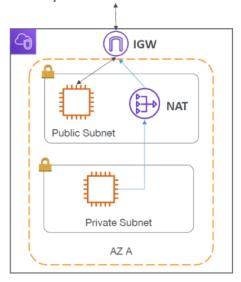
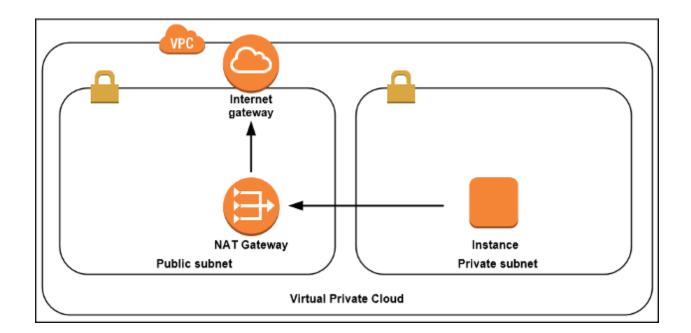


Internet Gateway & NAT Gateways

- Internet Gateways helps our VPC instances connect with the internet
- Public Subnets have a route to the internet gateway.
- NAT Gateways (AWS-managed) & NAT Instances (self-managed) allow your instances in your Private Subnets to access the internet while remaining private









NAT Gateway



NAT Instance



- Are more scalable and can handle more bandwidth in comparison to NAT instances.
- Are created in Public Subnet to enable Private Subnets to communicate with internet.
- NAT gateway redundancy can be achieved inside Availability Zone.
- · No association with Security groups required.
- No requirement of disabling Source/Destination
- · Starting with 5Gbps, can scale upto 45Gbps
- · Preferred in comparison to NAT instances.

- NAT instances are just another EC2 instances capable of handling NAT.
- Instances are created in Public Subnet to enable Private Subnets to communicate with internet.
- · Instances are not redundant.
- NAT instances are associated with Security groups just like any other EC2 instances.
- Since every EC2 instances does Source/Destination check so it has to be disabled for NAT instance.
- · Limited by the line bandwidth of the instances.

	NAT Gateway	NAT Instance
Managed	Managed by AWS	Managed by you
Availability	Highly available within an AZ	Not highly available (would require scripting)
Bandwidth	Up to 45 Gbps	Depends on the bandwidth of the EC2 instance type selected
Maintenance	Managed by AWS	Managed by you
Performance	Optimized for NAT	Amazon Linux AMI configured to perform NAT
Public IP	Elastic IP that cannot be detached	Elastic IP that can be detached
Security Groups	Cannot associate with a Security Group	Can associate with a Security Group
Bastion Host	Not supported	Can be used as a bastion host