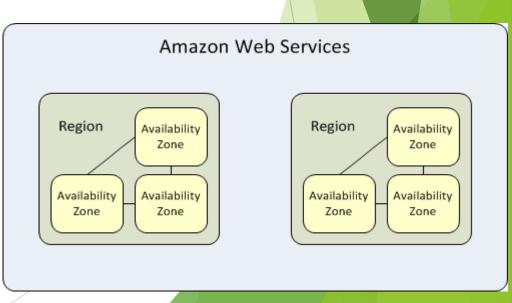
Clouducate Enabling Cloud-based IT Hands-on Education

Norbert Monfort & Robert Fortunato

AWS Concepts & Glossary

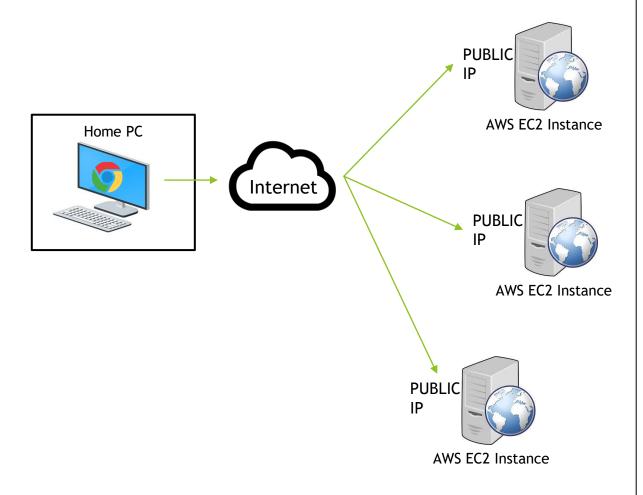
- AWS Educate AWS Offering (FIU enrolled)
 - □ For this class, I have obtained AWS credits that I will distribute (\$100 per student) there is no need to enroll in AWS Educate.
- <u>AWS Region</u> One or more AWS data centers within a nearby area (within 250 miles) We will be using "us-east-2"
- <u>AWS Availability zone</u> One datacenter within a region We will be using 1 AZ in this course "us-east-2A"
- MS VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) Private network within AWS includes large private address space; can span Availability zones, but not regions
 - □ We will be using this as it simulates an Enterprise environment
- <u>AWS VPC Subnet</u> Portion of VPC addresses used to group instances & services; Cannot span availability zones
- ► <u>IAM User</u> Need to create user (any name) to administrate your services as opposed to account login
- User Access Key ID and Access Secret Key (associated to IAM user) -Needed for AWS CLI (command line interface) scripts
- <u>S3 Storage</u> AWS' Simple Storage Service (object storage via Internet access)
 - We will be using this service for Load Balancer logs



AWS Concepts & Glossary

- <u>EC2</u> (Elastic Compute Cloud) Instance A VM server in AWS (can be associated to a VPC subnet and a security group)
- <u>ec2-user</u> Userid to login to your Linux EC2 instances
- Administrator Userid to login to your Windows instances
- EC2 instance states running, stopped and terminated (deleted)
- Routing table Associated to VPC subnets how to route network requests
- Security Group Associated to EC2 instances/AWS services firewall rules for access in & out of instance/service
- NAT Instance A pre-configured EC2 instance that allows outbound access to Internet
- Internet Gateway Allows Internet access out of VPC
- Client VPN Endpoint Allows VPN access into VPC Associated to a VPC subnet
- Route 53 AWS' DNS service Associated to VPC IP addresses (inbound endpoints)
 - □ Can include private zone (e.g. AWSVPCB.edu) for DNS resolution within VPC
- <u>ELB</u> (Elastic Load Balancer) AWS' load balancer service (there are multiple options we will utilize the Classic LB) - Associated to subnet & security group

AWS Basic Config

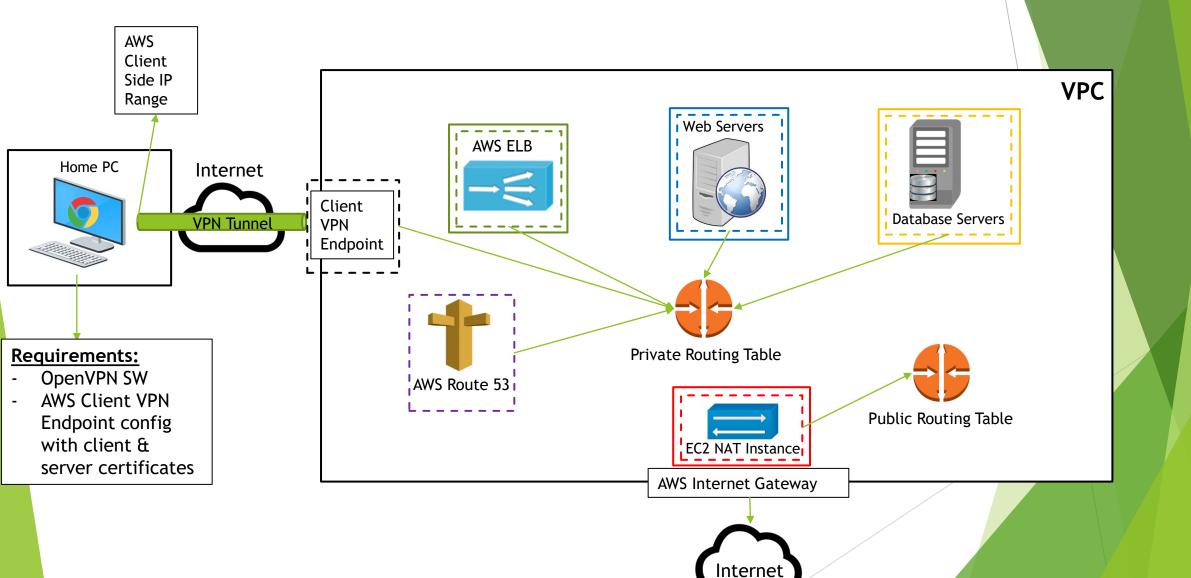


Problems with this config:

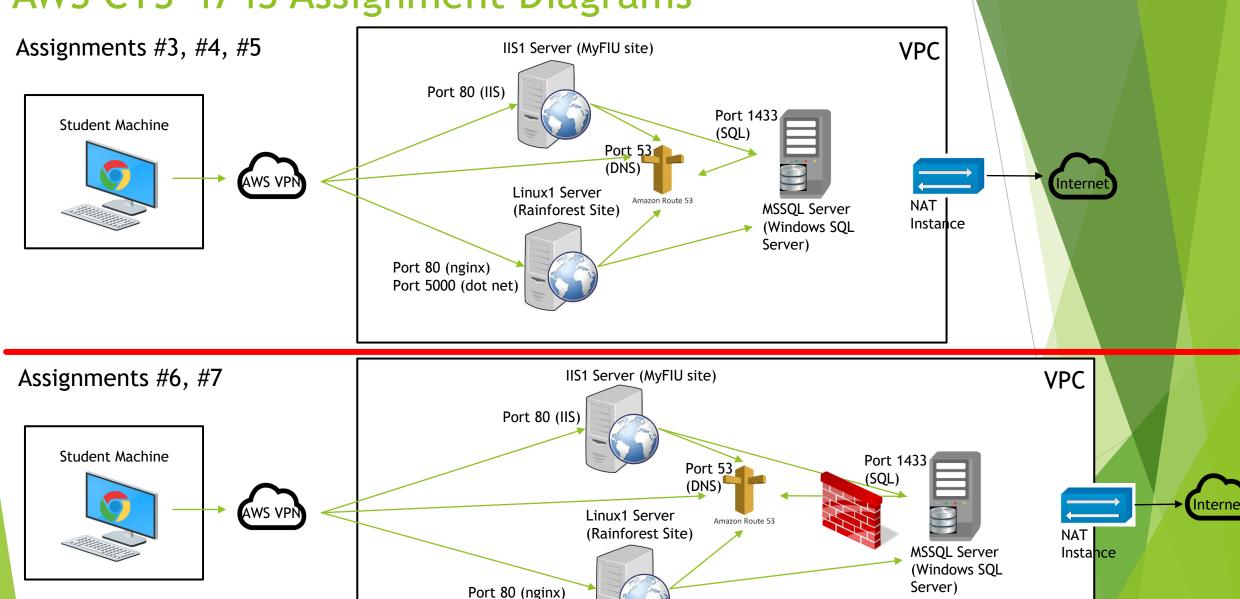
- Not representative of Enterprise IT shops
 - All servers are exposed to the Internet (no private addressing)
 - No local DNS servers
 - No firewall zones
 - No load balancing
 - No subnetting
- Overly simplistic can't simulate real world problems

AWS CTS-4743 VPC Config

Legend:
Security Group
Subnet

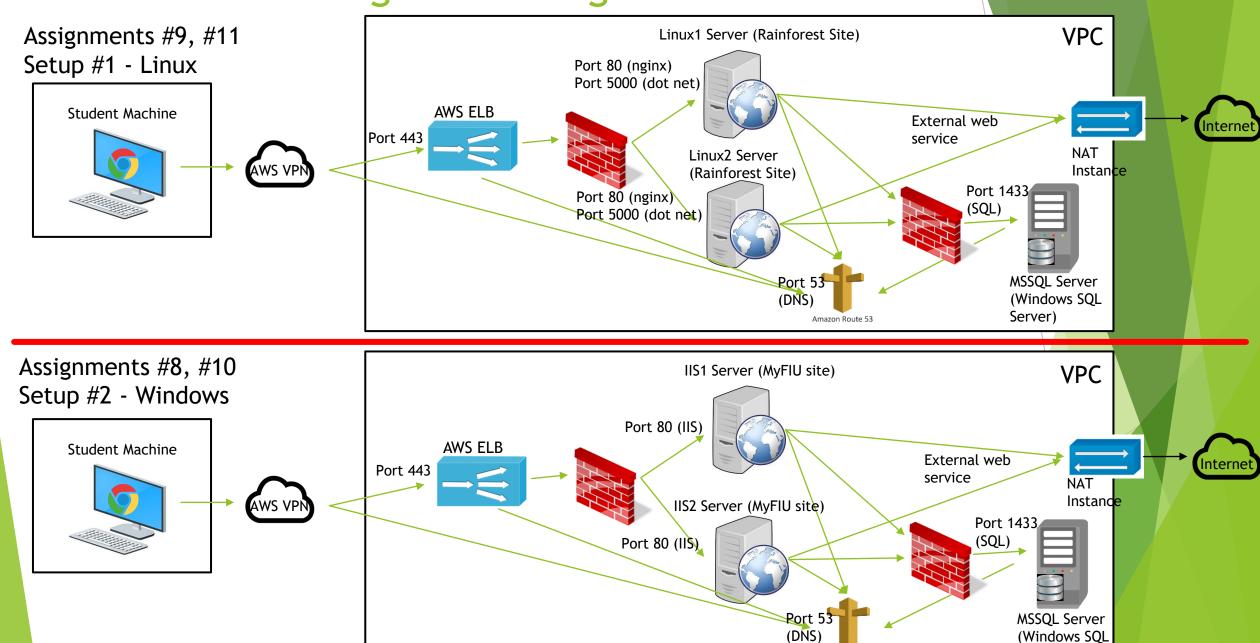


AWS CTS-4743 Assignment Diagrams



Port 5000 (dot net)

AWS CTS-4743 Assignment Diagrams



Server)

Amazon Route 53

AWSVPCB SCRIPTS

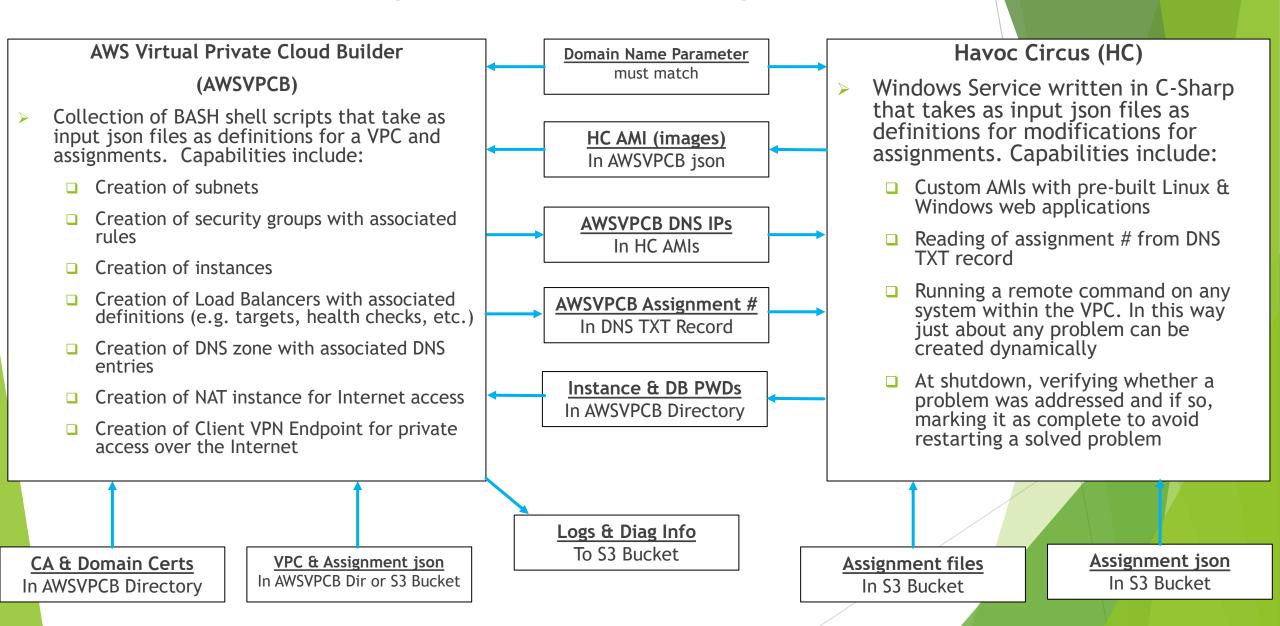
- In this course you will be provided with several scripts to manage your VPC
- 5 one-time scripts as follows and 1 recovery script:
 - □ <u>AWSVPCB.CONFIGURE & AWSVPCB.TEST</u> Only needed at start of course, but can be run again
 - <u>AWSVPCB.VPC.CREATE</u> This script creates your VPC, Internet Gateway, route tables, subnets, security groups, Route 53 zone with record entries and Client VPN endpoint and registers all AWS unique IDs
 - > This script will fail if a "AWS-VPCB" tagged VPC exists
 - You should only need to run this script once. If you need to start from scratch, you should run AWSVPCB.VPC.DESTROY before re-running this.
 - □ <u>AWSVPCB.VPC.DESTROY</u> This script will destroy the registered VPC and everything in it
 - > You should only need to run this at the end of the course; running this will require replacing VPN config
 - <u>AWSVPCB.VPC.REGISTER</u> This script may never be needed. It will find your AWS-VPCB VPC in AWS and register all its components for the other scripts to be able to work as expected
- 4 multi-use assignment scripts as follows:
 - AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.CREATE # Destroys existing instances and ELB targets if any exist, then Adjusts VPC settings, Creates assignment instances and ELB (if applicable) based on number passed in as parameter; **Destroys any existing work you've done on assignment**.
 - <u>AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.START</u> Starts instances, Associates Client VPN endpoint to subnet, Creates Route 53 Inbound endpoints; Can run multiple times without destroying work.
 - <u>AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.STOP</u> Stops instances, Disassociate Client VPN endpoint from subnet, Deletes Route 53 Inbound Endpoints; Can run multiple times without destroying work.
 - □ <u>AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.DESTROY</u> Destroys existing ELB and instances
 - > Called by AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.CREATE; Destroys all the work you've done on assignment.

AWSVPCB Automation & Credits

Credit Usage Implications of Scripts: The below assumes a new AWS account. If you have an account older than 12 months will be charged a small amount after VPC.CREATE and a little more after ASSIGNMENT.CREATE. If you are in this position, be more mindful of your spend status, but should still have enough credits for the course.

- AWSVPCB.VPC.CREATE No charges after this script is run.
- ► <u>AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.CREATE</u> After running this script for later assignments that use the ELB, a few cents will begin to be billed to your account on a daily basis.
- ► <u>AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.START</u> You will not be able to use your services until you run this script. After you run this script, you will begin to draw down on your credits at a much steeper rate (several dollars per day). The course is designed to allow you hundreds of hours of time, but not 24x7 time for days. If you do not run the <u>AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.STOP</u> script, whenever you are done working on your assignment, you will run out of credits.
- AWSVPCB.ASSIGNMENT.STOP will stop the necessary services so that you are no longer using a heavy amount of credits while saving all of your changes. While your changes are saved, you will not be able to work until you perform an ASSIGNMENT.START again.
- <u>AWSVPCB.VPC.DESTROY</u> If you find that you need to destroy your VPC for a while to save on credits by running this script, that is fine, but please note that you will need to re-import your VPN configuration after recreating your VPC.

Clouducate Components & Interdependencies



VPC json

```
"AWSVPCB": {
 "VPC":
        "VPCCIDR": "172.31.0.0/16" }
 "Subnets": [
   "SubnetName": "DEFAULT",
   "SubnetCIDR": "172.31.131.0/24",
   "SecurityGroup": "yes",
   "RoutingTable": "DEFAULT"
 "PossibleInstanceNames": [
   "InstanceName": "IIS1"
 "PossibleELBs": [
   "ELBName": "myfiu"
 "DNSIPAddresses": [
   "IPAddress": "172.31.131.10"
 "NATDefinition":
   "IPAddress": "172.31.132.151",
   "Subnet": "PUBLIC".
   "AMI": "ami-00d1f8201864cc10c"
 "VPNDefinition":
   "CACert": "ca.crt".
   "ConfigFile": "AWSVPCB-client-config.ovpn",
   "ClientCIDR": "172.31.8.0/22"
 "ServerPrivateKey": "privkey"
```

Sample AWSVPCB Configuration Files

Assignment jsons

```
"AWSVPCB": {
 "Instances": [
    "InstanceName": "LINUX1",
    "InstanceIP": "172.31.128.43".
    "InstanceSubnet": "WEB".
    "InstanceAMI": "ami-0fb4c2197eba775de",
    "InstanceType": "t2.micro"
 "FirewallRules": [
    "SecurityGroup": "DEFAULT",
    "RuleType": "inbound",
    "Protocol": "all",
    "Port": "all".
    "SourceGroup": "172.31.0.0/16"
 "DNSEntriesFile": "assignment9/awsvpcb.assignment9.DNS.json"
 "ELBs": [
    "ELBName": "rainforest",
    "ListenerProtocol": "HTTPS",
    "ListenerPort": "443",
    "InstanceProtocol": "HTTP".
    "InstancePort": "80",
    "ELBSubnet": "AWSVPCB ELB".
    "HealthCheckTarget": "TCP:80".
    "HealthCheckInterval": "5",
    "HealthCheckTimeout": "3",
    "HealthCheckUnhealthyThreshold": "2",
    "HealthCheckHealthyThreshold": "2",
    "ELBInstances": [
       "InstanceName": "LINUX1"
       "InstanceName": "LINUX2"
```

```
"Changes": [
   "Action": "CREATE",
  "ResourceRecordSet": {
    "Name": "nat.awsvpcb.edu",
    "Type": "A",
    "TTL": 300,
    "ResourceRecords": [
       "Value": "172.31.132.151"
   "Action": "CREATE",
   "ResourceRecordSet": {
    "Name": "linux2.awsvpcb.edu",
    "Type": "A",
    "TTL": 300.
    "ResourceRecords": [
       "Value": "172.31.128.44"
   "Action": "CREATE",
   "ResourceRecordSet": {
    "Name": "mssql.awsvpcb.edu",
    "Type": "A",
    "TTL": 300,
    "ResourceRecords": [
       "Value": "172.31.129.75"
```

vpcb-config

```
export COURSE=CTS-4743
export SEMESTER=$COURSE-Fall2020
export DOMAIN=awsvpcb.edu
export AWSCMD=aws
export MANIFEST_LOCATION=local
#export MANIFEST_LOCATION=aws
export ENABLE_AWS_LOGGING=yes
#export ENABLE_AWS_LOGGING=no
export AWS REGION=us-east-2
export AWS AZ=us-east-2a
export LOGGING ACCESS KEY=.....
#Only used if ENABLE_AWS_LOGGING=yes
export LOGGING_SECRET_KEY=......
#Only used if ENABLE_AWS_LOGGING=yes
export MANIFEST ACCESS KEY=......
#Only used if MANIFEST_LOCATION=aws
export MANIFEST_SECRET_KEY=......
#Only used if MANIFEST LOCATION=aws
export
MANIFEST S3BUCKET=manifest.awsvpcb.
edu
```

LOGGING and MANIFEST access and

secret keys can be the same if you use

the same account to house both.

Sample Havoc Circus json Files

```
"HavocMonkey": {
"PrimateAssémbly": {
    "PrimateTypeName": "Assignment5.HavocMonkey",
  "PrimateFileName": "Assignment5.HavocMonkey.dll", "PrimateDependencies": |
     "DependencyFileName": "Primate.dll"
 "PrimatePackages": [
   "PrimatePackage": {
   "TargetHostName": "iis1.cts4743.edu",
     "TargetUserName": "Administrator",
"TargetUserPassword": "P@oDxV)4-nPUfp$Ar?V@N9Lpjbsnp@W!",
     "TargetPlatform": "Windows",
     "TargetPackageFiles": [
        "FileName": "MemoryLocker.exe",
        "FilePath": "C$\\Apps\\MemoryLocker\\"
        "FileName": "MemoryWorker.runtimeconfig.json",
         "FilePath": "C$\\Apps\\MemoryWorker\\"
   "PrimatePackage": {
"TargetHostName": "linux1.cts4743.edu",
"TargetUserName": "e2_user",
"TargetUserName": ""2_user",
     "TargetUserPassword": "cts4743",
     "TargetPlatform": "Linux".
     "TargetPackageFiles": [
        "FileName": "CPUWorker.exe",
"FilePath": "/usr/bin/cts4743/apps/cpu_worker/"
        "FileName": "CPUWorker.runtimeconfig.json",
        "FilePath": "/usr/bin/cts4743/apps/cpu worker/"
  PrimateTasks": [
     "TaskLabel": "MemoryWorker"
     "TargetHostName": "iis1.cts4743.edu",
     "TargetUserName": "Administrator"
     "TargetUserPassword": "P@oDxV)4-nPUfp$Ar?V@N9Lpjbsnp@W!",
     "TargetPlatform": "Windows"
     "TaskInitializationCommands":
        "CommandExecutable": "C:\\Apps\\MemoryLocker\\MemoryLocker.exe", "CommandArguments": "384"
     "TaskLabel": "CPUWorker",
     "TargetHostName": "linux1.cts4743.edu", "TargetUserName": "ec2-user".
     "TargetUserPassword": "cts4743",
     "TargetPlatform": "Linux",
"TaskInitializationCommands":
         "CommandExecutable": "\"`nohup dotnet \"/usr/bin/cts4743/apps/cpu_worker/CPUWorker.dll 1 20000000000 125\" > /dev/null 2>&1 &`\"",
         "CommandArguments":
```

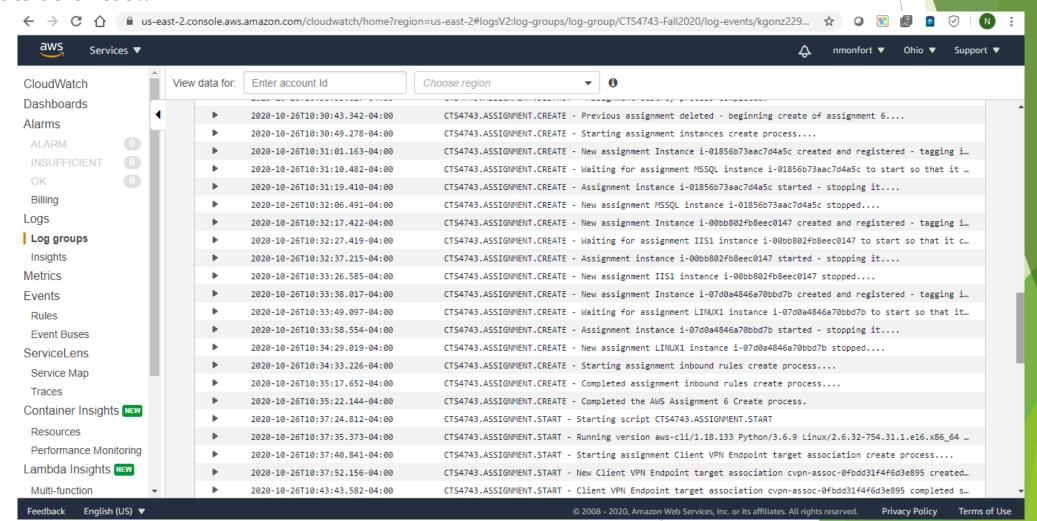
```
"HavocMonkey": {
 "PrimateAssembly": {
  "PrimateTypeName": "Assignment8. HavocMonkey",
  "PrimateFileName": "Assignment8. HavocMonkey.dll",
  "PrimateDependencies": [
     "DependencyFileName": "Primate.dll"
 "PrimatePackages": [
   "PrimatePackage": {
     "TargetHostName": "iis1.cts4743.edu",
     "TargetUserName": "Administrator",
     "TargetUserPassword": "P@oDxV)4-nPUfp$Ar?V@N9Lpjbsnp@W!",
    "TargetPlatform": "Windows",
     "TargetPackageFiles": [
       "FileName": "Web.config".
       "FilePath": "C$\\Web\\MyFIU\\",
               "ForceOverwrite": "true'
 "PrimateTasks": [
   "PrimateTask": {
     "TaskLabel": "IISWebConfigMangler",
     "TargetHostName": "iis1.cts4743.edu",
    "TargetUserName": "Administrator",
     "TargetUserPassword": "P@oDxV)4-nPUfp$Ar?V@N9Lpjbsnp@W!",
     "TargetPlatform": "Windows",
     "TaskInitializationCommands": [
       "CommandExecutable": "C:\\Windows\\System32\\cmd.exe",
       "CommandArguments": "/C echo Assignment 8 initialization success on %DATE% %TIME%! > C:\\Assignment8.txt"
```

Clouducate Pre-Requisites

- Use default awsvpcb.edu domain or create your own domain and provide the following:
 - □ Public CA cert for import into student client machines or use public CA (e.g. Sectigo)
 - Client & Server VPN certs and private keys
 - ELB certs and private keys
- Create one or more AWS accounts for the following purposes:
 - Optionally, create server AMIs to be used for assignments
 - Havoc Circus AMIs can be used OR publicly available AWS AMIs can be used, but at least one custom AMI is needed for the server that will run Havoc Circus as AWSVPCB DNS servers need to be configured on it.
 - □ Maintain any custom AMIs used for the assignments (at least one is needed as noted above)
 - House Havoc Circus assignment dependency files and json files
 - Optionally, house AWSVPCB VPC and assignment json files
 - Optionally, if you wish to enable AWS logging, then IAM user with Cloudwatch access
 - Optionally, if you wish to be able to gather diagnostic information, then same IAM user needs access to be able to create a new S3 bucket
- Create VPC and assignment AWSVPCB json files
- Create Havoc Circus assignment json files
- Each student needs to create AWS account, be provided AWS credits and preferably a Linux server from which they can run the AWS CLI client
- Access to AMIs must be granted to students' AWS accounts

AWSVPCB Logging

Optional logging to AWS cloudwatch is built into the AWSVPCB system. This allows you to rack the progress of students and whether they made a mistake when running the scripts. AWS account with IAM user that has access to cloudwatch must be created outside of tool.



AWSVPCB Miscellaneous Features/Limitations

FEATURES:

- Automatic creation of OVPN file for VPN connectivity
- Automatic creating of DNS records for ELBs
- Automatic assignment of SSL certs to ELBs, but files (.cert & .key) with ELB names must exist in secfiles directory
- Automatic saving of any changes to DNS or Firewall rules in between START and STOP scripts; NOTE: ELB(s) are created with the first START and not deleted until the ASSIGNMENT DESTROY
- Ability to copy all VPC information to S3 bucket (DIAGLOG script), but bucket must be pre-created within the same account used for logging

LIMITATIONS:

- At this time json file syntax validation is non-existent; this is in the backlog to be built
 - □ Mitigation offered through MANIFEST.DISPLAY script, but it still requires manual verification
- Security groups are only created with association to subnet, thus two subnets cannot share the same security group
- Only a subset of parameters are accepted for each AWS instance
- By default, AWS limits the number of SSL certificate uploads, so too many VPC creations will cause errors - try to limit the number of VPC creations - there is no limit to number of assignment creations
- Whenever a new VPC is created, a new OVPN file is created requiring a new import on client machines
- Active VPC entities are stored in files within the AWSVPCB directory, so you must run the scripts from the same directory
 - Portability to another system offered through CONFIGURE and VPC.REGISTER scripts