

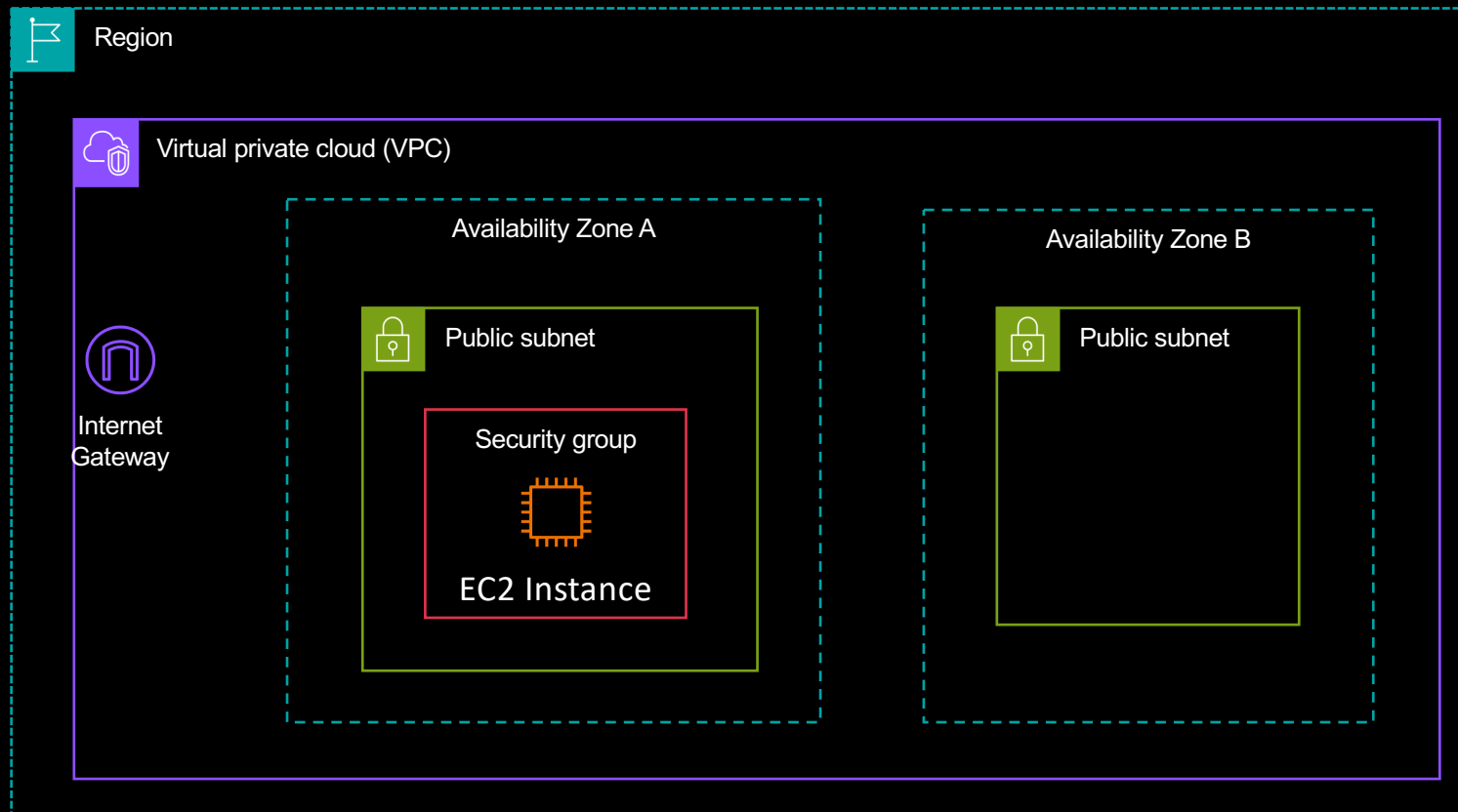
AWS Solution Architect Training

Module 02

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

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What we've just accomplished in our AWS Account



Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Network

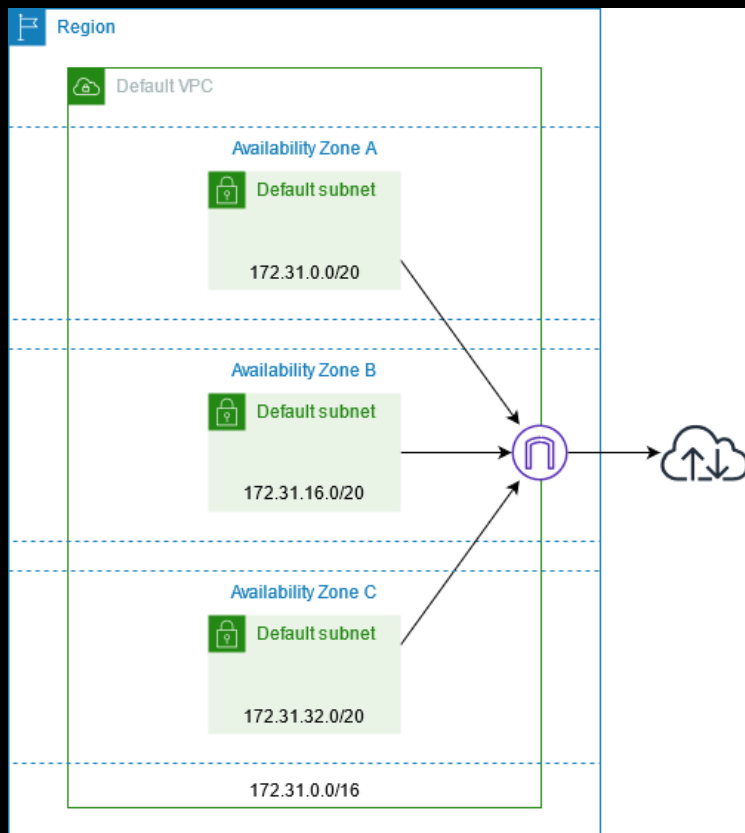
A virtual network for your virtual servers in the cloud



Key Points

- A logically isolated section of the cloud where you can launch AWS resources
- Proper network design dictates having a layered or tiered network with “Defense in Depth” applying network level access controls
- Key sub-components:
 - Subnets (Public & Private)
 - Internet Gateway (IGW)
 - NAT Gateway (Network Address Translation)
 - Route Table entries for the virtual router
 - Firewall rules – Network Access Control Lists (ACLs) and Security Groups
- SUPERPOWER: Virtual equivalents of all the components needed to build a computer network: subnets, route tables, firewall rules, Domain Name System (DNS) name resolution, and more

Default VPC



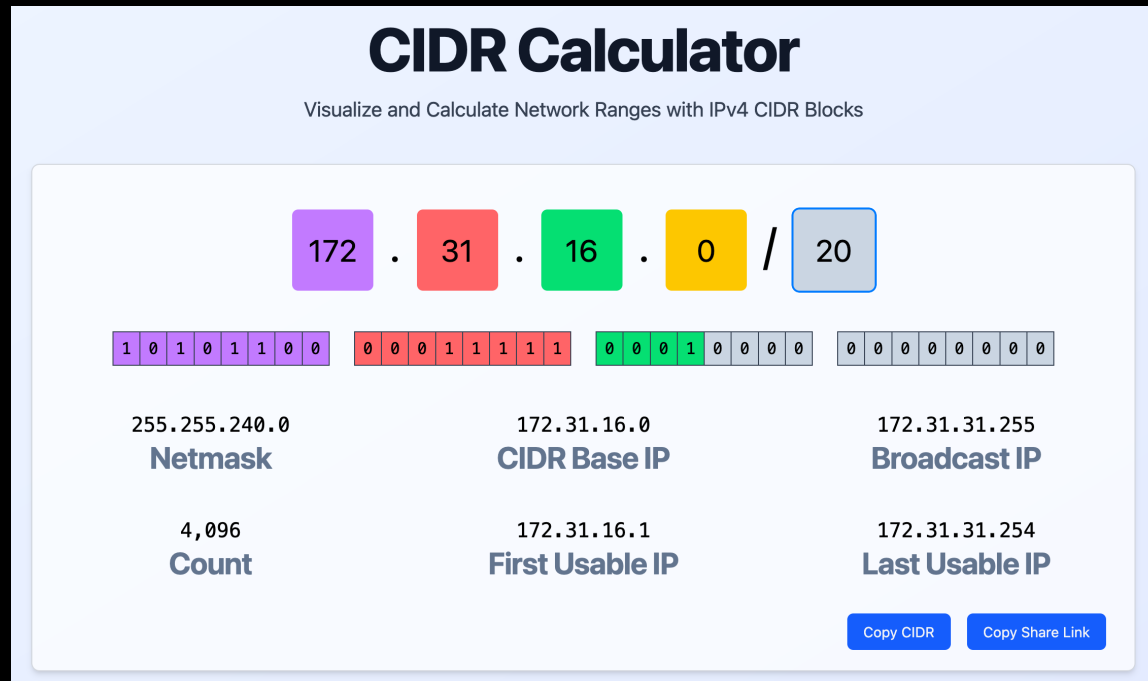
In each Region of your Account a VPC with this configuration is created by default.

Key points:

- There are three subnets – 1 per AZ. A subnet resides only in a single AZ.
- There is an Internet Gateway (IGW) – access to the Internet is possible.
- There are no components here that cost money!
 - NOTE: That EC2 we created does cost \$\$\$
- The default Route Table entries will allow outbound traffic to the Internet:

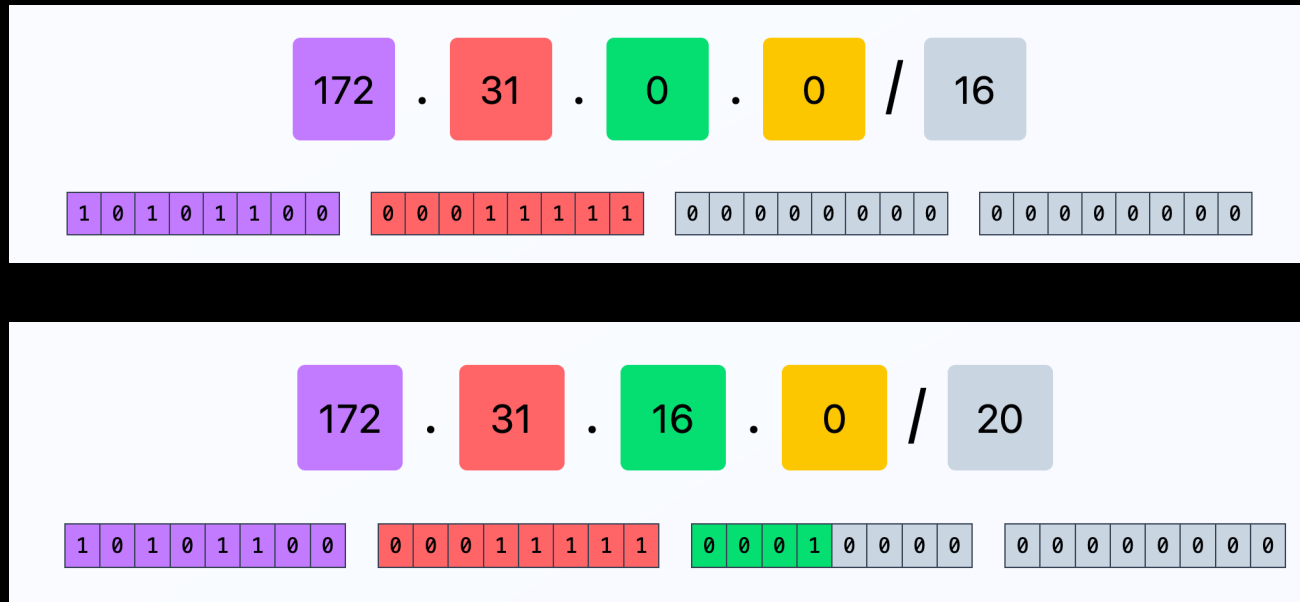
Destination	Target
172.31.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	<i>internet_gateway_id</i>

CIDR IP Address Ranges – Classless Inter Domain Routing



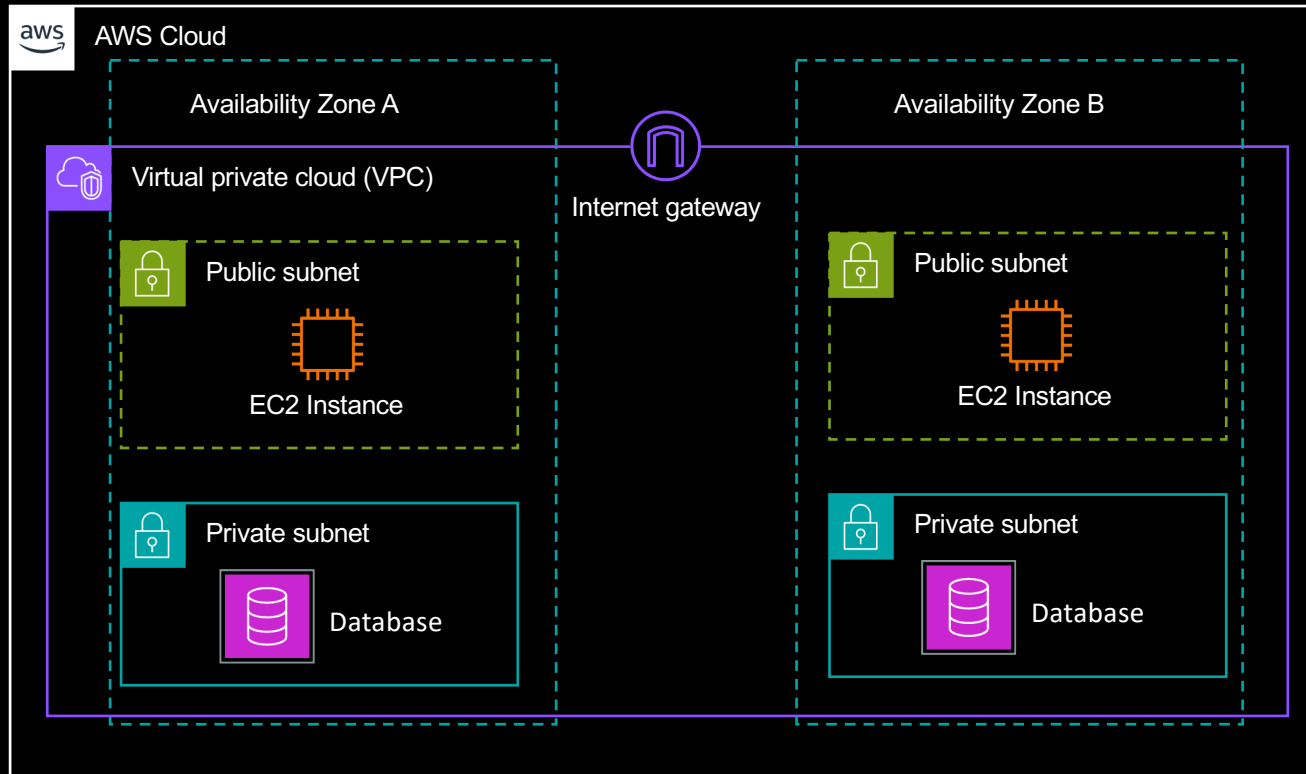
Use <https://cidr.xyz> to get this visual representation of how CIDR addresses are broken down

This /20 Range from a Subnet is “inside” the /16 Range of the VPC



**KEY POINT: A CIDR represents a RANGE of IP addresses –
a /16 is BIGGER (more IPs) than a /20 or /22, etc.**

Don't use default VPC – this is a better design

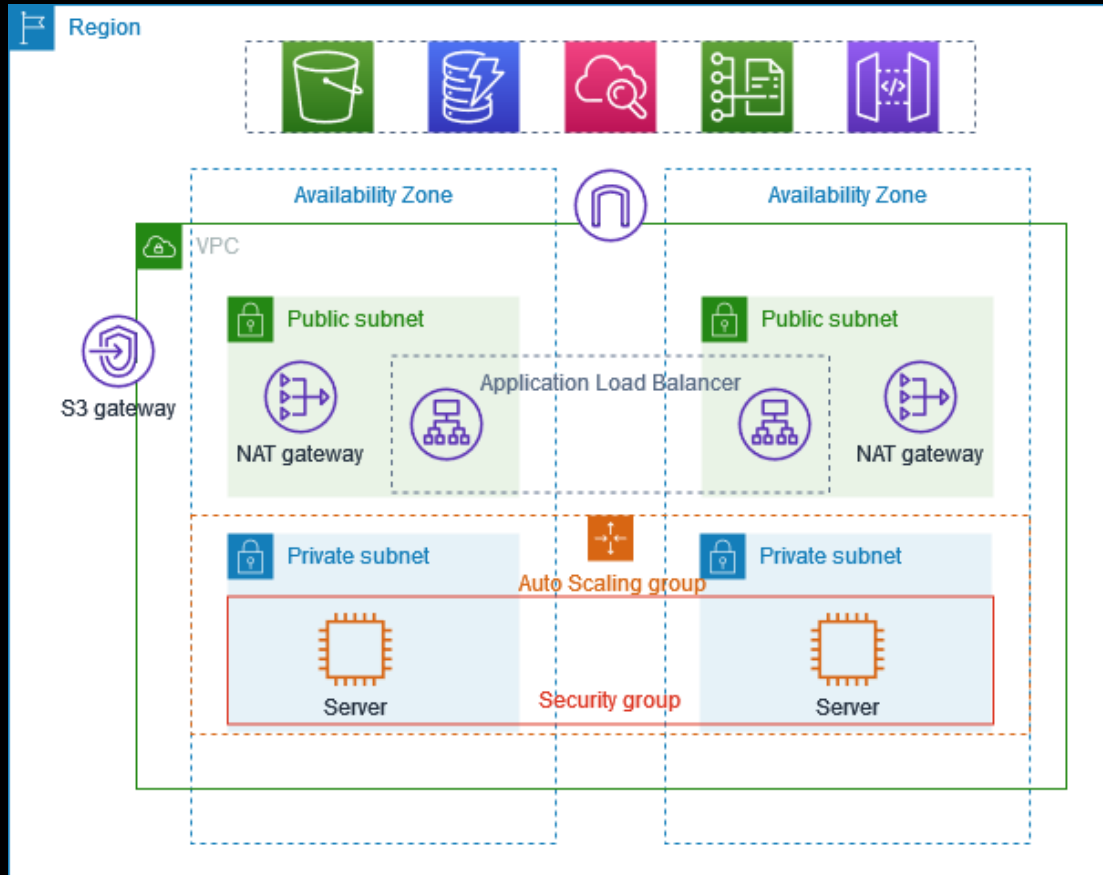


Why?

- Public Subnets for Internet facing resources
- Private Subnets for things that should NEVER be accessible from the Internet
- More than one AZ (Notice the redundancy in the web servers and database nodes.

We are minimizing Single Points of Failure

Another example - with access to AWS services from Private



The servers in Private Subnet can securely access Web Services over the Internet by sending traffic outbound via the **NAT Gateway**

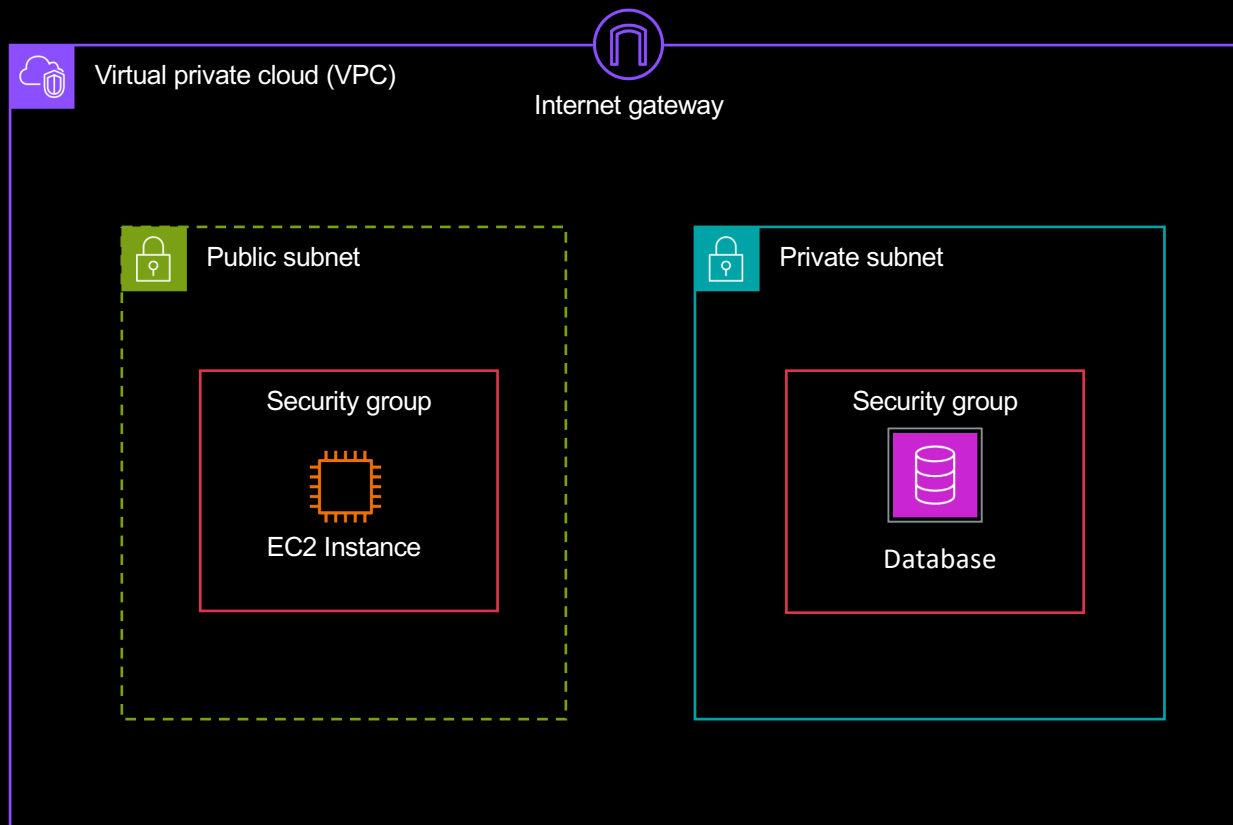
S3, DynamoDB, CloudWatch, etc. are WEB SERVICES.

They are accessed over the INTERNET – that's why they are called WEB Services.

Notice that S3, DynamoDB live in the REGION – NOT in your VPC.

[Tutorial to set this up](#)

What about FIREWALL rules?



- Subnets have Network Access Control Lists (ACLs) that protect the entire subnet
- Within the subnet you have Security Groups that let you protect each instance with very specific rules

Why?

- We need to be able to precisely control inbound and outbound traffic
- Not just to the Internet, also within our own VPC
- That's "Defense in Depth"

Links

- CIDR.XYZ: <https://cidr.xyz/>
- VPC Tutorial (Step by Step):
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/create-a-vpc-with-private-subnets-and-nat-gateways-using-aws-cli.html>
- What is a VPC? <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/what-is-amazon-vpc.html>
- Security Groups: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-security-groups.html>
- Network Access Control Lists:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-network-acls.html>
- Configure Route Tables:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Route_Tables.html