LAB - VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)

Use case

Client has requested that you build a network in AWS to host a cluster of application server that will be hosted in AWS. You have been provided the below requirements to help a smooth provisioning process.

1. VPC Name: MyVPC

O VPC CIDR: 10.0.0.0/16

2. Public subnet name: PublicSubnet-1

Public Subnet CIDR: 10.0.0.0/24
Private subnet name: PrivateSubnet-1

Private subnet CIDR: 10.0.1.0/24

Please provision and configure VPC with the above requirements to accommodate our single threated application that will be hosted on an EC2 instance.

- 1. Create a vpc (MyVPC) with CIDR (network range) 10.0.0.0/16
 - a. VPC default Security Group will be created
 - i. Blocks all traffic by deafult
 - ii. Sits behind our EC2 instances
 - b. Network ACL (Network Access Control List)
 - i. Allows all traffic
 - ii. Sits behind our Subnets
 - c. Default Route table we use it as our public subnet
- 2. Create 1 public subnet in AZ 1a
- 3. Create 1 private subnets in AZ 1b
- 4. Create an Internet Gateway MyIGW
 - a. Attach IGW to MyVPC
- 5. Create a NAT gateway **MyNATGW**
 - a. Associate MyNATGW to above public subnet
 - b. Always remember we create NAT gateway in Public subnet but associate it with private subnet
 - c. Allocate a new Elastic IP Address (Public IP address)
- 6. Create 1 more Route table which will be configured as private route table
- 7. Configure Route Table
 - a. PublicRT
 - i. Associate public subnets with the PublicRT
 - ii. Attach Internet gateway
 - b. PrivateRT

- i. Associate private subnets with the **PrivateRT**
- ii. Attach NAT gateway

Question:

How do you determine what is a private and public network?

Answer:

- a. By associating your private subnet with your private RT
 - a. If a route table has internet gateway associated to it, then it is public.
- b. By associating your public subnet with your public RT
 - a. If a route table has NAT gateway associated to it, then it is private.