

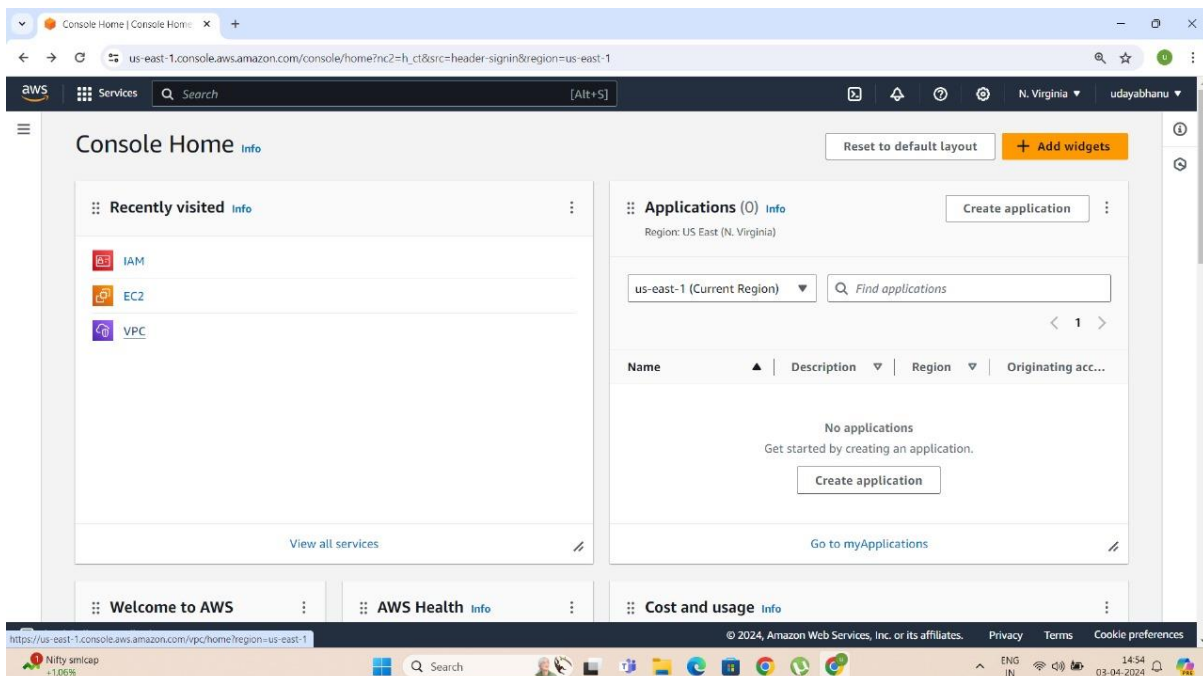


VPC's PEERING

IN DIFFERENT REGIONS

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Date:04/03/2023

Creation of two VPC'S in different regions and connecting the two vpc's [peering]



Step1: log into your aws management console and select desired region here we considered 'N.Virginia' as our first region then created 'my-vpc1' virtual private cloud with CIDR 10.0.0.0/16

The image consists of two screenshots from the AWS Management Console, demonstrating the creation and configuration of a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

Top Screenshot: Create VPC

The 'Create VPC' page shows the 'VPC settings' section. The 'Resources to create' section has 'VPC only' selected. The 'Name tag - optional' field contains 'my-vpc1'. The 'IPv4 CIDR block' section has 'IPv4 CIDR manual input' selected, with the 'IPv4 CIDR' field set to '10.0.0.0/16'. The 'IPv6 CIDR block' section has 'No IPv6 CIDR block' selected.

Bottom Screenshot: VPC Details

The 'VPC dashboard' shows the 'Your VPCs' section. A notification banner states 'You successfully created vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2 / my-vpc1'. The 'Details' tab for 'vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2 / my-vpc1' is displayed. The details include:

Property	Value
VPC ID	vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2
State	Available
Tenancy	Default
Default VPC	No
Network Address Usage metrics	Disabled
DHCP option set	dopt-046168f4b4a1dd4da
IPv4 CIDR	10.0.0.0/16
Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups	-
DNS hostnames	Disabled
Main route table	rtb-0916513f0ad915512
IPv6 pool	-
Owner ID	851725646919
DNS resolution	Enabled
Main network ACL	acl-0a864f8120d52714d
IPv6 CIDR (Network border group)	-

The 'Resource map' tab is also visible, showing a visual representation of the VPC resources.

Step2: created 'my-subn1' subnet with CIDR 10.0.0.0/24 in the us-east-1a zone

The image displays two screenshots of the AWS Management Console interface, showing the process of creating and viewing a subnet.

Top Screenshot: Create subnet

The "Create subnet" page is shown. The "VPC" section indicates the VPC ID is "vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2 (my-vpc1)". The "Associated VPC CIDRs" section shows "IPv4 CIDRs" as "10.0.0.0/16". The "Subnet settings" section specifies the "Subnet name" as "my-subnet1".

Bottom Screenshot: Subnet Details

The "Subnet-0a32e4cc89fb27db3 / my-subnet1" details page is shown. The "Details" section provides the following information:

Subnet ID	Subnet ARN	State	IPv4 CIDR
subnet-0a32e4cc89fb27db3	arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:851725646919:subnet/subnet-0a32e4cc89fb27db3	Available	10.0.0.0/24

Additional details include:

- Available IPv4 addresses: 251
- Network border group: us-east-1
- Default subnet: No
- Customer-owned IPv4 pool: No
- IPv6-only: No
- DNS64: Disabled
- Availability Zone: us-east-1a
- Route table: -
- Auto-assign IPv6 address: No
- Auto-assign public IPv4 address: No
- IPv4 CIDR reservations: -
- IPv6 CIDR reservations: -
- Resource name DNS A record: Disabled
- Resource name DNS AAAA record: Disabled
- Outpost ID: -
- Hostname type: IP name
- Owner: 851725646919

Step3: created 'my-igw1' internet gateway and attach the internet gateway to vpc

The image displays two sequential screenshots of the AWS VPC console, illustrating the process of creating and attaching an internet gateway.

Top Screenshot: Shows the 'Internet gateways' page for the gateway `igw-0252f0b91252246de / my-igw1`. The gateway is in a 'Detached' state. A green notification banner at the top states: 'The following internet gateway was created: igw-0252f0b91252246de - my-igw1. You can now attach to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet.' The 'Details' section shows the Internet gateway ID as `igw-0252f0b91252246de`, State as 'Detached', VPC ID as '-', and Owner as `851725646919`. The 'Tags' section shows a single tag with Key 'Name' and Value 'my-igw1'.

Bottom Screenshot: Shows the same gateway page after it has been successfully attached to a VPC. A green notification banner at the top states: 'Internet gateway igw-0252f0b91252246de successfully attached to vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2'. The 'Details' section now shows the State as 'Attached' and the VPC ID as `vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2 | my-vpc1`. The 'Tags' section remains the same.

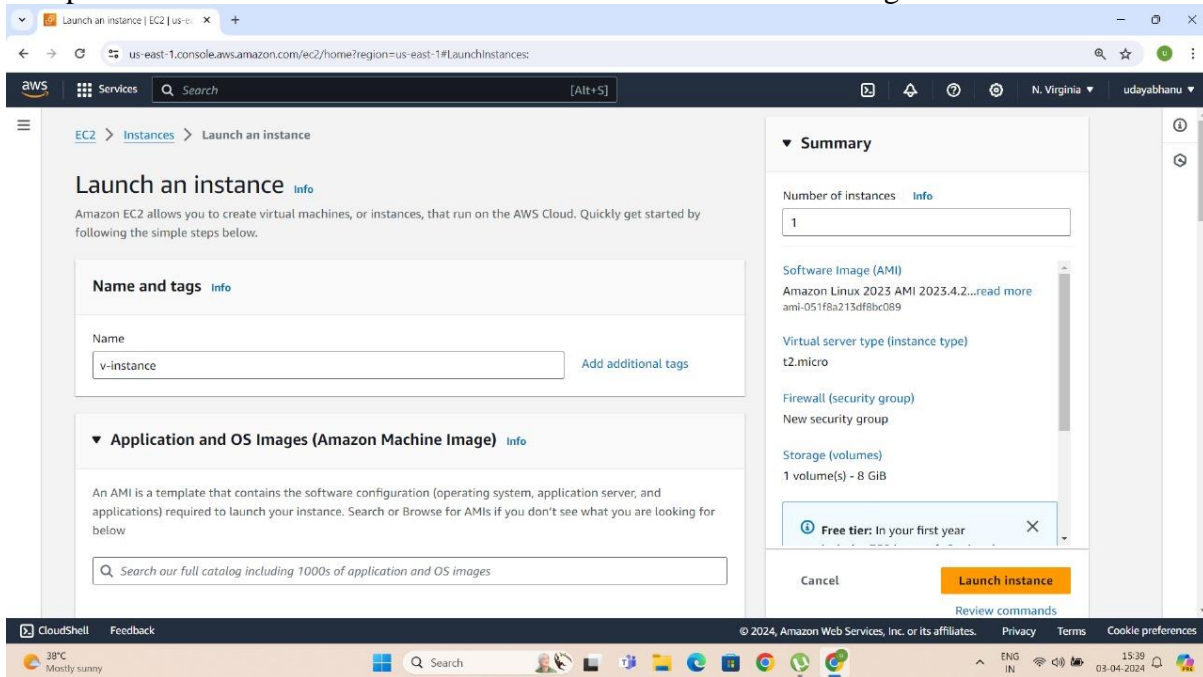
Step4: created 'my-rt1' route table and attached vpc and edit route section we attached the internet gateway we created earlier and associated the subnet

The image displays two sequential screenshots of the AWS Management Console, specifically the 'Route table details' page for 'rtb-0e253a4f177bf52c5 / my-rt1' in the us-east-1 region.

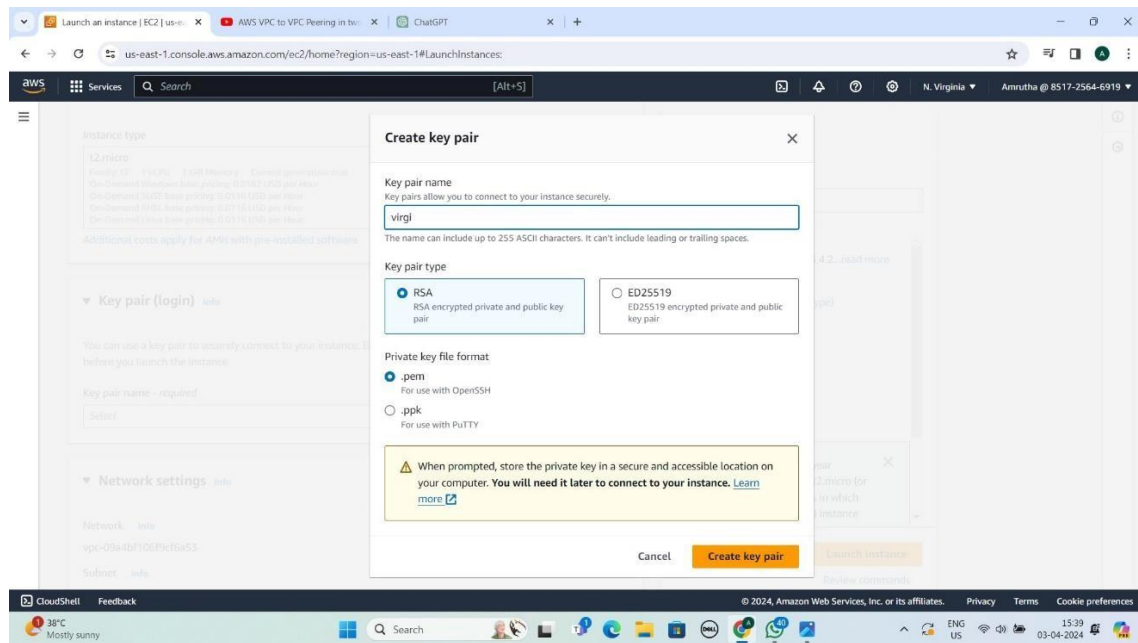
Top Screenshot: Shows the initial state where the route table was just created. A green notification banner at the top states: 'Route table rtb-0e253a4f177bf52c5 / my-rt1 was created successfully.' The 'Details' section shows the route table ID, VPC (vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2 | my-vpc1), and Owner ID (851725646919). The 'Routes' section shows a single route with Destination '10.0.0.0/16', Target 'local', Status 'Active', and Propagated 'No'.

Bottom Screenshot: Shows the route table after being updated. A green notification banner at the top states: 'You have successfully updated subnet associations for rtb-0e253a4f177bf52c5 / my-rt1.' The 'Details' section remains the same. The 'Routes' section now shows two routes: one for '0.0.0.0/0' with Target 'igw-0252f0b91252246de' (Active, Not Propagated) and another for '10.0.0.0/16' with Target 'local' (Active, Not Propagated).

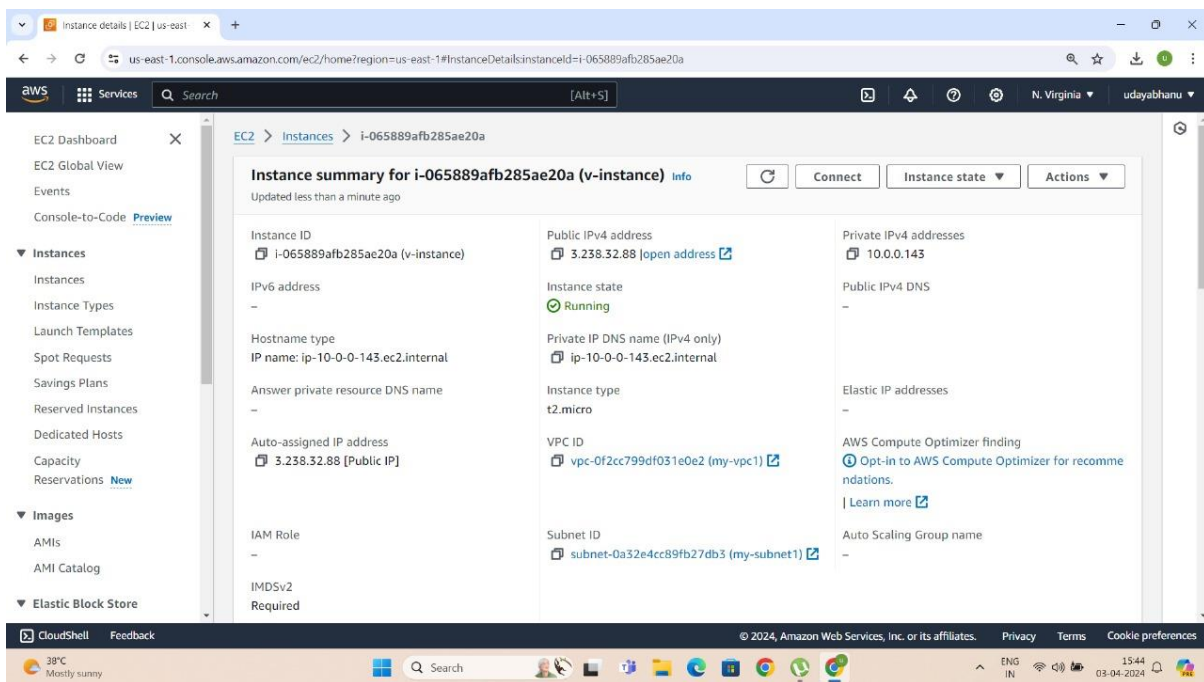
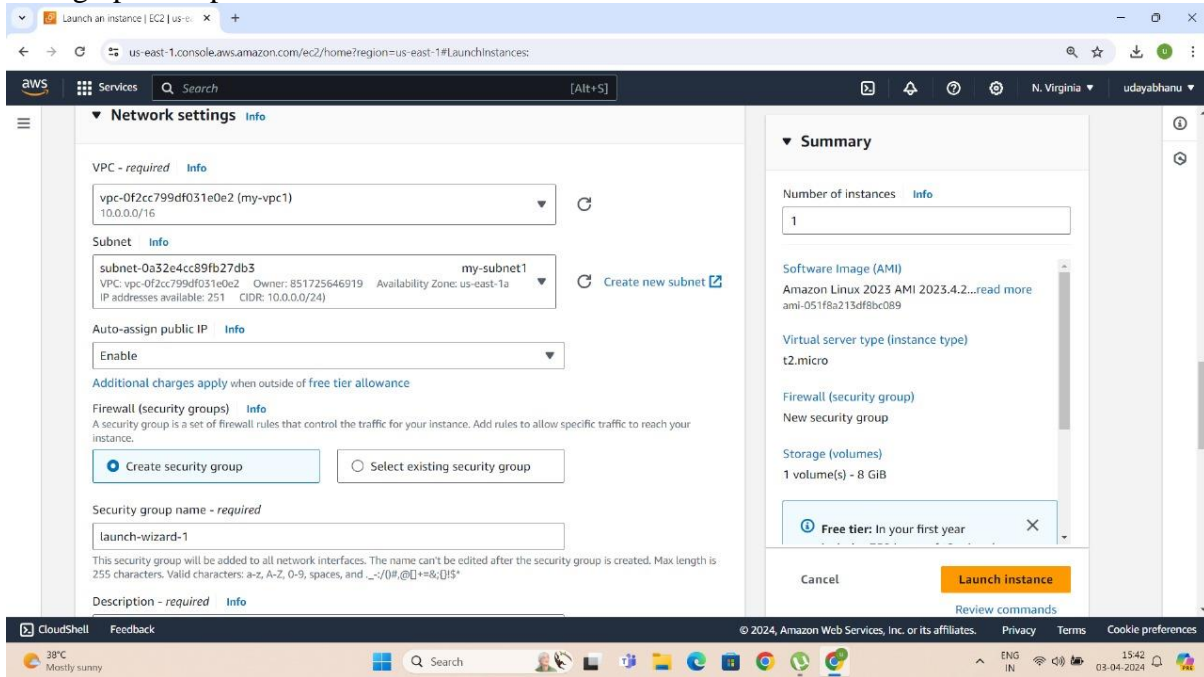
Step5: now create a EC2 instance here we created 'v-instance' using Amazon Linux



Step6: created 'virgi' keypair in .pem file format



Step7:then edit network settings by selecting appropriate vpc and subnet then allow auto assign public ip then launch instance



Step8:connect to the EC2 instance

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Console-to-Code, Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity, Reservations, Images, AMIs, AMI Catalog, and Elastic Block Store. The main content area displays the 'Instance summary for i-065889afb285ae20a (v-instance)'. The instance is in the 'Running' state. Key details include: Instance ID: i-065889afb285ae20a, Public IPv4 address: 3.238.32.88, Private IPv4 address: 10.0.0.143, Hostname type: IP name: ip-10-0-0-143.ec2.internal, Auto-assigned IP address: 3.238.32.88 [Public IP], Instance type: t2.micro, VPC ID: vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2 (my-vpc1), Subnet ID: subnet-0a32e4cc89fb27db3 (my-subnet1), and IAM Role: Required. A 'Connect' button is visible at the top right of the instance details section.

Step9: then update and install nginx and create a file and insert the content and save it

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell terminal interface. The terminal output displays the Amazon Linux 2023 logo and the URL https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023. The user runs the command `sudo -i` to become root. Then, the user runs `yum update -y`, which updates the system. Finally, the user runs `yum install nginx -y`, which installs nginx. The output shows the package details for nginx: Package: nginx, Architecture: x86_64, Version: 1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2, Repository: amazonlinux, Size: 32 k. A summary of the installation is shown at the bottom: i-065889afb285ae20a (v-instance), PublicIPs: 3.238.32.88, PrivateIPs: 10.0.0.143.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output displays the installation of Nginx and its configuration. Below the terminal, the instance details for 'i-065889afb285ae20a' are shown.

```

Installing : nginx-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Running scriptlet: nginx-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch
Verifying : gperftools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
Verifying : libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : nginx-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : nginx-core-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : nginxfilesystem-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Verifying : nginx-mimetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch

Installed:
generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch  gperftools-libs-2.9.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64  libunwind-1.4.0-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
nginx-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64  nginx-core-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64  nginxfilesystem-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
nginx-mimetypes-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch

Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 ~]# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
-bash: cd: /usr/share/nginx/html: No such file or directory
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 ~]# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# ls
404.html  50x.html  icons  index.html  nginx-logo.png  poweredby.png
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# rm -rf index.html
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# vi index.html
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# systemctl restart nginx
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# systemctl status nginx

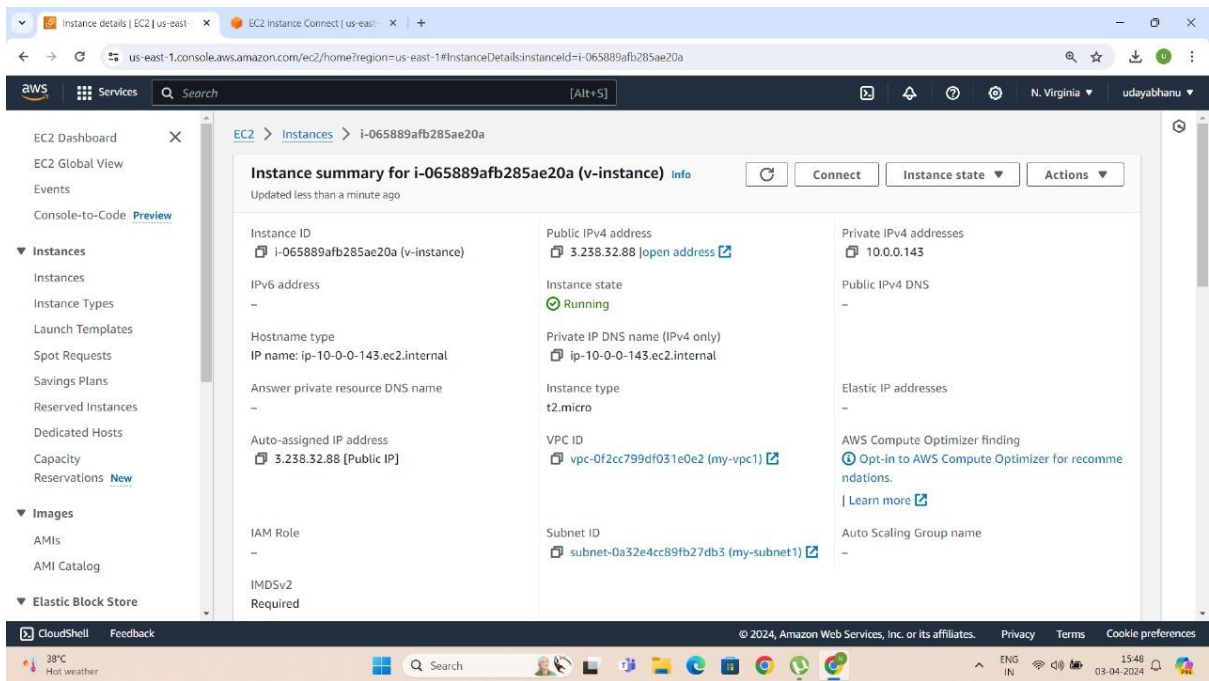
```

Instance details for i-065889afb285ae20a (v-instance):
PublicIPs: 3.238.32.88 PrivateIPs: 10.0.0.143

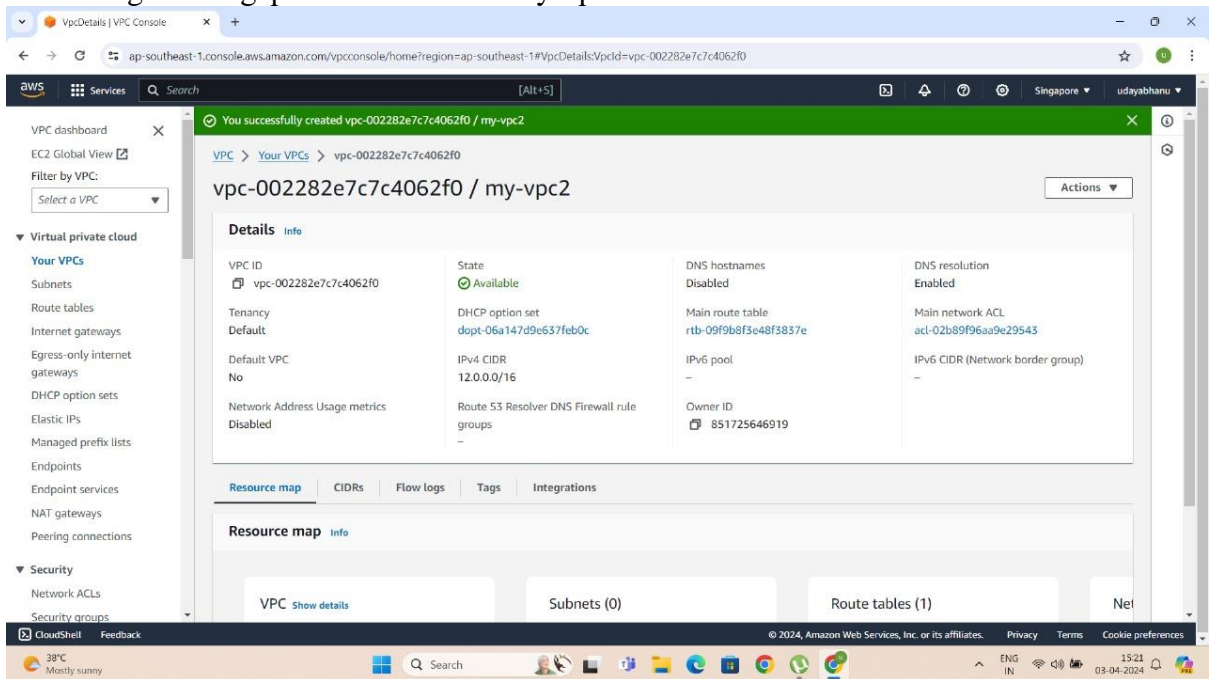
Step10: Then in the Security section click on the security groups and edit the in-bound rules by adding the all traffic type and save rules

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Instance summary' page for instance 'i-0505fd67660aaf49e'. The instance is in a 'Running' state. The console displays various details including IP addresses, DNS names, and IAM roles.

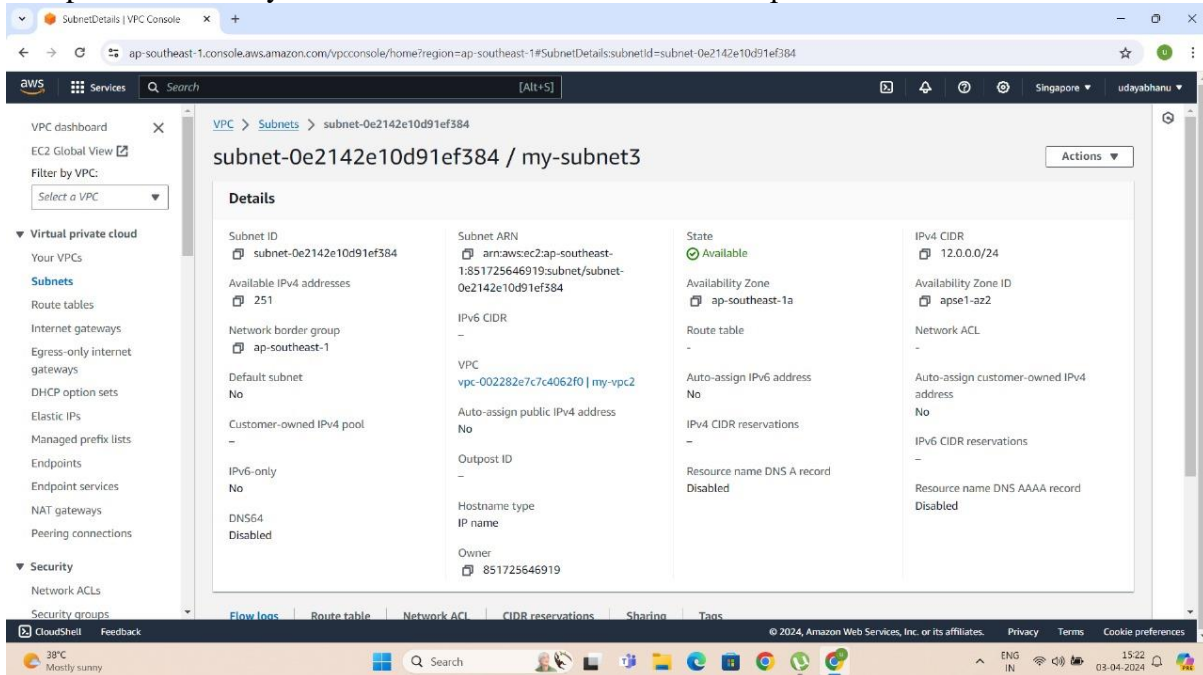
Instance summary for i-0505fd67660aaf49e (virgi-insta)		
Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 addresses
i-0505fd67660aaf49e (virgi-insta)	3.235.135.255 [open address]	100.0.0.51
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public IPv4 DNS
-	Running	-
Hostname type	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)	Elastic IP addresses
IP name: ip-100-0-0-51.ec2.internal	ip-100-0-0-51.ec2.internal	-
Answer private resource DNS name	Instance type	AWS Compute Optimizer finding
-	t2.micro	Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations
Auto-assigned IP address	VPC ID	Learn more
3.235.135.255 [Public IP]	vpc-07b7c8582a898f76c (virgi-vpc1)	Auto Scaling Group name
IAM Role	Subnet ID	-
-	subnet-0e530fd942b1309d8 (virgi-subn1)	
IMDSv2 Required		



Step11: In the similar way we create another vpc in another region here we take our second region 'singapore' and created 'my-vpc2' with CIDR 12.0.0.0/16



Step12: created 'my-subnet3' with CIDR 12.0.0.0/24 in 'ap-southeast-1a'



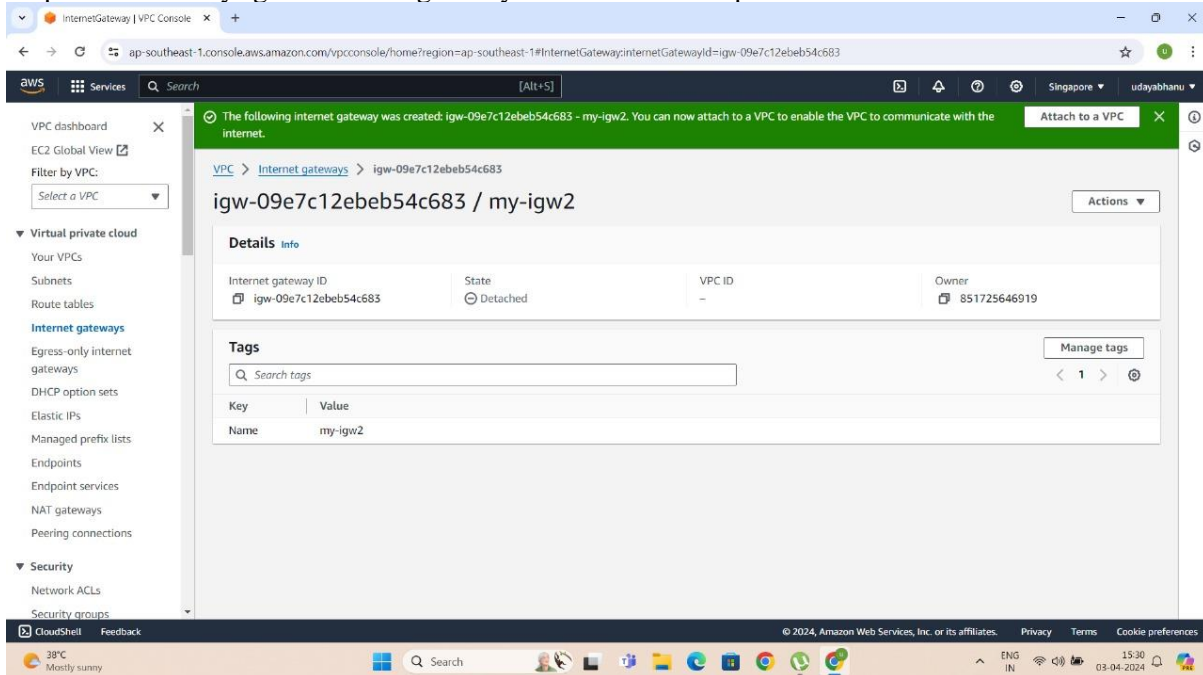
The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console for the region 'ap-southeast-1'. The left sidebar contains navigation links for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, and various VPC resources. The main content area displays the details for 'subnet-0e2142e10d91ef384 / my-subnet3'. The details are organized into a table with four columns: Subnet ID, Subnet ARN, State, and IPv4 CIDR. The Subnet ID is 'subnet-0e2142e10d91ef384', the Subnet ARN is 'arn:aws:ec2:ap-southeast-1:851725646919:subnet/subnet-0e2142e10d91ef384', the State is 'Available', and the IPv4 CIDR is '12.0.0.0/24'. Other details include Availability Zone 'ap-southeast-1a', Availability Zone ID 'apse1-az2', Network ACL, Route table, Default subnet 'ap-southeast-1', Customer-owned IPv4 pool, IPv6-only, NAT gateways, and Peering connections.

Subnet ID	Subnet ARN	State	IPv4 CIDR
subnet-0e2142e10d91ef384	arn:aws:ec2:ap-southeast-1:851725646919:subnet/subnet-0e2142e10d91ef384	Available	12.0.0.0/24

Additional details shown in the console include:

- Available IPv4 addresses: 251
- Network border group: ap-southeast-1
- Default subnet: ap-southeast-1
- Customer-owned IPv4 pool: No
- IPv6-only: No
- DNS64: Disabled
- Subnet ARN: arn:aws:ec2:ap-southeast-1:851725646919:subnet/subnet-0e2142e10d91ef384
- State: Available
- Availability Zone: ap-southeast-1a
- Availability Zone ID: apse1-az2
- Route table: -
- Network ACL: -
- Auto-assign IPv6 address: No
- Auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address: No
- IPv4 CIDR reservations: -
- IPv6 CIDR reservations: -
- Resource name DNS A record: Disabled
- Resource name DNS AAAA record: Disabled
- Outpost ID: -
- Hostname type: IP name
- Owner: 851725646919

Step13: created 'my-igw2' internet gateway and attached the vpc

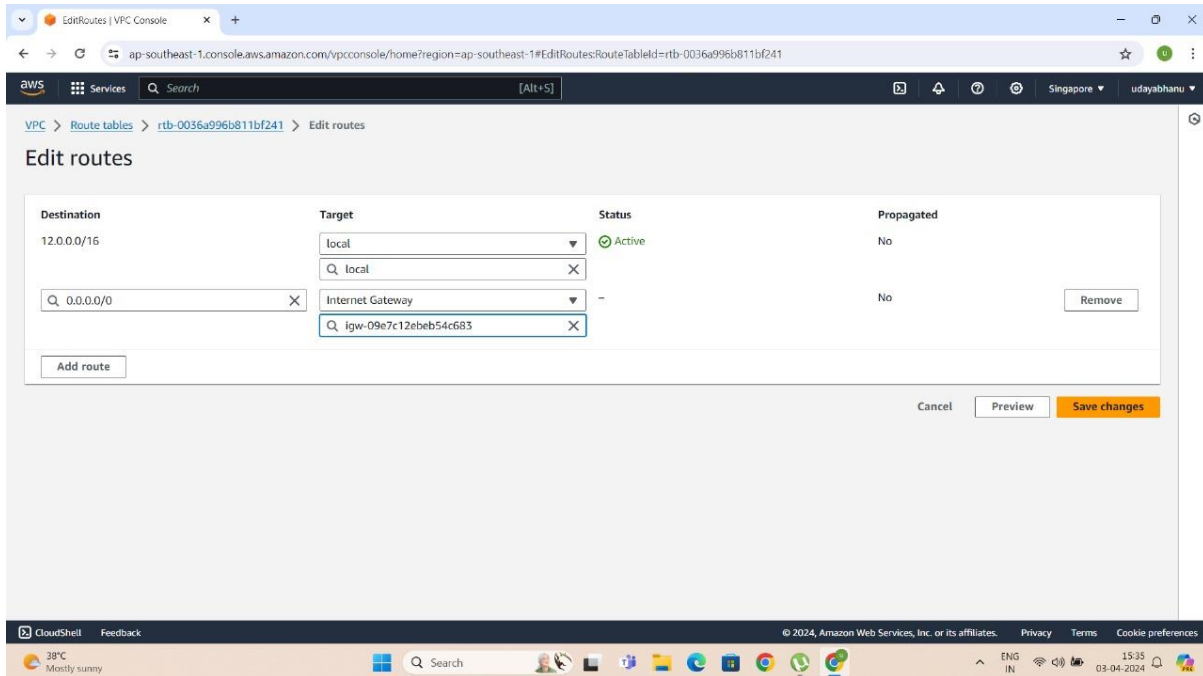


The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console for the region 'ap-southeast-1'. The left sidebar contains navigation links for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, and various VPC resources. The main content area displays the details for 'igw-09e7c12eb54c683 / my-igw2'. A green banner at the top states: 'The following internet gateway was created: igw-09e7c12eb54c683 - my-igw2. You can now attach to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet.' The details are organized into a table with four columns: Internet gateway ID, State, VPC ID, and Owner. The Internet gateway ID is 'igw-09e7c12eb54c683', the State is 'Detached', the VPC ID is '-', and the Owner is '851725646919'. The 'Tags' section shows a single tag with Key 'Name' and Value 'my-igw2'.

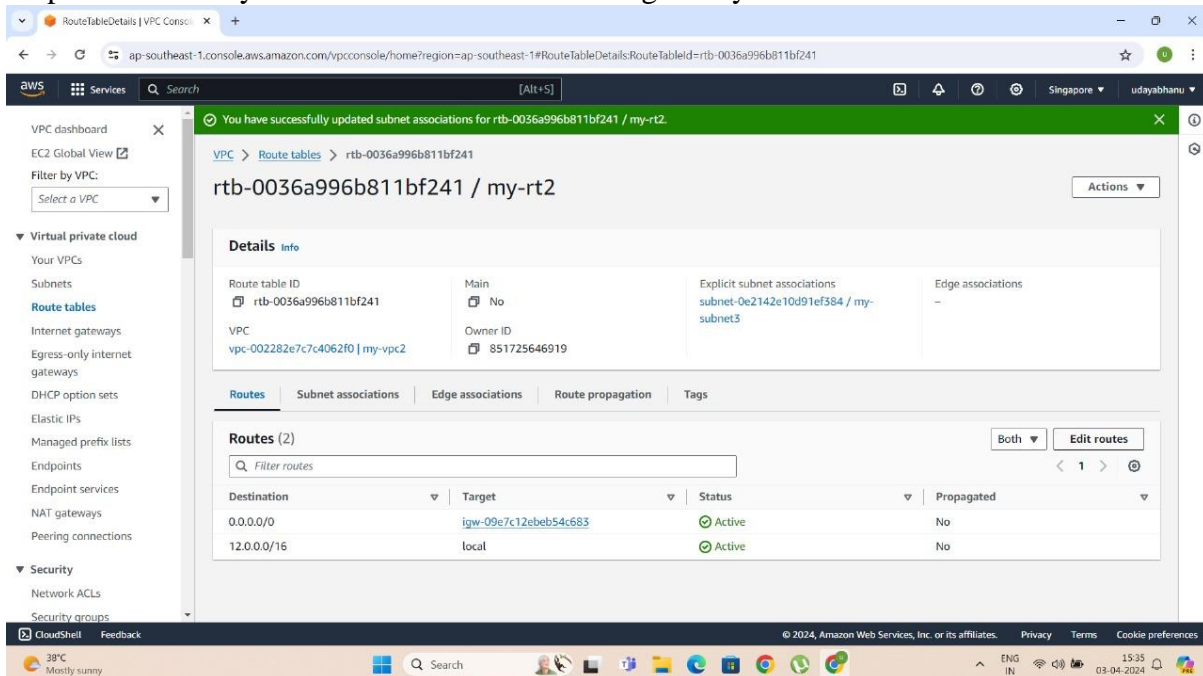
Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
igw-09e7c12eb54c683	Detached	-	851725646919

Additional details shown in the console include:

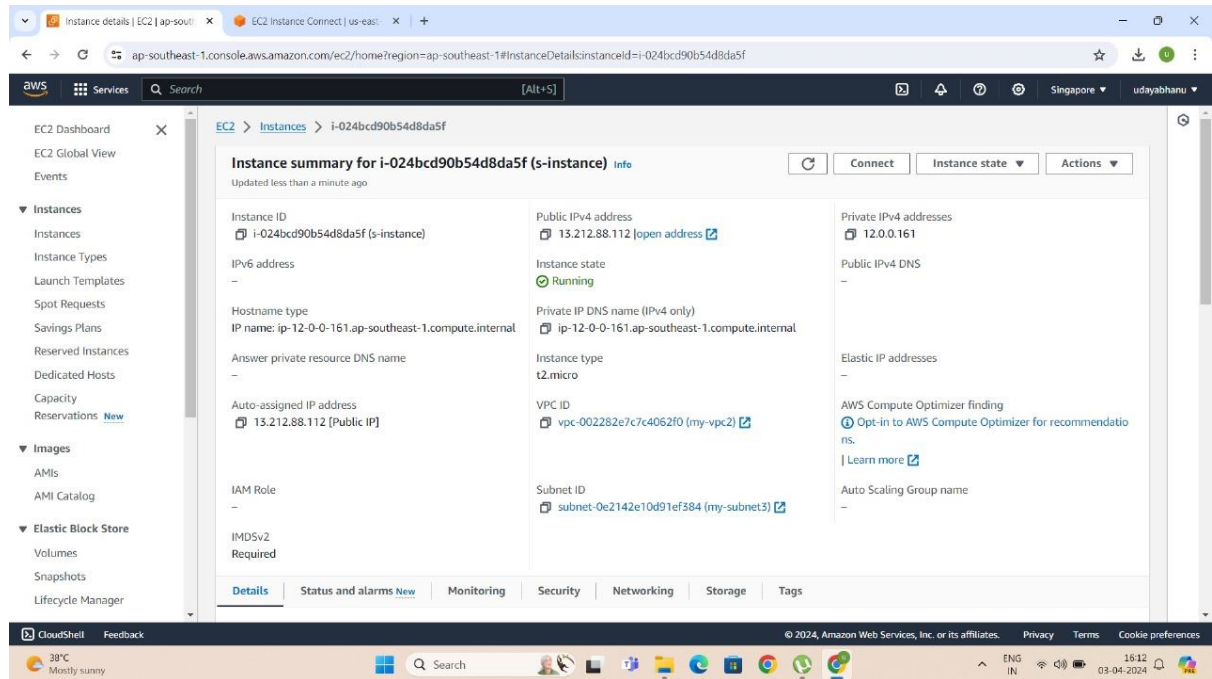
- Internet gateway ID: igw-09e7c12eb54c683
- State: Detached
- VPC ID: -
- Owner: 851725646919
- Tags: Name my-igw2



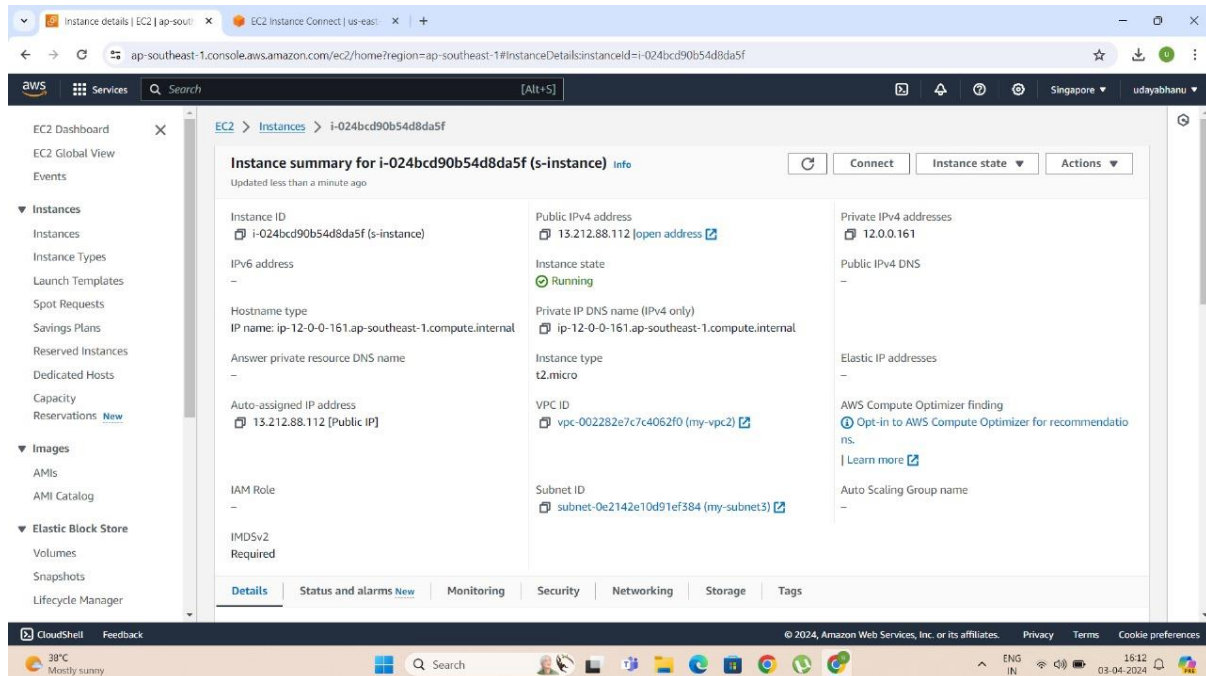
Step14:created 'my-rt2' and attached the internet gateway and associated the subnet



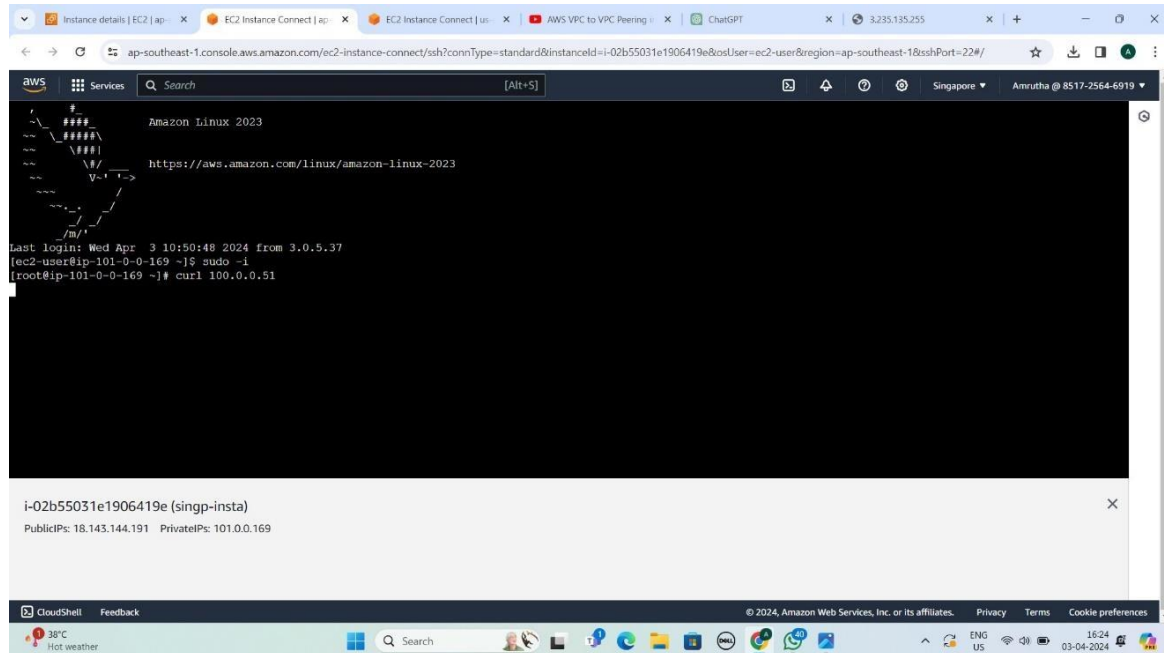
Step15: now create a EC2 instance here we created 's-instance' using Amazon Linux



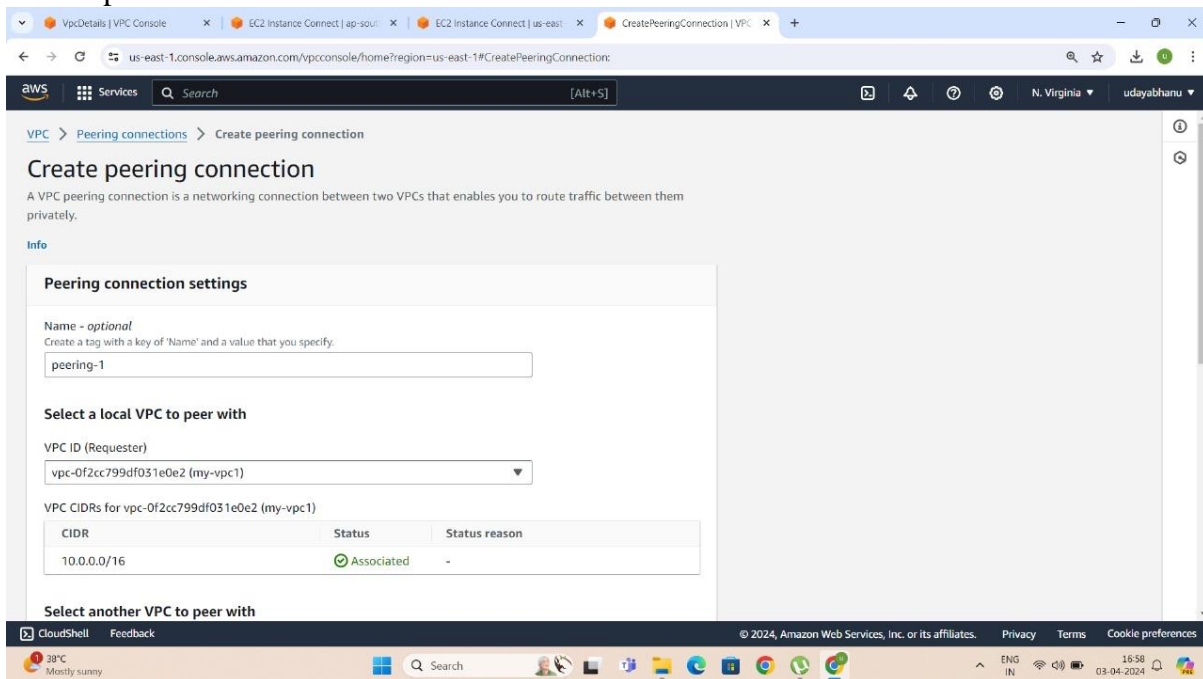
Step16: created a then edit network settings by selecting appropriate vpc and subnet then allow auto assign public ip then launch instance and in the Security section click on the security groups and edit the in-bound rules by adding the all traffic type and save rules



Step17:connect to the instance and try to access the private ip in singapore region it gives a failure as there is no connection between them



Step18:create a peering connection in virgina here we created 'peering-1' and attach localvpc



Step19: now copy the vpc id of the acceptor [another region vpc] and past it in the virgina peering creation field and create peering

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. At the top, a green banner states: "A VPC peering connection pcx-073929b92c1806028 / peering-1 has been requested. Remember to change your region to ap-southeast-1 to accept the peering connection." Below this, the breadcrumb navigation is "VPC > Peering connections > pcx-073929b92c1806028". The main heading is "pcx-073929b92c1806028 / peering-1".

The "Details" tab is active, showing the following information:

Requester owner ID	Acceptor owner ID	VPC Peering connection ARN
851725646919	851725646919	arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:851725646919:vpc-peering-connection/pcx-073929b92c1806028
Peering connection ID	Requester VPC	Acceptor VPC
pcx-073929b92c1806028	vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2 / my-vpc1	vpc-002282e7c7c4062f0
Status	Requester CIDRs	Acceptor CIDRs
Initiating Request to 851725646919	10.0.0.0/16	-
Expiration time	Requester Region	Acceptor Region
Wednesday, April 10, 2024 at 16:59:03 GMT+5:30	N. Virginia (us-east-1)	Singapore (ap-southeast-1)

Below the details, there are tabs for "DNS", "Route tables", and "Tags". The "DNS settings" section is visible with an "Edit DNS settings" button.

The screenshot shows the "Create peering connection" form in the AWS VPC console. The breadcrumb navigation is "VPC > CreatePeeringConnection".

The form includes the following sections:

- Account:** Radio buttons for "My account" (selected) and "Another account".
- Region:** Radio buttons for "This Region (us-east-1)" and "Another Region" (selected). A dropdown menu shows "Asia Pacific (Singapore) (ap-southeast-1)".
- VPC ID (Acceptor):** A text input field containing "vpc-002282e7c7c4062f0".
- Tags:** A section explaining that a tag is a label for an AWS resource. It includes input fields for "Key" (containing "Name") and "Value - optional" (containing "peering-1"), along with a "Remove" button and an "Add new tag" button.

At the bottom of the form, there are "Cancel" and "Create peering connection" buttons.

Step20: accept the peering request in the Singapore region and by clicking the edit route we link the virgina to singapore

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for the Singapore region. The 'Peering connections' page is active, displaying a table of connections. The connection 'pcx-073929b92c1806028' is highlighted, and a modal dialog is open to accept the request.

Name	Peering connection ID	Status	Requester VPC	Accepter VPC
vir-singa	pcx-0c32ba67f4995c8bc	Deleted	vpc-07b7c8	vpc-0345f2
-	pcx-0442979429f4f8e1e	Deleted	vpc-07b7c8	vpc-0345f2
singo-virgi	pcx-0b4e4ad3abcbcb5d2	Deleted	vpc-0345f2	vpc-002282e7c7c4062f0 / my-vpc2
peering-01	pcx-0061db93f83b0c169	Deleted	vpc-002282e7c7c4062f0 / my-vpc2	vpc-07b7c8582a898f76c
-	pcx-073929b92c1806028	Pending acceptance	vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2	vpc-002282e7c7c4062f0 / my-vpc2

pcx-073929b92c1806028

Pending acceptance
You can accept or reject this peering connection request using the 'Actions' menu. You have until Wednesday, April 10, 2024 at 16:59:03 GMT+5:30 to accept or reject the request, otherwise it expires.

Details

Requester owner ID: 851725646919 (This account)
Accepter owner ID: 851725646919 (This account)
VPC Peering connection ARN: arn:aws:ec2:ap-southeast-1:851725646919:vpc-peering-connection/pcx-073929b92c1806028

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for the Singapore region. The 'Accept VPC peering connection request' modal dialog is open, displaying details for the request.

Accept VPC peering connection request

Are you sure you want to accept this VPC peering connection request? (pcx-073929b92c1806028)

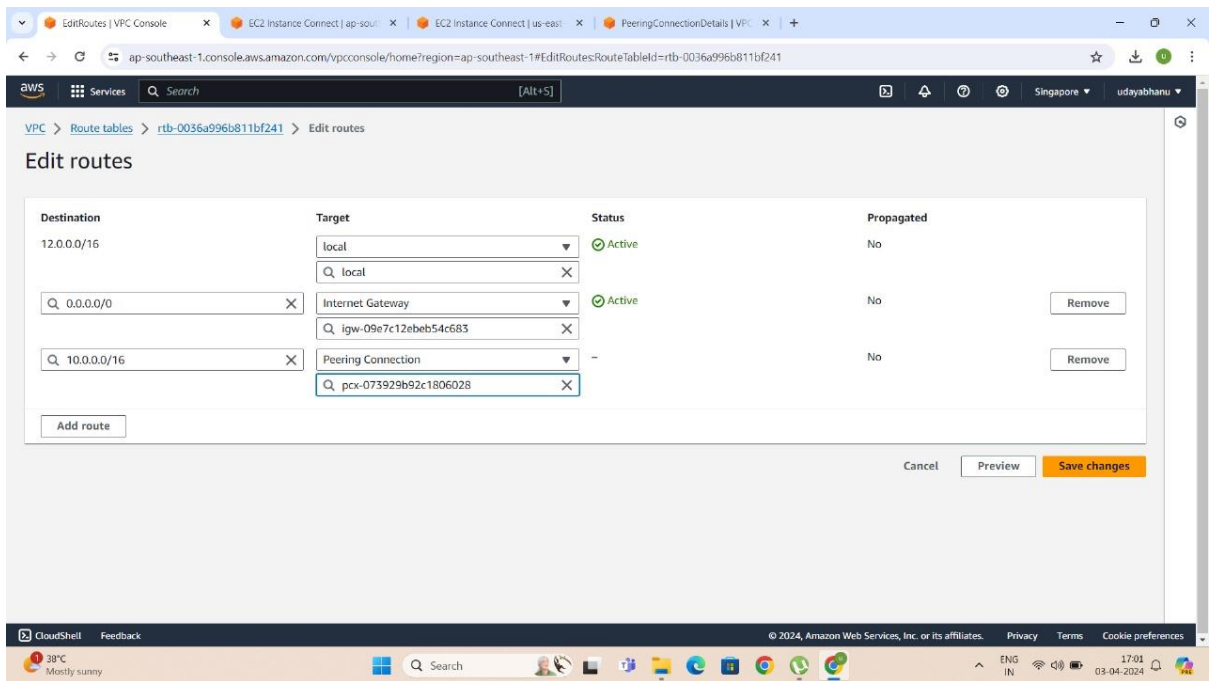
Requester VPC	Accepter VPC	Requester CIDRs	Accepter Region
vpc-0f2cc799df031e0e2	vpc-002282e7c7c4062f0 / my-vpc2	10.0.0.0/16	Singapore (ap-southeast-1)

Requester Region: N. Virginia (us-east-1)

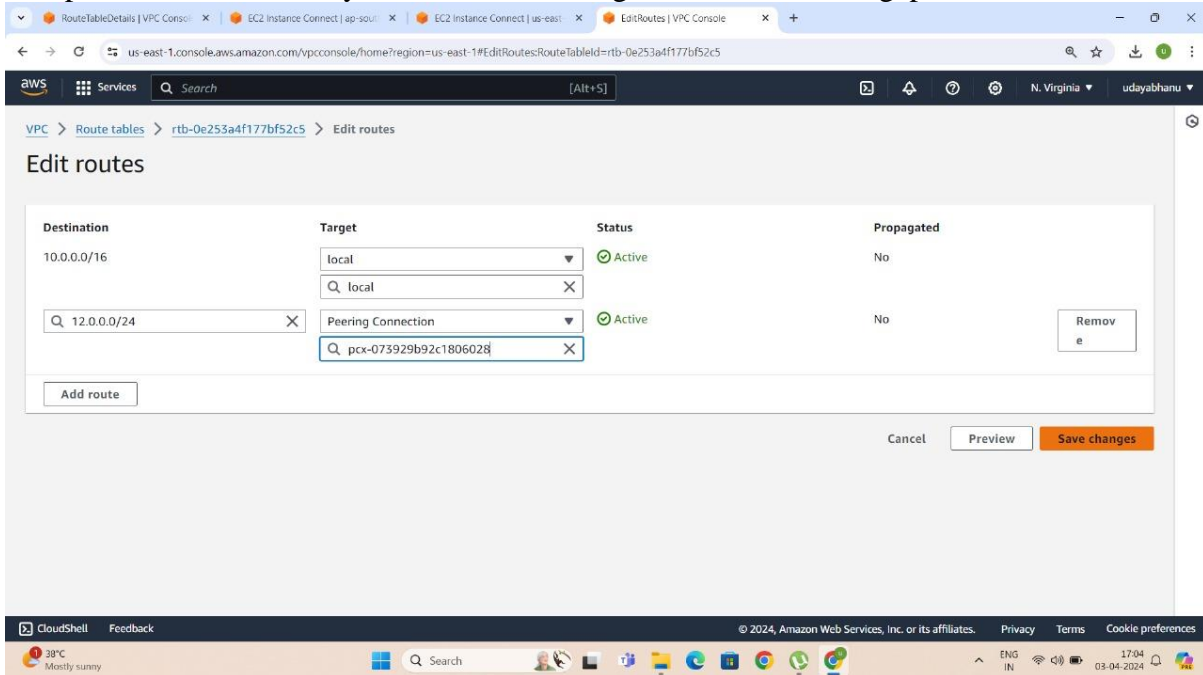
Requester owner ID: 851725646919 (This account)

Accepter owner ID: 851725646919 (This account)

Cancel **Accept request**



Step21: in the similar way edit the route in virgina and connect Singapore



Step22: them connect to the EC2 instance in Singapore and access virgina vpc through it by using the private id of virgina vpc

```
Last login: Wed Apr 3 10:44:24 2024 from 3.0.5.36
[ec2-user@ip-12-0-0-161 ~]$ sudo -i
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 ~]# yum update -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:53:58 ago on Wed Apr 3 10:42:15 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 ~]# yum install nginx -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:54:12 ago on Wed Apr 3 10:42:15 2024.
Package nginx-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 ~]# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 html]# ls
004.html 50x.html icons index.html nginx-logo.png poweredby.png
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 html]# rm index.html
rm: remove regular file 'index.html'? vi index.html
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 html]# rm index.html
rm: remove regular file 'index.html'? yes
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 html]# vi index.html
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 html]# systemctl restart nginx
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 html]# curl 10.0.0.143
hello....this is Virginia ec2.
[root@ip-12-0-0-161 html]#
```

i-024bcd90b54d8da5f (s-instance)
PublicIPs: 13.212.88.112 PrivateIPs: 12.0.0.161

```
Last login: Wed Apr 3 10:18:23 2024 from 18.206.107.28
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-143 ~]# sudo -i
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 ~]# yum update -y
Last metadata expiration check: 1:05:09 ago on Wed Apr 3 10:13:09 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 ~]# yum install nginx -y
Last metadata expiration check: 1:05:22 ago on Wed Apr 3 10:13:09 2024.
Package nginx-1:1.24.0-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 ~]# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# rm index.html
rm: remove regular file 'index.html'? yes
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# vi index.html
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# systemctl restart nginx
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]# curl 12.0.0.161
Hello....this is singapore ec2.
[root@ip-10-0-0-143 html]#
```

i-065889afb285ae20a (v-instance)
PublicIPs: 3.238.32.88 PrivateIPs: 10.0.0.143

Conclusion: Here we successfully connect two vpc's in different region through vpc peering and access the content in them.