Virtual Private Cloud

A **Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)** in AWS is a logically isolated section of the AWS cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that you define. It gives you complete control over your networking environment, including IP address ranges, subnets, route tables, and gateways.

Key Features of VPC

1. Logical Isolation:

 Each VPC is isolated from other VPCs and AWS accounts, ensuring a secure environment for your resources.

2. Custom IP Addressing:

 You can choose your own IP address ranges (using IPv4 or IPv6) and create subnets within those ranges.

3. Subnets:

 Subnets divide the VPC into smaller network segments. These can be public (accessible from the internet) or private (restricted access).

4. Security:

- Security Groups: Act as virtual firewalls at the instance level.
- Network ACLs (NACLs): Provide an additional layer of security at the subnet level.

5. Internet Gateway:

 Allows communication between instances in the VPC and the internet for public resources.

6. Peering and Interconnectivity:

Connect VPCs using VPC peering, AWS Transit Gateway, or VPN connections.

7. Elastic IP Addresses:

 Assign a static, public IP address to instances in the VPC for consistent external access.

8. Endpoint Services:

 Use VPC endpoints to privately connect to AWS services without going through the internet.

How VPC Works

1. Creating a VPC:

When you create a VPC, you define its CIDR block (e.g., 10.0.0.0/16) to specify the IP range.

2. Subnets:

- You create subnets within the CIDR block. For example:
 - **Public Subnet**: Contains instances that need to communicate with the internet (requires an internet gateway).
 - **Private Subnet**: Contains resources that are not directly accessible from the internet (can use a NAT gateway for outbound internet access).

Routing:

 Use **route tables** to define how traffic is directed within the VPC and to external resources.

4 Access:

 Instances can use security groups and NACLs to control traffic to and from the VPC.

5. Connection:

 Connect the VPC to on-premises data centers using VPN or AWS Direct Connect.

Benefits of VPC

1. Security and Isolation:

o Provides a private, isolated environment for your resources.

2. Custom Networking:

• Tailor the network configuration to your application needs.

3. Scalability:

Easily add or remove subnets, resources, and configurations.

4. Cost-Effective:

Pay only for the resources you use within the VPC.

5. Flexible Connectivity:

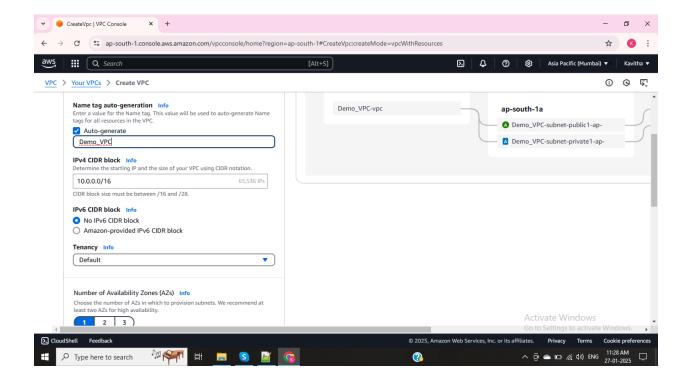
Support for hybrid cloud environments via VPN and Direct Connect.

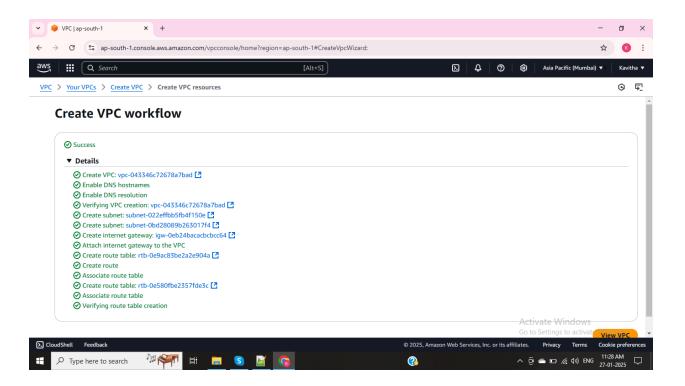
Use Cases

- 1. Hosting public-facing websites in public subnets.
- Running backend applications in private subnets.
- 3. Establishing a secure hybrid cloud setup with VPN/Direct Connect.
- 4. Isolating workloads by project, team, or environment.

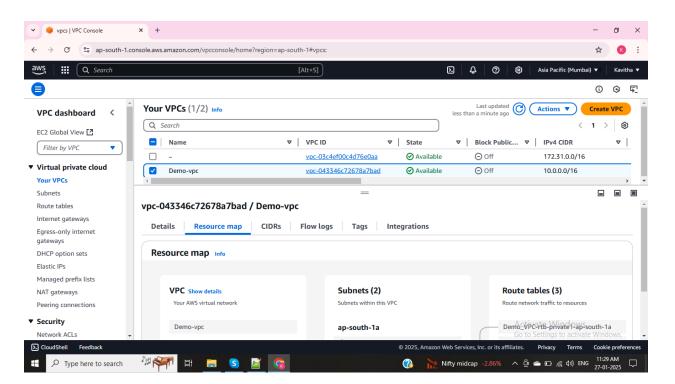
Creating a VPC

- 1. AWS Management Console: Navigate to the VPC Dashboard
- 2. Create VPC choose VPC and more
- 3. Give name in Auto-generated DEMO-VPC
- 4. Number of availability zone choose 1
- 5. Public subnets choose 1
- 6. Private subnets choose 1
- 7. Nat Gateway & VPC endpoint none
- 8. With this Creation by default route tables and NACLs created

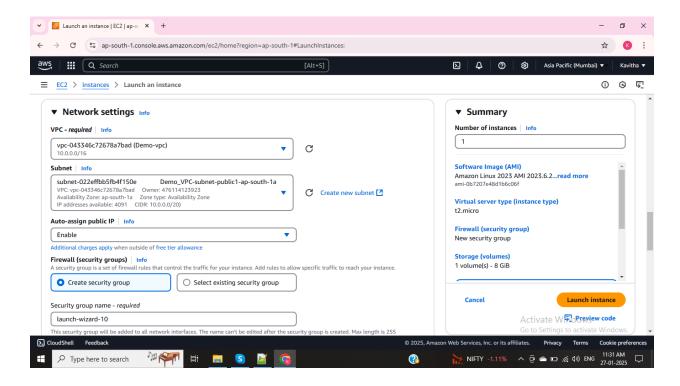




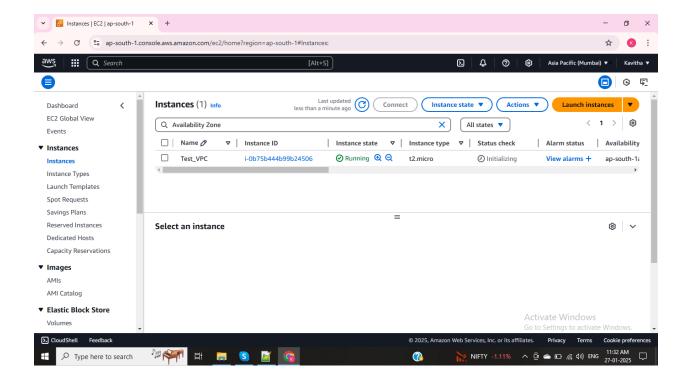
OUTPUT



Creating an EC2 instance --> Give name --> choose keypair --> choose AMI --> choose instance type --> Edit Network settings --> choose created **DEMO VPC** --> launch instance



Created an EC2 instance



Instance connected with Created DEMO VPC and output

