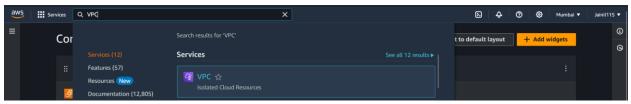
# **TASK 1: Create a VPC:**

- 1. Include at least two subnets, each in a different Availability Zone.
- 2. Internet Gateway (IGW):
- 3. Do not create NAT gateway but understand how and why it is needed

### **Steps to create VPC:**

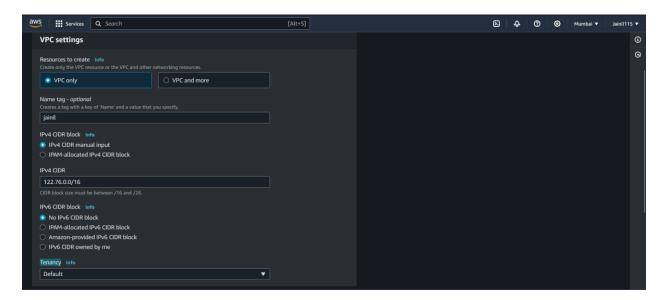
1. Search for VPC in AWS Console.



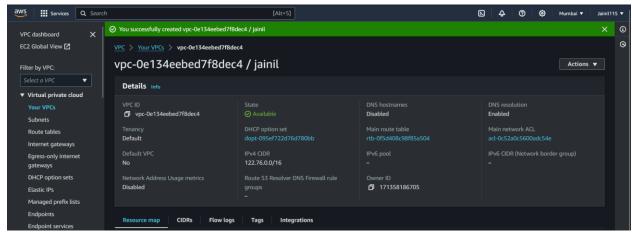
2. After that click on "Create VPC"



- 3. Select the following options in VPC settings:
  - i. Resource to create: VPC only.
  - ii. Name Tag: jainil
  - iii. IPv4 CIDR block: IPv4 CIDR manual input'
  - iv. IPv4 CIDR: 122.76.0.0/16
  - v. IPv6 CIDR block: No IPv6 CIDR block
  - vi. Tenancy: Default.

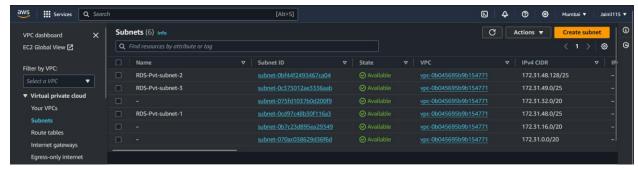


4. Click on create VPC to create the VPC. Now the VPC is created.



## Steps to create at least two subnets, each in a different Availability Zone:

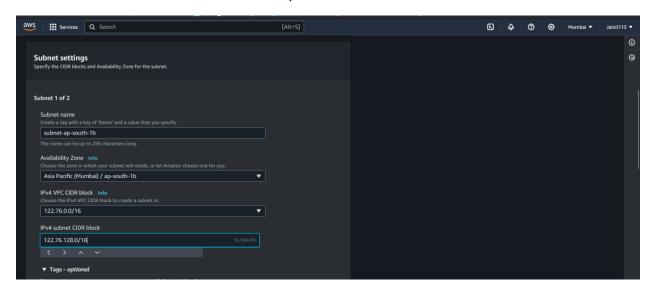
1. Go to VPC Dashboard and click on Subnets.



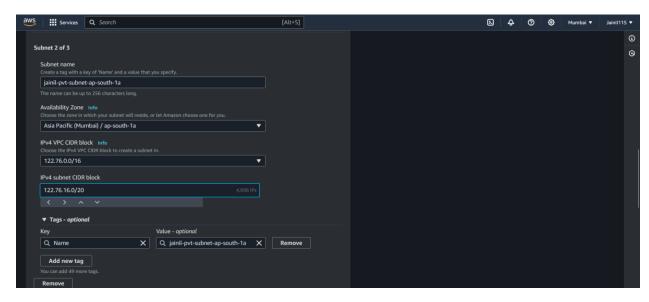
2. Then click on create subnet. Then enter VPC Id: vpc-0e134eebed7f8dec4 (jainil)



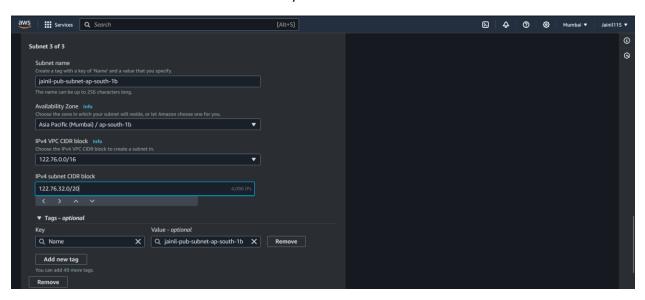
- 3. Under subnet setting fill the following details:
  - i. Subnet name: jainil-pub-subnet-ap-south-1a
  - ii. Availability zone: ap-south-1a
  - iii. IPv4 VPC CIDR block: 122.76.0.0/16
  - iv. IPv4 subnet CIDR block: 122.76.0.0/20



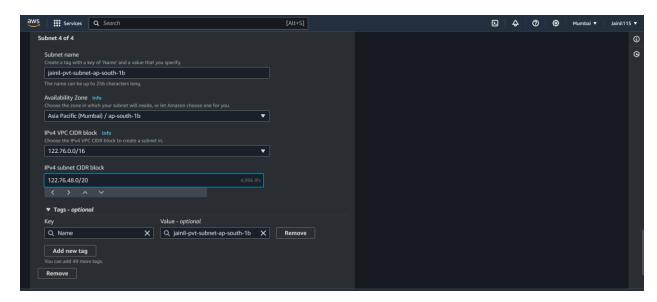
- 4. Then click on add Subnet and Enter the following details for the subnet:
  - i. Subnet name: jainil-pvt-subnet-ap-south-1a
  - ii. Availability zone: ap-south-1a
  - iii. IPv4 VPC CIDR block: 122.76.0.0/16
  - iv. IPv4 subnet CIDR block: 122.76.16.0/20



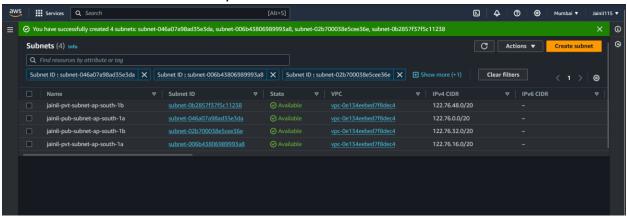
- 5. Then click on add Subnet and Enter the following details for the subnet:
  - i. Subnet name: jainil-pub-subnet-ap-south-1b
  - ii. Availability zone: ap-south-1b
  - iii. IPv4 VPC CIDR block: 122.76.0.0/16
  - iv. IPv4 subnet CIDR block: 122.76.32.0/20



- 6. Then click on add Subnet and Enter the following details for the subnet:
  - i. Subnet name: jainil-pvt-subnet-ap-south-1b
  - ii. Availability zone: ap-south-1b
  - iii. IPv4 VPC CIDR block: 122.76.0.0/16
  - iv. IPv4 subnet CIDR block: 122.76.48.0/20

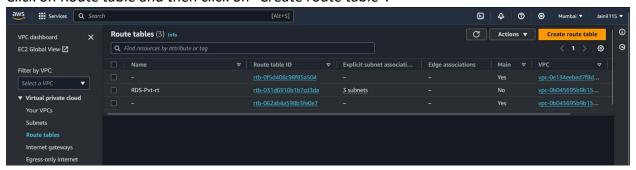


7. Then click on Create Subnet. Now you will be able to see all the created subnets.

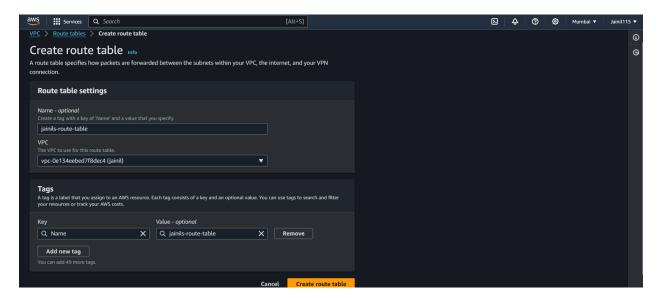


### Steps to create route table:

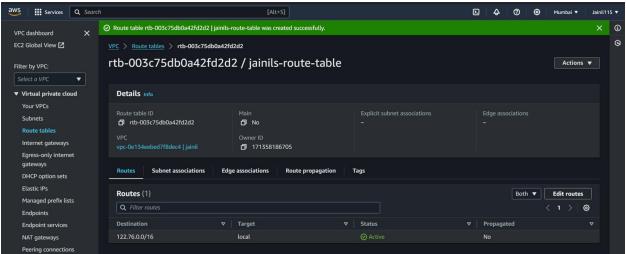
1. Click on Route table and then click on "Create route table".



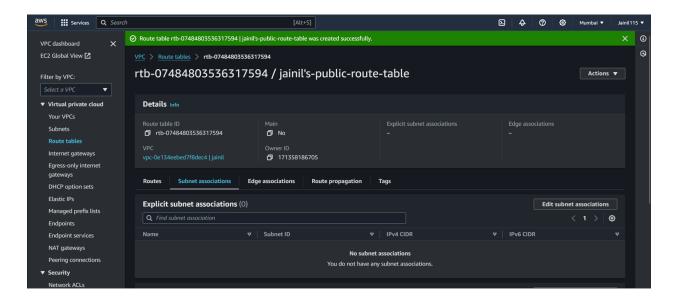
- 2. Then fill out the following details in Route table settings:
  - i. Name: jainils-route-table
  - ii. VPC: vpc-0e134eebed7f8dec4 (jainil)



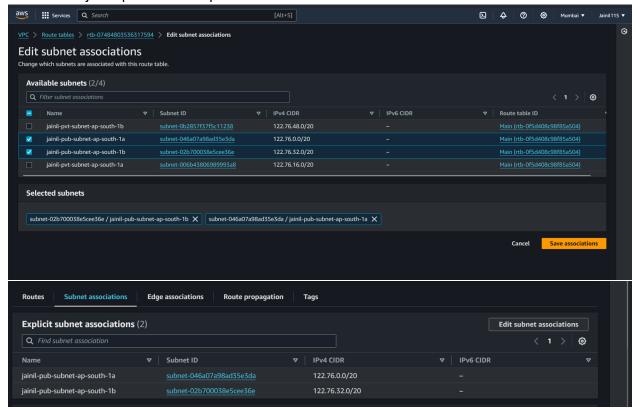
3. Then click on Create route table. Now you will be able to see the route table.



4. Click on Subnet associations to associate subnets to the route table. Then click on edit subnet associations.



5. Then select jainil-pub-subnet-ap-south-1a and 1b. And then click on save associations.



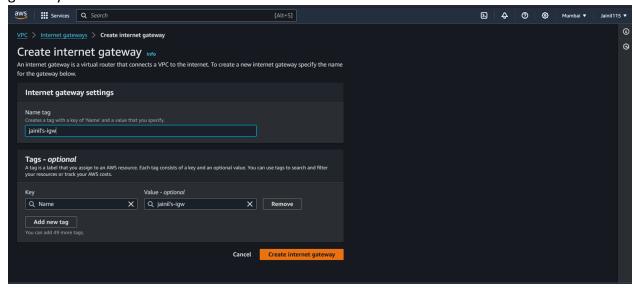


#### **Steps to create Internet Gateway:**

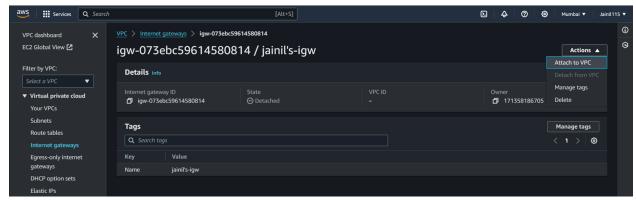
1. Click on Internet Gateway in VPC Dashboard. And then Click on "Create internet gateway".



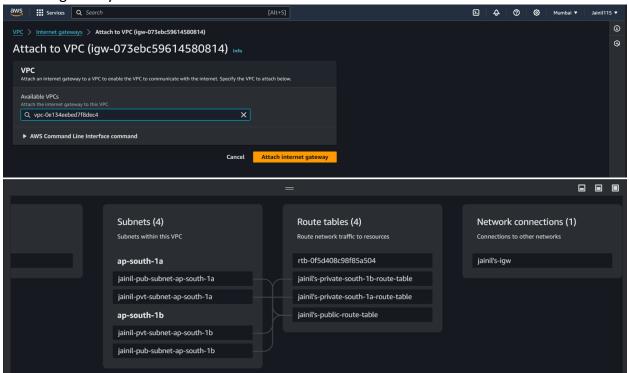
2. Then enter the name of the Internet gateway: jainil's-igw and click on Create internet gateway.



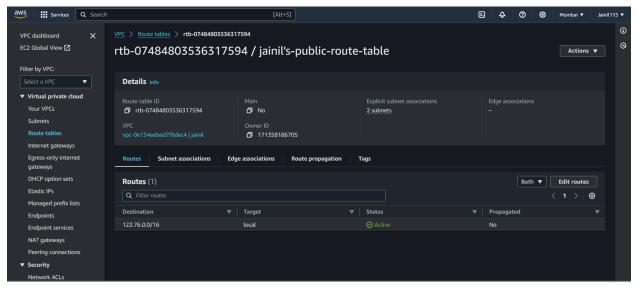
3. Then you will be able to see jainil's-igw Internet gateway. Now click on actions and click on Attach VPC.



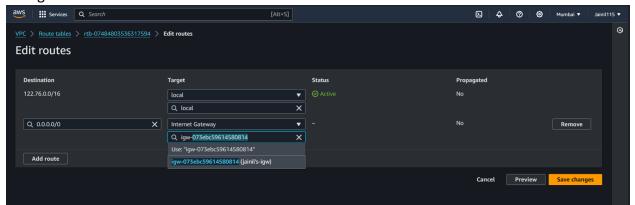
4. Now select the vpc-0e134eebed7f8dec4 (jainil) in Available VPC. Then click on Attach internet gateway.



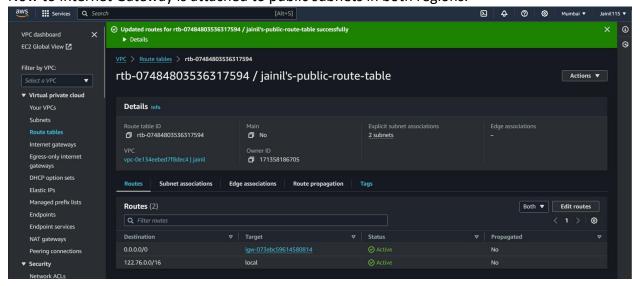
5. Now then go to jainil's-public-route-table. Go to Routes tab and click on edit routes.



6. Then click on add route and select target internet gateway and select igw-073ebc59614580814 (jainil's-igw). Set destination to 0.0.0.0/0. Then click on save changes.



7. Now to Internet Gateway is attached to public subnets in both regions.





#### Do not create NAT gateway but understand how and why it is needed?

A NAT (Network Address Translation) gateway is needed primarily for two reasons: to enable multiple devices within a private network to access the internet using a single public IP address, and to enhance security by hiding the internal network structure from external sources. Here's a breakdown:

- IP Address Conservation: In many cases, organizations have more devices in their internal networks than available public IP addresses. NAT allows multiple devices within a private network to share a single public IP address, extending the usability of IPv4 addresses.
- 2. Internet Access: NAT gateways act as intermediaries between devices in a private network and the internet. When a device from the internal network initiates a connection to a website or server on the internet, the NAT gateway translates the device's private IP address to its public IP address. This enables communication with servers on the internet, as the public IP address is routable on the internet.
- 3. **Security**: NAT also provides a layer of security by hiding the internal network structure from external sources. Since devices within the private network are assigned private IP addresses that are not routable on the internet, they are not directly accessible from outside the network. The NAT gateway acts as a barrier, only allowing outbound connections initiated from within the private network to reach the internet.
- 4. **Logging and Monitoring**: NAT gateways can also be configured to log network traffic, which can be useful for monitoring and analyzing network activity. This helps in troubleshooting network issues, identifying potential security threats, and optimizing network performance.