



Module 5: Networking and Content Delivery

AWS Academy Cloud Foundations

Module overview

Topics

- Networking basics
- Amazon VPC
- VPC networking
- VPC security
- Amazon Route 53
- Amazon CloudFront

Activities

- Label a network diagram
- Design a basic VPC architecture

Demo

- VPC demonstration

Lab

- Build your VPC and launch a web server



Knowledge check

Module objectives

After completing this module, you should be able to:

- Recognize the basics of networking
- Describe virtual networking in the cloud with Amazon VPC
- Label a network diagram
- Design a basic VPC architecture
- Indicate the steps to build a VPC
- Identify security groups
- Create your own VPC and add additional components to it to produce a customized network
- Identify the fundamentals of Amazon Route 53
- Recognize the benefits of Amazon CloudFront

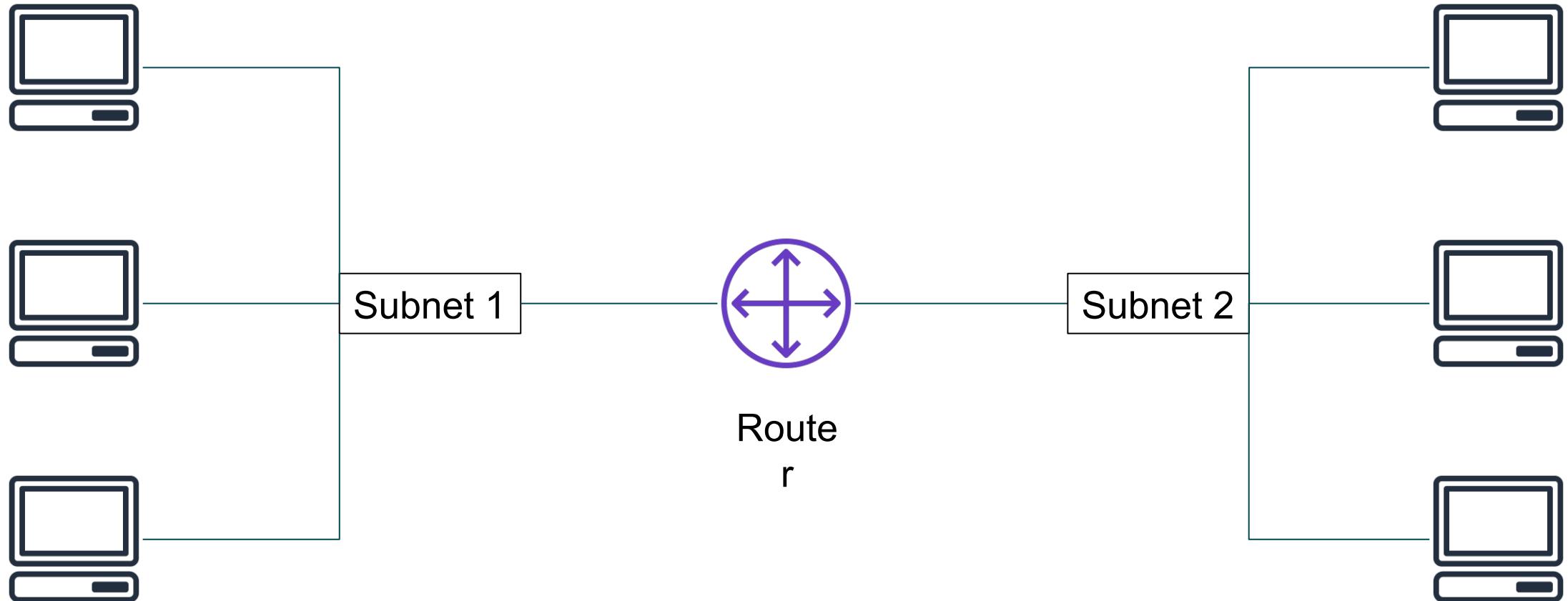


Section 1: Networking basics

Module 5: Networking and Content Delivery



Networks



IP addresses

192



11000000

0



00000000

2



00000010

0



00000000

IPv4 and IPv6 addresses

IPv4 (32-bit) address:

192.0.2.0

IPv6 (128-bit) address:

2600:1f18:22ba:8c00:ba86:a05e:a5ba:00FF

Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR)

Network identifier (routing prefix)

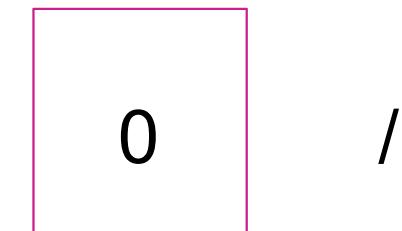


Fixe
d

Fixe
d

Fixe
d

Host identifier



0
/24
00000000
to 11111111

24

Tells you
how
many bits
are
fixed

Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model

Layer	Number	Function	Protocol/Address
Application	7	Means for an application to access a computer network	HTTP(S), FTP, DHCP, LDAP
Presentation	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensures that the application layer can read the dataEncryption	ASCI, ICA
Session	5	Enables orderly exchange of data	NetBIOS, RPC
Transport	4	Provides protocols to support host-to-host communication	TCP, UDP
Network	3	Routing and packet forwarding (routers)	IP
Data link	2	Transfer data in the same LAN network (hubs and switches)	MAC
Physical	1	Transmission and reception of raw bitstreams over a physical medium	Signals (1s and 0s)

Section 2: Amazon VPC

Module 5: Networking and Content Delivery



Amazon VPC

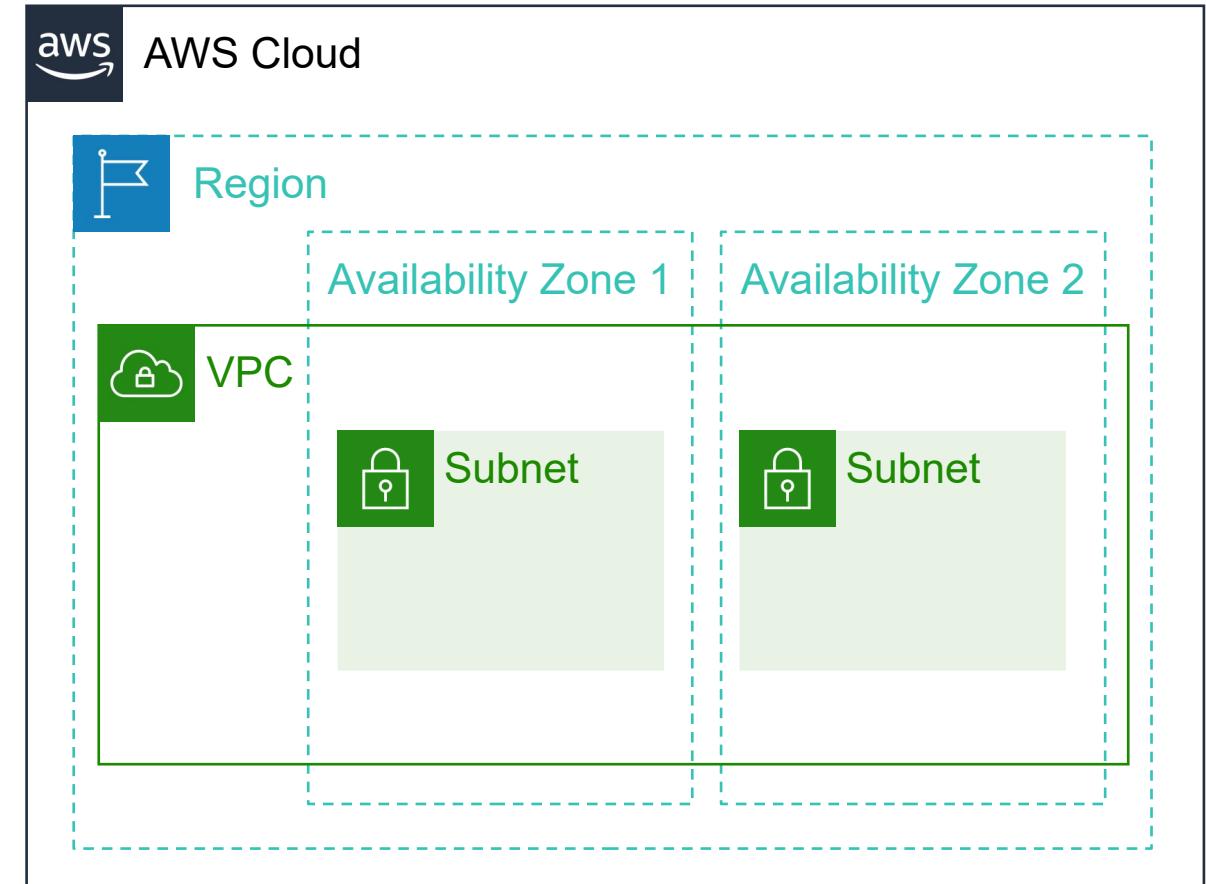


Amazon
VPC

- Enables you to provision a **logically isolated** section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that you define
- Gives you **control over your virtual networking resources**, including:
 - Selection of IP address range
 - Creation of subnets
 - Configuration of route tables and network gateways
- Enables you to **customize the network configuration** for your VPC
- Enables you to **use multiple layers of security**

VPCs and subnets

- VPCs:
 - Logically isolated from other VPCs
 - Dedicated to your AWS account
 - Belong to a single **AWS Region** and can span multiple Availability Zones
- Subnets:
 - Range of IP addresses that divide a VPC
 - Belong to a single **Availability Zone**
 - Classified as public or private



IP addressing

- When you create a VPC, you assign it to an IPv4 CIDR block (range of private IPv4 addresses).
- You cannot change the address range after you create the VPC.
- The largest IPv4 CIDR block size is /16.
- The smallest IPv4 CIDR block size is /28.
- IPv6 is also supported (with a different block size limit).
- CIDR blocks of subnets cannot overlap.



VPC

x.x.x.x/16 or 65,536 addresses
(max)

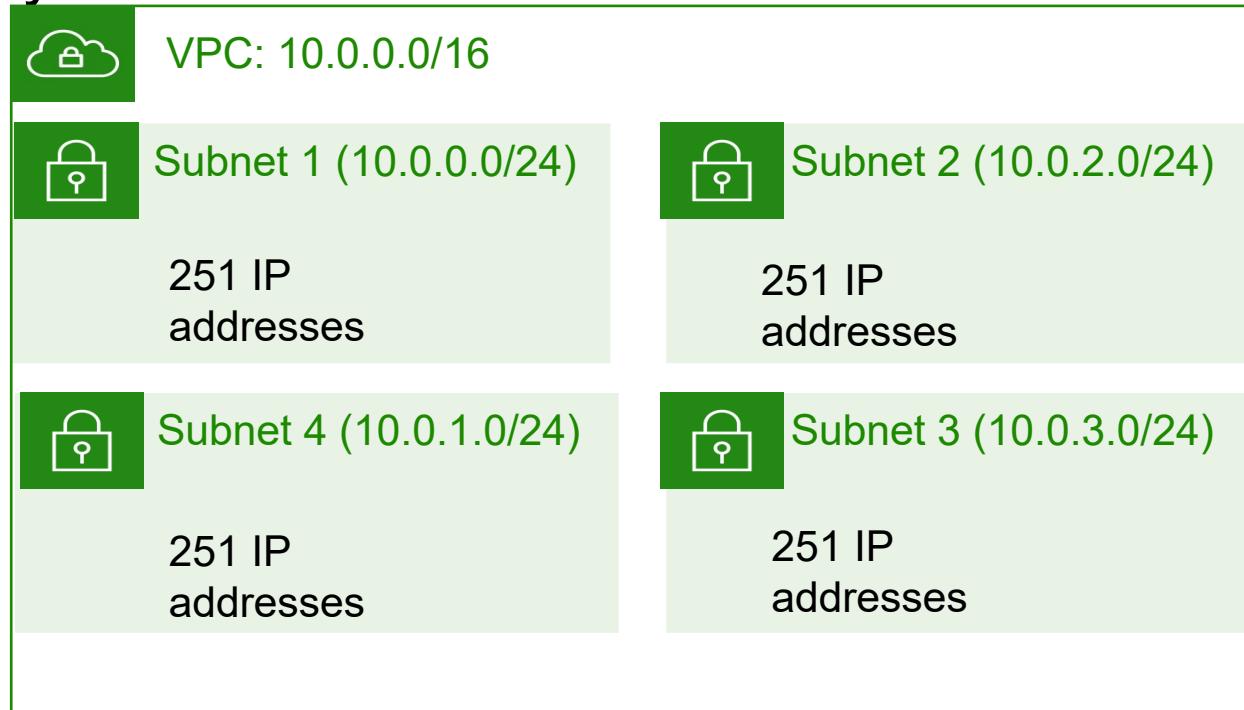
to

x.x.x.x/28 or 16 addresses (min)

Reserved IP addresses

Example: A VPC with an IPv4 CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/16 has 65,536 total IP addresses.

The VPC has four equal-sized subnets. Only 251 IP addresses are available for use by each subnet.



IP Addresses for CIDR block 10.0.0.0/24	Reserved for
10.0.0.0	Network address
10.0.0.1	Internal communication
10.0.0.2	Domain Name System (DNS) resolution
10.0.0.3	Future use
10.0.0.255	Network broadcast address

Public IP address types

Public IPv4 address

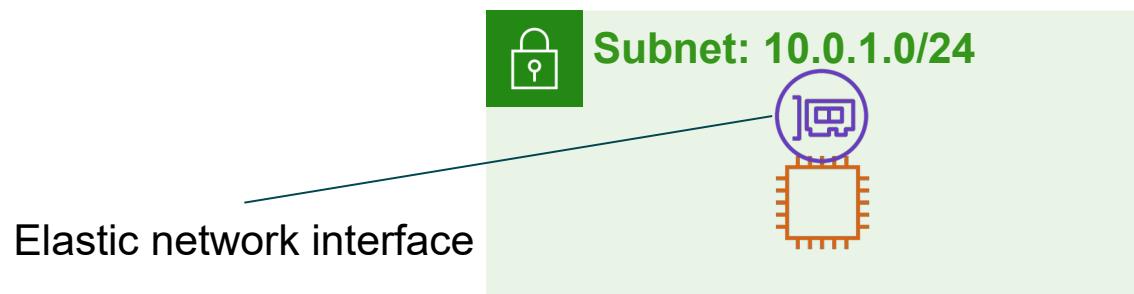
- Manually assigned through an Elastic IP address
- Automatically assigned through the auto-assign public IP address settings at the subnet level

Elastic IP address

- Associated with an AWS account
- Can be allocated and remapped anytime
- Additional costs might apply

Elastic network interface

- An elastic network interface is a **virtual network interface** that you can:
 - Attach to an instance.
 - Detach from the instance, and attach to another instance to redirect network traffic.
- Its **attributes follow** when it is reattached to a new instance.
- Each instance in your VPC has a **default network interface** that is assigned a private IPv4 address from the IPv4 address range of your VPC.



Route tables and routes

- A **route table** contains a set of rules (or routes) that you can configure to direct network traffic from your subnet.
- Each **route** specifies a destination and a target.
- By default, every route table contains a **local route** for communication within the VPC.
- Each **subnet** must be associated with a **route table** (at most one).

Main (Default) Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local

VPC CIDR
block

Section 2 key takeaways



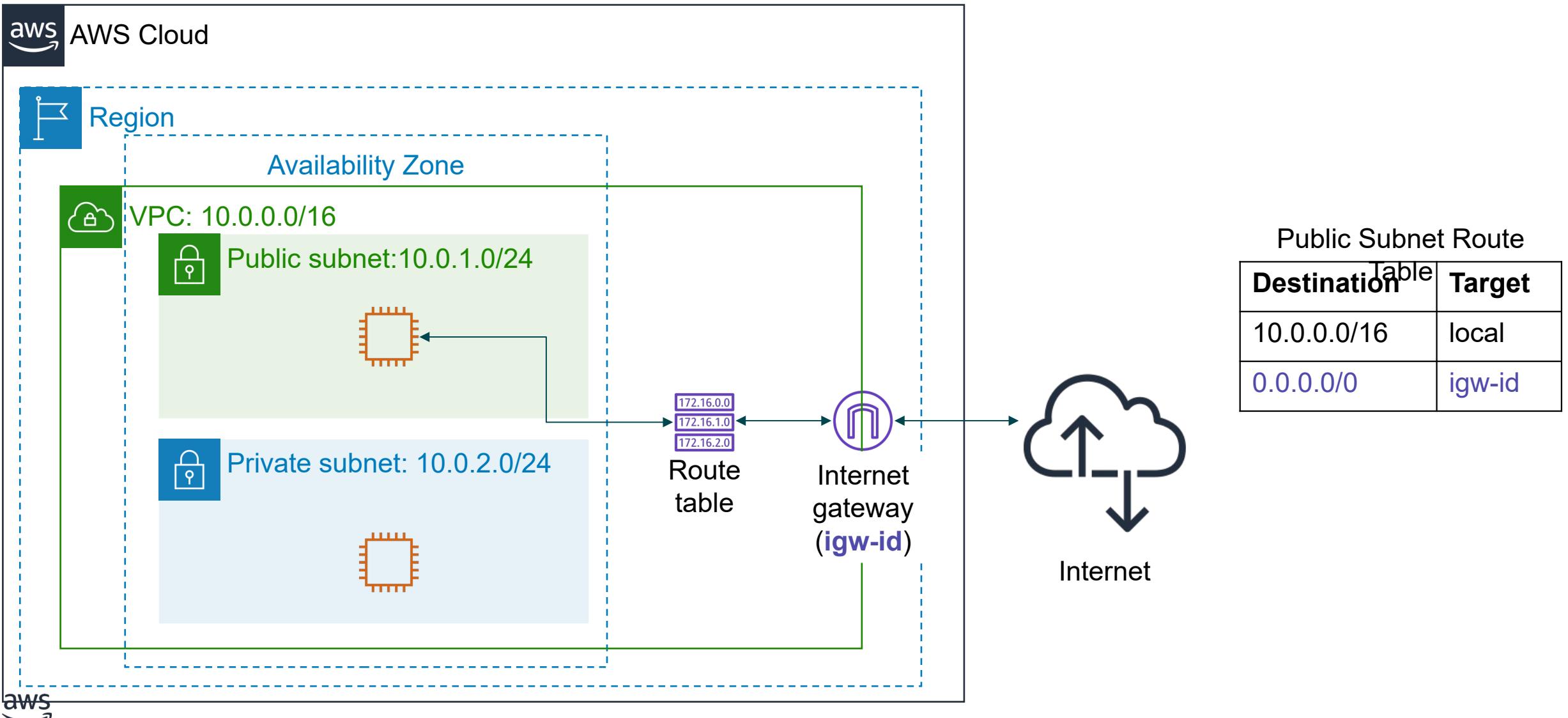
- A VPC is a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud.
- A VPC belongs to one Region and requires a CIDR block.
- A VPC is subdivided into subnets.
- A subnet belongs to one Availability Zone and requires a CIDR block.
- Route tables control traffic for a subnet.
- Route tables have a built-in local route.
- You add additional routes to the table.
- The local route cannot be deleted.

Section 3: VPC networking

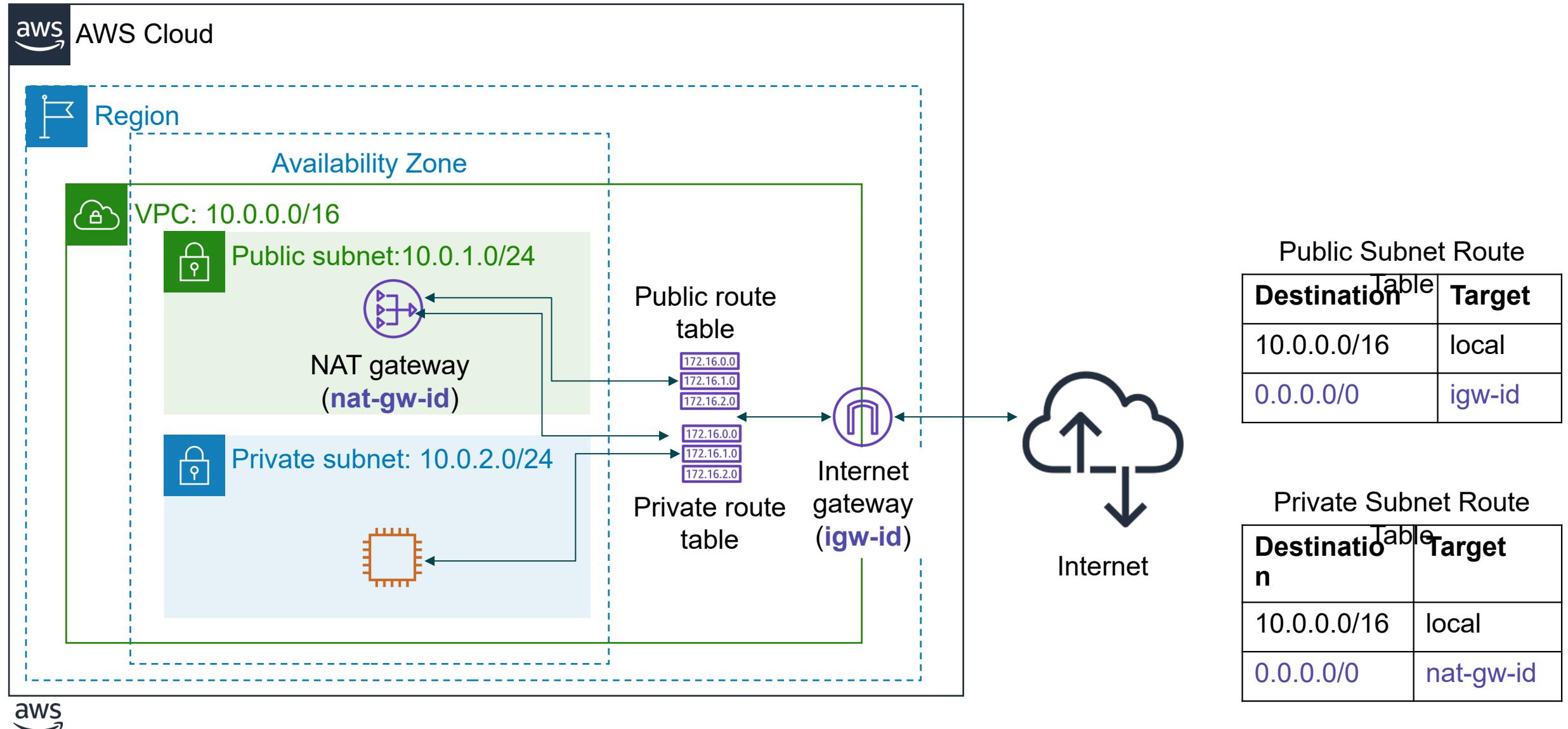
Module 5: Networking and Content Delivery



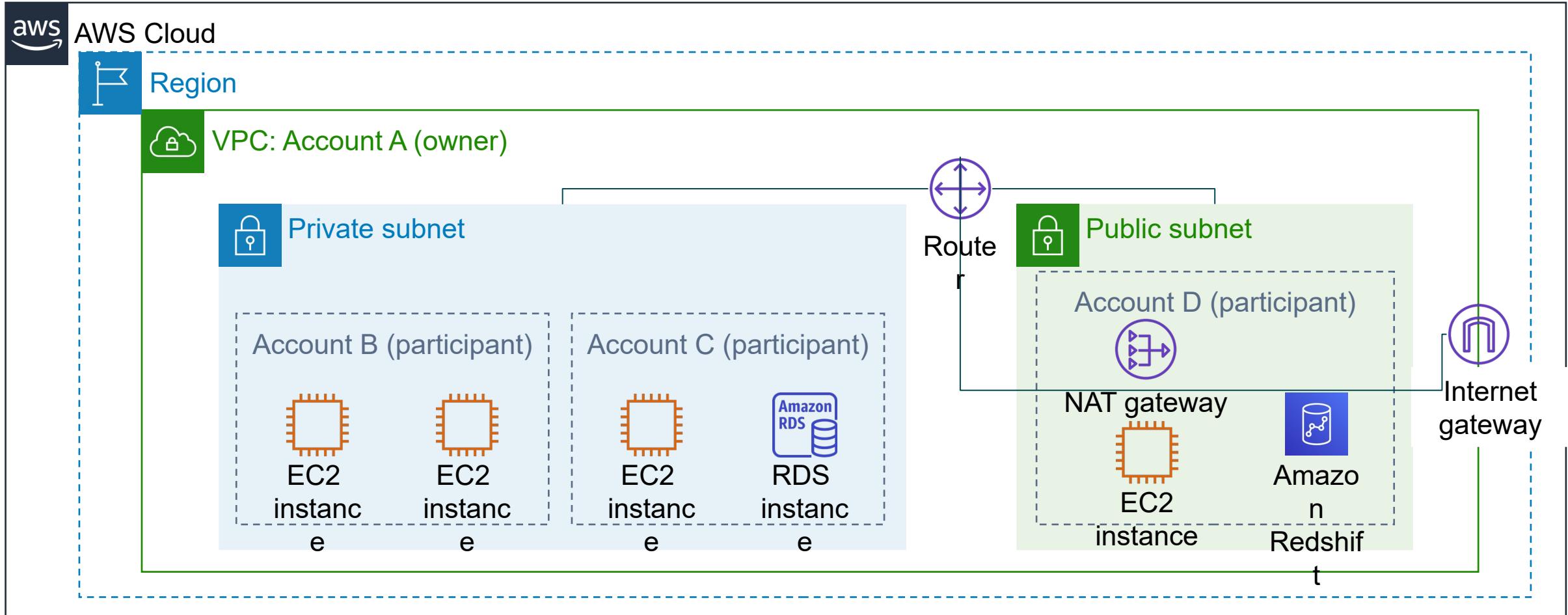
Internet gateway



Network address translation (NAT) gateway



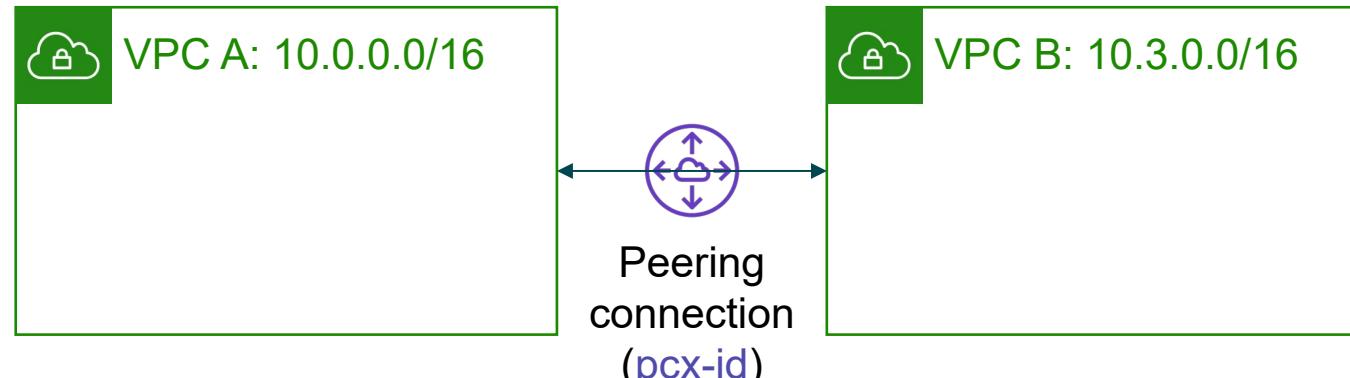
VPC sharing



VPC peering



AWS Cloud



Route Table for VPC

Destination A	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
10.3.0.0/16	pcx-id

Route Table for VPC

Destination B	Target
10.3.0.0/16	local
10.0.0.0/16	pcx-id

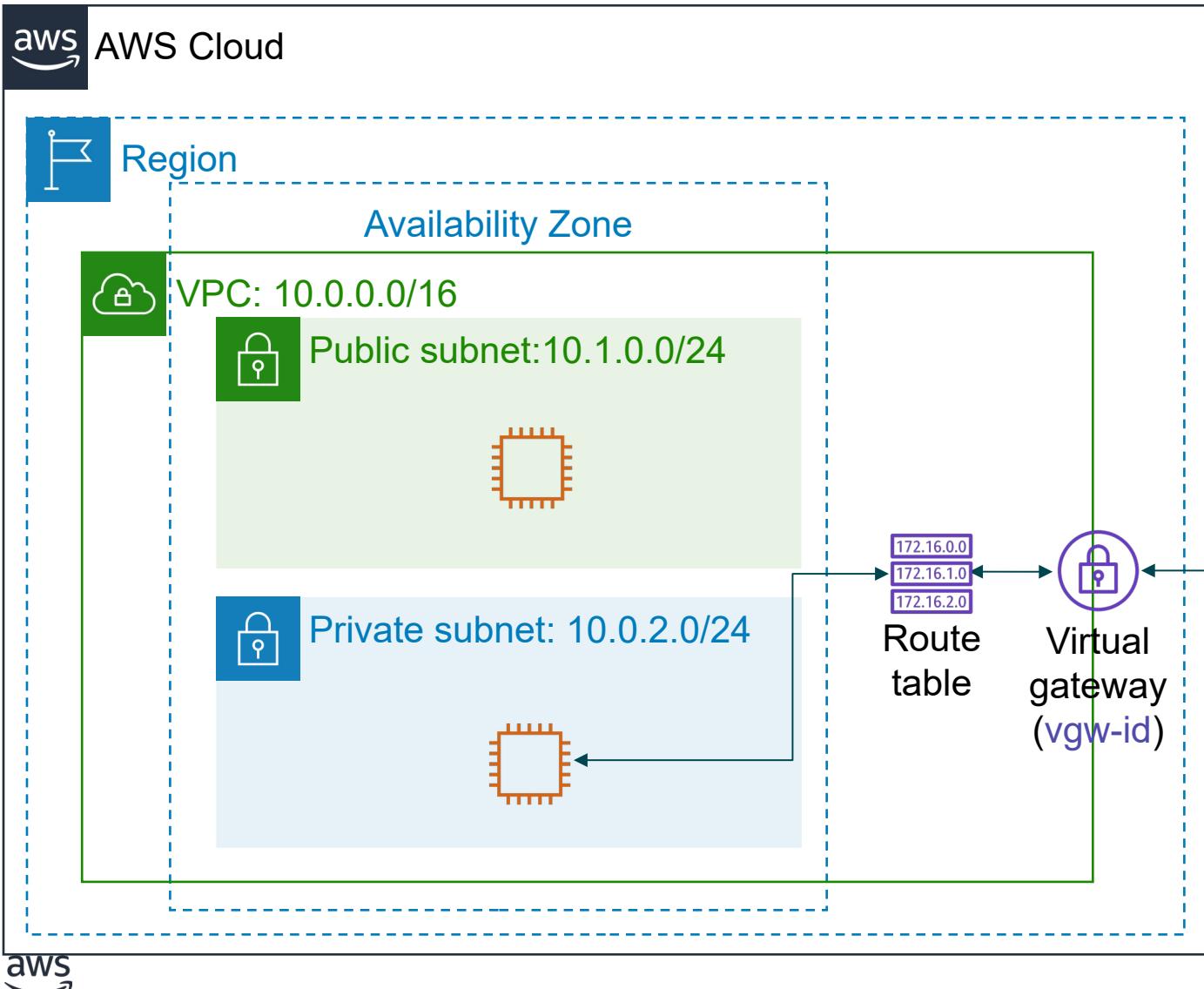
You can connect VPCs in your own AWS account, between AWS accounts, or between AWS Regions.

Restrictions:

- IP spaces cannot overlap.
- Transitive peering is not supported.
- You can only have one peering resource between the same two VPCs.



AWS Site-to-Site VPN



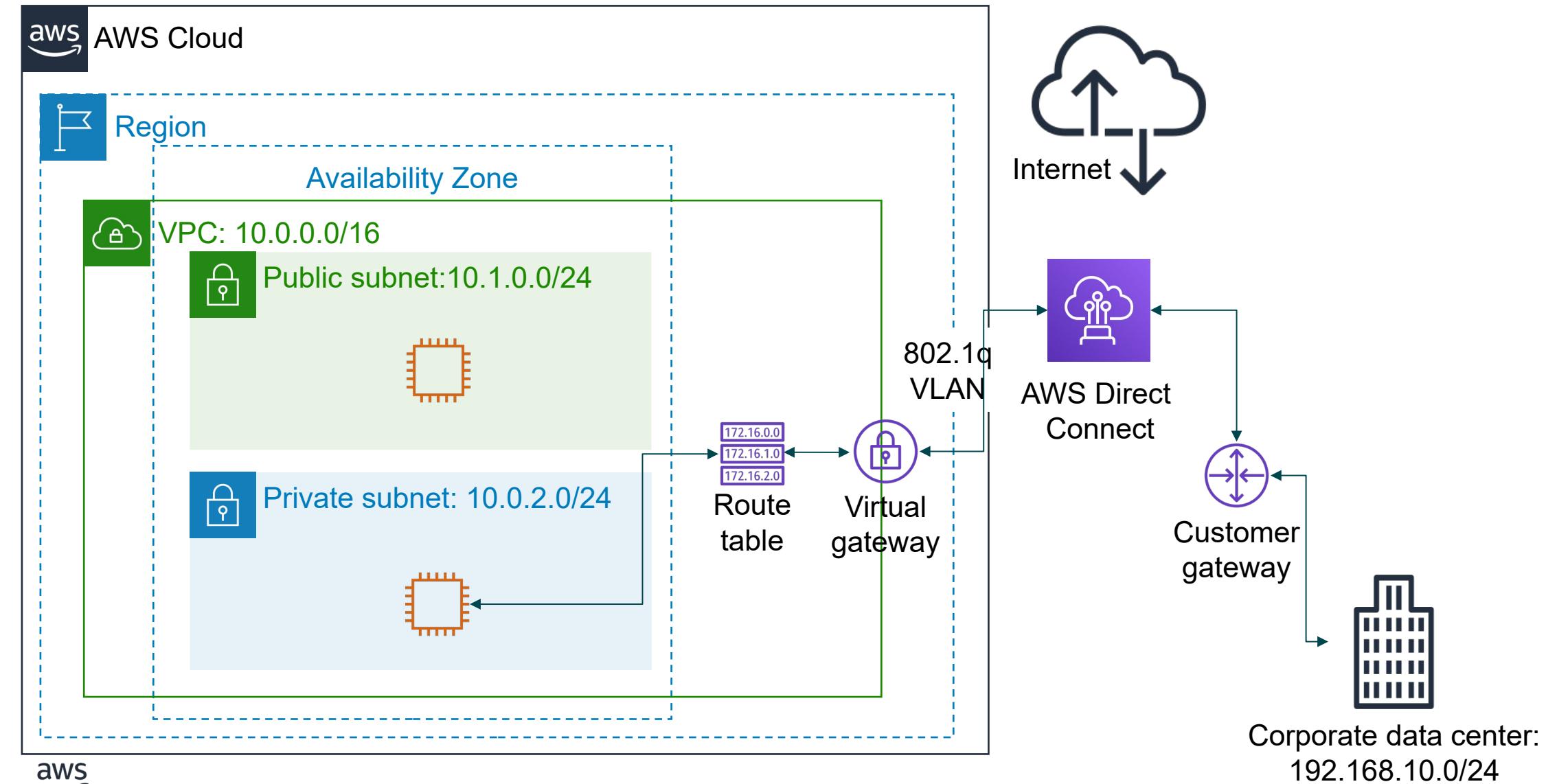
Public subnet route table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	igw-id

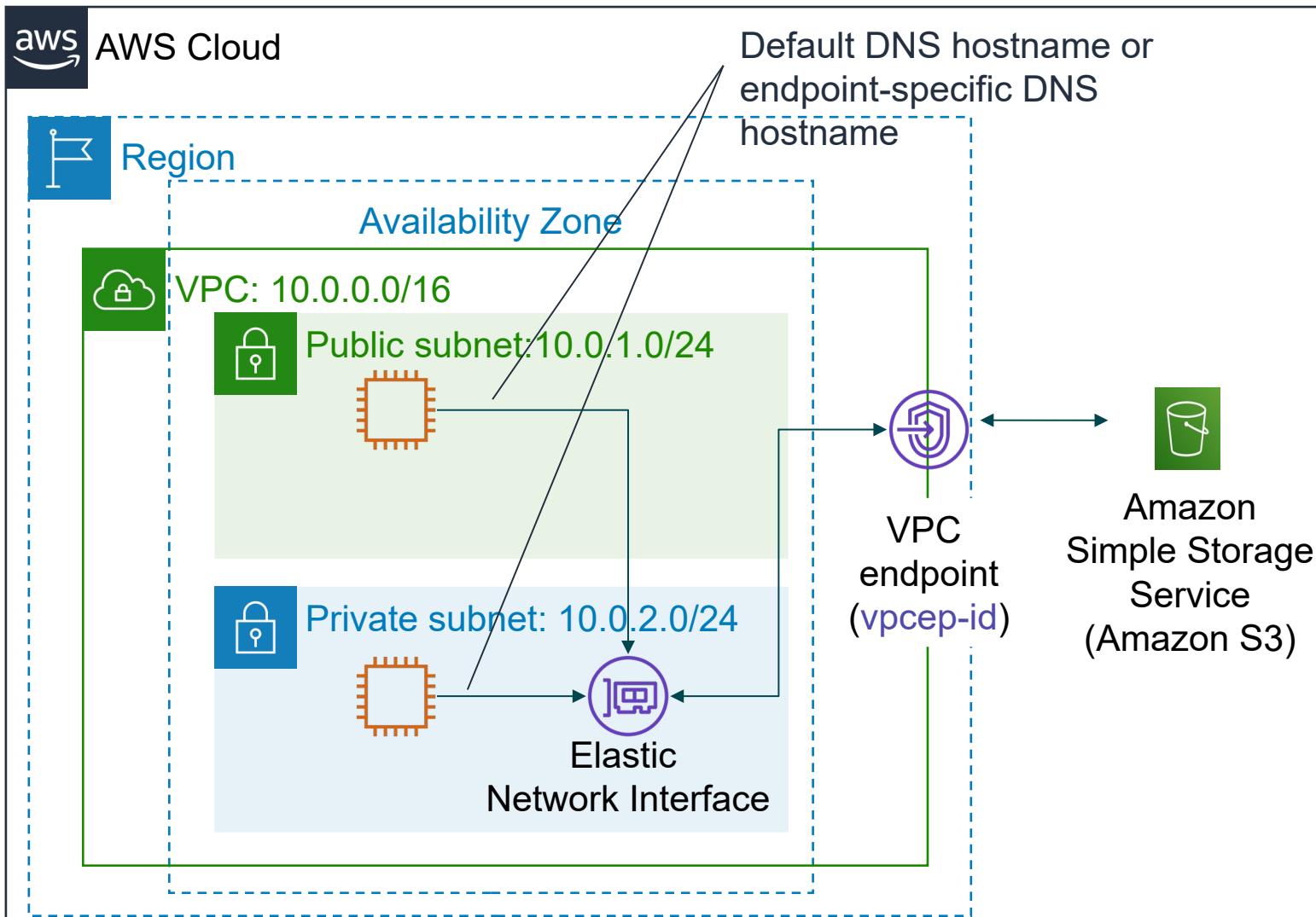
Private subnet route table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
192.168.10.0/24	vgw-id

AWS Direct Connect



VPC endpoints



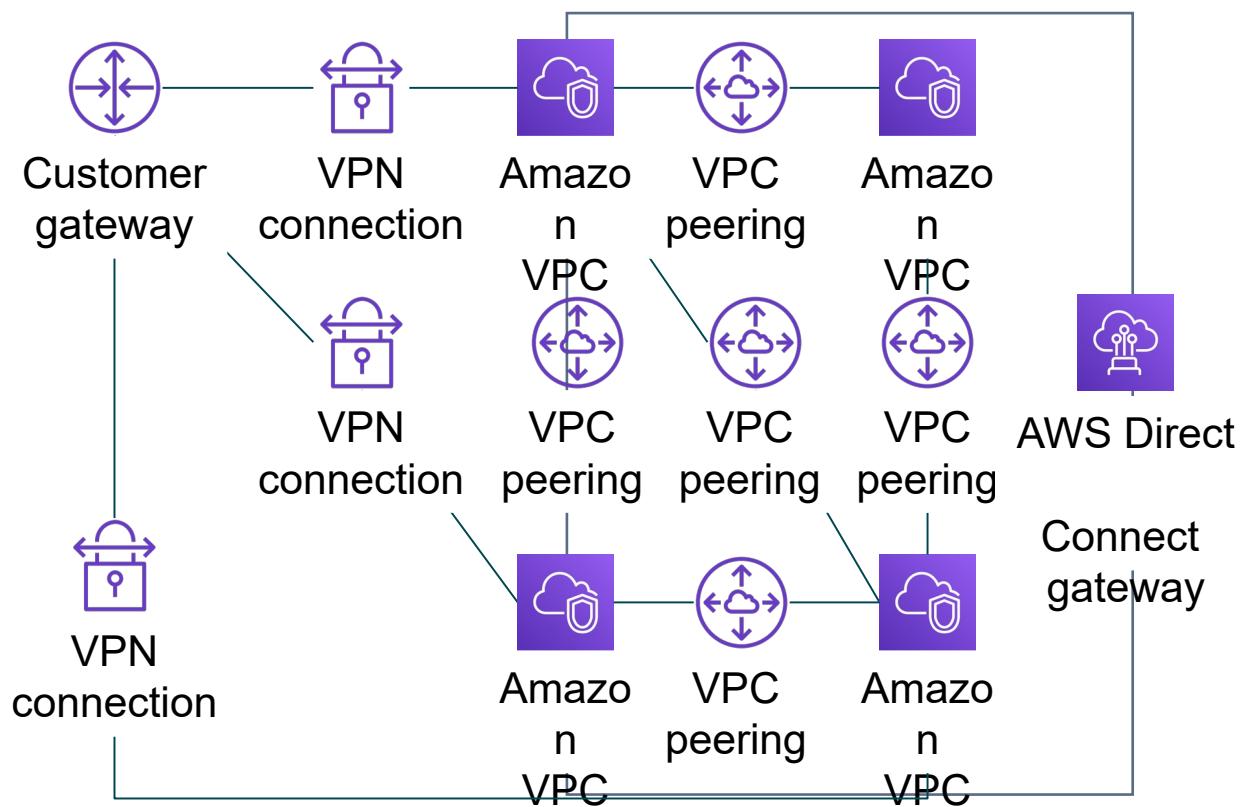
Public Subnet Route

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
Amazon S3 ID	vpcep-id

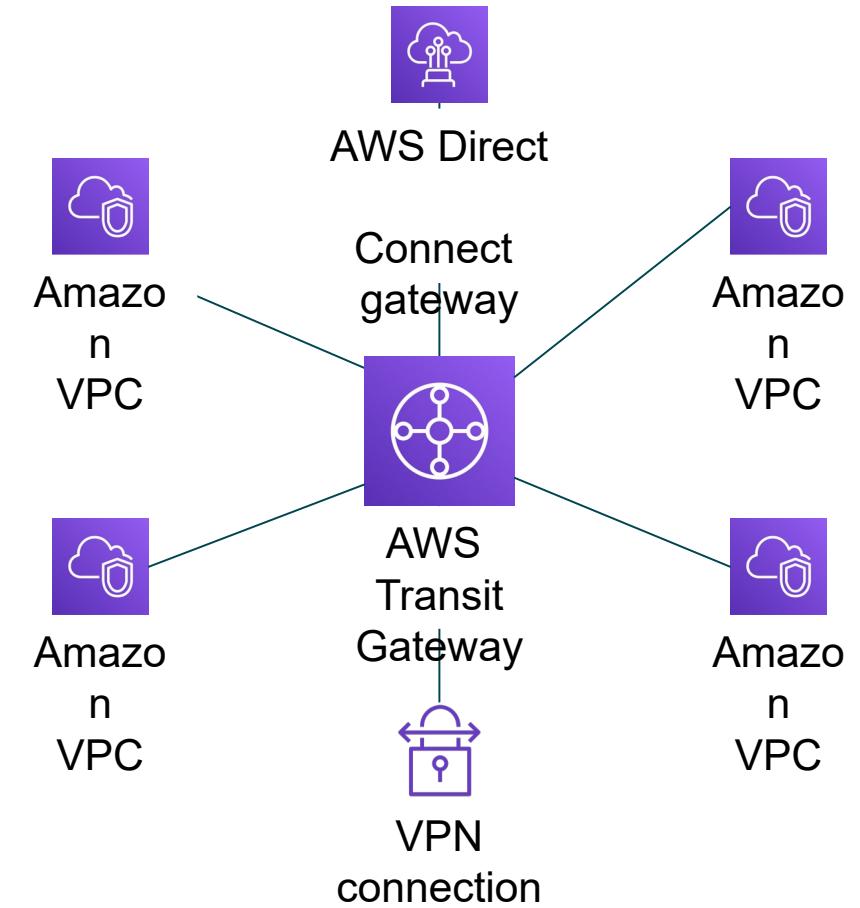
- Two types of endpoints:
- **Interface** endpoints (powered by AWS PrivateLink)
 - **Gateway** endpoints (Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB)

AWS Transit Gateway

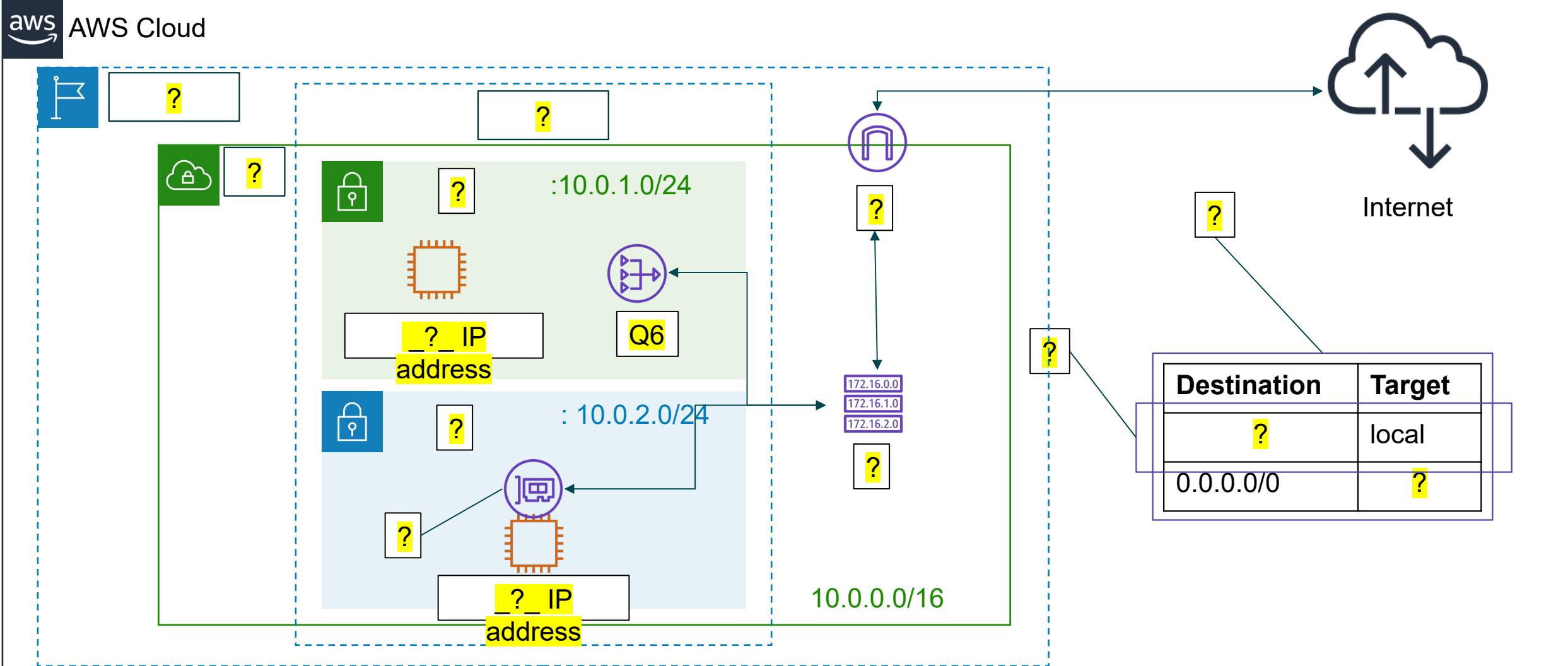
From this...



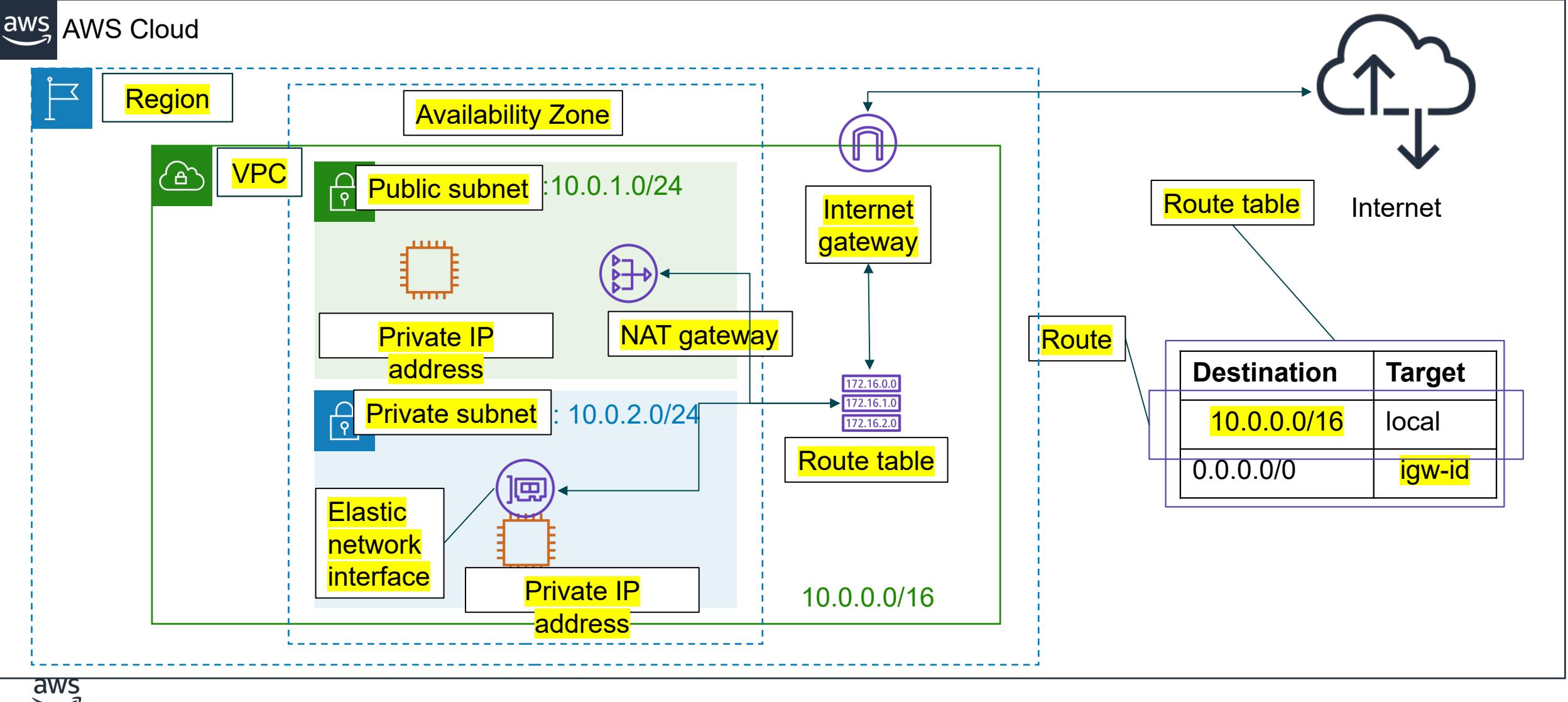
To this...



Activity: Label this network diagram



Activity: Solution



Recorded Amazon VPC demonstration



Section 3 key takeaways



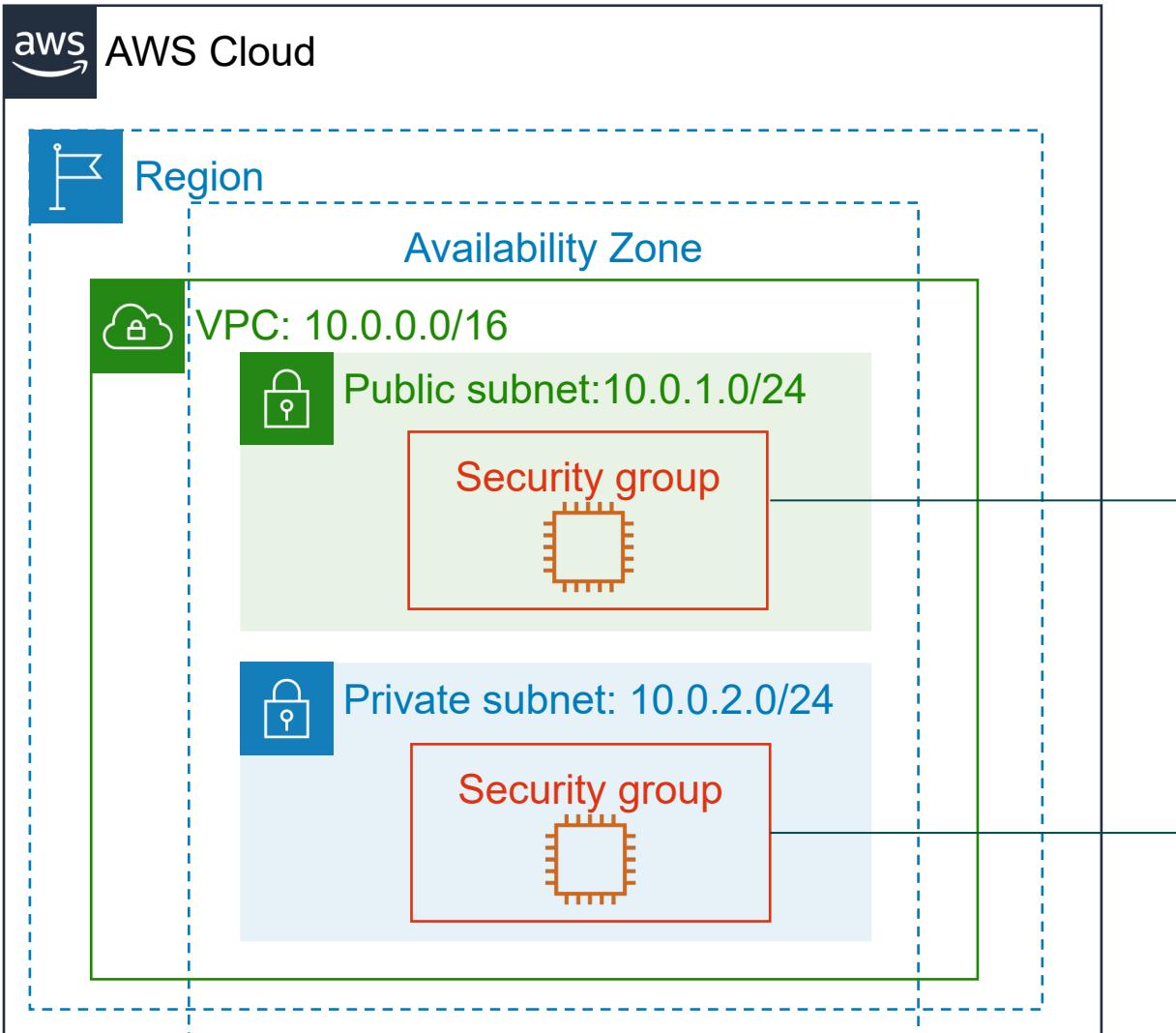
- There are several VPC networking options, which include:
 - Internet gateway
 - NAT gateway
 - VPC endpoint
 - VPC peering
 - VPC sharing
 - AWS Site-to-Site VPN
 - AWS Direct Connect
 - AWS Transit Gateway
- You can use the VPC Wizard to implement your design.

Section 4: VPC security

Module 5: Networking and Content Delivery



Security groups (1 of 2)



Security groups act at
the **instance level**.

Security groups (2 of 2)

- Security groups have **rules** that control inbound and outbound instance traffic.
- Default security groups **deny all inbound** traffic and **allow all outbound** traffic.
- Security groups are **stateful**.

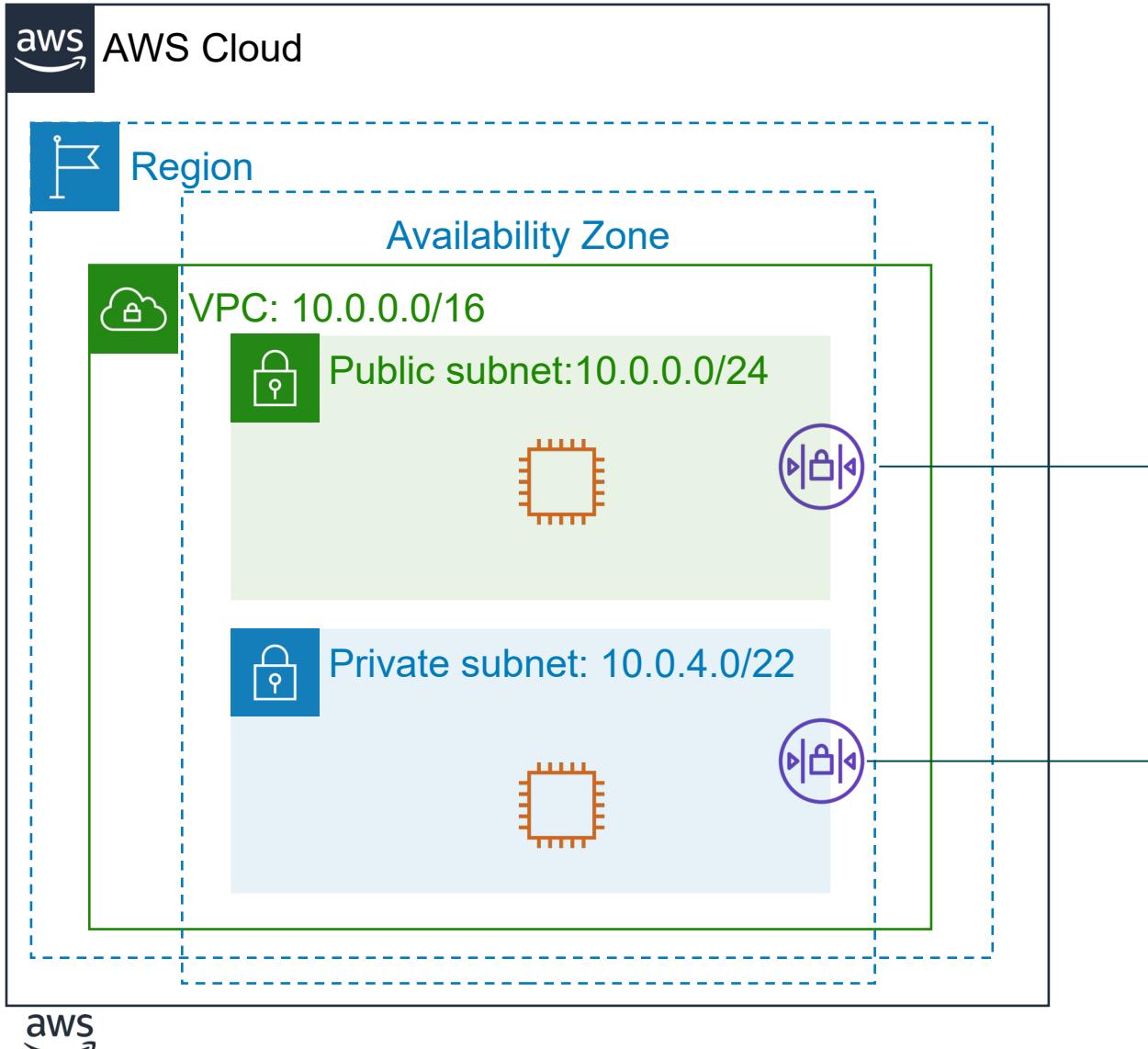
Inbound				
Source	Protocol	Port Range	Description	
sg-xxxxxxxx	All	All	Allow inbound traffic from network interfaces assigned to the same security group.	
Outbound				
Destination	Protocol	Port Range	Description	
0.0.0.0/0	All	All	Allow all outbound IPv4 traffic.	
::/0	All	All	Allow all outbound IPv6 traffic.	

Custom security group examples

- You can **specify allow** rules, but not deny rules.
- **All rules are evaluated** before the decision to allow traffic.

Inbound				
Source	Protocol	Port Range	Description	
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	80	Allow inbound HTTP access from all IPv4 addresses	
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	443	Allow inbound HTTPS access from all IPv4 addresses	
Your network's public IPv4 address range	TCP	22	Allow inbound SSH access to Linux instances from IPv4 IP addresses in your network (over the internet gateway)	
Outbound				
Destination	Protocol	Port Range	Description	
The ID of the security group for your Microsoft SQL Server database servers	TCP	1433	Allow outbound Microsoft SQL Server access to instances in the specified security group	

Network access control lists (network ACLs 1 of 2)



Network ACLs act at
the **subnet level**.

Network access control lists (network ACLs 2 of 2)

- A network ACL has separate inbound and outbound rules, and each rule can either allow or deny traffic.
- Default network ACLs allow all inbound and outbound IPv4 traffic.
- Network ACLs are stateless.

Inbound						
Rule	Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Allow/Deny	
100	All IPv4 traffic	All	All	0.0.0.0/0	ALLOW	
*	All IPv4 traffic	All	All	0.0.0.0/0	DENY	

Outbound						
Rule	Type	Protocol	Port Range	Destination	Allow/Deny	
100	All IPv4 traffic	All	All	0.0.0.0/0	ALLOW	
*	All IPv4 traffic	All	All	0.0.0.0/0	DENY	

Custom network ACLs examples

- **Custom** network ACLs **deny** all inbound and outbound traffic until you add rules.
- You can specify **both allow and deny** rules.
- Rules are evaluated in number order, starting with the **lowest number**.

Inbound					
Rule	Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Allow/Deny
100	HTTPS	TCP	443	0.0.0.0/0	ALLOW
120	SSH	TCP	22	192.0.2.0/24	ALLOW
*	All IPv4 traffic	All	All	0.0.0.0/0	DENY

Outbound					
Rule	Type	Protocol	Port Range	Destination	Allow/Deny
100	HTTPS	TCP	443	0.0.0.0/0	ALLOW
120	SSH	TCP	22	192.0.2.0/24	ALLOW
*	All IPv4 traffic	All	All	0.0.0.0/0	DENY

Security groups versus network ACLs

Attribute	Security Groups	Network ACLs
Scope	Instance level	Subnet level
Supported Rules	Allow rules only	Allow and deny rules
State	Stateful (return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of rules)	Stateless (return traffic must be explicitly allowed by rules)
Order of Rules	All rules are evaluated before decision to allow traffic	Rules are evaluated in number order before decision to allow traffic

Activity: Design a VPC

Scenario: You have a small business with a website that is hosted on an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance. You have customer data that is stored on a backend database that you want to keep private. You want to use Amazon VPC to set up a VPC that meets the following requirements:

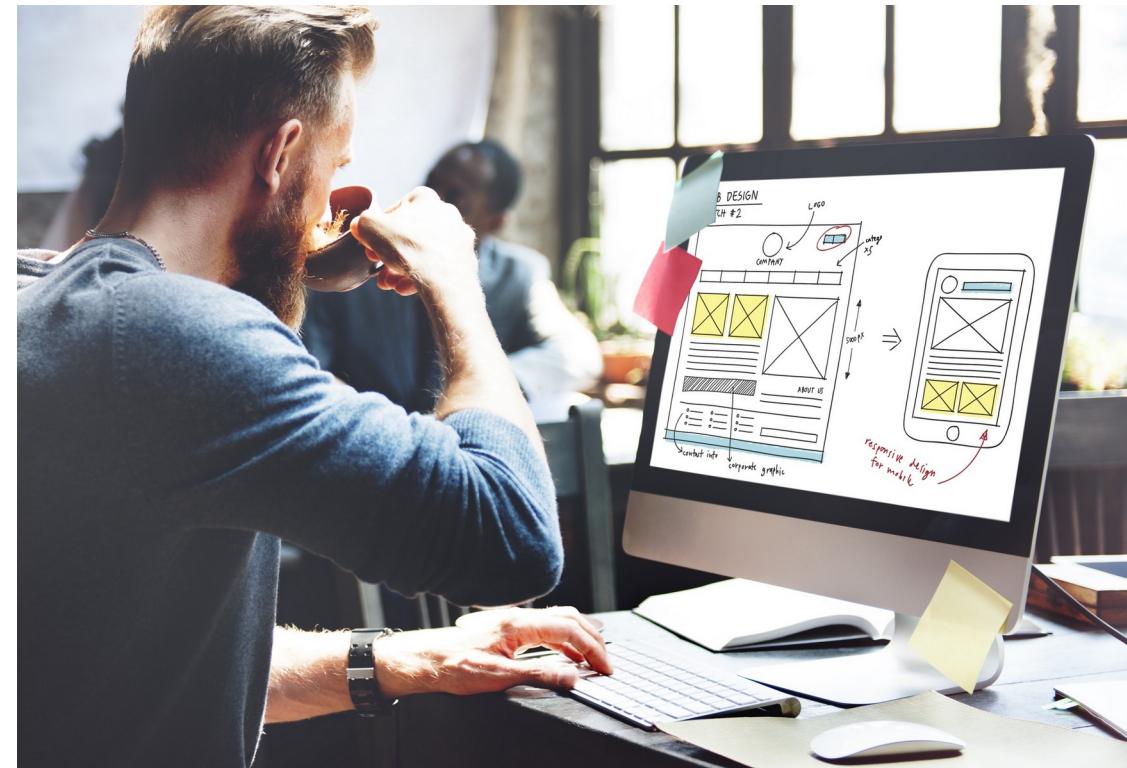
- Your web server and database server must be in separate subnets.
- The first address of your network must be 10.0.0.0. Each subnet must have 256 total IPv4 addresses.
- Your customers must always be able to access your web server.
- Your database server must be able to access the internet to make patch updates.
- Your architecture must be highly available and use at least one custom firewall layer.

Section 4 key takeaways



- Build security into your VPC architecture:
 - Isolate subnets if possible.
 - Choose the appropriate gateway device or VPN connection for your needs.
 - Use firewalls.
- Security groups and network ACLs are firewall options that you can use to secure your VPC.

Lab 2: Build Your VPC and Launch a Web Server

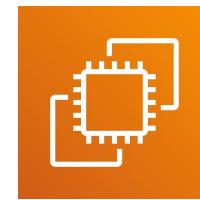


Lab 2: Scenario

In this lab, you use Amazon VPC to **create your own VPC** and add some components to produce a customized network. You **create a security group** for your VPC. You also **create an EC2 instance** and configure it to run a web server and to use the security group. You then launch the EC2 instance into the VPC.



Amazon
VPC



Amazon
EC2

Lab 2: Tasks



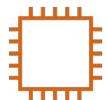
- Create a VPC.



- Create additional subnets.

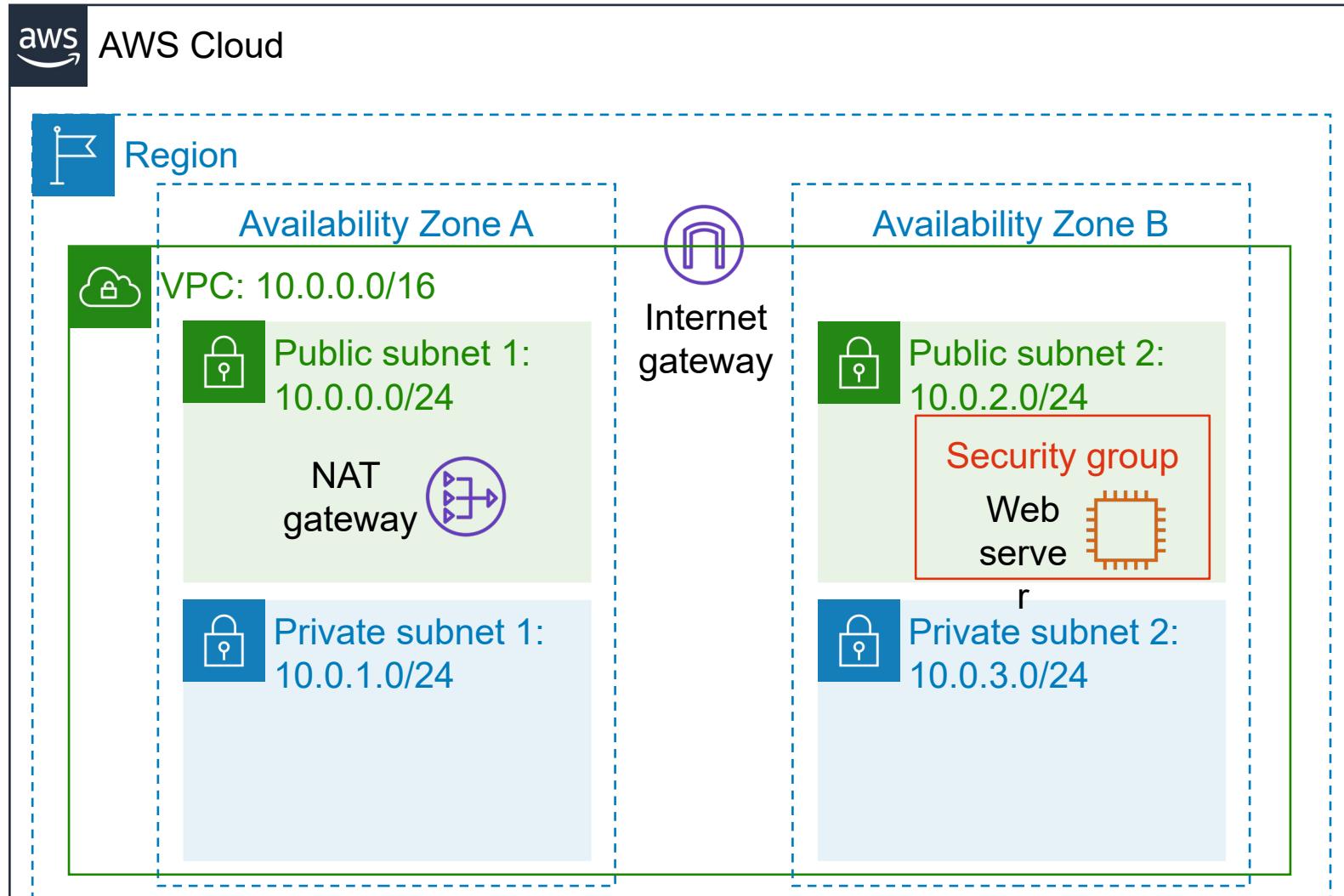
Security
group

- Create a VPC security group.



- Launch a web server instance.

Lab 2: Final product



Public Route	
Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	Internet gateway

Private Route	
Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	NAT gateway



~ 30 minutes



Begin Lab 2: Build Your VPC and Launch a Web Server

Lab debrief: Key takeaways



Section 5: Amazon Route 53

Module 5: Networking and Content Delivery



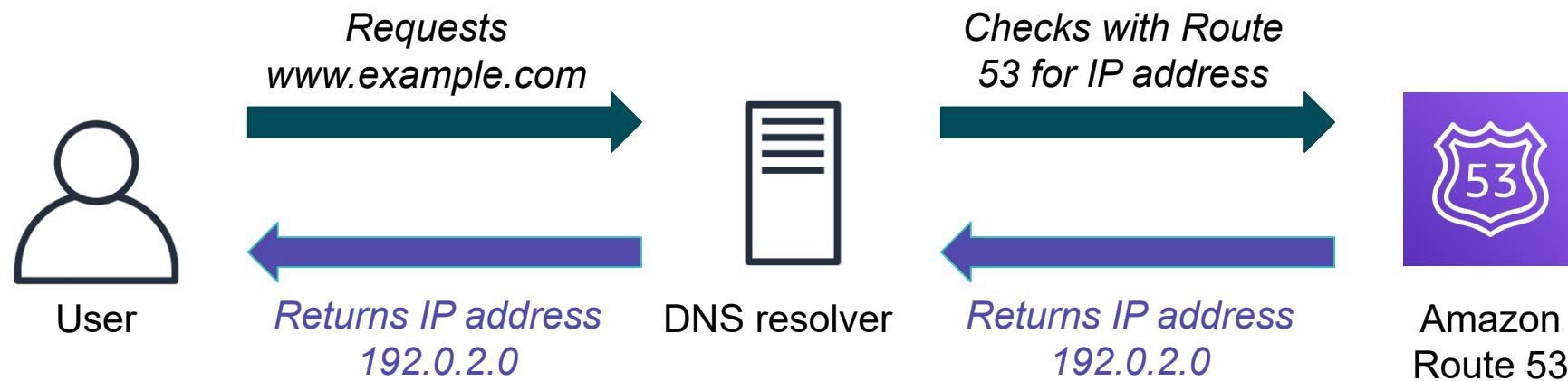
Amazon Route 53



Amazon
Route 53

- Is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service
- Is used to route end users to internet applications by translating names (like www.example.com) into numeric IP addresses (like 192.0.2.1) that computers use to connect to each other
- Is fully compliant with IPv4 and IPv6
- Connects user requests to infrastructure running in AWS and also outside of AWS
- Is used to check the health of your resources
- Features traffic flow
- Enables you to register domain names

Amazon Route 53 DNS resolution



Amazon Route 53 supported routing

- Simple routing – Use in single-server environments
- Weighted round robin routing – Assign weights to resource record sets to specify the frequency
- Latency routing – Help improve your global applications
- Geolocation routing – Route traffic based on location of your users
- Geoproximity routing – Route traffic based on location of your resources
- Failover routing – Fail over to a backup site if your primary site becomes unreachable
- Multivalue answer routing – Respond to DNS queries with up to eight healthy records selected at random

Use case: Multi-region deployment



Amazon Route 53

some-elb-name.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com

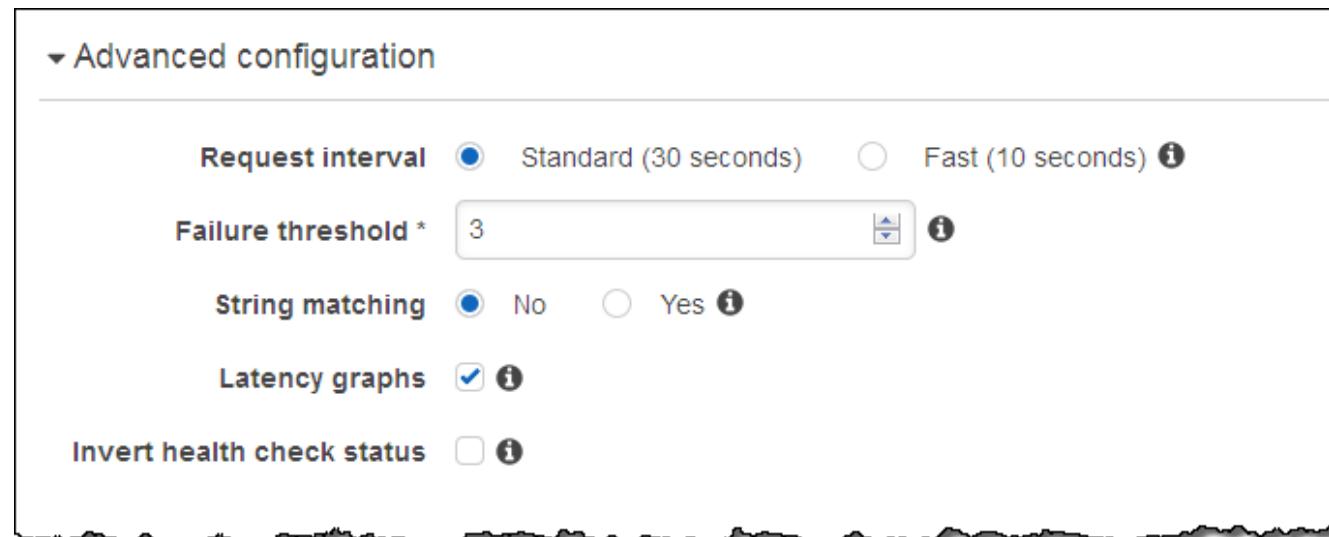


Name	Type	Value
example.com	ALIAS	some-elb-name.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
example.com	ALIAS	some-elb-name.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com

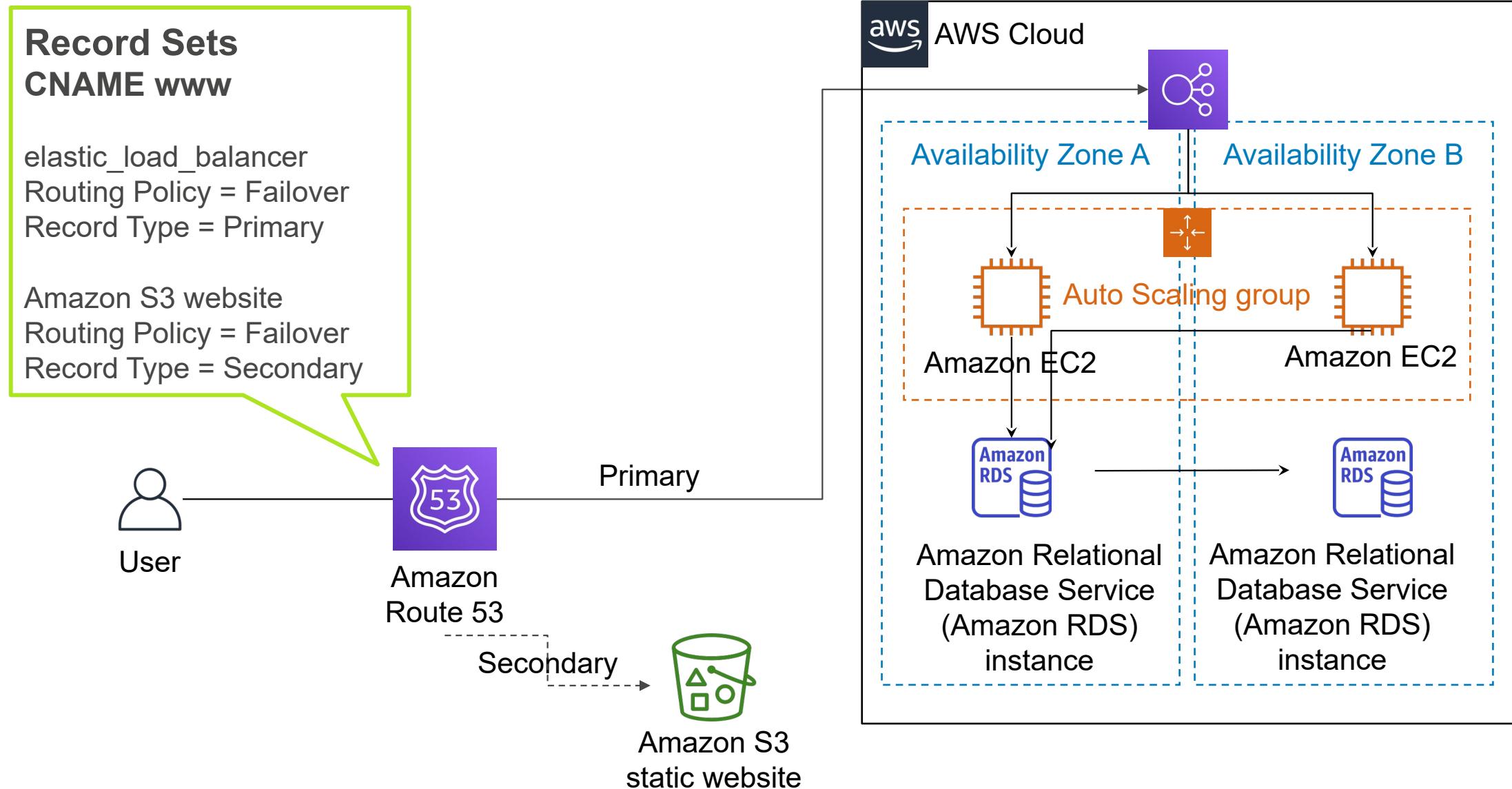
Amazon Route 53 DNS failover

Improve the availability of your applications that run on AWS by:

- Configuring backup and failover scenarios for your own applications
- Enabling highly available multi-region architectures on AWS
- Creating health checks



DNS failover for a multi-tiered web application



Section 5 key takeaways



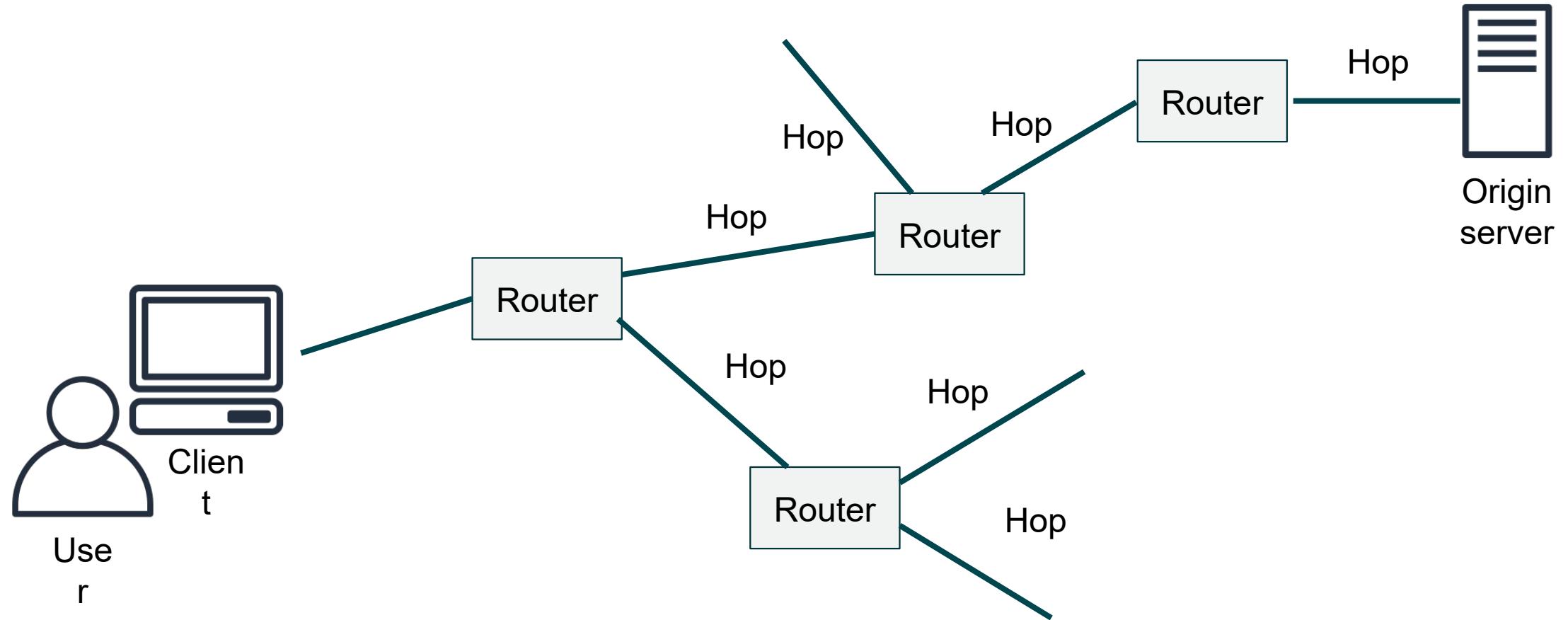
- Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable cloud DNS web service that translates domain names into numeric IP addresses.
- Amazon Route 53 supports several types of routing policies.
- Multi-Region deployment improves your application's performance for a global audience.
- You can use Amazon Route 53 failover to improve the availability of your applications.

Section 6: Amazon CloudFront

Module 5: Networking and Content Delivery



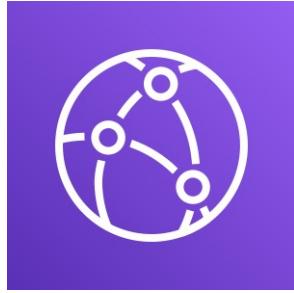
Content delivery and network latency



Content delivery network (CDN)

- Is a globally distributed system of caching servers
- Caches copies of commonly requested files (static content)
- Delivers a local copy of the requested content from a nearby cache edge or Point of Presence
- Accelerates delivery of dynamic content
- Improves application performance and scaling

Amazon CloudFront



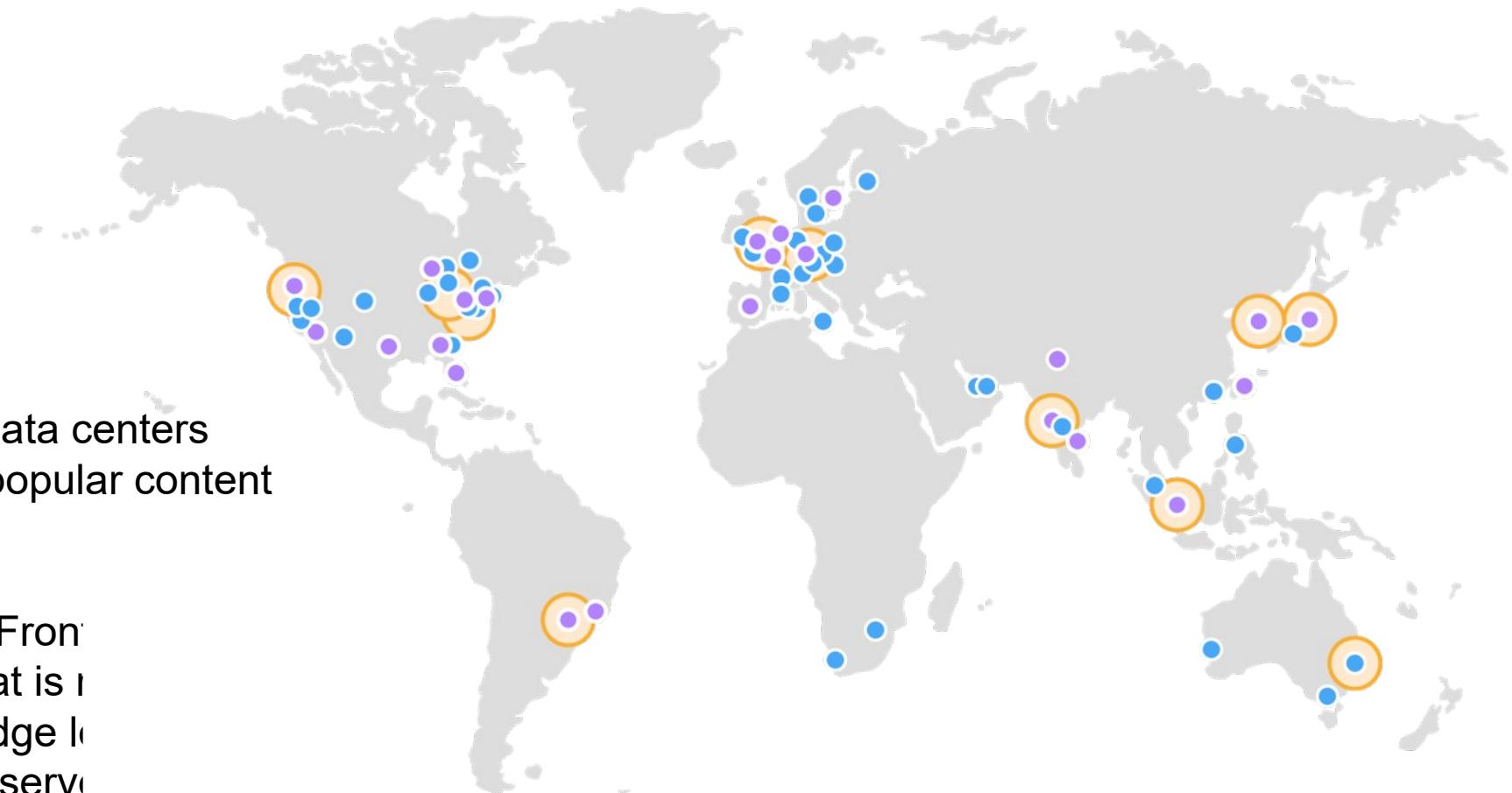
Amazon
CloudFront

- Fast, global, and secure CDN service
- Global network of edge locations and Regional edge caches
- Self-service model
- Pay-as-you-go pricing

Amazon CloudFront infrastructure

- Edge locations
- Multiple edge locations
- Regional edge caches

- **Edge locations** – Network of data centers that CloudFront uses to serve popular content quickly to customers.
- **Regional edge cache** – CloudFront location that caches content that is not popular enough to stay at an edge location. It is located between the origin server and the global edge location.



Amazon CloudFront benefits

- Fast and global
- Security at the edge
- Highly programmable
- Deeply integrated with AWS
- Cost-effective

Amazon CloudFront pricing

Data transfer out

- Charged for the volume of data transferred out from Amazon CloudFront edge location to the internet or to your origin.

HTTP(S) requests

- Charged for number of HTTP(S) requests.

Invalidation requests

- No additional charge for the first 1,000 paths that are requested for invalidation each month. Thereafter, \$0.005 per path that is requested for invalidation.

Dedicated IP custom SSL

- \$600 per month for each custom SSL certificate that is associated with one or more CloudFront distributions that use the Dedicated IP version of custom SSL certificate support.

Section 6 key takeaways



- A CDN is a globally distributed system of caching servers that accelerates delivery of content.
- Amazon CloudFront is a fast CDN service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs over a global infrastructure with low latency and high transfer speeds.
- Amazon CloudFront offers many benefits.

Module wrap-up

Module 5: Networking and Content Delivery



Module summary

In summary, in this module you learned how to:

- Recognize the basics of networking
- Describe virtual networking in the cloud with Amazon VPC
- Label a network diagram
- Design a basic VPC architecture
- Indicate the steps to build a VPC
- Identify security groups
- Create your own VPC and added additional components to it to produce a customized network
- Identify the fundamentals of Amazon Route 53
- Recognize the benefits of Amazon CloudFront



Complete the knowledge check



```
<div id="content">
<header id="topnav">
<nav>
<ul>
<li class="active"><a class="scroll" href="#service">
    Home </a></li>
<li><a class="scroll" href="#product">
    Service </a></li>
<li><a class="scroll" href="#portfolio">
    Products </a></li>
<li><a class="scroll" href="#team">
    Portfolio </a></li>
<li><a class="scroll" href="#contact">
    Team </a></li>
<li><a class="scroll" href="#">
    Contact </a></li>
<div class="clear"></div>
</ul>
</nav>
<div class="logo">
    <a href="/">
        
    </a>
</div>
```

Sample exam question

Which AWS networking service enables a company to create a virtual network within AWS?

Choice Response

A AWS Config

B Amazon Route 53

C AWS Direct Connect

D Amazon VPC

Sample exam question answer

Which AWS networking service enables a company to create a virtual network within AWS?

The correct answer is D.

The keywords in the question are “AWS networking service” and “create a virtual network”.

Additional resources

- Amazon VPC Overview page: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/what-is-amazon-vpc.html>
- Amazon Virtual Private Cloud Connectivity Options whitepaper: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-vpc-connectivity-options/introduction.html>
- One to Many: Evolving VPC Design AWS Architecture blog post: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/architecture/one-to-many-evolving-vpc-design/>
- Amazon VPC User Guide: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/what-is-amazon-vpc.html>
- Amazon CloudFront overview page: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/?nc=sn&loc=1>



Thank you

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