

What you should “feel” conceptually (the words that stick)

The compliance truth

- PHI storage stays in Tokyo
- Compute can move
- Access can be global
- Storage cannot

The engineering truth

- TGW makes a controlled corridor
- CloudFront keeps a single URL
- São Paulo is stateless
- Tokyo is authoritative

That’s the whole lab.

....for now.... you can always be a man.....

Quick verification commands (so they can prove it)

From São Paulo EC2 (SSM session)

Test network reachability to Tokyo RDS:

`nc -vz <tokyo-rds-endpoint> 3306`

```
~ $ aws rds describe-db-instances --region ap-northeast-1 \
> --query "DBInstances[0].{DB:DBInstanceIdentifier,AZ:AvailabilityZone,Region:'ap-northeast-1',Endpoint:Endpoint.Address}"
[
  {
    "DB": "terraform-20260204011443940200000006",
    "AZ": "ap-northeast-1c",
    "Region": "ap-northeast-1",
    "Endpoint": "terraform-20260204011443940200000006.c1o4ykyoarkz.ap-northeast-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
  }
]
```

Then app-level verification:

- submit record in São Paulo
- confirm it appears when calling the Tokyo region (same data, one DB)

Confirm routes (AWS CLI)

For each region, verify route tables include the cross-region CIDR to TGW:

```
aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=<VPC_ID>" --query
"RouteTables[0].Routes[0]"
```

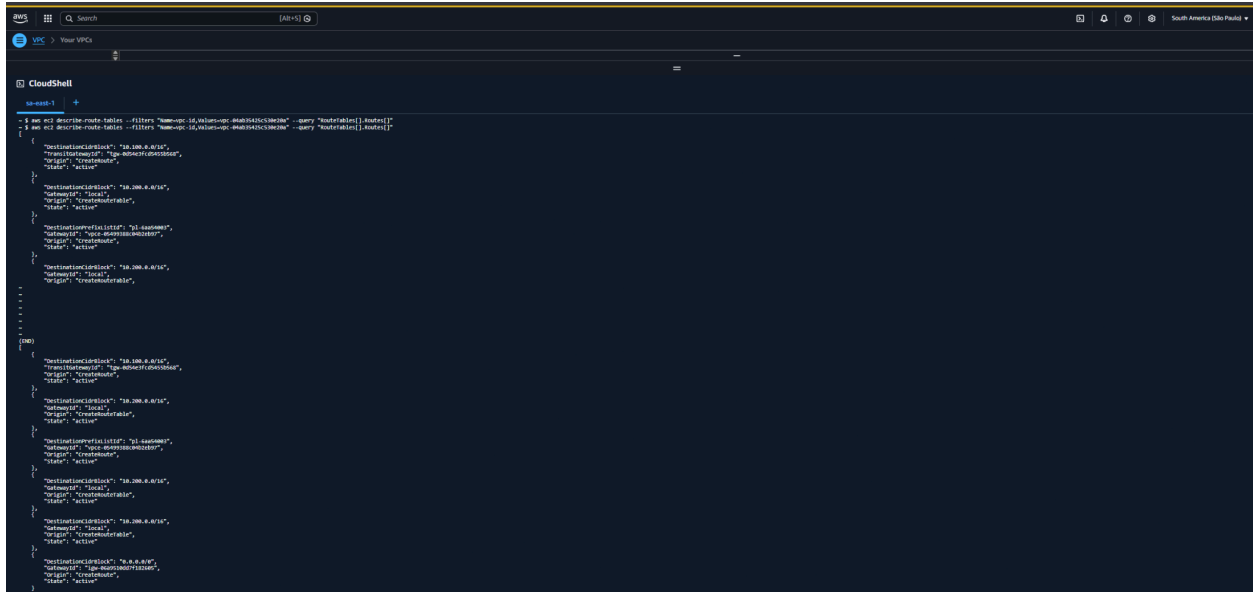
Tokyo

```

~ $ aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=<VPC_ID>" --query "RouteTables[].Routes[]"
~ $ aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=<VPC_ID>" --query "RouteTables[].Routes[]"
~ $ aws ec2 describe-route-tables --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=vpc-0460407572b993c99" --query "RouteTables[].Routes[]"
{
  "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.200.0.0/16",
  "TransitGatewayId": "tgw-0f53918ba065e8b2b",
  "Origin": "CreateRoute",
  "State": "active"
},
{
  "DestinationPrefixListId": "pl-61a54008",
  "GatewayId": "vpce-062ed6ec14875fb6c",
  "Origin": "CreateRoute",
  "State": "active"
},
:
[
  {
    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.100.0.0/16",
    "GatewayId": "local",
    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
    "State": "active"
  },
  {
    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.200.0.0/16",
    "TransitGatewayId": "tgw-0f53918ba065e8b2b",
    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
    "State": "active"
  },
  {
    "DestinationPrefixListId": "pl-61a54008",
    "GatewayId": "vpce-062ed6ec14875fb6c",
    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
    "State": "active"
  },
:
[
  {
    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.100.0.0/16",
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  {
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  },
  {
    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.200.0.0/16",
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    "State": "active"
  },
  {
    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.100.0.0/16",
    "GatewayId": "local",
    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
    "State": "active"
  },
],
{

```

Sao Paulo



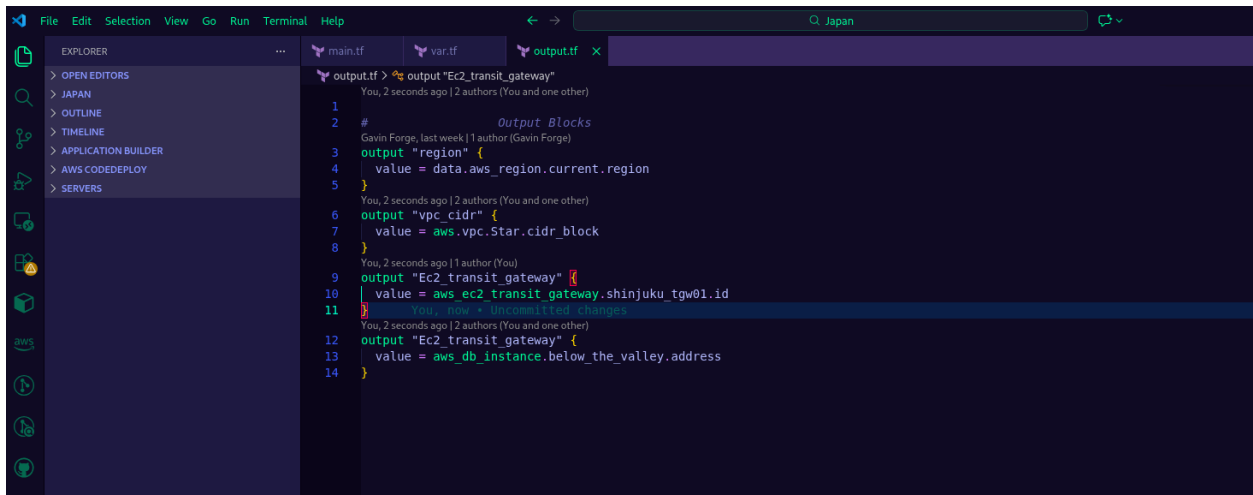
Suggested structure for the student repo

/tokyo/ = “Lab2 + marginal TGW hub code”

/saopaulo/ = “Lab2 minus DB + TGW spoke code”

outputs.tf in Tokyo exports:

tokyo\_vpc\_cidr  
tokyo\_tgw\_id  
tokyo\_rds\_endpoint



São Paulo consumes those outputs (remote state) to configure routes and SG rules

I used datablocks, it is better.