

AWS 101

IAM, S3, VPC and EC2 -1

Services Provided by AWS

All services				
Services by category				
 Compute	 Developer Tools	 Machine Learning	 Cloud Financial Management	
EC2 Lightsail Lambda Batch Elastic Beanstalk Serverless Application Repository AWS Outposts EC2 Image Builder AWS App Runner AWS S3 Space Weaver Parallel Computing Service	CodeCommit CodeBuild CodeDeploy CodePipeline Cloud9 CloudShell X-Ray AWS FIS CodeArtifact Amazon CodeCatalyst AWS AppConfig Amazon Q Developer (Including Amazon CodeWhisperer) Infrastructure Composer AWS App Studio	Amazon SageMaker Amazon Augmented AI Amazon CodeGuru Amazon DevOps Guru Amazon Comprehend Amazon Forecast Amazon Fraud Detector Amazon Kendra Amazon Personalize Amazon Polly Amazon Rekognition Amazon Textract Amazon Transcribe Amazon Translate AWS DeepComposer AWS DeepRacer AWS Panorama Amazon Monitron AWS HealthLake Amazon Lookout for Vision Amazon Lookout for Equipment Amazon Lookout for Metrics Amazon Lex Amazon Comprehend Medical AWS HealthOmics Amazon Bedrock AWS HealthImaging Amazon Q Amazon Q Business	AWS Marketplace AWS Billing Conductor Billing and Cost Management	
 Containers	 Customer Enablement	 Robotics	 Business Applications	
Elastic Container Service Elastic Kubernetes Service Red Hat OpenShift Service on AWS Elastic Container Registry	AWS IQ Managed Services Activate for Startups Support AWS re:Post Private	AWS RoboMaker	Amazon Connect Amazon Chime Amazon Simple Email Service Amazon WorkDocs Amazon WorkMail AWS Supply Chain AWS AppFabric AWS Wiggler Amazon Chime SDK Amazon One Enterprise Amazon Pinpoint AWS End User Messaging	
 Storage	 Blockchain	 Satellite	 Analytics	
S3 EFS FSx S3 Glacier Storage Gateway AWS Backup AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery	Amazon Managed Blockchain	Ground Station	Athena Amazon Redshift CloudSearch Amazon OpenSearch Service Kinesis QuickSight Data Pipeline AWS Data Exchange AWS Lake Formation MSK AWS Glue DataBrew Amazon FinSpace AWS Glue Amazon Data Firehose EMR AWS Clean Rooms Amazon DataZone AWS Entity Resolution Managed Apache Flink	
 Database	 Quantum Technologies	 Management & Governance	 End User Computing	
RDS ElasticCache Neptune Amazon QLDB Amazon DocumentDB Amazon Keyspaces Amazon Timestream DynamoDB Amazon MemoryDB	Amazon Braket	AWS Organizations CloudWatch AWS Auto Scaling CloudFormation AWS Config OpsWorks Service Catalog Systems Manager Trusted Advisor Control Tower AWS Well-Architected Tool AWS Chatbot Launch Wizard AWS Compute Optimizer Resource Groups & Tag Editor Amazon Grafana Amazon Prometheus AWS Resilience Hub Incident Manager AWS License Manager Service Quotas AWS Proton CloudTrail AWS Resource Explorer AWS User Notifications AWS Health Dashboard AWS Telco Network Builder	WorkSpaces AppStream 2.0 WorkSpaces Secure Browser WorkSpaces Thin Client	
 Migration & Transfer	 Networking & Content Delivery	 Media Services	 Internet of Things	
AWS Migration Hub AWS Application Migration Service Application Discovery Service Database Migration Service AWS Transfer Family AWS Snow Family DataSync AWS Mainframe Modernization	VPC CloudFront Route 53 API Gateway Direct Connect AWS App Mesh Global Accelerator AWS Cloud Map Amazon Application Recovery Controller AWS Private 5G	Kinesis Video Streams MediaConvert MediaLive MediaPackage MediaStore MediaTailor Elemental Appliances & Software Elastic Transcoder Nimble Studio MediaConnect Amazon Interactive Video Service AWS Deadline Cloud	IoT Analytics IoT Device Defender IoT Device Management IoT Greengrass IoT SiteWise IoT Core IoT Events AWS IoT FleetWise IoT TwinMaker	
			 Game Development	Amazon GameLift

Some Basic Knowledge

Tools

aws-cli and Terraform

- Every operation on the AWS Console GUI can be considered as an API call
 - aws-cli, a command line tool that can be used to control every aspect on your AWS account
- Terraform (from HashiCorp)
 - An Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC) tool that supports multiple different clouds.
 - IaC let you create reproducible and maintainable Infrastructure compare to using GUI to control and deploy resources
 - AWS does provide a native tool called CloudFormation, or use AWS CDK if the programming language you prefer supports that

Tools

aws-cli config

- `~/.aws/config` (Windows: `C:\Users\Username\.aws\config`)
 - Config storage
 - [profile default]
`region = us-west-2`
 - [sso-session example]
`sso_start_url = https://something.awsapps.com/start#`
`sso_region = us-west-2`
`sso_registration_scopes = sso:account:access`
 - [profile workshop]
`sso_session = example`
`sso_account_id = 123456780000`
`sso_role_name = AdministratorAccess`

Tools

aws-cli credentials

- `~/.aws/credentials` (Windows: `C:\Users\Username\.aws\credentials`)
 - credential storage, sso session does not need this
 - Example syntax [default]

```
aws_access_key_id = AKIAUBBSEEEBAUEDBX
aws_secret_access_key = iojdzsfimcfdfsouihadsiuof
```
- You can use `aws [--profile name] configure / sso configure` to use the guided setup

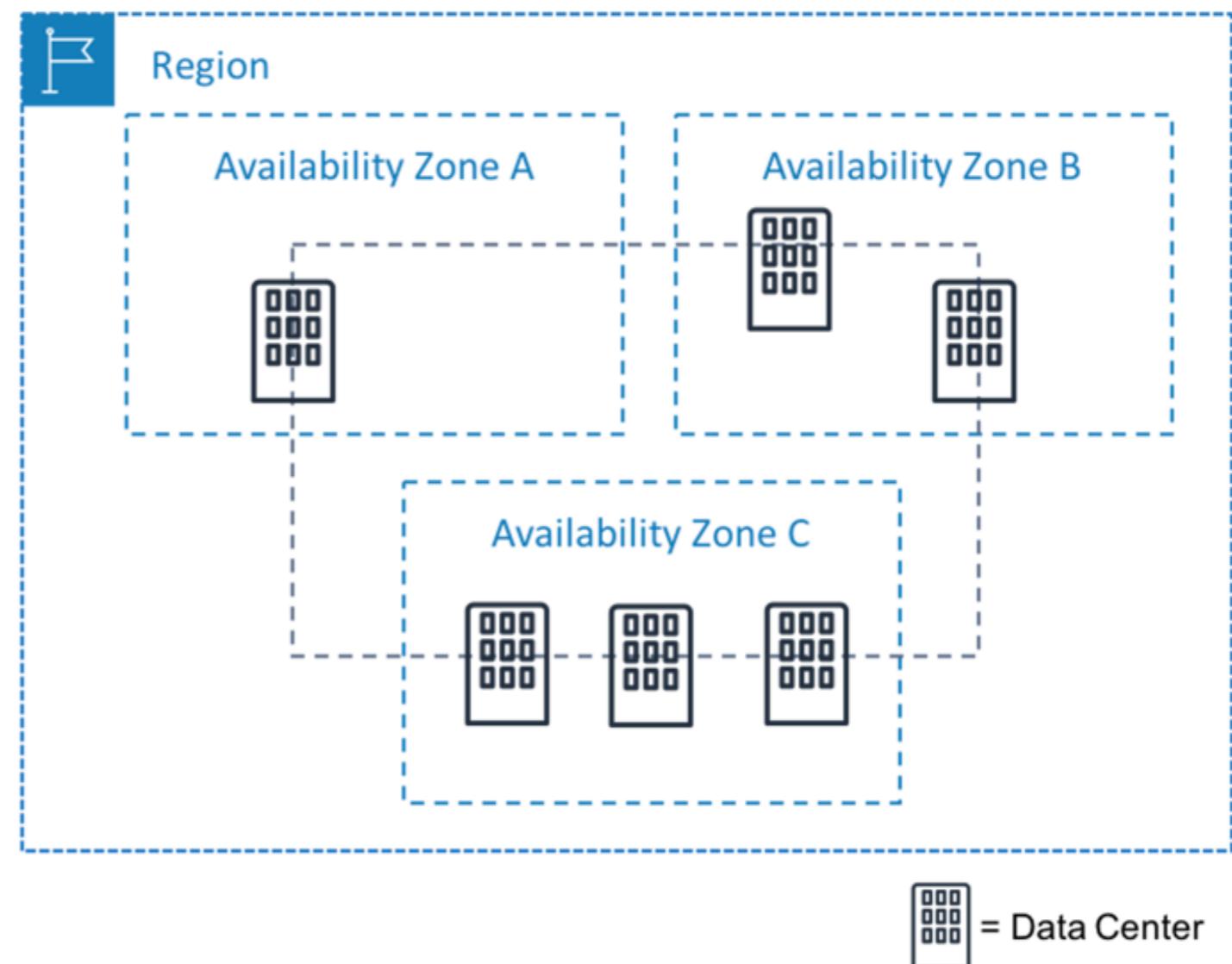
Tools

Basic Terraform configs

- main.tf
 - Main part of your configurations
 - Can separate configs into submodules, then import from main.tf
- terraform.tfstate
 - Backend state file generate by Terraform, which saves the current infrastructure states, and will be compare to when applying new configs
 - Normally stored in save places, i.g. S3 Bucket, GCP Storage, for multiple access

AWS Regions And Availability Zones

- Region: A cluster of data centers in a specific geographic area
- Availability Zones: standalone or a set of data centers within a Region
- Most of the time, a AWS region will contain at least 3 different availability zones



AWS Local Zones

- Not a full-scale region, but have datacenter located at certain places
- Won't have full AWS resources, but at least have EC2 support
- A better choice if you want to get closer to your end users, reducing latency

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Settings page with the 'Zones' tab selected. The page title is 'Settings' under 'EC2'. The top navigation bar includes links for Data protection and security, Zones, Default credit specification, EC2 Serial Console, and EC2 console preferences.

The main content area displays a table titled 'Zones (1/6)' with a note: 'Switch regions to manage Zones for a different AWS region.' The table includes columns for Zone ID, Zone name, Zone type, Location, State, and Opt-in status. The table shows the following data:

	Zone ID	Zone name	Zone type	Location	State	Opt-in status
●	apne1-az4	ap-northeast-1a	Availability Zone	-	Available	Enabled by default
●	apne1-az1	ap-northeast-1c	Availability Zone	-	Available	Enabled by default
●	apne1-az2	ap-northeast-1d	Availability Zone	-	Available	Enabled by default
●	apne1-tpe1-az1	ap-northeast-...	Local Zone	Taiwan (Taipei)	Available	Enabled
○	apne1-wl1-kix...	ap-northeast-...	Wavelength Zone	Osaka	Available	Disabled
○	apne1-wl1-nrt...	ap-northeast-...	Wavelength Zone	Tokyo	Available	Disabled

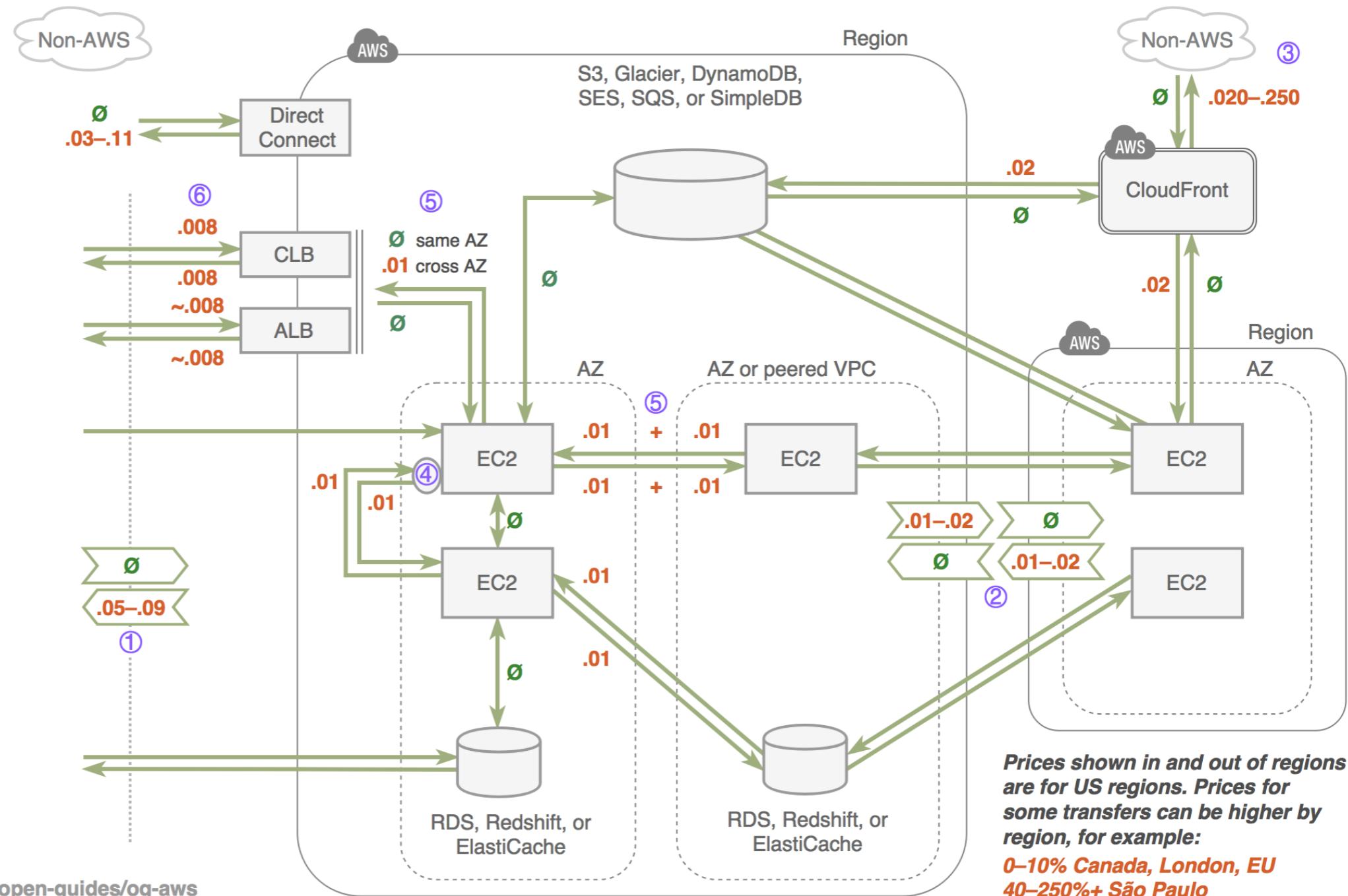
Data transfer Cost

Data transfers are not free, and can be expensive : (

AWS DATA TRANSFER COSTS

Numbers are data transfer in \$/GB.
Transaction and hourly prices are not shown. See notes.

- Ø Free. Inbound traffic is mostly free –you pay on the way out. Some but not all internal traffic is free.
- ① Direct outbound data starts at \$.09/GB for <10TB, and discounts with volume. First 1GB free.
- ② Region-to-region traffic is \$.02/GB when it exits a region for indicated services except between us-east-1 and us-east-2, where it's \$.01/GB.
- ③ Outbound CloudFront prices are highly variable by geography and regional edge cache and start at \$.085/GB in US/Canada.
- ④ Internal traffic via public or elastic IPs incurs additional fees in both directions.
- ⑤ Cross-AZ EC2 traffic within a region costs as much as region-to-region! ELB-EC2 traffic is free except outbound crossing AZs.
- ⑥ Elastic Load Balancing: Classic LB is priced per GB. Application LB costs are in LCUs, not \$/GB.



AWS Identity and Access Management

AWS IAM

What is this ?

- How does AWS describe this ?



Securely managed identities and access to AWS services and resources

- by AWS (written on their website)

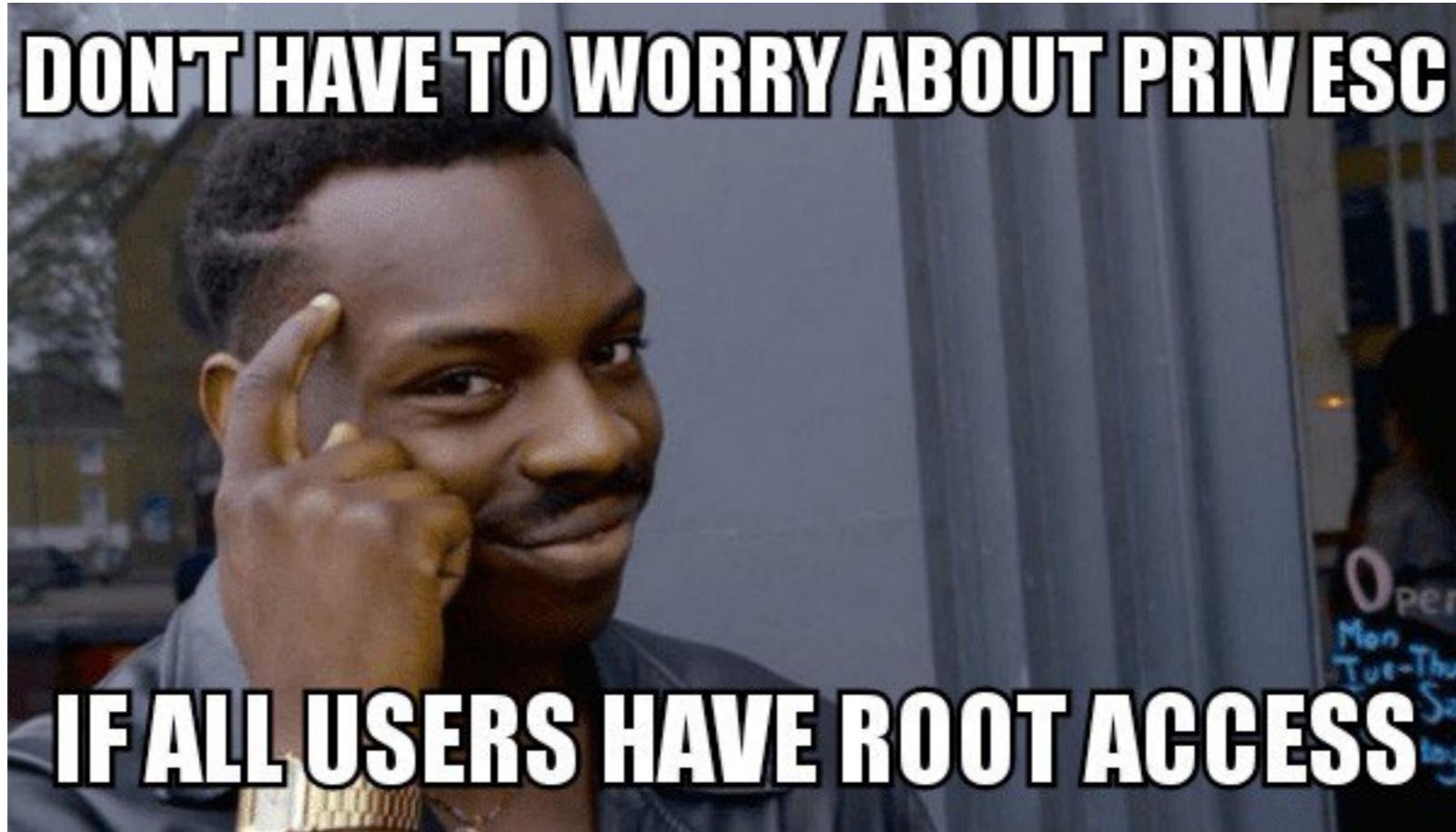
AWS IAM

So, what exactly does it do ?

- It provides methods to authenticate users
- It gives you control over your AWS resources permission sets
- Let you follow **least privilege** model during daily operations
- In Plain English:
 - IAM controls **Who** (Authentication) can do **What** (Permissions) in your AWS account

AWS IAM

Least privileges ?



This is definitely an ISO27001 violation

AWS IAM

Hands-on

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Dashboard. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Identity and Access Management (IAM), Access management, Access reports, Credential report, Organization activity, Service control policies, and Related consoles (IAM Identity Center and AWS Organizations). The main content area is titled "IAM Dashboard" and features a "Search IAM" bar. The "IAM resources" section displays the following counts: User groups (2), Users (9), Roles (27), Policies (19), and Identity providers (2). A red box highlights this section. Below it is a "What's new" section with a list of recent changes:

- AWS IAM Access Analyzer now offers policy checks for public and critical resource access. 4 months ago
- AWS IAM Access Analyzer now offers recommendations to refine unused access. 4 months ago
- AWS Launches Console-based Bulk Policy Migration for Billing and Cost Management Console Access. 4 months ago
- IAM Roles Anywhere now supports modifying the mapping of certificate attributes. 6 months ago

At the bottom right of the dashboard, there are sections for "AWS Account" (Account ID: 277130567782, Account Alias: potix), "Tools" (Policy simulator), and "Additional information" (Security best practices in IAM, IAM documentation, Videos, blog posts, and additional resources).

User groups	Users	Roles	Policies	Identity providers
2	9	27	19	2

What's new

- AWS IAM Access Analyzer now offers policy checks for public and critical resource access. 4 months ago
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AWS Account

Account ID: 277130567782
Account Alias: potix [Edit | Delete](#)

Sign-in URL for IAM users in this account: <https://potix.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

Tools

Policy simulator

The simulator evaluates the policies that you choose and determines the effective permissions for each of the actions that you specify.

Additional information

Security best practices in IAM
IAM documentation
Videos, blog posts, and additional resources

AWS IAM

Policies

- The place where you define permissions
- Ability to do “fine-grained” permission configurations
- Either use pre-defined permission sets by AWS, or configure your own

AWS IAM

Users - Just think them as end users

- Added user will have delegation permission to control your account
- Permission boundary can be set using policies
- IAM Users has Fixed Access Key that can be use repeatedly
- Real World Usage: Separate users can have different permission settings
 - i.g. Finance dept can have access to billing details, but can't control other resources in the same account
- AWS Recommendations:
 - Create a user with IAM, grant Admin Permission, and stop using your Root Account

AWS IAM

Roles

- Identity within your AWS accounts, that has specific permissions
- Similar to IAM user, just not associated to person
- In Plain English:
 - It grants permission to specific “actors” for a set of duration of time
 - Actors can be authenticated by AWS or trusted external system (i.g. external SAML authentication, Github Action run group etc...)

AWS IAM

Roles

- AWS supports 3 Role Types for different scenarios
 - AWS service Roles: Provide access between AWS resources
 - i.g. Let EC2 access S3 data
 - Cross-Account Access:
 - Grant permission to users from other AWS account
 - Identity Provider Access: Grant permission to users authenticated by a trusted external systems (identity federation)
 - AWS support either OpenID connect or SAML 2.0

AWS IAM

IAM User vs IAM Role

	IAM User	IAM Role
Can have password/ Access Key	Yes	No
Can belong to Groups	Yes	No
Can be associated with AWS Resources	No	Yes

AWS IAM

Recap

- Policies controls what you can do on AWS
- Users and roles let you authenticate with AWS
- Users authenticate using password or access key (API Key), roles authenticate by AWS or by trusted external systems
- Security Reminders:
 - Whatever you do, always keep your Access Key safe, do not commit them into your version control software, **THEY ARE YOUR SECRETS !!!**
 - AWS does detect leaked access keys, especially when you commit them to Github, automatically quarantine them, and will notify users to reset their access key

AWS IAM

Workshop hands-on

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User groups	Users	Roles	Policies	Identity providers
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Below the stats, there's a "What's new" section listing recent changes:

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On the right side, there are three panels: "AWS Account" (Account ID: 277130567782, Account Alias: potix), "Tools" (Policy simulator), and "Additional information" (Security best practices in IAM, IAM documentation, Videos, blog posts, and additional resources).

AWS IAM

Workshop hands-on

- Your Objectives
 - Create a user and a role with admin privileges that can only control AWS S3 services
 - Limit the user allowed IP, request can only be coming from company network IP (or your local IP)
 - We will be using the user credential during the next chapter :)
 - Add this credential to a new aws-cli profile, and try accessing S3 command with the credential (aws s3 ls)

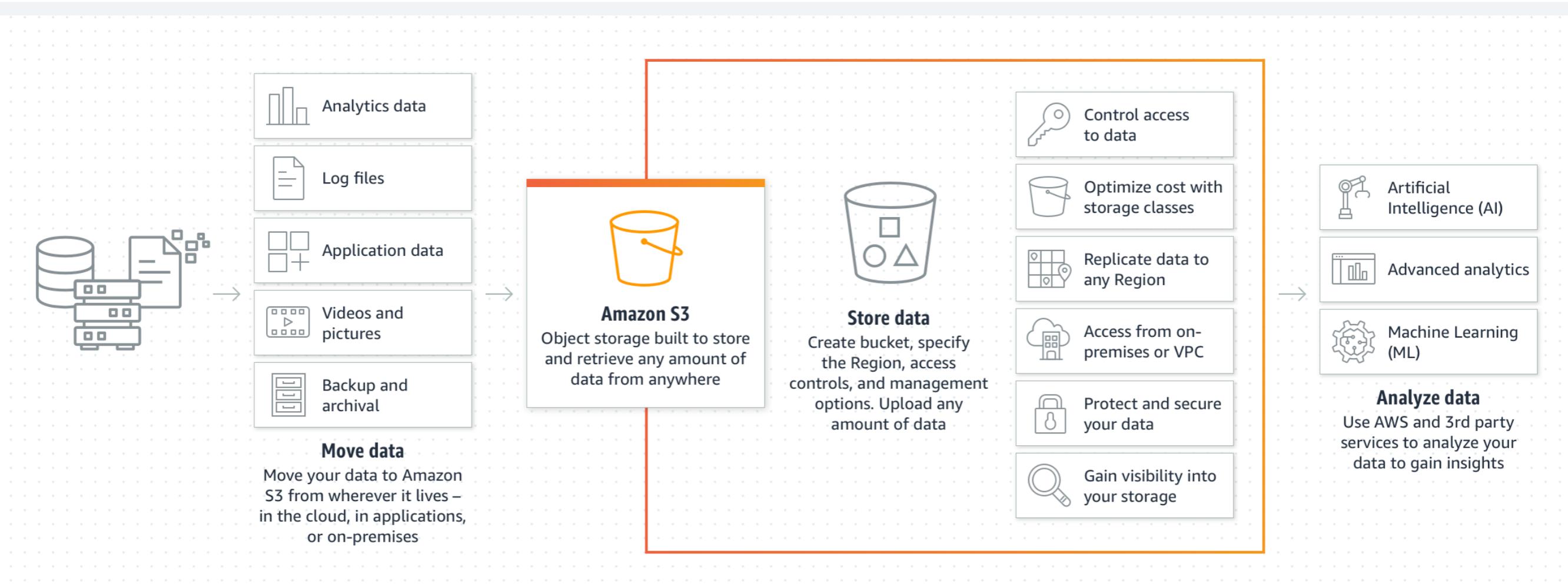
Amazon Simple Storage Service



Amazon Simple Storage Service

aka Amazon S3

- Object storage service (Not Block Storage)
- No maximum bucket size limit, with maximum single file size up to 5TB
- Durability up to 99.999999999% (11 9s)



Amazon S3

Introduction

- Pay-as-you-go pricing model
- Multiple Storage Classes depends on your need
- Can setup Lifecycle policy to automatically move objects between different Storage Class
- Supports file versioning
- Comes with Server-side encryption by default
- Can be used to host static websites
- Compatible with AWS CDN services

Amazon S3

Storage Class and Pricing model

Storage Class	Availability Zones	Min Storage Duration	Retrieval Fees	Price per GB
Standard	≥3	No limitation	None	0.023 per GB
Intelligent-Tiering	≥3	No limitation	None	Storage Tier + 0.0025 per 1k object
Standard-IA	≥3	30 days	0.01 per GB	0.0125 per GB
One Zone-IA	1	30 days	0.01 per GB	0.01 per GB
Glacier Instant Retrieval	≥3	90 days	0.03 per GB	0.004 per GB
Glacier Flexible Retrieval	≥3	90 days	0.01 to 0.03 per GB	0.0036 per GB
Glacier Deep Archive	≥3	180 days	0.02 per GB	0.00099 per GB

Amazon S3

Workshop hands-on

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 service page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to EC2, CloudFront, S3, Lambda, Amazon Simple Email Service, IAM Identity Center, VPC, Billing and Cost Management, IAM, and Elastic Container Registry. The S3 icon is highlighted. On the left, a sidebar for 'Amazon S3' lists options like Buckets, Access Grants, Access Points, Object Lambda Access Points, Multi-Region Access Points, Batch Operations, and IAM Access Analyzer for S3. It also includes sections for Block Public Access settings and Storage Lens. A 'Feature spotlight' section is present. At the bottom of the sidebar, there's a link to the AWS Marketplace for S3.

Storage

Amazon S3

Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.

How it works

[Introduction to Amazon S3](#)

aws.amazon.com/S3

Create a bucket

Every object in S3 is stored in a bucket. To upload files and folders to S3, you'll need to create a bucket where the objects will be stored.

[Create bucket](#)

Pricing

With S3, there are no minimum fees. You only pay for what you use. Prices are based on the location of your S3 bucket.

Estimate your monthly bill using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#)

[View pricing details](#)

Resources

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Amazon S3

Workshop hands-on

- Your Objectives
 - Create a bucket within Region: Oregon
 - Upload files to your bucket with GUI and aws-cli (try Amazon S3 commands)
 - Share files with pre-signed URL, either generate with aws-cli or from GUI
 - Change the Bucket ACL to let external users get the file without any authentication
 - Create another bucket and try to enable the static web hosting function

Amazon S3

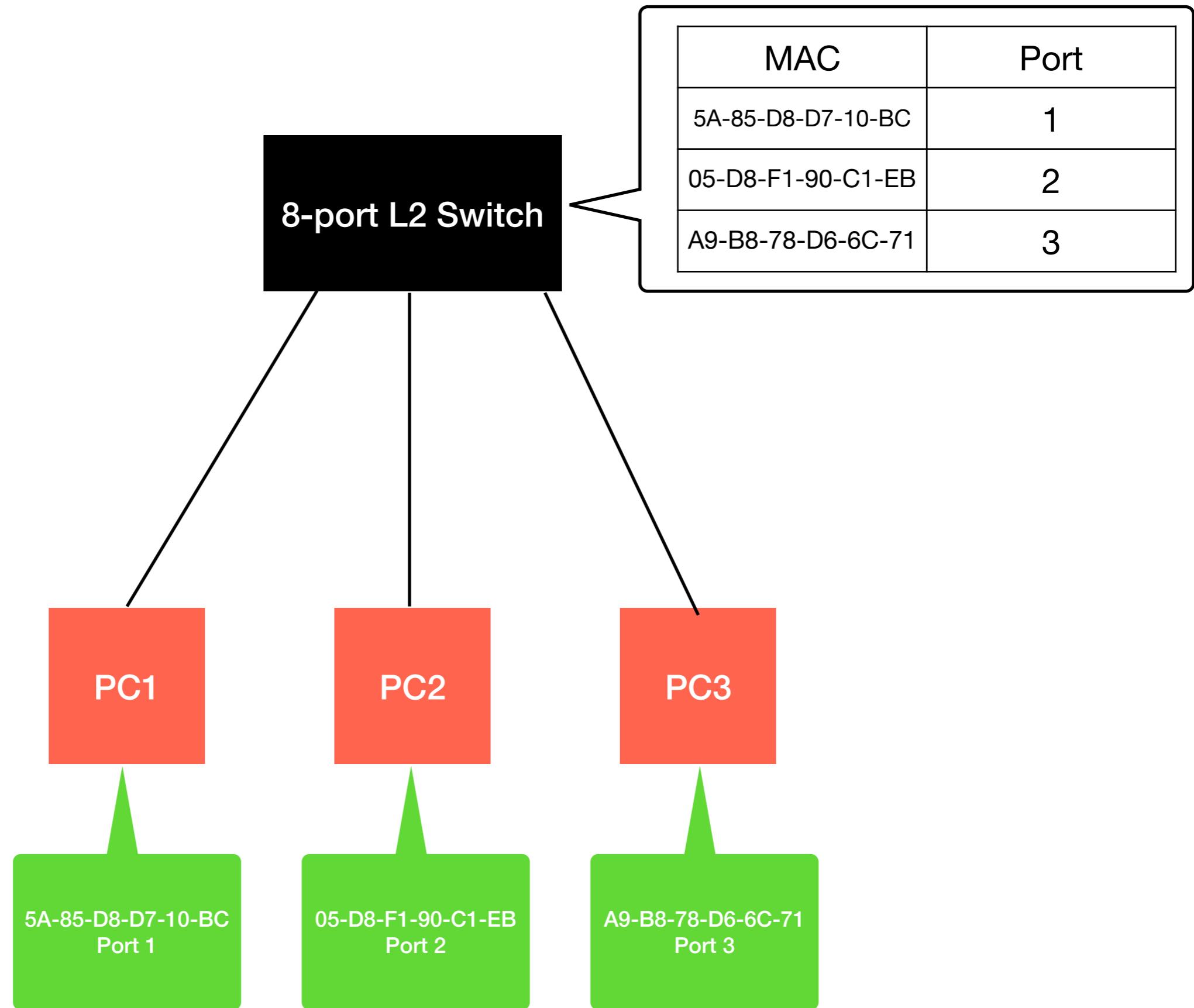
Workshop hands-on

- Now, try creating the s3 bucket with Terraform

Basic Networking 101

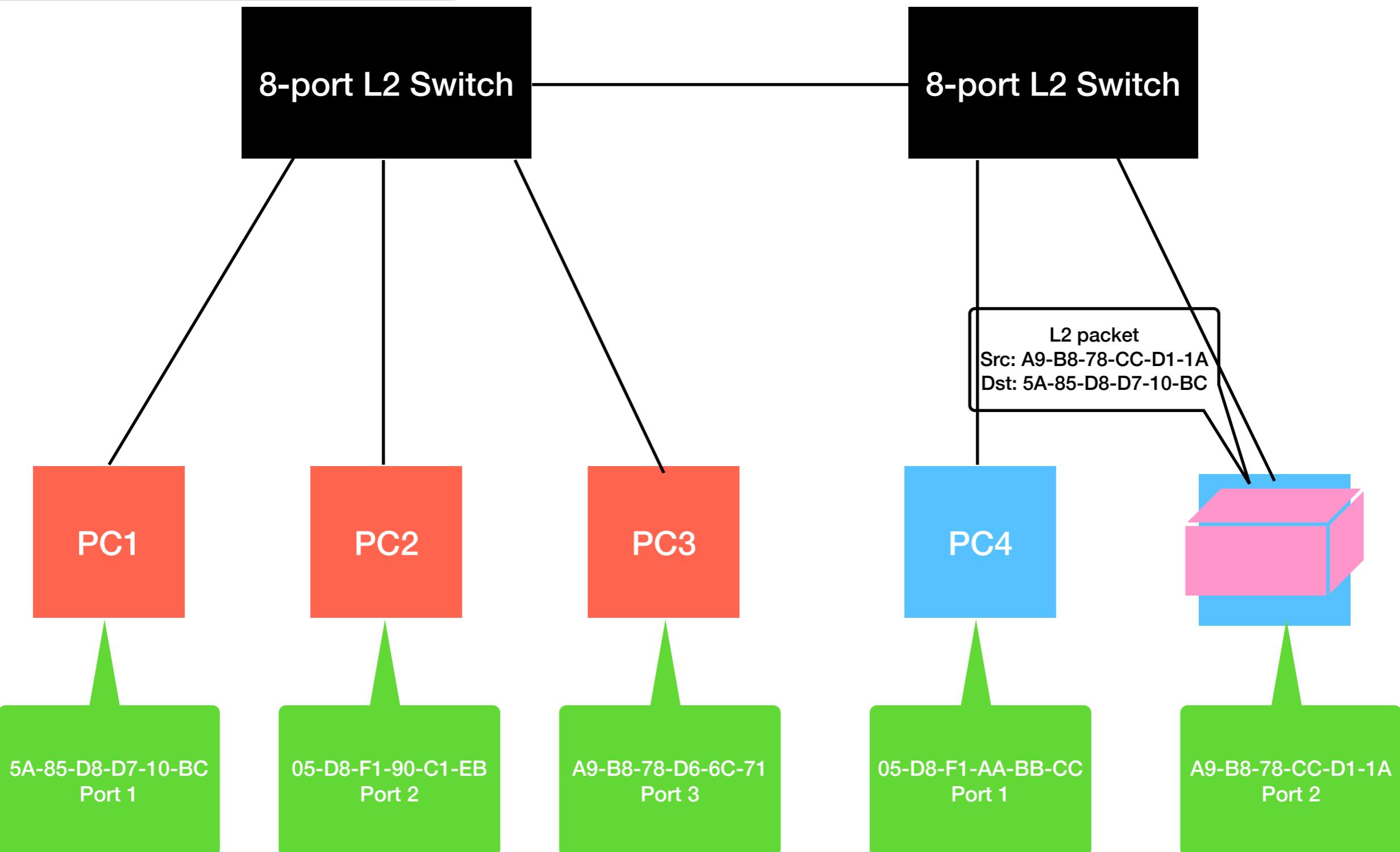
(OSI L2 and L3)

How OSI L2 works ?



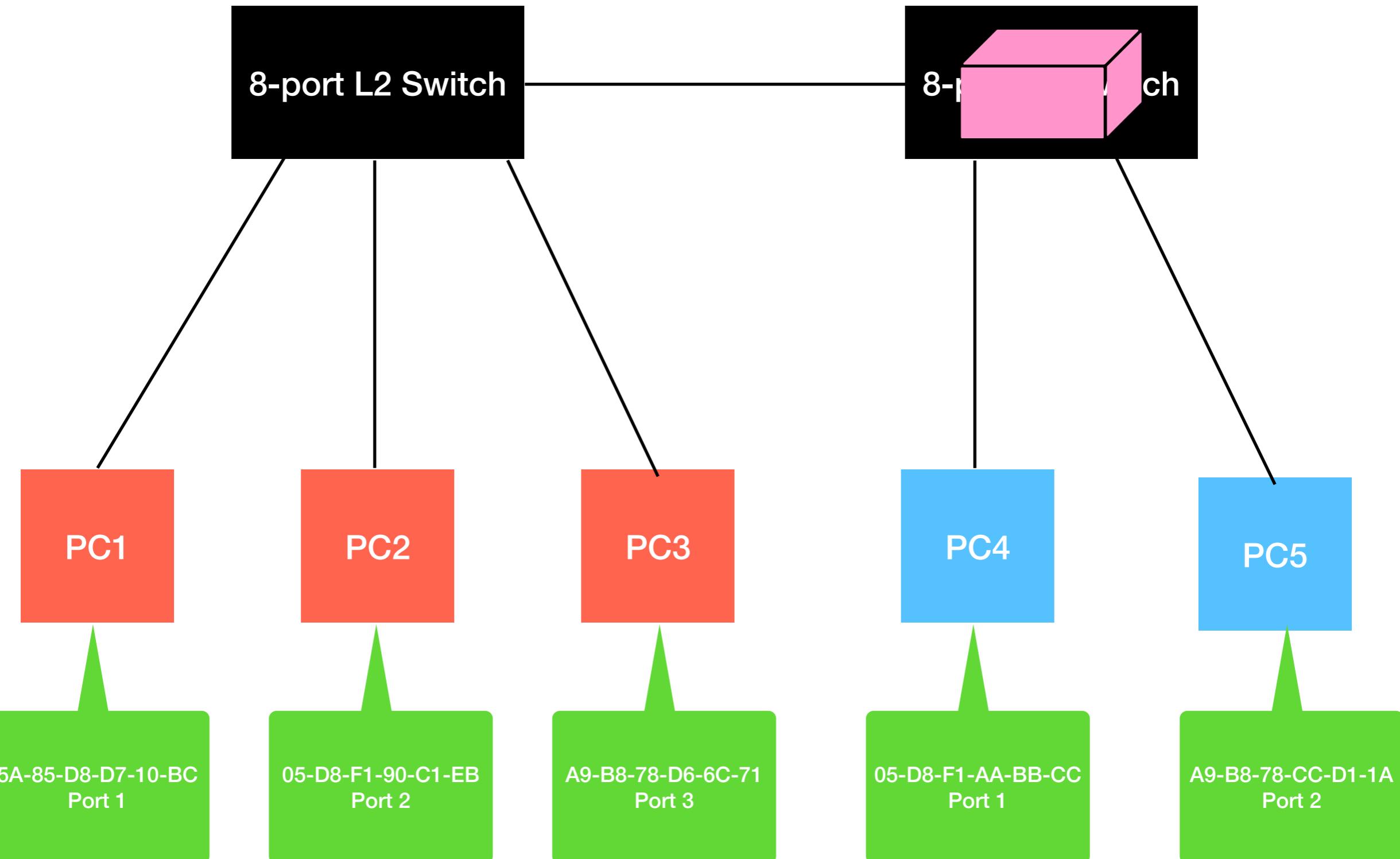
MAC	Port
5A-85-D8-D7-10-BC	1
05-D8-F1-90-C1-EB	2
A9-B8-78-D6-6C-71	3

MAC	Port
05-D8-F1-AA-BB-CC	1
A9-B8-78-CC-D1-1A	2



MAC	Port
5A-85-D8-D7-10-BC	1
05-D8-F1-90-C1-EB	2
A9-B8-78-D6-6C-71	3

MAC	Port
05-D8-F1-AA-BB-CC	1
A9-B8-78-CC-D1-1A	2



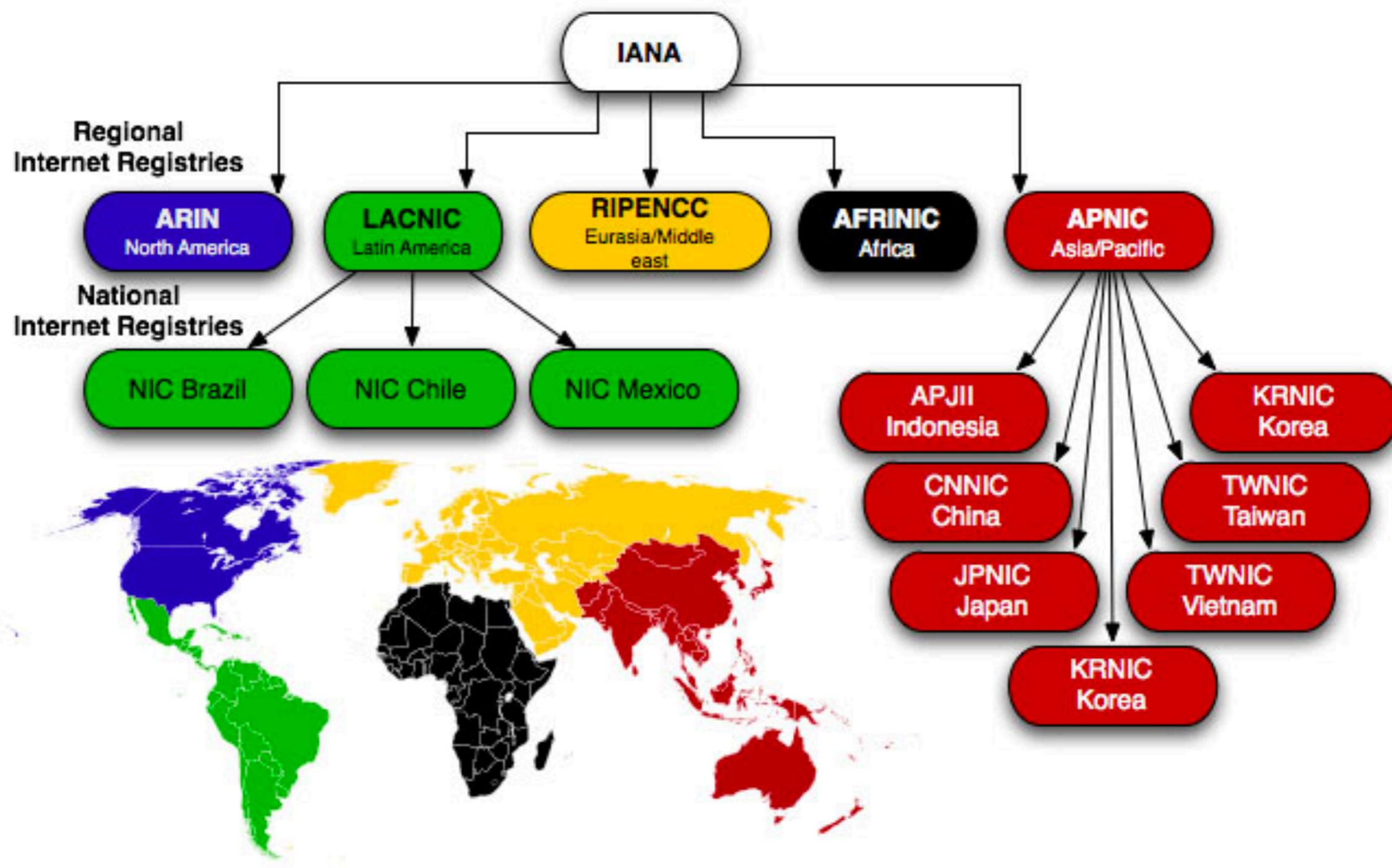
Why not just use MAC ?

**Too many broadcast
packets with L2, that will
slow your network down**

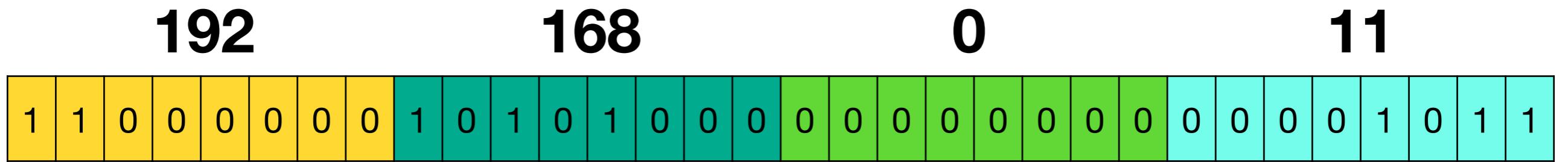
Internet Protocol v4 Address

IPv4

- 32-bit length, 2^{32} unique addresses
- Separate in Class A to Class E
- IP Addresses can be divided into prefix and suffix
- Allocatable IP addresses are managed by IANA

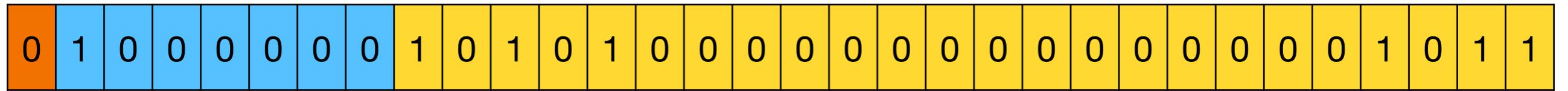


IPv4 Address



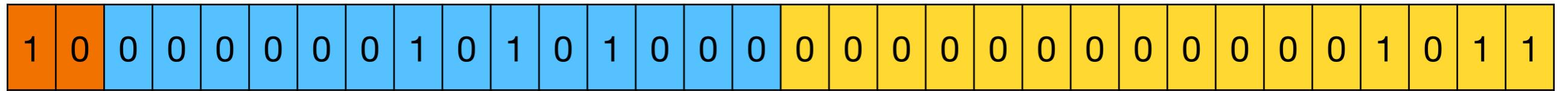
- Octets separated with dot notation
- IP Suffix with all 0 and all 1 are reserved for special purposes

Class A



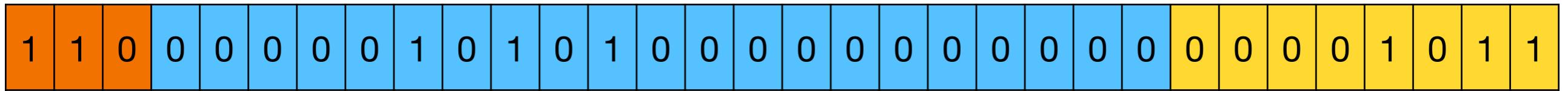
- First bit must be 0
- First 8 bits are **Prefix**
- Class A Range: 0.0.0.0~127.0.0.0
- CIDR /8

Class B



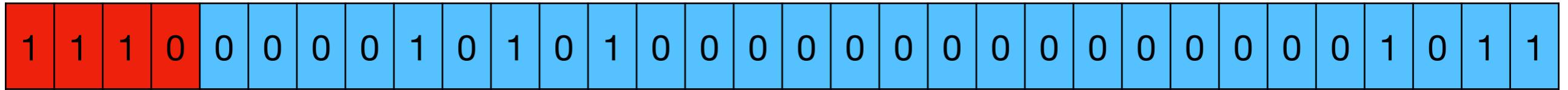
- First two bit must be 10
- First 16 bits are [Prefix](#)
- Class B Range: 128.0.0~191.255.0.0
- CIDR /16

Class C



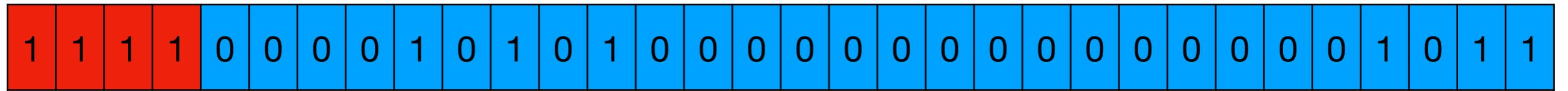
- First three bits are 110
- First 24 bits are [Prefix](#)
- Class C Range: 192.0.0~223.255.255.0
- CIDR /24

Class D



- This is a special Class , Class D IPs are reserved for multicast
- First 4 bits are 1110
- No Prefix
- Class D Range: 224.0.0.0~239.255.255.255

Class E



- Special Reserved Class
- First 4 bits are 1111
- Not in-use for now
- Class E Range: 240.0.0.0 ~ 255.255.255.255

Subnet Mask

What is this for ?

- We talked about Class A ~ Class E
- From Class A ~ C are all allocatable
- But the range is a bit too wide don't you think ?
- We use subnet mask to separate network

Subnet Mask

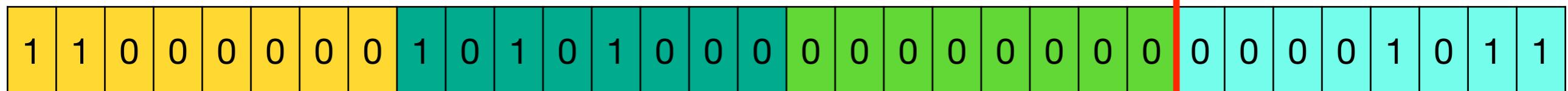
How ?

192

168

0

11



255

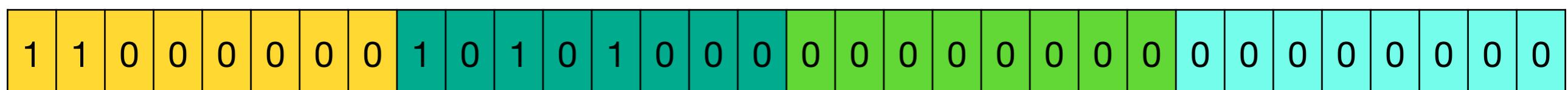
255

255

0

You use the bits in the red sector to do AND operation

You will get the Network Prefix as the result



192

168

0

0

Subnet Mask

CIDR Method

192

168

0

11

1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

255

255

255

0

192.168.0.0/24

Subnet Mask

Prefix Example

192

168

0

11

255

255

255

192

192

168

0

0

1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

255

255

255

192

1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

192

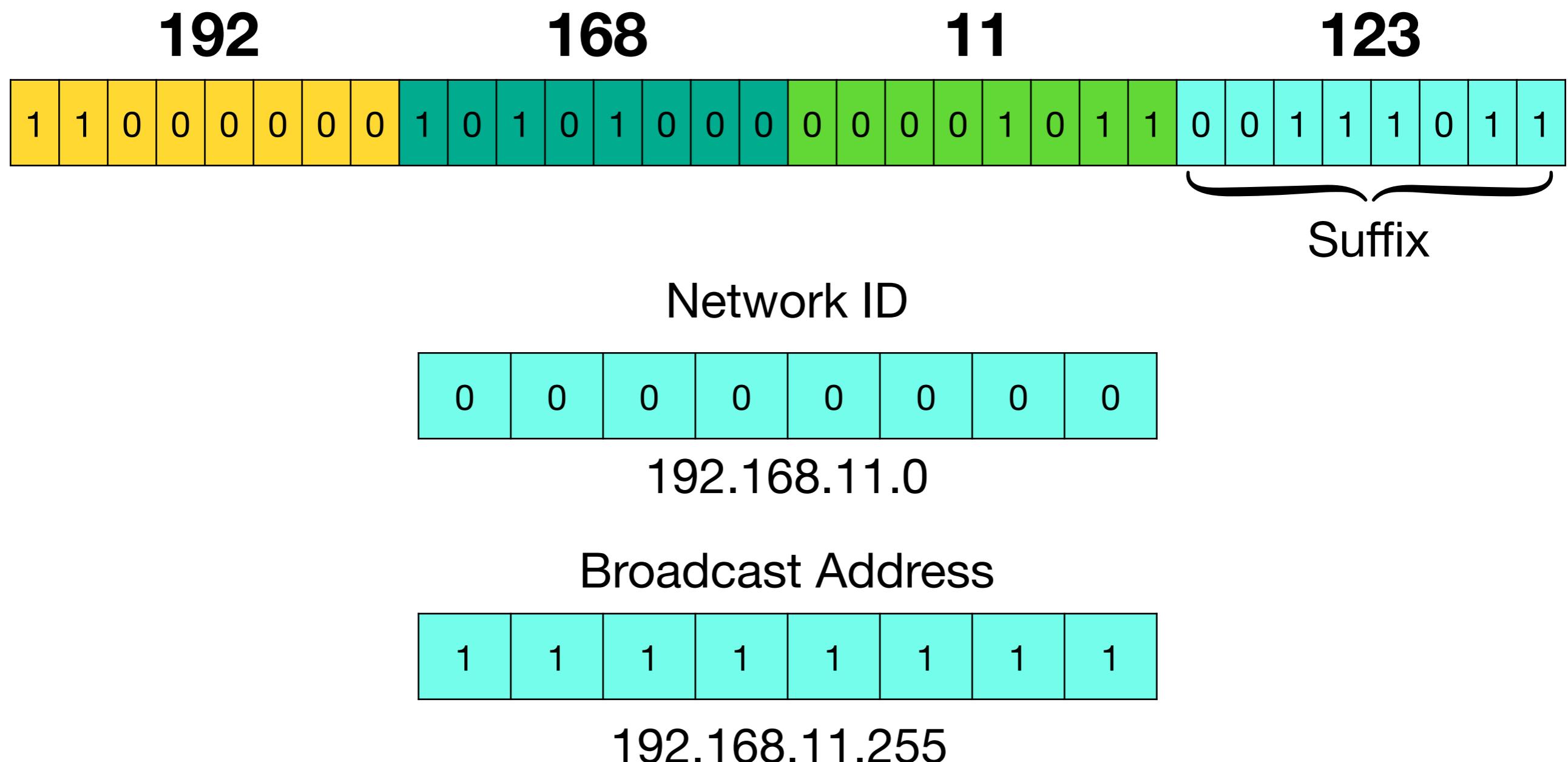
168

0

128

Special IP Addresses

- Let's say we have our IP set to 192.168.11.123
- Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0



Special Network IP range

Managed by IANA

- 10.0.0.0/8 Private network
- 100.64.0.0/10 電信級NAT (CG-NAT)
- 127.0.0.0/8 Local Loopback
- 172.16.0.0/8 Private Network
- 169.254.0.0/16 Link-Local
- 192.168.0.0/16 Private Network
- 224.0.0.0/4 Reserved for Multicast (Class D)
- etc.....

Default Gateway

- When target IP is not in the same prefix, packet will be send to the gateway

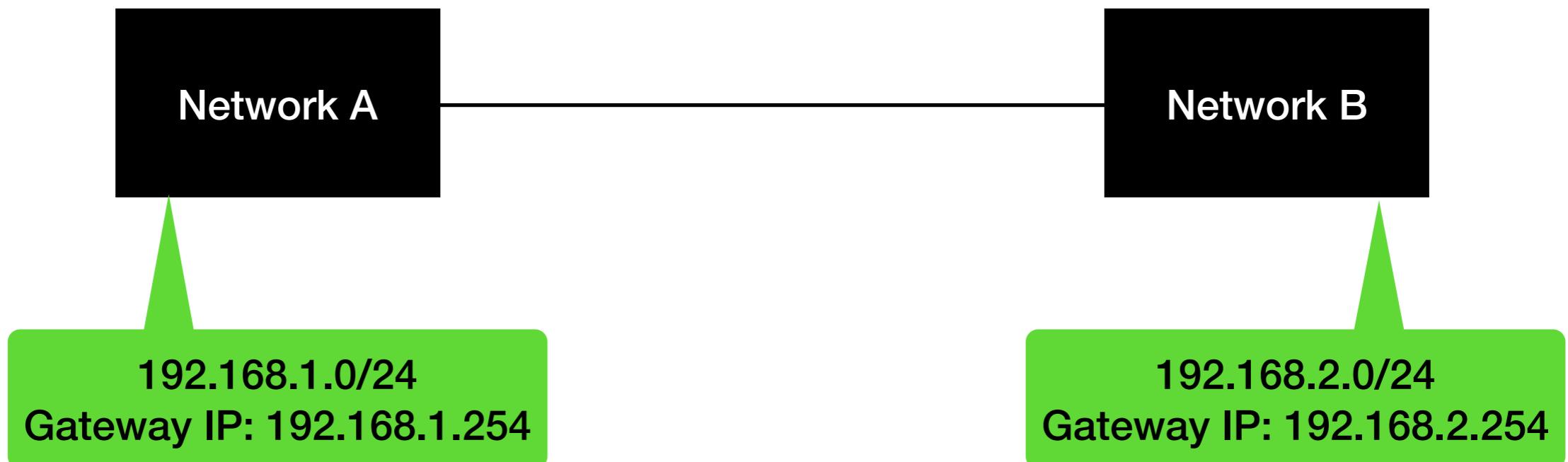
IPv4 路由表						
使用中的路由:						
網路目的地	網路遮罩	閘道	介面	計量		
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.1.3.254 在連結上	10.1.3.61 在連結上	271		
10.1.3.0 10.1.3.61	255.255.255.0				10.1.3.61 271	

Network Routing/Router & BGP

Routing Table and Route selection

IP CIDR	Gateway IP
192.168.2.0/24	192.168.2.254

IP CIDR	Gateway IP
192.168.1.0/24	192.168.1.254

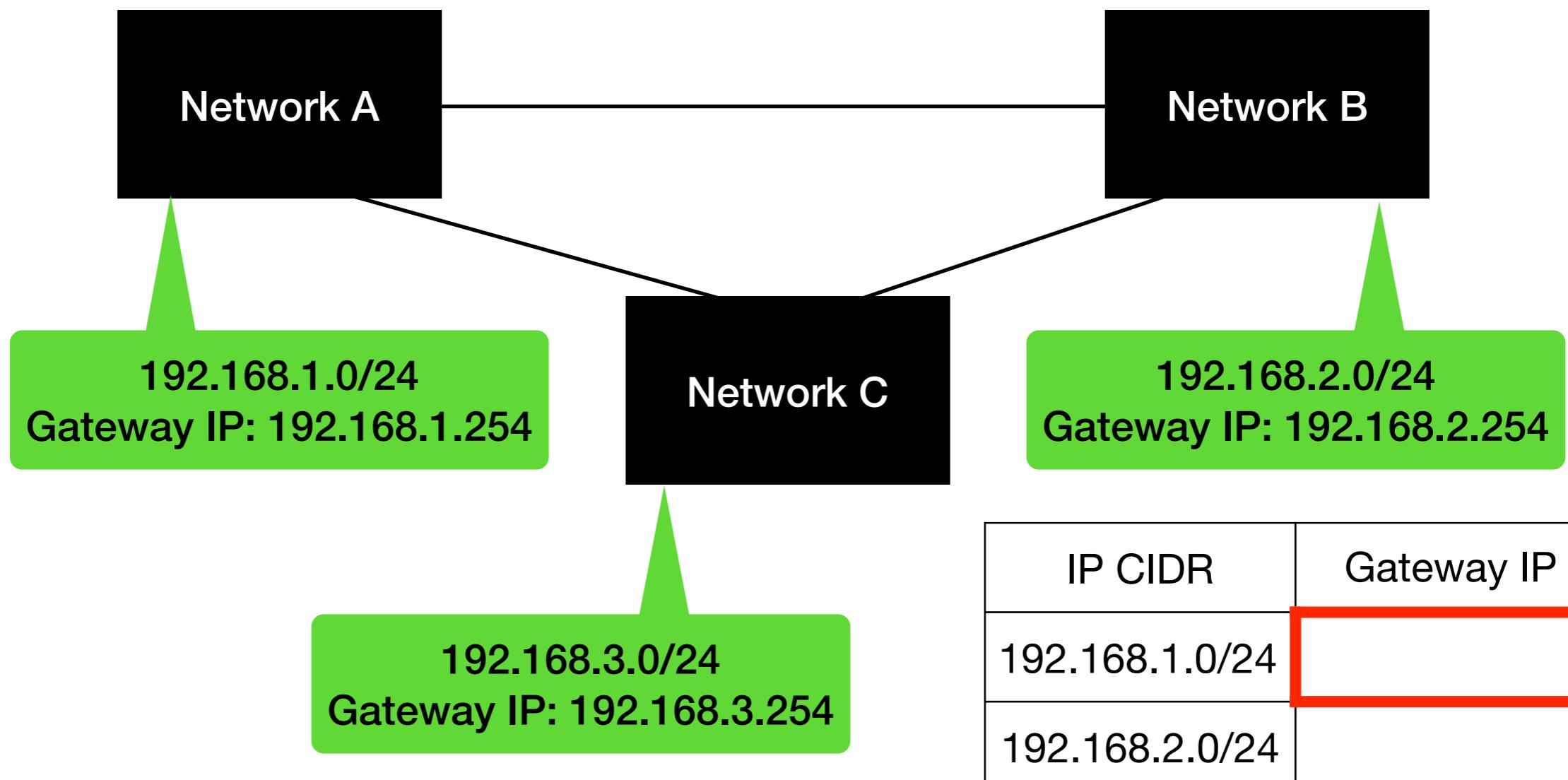


Network Routing/Router & BGP

Routing Table and Route selection

IP CIDR	Gateway IP
192.168.2.0/24	192.168.2.254
192.168.3.0/24	192.168.3.254

IP CIDR	Gateway IP
192.168.1.0/24	192.168.1.254
192.168.3.0/24	192.168.3.254

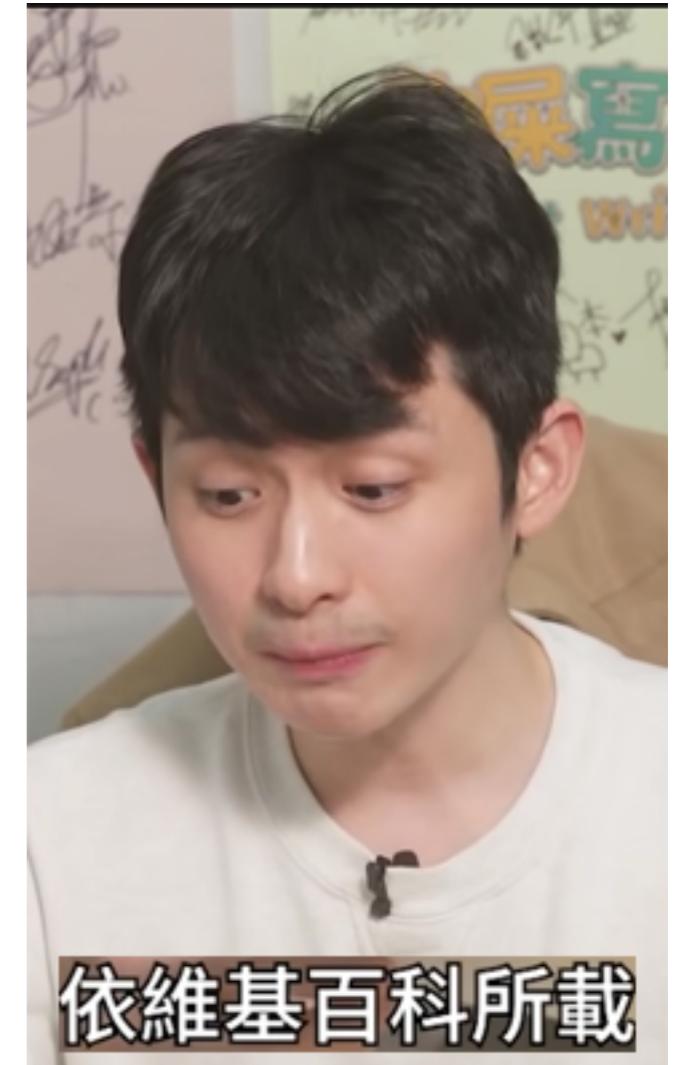


**What if I have multiple routers?
Do I have to fill in every routing
table ?**

Border Gateway Protocol

a.k.a BGP

- BGP is a standardized exterior gateway protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information among autonomous systems (AS) on the Internet.
- BGP is classified as a path-vector routing protocol, and it makes routing decisions based on paths, network policies, or rule-sets configured by a network administrator.

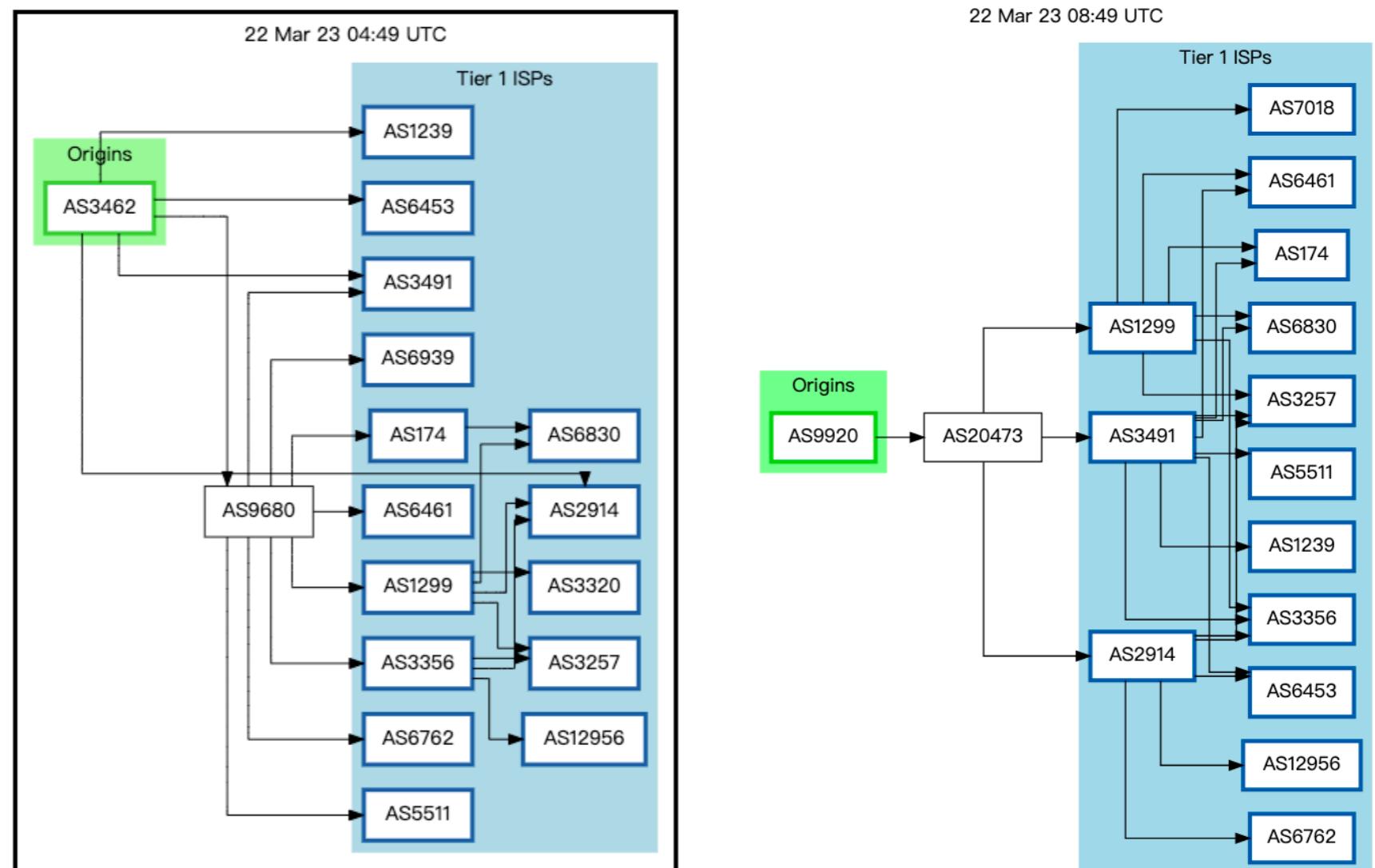


BGP in Plain English

- BGP is a protocol that can do automatic advertise / receive routing tables
- When two or more peers with BGP pre-configured, router can build routing tables between peers automatically without any manual interactions

Autonomous System

- Internet is built with multiple organizations with one or more interconnect connections
- AS is the fundamental element within BGP systems
- i.g. CHT AS3462
- AS9920



**Let's see how BGP works
in real-life**

Amazon VPC

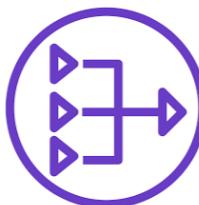
Amazon VPC

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

- Defines your own virtual networks in the cloud
- Central control for all the network related configurations, including
 - Subnets (Define your own virtual IP block)
 - IP addressing (You can bring your own IP Blocks to AWS, or use IP from AWS)
 - Routing
 - Gateway and Endpoints
 - VPC Peering (Connections between different VPCs)
 - Transit Gateways (More on this later)
 - VPN Connections (You can create VPN tunnels to connect your on-premises networks to AWS)
 - DNS Hostname: Instances with Public IP gets corresponding DNS Hostnames
 - DNS Resolution: Amazon-provided DNS server

Amazon VPC

Basic Components

- Subnets
 - Your custom private subnets config
 - Typical config will contain both public and private subnet
- Route Tables
 - Routing tables can be associated to subnets, to create your own private network config
- Internet Gateways
 - Gateway between VPC and Internet (inbound and outbound)
- Elastic IPs
 - Allocatable Public IPv4 IP
- NAT Gateways
 - An outbound-only gateway that can be deployed in a public subnet to provide internet access for instances located in private subnets

Amazon VPC

Additional Notable Components

- VPC Peering
 - Let you connect between two VPC
 - VPCs does not have to belong to the same user
 - Two peers should have different VPC subnets
- Network ACLs
 - **Stateless** ACL rules that can be bounded to subnets
- Security Groups
 - **Stateful** connection rules that can be bounded to EC2 instances
- Transit Gateway
 - A central hub for VPCs to simplifies your network and puts an end to complex peering relationships
 - In Plain English: Scalable cloud router

Amazon VPC

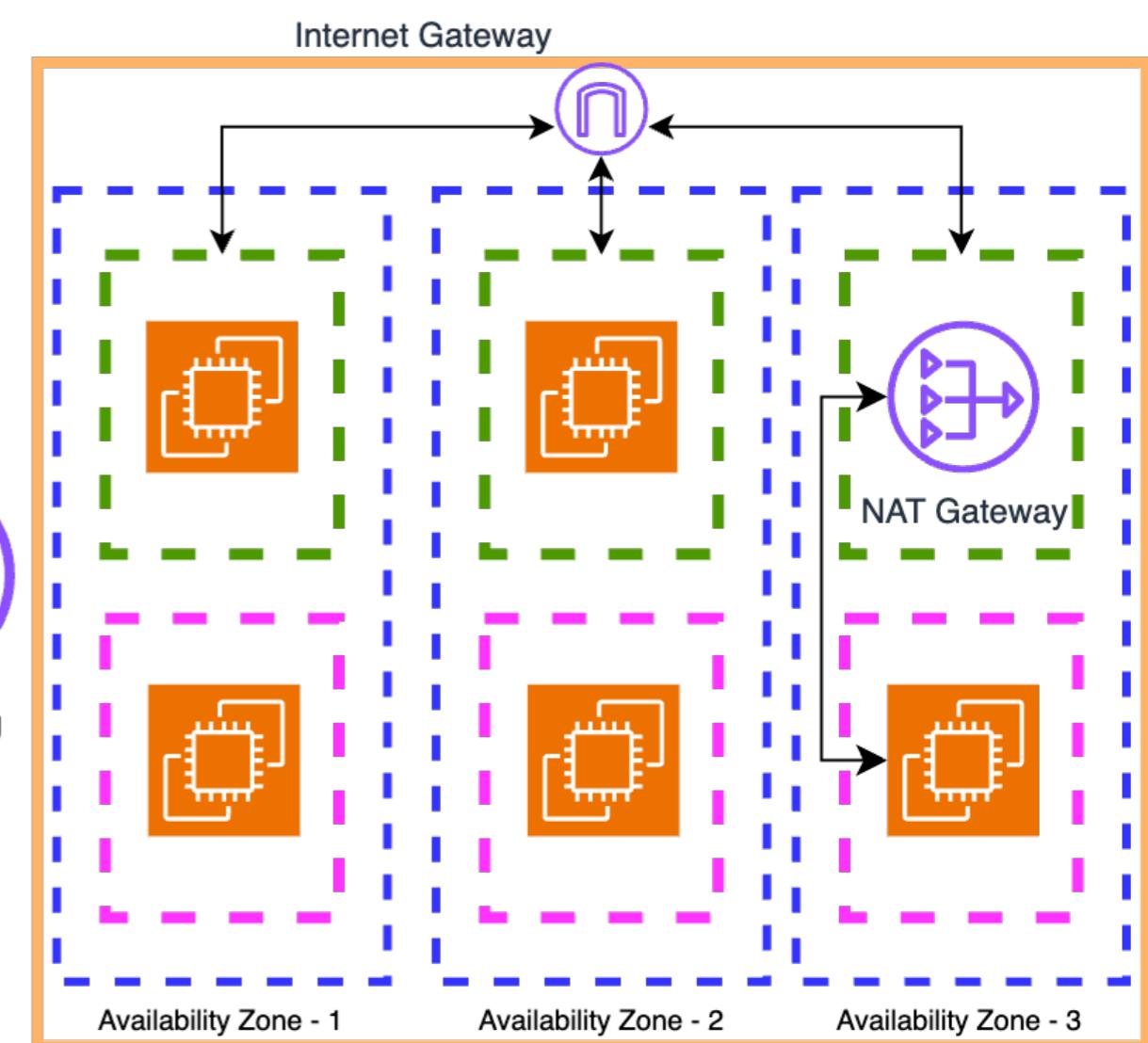
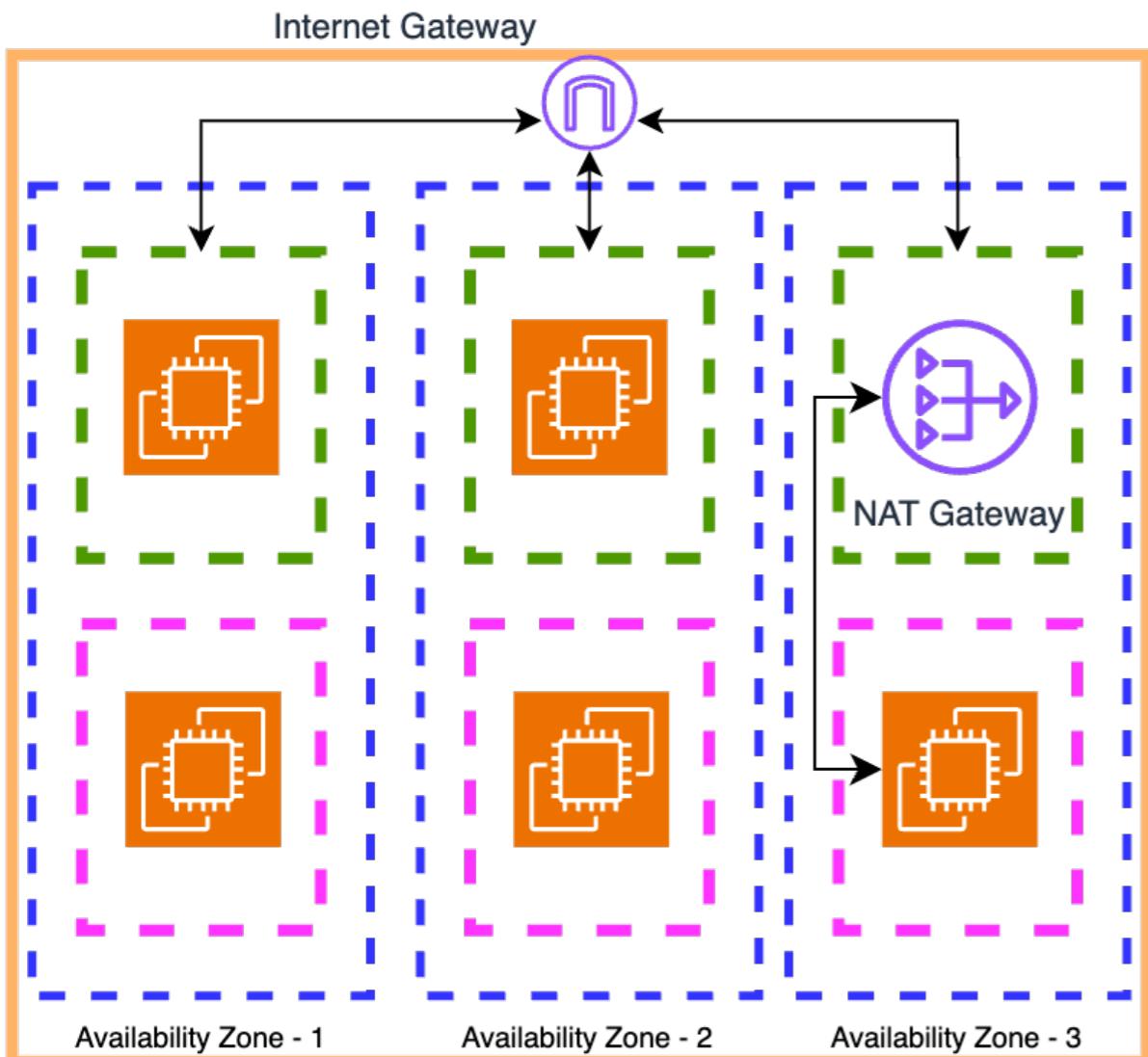
Additional Notable Components

- VPC Flow Log
 - Log traffic flow and send data to Cloudwatch, S3 or Amazon Data Firehose
 - Ability to monitor traffic logs, without causing impact to network performance

Amazon VPC

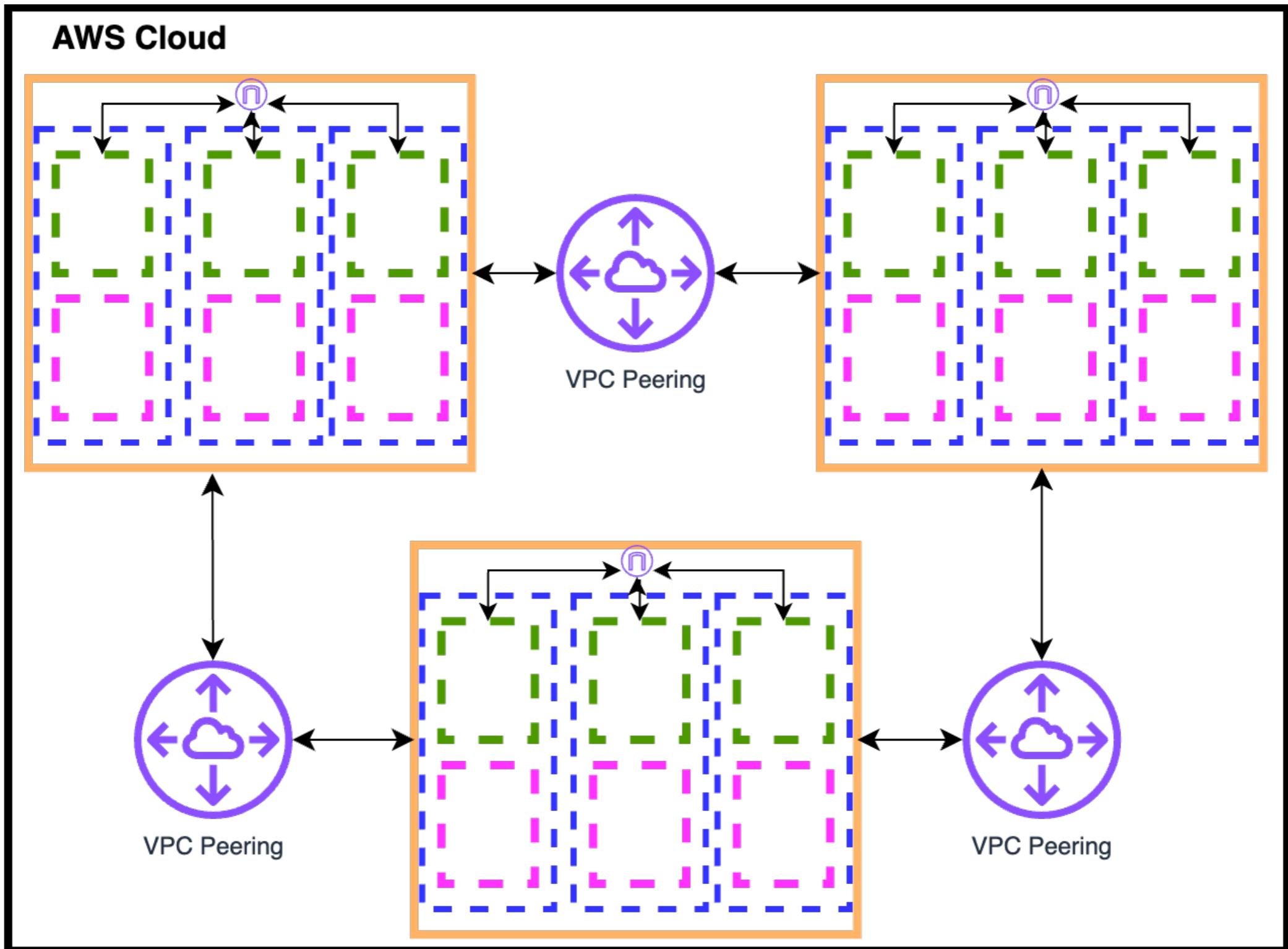
VPC Peering

AWS Cloud



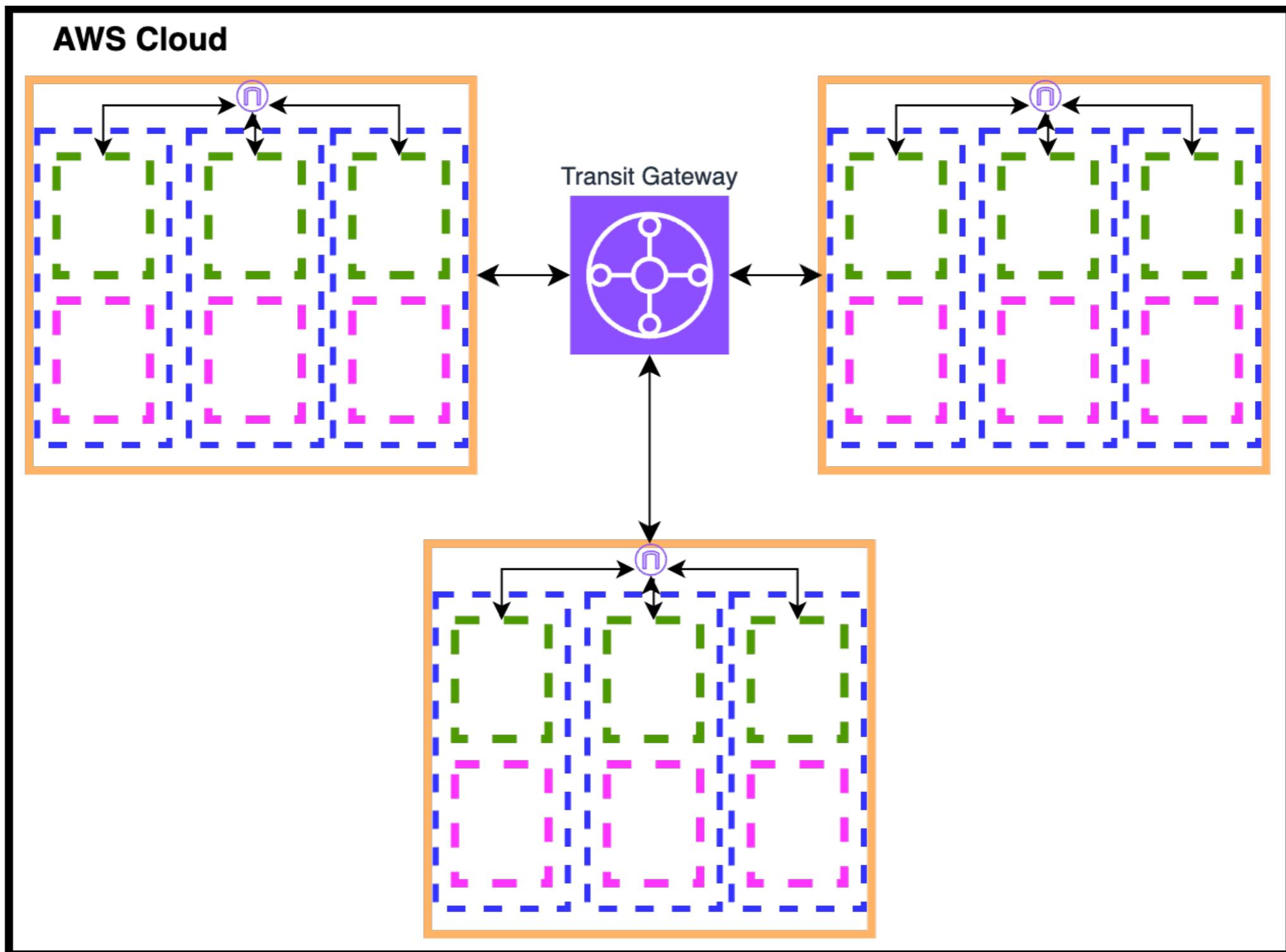
Amazon VPC

VPC Peering



Amazon VPC

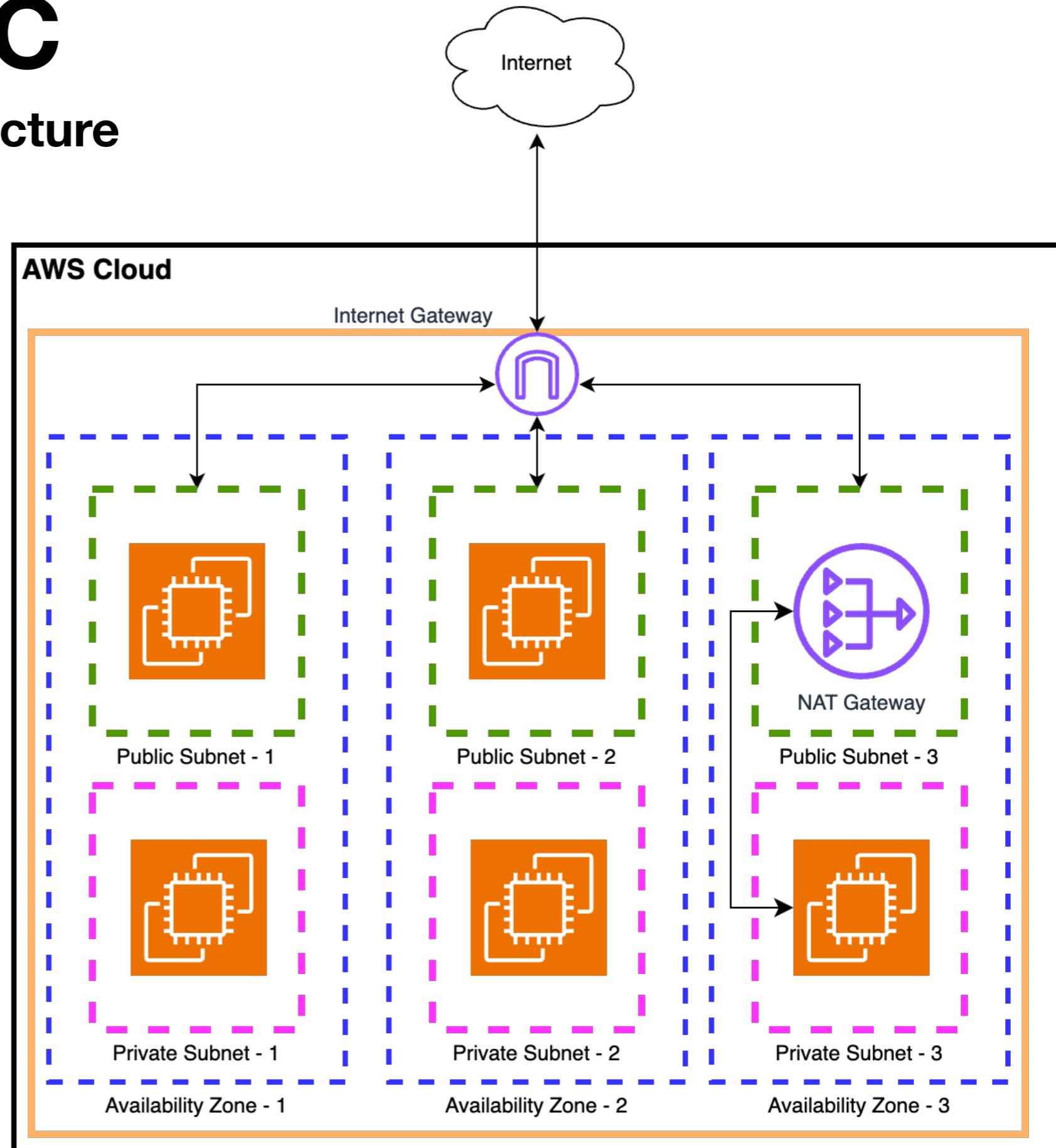
Transit Gateway



Amazon VPC

Recommended Architecture

- Each AZ should have at least 2 subnet, public and private
- Only public subnet should have direct access to the Internet
- Use NAT Gateway when necessary (\$\$)



Amazon VPC

Workshop hands-on

Screenshot of the AWS VPC Dashboard showing resources by region in the US West (Oregon) region.

Create VPC | **Launch EC2 Instances**

Note: Your Instances will launch in the US West region.

Resources by Region

You are using the following Amazon VPC resources

Resource Type	Region
VPCs	US West 1
Subnets	US West 4
Route Tables	US West 1
Internet Gateways	US West 1
Egress-only internet gateways	US West 0
Carrier gateways	US West 1
DHCP option sets	US West 1
Elastic IPs	US West 1
Managed prefix lists	US West 1
Endpoints	US West 1
Endpoint services	US West 1
NAT gateways	US West 0
Peering connections	US West 0
Network ACLs	US West 1
Security Groups	US West 2
Customer Gateways	US West 0
DHCP option sets	US West 1
Virtual Private Gateways	US West 0

Service Health

[View complete service health details](#)

Settings

[Zones](#)

[Console Experiments](#)

Additional Information

[VPC Documentation](#)

[All VPC Resources](#)

[Forums](#)

[Report an Issue](#)

AWS Network Manager

AWS Network Manager provides tools and features to help you manage and monitor your network on AWS. Network Manager makes it easier to perform connectivity management, network monitoring and

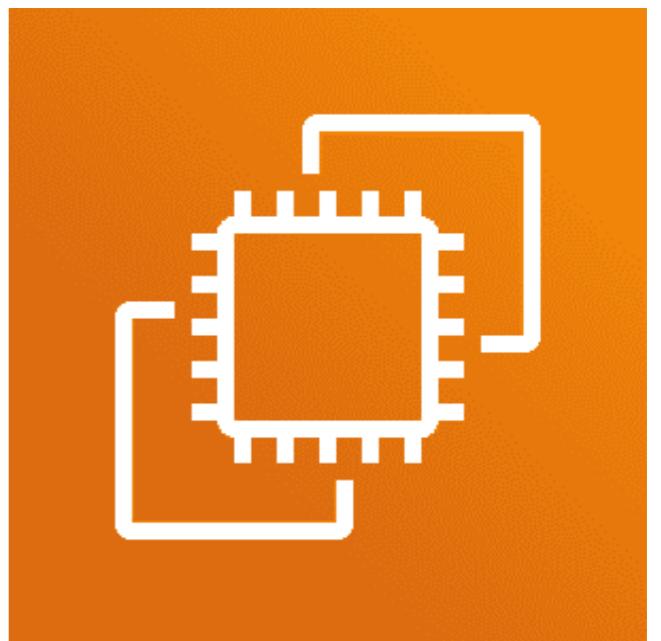
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Amazon VPC

Workshop hands-on

- Your Objectives (IPv4 only)
 - Create a new VPC with name Workshop-VPC
 - Allocate subnets for at least 2 Availability Zones
 - Each Availability Zones should have 2 subnets, public and private
 - Create and configure routing tables and internet gateways, so your public subnet can have access to the internet
 - Instances in private subnet should have access to instances in public subnet
 - Configs will be verified at the next chapter (When we create EC2 instances)
 - It's OK to use VPC wizard to create the new VPC :)

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud



Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Introduction

- Virtual Servers in the Cloud
- Multiple specifications to choose from, depends on your need
- Multiple pricing-model, not just on-demand, but also spot requests, saving plans, and reserved instances
- Can do auto-scaling based on your settings (We will talk about this next time)
- Built-in Load balancing functionality that can be enabled

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Components - Instance Pricing Type

- On-demand
 - Most used type, launch machine at any given time, without lead time or interruption
- Spot Requests
 - Unused EC2 resources, cheaper than on-demand (50% ~ 90% discount)
 - Dynamic Pricing, you just set the maximum price you would like to offer when asking for spot request
 - When using spot requests, your workload must be fault-tolerant, as AWS might claim back the resources, and interrupt your instances

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Components - Instance Pricing Type

- Reserved Instances
 - Pre-paying or set commitment for a 1 or 3-years, in exchange for discounted hourly rate (commitment on instances)
 - Tied to specific region and instance type, specs are immutable during the commitment time

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Components - Instance Pricing Type

- Saving Plans
 - Set usage commitment for 1 or 3 years (commitment on spendings), can be pre-paid or post-paid
 - Can select between Compute saving plans and EC2 saving plans
 - Compute Saving Plans
 - Get discounts on ANY EC2 instances, regardless of instance family
 - EC2 Instance saving plans
 - More like Reserved Instance, but locks you into a specific region and instance family, instead of specific instance type

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Reserved Instances vs Saving Plans

	Reserved Instances	Saving Plans
Discount	Up to 75% off on-demand prices	Up to 66% off on-demand prices
Flexibility	Lock-in for a specific instance type, and region	Can applies to different instance types and region
Payment Options	No Upfront Partial Upfront Full Upfront	No Upfront Partial Upfront Full Upfront
Ideal For	Long-term workloads When you know exact instance requirements	Workloads that changes over time Broad flexibility + Cost Savings

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Components - Storage

- Elastic Block Storage (EBS)
 - Disks for your virtual machines
 - Also multiple specs to choose from, depends on your needs
 - Ranged from SSD or NVMe based to HDD based disks
- Ephemeral Storage
 - Some Instance type provide on-device SSD directly attached to the instance
 - This kind of storage has the fastest performance, but will suffer data loss when instance reboot

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Components - EBS Snapshot and AMI

- EBS Snapshot
 - Create a snapshot of your current EBS disk states
 - Incremental Backup, first snapshot might take a very long time
- AMI
 - Base image of your instances
 - Can create your own AMI with custom presets

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Components - Userdata, T series machine type, Instance Profile

- Userdata
 - Can be shell script or cloud-init directives
 - By default will only run once during the boot cycle when you first launch the instance
 - Will run as root, and can't do any interactive inputs
- T series machines
 - Have certain baseline performance, depends on the machine type
 - Does not have unlimited CPU power, but have CPU credit
 - Support unlimited mode, with additional cost
- Instance Profile
 - A Container for your IAM role

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Workshop hands-on

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard in the US West (Oregon) Region. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (with sub-links for Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations), Images (AMIs, AMI Catalog), Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager), Network & Security (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups), and Instance alarms.

The main content area displays the following information:

- Resources:** A summary of Amazon EC2 resources in the region:

Instances (running)	0	Auto Scaling Groups	0
Capacity Reservations	0	Dedicated Hosts	0
Elastic IPs	0	Instances	0
Key pairs	0	Load balancers	0
Placement groups	0	Security groups	2
Snapshots	0	Volumes	0
- Launch instance:** Options to "Launch instance" or "Migrate a server". A note states: "Note: Your instances will launch in the US West (Oregon) Region".
- Service health:** An error occurred retrieving service health information. A button to "Diagnose with Amazon Q" is available.
- EC2 Free Tier:** Offers for all AWS Regions. It shows 0 EC2 free tier offers in use and provides an end-of-month forecast message in red text.
- View Global EC2 resources:** A link to view resources across all regions.
- View all AWS Free Tier offers:** A link to view offers for other AWS services.

At the bottom, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and various legal and preference links.

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Workshop hands-on

- Your objectives
 - Create two t2.micro instances, with Ubuntu 24.04
 - Do not allow SSH connection for anywhere, allow it only from your own network, and your VPC subnet
 - We will use the VPC created from the last chapter, make sure one of your instance is in public subnet and another one in private subnet
 - Install nginx on the instance located in public subnet
 - Try to establish SSH connection to the instance in the private subnet, with the instance in public subnet as the bastion host
 - Try applying IAM role (Instance Profile) to the instance, and use aws-cli to access previous created S3 bucket

Thank you for your time

References

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3. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/Welcome.html>
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