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Cloud Computing Architecture

Lecture 03 Network Services and Environment Design

includes material from

ACF Module 2.3 – Virtual Private Cloud

ACA Module 2 – Designing your
Environment



Reminder



- Assignment 1a due next week (demo to your tutor in your lab)
- Pass/Fail mark.

Last week



■ Virtualisation of Computation

- ☐ Virtual machines
- ☐ Containers
- ☐ Serverless Computing

■ AWS Compute services (ACF Module 6)

- ☐ 1: Compute Services Overview
- ☐ 2: Introduction to Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- ☐ 3: EC2 Cost Optimization
- ☐ 4. Container services
- ☐ 5: Introduction to AWS Lambda
- ☒ 6: Introduction to AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Quiz...

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This week – Network Design (inside the VPC)

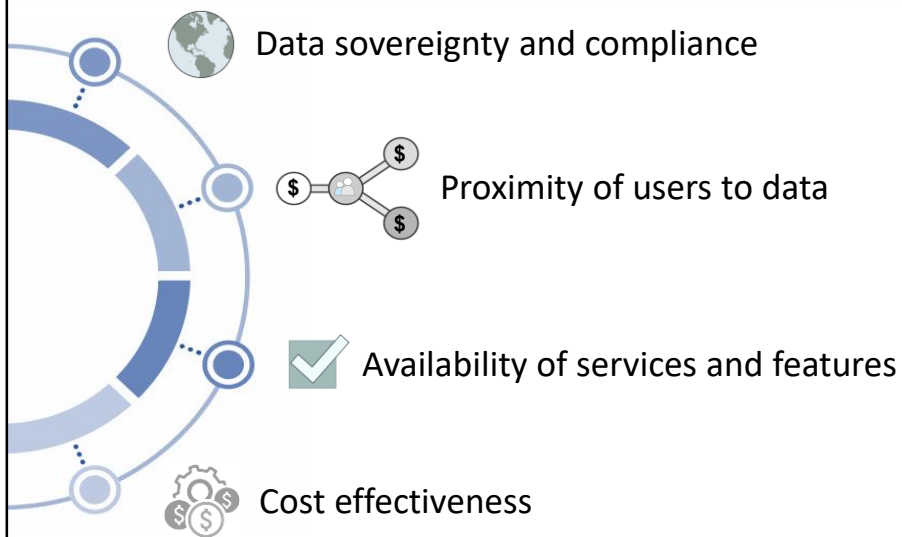


- Choosing a Region and Selecting Availability Zones
- Creating a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and Subnets
 - VPC components and network address - CIDR
 - Private and Public Subnets
 - Default VPCs and Default Subnets
- Controlling VPC Traffic
 - Route tables, Security groups, Network ACLs, Internet gateways, NATs, Bastion Hosts
- Multiple VPCs and AWS Accounts

Extra Notes: Integrating On-Premises Components

Introducing Part 1: How to Choose a Region.

How to Choose a Region?



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Let's discover how to choose a Region.

Choosing a region involves four main considerations:

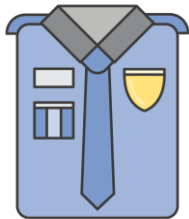
- Data sovereignty and compliance
- Proximity of users to the data
- Service and feature availability
- And cost effectiveness

Let's take a look at each of these in greater detail.

Data Sovereignty and Compliance



Where can you legally host your infrastructure?



What are the national and local data security **laws**?



Is customer data allowed **outside of the country**?



Can you meet **governance** requirements?



Did you know?

AWS opened its first carbon-neutral Region in 2011 and now offers five!

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Learn more. 

Your first consideration is understanding where you can legally host your infrastructure. What are the national and local data security laws? Keep in mind that your data will be subject to the laws of the country and locality where it's stored.

Is customer data allowed outside of the country? Some laws dictate that if you're operating your business in their jurisdiction, you can't store that data anywhere else.

Can you meet governance requirements? Compliance standards—such as the United States' Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, or HIPAA—have strict guidelines on how and where data can be stored. AWS Architects take all of these considerations into account when they evaluate where to host infrastructures.

Did you know that AWS opened its first carbon-neutral Region in 2011, and we now offer five separate carbon-neutral Regions?

For more information on carbon-neutral options, select the link.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/sustainability>

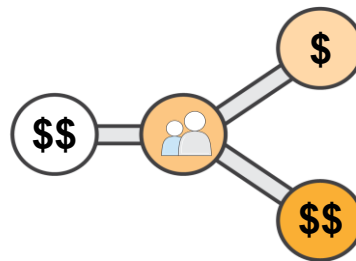
Proximity of Users to Data



What is the proximity to your user base?



Study: 100-ms **delays** can cost 1% in sales on Amazon.com



Equidistant regions?
Compare **costs**

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A second consideration to look for is proximity to your user base. Proximity is a big factor in choosing your Region, especially when latency is critical. In most cases, the latency difference between using the closest Region and the farthest Region is relatively small, but even small differences in latency can impact a customer experience.

An internal study in 2006 found that every 100 millisecond delay on Amazon.com corresponded to a 1 percent drop in sales. Customers expect responsive environments, and as time goes by and technology becomes more powerful, customers' expectations rise as well.

If you have two Regions that are equidistant from one another, compare the costs. All AWS services are priced per Region, which means some Regions are more expensive than others.

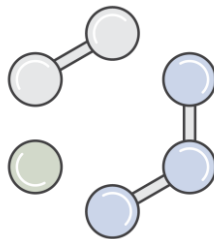
Availability of Services and Features



What services and features are available?



Some services available in **limited** regions



Some services can **cross-regions**, but at increased latency



Services **expanded** to new regions regularly

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The next consideration should be understanding which services and features are available. Some services are only available in limited regions. While we strive to make all of our services and features available everywhere, the complications that arise from having a global reach make it challenging to accomplish that goal.

Some services can cross Regions, but have increased latency. Services are expanded to new Regions regularly. Rather than waiting until a service is available everywhere before launching it, we release our service when it's ready, and expand its availability as soon as possible. If you're interested in using a service that's not available in your Region, you can still explore the possibilities of first going to market with a Region where the service is available. Doing so allows you to embrace a faster "go to market" strategy.

Cost-effectiveness



Consider cost-effectiveness.



Service **costs vary**
by region.



Some services
(i.e. Amazon S3)
have costs for **transferring
data out**.



Consider **replicating entire
environment** to
another region.

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Finally, you want to consider cost effectiveness because service costs vary by Region. For example, the cost of running an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, or Amazon EC2, instance in the US-East 1 Region might not be the same if you ran it in the EU-West 1 Region. Typically, the difference in cost might not be enough to supersede the other three considerations. However, in cases where the differences in latency, compliance, or service availability between Regions are minimal, you might be able to save money by using the lower-cost Region for your environment.

Some services—such as Amazon Simple Storage Service, or Amazon S3—have costs for transferring data out. If you have Amazon EC2 instances, make sure that they're in the same Region because you start incurring costs when you transfer data outside of a Region. Keep this in mind when you decide where to place your infrastructure and host your data. The best case for an infrastructure is to use at least two Regions, so if one Region goes down because of a catastrophic event, your infrastructure can still serve your customers. Most applications support this type of setup.

In circumstances where your customers are in different areas of the globe, you might consider optimizing the customer experience by replicating your entire environment to multiple Regions that are closer to your customers. Because you would then be distributing your load across multiple environments, your costs for the components in each environment might go down even as you add more infrastructure. For example, adding a second application environment might allow you to cut your processing and storage capacity requirements in half for

environment down as a way to mitigate the cost of adding another environment.

The downside to that approach is that you now have two environments to manage, and not all of your components will scale down enough to mitigate all of the new component costs. Additionally, you might have to maintain one single storage "source of truth" in one Region—such as a master Amazon Relational Database Service, or Amazon RDS, instance. Your secondary Region would have to communicate with the primary Region, which can increase latency and cost for those operations.

How Many Availability Zones Should You Use?

Once you have determined where you want to host your data, consider how many Availability Zones you should use.

How Many Availability Zones Should You Use?



Recommendation: Start with two Availability Zones per Region.

- 📦 **Best practice:** If resources in one Availability Zone are unreachable, your application shouldn't fail.
- 📦 Most applications can support two Availability Zones.



Something to consider:

For heavy usage (Amazon DynamoDB) it may be beneficial to use more than two Availability Zones.

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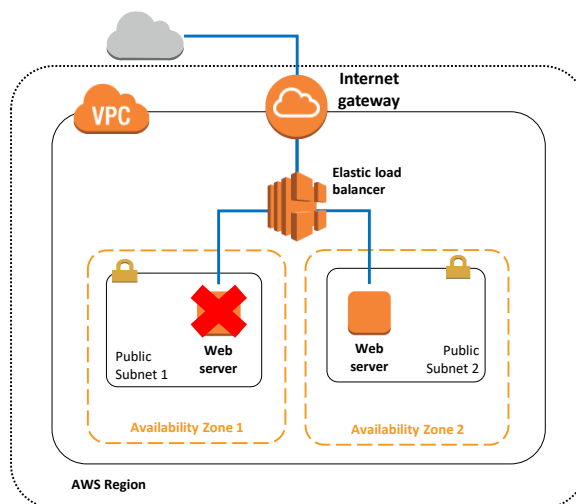
The best recommendation is to start with two Availability Zones per Region.

If resources in one Availability Zone are unreachable, your application shouldn't fail.

Most applications can be designed to support two Availability Zones, but may not benefit from more, because they use data sources that only support primary and secondary failures.

For heavy Amazon EC2 Spot instance usage or data sources that go beyond active or passive, such as Amazon DynamoDB, there might be a benefit to using more than two Availability Zones. However, using more than two Availability Zones isn't usually cost-effective.

Using Two Availability Zones



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This chart shows an example architecture that uses two Availability Zones, an elastic load balancer that distributes traffic between them, and an internet gateway. If one of the web servers becomes unavailable, the load balancer recognizes this change and stops distributing traffic to the unhealthy instance.

This architecture ensures that if there's a problem in one of the Availability Zones where a component resides, your application is still available. Customers shouldn't experience any differences if a failure occurs.

Recommended Availability Zones



How many Availability Zones should be recommended for each scenario?



O1
Applications that heavily use Amazon EC2 Spot Instances

2 Availability Zones
(or more based on price options)

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O2
Applications with MySQL, MS SQL Server, Oracle data sources

2 Availability Zones to support active/passive



O3
Applications with data sources Cassandra or MongoDB

2 or more Availability Zones for extremely high availability

Let's review a few scenarios. How many Availability Zones should be recommended for each scenario?

For applications that heavily use Amazon EC2 Spot Instances, two Availability Zones should be recommended, or you can use more for additional price options. Because Amazon EC2 Spot instances are priced according to Availability Zone, you could use two Availability Zones to get the best price, even when prices change.

For applications that have data sources such as MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle, two Availability Zones should be used to support both active and passive.

For applications with data sources such as Cassandra or MongoDB, two or more Availability Zones should be used for extremely high availability.

This week – Network Design



- Choosing a Region and Selecting Availability Zones
- **Creating a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and Subnets**
 - VPC components and network address - CIDR
 - Private and Public Subnets
 - Default VPCs and Default Subnets
- Controlling VPC Traffic
 - Route tables, Security groups, Network ACLs, Internet gateways, NATs, Bastion Hosts
- Multiple VPCs and AWS Accounts

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

A *virtual private cloud* (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS Cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC. You can specify an IP address range for the VPC, add subnets, associate security groups, and configure route tables. Now, let's consider if you should fit everything into one Virtual Private Cloud.

Amazon VPC



Amazon S3



Amazon EBS



Amazon
EFS



Amazon
Glacier

Storage



AWS IAM



Amazon RDS



Amazon
DynamoDB

Database

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The AWS cloud offers pay-as-you-go, on-demand compute as well as managed services, all accessible via the web. These compute resources and services must be accessible via normal IP protocols implemented with familiar network structures. Customers must adhere to networking best practices, as well as meet regulatory and organizational requirements. Amazon VPC is the AWS service that will meet your networking requirements and enable you to build your own virtual private network in AWS.

Let's dive a little deeper into Amazon VPC.

Amazon VPC



Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows you to provision **virtual networks** hosted on the AWS cloud and dedicated to your AWS account.

- 📦 A private, virtual network in the AWS Cloud, Amazon VPCs are **logically isolated** from other virtual networks.
- 📦 Many AWS resources, such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances, are launched into Amazon VPCs.
- 📦 Allows complete control of network configuration, including:
 - 📦 Internet Protocol (IP) address ranges
 - 📦 Subnet creation
 - 📦 Route table creation
 - 📦 Network gateways
 - 📦 Security settings



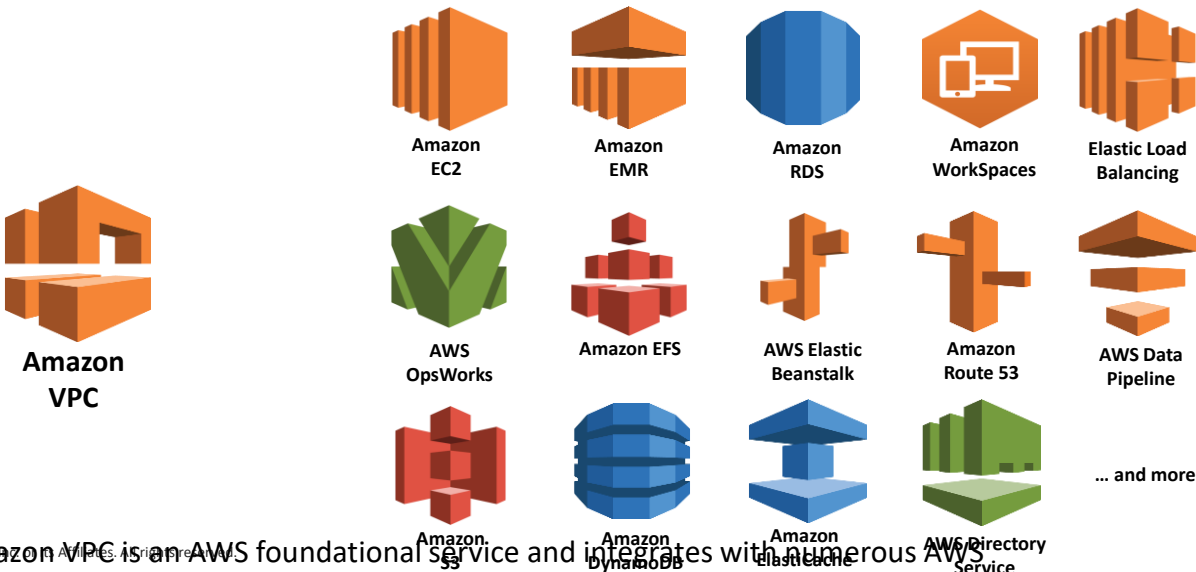
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Amazon VPC is your network environment in the cloud. It allows you to create a private network within the AWS cloud that uses many of the same concepts and constructs as an on-premises network, but as we shall see later, much of the complexity of setting up a network has been abstracted without sacrificing control, security, and usability.

Amazon VPC is where you will launch many of your resources, and it's designed to provide greater control over the isolation of your environments and their resources from each other. Within a region, you can create multiple Amazon VPCs, and each Amazon VPC is logically isolated even if it shares its Internet Protocol (IP) address space.

Amazon VPC also gives you complete control of the network configuration. Customers can define normal networking configuration items such as IP address ranges, subnet creation, route table creation, network gateways, and security settings. This allows you to control what you expose to the Internet and what you isolate within the Amazon VPC.

Other AWS services deploy into Amazon VPC:
Service inherits security build into network.





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Amazon VPC is an AWS foundational service and integrates with numerous AWS services. For instance, Amazon EC2 instances are deployed into your Amazon VPC. Similarly, **Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)** database instances deploy into your Amazon VPC, where the database is protected by the structure of the network just like your on-premises network. Understanding and implementing Amazon VPC will allow you to fully use other AWS services.



Amazon VPC Features



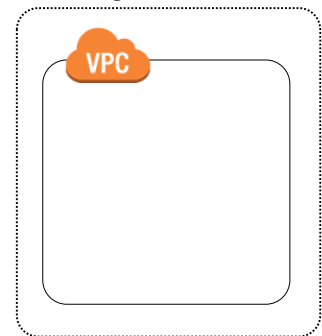
Builds upon high availability of [AWS Regions and Availability Zones \(AZ\)](#):

-  Each Amazon VPC lives in a single region
-  Multiple Amazon VPCs per account

[Subnets](#):

-  Used to divide Amazon VPC
-  Allow Amazon VPC to span multiple AZs

AWS Region



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Let's take a look at the features of Amazon VPC. Amazon VPC builds upon the AWS global infrastructure of Regions and Availability Zones (AZ), and allows you to easily take advantage of the high availability provided by the AWS cloud. It also allows you to provision virtual networks hosted on the AWS cloud and dedicated to your AWS account. Amazon VPCs live within regions, as they can exist only in a single region.

There are ways to connect Amazon VPCs in different regions to each other without going through the public Internet. Each AWS account can create multiple Amazon VPCs that can be used to segregate environments.

An Amazon VPC defines an IP address space that is then divided by subnets. These subnets are deployed within Availability Zones causing the Amazon VPC to span AZs. Amazon VPCs are logically isolated from other virtual networks. You can create many subnets in a Amazon VPC, though fewer is recommended to limit the complexity of the network topology, but this is totally up to you. You can configure route tables for your subnets to control the traffic between subnets and the Internet. By default, all subnets within a Amazon VPC can communicate with each other. It should be noted that while a Amazon VPC can span across multiple AZs, a subnet cannot.

Subnets are generally classified as public or private, with **public** having direct access to the Internet and **private** not having direct access to the Internet. For a subnet to be

public, we need to attach an Internet gateway to the Amazon VPC and update the route table of the public subnet to send non-local traffic to the Internet gateway. Amazon EC2 instances also need a public IP address to route to an Internet gateway.

Amazon VPC Components



- 📦 **Subnets:** Segment of an Amazon VPC's IP address range where you can launch AWS services.
 - 📦 Subnets within a zone cannot span zones → **one** subnet equal **one** availability zone.
 - 📦 Can be classified as public, private, or VPN only.
 - 📦 Default Amazon VPCs contain one public subnet in every Availability Zone within the region with a netmask of /20.
- 📦 **Route Tables:** Used to control traffic going out of the subnets.
- 📦 **Security Groups:** A virtual, stateful firewall.
- 📦 **Network Access Control Lists (ACLs):** Control access to subnets; and stateless.



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You can use the following components to configure networking in your Amazon VPC:

- A **subnet** is a segment of an Amazon IPC address range where you can launch AWS services:
 - CIDR blocks define subnets.
 - AWS reserves the first four IP addresses and the last IP address of every subnet for internal networking purposes.
 - A public subnet is one in which an associated route table direct the subnet's traffic to the Amazon VPC's internet gateway. A private subnet is one in which the associated route table does not direct the subnet's traffic to the internet gateway. A VPN only subnet only directs traffic to the Amazon VPC's virtual private gateway.
- A **route table** contains a set of rules, called **routes**, that are used to determine where network traffic is directed. Each subnet in your Amazon VPC must be associated with a route table; the table controls the routing for the subnet. A subnet can only be associated with one route table at a time, but you can associate multiple subnets with the same route table. Select the link to learn more about route tables.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Route_Tables.html.
- AWS automatically create and associates a **Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)** option set for your Amazon VPC upon creation and sets two options: domain-name-servers and domain-name.
- A **Security Groups** is a virtual stateful firewall that controls inbound and outbound network

traffic to AWS resources and Amazon EC2 instances. Select the link to learn more about security groups.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_SecurityGroups.html

- A **Network Access Control List (NACL)** is an optional layer of security for your Amazon VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. Select the link to learn more information about NACL.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_ACLS.html.

Optional Amazon VPC Components



- 📦 **Internet Gateway (IGW):** Allows access to the Internet from Amazon VPC.
- 📦 **Elastic IP (EIP) Addresses:** Static, public IP address that can be pulled from a pool for use on a temporary basis.
- 📦 **Elastic Network Interface (ENI):** Virtual network interface.
- 📦 **Endpoints:** Direct connection to another AWS service.
- 📦 **Peering:** Allows two Amazon VPCs to communicate.
- 📦 **NAT Address Translation (NATs) instances and NAT Gateways:** Accepts, translates, and forwards traffic within a private subnet.



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Let's review some optional Amazon VPC components:

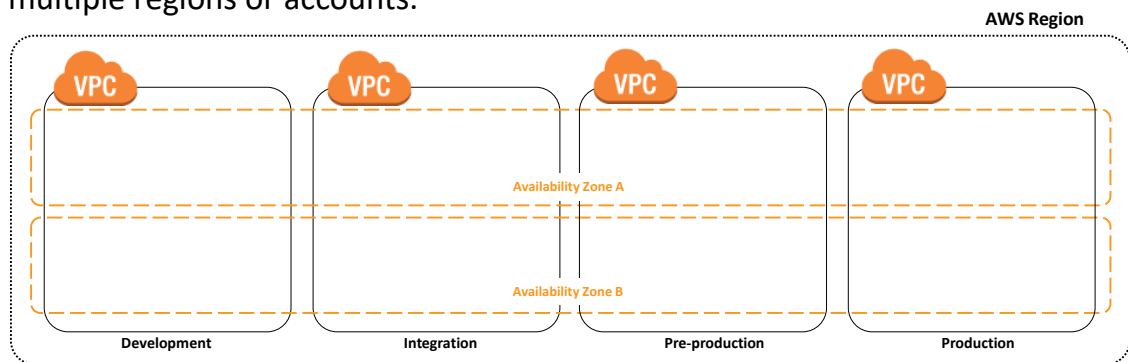
- An **Internet Gateway (IGW)** is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available Amazon VPC component that allows communication between instances in your Amazon VPC and the Internet. Select the link to learn more.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Internet_Gateway.html.
- An **Elastic IP (EIP) Address** is a static IPv4 address designed for dynamic cloud computing. An Elastic IP address is associated with your AWS account. Select the link to learn more.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-addresses-eip.html>
- **Elastic Network Interface (ENI)** is a virtual network interface that you can attach to an instance in an Amazon VPC. Select the link to learn more.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html>
- An Amazon VPC **endpoint** enables you to create a private connection between your Amazon VPC and another AWS service without requiring access over the Internet or through a NAT instance, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect. Select the link to learn more.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-endpoints.html>
- An Amazon VPC **peering** connection is a networking connection between two Amazon VPCs that enables instances in either Amazon VPC to communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. Select the link to learn more.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/Welcome.html>
- **NAT Address Translation instances** is an Amazon Linux AMI designed to keep traffic from instances

within a private subnet. A **NAT Gateway** is an Amazon managed resources designed to operate just like a NAT instance, but is simpler to manage and highly available within an AZ.

Amazon VPC



- Amazon VPCs can include resources in more than one Availability Zone.
- You can have multiple Amazon VPCs in the same account and region and in multiple regions or accounts.



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To summarize, Amazon VPC allows you to create a private network within the AWS cloud that uses many of the same concepts and constructs as an on-premises network.

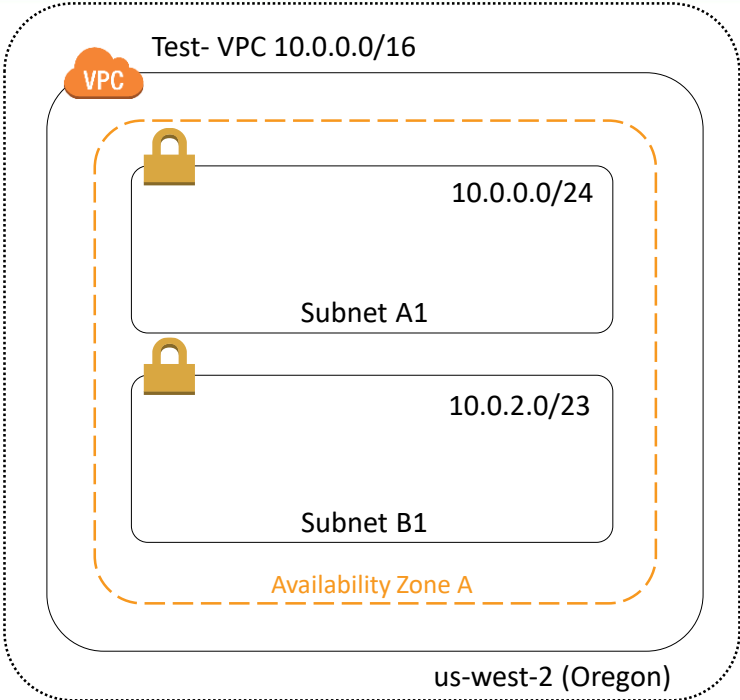
Amazon VPC allows you to:

- Include resources in more than one Availability Zone.
- Have multiple Amazon VPCs in each account or region and VPCs in as many regions as you'd like or in multiple accounts.
- You can connect your Amazon VPC to remote networks using a VPN connection.

Divide Your VPC into Subnets

Now, let's understand how to divide your VPC into subnets.

Amazon VPC Example



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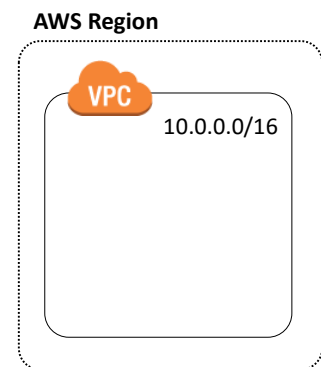
Finally, we create another sub-net called **Subnet B1** and assign an IP address space. This subnet contains 512 IP addresses.

Let's make a few more additions that will make **Subnet A1** accessible via the Internet.

Amazon VPC Address



- Each Amazon VPC must specify the IPv4 address range by choosing a **Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR)** block like 10.0.0.0/16:
- Address range cannot be changed after the Amazon VPC is created.
- Address range can be large as /16 (65,536 available addresses) or as small as /28 (16 available addresses).
- Addresses should not overlap addresses of connected networks.



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When you create an Amazon VPC, you must specify the IPv4 address range by choosing a **Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR)** block, such as 10.0.0.0/16.

The address range of the Amazon VPC cannot be changed after the Amazon VPC is created. An Amazon VPC address range may be as large as /16 (65,536 addresses available) or as small as /28 (16 addresses available) and should not overlap any addresses of other networks they are connected to.

VPCs and IP Addresses



- 📦 When you create your VPC, you specify its set of IP addresses with CIDR notation.
- 📦 **Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR)** notation is a simplified way to show a specific range of IP addresses.
 - 📦 Example: 10.0.0.0/**16** = all IP addresses from 10.0.0.0 to 10.0.255.255
- 📦 **How does that work?** What does the **16** define?

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When you create your Virtual Private Cloud, you specify its set of IP addresses with Classless Inter-Domain Routing (or CIDR) notation. CIDR notation is a simplified way to show a specific range of IP addresses.

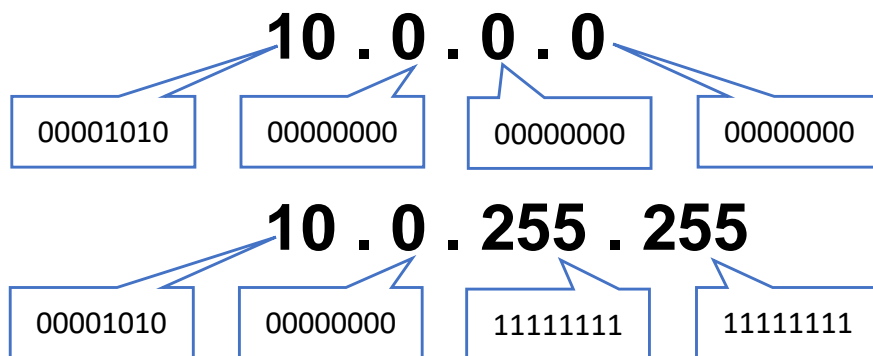
Displayed is the example: 10.0.0.0/16. This IP gives us all the available IP's displayed in the range from 10.0.0.0 to 10.0.255.255.

So how does that work and what does the 16 tell us? Let's review this in more depth as we continue.

IP Addresses and CIDR



Every set of 3 digits in an IP address represents a set of 8 binary values (8 bits).



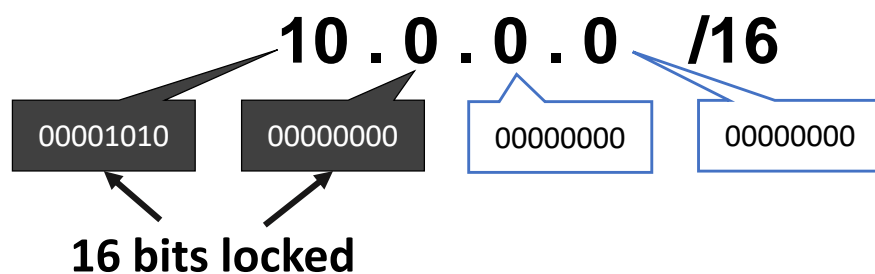
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Every set of 3 digits in an IP address represents a set of 8 binary values (or 8 bits).

IP Addresses and CIDR: Part I



The 16 in the CIDR notation example represents how many of those bits are "locked down" and cannot change.



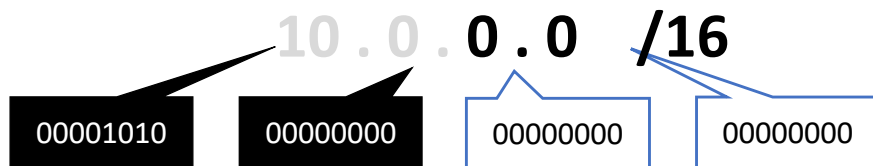
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The 16 in the Classless Inter-Domain Routing notation example represents how many of those bits are "locked down" and cannot change. This means that you only have a certain amount of bits left to use as IP addresses.

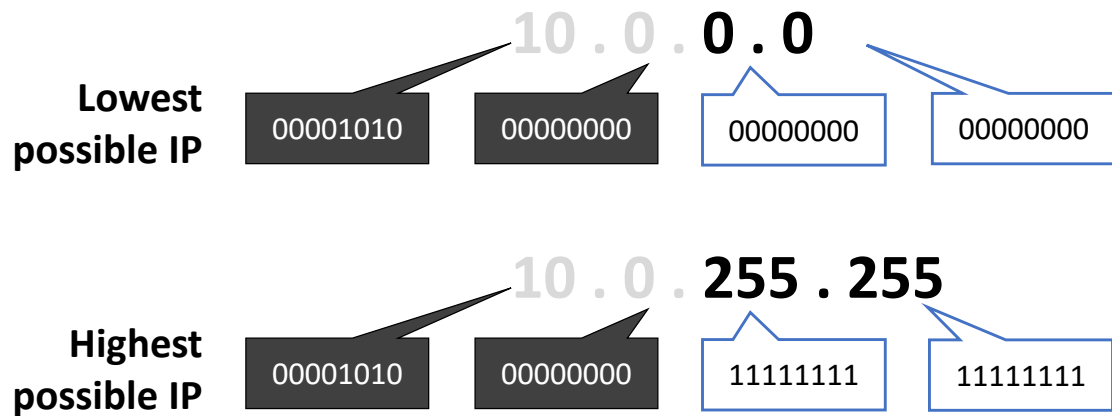
IP Addresses and CIDR: Part II



The unlocked bits can change between 1 and 0, allowing the full range of possible values.



CIDR Example: 10.0.0.0/16



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Now we can see the lowest IP address available, all the way up to the highest IP address.

VPCs and IP Addresses



Amazon VPCs can use CIDR ranges between **/16** and **/28**.

For every **one step** a CIDR range increases, the total number of IP addresses is **cut in half**:

Dedicated Network Bits (CIDR)	Bits available to IPs (Total IPs)
/16	65,536
/17	32,768
/18	16,384
/19	8,192
/20	4,096
...	...
/28	16

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Amazon VPCs can use CIDR ranges between /16 and /28.

What this means is that under CIDR, you have bits that are dedicated to your network, and bits that are available to IP addresses. The larger the number under CIDR, the fewer the numbers that are left for use by IP addresses because the CIDR numbers are bits that are locked for the network. It's a tradeoff: a larger number means a smaller the number of IP addresses.

For every one step a CIDR range increases, the total number of IP addresses is cut in half.

What Are Subnets?



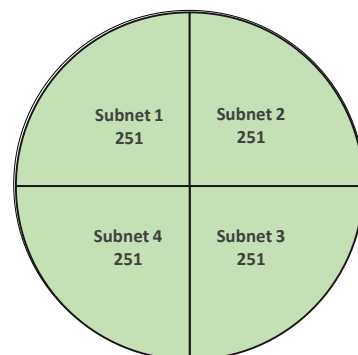
Subnets are **segments** or **partitions** of a network, divided by **CIDR range**.

Example:

A VPC with **CIDR /22** includes 1,024 total IPs

Note: In every subnet, the first four and last IP addresses are reserved for AWS use.

- 10.0.0.0: Network address.
- 10.0.0.1: Reserved by AWS for the VPC router.
- 10.0.0.2: Reserved by AWS for mapping to Amazon provided DNS.
- 10.0.0.3: Reserved by AWS for future use.
- 10.0.0.255: Network broadcast address.



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Subnets are segments, or partitions of a network, that are divided by the CIDR range.

This example with a CIDR of /22 means that you will have 1,024 total IP addresses. To create subnets of these IP addresses, they can be divided into four groups of 251. These four groups could be set up as two sets of public IP addresses, and two sets of private IP addresses.

The first four IP addresses and the last IP address in each subnet aren't available for you to use because they are reserved for Amazon Web Services use, and can't be assigned to an instance. For example, in a subnet with CIDR block 10.0.0.0 /22, the following five IP addresses are reserved:

- 10.0.0.0 is reserved for the network address.
- 10.0.0.1 is reserved by AWS for the VPC router.
- 10.0.0.2 is reserved by AWS for mapping to the Amazon provided Domain Name System, or DNS.
- 10.0.0.3 is reserved by AWS for future use.
- 10.0.0.255 is the network broadcast address. AWS does support broadcast in a VPC, so therefore this address is reserved.

Note that these five IP addresses are automatically reserved on every network range.

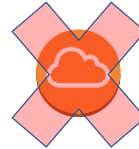
Public and Private Subnets



Internet gateway

Public subnets

- 📦 If a subnet's traffic is routed to an internet gateway, the subnet is a *public subnet*.



internet gateway

Private subnets

- 📦 If a subnet's traffic does not have a route to an internet gateway, the subnet is a *private subnet*.

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Learn more.

What is the difference between a public and a private subnet?

If a subnet's traffic is routed to an internet gateway, the subnet is a public subnet.

If a subnet's traffic does not have a route to an internet gateway, the subnet is a private subnet.

For more information on public and private subnets, go to the VPCs and subnets page in the Amazon VPC documentation.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Subnets.html

How to Use Subnets



Recommendation: Use subnets to define Internet accessibility.

Public subnets

- Include a routing table entry to an **Internet gateway** to support inbound/outbound access to the public Internet.

Private subnets

- Do not have a routing table entry to an Internet gateway and are **not directly accessible** from the public Internet.
- Typically use a "jump box" (NAT/proxy/bastion host) to support restricted, **outbound-only** public Internet access.

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Subnets should be used to define which parts of the network are accessible to the internet, and which parts are not. Rather than defining your subnets based on application or functional tier-such as web, application, data, etc.-it's recommended that you organize subnets based on internet accessibility. This practice allows you to define clear, subnet-level isolation between public and private resources.

Public subnets include a routing table entry to an **internet gateway** to support inbound or outbound access to the public Internet.

Private subnets do not have a routing table entry to an internet gateway, and are **not directly accessible** from the public internet.

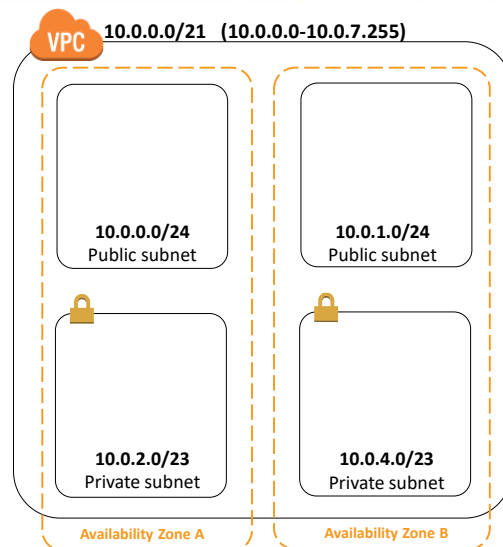
If you have a private subnet that requires internet access-to download security patches for applications, for example-you'd need to use a "jump box" to support the restricted, **outbound-only** public internet access. A "jump box" is a NAT, proxy, or bastion host.

Subnets



Recommendation:

Start with **one public** and **one private** subnet per Availability Zone.



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Displayed is an example of how to divide subnets. Subnets should be used to define internet accessibility, so there might not be a good reason to have more than one public and one private subnet per Availability Zone. In this environment, all of your resources that require direct access to the internet—including public-facing load balancers, NAT instances, bastion hosts, etc.—would go into the public subnet, while all other instances would go into your private subnet. An exception would be resources that require absolutely no access to the internet, either directly or indirectly. These resources would go into a separate private subnet.

Some environments try to use subnets to create layers of separation between "tiers" of resources, such as putting your backend application instances and your data resources into separate private subnets. This practice requires you to more accurately predict how many hosts you will need in each subnet, making it more likely that you will either run out of IP addresses more quickly, or leave too many IP addresses unused when they could be used elsewhere.

Subnets can provide a very basic element of segregation between resources by using a network access control list, or network ACL, rules. However, security

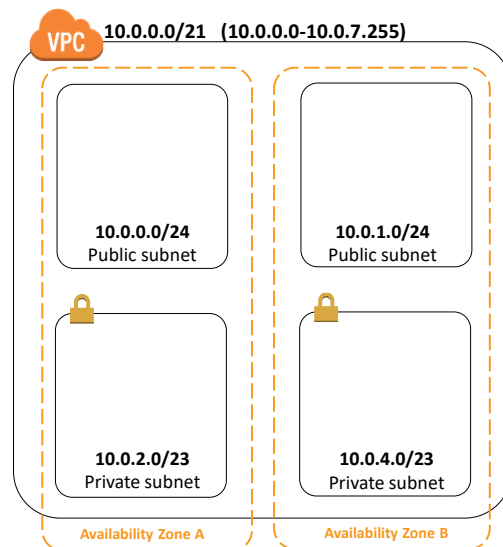
groups can provide an even more fine-grained level of traffic control between your resources, without the risk of overcomplicating your infrastructure and wasting or running out of IP addresses. With this approach, you just need to anticipate how many public and how many private IP addresses your VPC needs, and use other resources to create segregation between resources within a subnet.

Subnets: Part II



Recommendation:

Allocate substantially **more IP addresses for private subnets** than for public subnets.



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The majority of resources on AWS can be hosted in private subnets, using public subnets for controlled access to and from the internet as necessary. You'll always need more private IP addresses than public IP addresses because the more resources you expose to the internet, the more vulnerable you become. You can protect your IP resources by placing them in a private subnet.

When you plan your architecture, it's important to try to anticipate how many hosts your VPC might need, and how many of those hosts can be placed in private subnets. The course will discuss strategies for placing public-facing resources in private subnets in more detail.

Subnet Sizes



Recommendation:

Consider larger subnets over smaller ones (/24 and larger).

Simplifies workload placement:

- Choosing where to place a workload among 10 small subnets is more complicated than with one large subnet.

Less likely to waste or run out of IP addresses:

- If your subnet runs out of available IP addresses, you can't add more to that subnet.
 - Ex.: If you have 251 IP addresses in a subnet that's using only 25, you can't share the unused 226 IP addresses with another subnet that's running out.

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It's recommended to consider larger subnets over smaller ones, such as slash 24 and larger. This simplifies your workload placement. Choosing where to place a workload among 10 small subnets is more complicated than choosing where to place the same workload with one large subnet.

You're less likely to waste or run out of IP addresses. If your subnet runs out of available IP addresses, you can't add more IP addresses to that subnet. For example, if you have 251 IP addresses in a subnet that's using only 25 of them, you can't share the unused 226 IP addresses with another subnet that's running out. Consider where you will be five years down the road because this will save you a lot of time. Choose a larger range of IP ranges, rather than a smaller range.

Note that it's no longer necessary to limit Address Resolution Protocol, or ARP, broadcast domains because this is solved by the VPC.

Select the Subnet Types



Which subnet type (public or private) should you use for these resources?

Data store instances

 **Private**

Batch processing instances

 **Private**

Backend instances

 **Private**

Web application instances

 **Public or private***

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Which subnet type should you use for these resources?

While you can put web-tier instances into a public subnet, we actually recommend that you place your web-tier instances inside of private subnets that are behind a load balancer placed in a public subnet. Some environments require web application instances to be attached to Elastic IP addresses directly, even though you can also attach an Elastic IP address to a load balancer. In those cases, web application instances would need to be in a public subnet. We will talk more about load balancers in a later module.

Default VPCs and Default Subnets

What are default VPCs and default subnets, and when should you use them?

What is a Default VPC?



Details about default VPCs:

- Each **Region** in your account has a default VPC.
- Default CIDR is **172.31.0.0/16**.
- If you create a VPC-based resource (Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, Elastic Load Balancing, etc.) but **don't specify a custom VPC**, it will be placed in your default VPC in that region.
- Includes a default **subnet**, **IGW**, main **route table** connecting default subnet to the IGW, default **security group**, and default **NACL**.
- Configurable** the same as other VPCs; e.g., adding more subnets.

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The following list includes details about default VPCs:

- Each Region in your account has a default VPC.
- The default CIDR range is 172.31.0.0/16.
- If you create a VPC-based resource (such as Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, Elastic Load Balancing, etc.) but don't specify a custom VPC, it will be placed in your default VPC in that Region. That includes the default internet gateway. This scenario means that the VPC set up as the default has internet-routable traffic, the default security group, and the default network ACLs. In general, this situation is never a good idea because many people know the default CIDR range, and that those ranges are automatically connected to internet gateways by default unless they are disabled.
- Default VPCs includes a default subnet, an internet gateway, a main route table that connects the default subnet to the internet gateway, a default security group, and a default network ACL.
- Default VPCs are configurable like other VPCs. For example, you can add more subnets.

What Is a Default Subnet?



Default subnets in default VPCs:

- Created **within each Availability Zone** for each default VPC.
- Public** subnet with a CIDR block of **/20** (4,096 IP addresses).
- You can convert it (and any public subnet) into a **private** subnet by removing its route to the IGW.
- When a new Availability Zone is added to a region, your default VPC in that region gets a subnet placed in the new Availability Zone (unless you've made modifications to that VPC).

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Default subnets in default VPCs:

- Are created within each Availability Zone for each default VPC.
- Have a public subnet with a CIDR block of /20 (with 4,096 IP addresses). The default subnets are created within each Availability Zone. There is a public subnet with a CIDR block range of /20 with over 4,000 IP addresses.
- Can be converted, like any public subnet, into a private subnet by removing its route to the internet gateway. Using the default subnet and the default VPC is like leaving the router login and password set to admin. Many people might know how to use these default credentials, and it's not very secure.
- When a new Availability Zone is added to a region, your default VPC in that

region gets a subnet placed in the new Availability Zone (unless you've made modifications to that VPC).

Default VPCs and Subnets



Recommendation: Use default VPCs and their subnets only for experimenting in your AWS account.

- 📦 Default VPCs are a quick start solution.
 - 📦 They provide an easy way to test launching instances of your VPC-based resources, without having to set up a new VPC.
- 📦 For real-world applications, create your own VPCs and subnets.
 - 📦 You'll have greater control and knowledge of their configurations.
 - 📦 Possible to re-establish default VPC if accidentally deleted.

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We recommended that you use default VPCs and their subnets only for experimenting in your AWS account.

Default VPCs are a quick start solution. They provide an easy way to test launching instances of your VPC-based resources without having to set up a new VPC.

For real-world applications, create your own VPCs and subnets. You'll have greater control and knowledge of their configurations. It's possible to re-establish a default VPC if it's accidentally deleted.

This week – Network Design



- Choosing a Region and Selecting Availability Zones
- Creating a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and Subnets
 - VPC components and network address - CIDR
 - Private and Public Subnets
 - Default VPCs and Default Subnets
- **Controlling VPC Traffic**
 - Route tables, Security groups, Network ACLs, Internet gateways, NATs, Bastion Hosts
- Multiple VPCs and AWS Accounts

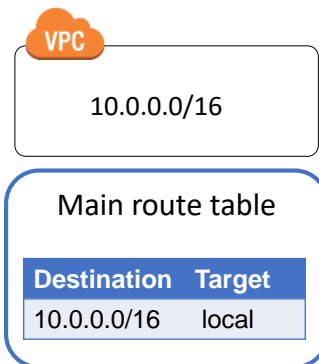
Directing Traffic Between VPC Resources



Route tables:

- ❏ Determine where network traffic is routed
- ❏ Main (default) and custom route tables
- ❏ All route tables include a local route entry
 - ❏ The local route entry cannot be deleted
- ❏ Only one route table per subnet

Main route table



Best practice: Use custom route tables for each subnet.

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As we have discussed, your Amazon VPC is your own logically isolated part of the AWS Cloud. Every VPC has a default route table.

A route table is a map that tells you how to enter and leave your network. It contains a set of rules, called routes, which are used to determine where network traffic is directed. You can have main route tables, which is the default that's displayed, and custom route tables. For example, you can use custom route tables if you need infrastructure within your VPC that can connect back to your on-premises environment.

All route tables include a local route entry. When you create a VPC, it automatically has a main route table. Initially, the main route table—and every route table in a VPC—contains only a single route: a local route that enables communication within the VPC. You can't delete the local route in a route table. When you launch an instance in the VPC, the local route automatically covers that instance. You don't need to add the new instance to a route table. You can create additional custom route tables for your VPC.

Each subnet in your VPC must be associated with a route table, which controls the routing for the subnet. If you don't explicitly associate a subnet with a particular route table, the subnet is implicitly associated with—and uses—the main route table. A subnet can be associated with only one route table at a time, but you can associate multiple subnets with the same route table.

A best practice is to use custom route tables for each subnet, which enables

Securing VPC Traffic with Security Groups



Security groups:

- Are **stateful applications** that act as virtual firewalls controlling inbound and outbound traffic for one or more instances.
- Deny all incoming traffic by default** and use allow rules that can filter based on network protocols (TCP, UDP, and ICMP protocols).
- Use a CIDR block or security group to create layers of security to define access to assets.
- If your inbound request is allowed, the outbound response is allowed automatically.

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[Learn more.](#) 

Security groups are stateful applications that act as virtual firewalls controlling inbound and outbound traffic for one or more instances.

By default, a security group will deny all incoming traffic. You can use rules to control that traffic that filter based network protocols such as Transmission Control Protocol, or TCP, User Datagram Protocol, or UDP, and Internet Control Message Protocol, or ICMP.

You can also use an entire CIDR block or another security group to create layers of security to define who or what has access to your assets. This is the first layer of protection around instances.

Because a security group is stateful, if your inbound request is allowed, the outbound response is allowed automatically. For example, if you initiate an HTTP request to your instance from your home computer, and your inbound security group rules allow HTTP traffic, information about the connection including the source IP address and port number) is tracked. The HTTP response from your instance to your home computer is recognized as part of an established connection and allowed through the security group, even if the security group

rules restrict outbound HTTP Traffic.

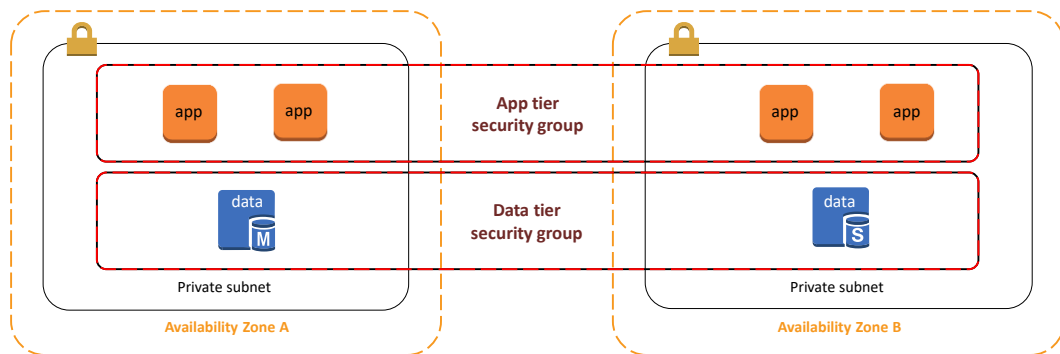
For further information, select the link.

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Networking.html

Security Groups



Use security groups to control traffic
into, out of, and between resources.



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Use security groups to control traffic into, out of, and between resources. Displayed is an example of what security groups might look like, that spans two Availability Zones. One is set up for the application tier and a second is set up for the data tier.

In the example, the application and data tiers both exist in the private subnets of this VPC. To provide component isolation, the application servers share one security group, and the Amazon RDS instances share another.

How Security Groups are Configured



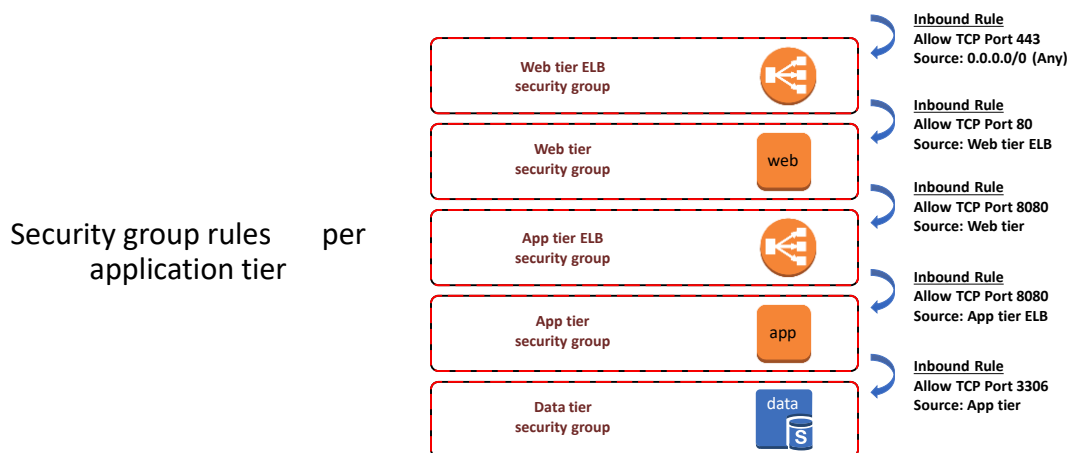
- By default, all newly created security groups **allow all outbound traffic** to all destinations.
- Modifying the default outbound rule on security groups **increases complexity** and is not recommended unless required for compliance.
- Most organizations create security groups with inbound rules for **each functional tier** (web/app/data) within an application.

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By default, all newly created security groups allow all outbound traffic to all destinations. Be careful not to make these security groups too complex. Modifying the default outbound rule on security groups increases complexity, and it's not recommended unless it's required for compliance.

Most organizations create security groups with inbound rules for each functional tier—including web, application, and data—within an application.

Security Group Chaining Diagram



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Displayed is an example of a chaining diagram that shows a chain of security groups. The inbound and outbound rules are set up so that traffic can only flow from the top tier to the bottom tier, and back up again. The security groups act as firewalls that prevent a security breach in one tier from automatically providing subnet-wide access to all resources in the compromised client.

This diagram also has a web tier Elastic Load Balancing security group. It's allowed to talk to the web tier security group over port 80, but that traffic has to come from the web tier elastic load balancer. The traffic can't come directly from the internet and access the web tier security group and its servers. The third tier is the application tier elastic load balancer. That tier only accepts traffic that comes from the web tier security group over port 8080. The application tier security group servers will only accept traffic that comes from the application tier elastic load balancer group from port 8080. Finally, when you get to the data tier, it will only accept inbound traffic from the application tier over port 3306.

With this kind of security chaining, someone from the internet can't get beyond the web tier load balancer security group.

Network ACLs



- 📦 A network ACL is a **virtual firewall** that controls traffic in and out of a subnet.
- 📦 **Allow all** incoming/outgoing traffic by default and use **stateless** rules to allow or deny traffic.
- 📦 "Stateless rules" inspect all inbound and outbound traffic and do not keep track of connections.
- 📦 An allow rule must be explicitly created.

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A network access control list, or network ACL, is a virtual firewall that controls access to a subnet. Each subnet can have only one network ACL assigned. If you don't create a network ACL for a subnet, a "default network ACL" will be assigned.

Network ACLs use inbound and outbound rule definitions. Each of these rules either "allow" or "deny" the traffic that's defined by source, destination, port, and protocol.

You can define multiple rules for both inbound and outbound traffic. Rules are evaluated in numerical order. When you create a network ACL, it's automatically configured to DENY ALL traffic, and you need to configure the allowed traffic accordingly.

The default network ACL-which is automatically assigned to a subnet when you create it-is configured to ALLOW ALL traffic. We recommended that you evaluate your security requirements and define each network ACL accordingly.

Network ACLs are "stateless." "Stateless rules" inspect all inbound and outbound

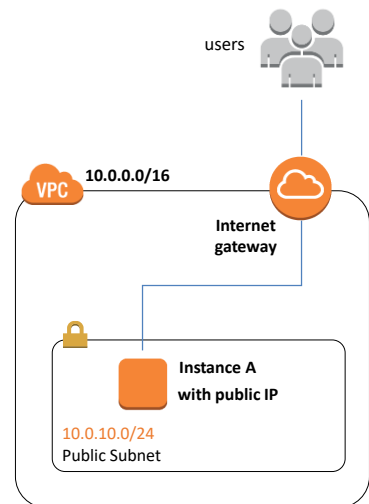
traffic, and they don't keep track of connections. Because they don't keep track of sessions, when you allow traffic based on an incoming rule, network ACLs don't automatically allow the corresponding outgoing traffic. An allow rule must be explicitly created.

Directing Traffic to Your VPC



Internet gateways:

- Allow communication from internet into VPC.
- Are horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available by default.
- Provide a target in your subnet route tables for internet-routable traffic.



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Internet gateways allow communication from the internet into your VPC.

They are horizontally scaled out, redundant, and highly available by

default. They provide a way for you to get access to the internet, and they allow traffic on the internet to come to you by providing a target in your subnet route tables for internet-routable traffic.

In the example, we have an internet setup connected to a VPC. Because the instance has a public IP address, the internet can access the public instance with the public IP address.

Directing Traffic to Your VPC



To enable access to or from the internet for instances in a VPC subnet, you must:

- 📦 Attach an internet gateway to your VPC.
- 📦 Ensure that your subnet's route table points to the internet gateway.
- 📦 Ensure that instances in your subnet have public IP addresses or Elastic IP addresses.
- 📦 Ensure that your network ACLs and security groups allow the relevant traffic to flow to and from your instance.

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If you want to enable access to or from the internet for instances in a VPC subnet, you must:

- Attach an internet gateway to your VPC.
- Ensure that your subnet's route

table points to the internet gateway.

- Ensure that instances in your subnet have public IP addresses or Elastic IP addresses.
- And ensure that your network ACLs and security groups allow the relevant traffic to flow to and from your instance.

Outbound Traffic from Private Instances



Network Address Translation services:

- Enable instances in the private subnet to initiate outbound traffic to the internet or other AWS services.
- Prevent private instances from receiving inbound traffic from the internet.
- Two primary options:

1. Amazon EC2 instance set up as a NAT in a public subnet

2. NAT Gateway

Note: Not Free-tier!

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Network Address Translation, or NAT, services enable instances in the private subnet to initiate outbound traffic to the internet or to other AWS services. NAT services also prevent private instances from receiving inbound traffic from the Internet.

For example, you would use a NAT service if you have a database that you want to keep in the private subnet, but still let it access database patches. The NAT service allows your instance to reach out onto the internet to download patches without letting traffic come back in and access the instance.

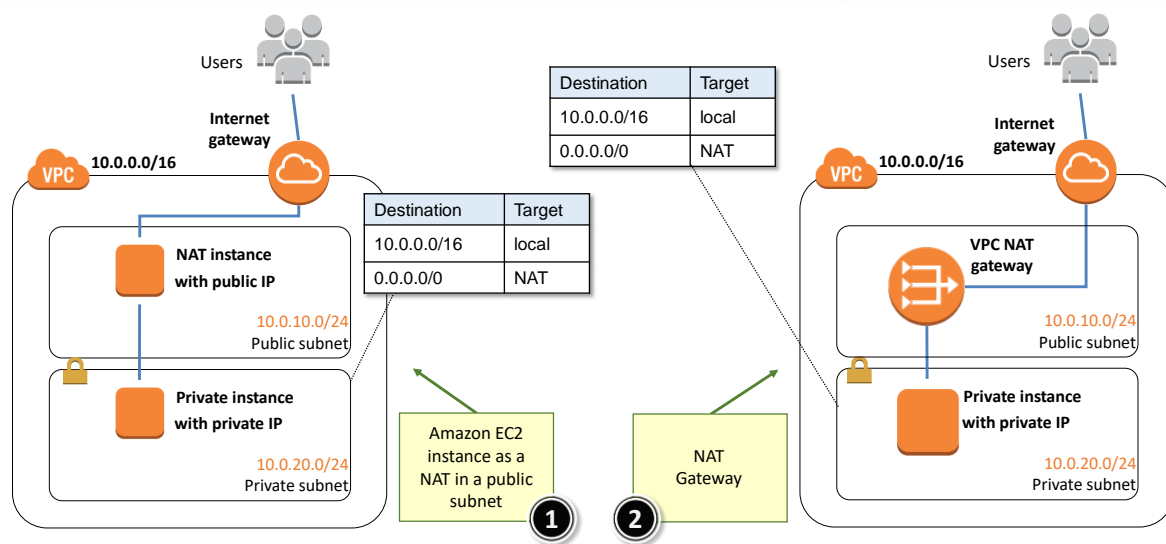
AWS offers two primary options for using NAT services:

- An Amazon EC2 instance that's set up as a NAT service in a public

subnet

- And a NAT Gateway

NAT Gateway Service



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The example displayed shows the NAT instance, with the private instance on the left. The right side of the diagram shows the VPC NAT gateway. The NAT gateway service is fully scaled, redundant and highly available.

For customers who require a private subnet on their IPv6-enabled VPCs, we are introducing a new resource within the VPC called the Egress-only Internet Gateway, which can be set up to allow one-way access to internet resources. With the Egress-only Internet Gateway, outgoing traffic to the internet will be allowed. However, incoming traffic that's initiated from the internet will be blocked. There is no additional charge to use the Egress-only Internet Gateways. However, data transfer charges apply.

VPC NAT Gateways vs. NAT Instances EC2



	VPC NAT gateway	NAT instance
Availability	Highly available by default	Use script to manage failover
Bandwidth	Bursts to 10 Gbps	Based on bandwidth of instance type
Maintenance	Managed by AWS	Managed by you
Security	NACLs	Security groups and NACLs
Port forwarding	Not supported	Supported
Scope	Availability Zone	Availability Zone

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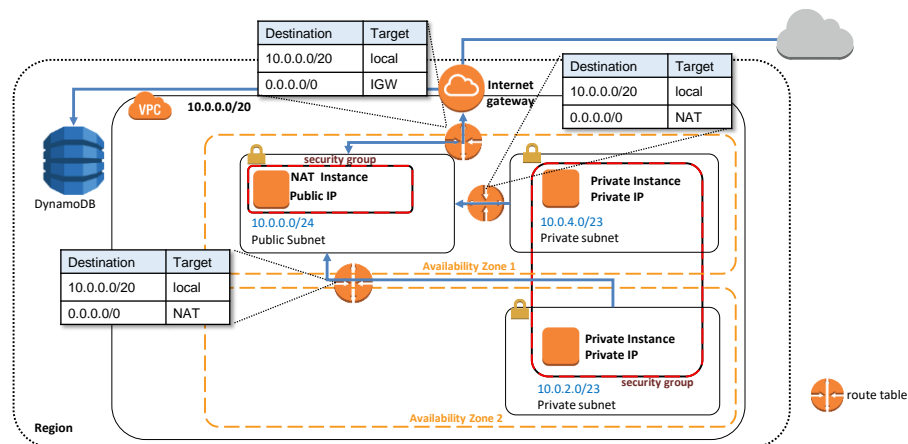
It's important to carefully consider your decision on which NAT solution you will use, whether it's a gateway or an instance. While VPC NAT Gateways offer all the advantages of a service that's managed by AWS—such as being inherently highly available—they might not provide the exact level of control that your application needs.

One example where a NAT gateway might not work as a solution is when you need more than 10GB of bandwidth, which is the maximum amount of bandwidth that the NAT gateway can handle.

Another important difference between the VPC NAT gateway and a NAT instance is port forwarding. The VPC NAT gateway does not support Port 40.

There are also cost differences to consider between the two options.

Subnets, Gateways, and Routes



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Let's look at how subnets, gateways, and routes work together.

This diagram, we have two Availability Zones, two instances and private subnets, the NAT instance with the public IP address, and the public subnet. We also have an internet gateway connected to the VPC.

We have a NAT instance, but it needs a route to the internet gateway so that the instance can talk to the internet. You can see that the internet is in the route table, as indicated by the 0.0.0.0/0 address. The targets that use the internet gateway have the local route group, as indicated by the 10.0.0.0/20 address. If you want the private subnet to be able connect to the internet, it has to go through the NAT instance. The 0.0.0.0 address indicates that it must route to the NAT. The NAT will route the request to the Internet.

The second private instance currently has no route. If that instance needs to go to the internet, a route needs to be created to the NAT instance with the public IP address 0.0.0.0/0 with the target of NAT. This will enable the private instances to access the internet.

You can further tighten security using security groups. There is a security group for the two private instances. There is also a security group for the public NAT group. The security groups and the route tables help control traffic within the VPC.

The diagram also contains a DynamoDB instance that sits outside of the VPC, but in the same Region as the VPC. Traffic could be routed to it via the internet gateway. Remember that there will be some services that reside outside of your VPC. One of those services is DynamoDB.

Amazon VPC Demo

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Please review the Amazon VPC demonstration: [M2_S1_CoreSVCS.mp4](#).

This video demonstration can be found in the learning management system.

This week – Network Design



- Choosing a Region and Selecting Availability Zones
- Creating a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and Subnets
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 - Route tables, Security groups, Network ACLs, Internet gateways, NATs, Bastion Hosts
- **Multiple VPCs and AWS Accounts**

Using One VPC



There are **limited** use cases where one VPC could be appropriate:

- 📦 High-performance computing environments
- 📦 Microsoft active directory for identity management
- 📦 Small, single applications managed by one person or very small team

For **most** use cases, there are two primary patterns for organizing your infrastructure:

Multi-VPC or **Multi-Account**

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There are limited use cases where one Virtual Private Cloud could be appropriate. High-performance computing environments might work best entirely within a single VPC, as a single VPC environment will have lower latency than one that's spread across multiple VPCs.

The use of Microsoft Active directory for identity management might best be limited to one VPC for the strongest security measures.

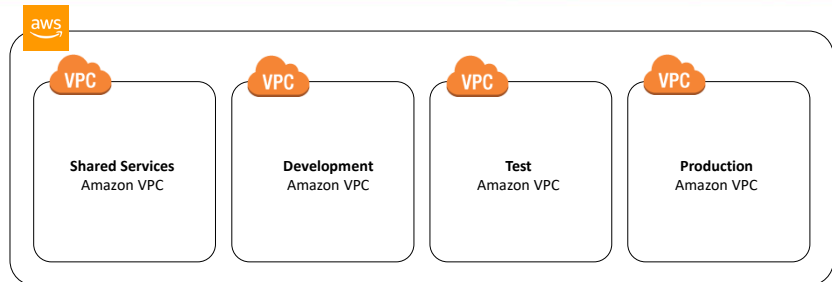
For small, single applications that are managed by one person or a very small team, it might be easiest to use one Virtual Private Cloud.

In most cases, there are two primary patterns for organizing your infrastructure: Multi-VPC or Multi-Account.

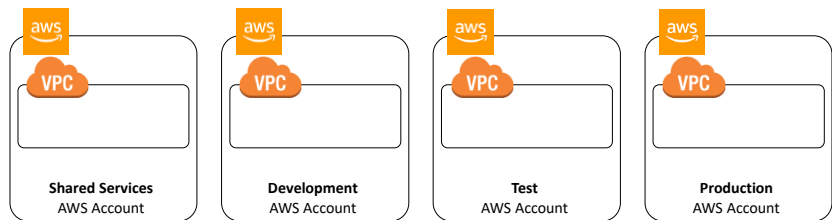
Multi-VPC and Multi-Account Patterns



Multi-VPC Pattern



Multi-Account Pattern



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The Multi-VPC pattern has one Region with four different VPCs—shared services, development, test, and production each have their own VPC.

With the Multi-Account pattern, you can have multiple Amazon web services accounts with the same information—such as shared services, development, test and production—instead of having multiple VPCs.

Can you connect multiple VPCs to each other?

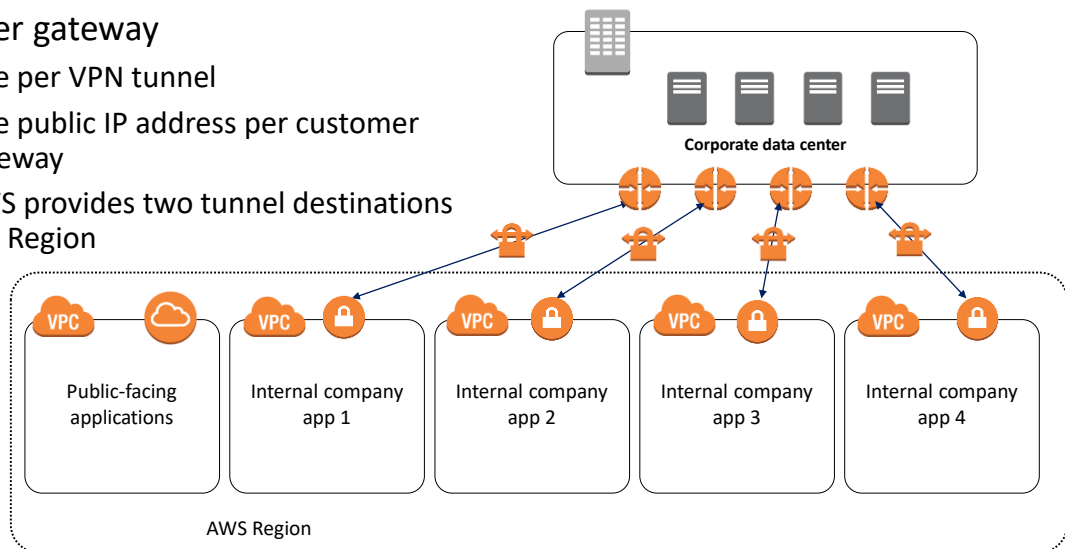
Now, let's discover how to connect multiple VPCs to each other.

VPN Hub And Spoke Architecture



Customer gateway

- One per VPN tunnel
- One public IP address per customer gateway
- AWS provides two tunnel destinations per Region



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If multiple VPCs need to connect to the data center, you can see the challenge of using a customer gateway.

There can be one customer gateway per VPN tunnel, and one public IP address per customer gateway. AWS provides two tunnel destinations per Region.

In this situation, you would have to maintain unique IP addresses on your end and on your route. You can have a VPN hub-and-spoke architecture to work around this situation. However, is it really an efficient solution?

With a VPN hub-and-spoke architecture:

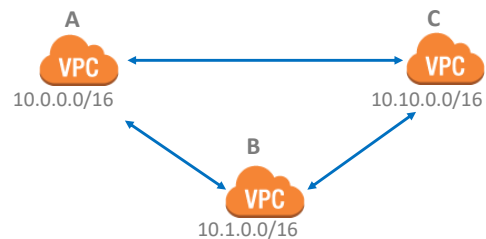
- There are Amazon EC2 VPN instances to the central customer gateway.
- There are two Amazon EC2-based VPN endpoints in each spoke to support high availability.
- There is a central VPC (hub) that contains common services for all application VPCs.
- There is a dynamic routing protocol between the spokes and the hub.

Resolution: VPC Peering



To establish a VPC peering connection:

- ❏ Owner sends a request to create VPC
- ❏ Owner of peer VPC accepts connection
- ❏ To enable flow of traffic, add a route
- ❏ Update security group rules
- ❏ VPC peering connection is one-to-one relationship between two VPCs



Amazon EC2 now allows peering relationships between VPCs.

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In the diagram, VPCs A and B are peered, which does not mean that C can talk to A. By default, VPC peering does not allow C to connect to A unless they are explicitly established as peers. Therefore, you control which VPCs can talk to each other.

To establish a VPC peering connection, the owner of the requester VPC—or local VPC—sends a request to the owner of the peer VPC to create the VPC peering connection. The peer VPC can be owned by you or another AWS account, and can't have a CIDR block that overlaps with the requester VPC's CIDR block. The owner of the peer VPC has to accept the VPC peering connection request to activate the VPC peering connection. To enable the flow of the traffic between the peer VPCs using private IP addresses, add a route to one or more of your VPC's route tables that points to the IP address range of the peer VPC. The owner of the peer VPC adds a route to one of the VPC's route tables that points to the IP address range of your VPC. You might also need to update the security group rules that are associated with your instance to ensure that traffic to and from the peer VPC is not restricted.

A VPC peering connection is a one-to-one relationship between two VPCs. You can create multiple VPC peering connections for each VPC that you own, but transitive peering relationships are not supported: you will not have any peering relationship with VPCs that your VPC is not directly peered with. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single Region.

Amazon EC2 now allows peering relationships to be established between virtual private clouds, or VPCs, across different Regions. Inter-Region VPC peering allows

VPC resources that run in different Regions—like Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon RDS databases, and AWS Lambda functions—to communicate with each other. This inter-Region communication occurs without requiring gateways, VPN connections, or separate network services. Data that's transferred across inter-Region VPC peering connections is charged at the standard inter-Region data transfer rates.

How Does VPC Peering Work?



- There is a limit on the number of active and pending VPC peering connections
- VPC peering does not support transitive peering relationships.
- You can't have more than one VPC peering connection between the same two VPCs at the same time.
- MTU across VPC peering connection is 1500 bytes.
- Private DNS values can't be resolved between instances in peered VPCs.

Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
10.1.0.0/16	PCX-1

VPC B
10.0.0.0/16

PCX-1

VPC Peering

Route Table

Destination	Target
10.1.0.0/16	local
10.0.0.0/16	PCX-1

VPC A

10.1.0.0/16

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In this example, an entire CIDR block is opened, but you can specify an IP address on the route table.

To create a VPC peering connection with another VPC, you need to be aware of the following limitations and rules:

- There is a limit on the number of active and pending VPC peering connections that you can have per VPC.
- VPC peering does not support transitive peering relationships. In a VPC peering connection, your VPC will not have access to any other VPCs that the peer VPC might be peered with. This includes VPC peering connections that are established entirely within your own AWS account.
- You can't have more than one VPC peering connection between the same two VPCs at the same time.
- The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) across a VPC peering connection is 1500 bytes.
- A placement group can span peered VPCs. However, you will not get full-bisection bandwidth between instances in peered VPCs.
- Unicast reverse path forwarding in VPC peering connections is not supported.
- Private DNS values can't be resolved between instances in peered VPCs.

Traffic using inter-Region VPC peering always stays on the global AWS backbone, and traffic never traverses the public internet, which reduces threat vectors, such as common exploits and distributed denial of service, or DDOS, attacks.

You can now reference security groups in a peered VPC in both inbound and outbound rules. This functionality is supported cross-account, so the two VPCs can be in different

can reference security groups from a peered VPC by using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, and through SDKs.

How should you monitor your VPC traffic?

How should you monitor your VPC traffic?

Amazon VPC Flow Logs



- 📦 Captures traffic flow details in your VPC
 - 📦 Accepted and rejected traffic
- 📦 Can be enabled for VPCs, subnets, and ENIs
- 📦 Logs published to CloudWatch Logs

Use cases:

- Troubleshoot connectivity issues.
- Test network access rules.
- Monitor traffic.
- Detect and investigate security incidents.

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How can you verify that the configured network access rules are working as expected? Many organizations typically collect, store, monitor, and analyze network flow logs for various purposes, including troubleshooting connectivity and security issues, and testing network access rules.

VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables you to capture information about the IP traffic that goes to and from network interfaces in your VPC. The flow log captures accepted and rejected traffic flow information for all network interfaces in the selected resource. The information that's captured by the flow logs can help you with a number of tasks. For example, you can troubleshoot why specific traffic is not reaching an instance, which in turn can help you diagnose overly restrictive security group rules. You can also use flow logs as a security tool to monitor the traffic that is reaching your instance. You can create alarms to notify you if certain types of traffic are detected, and you can also create metrics to help you to identify trends and patterns.

You can create a flow log for a VPC, a subnet, or a network interface. If you create a flow log for a subnet or VPC, each network interface in the VPC or subnet is monitored. Flow log data is published to a log group in CloudWatch Logs, and each network interface has a unique log stream. Log streams contain flow log records, which are log events that consist of fields that describe the traffic for that network interface. Amazon CloudWatch and CloudWatch Logs are covered later.

You can analyze the data that's captured from flow logs with your own applications or with solutions that are available from AWS Marketplace.

Lab 3 Scenario



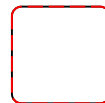
In this lab, you will use Amazon VPC to create your own Amazon VPC and add additional components to it to produce a customized network. You will create security groups for your Amazon EC2 instance. You will configure and customize the EC2 instance to run a web server and launch it into the Amazon VPC. These services include:



Amazon VPC



Subnet



Security
Group



Amazon EC2

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Amazon VPC enables you to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that you define. This virtual network closely resembles a traditional network that you operate in your own data center, with the benefits of using the scalable infrastructure of AWS. You can create a Amazon VPC that spans multiple Availability Zones. A *security group* acts as a virtual firewall that controls the traffic for one or more instances. When you launch an instance, you associate one or more security groups with the instance. You add rules to each security group that allow traffic to or from its associated instances.

An internet gateway is a Amazon VPC component that allows communication between instances in your Amazon VPC and the internet. A *route table* contains a set of rules, called *routes*, that are used to determine where network traffic is directed. Each subnet in a Amazon VPC must be associated with a route table; the route table controls routing for the subnet.

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Create an Amazon VPC
- Create subnets
- Configure a security group
- Launch an Amazon EC2 instance into an Amazon VPC

Duration: ~45 minutes

Lab 3: Tasks



Create an **Amazon VPC**.



VPC subnet

Create additional **subnets**.



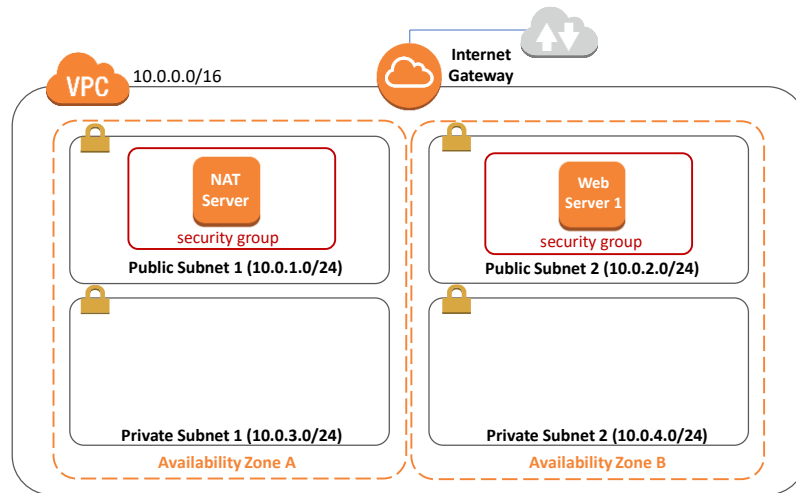
security group

Create an **Amazon VPC security group**.



Launch a **web server instance** (on Amazon EC2).

Lab 3: Final Product




~ 45 minutes

Next week



Database services