

HULC

If you're creating a VPC for use with another AWS service, check the service documentation to verify if there are specific requirements for the IP address range or networking components.

The CIDR block of a subnet can be the same as the CIDR block for the VPC (for a single subnet in the VPC), or a subset of the CIDR block for the VPC (for multiple subnets). The allowed block size is between a /28 netmask and /16 netmask. If you create more than one subnet in a VPC, the CIDR blocks of the subnets cannot overlap.

For example, if you create a VPC with CIDR block 10.0.0.0/24, it supports 256 IP addresses. You can break this CIDR block into two subnets, each supporting 128 IP addresses. One subnet uses CIDR block 10.0.0.0/25 (for addresses 10.0.0.0-10.0.0127) and the other uses CIDR block 10.0.0.128/25 (for addresses 10.0.0.128 - 10.0.0.255).

There are many tools available to help you calculate subnet CIDR blocks; for example, see http://www.subnet-calculator.com/cidr.php. Also, your network engineering group can help you determine the CIDR blocks to specify for your subnets.

The first four IP addresses and the last IP address in each subnet CIDR block are not available for you to use, and cannot be assigned to an instance. For example, in a subnet with CIDR block 10.0.0/24, the following five IP addresses are reserved:

- 10.0.0.0: Network address.
- . 10.0.0.1: Reserved by AWS for the VPC router.
- 10.0.0.2: Reserved by AWS. The IP address of the DNS server is always the base of the VPC network range plus two; however, we also reserve the base of each subnet range plus two. For VPCs with multiple CIDR blocks, the IP address of the DNS server is located in the primary CIDR. For more information, see Amazon DNS Server.
- 10.0.0.3: Reserved by AWS for future use.
- 10.0.0.255: Network broadcast address. We do not support broadcast in a VPC, therefore we reserve this address.

Adding IPv4 CIDR Blocks to a VPC

You can associate secondary IPv4 CIDR blocks with your VPC. When you associate a CIDR block with your VPC, a route is automatically added to your VPC route tables to enable routing within the VPC (the destination is the CIDR block and the target is local).

In the following example, the VPC on the left has a single CIDR block (10.0.0.0/16) and two subnets. The VPC on the right represents the architecture of the same VPC after you've added a second CIDR block (10.2.0.0/16) and created a new subnet from the range of the second CIDR.

VPC > Subnets > subnet-0df99803db0a88aef > Modify auto-assign IP settings

Modify auto-assign IP settings Info

Enable the auto-assign IP address setting to automatically request a public IPv4 or IPv6 address for a new network interface in this subnet.

Settings

Subnet ID

Auto-assign IPv4 Info

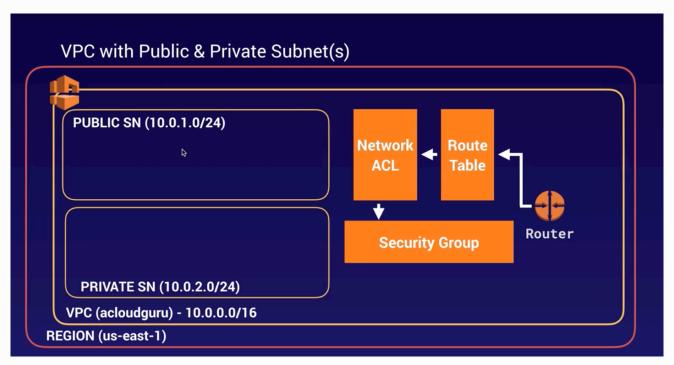
▼ Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address

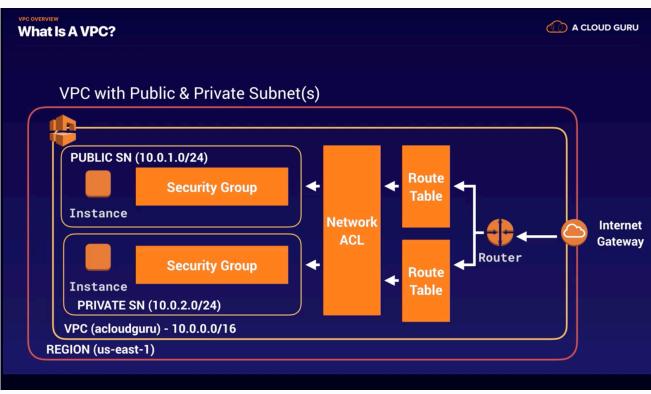
Auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address Info

Enable auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address Option disabled because no customer owned pools found.

Cancel

Save





Remember the following;

- When you create a VPC a default Route Table, Network Access Control List (NACL) and a default Security Group.
- It won't create any subnets, nor will it create a default internet gateway.
- US-East-1A in your AWS account can be a completely different availability zone to US-East-1A in another AWS account. The AZ's are randomized.
- Amazon always reserve 5 IP addresses within your subnets.
- You can only have 1 Internet Gateway per VPC.
- Security Groups can't span VPCs.