A **NAT Gateway** (Network Address Translation Gateway) in AWS is a managed service that allows resources in a **private subnet** to connect to the internet or other AWS services, while preventing unsolicited inbound traffic from the internet.

Think of it as a bridge: instances in a private subnet can make outbound requests (e.g., download software updates, connect to APIs), but the outside world cannot directly connect back to them.

Key Points about NAT Gateway

- It is **highly available** within an Availability Zone.
- It scales automatically up to 45 Gbps.
- Supports **IPv4 traffic only** (for IPv6, you use an egress-only Internet Gateway).
- Requires an **Elastic IP**.
- Must be created in a public subnet.

Steps to Configure NAT Gateway in AWS

1. Set up your VPC and Subnets

- Create a **VPC** (if not already created).
- Create at least:
 - One public subnet (with an Internet Gateway attached).
 - One private subnet (no direct internet access).

2. Attach an Internet Gateway

Go to VPC > Internet Gateways.

- Create an Internet Gateway and attach it to your VPC.
- Update the public subnet route table to route internet traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to the Internet Gateway.

3. Create a NAT Gateway

- Go to VPC > NAT Gateways.
- Choose:
 - o Public subnet to place the NAT Gateway.
 - o Elastic IP to associate with it.
- Click Create NAT Gateway.

4. Update Route Table for Private Subnet

- Go to **Route Tables** for your private subnet.
- Add a route:
 - Destination: 0.0.0.0/0
 - Target: NAT Gateway ID
- This allows outbound internet traffic from private subnet instances through the NAT Gateway.

5. Test

- Launch an EC2 instance in the private subnet.
- Ensure it has no public IP.
- Try accessing the internet (e.g., run yum update or apt update).
- It should work via NAT Gateway.

Summary:

- Public Subnet → NAT Gateway + Internet Gateway
- $\bullet \quad \text{Private Subnet} \to \text{Route through NAT Gateway}$
- NAT Gateway ensures **outbound internet only** for private resources.