Amazon VPC infrastructure

Creating an Amazon VPC

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can create and manage a virtual network for your resources. To create a VPC, navigate to the **VPC Dashboard** in the AWS Management Console and click **Create VPC**. Specify a **CIDR block** (such as 10.0.0.0/16) to define the range of IP addresses for your VPC. A CIDR block represents a network range that will be used to allocate subnets and other resources within the VPC. Next, assign a descriptive name to your VPC for easier identification and enable optional features such as **DNS hostnames**, which allow instances within the VPC to resolve domain names.

Creating Public and Private Subnets

Subnets are smaller subdivisions of the VPC's CIDR block. They segregate resources to enhance security and control. Start by going to the **Subnets** section in the VPC Dashboard and clicking **Create Subnet**. For each subnet, choose the **VPC ID** that you just created and specify a smaller **CIDR block**. For example, you can use 10.0.1.0/24 for a public subnet and 10.0.2.0/24 for a private subnet. This segmentation separates resources exposed to the internet (e.g., web servers) from those requiring restricted access (e.g., databases). Ensure subnets are distributed across multiple **Availability Zones** to increase fault tolerance and high availability.

Creating an Internet Gateway

An Internet Gateway (IGW) is a horizontally scaled and redundant gateway that enables your VPC to connect to the internet. To create an Internet Gateway, navigate to the Internet Gateways section in the VPC Dashboard and click Create Internet Gateway. Once created, attach it to your VPC. The Internet Gateway facilitates bi-directional communication between public-facing resources in your VPC and the internet.

Configuring a Routing Table and Associating It with a Subnet

A **Route Table** defines the rules for directing traffic within a VPC. To configure a route table, go to the **Route Tables** section and click **Create Route Table**. Add a route that directs all internet-bound traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to the Internet Gateway as the target. This route ensures resources in the public subnet can communicate with external networks. Finally, associate the route table with the public subnet to apply these routing rules.

Creating an Amazon EC2 Instance and Making It Publicly Accessible

Launch an **Amazon EC2 instance** in the public subnet by selecting the appropriate VPC and subnet during the instance creation process. Assign a **public IP address** to the instance to

enable internet access. Attach a **security group** with rules that permit inbound traffic, such as **SSH (port 22)** for remote access and **HTTP/HTTPS (ports 80/443)** for web traffic. After launching the instance, verify its accessibility using the public IP or DNS name.

Isolating an Amazon EC2 Instance in a Private Subnet

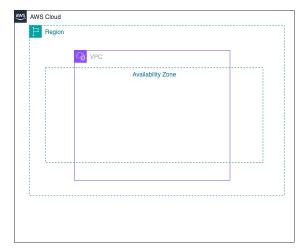
Launch another EC2 instance, but this time place it in the **private subnet** of your VPC. Ensure the instance is not assigned a public IP address to keep it isolated from direct internet access. If the instance needs internet connectivity (e.g., for software updates), use a **NAT Gateway** or **NAT Instance** located in the public subnet. Configure the instance's **security group** to restrict access, permitting only essential traffic, such as database connections from other resources within the VPC.

Creating and Assigning Security Groups

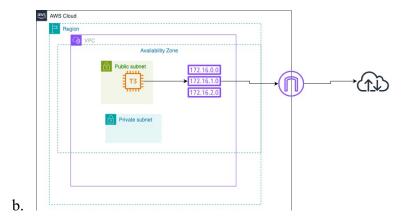
Security Groups act as virtual firewalls to control traffic at the instance level. Create a security group with specific rules to allow or deny traffic based on your requirements. For example, allow SSH traffic (port 22) only from trusted IP addresses or enable HTTP/HTTPS (ports 80/443) for web servers. Assign the appropriate security group to each EC2 instance during creation or afterward. Security groups can be modified at any time to adapt to changing requirements.

Connecting to Amazon EC2 Instances Using Session Manager

Session Manager, a feature of AWS Systems Manager, provides secure and auditable access to EC2 instances without the need for SSH keys or public IPs. First, assign an IAM role to your EC2 instance with permissions for Systems Manager. Enable Session Manager by configuring it in the Systems Manager console. To connect, use the AWS Management Console, CLI, or SDK to initiate a session. This eliminates the need to expose your instance to the internet while maintaining secure access.



a.



AWS Cloud

Pegion

Availability Zone

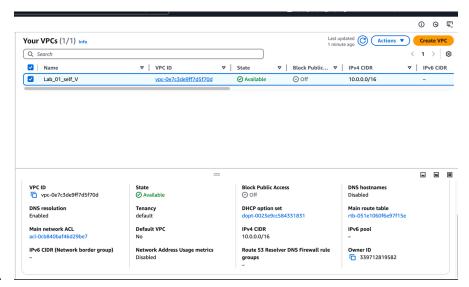
172.16.0.0

172.16.2.0

Private subnet

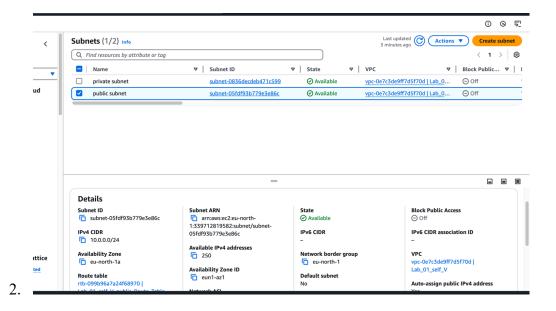
172.16.2.0

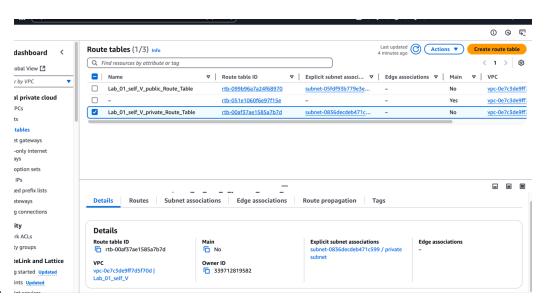
172.16.2.0



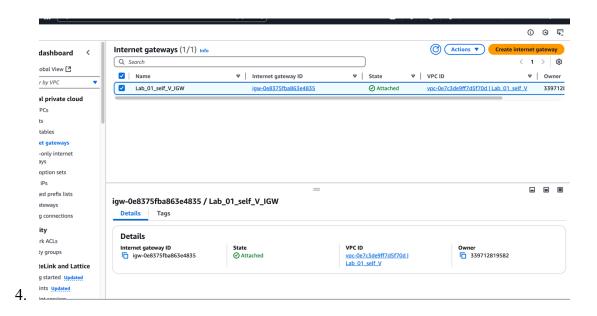
1.

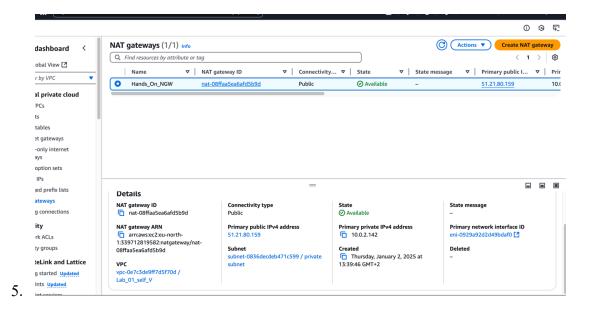
c.

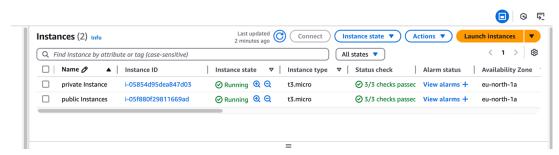




3.







6.