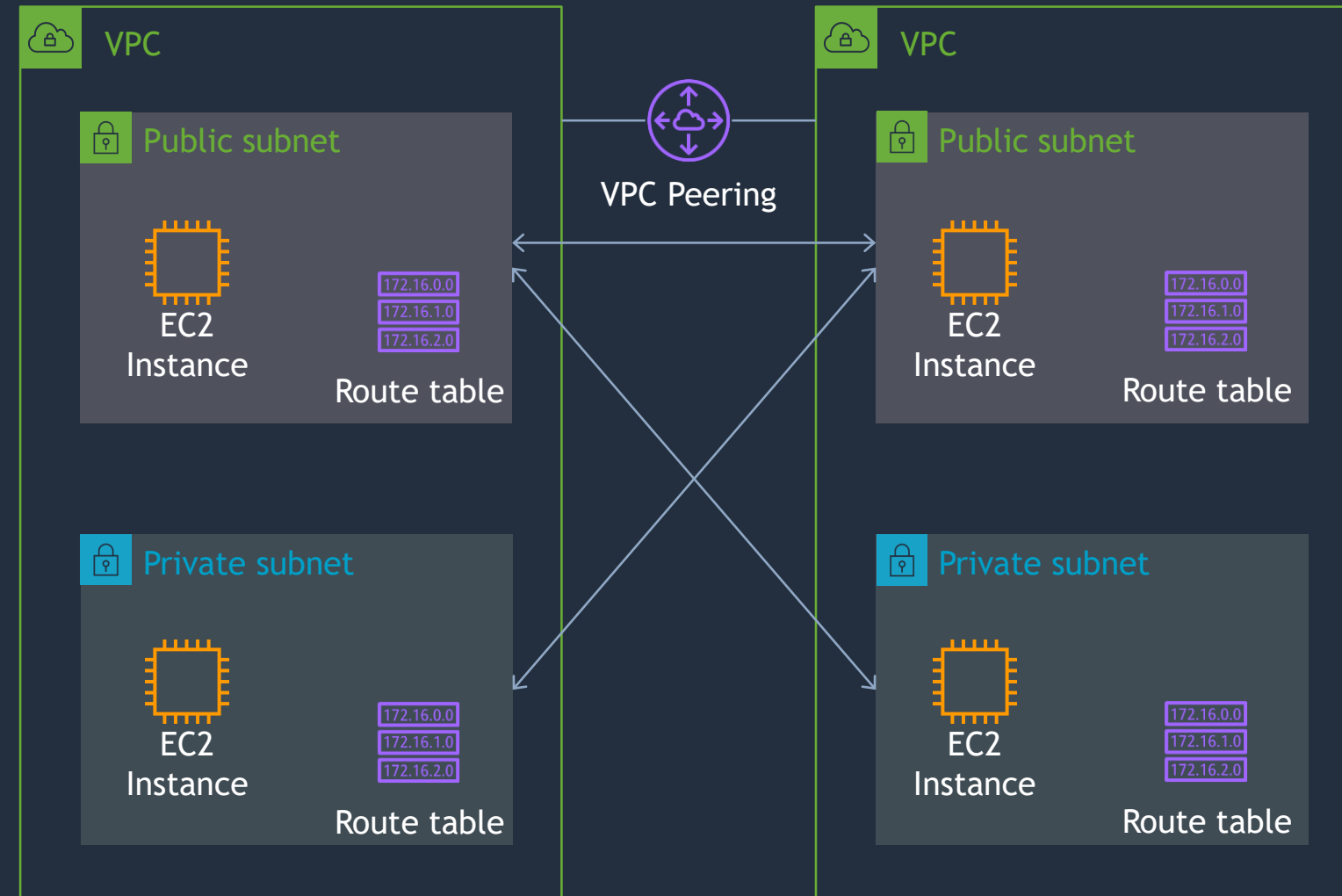
- Connect your VPC to:
  - Supported AWS services
  - VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink
- Doesn't require public IPs or Internet connectivity
- Traffic does not leave the AWS network.
- Horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available
- Robust access control



# How to connect directly to other VPCs?

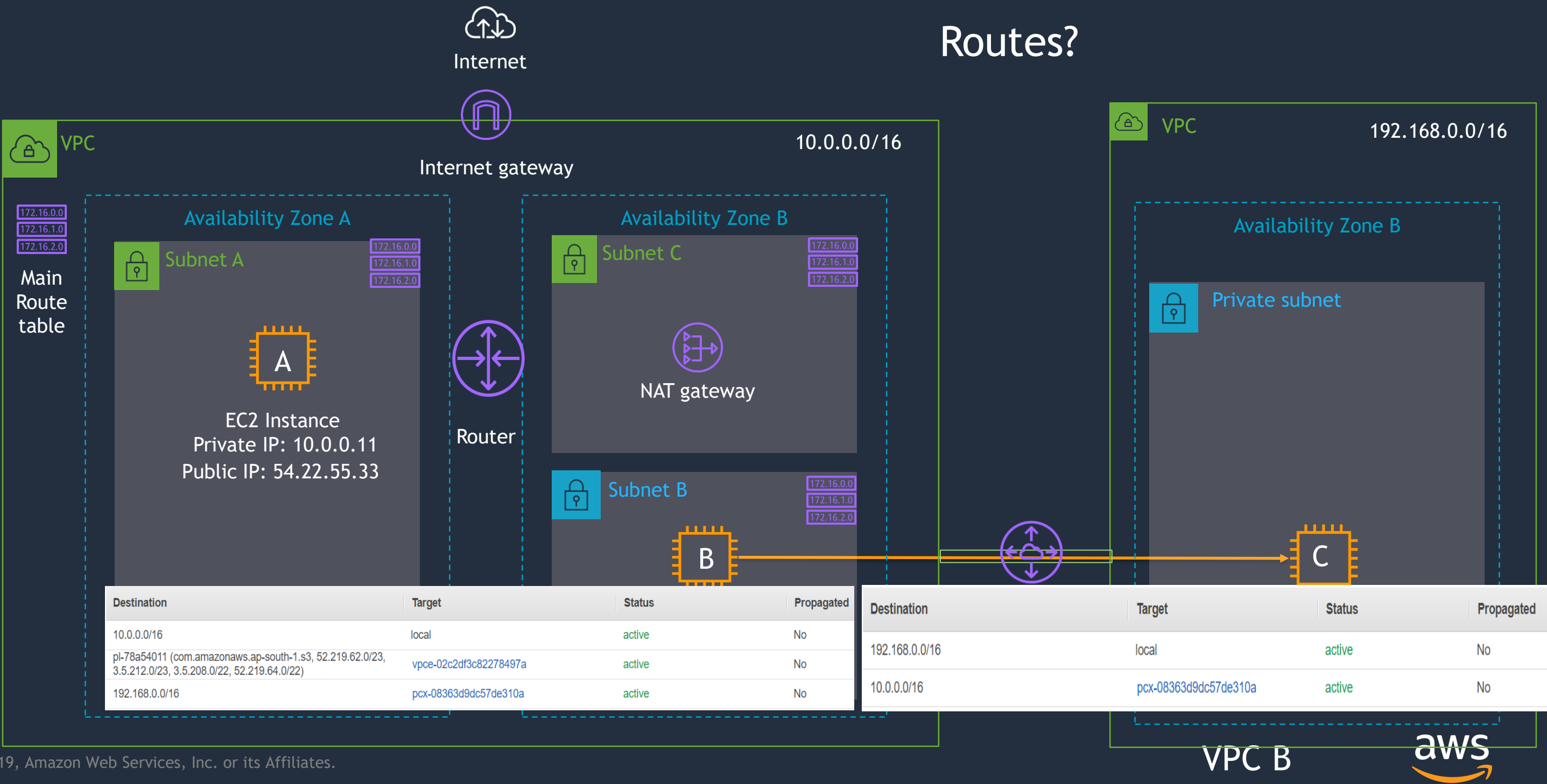
## VPC Peering

- Scalable and high available
- Inter-account peering
- Same or different AWS Regions
- Bi-directional traffic
- Remote Security groups can be referenced
- Routing policy with Route Tables
  - Not all subnets need to connect to each other
- No transitive routing, requires full-mesh to interconnect multiple VPCs
- No support for overlapping IP addresses



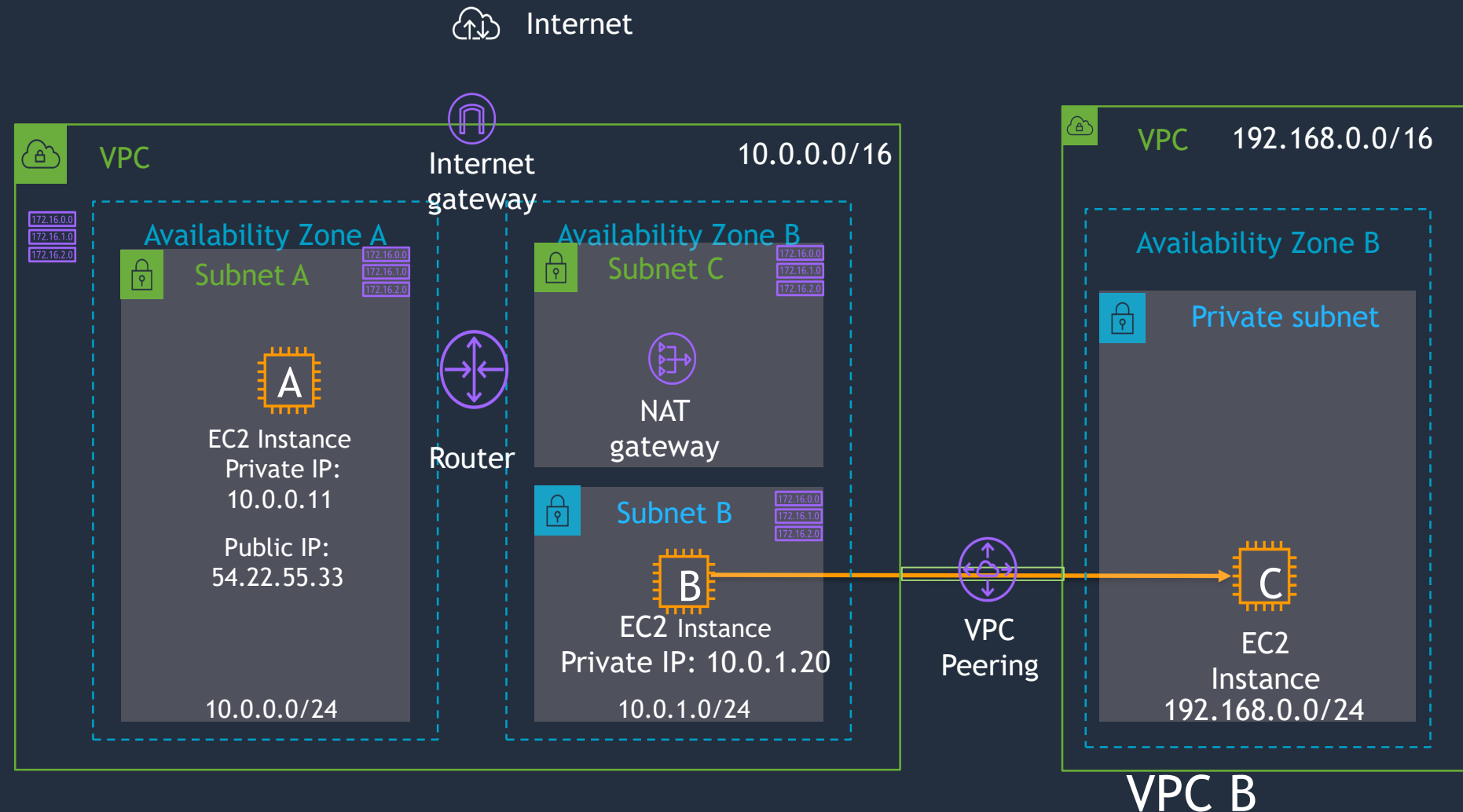
# VPC peering

Routes?



# Let's set up VPC peering

1. Create new VPC-B in N.Virginia
2. Create VPC Peering connection request from Mumbai VPC
3. Accept request in N.Virginia VPC
4. Modify Route Tables at both the ends
5. Modify/make sure Security group on EC2-C allows inbound traffic from Mumbai VPC

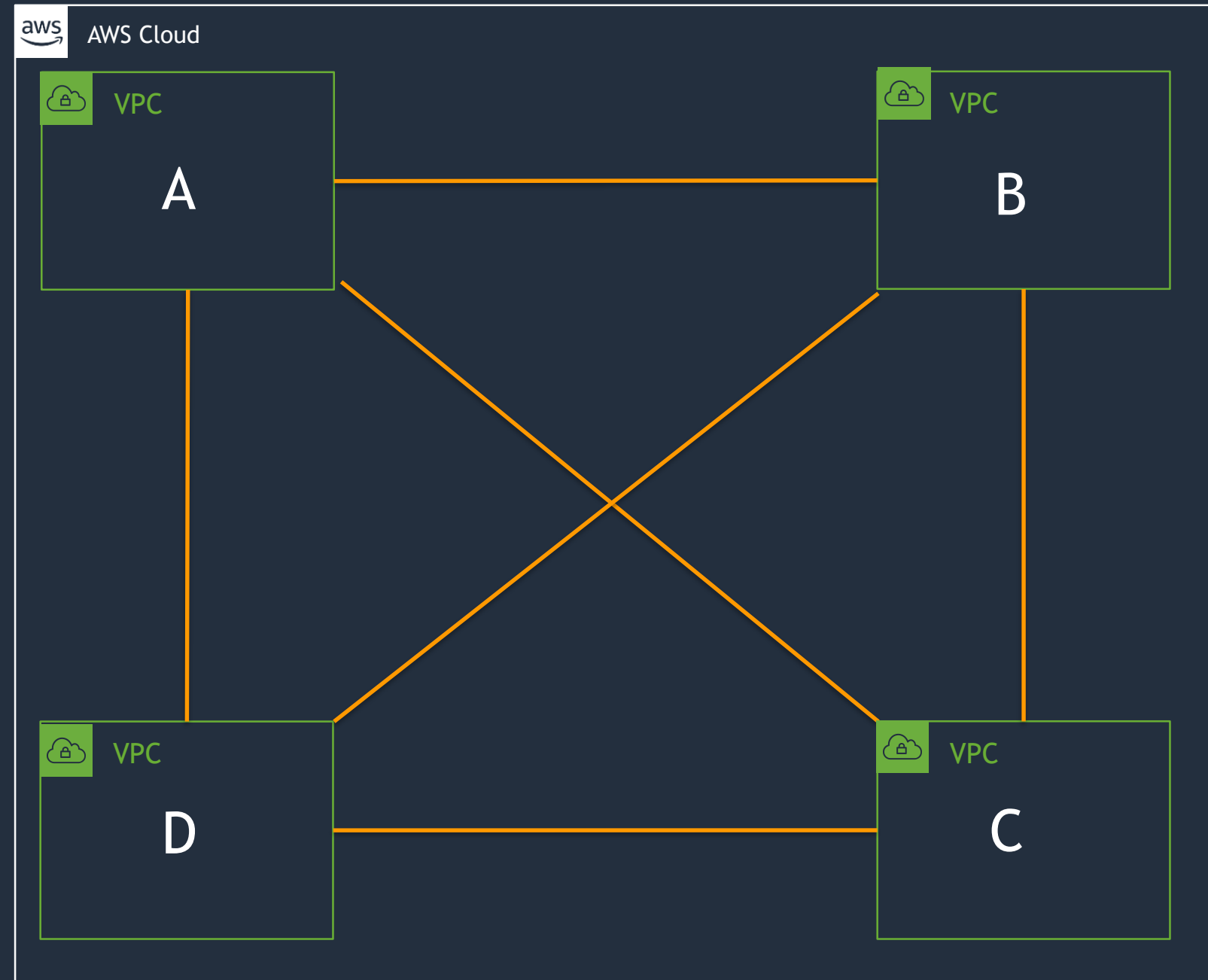


# How to connect multiple VPCs together?

What if we use VPC peering?

I want to connect 4 VPCs such that all VPCs are able to communicate with each other?

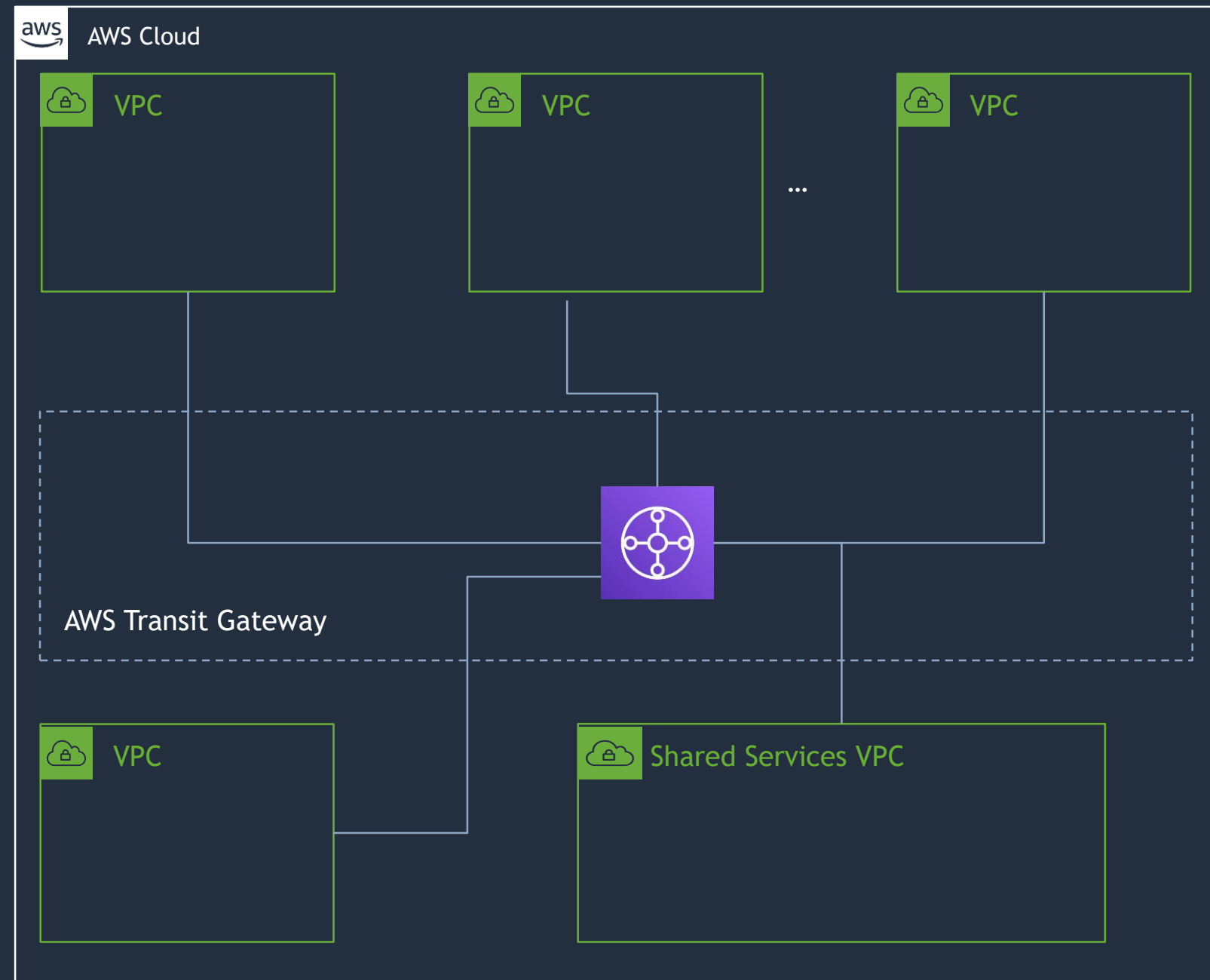
> How many VPC peering connections I will need?



# How to connect multiple VPCs together?

## AWS Transit Gateway

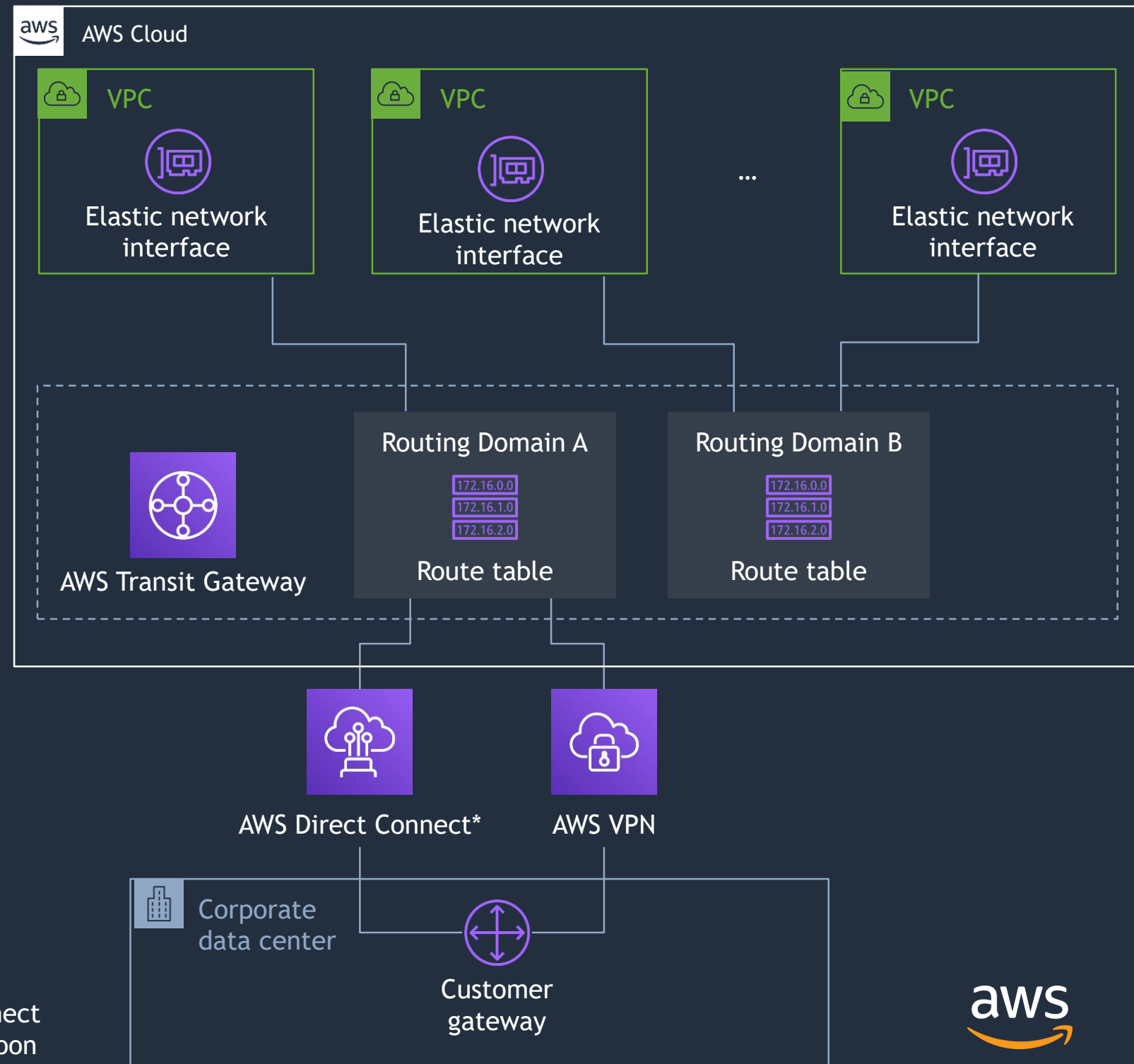
- Connect thousands of VPC across accounts
- Connect your VPCs and on-premises through a single gateway
- Centralize VPN and AWS Direct Connect connections
- Control segmentations and data flow with Routing Tables
- Hub and Spoke design
- Up to 50 Gbps per VPC connection (burst)



# How to connect all my VPC and on-premises network?

## AWS Transit Gateway

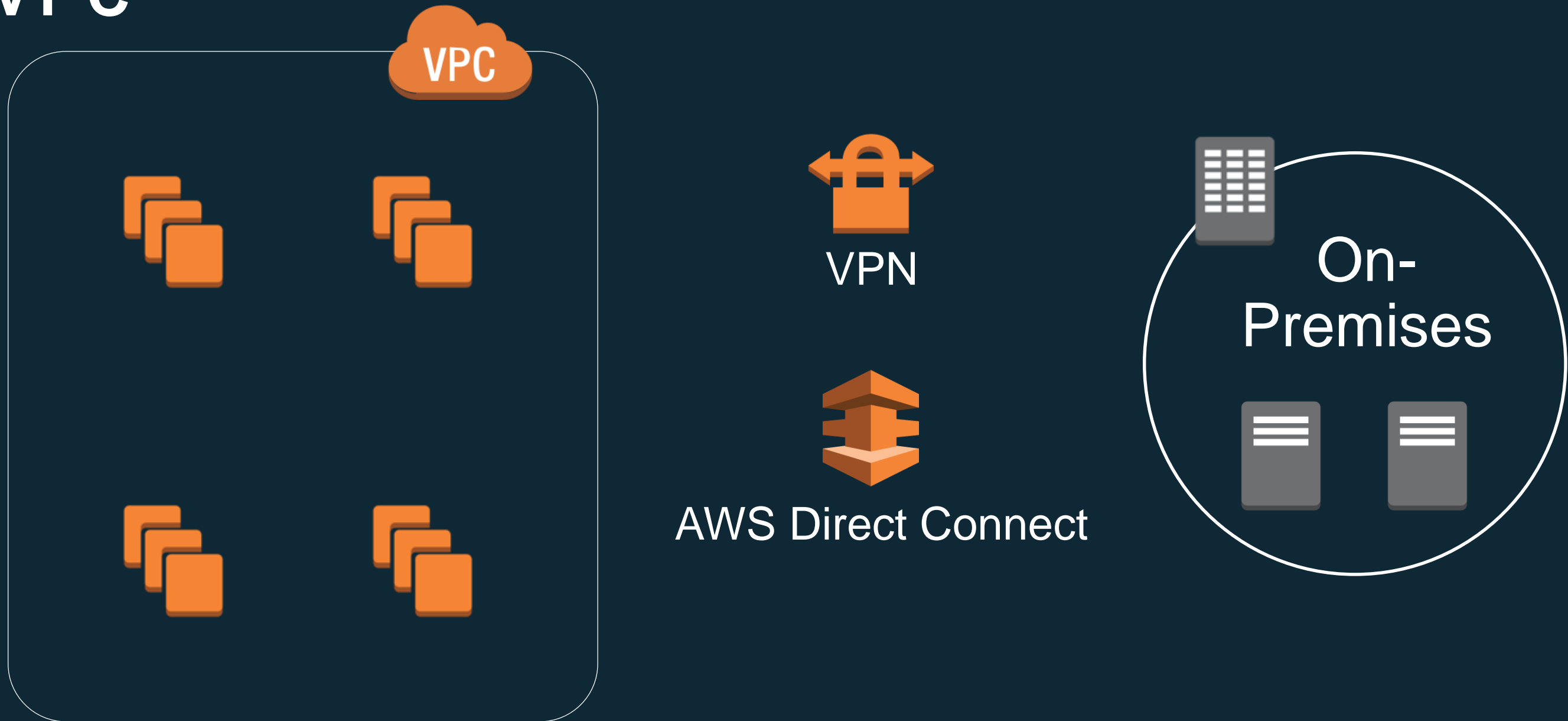
- Centralize VPN and AWS Direct Connect
- Thousands of VPC across accounts
- Spread traffic over many VPN Connections
- Network interfaces in Subnets
- Control segmentations and sharing with routing

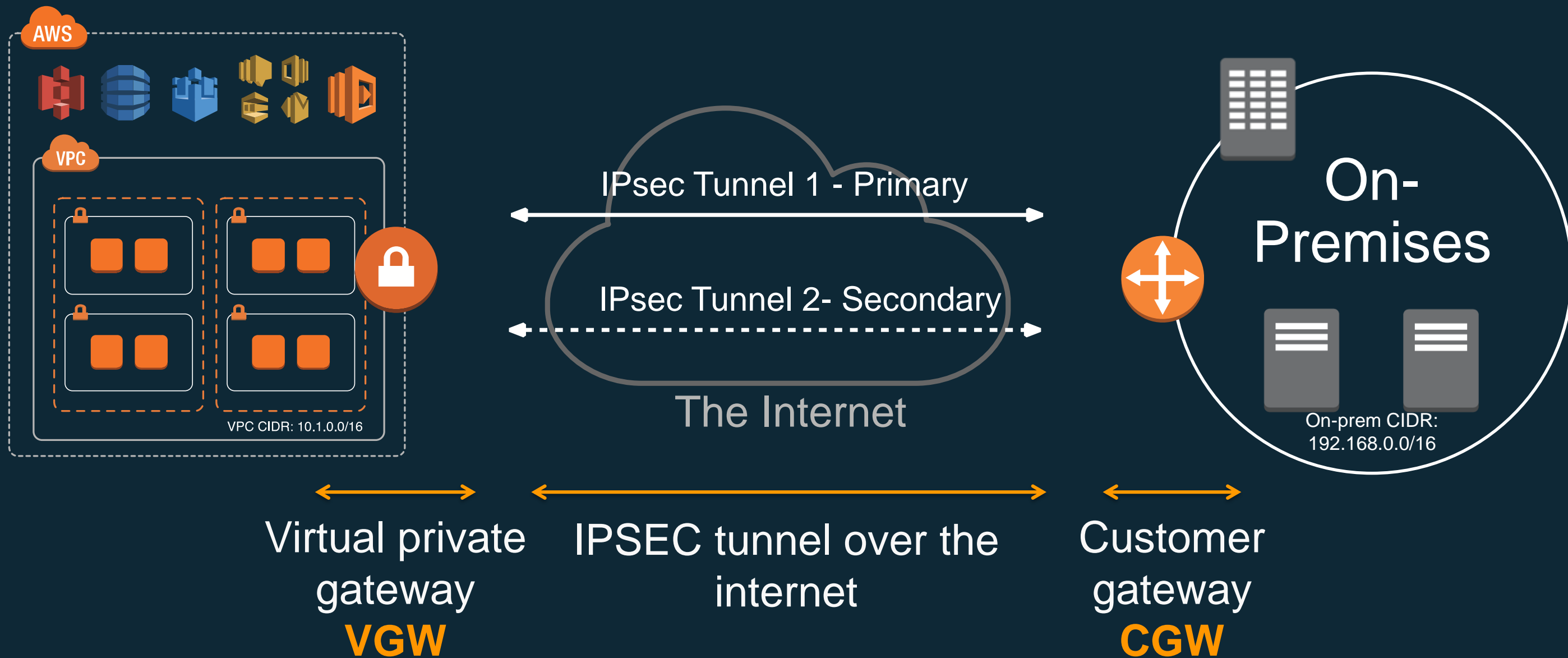


# Connect Your Data Center to AWS



# Extend an on-premises network into your VPC

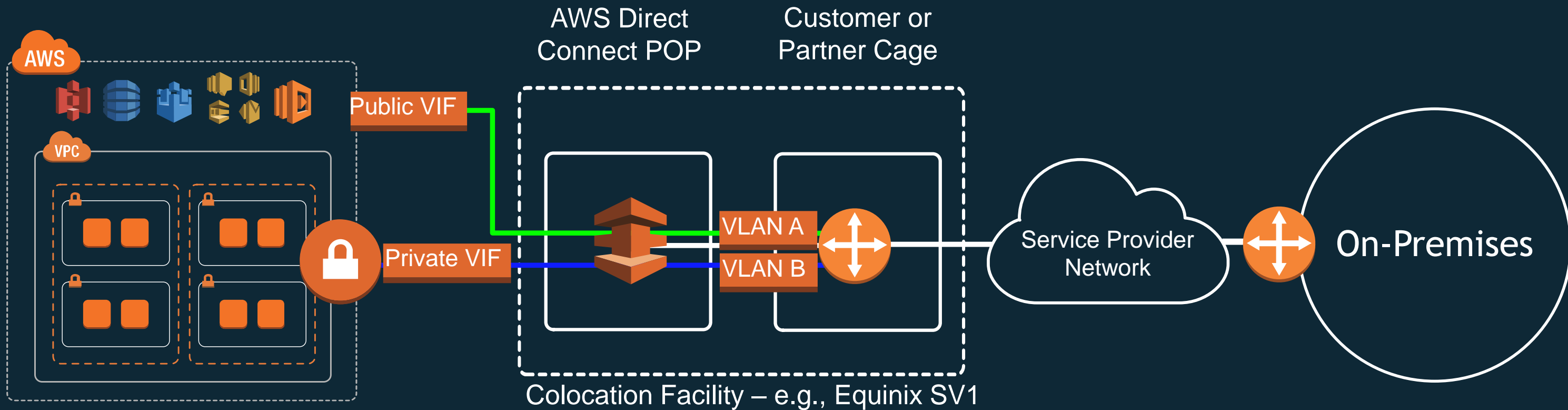




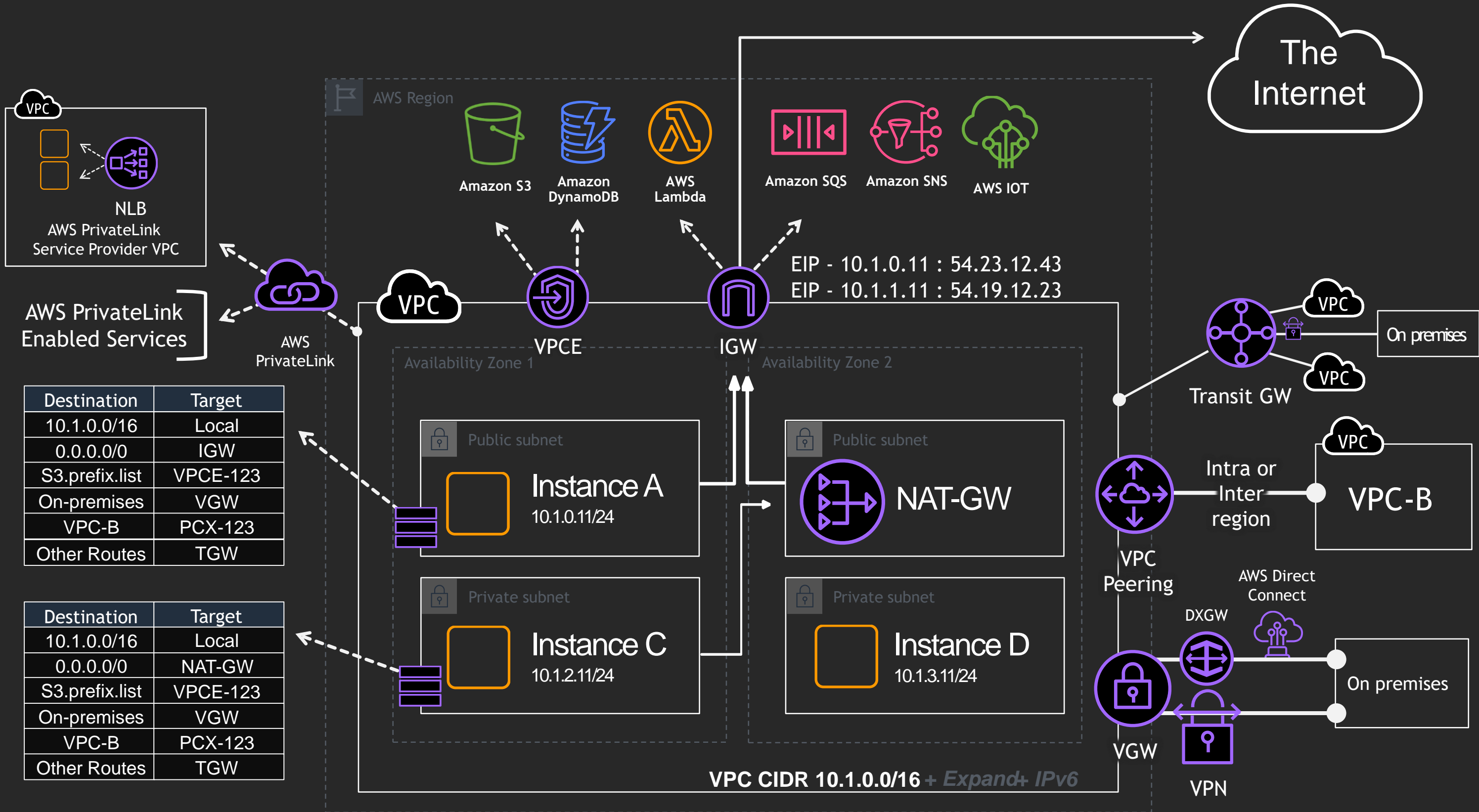
# AWS Managed VPN

- Fully managed and highly available VPN termination endpoints at AWS end
- 1 connection, 2 VPN tunnels per VPC
- IPSec site-to-site tunnel with AES-256, SHA-2, and latest DH groups
- Support for NAT-T
- Pay \$0.05 per hour per VPN connection
- Static or dynamic (BGP)

# AWS Direct Connect - what's that?



# Wrapping up into single slide



Destination	Target
10.1.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	IGW
S3.prefix.list	VPCE-123
On-premises	VGW
VPC-B	PCX-123
Other Routes	TGW

Destination	Target
10.1.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	NAT-GW
S3.prefix.list	VPCE-123
On-premises	VGW
VPC-B	PCX-123
Other Routes	TGW

# Thank you

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