EJ Lilagan, Kyrstn Hall

Prof. Gutta

CS446 - Cloud Computing

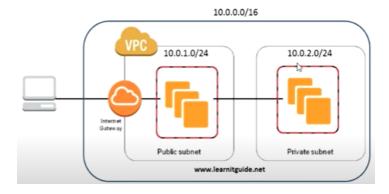
03 March 2023

AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

VPC will be successfully launched from the youtube video provided on canvas. To expand on the VPC, photos and summarizations are applied in this document. Before we show our demonstration of launching the VPC, here are its background of what VPC is/what it does. Further details that point up about VPC include the following:

- Virtual network that can be created in a public cloud given an AWS account with sufficient access
- Isolated from other virtual networks in AWS cloud based on its requirements with what has been created.
- It can specify an IP address range for the VPC by adding subnets and associating security groups and configure the route tables, in order to launch database resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances within the VPC.

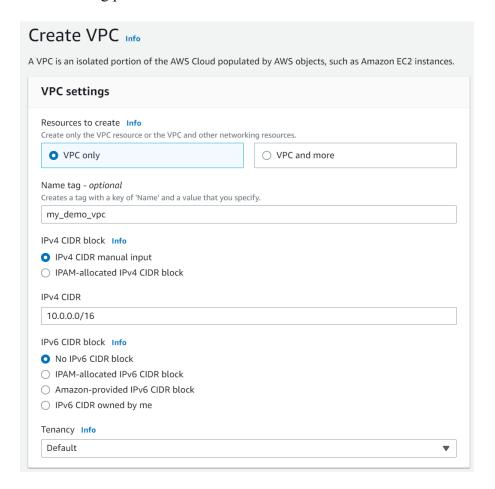
Given this photo we are trying to accomplish the following within the code



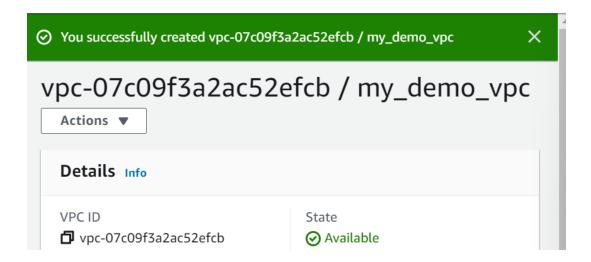
Checklist:

- 1. One VPC instance with IP of 10.0.0.0/16
- 2. Create two subnets inside the VPC
 - a. Private with IP of 10.0.2.0/24 where its resource is 10.0.2
 - b. Public with IP of 10.0.1.0/24 where its resource is 10.0.1
- 3. Public subnet must be attached to an internet gateway, which is where its resource will be obtained via the internet access.
- 4. On the other hand, private subnet will not have any access to the external world as its gateway is accessed from public subnet.

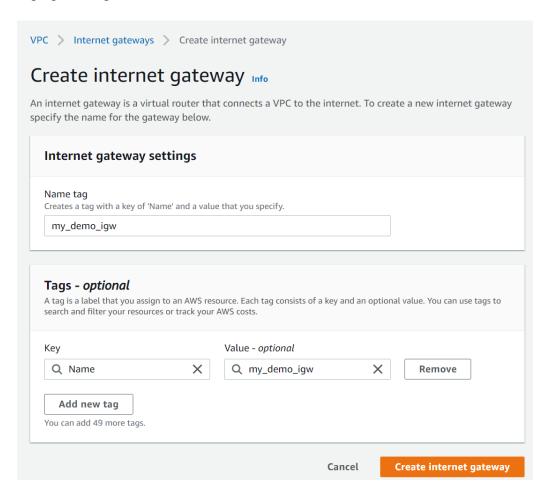
The following process starts below:



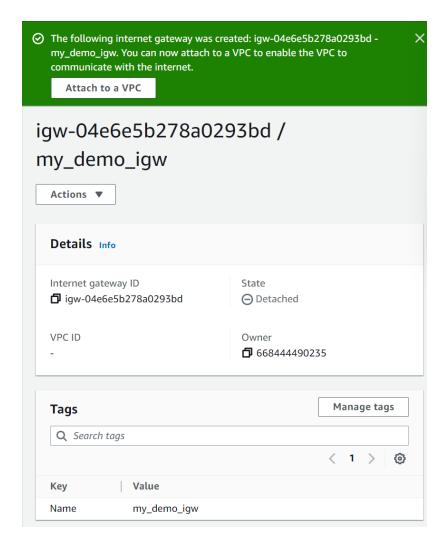
Creating a VPC given the following instructions



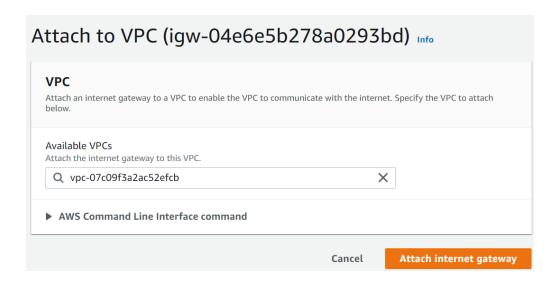
Pop up message that VPC has been created



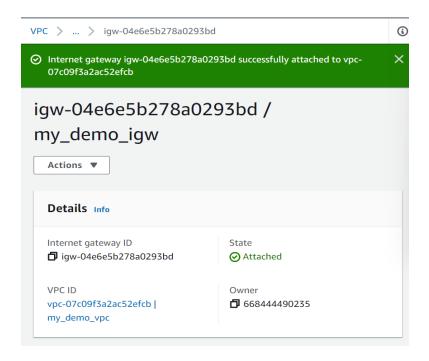
Creating an internet gateway for the public subnet

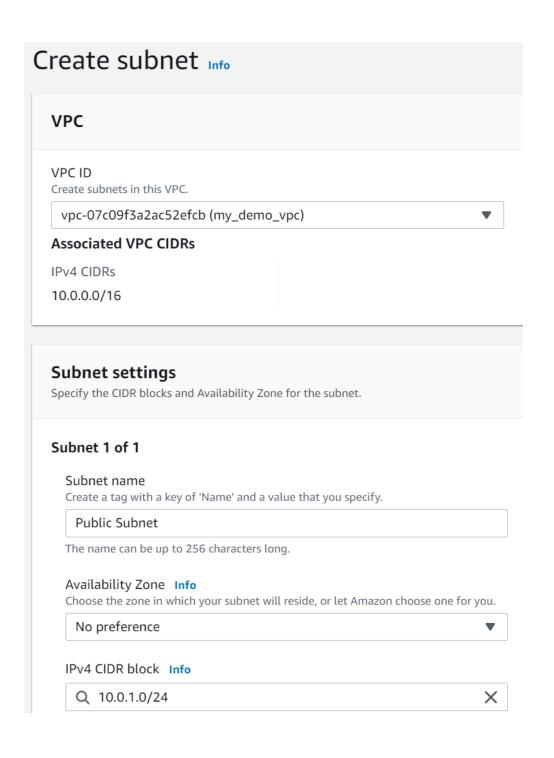


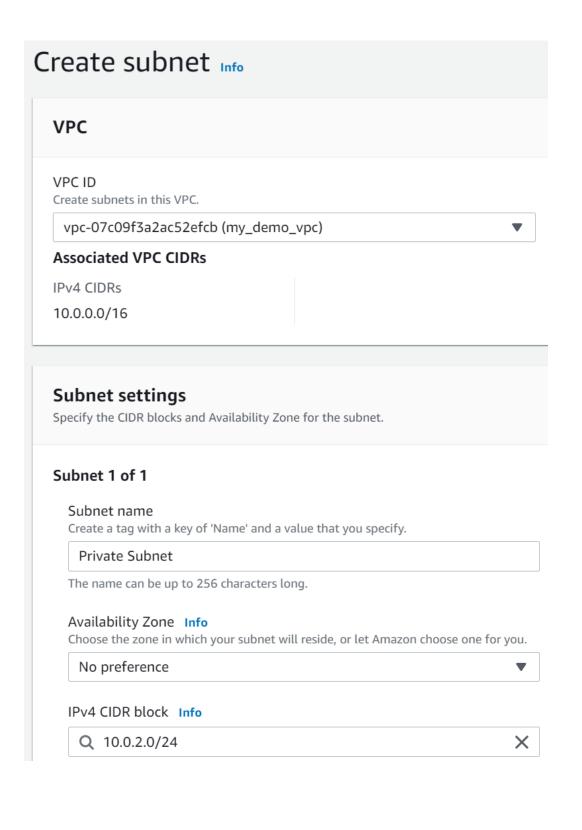
Showing the details that the internet gateway has been made without being attached to any subnets.

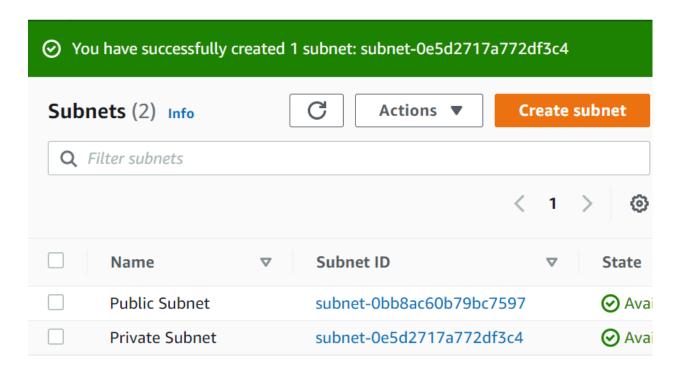


Selecting the VPC to attach with the internet gateway.



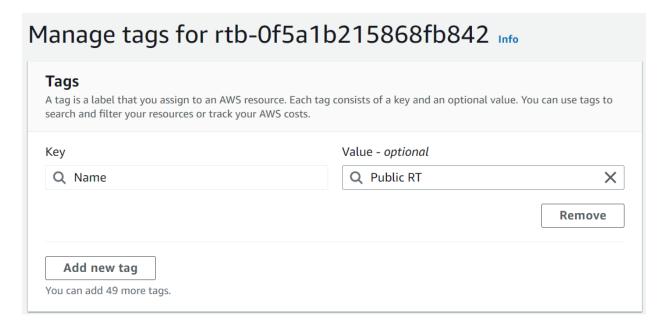




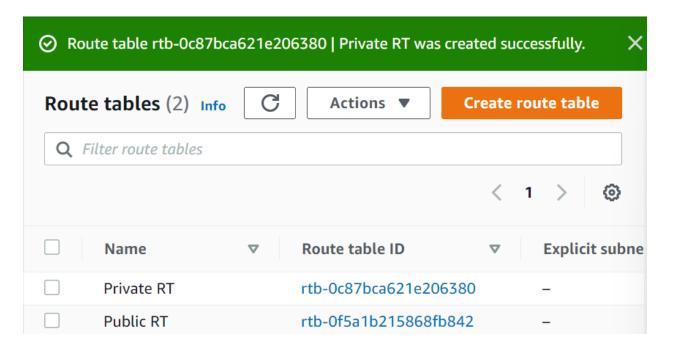


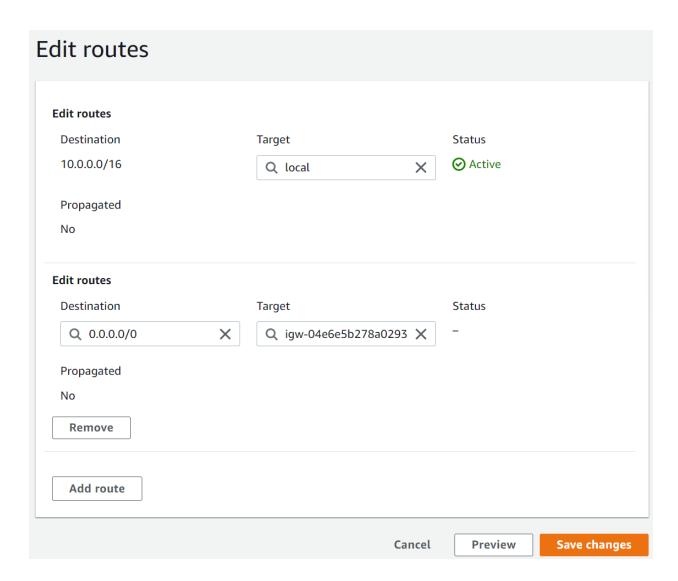
Creating both public and private subnets that are created within the VPC.

- Making route tables for both subnets -



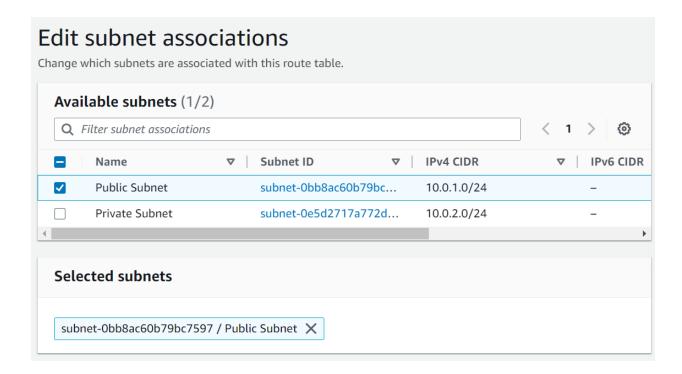
Create route table Info A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the internet, and your VPN connection. Route table settings Name - optional Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify. Private RT VPC The VPC to use for this route table. vpc-07c09f3a2ac52efcb (my_demo_vpc)



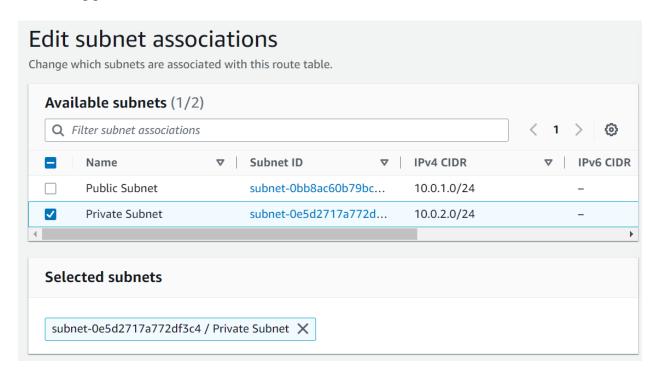


Searched target by clicking on "Internet Gateway" instead of typing "igw"

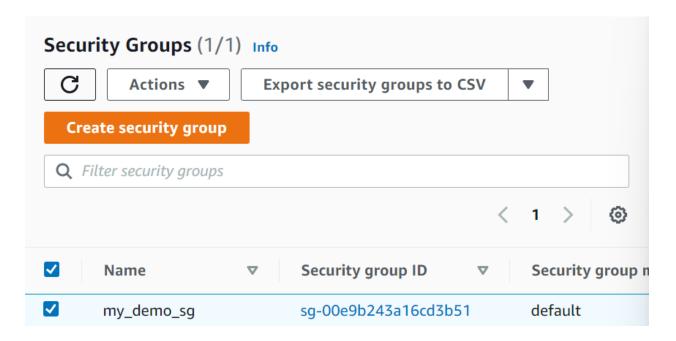
✓ Updated routes for rtb-0f5a1b215868fb842 / Public RT successfully
 ▶ Details



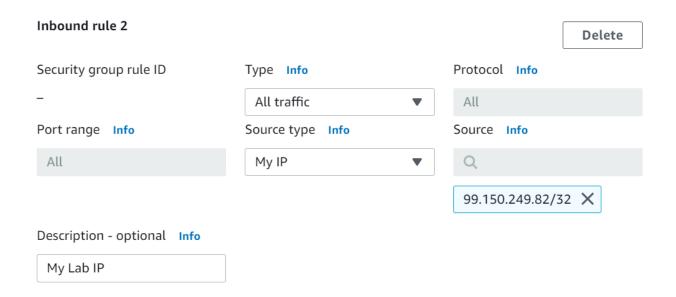
Connecting public subnet to the Public Route Table



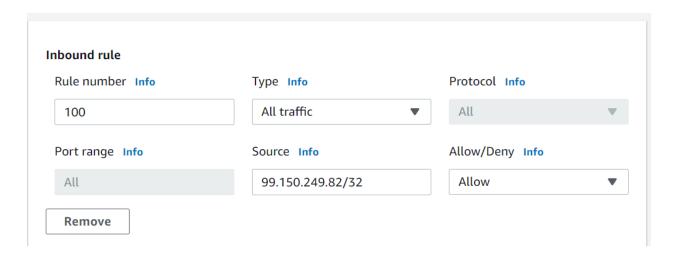
Same process again but for associating Private Subnet with Private Route Table



Create security group to protect resources from accessing the internet

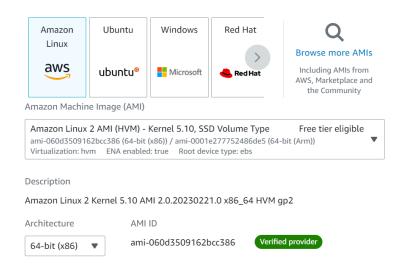


Creating an inbound rule

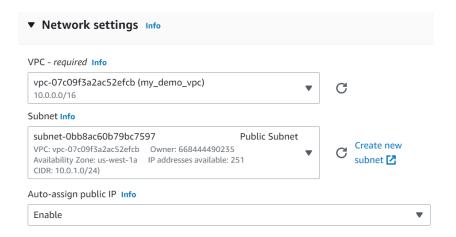


Edit inbound rule for the Network ACL's

-Transition to EC2 instance-



Setting AMI to Amazon Linux 2 (free tier)



Network settings included both network and subnet and enabling the public IP

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 Common security groups Select security groups The compare security group info Select security groups VPC: vpc-07c09f3a2ac52efcb

Security groups that you add or remove here will be added to or removed from all your network interfaces.

Select security group to existing, and select common security group to be the default

Create key pair

X

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

Enter the name of the key pair below. When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. Learn more

Key pair name

my-demo-key

The name can include upto 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

RSA

RSA encrypted private and public key pair

O ED25519

ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair (Not supported for Windows instances)

Private key file format

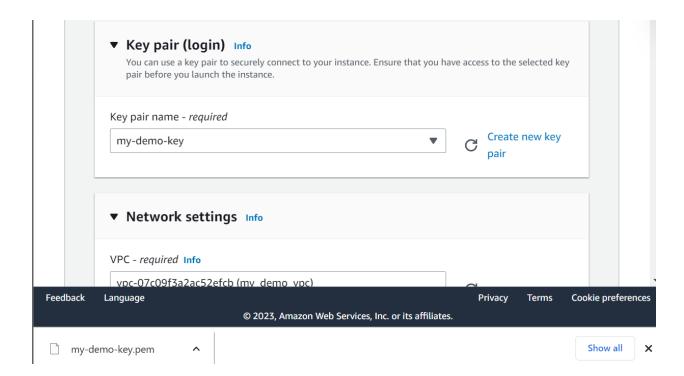
o .pem

For use with OpenSSH

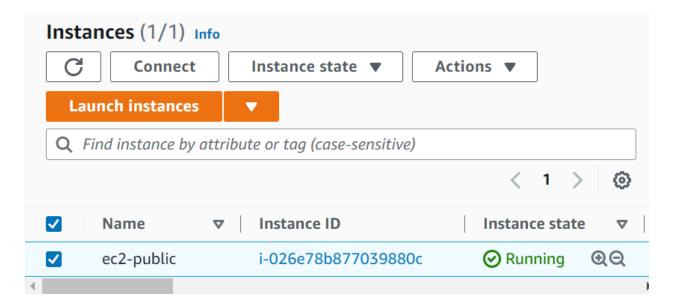
O .ppk

For use with PuTTY

Creating a new key pair for using VPC

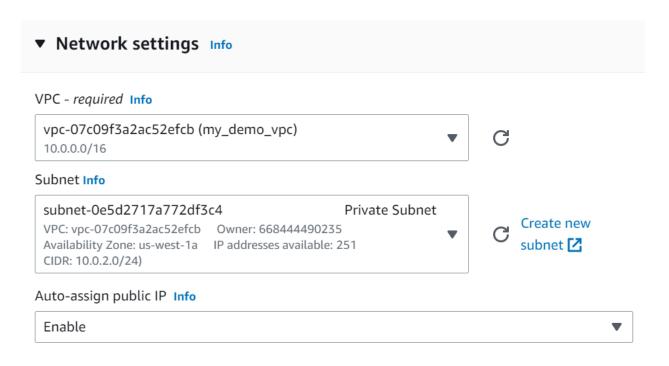


Use the download for this demo

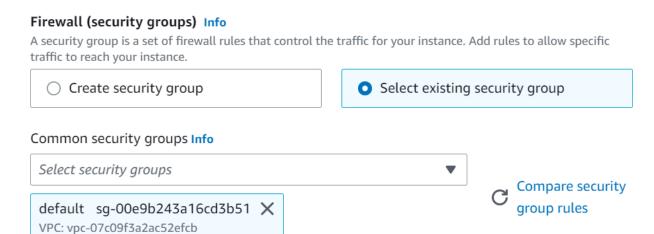


Once launched, check if on running state and attach instance to public subnet

-Same process again but for private subnet-

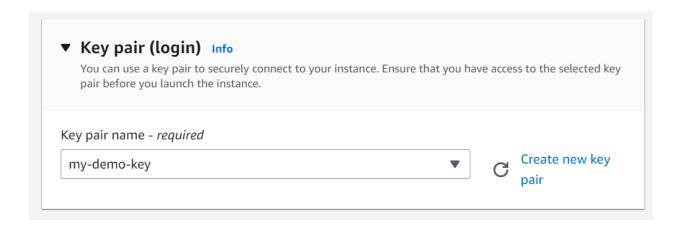


Do the same but change the subnet for the private subnet.

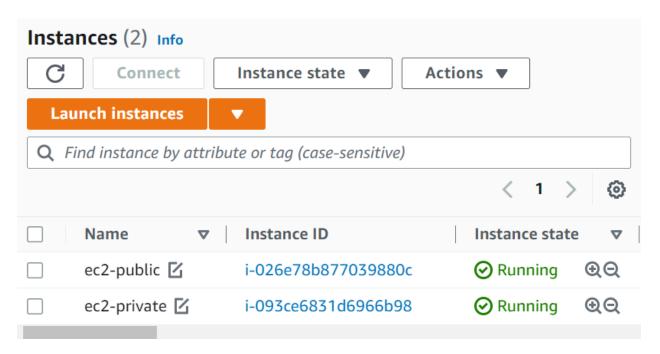


Security groups that you add or remove here will be added to or removed from all your network interfaces.

Same as to public subnet security configuration



Use existing key pair that was created from public subnet instance



Proof to show public/private were successfully launched

Key differences between both public and private EC2 include the Public IPv4 and private IP

```
Public IPv4 address

3.101.67.230 | open address

IPv6 address

-

Public IPv4 address

IPv6 address

-

Public IPv4 DNS

-

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)

ip-10-0-2-118.us-west-

1.compute.internal

Public IPv4 address

IPv6 address

-

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)

ip-10-0-1-211.us-west-

1.compute.internal
```

```
C:\Windows\System32>ping 3.101.191.122

Pinging 3.101.191.122 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 3.101.191.122: bytes=32 time=114ms TTL=235
Reply from 3.101.191.122: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=235
Reply from 3.101.191.122: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=235
Reply from 3.101.191.122: bytes=32 time=39ms TTL=235
Ping statistics for 3.101.191.122:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 37ms, Maximum = 114ms, Average = 57ms
```

Open command prompt and type PING.EXE to see if it is located. Had to go into my windows directory to get the ping command to work.

```
C:\Windows\System32>ping 3.101.191.122

Pinging 3.101.191.122 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 3.101.191.122: bytes=32 time=114ms TTL=235
Reply from 3.101.191.122: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=235
Reply from 3.101.191.122: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=235
Reply from 3.101.191.122: bytes=32 time=39ms TTL=235
Ping statistics for 3.101.191.122:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 37ms, Maximum = 114ms, Average = 57ms
```

This photo pings the EC2 from the public EC2

```
C:\Windows\System32>ping 3.101.67.230

Pinging 3.101.67.230 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 3.101.67.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

This ping has been timed out due to the private subnet not being accessed to the internet gateway. Challenges/Thoughts: Me and Kyrstn ended up having difficulties starting the demo when following the instructions on the YouTube video. Although the formats were different from current AWS and the video, it was a challenge from launching certain number of subnets/route tables along the way. What has happened was when a subnet was launched the first time, it would save but then the second time the subnet was created, it would not display the first subnet due to filters being activated, which led me to have around 4 subnets in total, and was a hassle to

know which subnet to use when attaching it to the internet gateway, thus led the both of us to restart the process from the very start of the video. A lesson that it both taught us was to not watch the video without volume that ended up being costly, and to pay attention to every detail. Another challenge was that the command ping would be difficult to run on the command prompt until we had to call PING.EXE in one of the windows 32 directory in order to run the IP address that would run the EC2 instance from the public subnet since it is connected to the internet gateway and gave results whereas the private subnet would run but not including any replies due to its resources not directly be allocated to the internet gateway.