

VPC Virtual Private Cloud – REGION

- VPC needs CIDR block
- Largest /16, smallest /28 (5 addresses reserved)

Subnet – AVAILABILITY ZONE

- Smallest CIDR /28 (16 ip addresses) - default /20
- 5 ip reserved always
- Can only span single AZ
- Public - with route to IGW
- Private - without route to IGW
- VPN-Only - with route to VPG and without route to IGW

Route Tables

- Routes between Subnets
- One route table can be assigned to multiple Subnets, One subnet can have only one route table
- Each route table contains route to local traffic which you cannot delete.
- Each route has destination (CIDR) and target (IGW, NAT instance/Gateway, VPG, Peering)

DHCP option sets

- Configuration for hosts
- domain name, domain name servers (DNS entry), netbios node type, ntp
- can be changed after VPC is created

Security Group – Instance

- When multiple Security Groups are assigned to the instance - union is used.
- Exists on only within VPC
- Statefull
- Inbound and Outbound
- Applied immediately
- Applied to instance
- You can have multiple security groups associated to the instance
- Security groups are associated with network interfaces. Changing an instance's security groups changes the security groups associated with the primary network interface (eth0)
- You can assign specific security group to additional interface (Network Interfaces)
- Rules are block by default
- Only Allow rules can be added
- Rule can have:
 - Protocol
 - Port Range
 - ICMP Type
 - Source or Destination (in or out):
 - IP Address (range, CIDR)
 - Another Security Group
 - Description

NACLs – Subnet

- Stateless (require in and out rules)
- Supports both deny and accept rules
- Rules are evaluated by number, lowest first, first rule that matches is executed
- One subnet - one NACL

IGW

- Translates public addresses to private ones
- EC2 instances are only aware of their private addresses, IGW translates to public ip

EIP – REGION

- Does not support Tagging
- Static public IP Address
- Can be assigned to one instance at a time
- Cost only when not assigned
- Has to be released
- Can be attached to instance in different VPC

ENI – Availability Zone

- Elastic Network Interface
- One Public IP, One or more Private IP
- One instance can have multiple ENI
- Instance can have ENI from different subnets
- Number of ENIs you can attach varies by Instance Type

Endpoints

- Local endpoints inside VPC for S3 and DynamoDB
- You can specify Policies
- You can have multiple endpoints in VPC with different policies
- Needs to be added to route table (source service, destination endpoint)

Peering – REGION

- Connection between two VPC
- Can be created between two VPC with different AWS accounts (account id and vpc id)
- Request/Accept
- Request Expires
- Non overlapping CIDRs
- One-to-one
- only within one region
- No transitive routing
- only one Peering between two VPCs

NAT

Once you create instance or Gateway you have to add rule to Route table to route traffic from subnet to NAT

Gateway

- you have to specify public subnet
- uses EIP,
- managed,
- highly available

Instance

- Runs in public subnet
- Needs source/destination check disabled
- use NAT AMI
- set security group

VPN (Virtual Private Gateway)

VPG Virtual Private Gateway

AWS side of VPN connection

- one VPG per VPC
- can be detached attached to other VPC

CGW Customer Gateway

Customer side of VPN connection

- you can have multiple CGW for each VPG (multi to one)
- Can use dynamic routing if CGW supports BGP
- Can use static routing
- Uses IPsec
- VPN tunnel must be initiated from Customer side (CGW)
- VPN connections consist of two tunnels for HA
- CloudHub - VPN connection between branches over AWS - Requires BGP

VPC Flow Logs

- Set on a subnet
- Once created can't be changed, you have to create new one and delete old one
- It always shows primary IP address of the instance
- Logs are sent to CloudWatch Log group