



# **Discipline**

**Build a custom VPC and Do peering**

**CS5002**

Assignment-16

**Sheikh Muhammed Tadeeb (AU19B1014)**

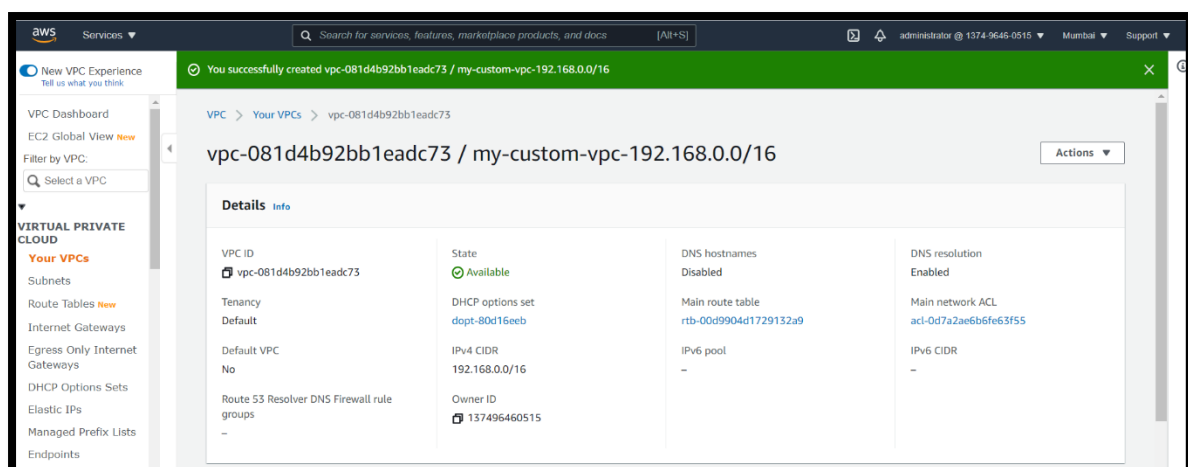
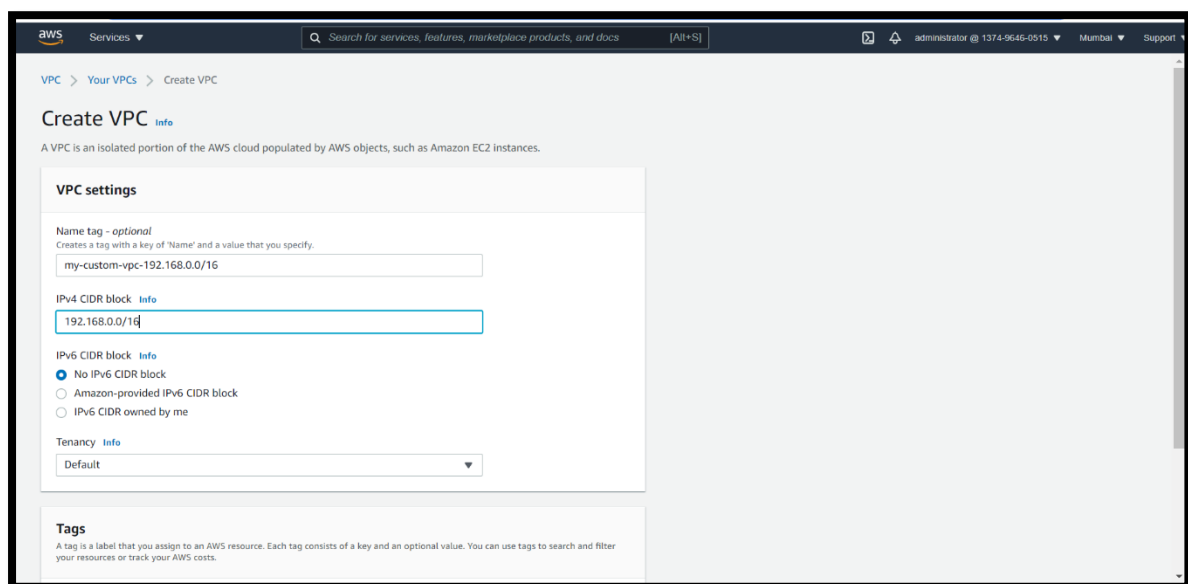
## ❖ Problem Statement: -

Create a Custom VPC (192.168.0.0/16) and create 2 Subnet (Public Subnet: 192.168.1.0/24), Private subnet: 192.168.2.0). Setup 1 VM in each Subnet. VM in Public should be publicly accessed and VM in private to be Privately Accessed only. Private machine should have internet connectivity.

Create a VPC peering between Default VPC and the New VPC, Check the Ping and SSH on Private Ip address.

## ❖ Solution:

**Step -1:** Create a custom VPC with the desired requirements.



**Step -2:** Create the public as well as private subnet as per given IP criteria.

The screenshot shows the 'Create subnet' page in the AWS console. The 'VPC' section shows the VPC ID as 'vpc-081d4b92bb1eadc73 (my-custom-vpc-192.168.0.0/16)'. The 'Associated VPC CIDRs' section shows the IPv4 CIDR as '192.168.0.0/16'. The 'Subnet settings' section shows the subnet name as 'publicSubnet192.168.1.0/24', the availability zone as 'Asia Pacific (Mumbai) / ap-south-1a', and the IPv4 CIDR block as '192.168.1.0/24'. The 'Tags - optional' section shows a key-value pair: 'Name' with value 'publicSubnet192.168.1.0/24'.

The screenshot shows the 'Create subnet' page in the AWS console. The 'VPC' section shows the VPC ID as 'vpc-081d4b92bb1eadc73 (my-custom-vpc-192.168.0.0/16)'. The 'Associated VPC CIDRs' section shows the IPv4 CIDR as '192.168.0.0/16'. The 'Subnet settings' section shows the subnet name as 'privateSubnet192.168.2.0/24', the availability zone as 'Asia Pacific (Mumbai) / ap-south-1b', and the IPv4 CIDR block as '192.168.2.0/24'. The 'Tags - optional' section shows a key-value pair: 'Name' with value 'privateSubnet192.168.2.0/24'.

**Step3)** Create an Internet Gateway for you VPC.

The screenshot shows the 'Create internet gateway' page in the AWS console. The 'Internet gateway settings' section shows the name tag as 'my-cvpc-igw'. The 'Tags - optional' section shows a key-value pair: 'Name' with value 'my-cvpc-igw'. The 'Create internet gateway' button is highlighted in orange.

**Step -4:** Create the public Instance with the custom VPC created and public subnet given and add the script as well.

**Step 3: Configure Instance Details**  
Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances: 1 Launch into Auto Scaling Group

Purchasing option: ☐ Request Spot instances

Network: vpc-080a722e0153c17d8 | my-custom-vpc-01 Create new VPC

Subnet: subnet-086371840d3353c25 | public-subnet | us-east-1 Create new subnet

Auto-assign Public IP: Use subnet setting (Enable)

Placement group: ☐ Add instance to placement group

Capacity Reservation: Open

Domain join directory: No directory Create new directory

IAM role: None Create new IAM role

Shutdown behavior: Stop

Stop - Hibernate behavior: ☐ Enable hibernation as an additional stop behavior

Enable termination protection: ☐ Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring: ☐ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring

Tenancy: Shared - Run a shared hardware instance

Elastic Inference: ☐ Add an Elastic Inference accelerator

**Advanced Details**

Enclave: ☐ Enable

Metadata accessible: Enabled

Metadata version: V1 and V2 (token optional)

Metadata token response hop limit: 1

User data: ☒ As text ☐ As file ☐ Input is already base64 encoded

```

systemctl enable httpd.service
EC2_AZ=$(curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/placement/availability-zone)
echo "ch1>Hello from Public Subnet $(hostname -f) Hosted in AZ $EC2_AZ"
<ch1> > /usr/bin/tee /dev/console
  
```

Buttons: Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Add Storage

- **Step -3b:** Creating a security group naming public to private and add SSH and ALL ICMP-IPV4.

**Step 6: Configure Security Group**  
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more about Amazon EC2 security groups.](#)

Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group ☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name: public-to-private

Description: public-to-private

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
All ICMP - IPv4	ICMP	0 - 65535	Custom 172.31.0.0/16	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Add Rule

**Warning**  
Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Buttons: Cancel Previous Review and Launch

**Step -3b:** Create a security group naming public to private and add SSH and ALL ICMP-IPV4.

EC2 > Security Groups > Create security group

### Create security group [Info](#)

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic. To create a new security group, complete the fields below.

**Basic details**

Security group name [Info](#)  
public-to-private-SSH  
Name cannot be edited after creation.

Description [Info](#)  
public-to-private-SSH

VPC [Info](#)  
vpc-02207731f89454870

**Inbound rules** [Info](#)

Type <a href="#">Info</a>	Protocol <a href="#">Info</a>	Port range <a href="#">Info</a>	Source <a href="#">Info</a>	Description - optional <a href="#">Info</a>	
SSH	TCP	22	Custom		<a href="#">Delete</a>
				sg-0296720989be57ec4	<a href="#">X</a>
All ICMP - IPv4	ICMP	All	Custom		<a href="#">Delete</a>
				sg-0296720989be57ec4	<a href="#">X</a>

**Step -4:** Create a EC2 with custom VPC created and private subnet created.

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance Details 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

### Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances [Info](#) 1 [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#) [Info](#)

Purchasing option [Info](#) ☐ Request Spot instances

Network [Info](#) vpc-02207731f89454870 | custom-VPC [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet [Info](#) subnet-0c65ca874aad537a | PrivateSubnet | us-east-1 [Create new subnet](#)  
251 IP Addresses available

Auto-assign Public IP [Info](#) Use subnet setting (Disable)

Placement group [Info](#) ☐ Add instance to placement group

Capacity Reservation [Info](#) Open

Domain join directory [Info](#) No directory [Create new directory](#)

IAM role [Info](#) None [Create new IAM role](#)

Shutdown behavior [Info](#) Stop

Stop - Hibernate behavior [Info](#) ☐ Enable hibernation as an additional stop behavior

Enable termination protection [Info](#) ☐ Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring [Info](#) ☐ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring  
[Additional charges apply.](#)

Tenancy [Info](#) Shared - Run a shared hardware instance

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Storage](#)

**Step -4b:** Provide the security group created in step-3b.

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: ☐ Create a new security group ☒ Select an existing security group

Security Group ID	Name	Description	Actions
sg-044fba86b4f943c2e	default	default VPC security group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
sg-08c319b59f8c102b4	public-to-private-SSH	public-to-private-SSH	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
sg-0296720989be57ec4	vpc-ssh-sg-allow	vpc-ssh-sg-allow	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>

Inbound rules for sg-08c319b59f8c102b4 (Selected security groups: sg-08c319b59f8c102b4)

Type <a href="#">Info</a>	Protocol <a href="#">Info</a>	Port Range <a href="#">Info</a>	Source <a href="#">Info</a>	Description <a href="#">Info</a>
SSH	TCP	22	sg-0296720989be57ec4 (vpc-ssh-sg-allow)	
All ICMP - IPv4	All	N/A	sg-0296720989be57ec4 (vpc-ssh-sg-allow)	

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#)

## Step -5: Create Public, Private table.

VPC > Route tables > Create route table

### 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.

**VPC**  
The VPC to use for this route table.

#### 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	
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="public-RT"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>

You can add 49 more tags.

aws Services Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S]

administrator @ 1374 9645-0515 Mumbai Support

VPC > Route tables > Create route table

### 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.

**VPC**  
The VPC to use for this route table.

#### 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	
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="private-rt-cvpc"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>

You can add 49 more tags.

**Step -6:** Go to actions of public subnet and enable auto assign public Ipv4.

VPC > Subnets > subnet-08c72200a03d38ab > Modify auto-assign IP settings

## Modify auto-assign IP settings [Info](#)

Enable the auto-assign IP address setting to automatically request a public IPv4 or IPv6 address for a new network interface in this subnet.

### Settings

Subnet ID  
subnet-08c72200a03d38ab

Auto-assign IPv4 [Info](#)  
☒ Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address

Auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address [Info](#)  
☐ Enable auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address  
Option disabled because no customer owned pools found.

Cancel Save

VPC > Route tables > rtb-0582b819dbae6c48c > Edit routes

## Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
192.168.0.0/16	local	Active	No
0.0.0.0/0	lgw-085614a31f80715dd	-	No

Add route

Cancel Preview Save changes

**Step -7:** Give Route to public subnet so as to add access to internet with the help of gateway.

VPC > Subnets > subnet-08c72200a03d38ab > Edit route table association

## Edit route table association [Info](#)

### Subnet route table settings

Subnet ID  
subnet-08c72200a03d38ab

Route table ID  
rtb-0582b819dbae6c48c (public-RT)

### Routes (2)

Filter routes

Destination	Target
192.168.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	lgw-085614a31f80715dd

Cancel Save

**Step -8:** Open Putty and log in to private EC2 machine and check we can't do sudo yum update -y and also, we can't ping to another private instance (which is some other VPC).

```
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-50 ~]$ ssh -i mykey.pem ec2-user@192.168.2.192

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Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-2-192 ~]$ sudo yum update -y
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
█
```

```
ec2-user@ip-192-168-2-192:~
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-2-192 ~]$ ping 172.31.41.135
PING 172.31.41.135 (172.31.41.135) 56(84) bytes of data.
█
```

**Step -9:** Create public NAT Gateway with public subnet.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a NAT gateway. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: VPC > NAT gateways > Create NAT gateway. The main heading is 'Create NAT gateway' with an 'info' icon. Below this is a descriptive paragraph: '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.'

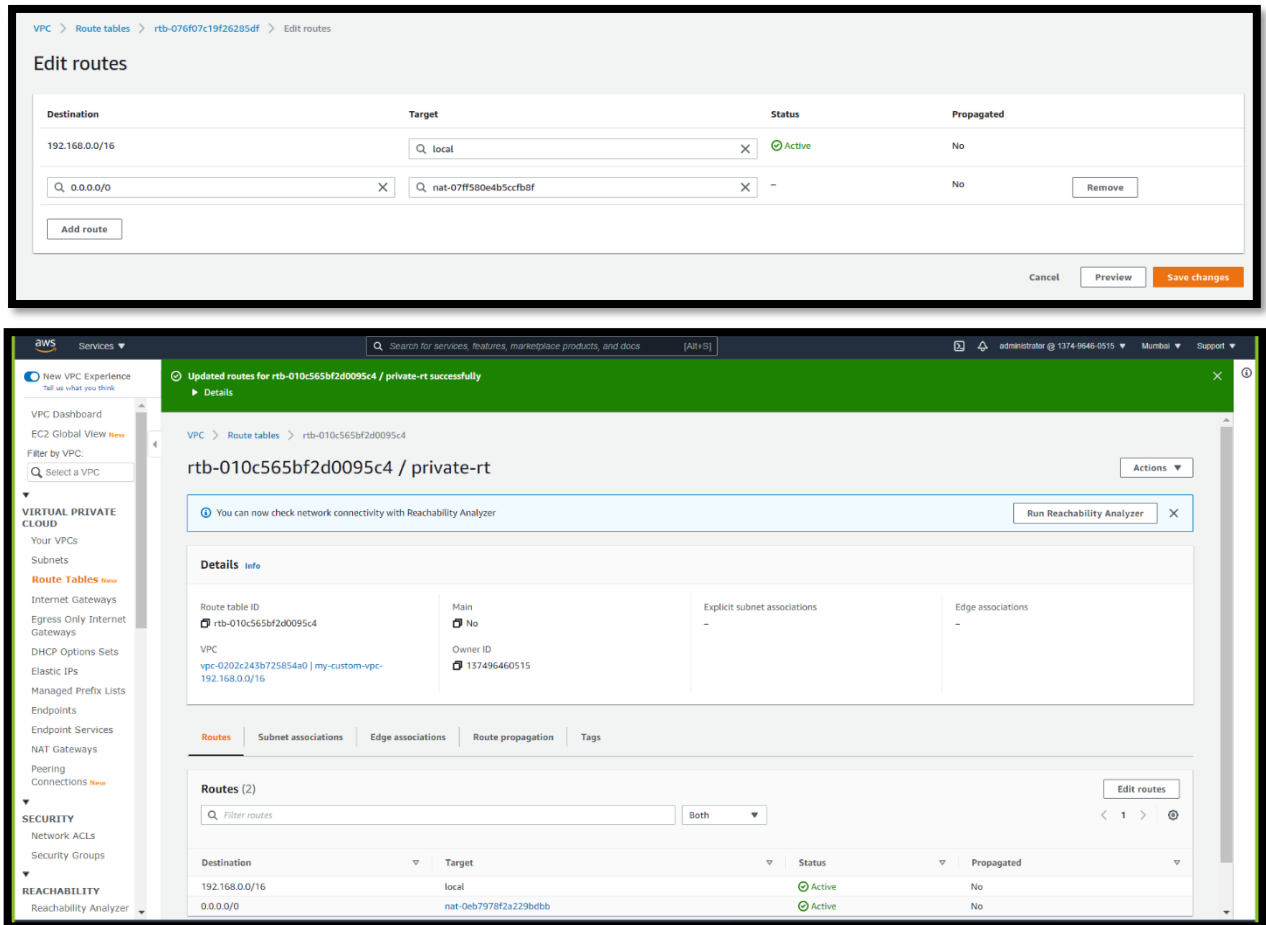
The 'NAT gateway settings' section contains the following fields and options:

- Name - optional:** A text input field containing 'my-nat-gateway'. A note below states: 'Create a tag with a key of "Name" and a value that you specify. The name can be up to 256 characters long.'
- Subnet:** A dropdown menu showing 'subnet-0f6427fa1844504fd (publicSubnet-192.168.1.0/24)'.
- Connectivity type:** Radio buttons for 'Public' (selected) and 'Private'. A note states: 'Select a connectivity type for the NAT gateway.'
- Elastic IP allocation ID:** A dropdown menu showing 'eipalloc-0b61208e0d90b59c1'. An 'Allocate Elastic IP' button is located to the right of the dropdown. A note states: 'Assign an Elastic IP address to the NAT gateway.'

At the bottom, there is a 'Tags' section with a description: '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.' It includes a table with columns 'Key' and 'Value - optional'.



**Step -10:** Add public access for NAT gateway in private route table.



**Step -10a:** Once the NAT Gateway with public subnet is set-up, we are able to do `sudo yum update -y`. (As NAT is used to connect private instances to the internet or other AWS services so our private instance has now access to the internet as we setup NAT gateway, an AWS managed NAT service).

```

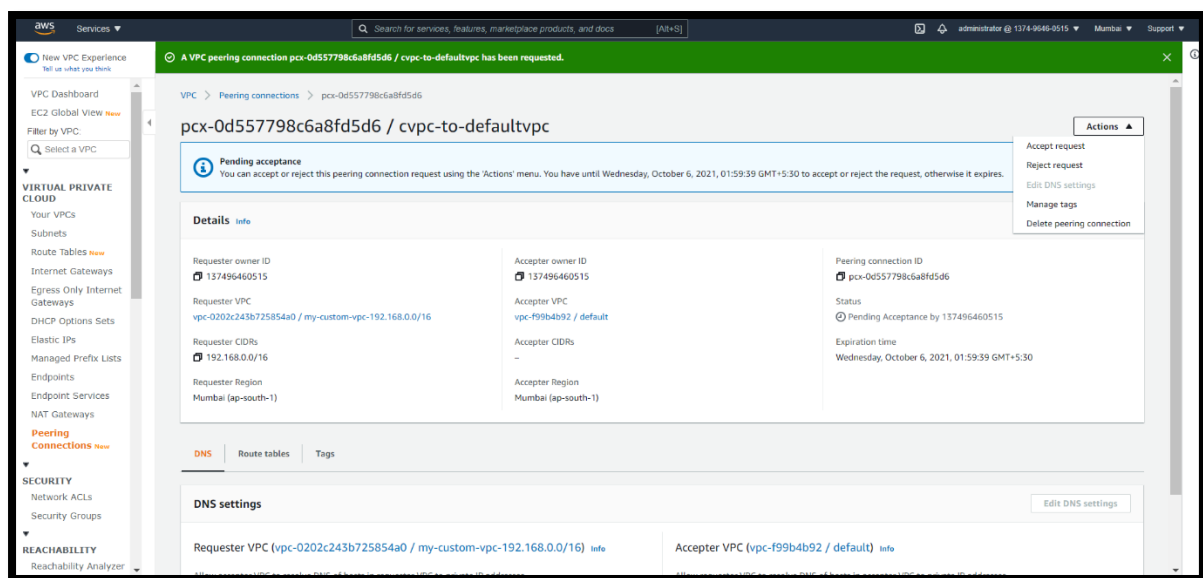
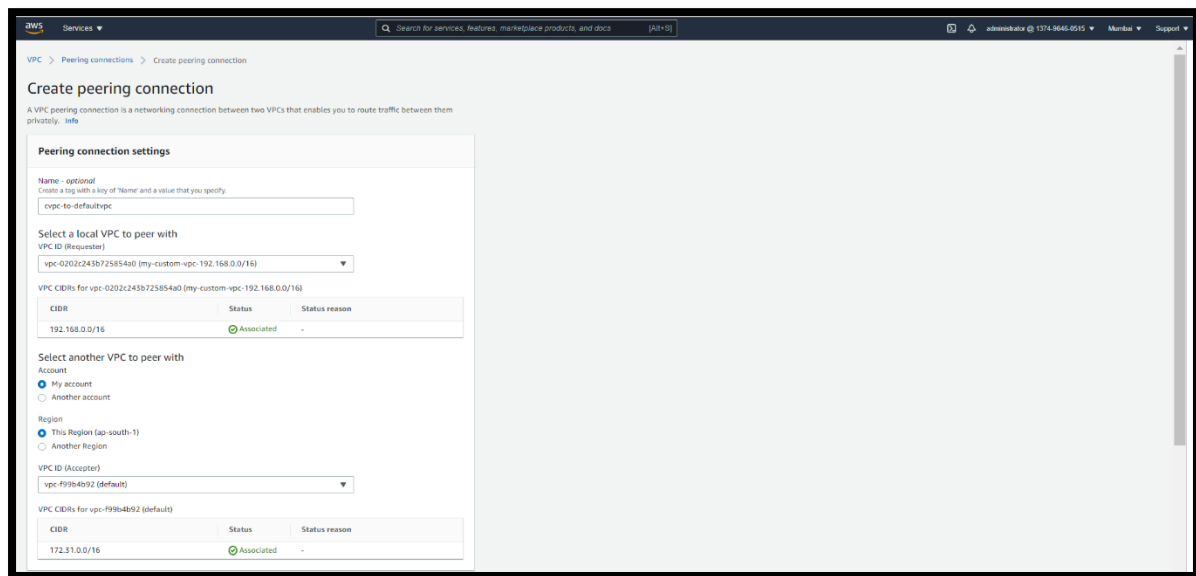
ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-50:~
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-50 ~]$ ssh -i mykey.pem ec2-user@192.168.1.50
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.50 (192.168.1.50)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:C3VnRQ/RM10GEK/jIYvfrK0Ke80+lwH+QhTwUsPXpUw.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:98:c3:82:5e:0e:62:99:94:18:6a:13:52:b0:08:81:7c.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.50' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Last login: Wed Sep 29 04:08:14 2021 from 49.36.37.238

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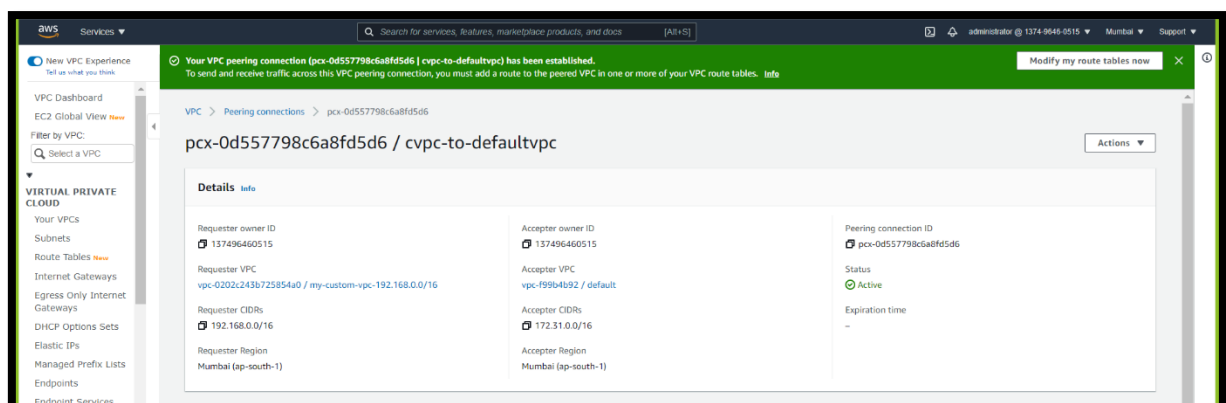
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-50 ~]$ sudo yum update -y
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
amzn2-core                               | 3.7 kB    00:00
amzn2extra-docker                        | 3.0 kB    00:00
(1/5): amzn2-core/2/x86_64/group_gz      | 2.5 kB    00:00
(2/5): amzn2-core/2/x86_64/updateinfo    | 415 kB    00:00
(3/5): amzn2extra-docker/2/x86_64/updateinfo | 76 B     00:00
(4/5): amzn2extra-docker/2/x86_64/primary_db | 79 kB    00:00
(5/5): amzn2-core/2/x86_64/primary_db   | 57 MB     00:01

```

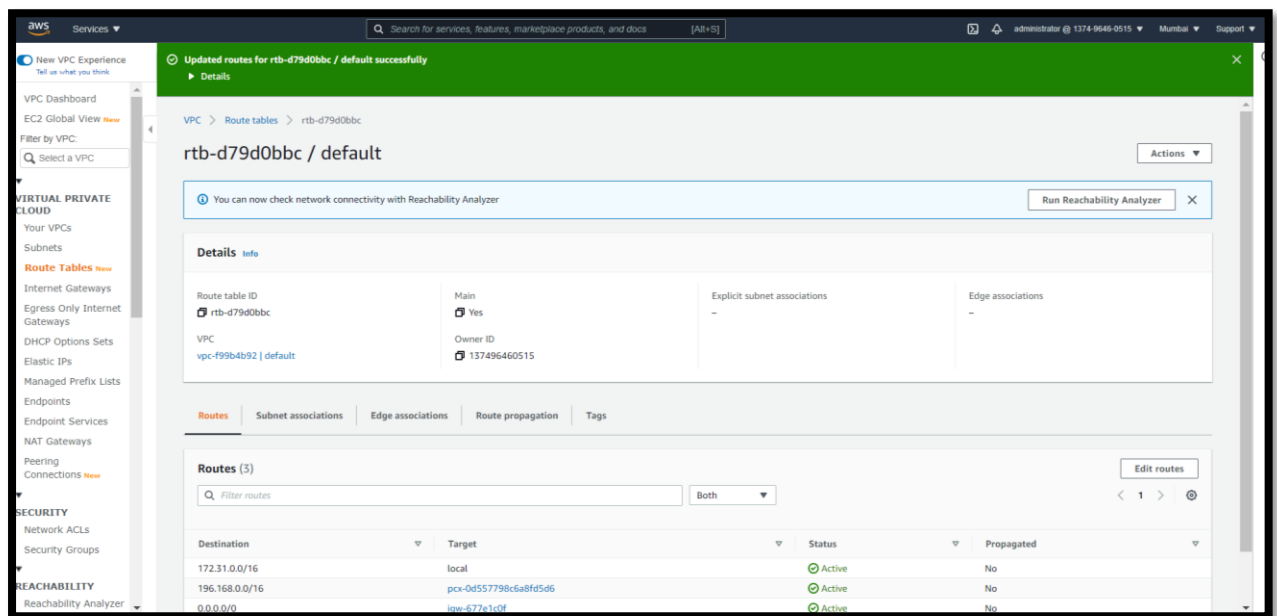
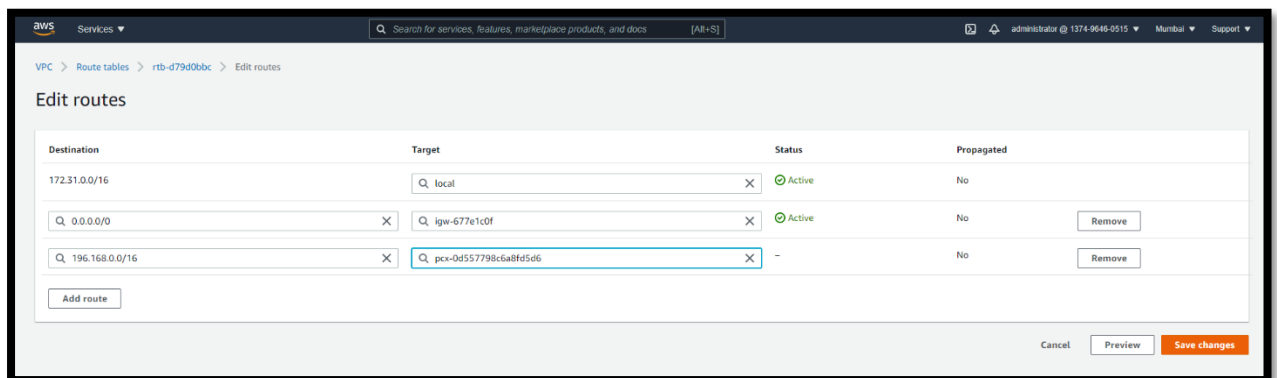
## Step -11: Create connecting Peer for our custom VPC.



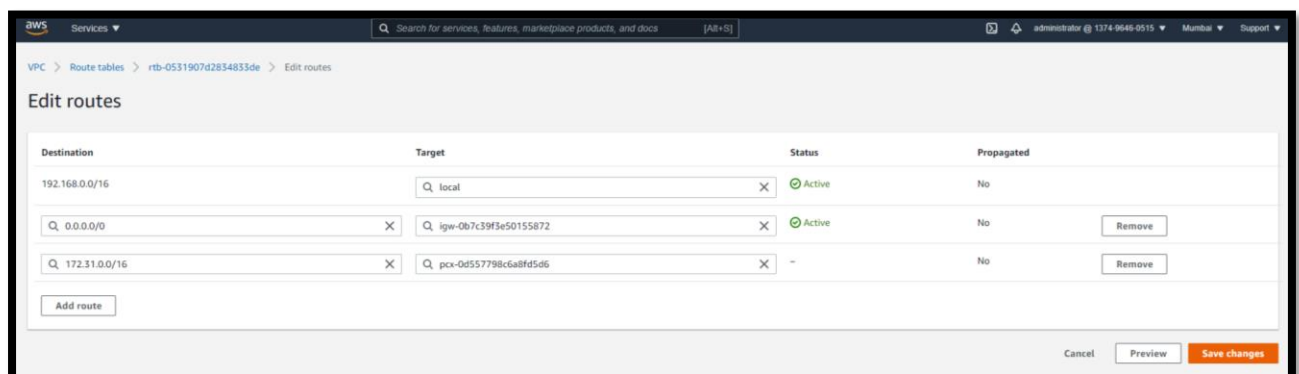
NOTE: In above figure as both the machines are in my account, I am getting the option to Accept the request for VPC



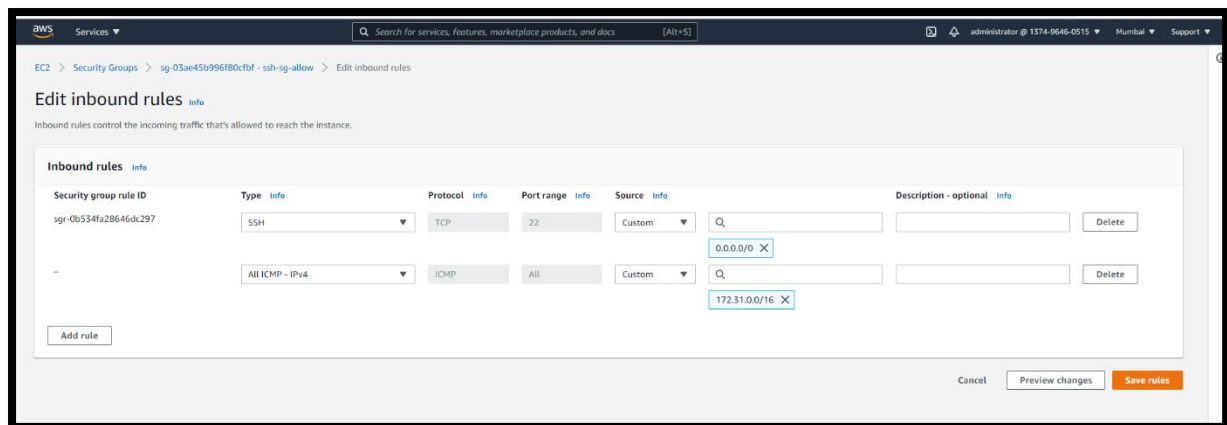
**Step -12:** Go to default route table and add route to custom VPC from other VPC (i.e., we are setting the peering connection here).



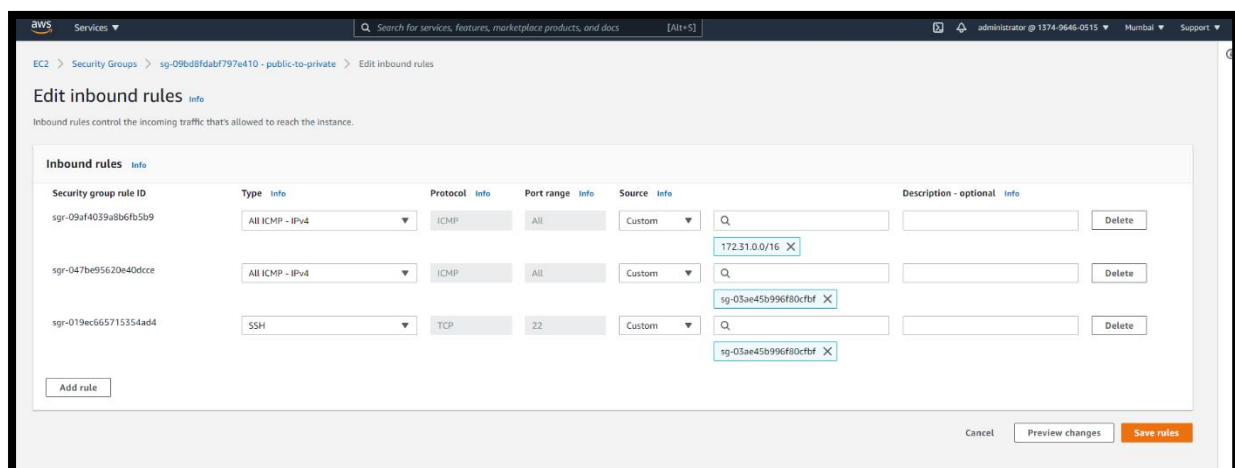
**Step -12a:** Similarly, we'll be adding route to other tables and add route to default VPC from custom VPC (i.e., we are setting the peering connection here).



**Step-13)** Go to security group of default machine and Add rule (All ICMP). We are doing this to enable ping in security groups of our machine.



**Step-13b)** Similarly we will enable ping for other machines as well.



**Step -14:** Now ping will work hence both the private machines are pinging with each other hence it is verified that we have established a successful VPC peering.

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-66:~$ login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"

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    | | | |

Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
11 package(s) needed for security, out of 35 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-66 ~]$ ping 192.168.2.217
PING 192.168.2.217 (192.168.2.217) 56(84) bytes of data.
54 bytes from 192.168.2.217: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.440 ms
54 bytes from 192.168.2.217: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.495 ms
54 bytes from 192.168.2.217: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.429 ms
54 bytes from 192.168.2.217: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.514 ms
54 bytes from 192.168.2.217: icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.502 ms
```

```
ec2-user@ip-192-168-2-217:~$ login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
Last login: Wed Sep 29 08:36:24 2021 from 49.36.81.34

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    | | | |

Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-2-217 ~]$ ssh -i key.pem ec2-user@192.168.2.217
Last login: Wed Sep 29 08:36:33 2021 from 192.168.1.219

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Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-2-217 ~]$ ping 172.31.39.66
PING 172.31.39.66 (172.31.39.66) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.31.39.66: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.468 ms
64 bytes from 172.31.39.66: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.497 ms
64 bytes from 172.31.39.66: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.474 ms
64 bytes from 172.31.39.66: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.515 ms
```