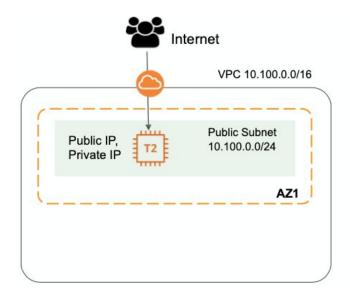


LAB-VPC-1

VPC with Single Public Subnet



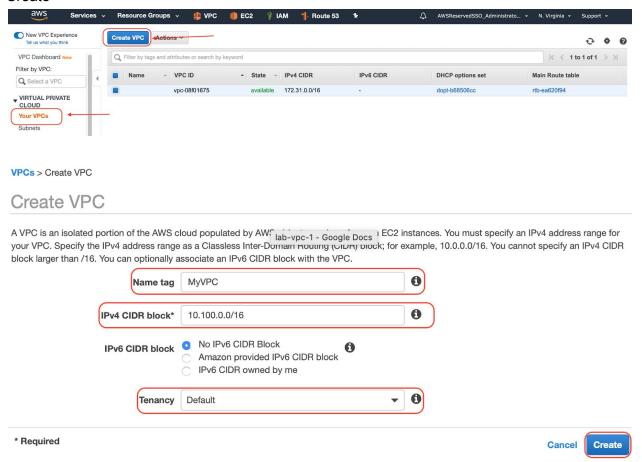
Public Subnet Route Table

Destination	Target
10.100.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	igw-xxx

Resolution

Create VPC

Go to VPC service -> Your VPCs -> Create VPC (Name: MyVPC, CIDR: 10.100.0.0/16) -> Create



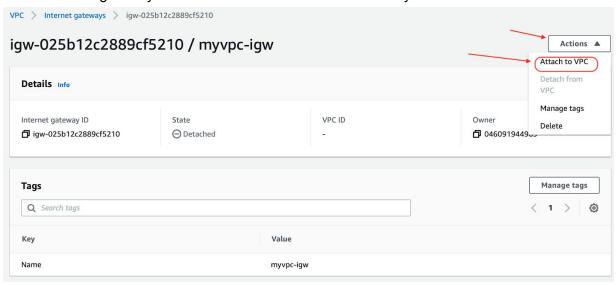
Create Internet Gateway

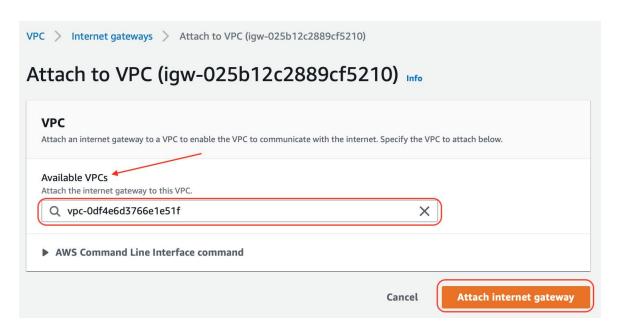
Go to Internet Gateways -> Create internet gateway



Create internet gateway Info An internet gateway is a virtual router that connects a VPC to the internet. To create a new internet gateway specify the name for the gateway below. Internet gateway settings Name tag Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify. myvpc-igw Tags - optional A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs. Value - optional Key Q Name X Q myvpc-igw × Remove Add new tag You can add 49 more tags. Create internet gateway Cancel

Attach Internet Gateway to VPC Select Internet gateway -> Actions -> Attach to VPC -> Select your VPC

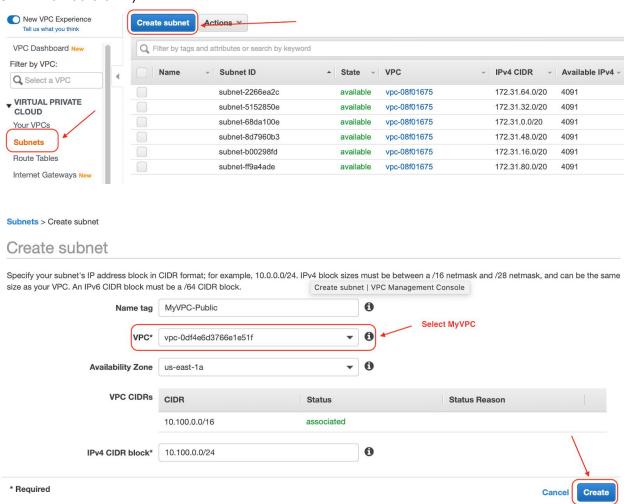




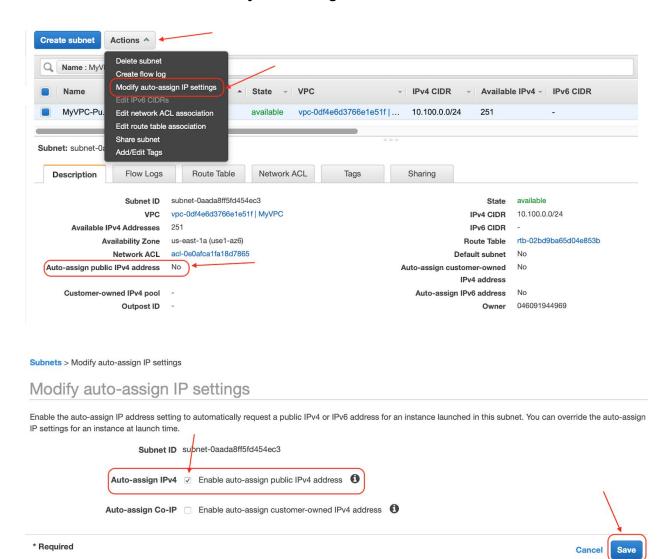


Create Subnet

Subnets -> Create subnet (Name: MyVPC-Public, VPC: MyVPC, AZ: Select first az - us-east-1a, CIDR: 10.100.0.0/24)



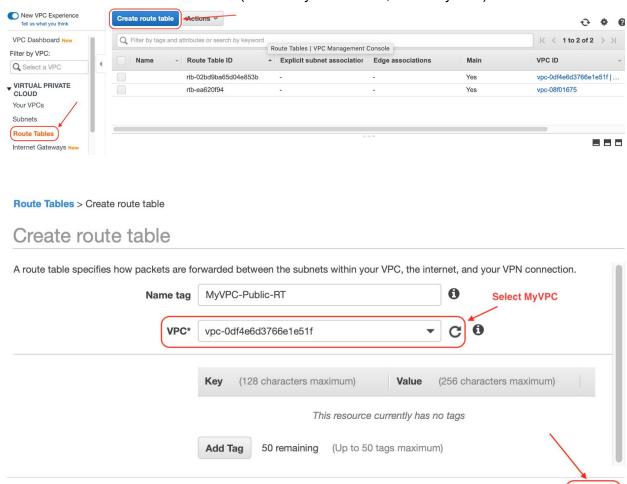
Select Subnet -> Action -> Modify Auto Assign Public IP -> Enable -> Save



Create Route Table

* Required

Route Tables -> Create Route Table (Name: MyVPC-Public, VPC: MyVPC)



Cancel

Create

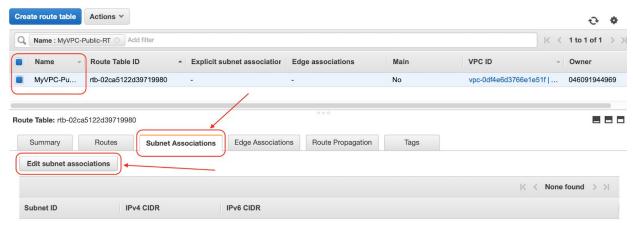
Add route to send all traffic that is not local to Internet Gateway

Select Route table -> Routes -> Edit -> Add another route (Destination: 0.0.0.0/0, Target: Internet gateway -> igw-xxx) -> Save

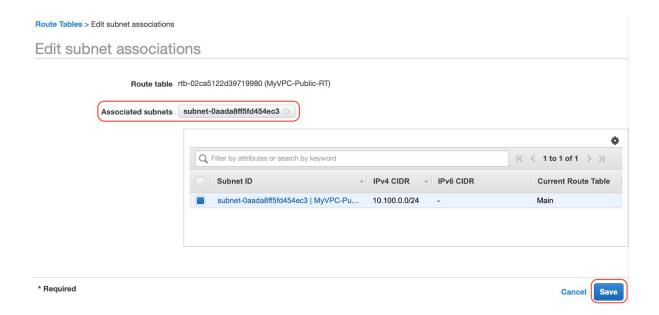


Associate Route table with Subnet to make it Public Subnet

Select Route table -> Subnet Associations -> Edit -> Check the MyVPC-Public subnet -> Save

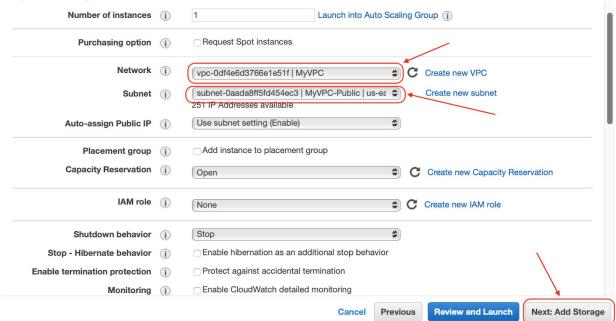


You do not have any subnet associations.



Launch EC2 instance in newly created Public Subnet

Step 3: Configure Instance Details





Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver.

A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.

Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. Learn more about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

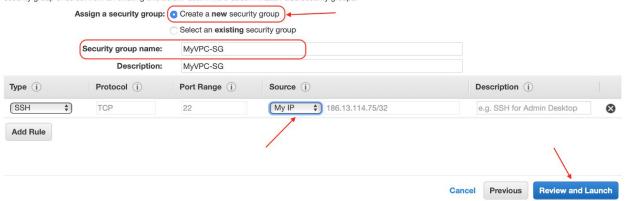


Configure Security Group



Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. Learn more about Amazon EC2 security groups.

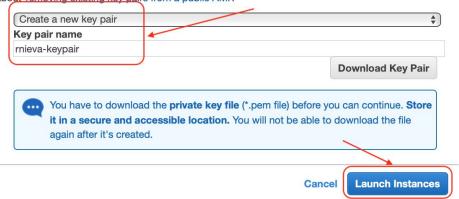


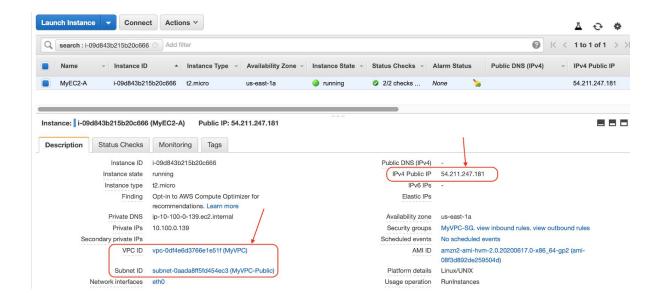
Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

×

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI.





Connect to EC2 instance using the public IP from your laptop using linux terminal (ec2-user)

\$ chmod 600 rnieva-keypair.pem

\$ ls -1 rnieva-keypair.pem

-rw-----@ 1 rnieva staff 1692 Jul 24 16:56 rnieva-keypair.pem

\$ ssh -i rnieva-keypair.pem ec2-user@54.211.247.181

The authenticity of host '54.211.247.181 (54.211.247.181)' can't be established.

ECDSA key fingerprint is

SHA256:gPaH78Hue2C+uPgXbB0+wdrx/q5UqQZ6MWZR78qDvLo.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes Warning: Permanently added '54.211.247.181' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/

14 package(s) needed for security, out of 31 available

Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.

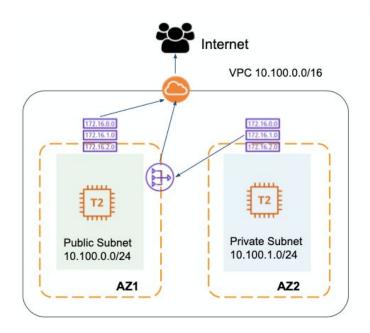
-bash: warning: setlocale: LC_CTYPE: cannot change locale (UTF-8): No such file or directory

[ec2-user@ip-10-100-0-139 ~]\$ uptime

20:07:48 up 10 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.01, 0.00

LAB-VPC-1

VPC with Public and Private Subnet



Public Subnet Route Table

Destination	Target
10.100.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	igw-xxx

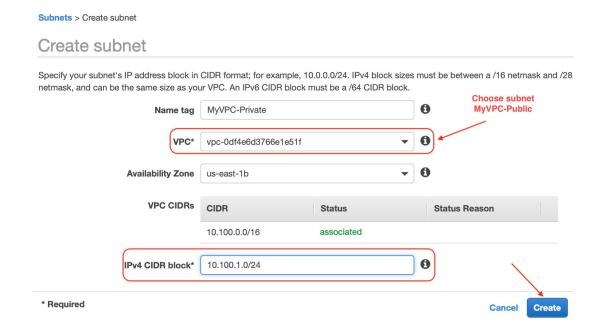
Private Subnet Route Table

Destination	Target
10.100.0.0/16	local

Solution:

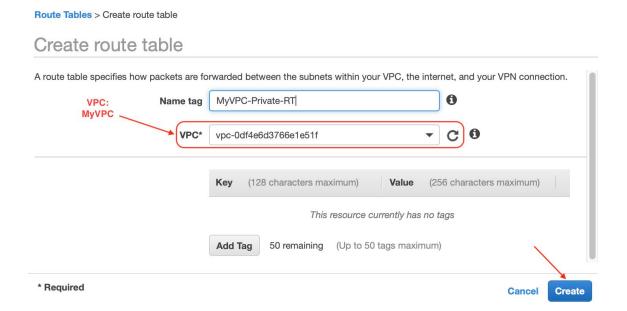
Create a Private Subnet

Create subnet (Name: MyVPC-Private, VPC: MyVPC, AZ: Select different az (us-east-1b), CIDR: 10.100.1.0/24) 2. Create Private route table

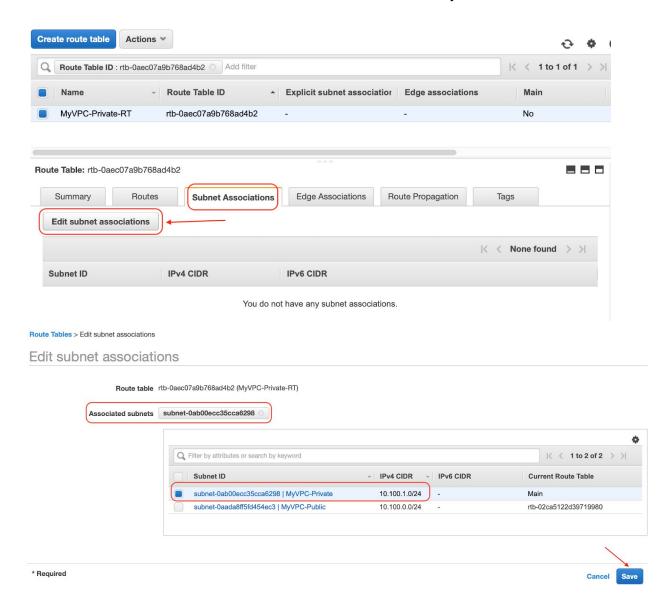


Create Private route table

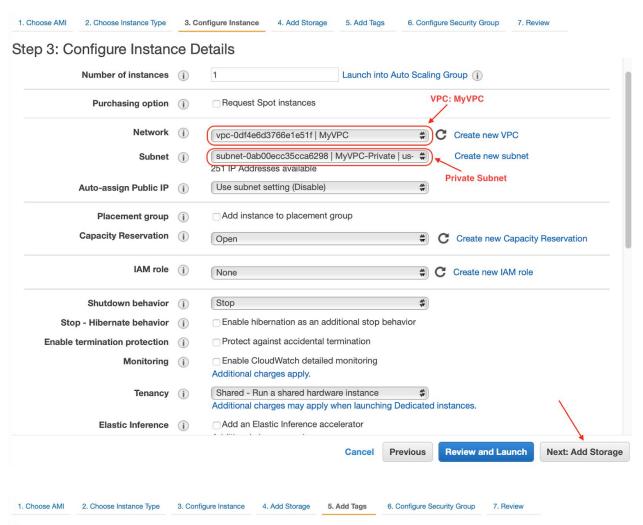
Route Tables -> Create Route Table (Name: MyVPC-Private, VPC: MyVPC)



Associate Route table with Subnet to make it Private subnet
Select Route table -> Subnet Associations -> Edit -> Check the MyVPC-Private subnet -> Save



Launch another EC2 instance in same VPC but in newly created Private subnet

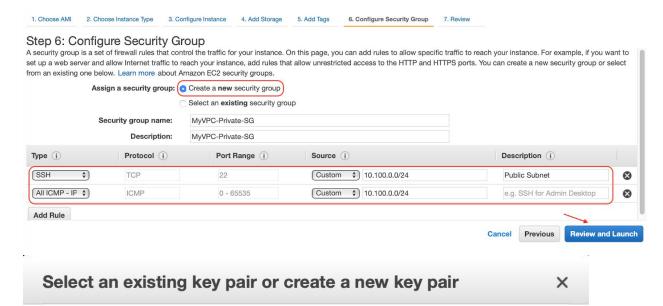


Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.

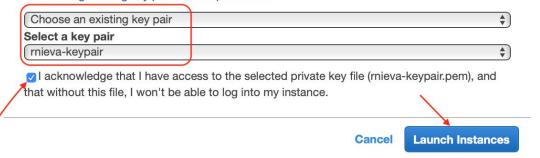
Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. Learn more about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.



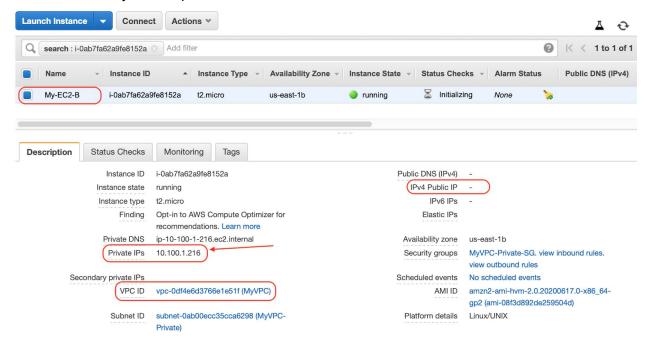


A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI.



Note down the My-EC2-B private IP address.

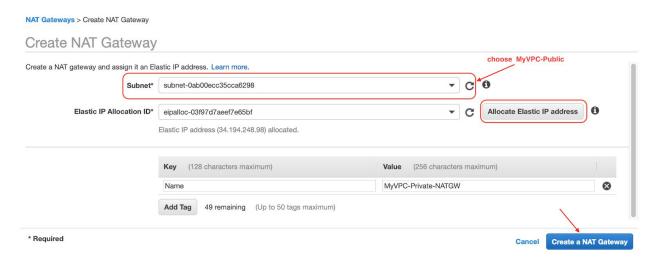


Try to ping EC2-B private IP from EC2-A instance

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-100-0-139 ~]$ ping -c 5 10.100.1.216
PING 10.100.1.216 (10.100.1.216) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.100.1.216: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1.22 ms
64 bytes from 10.100.1.216: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.868 ms
64 bytes from 10.100.1.216: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.701 ms
64 bytes from 10.100.1.216: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.725 ms
64 bytes from 10.100.1.216: icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.739 ms

--- 10.100.1.216 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4073ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.701/0.850/1.221/0.197 ms
```

Create a NAT gateway in your VPC VPC -> NAT Gateways -> Create NAT Gateway



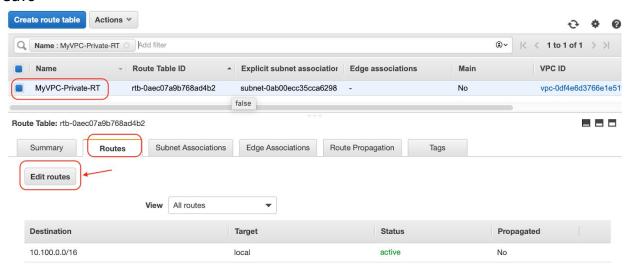
Add a route in Private subnet for internet traffic and route through NAT Gateway

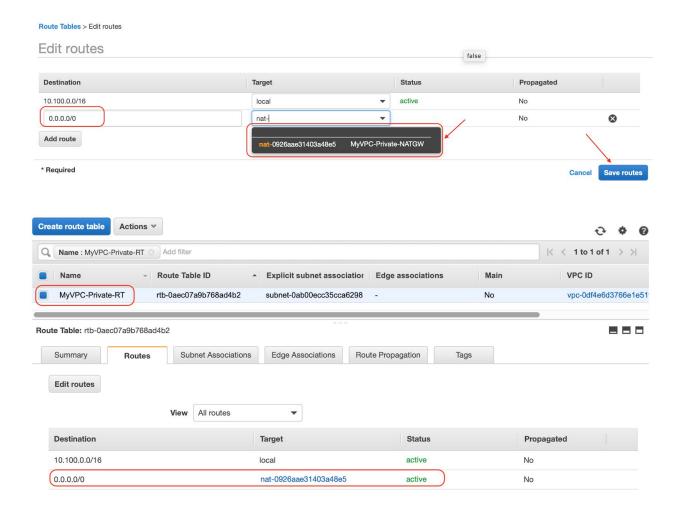
Route Tables -> Select MyVPC-Private route table

Routes -> Edit -> Add another route

Destination: 0.0.0.0/0
Target: nat-gateway

Save





Try to connect to EC2-B instance from EC2-A

Try to ping google.com from MyEC2-B

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-100-1-216 ~]$ ping -c 3 google.com
PING google.com (172.217.8.14) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from iad23s59-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.8.14): icmp_seq=1 ttl=113
time=2.43 ms
64 bytes from iad23s59-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.8.14): icmp_seq=2 ttl=113
time=1.89 ms
64 bytes from iad23s59-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.8.14): icmp_seq=3 ttl=113
time=1.85 ms
--- google.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2002ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.852/2.061/2.437/0.268 ms
```