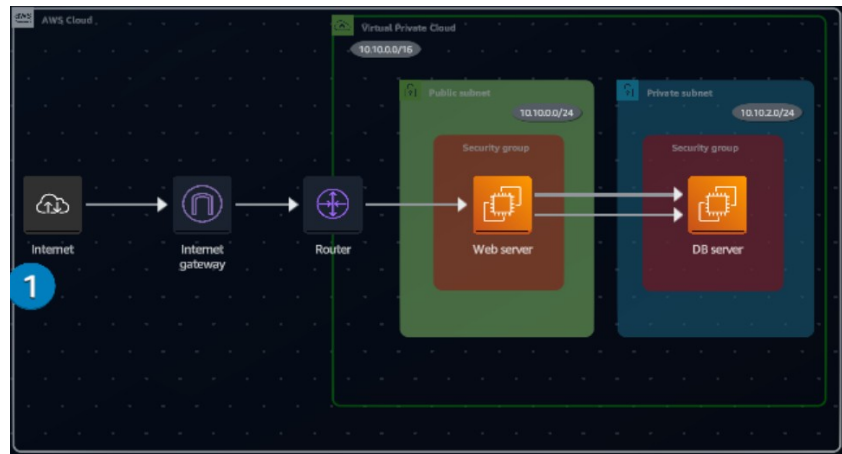


AMAZON VPC: BUILDING AND CONFIGURING YOUR VIRTUAL NETWORK

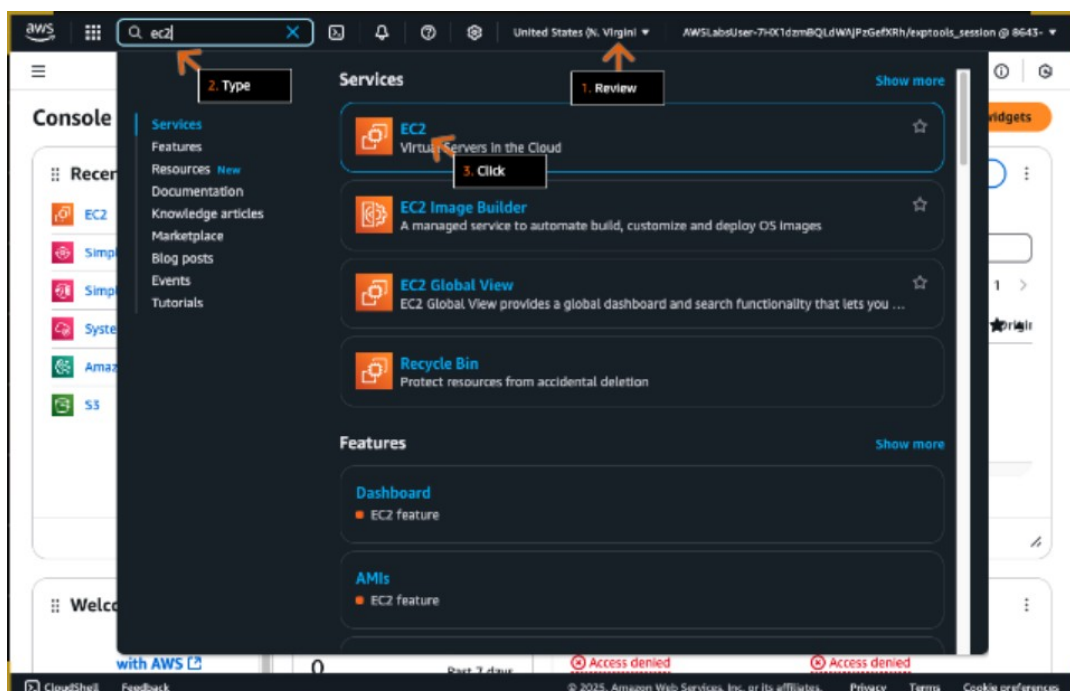
Objectives:

- Explore the components that comprise a virtual private cloud (VPC).
- Configure a route table attached to a subnet within a VPC.
- Configure a route table to direct internet-bound traffic to the internet gateway.
- Configure inbound rules within a security group to control access.



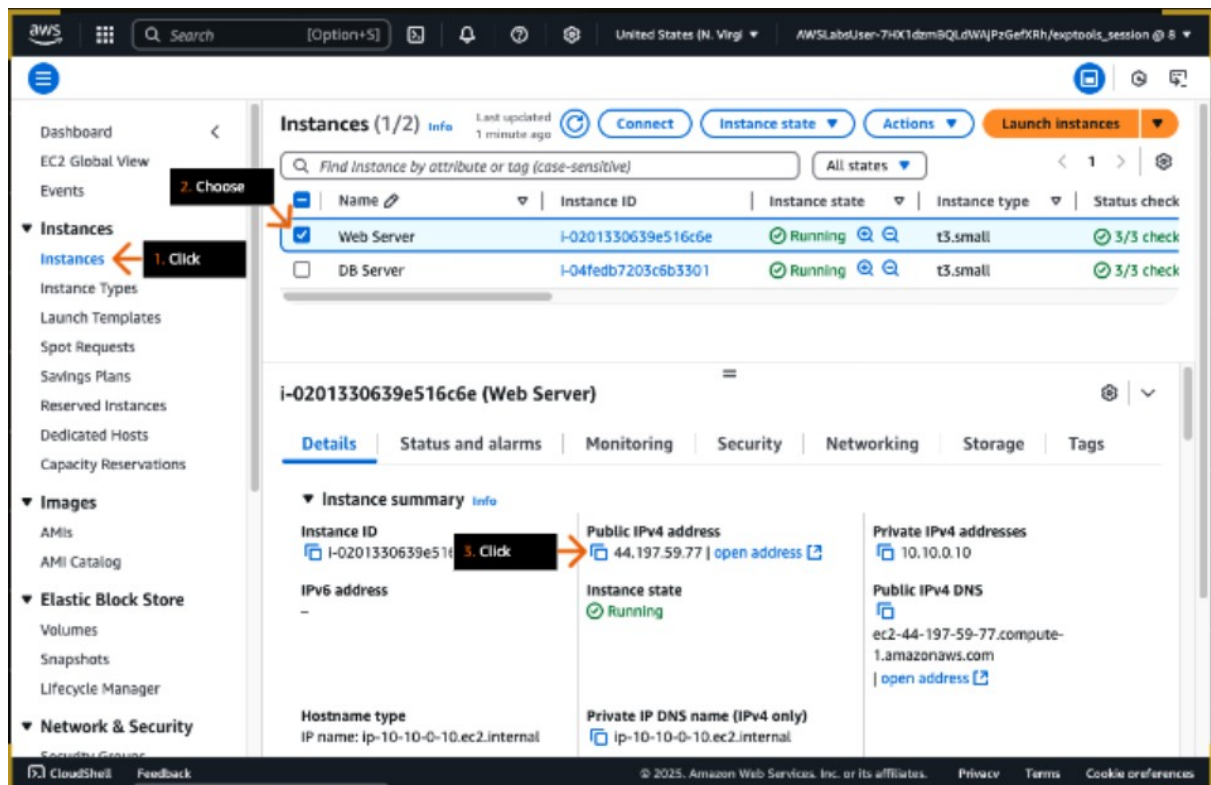
Steps / Procedures / Instructions:

- On the top navigation bar, review the Region selector to confirm that the Region is set to N. Virginia (us-east-1).
- In the Services search box, type: ec2
- In the search results, under Services, click EC2.



- In the left navigation pane, click Instances.

- In the Instances section, choose the check box to select the Web Server instance.
- On the Details tab, under Public IPv4 address, click the copy icon to copy the provided address.



A public IP address is an IPv4 address that's reachable from the internet. You can use public addresses for communication between your instances and the internet.

- In a new browser tab (or window) address bar, paste the IP address that you just copied and press Enter.
 - o After about a minute, a site timeout message should appear.



This site can't be reached

34.234.214.92 took too long to respond.

Try:

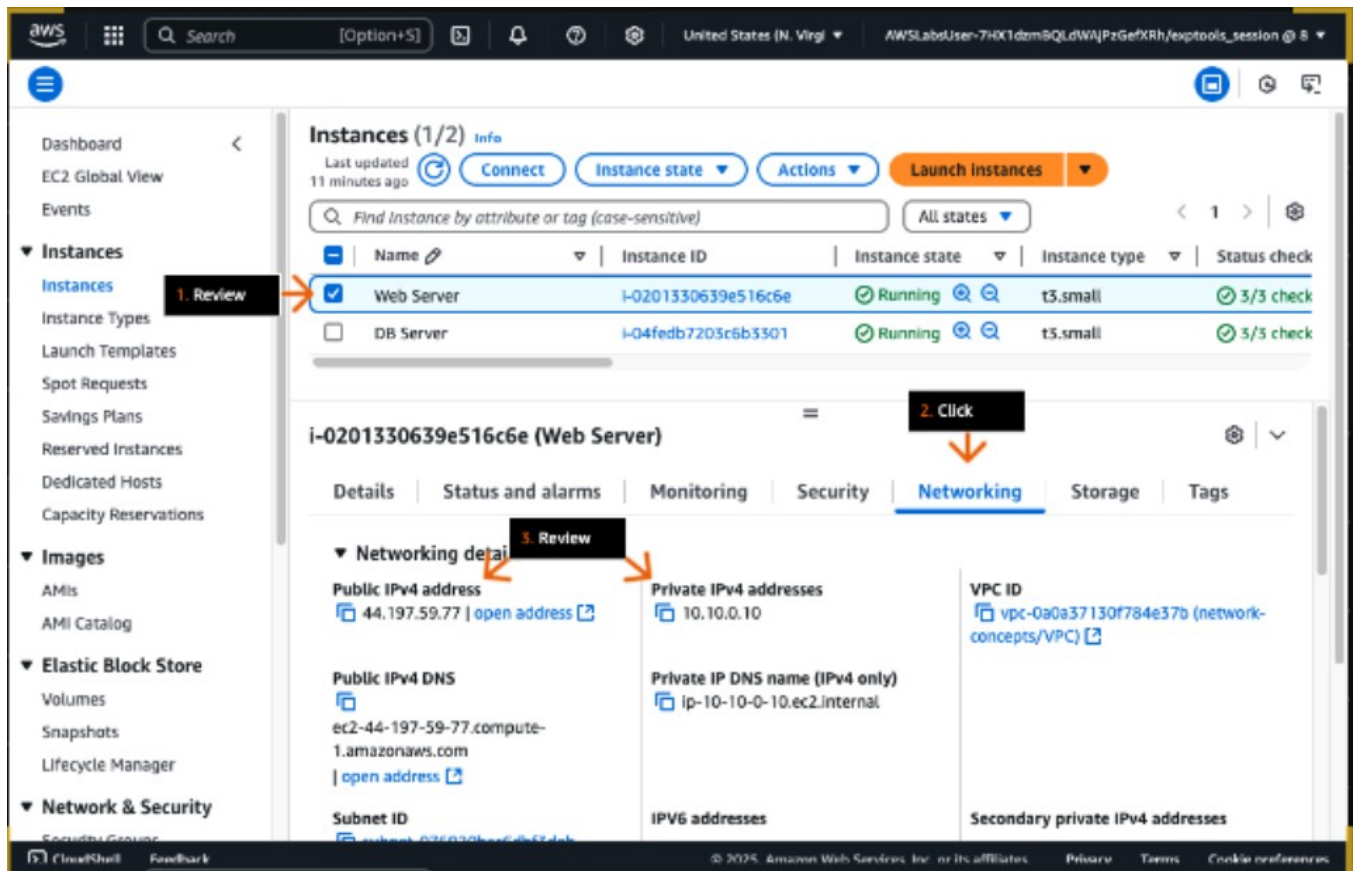
- Checking the connection
- [Checking the proxy and the firewall](#)

ERR_CONNECTION_TIMED_OUT

Details

Reload

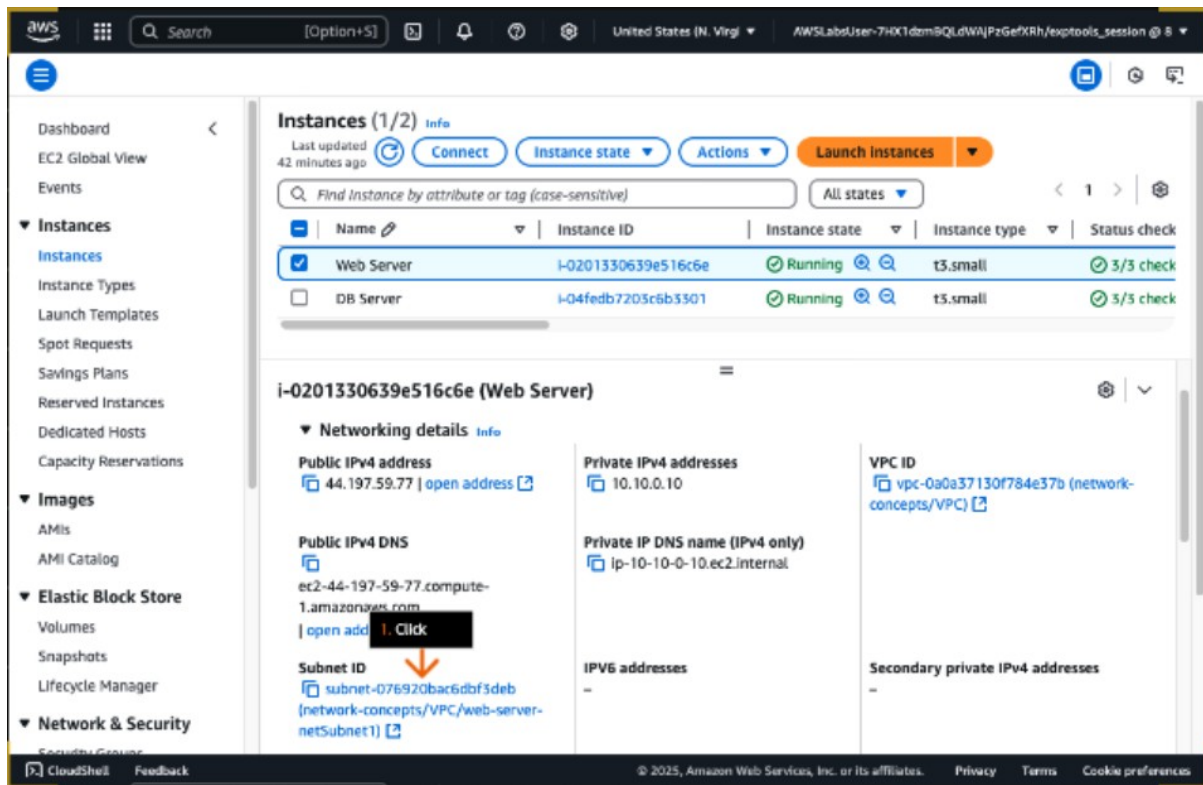
- To solve this issue, return to the Amazon EC2 console browser tab.
- Review to confirm that the Web Server instance is still selected.
- Click the Networking tab.
- Review the Public and Private IPv4 addresses.



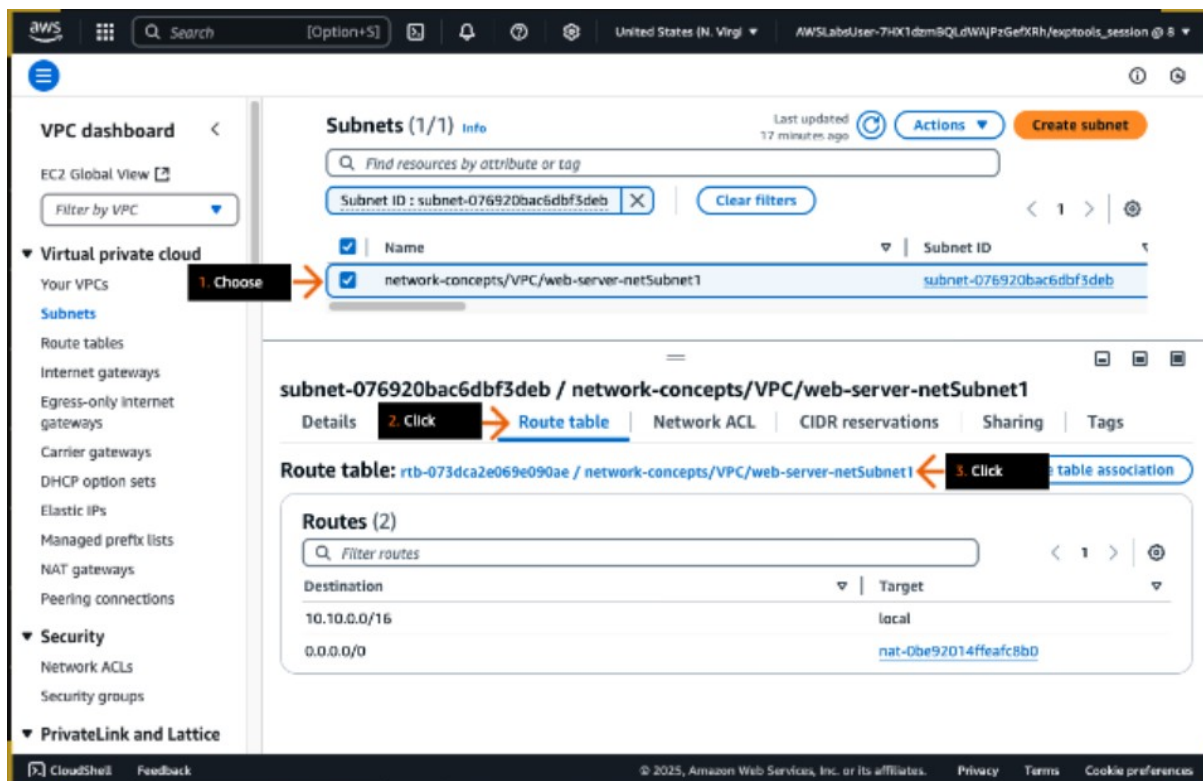
Using Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC), you can launch AWS resources into a virtual network that you've defined. This virtual network closely resembles a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center, with the benefits of using the scalable infrastructure of AWS.

- Under Subnet ID, click the provided ID.
 - The subnet ID opens the Amazon VPC console in a new browser tab (or window).

A subnet is a range of IP addresses in your VPC. You can launch AWS resources into a specified subnet. Each subnet must reside entirely within one Availability Zone and cannot span zones.

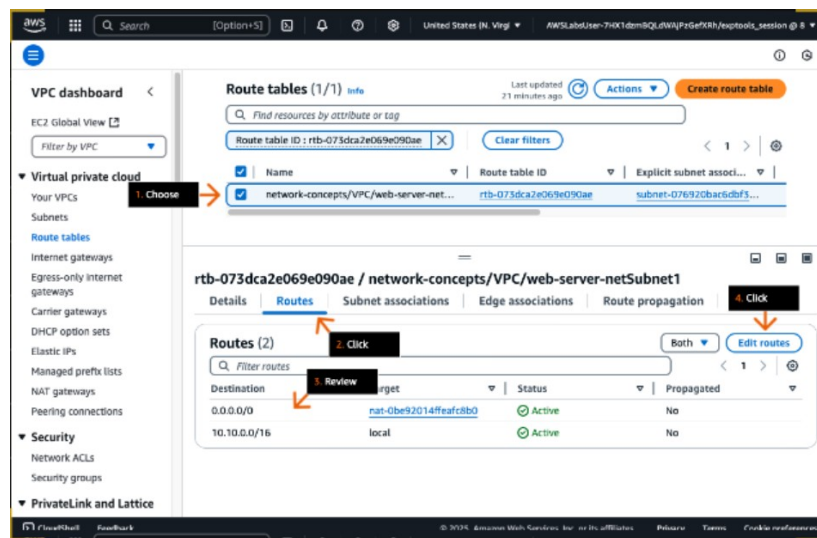


- In the Subnets section, choose the check box to select the subnet name that starts with network-concepts.
- Click the Route table tab.
- Next to Route table, click the link name that contains web-server-netSubnet1.



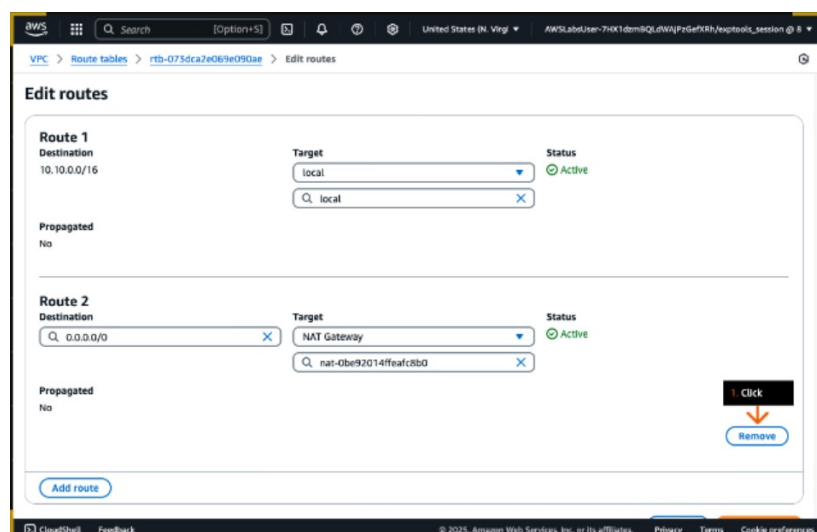
A route table contains a set of rules, named routes, that are used to determine where network traffic from your subnet or gateway is directed. Use a public subnet for internet-connected resources and a private subnet for resources not connected to the internet.

- In the Route tables section, choose the check box to select the route table name that starts with network-concepts.
- Click the Routes tab.
- Review the two route table entries.
 - One route sends local traffic to the local network only.
 - The other route sends all other traffic to the internet through a NAT gateway.
- Click Edit routes.



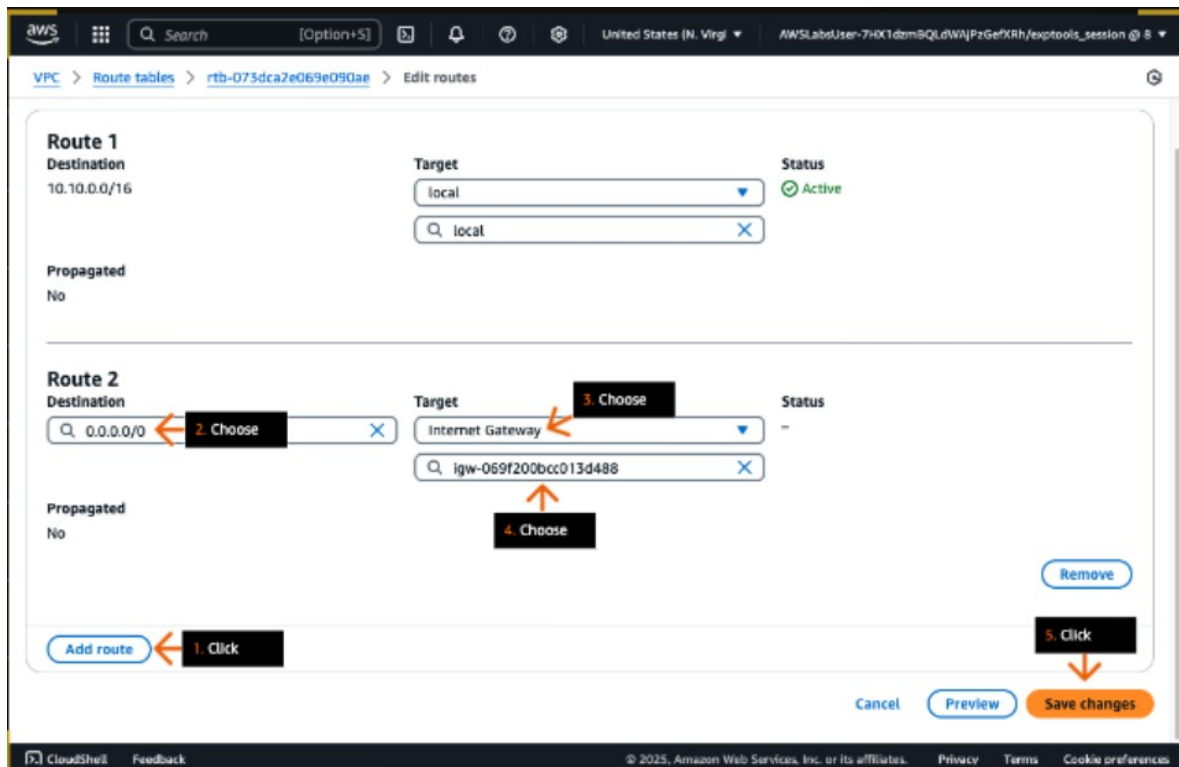
A NAT gateway is a network address translation (NAT) service. With a NAT gateway, instances in a private subnet can connect to services outside your VPC. External services, however, cannot initiate a connection with those instances.

- To delete the NAT gateway from the route table, click Remove.
 - By removing this route, the instances in this subnet can no longer connect to external services.



The CIDR naming convention 0.0.0.0/0 represents all possible IPv4 addresses (::/0 for IPv6).

- Now, Click Add route.
- For Destination, on the dropdown list, choose 0.0.0.0/0.
- For Target, choose Internet Gateway.
- Below that, choose igw-xxxxxxx.
- Click Save changes.

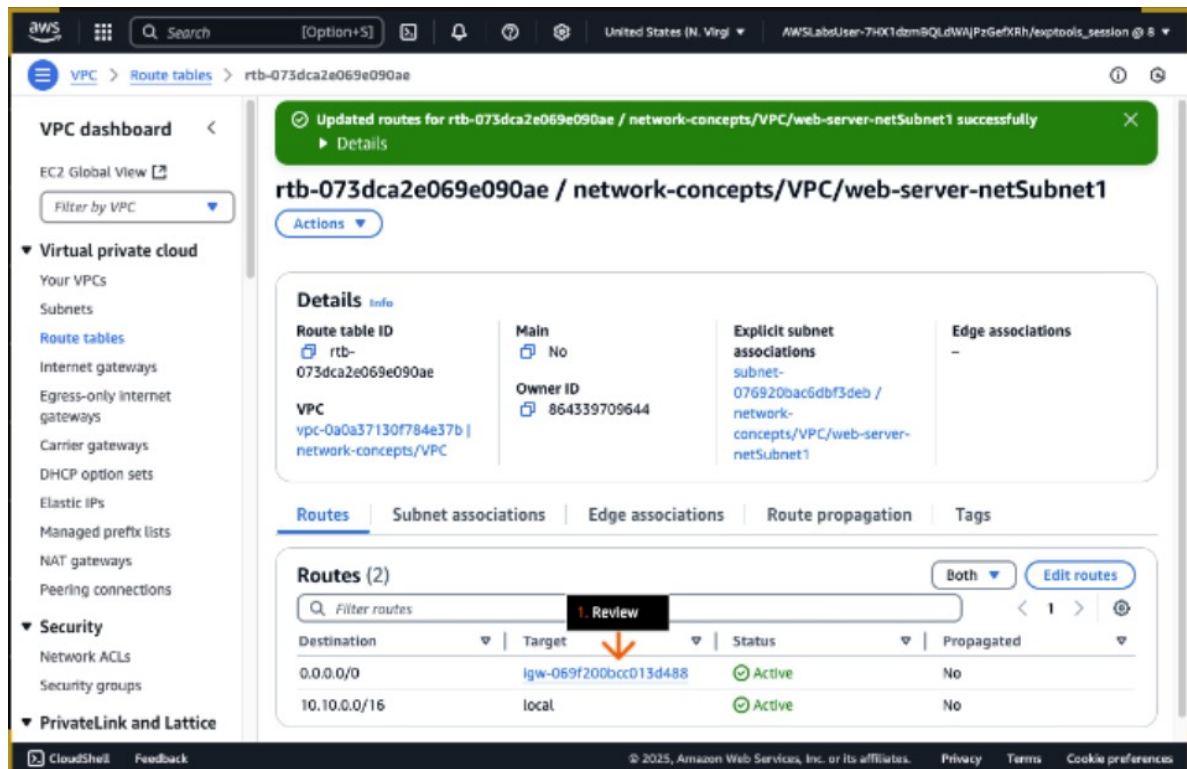


An internet gateway serves two purposes:

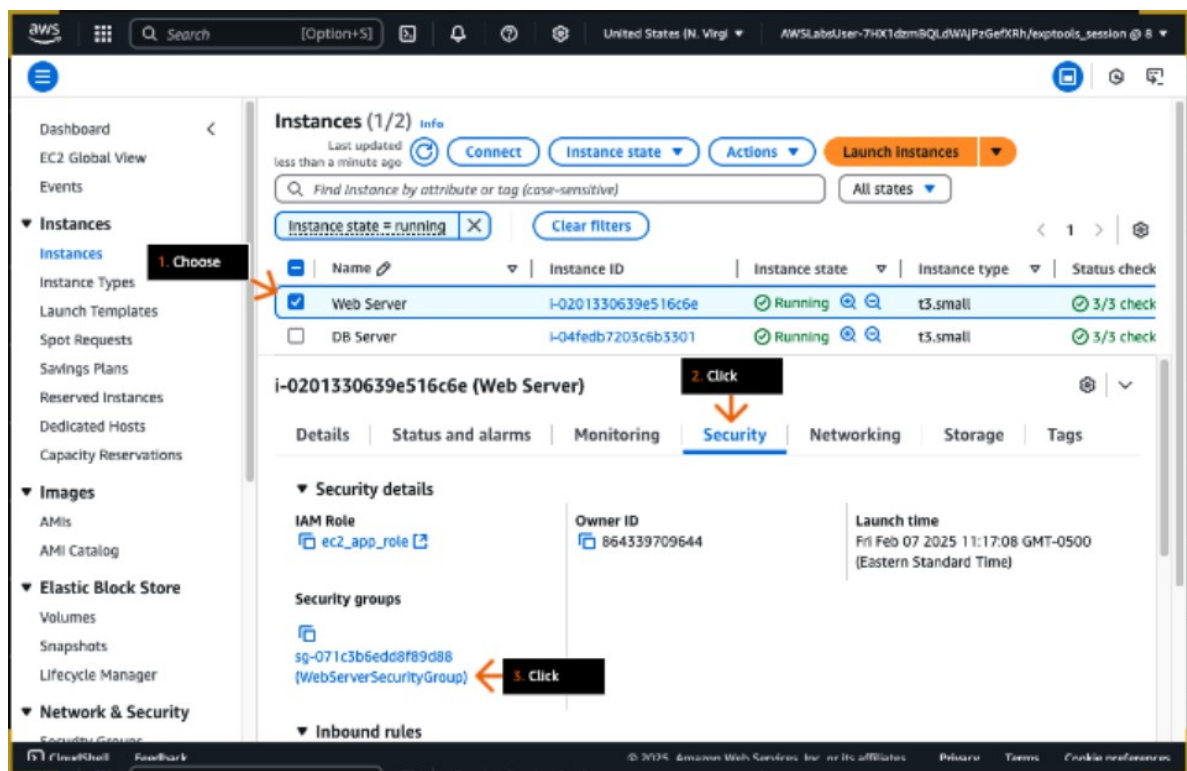
- Provide a target in your VPC route tables for internet-routable traffic.
- Perform network address translation (NAT) for instances that have been assigned public IPv4 addresses.
- On the Routes tab, under Target, review the new internet gateway association.
 - The subnet is now reachable from the internet.
- Return to the Amazon EC2 console in the other browser tab.

An Internet gateway is horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available, imposing no availability risks or bandwidth constraints on network traffic. There's no additional charge for having an internet gateway in your account. It serves two main purposes:

- Provide a target in VPC route tables for internet-routable traffic.
- Perform network address translation (NAT) for instances with public IPv4 addresses.

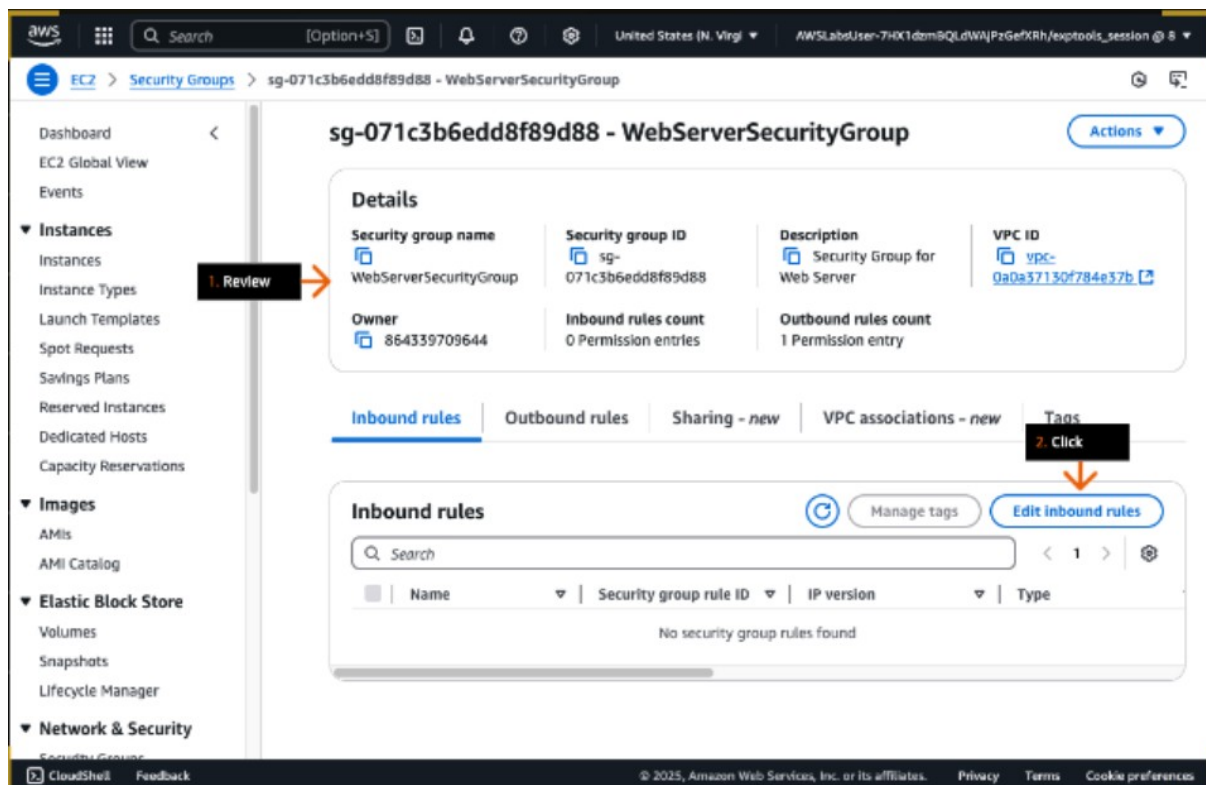


- In the Instances section, choose the check box to select the Web Server instance.
- Click the Security tab.
- Under Security groups, click WebServerSecurityGroup.



A Security group is a virtual firewall that controls traffic to and from AWS resources.

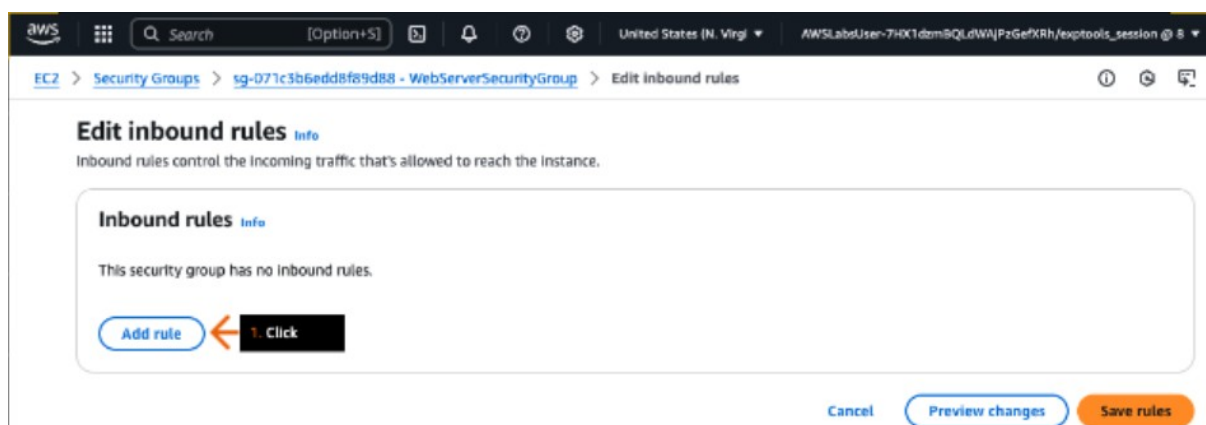
- In the Details section, review the security group details.
- On the Inbound rules tab, click Edit inbound rules.



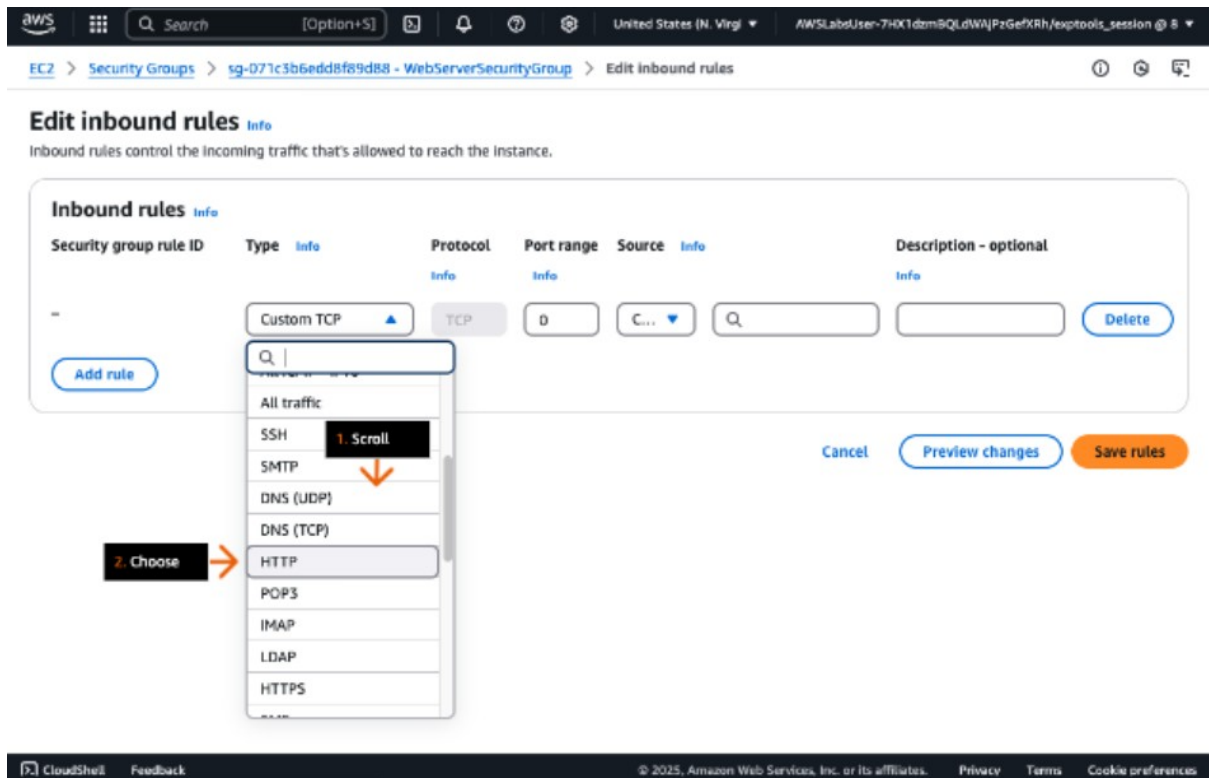
For each security group, you can add rules that control the traffic based on protocols and port numbers. Separate sets of rules exist for inbound traffic and outbound traffic.

When you create a VPC, it comes with a default security group. You can create additional security groups for each VPC.

- Click Add rule.

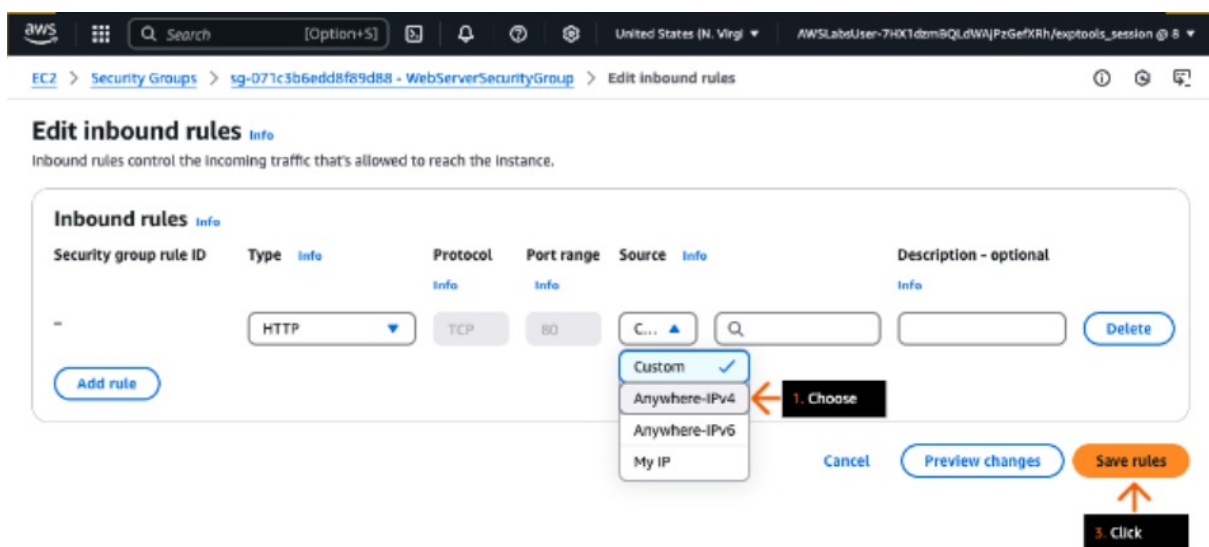


- For Type, on the dropdown list, scroll down to see the various available predefined protocols.
- Choose HTTP.
 - Make sure you did not choose HTTPS.



You can create a security group and add rules that reflect the role of the instance that is associated with the security group. For example, an instance that is configured as a web server needs security group rules that allow inbound HTTP and HTTPS access. Likewise, a database instance needs rules that allow access for the type of database, such as access over port 3306 for MySQL.

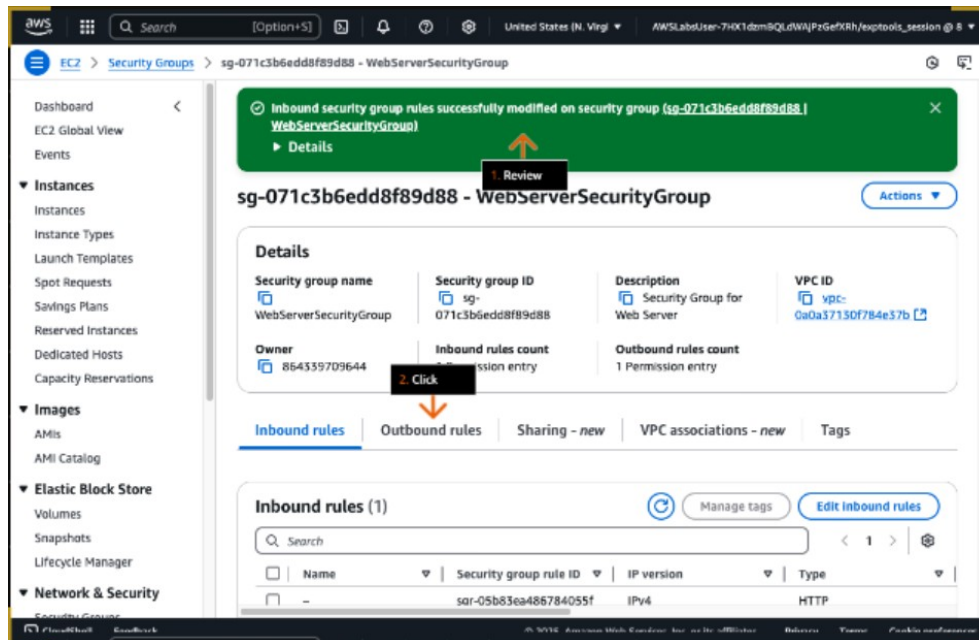
- For Source, choose Anywhere-IPv4.
- In the warning alert, review the recommended setting.
- Click Save rules.



Security groups are stateful, meaning they retain information about their interactions over time. For example, if you send a request from an instance, the response traffic for that request

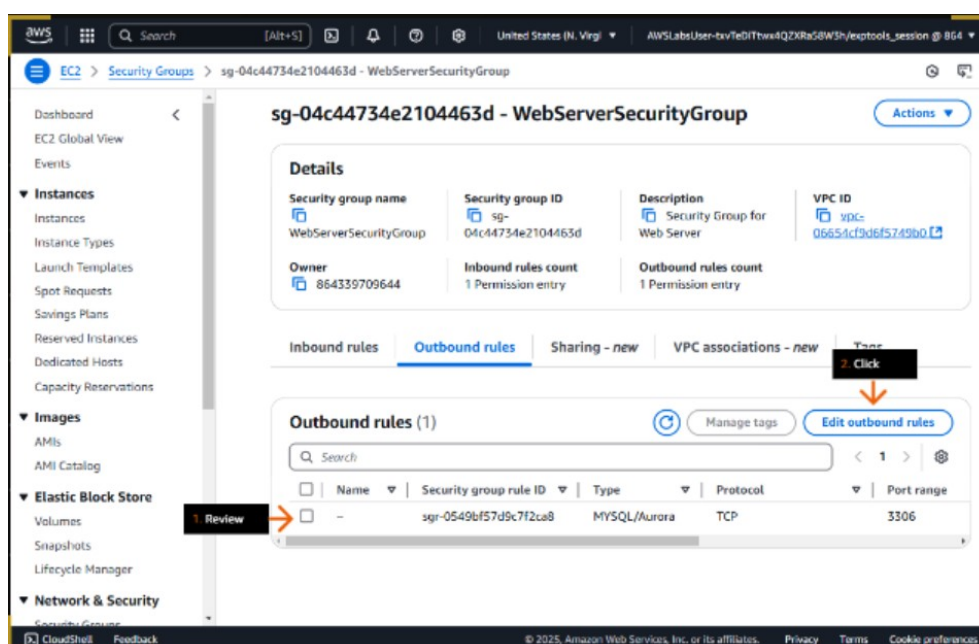
is allowed to reach the instance regardless of the inbound security group rules. Responses to allowed inbound traffic are allowed to leave the instance, regardless of the outbound rules.

- In the success alert, review the message.
- In the tab ribbon, click Outbound rules.

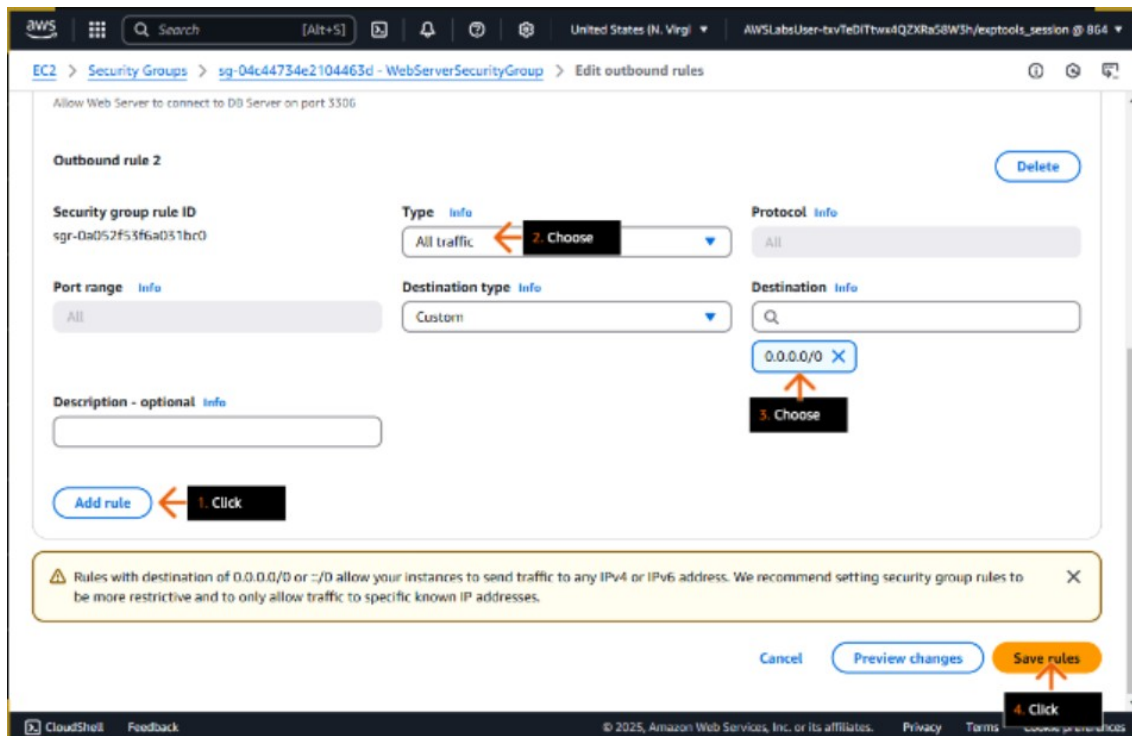


For better security, you should only allow incoming connections from specific network addresses (like certain computers or your office network), instead of allowing connections from anywhere on the internet.

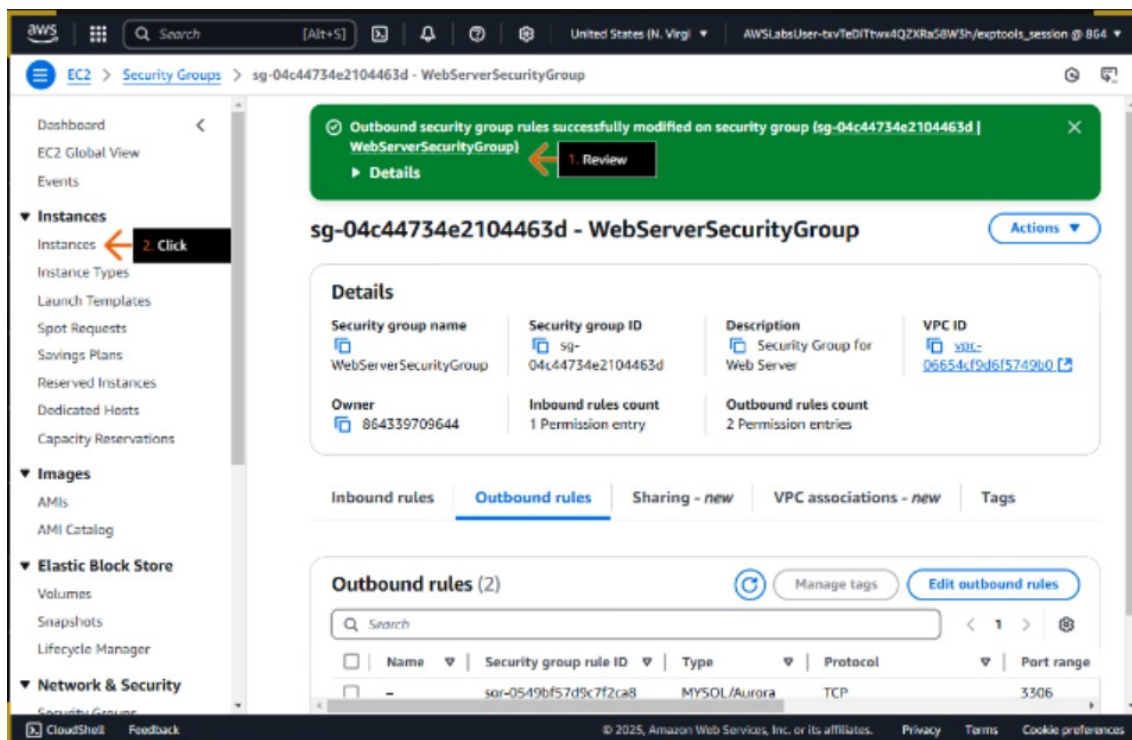
- Review that an existing outbound rule exist allowing traffic on port 3306
 - 3306 is the default port used by MySQL database server.
- Click Edit outbound rules.



- Click Add rule.
- For Type, use the dropdown to choose All traffic.
- For Destination, use the dropdown to choose the CIDR range 0.0.0.0/0.
- Click Save rules.

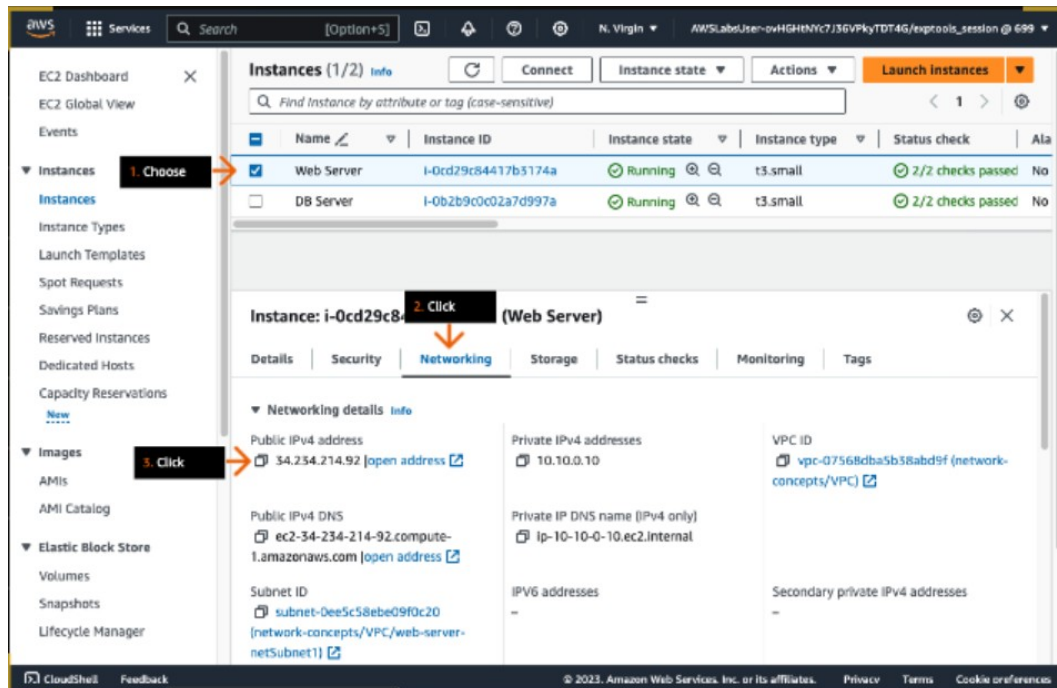


- Review that the Outbound security group rules were updated successfully.
- In the left navigation pane, click Instances.

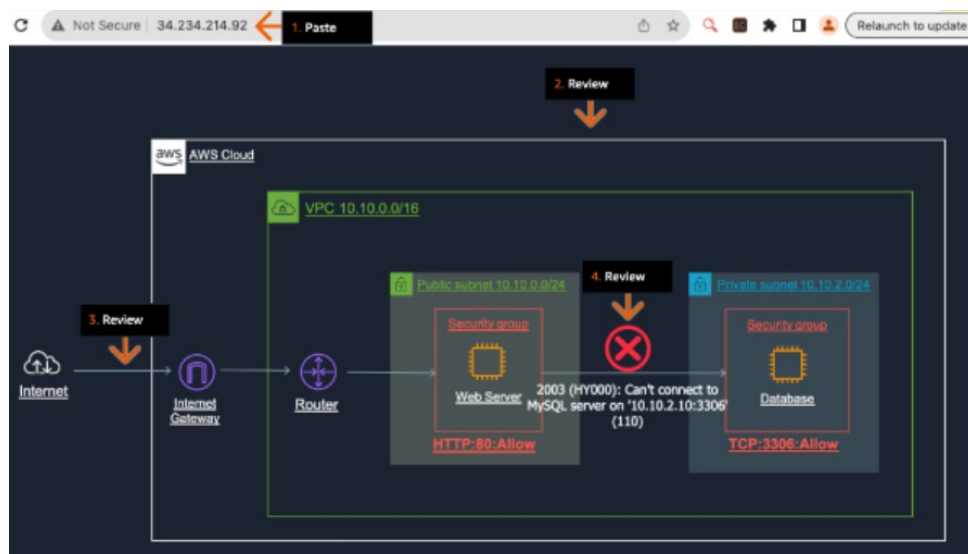


- In the Instances section, choose the check box to select the Web Server instance.

- Click the Networking tab.
- Under Public IPv4 address, click the copy icon to copy the provided address.
 - Do not click open address or the page will not load.



- In a new browser tab (or window) address bar, paste the instance IP address that you just copied and press Enter.
 - Make sure you use HTTP, not HTTPS.
 - The address should look similar to this: http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
- Review the diagram that loads from the public IP address.
- Review the connection from the internet to the web server.
 - A connection should be established.
- Review the connection from the web server to the database (DB server).
 - The connection should display as failed.



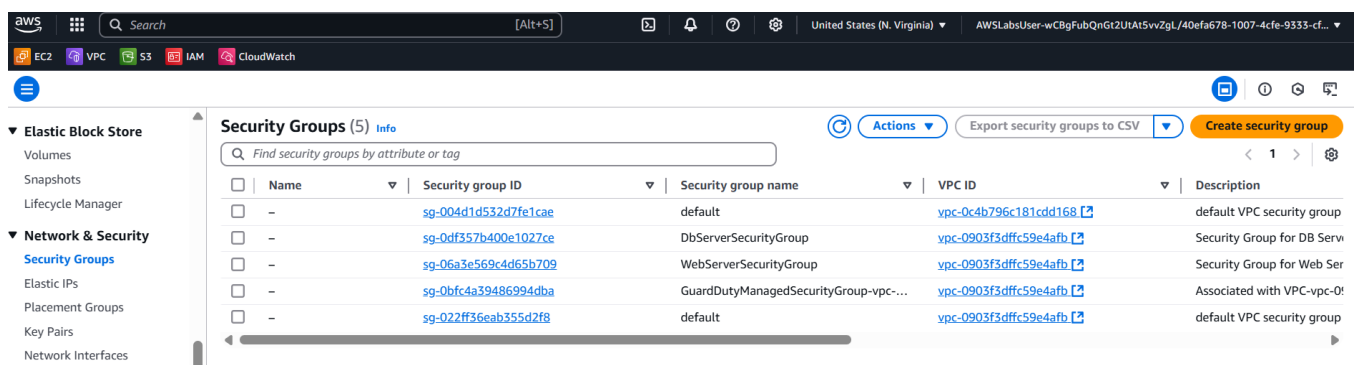
To deploy a working internet gateway, the following must be completed:

- The internet gateway must be attached to a VPC.
- Route tables associated with your public subnet must have a route to your internet gateway.
- Security groups associated with your VPC must allow traffic to/from the internet.
- Any instances in the VPC must have a public IP or Elastic IP address assigned.

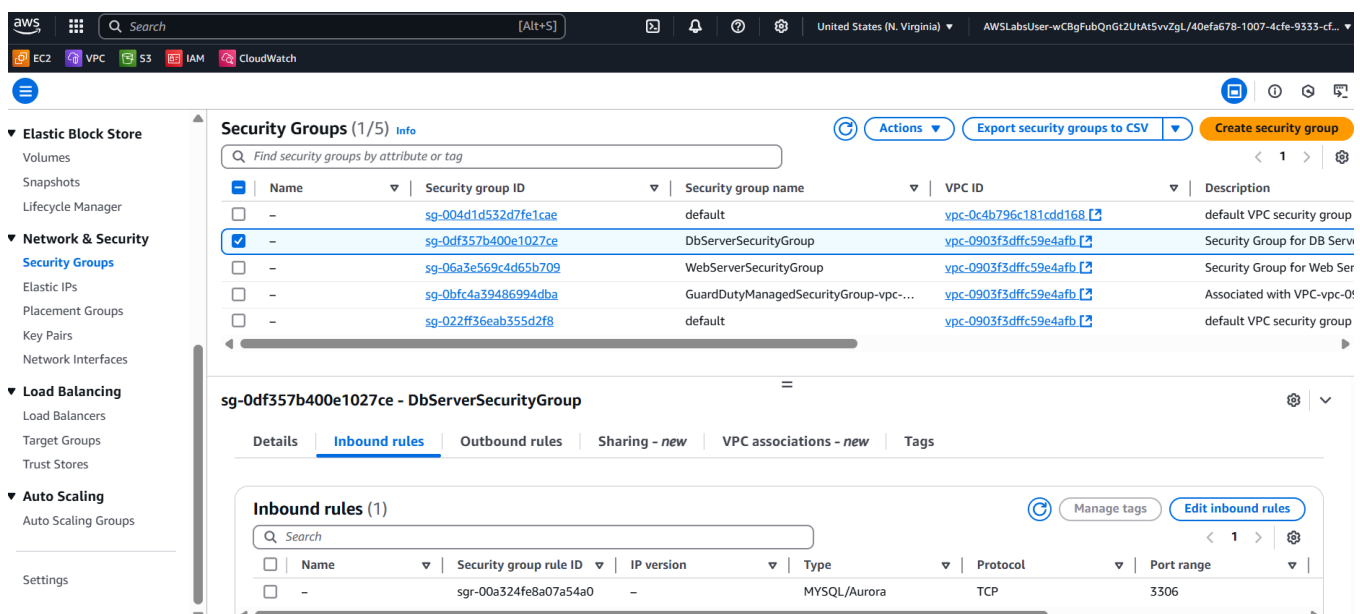
To enable communication between the web server and the DB server, you need to modify the security group associated with the DB server (DbServerSecurityGroup) to allow incoming traffic on the necessary port from the web server's security group (WebServerSecurityGroup).

Steps to Update Security Group Rules:

- Navigate to the EC2 console and select **Security Groups**.

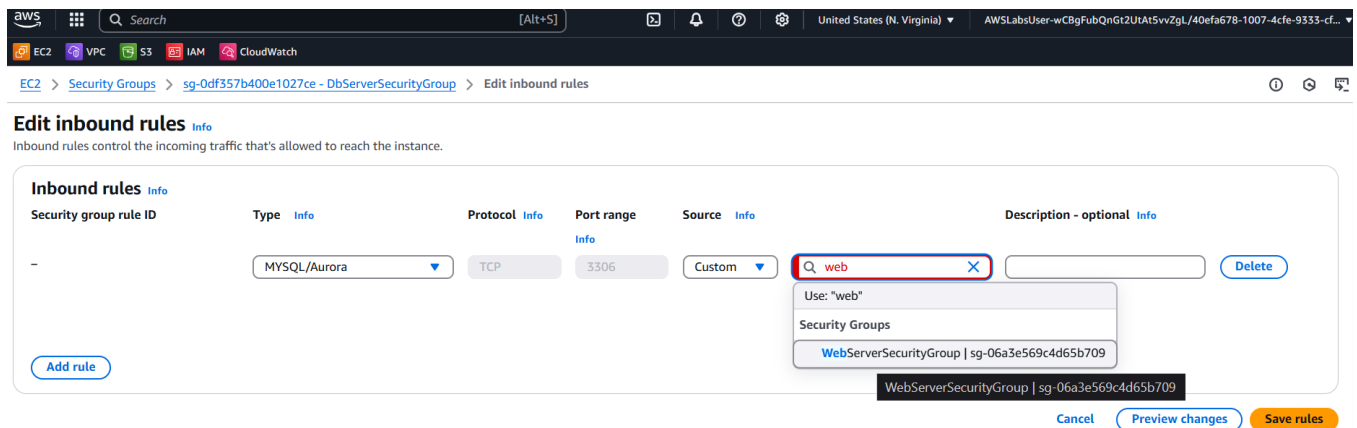


- Locate and select the security group associated with your DB server (e.g., DbServerSecurityGroup).
- Find the option to edit **Inbound rules**.

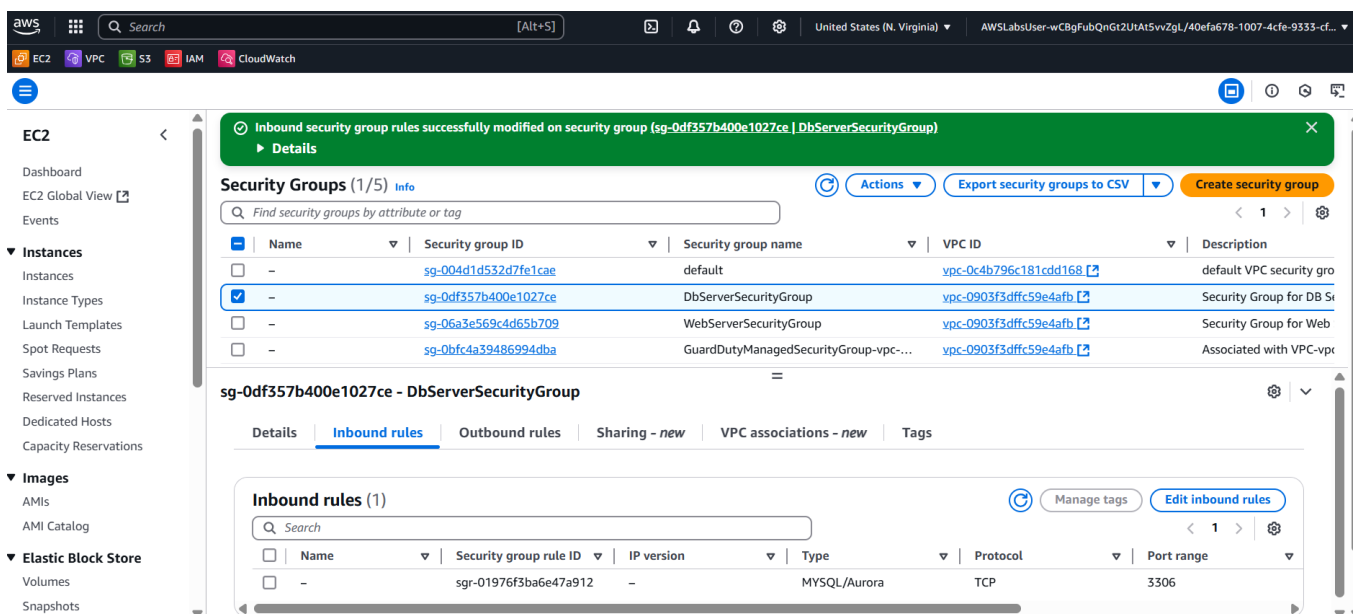


- Add a new **Inbound Rule** with the following settings:

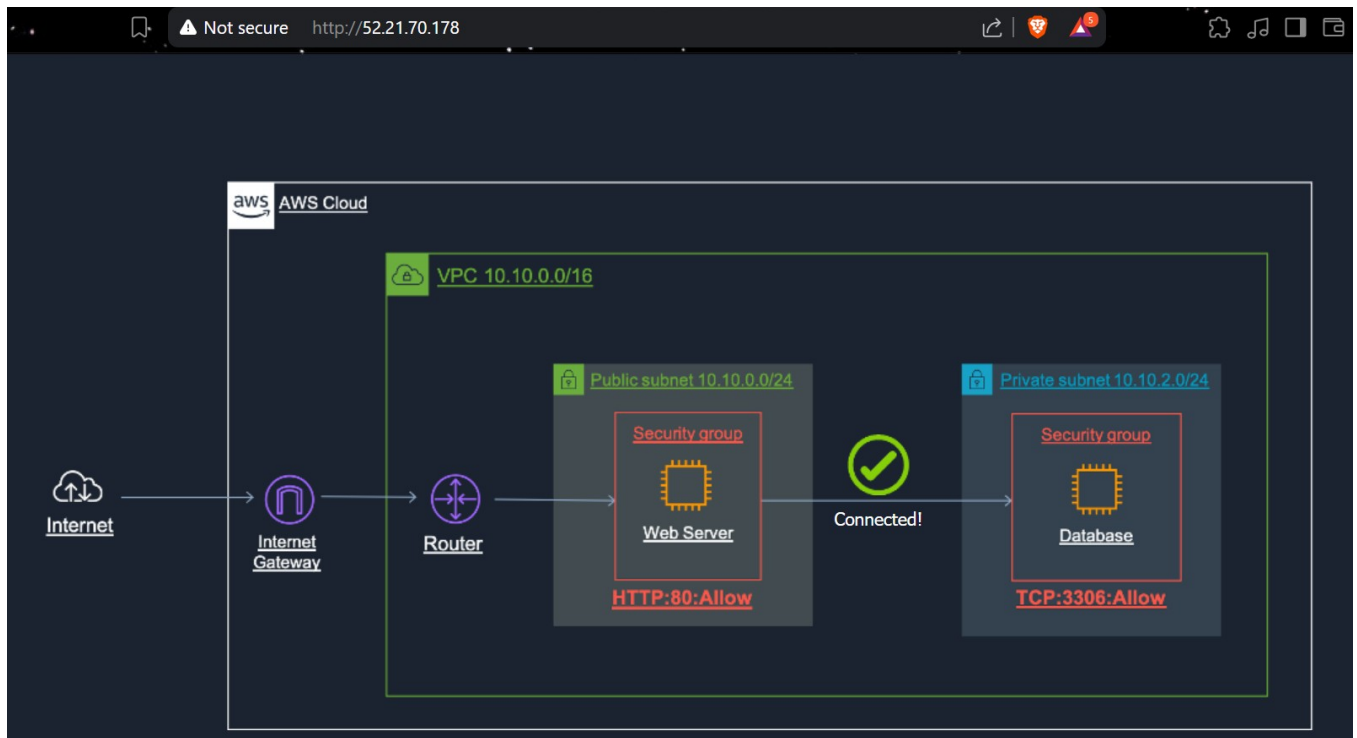
- o **Type:** Select the appropriate database type (e.g., MySQL/Aurora). This will automatically populate the protocol and port range.
- o **Protocol:** Ensure **TCP** is selected.
- o **Port Range:** Ensure **3306** is specified.
- o **Source:** Here, instead of specifying IP addresses, select the security group associated with your web server (e.g., WebServerSecurityGroup). This allows any instance in the web server's security group to connect to the DB server on port 3306.



- Save the updated inbound rules.
- A confirmation message, such as "Inbound security group rules successfully modified on security group (DbServerSecurityGroup)," indicating that your rule changes have been saved.



- After updating the security group rules, review the network diagram or the connection status indicator in your lab environment.
- Allow a short moment for the rule changes to take effect.
- Confirm that the status between the Web server and the DB server in the diagram changes to **Connected**, visually confirming that the necessary traffic on port 3306 is now allowed.



Conclusion:

Upon achieving the outlined objectives, you have successfully explored the fundamental components of a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). This includes gaining proficiency in configuring route tables attached to subnets to manage network traffic flow, specifically directing internet-bound traffic via an internet gateway. Furthermore, you have demonstrated the ability to configure inbound rules within a security group, effectively controlling access to resources within the VPC.