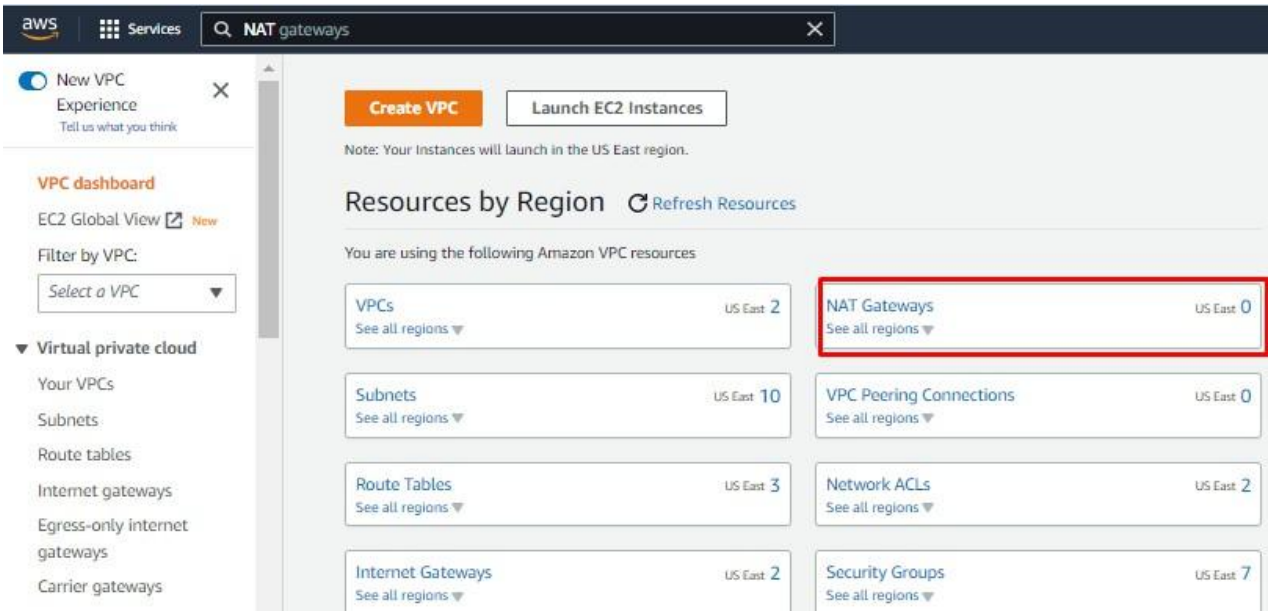
Module 5: Networking using AWS

Demo Document 2

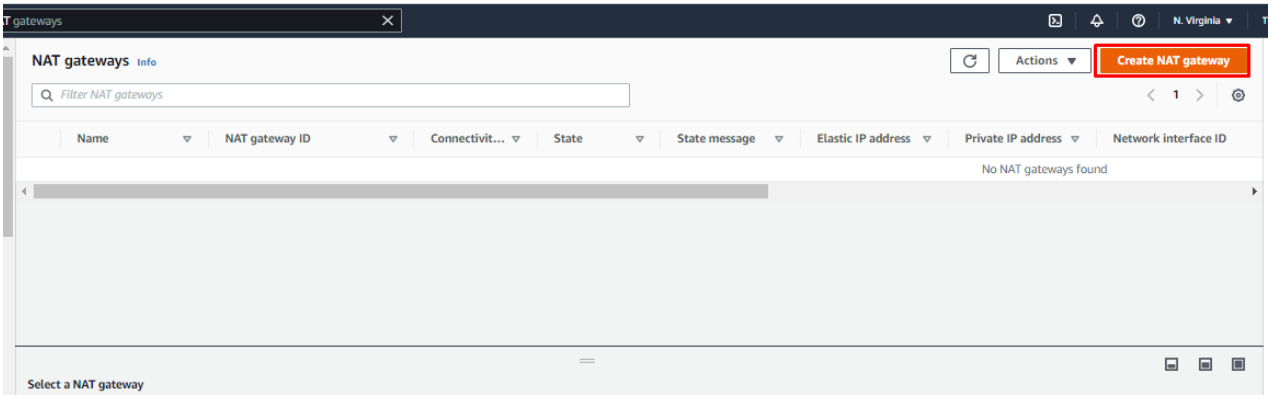
Access Internet Inside Private Subnet Using NAT Gateway

Step 1: Create a Nat Gateway

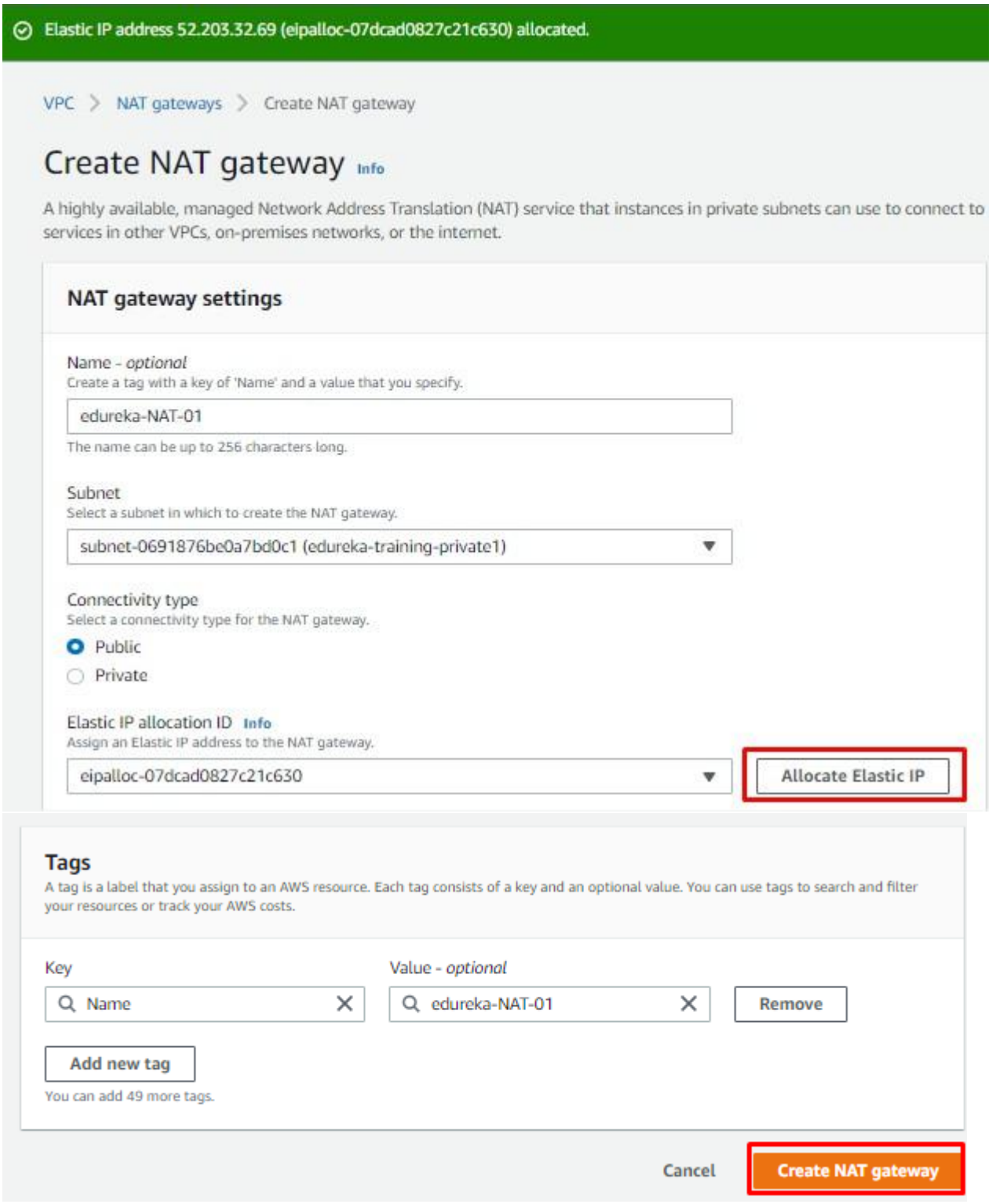
- In VPC dashboard, click on **NAT Gateways**



- Click on **Create NAT Gateway**

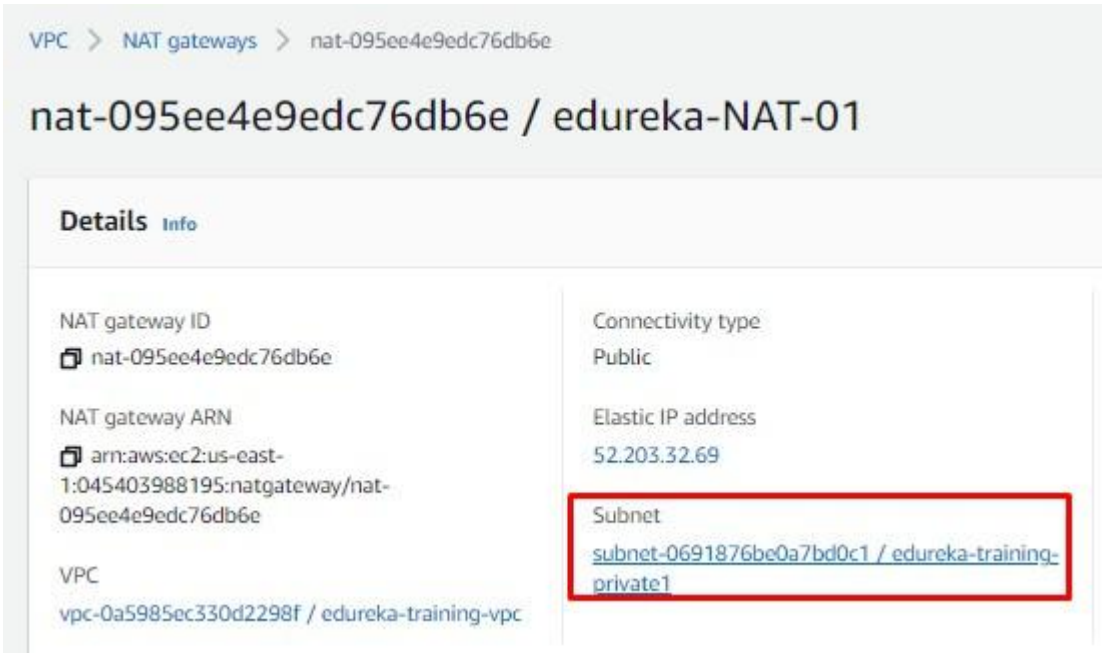


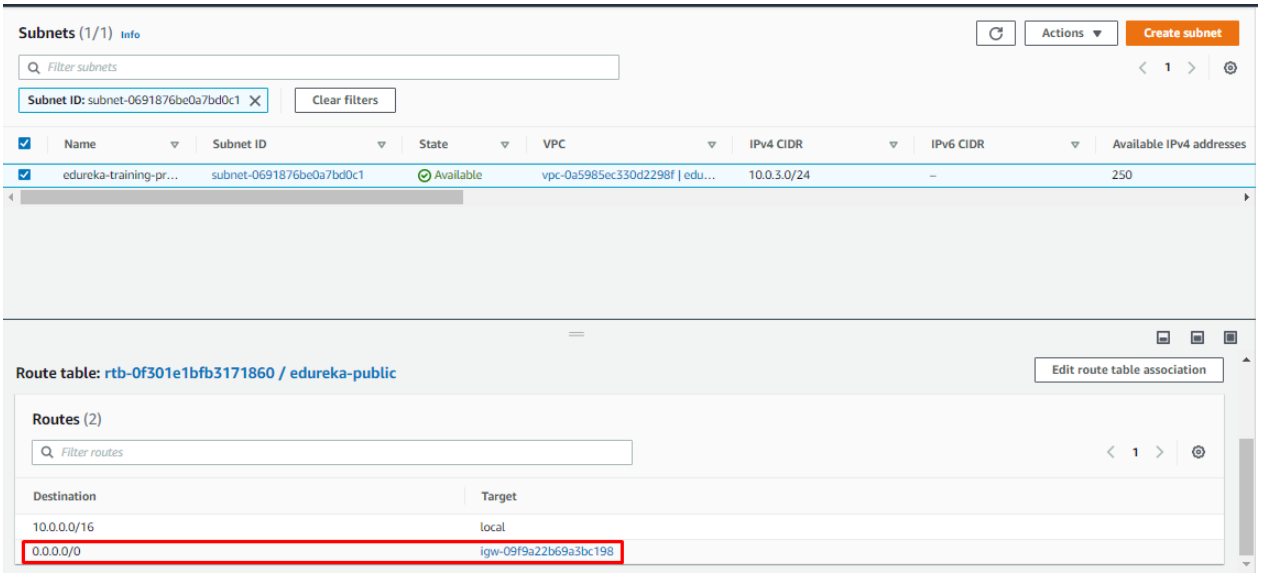
- Choose the private subnet that you wish to have as the internet connectivity
- Create an elastic IP if you don’t have any or allocate the elastic IP if you already have any


Elastic IP address 52.203.32.69 (eipalloc-07dcad0827c21c630) allocated.
VPC > NAT gateways > Create NAT gateway
Create NAT gateway Info
A highly available, managed Network Address Translation (NAT) service that instances in private subnets can use to connect to services in other VPCs, on-premises networks, or the internet.
NAT gateway settings
Name - optional
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
edureka-NAT-01
The name can be up to 256 characters long.
Subnet
Select a subnet in which to create the NAT gateway.
subnet-0691876bc0a7bd0c1 (edureka-training-private1)
Connectivity type
Select a connectivity type for the NAT gateway.
Public
Private
Elastic IP allocation ID Info
Assign an Elastic IP address to the NAT gateway.
eipalloc-07dcad0827c21c630
Allocate Elastic IP
Tags
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.
Key
Name
Value - optional
edureka-NAT-01
Remove
Add new tag
You can add 49 more tags.
Cancel
Create NAT gateway

Step 2: Update your private route table

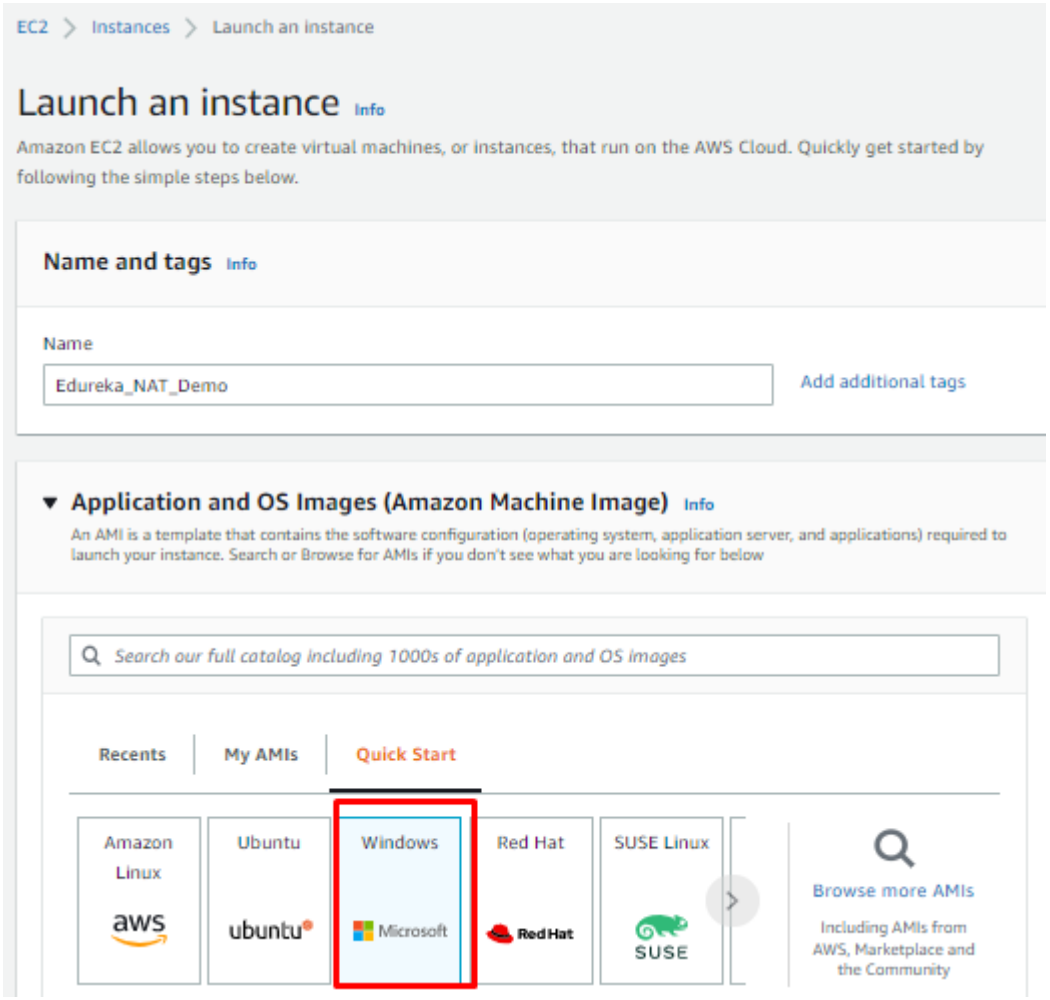
- Route all the traffic in the private subnet to the NAT gateway

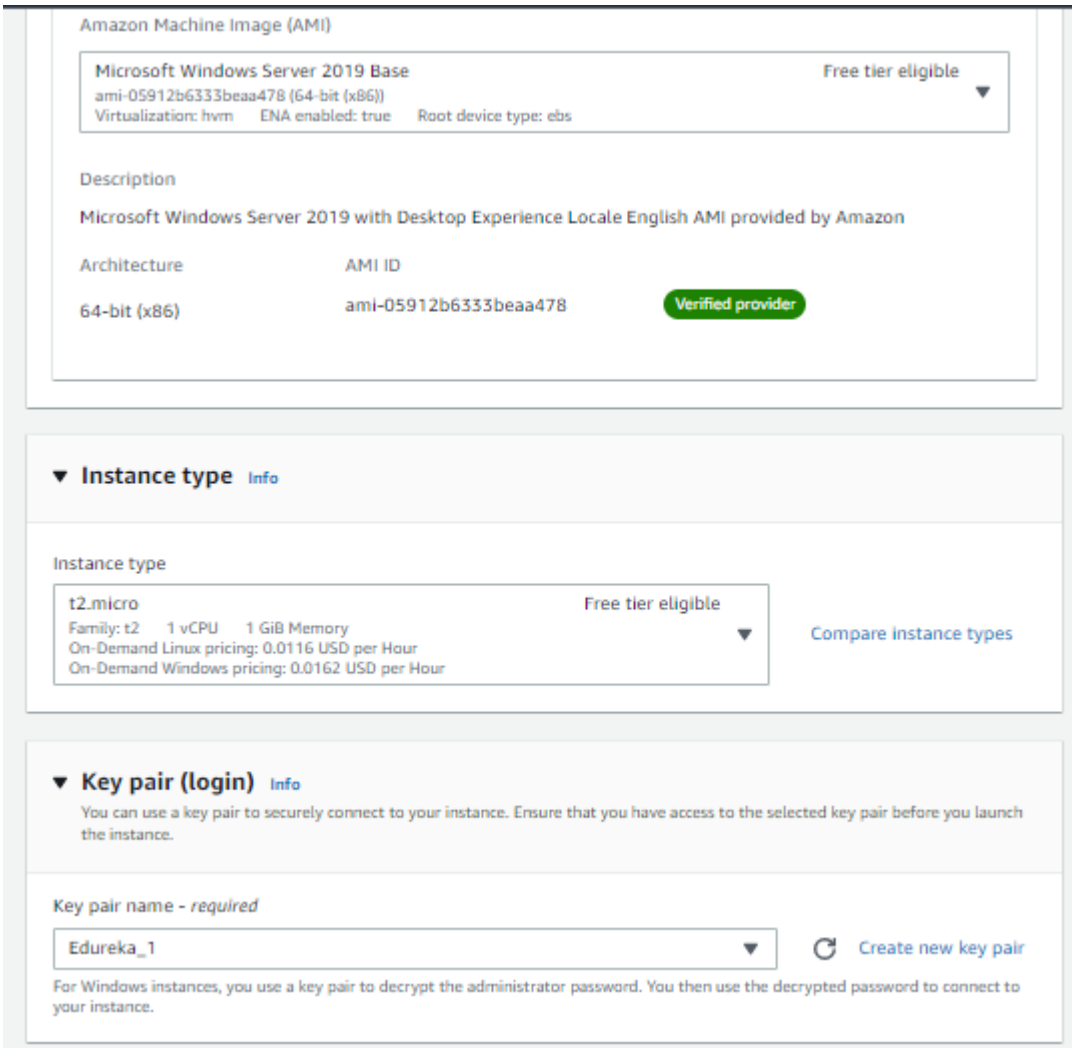


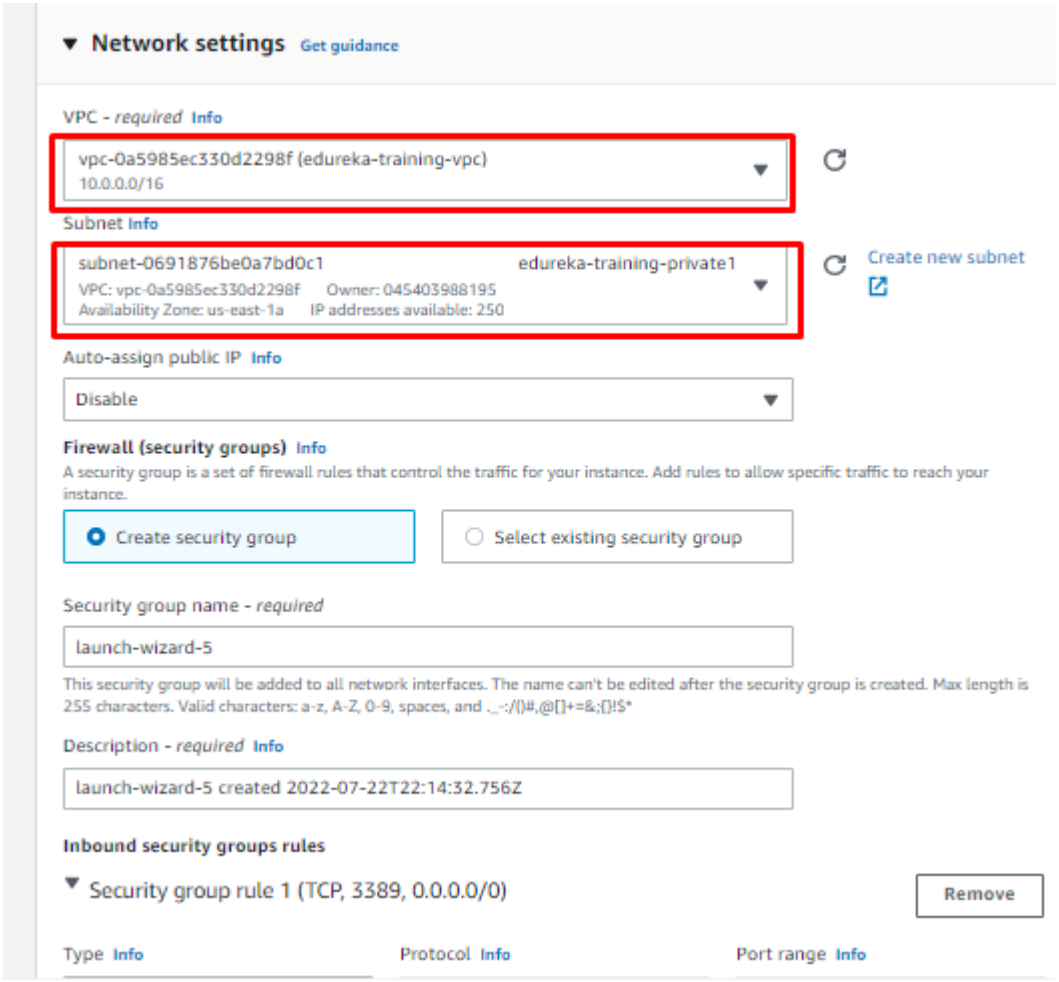


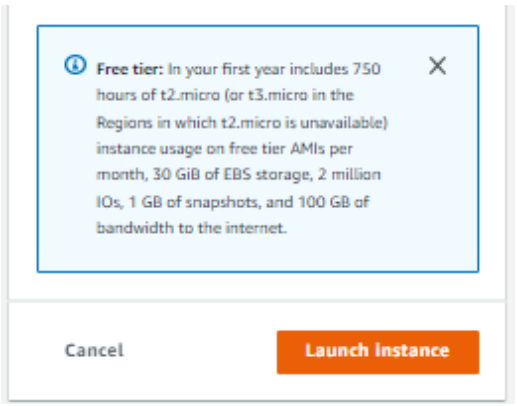
Step 3: Create and connect a windows instance in the private subnet to the internet

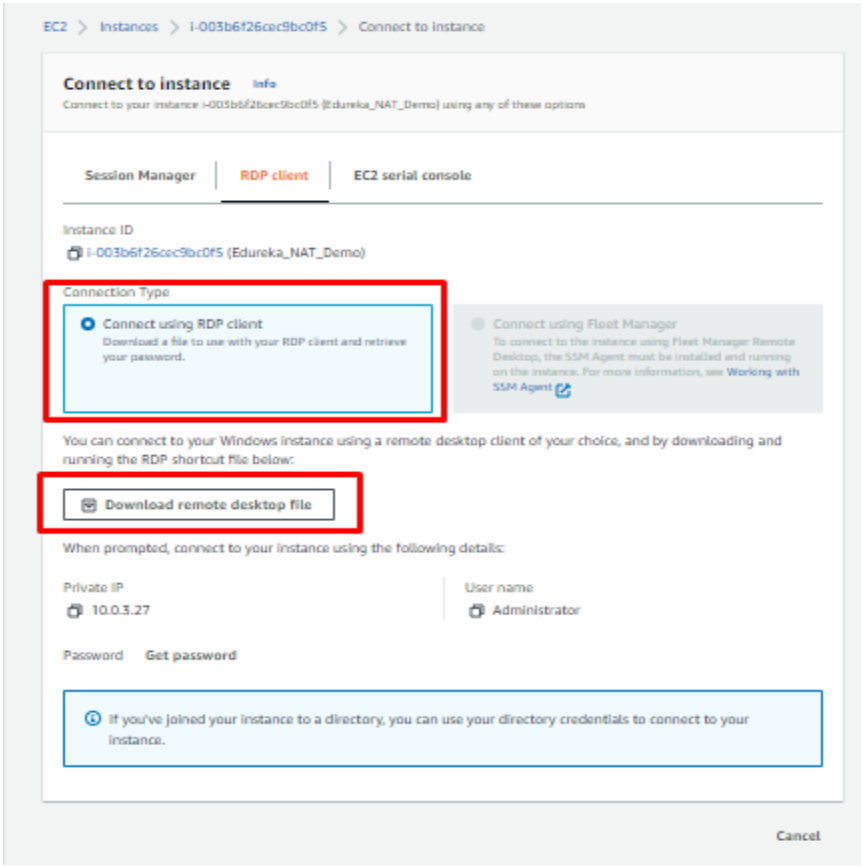
- Create a windows instance
- Connect to it through the desktop manager
- Connect it to the internet




Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Base
ami-05912b6333beaa478 (64-bit (x86))
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs
Free tier eligible
Description
Microsoft Windows Server 2019 with Desktop Experience Locale English AMI provided by Amazon
Architecture
AMI ID
64-bit (x86)
ami-05912b6333beaa478
Verified provider
Instance type Info
Instance type
t2.micro
Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory
On-Demand Linux pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour
On-Demand Windows pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour
Free tier eligible
Compare instance types
Key pair (login) Info
You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.
Key pair name - required
Edureka_1
Create new key pair
For Windows instances, you use a key pair to decrypt the administrator password. You then use the decrypted password to connect to your instance.


Network settings
Get guidance
VPC - required Info
vpc-0a5985ec330d2298f (edureka-training-vpc)
10.0.0.0/16
Subnet Info
subnet-0691876be0a7bd0c1
edureka-training-private1
VPC: vpc-0a5985ec330d2298f
Owner: 045403988195
Availability Zone: us-east-1a
IP addresses available: 250
Create new subnet
Auto-assign public IP Info
Disable
Firewall (security groups) Info
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.
Create security group
Select existing security group
Security group name - required
launch-wizard-5
This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and ._-:/()#,@[]+=&;{}!$*
Description - required Info
launch-wizard-5 created 2022-07-22T22:14:32.756Z
Inbound security groups rules
Security group rule 1 (TCP, 3389, 0.0.0.0/0)
Remove
Type Info
Protocol Info
Port range Info


Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million IOs, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.
Cancel
Launch instance



Conclusion: We have successfully accessed Internet Inside Private Subnet Using NAT Gateway

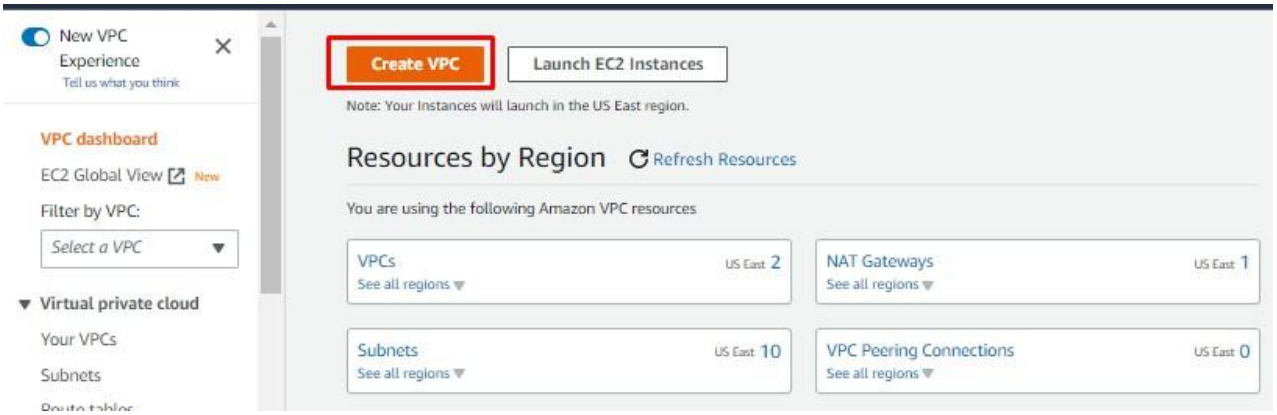
Module 5: Networking using AWS

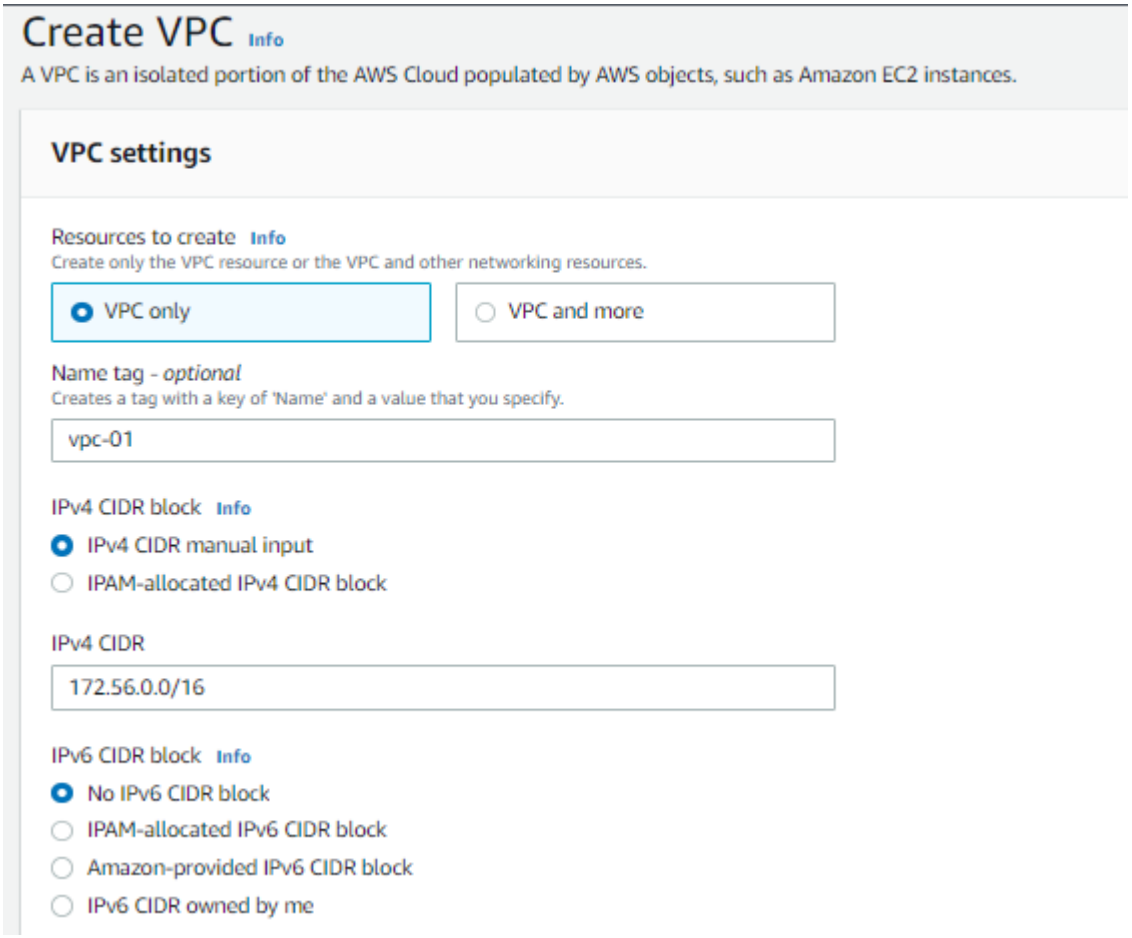
Demo Document 3

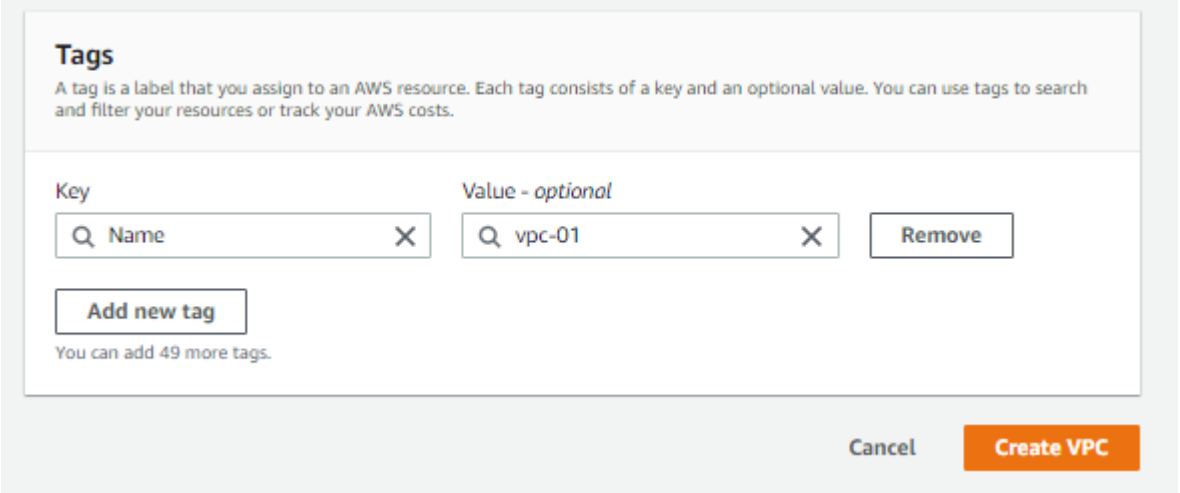
Using VPC Peering to Communicate between Two Instances

Step 1: Create two VPCs in your AWS Account

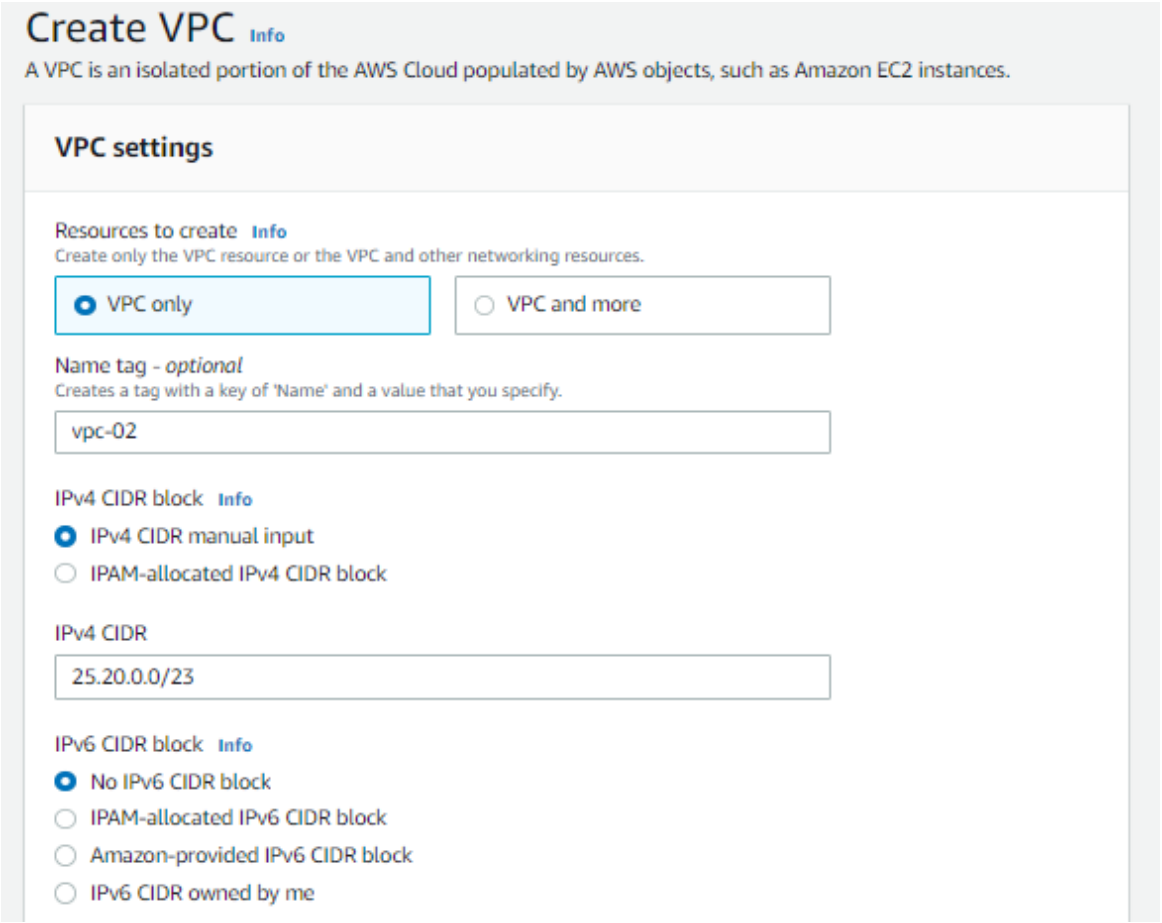
- Create two VPCs in your AWS account which can be connected using VPC peering

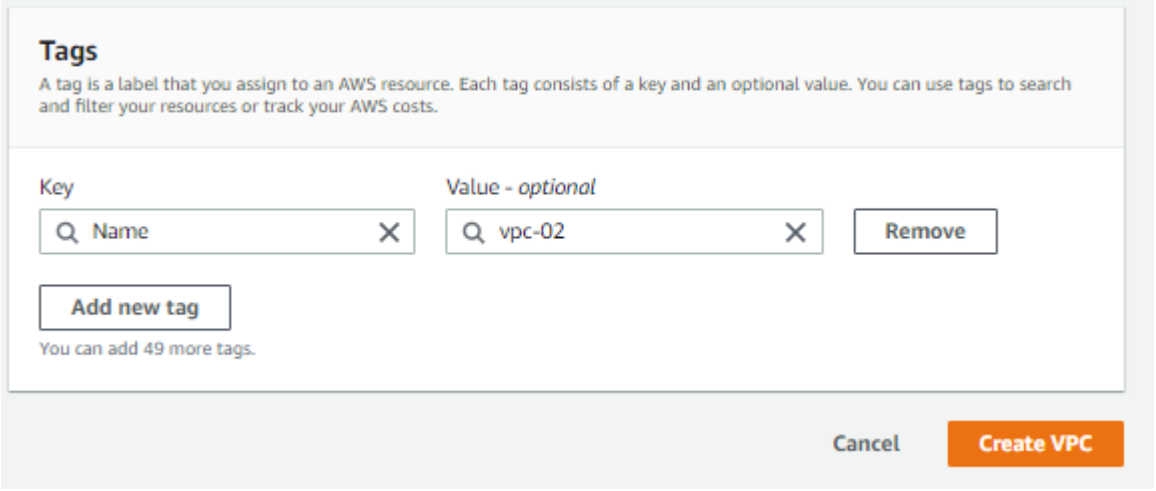






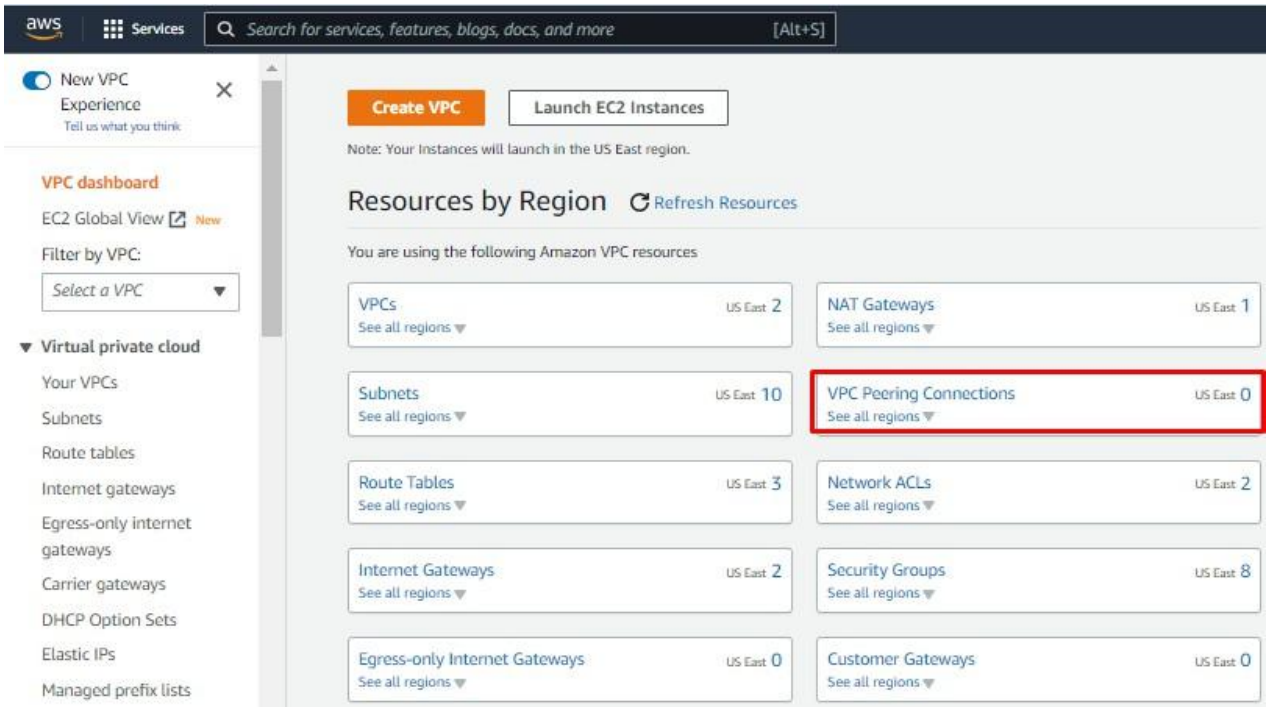
Create another VPC



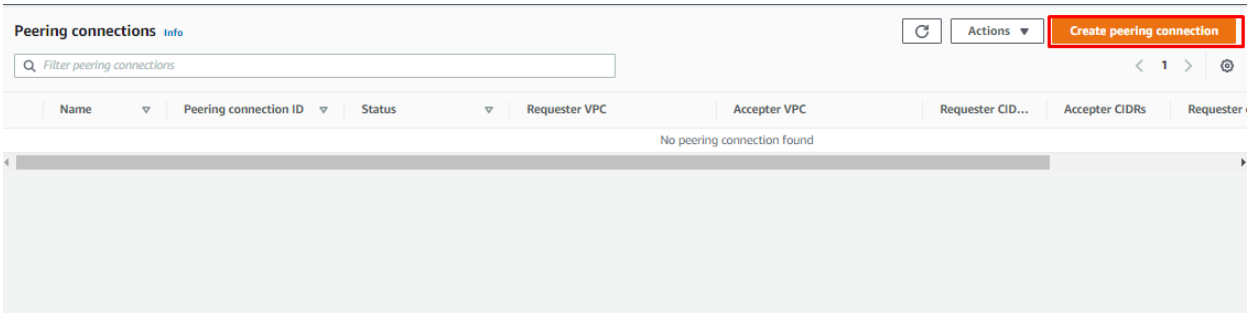


Step 2: Create a VPC Peering

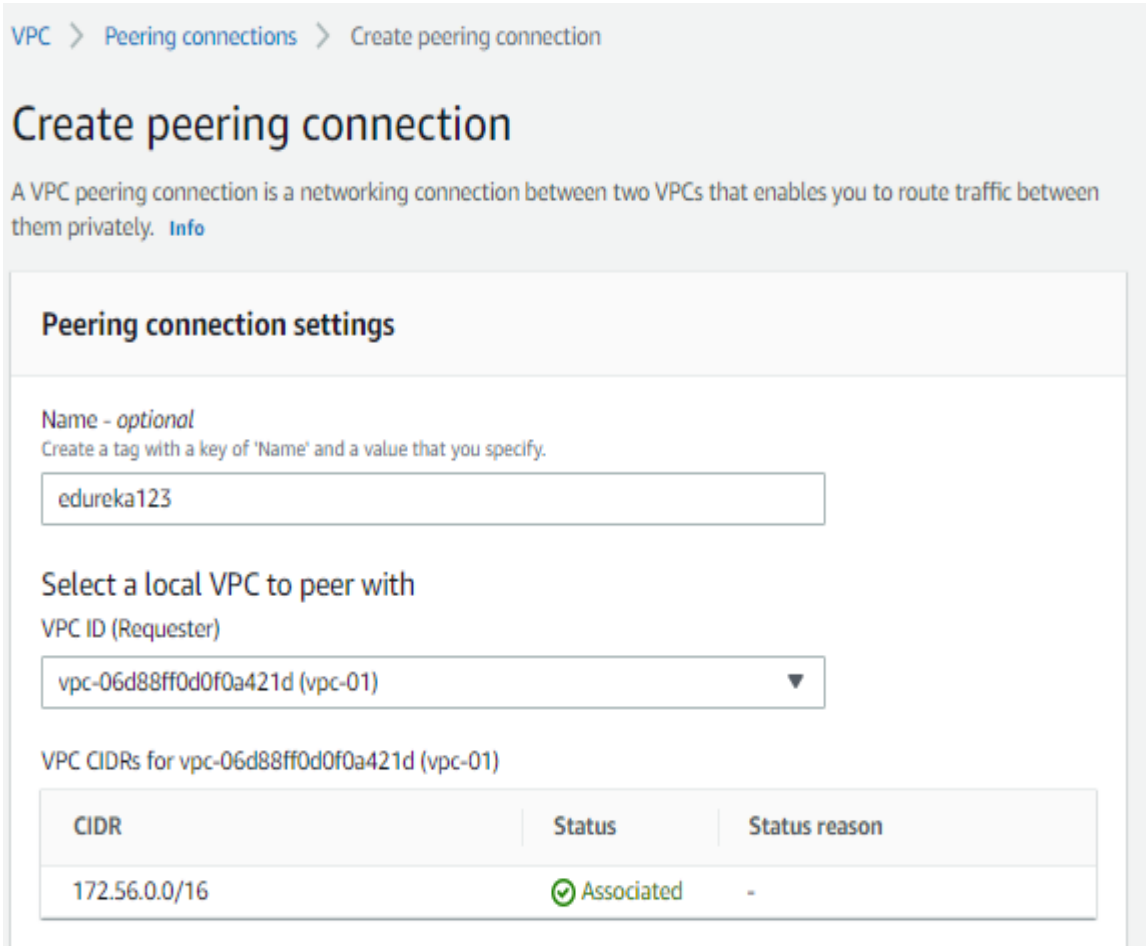
- In your VPC dashboard, select the **Peering Connection**
- Click on **VPC Peering Connection**



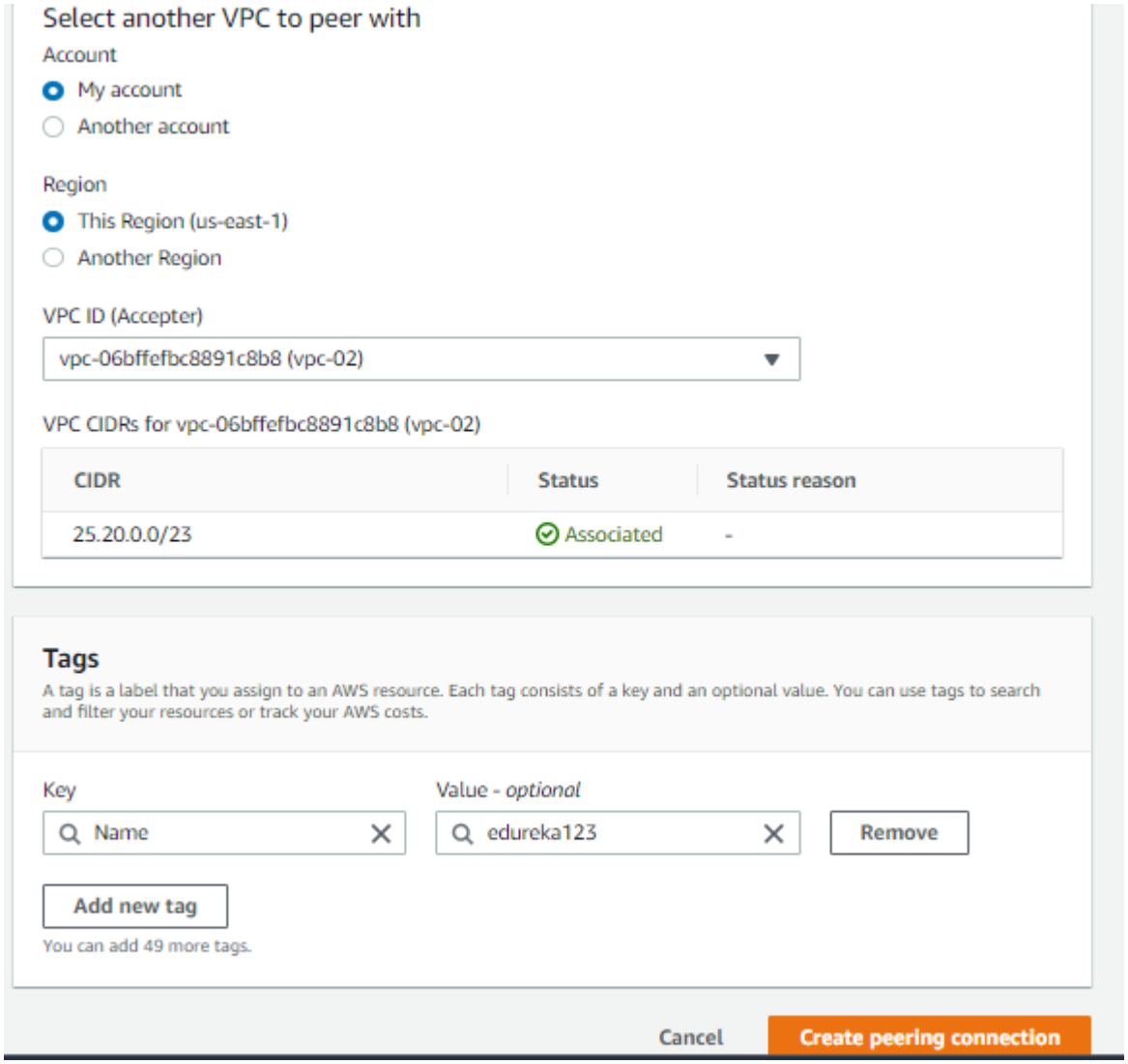
Click on **Create peering connection**



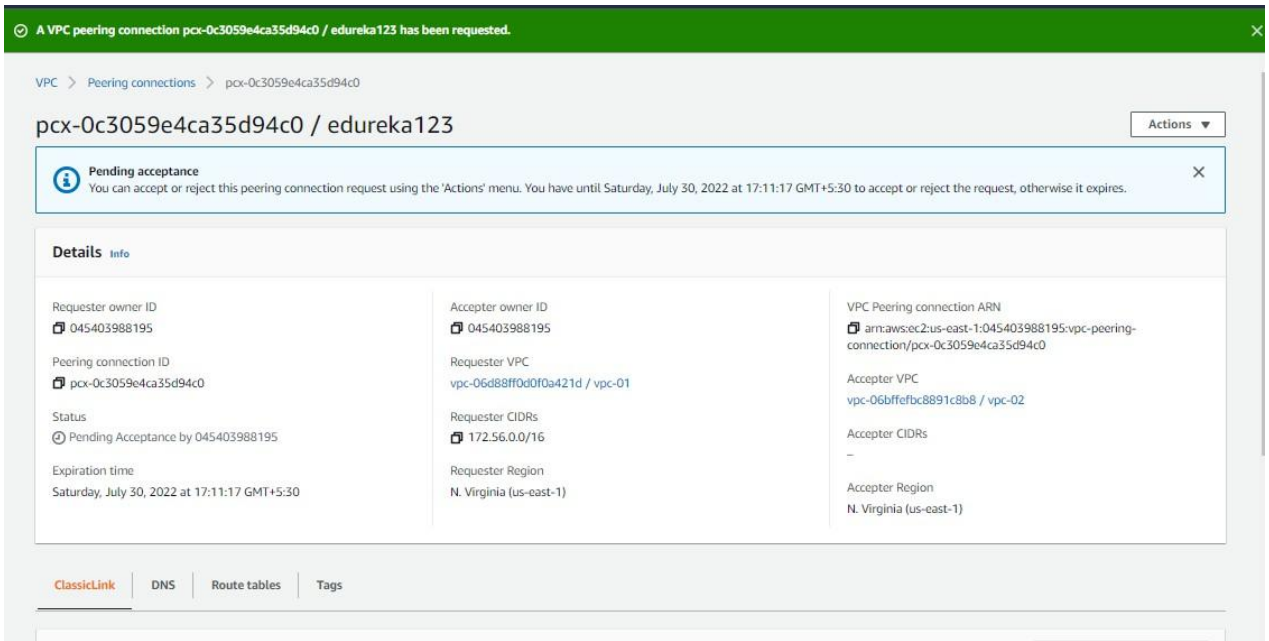
- Give the name for the peering
- Select a VPC, which acts as a requester of the peering connection



- Select another VPC to peer with
- Select My Account, in accounts and the region where you have created the VPC

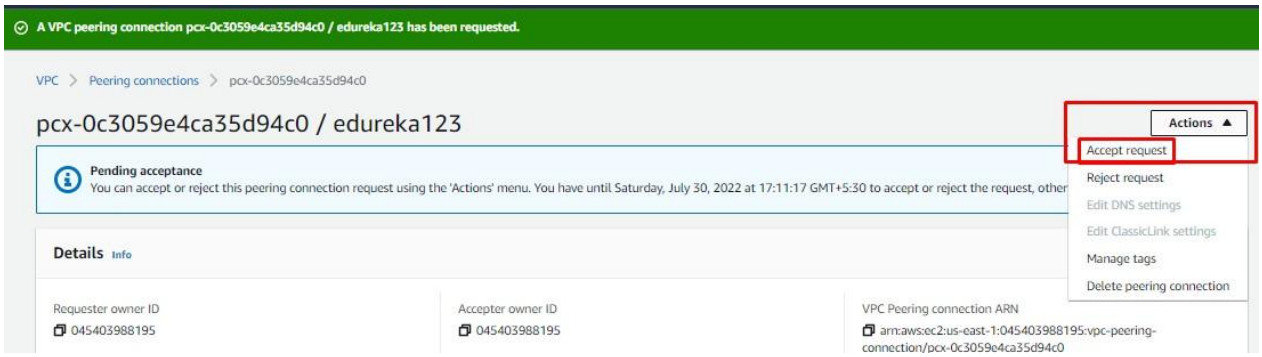


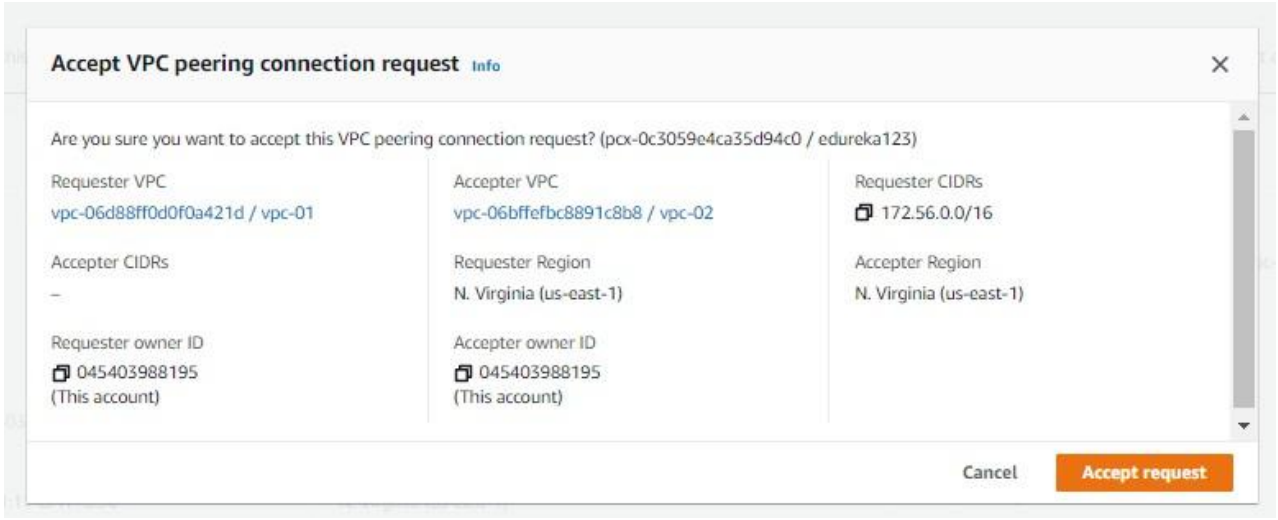
Click on **Create peering connection**



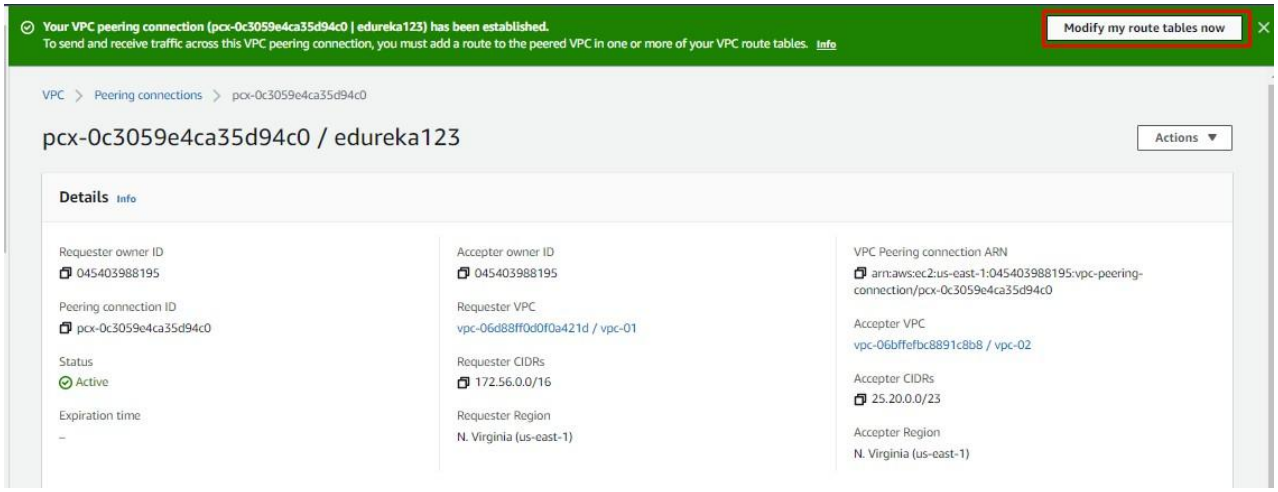
Our VPC peering has been created

Now click on **Actions -> Accept request**

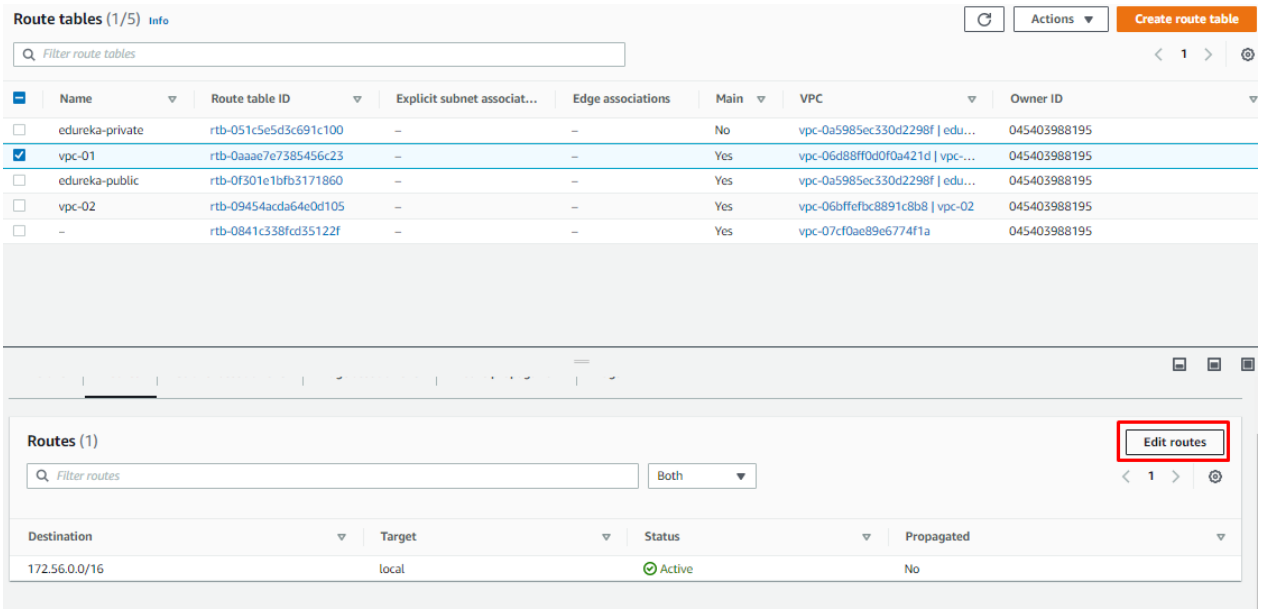




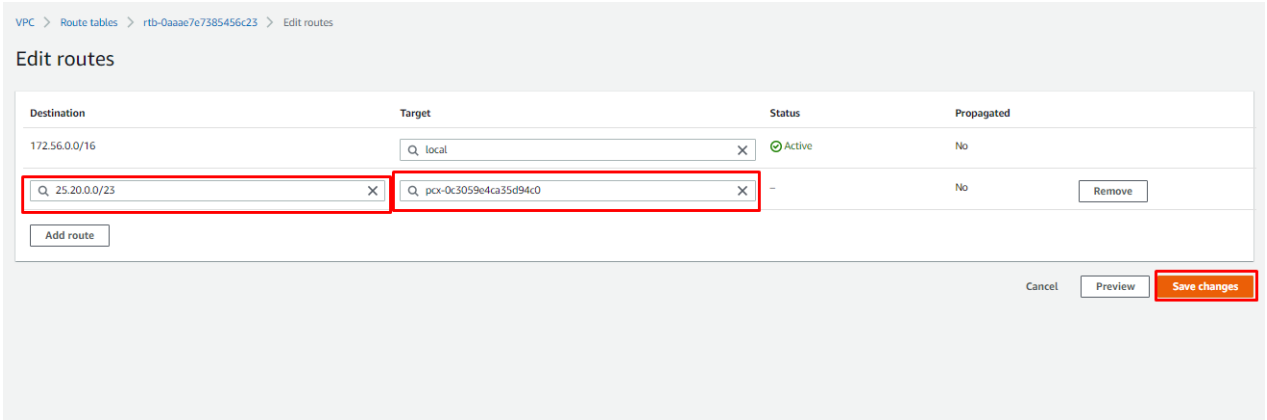
Step 3: Update the route table



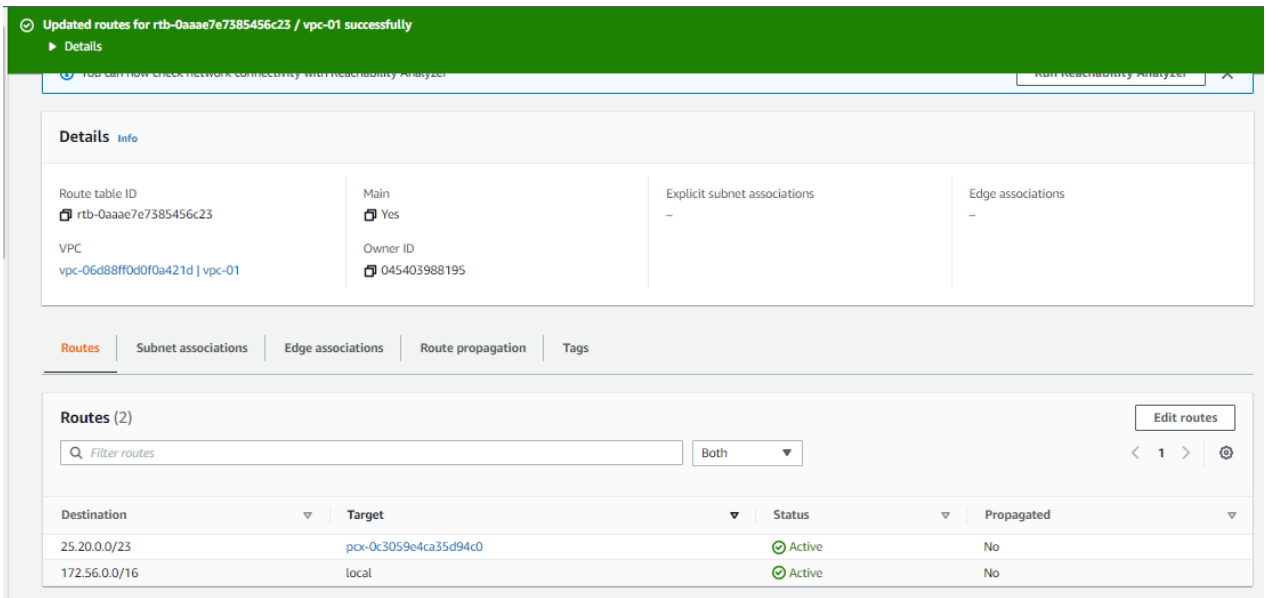
- Update the public and private route table in the first VPC
- Such that the traffic of the other VPC is always directed towards the VPC peering



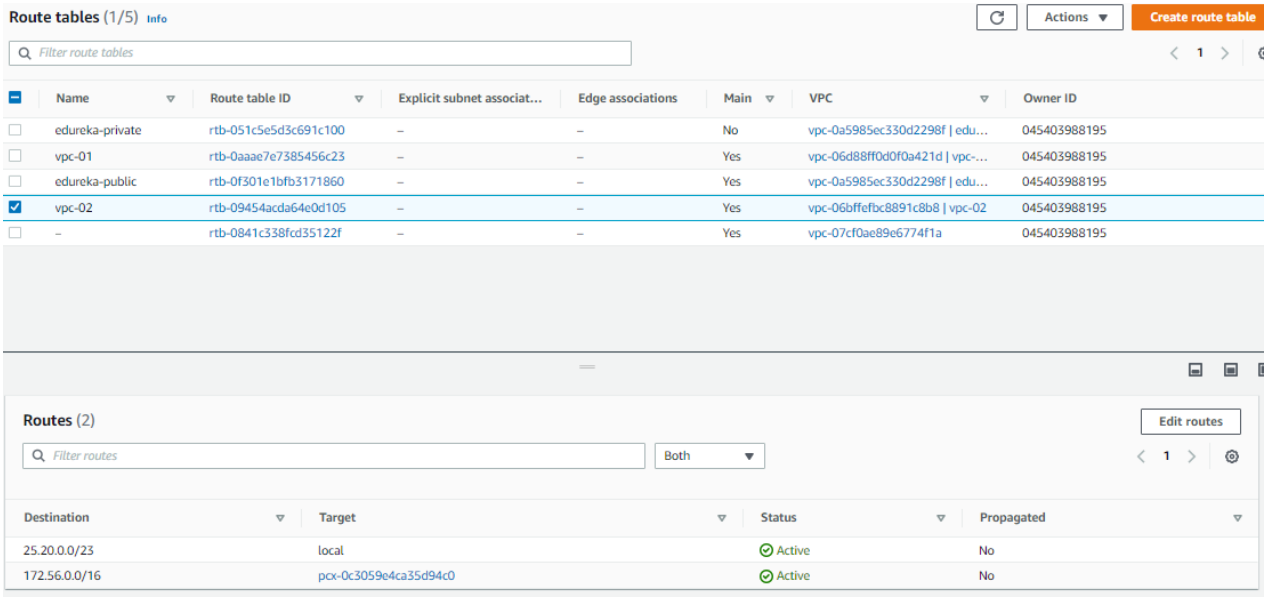
While selecting Target, select **peering connection**



Our route has been updated as shown below

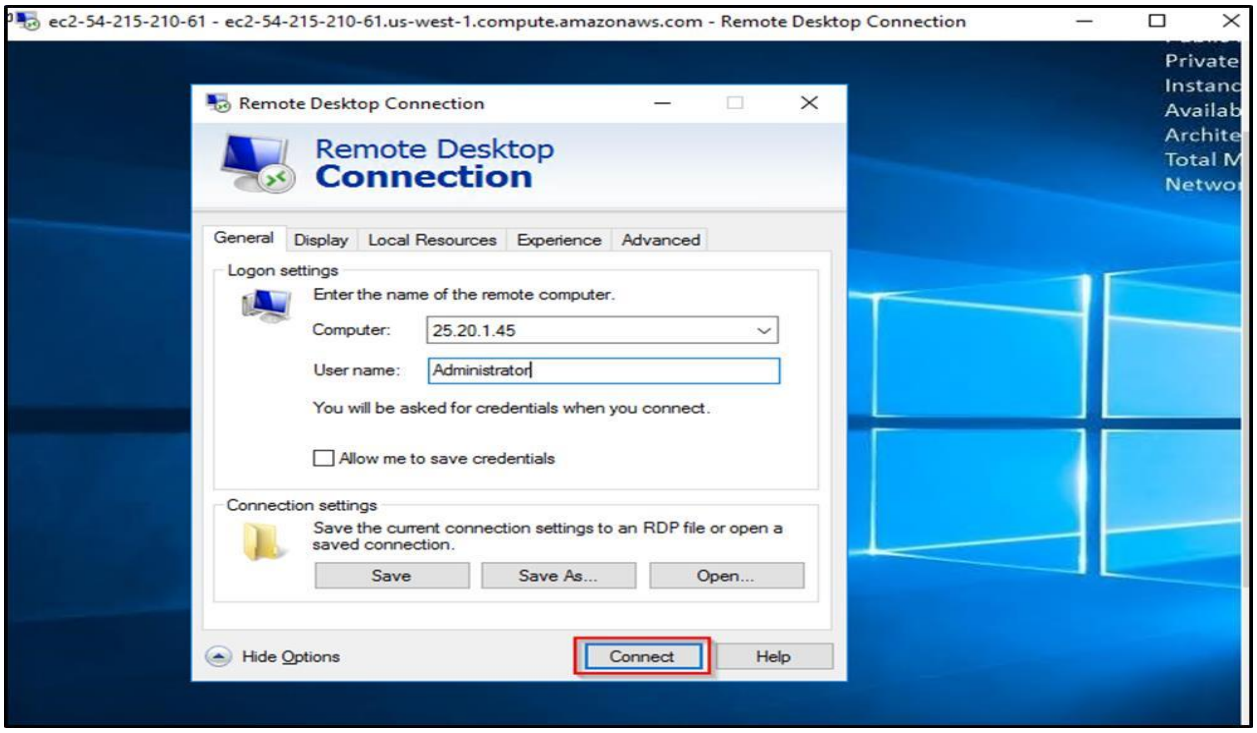


- Similarly, update the route tables of the another VPC

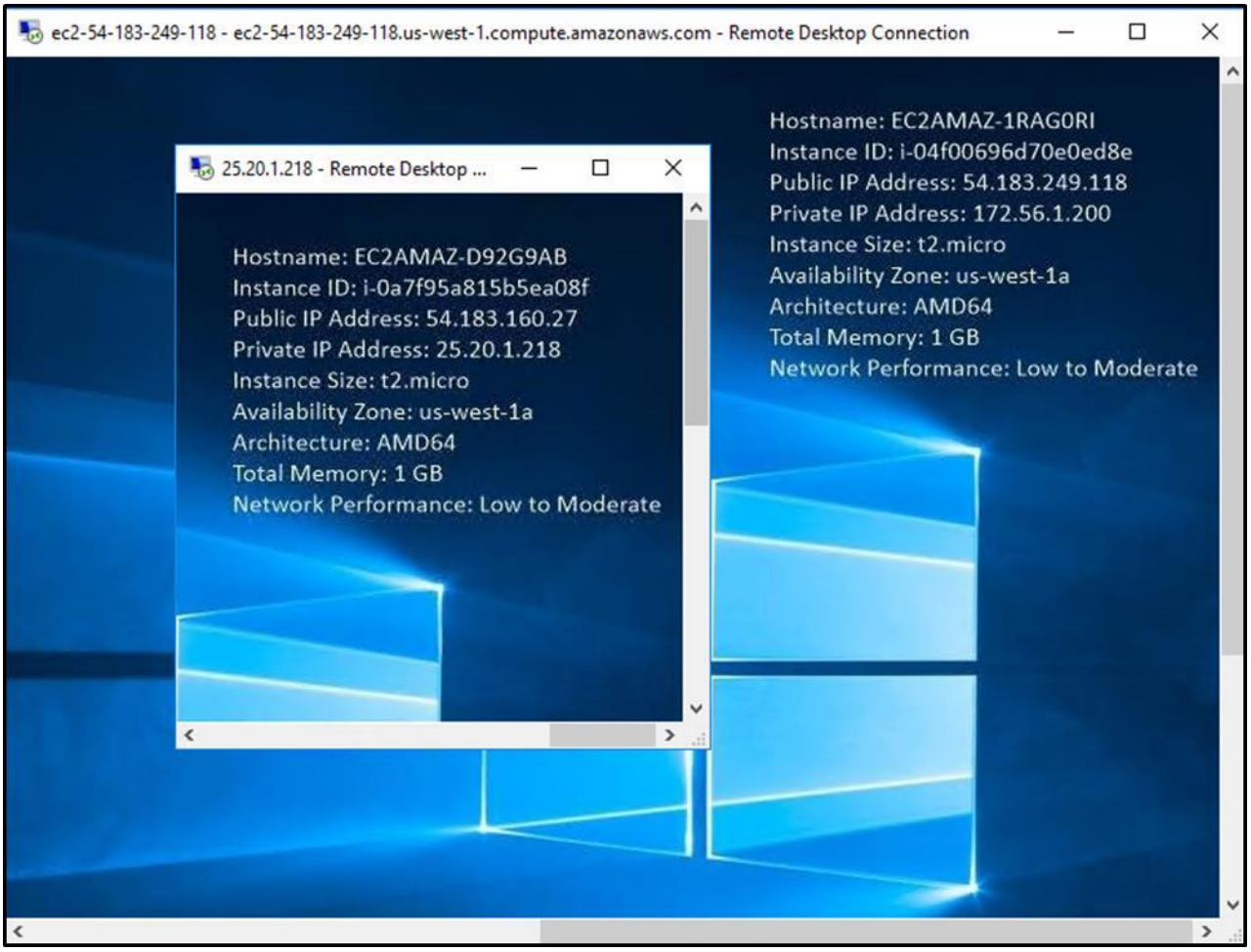


Step 4: Create a windows instance in each VPC

- Create a Windows instance in each VPC
- Connect a Windows instance in the first VPC to your localhost through **Remote manager**
- Once it gets connected, search for the remote manager in your Windows instance
- In computer, type the private IP of the windows instance in the other VPC
- Give the user name as the **Administrator**



- Give the password that was allotted to you while decrypting your **.pem** file
- Now, the instance in different VPCs can communicate with each other through VPC peering



Conclusion: We have successfully used VPC Peering to Communicate between Two Instances