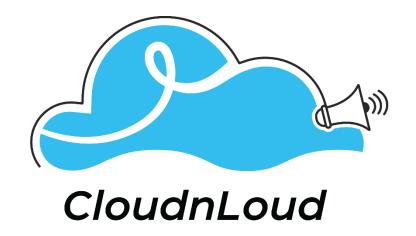
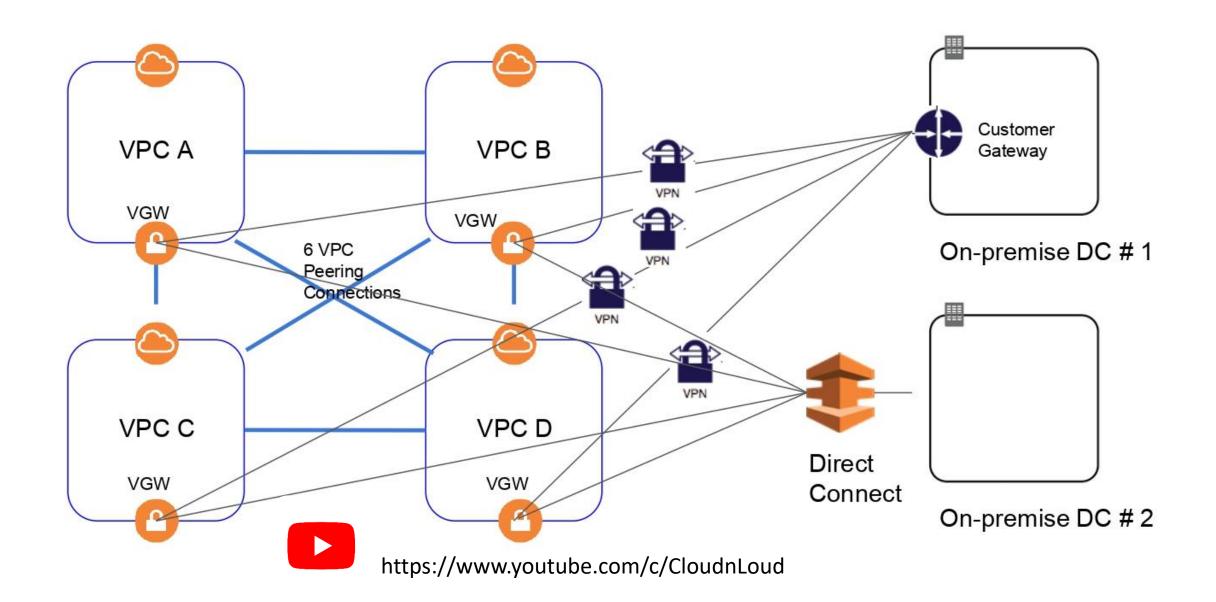
Transit VPC



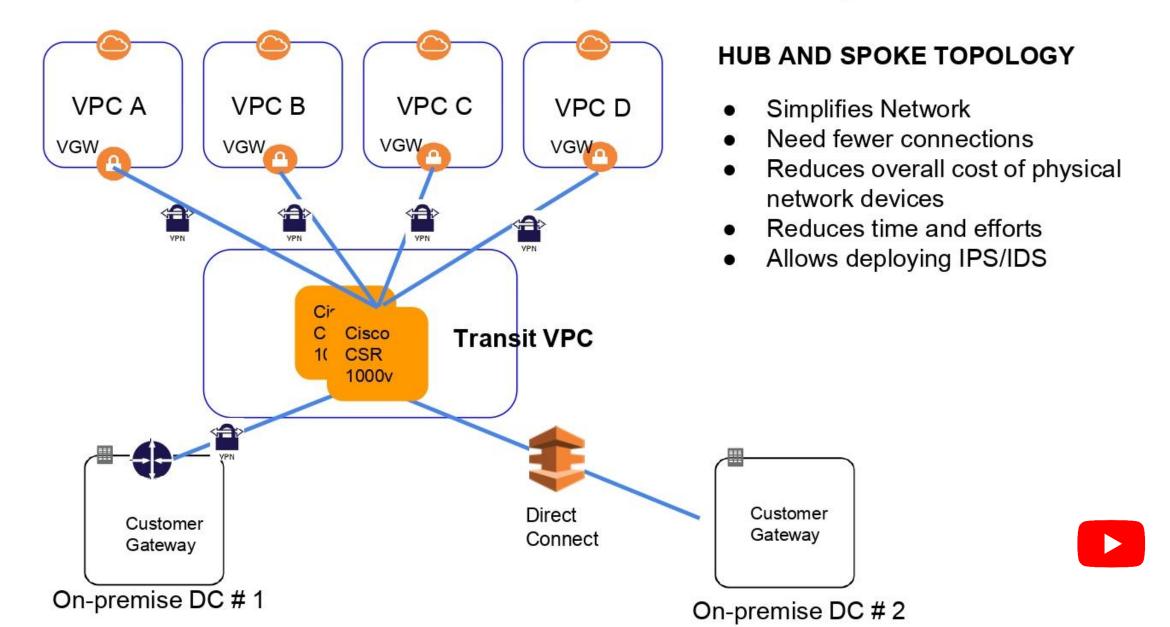


Fail More

The problem ...Network for 4 VPCs interconnections



Solution 1: Transit VPC (Introduced in 2016)



The problem with VPC peering & Transit VPC

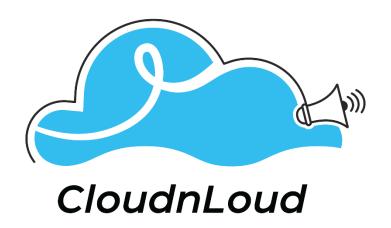
VPC Peering:

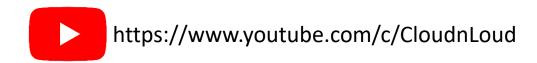
- Point-to-point connection between VPCs
- Non transitive traffic flow
- Separate connection for each VPC for on-premise VPN or Direct Connect

Transit VPC:

- Instance based (Cisco CSR 1000V)
- Additional EC2 cost
- Software Licensing cost
- Availability issues
- Bandwidth limitations of EC2

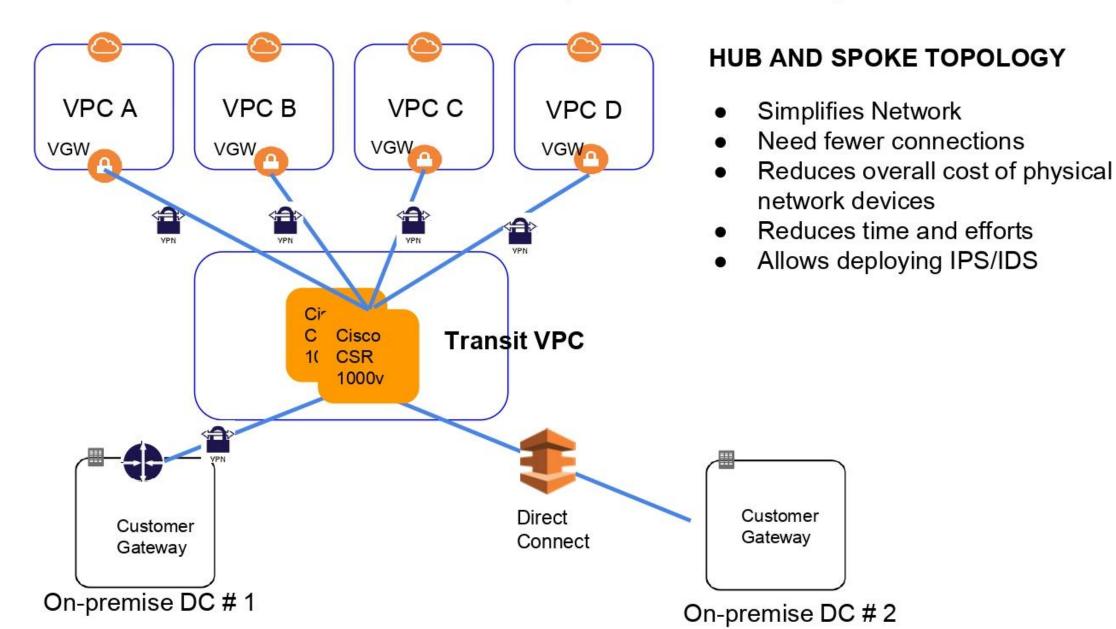
Transit Gateway





Fail More Learn More Grow More Save Cancer Children

Solution 1: Transit VPC (Introduced in 2016)



The problem with VPC peering & Transit VPC

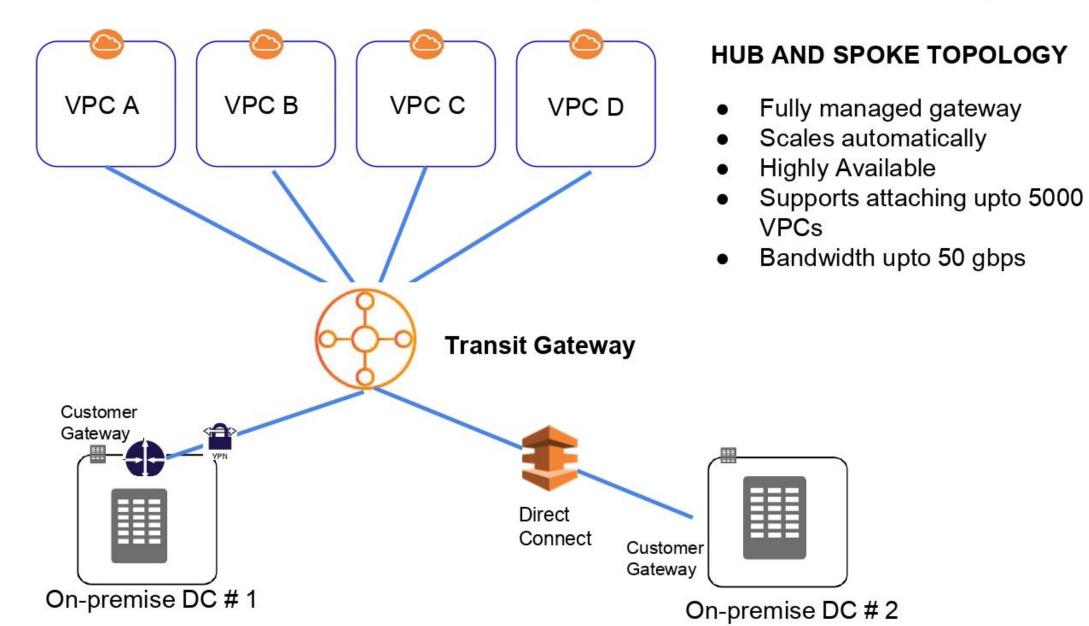
VPC Peering:

- Point-to-point connection between VPCs
- Non transitive traffic flow
- Separate connection for each VPC for on-premise VPN or Direct Connect

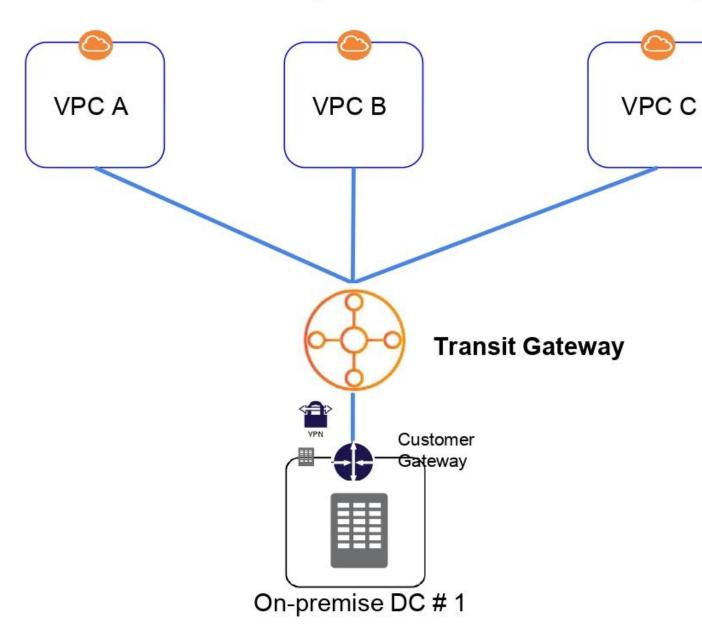
Transit VPC:

- Instance based (Cisco CSR 1000V)
- Additional EC2 cost
- Software Licensing cost
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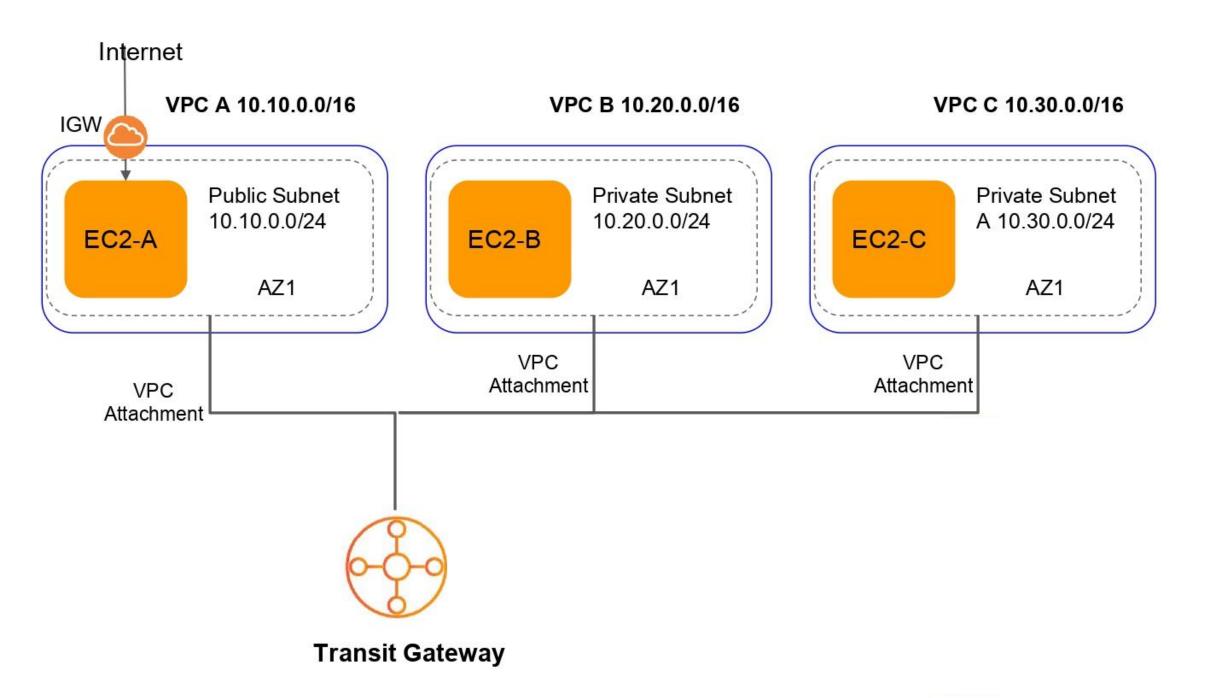
Solution 2: Transit Gateway (2018 Re:Invent)



Exercise: Setup Transit Gateway



- 3 VPCs in same AWS Region
- VPN connection



Steps - Part 1 - Inter VPC communication

- 1. Create VPC-A (10.10.0.0/16) with single Public Subnet in Region A (Mumbai)
- 2. Create VPC-B (10.20.0.0/16) with single Private Subnet in Region A
- 3. Create VPC-C (10.30.0.0/16) with single Private Subnet in Region A
- 4. Create VPC-VPN (192.168.0.0/16) with single Public Subnet in Region B (N. Virginia)
- Launch EC2 instance in each of the subnets created above. Total 4 EC2 instance. Make sure you open Security group rule for ICMP inbound for source 10.0.0.0/8 (for all other VPCs)
- Login to EC2-A (ssh using Public IP) and try to ping EC2-B, EC2-C or EC2-VPN Private IPs. This does not work.
- 7. Create a Transit Gateway in Region A
- 8. Create 3 Attachments for VPC-A, VPC-B and VPC-C
- Modify the VPC-A Subnet, VPC-B Subnet and VPC-C Subnet to route traffic to destination 10.0.0.0/8 through transit gateway
- 10. Verify that, now traffic starts flowing from EC2-A to EC2-B and EC2-C over Private IP address
- 11. Congratulations !!
- 12. Extend the VPC-A CIDR by attaching one more CIDR e.g 10.40.0.0/16
- 13. Verify in Transit Gateway Route table that this new route is automatically propagated

Steps - Part 2 - VPN communication

- 1. For same Transit Gateway, create a VPN attachment
- Provide the IP address of EC2-VPN for Customer Gateway.
- Choose Static Route
- 4. After creation of Site-to-Site VPN connection, Download the VPN configurations for Openswan.
- Login to EC2-VPN over SSH using Public IP
- Setup the VPN using OpenSWAN (Refer Site-To-Site VPN document)
- 7. After successfully configuring ipsec, start the ipsec service
- Verify that in Region A, Site-to-Site VPN shows that 1 Tunnel is UP
- Try to ping to EC2-VPN from EC2-A. This does not work as there is no route in VPC-A Subnet Route table
- 10. Add a route for destination 192.168.0.0/16 in the Route table of VPC-A Public subnet RT
- 11. Now the traffic starts flowing to EC2-VPN from EC2-A. Congratulations !!
- 12. Ping EC2-A from EC2-VPN. This does not work as you might not have open SG of EC2-A
- 13. Open the SG for inbound ICMP for source 192.168.0.0/16.
- 14. Now traffic also flows from EC2-VPN to EC2-A i.e from On-premise to AWS VPC
- 15. Be happy..you just did it :). Don't forget to terminate everything that you created for this exercise.