

# Establish the peering connection across accounts in AWS Console

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## 1. Introduction

This document describes how to establish the connection from one account to another account in AWS.

## 2. Pre-requisites

- Appropriate Access/Credentials to login to the AWS Console.
- AWS Service Role for VPC Transit Gateway

## 3. Summary

To connect two VPCs in the Ohio region (Account A) and one VPC in the California region (Account B) using AWS Transit Gateway, follow these steps: First, in Account A, create the two VPCs in the Ohio region and a Transit Gateway. Attach both Ohio VPCs to the Transit Gateway. Then, in Account B, create the VPC in the California region and another Transit Gateway. Establish a peering connection between the Transit Gateways in Account A and Account B. Finally, update the route tables in each VPC to route traffic through the Transit Gateway attachments and the peering connection, enabling communication between the VPCs across accounts and regions. This setup allows seamless inter-region and cross-account connectivity.

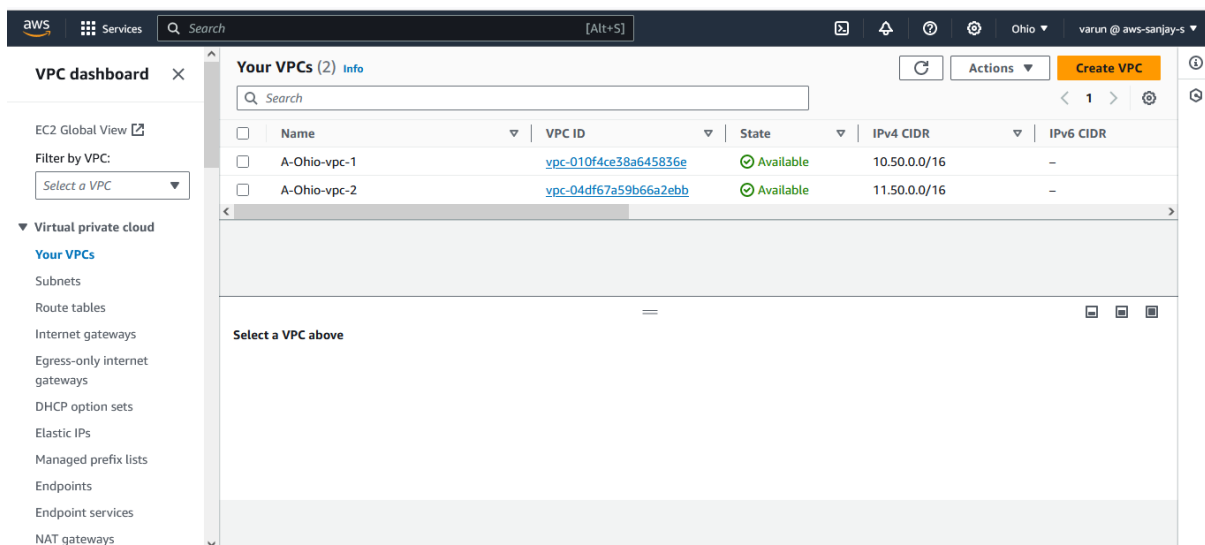
- **VPCs**

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) allows users to provision a logically isolated section of the AWS cloud where they can launch AWS resources in a virtual network they define. Users have complete control over their virtual networking environment, including selection of IP address ranges, creation of subnets, and configuration of route tables and network gateways.

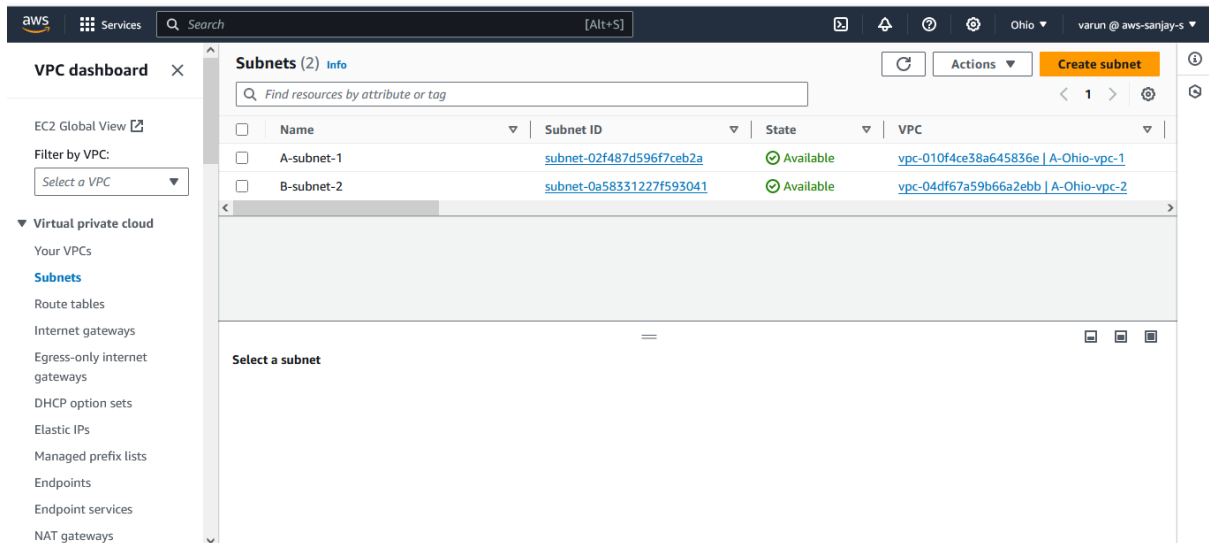
## 4. Procedure

### 4.1 Set up two VPCs and their associated components on Account A

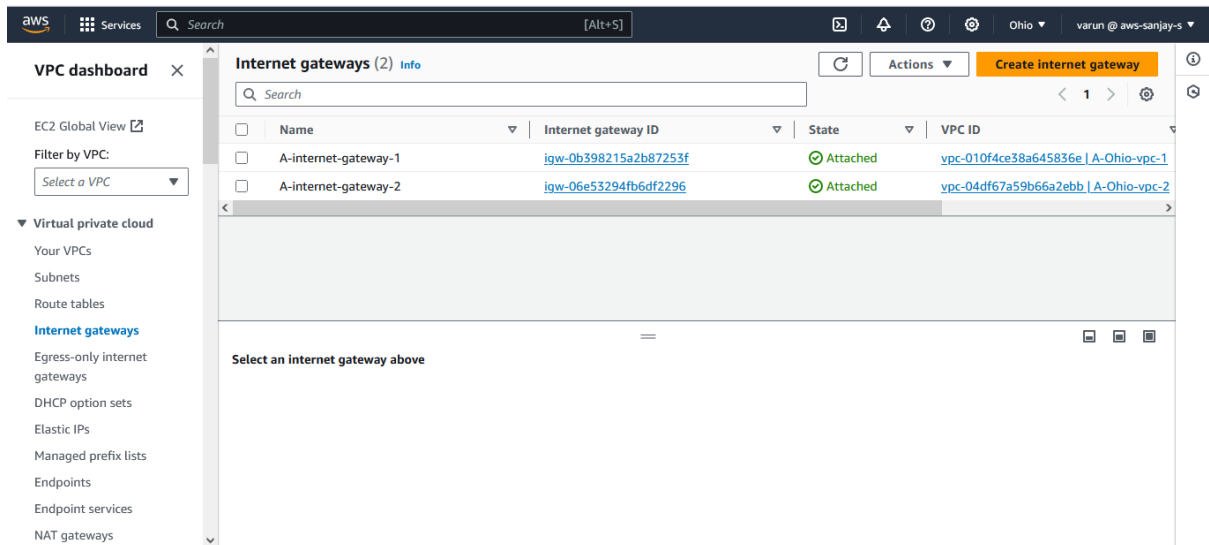
- Create two VPCs in Account A with the following specifications:
  1. VPC named "A-ohio-vpc-1" with an IPv4 CIDR address of 10.50.0.0/16.
  2. VPC named "A-ohio-vpc-2" with an IPv4 CIDR address of 11.50.0.0/16.



- Similarly, create two subnets associated with the two VPCs and edit each subnet to enable public IP assigned.



- Next, create two Internet Gateways and attach each to the respective VPC.



- Create two route tables and add explicit subnets associated with each subnet then edit both routing tables by adding the target group as the internet gateway of each VPC.

**Route tables (1/4) Info**

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associations	Edge associa
-	rtb-02192d7109603f9d9	-	-
-	rtb-0b18bcd4d65cc1fa2	-	-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-route-table-1	rtb-0b8139485853f7626	subnet-02f487d596f7ceb2a / A-subnet-1	-
<input type="checkbox"/> A-route-table-2	rtb-0a546603d00e8fb3c	subnet-0a58331227f593041 / B-subnet-2	-

**rtb-0b8139485853f7626 / A-route-table-1**

Details | **Routes** | Subnet associations | Edge associations | Route propagation | Tags

**Routes (2)**

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
0.0.0.0/0	igw-0b398215a2b87253f	Active	No
10.50.0.0/16	local	Active	No

- Create two security groups for each VPC to manage inbound and outbound traffic effectively.

**Security group (sg-0e7f8f0501cd1da41 | A-security-grp-2) was created successfully**

**Security Groups (4) Info**

Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID
-	sg-0e7f8f0501cd1da41	A-security-grp-2	vpc-04df67a59b66a2ebb
-	sg-06b296730d212b646	default	vpc-010f4ce38a645836e
-	sg-0eaba1fa915dbcaf5	A-security-grp-1	vpc-010f4ce38a645836e
-	sg-02984e0109a10d76a	default	vpc-04df67a59b66a2ebb

## 4.2 Setup a VPC and their associated components on Account B

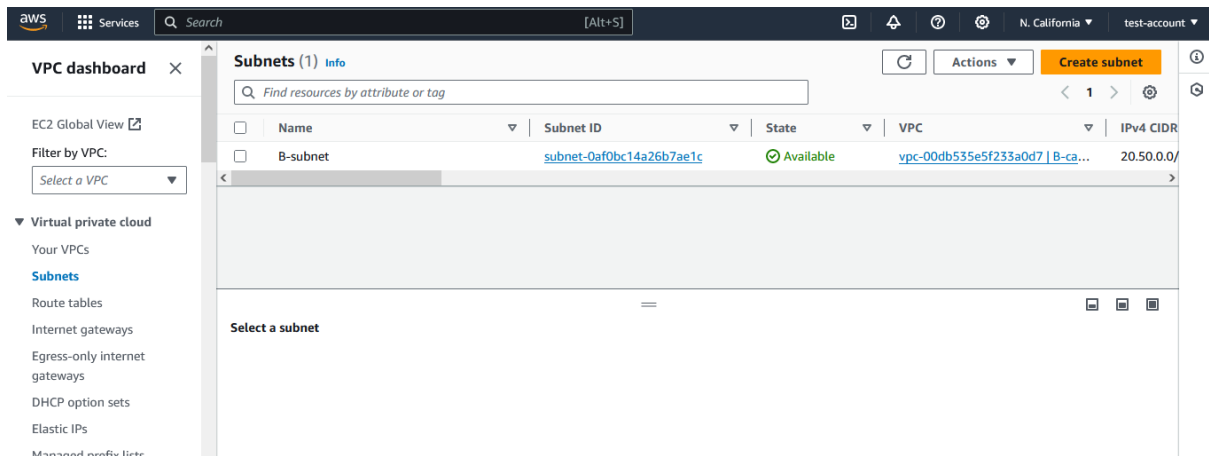
- Create a VPCs in Account B with the following specifications:
  1. VPC named "A-ohio-vpc-1" with an IPv4 CIDR address of 20.50.0.0/16.

**Updated routes for rtb-0dcf57ac7cef4ae4f / B-route-table successfully**

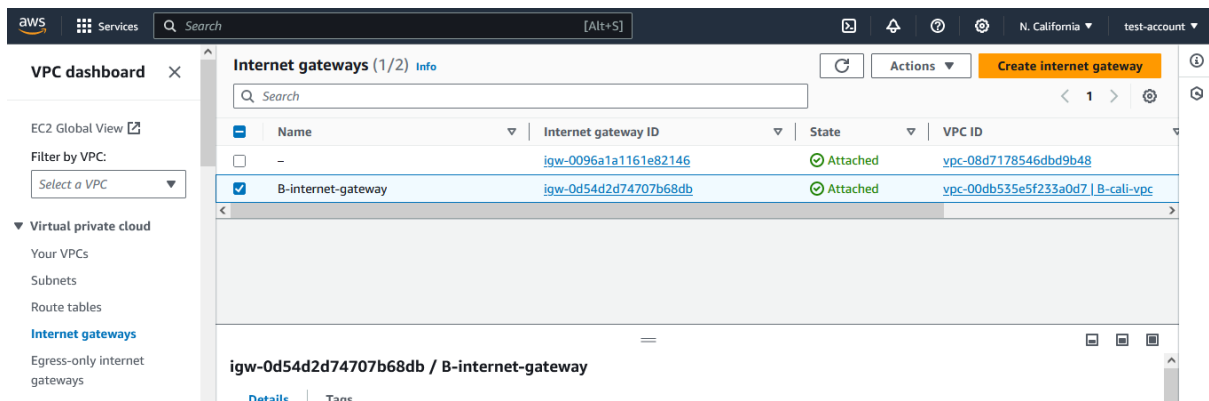
**Your VPCs (1) Info**

Name	VPC ID	State	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
B-cali-vpc	vpc-00db535e5f233a0d7	Available	20.50.0.0/16	-

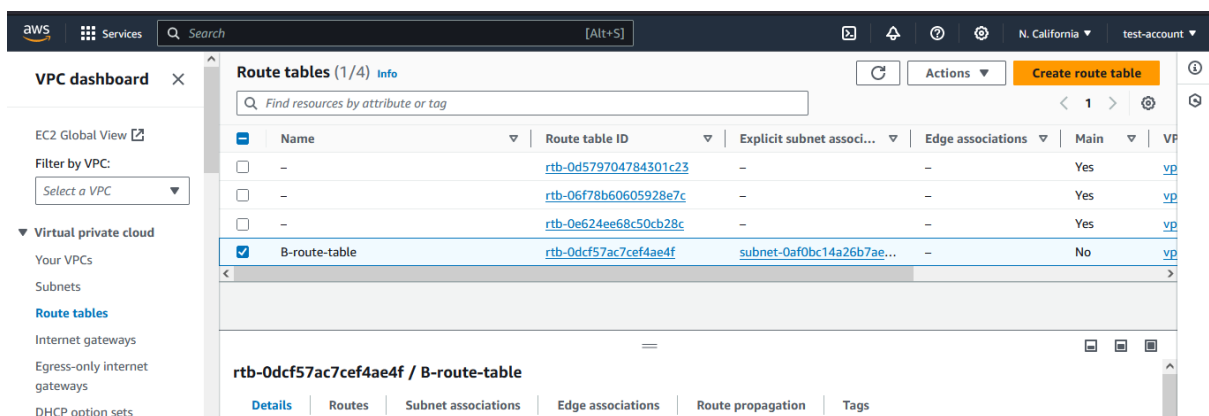
- Similarly, create subnets associated with those VPCs and edit each subnet to enable the assignment of public IP addresses.



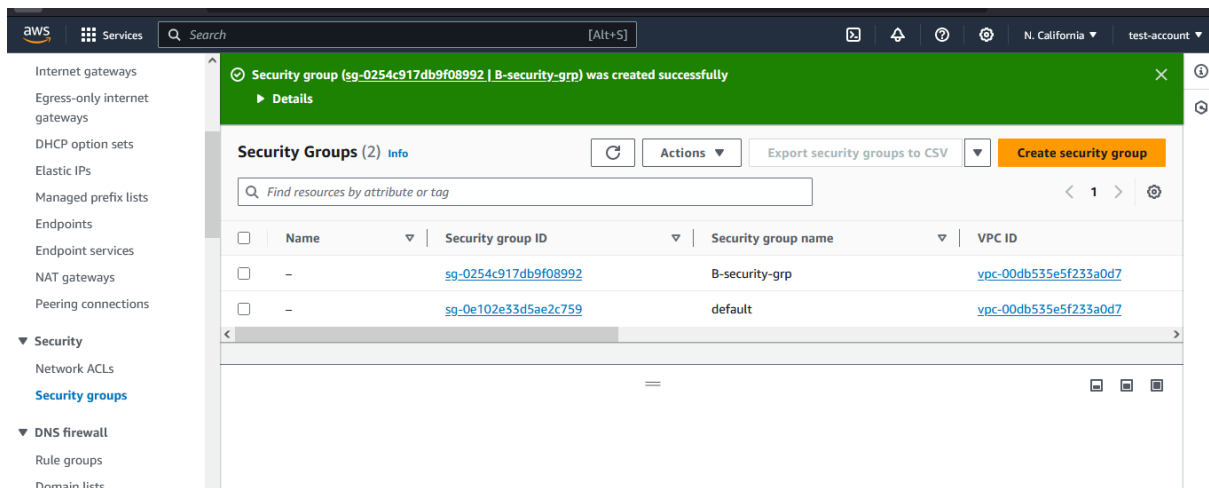
- Next, create an Internet Gateway and attach it to the VPC.



- Create a route table, add explicit subnets associated with the subnet, and edit the routing table by adding the target group as the internet gateway of the VPC.



- Create a security group for the VPC to manage inbound and outbound traffic effectively.

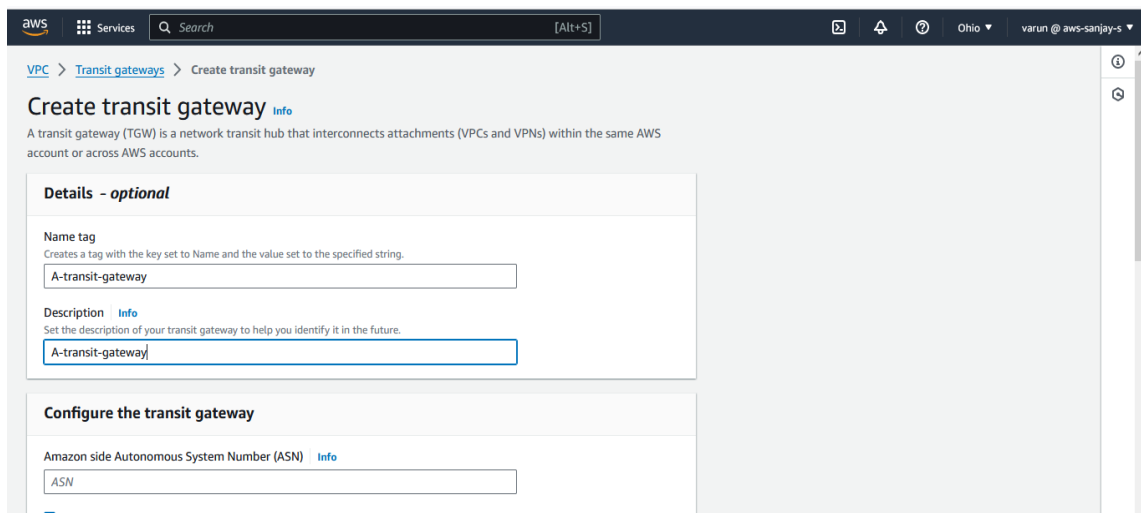


- **Transit Gateway**

AWS Transit Gateway is a service that enables customers to connect their VPCs and their on-premises networks to a single gateway. It acts as a hub that controls how traffic is routed among all the connected networks, simplifying network architecture, and reducing operational costs. By using Transit Gateway, users can easily and securely scale their network connections across thousands of VPCs, AWS accounts, and on-premises environments.

### 4.3 Create a transit gateway and its attachments on Account A

- Create a transit gateway named "A-transit-gateway" with default settings.



- Create a transit gateway attachment with the attachment type "VPC" to attach the first VPC ID of CIDR IP address 10.50.0.0/16.

**Create transit gateway attachment** [Info](#)

A transit gateway (TGW) is a network transit hub that interconnects attachments (VPCs and VPNs) within the same AWS account or across AWS accounts.

**Details**

**Name tag - optional**  
Creates a tag with the key set to Name and the value set to the specified string.  
B-transit-gateway-attachment-1

**Transit gateway ID** [Info](#)  
tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd

**Attachment type** [Info](#)  
VPC

**VPC attachment**  
Select and configure your VPC attachment.

☒ **DNS support** [Info](#)

**VPC attachment**  
Select and configure your VPC attachment.

☒ **DNS support** [Info](#)

☐ **IPv6 support** [Info](#)

☐ **Appliance Mode support** [Info](#)

**VPC ID**  
Select the VPC to attach to the transit gateway.  
vpc-010f4ce38a645836e

**Subnet IDs** [Info](#)  
Select the subnets in which to create the transit gateway VPC attachment.

☒ **us-east-2a** subnet-02f487d596f7ceb2a

☐ **us-east-2b** No subnet available

☐ **us-east-2c** No subnet available

subnet-02f487d596f7ceb2a X

- Similarly, attach another VPC (11.50.0.0/16) and wait a few minutes for it to reach the "Available" state.

**VPC dashboard** X

EC2 Global View [↗](#)

Filter by VPC: [Select a VPC](#)

▼ **Virtual private cloud**

- Your VPCs
- Subnets
- Route tables
- Internet gateways
- Eoress-only internet

**Transit gateway attachments (2)** [Info](#)

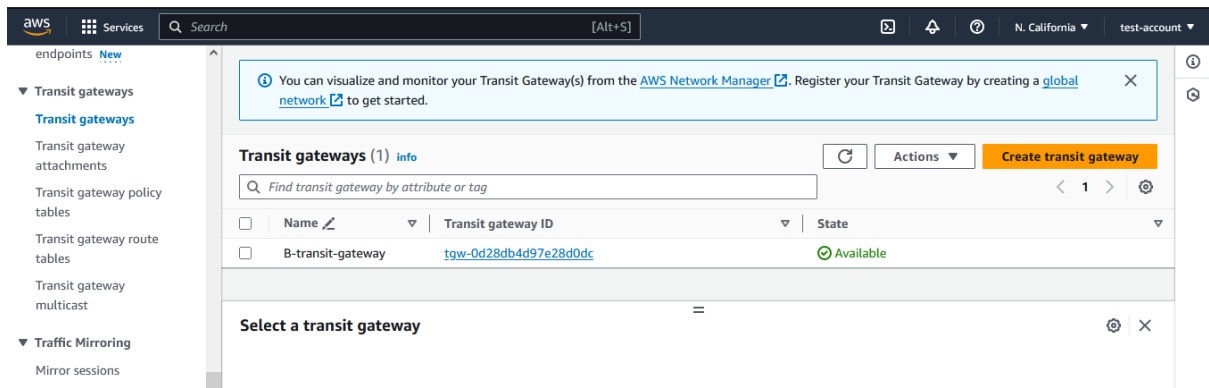
[Find transit gateway attachment by attribute or tag](#)

[Create transit gateway attachment](#)

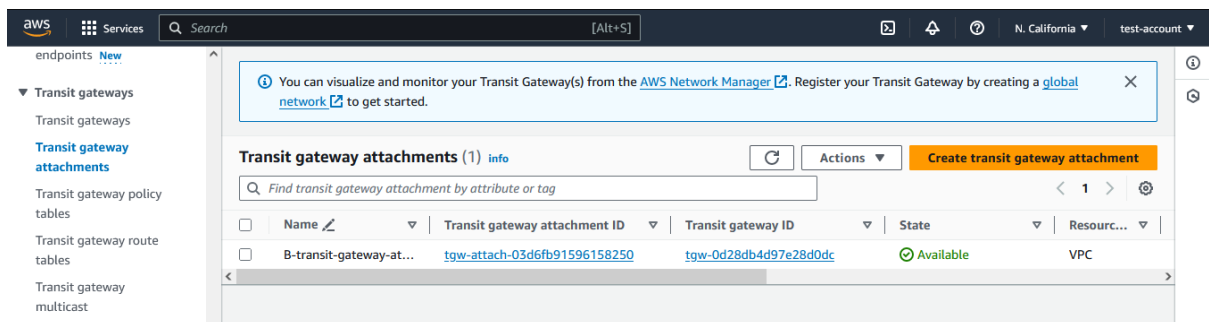
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Transit gateway attachment ID	Transit gateway ID	State
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-transit-gateway-attachment-1	tgw-attach-09832965229770f71	tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd	Available
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-transit-gateway-attachment-2	tgw-attach-0d8f59e233e9a7449	tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd	Available

#### 4.4 Create a transit gateway and its attachment on Account B

- Create a transit gateway named "B-transit-gateway" with default settings.

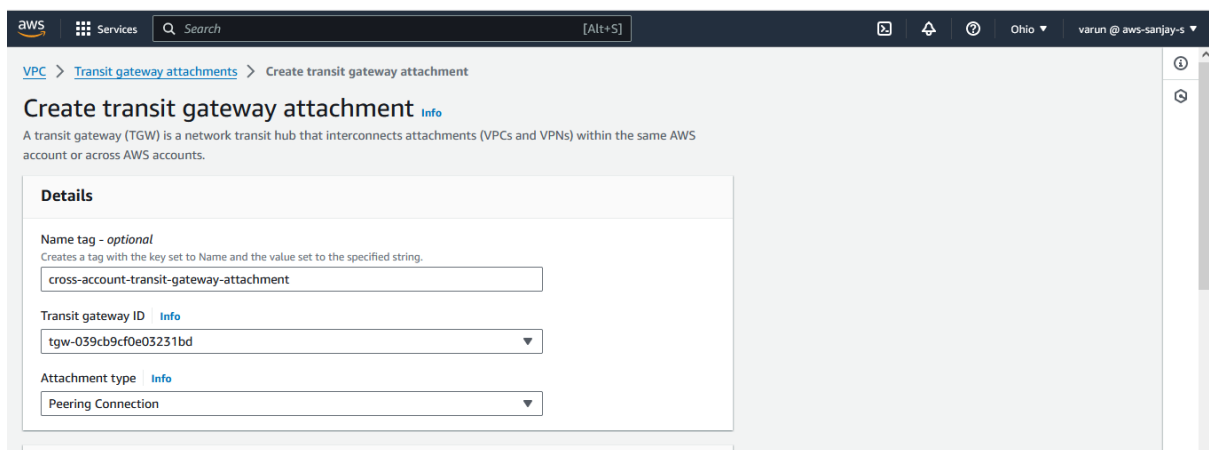


- Create a transit gateway attachment with the attachment type "VPC" to attach the VPC ID of CIDR IP address 20.50.0.0/16.



#### 4.5 Create transit gateway attachment for peering connection.

- To establish the connection between the two accounts, create a transit gateway attachment with the attachment type set to "Peering connection" on Account A.





- Here, we need to provide the acceptor account number (in our case, Account B), the region (California), and the transit gateway (acceptor ID).

The screenshot shows the 'Peering connection attachment' configuration page in the AWS console. The 'Account' section has 'Other account' selected. The 'Account ID' field contains '975049917844'. The 'Region' dropdown is set to 'US West (N. California) (us-west-1)'. The 'Transit gateway (accepter)' field contains 'tgw-0d28db4d97e28d0dc'. There is a 'Tags - optional' section at the bottom.

- After creating a transit gateway attachment for the peering connection, we need to accept the transit gateway attachment from the acceptor end (Account B) and wait for both sides to reach the available status.

The screenshot shows the 'Transit gateway attachments' page in the AWS console. A table lists two attachments. The first attachment, 'tgw-attach-05bb7fa4360d317a4', is selected. The 'Actions' dropdown menu is open, and 'Accept transit gateway attachment' is highlighted. The table has columns for 'Name', 'Transit gateway attachment ID', and 'Transit gateway ID'.

Name	Transit gateway attachment ID	Transit gateway ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tgw-attach-05bb7fa4360d317a4	tgw-0d28db4d97e28d0dc
<input type="checkbox"/>	B-transit-gateway-at... tgw-attach-03d6fb91596158250	tgw-0d28db4d97e28d0dc

## 4.6 Update the route table of the VPC in both accounts

- On Account A, update the VPC's route table by adding the transit gateway as the target, along with its ID. Include the destination VPC of the same account (10.50.0.0/16), and the CIDR IP address of another VPC from Account B in the California region (20.50.0.0/16).
- Note:** similarly update another VPC's route table of same account.

aws Services Search [Alt+S] Ohio varun @ aws-sanjay-s

VPC > Route tables > rtb-0a546603d00e8fb3c > Edit routes

### Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	
11.50.0.0/16	local	Active	No	
Q 10.50.0.0/16 X	Transit Gateway	Active	No	Remove
	Q tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd X			
Q 20.50.0.0/16 X	Transit Gateway	Active	No	Remove
	Q tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd X			
Q 0.0.0.0/0 X	Internet Gateway	Active	No	Remove
	Q igw-06e53294fb6df2296 X			

Add route

Cancel Preview Save changes

- Similarly, update the route table of the VPC in the other account (Account B).

aws Services Search [Alt+S] N. California test-account

VPC > Route tables > rtb-0dcf57ac7cef4ae4f > Edit routes

### Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	
20.50.0.0/16	local	Active	No	
Q 0.0.0.0/0 X	Internet Gateway	Active	No	Remove
	Q igw-0d54d2d74707b68db X			
Q 10.50.0.0/16 X	Transit Gateway	-	No	Remove
	Q tgw-0d28db4d97e28d0dc X			
Q 11.50.0.0/16 X	Transit Gateway	-	No	Remove
	Q tgw-0d28db4d97e28d0dc X			

Add route

Cancel Preview Save changes

## 4.7 Establish a static route within the transit gateway route table for both accounts

- Create a static route in the transit gateway's route table on Account A. Add the necessary VPC's CIDR IP address (20.50.0.0/16) from another account (Account B) and select the "peering attachment" option for routing.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and the user's profile 'varun @ aws-sanjay-s'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: VPC > Transit gateway route tables > tgw-rtb-02f4f2736a74356dd > Create static route.

The main section is titled 'Create static route' with a sub-header 'Add a static route to your transit gateway route table.' Below this is a 'Details' panel with the following information:

- Transit gateway ID: tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd
- Transit gateway route table ID: tgw-rtb-02f4f2736a74356dd
- CIDR: A text input field containing '20.50.0.0/16' with a dropdown menu showing 'Use "20.50.0.0/16"' and '20.50.0.0/16'.
- Blackhole: An unchecked radio button.
- Choose attachment: A dropdown menu showing 'tgw-attach-05bb7fa4360d317a4'.

At the bottom of the 'Details' panel are 'Cancel' and 'Create static route' buttons.

Below the 'Create static route' panel, a green banner states 'Static route was created successfully.' Below this is a table titled 'Transit gateway route tables (1/1)' with the following columns: Name, Transit gateway route table ID, Transit gateway ID, State, and Default association. The table contains one entry:

Name	Transit gateway route table ID	Transit gateway ID	State	Default association
tgw-rtb-02f4f2736a74356dd	tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd	Available	Yes	

Below the table is a section titled 'Transit gateway route tables: tgw-rtb-02f4f2736a74356dd' with a sub-header 'Routes (3)'. It contains a table with the following columns: CIDR, Attachment ID, Resource ID, Resource type, Route type, and Route status. The table contains three entries:

CIDR	Attachment ID	Resource ID	Resource type	Route type	Route status
10.50.0.0/16	tgw-attach-09832965229770f71	vpc-010f4ce38a645836e	VPC	Propagated	Active
11.50.0.0/16	tgw-attach-0d8f59e233e9a7449	vpc-04df67a59b66a2ebb	VPC	Propagated	Active
20.50.0.0/16	tgw-attach-05bb7fa4360d317a4	tgw-0d28db4d97e28d0dc	Peering	Static	Active

- Similarly, create two static routes within another account (Account B) by specifying the required CIDR IP addresses of the VPCs (10.50.0.0/16 & 11.50.0.0/16) from Account A. Select the "peering attachment" option for routing.

Static route was replaced successfully.

### Transit gateway route tables (1/1) info

Find transit gateway route table by attribute or tag

Name	Transit gateway route table ID	Transit gateway ID	State	Default associ
<a href="#">tgw-rtb-018b32fb46471a681</a>	<a href="#">tgw-rtb-018b32fb46471a681</a>	<a href="#">tgw-0d28db4d97e28d0dc</a>	Available	Yes

#### Transit gateway route tables: tgw-rtb-018b32fb46471a681

##### Routes (3) info

Find route by attribute or tag

	CIDR	Attachment ID	Resource ID	Resource t...	Route type	Route
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.50.0.0/16	<a href="#">tgw-attach-05bb7fa4360d317a4</a>	<a href="#">tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd</a>	Peering	Static	Active
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.50.0.0/16	<a href="#">tgw-attach-05bb7fa4360d317a4</a>	<a href="#">tgw-039cb9cf0e03231bd</a>	Peering	Static	Active
<input type="checkbox"/>	20.50.0.0/16	<a href="#">tgw-attach-03d6fb91596158250</a>	<a href="#">vpc-00db535e5f233a0d7</a>	VPC	Propagated	Active

## 5. Validation

- To test connectivity, we'll launch two instances, each in a different VPC within the Ohio region on Account A.

### Instances (1/2) info

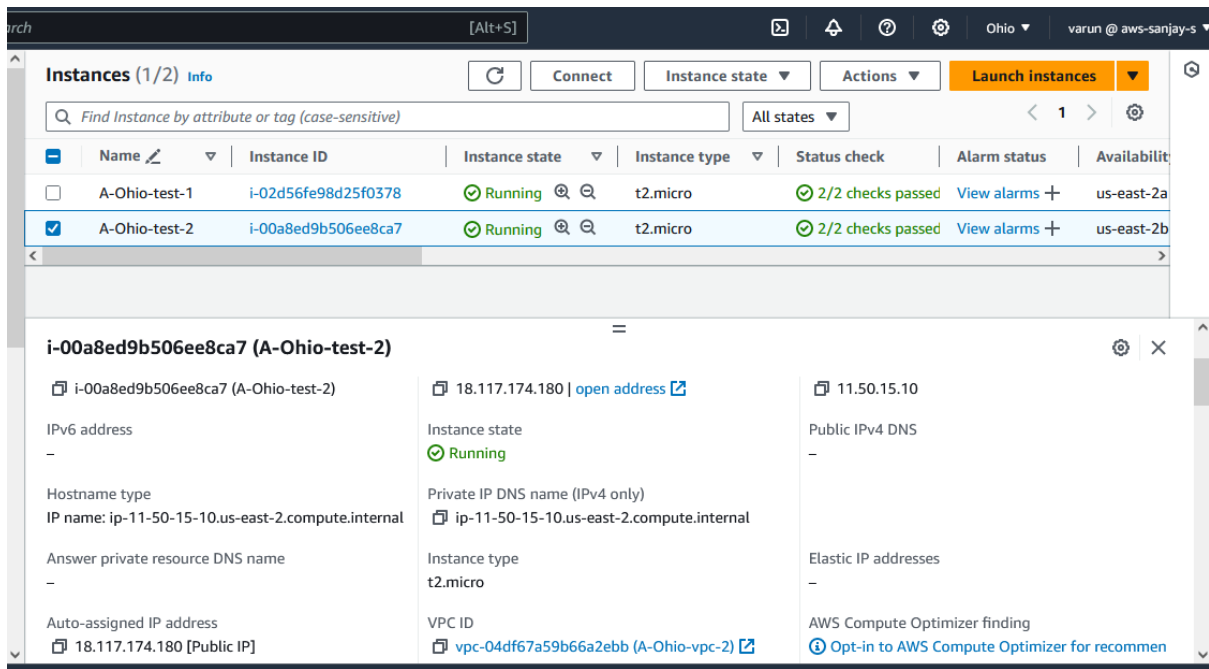
Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availabilit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-Ohio-test-1	<a href="#">i-02d56fe98d25f0378</a>	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	<a href="#">View alarms</a>	us-east-2a
<input type="checkbox"/> A-Ohio-test-2	<a href="#">i-00a8ed9b506ee8ca7</a>	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	<a href="#">View alarms</a>	us-east-2b

#### i-02d56fe98d25f0378 (A-Ohio-test-1)

<b>i-02d56fe98d25f0378 (A-Ohio-test-1)</b> IPv6 address - Hostname type IP name: ip-10-50-14-9.us-east-2.compute.internal Answer private resource DNS name - Auto-assigned IP address <a href="#">3.139.107.133 [Public IP]</a>	<a href="#">3.139.107.133   open address</a> Instance state <b>Running</b> Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only) <a href="#">ip-10-50-14-9.us-east-2.compute.internal</a> Instance type t2.micro VPC ID <a href="#">vpc-010f4ce38a645836e (A-Ohio-vpc-1)</a>	<a href="#">10.50.14.9</a> Public IPv4 DNS - Elastic IP addresses - AWS Compute Optimizer finding <a href="#">Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommen</a>
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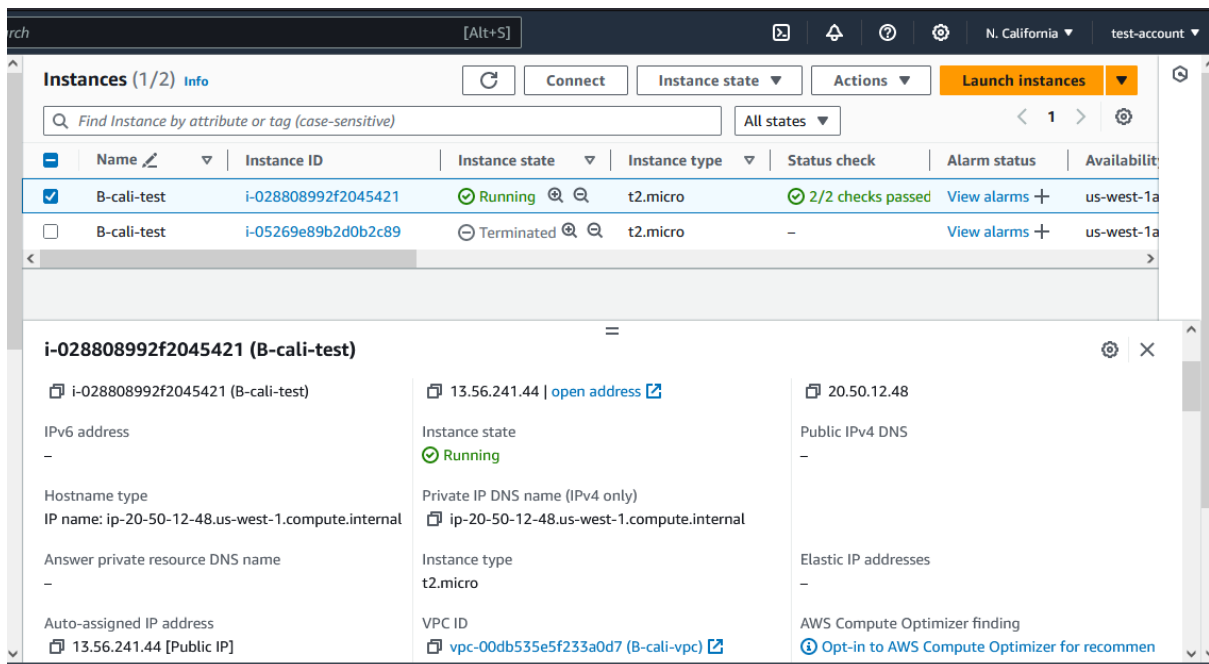
**Instances (1/2) Info**

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability
A-Ohio-test-1	i-02d56fe98d25f0378	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-2a
A-Ohio-test-2	i-00a8ed9b506ee8ca7	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-2b

**i-00a8ed9b506ee8ca7 (A-Ohio-test-2)**

Instance ID: i-00a8ed9b506ee8ca7 (A-Ohio-test-2)	Public IP: 18.117.174.180   <a href="#">open address</a>	Public IPv4 DNS: 11.50.15.10
Instance state: <b>Running</b>	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only): ip-11-50-15-10.us-east-2.compute.internal	Elastic IP addresses: -
Instance type: t2.micro	VPC ID: vpc-04df67a59b66a2ebb (A-Ohio-vpc-2)	AWS Compute Optimizer finding: <a href="#">Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommen</a>

- Similarly, create another instance in the California region on the other account (Account B).



**Instances (1/2) Info**

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability
B-cali-test	i-028808992f2045421	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-west-1a
B-cali-test	i-05269e89b2d0b2c89	Terminated	t2.micro	-	View alarms +	us-west-1a

**i-028808992f2045421 (B-cali-test)**

Instance ID: i-028808992f2045421 (B-cali-test)	Public IP: 13.56.241.44   <a href="#">open address</a>	Public IPv4 DNS: 20.50.12.48
Instance state: <b>Running</b>	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only): ip-20-50-12-48.us-west-1.compute.internal	Elastic IP addresses: -
Instance type: t2.micro	VPC ID: vpc-00db535e5f233a0d7 (B-cali-vpc)	AWS Compute Optimizer finding: <a href="#">Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommen</a>

- Now, from Account B in the California region, we can ping both instances located in different VPCs on Account A.

(Instance name: B-cali-test with private IP: 20.50.12.48 of Account B)

```
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
N. California
test-account

[ec2-user@ip-20-50-12-48 ~]$ ping 11.50.15.10
PING 11.50.15.10 (11.50.15.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 11.50.15.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=124 time=54.6 ms
64 bytes from 11.50.15.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=124 time=53.4 ms
64 bytes from 11.50.15.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=124 time=53.5 ms
64 bytes from 11.50.15.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=124 time=53.9 ms
^C
--- 11.50.15.10 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 53.350/53.827/54.571/0.482 ms
[ec2-user@ip-20-50-12-48 ~]$ ping 10.50.14.9
PING 10.50.14.9 (10.50.14.9) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.50.14.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=124 time=51.8 ms
64 bytes from 10.50.14.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=124 time=51.8 ms
64 bytes from 10.50.14.9: icmp_seq=3 ttl=124 time=51.9 ms
64 bytes from 10.50.14.9: icmp_seq=4 ttl=124 time=51.9 ms
^C
--- 10.50.14.9 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 51.814/51.866/51.936/0.044 ms
[ec2-user@ip-20-50-12-48 ~]$
```

i-028808992f2045421 (B-cali-test)

PublicIPs: 13.56.241.44 PrivateIPs: [20.50.12.48](#)

- Similarly, from Account A, we can ping both instances: one belonging to another account and the other belonging to the same account but in a different VPC.

(Instance name: A-Ohio-test-1 with private IP: 10.50.14.9 of Account A)

```
https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh?region=us-east-2&connType=standard&instan
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Ohio
varun @ aws-sanjay-s

[ec2-user@ip-10-50-14-9 ~]$ ping 11.50.15.10
PING 11.50.15.10 (11.50.15.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 11.50.15.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=126 time=1.69 ms
64 bytes from 11.50.15.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=126 time=1.20 ms
64 bytes from 11.50.15.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=126 time=1.23 ms
64 bytes from 11.50.15.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=126 time=1.20 ms
^C
--- 11.50.15.10 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.202/1.331/1.690/0.207 ms
[ec2-user@ip-10-50-14-9 ~]$ ping 20.50.12.48
PING 20.50.12.48 (20.50.12.48) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=1 ttl=124 time=52.8 ms
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=2 ttl=124 time=52.0 ms
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=3 ttl=124 time=51.8 ms
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=4 ttl=124 time=51.8 ms
^C
--- 20.50.12.48 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 51.810/52.113/52.794/0.402 ms
[ec2-user@ip-10-50-14-9 ~]$
```

i-02d56fe98d25f0378 (A-Ohio-test-1)

PublicIPs: 3.139.107.133 PrivateIPs: [10.50.14.9](#)

(Instance name: A-Ohio-test-2 with private IP: 11.50.15.10 of Account A)

```
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Ohio
varun @ aws-sanjay-s

[ec2-user@ip-11-50-15-10 ~]$ ping 20.50.12.48
PING 20.50.12.48 (20.50.12.48) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=1 ttl=124 time=55.1 ms
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=2 ttl=124 time=53.8 ms
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=3 ttl=124 time=54.0 ms
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=4 ttl=124 time=53.9 ms
64 bytes from 20.50.12.48: icmp_seq=5 ttl=124 time=53.9 ms
^C
--- 20.50.12.48 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 53.812/54.117/55.054/0.470 ms
[ec2-user@ip-11-50-15-10 ~]$ ping 10.50.14.9
PING 10.50.14.9 (10.50.14.9) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.50.14.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=126 time=1.36 ms
64 bytes from 10.50.14.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=126 time=1.31 ms
64 bytes from 10.50.14.9: icmp_seq=3 ttl=126 time=1.16 ms
64 bytes from 10.50.14.9: icmp_seq=4 ttl=126 time=1.16 ms
^C
--- 10.50.14.9 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.157/1.247/1.363/0.089 ms
[ec2-user@ip-11-50-15-10 ~]$
```

i-00a8ed9b506ee8ca7 (A-Ohio-test-2)

PublicIPs: 18.117.174.180 PrivateIPs: [11.50.15.10](#)

## References

Reference	Location
<a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/what-is-transit-gateway.html">https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/what-is-transit-gateway.html</a>	<a href="#">AWS Official Website</a>

## Glossary, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Term	Definition
VPC	Virtual Private Cloud
AWS	Amazon Web services
CIDR	Classless Inter-Domain Routing