


```

|||+-----+-----+|||
|||  State      | associated      |||
|||+-----+-----+|||

```

Breakdown of Output:

- CidrBlock → The assigned IP range (10.0.0.0/16) for the VPC.
- DhcpOptionsId → The default DHCP options for automatic IP allocation.
- InstanceTenancy → default means EC2 instances can be shared on the hardware.
- OwnerId → The AWS account ID (mocked as 000000000000).
- State → pending , indicating the VPC is being created.
- VpcId → The unique identifier (vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c) for the VPC.
- CidrBlockAssociationSet → Shows the association of CIDR blocks with the VPC.
- CidrBlockState → associated , confirming the CIDR block is successfully linked.

2. Creating a Subnet

Command:

```
aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c
--cidr-block 10.0.1.0/24 --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%
```

Explanation:

- aws ec2 create-subnet → Creates a subnet inside a VPC.
- --vpc-id vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c → Associates the subnet with the created VPC.
- --cidr-block 10.0.1.0/24 → Defines a smaller IP range within the VPC.
- --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL% → Uses a local AWS environment (e.g., LocalStack).

Output:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| CreateSubnet | |
| Subnet | |
| AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation | False |
| AvailabilityZone | us-east-1a |
| AvailabilityZoneId | use1-az6 |
| AvailableIpAddressCount | 251 |
| CidrBlock | 10.0.1.0/24 |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| DefaultForAz | False |
| Ipv6Native | False |
| MapPublicIpOnLaunch | False |
| OwnerId | 000000000000 |
| State | pending |
| SubnetArn | arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:000000000000:subnet/subnet-13df13c5c1 |
| SubnetId | subnet-13df13c5c1296a641 |
| VpcId | vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c |

Breakdown of Output:

- AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation → False , indicating IPv6 is not enabled.
- AvailabilityZone → The subnet is located in us-east-1a .
- CidrBlock → The subnet uses 10.0.1.0/24 , which is a smaller range than the VPC.
- MapPublicIpOnLaunch → False , meaning instances launched in this subnet will not automatically get a public IP.
- SubnetId → subnet-13df13c5c1296a641 , the unique identifier for the subnet.
- VpcId → Confirms the subnet belongs to vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c .
- State → pending , indicating the subnet is still being created.

3. Creating an Internet Gateway

Command:

```
aws ec2 create-internet-gateway --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%
```

Explanation:

- aws ec2 create-internet-gateway → Creates an Internet Gateway (IGW) to enable public internet access for the VPC.
- endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL% → Uses a custom AWS endpoint.

Output:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| CreateInternetGateway | |
| InternetGateway | |
| InternetGatewayId | OwnerId |

```
|| igw-095e7ce5a8f8472d1 | 000000000000 ||  
|+-----+-----+|
```

Breakdown of Output:

- `InternetGatewayId` → `igw-095e7ce5a8f8472d1` , the unique identifier for the created Internet Gateway.
- `OwnerId` → The AWS account ID (`000000000000`).

4. Attaching the Internet Gateway to the VPC

Command:

```
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id  
igw-095e7ce5a8f8472d1 --vpc-id vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c  
--endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%
```

Explanation:

- `aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway` → Links the Internet Gateway (IGW) to the specified VPC.
- `--internet-gateway-id igw-095e7ce5a8f8472d1` → Specifies the Internet Gateway to attach.
- `--vpc-id vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c` → Identifies the VPC to attach the IGW.
- `--endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%` → Uses a custom AWS endpoint.

Output:

(No explicit output, indicating the command executed successfully.)

Breakdown of Output:

- If no errors occur, the IGW is successfully attached to the VPC.
- The VPC now has potential internet access, but a route table must be updated to enable it.

5. Creating a Route Table

Command:

```
aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id
```

```
vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%
```

Explanation:

- `aws ec2 create-route-table` → Creates a new Route Table for network traffic management.
- `--vpc-id vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c` → Specifies the VPC where the Route Table will be created.
- `--endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%` → Uses a custom AWS endpoint.

Output:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| CreateRouteTable | | | |
| RouteTable | | | |
| OwnerId | RouteTableId | VpcId | |
| 000000000000 | rtb-b16c035cb996d1c2a | vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c | |
| Routes | | | |
| DestinationCidrBlock | GatewayId | State | |
| 10.0.0.0/16 | local | active | |

Breakdown of Output:

- `OwnerId` → The AWS account ID (`000000000000`).
- `RouteTableId` → The unique ID for the route table (`rtb-b16c035cb996d1c2a`).
- `VpcId` → Confirms this route table is associated with `vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c` .
- `DestinationCidrBlock` → `10.0.0.0/16` shows the VPC’s internal network range.
- `GatewayId` → `local` means this route table only has local routes initially.
- `State` → `active` , confirming the route table is ready.

6. Creating a Route for Internet Access

Command:

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id
rtb-b16c035cb996d1c2a --destination-cidr-block 0.0.0.0/0
```

```
--gateway-id igw-095e7ce5a8f8472d1 --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%
```

Explanation:

- `aws ec2 create-route` → Adds a new route to an existing Route Table.
- `--route-table-id rtb-b16c035cb996d1c2a` → Specifies the Route Table to modify.
- `--destination-cidr-block 0.0.0.0/0` → Routes all external traffic to the IGW (enabling internet access).
- `--gateway-id igw-095e7ce5a8f8472d1` → Specifies the IGW as the exit point for internet-bound traffic.
- `--endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%` → Uses a custom AWS endpoint.

Output:

```
-----  
|   CreateRoute   |  
+-----+-----+  
|   Return   |   True   |  
+-----+-----+
```

Breakdown of Output:

- `Return` → `True`, confirming the route was successfully created.
- Now, all internet-bound traffic (`0.0.0.0/0`) will be routed through the IGW.

7. Associating the Route Table with the Subnet

Command:

```
aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id rtb-b16c035cb996d1c2a  
--subnet-id subnet-13df13c5c1296a641 --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%
```

Explanation:

- `aws ec2 associate-route-table` → Links the Route Table to a specific subnet.
- `--route-table-id rtb-b16c035cb996d1c2a` → Specifies the Route Table being associated.
- `--subnet-id subnet-13df13c5c1296a641` → Identifies the subnet to attach to the Route Table.
- `--endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%` → Uses a custom AWS endpoint.

Output:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| AssociateRouteTable | |
| AssociationId | rtbassoc-7cb7be591b1bd9da6 |

Breakdown of Output:

- AssociationId → rtbassoc-7cb7be591b1bd9da6 confirms the Route Table is successfully linked to the subnet.

8. Describing VPCs

Command:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpcs --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%
```

Explanation:

- aws ec2 describe-vpcs → Lists all VPCs in the environment.
- --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL% → Uses a custom AWS endpoint.

Output:

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| DescribeVpcs | | |
| Vpcs | | |
| CidrBlock | 172.31.0.0/16 | |
| IsDefault | True | |
| VpcId | vpc-71f925ef3211ce7cf | |
| CidrBlockAssociationSet | | |
| AssociationId | vpc-cidr-assoc-3d970697469f6cd5f | |
| CidrBlock | 172.31.0.0/16 | |
| CidrBlockState | | |
| State | associated | |
| Vpcs | | |

```

|+-----+-----+
|| CidrBlock      | 10.0.0.0/16      ||
|| IsDefault      | False            ||
|| VpcId          | vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c ||
|+-----+-----+
|||                CidrBlockAssociationSet            |||
||+-----+-----+
||| AssociationId | vpc-cidr-assoc-f48b6c421c5fe1c29 |||
||| CidrBlock     | 10.0.0.0/16      |||
||+-----+-----+
||||              CidrBlockState                      ||||
||||+-----+-----+
|||| State       | associated        ||||
||||+-----+-----+

```

Breakdown of Output:

- Two VPCs are listed:
 - vpc-71f925ef3211ce7cf → The default VPC (172.31.0.0/16).
 - vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c → The custom VPC (10.0.0.0/16).
- IsDefault → Indicates whether a VPC is the default one.
- State → associated , confirming that the CIDR blocks are active.

9. Describing Subnets

Command:

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL%
```

Explanation:

- aws ec2 describe-subnets → Lists all subnets available in the VPCs.
- --endpoint-url=%AWS_ENDPOINT_URL% → Uses a custom AWS endpoint.

Output:

```

-----
|                               DescribeSubnets
+-----+
||                               Subnets
||+-----+
|| CidrBlock      | 172.31.0.0/20
|| DefaultForAz   | True

```


| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| MapPublicIpOnLaunch | True |
| SubnetId | subnet-0e07399449d53791e |
| VpcId | vpc-71f925ef3211ce7cf |
| +-----+ | |
| Subnets | |
| +-----+ | |
| CidrBlock | 10.0.1.0/24 |
| DefaultForAz | False |
| MapPublicIpOnLaunch | False |
| SubnetId | subnet-13df13c5c1296a641 |
| VpcId | vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c |
| +-----+ | |

Breakdown of Output:

- The list contains multiple subnets associated with different VPCs:
 - subnet-0e07399449d53791e → A default subnet inside vpc-71f925ef3211ce7cf .
 - subnet-13df13c5c1296a641 → A custom subnet inside vpc-e57c31c086cb3ba0c .
- CidrBlock → Defines the range of IPs allocated to the subnet.
- MapPublicIpOnLaunch → True means instances in the subnet get a public IP by default.