# VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)

## **AWS VPC**

#### What is AWS VPC?

 Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a service that allows users to create a virtual dedicated network for resources.

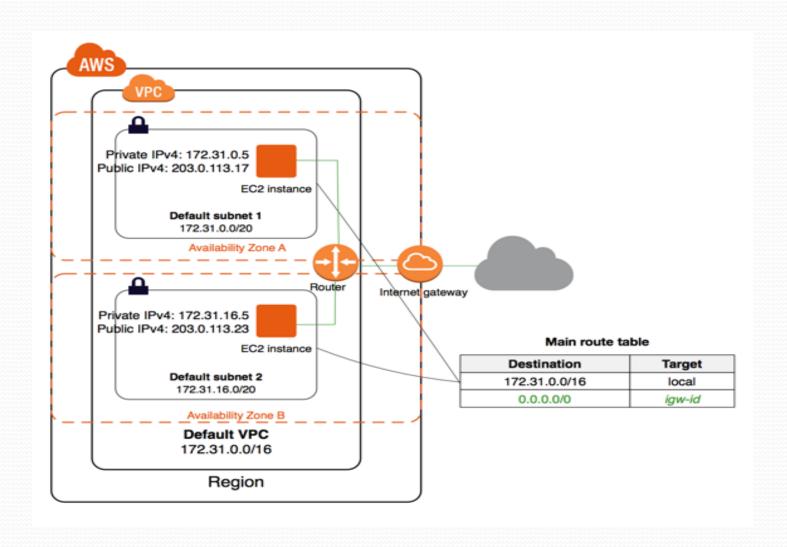
#### Security Groups:

- Default Security Groups:-
  - Inbound rule Allows all inbound traffic
  - Outbound rule Allows all outbound traffic
- Custom Security Groups:- (by default)
  - Inbound rule Allows no inbound traffic
  - Outbound rule Allows all outbound traffic

#### Network ACLs (access control list):

- Default Network ACL:-
  - Inbound rule Allows all inbound traffic
  - Outbound rule Allows all outbound traffic
- Custom Network ACL:- (by default)
  - Inbound rule Denies all inbound traffic
  - Outbound rule Denies all outbound traffic

## **AWS VPC**



#### Subnets

- The subnet is a core component of the VPC.
- Resources will reside inside the Subnet only.
- Subnets are the logical division of the IP Address.
- One Subnet should not overlap another subnet.
- A subnet can be private or public.
- Resources in Public Subnet will have internet access.
- Resources in the Private Subnet will not have internet access.
- If private subnet resources want internet accessibility, then we will need a NAT gateway or NAT instance in a public subnet.

### Route Tables

- Route tables will decide where the network traffic will be directed.
- One Subnet can connect to one route table at a time.
- But one Route table can connect to multiple subnets.
- If the route table is connected to the Internet Gateway and that route table is associated with the subnet, then that subnet will be considered as a Public Subnet.
- The private subnet is not associated with the route table which is connected to the Internet gateway.

## NAT Devices

- NAT stands for Network Address Translation.
- It allows resources in the Private subnet to connect to the internet if required.

## NAT Instance

- It is an EC2 Instance.
- It will be deployed in the Public Subnet.
- NAT Instance allows you to initiate IPv4 Outbound traffic to the internet.
- It will not allow the instance to receive inbound traffic from the internet.

## NAT Gateway

- Nat Gateway is Managed by AWS.
- NAT will be using the elastic IP address.
- You will be charged for NAT gateway on a per hour basis and data processing rates.
- NAT is not for IPv6 traffic.
- NAT gateway allows you to initiate IPv4 Outbound traffic to the internet.
- It will not allow the instance to receive inbound traffic from the internet.

## DHCP Options Set:

- DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.
- It is the standard for passing the various configuration information to hosts over the TCP/IP Network.
- DHCP contains information such as domain name, domain name server.
- All this information will be contained in Configuration parameters.
- DHCP will be created automatically while creating VPC.

#### PrivateLink

 PrivateLink is a technology that will allow you to access services privately without internet connectivity and it will use the private IP Addresses.

## Endpoints

- It allows you to create connections between your VPC and supported AWS services.
- The endpoints are powered by PrivateLink.
- The traffic will not leave the AWS network.
- It means endpoints will not require Internet Gateway, Virtual Private Gateway, NAT components.
- The public IP address is not required for communication.
- Communication will be established between the VPC and other services with high availability.

## Types of Endpoints

#### Interface Endpoints

- It is an entry point for traffic interception.
- It will route the traffic to the service that you configure.
- It will use an ENI with a private IP address.
- For Example: it will allow instances to connect to Amazon Kinesis through interface endpoint.

## Gateway Load balancer Endpoints

- It is an entry point for traffic interception.
- It will route the traffic to the service that you configure.
- It will use load balancers to route the traffic.
- For Example Security Inspection.

## Gateway Endpoints

- It is a gateway that you defined in Route Table as a Target.
- And the destination will be the supported AWS Services.
- Amazon S3, DynamoDB supports Gateway Endpoint.

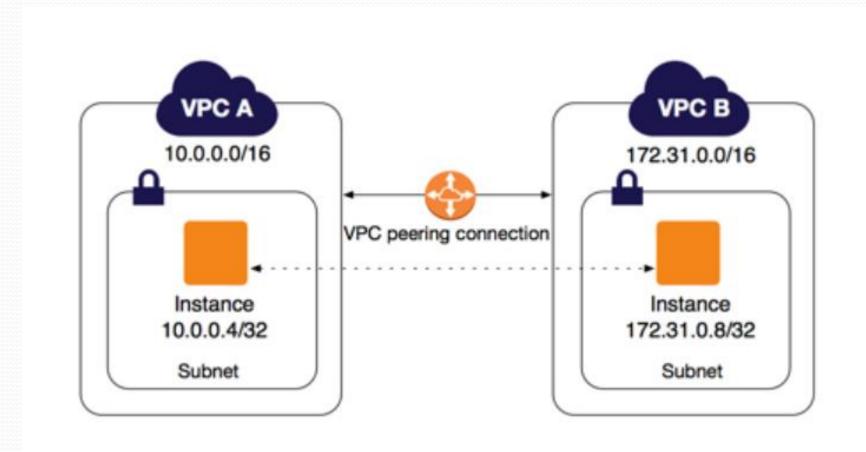
#### Egress Only Internet Gateway

- An egress-only internet gateway is designed only for IPv6 address communications.
- It is a highly available, horizontally scaled component which will allow outbound only rule for IPv6 traffic.
- It will not allow inbound connection to your EC2 Instances.

#### VPC Peering:

- VPC peering establishes a connection between two VPCs.
- EC2 Instances in both the VPC can communicate with each other as if they are in the same network.
- Peering connections can be established between VPCs in the same region,
  VPCs in a different region or VPCs in another AWS Account as well.

# **VPC Peering**



#### VPN

- Virtual Private Network (VPN) establish secure connections between multiple networks i.e., on-premise network, client space, AWS Cloud, and all the network acts
- VPN provides a high-available, elastic, and managed solution to protect your network traffic.

#### AWS Site-to-Site VPN

 AWS Site-to-Site VPN creates encrypted tunnels between your network and your Amazon Virtual Private Clouds or AWSTransit Gateways.

#### AWS Client VPN

 AWS Client VPN connects your users to AWS or on-premises resources using a VPN software client.

#### Use Cases:

- Host a simple public-facing website.
- Host multi-tier web applications.
- Used for disaster recovery as well.

#### Pricing:

- No additional charges for creating a custom VPC.
- NAT does not come under the free tier limit you will get charged per hour basis.
- NAT Gateway data processing charge and data transfer charges will be separate.
- You will get charged per hour basis for traffic mirroring.