

Build a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

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The screenshot shows the 'Create VPC' configuration page in the AWS Management Console. The top navigation bar includes 'VPC', 'Your VPCs', and 'Create VPC'. The main title 'Create VPC' has an 'Info' link. A descriptive text states: 'A VPC is an isolated portion of the AWS Cloud populated by AWS objects, such as Amazon EC2 instances.' Below this is a section titled 'VPC settings'.

Resources: A 'CreateVpc' button with an 'Info' link. Below it is a note: 'Create only the VPC resource or the VPC and other networking resources.' Two radio buttons are present: 'VPC only' (selected) and 'VPC and more'.

Name tag - optional: A note stating 'Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.' A text input field contains 'Nimbus-VPC'.

IPv4 CIDR block: An 'Info' link. A radio button 'IPv4 CIDR manual input' is selected, while 'IPAM-allocated IPv4 CIDR block' is unselected.

IPv4 CIDR: A text input field containing '10.0.0.0/16'. A note below it says: 'CIDR block size must be between /16 and /28.'

IPv6 CIDR block: An 'Info' link. A radio button 'No IPv6 CIDR block' is selected, while 'IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block', 'Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block', and 'IPv6 CIDR owned by me' are unselected.

Introducing Today's Project!

What is Amazon VPC?

Amazon VPC is a service that lets you create your own private network environment inside AWS and it is useful because I can control who has access to what!

How I used Amazon VPC in this project

In today's project, I used Amazon VPC to create my own segmented network with its subnet, gateway etc..

One thing I didn't expect in this project was...

One thing I didn't expect in this project was that AWS uses subnets.

This project took me...

This project took me about an hour!

Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs)

VPCs are private network environments in the cloud where you can place servers, databases and applications while keeping them secured and isolated from other resources.

There was already a default VPC in my account ever since my AWS account was created. This is because AWS automatically sets up a default VPC for you! This default VPC is why you could launch resources (e.g. EC2 instances) and connect services together from Day 1 of using AWS. If it didn't exist, you would've had to learn how to create it before you can use some of the services that need VPCs to function.

To set up my VPC, I had to define an IPv4 CIDR block, which is an IP address range using a network address and a prefix length that determines how many IPs the block contains.

The screenshot shows the 'Create VPC' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The current step is 'Create VPC'. The 'VPC settings' section is expanded, showing the following configuration:

- Resources**: A link to 'CreateVpc' with 'Info'.
- VPC settings**:
 - Resource type**: A dropdown menu with 'CreateVpc' selected.
 - VPC only**: A radio button selected.
 - VPC and more**: An unselected radio button.
- Name tag - optional**: A text input field containing 'Nimbus-VPC'.
- IPv4 CIDR block**: A text input field containing '10.0.0.0/16'.
- IPv6 CIDR block**: A dropdown menu with 'No IPv6 CIDR block' selected.
- Other options**:
 - No IPv6 CIDR block
 - IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block
 - Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block
 - IPv6 CIDR owned by me

Subnets

Subnets are a smaller, organized section of a larger network that divides and isolates resources for better control, security, and traffic management. There are already subnets existing in my account, one for every Availability Zone in my region (east-1)

Once I created my subnet, I enabled it. auto-assign public IPv4 address. This setting makes sure that any EC2 instance launched in the subnet will instantly get a public IP address so that I won't have to create one manually.

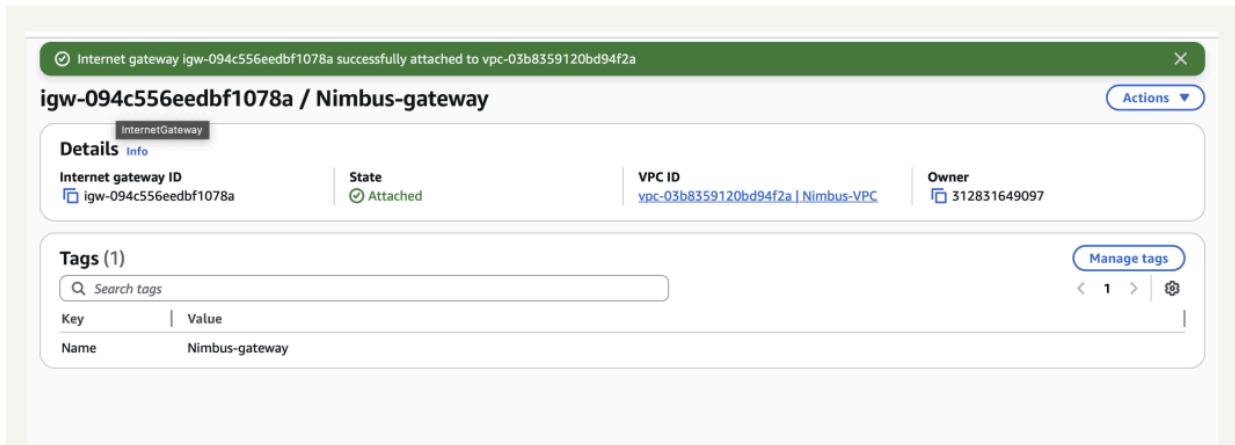
The difference between public and private subnets is that public subnets are resources that can communicate with external networks while private subnets are exclusively accessed by a specific user who created it. Holds internal resources.

The screenshot shows the AWS Subnets console interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'Create subnet' button. Below the search bar, a table lists subnets with columns for Name, Subnet ID, State, VPC, Block Public Access, and IPv4 CIDR. One subnet, 'Subnet-1', is selected and highlighted in blue. In the bottom half of the screen, a detailed view for 'subnet-0d35f1ed7fe00d7c3 / Subnet-1' is displayed. This view includes sections for Details, Subnet ARN, State, IPv6 CIDR, VPC, Route table, and Network ACL. The 'Auto-assign public IPv4 address' and 'Auto-assign IPv6 address' options are both set to 'Yes'.

Internet gateways

Internet gateways are components that allow resources inside a VPC (like EC2 instances) to send and receive traffic from the public internet.

Attaching an internet gateway to a VPC means the VPC can now access the internet. The EC2 instances with public IP addresses also become accessible to users, so my applications hosted on those servers become public too. If I missed this step the VPC would not be granted access to the internet.



Using the AWS CLI

VPC resources could also be created with CloudShell, which is a shell in your AWS Management Console to run code. CLI is a software that lets you create, delete and update AWS resources with commands instead of clicking through your console.

To set up a VPC or a subnet, you can use the command `aws ec2 create-subnet -- *vpc-id* --*cidr-block*` Make sure to avoid errors by typing the right number of dots, no overlapping, and no typos.

Compared to using the AWS Console, an advantage of using commands is that you can automate and repeat tasks easily by scripting them (saving commands, re-running them, and sharing them), instead of clicking through the console manually each time. An advantage of using the Console is that it provides a visual, point-and-click interface that's easier to learn. Overall, I preferred the console as I am more of a visual learner.

