

# AWS VPC Design – Step-by-Step Console Guide

## Purpose

This document provides a step-by-step guide to creating an enterprise-grade VPC architecture in the AWS Console. Screenshot placeholders are included for audit, lab submission, or documentation purposes.

## Task 1: Create VPC

1. Open AWS Console → VPC
2. Click Your VPCs → Create VPC
3. Name: Enterprise-VPC
4. CIDR: 10.0.0.0/16
5. Create VPC

### Single VPC architecture

Minimum VPC CIDR size: /16

Exactly six subnets with unequal sizes

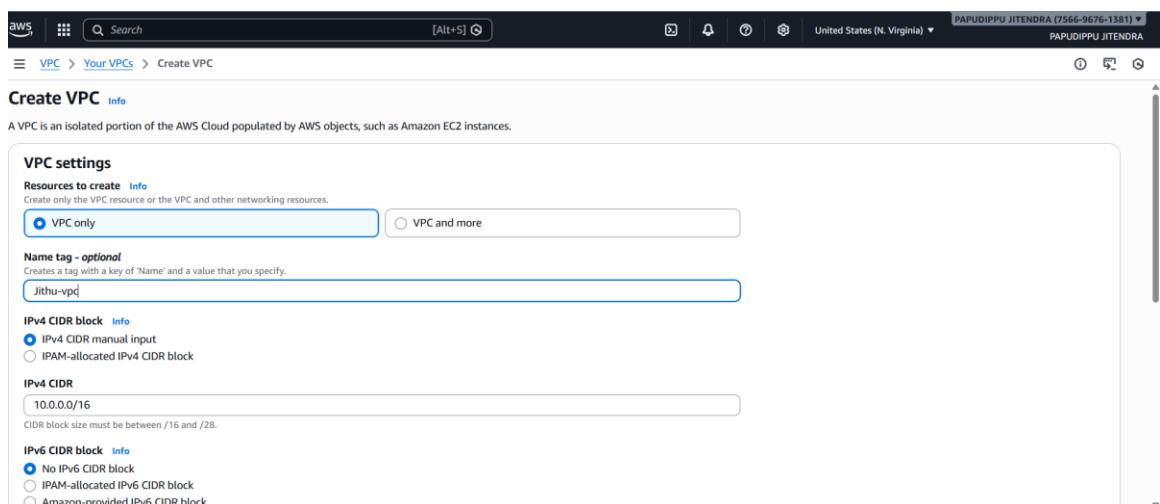
Subnets must be allocated largest to smallest

No overlapping CIDRs

Correct CIDR network boundaries only

Internet access must be explicit and controller

Security Groups and NACLs are out of scope



## Task 2: Create Subnets

Create the following subnets in order:

Shared: 10.0.0.0/19  
Platform: 10.0.32.0/20  
App: 10.0.48.0/21  
Web: 10.0.56.0/22  
Edge: 10.0.60.0/23  
Admin: 10.0.62.0/24

### Subnet      Required IPs CIDR

Shared	~8,192	/19
Platform	~4,096	/20
App	~2,048	/21
Web	~1,024	/22
Edge	~512	/23
Admin	~256	/24

### Shared-subnet

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnet creation interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search bar, and user information (PAPUDIPPU JITENDRA). The breadcrumb path is VPC > Subnets > Create subnet. The main section is titled "Subnet settings" with the sub-section "Subnet 1 of 1". It contains fields for "Subnet name" (shared-subnet), "Availability Zone" (United States (N. Virginia) / us-east-1a), "IPv4 VPC CIDR block" (10.0.0.0/16), and "IPv4 subnet CIDR block" (10.0.0.0/19). A note indicates that the subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within the VPC's CIDR block.

## Platform-Subnet

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface for creating a new subnet. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search bar, and account information (PAPUDIPPU JITENDRA). The main title is "Create subnet". Under "VPC CIDRs", the range "10.0.0.0/16" is listed. The "Subnet settings" section is expanded, showing:

- Subnet name:** Platform-subnet
- Availability Zone:** us-east-1a
- IPv4 VPC CIDR block:** 10.0.0.0/16
- IPv4 subnet CIDR block:** 10.0.32.0/20 (providing 4,096 IPs)

## App-subnet

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface for creating a new subnet. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search bar, and account information (PAPUDIPPU JITENDRA). The main title is "Create subnet". Under "VPC ID", the VPC "vpc-0ff35ca5be9165440 (jithu-vpc)" is selected. The "Associated VPC CIDRs" section shows:

- IPv4 CIDRs:** 10.0.0.0/16

The "Subnet settings" section is expanded, showing:

- Subnet name:** App-subnet

## Edge-Subnet:

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnet creation interface. The subnet is named "Edge-subnet" and is associated with the "us-east-1a" availability zone. The IPv4 CIDR block is set to 10.0.0.0/16, and the subnet's CIDR block is 10.0.60.0/23, which provides 512 IPs. There are no tags added to this subnet.

## Web-Subnet:

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnet creation interface. The subnet is named "Web-subnet" and is associated with the "us-east-1a" availability zone. The IPv4 CIDR block is set to 10.0.0.0/16, and the subnet's CIDR block is 10.0.56.0/22, which provides 1,024 IPs. A single tag named "Name" with the value "Web-subnet" has been added to this subnet.

## Task 3: Internet Gateway

1. Create Internet Gateway
2. Name: Enterprise-IGW
3. Attach to Enterprise-VPC

## IGW is Created

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Internet Gateways page. A green banner at the top states: "The following internet gateway was created: igw-077ee7c50c9b3eda5 - Jithu-IGW. You can now attach to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet." Below this, the Internet Gateway details are shown: ID: igw-077ee7c50c9b3eda5, State: Detached, VPC ID: -, Owner: PAPUDIPPU JITENDRA (7566-9676-1381). A table under "Tags (1)" shows a single tag: Name: Jithu-IGW.

## IGW Attached to VPC

The screenshot shows the "Attach to VPC" dialog box. It asks to attach an internet gateway to a VPC to enable communication with the internet. A dropdown menu titled "Available VPCs" lists "vpc-Off35ca5be9165440" and its description "Use: 'vpc-Off35ca5be9165440' - Jithu-vpc". At the bottom right are "Cancel" and "Attach internet gateway" buttons.

1. [Attach to VPC](#)

## Task 4: Route Tables

Public-RT:

0.0.0.0/0 → IGW

Private-RT:

Local route only

## Public Route Table

The screenshot shows the 'Create route table' configuration page in the AWS VPC console. The 'Route table settings' section includes a 'Name - optional' field containing 'Jithu-PUBLIC-RT', a 'VPC' dropdown set to 'vpc-0ff35ca5be9165440 (Jithu-vpc)', and a 'Tags' section with a single tag 'Name: Jithu-PUBLIC-RT'. The 'Create route table' button is at the bottom right.

**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.

Jithu-PUBLIC-RT

VPC  
The VPC to use for this route table.  
vpc-0ff35ca5be9165440 (Jithu-vpc)

**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 Value - optional  
Name Jithu-PUBLIC-RT Remove

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel Create route table

## Private-Route Table

The screenshot shows the 'Create route table' configuration page in the AWS VPC console. The 'Route table settings' section includes a 'Name - optional' field containing 'Jithu-PRIVATE-RT', a 'VPC' dropdown set to 'vpc-0ff35ca5be9165440 (Jithu-vpc)', and a 'Tags' section with a single tag 'Name: Jithu-PRIVATE-RT'. The 'Create route table' button is at the bottom right.

**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.

Jithu-PRIVATE-RT

VPC  
The VPC to use for this route table.  
vpc-0ff35ca5be9165440 (Jithu-vpc)

**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 Value - optional  
Name Jithu-PRIVATE-RT Remove

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel Create route table

## Task 5: Route Table Associations

Public-RT → Admin, Edge

Private-RT → Web, App, Platform, Shared

**Edit subnet associations**

Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (2/6)					
	Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	shared-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-06e32d1d376278651</a>	10.0.0.0/19	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Platform-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-006b4feb85190a488</a>	10.0.32.0/20	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input type="checkbox"/>	App-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-0b0fa1a1acd03c12</a>	10.0.48.0/21	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-08fc0dc991bf9b91d</a>	10.0.56.0/22	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Edge-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-0cc6031c93b8b87d6</a>	10.0.60.0/23	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Admin-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-0c90374162132f9b3</a>	10.0.62.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)

**Selected subnets**

[subnet-0cc6031c93b8b87d6 / Edge-subnet](#) [subnet-0c90374162132f9b3 / Admin-subnet](#)

[Cancel](#) [Save associations](#)

**Edit subnet associations**

Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (4/6)					
	Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	shared-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-06e32d1d376278651</a>	10.0.0.0/19	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Platform-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-006b4feb85190a488</a>	10.0.32.0/20	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	App-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-0b0fa1a1acd03c12</a>	10.0.48.0/21	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Web-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-08fc0dc991bf9b91d</a>	10.0.56.0/22	-	Main (rtb-0e8d10ac933aa573)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edge-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-0cc6031c93b8b87d6</a>	10.0.60.0/23	-	<a href="#">rtb-0bec6bc36ecad4ad9 / Jithu-PUBLI...</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Admin-subnet	<a href="#">subnet-0c90374162132f9b3</a>	10.0.62.0/24	-	<a href="#">rtb-0bec6bc36ecad4ad9 / Jithu-PUBLI...</a>

**Selected subnets**

[subnet-06e32d1d376278651 / shared-subnet](#) [subnet-006b4feb85190a488 / Platform-subnet](#) [subnet-0b0fa1a1acd03c12 / App-subnet](#) [subnet-08fc0dc991bf9b91d / Web-subnet](#)

[Cancel](#) [Save associations](#)

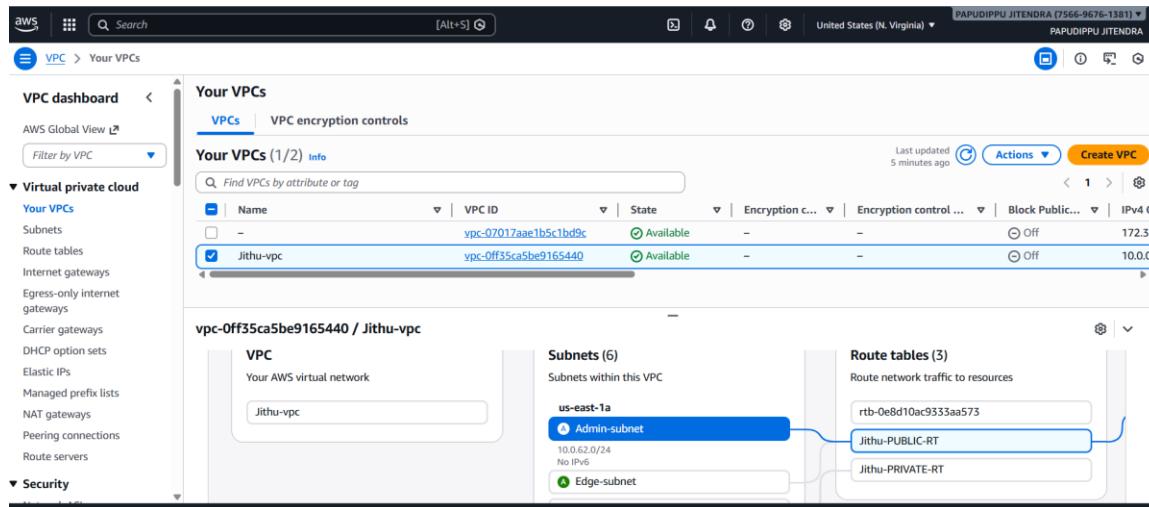
## Task 6: Validation

Public subnets have internet access via IGW.

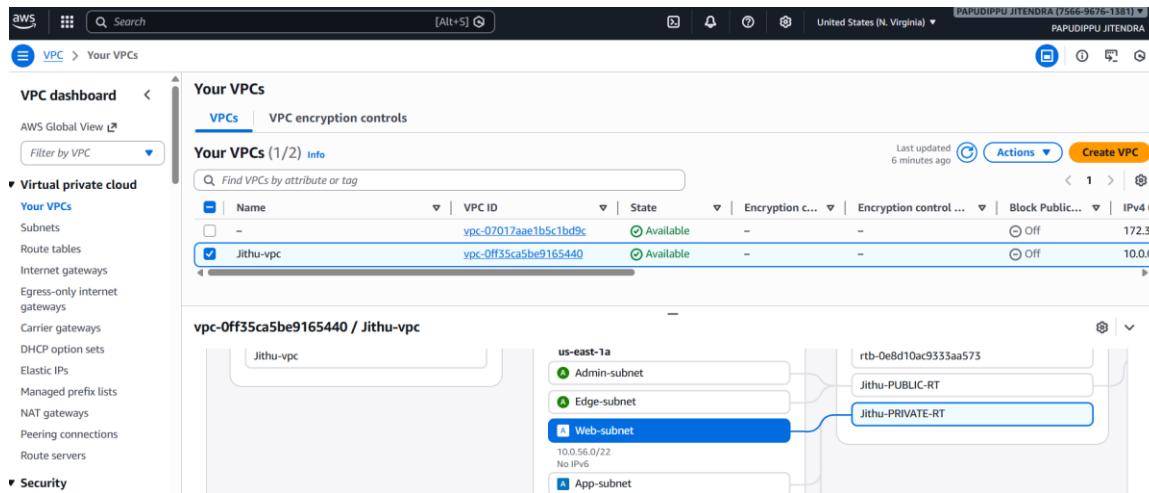
Private subnets have no default route and are isolated.

All subnets communicate internally via local routing.

## Subnet with Public Route table



## Subnet with Private Route table



## Audit & Failure Scenarios

- Detaching IGW removes all internet access
- Associating private subnet with Public-RT exposes it
- Incorrect CIDR boundaries cause overlap and failure

## Validation & Testing

This section validates that the VPC networking design behaves as intended based solely on **routing architecture**, without relying on security groups or NACLs.

### 7.1 Public Subnet Instance Validation

## Test Scenario

An EC2 instance is launched in a public subnet (Admin or Edge subnet) with an assigned public IPv4 address.

## Observed Behavior

- The instance successfully accesses the internet
- Outbound traffic to external IP addresses is permitted
- Inbound access (e.g., HTTP/SSH) is reachable as configured

## Reason

- The subnet is associated with the **Public Route Table**
- The route table contains the following entry:
- 0.0.0.0/0 → Internet Gateway (IGW)
- The presence of a public IP allows return traffic from the internet

## Conclusion

Public subnets have intentional internet access through explicit routing to the Internet Gateway.



## 8. Failure Scenarios & Design Considerations

This section explains how AWS behaves under misconfiguration scenarios and how the current design mitigates operational and security risks.

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## 8.1 Internet Gateway (IGW) Detached from VPC

### Scenario

The Internet Gateway attached to the VPC is detached or deleted.

### Observed Behavior

- All internet connectivity immediately stops
- Public subnets lose outbound and inbound internet access
- EC2 instances remain reachable only within the VPC

### Reason

- The Internet Gateway is the only component that enables traffic between the VPC and the internet
- Even if a route table contains 0.0.0.0/0, traffic cannot exit the VPC without an attached IGW

### Impact

- Public subnets effectively behave as private subnets
- Internal VPC communication remains unaffected

### Conclusion

The IGW is a single, controlled point of internet access. Its removal enforces complete network isolation.

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## 8.2 Private Subnet Associated with Public Route Table

### Scenario

A private subnet is mistakenly associated with the Public Route Table.

### Observed Behavior

- The subnet gains a default route to the Internet Gateway
- Instances in the subnet can access the internet
- The subnet becomes externally reachable if public IPs are assigned

### Reason

- Route tables define network behavior

- Associating a subnet with a route table containing  $0.0.0.0/0 \rightarrow \text{IGW}$  makes it a public subnet

#### Impact

- Security boundary is violated
- Unintended exposure of internal services
- High-severity audit and compliance failure

#### Conclusion

Explicit route table associations are mandatory to prevent accidental exposure of private resources.

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### 8.3 Incorrect CIDR Block Starting Address

#### Scenario

A subnet CIDR block is created using an incorrect network boundary (e.g., starting a /19 at an invalid IP).

#### Observed Behavior

- AWS rejects the subnet creation request
- Error indicates overlapping or invalid CIDR range

#### Reason

- CIDR blocks must start on correct binary boundaries
- Example: a /19 must start at multiples of 32 in the third octet
- Valid: 10.0.0.0/19
- Invalid: 10.0.5.0/19

#### Impact

- Subnet creation fails
- Network design cannot be deployed

#### Conclusion

Proper CIDR alignment is critical to prevent overlap and ensure predictable network segmentation.

