<u>Assignment-2:</u>

Q. Create a Transit Gateway in one region and another Transit Gateway in another region and enable communication between both the transit gateway?

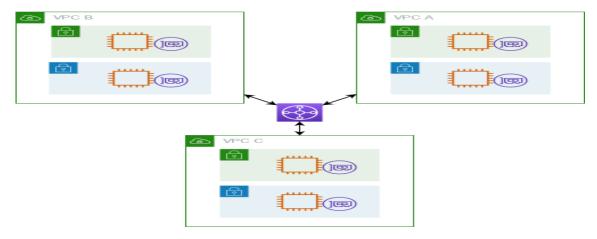
A *transit gateway* is a network transit hub that you can use to interconnect your virtual private clouds (VPCs) and on-premises networks. As your cloud infrastructure expands globally, inter-Region peering connects transit gateways together using the AWS Global Infrastructure. All network traffic between AWS data centers is automatically encrypted at the physical layer.

Transit gateway concepts:

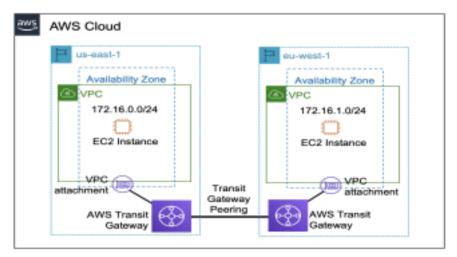
The following are the key concepts for transit gateways:

- 1. Attachments
- 2. Transit gateway Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU)
- 3. Transit gateway route table
- 4. Associations
- 5. Route propagation

A *transit gateway* acts as a Regional virtual router for traffic flowing between your virtual private clouds (VPCs) and on-premises networks. A transit gateway scales elastically based on the volume of network traffic. Routing through a transit gateway operates at layer 3, where the packets are sent to a specific next-hop attachment, based on their destination IP addresses.



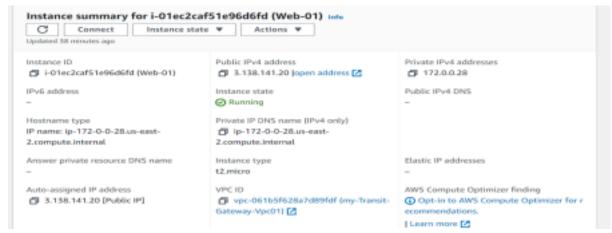
Practical:



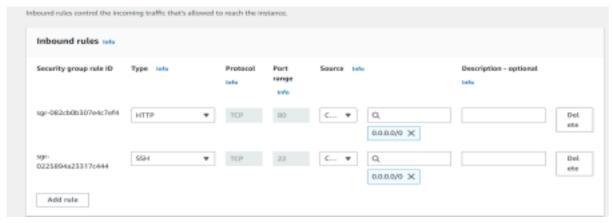
• Create a VPC(my-Transit-Gateway-Vpc01) in the Ohio region with the following connections attached to it i.e., public subnet, internet gateway, route tables.



• Create an EC2 instance in the same region by attaching the AMI, Key Pair, and network setting.



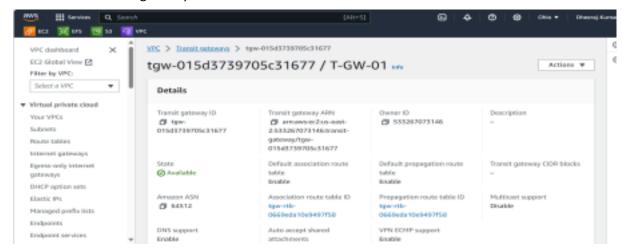
• Add the Http in the inbound rules to the security groups



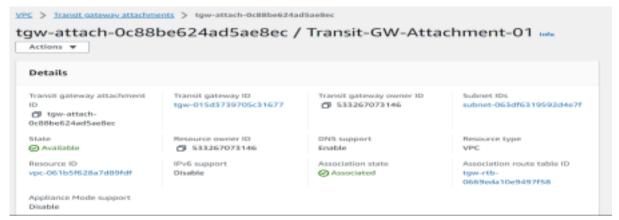
- Launch the instance in the web and do the following task
 - 1) Sudo -i to connect to the root user,
 - 2) Yum update -y to update application packages,
 - 3) Yum install nginx -y to install the nginx (proxy server) in amazon linux distribution,
 - 4) Then remove index.html by moving into the default directory cd /usr/share/nginx/html and create a html file by index.html with a certain data,
 - 5) Systemctl status nginx to check the nginx is active or dead,
 - 6) Curl private IP:80 to see the content of respective IP.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-0-0-28 ~] $ sudo -i
[root@ip-172-0-0-28 ~] $ ls
[root@ip-172-0-0-28 ~] $ cd /usr/share/nginx/html
[root@ip-172-0-0-28 html] $ ls
404.html 50x.html icons index.html nginx-logo.png poweredby.png
[root@ip-172-0-0-28 html] $ curl 172.0.0.28:80
curl: (7) Failed to connect to 172.0.0.28 port 80 after 0 ms; Couldn't connect to server
[root@ip-172-0-0-28 html] $ system start nginx
-bash: system: command not found
[root@ip-172-0-0-28 html] $ systemctl start nginx
[root@ip-172-0-0-28 html] $ systemctl start nginx
[root@ip-172-0-0-28 html] $ curl 172.0.0.28:80
Hi hello guy
```

Now create a transmit gateway



Attach the transit gateway with the VPCin the given region



• Now goto the route tables in the VPC and click on edit route add the Transit gateway and click on save changes.



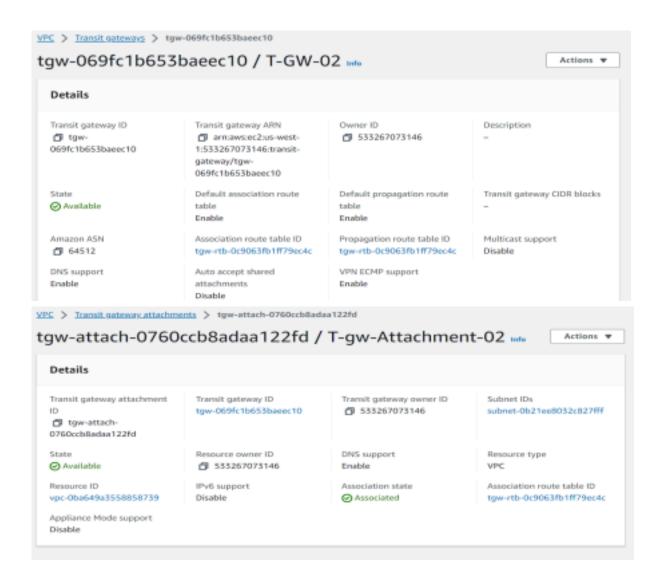
• Create a VPC(My-transit-gw-VPC-02) in the N.California region with the following connections attached to it i.e., public subnet, internet gateway, route tables.



• Create an EC2 instance in the same region by attaching the AMI, Key Pair, and network setting.



• Create a Transit gateway and attach the transit gateway to the VPC in the region



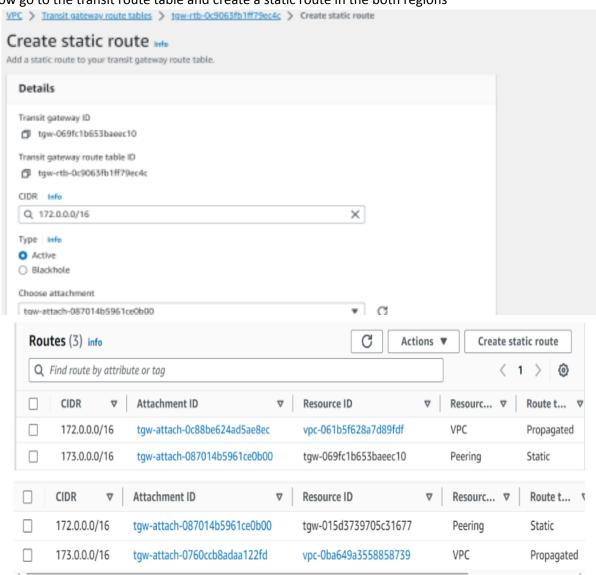
• Now goto the route tables in the VPC and click on edit route add the Transit gateway and click on save changes.



• Create a new attachment in the transit gateway and connect the transit gateway by using peering and there will be a request sent to another transit gateway which is located in another region where the user has to accept it to form the connection in b/w the two transit gateways.



• Now go to the transit route table and create a static route in the both regions



• Aftertheconnections we need connect to the different ec 2 instance and do the following commands.