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What is Amazon VPC?

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) enables you to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that you’ve defined. This virtual network closely resembles a traditional network that you’d operate in your own data center, with the benefits of using the scalable infrastructure of AWS.

Amazon VPC concepts

Amazon VPC is the networking layer for Amazon EC2. If you’re new to Amazon EC2, see What is Amazon EC2? in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances to get a brief overview.

The following are the key concepts for VPCs:

- **Virtual private cloud (VPC)** — A virtual network dedicated to your AWS account.
- **Subnet** — A range of IP addresses in your VPC.
- **Route table** — A set of rules, called routes, that are used to determine where network traffic is directed.
- **Internet gateway** — A gateway that you attach to your VPC to enable communication between resources in your VPC and the internet.
- **VPC endpoint** — Enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network. For more information, see AWS PrivateLink and VPC endpoints (p. 325).
- **CIDR block** — Classless Inter-Domain Routing. An internet protocol address allocation and route aggregation methodology. For more information, see Classless Inter-Domain Routing in Wikipedia.

Accessing Amazon VPC

You can create, access, and manage your VPCs using any of the following interfaces:

- **AWS Management Console** — Provides a web interface that you can use to access your VPCs.
- **AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI)** — Provides commands for a broad set of AWS services, including Amazon VPC, and is supported on Windows, Mac, and Linux. For more information, see AWS Command Line Interface.
- **AWS SDKs** — Provides language-specific APIs and takes care of many of the connection details, such as calculating signatures, handling request retries, and error handling. For more information, see AWS SDKs.
- **Query API** — Provides low-level API actions that you call using HTTPS requests. Using the Query API is the most direct way to access Amazon VPC, but it requires that your application handle low-level details such as generating the hash to sign the request, and error handling. For more information, see the Amazon EC2 API Reference.

Pricing for Amazon VPC

There’s no additional charge for using a VPC. There are charges for the following VPC components: Site-to-Site VPN connection, PrivateLink, Traffic Mirroring, and a NAT gateway. For more information, see Amazon VPC Pricing.
Amazon VPC quotas

There are quotas on the number of Amazon VPC components that you can provision. You can request an increase for some of these quotas. For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).

PCI DSS compliance

Amazon VPC supports the processing, storage, and transmission of credit card data by a merchant or service provider, and has been validated as being compliant with Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard (DSS). For more information about PCI DSS, including how to request a copy of the AWS PCI Compliance Package, see PCI DSS Level 1.
How Amazon VPC works

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) enables you to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that you've defined. This virtual network closely resembles a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center, with the benefits of using the scalable infrastructure of AWS.

Amazon VPC is the networking layer for Amazon EC2. If you're new to Amazon EC2, see What is Amazon EC2? in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances to get a brief overview.

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VPCs and subnets

A virtual private cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS Cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC. You can specify an IP address range for the VPC, add subnets, associate security groups, and configure route tables.

A subnet is a range of IP addresses in your VPC. You can launch AWS resources into a specified subnet. Use a public subnet for resources that must be connected to the internet, and a private subnet for resources that won't be connected to the internet.

To protect the AWS resources in each subnet, you can use multiple layers of security, including security groups and network access control lists (ACL).

You can optionally associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC, and assign IPv6 addresses to the instances in your VPC.

More information

• VPC and subnet basics (p. 97)
• Internetwork traffic privacy in Amazon VPC (p. 152)
• IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114)

Default and nondefault VPCs

If your account was created after 2013-12-04, it comes with a default VPC that has a default subnet in each Availability Zone. A default VPC has the benefits of the advanced features provided by EC2-VPC,
and is ready for you to use. If you have a default VPC and don't specify a subnet when you launch an instance, the instance is launched into your default VPC. You can launch instances into your default VPC without needing to know anything about Amazon VPC.

You can also create your own VPC, and configure it as you need. This is known as a nondefault VPC. Subnets that you create in your nondefault VPC and additional subnets that you create in your default VPC are called nondefault subnets.

More information
- Default VPC and default subnets (p. 144)
- Getting started with Amazon VPC (p. 11)

Route tables

A route table contains a set of rules, called routes, that are used to determine where network traffic from your VPC is directed. You can explicitly associate a subnet with a particular route table. Otherwise, the subnet is implicitly associated with the main route table.

Each route in a route table specifies the range of IP addresses where you want the traffic to go (the destination) and the gateway, network interface, or connection through which to send the traffic (the target).

More information
- Route tables for your VPC (p. 269)

Accessing the internet

You control how the instances that you launch into a VPC access resources outside the VPC.

Your default VPC includes an internet gateway, and each default subnet is a public subnet. Each instance that you launch into a default subnet has a private IPv4 address and a public IPv4 address. These instances can communicate with the internet through the internet gateway. An internet gateway enables your instances to connect to the internet through the Amazon EC2 network edge.
By default, each instance that you launch into a nondefault subnet has a private IPv4 address, but no public IPv4 address, unless you specifically assign one at launch, or you modify the subnet’s public IP address attribute. These instances can communicate with each other, but can’t access the internet.
You can enable internet access for an instance launched into a nondefault subnet by attaching an internet gateway to its VPC (if its VPC is not a default VPC) and associating an Elastic IP address with the instance.
Alternatively, to allow an instance in your VPC to initiate outbound connections to the internet but prevent unsolicited inbound connections from the internet, you can use a network address translation (NAT) device for IPv4 traffic. NAT maps multiple private IPv4 addresses to a single public IPv4 address. A NAT device has an Elastic IP address and is connected to the internet through an internet gateway. You can connect an instance in a private subnet to the internet through the NAT device, which routes traffic from the instance to the internet gateway, and routes any responses to the instance.

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and assign IPv6 addresses to your instances, instances can connect to the internet over IPv6 through an internet gateway. Alternatively, instances can initiate outbound connections to the internet over IPv6 using an egress-only internet gateway. IPv6 traffic is separate from IPv4 traffic; your route tables must include separate routes for IPv6 traffic.

**More information**

- Internet gateways (p. 201)
- Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207)
- NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216)

### Accessing a corporate or home network

You can optionally connect your VPC to your own corporate data center using an IPsec AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection, making the AWS Cloud an extension of your data center.
A Site-to-Site VPN connection consists of two VPN tunnels between a virtual private gateway or transit gateway on the AWS side, and a customer gateway device located in your data center. A customer gateway device is a physical device or software appliance that you configure on your side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection.

More information
- AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide
- Transit Gateways

Accessing services through AWS PrivateLink

AWS PrivateLink is a highly available, scalable technology that enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services, services hosted by other AWS accounts (VPC endpoint services), and supported AWS Marketplace partner services. You do not require an internet gateway, NAT device, public IP address, AWS Direct Connect connection, or AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to communicate with the service. Traffic between your VPC and the service does not leave the Amazon network.

To use AWS PrivateLink, create a VPC endpoint for a service in your VPC. You create the type of VPC endpoint required by the supported service. This creates an elastic network interface in your subnet with a private IP address that serves as an entry point for traffic destined to the service.
You can create your own AWS PrivateLink-powered service (endpoint service) and enable other AWS customers to access your service. For more information, see the User Guide for AWS PrivateLink.

Connecting VPCs and networks

You can create a VPC peering connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network.

You can also create a transit gateway and use it to interconnect your VPCs and on-premises networks. The transit gateway acts as a Regional virtual router for traffic flowing between its attachments, which can include VPCs, VPN connections, AWS Direct Connect gateways, and transit gateway peering connections.

More information

- VPC Peering Guide
- Transit Gateways

AWS private global network considerations

AWS provides a high-performance, and low-latency private global network that delivers a secure cloud computing environment to support your networking needs. AWS Regions are connected to multiple Internet Service Providers (ISPs) as well as to a private global network backbone, which provides improved network performance for cross-Region traffic sent by customers.

The following considerations apply:
• Traffic that is in an Availability Zone, or between Availability Zones in all Regions, routes over the AWS private global network.
• Traffic that is between Regions always routes over the AWS private global network, except for China Regions.

Network packet loss can be caused by a number of factors, including network flow collisions, lower level (Layer 2) errors, and other network failures. We engineer and operate our networks to minimize packet loss. We measure packet-loss rate (PLR) across the global backbone that connects the AWS Regions. We operate our backbone network to target a p99 of the hourly PLR of less than 0.0001%.

Supported platforms

The original release of Amazon EC2 supported a single, flat network that's shared with other customers called the EC2-Classic platform. Earlier AWS accounts still support this platform, and can launch instances into either EC2-Classic or a VPC. Accounts created after 2013-12-04 support EC2-VPC only. For more information, see EC2-Classic in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Amazon VPC resources

The following table lists additional resources that you might find helpful as you work with Amazon VPC.

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<td>AWS Client VPN Administrator Guide</td>
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Getting started with Amazon VPC

To get started using Amazon VPC, you can create a nondefault VPC. The following steps describe how to use the Amazon VPC wizard to create a nondefault VPC with a public subnet, which is a subnet that has access to the internet through an internet gateway. You can then launch an instance into the subnet and connect to it.

Alternatively, to get started launching an instance into your existing default VPC, see Launching an EC2 instance into your default VPC.

Before you can use Amazon VPC for the first time, you must sign up for Amazon Web Services (AWS). When you sign up, your AWS account is automatically signed up for all services in AWS, including Amazon VPC. If you haven't created an AWS account already, go to https://aws.amazon.com/, and then choose Create a Free Account.

If you want to use a Local Zone for your VPC, create a VPC, and then create a subnet in the Local Zone. For more information, see the section called “Creating a VPC” (p. 106) and the section called “Creating a subnet in your VPC” (p. 108).

Topics
- Overview (p. 11)
- Step 1: Create the VPC (p. 11)
- Step 2: Launch an instance into your VPC (p. 13)
- Step 3: Assign an Elastic IP address to your instance (p. 13)
- Step 4: Clean up (p. 14)
- Next steps (p. 14)
- Getting started with IPv6 for Amazon VPC (p. 15)
- Amazon VPC console wizard configurations (p. 19)

Overview

To complete this exercise, do the following:

- Create a nondefault VPC with a single public subnet.
- Launch an Amazon EC2 instance into your subnet.
- Associate an Elastic IP address with your instance. This allows your instance to access the internet.

For more information about granting permissions to IAM users to work with Amazon VPC, see Identity and access management for Amazon VPC (p. 155) and Amazon VPC policy examples (p. 162).

Step 1: Create the VPC

In this step, you’ll use the Amazon VPC wizard in the Amazon VPC console to create a VPC. The wizard performs the following steps for you:

- Creates a VPC with a /16 IPv4 CIDR block (a network with 65,536 private IP addresses).
- Attaches an internet gateway to the VPC.
- Creates a size /24 IPv4 subnet (a range of 256 private IP addresses) in the VPC.
• Creates a custom route table, and associates it with your subnet, so that traffic can flow between the subnet and the internet gateway.

To create a VPC using the Amazon VPC Wizard
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation bar, on the top-right, take note of the AWS Region in which you'll be creating the VPC. Ensure that you continue working in the same Region for the rest of this exercise, as you cannot launch an instance into your VPC from a different Region.
3. In the navigation pane, choose VPC dashboard. From the dashboard, choose Launch VPC Wizard.
   
   **Note**
   Do not choose Your VPCs in the navigation pane; you cannot access the VPC wizard using the Create VPC button on that page.
4. Choose VPC with a Single Public Subnet, and then choose Select.
5. On the configuration page, enter a name for your VPC in the VPC name field; for example, my-vpc, and enter a name for your subnet in the Subnet name field. This helps you to identify the VPC and subnet in the Amazon VPC console after you've created them. For this exercise, leave the rest of the configuration settings on the page, and choose Create VPC.
6. A status window shows the work in progress. When the work completes, choose OK to close the status window.
7. The Your VPCs page displays your default VPC and the VPC that you just created. The VPC that you created is a nondefault VPC, therefore the Default VPC column displays No.

View information about your VPC
After you've created the VPC, you can view information about the subnet, the internet gateway, and the route tables. The VPC that you created has two route tables — a main route table that all VPCs have by default, and a custom route table that was created by the wizard. The custom route table is associated with your subnet, which means that the routes in that table determine how the traffic for the subnet flows. If you add a new subnet to your VPC, it uses the main route table by default.

To view information about your VPC
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs. Take note of the name and the ID of the VPC that you created (look in the Name and VPC ID columns). You will use this information to identify the components that are associated with your VPC.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets. The console displays the subnet that was created when you created your VPC. You can identify the subnet by its name in Name column, or you can use the VPC information that you obtained in the previous step and look in the VPC column.
4. In the navigation pane, choose Internet Gateways. You can find the internet gateway that's attached to your VPC by looking at the VPC column, which displays the ID and the name (if applicable) of the VPC.
5. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables. There are two route tables associated with the VPC. Select the custom route table (the Main column displays No), and then choose the Routes tab to display the route information in the details pane:
   • The first row in the table is the local route, which enables instances within the VPC to communicate. This route is present in every route table by default, and you can't remove it.
   • The second row shows the route that the Amazon VPC wizard added to enable traffic destined for the internet (0.0.0.0/0) to flow from the subnet to the internet gateway.
6. Select the main route table. The main route table has a local route, but no other routes.
Step 2: Launch an instance into your VPC

When you launch an EC2 instance into a VPC, you must specify the subnet in which to launch the instance. In this case, you’ll launch an instance into the public subnet of the VPC you created. You’ll use the Amazon EC2 launch wizard in the Amazon EC2 console to launch your instance.

**To launch an EC2 instance into a VPC**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation bar, on the top-right, ensure that you select the same Region in which you created your VPC.
3. From the dashboard, choose Launch Instance.
4. On the first page of the wizard, choose the AMI that you want to use. For this exercise, choose an Amazon Linux AMI or a Windows AMI.
5. On the Choose an Instance Type page, you can select the hardware configuration and size of the instance to launch. By default, the wizard selects the first available instance type based on the AMI you selected. You can leave the default selection, and then choose Next: Configure Instance Details.
6. On the Configure Instance Details page, select the VPC that you created from the Network list, and the subnet from the Subnet list. Leave the rest of the default settings, and go through the next pages of the wizard until you get to the Add Tags page.
7. On the Add Tags page, you can tag your instance with a Name tag; for example Name=MyWebServer. This helps you to identify your instance in the Amazon EC2 console after you’ve launched it. Choose Next: Configure Security Group when you are done.
8. On the Configure Security Group page, the wizard automatically defines the launch-wizard-x security group to allow you to connect to your instance. Choose Review and Launch.

   **Important**
   The wizard creates a security group rule that allows all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0) to access your instance using SSH or RDP. This is acceptable for the short exercise, but it’s unsafe for production environments. In production, you’ll authorize only a specific IP address or range of addresses to access your instance.

10. In the Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair dialog box, you can choose an existing key pair, or create a new one. If you create a new key pair, ensure that you download the file and store it in a secure location. You’ll need the contents of the private key to connect to your instance after it’s launched.

    To launch your instance, select the acknowledgment check box, and then choose Launch Instances.

11. On the confirmation page, choose View Instances to view your instance on the Instances page. Select your instance, and view its details in the Description tab. The Private IPs field displays the private IP address that’s assigned to your instance from the range of IP addresses in your subnet.

For more information about the options available in the Amazon EC2 launch wizard, see Launching an instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Step 3: Assign an Elastic IP address to your instance

In the previous step, you launched your instance into a public subnet — a subnet that has a route to an internet gateway. However, the instance in your subnet also needs a public IPv4 address to be able to...
communicate with the internet. By default, an instance in a nondefault VPC is not assigned a public IPv4 address. In this step, you'll allocate an Elastic IP address to your account, and then associate it with your instance.

**To allocate and assign an Elastic IP address**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs.
3. Choose **Allocate new address**, and then **Allocate**.
4. Select the Elastic IP address from the list, choose **Actions**, and then choose **Associate Address**.
5. For **Resource type**, ensure that **Instance** is selected. Choose your instance from the **Instance** list. Choose **Associate** when you're done.

Your instance is now accessible from the internet. You can connect to your instance through its Elastic IP address using SSH or Remote Desktop from your home network. For more information about how to connect to a Linux instance, see Connecting to your Linux instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For more information about how to connect to a Windows instance, see Connect to your Windows instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances.

### Step 4: Clean up

You can choose to continue using your instance in your VPC, or if you do not need the instance, you can terminate it and release its Elastic IP address to avoid incurring charges for them. You can also delete your VPC — note that you are not charged for the VPC and VPC components created in this exercise (such as the subnets and route tables).

Before you can delete a VPC, you must terminate any instances that are running in the VPC. You can then delete the VPC and its components using the VPC console.

**To terminate your instance, release your Elastic IP address, and delete your VPC**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.
3. Select your instance, choose **Actions**, then **Instance State**, and then select **Terminate**.
4. In the dialog box, expand the **Release attached Elastic IPs** section, and select the check box next to the Elastic IP address. Choose **Yes, Terminate**.
5. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
6. In the navigation pane, choose **Your VPCs**.
7. Select the VPC, choose **Actions**, and then choose **Delete VPC**.
8. When prompted for confirmation, choose **Delete VPC**.

### Next steps

After you create a nondefault VPC, you might want to do the following:

- Add more subnets to your VPC. For more information, see Creating a subnet in your VPC (p. 108).
- Enable IPv6 support for your VPC and subnets. For more information, see Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC (p. 109) and Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your subnet (p. 110).
- Enable instances in a private subnet to access the internet. For more information, see NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216).
Getting started with IPv6 for Amazon VPC

The following steps describe how to create a nondefault VPC that supports IPv6 addressing.

To complete this exercise, do the following:

• Create a nondefault VPC with an IPv6 CIDR block and a single public subnet. Subnets enable you to group instances based on your security and operational needs. A public subnet is a subnet that has access to the internet through an internet gateway.

• Create a security group for your instance that allows traffic only through specific ports.

• Launch an Amazon EC2 instance into your subnet, and associate an IPv6 address with your instance during launch. An IPv6 address is globally unique, and allows your instance to communicate with the internet.

• You can request an IPv6 CIDR block for the VPC. When you select this option, you can set the network border group, which is the location from which we advertise the IPv6 CIDR block. Setting the network border group limits the CIDR block to this group.

For more information about IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, see IP addressing in your VPC.

If you want to use a Local Zone for your VPC, create a VPC, and then create a subnet in the Local Zone. For more information, see the section called “Creating a VPC” (p. 106) and the section called “Creating a subnet in your VPC” (p. 108).

Tasks

• Step 1: Create the VPC (p. 15)
• Step 2: Create a security group (p. 17)
• Step 3: Launch an instance (p. 18)

Step 1: Create the VPC

In this step, you use the Amazon VPC wizard in the Amazon VPC console to create a VPC. By default, the wizard performs the following steps for you:

• Creates a VPC with a /16 IPv4 CIDR block and associates a /56 IPv6 CIDR block with the VPC. For more information, see Your VPC. The size of the IPv6 CIDR block is fixed (/56) and the range of IPv6 addresses is automatically allocated from Amazon's pool of IPv6 addresses (you cannot select the range yourself).

• Attaches an internet gateway to the VPC. For more information about internet gateways, see Internet gateways.

• Creates a subnet with an /24 IPv4 CIDR block and a /64 IPv6 CIDR block in the VPC. The size of the IPv6 CIDR block is fixed (/64).

• Creates a custom route table, and associates it with your subnet, so that traffic can flow between the subnet and the internet gateway. For more information about route tables, see Route tables.

• Associates an IPv6 Amazon-provided CIDR block with a network border group. For more information, see the section called “Extending your VPC resources to Local Zones” (p. 138).

Note
This exercise covers the first scenario in the VPC wizard. For more information about the other scenarios, see Scenarios for Amazon VPC.
To create a VPC in the default Availability Zone

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation bar, on the top-right, take note of the Region in which you'll be creating the VPC. Ensure that you continue working in the same Region for the rest of this exercise, as you cannot launch an instance into your VPC from a different Region. For more information, see Regions and Availability Zones in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
3. In the navigation pane, choose VPC dashboard and choose Launch VPC Wizard.

   **Note**
   Do not choose Your VPCs in the navigation pane; you cannot access the VPC wizard using the Create VPC button on that page.
4. Choose the option for the configuration you want to implement, for example, VPC with a Single Public Subnet, and then choose Select.
5. On the configuration page, enter a name for your VPC for VPC name; for example, my-vpc, and enter a name for your subnet for Subnet name. This helps you to identify the VPC and subnet in the Amazon VPC console after you've created them.
6. (For IPv4 CIDR block, you can leave the default setting (10.0.0.0/16), or specify your own. For more information, see VPC Sizing.
   For IPv6 CIDR block, choose Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block.
7. For Public subnet's IPv4 CIDR, leave the default setting, or specify your own. For Public subnet's IPv6 CIDR, choose Specify a custom IPv6 CIDR. You can leave the default hexadecimal pair value for the IPv6 subnet (ff).
8. Leave the rest of the default configurations on the page, and choose Create VPC.
9. A status window shows the work in progress. When the work completes, choose OK to close the status window.
10. The Your VPCs page displays your default VPC and the VPC that you just created.

To create a VPC in a Local Zone

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation bar, on the top-right, take note of the Region in which you'll be creating the VPC. Ensure that you continue working in the same Region for the rest of this exercise, as you cannot launch an instance into your VPC from a different Region. For more information, see Regions and Availability Zones in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
3. In the navigation pane, choose VPC dashboard and choose Launch VPC Wizard.

   **Note**
   Do not choose Your VPCs in the navigation pane; you cannot access the VPC wizard using the Create VPC button on that page.
4. Choose the option for the configuration you want to implement, for example, VPC with a Single Public Subnet, and then choose Select.
5. On the configuration page, enter a name for your VPC for VPC name; for example, my-vpc, and enter a name for your subnet for Subnet name. This helps you to identify the VPC and subnet in the Amazon VPC console after you've created them.
6. (For IPv4 CIDR block, specify the CIDR block. For more information, see VPC sizing.
7. For IPv6 CIDR block, choose Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block.
8. For Network Border Group, choose the group from where AWS advertises the IP addresses.
9. Leave the rest of the default configurations on the page, and choose Create VPC.
10. A status window shows the work in progress. When the work completes, choose OK to close the status window.
11. The Your VPCs page displays your default VPC and the VPC that you just created.
Viewing information about your VPC

After you've created the VPC, you can view information about the subnet, internet gateway, and route tables. The VPC that you created has two route tables — a main route table that all VPCs have by default, and a custom route table that was created by the wizard. The custom route table is associated with your subnet, which means that the routes in that table determine how the traffic for the subnet flows. If you add a new subnet to your VPC, it uses the main route table by default.

To view information about your VPC

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs. Take note of the name and the ID of the VPC that you created (look in the Name and VPC ID columns). You use this information to identify the components that are associated with your VPC.
   
   When you use Local Zones, the IPv6 (Network Border Group) entry indicates the VPC network border group (for example, us-west-2-lax-1).
3. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets. The console displays the subnet that was created when you created your VPC. You can identify the subnet by its name in Name column, or you can use the VPC information that you obtained in the previous step and look in the VPC column.
4. In the navigation pane, choose Internet Gateways. You can find the internet gateway that's attached to your VPC by looking at the VPC column, which displays the ID and the name (if applicable) of the VPC.
5. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables. There are two route tables associated with the VPC. Select the custom route table (the Main column displays No), and then choose the Routes tab to display the route information in the details pane:
   - The first two rows in the table are the local routes, which enable instances within the VPC to communicate over IPv4 and IPv6. You can't remove these routes.
   - The next row shows the route that the Amazon VPC wizard added to enable traffic destined for an IPv4 address outside the VPC (0.0.0.0/0) to flow from the subnet to the internet gateway.
   - The next row shows the route that enables traffic destined for an IPv6 address outside the VPC (::/0) to flow from the subnet to the internet gateway.
6. Select the main route table. The main route table has a local route, but no other routes.

Step 2: Create a security group

A security group acts as a virtual firewall to control the traffic for its associated instances. To use a security group, add the inbound rules to control incoming traffic to the instance, and outbound rules to control the outgoing traffic from your instance. To associate a security group with an instance, specify the security group when you launch the instance.

Your VPC comes with a default security group. Any instance not associated with another security group during launch is associated with the default security group. In this exercise, you create a new security group, WebServerSG, and specify this security group when you launch an instance into your VPC.

Creating your WebServerSG security group

You can create your security group using the Amazon VPC console.

To create the WebServerSG security group and add rules

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups, Create Security Group.
3. For **Group name**, enter `WebServerSG` as the name of the security group and provide a description. You can optionally use the **Name tag** field to create a tag for the security group with a key of `Name` and a value that you specify.

4. Select the ID of your VPC from the **VPC** menu and choose **Yes, Create**.

5. Select the `WebServerSG` security group that you just created (you can view its name in the **Group Name** column).

6. On the **Inbound Rules** tab, choose **Edit** and add rules for inbound traffic as follows:
   
a. For **Type**, choose `HTTP` and enter `::/0` in the **Source** field.
   
b. Choose **Add another rule**, For **Type**, choose `HTTPS`, and then enter `::/0` in the **Source** field.
   
c. Choose **Add another rule**. If you're launching a Linux instance, choose `SSH` for **Type**, or if you're launching a Windows instance, choose `RDP`. Enter your network's public IPv6 address range in the **Source** field. If you don't know this address range, you can use `::/0` for this exercise.
      
      **Important**
      If you use `::/0`, you enable all IPv6 addresses to access your instance using SSH or RDP. This is acceptable for the short exercise, but it's unsafe for production environments. In production, authorize only a specific IP address or range of addresses to access your instance.
   
   d. Choose **Save**.

---

**Step 3: Launch an instance**

When you launch an EC2 instance into a VPC, you must specify the subnet in which to launch the instance. In this case, you'll launch an instance into the public subnet of the VPC you created. Use the Amazon EC2 launch wizard in the Amazon EC2 console to launch your instance.

To ensure that your instance is accessible from the internet, assign an IPv6 address from the subnet range to the instance during launch. This ensures that your instance can communicate with the internet over IPv6.

**To launch an EC2 instance into a VPC**

Before you launch the EC2 instance into the VPC, configure the subnet of the VPC to automatically assign IPv6 IP addresses. For more information, see the section called “Modifying the IPv6 addressing attribute for your subnet” (p. 118).

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/).
2. In the navigation bar, on the top-right, ensure that you select the same Region in which you created your VPC and security group.
3. From the dashboard, choose **Launch Instance**.
4. On the first page of the wizard, choose the AMI to use. For this exercise, we recommend that you choose an Amazon Linux AMI or a Windows AMI.
5. On the **Choose an Instance Type** page, you can select the hardware configuration and size of the instance to launch. By default, the wizard selects the first available instance type based on the AMI that you selected. You can leave the default selection and choose **Next: Configure Instance Details**.
6. On the **Configure Instance Details** page, select the VPC that you created from the **Network** list and the subnet from the **Subnet** list.
7. For **Auto-assign IPv6 IP**, choose **Enable**.
8. Leave the rest of the default settings, and go through the next pages of the wizard until you get to the **Add Tags** page.
9. On the **Add Tags** page, you can tag your instance with a **Name tag**; for example, `Name=MyWebServer`. This helps you to identify your instance in the Amazon EC2 console after you've launched it. Choose **Next: Configure Security Group** when you are done.
10. On the **Configure Security Group** page, the wizard automatically defines the launch-wizard-x security group to allow you to connect to your instance. Instead, choose the **Select an existing security group** option, select the **WebServerSG** group that you created previously, and then choose **Review and Launch**.

11. On the **Review Instance Launch** page, check the details of your instance and choose **Launch**.

12. In the **Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair** dialog box, you can choose an existing key pair, or create a new one. If you create a new key pair, ensure that you download the file and store it in a secure location. You need the contents of the private key to connect to your instance after it's launched.

   To launch your instance, select the acknowledgment check box and choose **Launch Instances**.

13. On the confirmation page, choose **View Instances** to view your instance on the **Instances** page.

   Select your instance, and view its details in the **Description** tab. The **Private IPs** field displays the private IPv4 address that's assigned to your instance from the range of IPv4 addresses in your subnet. The **IPv6 IPs** field displays the IPv6 address that's assigned to your instance from the range of IPv6 addresses in your subnet.

For more information about the options available in the Amazon EC2 launch wizard, see **Launching an instance** in the [Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/launch-instance.html).

You can connect to your instance through its IPv6 address using SSH or Remote Desktop from your home network. Your local computer must have an IPv6 address and must be configured to use IPv6. For more information about how to connect to a Linux instance, see **Connecting to your Linux instance** in the [Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instance-connectivity-ec2.html). For more information about how to connect to a Windows instance, see **Connect to your Windows instance using RDP** in the [Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instance-connectivity-ec2-windows.html).

**Note**

If you also want your instance to be accessible via an IPv4 address over the internet, SSH, or RDP, you must associate an Elastic IP address (a static public IPv4 address) to your instance, and you must adjust your security group rules to allow access over IPv4. For more information, see **Getting started with Amazon VPC** (p. 11).

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**Amazon VPC console wizard configurations**

You can use the Amazon VPC Console wizard to create one of the following nondefault VPC configurations.

**Topics**

- VPC with a single public subnet (p. 19)
- VPC with public and private subnets (NAT) (p. 30)
- VPC with public and private subnets and AWS Site-to-Site VPN access (p. 50)
- VPC with a private subnet only and AWS Site-to-Site VPN access (p. 69)

**VPC with a single public subnet**

The configuration for this scenario includes a virtual private cloud (VPC) with a single public subnet, and an internet gateway to enable communication over the internet. We recommend this configuration if you need to run a single-tier, public-facing web application, such as a blog or a simple website.

This scenario can also be optionally configured for IPv6—you can use the VPC wizard to create a VPC and subnet with associated IPv6 CIDR blocks. Instances launched into the public subnet can receive IPv6
addresses, and communicate using IPv6. For more information about IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).

For information about managing your EC2 instance software, see Managing software on your Linux instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Contents

- Overview (p. 20)
- Routing (p. 22)
- Security (p. 23)

Overview

The following diagram shows the key components of the configuration for this scenario.

Note
If you completed Getting started with Amazon VPC (p. 11), then you've already implemented this scenario using the VPC wizard in the Amazon VPC console.
The configuration for this scenario includes the following:

- A virtual private cloud (VPC) with a size /16 IPv4 CIDR block (example: 10.0.0.0/16). This provides 65,536 private IPv4 addresses.
- A subnet with a size /24 IPv4 CIDR block (example: 10.0.0.0/24). This provides 256 private IPv4 addresses.
- An internet gateway. This connects the VPC to the internet and to other AWS services.
- An instance with a private IPv4 address in the subnet range (example: 10.0.0.6), which enables the instance to communicate with other instances in the VPC, and an Elastic IPv4 address (example: 198.51.100.2), which is a public IPv4 address that enables the instance to connect to the internet and to be reached from the internet.
- A custom route table associated with the subnet. The route table entries enable instances in the subnet to use IPv4 to communicate with other instances in the VPC, and to communicate directly over the internet. A subnet that's associated with a route table that has a route to an internet gateway is known as a **public subnet**.

For more information about subnets, see [VPCs and subnets](#). For more information about internet gateways, see [Internet gateways](#).

### Overview for IPv6

You can optionally enable IPv6 for this scenario. In addition to the components listed above, the configuration includes the following:

- A size /56 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the VPC (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56). Amazon automatically assigns the CIDR; you cannot choose the range yourself.
- A size /64 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the public subnet (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64). You can choose the range for your subnet from the range allocated to the VPC. You cannot choose the size of the subnet IPv6 CIDR block.
- An IPv6 address assigned to the instance from the subnet range (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::123).
- Route table entries in the custom route table that enable instances in the VPC to use IPv6 to communicate with each other, and directly over the internet.
Routing

Your VPC has an implied router (shown in the configuration diagram above). In this scenario, the VPC wizard creates a custom route table that routes all traffic destined for an address outside the VPC to the internet gateway, and associates this route table with the subnet.

The following table shows the route table for the example in the configuration diagram above. The first entry is the default entry for local IPv4 routing in the VPC; this entry enables the instances in this VPC to communicate with each other. The second entry routes all other IPv4 subnet traffic to the internet gateway (for example, `igw-1a2b3c4d`).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td><code>igw-id</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Routing for IPv6

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnet, your route table must include separate routes for IPv6 traffic. The following table shows the custom route table for this scenario if you choose to enable IPv6 communication in your VPC. The second entry is the default route that’s automatically added.
for local routing in the VPC over IPv6. The fourth entry routes all other IPv6 subnet traffic to the internet gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Security**

AWS provides two features that you can use to increase security in your VPC: **security groups** and **network ACLs**. Security groups control inbound and outbound traffic for your instances, and network ACLs control inbound and outbound traffic for your subnets. In most cases, security groups can meet your needs; however, you can also use network ACLs if you want an additional layer of security for your VPC. For more information, see [Internetwork traffic privacy in Amazon VPC](p. 152).

For this scenario, you use a security group but not a network ACL. If you’d like to use a network ACL, see [Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with a single public subnet](p. 25).

Your VPC comes with a default security group (p. 173). An instance that's launched into the VPC is automatically associated with the default security group if you don't specify a different security group during launch. You can add specific rules to the default security group, but the rules may not be suitable for other instances that you launch into the VPC. Instead, we recommend that you create a custom security group for your web server.

For this scenario, create a security group named `WebServerSG`. When you create a security group, it has a single outbound rule that allows all traffic to leave the instances. You must modify the rules to enable inbound traffic and restrict the outbound traffic as needed. You specify this security group when you launch instances into the VPC.

The following are the inbound and outbound rules for IPv4 traffic for the `WebServerSG` security group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTP access to the web servers from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTPS access to the web servers from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public IPv4 address range</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>(Linux instances) Allow inbound SSH access from your network over IPv4. You can get the public IPv4 address of your local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you are connecting through an ISP or from behind your firewall without a static IP address, you need to find out the range of IP addresses used by client computers.

### Public IPv4 address range of your network

TCP 3389

(Windows instances) Allow inbound RDP access from your network over IPv4.

### The security group ID (sg-xxxxxxxx)

All All

(Optional) Allow inbound traffic from other instances associated with this security group. This rule is automatically added to the default security group for the VPC; for any custom security group you create, you must manually add the rule to allow this type of communication.

### Outbound (Optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Default rule to allow all outbound access to any IPv4 address. If you want your web server to initiate outbound traffic, for example, to get software updates, you can keep the default outbound rule. Otherwise, you can remove this rule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Security group rules for IPv6

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnet, you must add separate rules to your security group to control inbound and outbound IPv6 traffic for your web server instance. In this scenario, the web server will be able to receive all internet traffic over IPv6, and SSH or RDP traffic from your local network over IPv6.

The following are the IPv6-specific rules for the WebServerSG security group (which are in addition to the rules listed above).
**Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with a single public subnet**

The following table shows the rules that we recommend. They block all traffic except that which is explicitly required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTP traffic from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTPS traffic from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Public IPv4 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic from your home network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Public IPv4 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic from your home network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound return traffic from hosts on the internet that are responding to requests originating in the subnet. This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound IPv4 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Ephemeral ports

Use ephemeral ports for applications like web servers, database servers, and load balancers that need temporary communication access. The ephemeral port range is 32768 to 65535. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).
### Recommended network ACL rules for IPv6

If you implemented IPv6 support and created a VPC and subnet with associated IPv6 CIDR blocks, you must add separate rules to your network ACL to control inbound and outbound IPv6 traffic.

The following are the IPv6-specific rules for your network ACL (which are in addition to the preceding rules).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>CIDR</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound responses to clients on the internet (for example, serving webpages to people visiting the web servers in the subnet). This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Denies all outbound IPv4 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule #</td>
<td>Source IP</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Allow/Deny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>IPv6 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>IPv6 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound responses to clients on the internet (for example, serving webpages to people visiting the web servers in the subnet). This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all outbound IPv6 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VPC with public and private subnets (NAT)

The configuration for this scenario includes a virtual private cloud (VPC) with a public subnet and a private subnet. We recommend this scenario if you want to run a public-facing web application, while maintaining back-end servers that aren't publicly accessible. A common example is a multi-tier website, with the web servers in a public subnet and the database servers in a private subnet. You can set up security and routing so that the web servers can communicate with the database servers.

The instances in the public subnet can send outbound traffic directly to the Internet, whereas the instances in the private subnet can't. Instead, the instances in the private subnet can access the Internet by using a network address translation (NAT) gateway that resides in the public subnet. The database servers can connect to the Internet for software updates using the NAT gateway, but the Internet cannot establish connections to the database servers.

This scenario can also be optionally configured for IPv6—you can use the VPC wizard to create a VPC and subnets with associated IPv6 CIDR blocks. Instances launched into the subnets can receive IPv6 addresses, and communicate using IPv6. Instances in the private subnet can use an egress-only Internet gateway to connect to the Internet over IPv6, but the Internet cannot establish connections to the private instances over IPv6. For more information about IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).

For information about managing your EC2 instance software, see Managing software on your Linux instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Contents

- Overview (p. 30)
- Routing (p. 33)
- Security (p. 35)
- Implementing scenario 2 (p. 39)
- Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with public and private subnets (NAT) (p. 39)

Overview

The following diagram shows the key components of the configuration for this scenario.
The configuration for this scenario includes the following:

- A VPC with a size /16 IPv4 CIDR block (example: 10.0.0.0/16). This provides 65,536 private IPv4 addresses.
- A public subnet with a size /24 IPv4 CIDR block (example: 10.0.0.0/24). This provides 256 private IPv4 addresses. A public subnet is a subnet that's associated with a route table that has a route to an Internet gateway.
- A private subnet with a size /24 IPv4 CIDR block (example: 10.0.1.0/24). This provides 256 private IPv4 addresses.
- An Internet gateway. This connects the VPC to the Internet and to other AWS services.
- Instances with private IPv4 addresses in the subnet range (examples: 10.0.0.5, 10.0.1.5). This enables them to communicate with each other and other instances in the VPC.
- Instances in the public subnet with Elastic IPv4 addresses (example: 198.51.100.1), which are public IPv4 addresses that enable them to be reached from the Internet. The instances can have public IP addresses assigned at launch instead of Elastic IP addresses. Instances in the private subnet are backend servers that don’t need to accept incoming traffic from the Internet and therefore do not have public IP addresses; however, they can send requests to the Internet using the NAT gateway (see the next bullet).
- A NAT gateway with its own Elastic IPv4 address. Instances in the private subnet can send requests to the Internet through the NAT gateway over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).
- A custom route table associated with the public subnet. This route table contains an entry that enables instances in the subnet to communicate with other instances in the VPC over IPv4, and an entry that enables instances in the subnet to communicate directly with the Internet over IPv4.
• The main route table associated with the private subnet. The route table contains an entry that enables instances in the subnet to communicate with other instances in the VPC over IPv4, and an entry that enables instances in the subnet to communicate with the Internet through the NAT gateway over IPv4.

For more information about subnets, see VPCs and subnets (p. 97). For more information about Internet gateways, see Internet gateways (p. 201). For more information about NAT gateways, see NAT gateways (p. 217).

Overview for IPv6

You can optionally enable IPv6 for this scenario. In addition to the components listed above, the configuration includes the following:

• A size /56 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the VPC (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56). Amazon automatically assigns the CIDR; you cannot choose the range yourself.

• A size /64 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the public subnet (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64). You can choose the range for your subnet from the range allocated to the VPC. You cannot choose the size of the VPC IPv6 CIDR block.

• A size /64 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the private subnet (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a01::/64). You can choose the range for your subnet from the range allocated to the VPC. You cannot choose the size of the subnet IPv6 CIDR block.

• IPv6 addresses assigned to the instances from the subnet range (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::1a).

• An egress-only Internet gateway. This enables instances in the private subnet to send requests to the Internet over IPv6 (for example, for software updates). An egress-only Internet gateway is necessary if you want instances in the private subnet to be able to initiate communication with the Internet over IPv6. For more information, see Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207).

• Route table entries in the custom route table that enable instances in the public subnet to use IPv6 to communicate with each other, and directly over the Internet.

• Route table entries in the main route table that enable instances in the private subnet to use IPv6 to communicate with each other, and to communicate with the Internet through an egress-only Internet gateway.
Routing

In this scenario, the VPC wizard updates the main route table used with the private subnet, and creates a custom route table and associates it with the public subnet.

In this scenario, all traffic from each subnet that is bound for AWS (for example, to the Amazon EC2 or Amazon S3 endpoints) goes over the Internet gateway. The database servers in the private subnet can't receive traffic from the Internet directly because they don't have Elastic IP addresses. However, the database servers can send and receive Internet traffic through the NAT device in the public subnet.

Any additional subnets that you create use the main route table by default, which means that they are private subnets by default. If you want to make a subnet public, you can always change the route table that it's associated with.

The following tables describe the route tables for this scenario.

**Main route table**

The first entry is the default entry for local routing in the VPC; this entry enables the instances in the VPC to communicate with each other. The second entry sends all other subnet traffic to the NAT gateway (for example, nat-12345678901234567).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## VPC with public and private subnets (NAT)

### Destination | Target
--- | ---
0.0.0.0/0 | nat-gateway-id

### Custom route table

The first entry is the default entry for local routing in the VPC; this entry enables the instances in this VPC to communicate with each other. The second entry routes all other subnet traffic to the Internet over the Internet gateway (for example, `igw-1a2b3d4d`).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td><code>igw-id</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Routing for IPv6

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets, your route tables must include separate routes for IPv6 traffic. The following tables show the route tables for this scenario if you choose to enable IPv6 communication in your VPC.

#### Main route table

The second entry is the default route that’s automatically added for local routing in the VPC over IPv6. The fourth entry routes all other IPv6 subnet traffic to the egress-only Internet gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>nat-gateway-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>egress-only-igw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Custom route table

The second entry is the default route that’s automatically added for local routing in the VPC over IPv6. The fourth entry routes all other IPv6 subnet traffic to the Internet gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td><code>igw-id</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td><code>igw-id</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Security

AWS provides two features that you can use to increase security in your VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups control inbound and outbound traffic for your instances, and network ACLs control inbound and outbound traffic for your subnets. In most cases, security groups can meet your needs; however, you can also use network ACLs if you want an additional layer of security for your VPC. For more information, see Internetwork traffic privacy in Amazon VPC (p. 152).

For scenario 2, you'll use security groups but not network ACLs. If you'd like to use a network ACL, see Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with public and private subnets (NAT) (p. 39).

Your VPC comes with a default security group (p. 173). An instance that's launched into the VPC is automatically associated with the default security group if you don't specify a different security group during launch. For this scenario, we recommend that you create the following security groups instead of using the default security group:

- **WebServerSG**: Specify this security group when you launch the web servers in the public subnet.
- **DBServerSG**: Specify this security group when you launch the database servers in the private subnet.

The instances assigned to a security group can be in different subnets. However, in this scenario, each security group corresponds to the type of role an instance plays, and each role requires the instance to be in a particular subnet. Therefore, in this scenario, all instances assigned to a security group are in the same subnet.

The following table describes the recommended rules for the WebServerSG security group, which allow the web servers to receive Internet traffic, as well as SSH and RDP traffic from your network. The web servers can also initiate read and write requests to the database servers in the private subnet, and send traffic to the Internet; for example, to get software updates. Because the web server doesn't initiate any other outbound communication, the default outbound rule is removed.

**Note**

These recommendations include both SSH and RDP access, and both Microsoft SQL Server and MySQL access. For your situation, you might only need rules for Linux (SSH and MySQL) or Windows (RDP and Microsoft SQL Server).

**WebServerSG: recommended rules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTP access to the web servers from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTPS access to the web servers from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>Your home network's public IPv4 address range</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Allow inbound SSH access to Linux instances from your home network (over the Internet gateway). You can get the public IPv4 address of your...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
local computer using a service such as http://checkip.amazonaws.com or https://checkip.amazonaws.com. If you are connecting through an ISP or from behind your firewall without a static IP address, you need to find out the range of IP addresses used by client computers.

| Your home network's public IPv4 address range | TCP | 3389 | Allow inbound RDP access to Windows instances from your home network (over the Internet gateway). |

### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ID of your DBServerSG security group</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>Allow outbound Microsoft SQL Server access to the database servers assigned to the DBServerSG security group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ID of your DBServerSG security group</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3306</td>
<td>Allow outbound MySQL access to the database servers assigned to the DBServerSG security group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTP access to any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTPS access to any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the recommended rules for the DBServerSG security group, which allow read or write database requests from the web servers. The database servers can also initiate traffic bound for the Internet (the route table sends that traffic to the NAT gateway, which then forwards it to the Internet over the Internet gateway).

**DBServerSG: recommended rules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ID of your WebServerSG security group</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>Allow inbound Microsoft SQL Server access from the web</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The ID of your WebServerSG security group</th>
<th>TCP</th>
<th>3306</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the `WebServerSG` security group ID to allow inbound MySQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTP access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTPS access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Optional) The default security group for a VPC has rules that automatically allow assigned instances to communicate with each other. To allow that type of communication for a custom security group, you must add the following rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ID of the security group</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Allow inbound traffic from other instances assigned to this security group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ID of the security group</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Allow outbound traffic to other instances assigned to this security group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Optional) If you launch a bastion host in your public subnet to use as a proxy for SSH or RDP traffic from your home network to your private subnet, add a rule to the DBServerSG security group that allows inbound SSH or RDP traffic from the bastion instance or its associated security group.

Security group rules for IPv6

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets, you must add separate rules to your WebServerSG and DBServerSG security groups to control inbound and outbound IPv6 traffic for your instances. In this scenario, the web servers will be able to receive all Internet traffic over IPv6, and SSH or RDP traffic from your local network over IPv6. They can also initiate outbound IPv6 traffic to the Internet. The database servers can initiate outbound IPv6 traffic to the Internet.
The following are the IPv6-specific rules for the WebServerSG security group (which are in addition to the rules listed above).

### Inbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTP access to the web servers from any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTPS access to the web servers from any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 address range of your network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>(Linux instances) Allow inbound SSH access over IPv6 from your network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 address range of your network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>(Windows instances) Allow inbound RDP access over IPv6 from your network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTP access to any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTPS access to any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the IPv6-specific rules for the DBServerSG security group (which are in addition to the rules listed above).

### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTP access to any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTPS access to any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementing scenario 2

You can use the VPC wizard to create the VPC, subnets, NAT gateway, and optionally, an egress-only Internet gateway. You must specify an Elastic IP address for your NAT gateway; if you don’t have one, you must first allocate one to your account. If you want to use an existing Elastic IP address, ensure that it’s not currently associated with another instance or network interface. The NAT gateway is automatically created in the public subnet of your VPC.

Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with public and private subnets (NAT)

For this scenario, you have a network ACL for the public subnet, and a separate network ACL for the private subnet. The following table shows the rules that we recommend for each ACL. They block all traffic except that which is explicitly required. They mostly mimic the security group rules for the scenario.

ACL rules for the public subnet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTP traffic from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTPS traffic from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Public IP address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic from your home network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Public IP address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic from your home network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1024-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound return traffic from hosts on the internet that are responding to requests originating in the subnet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).

Denies all inbound IPv4 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound IPv4 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>CIDR</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port Range</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>10.0.1.0/24</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound MS SQL access to database servers in the private subnet. This port number is an example only. Other examples include 3306 for MySQL/Aurora access, 5432 for PostgreSQL access, 5439 for Amazon Redshift access, and 1521 for Oracle access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound responses to clients on the internet (for example, serving webpages to people visiting the web servers in the subnet). This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ACL rules for the private subnet

#### Inbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10.0.0.0/24</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows web servers in the public subnet to read and write to MS SQL servers in the private subnet. This port number is an example only. Other examples include 3306 for MySQL/Aurora access, 5432 for PostgreSQL access, 5439 for Amazon Redshift access, and 1521 for Oracle access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>10.0.0.0/24</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic from an SSH bastion in the public subnet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommended network ACL rules for IPv6

If you implemented IPv6 support and created a VPC and subnets with associated IPv6 CIDR blocks, you must add separate rules to your network ACLs to control inbound and outbound IPv6 traffic.

The following are the IPv6-specific rules for your network ACLs (which are in addition to the preceding rules).

**ACL rules for the public subnet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTP traffic from any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule #</td>
<td>Dest IP</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Allow/Deny</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>IPv6 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic over IPv6 from your home network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>IPv6 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic over IPv6 from your home network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1024-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound return traffic from hosts on the internet that are responding to requests originating in the subnet. This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound IPv6 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>CIDR</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1::/64</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound MS SQL access to database servers in the private subnet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This port number is an example only. Other examples include 3306 for MySQL/Aurora access, 5432 for PostgreSQL access, 5439 for Amazon Redshift access, and 1521 for Oracle access.
### ACL rules for the private subnet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rule #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This port number is an example only. Other examples include 3306 for MySQL/Aurora access, 5432 for PostgreSQL access, 5439 for Amazon Redshift access, and 1521 for Oracle access.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic from an SSH bastion in the public subnet (if applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic from a Microsoft Terminal Services gateway in the public subnet, if applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VPC with public and private subnets and AWS Site-to-Site VPN access

The configuration for this scenario includes a virtual private cloud (VPC) with a public subnet and a private subnet, and a virtual private gateway to enable communication with your own network over an IPsec VPN tunnel. We recommend this scenario if you want to extend your network into the cloud and also directly access the internet from your VPC. This scenario enables you to run a multi-tiered application with a scalable web front end in a public subnet, and to house your data in a private subnet that is connected to your network by an IPsec AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection.

This scenario can also be optionally configured for IPv6—you can use the VPC wizard to create a VPC and subnets with associated IPv6 CIDR blocks. Instances launched into the subnets can receive IPv6 addresses. We do not support IPv6 communication over a Site-to-Site VPN connection on a virtual private gateway; however, instances in the VPC can communicate with each other via IPv6, and instances in the public subnet can communicate over the internet via IPv6. For more information about IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).

For information about managing your EC2 instance software, see Managing software on your Linux instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Port Range</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).

Denies all outbound IPv6 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).
Overview

The following diagram shows the key components of the configuration for this scenario.

Important
For this scenario, see Your customer gateway device in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide for information about configuring the customer gateway device on your side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection.

The configuration for this scenario includes the following:

- A virtual private cloud (VPC) with a size /16 IPv4 CIDR (example: 10.0.0.0/16). This provides 65,536 private IPv4 addresses.
• A public subnet with a size /24 IPv4 CIDR (example: 10.0.0.0/24). This provides 256 private IPv4 addresses. A public subnet is a subnet that’s associated with a route table that has a route to an internet gateway.

• A VPN-only subnet with a size /24 IPv4 CIDR (example: 10.0.1.0/24). This provides 256 private IPv4 addresses.

• An internet gateway. This connects the VPC to the internet and to other AWS products.

• A Site-to-Site VPN connection between your VPC and your network. The Site-to-Site VPN connection consists of a virtual private gateway located on the Amazon side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection and a customer gateway located on your side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection.

• Instances with private IPv4 addresses in the subnet range (examples: 10.0.0.5 and 10.0.1.5), which enables the instances to communicate with each other and other instances in the VPC.

• Instances in the public subnet with Elastic IP addresses (example: 198.51.100.1), which are public IPv4 addresses that enable them to be reached from the internet. The instances can have public IPv4 addresses assigned at launch instead of Elastic IP addresses. Instances in the VPN-only subnet are back-end servers that don’t need to accept incoming traffic from the internet, but can send and receive traffic from your network.

• A custom route table associated with the public subnet. This route table contains an entry that enables instances in the subnet to communicate with other instances in the VPC, and an entry that enables instances in the subnet to communicate directly with the internet.

• The main route table associated with the VPN-only subnet. The route table contains an entry that enables instances in the subnet to communicate with other instances in the VPC, and an entry that enables instances in the subnet to communicate directly with your network.

For more information about subnets, see VPCs and subnets (p. 97) and IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114). For more information about internet gateways, see Internet gateways (p. 201). For more information about your AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection, see What is AWS Site-to-Site VPN? in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.

**Overview for IPv6**

You can optionally enable IPv6 for this scenario. In addition to the components listed above, the configuration includes the following:

• A size /56 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the VPC (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56). AWS automatically assigns the CIDR; you cannot choose the range yourself.

• A size /64 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the public subnet (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64). You can choose the range for your subnet from the range allocated to the VPC. You cannot choose the size of the IPv6 CIDR.

• A size /64 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the VPN-only subnet (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a01::/64). You can choose the range for your subnet from the range allocated to the VPC. You cannot choose the size of the IPv6 CIDR.

• IPv6 addresses assigned to the instances from the subnet range (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::1a).

• Route table entries in the custom route table that enable instances in the public subnet to use IPv6 to communicate with each other, and directly over the internet.

• A route table entry in the main route table that enable instances in the VPN-only subnet to use IPv6 to communicate with each other.
Routing

Your VPC has an implied router (shown in the configuration diagram for this scenario). In this scenario, the VPC wizard updates the main route table used with the VPN-only subnet, and creates a custom route table and associates it with the public subnet.

The instances in the VPN-only subnet can't reach the internet directly; any internet-bound traffic must first traverse the virtual private gateway to your network, where the traffic is then subject to your firewall and corporate security policies. If the instances send any AWS-bound traffic (for example, requests to the Amazon S3 or Amazon EC2 APIs), the requests must go over the virtual private gateway to your network and then egress to the internet before reaching AWS.
Tip
Any traffic from your network going to an Elastic IP address for an instance in the public subnet goes over the internet, and not over the virtual private gateway. You could instead set up a route and security group rules that enable the traffic to come from your network over the virtual private gateway to the public subnet.

The Site-to-Site VPN connection is configured either as a statically-routed Site-to-Site VPN connection or as a dynamically-routed Site-to-Site VPN connection (using BGP). If you select static routing, you'll be prompted to manually enter the IP prefix for your network when you create the Site-to-Site VPN connection. If you select dynamic routing, the IP prefix is advertised automatically to the virtual private gateway for your VPC using BGP.

The following tables describe the route tables for this scenario.

Main route table
The first entry is the default entry for local routing in the VPC; this entry enables the instances in the VPC to communicate with each other over IPv4. The second entry routes all other IPv4 subnet traffic from the private subnet to your network over the virtual private gateway (for example, vgw-1a2b3c4d).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>vgw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Custom route table
The first entry is the default entry for local routing in the VPC; this entry enables the instances in the VPC to communicate with each other. The second entry routes all other IPv4 subnet traffic from the public subnet to the internet over the internet gateway (for example, igw-1a2b3c4d).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternate routing
Alternatively, if you want instances in the private subnet to access the internet, you can create a network address translation (NAT) gateway or instance in the public subnet, and set up the routing so that the internet-bound traffic for the subnet goes to the NAT device. This enables the instances in the VPN-only subnet to send requests over the internet gateway (for example, for software updates).

For more information about setting up a NAT device manually, see NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216). For information about using the VPC wizard to set up a NAT device, see VPC with public and private subnets (NAT) (p. 30).

To enable the private subnet's internet-bound traffic to go to the NAT device, you must update the main route table as follows.

The first entry is the default entry for local routing in the VPC. The second entry routes the subnet traffic bound for your own local (customer) network to the virtual private gateway. In this example, assume your local network's IP address range is 172.16.0.0/12. The third entry sends all other subnet traffic to a NAT gateway.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.16.0.0/12</td>
<td>vgw-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>nat-gateway-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Routing for IPv6

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets, your route tables must include separate routes for IPv6 traffic. The following tables show the route tables for this scenario if you choose to enable IPv6 communication in your VPC.

#### Main route table

The second entry is the default route that's automatically added for local routing in the VPC over IPv6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>vgw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Custom route table

The second entry is the default route that's automatically added for local routing in the VPC over IPv6. The fourth entry routes all other IPv6 subnet traffic to the internet gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Security

AWS provides two features that you can use to increase security in your VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups control inbound and outbound traffic for your instances, and network ACLs control inbound and outbound traffic for your subnets. In most cases, security groups can meet your needs; however, you can also use network ACLs if you want an additional layer of security for your VPC. For more information, see Internetwork traffic privacy in Amazon VPC (p. 152).

For scenario 3, you'll use security groups but not network ACLs. If you'd like to use a network ACL, see Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with public and private subnets and AWS Site-to-Site VPN access (p. 59).

Your VPC comes with a default security group (p. 173). An instance that's launched into the VPC is automatically associated with the default security group if you don't specify a different security group
during launch. For this scenario, we recommend that you create the following security groups instead of using the default security group:

- **WebServerSG**: Specify this security group when you launch web servers in the public subnet.
- **DBServerSG**: Specify this security group when you launch database servers in the VPN-only subnet.

The instances assigned to a security group can be in different subnets. However, in this scenario, each security group corresponds to the type of role an instance plays, and each role requires the instance to be in a particular subnet. Therefore, in this scenario, all instances assigned to a security group are in the same subnet.

The following table describes the recommended rules for the WebServerSG security group, which allow the web servers to receive internet traffic, as well as SSH and RDP traffic from your network. The web servers can also initiate read and write requests to the database servers in the VPN-only subnet, and send traffic to the internet; for example, to get software updates. Because the web server doesn't initiate any other outbound communication, the default outbound rule is removed.

**Note**
The group includes both SSH and RDP access, and both Microsoft SQL Server and MySQL access. For your situation, you might only need rules for Linux (SSH and MySQL) or Windows (RDP and Microsoft SQL Server).

### WebServerSG: recommended rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port Range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTP access to the web servers from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTPS access to the web servers from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your network's public IP address range</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Allow inbound SSH access to Linux instances from your network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your network's public IP address range</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>Allow inbound RDP access to Windows instances from your network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port Range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ID of your DBServerSG security group</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>Allow outbound Microsoft SQL Server access to the database servers assigned to DBServerSG.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table describes the recommended rules for the DBServerSG security group, which allow Microsoft SQL Server and MySQL read and write requests from the web servers and SSH and RDP traffic from your network. The database servers can also initiate traffic bound for the internet (your route table sends that traffic over the virtual private gateway).

### DBServerSG: recommended rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ID of your WebServerSG security group</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>Allow inbound Microsoft SQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ID of your WebServerSG security group</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3306</td>
<td>Allow inbound MySQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your network's IPv4 address range</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Allow inbound SSH traffic to Linux instances from your network (over the virtual private gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your network's IPv4 address range</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>Allow inbound RDP traffic to Windows instances from your network (over the virtual private gateway).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow outbound IPv4 HTTP access to the internet (for example, for software updates).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0.0.0.0/0   TCP   443

Allow outbound IPv4 HTTPS access to the internet (for example, for software updates) over the virtual private gateway.

(Optional) The default security group for a VPC has rules that automatically allow assigned instances to communicate with each other. To allow that type of communication for a custom security group, you must add the following rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Allow inbound traffic from other instances assigned to this security group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Allow outbound traffic to other instances assigned to this security group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Security group rules for IPv6

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets, you must add separate rules to your WebServerSG and DBServerSG security groups to control inbound and outbound IPv6 traffic for your instances. In this scenario, the web servers will be able to receive all internet traffic over IPv6, and SSH or RDP traffic from your local network over IPv6. They can also initiate outbound IPv6 traffic to the internet. The database servers cannot initiate outbound IPv6 traffic to the internet, so they do not require any additional security group rules.

The following are the IPv6-specific rules for the WebServerSG security group (which are in addition to the rules listed above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTP access to the web servers from any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTPS access to the web</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementing scenario 3

To implement scenario 3, get information about your customer gateway, and create the VPC using the VPC wizard. The VPC wizard creates a Site-to-Site VPN connection for you with a customer gateway and virtual private gateway.

These procedures include optional steps for enabling and configuring IPv6 communication for your VPC. You do not have to perform these steps if you do not want to use IPv6 in your VPC.

To prepare your customer gateway

1. Determine the device you'll use as your customer gateway device. For more information, see Your customer gateway device in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.
2. Obtain the internet-routable IP address for the customer gateway device's external interface. The address must be static and may be behind a device performing network address translation (NAT).
3. If you want to create a statically-routed Site-to-Site VPN connection, get the list of internal IP ranges (in CIDR notation) that should be advertised across the Site-to-Site VPN connection to the virtual private gateway. For more information, see Route tables and VPN route priority in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.

For information about how to use the VPC wizard with IPv4, see Getting started (p. 11).

For information about how to use the VPC wizard with IPv6, see the section called “Getting started with IPv6” (p. 15).

Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with public and private subnets and AWS Site-to-Site VPN access

For this scenario you have a network ACL for the public subnet, and a separate network ACL for the VPN-only subnet. The following table shows the rules that we recommend for each ACL. They block all traffic except that which is explicitly required.
## ACL rules for the public subnet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTP traffic to the web servers from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTPS traffic to the web servers from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Public IPv4 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic to the web servers from your home network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Public IPv4 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic to the web servers from your home network (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound return traffic from hosts on the internet that are responding to requests originating in the subnet. This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide

**VPC with public and private subnets**

* and **AWS Site-to-Site VPN access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>10.0.1.0/24</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound MS SQL access to database servers in the VPN-only subnet. This port number is an example only. Other examples include 3306 for MySQL/Aurora access, 5432 for PostgreSQL access, 5439 for Amazon Redshift access, and 1521 for Oracle access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Denies all inbound IPv4 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10.0.0.0/24</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows web servers in the public subnet to read and write to MS SQL servers in the VPN-only subnet. This port number is an example only. Other examples include 3306 for MySQL/Aurora access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACL settings for the VPN-only subnet

* 0.0.0.0/0 all all DENY Denies all outbound traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Private IPv4 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic from the home network (over the virtual private gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Private IPv4 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic from the home network (over the virtual private gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Private IP address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound return traffic from clients in the home network (over the virtual private gateway). This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outbound
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port Range</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>All Private IP address range of your home network</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allows all outbound traffic from the subnet to your home network (over the virtual private gateway). This rule also covers rule 120. However, you can make this rule more restrictive by using a specific protocol type and port number. If you make this rule more restrictive, you must include rule 120 in your network ACL to ensure that outbound responses are not blocked.</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>10.0.0.0/24</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound responses to the web servers in the public subnet. This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Private IP address range of your home network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound responses to clients in the home network (over the virtual private gateway). This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all outbound traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommended network ACL rules for IPv6

If you implemented IPv6 support and created a VPC and subnets with associated IPv6 CIDR blocks, you must add separate rules to your network ACLs to control inbound and outbound IPv6 traffic.

The following are the IPv6-specific rules for your network ACLs (which are in addition to the preceding rules).

#### ACL rules for the public subnet

**Inbound**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTP traffic from any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTPS traffic from any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>IPv6 address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic over IPv6 from your home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
180  IPv6 address range of your home network  TCP  3389  ALLOW  Allows inbound RDP traffic over IPv6 from your home network (over the internet gateway).

190  ::/0  TCP  1024-65535  ALLOW  Allows inbound return traffic from hosts on the internet that are responding to requests originating in the subnet.

*  ::/0  all  all  DENY  Denies all inbound IPv6 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).

**Outbound**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>CIDR</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1::/64</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound MS SQL access to database servers in the private subnet. This port number is an example only. Other examples include 3306 for MySQL/Aurora access, 5432 for PostgreSQL access, 5439 for Amazon Redshift access, and 1521 for Oracle access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound responses to clients on the internet (for example, serving webpages to people visiting the web servers in the subnet). This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ACL rules for the VPN-only subnet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This port number is an example only. Other examples include 3306 for MySQL/Aurora access, 5432 for PostgreSQL access, 5439 for Amazon Redshift access, and 1521 for Oracle access.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Denies all inbound IPv6 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).
The configuration for this scenario includes a virtual private cloud (VPC) with a single private subnet, and a virtual private gateway to enable communication with your own network over an IPsec VPN tunnel. There is no Internet gateway to enable communication over the Internet. We recommend this scenario if you want to extend your network into the cloud using Amazon’s infrastructure without exposing your network to the Internet.

This scenario can also be optionally configured for IPv6—you can use the VPC wizard to create a VPC and subnet with associated IPv6 CIDR blocks. Instances launched into the subnet can receive IPv6 addresses. We do not support IPv6 communication over a AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection on a virtual private gateway; however, instances in the VPC can communicate with each other via IPv6. For more information about IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).

For information about managing your EC2 instance software, see Managing software on your Linux instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Contents
- Overview (p. 70)
- Routing (p. 71)
- Security (p. 72)
Overview

The following diagram shows the key components of the configuration for this scenario.

Important
For this scenario, see Your customer gateway device to configure the customer gateway device on your side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection.

The configuration for this scenario includes the following:

- A virtual private cloud (VPC) with a size /16 CIDR (example: 10.0.0.0/16). This provides 65,536 private IP addresses.
- A VPN-only subnet with a size /24 CIDR (example: 10.0.0.0/24). This provides 256 private IP addresses.
- A Site-to-Site VPN connection between your VPC and your network. The Site-to-Site VPN connection consists of a virtual private gateway located on the Amazon side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection and a customer gateway located on your side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection.
- Instances with private IP addresses in the subnet range (examples: 10.0.0.5, 10.0.0.6, and 10.0.0.7), which enables the instances to communicate with each other and other instances in the VPC.
- The main route table contains a route that enables instances in the subnet to communicate with other instances in the VPC. Route propagation is enabled, so a route that enables instances in the subnet to communicate directly with your network appears as a propagated route in the main route table.

Overview for IPv6

You can optionally enable IPv6 for this scenario. In addition to the components listed above, the configuration includes the following:

- A size /56 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the VPC (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56). AWS automatically assigns the CIDR; you cannot choose the range yourself.

For more information about subnets, see VPCs and subnets (p. 97) and IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114). For more information about your Site-to-Site VPN connection, see What is AWS Site-to-Site VPN? in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide. For more information about configuring a customer gateway device, see Your customer gateway device.
• A size /64 IPv6 CIDR block associated with the VPN-only subnet (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64). You can choose the range for your subnet from the range allocated to the VPC. You cannot choose the size of the IPv6 CIDR.
• IPv6 addresses assigned to the instances from the subnet range (example: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::1a).
• A route table entry in the main route table that enables instances in the private subnet to use IPv6 to communicate with each other.

Routing

Your VPC has an implied router (shown in the configuration diagram for this scenario). In this scenario, the VPC wizard creates a route table that routes all traffic destined for an address outside the VPC to the AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection, and associates the route table with the subnet.

The following describes the route table for this scenario. The first entry is the default entry for local routing in the VPC; this entry enables the instances in this VPC to communicate with each other. The second entry routes all other subnet traffic to the virtual private gateway (for example, `vgw-1a2b3c4d`).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td><code>vgw-id</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection is configured either as a statically-routed Site-to-Site VPN connection or as a dynamically routed Site-to-Site VPN connection (using BGP). If you select static routing, you'll be prompted to manually enter the IP prefix for your network when you create the Site-to-Site VPN connection. If you select dynamic routing, the IP prefix is advertised automatically to your VPC through BGP.

The instances in your VPC can’t reach the Internet directly; any Internet-bound traffic must first traverse the virtual private gateway to your network, where the traffic is then subject to your firewall and corporate security policies. If the instances send any AWS-bound traffic (for example, requests to Amazon S3 or Amazon EC2), the requests must go over the virtual private gateway to your network and then to the Internet before reaching AWS.
Routing for IPv6

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets, your route table includes separate routes for IPv6 traffic. The following describes the custom route table for this scenario. The second entry is the default route that’s automatically added for local routing in the VPC over IPv6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>vgw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Security

AWS provides two features that you can use to increase security in your VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups control inbound and outbound traffic for your instances, and network ACLs control inbound and outbound traffic for your subnets. In most cases, security groups can meet your needs; however, you can also use network ACLs if you want an additional layer of security for your VPC. For more information, see Internetwork traffic privacy in Amazon VPC (p. 152).

For scenario 4, you’ll use the default security group for your VPC but not a network ACL. If you’d like to use a network ACL, see Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with a private subnet only and AWS Site-to-Site VPN access (p. 73).

Your VPC comes with a default security group whose initial settings deny all inbound traffic, allow all outbound traffic, and allow all traffic between the instances assigned to the security group. For this scenario, we recommend that you add inbound rules to the default security group to allow SSH traffic (Linux) and Remote Desktop traffic (Windows) from your network.

**Important**

The default security group automatically allows assigned instances to communicate with each other, so you don't have to add a rule to allow this. If you use a different security group, you must add a rule to allow this.

The following table describes the inbound rules that you should add to the default security group for your VPC.

**Default security group: recommended rules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port Range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private IPv4 address range of your network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>(Linux instances) Allow inbound SSH traffic from your network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private IPv4 address range of your network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>(Windows instances) Allow inbound RDP traffic from your network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Security group rules for IPv6
If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets, you must add separate rules to your security group to control inbound and outbound IPv6 traffic for your instances. In this scenario, the database servers cannot be reached over the Site-to-Site VPN connection using IPv6; therefore, no additional security group rules are required.

**Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with a private subnet only and AWS Site-to-Site VPN access**

The following table shows the rules that we recommend. They block all traffic except that which is explicitly required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rule #</strong></td>
<td><strong>Source IP</strong></td>
<td><strong>Protocol</strong></td>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
<td><strong>Allow/Deny</strong></td>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Private IP address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic to the subnet from your home network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Private IP address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic to the subnet from your home network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Private IP address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound return traffic from requests originating in the subnet. This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see <strong>Ephemeral ports</strong> (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rule #</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dest IP</strong></td>
<td><strong>Protocol</strong></td>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
<td><strong>Allow/Deny</strong></td>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Private IP address range</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows all outbound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide
VPC with a private subnet only
and AWS Site-to-Site VPN access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 120 | Private IP address range of your home network | TCP 32768-65535 ALLOW  
允允许 outbound responses to clients in the home network. This range is an example only. For information about choosing the correct ephemeral ports for your configuration, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192). |
| * | 0.0.0.0/0 | DENY  
Denies all outbound traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable). |

**Recommended network ACL rules for IPv6**

If you implemented scenario 4 with IPv6 support and created a VPC and subnet with associated IPv6 CIDR blocks, you must add separate rules to your network ACL to control inbound and outbound IPv6 traffic.
In this scenario, the database servers cannot be reached over the VPN communication via IPv6, therefore no additional network ACL rules are required. The following are the default rules that deny IPv6 traffic to and from the subnet.

### ACL rules for the VPN-only subnet

#### Inbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Source IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound IPv6 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Dest IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all outbound IPv6 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples for VPC

This section has examples for creating and configuring a VPC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: Create an IPv4 VPC and subnets using the AWS CLI (p. 82)</td>
<td>Use the AWS CLI to create a VPC with a public subnet and a private subnet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Create an IPv6 VPC and subnets using the AWS CLI (p. 87)</td>
<td>Use the AWS CLI to create a VPC with an associated IPv6 CIDR block and a public subnet and a private subnet, each with an associated IPv6 CIDR block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Example: Sharing public subnets and private subnets” (p. 77)</td>
<td>Share private and public subnets with accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Examples: Services using AWS PrivateLink and VPC peering” (p. 78)</td>
<td>Learn how to use a combination of VPC peering and AWS PrivateLink to extend access to private services to consumers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also use a transit gateway to connect your VPCs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centralized router</td>
<td>You can configure your transit gateway as a centralized router that connects all of your VPCs, AWS Direct Connect, and AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information about configuring your transit gateway as a centralized router, see Transit Gateway Example: Centralized Router in Amazon VPC Transit Gateways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated VPCs</td>
<td>You can configure your transit gateway as multiple isolated routers. This is similar to using multiple transit gateways, but provides more flexibility in cases where the routes and attachments might change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information about configuring your transit gateway to isolate your VPCs, see Transit Gateway Example: Isolated VPCs in Amazon VPC Transit Gateways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated VPCs with Shared Services</td>
<td>You can configure your transit gateway as multiple isolated routers that use a shared service. This is similar to using multiple transit gateways, but provides more flexibility in cases where the routes and attachments might change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information about configuring your transit gateway to isolate your VPCs, see Transit Gateway Example: Isolated VPCs with Shared Services in Amazon VPC Transit Gateways.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: Sharing public subnets and private subnets

Consider this scenario where you want an account to be responsible for the infrastructure, including subnets, route tables, gateways, and CIDR ranges and other accounts that are in the same AWS Organization to use the subnets. A VPC owner (Account A) creates the routing infrastructure, including the VPCs, subnets, route tables, gateways, and network ACLs. Account D wants to create public facing applications. Account B and Account C want to create private applications that do not need to connect to the internet and should reside in private subnets. Account A can use AWS Resource Access Manager to create a Resource Share for the subnets and then share the subnets. Account A shares the public subnet with Account D and the private subnet with Account B, and Account C. Account B, Account C, and Account D can create resources in the subnets. Each account can only see the subnets that are shared with them, for example, Account D can only see the public subnet. Each of the accounts can control their resources, including instances, and security groups.

Account A manages the IP infrastructure, including the route tables for the public subnets, and the private subnets. There is no additional configuration required for shared subnets, so the route tables are the same as unshared subnet route tables.

Account A (Account ID 111111111111) shares the public subnet with Account D (444444444444). Account D sees the following subnet, and the Owner column provides two indicators that the subnet is shared.

- The Account ID is the VPC owner (111111111111) and is different from Account D's ID (444444444444).
- The word "shared" appears beside the owner account ID.
Examples: Services using AWS PrivateLink and VPC peering

An AWS PrivateLink service provider configures instances running services in their VPC, with a Network Load Balancer as the front end. Use intra-region VPC peering (VPCs are in the same Region) and inter-region VPC peering (VPCs are in different Regions) with AWS PrivateLink to allow private access to consumers across VPC peering connections.

Consumers in remote VPCs cannot use Private DNS names across peering connections. They can however create their own private hosted zone on Route 53, and attach it to their VPCs to use the same Private DNS name. For information about using transit gateway with Amazon Route 53 Resolver, to share PrivateLink interface endpoints between multiple connected VPCs and an on-premises environment, see Integrating AWS Transit Gateway with AWS PrivateLink and Amazon Route 53 Resolver.

The following are example configurations using AWS PrivateLink and VPC peering.

**Examples**
- Example: Service provider configures the service (p. 78)
- Example: Service consumer configures access (p. 79)
- Example: Service provider configures a service to span Regions (p. 80)
- Example: Service consumer configures access across Regions (p. 81)

**Additional resources**

The following topics can help you configure the components needed for the examples:

- VPC endpoint services
- Getting Started with Network Load Balancers
- Working with VPC peering connections
- Create an interface endpoint

For more VPC peering examples, see the following topics in the Amazon VPC Peering Guide:

- VPC peering configurations
- Unsupported VPC peering configurations

**Example: Service provider configures the service**

In the following example, a service runs on instances in Provider VPC 1. Resources that are in Consumer VPC 1 can directly access the service through an interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 1.
To allow resources that are in Consumer VPC 2 to privately access the service, the service provider must complete the following steps:

1. Create Provider VPC 2.
2. Create a VPC peering connection between Provider VPC 1 and Provider VPC 2 so that traffic can route between the two VPCs. For more information, see Creating and accepting a VPC peering connection.
3. Create Network Load Balancer 2 in Provider VPC 2. For more information, see Getting Started with Network Load Balancers.
4. Create a target group. For more information, see Create a target group for your Network Load Balancer.
5. Configure target groups on Network Load Balancer 2 that point to the IP addresses of the service instances that are in Provider VPC 1. For more information, see Register targets with your target group.
6. Adjust the security groups that are associated with the service instances in Provider VPC 1 so that they allow traffic from Network Load Balancer 2. For more information, see Target security groups.
7. Create a VPC endpoint service configuration in Provider VPC 2 and associate it with Network Load Balancer 2. For more information, see Create a VPC endpoint service configuration.
8. The service consumer can then create an interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 2 to the service in Provider VPC 2. For more information, see Create an interface endpoint.

**Example: Service consumer configures access**

In the following example, a service runs on instances in Provider VPC. Resources that are in Consumer VPC 3 can directly access the service through an interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 3.
Example: Service provider configures a service to span Regions

To allow resources that are in Consumer VPC 1 to privately access the service (without creating an interface endpoint directly in Consumer VPC 1), the service consumer can do the following:

1. Create Consumer VPC 2.
2. Create an interface endpoint that spans one or more subnets in Consumer VPC 2. For more information, see Create an interface endpoint.
3. Verify that the security groups that are associated with the interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 2 allow traffic from the instances in Consumer VPC 1. Verify that the security groups that are associated with the instances in Consumer VPC 1 allow traffic to the interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 2.
4. Create a VPC peering connection between Consumer VPC 1 and Consumer VPC 2 so that traffic is routed between the two VPCs. For more information, see Creating and accepting a VPC peering connection.

Example: Service provider configures a service to span Regions

In the following example, a service runs on instances in Provider VPC 1 in Region A, for example the us-east-1 Region. Resources that are in Consumer VPC 1 in the same Region can directly access the service through an interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 1.
To allow resources that are in Consumer VPC 2 in Region B (for example, eu-west-1) to privately access the service, the service provider must complete the following steps:

1. Create Provider VPC 2 in Region B.
2. Create an inter-region VPC peering connection between Provider VPC 1 and Provider VPC 2 so that traffic can route between the two VPCs. For more information, see Creating and accepting a VPC peering connection.
3. Create Network Load Balancer 2 in Provider VPC 2. For more information, see Getting Started with Network Load Balancers.
4. Configure target groups on Network Load Balancer 2 that point to the IP addresses of the service instances that are in Provider VPC 1. For more information, see Register targets with your target group.
5. Adjust the security groups that are associated with the service instances in Provider VPC 1 so that they allow traffic from Network Load Balancer 2. For more information, see Target security groups.
6. Create a VPC endpoint service configuration in Provider VPC 2 and associate it with Network Load Balancer 2. For more information, see Create a VPC endpoint service configuration.
7. The service consumer can then create an interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 2 to the service in Provider VPC 2. For more information, see Create an interface endpoint.

The account that owns Provider VPC 2 incurs the inter-region peering data transfer charges, and Network Load Balancer charges. The account that owns Provider VPC 1 incurs the service instances charges.

Example: Service consumer configures access across Regions

In the following example, a service runs on instances in Provider VPC in Region B, for example the us-east-1 Region. Resources that are in Consumer VPC 3 can directly access the service through an interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 3.
To allow resources that are in Consumer VPC 1 to privately access the service, the service consumer must complete the following steps:

1. Create Consumer VPC 2 in Region B.
2. Create an interface endpoint that spans one or more subnets in Consumer VPC 2. For more information, see Create an interface endpoint.
3. Ensure that the security groups that are associated with the interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 2 allow traffic from the instances in Consumer VPC 1. Ensure that the security groups that are associated with the instances in Consumer VPC 1 allow traffic to the interface endpoint in Consumer VPC 2.
4. Create an inter-region VPC peering connection between Consumer VPC 1 and Consumer VPC 2 so that traffic is routed between the two VPCs. For more information, see Creating and accepting a VPC peering connection.

The consumer account incurs the inter-region peering data transfer charges, VPC endpoint data processing charges, and the VPC endpoint hourly charges. The provider incurs the Network Load Balancer charges, and the service instances charges.

Example: Create an IPv4 VPC and subnets using the AWS CLI

The following example uses AWS CLI commands to create a nondefault VPC with an IPv4 CIDR block, and a public and private subnet in the VPC. After you’ve created the VPC and subnets, you can launch an instance in the public subnet and connect to it. To begin, you must first install and configure the AWS CLI. For more information, see Installing the AWS CLI.

You will create the following AWS resources:

- A VPC
- Two subnets
- An internet gateway
- A route table
- An EC2 instance
Tasks

- Step 1: Create a VPC and subnets (p. 83)
- Step 2: Make your subnet public (p. 83)
- Step 3: Launch an instance into your subnet (p. 85)
- Step 4: Clean up (p. 87)

Step 1: Create a VPC and subnets

The first step is to create a VPC and two subnets. This example uses the CIDR block 10.0.0.0/16 for the VPC, but you can choose a different CIDR block. For more information, see VPC and subnet sizing (p. 100).

To create a VPC and subnets using the AWS CLI

1. Create a VPC with a 10.0.0.0/16 CIDR block.

   ```sh
   aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16
   ```

   In the output that's returned, take note of the VPC ID.

   ```json
   {
   "Vpc": {
   "VpcId": "vpc-2f09a348",
   ...
   }
   }
   ```

2. Using the VPC ID from the previous step, create a subnet with a 10.0.1.0/24 CIDR block.

   ```sh
   aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348 --cidr-block 10.0.1.0/24
   ```

3. Create a second subnet in your VPC with a 10.0.0.0/24 CIDR block.

   ```sh
   aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348 --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24
   ```

Step 2: Make your subnet public

After you've created the VPC and subnets, you can make one of the subnets a public subnet by attaching an Internet gateway to your VPC, creating a custom route table, and configuring routing for the subnet to the Internet gateway.

To make your subnet a public subnet

1. Create an Internet gateway.

   ```sh
   aws ec2 create-internet-gateway
   ```

   In the output that's returned, take note of the Internet gateway ID.

   ```json
   {
   "InternetGateway": {
   ```
Step 2: Make your subnet public

2. Using the ID from the previous step, attach the Internet gateway to your VPC.

```bash
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348 --internet-gateway-id igw-1ff7a07b
```

3. Create a custom route table for your VPC.

```bash
aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
```

In the output that’s returned, take note of the route table ID.

```json
{
    "RouteTable": {
        ...
        "RouteTableId": "rtb-c1c8faa6",
        ...
    }
}
```

4. Create a route in the route table that points all traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to the Internet gateway.

```bash
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-c1c8faa6 --destination-cidr-block 0.0.0.0/0 --gateway-id igw-1ff7a07b
```

5. To confirm that your route has been created and is active, you can describe the route table and view the results.

```bash
aws ec2 describe-route-tables --route-table-id rtb-c1c8faa6
```

```json
{
    "RouteTables": [
        {
            "Associations": [],
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-c1c8faa6",
            "VpcId": "vpc-2f09a348",
            "PropagatingVgw": [],
            "Tags": [],
            "Routes": [
                {
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "State": "active",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable"
                },
                {
                    "GatewayId": "igw-1ff7a07b",
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "State": "active",
                    "Origin": "CreateRoute"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```
6. The route table is currently not associated with any subnet. You need to associate it with a subnet in your VPC so that traffic from that subnet is routed to the Internet gateway. First, use the describe-subnets command to get your subnet IDs. You can use the --filter option to return the subnets for your new VPC only, and the --query option to return only the subnet IDs and their CIDR blocks.

    aws ec2 describe-subnets --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=vpc-2f09a348" --query 'Subnets[*].{ID:SubnetId,CIDR:CidrBlock}'

```
[
  {
    "CIDR": "10.0.1.0/24",
    "ID": "subnet-b46032ec"
  },
  {
    "CIDR": "10.0.0.0/24",
    "ID": "subnet-a46032fc"
  }
]
```

7. You can choose which subnet to associate with the custom route table, for example, subnet-b46032ec. This subnet will be your public subnet.

    aws ec2 associate-route-table --subnet-id subnet-b46032ec --route-table-id rtb-c1c8faa6

8. You can optionally modify the public IP addressing behavior of your subnet so that an instance launched into the subnet automatically receives a public IP address. Otherwise, you should associate an Elastic IP address with your instance after launch so that it's reachable from the Internet.

    aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-b46032ec --map-public-ip-on-launch

---

**Step 3: Launch an instance into your subnet**

To test that your subnet is public and that instances in the subnet are accessible via the Internet, launch an instance into your public subnet and connect to it. First, you must create a security group to associate with your instance, and a key pair with which you'll connect to your instance. For more information about security groups, see Security groups for your VPC (p. 172). For more information about key pairs, see Amazon EC2 Key Pairs in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

**To launch and connect to an instance in your public subnet**

1. Create a key pair and use the --query option and the --output text option to pipe your private key directly into a file with the .pem extension.

    aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name MyKeyPair --query 'KeyMaterial' --output text > MyKeyPair.pem

    In this example, you launch an Amazon Linux instance. If you use an SSH client on a Linux or Mac OS X operating system to connect to your instance, use the following command to set the permissions of your private key file so that only you can read it.

    chmod 400 MyKeyPair.pem

2. Create a security group in your VPC, and add a rule that allows SSH access from anywhere.
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name SSHAccess --description "Security group for SSH access" --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348

{
  "GroupId": "sg-e1fb8c9a"
}

aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-e1fb8c9a --protocol tcp --port 22 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0

**Note**
If you use 0.0.0.0/0, you enable all IPv4 addresses to access your instance using SSH. This is acceptable for this short exercise, but in production, authorize only a specific IP address or range of addresses.

3. Launch an instance into your public subnet, using the security group and key pair you've created. In the output, take note of the instance ID for your instance.

aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-a4827dc9 --count 1 --instance-type t2.micro --key-name MyKeyPair --security-group-ids sg-e1fb8c9a --subnet-id subnet-b46032ec

**Note**
In this example, the AMI is an Amazon Linux AMI in the US East (N. Virginia) region. If you're in a different region, you'll need the AMI ID for a suitable AMI in your region. For more information, see [Finding a Linux AMI in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances](#).

4. Your instance must be in the running state in order to connect to it. Describe your instance and confirm its state, and take note of its public IP address.

aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-id i-0146854b7443af453

```
{
  "Reservations": [
    {
      ...
      "Instances": [
        {
          ...
          "State": {
            "Code": 16,
            "Name": "running"
          },
          ...
          "PublicIpAddress": "52.87.168.235",
          ...
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

5. When your instance is in the running state, you can connect to it using an SSH client on a Linux or Mac OS X computer by using the following command:

`ssh -i "MyKeyPair.pem" ec2-user@52.87.168.235`
If you're connecting from a Windows computer, use the following instructions: Connecting to your Linux instance from Windows using PuTTY.

Step 4: Clean up

After you've verified that you can connect to your instance, you can terminate it if you no longer need it. To do this, use the `terminate-instances` command. To delete the other resources you've created in this example, use the following commands in their listed order:

1. Delete your security group:

   ```bash
   aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id sg-e1fb8c9a
   ```

2. Delete your subnets:

   ```bash
   aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id subnet-b46032ec
   ```

   ```bash
   aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id subnet-a46032fc
   ```

3. Delete your custom route table:

   ```bash
   aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id rtb-c1c8faa6
   ```

4. Detach your Internet gateway from your VPC:

   ```bash
   aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id igw-1ff7a07b --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
   ```

5. Delete your Internet gateway:

   ```bash
   aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id igw-1ff7a07b
   ```

6. Delete your VPC:

   ```bash
   aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
   ```

Example: Create an IPv6 VPC and subnets using the AWS CLI

The following example uses AWS CLI commands to create a nondefault VPC with an IPv6 CIDR block, a public subnet, and a private subnet with outbound Internet access only. After you've created the VPC and subnets, you can launch an instance in the public subnet and connect to it. You can launch an instance in your private subnet and verify that it can connect to the Internet. To begin, you must first install and configure the AWS CLI. For more information, see Installing the AWS CLI.

You will create the following AWS resources:

- A VPC
- Two subnets
- An internet gateway
Step 1: Create a VPC and subnets

The first step is to create a VPC and two subnets. This example uses the IPv4 CIDR block 10.0.0.0/16 for the VPC, but you can choose a different CIDR block. For more information, see VPC and subnet sizing (p. 100).

To create a VPC and subnets using the AWS CLI

1. Create a VPC with a 10.0.0.0/16 CIDR block and associate an IPv6 CIDR block with the VPC.

   ```bash
   aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 --amazon-provided-ipv6-cidr-block
   ```

   In the output that's returned, take note of the VPC ID.

   ```json
   {
   "Vpc": {
   "VpcId": "vpc-2f09a348",
   ...
   }
   }
   ```

2. Describe your VPC to get the IPv6 CIDR block that's associated with the VPC.

   ```bash
   aws ec2 describe-vpcs --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
   ```

   ```json
   {
   "Vpcs": [
   {
   ...
   "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
   {
   "Ipv6CidrBlock": "2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56",
   "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-17a5407e",
   "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
   "State": "ASSOCIATED"
   }
   },
   ...
   ]
   },
   ...
   }
   ```

3. Create a subnet with a 10.0.0.0/24 IPv4 CIDR block and a 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64 IPv6 CIDR block (from the ranges that were returned in the previous step).
Step 2: Configure a public subnet

After you've created the VPC and subnets, you can make one of the subnets a public subnet by attaching an Internet gateway to your VPC, creating a custom route table, and configuring routing for the subnet to the Internet gateway. In this example, a route table is created that routes all IPv4 traffic and IPv6 traffic to an Internet gateway.

To make your subnet a public subnet

1. Create an Internet gateway.

   ```bash
   aws ec2 create-internet-gateway
   ```

   In the output that's returned, take note of the Internet gateway ID.

   ```json
   {
     "InternetGateway": {
       ...
       "InternetGatewayId": "igw-1ff7a07b",
       ...
     }
   }
   ```

2. Using the ID from the previous step, attach the Internet gateway to your VPC.

   ```bash
   aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348 --internet-gateway-id igw-1ff7a07b
   ```

3. Create a custom route table for your VPC.

   ```bash
   aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
   ```

   In the output that's returned, take note of the route table ID.

   ```json
   {
     "RouteTable": {
       ...
       "RouteTableId": "rtb-c1c8faa6",
       ...
     }
   }
   ```

4. Create a route in the route table that points all IPv6 traffic (::/0) to the Internet gateway.

   ```bash
   aws ec2 create-route --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348 --route-table-id rtb-c1c8faa6 --destination ipv6-cidr-block 0001:db8:1234:1a00::/64
   ```
**Step 2: Configure a public subnet**

1. To create a route to the Internet gateway, you can use the following command:

```bash/aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-c1c8faa6 --destination-ipv6-cidr-block ::/0 --gateway-id igw-1ff7a07b
```

**Note**

If you intend to use your public subnet for IPv4 traffic too, you need to add another route for 0.0.0.0/0 traffic that points to the Internet gateway.

5. To confirm that your route has been created and is active, you can describe the route table and view the results.

```bash
/aws ec2 describe-route-tables --route-table-id rtb-c1c8faa6
```

```
{
  "RouteTables": [
    {
      "Associations": [],
      "RouteTableId": "rtb-c1c8faa6",
      "VpcId": "vpc-2f09a348",
      "PropagatingVgws": [],
      "Tags": [],
      "Routes": [
        {
          "GatewayId": "local",
          "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
          "State": "active",
          "Origin": "CreateRouteTable"
        },
        {
          "GatewayId": "local",
          "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
          "State": "active",
          "DestinationIpv6CidrBlock": "2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56"
        },
        {
          "GatewayId": "igw-1ff7a07b",
          "Origin": "CreateRoute",
          "State": "active",
          "DestinationIpv6CidrBlock": "::/0"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

6. The route table is not currently associated with any subnet. Associate it with a subnet in your VPC so that traffic from that subnet is routed to the Internet gateway. First, describe your subnets to get their IDs. You can use the --filter option to return the subnets for your new VPC only, and the --query option to return only the subnet IDs and their IPv4 and IPv6 CIDR blocks.

```bash
/aws ec2 describe-subnets --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=vpc-2f09a348" --query 'Subnets[*].{ID:SubnetId,IPv4CIDR:CidrBlock,IPv6CIDR:Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet[*.Ipv6CidrBlock]}'
```

```
[
  {
    "IPv4CIDR": ["2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64"],
    "ID": "subnet-b46032ec",
    "IPv6CIDR": ["2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64"],
    "ID": "subnet-b46032ec",
  }
]```
Step 3: Configure an egress-only private subnet

You can configure the second subnet in your VPC to be an IPv6 egress-only private subnet. Instances that are launched in this subnet are able to access the Internet over IPv6 (for example, to get software updates) through an egress-only Internet gateway, but hosts on the Internet cannot reach your instances.

To make your subnet an egress-only private subnet

1. Create an egress-only Internet gateway for your VPC. In the output that's returned, take note of the gateway ID.

```bash
aws ec2 create-egress-only-internet-gateway --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
```

```json
{
    "EgressOnlyInternetGateway": {
        "EgressOnlyInternetGatewayId": "eigw-015e0e244e24dfe8a",
        "Attachments": [
            {
                "State": "attached",
                "VpcId": "vpc-2f09a348"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

2. Create a custom route table for your VPC. In the output that's returned, take note of the route table ID.

```bash
aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
```

3. Create a route in the route table that points all IPv6 traffic (::/0) to the egress-only Internet gateway.

```bash
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-abc1330b --destination-ipv6-cidr-block ::/0 --egress-only-internet-gateway-id eigw-015e0e244e24dfe8a
```

4. Associate the route table with the second subnet in your VPC (you described the subnets in the previous section). This subnet will be your private subnet with egress-only IPv6 Internet access.

```bash
aws ec2 associate-route-table --subnet-id subnet-a46032fc --route-table-id rtb-abc1330b
```
Step 4: Modify the IPv6 addressing behavior of the subnets

You can modify the IP addressing behavior of your subnets so that instances launched into the subnets automatically receive IPv6 addresses. When you launch an instance into the subnet, a single IPv6 address is assigned from the range of the subnet to the primary network interface (eth0) of the instance.

- `aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-b46032ec --assign-ipv6-address-on-creation`
- `aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-a46032fc --assign-ipv6-address-on-creation`

Step 5: Launch an instance into your public subnet

To test that your public subnet is public and that instances in the subnet are accessible from the Internet, launch an instance into your public subnet and connect to it. First, you must create a security group to associate with your instance, and a key pair with which you'll connect to your instance. For more information about security groups, see Security groups for your VPC (p. 172). For more information about key pairs, see Amazon EC2 key pairs in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

To launch and connect to an instance in your public subnet

1. Create a key pair and use the `--query` option and the `--output` text option to pipe your private key directly into a file with the .pem extension.

   - `aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name MyKeyPair --query 'KeyMaterial' --output text > MyKeyPair.pem`

   In this example, launch an Amazon Linux instance. If you use an SSH client on a Linux or OS X operating system to connect to your instance, use the following command to set the permissions of your private key file so that only you can read it.

   - `chmod 400 MyKeyPair.pem`

2. Create a security group for your VPC, and add a rule that allows SSH access from any IPv6 address.

   - `aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name SSHAccess --description "Security group for SSH access" --vpc-id Vpc-2f09a348`

   ```json
   {
   "GroupId": "sg-e1fb8c9a"
   }
   ```

   - `aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-e1fb8c9a --ip-permissions '[["IpProtocol": "tcp", "FromPort": 22, "ToPort": 22, "Ipv6Ranges": [{"CidrIpv6": ":/0"}]]]`

   **Note**
   If you use :/0, you enable all IPv6 addresses to access your instance using SSH. This is acceptable for this short exercise, but in production, authorize only a specific IP address or range of addresses to access your instance.
3. Launch an instance into your public subnet, using the security group and key pair that you’ve created. In the output, take note of the instance ID for your instance.

```bash
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-0de53d8956e8dce80 --count 1 --instance-type t2.micro --key-name MyKeyPair --security-group-ids sg-e1fb8c9a --subnet-id subnet-b46032ec
```

**Note**
In this example, the AMI is an Amazon Linux AMI in the US East (N. Virginia) region. If you’re in a different region, you need the AMI ID for a suitable AMI in your region. For more information, see Finding a Linux AMI in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

4. Your instance must be in the running state in order to connect to it. Describe your instance and confirm its state, and take note of its IPv6 address.

```bash
aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-id i-0146854b7443af453
```

```
{
   "Reservations": [ 
   {
   "Instances": [ 
   {
   "State": { 
   "Code": 16, 
   "Name": "running" 
   }, 
   "NetworkInterfaces": { 
   "Ipv6Addresses": { 
   "Ipv6Address": "2001:db8:1234:1a00::123"
   }
   }
   }
   ]
   }
   ]
}
```

5. When your instance is in the running state, you can connect to it using an SSH client on a Linux or OS X computer by using the following command. Your local computer must have an IPv6 address configured.

```bash
ssh -i "MyKeyPair.pem" ec2-user@2001:db8:1234:1a00::123
```

If you’re connecting from a Windows computer, use the following instructions: Connecting to your Linux instance from Windows using PuTTY.

**Step 6: Launch an instance into your private subnet**

To test that instances in your egress-only private subnet can access the Internet, launch an instance in your private subnet and connect to it using a bastion instance in your public subnet (you can use the instance you launched in the previous section). First, you must create a security group for the instance. The security group must have a rule that allows your bastion instance to connect using SSH, and a rule that allows the ping6 command (ICMPv6 traffic) to verify that the instance is not accessible from the Internet.
1. Create a security group in your VPC, and add a rule that allows inbound SSH access from the IPv6 address of the instance in your public subnet, and a rule that allows all ICMPv6 traffic:

```bash
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name SSHAccessRestricted --description "Security group for SSH access from bastion" --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348

{
   "GroupId": "sg-aabb1122"
}
```

```bash
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-aabb1122 --ip-permissions '[{"IpProtocol": "tcp", "FromPort": 22, "ToPort": 22, "Ipv6Ranges": [{"CidrIpv6": "2001:db8:1234:1a00::123/128"}]}]'

aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-aabb1122 --ip-permissions '[{"IpProtocol": "58", "FromPort": -1, "ToPort": -1, "Ipv6Ranges": [{"CidrIpv6": ":/0"}]}]'
```

2. Launch an instance into your private subnet, using the security group you've created and the same key pair you used to launch the instance in the public subnet.

```bash
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-a4827dc9 --count 1 --instance-type t2.micro --key-name MyKeyPair --security-group-ids sg-aabb1122 --subnet-id subnet-a46032fc
```

Use the `describe-instances` command to verify that your instance is running, and to get its IPv6 address.

3. Configure SSH agent forwarding on your local machine, and then connect to your instance in the public subnet. For Linux, use the following commands:

```bash
ssh-add MyKeyPair.pem

ssh -A ec2-user@2001:db8:1234:1a00::123
```

For OS X, use the following commands:

```bash
ssh-add -K MyKeyPair.pem

ssh -A ec2-user@2001:db8:1234:1a00::123
```

For Windows, use the following instructions: To configure SSH agent forwarding for Windows (PuTTY) (p. 222). Connect to the instance in the public subnet by using its IPv6 address.

4. From your instance in the public subnet (the bastion instance), connect to your instance in the private subnet by using its IPv6 address:

```bash
ssh ec2-user@2001:db8:1234:1a01::456
```

5. From your private instance, test that you can connect to the Internet by running the `ping6` command for a website that has ICMP enabled, for example:

```bash
ping6 -n ietf.org
```
6. To test that hosts on the Internet cannot reach your instance in the private subnet, use the `ping6` command from a computer that's enabled for IPv6. You should get a timeout response. If you get a valid response, then your instance is accessible from the Internet—check the route table that's associated with your private subnet and verify that it does not have a route for IPv6 traffic to an Internet gateway.

```
ping6 2001:db8:1234:1a01::456
```

**Step 7: Clean up**

After you've verified that you can connect to your instance in the public subnet and that your instance in the private subnet can access the Internet, you can terminate the instances if you no longer need them. To do this, use the `terminate-instances` command. To delete the other resources you've created in this example, use the following commands in their listed order:

1. Delete your security groups:
   ```
   aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id sg-e1fb8c9a
   aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id sg-aabb1122
   ```

2. Delete your subnets:
   ```
   aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id subnet-b46032ec
   aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id subnet-a46032fc
   ```

3. Delete your custom route tables:
   ```
   aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id rtb-c1c8f006
   aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id rtb-abc123ab
   ```

4. Detach your Internet gateway from your VPC:
   ```
   aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id igw-1ff7a07b --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
   ```

5. Delete your Internet gateway:
   ```
   aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway --internet-gateway-id igw-1ff7a07b
   ```

6. Delete your egress-only Internet gateway:
   ```
   aws ec2 delete-egress-only-internet-gateway --egress-only-internet-gateway-id eigw-015e0e244e24dfe8a
   ```
7. Delete your VPC:

```bash
aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id vpc-2f09a348
```
VPCs and subnets

To get started with Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC), you create a VPC and subnets. For a general overview of Amazon VPC, see What is Amazon VPC? (p. 1).

Contents

• VPC and subnet basics (p. 97)
• VPC and subnet sizing (p. 100)
• Subnet routing (p. 105)
• Subnet security (p. 106)
• Working with VPCs and subnets (p. 106)
• IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114)
• Working with shared VPCs (p. 134)
• Extending Your VPCs (p. 138)

VPC and subnet basics

A virtual private cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS Cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC.

When you create a VPC, you must specify a range of IPv4 addresses for the VPC in the form of a Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) block; for example, 10.0.0.0/16. This is the primary CIDR block for your VPC. For more information about CIDR notation, see RFC 4632.

The following diagram shows a new VPC with an IPv4 CIDR block.
A VPC spans all of the Availability Zones in the Region. After creating a VPC, you can add one or more subnets in each Availability Zone. You can optionally add subnets in a Local Zone, which is an AWS infrastructure deployment that places compute, storage, database, and other select services closer to your end users. A Local Zone enables your end users to run applications that require single-digit millisecond latencies. For information about the Regions that support Local Zones, see Available Regions in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. When you create a subnet, you specify the CIDR block for the subnet, which is a subset of the VPC CIDR block. Each subnet must reside entirely within one Availability Zone and cannot span zones. Availability Zones are distinct locations that are engineered to be isolated from failures in other Availability Zones. By launching instances in separate Availability Zones,
you can protect your applications from the failure of a single location. We assign a unique ID to each subnet.

You can also optionally assign an IPv6 CIDR block to your VPC, and assign IPv6 CIDR blocks to your subnets.

The following diagram shows a VPC that has been configured with subnets in multiple Availability Zones. 1A, 2A, and 3A are instances in your VPC. An IPv6 CIDR block is associated with the VPC, and an IPv6 CIDR block is associated with subnet 1. An internet gateway enables communication over the internet, and a virtual private network (VPN) connection enables communication with your corporate network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/64</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a subnet's traffic is routed to an internet gateway, the subnet is known as a public subnet. In this diagram, subnet 1 is a public subnet. If you want your instance in a public subnet to communicate
with the internet over IPv4, it must have a public IPv4 address or an Elastic IP address (IPv4). For more information about public IPv4 addresses, see Public IPv4 addresses (p. 116). If you want your instance in the public subnet to communicate with the internet over IPv6, it must have an IPv6 address.

If a subnet doesn’t have a route to the internet gateway, the subnet is known as a private subnet. In this diagram, subnet 2 is a private subnet.

If a subnet doesn’t have a route to the internet gateway, but has its traffic routed to a virtual private gateway for a Site-to-Site VPN connection, the subnet is known as a VPN-only subnet. In this diagram, subnet 3 is a VPN-only subnet. Currently, we do not support IPv6 traffic over a Site-to-Site VPN connection.

For more information, see Examples for VPC (p. 76), Internet gateways (p. 201), and What is AWS Site-to-Site VPN? in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.

Note
Regardless of the type of subnet, the internal IPv4 address range of the subnet is always private—we do not announce the address block to the internet.

You have a quota on the number of VPCs and subnets you can create in your account. For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).

VPC and subnet sizing

Amazon VPC supports IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, and has different CIDR block size quotas for each. By default, all VPCs and subnets must have IPv4 CIDR blocks—you can’t change this behavior. You can optionally associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC.

For more information about IP addressing, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).

Contents
• VPC and subnet sizing for IPv4 (p. 100)
• Adding IPv4 CIDR blocks to a VPC (p. 101)
• VPC and subnet sizing for IPv6 (p. 105)

VPC and subnet sizing for IPv4

When you create a VPC, you must specify an IPv4 CIDR block for the VPC. The allowed block size is between a /16 netmask (65,536 IP addresses) and /28 netmask (16 IP addresses). After you’ve created your VPC, you can associate secondary CIDR blocks with the VPC. For more information, see Adding IPv4 CIDR blocks to a VPC (p. 101).

When you create a VPC, we recommend that you specify a CIDR block from the private IPv4 address ranges as specified in RFC 1918:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC 1918 range</th>
<th>Example CIDR block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255 (10/8 prefix)</td>
<td>Your VPC must be /16 or smaller, for example, 10.0.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255 (172.16/12 prefix)</td>
<td>Your VPC must be /16 or smaller, for example, 172.31.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adding IPv4 CIDR blocks to a VPC

RFC 1918 range | Example CIDR block
---|---
192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 (192.168/16 prefix) | Your VPC can be smaller, for example 192.168.0.0/20.

You can create a VPC with a publicly routable CIDR block that falls outside of the private IPv4 address ranges specified in RFC 1918; however, for the purposes of this documentation, we refer to private IP addresses as the IPv4 addresses that are within the CIDR range of your VPC.

Note

If you're creating a VPC for use with another AWS service, check the service documentation to verify if there are specific requirements for the IP address range or networking components.

The CIDR block of a subnet can be the same as the CIDR block for the VPC (for a single subnet in the VPC), or a subset of the CIDR block for the VPC (for multiple subnets). The allowed block size is between a /28 netmask and /16 netmask. If you create more than one subnet in a VPC, the CIDR blocks of the subnets cannot overlap.

For example, if you create a VPC with CIDR block 10.0.0.0/24, it supports 256 IP addresses. You can break this CIDR block into two subnets, each supporting 128 IP addresses. One subnet uses CIDR block 10.0.0.0/25 (for addresses 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.127) and the other uses CIDR block 10.0.0.128/25 (for addresses 10.0.0.128 - 10.0.0.255).

There are tools available on the internet to help you calculate and create IPv4 subnet CIDR blocks; for example, IPv4 Address Planner. You can find other tools that suit your needs by searching for terms such as 'subnet calculator' or 'CIDR calculator'. Your network engineering group can also help you determine the CIDR blocks to specify for your subnets.

The first four IP addresses and the last IP address in each subnet CIDR block are not available for you to use, and cannot be assigned to an instance. For example, in a subnet with CIDR block 10.0.0.0/24, the following five IP addresses are reserved:

- 10.0.0.0: Network address.
- 10.0.0.1: Reserved by AWS for the VPC router.
- 10.0.0.2: Reserved by AWS. The IP address of the DNS server is the base of the VPC network range plus two. For VPCs with multiple CIDR blocks, the IP address of the DNS server is located in the primary CIDR. We also reserve the base of each subnet range plus two for all CIDR blocks in the VPC. For more information, see Amazon DNS server (p. 245).
- 10.0.0.3: Reserved by AWS for future use.
- 10.0.0.255: Network broadcast address. We do not support broadcast in a VPC, therefore we reserve this address.

If you create a VPC or subnet using a command line tool or the Amazon EC2 API, the CIDR block is automatically modified to its canonical form. For example, if you specify 100.68.0.18/18 for the CIDR block, we create a CIDR block of 100.68.0.0/16.

Adding IPv4 CIDR blocks to a VPC

You can associate secondary IPv4 CIDR blocks with your VPC. When you associate a CIDR block with your VPC, a route is automatically added to your VPC route tables to enable routing within the VPC (the destination is the CIDR block and the target is local).

In the following example, the VPC on the left has a single CIDR block (10.0.0.0/16) and two subnets. The VPC on the right represents the architecture of the same VPC after you've added a second CIDR block (10.2.0.0/16) and created a new subnet from the range of the second CIDR.
To add a CIDR block to your VPC, the following rules apply:

- The allowed block size is between a /28 netmask and /16 netmask.
- The CIDR block must not overlap with any existing CIDR block that's associated with the VPC.
- There are restrictions on the ranges of IPv4 addresses you can use. For more information, see IPv4 CIDR block association restrictions (p. 103).
- You cannot increase or decrease the size of an existing CIDR block.
- You have a quota on the number of CIDR blocks you can associate with a VPC and the number of routes you can add to a route table. You cannot associate a CIDR block if this results in you exceeding your quotas. For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).
- The CIDR block must not be the same or larger than a destination CIDR range in a route in any of the VPC route tables. For example, in a VPC where the primary CIDR block is 10.0.0.0/16, you have an existing route in a route table with a destination of 10.0.0.0/24 to a virtual private gateway. You want to associate a secondary CIDR block in the 10.0.0.0/16 range. Because of the existing route, you cannot associate a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/24 or larger. However, you can associate a secondary CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/25 or smaller.
- If you've enabled your VPC for ClassicLink, you can associate CIDR blocks from the 10.0.0.0/16 and 10.1.0.0/16 ranges, but you cannot associate any other CIDR block from the 10.0.0.0/8 range.
- The following rules apply when you add IPv4 CIDR blocks to a VPC that's part of a VPC peering connection:
  - If the VPC peering connection is active, you can add CIDR blocks to a VPC provided they do not overlap with a CIDR block of the peer VPC.
  - If the VPC peering connection is pending-acceptance, the owner of the requester VPC cannot add any CIDR block to the VPC, regardless of whether it overlaps with the CIDR block of the accepter VPC. Either the owner of the accepter VPC must accept the peering connection, or the owner of
the requester VPC must delete the VPC peering connection request, add the CIDR block, and then request a new VPC peering connection.

- If the VPC peering connection is pending-acceptance, the owner of the accepter VPC can add CIDR blocks to the VPC. If a secondary CIDR block overlaps with a CIDR block of the requester VPC, the VPC peering connection request fails and cannot be accepted.

- If you’re using AWS Direct Connect to connect to multiple VPCs through a Direct Connect gateway, the VPCs that are associated with the Direct Connect gateway must not have overlapping CIDR blocks. If you add a CIDR block to one of the VPCs that’s associated with the Direct Connect gateway, ensure that the new CIDR block does not overlap with an existing CIDR block of any other associated VPC. For more information, see Direct Connect gateways in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.

- When you add or remove a CIDR block, it can go through various states: associating | associated | disassociating | disassociated | failing | failed. The CIDR block is ready for you to use when it’s in the associated state.

The following table provides an overview of permitted and restricted CIDR block associations, which depend on the IPv4 address range in which your VPC’s primary CIDR block resides.

### IPv4 CIDR block association restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP address range in which your primary VPC CIDR block resides</th>
<th>Restricted CIDR block associations</th>
<th>Permitted CIDR block associations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/8</td>
<td>CIDR blocks from other RFC 1918* ranges (172.16.0.0/12 and 192.168.0.0/16). If your primary CIDR falls within the 10.0.0.0/15 range, you cannot add a CIDR block from the 10.0.0.0/16 range. A CIDR block from the 198.19.0.0/16 range.</td>
<td>Any other CIDR from the 10.0.0.0/8 range that’s not restricted. Any publicly routable IPv4 CIDR block (non-RFC 1918), or a CIDR block from the 100.64.0.0/10 range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.16.0.0/12</td>
<td>CIDR blocks from other RFC 1918* ranges (10.0.0.0/8 and 192.168.0.0/16). A CIDR block from the 172.31.0.0/16 range. A CIDR block from the 198.19.0.0/16 range.</td>
<td>Any other CIDR from the 172.16.0.0/12 range that’s not restricted. Any publicly routable IPv4 CIDR block (non-RFC 1918), or a CIDR block from the 100.64.0.0/10 range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.0.0/16</td>
<td>CIDR blocks from other RFC 1918* ranges (172.16.0.0/12 and 10.0.0.0/8). A CIDR block from the 198.19.0.0/16 range.</td>
<td>Any other CIDR from the 192.168.0.0/16 range. Any publicly routable IPv4 CIDR block (non-RFC 1918), or a CIDR block from the 100.64.0.0/10 range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198.19.0.0/16</td>
<td>CIDR blocks from RFC 1918* ranges.</td>
<td>Any publicly routable IPv4 CIDR block (non-RFC 1918), or a CIDR block from the 100.64.0.0/10 range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adding IPv4 CIDR blocks to a VPC

The IP address range in which your primary VPC CIDR block resides must be either
- A publicly routable CIDR block (non-RFC 1918), or a CIDR block from the 100.64.0.0/10 range.
- A CIDR block from the RFC 1918* ranges.
- A CIDR block from the 198.19.0.0/16 range.
- Any other publicly routable IPv4 CIDR block (non-RFC 1918), or a CIDR block from the 100.64.0.0/10 range.

*RFC 1918 ranges are the private IPv4 address ranges specified in RFC 1918.

You can disassociate a CIDR block that you’ve associated with your VPC; however, you cannot disassociate the CIDR block with which you originally created the VPC (the primary CIDR block). To view the primary CIDR for your VPC in the Amazon VPC console, choose Your VPCs, select your VPC, and take note of the first entry under CIDR blocks. Alternatively, you can use the describe-vpcs command:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpcs --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

In the output that’s returned, the primary CIDR is returned in the top-level CidrBlock element (the second-last element in the example output below).

```json
{
  "Vpcs": [
    {
      "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
      "InstanceTenancy": "default",
      "Tags": [
        {
          "Value": "MyVPC",
          "Key": "Name"
        }
      ],
      "CidrBlockAssociations": [
        {
          "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-3781aa5e",
          "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
          "CidrBlockState": {
            "State": "associated"
          }
        },
        {
          "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-0280ab6b",
          "CidrBlock": "10.2.0.0/16",
          "CidrBlockState": {
            "State": "associated"
          }
        }
      ],
      "State": "available",
      "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-e0fe0e88",
      "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
      "IsDefault": false
    }
  ]
}
```
VPC and subnet sizing for IPv6

You can associate a single IPv6 CIDR block with an existing VPC in your account, or when you create a new VPC. The CIDR block is a fixed prefix length of /56. You can request an IPv6 CIDR block from Amazon's pool of IPv6 addresses.

If you've associated an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC, you can associate an IPv6 CIDR block with an existing subnet in your VPC, or when you create a new subnet. A subnet's IPv6 CIDR block is a fixed prefix length of /64.

For example, you create a VPC and specify that you want to associate an Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block with the VPC. Amazon assigns the following IPv6 CIDR block to your VPC: 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56. You cannot choose the range of IP addresses yourself. You can create a subnet and associate an IPv6 CIDR block from this range; for example, 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64.

There are tools available on the internet to help you calculate and create IPv6 subnet CIDR blocks; for example, IPv6 Address Planner. You can find other tools that suit your needs by searching for terms such as 'IPv6 subnet calculator' or 'IPv6 CIDR calculator'. Your network engineering group can also help you determine the IPv6 CIDR blocks to specify for your subnets.

You can disassociate an IPv6 CIDR block from a subnet, and you can disassociate an IPv6 CIDR block from a VPC. After you've disassociated an IPv6 CIDR block from a VPC, you cannot expect to receive the same CIDR if you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC again later.

The first four IPv6 addresses and the last IPv6 address in each subnet CIDR block are not available for you to use, and cannot be assigned to an instance. For example, in a subnet with CIDR block 2001:db8:1234:1a00/64, the following five IP addresses are reserved:

- 2001:db8:1234:1a00::
- 2001:db8:1234:1a00::1
- 2001:db8:1234:1a00::2
- 2001:db8:1234:1a00::3
- 2001:db8:1234:1a00:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff

Subnet routing

Each subnet must be associated with a route table, which specifies the allowed routes for outbound traffic leaving the subnet. Every subnet that you create is automatically associated with the main route table for the VPC. You can change the association, and you can change the contents of the main route table. For more information, see Route tables for your VPC (p. 269).

In the previous diagram, the route table associated with subnet 1 routes all IPv4 traffic (0.0.0.0/0) and IPv6 traffic (::/0) to an internet gateway (for example, igw-1a2b3c4d). Because instance 1A has an IPv4 Elastic IP address and an IPv6 address, it can be reached from the internet over both IPv4 and IPv6.

Note

(IPv4 only) The Elastic IPv4 address or public IPv4 address that's associated with your instance is accessed through the internet gateway of your VPC. Traffic that goes through an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between your instance and another network traverses a virtual private gateway, not the internet gateway, and therefore does not access the Elastic IPv4 address or public IPv4 address.

The instance 2A can't reach the internet, but can reach other instances in the VPC. You can allow an instance in your VPC to initiate outbound connections to the internet over IPv4 but prevent unsolicited inbound connections from the internet using a network address translation (NAT) gateway or instance.
Because you can allocate a limited number of Elastic IP addresses, we recommend that you use a NAT device if you have more instances that require a static public IP address. For more information, see NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216). To initiate outbound-only communication to the internet over IPv6, you can use an egress-only internet gateway. For more information, see Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207).

The route table associated with subnet 3 routes all IPv4 traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to a virtual private gateway (for example, vgw-1a2b3c4d). Instance 3A can reach computers in the corporate network over the Site-to-Site VPN connection.

**Subnet security**

AWS provides two features that you can use to increase security in your VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups control inbound and outbound traffic for your instances, and network ACLs control inbound and outbound traffic for your subnets. In most cases, security groups can meet your needs; however, you can also use network ACLs if you want an additional layer of security for your VPC. For more information, see Internetwork traffic privacy in Amazon VPC (p. 152).

By design, each subnet must be associated with a network ACL. Every subnet that you create is automatically associated with the VPC's default network ACL. You can change the association, and you can change the contents of the default network ACL. For more information, see Network ACLs (p. 181).

You can create a flow log on your VPC or subnet to capture the traffic that flows to and from the network interfaces in your VPC or subnet. You can also create a flow log on an individual network interface. Flow logs are published to CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3. For more information, see VPC Flow Logs (p. 294).

**Working with VPCs and subnets**

The following procedures are for manually creating a VPC and subnets. You also have to manually add gateways and routing tables. Alternatively, you can use the Amazon VPC wizard to create a VPC plus its subnets, gateways, and routing tables in one step. For more information, see Examples for VPC (p. 76).

**Tasks**

- Creating a VPC (p. 106)
- Creating a subnet in your VPC (p. 108)
- Viewing your subnet (p. 109)
- Associating a secondary IPv4 CIDR block with your VPC (p. 109)
- Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC (p. 109)
- Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your subnet (p. 110)
- Launching an instance into your subnet (p. 110)
- Deleting your subnet (p. 111)
- Disassociating an IPv4 CIDR block from your VPC (p. 111)
- Disassociating an IPv6 CIDR block from your VPC or subnet (p. 112)
- Deleting your VPC (p. 113)

**Creating a VPC**

You can create an empty VPC using the Amazon VPC console.
To create a VPC using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Your VPCs**, Create VPC.
3. Specify the following VPC details as needed.
   - **Name tag**: Optionally provide a name for your VPC. Doing so creates a tag with a key of Name and the value that you specify.
   - **IPv4 CIDR block**: Specify an IPv4 CIDR block for the VPC. The smallest CIDR block you can specify is /28, and the largest is /16. We recommend that you specify a CIDR block from the private (non-publicly routable) IP address ranges as specified in RFC 1918; for example, 10.0.0.0/16, or 192.168.0.0/16.
     - **Note**: You can specify a range of publicly routable IPv4 addresses. However, we currently do not support direct access to the internet from publicly routable CIDR blocks in a VPC. Windows instances cannot boot correctly if launched into a VPC with ranges from 224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255 (Class D and Class E IP address ranges).
   - **IPv6 CIDR block**: Optionally associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC. Choose one of the following options, and then choose **Select CIDR**:
     - **Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block**: Requests an IPv6 CIDR block from Amazon’s pool of IPv6 addresses. For **Network Border Group**, select the group from which AWS advertises IP addresses.
     - **IPv6 CIDR owned by me (BYOIP)**: Allocates an IPv6 CIDR block from your IPv6 address pool. For **Pool**, choose the IPv6 address pool from which to allocate the IPv6 CIDR block.
   - **Tenancy**: Select a tenancy option. Dedicated tenancy ensures that your instances run on single-tenant hardware. For more information, see Dedicated instances in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
   - (Optional) Add or remove a tag.
     - [Add a tag] Choose **Add tag** and do the following:
       - For **Key**, enter the key name.
       - For **Value**, enter the key value.
     - [Remove a tag] Choose **Remove** to the right of the tag’s Key and Value.
4. Choose **Create**.

Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

**To create a VPC using a command line tool**

- `create-vpc` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2Vpc` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**To describe a VPC using a command line tool**

- `describe-vpcs` (AWS CLI)
- `Get-EC2Vpc` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

For more information about IP addresses, see **IP Addressing in your VPC** (p. 114).

After you’ve created a VPC, you can create subnets. For more information, see **Creating a subnet in your VPC** (p. 108).
Creating a subnet in your VPC

To add a new subnet to your VPC, you must specify an IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet from the range of your VPC. You can specify the Availability Zone in which you want the subnet to reside. You can have multiple subnets in the same Availability Zone.

You can optionally specify an IPv6 CIDR block for your subnet if an IPv6 CIDR block is associated with your VPC.

To create the subnet in a Local Zone, or a Wavelength Zone, you must enable the Zone. For information about how to enable Wavelength Zones, see Enabling zones in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

**To add a subnet to your VPC using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets, Create subnet.
3. Specify the subnet details as necessary and choose Create.
   - **Name tag**: Optionally provide a name for your subnet. Doing so creates a tag with a key of Name and the value that you specify.
   - **VPC**: Choose the VPC for which you're creating the subnet.
   - **Availability Zone**: Optionally choose a Zone in which your subnet will reside, or leave the default No Preference to let AWS choose an Availability Zone for you.
     - For information about the Regions and Zones, see Regions and zones in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
   - **IPv4 CIDR block**: Specify an IPv4 CIDR block for your subnet, for example, 10.0.1.0/24. For more information, see VPC and subnet sizing for IPv4 (p. 100).
   - **IPv6 CIDR block**: (Optional) If you've associated an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC, choose Specify a custom IPv6 CIDR. Specify the hexadecimal pair value for the subnet, or leave the default value.
4. (Optional) If required, repeat the steps above to create more subnets in your VPC.

Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

**To add a subnet using a command line tool**

- create-subnet (AWS CLI)
- New-EC2Subnet (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

After you create a subnet, you can do the following:

- Configure your routing. To make your subnet a public subnet, you must attach an internet gateway to your VPC. For more information, see Creating and attaching an internet gateway (p. 204). You can then create a custom route table, and add route to the internet gateway. For more information, see Creating a custom route table (p. 204). For other routing options, see Route tables for your VPC (p. 269).
- Modify the subnet settings to specify that all instances launched in that subnet receive a public IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address, or both. For more information, see IP addressing behavior for your subnet (p. 117).
- Create or modify your security groups as needed. For more information, see Security groups for your VPC (p. 172).
- Create or modify your network ACLs as needed. For more information, see Network ACLs (p. 181).
- Share the subnet with other accounts. For more information, see ??? (p. 135).
Viewing your subnet

You can view the details about your subnet.

To view subnet details using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets.
3. Select the subnet, and then choose View Details.

To describe a subnet using a command line tool

- describe-subnets (AWS CLI)
- Get-EC2Subnet (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Associating a secondary IPv4 CIDR block with your VPC

You can add another IPv4 CIDR block to your VPC. Ensure that you have read the applicable restrictions (p. 101).

After you've associated a CIDR block, the status goes to associating. The CIDR block is ready to use when it's in the associated state.

To add a CIDR block to your VPC using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs.
3. Select the VPC, and choose Actions, Edit CIDRs.
4. Choose Add IPv4 CIDR, and enter the CIDR block to add; for example, 10.2.0.0/16. Choose the tick icon.
5. Choose Close.

Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

To add a CIDR block using a command line tool

- associate-vpc-cidr-block (AWS CLI)
- Register-EC2VpcCidrBlock (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

After you've added the IPv4 CIDR blocks that you need, you can create subnets. For more information, see Creating a subnet in your VPC (p. 108).

Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC

You can associate an IPv6 CIDR block with any existing VPC. The VPC must not have an existing IPv6 CIDR block associated with it.

To associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a VPC using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs.
3. Select your VPC, choose Actions, Edit CIDRs.
4. Choose Add IPv6 CIDR.
5. Choose Add IPv6 CIDR.
6. For IPv6 CIDR block, choose one of the following, and then choose Select CIDR:
   • Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block: Requests an IPv6 CIDR block from Amazon's pool of IPv6 addresses.
   • IPv6 CIDR owned by me: (BYOIP) Allocates an IPv6 CIDR block from your IPv6 address pool. For Pool, choose the IPv6 address pool from which to allocate the IPv6 CIDR block.
7. If you selected Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block, from Network Border Group, select the group from where AWS advertises the IP addresses.
8. Choose Select CIDR.
9. Choose Close.

Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

To associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a VPC using a command line tool
• associate-vpc-cidr-block (AWS CLI)
• Register-EC2VpcCidrBlock (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your subnet
You can associate an IPv6 CIDR block with an existing subnet in your VPC. The subnet must not have an existing IPv6 CIDR block associated with it.

To associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a subnet using the console
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets.
3. Select your subnet, choose Subnet Actions, Edit IPv6 CIDRs.
4. Choose Add IPv6 CIDR. Specify the hexadecimal pair for the subnet (for example, 00) and confirm the entry by choosing the tick icon.
5. Choose Close.

Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

To associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a subnet using a command line tool
• associate-subnet-cidr-block (AWS CLI)
• Register-EC2SubnetCidrBlock (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Launching an instance into your subnet
After you've created your subnet and configured your routing, you can launch an instance into your subnet using the Amazon EC2 console.

To launch an instance into your subnet using the console
1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. On the dashboard, choose **Launch Instance**.
3. Follow the directions in the wizard. Select an AMI and an instance type and choose **Next: Configure Instance Details**.
   
   **Note**
   If you want your instance to communicate over IPv6, you must select a supported instance type. All current generation instance types support IPv6 addresses.

4. On the **Configure Instance Details** page, ensure that you have selected the required VPC in the Network list, then select the subnet in to which to launch the instance. Keep the other default settings on this page and choose **Next: Add Storage**.
5. On the next pages of the wizard, you can configure storage for your instance, and add tags. On the **Configure Security Group** page, choose from any existing security group that you own, or follow the wizard directions to create a new security group. Choose **Review and Launch** when you're done.

6. Review your settings and choose **Launch**.
7. Select an existing key pair that you own or create a new one, and then choose **Launch Instances** when you're done.

Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

**To launch an instance into your subnet using a command line tool**

- **run-instances** (AWS CLI)
- **New-EC2Instance** (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

---

### Deleting your subnet

If you no longer need your subnet, you can delete it. You must terminate any instances in the subnet first.

**To delete your subnet using the console**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/).
2. Terminate all instances in the subnet. For more information, see **Terminate Your Instance** in the **EC2 User Guide**.
3. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
4. In the navigation pane, choose **Subnets**.
5. Select the subnet to delete and choose **Actions, Delete subnet**.
6. In the **Delete Subnet** dialog box, choose **Delete subnet**.

Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

**To delete a subnet using a command line tool**

- **delete-subnet** (AWS CLI)
- **Remove-EC2Subnet** (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

---

### Disassociating an IPv4 CIDR block from your VPC

If your VPC has more than one IPv4 CIDR block associated with it, you can disassociate an IPv4 CIDR block from the VPC. You cannot disassociate the primary IPv4 CIDR block. You can only disassociate an
entire CIDR block; you cannot disassociate a subset of a CIDR block or a merged range of CIDR blocks. You must first delete all subnets in the CIDR block.

**To remove a CIDR block from a VPC using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Your VPCs**.
3. Select the VPC, and choose **Actions, Edit CIDRs**.
4. Under **VPC IPv4 CIDRs**, choose the delete button (a cross) for the CIDR block to remove.
5. Choose **Close**.

Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

**To remove an IPv4 CIDR block from a VPC using a command line tool**

- `disassociate-vpc-cidr-block` (AWS CLI)
- `Unregister-EC2VpcCidrBlock` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

### Disassociating an IPv6 CIDR block from your VPC or subnet

If you no longer want IPv6 support in your VPC or subnet, but you want to continue using your VPC or subnet for creating and communicating with IPv4 resources, you can disassociate the IPv6 CIDR block.

To disassociate an IPv6 CIDR block, you must first unassign any IPv6 addresses that are assigned to any instances in your subnet. For more information, see Unassigning an IPv6 address from an instance (p. 120).

**To disassociate an IPv6 CIDR block from a subnet using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Subnets**.
3. Select your subnet, choose **Actions, Edit IPv6 CIDRs**.
4. Remove the IPv6 CIDR block for the subnet by choosing the cross icon.
5. Choose **Close**.

**To disassociate an IPv6 CIDR block from a VPC using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Your VPCs**.
3. Select your VPC, choose **Actions, Edit CIDRs**.
4. Remove the IPv6 CIDR block by choosing the cross icon.
5. Choose **Close**.

**Note**
Disassociating an IPv6 CIDR block does not automatically delete any security group rules, network ACL rules, or route table routes that you've configured for IPv6 networking. You must manually modify or delete these rules or routes.
Alternatively, you can use a command line tool.

**To disassociate an IPv6 CIDR block from a subnet using a command line tool**

- `disassociate-subnet-cidr-block` (AWS CLI)
- `Unregister-EC2SubnetCidrBlock` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**To disassociate an IPv6 CIDR block from a VPC using a command line tool**

- `disassociate-vpc-cidr-block` (AWS CLI)
- `Unregister-EC2VpcCidrBlock` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Deleting your VPC**

To delete a VPC using the VPC console, you must first terminate or delete the following components:

- All instances in the VPC - For information about how to terminate an instance, see Terminate your instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
- VPC peering connections
- Interface endpoints
- NAT gateways

When you delete a VPC using the VPC console, we also delete the following VPC components for you:

- Subnets
- Security groups
- Network ACLs
- Route tables
- Gateway endpoints
- Internet gateways
- Egress-only internet gateways
- DHCP options

If you have an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection, you don't have to delete it or the other components related to the VPN (such as the customer gateway and virtual private gateway). If you plan to use the customer gateway with another VPC, we recommend that you keep the Site-to-Site VPN connection and the gateways. Otherwise, you must configure your customer gateway device again after you create a new Site-to-Site VPN connection.

**To delete your VPC using the console**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. Terminate all instances in the VPC. For more information, see Terminate Your Instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
3. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
4. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs.
5. Select the VPC to delete and choose Actions, Delete VPC.
6. If you have a Site-to-Site VPN connection, select the option to delete it; otherwise, leave it unselected. Choose Delete VPC.
Alternatively, you can use a command line tool. When you delete a VPC using the command line, you must first terminate all instances, and delete or detach all associated resources, including subnets, custom security groups, custom network ACLs, custom route tables, VPC peering connections, endpoints, the NAT gateway, the internet gateway, and the egress-only internet gateway.

**To delete a VPC using a command line tool**

- `delete-vpc` (AWS CLI)
- `Remove-EC2Vpc` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

# IP Addressing in your VPC

IP addresses enable resources in your VPC to communicate with each other, and with resources over the internet. Amazon EC2 and Amazon VPC support the IPv4 and IPv6 addressing protocols.

By default, Amazon EC2 and Amazon VPC use the IPv4 addressing protocol. When you create a VPC, you must assign it an IPv4 CIDR block (a range of private IPv4 addresses). Private IPv4 addresses are not reachable over the internet. To connect to your instance over the internet, or to enable communication between your instances and other AWS services that have public endpoints, you can assign a globally-unique public IPv4 address to your instance.

You can optionally associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets, and assign IPv6 addresses from that block to the resources in your VPC. IPv6 addresses are public and reachable over the internet.

**Note**

To ensure that your instances can communicate with the internet, you must also attach an internet gateway to your VPC. For more information, see Internet gateways (p. 201).

Your VPC can operate in dual-stack mode: your resources can communicate over IPv4, or IPv6, or both. IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are independent of each other; you must configure routing and security in your VPC separately for IPv4 and IPv6.

The following table summarizes the differences between IPv4 and IPv6 in Amazon EC2 and Amazon VPC.

## IPv4 and IPv6 characteristics and restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv4</th>
<th>IPv6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The format is 32-bit, 4 groups of up to 3 decimal digits.</td>
<td>The format is 128-bit, 8 groups of 4 hexadecimal digits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default and required for all VPCs; cannot be removed.</td>
<td>Opt-in only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The VPC CIDR block size can be from /16 to /28.</td>
<td>The VPC CIDR block size is fixed at /56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The subnet CIDR block size can be from /16 to /28.</td>
<td>The subnet CIDR block size is fixed at /64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can choose the private IPv4 CIDR block for your VPC.</td>
<td>We choose the IPv6 CIDR block for your VPC from Amazon's pool of IPv6 addresses. You cannot select your own range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a distinction between private and public IP addresses. To enable communication with the internet, a public IPv4 address is mapped to the primary private IPv4 address through network address translation (NAT).</td>
<td>No distinction between public and private IP addresses. IPv6 addresses are public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Private IPv4 addresses**

Private IPv4 addresses (also referred to as *private IP addresses* in this topic) are not reachable over the internet, and can be used for communication between the instances in your VPC. When you launch an instance into a VPC, a primary private IP address from the IPv4 address range of the subnet is assigned to the default network interface (eth0) of the instance. Each instance is also given a private (internal) DNS hostname that resolves to the private IP address of the instance. If you don't specify a primary private IP address, we select an available IP address in the subnet range for you. For more information about network interfaces, see [Elastic Network Interfaces](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/using-advanced-networking.html) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

You can assign additional private IP addresses, known as secondary private IP addresses, to instances that are running in a VPC. Unlike a primary private IP address, you can reassign a secondary private IP address from one network interface to another. A private IP address remains associated with the network interface when the instance is stopped and restarted, and is released when the instance is terminated. For more information about primary and secondary IP addresses, see [Multiple IP Addresses](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/using-advanced-networking.html) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

**Note**

We refer to private IP addresses as the IP addresses that are within the IPv4 CIDR range of the VPC. Most VPC IP address ranges fall within the private (non-publicly routable) IP address ranges specified in RFC 1918; however, you can use publicly routable CIDR blocks for your VPC. Regardless of the IP address range of your VPC, we do not support direct access to the internet from your VPC’s CIDR block, including a publicly-routable CIDR block. You must set up internet

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv4</th>
<th>IPv6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supported on all instance types.</td>
<td>Supported on all current generation instance types and the C3, R3, and I2 previous generation instance types. For more information, see Instance types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported in EC2-Classic, and EC2-Classic connections with a VPC via ClassicLink.</td>
<td>Not supported in EC2-Classic, and not supported for EC2-Classic connections with a VPC via ClassicLink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported on all AMIs.</td>
<td>Automatically supported on AMIs that are configured for DHCPv6. Amazon Linux versions 2016.09.0 and later and Windows Server 2008 R2 and later are configured for DHCPv6. For other AMIs, you must manually configure your instance (p. 128) to recognize any assigned IPv6 addresses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An instance receives an Amazon-provided private DNS hostname that corresponds to its private IPv4 address, and if applicable, a public DNS hostname that corresponds to its public IPv4 or Elastic IP address.

Amazon-provided DNS hostnames are not supported.

Elastic IPv4 addresses are supported.

Elastic IPv6 addresses are not supported.

Supported for customer gateways, virtual private gateways, NAT devices, and VPC endpoints.

Not supported for customer gateways, virtual private gateways, NAT devices, and VPC endpoints.

We support IPv6 traffic over a virtual private gateway to an AWS Direct Connect connection. For more information, see the [AWS Direct Connect User Guide](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/using-ipv6.html).
access through a gateway; for example, an internet gateway, virtual private gateway, a AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect.

**Public IPv4 addresses**

All subnets have an attribute that determines whether a network interface created in the subnet automatically receives a public IPv4 address (also referred to as a public IP address in this topic). Therefore, when you launch an instance into a subnet that has this attribute enabled, a public IP address is assigned to the primary network interface (eth0) that's created for the instance. A public IP address is mapped to the primary private IP address through network address translation (NAT).

You can control whether your instance receives a public IP address by doing the following:

- Modifying the public IP addressing attribute of your subnet. For more information, see [Modifying the public IPv4 addressing attribute for your subnet](p. 118).
- Enabling or disabling the public IP addressing feature during instance launch, which overrides the subnet's public IP addressing attribute. For more information, see [Assigning a public IPv4 address during instance launch](p. 118).

A public IP address is assigned from Amazon's pool of public IP addresses; it's not associated with your account. When a public IP address is disassociated from your instance, it's released back into the pool, and is no longer available for you to use. You cannot manually associate or disassociate a public IP address. Instead, in certain cases, we release the public IP address from your instance, or assign it a new one. For more information, see [Public IP addresses](p. 263) in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

If you require a persistent public IP address allocated to your account that can be assigned to and removed from instances as you require, use an Elastic IP address instead. For more information, see [Elastic IP addresses](p. 263).

If your VPC is enabled to support DNS hostnames, each instance that receives a public IP address or an Elastic IP address is also given a public DNS hostname. We resolve a public DNS hostname to the public IP address of the instance outside the instance network, and to the private IP address of the instance from within the instance network. For more information, see [Using DNS with your VPC](p. 248).

**IPv6 addresses**

You can optionally associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets. For more information, see the following topics:

- [Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC](p. 109)
- [Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your subnet](p. 110)

Your instance in a VPC receives an IPv6 address if an IPv6 CIDR block is associated with your VPC and your subnet, and if one of the following is true:

- Your subnet is configured to automatically assign an IPv6 address to the primary network interface of an instance during launch.
- You manually assign an IPv6 address to your instance during launch.
- You assign an IPv6 address to your instance after launch.
- You assign an IPv6 address to a network interface in the same subnet, and attach the network interface to your instance after launch.

When your instance receives an IPv6 address during launch, the address is associated with the primary network interface (eth0) of the instance. You can disassociate the IPv6 address from the primary network interface. We do not support IPv6 DNS hostnames for your instance.
An IPv6 address persists when you stop and start your instance, and is released when you terminate your instance. You cannot reassign an IPv6 address while it's assigned to another network interface—you must first unassign it.

You can assign additional IPv6 addresses to your instance by assigning them to a network interface attached to your instance. The number of IPv6 addresses you can assign to a network interface, and the number of network interfaces you can attach to an instance varies per instance type. For more information, see IP Addresses Per Network Interface Per Instance Type in the Amazon EC2 User Guide.

IPv6 addresses are globally unique, and therefore reachable over the internet. You can control whether instances are reachable via their IPv6 addresses by controlling the routing for your subnet, or by using security group and network ACL rules. For more information, see Internetwork traffic privacy in Amazon VPC (p. 152).

For more information about reserved IPv6 address ranges, see IANA IPv6 Special-Purpose Address Registry and RFC4291.

IP addressing behavior for your subnet

All subnets have a modifiable attribute that determines whether a network interface created in that subnet is assigned a public IPv4 address and, if applicable, an IPv6 address. This includes the primary network interface (eth0) that's created for an instance when you launch an instance in that subnet.

Regardless of the subnet attribute, you can still override this setting for a specific instance during launch. For more information, see Assigning a public IPv4 address during instance launch (p. 118) and Assigning an IPv6 address during instance launch (p. 119).

Using your own IP addresses

You can bring part or all of your own public IPv4 address range or IPv6 address range to your AWS account. You continue to own the address range, but AWS advertises it on the internet by default. After you bring the address range to AWS, it appears in your account as an address pool. You can create an Elastic IP address from your IPv4 address pool, and you can associate an IPv6 CIDR block from your IPv6 address pool with a VPC.

For more information, see Bring your own IP addresses (BYOIP) in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Working with IP addresses

You can modify the IP addressing behavior of your subnet, assign a public IPv4 address to your instance during launch, and assign or unassign IPv6 addresses to and from your instance.

Tasks
- Modifying the public IPv4 addressing attribute for your subnet (p. 118)
- Modifying the IPv6 addressing attribute for your subnet (p. 118)
- Assigning a public IPv4 address during instance launch (p. 118)
- Assigning an IPv6 address during instance launch (p. 119)
- Assigning an IPv6 address to an instance (p. 120)
- Unassigning an IPv6 address from an instance (p. 120)
- API and Command overview (p. 120)
Modifying the public IPv4 addressing attribute for your subnet

By default, nondefault subnets have the IPv4 public addressing attribute set to false, and default subnets have this attribute set to true. An exception is a nondefault subnet created by the Amazon EC2 launch instance wizard — the wizard sets the attribute to true. You can modify this attribute using the Amazon VPC console.

To modify your subnet’s public IPv4 addressing behavior

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets.
3. Select your subnet and choose Subnet Actions, Modify auto-assign IP settings.
4. The Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address check box, if selected, requests a public IPv4 address for all instances launched into the selected subnet. Select or clear the check box as required, and then choose Save.

Modifying the IPv6 addressing attribute for your subnet

By default, all subnets have the IPv6 addressing attribute set to false. You can modify this attribute using the Amazon VPC console. If you enable the IPv6 addressing attribute for your subnet, network interfaces created in the subnet receive an IPv6 address from the range of the subnet. Instances launched into the subnet receive an IPv6 address on the primary network interface.

Your subnet must have an associated IPv6 CIDR block.

Note
If you enable the IPv6 addressing feature for your subnet, your network interface or instance only receives an IPv6 address if it’s created using version 2016-11-15 or later of the Amazon EC2 API. The Amazon EC2 console uses the latest API version.

To modify your subnet’s IPv6 addressing behavior

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets.
3. Select your subnet and choose Subnet Actions, Modify auto-assign IP settings.
4. The Enable auto-assign IPv6 address check box, if selected, requests an IPv6 address for all network interfaces created in the selected subnet. Select or clear the check box as required, and then choose Save.

Assigning a public IPv4 address during instance launch

You can control whether your instance in a default or nondefault subnet is assigned a public IPv4 address during launch.

Important
You can’t manually disassociate the public IPv4 address from your instance after launch. Instead, it’s automatically released in certain cases, after which you cannot reuse it. If you require a persistent public IP address that you can associate or disassociate at will, associate an Elastic IP address with the instance after launch instead. For more information, see Elastic IP addresses (p. 263).

To assign a public IPv4 address to an instance during launch

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. Choose Launch Instance.
3. Select an AMI and an instance type, and then choose Next: Configure Instance Details.
4. On the Configure Instance Details page, for Network, select a VPC. The Auto-assign Public IP list is displayed. Choose Enable or Disable to override the default setting for the subnet.
5. Follow the steps on the next pages of the wizard to complete your instance's setup. On the final Review Instance Launch page, review your settings, and then choose Launch to choose a key pair and launch your instance.
6. On the Instances page, select your new instance and view its public IP address in IPv4 Public IP field in the details pane.

Note
The public IPv4 address is displayed as a property of the network interface in the console, but it's mapped to the primary private IPv4 address through NAT. Therefore, if you inspect the properties of your network interface on your instance, for example, through ipconfig on a Windows instance, or ifconfig on a Linux instance, the public IP address is not displayed. To determine your instance's public IP address from within the instance, you can use instance metadata. For more information, see Instance metadata and user data.

This feature is only available during launch. However, whether or not you assign a public IPv4 address to your instance during launch, you can associate an Elastic IP address with your instance after it's launched. For more information, see Elastic IP addresses (p. 263).

Assigning an IPv6 address during instance launch

You can auto-assign an IPv6 address to your instance during launch. To do this, you must launch your instance into a VPC and subnet that has an associated IPv6 CIDR block (p. 109). The IPv6 address is assigned from the range of the subnet, and is assigned to the primary network interface (eth0).

To auto-assign an IPv6 address to an instance during launch
1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. Choose Launch Instance.
3. Select an AMI and an instance type and choose Next: Configure Instance Details.
   
   Note
   Select an instance type that supports IPv6 addresses.

4. On the Configure Instance Details page, select a VPC from Network and a subnet from Subnet. For Auto-assign IPv6 IP, choose Enable.
5. Follow the remaining steps in the wizard to launch your instance.

Alternatively, if you want to assign a specific IPv6 address from the subnet range to your instance during launch, you can assign the address to the primary network interface for your instance.

To assign a specific IPv6 address to an instance during launch
1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. Choose Launch Instance.
3. Select an AMI and an instance type and choose Next: Configure Instance Details.
   
   Note
   Select an instance type that supports IPv6 addresses.

4. On the Configure Instance Details page, select a VPC from Network and a subnet from Subnet.
5. Go to the Network interfaces section. For the eth0 network interface, under IPv6 IPs, choose Add IP.
6. Enter an IPv6 address from the range of the subnet.
7. Follow the remaining steps in the wizard to launch your instance.

For more information about assigning multiple IPv6 addresses to your instance during launch, see Working with Multiple IPv6 Addresses in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

**Assigning an IPv6 address to an instance**

If your instance is in a VPC and subnet with an associated IPv6 CIDR block (p. 109), you can use the Amazon EC2 console to assign an IPv6 address to your instance from the range of the subnet.

**To associate an IPv6 address with your instance**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances** and select your instance.
3. Choose **Actions, Networking, Manage IP Addresses**.
4. Under **IPv6 Addresses**, choose **Assign new IP**. You can specify an IPv6 address from the range of the subnet, or leave the **Auto-assign** value to let Amazon choose an IPv6 address for you.
5. Choose **Save**.

Alternatively, you can assign an IPv6 address to a network interface. For more information, see Assigning an IPv6 Address in the Elastic Network Interfaces topic in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

**Unassigning an IPv6 address from an instance**

If you no longer need an IPv6 address for your instance, you can disassociate it from the instance using the Amazon EC2 console.

**To disassociate an IPv6 address from your instance**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances** and select your instance.
3. Choose **Actions, Networking, Manage IP Addresses**.
4. Under **IPv6 Addresses**, choose **Unassign** for the IPv6 address.
5. Choose **Save**.

Alternatively, you can disassociate an IPv6 address from a network interface. For more information, see Unassigning an IPv6 Address in the Elastic Network Interfaces topic in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

**API and Command overview**

You can perform the tasks described on this page using the command line or an API. For more information about the command line interfaces and a list of available APIs, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

**Assign a public IPv4 address during launch**

- Use the **--associate-public-ip-address** or the **--no-associate-public-ip-address** option with the **run-instances** command. (AWS CLI)
• Use the \texttt{-AssociatePublicIp} parameter with the \texttt{New-EC2Instance} command. (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

\textbf{Assign an IPv6 address during launch}

• Use the \texttt{--ipv6-addresses} option with the \texttt{run-instances} command. (AWS CLI)
• Use the \texttt{-I Pv6Addresses} parameter with the \texttt{New-EC2Instance} command. (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

\textbf{Modify a subnet's IP addressing behavior}

• \texttt{modify-subnet-attribute} (AWS CLI)
• \texttt{Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute} (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

\textbf{Assign an IPv6 address to a network interface}

• \texttt{assign-ipv6-addresses} (AWS CLI)
• \texttt{Register-EC2Ipv6AddressList} (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

\textbf{Unassign an IPv6 address from a network interface}

• \texttt{unassign-ipv6-addresses} (AWS CLI)
• \texttt{Unregister-EC2Ipv6AddressList} (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

\section*{Migrating to IPv6}

If you have an existing VPC that supports IPv4 only, and resources in your subnet that are configured to use IPv4 only, you can enable IPv6 support for your VPC and resources. Your VPC can operate in dual-stack mode — your resources can communicate over IPv4, or IPv6, or both. IPv4 and IPv6 communication are independent of each other.

You cannot disable IPv4 support for your VPC and subnets; this is the default IP addressing system for Amazon VPC and Amazon EC2.

\textbf{Note}

This information assumes that you have an existing VPC with public and private subnets. For information about setting up a new VPC for use with IPv6, see the section called \textit{“Overview for IPv6”} (p. 21).

The following table provides an overview of the steps to enable your VPC and subnets to use IPv6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1: Associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets (p. 125)</td>
<td>Associate an Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and with your subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2: Update your route tables (p. 126)</td>
<td>Update your route tables to route your IPv6 traffic. For a public subnet, create a route that routes all IPv6 traffic from the subnet to the internet gateway. For a private subnet, create a route that routes all internet-bound IPv6 traffic from the subnet to an egress-only internet gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step | Notes
--- | ---
**Step 3: Update your security group rules (p. 126)** | Update your security group rules to include rules for IPv6 addresses. This enables IPv6 traffic to flow to and from your instances. If you've created custom network ACL rules to control the flow of traffic to and from your subnet, you must include rules for IPv6 traffic.

**Step 4: Change your instance type (p. 127)** | If your instance type does not support IPv6, change the instance type.

**Step 5: Assign IPv6 addresses to your instances (p. 128)** | Assign IPv6 addresses to your instances from the IPv6 address range of your subnet.

**Step 6: (Optional) Configure IPv6 on your instances (p. 128)** | If your instance was launched from an AMI that is not configured to use DHCPv6, you must manually configure your instance to recognize an IPv6 address assigned to the instance.

Before you migrate to using IPv6, ensure that you have read the features of IPv6 addressing for Amazon VPC: IPv4 and IPv6 characteristics and restrictions (p. 114).

**Contents**
- Example: Enabling IPv6 in a VPC with a public and private subnet (p. 122)
- Step 1: Associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets (p. 125)
- Step 2: Update your route tables (p. 126)
- Step 3: Update your security group rules (p. 126)
- Step 4: Change your instance type (p. 127)
- Step 5: Assign IPv6 addresses to your instances (p. 128)
- Step 6: (Optional) Configure IPv6 on your instances (p. 128)

**Example: Enabling IPv6 in a VPC with a public and private subnet**

In this example, your VPC has a public and a private subnet. You have a database instance in your private subnet that has outbound communication with the internet through a NAT gateway in your VPC. You have a public-facing web server in your public subnet that has internet access through the internet gateway. The following diagram represents the architecture of your VPC.
The security group for your web server (sg-11aa22bb11aa22bb1) has the following inbound rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>sg-33cc44dd33cc44dd3</td>
<td>Allows inbound access for all traffic from instances associated with sg-33cc44dd33cc44dd3 (the database instance).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>Allows inbound traffic from the internet over HTTP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>Allows inbound traffic from the internet over HTTPS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migrating to IPv6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>internet over HTTPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>203.0.113.123/32</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH access from your local computer; for example, when you need to connect to your instance to perform administration tasks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The security group for your database instance (sg-33cc44dd33cc44dd3) has the following inbound rule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQL</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3306</td>
<td>sg-11aa22bb11aa22bb1</td>
<td>Allows inbound access for MySQL traffic from instances associated with sg-11aa22bb11aa22bb1 (the web server instance).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both security groups have the default outbound rule that allows all outbound IPv4 traffic, and no other outbound rules.

Your web server is t2.medium instance type. Your database server is an m3.large.

You want your VPC and resources to be enabled for IPv6, and you want them to operate in dual-stack mode; in other words, you want to use both IPv6 and IPv4 addressing between resources in your VPC and resources over the internet.

After you've completed the steps, your VPC will have the following configuration.
Step 1: Associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and subnets

You can associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC, and then associate a /64 CIDR block from that range with each subnet.

To associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a VPC

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs.
3. Select your VPC, choose Actions, Edit CIDRs.
4. Choose Add IPv6 CIDR, choose one of the following options, and then choose Select CIDR:
   - Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block: Requests an IPv6 CIDR block from Amazon's pool of IPv6 addresses. For Network Border Group, select the group from which AWS advertises IP addresses.
   - IPv6 CIDR owned by me: (BYOIP) Allocates an IPv6 CIDR block from your IPv6 address pool. For Pool, choose the IPv6 address pool from which to allocate the IPv6 CIDR block.

To associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a subnet

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets.
3. Select your subnet, choose Subnet Actions, Edit IPv6 CIDRs.
4. Choose Add IPv6 CIDR. Specify the hexadecimal pair for the subnet (for example, 00) and confirm the entry by choosing the tick icon.
5. Choose Close. Repeat the steps for the other subnets in your VPC.

For more information, see VPC and subnet sizing for IPv6 (p. 105).

**Step 2: Update your route tables**

For a public subnet, you must update the route table to enable instances (such as web servers) to use the internet gateway for IPv6 traffic.

For a private subnet, you must update the route table to enable instances (such as database instances) to use an egress-only internet gateway for IPv6 traffic.

**To update your route table for a public subnet**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables and select the route table that's associated with the public subnet.
3. On the Routes tab, choose Edit.
4. Choose Add another route. Specify :/0 for Destination, select the ID of the internet gateway for Target, and then choose Save.

**To update your route table for a private subnet**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. If you're using a NAT device in your private subnet, it does not support IPv6 traffic. Instead, create an egress-only internet gateway for your private subnet to enable outbound communication to the internet over IPv6 and prevent inbound communication. An egress-only internet gateway supports IPv6 traffic only. For more information, see Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207).
3. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables and select the route table that's associated with the private subnet.
4. On the Routes tab, choose Edit.
5. Choose Add another route. For Destination, specify :/0. For Target, select the ID of the egress-only internet gateway, and then choose Save.

For more information, see Example routing options (p. 277).

**Step 3: Update your security group rules**

To enable your instances to send and receive traffic over IPv6, you must update your security group rules to include rules for IPv6 addresses.

For example, in the example above, you can update the web server security group (sg-11aa22bb11aa22bb1) to add rules that allow inbound HTTP, HTTPS, and SSH access from IPv6 addresses. You do not need to make any changes to the inbound rules for your database security group; the rule that allows all communication from sg-11aa22bb11aa22bb1 includes IPv6 communication by default.

**To update your security group rules**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Security Groups** and select your web server security group.
3. In the **Inbound Rules** tab, choose **Edit**.
4. For each rule, choose **Add another rule**, and choose **Save** when you're done. For example, to add a rule that allows all HTTP traffic over IPv6, for **Type**, select **HTTP** and for **Source**, enter `::/0`.

By default, an outbound rule that allows all IPv6 traffic is automatically added your security groups when you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC. However, if you modified the original outbound rules for your security group, this rule is not automatically added, and you must add equivalent outbound rules for IPv6 traffic. For more information, see **Security groups for your VPC (p. 172)**.

**Update your network ACL rules**

If you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC, we automatically add rules to the default network ACL to allow IPv6 traffic, provided you haven’t modified its default rules. If you’ve modified your default network ACL or if you’ve created a custom network ACL with rules to control the flow of traffic to and from your subnet, you must manually add rules for IPv6 traffic. For more information, see **Network ACLs (p. 181)**.

**Step 4: Change your instance type**

All current generation instance types support IPv6. For more information, see **Instance types**.

If your instance type does not support IPv6, you must resize the instance to a supported instance type. In the example above, the database instance is an m3.large instance type, which does not support IPv6. You must resize the instance to a supported instance type, for example, m4.large.

To resize your instance, be aware of the compatibility limitations. For more information, see **Compatibility for resizing instances** in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*. In this scenario, if your database instance was launched from an AMI that uses HVM virtualization, you can resize it to an m4.large instance type by using the following procedure.

**Important**

To resize your instance, you must stop it. Stopping and starting an instance changes the public IPv4 address for the instance, if it has one. If you have any data stored on instance store volumes, the data is erased.

**To resize your instance**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**, and select the database instance.
3. Choose **Actions, Instance State, Stop**.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, choose **Yes, Stop**.
5. With the instance still selected, choose **Actions, Instance Settings, Change Instance Type**.
6. For **Instance Type**, choose the new instance type, and then choose **Apply**.
7. To restart the stopped instance, select the instance and choose **Actions, Instance State, Start**. In the confirmation dialog box, choose **Yes, Start**.

If your instance is an instance store-backed AMI, you can't resize your instance using the earlier procedure. Instead, you can create an instance store-backed AMI from your instance, and launch a new instance from your AMI using a new instance type. For more information, see **Creating an instance store-backed Linux AMI** in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*, and **Creating an instance store-backed Windows AMI** in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances*.

You may not be able to migrate to a new instance type if there are compatibility limitations. For example, if your instance was launched from an AMI that uses PV virtualization, the only instance type
that supports both PV virtualization and IPv6 is C3. This instance type may not be suitable for your needs. In this case, you may have to reinstall your software on a base HVM AMI, and launch a new instance.

If you launch an instance from a new AMI, you can assign an IPv6 address to your instance during launch.

**Step 5: Assign IPv6 addresses to your instances**

After you've verified that your instance type supports IPv6, you can assign an IPv6 address to your instance using the Amazon EC2 console. The IPv6 address is assigned to the primary network interface (eth0) for the instance.

**To assign an IPv6 address to your instance**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.
3. Select your instance, and choose **Actions**, **Networking**, **Manage IP Addresses**.
4. Under **IPv6 Addresses**, choose **Assign new IP**. You can enter a specific IPv6 address from the range of your subnet, or you can leave the default **Auto-Assign** value to let Amazon choose one for you.
5. Choose **Yes, Update**.

Alternatively, if you launch a new instance (for example, if you were unable to change the instance type and you created a new AMI instead), you can assign an IPv6 address during launch.

**To assign an IPv6 address to an instance during launch**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/).
2. Select your AMI and an IPv6-compatible instance type, and choose **Next: Configure Instance Details**.
3. On the **Configure Instance Details** page, select a VPC for **Network** and a subnet for **Subnet**. For **Auto-assign IPv6 IP**, select **Enable**.
4. Follow the remaining steps in the wizard to launch your instance.

You can connect to an instance using its IPv6 address. If you're connecting from a local computer, ensure that your local computer has an IPv6 address and is configured to use IPv6. For more information, see **Connect to Your Linux Instance** in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances* and **Connecting to Your Windows Instance** in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Windows Instances*.

**Step 6: (Optional) Configure IPv6 on your instances**

If you launched your instance using Amazon Linux 2016.09.0 or later, Windows Server 2008 R2 or later, or Ubuntu Server 2018 or later, your instance is configured for IPv6 and no additional steps are required.

If you launched your instance from a different AMI, it might not be configured for IPv6 and DHCPv6, which means that any IPv6 address that you assign to the instance is not automatically recognized on the primary network interface.

**To verify DHCPv6 on Linux**

Use the `ping6` command as follows.

```
# ping6 ipv6.google.com
```
To verify DHCPv6 on Windows

Use the `ping` command as follows.

```
C:\> ping -6 ipv6.google.com
```

If your instance is not configured already, you can configure it manually, as shown in the following procedures.

**Manual configuration, by operating system**

- Amazon Linux (p. 129)
- Ubuntu (p. 130)
- RHEL/CentOS (p. 131)
- Windows (p. 133)

**Amazon Linux**

**To configure your Amazon Linux instance**

1. Connect to your instance using the instance's public IPv4 address.
2. Get the latest software packages for your instance:

   ```
   sudo yum update -y
   ```

3. Using a text editor of your choice, open `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0` and locate the following line:

   ```
   IPV6INIT=no
   ```

   Replace that line with the following:

   ```
   IPV6INIT=yes
   ```

   Add the following two lines, and save your changes:

   ```
   DHCPV6C=yes
   DHCPV6C_OPTIONS=-nw
   ```

4. Open `/etc/sysconfig/network`, remove the following lines, and save your changes:

   ```
   NETWORKING_IPV6=no
   IPV6INIT=no
   IPV6_ROUTER=no
   IPV6_AUTOCONF=no
   IPV6FORWARDING=no
   IPV6TO4INIT=no
   IPV6_CONTROL_RADVD=no
   ```

5. Open `/etc/hosts`, replace the contents with the following, and save your changes:

   ```
   127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
   ::1 localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
   ```

6. Reboot your instance. Reconnect to your instance and use the `ifconfig` command to verify that the IPv6 address is recognized on the primary network interface.
Ubuntu

You can configure your Ubuntu instance to dynamically recognize any IPv6 address assigned to the network interface. If your instance does not have an IPv6 address, this configuration may cause the boot time of your instance to be extended by up to 5 minutes.

Contents

- Ubuntu Server 16 (p. 130)
- Ubuntu Server 14 (p. 131)
- Starting the DHCPv6 client (p. 131)

Ubuntu Server 16

These steps must be performed as the root user.

To configure an Ubuntu Server 16 instance

1. Connect to your instance using the instance's public IPv4 address.
2. View the contents of the /etc/network/interfaces.d/50-cloud-init.cfg file:

```
cat /etc/network/interfaces.d/50-cloud-init.cfg
```

```
# This file is generated from information provided by
# the datasource. Changes to it will not persist across an instance.
# To disable cloud-init's network configuration capabilities, write a file
# /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/99-disable-network-config.cfg with the following:
# network: {config: disabled}
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp
```

Verify that the loopback network device (lo) is configured, and take note of the name of the network interface. In this example, the network interface name is eth0; the name may be different depending on the instance type.

3. Create the file /etc/network/interfaces.d/60-default-with-ipv6.cfg and add the following line. If required, replace eth0 with the name of the network interface that you retrieved in the step above.

```
iface eth0 inet6 dhcp
```

4. Reboot your instance, or restart the network interface by running the following command. If required, replace eth0 with the name of your network interface.

```
sudo ifdown eth0 ; sudo ifup eth0
```

5. Reconnect to your instance and use the ifconfig command to verify that the IPv6 address is configured on the network interface.

To configure IPv6 using user data

- You can launch a new Ubuntu instance and ensure that any IPv6 address assigned to the instance is automatically configured on the network interface by specifying the following user data during launch:
Migrating to IPv6

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "iface eth0 inet6 dhcp" >> /etc/network/interfaces.d/60-default-with-ipv6.cfg
dhclient -6
```

In this case, you do not have to connect to the instance to configure the IPv6 address.

For more information, see Running Commands on Your Linux Instance at Launch in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

**Ubuntu Server 14**

If you're using Ubuntu Server 14, you must include a workaround for a known issue that occurs when restarting a dual-stack network interface (the restart results in an extended timeout during which your instance is unreachable).

These steps must be performed as the root user.

**To configure an Ubuntu Server 14 instance**

1. Connect to your instance using the instance's public IPv4 address.
2. Edit the `/etc/network/interfaces.d/eth0.cfg` file so that it contains the following:

   ```
   auto lo
   iface lo inet loopback
   auto eth0
   iface eth0 inet dhcp
      up dhclient -6 $IFACE
   ```

3. Reboot your instance:

   ```
   sudo reboot
   ```

4. Reconnect to your instance and use the `ifconfig` command to verify that the IPv6 address is configured on the network interface.

**Starting the DHCPv6 client**

Alternatively, to bring up the IPv6 address for the network interface immediately without performing any additional configuration, you can start the DHCPv6 client for the instance. However, the IPv6 address does not persist on the network interface after reboot.

**To start the DHCPv6 client on Ubuntu**

1. Connect to your instance using the instance's public IPv4 address.
2. Start the DHCPv6 client:

   ```
   sudo dhclient -6
   ```

3. Use the `ifconfig` command to verify that the IPv6 address is recognized on the primary network interface.

**RHEL/CentOS**

RHEL 7.4 and CentOS 7 and later use cloud-init to configure your network interface and generate the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0` file. You can create a custom cloud-init
configuration file to enable DHCPv6, which generates an ifcfg-eth0 file with settings that enable DHCPv6 after each reboot.

**Note**
Due to a known issue, if you're using RHEL/CentOS 7.4 with the latest version of cloud-init-0.7.9, these steps might result in you losing connectivity to your instance after reboot. As a workaround, you can manually edit the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 file.

**To configure a RHEL/CentOS instance using cloud-init**

1. Connect to your instance using the instance's public IPv4 address.
2. Using a text editor of your choice, create a custom file, for example:

   ```
   /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/99-custom-networking.cfg
   ```

3. Add the following lines to your file, and save your changes:

   ```
   network:
   version: 1
   config:
   - type: physical
     name: eth0
   subnets:
     - type: dhcp
     - type: dhcpv6
   ```

4. Using a text editor of your choice, add the following line to the interface-specific file under /etc/sysctl.d. If you disabled Consistent Network Device Naming, the network-interface-name is ethX, or the secondary interface.

   ```
   net.ipv6.conf.network-interface-name.accept_ra=1
   ```

   In the following example, the network interface is en5.

   ```
   net.ipv6.conf.en5.accept_ra=1
   ```

5. Reboot your instance.
6. Reconnect to your instance and use the `ifconfig` command to verify that the IPv6 address is configured on the network interface.

Alternatively, you can use the following procedure to modify the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 file directly. You must use this method with earlier version of RHEL and CentOS that don't support cloud-init.

**To configure a RHEL/CentOS instance**

1. Connect to your instance using the instance's public IPv4 address.
2. Using a text editor of your choice, open /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 and locate the following line:

   ```
   IPV6INIT="no"
   ```

   Replace that line with the following:

   ```
   IPV6INIT="yes"
   ```
Add the following two lines, and save your changes:

```
DHCPV6C=yes
NM_CONTROLLED=no
```

3. Open `/etc/sysconfig/network`, add or amend the following line as follows, and save your changes:

```
NETWORKING_IPV6=yes
```

4. Restart networking on your instance by running the following command:

```
sudo service network restart
```

You can use the `ifconfig` command to verify that the IPv6 address is recognized on the primary network interface.

**To troubleshoot RHEL 6 or CentOS 6**

If you restart networking and you get an error that an IPv6 address cannot be obtained, open `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifup-eth` and locate the following line (by default, it’s line 327):

```
if /sbin/dhclient "$DHCLIENTARGS"; then
```

Remove the quotes that surround `$DHCLIENTARGS` and save your changes. Restart networking on your instance:

```
sudo service network restart
```

**Windows**

Use the following procedures to configure IPv6 on Windows Server 2003 and Windows Server 2008 SP2.

To ensure that IPv6 is preferred over IPv4, download the fix named **Prefer IPv6 over IPv4 in prefix policies** from the following Microsoft support page: https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/929852/how-to-disable-ipv6-or-its-components-in-windows.

**To enable and configure IPv6 on Windows Server 2003**

1. Get the IPv6 address of your instance by using the `describe-instances` AWS CLI command, or by checking the **IPv6 IPs** field for the instance in the Amazon EC2 console.
2. Connect to your instance using the instance’s public IPv4 address.
3. From within your instance, choose **Start**, **Control Panel**, **Network Connections**, **Local Area Connection**.
4. Choose **Properties**, and then choose **Install**.
5. Choose **Protocol**, and choose **Add**. In the **Network Protocol** list, choose **Microsoft TCP/IP version 6**, and then choose **OK**.
6. Open the command prompt and open the network shell.

```
netsh
```

7. Switch to the interface IPv6 context.
8. Add the IPv6 address to the local area connection using the following command. Replace the value for the IPv6 address with the IPv6 address for your instance.

```
add address "Local Area Connection" "ipv6-address"
```

For example:

```
add address "Local Area Connection" "2001:db8:1234:1a00:1a01:2b:12:d08b"
```

9. Exit the network shell.

```
exit
```

10. Use the `ipconfig` command to verify that the IPv6 address is recognized for the Local Area Connection.

**To enable and configure IPv6 on Windows Server 2008 SP2**

1. Get the IPv6 address of your instance by using the `describe-instances` AWS CLI command, or by checking the IPv6 IPs field for the instance in the Amazon EC2 console.
2. Connect to your Windows instance using the instance's public IPv4 address.
3. Choose **Start, Control Panel**.
4. Open the **Network and Sharing Center**, then open **Network Connections**.
5. Right-click **Local Area Network** (for the network interface) and choose **Properties**.
6. Choose the **Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)** check box, and choose **OK**.
7. Open the properties dialog box for Local Area Network again. Choose **Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)** and choose **Properties**.
8. Choose **Use the following IPv6 address** and do the following:
   - For **IPv6 Address**, enter the IPv6 address you obtained in step 1.
   - For **Subnet prefix length**, enter 64.
9. Choose **OK** and close the properties dialog box.
10. Open the command prompt. Use the `ipconfig` command to verify that the IPv6 address is recognized for the Local Area Connection.

---

**Working with shared VPCs**

VPC sharing allows multiple AWS accounts to create their application resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) databases, Amazon Redshift clusters, and AWS Lambda functions, into shared, centrally-managed Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). In this model, the account that owns the VPC (owner) shares one or more subnets with other accounts (participants) that belong to the same organization from AWS Organizations. After a subnet is shared, the participants can view, create, modify, and delete their application resources in the subnets shared with them. Participants cannot view, modify, or delete resources that belong to other participants or the VPC owner.

You can share Amazon VPCs to leverage the implicit routing within a VPC for applications that require a high degree of interconnectivity and are within the same trust boundaries. This reduces the number of VPCs that you create and manage, while using separate accounts for billing and access control. You can simplify network topologies by interconnecting shared Amazon VPCs using connectivity features, such
Shared VPCs prerequisites

You must enable resource sharing from the management account for your organization. For information about enabling resource sharing, see Enable sharing with AWS Organizations in the AWS RAM User Guide.

Sharing a subnet

You can share non-default subnets with other accounts within your organization. To share subnets, you must first create a Resource Share with the subnets to be shared and the AWS accounts, organizational units, or an entire organization that you want to share the subnets with. For information about creating a Resource Share, see Creating a resource share in the AWS RAM User Guide.

To share a subnet using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets.
3. Select your subnet and choose Actions, Share subnet.
4. Select your resource share and choose Share subnet.

To share a subnet using the AWS CLI

Use the create-resource-share and associate-resource-share commands.

Mapping subnets across Availability Zones

To ensure that resources are distributed across the Availability Zones for a Region, we independently map Availability Zones to names for each account. For example, the Availability Zone us-east-1a for your AWS account might not have the same location as us-east-1a for another AWS account.

To coordinate Availability Zones across accounts for VPC sharing, you must use the AZ ID, which is a unique and consistent identifier for an Availability Zone. For example, use1-az1 is one of the Availability Zones in the us-east-1 region. Availability Zone IDs enable you to determine the location of resources in one account relative to the resources in another account. For more information, see AZ IDs for your resources in the AWS RAM User Guide.

Unsharing a shared subnet

The owner can unshare a shared subnet with participants at any time. After the owner unshares a shared subnet, the following rules apply:
• Existing participant resources continue to run in the unshared subnet.
• Participants can no longer create new resources in the unshared subnet.
• Participants can modify, describe, and delete their resources that are in the subnet.
• If participants still have resources in the unshared subnet, the owner cannot delete the shared subnet or the shared-subnet VPC. The owner can only delete the subnet or shared-subnet VPC after the participants delete all the resources in the unshared subnet.

To unshare a subnet using the console
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets.
3. Select your subnet and choose Actions, Share subnet.
4. Choose Actions, Stop sharing.

To unshare a subnet using the AWS CLI
Use the disassociate-resource-share command.

Identifying the owner of a shared subnet
Participants can view the subnets that have been shared with them by using the Amazon VPC console, or the command line tool.

To identify a subnet owner (console)
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets. The Owner column displays the subnet owner.

To identify a subnet owner using the AWS CLI
Use the describe-subnets and describe-vpcs commands, which include the ID of the owner in their output.

Shared subnets permissions

Owner permissions
VPC owners are responsible for creating, managing and deleting all VPC-level resources including subnets, route tables, network ACLs, peering connections, gateway endpoints, interface endpoints, Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints, internet gateways, NAT gateways, virtual private gateways, and transit gateway attachments.

VPC owners cannot modify or delete participant resources including security groups that participants created. VPC owners can view the details for all the network interfaces, and the security groups that are attached to the participant resources in order to facilitate troubleshooting, and auditing. VPC owners can create flow log subscriptions at the VPC, subnet, or network interface level for traffic monitoring or troubleshooting.

Participant permissions
Participants that are in a shared VPC are responsible for the creation, management and deletion of their resources including Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon RDS databases, and load balancers. Participants
cannot view, or modify resources that belong to other participant accounts. Participants can view the details of the route tables, and network ACLs that are attached to the subnets shared with them. However, they cannot modify VPC-level resources including route tables, network ACLs, or subnets. Participants can reference security groups that belong to other participants or the owner using the security group ID. Participants can only create flow log subscriptions for the interfaces that they own. Participants cannot directly associate one of their private hosted zones with the shared VPC. If the participant needs to control the behavior of a private hosted zone associated with the VPC, there are two options:

- Participants can create and share a private hosted zone with the VPC owner. For information about sharing a private hosted zone, see Associating an Amazon VPC and a private hosted zone that you created with different AWS accounts in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.
- The VPC owner can create a cross-account IAM role that provides control over a private hosted zone the owner has already associated with the VPC. The owner can then grant the participant account the necessary permissions to assume the role. For more information, see IAM Tutorial: Delegate access across AWS accounts using IAM roles in the *AWS Identity and Access Management User Guide*. The participant account can then assume the role, and exercise whatever control over the private hosted zone that the owner has delegated through the role's permission.

**Billing and metering for the owner and participants**

In a shared VPC, each participant pays for their application resources including Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Relational Database Service databases, Amazon Redshift clusters, and AWS Lambda functions. Participants also pay for data transfer charges associated with inter-Availability Zone data transfer, data transfer over VPC peering connections, and data transfer through an AWS Direct Connect gateway. VPC owners pay hourly charges (where applicable), data processing and data transfer charges across NAT gateways, virtual private gateways, transit gateways, AWS PrivateLink, and VPC endpoints. Data transfer within the same Availability Zone (uniquely identified using the AZ-ID) is free irrespective of account ownership of the communicating resources.

**Unsupported services for shared subnets**

Participants cannot create resources for the following services in a shared subnet:

- AWS CloudHSM Classic

A subnet owner can attach a transit gateway to the subnet. The participants (other accounts within owner's organization that share the subnet) cannot attach the transit gateway to the subnet.

**Limitations**

The following limitations apply to working with VPC sharing:

- Owners can share subnets only with other accounts or organizational units that are in the same organization from AWS Organizations.
- Owners cannot share subnets that are in a default VPC.
- Participants cannot launch resources using security groups that are owned by other participants that share the VPC, or the VPC owner.
- Participants cannot launch resources using the default security group for the VPC because it belongs to the owner.
- Owners cannot launch resources using security groups that are owned by other participants.
- Service quotas apply per individual account. For more information about service quotas, see AWS service quotas in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*. 
• VPC tags, and tags for the resources within the shared VPC are not shared with the participants.
• When participants launch resources in a shared subnet, they should make sure they attach their security group to the resource, and not rely on the default security group. Participants cannot use the default security group because it belongs to the VPC owner.

Extending Your VPCs

You can host VPC resources such as subnets, in multiple locations world-wide. These locations are composed of Regions, Availability Zones, Local Zones, and Wavelength Zones. Each Region is a separate geographic area.

• Availability Zones are multiple, isolated locations within each Region.
• Local Zones provide you the ability to place resources, such as compute and storage, in multiple locations closer to your end users.
• AWS Outposts brings native AWS services, infrastructure, and operating models to virtually any data center, co-location space, or on-premises facility.
• Wavelength Zones allow developers to build applications that deliver ultra-low latencies to 5G devices and end users. Wavelength deploys standard AWS compute and storage services to the edge of telecommunication carriers’ 5G networks.

AWS operates state-of-the-art, highly available data centers. Although rare, failures can occur that affect the availability of instances that are in the same location. If you host all of your instances in a single location that is affected by a failure, none of your instances would be available.

To help you determine which deployment is best for you, see AWS Wavelength FAQs.

Extending your VPC resources to Local Zones

AWS Local Zones allow you to seamlessly connect to the full range of services in the AWS Region such as Amazon Simple Storage Service and Amazon DynamoDB through the same APIs and tool sets. You can extend your VPC Region by creating a new subnet that has a Local Zone assignment. When you create a subnet in a Local Zone, the VPC is also extended to that Local Zone.

To use a Local Zone, you must first opt in to the Zone. Next, create a subnet in the Local Zone. Finally, launch any of the following resources in the Local Zone subnet, so that your applications are closer to your end users:

• Amazon EC2 instances
• Amazon EBS volumes
• Amazon FSx file servers
• Application Load Balancer
• Dedicated Hosts

A network border group is a unique set of Availability Zones or Local Zones from where AWS advertises public IP addresses.

When you create a VPC that has IPv6 addresses, you can choose to assign a set of Amazon-provided public IP addresses to the VPC and also set a network border group for the addresses that limits the addresses to the group. When you set a network border group, the IP addresses cannot move between network border groups. The us-west-2 network border group contains the four US West (Oregon) Availability Zones. The us-west-2-lax-1 network border group contains the Los Angeles Local Zones.
The following rules apply to Local Zones:

- The Local Zone subnets follow the same routing rules as Availability Zone subnet, including route tables, security groups, and network ACLs.
- You can assign Local Zones to subnets using the Amazon VPC Console, AWS CLI or API.
- You must provision public IP addresses for use in a Local Zone. When you allocate addresses, you can specify the location from which the IP address is advertised. We refer to this as a network border group and you can set this parameter to limit the address to this location. After you provision the IP addresses, you cannot move them between the Local Zone and the parent Region (for example, from us-west-2-lax-1a to us-west-2).
- You can request the IPv6 Amazon-provided IP addresses and associate them with the network border group for a new or existing VPC.

**Accessing Local Zones using a Direct Connect gateway**

Consider the scenario where you want an on-premises data center to access resources that are in a Local Zone. You use a virtual private gateway for the VPC associated with the Local Zone to connect to a Direct Connect gateway. The Direct Connect gateway connects to an AWS Direct Connect location in a Region. The on-premises data center has an AWS Direct Connect connection to the AWS Direct Connect location.

You configure the following resources for this configuration:

- A virtual private gateway for the VPC that is associated with the Local Zone subnet. You can view the VPC for the subnet on the subnet details page in the Amazon VPC Console, or use `describe-subnets`. For information about how to create a virtual private gateway, see Create a target gateway in the [AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide](#).
- A Direct Connect connection. AWS recommends that you use one of the following locations for the best latency performance to the LA Local Zones:
  - T5 at El Segundo, Los Angeles, CA (AWS recommends this location for the lowest latency to the LA Local Zone)
- CoreSite LA1, Los Angeles, CA
- Equinix LA3, El Segundo, CA

For information about how to order a connection, see Cross connects in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.

- A Direct Connect gateway. For information about how to create a Direct Connect gateway, see Create a Direct Connect gateway in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.
- A virtual private gateway association to connect the VPC to the Direct Connect gateway. For information about how to create a virtual private gateway association, see Associating and disassociating virtual private gateways in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.
- A private virtual interface on the connection from the AWS Direct Connect location to the on-premises data center.
- For information about how to create a Direct Connect gateway, see Creating a private virtual interface to the Direct Connect gateway in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.

**Connecting Local Zone subnets to a transit gateway**

The following diagram shows how to configure your network so that subnets in the Local Zone connect to a transit gateway. You have a subnet in the Local Zone (subnet 3) and a subnet in the parent Availability Zone (subnet 2). You connect subnet 2 to the transit gateway, and then create a route in the VPC 2 route table that routes traffic for the VPC 1 CIDR to the transit gateway.

You need to create the following resources to enable communication:

- A subnet in the parent Availability Zone. For information about creating subnets, see the section called “Creating a subnet in your VPC” (p. 108). Use describe-availability-zones to find the parent zone.
- A transit gateway. For information about how to create a transit gateway, see Create a transit gateway in the AWS Transit Gateways Guide.
- A VPC attachment for the Availability Zone VPC to the transit gateway. For information about how to create a transit gateway attachment to a VPC, see Transit gateway attachments to a VPC in the AWS Transit Gateways Guide.
- An entry for the Availability Zone VPC in the transit gateway route table. For information about how to create transit gateway routes, see Transit gateway route tables in the AWS Transit Gateways Guide.
• For each VPC, an entry in the VPC route table that has the other VPC CIDR as the destination, and the transit gateway ID as the target. For more information, see the section called “Routing for a transit gateway” (p. 281).

In the example, the route table for VPC 1 contains the following entry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1.0.0/24</td>
<td>tgw-22222222222222222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The route table for VPC 2 has the following entry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/24</td>
<td>tgw-22222222222222222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extending your VPC resources to Wavelength Zones

AWS Wavelength allows developers to build applications that deliver ultra-low latencies to mobile devices and end-users. Wavelength deploys standard AWS compute and storage services to the edge of telecommunication carriers’ 5G networks. Developers can extend a Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to one or more Wavelength Zones, and then use AWS resources like Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances to run applications that require ultra-low latency and connect to AWS services in the Region.

To use a Wavelength Zones, you must first opt in to the Zone. Next, create a subnet in the Wavelength Zone. You can create Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon EBS volumes, and Amazon VPC subnets and carrier gateways in Wavelength Zones. You can also use services that orchestrate or work with EC2, EBS and VPC such as Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon EKS clusters, Amazon ECS clusters, Amazon EC2 Systems Manager, Amazon CloudWatch, AWS CloudTrail, and AWS CloudFormation. The services in Wavelength are part of a VPC that is connected over a reliable, high bandwidth connection to an AWS Region for easy access to services including Amazon DynamoDB and Amazon RDS.

The following rules apply to Wavelength Zones:

• A VPC extends to a Wavelength Zone when you create a subnet in the VPC and associate it with the Wavelength Zone.
• By default, every subnet that you create in a VPC that spans a Wavelength Zone inherits the main VPC route table, including the local route.
• When you launch an EC2 instance in a subnet in a Wavelength Zone, you assign a carrier IP address to it. The carrier gateway uses the address for traffic from the interface to the internet, or mobile devices. The carrier gateway uses NAT to translate the address, and then sends the traffic to the destination. Traffic from the telecommunication carrier network routes through the carrier gateway.
• You can set the target of a VPC route table, or subnet route table in a Wavelength Zone to a carrier gateway, which allows inbound traffic from a carrier network in a specific location, and outbound traffic to the carrier network and internet. For more information about routing options in a Wavelength Zone, see Routing in the AWS Wavelength Developer Guide.
• You can assign Wavelength Zones to subnets using the Amazon VPC Console, AWS CLI or API.
• Subnets in Wavelength Zones have the same networking components as subnets in Availability Zones, including IPv4 addresses, DHCP Option sets, and network ACLs.
Multiple Wavelength Zone considerations

**Note**
EC2 instances that are in two different Wavelength Zones in the same VPC are not allowed to communicate with each other. If you need Wavelength Zone to Wavelength Zone communication, AWS recommends that you use multiple VPCs, one for each Wavelength Zone. You can use a transit gateway to connect the VPCs. This configuration enables communication between instances in the Wavelength Zones.
Wavelength Zone to Wavelength Zone traffic routes through the AWS region. For more information, see AWS Transit Gateway.

The following diagram shows how to configure your network so that instances in two different Wavelength Zones can communicate. You have two Wavelength Zones (Wavelength Zone A and Wavelength Zone B). You need to create the following resources to enable communication:

- For each Wavelength Zone, a subnet in an Availability Zone that is the parent Availability Zone for the Wavelength Zone. In the example, you create subnet 1 and subnet 2. For information about creating subnets, see the section called “Creating a subnet in your VPC” (p. 108). Use describe-availability-zones to find the parent zone.

- A transit gateway. The transit gateway connects the VPCs. For information about how to create a transit gateway, see Create a transit gateway in the AWS Transit Gateways Guide.

- For each VPC, a VPC attachment to the transit gateway. For information about how to create a transit gateway attachment to a VPC, see Transit gateway attachments to a VPC in the AWS Transit Gateways Guide.

- Entries for each VPC in the transit gateway route table. For information about how to create transit gateway routes, see Transit gateway route tables in the AWS Transit Gateways Guide.

- For each VPC, an entry in the VPC route table that has the other VPC CIDR as the destination, and the transit gateway ID as the target. For more information, see the section called “Routing for a transit gateway” (p. 281).

In the example, the route table for VPC 1 has the following entry:

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>tgw-22222222222222222</td>
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</table>

The route table for VPC 2 has the following entry:

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<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1.0.0/24</td>
<td>tgw-22222222222222222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subnets in AWS Outposts

AWS Outposts offers you the same AWS hardware infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to build and run your applications on premises and in the cloud. AWS Outposts is ideal for workloads that need low latency access to on-premises applications or systems, and for workloads that need to store and process data locally. For more information about AWS Outposts, see AWS Outposts.

Amazon VPC spans across all of the Availability Zones in an AWS Region. When you connect Outposts to the parent Region, all existing and newly created VPCs in your account span across all Availability Zones and any associated Outpost locations in the Region.

The following rules apply to AWS Outposts:

- The subnets must reside in one Outpost location.
- A local gateway handles the network connectivity between your VPC and on-premises networks. For information about local gateways, see Local Gateways in the AWS Outposts User Guide.
- If your account is associated with AWS Outposts, you assign the subnet to an Outpost by specifying the Outpost ARN when you create the subnet.
- By default, every subnet that you create in a VPC associated with an Outpost inherits the main VPC route table, including the local gateway route. You can also explicitly associate a custom route table with the subnets in your VPC and have a local gateway as a next-hop target for all traffic that needs to be routed to the on-premises network.
Default VPC and default subnets

If you created your AWS account after 2013-12-04, it supports only EC2-VPC. In this case, you have a default VPC in each AWS Region. A default VPC is ready for you to use so that you don't have to create and configure your own VPC. You can immediately start launching Amazon EC2 instances into your default VPC. You can also use services such as Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon RDS, and Amazon EMR in your default VPC.

A default VPC is suitable for getting started quickly, and for launching public instances such as a blog or simple website. You can modify the components of your default VPC as needed. If you prefer to create a nondefault VPC that suits your specific requirements; for example, using your preferred CIDR block range and subnet sizes, see the example scenarios (p. 76).

Contents

• Default VPC components (p. 144)
• Availability and supported platforms (p. 146)
• Viewing your default VPC and default subnets (p. 147)
• Launching an EC2 instance into your default VPC (p. 148)
• Deleting your default subnets and default VPC (p. 148)
• Creating a default VPC (p. 149)
• Creating a default subnet (p. 150)

Default VPC components

When we create a default VPC, we do the following to set it up for you:

• Create a VPC with a size /16 IPv4 CIDR block (172.31.0.0/16). This provides up to 65,536 private IPv4 addresses.
• Create a size /20 default subnet in each Availability Zone. This provides up to 4,096 addresses per subnet, a few of which are reserved for our use.
• Create an internet gateway (p. 201) and connect it to your default VPC.
• Add a route to the main route table that points all traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to the internet gateway.
• Create a default security group and associate it with your default VPC.
• Create a default network access control list (ACL) and associate it with your default VPC.
• Associate the default DHCP options set for your AWS account with your default VPC.

Note
Amazon creates the above resources on your behalf. IAM policies do not apply to these actions because you do not perform these actions. For example, if you have an IAM policy that denies the ability to call CreateInternetGateway, and then you call CreateDefaultVpc, the internet gateway in the default VPC is still created.

The following figure illustrates the key components that we set up for a default VPC.
You can use a default VPC as you would use any other VPC:

- Add additional nondefault subnets.
- Modify the main route table.
- Add additional route tables.
- Associate additional security groups.
- Update the rules of the default security group.
- Add AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections.
- Add more IPv4 CIDR blocks.
- Access VPCs in a remote Region by using a Direct Connect gateway. For information about Direct Connect gateway options, see Direct Connect gateways in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.

You can use a default subnet as you would use any other subnet; add custom route tables and set network ACLs. You can also specify a specific default subnet when you launch an EC2 instance.

You can optionally associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your default VPC. For more information, Working with VPCs and subnets (p. 106).
Default subnets

By default, a default subnet is a public subnet, because the main route table sends the subnet's traffic that is destined for the internet to the internet gateway. You can make a default subnet into a private subnet by removing the route from the destination 0.0.0.0/0 to the internet gateway. However, if you do this, no EC2 instance running in that subnet can access the internet.

Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IPv4 address and a private IPv4 address, and both public and private DNS hostnames. Instances that you launch into a nondefault subnet in a default VPC don't receive a public IPv4 address or a DNS hostname. You can change your subnet's default public IP addressing behavior. For more information, see Modifying the public IPv4 addressing attribute for your subnet (p. 118).

From time to time, AWS may add a new Availability Zone to a Region. In most cases, we automatically create a new default subnet in this Availability Zone for your default VPC within a few days. However, if you made any modifications to your default VPC, we do not add a new default subnet. If you want a default subnet for the new Availability Zone, you can create one yourself. For more information, see Creating a default subnet (p. 150).

Availability and supported platforms

If you created your AWS account after 2013-12-04, it supports only EC2-VPC and you have a default VPC in each AWS Region. Therefore, unless you create a nondefault VPC and specify it when you launch an instance, we launch your instances into your default VPC.

If you created your AWS account before 2013-03-18, it supports both EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC in Regions that you've used before, and only EC2-VPC in Regions that you haven't used. In this case, we create a default VPC in each Region in which you haven't created any AWS resources. Unless you create a nondefault VPC and specify it when you launch an instance in a new Region, we launch the instance into your default VPC for that Region. However, if you launch an instance in a Region that you've used before, we launch the instance into EC2-Classic.

If you created your AWS account between 2013-03-18 and 2013-12-04, it may support only EC2-VPC. Alternatively, it may support both EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC in some of the Regions that you've used. For information about detecting the platform support in each Region for your AWS account, see Detecting supported platforms (p. 146). For information about when each Region was enabled for default VPCs, see Announcement: Enabling Regions for the default VPC feature set in the AWS forum for Amazon VPC.

If an AWS account supports only EC2-VPC, any IAM accounts associated with this AWS account also support only EC2-VPC, and use the same default VPC as the AWS account.

If your AWS account supports both EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC, you can either create a new AWS account or launch your instances into a Region that you haven't used before. You might do this to get the benefits of using EC2-VPC with the simplicity of launching instances into EC2-Classic. If you'd still prefer to add a default VPC to a Region that doesn't have one and supports EC2-Classic, see "I really want a default VPC for my existing EC2 account. Is that possible?" in the Default VPCs FAQ.

Detecting supported platforms

You can use the Amazon EC2 console or the command line to determine whether your AWS account supports both platforms, or if you have a default VPC.

To detect platform support using the Amazon EC2 console

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation bar, use the Region selector on the top right to select your Region.
3. On the Amazon EC2 console dashboard, look for **Supported Platforms** under **Account Attributes**. If there are two values, EC2 and VPC, you can launch instances into either platform. If there is one value, VPC, you can launch instances only into EC2-VPC.

For example, the following indicates that the account supports the EC2-VPC platform only, and has a default VPC with the identifier `vpc-1a2b3c4d`.

```
Supported Platforms
  VPC
Default VPC
  vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

If you delete your default VPC, the **Default VPC** value displayed is **None**.

### To detect platform support using the command line

- `describe-account-attributes` (AWS CLI)
- `Get-EC2AccountAttribute` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

The **supported-platforms** attribute in the output indicates which platforms you can launch EC2 instances into.

---

## Viewing your default VPC and default subnets

You can view your default VPC and subnets using the Amazon VPC console or the command line.

### To view your default VPC and subnets using the Amazon VPC console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Your VPCs**.
3. In the **Default VPC** column, look for a value of Yes. Take note of the ID of the default VPC.
4. In the navigation pane, choose **Subnets**.
5. In the search bar, type the ID of the default VPC. The returned subnets are subnets in your default VPC.
6. To verify which subnets are default subnets, look for a value of Yes in the **Default Subnet** column.

### To describe your default VPC using the command line

- Use the `describe-vpcs` (AWS CLI)
- Use the `Get-EC2Vpc` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Use the commands with the `isDefault` filter and set the filter value to `true`.

### To describe your default subnets using the command line

- Use the `describe-subnets` (AWS CLI)
- Use the `Get-EC2Subnet` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Use the commands with the `vpc-id` filter and set the filter value to the ID of the default VPC. In the output, the **DefaultForAz** field is set to `true` for default subnets.
Launching an EC2 instance into your default VPC

When you launch an EC2 instance without specifying a subnet, it's automatically launched into a default subnet in your default VPC. By default, we select an Availability Zone for you and launch the instance into the corresponding subnet for that Availability Zone. Alternatively, you can select the Availability Zone for your instance by selecting its corresponding default subnet in the console, or by specifying the subnet or the Availability Zone in the AWS CLI.

Launching an EC2 instance using the console

To launch an EC2 instance into your default VPC

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. From the EC2 dashboard, choose Launch Instance.
3. Follow the directions in the wizard. Select an AMI, and choose an instance type. You can accept the default settings for the rest of the wizard by choosing Review and Launch. This takes you directly to the Review Instance Launch page.
4. Review your settings. In the Instance Details section, the default for Subnet is No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone). This means that the instance is launched into the default subnet of the Availability Zone that we select. Alternatively, choose Edit instance details and select the default subnet for a particular Availability Zone.
5. Choose Launch to choose a key pair and launch the instance.

Launching an EC2 instance using the command line

You can use one of the following commands to launch an EC2 instance:

- run-instances (AWS CLI)
- New-EC2Instance (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

To launch an EC2 instance into your default VPC, use these commands without specifying a subnet or an Availability Zone.

To launch an EC2 instance into a specific default subnet in your default VPC, specify its subnet ID or Availability Zone.

Deleting your default subnets and default VPC

You can delete a default subnet or default VPC just as you can delete any other subnet or VPC. For more information, see Working with VPCs and subnets (p. 106). However, if you delete your default subnets or default VPC, you must explicitly specify a subnet in another VPC in which to launch your instance, because you can't launch instances into EC2-Classic. If you do not have another VPC, you must create a nondefault VPC and nondefault subnet. For more information, see Creating a VPC (p. 106).

If you delete your default VPC, you can create a new one. For more information, see Creating a default VPC (p. 149).

If you delete a default subnet, you can create a new one. For more information, see Creating a default subnet (p. 150). Alternatively, you can create a nondefault subnet in your default VPC and contact
AWS Support to mark the subnet as a default subnet. You must provide the following details: your AWS account ID, the Region, and the subnet ID. To ensure that your new default subnet behaves as expected, modify the subnet attribute to assign public IP addresses to instances that are launched in that subnet. For more information, see Modifying the public IPv4 addressing attribute for your subnet (p. 118). You can only have one default subnet per Availability Zone. You cannot create a default subnet in a nondefault VPC.

Creating a default VPC

If you delete your default VPC, you can create a new one. You cannot restore a previous default VPC that you deleted, and you cannot mark an existing nondefault VPC as a default VPC. If your account supports EC2-Classic, you cannot use these procedures to create a default VPC in a Region that supports EC2-Classic.

When you create a default VPC, it is created with the standard components (p. 144) of a default VPC, including a default subnet in each Availability Zone. You cannot specify your own components. The subnet CIDR blocks of your new default VPC may not map to the same Availability Zones as your previous default VPC. For example, if the subnet with CIDR block 172.31.0.0/20 was created in us-east-2a in your previous default VPC, it may be created in us-east-2b in your new default VPC.

If you already have a default VPC in the Region, you cannot create another one.

To create a default VPC using the Amazon VPC console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs.
3. Choose Actions, Create Default VPC.

To create a default VPC using the command line

- You can use the create-default-vpc AWS CLI command. This command does not have any input parameters.

```
aws ec2 create-default-vpc
```

```json
{
   "Vpc": {
      "VpcId": "vpc-3f139646",
      "InstanceTenancy": "default",
      "Tags": [],
      "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
      "State": "pending",
      "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-61079b07",
      "CidrBlock": "172.31.0.0/16",
      "IsDefault": true
   }
}
```

Alternatively, you can use the New-EC2DefaultVpc Tools for Windows PowerShell command or the CreateDefaultVpc Amazon EC2 API action.
Creating a default subnet

You can create a default subnet in an Availability Zone that does not have one. For example, you might want to create a default subnet if you have deleted a default subnet, or if AWS has added a new Availability Zone and did not automatically create a default subnet for that zone in your default VPC.

When you create a default subnet, it is created with a size /20 IPv4 CIDR block in the next available contiguous space in your default VPC. The following rules apply:

- You cannot specify the CIDR block yourself.
- You cannot restore a previous default subnet that you deleted.
- You can have only one default subnet per Availability Zone.
- You cannot create a default subnet in a nondefault VPC.

If there is not enough address space in your default VPC to create a size /20 CIDR block, the request fails. If you need more address space, you can add an IPv4 CIDR block to your VPC (p. 101).

If you've associated an IPv6 CIDR block with your default VPC, the new default subnet does not automatically receive an IPv6 CIDR block. Instead, you can associate an IPv6 CIDR block with the default subnet after you create it. For more information, see Associating an IPv6 CIDR block with your subnet (p. 110).

Currently, you can create a default subnet using the AWS CLI, an AWS SDK, or the Amazon EC2 API only.

To create a default subnet using the AWS CLI

- Use the create-default-subnet AWS CLI command and specify the Availability Zone in which to create the subnet.

  ```bash
  aws ec2 create-default-subnet --availability-zone us-east-2a
  ```

  ```json
  {
    "Subnet": {
      "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2a",
      "Tags": [],
      "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4091,
      "DefaultForAz": true,
      "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
      "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
      "State": "available",
      "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": true,
      "SubnetId": "subnet-1122aabb",
      "CidrBlock": "172.31.32.0/20",
      "AssignIpv6AddressOn Creation": false
    }
  }
  ```

  For more information about setting up the AWS CLI, see the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

  Alternatively, you can use the New-EC2DefaultSubnet Tools for Windows PowerShell command or the CreateDefaultSubnet Amazon EC2 API action.
Security in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

Cloud security at AWS is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you benefit from a data center and network architecture that is built to meet the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations.

Security is a shared responsibility between AWS and you. The shared responsibility model describes this as security of the cloud and security in the cloud:

- **Security of the cloud** – AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services in the AWS Cloud. AWS also provides you with services that you can use securely. Third-party auditors regularly test and verify the effectiveness of our security as part of the AWS Compliance Programs. To learn about the compliance programs that apply to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program.

- **Security in the cloud** – Your responsibility is determined by the AWS service that you use. You are also responsible for other factors including the sensitivity of your data, your company’s requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

This documentation helps you understand how to apply the shared responsibility model when using Amazon VPC. The following topics show you how to configure Amazon VPC to meet your security and compliance objectives. You also learn how to use other AWS services that help you to monitor and secure your Amazon VPC resources.

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- Logging and monitoring for Amazon VPC (p. 171)
- Resilience in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (p. 171)
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- Configuration and Vulnerability Analysis in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (p. 172)
- Security groups for your VPC (p. 172)
- Network ACLs (p. 181)
- Security best practices for your VPC (p. 200)

Data protection in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

The AWS shared responsibility model applies to data protection in AWS Virtual Private Cloud. As described in this model, AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the AWS Cloud. You are responsible for maintaining control over your content that is hosted on this infrastructure. This content includes the security configuration and management tasks for the AWS services that you use. For more information about data privacy, see the Data Privacy FAQ. For information about data protection in Europe, see the AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR blog post on the AWS Security Blog.
For data protection purposes, we recommend that you protect AWS account credentials and set up individual user accounts with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). That way each user is given only the permissions necessary to fulfill their job duties. We also recommend that you secure your data in the following ways:

- Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) with each account.
- Use SSL/TLS to communicate with AWS resources. We recommend TLS 1.2 or later.
- Set up API and user activity logging with AWS CloudTrail.
- Use AWS encryption solutions, along with all default security controls within AWS services.
- Use advanced managed security services such as Amazon Macie, which assists in discovering and securing personal data that is stored in Amazon S3.
- If you require FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when accessing AWS through a command line interface or an API, use a FIPS endpoint. For more information about the available FIPS endpoints, see Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2.

We strongly recommend that you never put sensitive identifying information, such as your customers' account numbers, into free-form fields such as a Name field. This includes when you work with AWS VPC or other AWS services using the console, API, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs. Any data that you enter into AWS VPC or other services might get picked up for inclusion in diagnostic logs. When you provide a URL to an external server, don't include credentials information in the URL to validate your request to that server.

**Internetwork traffic privacy in Amazon VPC**

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud provides features that you can use to increase and monitor the security for your virtual private cloud (VPC):

- **Security groups**: Security groups act as a firewall for associated Amazon EC2 instances, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. When you launch an instance, you can associate it with one or more security groups that you've created. Each instance in your VPC could belong to a different set of security groups. If you don't specify a security group when you launch an instance, the instance is automatically associated with the default security group for the VPC. For more information, see Security groups for your VPC (p. 172).

- **Network access control lists (ACLs)**: Network ACLs act as a firewall for associated subnets, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level. For more information, see Network ACLs (p. 181).

- **Flow logs**: Flow logs capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC. You can create a flow log for a VPC, subnet, or individual network interface. Flow log data is published to CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3, and it can help you diagnose overly restrictive or overly permissive security group and network ACL rules. For more information, see VPC Flow Logs (p. 294).

- **Traffic mirroring**: You can copy network traffic from an elastic network interface of an Amazon EC2 instance. You can then send the traffic to out-of-band security and monitoring appliances. For more information, see the Traffic Mirroring Guide.

You can use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to control who in your organization has permission to create and manage security groups, network ACLs, and flow logs. For example, you can give your network administrators that permission, but not give permission to personnel who only need to launch instances. For more information, see Identity and access management for Amazon VPC (p. 155).

Amazon security groups and network ACLs do not filter traffic destined to and from the following Amazon services:

- Amazon Domain Name Services (DNS)
- Amazon Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
• Amazon EC2 instance metadata
• Amazon Windows license activation
• Amazon Time Sync Service
• Reserved IP address of the default VPC router

Comparison of security groups and network ACLs

The following table summarizes the basic differences between security groups and network ACLs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security group</th>
<th>Network ACL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operates at the instance level</td>
<td>Operates at the subnet level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports allow rules only</td>
<td>Supports allow rules and deny rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is stateful: Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules</td>
<td>Is stateless: Return traffic must be explicitly allowed by rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We evaluate all rules before deciding whether to allow traffic</td>
<td>We process rules in order, starting with the lowest numbered rule, when deciding whether to allow traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to an instance only if someone specifies the security group when launching the instance, or associates the security group with the instance later on</td>
<td>Automatically applies to all instances in the subnets that it's associated with (therefore, it provides an additional layer of defense if the security group rules are too permissive)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following diagram illustrates the layers of security provided by security groups and network ACLs. For example, traffic from an internet gateway is routed to the appropriate subnet using the routes in the routing table. The rules of the network ACL that is associated with the subnet control which traffic is allowed to the subnet. The rules of the security group that is associated with an instance control which traffic is allowed to the instance.
You can secure your instances using only security groups. However, you can add network ACLs as an additional layer of defense. For an example, see Example: Controlling access to instances in a subnet (p. 196).

Encryption in transit

AWS provides secure and private connectivity between EC2 instances of all types. In addition, some instance types use the offload capabilities of the underlying hardware to automatically encrypt in-transit traffic between instances, using AEAD algorithms with 256-bit encryption. There is no impact on network performance. For more information about instance encryption, see Encryption in transit in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Infrastructure security in Amazon VPC

As a managed service, Amazon VPC is protected by the AWS global network security procedures that are described in the Amazon Web Services: Overview of Security Processes whitepaper.

You use AWS published API calls to access Amazon VPC through the network. Clients must support Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.0 or later. We recommend TLS 1.2 or later. Clients must also support cipher suites with perfect forward secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Additionally, requests must be signed using an access key ID and a secret access key that is associated with an IAM principal. Or you can use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to generate temporary security credentials to sign requests.

Network isolation

A virtual private cloud (VPC) is a virtual network in your own logically isolated area in the AWS Cloud. Use separate VPCs to isolate infrastructure by workload or organizational entity.

A subnet is a range of IP addresses in a VPC. When you launch an instance, you launch it into a subnet in your VPC. Use subnets to isolate the tiers of your application (for example, web, application, and database) within a single VPC. Use private subnets for your instances if they should not be accessed directly from the internet.

To call the Amazon EC2 API from your VPC without sending traffic over the public internet, use AWS PrivateLink.

Controlling network traffic

Consider the following options for controlling network traffic to your EC2 instances:

- Restrict access to your subnets using the section called “Security groups” (p. 172). For example, you can allow traffic only from the address ranges for your corporate network.
- Leverage security groups as the primary mechanism for controlling network access to VPCs. When necessary, use network ACLs sparingly to provide stateless, coarse-grain network control. Security groups are more versatile than network ACLs due to their ability to perform stateful packet filtering and create rules that reference other security groups. However, network ACLs can be effective as a secondary control for denying a specific subset of traffic or providing high-level subnet guard rails. Also, because network ACLs apply to an entire subnet, they can be used as defense-in-depth in case an instance is ever launched unintentionally without a correct security group.
- Use private subnets for your instances if they should not be accessed directly from the internet. Use a bastion host or NAT gateway for internet access from an instance in a private subnet.
• Configure Amazon VPC subnet route tables with the minimal required network routes. For example, place only Amazon EC2 instances that require direct Internet access into subnets with routes to an Internet Gateway, and place only Amazon EC2 instances that need direct access to internal networks into subnets with routes to a virtual private gateway.

• Consider using additional security groups or network interfaces to control and audit Amazon EC2 instance management traffic separately from regular application traffic. This approach allows customers to implement special IAM policies for change control, making it easier to audit changes to security group rules or automated rule-verification scripts. Multiple network interfaces also provide additional options for controlling network traffic including the ability to create host-based routing policies or leverage different VPC subnet routing rules based on an network interfaces assigned to a subnet.

• Use AWS Virtual Private Network or AWS Direct Connect to establish private connections from your remote networks to your VPCs. For more information, see Network-to-Amazon VPC Connectivity Options.

• Use VPC Flow Logs to monitor the traffic that reaches your instances.

• Use AWS Security Hub to check for unintended network accessibility from your instances.

In addition to restricting network access to each Amazon EC2 instance, Amazon VPC supports implementing additional network security controls like in-line gateways, proxy servers, and various network monitoring options.

For more information, see the AWS Security Best Practices whitepaper.

Identity and access management for Amazon VPC

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an AWS service that helps an administrator securely control access to AWS resources. IAM administrators control who can be authenticated (signed in) and authorized (have permissions) to use Amazon VPC resources. IAM is an AWS service that you can use with no additional charge.

Topics
• Audience (p. 155)
• Authenticating with identities (p. 156)
• Managing access using policies (p. 158)
• How Amazon VPC works with IAM (p. 159)
• Amazon VPC policy examples (p. 162)
• Troubleshooting Amazon VPC identity and access (p. 169)

Audience

How you use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) differs, depending on the work you do in Amazon VPC.

Service user – If you use the Amazon VPC service to do your job, your administrator provides you with the credentials and permissions that you need. As you use more Amazon VPC features to do your work, you might need additional permissions. Understanding how access is managed can help you request the right permissions from your administrator. If you cannot access a feature in Amazon VPC, see Troubleshooting Amazon VPC identity and access (p. 169).

Service administrator – If you’re in charge of Amazon VPC resources at your company, you probably have full access to Amazon VPC. It’s your job to determine which Amazon VPC features and resources...
your employees should access. You submit requests to your IAM administrator to change the permissions of your service users. Review the information on this page to understand the basic concepts of IAM. To learn more about how your company can use IAM with Amazon VPC, see How Amazon VPC works with IAM (p. 159).

IAM administrator – If you’re an IAM administrator, you might want to learn details about how you can write policies to manage access to Amazon VPC. To view example policies, see Amazon VPC policy examples (p. 162).

Authenticating with identities

Authentication is how you sign in to AWS using your identity credentials. For more information about signing in using the AWS Management Console, see Signing in to the AWS Management Console as an IAM user or root user in the IAM User Guide.

You must be authenticated (signed in to AWS) as the AWS account root user, an IAM user, or by assuming an IAM role. You can also use your company's single sign-on authentication or even sign in using Google or Facebook. In these cases, your administrator previously set up identity federation using IAM roles. When you access AWS using credentials from another company, you are assuming a role indirectly.

To sign in directly to the AWS Management Console, use your password with your root user email address or your IAM user name. You can access AWS programmatically using your root user or IAM users access keys. AWS provides SDK and command line tools to cryptographically sign your request using your credentials. If you don’t use AWS tools, you must sign the request yourself. Do this using Signature Version 4, a protocol for authenticating inbound API requests. For more information about authenticating requests, see Signature Version 4 signing process in the AWS General Reference.

Regardless of the authentication method that you use, you might also be required to provide additional security information. For example, AWS recommends that you use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to increase the security of your account. To learn more, see Using multi-factor authentication (MFA) in AWS in the IAM User Guide.

AWS account root user

When you first create an AWS account, you begin with a single sign-in identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. This identity is called the AWS account root user and is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that you used to create the account. We strongly recommend that you do not use the root user for your everyday tasks, even the administrative ones. Instead, adhere to the best practice of using the root user only to create your first IAM user. Then securely lock away the root user credentials and use them to perform only a few account and service management tasks.

IAM users and groups

An IAM user is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions for a single person or application. An IAM user can have long-term credentials such as a user name and password or a set of access keys. To learn how to generate access keys, see Managing access keys for IAM users in the IAM User Guide. When you generate access keys for an IAM user, make sure you view and securely save the key pair. You cannot recover the secret access key in the future. Instead, you must generate a new access key pair.

An IAM group is an identity that specifies a collection of IAM users. You can't sign in as a group. You can use groups to specify permissions for multiple users at a time. Groups make permissions easier to manage for large sets of users. For example, you could have a group named IAMAdmins and give that group permissions to administer IAM resources.

Users are different from roles. A user is uniquely associated with one person or application, but a role is intended to be assumable by anyone who needs it. Users have permanent long-term credentials, but
roles provide temporary credentials. To learn more, see When to create an IAM user (instead of a role) in the IAM User Guide.

IAM roles

An IAM role is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions. It is similar to an IAM user, but is not associated with a specific person. You can temporarily assume an IAM role in the AWS Management Console by switching roles. You can assume a role by calling an AWS CLI or AWS API operation or by using a custom URL. For more information about methods for using roles, see Using IAM roles in the IAM User Guide.

IAM roles with temporary credentials are useful in the following situations:

- **Temporary IAM user permissions** – An IAM user can assume an IAM role to temporarily take on different permissions for a specific task.

- **Federated user access** – Instead of creating an IAM user, you can use existing identities from AWS Directory Service, your enterprise user directory, or a web identity provider. These are known as federated users. AWS assigns a role to a federated user when access is requested through an identity provider. For more information about federated users, see Federated users and roles in the IAM User Guide.

- **Cross-account access** – You can use an IAM role to allow someone (a trusted principal) in a different account to access resources in your account. Roles are the primary way to grant cross-account access. However, with some AWS services, you can attach a policy directly to a resource (instead of using a role as a proxy). To learn the difference between roles and resource-based policies for cross-account access, see How IAM roles differ from resource-based policies in the IAM User Guide.

- **Cross-service access** – Some AWS services use features in other AWS services. For example, when you make a call in a service, it's common for that service to run applications in Amazon EC2 or store objects in Amazon S3. A service might do this using the calling principal's permissions, using a service role, or using a service-linked role.

- **Principal permissions** – When you use an IAM user or role to perform actions in AWS, you are considered a principal. Policies grant permissions to a principal. When you use some services, you might perform an action that then triggers another action in a different service. In this case, you must have permissions to perform both actions. To see whether an action requires additional dependent actions in a policy, see Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud in the Service Authorization Reference.

- **Service role** – A service role is an IAM role that a service assumes to perform actions on your behalf. Service roles provide access only within your account and cannot be used to grant access to services in other accounts. An IAM administrator can create, modify, and delete a service role from within IAM. For more information, see Creating a role to delegate permissions to an AWS service in the IAM User Guide.

- **Service-linked role** – A service-linked role is a type of service role that is linked to an AWS service. The service can assume the role to perform an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear in your IAM account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view, but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.

- **Applications running on Amazon EC2** – You can use an IAM role to manage temporary credentials for applications that are running on an EC2 instance and making AWS CLI or AWS API requests. This is preferable to storing access keys within the EC2 instance. To assign an AWS role to an EC2 instance and make it available to all of its applications, you create an instance profile that is attached to the instance. An instance profile contains the role and enables programs that are running on the EC2 instance to get temporary credentials. For more information, see Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances in the IAM User Guide.

To learn whether to use IAM roles or IAM users, see When to create an IAM role (instead of a user) in the IAM User Guide.
Managing access using policies

You control access in AWS by creating policies and attaching them to IAM identities or AWS resources. A policy is an object in AWS that, when associated with an identity or resource, defines their permissions. You can sign in as the root user or an IAM user, or you can assume an IAM role. When you then make a request, AWS evaluates the related identity-based or resource-based policies. Permissions in the policies determine whether the request is allowed or denied. Most policies are stored in AWS as JSON documents. For more information about the structure and contents of JSON policy documents, see Overview of JSON policies in the IAM User Guide.

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

Every IAM entity (user or role) starts with no permissions. In other words, by default, users can do nothing, not even change their own password. To give a user permission to do something, an administrator must attach a permissions policy to a user. Or the administrator can add the user to a group that has the intended permissions. When an administrator gives permissions to a group, all users in that group are granted those permissions.

IAM policies define permissions for an action regardless of the method that you use to perform the operation. For example, suppose that you have a policy that allows the `iam:GetRole` action. A user with that policy can get role information from the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API.

Identity-based policies

Identity-based policies are JSON permissions policy documents that you can attach to an identity, such as an IAM user, group of users, or role. These policies control what actions users and roles can perform, on which resources, and under what conditions. To learn how to create an identity-based policy, see Creating IAM policies in the IAM User Guide.

Identity-based policies can be further categorized as inline policies or managed policies. Inline policies are embedded directly into a single user, group, or role. Managed policies are standalone policies that you can attach to multiple users, groups, and roles in your AWS account. Managed policies include AWS managed policies and customer managed policies. To learn how to choose between a managed policy or an inline policy, see Choosing between managed policies and inline policies in the IAM User Guide.

Resource-based policies

Resource-based policies are JSON policy documents that you attach to a resource. Examples of resource-based policies are IAM role trust policies and Amazon S3 bucket policies. In services that support resource-based policies, service administrators can use them to control access to a specific resource. For the resource where the policy is attached, the policy defines what actions a specified principal can perform on that resource and under what conditions. You must specify a principal in a resource-based policy. Principals can include accounts, users, roles, federated users, or AWS services.

Resource-based policies are inline policies that are located in that service. You can't use AWS managed policies from IAM in a resource-based policy.

Access control lists (ACLs)

Access control lists (ACLs) control which principals (account members, users, or roles) have permissions to access a resource. ACLs are similar to resource-based policies, although they do not use the JSON policy document format.

Amazon S3, AWS WAF, and Amazon VPC are examples of services that support ACLs. To learn more about ACLs, see Access control list (ACL) overview in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide.
Other policy types

AWS supports additional, less-common policy types. These policy types can set the maximum permissions granted to you by the more common policy types.

- **Permissions boundaries** – A permissions boundary is an advanced feature in which you set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity (IAM user or role). You can set a permissions boundary for an entity. The resulting permissions are the intersection of entity’s identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries. Resource-based policies that specify the user or role in the Principal field are not limited by the permissions boundary. An explicit deny in any of these policies overrides the allow. For more information about permissions boundaries, see Permissions boundaries for IAM entities in the IAM User Guide.

- **Service control policies (SCPs)** – SCPs are JSON policies that specify the maximum permissions for an organization or organizational unit (OU) in AWS Organizations. AWS Organizations is a service for grouping and centrally managing multiple AWS accounts that your business owns. If you enable all features in an organization, then you can apply service control policies (SCPs) to any or all of your accounts. The SCP limits permissions for entities in member accounts, including each AWS account root user. For more information about Organizations and SCPs, see How SCPs work in the AWS Organizations User Guide.

- **Session policies** – Session policies are advanced policies that you pass as a parameter when you programmatically create a temporary session for a role or federated user. The resulting session’s permissions are the intersection of the user or role’s identity-based policies and the session policies. Permissions can also come from a resource-based policy. An explicit deny in any of these policies overrides the allow. For more information, see Session policies in the IAM User Guide.

Multiple policy types

When multiple types of policies apply to a request, the resulting permissions are more complicated to understand. To learn how AWS determines whether to allow a request when multiple policy types are involved, see Policy evaluation logic in the IAM User Guide.

How Amazon VPC works with IAM

Before you use IAM to manage access to Amazon VPC, you should understand what IAM features are available to use with Amazon VPC. To get a high-level view of how Amazon VPC and other AWS services work with IAM, see AWS Services That Work with IAM in the IAM User Guide.

Topics

- Actions (p. 160)
- Resources (p. 160)
- Condition keys (p. 161)
- Amazon VPC resource-based policies (p. 162)
- Authorization based on tags (p. 162)
- IAM roles (p. 162)

With IAM identity-based policies, you can specify allowed or denied actions. For some actions, you can specify the resources and conditions under which actions are allowed or denied. Amazon VPC supports specific actions, resources, and condition keys. To learn about all of the elements that you use in a JSON policy, see IAM JSON Policy Elements Reference in the IAM User Guide.
Actions

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Action element of a JSON policy describes the actions that you can use to allow or deny access in a policy. Policy actions usually have the same name as the associated AWS API operation. There are some exceptions, such as permission-only actions that don't have a matching API operation. There are also some operations that require multiple actions in a policy. These additional actions are called dependent actions.

Include actions in a policy to grant permissions to perform the associated operation.

Amazon VPC shares its API namespace with Amazon EC2. Policy actions in Amazon VPC use the following prefix before the action: ec2:. For example, to grant someone permission to create a VPC with the Amazon EC2 CreateVpc API operation, you include the ec2:CreateVpc action in their policy. Policy statements must include either an Action or NotAction element.

To specify multiple actions in a single statement, separate them with commas as shown in the following example.

```
"Action": [ 
  "ec2:action1",
  "ec2:action2"
]
```

You can specify multiple actions using wildcards (*). For example, to specify all actions that begin with the word Describe, include the following action.

```
"Action": "ec2:Describe*"
```

To see a list of Amazon VPC actions, see Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for Amazon EC2 in the IAM User Guide.

Resources

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Resource JSON policy element specifies the object or objects to which the action applies. Statements must include either a Resource or a NotResource element. As a best practice, specify a resource using its Amazon Resource Name (ARN). You can do this for actions that support a specific resource type, known as resource-level permissions.

For actions that don't support resource-level permissions, such as listing operations, use a wildcard (*) to indicate that the statement applies to all resources.

```
"Resource": "*
```

Important
Currently, not all Amazon EC2 API actions support resource-level permissions. If an Amazon EC2 API action does not support resource-level permissions, you can grant users permission to use the action, but you have to specify a * for the resource element of your policy statement. To view the actions for which you can specify an ARN for the resource element, see Actions Defined by Amazon EC2.

The VPC resource has the ARN shown in the following example.
arn:${Partition}:ec2:${Region}:${Account}:vpc/${VpcId}

For more information about the format of ARNs, see Amazon Resource Names (ARNs).

For example, to specify the vpc-1234567890abcdef0 VPC in your statement, use the ARN shown in the following example.

"Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:vpc/vpc-1234567890abcdef0"

To specify all VPCs in a specific Region that belong to a specific account, use the wildcard (*).

"Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:vpc/*"

Some Amazon VPC actions, such as those for creating resources, cannot be performed on a specific resource. In those cases, you must use the wildcard (*).

"Resource": "*

Many Amazon EC2 API actions involve multiple resources. To specify multiple resources in a single statement, separate the ARNs with commas.

"Resource": [  "resource1",  "resource2"
]

To see a list of Amazon VPC resource types and their ARNs, see Resources Defined by Amazon EC2 in the IAM User Guide.

Condition keys

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Condition element (or Condition block) lets you specify conditions in which a statement is in effect. The Condition element is optional. You can create conditional expressions that use condition operators, such as equals or less than, to match the condition in the policy with values in the request.

If you specify multiple Condition elements in a statement, or multiple keys in a single Condition element, AWS evaluates them using a logical AND operation. If you specify multiple values for a single condition key, AWS evaluates the condition using a logical OR operation. All of the conditions must be met before the statement's permissions are granted.

You can also use placeholder variables when you specify conditions. For example, you can grant an IAM user permission to access a resource only if it is tagged with their IAM user name. For more information, see IAM policy elements: variables and tags in the IAM User Guide.

AWS supports global condition keys and service-specific condition keys. To see all AWS global condition keys, see AWS global condition context keys in the IAM User Guide.

Amazon VPC defines its own set of condition keys and also supports using some global condition keys. To see all AWS global condition keys, see AWS Global Condition Context Keys in the IAM User Guide.

All Amazon EC2 actions support the aws:RequestedRegion and ec2:Region condition keys. For more information, see Example: Restricting Access to a Specific Region.

To see a list of Amazon VPC condition keys, see Condition Keys for Amazon EC2 in the IAM User Guide. To learn with which actions and resources you can use a condition key, see Actions Defined by Amazon EC2.
Amazon VPC resource-based policies

Resource-based policies are JSON policy documents that specify what actions a specified principal can perform on the Amazon VPC resource and under what conditions.

To enable cross-account access, you can specify an entire account or IAM entities in another account as the principal in a resource-based policy. Adding a cross-account principal to a resource-based policy is only half of establishing the trust relationship. When the principal and the resource are in different AWS accounts, you must also grant the principal entity permission to access the resource. Grant permission by attaching an identity-based policy to the entity. However, if a resource-based policy grants access to a principal in the same account, no additional identity-based policy is required. For more information, see How IAM Roles Differ from Resource-based Policies in the IAM User Guide.

Authorization based on tags

You can attach tags to Amazon VPC resources or pass tags in a request. To control access based on tags, you provide tag information in the condition element of a policy using the ec2:ResourceTag/key-name, aws:RequestTag/key-name, or aws:TagKeys condition keys. For more information, see Resource-Level Permissions for Tagging in the Amazon EC2 User Guide.

To view an example identity-based policy for limiting access to a resource based on the tags on that resource, see Launching instances into a specific VPC (p. 168).

IAM roles

An IAM role is an entity within your AWS account that has specific permissions.

Using temporary credentials

You can use temporary credentials to sign in with federation, assume an IAM role, or to assume a cross-account role. You obtain temporary security credentials by calling AWS STS API operations such as AssumeRole or GetFederationToken.

Amazon VPC supports using temporary credentials.

Service-linked roles

Service-linked roles allow AWS services to access resources in other services to complete an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear in your IAM account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.

Transit gateways support service-linked roles.

Service roles

This feature allows a service to assume a service role on your behalf. This role allows the service to access resources in other services to complete an action on your behalf. Service roles appear in your IAM account and are owned by the account. This means that an IAM administrator can change the permissions for this role. However, doing so might break the functionality of the service.

Amazon VPC supports service roles for flow logs. When you create a flow log, you must choose a role that allows the flow logs service to access CloudWatch Logs. For more information, see IAM roles for publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs (p. 305).

Amazon VPC policy examples

By default, IAM users and roles don't have permission to create or modify VPC resources. They also can't perform tasks using the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS API. An IAM administrator must create IAM policies that grant users and roles permission to perform specific API operations on
the specified resources they need. The administrator must then attach those policies to the IAM users or groups that require those permissions.

To learn how to create an IAM identity-based policy using these example JSON policy documents, see Creating Policies on the JSON Tab in the IAM User Guide.

Topics
- Policy best practices (p. 163)
- Viewing the Amazon VPC console (p. 163)
- Allow users to view their own permissions (p. 164)
- Create a VPC with a public subnet (p. 165)
- Modify and delete VPC resources (p. 166)
- Managing security groups (p. 166)
- Launching instances into a specific subnet (p. 167)
- Launching instances into a specific VPC (p. 168)
- Additional Amazon VPC policy examples (p. 169)

Policy best practices

Identity-based policies are very powerful. They determine whether someone can create, access, or delete Amazon VPC resources in your account. These actions can incur costs for your AWS account. When you create or edit identity-based policies, follow these guidelines and recommendations:

- **Get started using AWS managed policies** – To start using Amazon VPC quickly, use AWS managed policies to give your employees the permissions they need. These policies are already available in your account and are maintained and updated by AWS. For more information, see Get started using permissions with AWS managed policies in the IAM User Guide.

- **Grant least privilege** – When you create custom policies, grant only the permissions required to perform a task. Start with a minimum set of permissions and grant additional permissions as necessary. Doing so is more secure than starting with permissions that are too lenient and then trying to tighten them later. For more information, see Grant least privilege in the IAM User Guide.

- **Enable MFA for sensitive operations** – For extra security, require IAM users to use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to access sensitive resources or API operations. For more information, see Using multi-factor authentication (MFA) in AWS in the IAM User Guide.

- **Use policy conditions for extra security** – To the extent that it's practical, define the conditions under which your identity-based policies allow access to a resource. For example, you can write conditions to specify a range of allowable IP addresses that a request must come from. You can also write conditions to allow requests only within a specified date or time range, or to require the use of SSL or MFA. For more information, see IAM JSON policy elements: Condition in the IAM User Guide.

Viewing the Amazon VPC console

To access the Amazon VPC console, you must have a minimum set of permissions. These permissions must allow you to list and view details about the Amazon VPC resources in your AWS account. If you create an identity-based policy that is more restrictive than the minimum required permissions, the console won’t function as intended for entities (IAM users or roles) with that policy.

The following policy grants users permission to list resources in the VPC console, but not to create, update, or delete them.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
```
You don't need to allow minimum console permissions for users that are making calls only to the AWS CLI or the AWS API. Instead, for those users, allow access only to actions that match the API operation that they need to perform.

Allow users to view their own permissions

This example shows how you might create a policy that allows IAM users to view the inline and managed policies that are attached to their user identity. This policy includes permissions to complete this action on the console or programmatically using the AWS CLI or AWS API.
Create a VPC with a public subnet

The following example enables users to create VPCs, subnets, route tables, and internet gateways. Users can also attach an internet gateway to a VPC and create routes in route tables. The `ec2:ModifyVpcAttribute` action enables users to enable DNS hostnames for the VPC, so that each instance launched into a VPC receives a DNS hostname.

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "ViewOwnUserInfo",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "iam:GetUserPolicy",
            "iam:ListGroupsForUser",
            "iam:ListAttachedUserPolicies",
            "iam:ListUserPolicies",
            "iam:GetUser"
         ],
         "Resource": ["arn:aws:iam::*:user/${aws:username}"
      },
      {
         "Sid": "NavigateInConsole",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "iam:GetGroupPolicy",
            "iam:GetPolicyVersion",
            "iam:GetPolicy",
            "iam:ListAttachedGroupPolicies",
            "iam:ListGroupPolicies",
            "iam:ListPolicies",
            "iam:GetUser"
         ],
         "Resource": "**"
      }
   ]
}
```

The preceding policy also enables users to create a VPC using the first VPC wizard configuration option in the Amazon VPC console. To view the VPC wizard, users must also have permission to use the `ec2:DescribeVpcEndpointServices`. This ensures that the VPC endpoints section of the VPC wizard loads correctly.
Modify and delete VPC resources

You might want to control which VPC resources users can modify or delete. For example, the following policy allows users to work with and delete route tables that have the tag `Purpose=Test`. The policy also specifies that users can only delete internet gateways that have the tag `Purpose=Test`. Users cannot work with route tables or internet gateways that do not have this tag.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["ec2:DeleteInternetGateway"],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:internet-gateway/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "ec2:ResourceTag/Purpose": "Test"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["ec2:DeleteRouteTable", "ec2:CreateRoute", "ec2:ReplaceRoute", "ec2:DeleteRoute"],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:route-table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "ec2:ResourceTag/Purpose": "Test"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Managing security groups

The following policy grants users permission to create and delete inbound and outbound rules for any security group within a specific VPC. The policy does this by applying a condition key (ec2:Vpc) to the security group resource for the Authorize and Revoke actions.

The second statement grants users permission to describe all security groups. This enables users to view security group rules in order to modify them.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Condition": {
      "ArnEquals": {
      }
    }
  }
}
```
To view security groups on the **Security Groups** page in the Amazon VPC console, users must have permission to use the `ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups` action. To use the **Create security group** page, users must have permission to use the `ec2:DescribeVpcs` and `ec2:CreateSecurityGroup` actions.

The following policy allows users to view and create security groups. It also allows them to add and remove inbound and outbound rules to any security group that’s associated with vpc-11223344556677889.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups", "ec2:DescribeVpcs", "ec2:CreateSecurityGroup"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupIngress", "ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupEgress"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:security-group/**",
      "Condition":{
        "ArnEquals": {
          "ec2:Vpc": "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:vpc/vpc-11223344556677889"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

To allow users to change the security group that’s associated with an instance, add the `ec2:ModifyInstanceAttribute` action to your policy. Alternatively, to enable users to change security groups for a network interface, add the `ec2:ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute` action to your policy.

**Launching instances into a specific subnet**

The following policy grants users permission to launch instances into a specific subnet, and to use a specific security group in the request. The policy does this by specifying the ARN for subnet-11223344556677889, and the ARN for sg-11223344551122334. If users attempt to launch an instance into a different subnet or using a different security group, the request will fail (unless another policy or statement grants users permission to do so).

The policy also grants permission to use the network interface resource. When launching into a subnet, the `RunInstances` request creates a primary network interface by default, so the user needs permission to create this resource when launching the instance.
Policy examples

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
      "Resource": ["arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Launching instances into a specific VPC

The following policy grants users permission to launch instances into any subnet within a specific VPC. The policy does this by applying a condition key (ec2:Vpc) to the subnet resource.

The policy also grants users permission to launch instances using only AMIs that have the tag department=dev.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "ec2:Vpc": "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:vpc/vpc-11223344556677889"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "ec2:ResourceTag/department": "dev"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
    }
  ]
}
```
Additional Amazon VPC policy examples

You can find additional example IAM policies related to Amazon VPC in the following topics:

- ClassicLink
- Managed prefix lists (p. 258)
- Traffic mirroring
- Transit gateways
- VPC endpoints and VPC endpoint services
- VPC endpoint policies
- VPC peering
- AWS Wavelength

Troubleshooting Amazon VPC identity and access

Use the following information to help you diagnose and fix common issues that you might encounter when working with Amazon VPC and IAM.

Topics

- I am not authorized to perform an action in Amazon VPC (p. 169)
- I am not authorized to perform iam:PassRole (p. 169)
- I want to view my access keys (p. 170)
- I'm an administrator and want to allow others to access Amazon VPC (p. 170)
- I want to allow people outside of my AWS account to access my Amazon VPC resources (p. 170)

I am not authorized to perform an action in Amazon VPC

If the AWS Management Console tells you that you're not authorized to perform an action, then you must contact your administrator for assistance. Your administrator is the person that provided you with your user name and password.

The following example error occurs when the mateojackson IAM user tries to use the console to view details about a subnet but does not have ec2:DescribeSubnets permissions.

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/mateojackson is not authorized to perform:
    ec2:DescribeSubnets on resource: subnet-id
```

In this case, Mateo asks his administrator to update his policies to allow him to access the subnet.

I am not authorized to perform iam:PassRole

If you receive an error that you're not authorized to perform the iam:PassRole action, then you must contact your administrator for assistance. Your administrator is the person that provided you with your user name and password. Ask that person to update your policies to allow you to pass a role to Amazon VPC.

Some AWS services allow you to pass an existing role to that service, instead of creating a new service role or service-linked role. To do this, you must have permissions to pass the role to the service.
The following example error occurs when an IAM user named marymajor tries to use the console to perform an action in Amazon VPC. However, the action requires the service to have permissions granted by a service role. Mary does not have permissions to pass the role to the service.

User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marymajor is not authorized to perform: iam:PassRole

In this case, Mary asks her administrator to update her policies to allow her to perform the iam:PassRole action.

I want to view my access keys

After you create your IAM user access keys, you can view your access key ID at any time. However, you can't view your secret access key again. If you lose your secret key, you must create a new access key pair.

Access keys consist of two parts: an access key ID (for example, AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE) and a secret access key (for example, wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiYiZEXSyQXvsCwyg==). Like a user name and password, you must use both the access key ID and secret access key together to authenticate your requests. Manage your access keys as securely as you do your user name and password.

**Important**
Do not provide your access keys to a third party, even to help find your canonical user ID. By doing this, you might give someone permanent access to your account.

When you create an access key pair, you are prompted to save the access key ID and secret access key in a secure location. The secret access key is available only at the time you create it. If you lose your secret access key, you must add new access keys to your IAM user. You can have a maximum of two access keys. If you already have two, you must delete one key pair before creating a new one. To view instructions, see Managing access keys in the IAM User Guide.

I'm an administrator and want to allow others to access Amazon VPC

To allow others to access Amazon VPC, you must create an IAM entity (user or role) for the person or application that needs access. They will use the credentials for that entity to access AWS. You must then attach a policy to the entity that grants them the correct permissions in Amazon VPC.

To get started right away, see Creating your first IAM delegated user and group in the IAM User Guide.

I want to allow people outside of my AWS account to access my Amazon VPC resources

You can create a role that users in other accounts or people outside of your organization can use to access your resources. You can specify who is trusted to assume the role. For services that support resource-based policies or access control lists (ACLs), you can use those policies to grant people access to your resources.

To learn more, consult the following:

- To learn whether Amazon VPC supports these features, see How Amazon VPC works with IAM (p. 159).
- To learn how to provide access to your resources across AWS accounts that you own, see Providing access to an IAM user in another AWS account that you own in the IAM User Guide.
- To learn how to provide access to your resources to third-party AWS accounts, see Providing access to AWS accounts owned by third parties in the IAM User Guide.
To learn how to provide access through identity federation, see Providing access to externally authenticated users (identity federation) in the IAM User Guide.

To learn the difference between using roles and resource-based policies for cross-account access, see How IAM roles differ from resource-based policies in the IAM User Guide.

Logging and monitoring for Amazon VPC

You can use the following automated monitoring tools to watch components in your VPC and report when something is wrong:

- **Flow logs**: Flow logs capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC. You can create a flow log for a VPC, subnet, or individual network interface. Flow log data is published to CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3, and can help you diagnose overly restrictive or overly permissive security group and network ACL rules. For more information, see VPC Flow Logs (p. 294).

- **Monitoring NAT gateways**: You can monitor your NAT gateway using CloudWatch, which collects information from your NAT gateway and creates readable, near real-time metrics. For more information, see Monitoring NAT gateways using Amazon CloudWatch (p. 224).

Resilience in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

The AWS global infrastructure is built around AWS Regions and Availability Zones. AWS Regions provide multiple physically separated and isolated Availability Zones, which are connected with low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. With Availability Zones, you can design and operate applications and databases that automatically fail over between zones without interruption. Availability Zones are more highly available, fault tolerant, and scalable than traditional single or multiple data center infrastructures.

For more information about AWS Regions and Availability Zones, see AWS Global Infrastructure.

In addition to the AWS global infrastructure, Amazon VPC offers several features to help support your data resiliency and backup needs:

- Amazon VPC-to-Amazon VPC Connectivity Options
- Network-to-Amazon VPC Connectivity Options

Compliance validation for Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

Third-party auditors assess the security and compliance of Amazon Virtual Private Cloud as part of multiple AWS compliance programs. These include SOC, PCI, FedRAMP, DoD CCSRG, HIPAA BAA, IRAP, MTCS, C5, K-ISMS, ENS-High, OSPAR, and HITRUST-CSF.

For a list of AWS services in scope of specific compliance programs, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program. For general information, see AWS Compliance Programs.

You can download third-party audit reports using AWS Artifact. For more information, see Downloading Reports in AWS Artifact.

Your compliance responsibility when using Amazon VPC is determined by the sensitivity of your data, your company's compliance objectives, and applicable laws and regulations. AWS provides the following resources to help with compliance:
• Security and Compliance Quick Start Guides – These deployment guides discuss architectural considerations and provide steps for deploying security- and compliance-focused baseline environments on AWS.
• Architecting for HIPAA Security and Compliance Whitepaper – This whitepaper describes how companies can use AWS to create HIPAA-compliant applications.
• AWS Compliance Resources – This collection of workbooks and guides might apply to your industry and location.
• Evaluating Resources with Rules in the AWS Config Developer Guide – The AWS Config service assesses how well your resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.
• AWS Security Hub – This AWS service provides a comprehensive view of your security state within AWS that helps you check your compliance with open standards and best practices for security.

Configuration and Vulnerability Analysis in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

Configuration and IT controls are a shared responsibility between AWS and you, our customer. For more information, see the AWS shared responsibility model. In addition to the shared responsibility model, VPC users should be aware of the following:

• It is the customer responsibility to patch their client applications with the relevant client side dependencies.
• Customers should consider penetration testing for NAT gateways and EC2 instances (see https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/).

Security groups for your VPC

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic. When you launch an instance in a VPC, you can assign up to five security groups to the instance. Security groups act at the instance level, not the subnet level. Therefore, each instance in a subnet in your VPC can be assigned to a different set of security groups.

If you launch an instance using the Amazon EC2 API or a command line tool and you don't specify a security group, the instance is automatically assigned to the default security group for the VPC. If you launch an instance using the Amazon EC2 console, you have an option to create a new security group for the instance.

For each security group, you add rules that control the inbound traffic to instances, and a separate set of rules that control the outbound traffic. This section describes the basic things that you need to know about security groups for your VPC and their rules.

You might set up network ACLs with rules similar to your security groups in order to add an additional layer of security to your VPC. For more information about the differences between security groups and network ACLs, see Comparison of security groups and network ACLs (p. 153).

Contents

• Security group basics (p. 173)
• Default security group for your VPC (p. 173)
• Security group rules (p. 174)
Security group basics

The following are the basic characteristics of security groups for your VPC:

- You can specify allow rules, but not deny rules.
- You can specify separate rules for inbound and outbound traffic.
- Security group rules enable you to filter traffic based on protocols and port numbers.
- Security groups are stateful — if you send a request from your instance, the response traffic for that request is allowed to flow in regardless of inbound security group rules. Responses to allowed inbound traffic are allowed to flow out, regardless of outbound rules.

Note
Some types of traffic are tracked differently from other types. For more information, see Connection tracking in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

- When you create a new security group, it has no inbound rules. Therefore, no inbound traffic originating from another host to your instance is allowed until you add inbound rules to the security group.
- By default, a security group includes an outbound rule that allows all outbound traffic. You can remove the rule and add outbound rules that allow specific outbound traffic only. If your security group has no outbound rules, no outbound traffic originating from your instance is allowed.
- There are quotas on the number of security groups that you can create per VPC, the number of rules that you can add to each security group, and the number of security groups that you can associate with a network interface. For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).
- Instances associated with a security group can't talk to each other unless you add rules allowing the traffic (exception: the default security group has these rules by default).
- Security groups are associated with network interfaces. After you launch an instance, you can change the security groups that are associated with the instance, which changes the security groups associated with the primary network interface (eth0). You can also specify or change the security groups associated with any other network interface. By default, when you create a network interface, it's associated with the default security group for the VPC, unless you specify a different security group. For more information about network interfaces, see Elastic network interfaces.
- When you create a security group, you must provide it with a name and a description. The following rules apply:
  - Names and descriptions can be up to 255 characters in length.
  - Names and descriptions are limited to the following characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and _,-/\@!=$&;.*.
  - When the name contains trailing spaces, we trim the spaces when we save the name. For example, if you enter "Test Security Group " for the name, we store it as "Test Security Group".
  - A security group name cannot start with sg- as these indicate a default security group.
  - A security group name must be unique within the VPC.
  - A security group can only be used in the VPC that you specify when you create the security group.

Default security group for your VPC

Your VPC automatically comes with a default security group. If you don't specify a different security group when you launch the instance, we associate the default security group with your instance.
Note
If you launch an instance in the Amazon EC2 console, the launch instance wizard automatically defines a "launch-wizard-xx" security group, which you can associate with the instance instead of the default security group.

The following table describes the default rules for a default security group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The security group ID (sg-xxxxxxxx)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Allow inbound traffic from network interfaces (and their associated instances) that are assigned to the same security group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Allow all outbound IPv4 traffic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Allow all outbound IPv6 traffic. This rule is added by default if you create a VPC with an IPv6 CIDR block or if you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your existing VPC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can change the rules for the default security group.

You can't delete a default security group. If you try to delete the default security group, you get the following error: `Client.CannotDelete: the specified group: "sg-51530134" name: "default" cannot be deleted by a user.`

Note
If you've modified the outbound rules for your security group, we do not automatically add an outbound rule for IPv6 traffic when you associate an IPv6 block with your VPC.

Security group rules

You can add or remove rules for a security group (also referred to as authorizing or revoking inbound or outbound access). A rule applies either to inbound traffic (ingress) or outbound traffic (egress). You can grant access to a specific CIDR range, or to another security group in your VPC or in a peer VPC (requires a VPC peering connection).

The following are the basic parts of a security group rule in a VPC:

- (Inbound rules only) The source of the traffic and the destination port or port range. The source can be another security group, an IPv4 or IPv6 CIDR block, a single IPv4 or IPv6 address, or a prefix list ID.
- (Outbound rules only) The destination for the traffic and the destination port or port range. The destination can be another security group, an IPv4 or IPv6 CIDR block, a single IPv4 or IPv6 address, or a prefix list ID.
• Any protocol that has a standard protocol number (for a list, see Protocol Numbers). If you specify
  ICMP as the protocol, you can specify any or all of the ICMP types and codes.
• An optional description for the security group rule to help you identify it later. A description can be up
to 255 characters in length. Allowed characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and _.-/()#+%$.*
• If you add a security group rule using the AWS CLI, the console, or the API, we automatically set the
  source or destination CIDR block to the canonical form. For example, if you specify 100.68.0.18/18 for
  the CIDR block, we create a rule with a CIDR block of 100.68.0.0/18.

When you specify a CIDR block as the source for a rule, traffic is allowed from the specified addresses for
the specified protocol and port.

When you specify a security group as the source for a rule, traffic is allowed from the network interfaces
that are associated with the source security group for the specified protocol and port. Incoming traffic
is allowed based on the private IP addresses of the network interfaces that are associated with the
source security group (and not the public IP or Elastic IP addresses). Adding a security group as a source
does not add rules from the source security group. For an example, see Default security group for your
VPC (p. 173).

If you specify a single IPv4 address, specify the address using the /32 prefix length. If you specify a single
IPv6 address, specify it using the /128 prefix length.

Some systems for setting up firewalls let you filter on source ports. Security groups let you filter only on
destination ports.

When you add or remove rules, they are automatically applied to all instances associated with the
security group.

The kind of rules that you add can depend on the purpose of the security group. The following table
describes example rules for a security group that's associated with web servers. The web servers can
receive HTTP and HTTPS traffic from all IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, and can send SQL or MySQL traffic to a
database server.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTP access from all IPv4 addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTP access from all IPv6 addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTPS access from all IPv4 addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTPS access from all IPv6 addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Your network's public IPv4 address range</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Allow inbound SSH access to Linux instances from IPv4 IP addresses in your network (over the internet gateway)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Your network's public IPv4 address range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ID of the security group for your Microsoft SQL Server database servers</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>Allow outbound Microsoft SQL Server access to instances in the specified security group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ID of the security group for your MySQL database servers</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3306</td>
<td>Allow outbound MySQL access to instances in the specified security group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A database server would need a different set of rules. For example, instead of inbound HTTP and HTTPS traffic, you can add a rule that allows inbound MySQL or Microsoft SQL Server access. For an example of security group rules for web servers and database servers, see Security (p. 55). For more information about security groups for Amazon RDS DB instances, see Controlling access with security groups in the Amazon RDS User Guide.

For examples of security group rules for specific kinds of access, see Security group rules reference in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

### Stale security group rules

If your VPC has a VPC peering connection with another VPC, a security group rule can reference another security group in the peer VPC. This allows instances that are associated with the referenced security group and those that are associated with the referencing security group to communicate with each other.

If the owner of the peer VPC deletes the referenced security group, or if you or the owner of the peer VPC deletes the VPC peering connection, the security group rule is marked as stale. You can delete stale security group rules as you would any other security group rule.

For more information, see Working with stale security groups in the Amazon VPC Peering Guide.

### Differences between security groups for EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC

You can’t use the security groups that you’ve created for use with EC2-Classic with instances in your VPC. You must create security groups specifically for use with instances in your VPC. The rules that you create for use with a security group for a VPC can’t reference a security group for EC2-Classic, and vice versa.

For more information about the differences between security groups for use with EC2-Classic and those for use with a VPC, see Differences between EC2-Classic and a VPC in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

### Working with security groups

The following tasks show you how to work with security groups using the Amazon VPC console.
For example IAM policies for working with security groups, see Managing security groups (p. 166).

Tasks
- Modifying the default security group (p. 177)
- Creating a security group (p. 177)
- Adding, removing, and updating rules (p. 178)
- Changing an instance's security groups (p. 179)
- Deleting a security group (p. 180)
- Deleting the 2009-07-15-default security group (p. 180)

Modifying the default security group

Your VPC includes a default security group (p. 173). You can't delete this group; however, you can change the group's rules. The procedure is the same as modifying any other security group. For more information, see Adding, removing, and updating rules (p. 178).

Creating a security group

Although you can use the default security group for your instances, you might want to create your own groups to reflect the different roles that instances play in your system.

The following procedure creates a security group with no inbound rules, and the default outbound rule.

To create a security group using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups.
3. Choose Create security group.
4. Enter a name for the security group (for example, my-security-group), and then provide a description.
5. From VPC, select the ID of your VPC.
6. (Optional) Add or remove a tag.
   - [Add a tag] Choose Add new tag and do the following:
     - For Key, enter the key name.
     - For Value, enter the key value.
   - [Remove a tag] Choose Remove to the right of the tag's Key and Value.
7. Choose Create.

To create a security group using the command line

- create-security-group (AWS CLI)

To describe one or more security groups using the command line

- describe-security-groups (AWS CLI)
By default, new security groups start with only an outbound rule that allows all traffic to leave the instances. You must add rules to enable any inbound traffic or to restrict the outbound traffic.

**Adding, removing, and updating rules**

When you add or remove a rule, any instances already assigned to the security group are subject to the change.

If you have a VPC peering connection, you can reference security groups from the peer VPC as the source or destination in your security group rules. For more information, see Updating your security groups to reference peer VPC security groups in the *Amazon VPC Peering Guide*.

**To add a rule using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Security Groups**.
3. Select the security group to update.
4. Choose **Actions**, **Edit inbound rules** or **Actions**, **Edit outbound rules**.
5. Choose **Add rule**. For **Type**, select the traffic type, and then specify the source (inbound rules) or destination (outbound rules). For example, for a public web server, choose **HTTP** or **HTTPS** and specify a value for **Source** as `0.0.0.0/0`.

   If you use `0.0.0.0/0`, you enable all IPv4 addresses to access your instance using HTTP or HTTPS. To restrict access, enter a specific IP address or range of addresses.

6. You can also allow communication between all instances that are associated with this security group. Create an inbound rule with the following options:
   - **Type**: **All Traffic**
   - **Source**: Enter the ID of the security group.

7. Choose **Save rules**.

**To delete a rule using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Security Groups**.
3. Select the security group to update.
4. Choose **Actions**, **Edit inbound rules** or **Actions**, **Edit outbound rules**.
5. Choose **Delete** for the rule that you want to delete.
6. Choose **Save rules**.

When you modify the protocol, port range, or source or destination of an existing security group rule using the console, the console deletes the existing rule and adds a new one for you.

**To update a rule using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Security Groups**.
3. Select the security group to update.
4. Choose **Actions**, **Edit inbound rules** or **Actions**, **Edit outbound rules**.
5. Modify the rule entry as required.
6. Choose **Save rules**.
If you are updating the protocol, port range, or source or destination of an existing rule using the Amazon EC2 API or a command line tool, you cannot modify the rule. Instead, you must delete the existing rule and add a new rule. To update the rule description only, you can use the **update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress** and **update-security-group-rule-descriptions-egress** commands.

**To add a rule to a security group using the command line**

- **authorize-security-group-ingress** and **authorize-security-group-egress** (AWS CLI)
- **Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress** and **Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress** (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**To delete a rule from a security group using the command line**

- **revoke-security-group-ingress** and **revoke-security-group-egress** (AWS CLI)

**To update the description for a security group rule using the command line**

- **update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress** and **update-security-group-rule-descriptions-egress** (AWS CLI)

**Changing an instance's security groups**

After you launch an instance into a VPC, you can change the security groups that are associated with the instance. You can change the security groups for an instance when the instance is in the **running** or **stopped** state.

**Note**

This procedure changes the security groups that are associated with the primary network interface (eth0) of the instance. To change the security groups for other network interfaces, see **Changing the security group.**

**To change the security groups for an instance using the console**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.
3. Select the checkbox for the instance. The **Security** tab lists the security groups that are currently associated with the instance.
4. To change the security groups that are associated with the instance, choose **Actions, Security, Change security groups**.
5. For **Associated security groups**, select a security group from the list, and then choose **Add security group**.
   - To remove an already associated security group, choose **Remove** for that security group.
6. Choose **Save**.

**To change the security groups for an instance using the command line**

- **modify-instance-attribute** (AWS CLI)
- **Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute** (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
Deleting a security group

You can delete a security group only if there are no instances assigned to it (either running or stopped). You can assign the instances to another security group before you delete the security group (see Changing an instance's security groups (p. 179)). You can't delete a default security group.

If you're using the console, you can delete more than one security group at a time. If you're using the command line or the API, you can only delete one security group at a time.

To delete a security group using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups.
3. Select one or more security groups and choose Security Group Actions, Delete Security Group.
4. In the Delete Security Group dialog box, choose Yes, Delete.

To delete a security group using the command line

- delete-security-group (AWS CLI)
- Remove-EC2SecurityGroup (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Deleting the 2009-07-15-default security group

Any VPC created using an API version older than 2011-01-01 has the 2009-07-15-default security group. This security group exists in addition to the regular default security group that comes with every VPC. You can't attach an internet gateway to a VPC that has the 2009-07-15-default security group. Therefore, you must delete this security group before you can attach an internet gateway to the VPC.

**Note**

If you assigned this security group to any instances, you must assign these instances a different security group before you can delete the security group.

To delete the 2009-07-15-default security group

1. Ensure that this security group is not assigned to any instances.
   a. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
   b. In the navigation pane, choose Network Interfaces.
   c. Select the network interface for the instance from the list, and choose Change Security Groups, Actions.
   d. In the Change Security Groups dialog box, select a new security group from the list, and choose Save.

   When changing an instance's security group, you can select multiple groups from the list. The security groups that you select replace the current security groups for the instance.
   e. Repeat the preceding steps for each instance.
2. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups.
5. In the Delete Security Group dialog box, choose Yes, Delete.
Centrally manage VPC security groups using AWS Firewall Manager

AWS Firewall Manager simplifies your VPC security groups administration and maintenance tasks across multiple accounts and resources. With Firewall Manager, you can configure and audit your security groups for your organization from a single central administrator account. Firewall Manager automatically applies the rules and protections across your accounts and resources, even as you add new resources. Firewall Manager is particularly useful when you want to protect your entire organization, or if you frequently add new resources that you want to protect from a central administrator account.

You can use Firewall Manager to centrally manage security groups in the following ways:

- **Configure common baseline security groups across your organization**: You can use a common security group policy to provide a centrally controlled association of security groups to accounts and resources across your organization. You specify where and how to apply the policy in your organization.

- **Audit existing security groups in your organization**: You can use an audit security group policy to check the existing rules that are in use in your organization’s security groups. You can scope the policy to audit all accounts, specific accounts, or resources tagged within your organization. Firewall Manager automatically detects new accounts and resources and audits them. You can create audit rules to set guardrails on which security group rules to allow or disallow within your organization, and to check for unused or redundant security groups.

- **Get reports on non-compliant resources and remediate them**: You can get reports and alerts for non-compliant resources for your baseline and audit policies. You can also set auto-remediation workflows to remediate any non-compliant resources that Firewall Manager detects.

To learn more about using Firewall Manager to manage your security groups, see the following topics in the *AWS WAF Developer Guide*:

- AWS Firewall Manager prerequisites
- Getting started with AWS Firewall Manager Amazon VPC security group policies
- How security group policies work in AWS Firewall Manager
- Security group policy use cases

Network ACLs

A *network access control list (ACL)* is an optional layer of security for your VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. You might set up network ACLs with rules similar to your security groups in order to add an additional layer of security to your VPC. For more information about the differences between security groups and network ACLs, see *Comparison of security groups and network ACLs (p. 153).*

Contents

- Network ACL basics (p. 182)
- Network ACL rules (p. 182)
- Default network ACL (p. 183)
- Custom network ACL (p. 184)
- Custom network ACLs and other AWS services (p. 191)
- Ephemeral ports (p. 192)
- Path MTU Discovery (p. 192)
- Working with network ACLs (p. 193)
Network ACL basics

The following are the basic things that you need to know about network ACLs:

- Your VPC automatically comes with a modifiable default network ACL. By default, it allows all inbound and outbound IPv4 traffic and, if applicable, IPv6 traffic.
- You can create a custom network ACL and associate it with a subnet. By default, each custom network ACL denies all inbound and outbound traffic until you add rules.
- Each subnet in your VPC must be associated with a network ACL. If you don't explicitly associate a subnet with a network ACL, the subnet is automatically associated with the default network ACL.
- You can associate a network ACL with multiple subnets. However, a subnet can be associated with only one network ACL at a time. When you associate a network ACL with a subnet, the previous association is removed.
- A network ACL contains a numbered list of rules. We evaluate the rules in order, starting with the lowest numbered rule, to determine whether traffic is allowed in or out of any subnet associated with the network ACL. The highest number that you can use for a rule is 32766. We recommend that you start by creating rules in increments (for example, increments of 10 or 100) so that you can insert new rules where you need to later on.
- A network ACL has separate inbound and outbound rules, and each rule can either allow or deny traffic.
- Network ACLs are stateless, which means that responses to allowed inbound traffic are subject to the rules for outbound traffic (and vice versa).

There are quotas (limits) for the number of network ACLs per VPC, and the number of rules per network ACL. For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).

Network ACL rules

You can add or remove rules from the default network ACL, or create additional network ACLs for your VPC. When you add or remove rules from a network ACL, the changes are automatically applied to the subnets that it's associated with.

The following are the parts of a network ACL rule:

- **Rule number.** Rules are evaluated starting with the lowest numbered rule. As soon as a rule matches traffic, it's applied regardless of any higher-numbered rule that might contradict it.
- **Type.** The type of traffic; for example, SSH. You can also specify all traffic or a custom range.
- **Protocol.** You can specify any protocol that has a standard protocol number. For more information, see Protocol Numbers. If you specify ICMP as the protocol, you can specify any or all of the ICMP types and codes.
- **Port range.** The listening port or port range for the traffic. For example, 80 for HTTP traffic.
- **Source.** [Inbound rules only] The source of the traffic (CIDR range).
- **Destination.** [Outbound rules only] The destination for the traffic (CIDR range).
- **Allow/Deny.** Whether to *allow* or *deny* the specified traffic.

If you add a rule using a command line tool or the Amazon EC2 API, the CIDR range is automatically modified to its canonical form. For example, if you specify 100.68.0.18/18 for the CIDR range, we create a rule with a 100.68.0.0/18 CIDR range.
## Default network ACL

The default network ACL is configured to allow all traffic to flow in and out of the subnets with which it is associated. Each network ACL also includes a rule whose rule number is an asterisk. This rule ensures that if a packet doesn't match any of the other numbered rules, it's denied. You can't modify or remove this rule.

The following is an example default network ACL for a VPC that supports IPv4 only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>All IPv4 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>All IPv4 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>All IPv4 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>All IPv4 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you create a VPC with an IPv6 CIDR block or if you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your existing VPC, we automatically add rules that allow all IPv6 traffic to flow in and out of your subnet. We also add rules whose rule numbers are an asterisk that ensures that a packet is denied if it doesn't match any of the other numbered rules. You can't modify or remove these rules. The following is an example default network ACL for a VPC that supports IPv4 and IPv6.

### Note

If you've modified your default network ACL's inbound rules, we do not automatically add an `allow` rule for inbound IPv6 traffic when you associate an IPv6 block with your VPC. Similarly, if you've modified the outbound rules, we do not automatically add an `allow` rule for outbound IPv6 traffic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>All IPv4 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td>All IPv6 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>All IPv6 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td>All IPv6 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>All IPv6 traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Custom network ACL

The following table shows an example of a custom network ACL for a VPC that supports IPv4 only. It includes rules that allow HTTP and HTTPS traffic in (inbound rules 100 and 110). There's a corresponding outbound rule that enables responses to that inbound traffic (outbound rule 140, which covers ephemeral ports 32768-65535). For more information about how to select the appropriate ephemeral port range, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).

The network ACL also includes inbound rules that allow SSH and RDP traffic into the subnet. The outbound rule 120 enables responses to leave the subnet.

The network ACL has outbound rules (100 and 110) that allow outbound HTTP and HTTPS traffic out of the subnet. There's a corresponding inbound rule that enables responses to that outbound traffic (inbound rule 140, which covers ephemeral ports 32768-65535).

Note
Each network ACL includes a default rule whose rule number is an asterisk. This rule ensures that if a packet doesn't match any of the other rules, it's denied. You can't modify or remove this rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTP traffic from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTPS traffic from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>192.0.2.0/24</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic from your home network's public IPv4 address range (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>RDP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>192.0.2.0/24</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic to the web servers from your home network's public IPv4 address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Custom network ACL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Custom TCP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound return IPv4 traffic from the internet (that is, for requests that originate in the subnet). This range is an example only. For more information about how to select the appropriate ephemeral port range, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound IPv4 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound IPv4 HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound IPv4 HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>192.0.2.0/24</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound SSH traffic from your home network's public IPv4 address range (over the internet gateway).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Custom TCP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows outbound IPv4 responses to clients on the internet (for example, serving webpages to people visiting the web servers in the subnet). This range is an example only. For more information about how to select the appropriate ephemeral port range, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Denies all outbound IPv4 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a packet comes to the subnet, we evaluate it against the inbound rules of the ACL that the subnet is associated with (starting at the top of the list of rules, and moving to the bottom). Here's how the evaluation goes if the packet is destined for the HTTPS port (443). The packet doesn't match the first rule evaluated (rule 100). It does match the second rule (110), which allows the packet into the subnet.
If the packet had been destined for port 139 (NetBIOS), it doesn't match any of the rules, and the * rule ultimately denies the packet.

You might want to add a * deny rule in a situation where you legitimately need to open a wide range of ports, but there are certain ports within the range that you want to deny. Just make sure to place the * deny rule earlier in the table than the rule that allows the wide range of port traffic.

You add * allow rules depending on your use case. For example, you can add a rule that allows outbound TCP and UDP access on port 53 for DNS resolution. For every rule that you add, ensure that there is a corresponding inbound or outbound rule that allows response traffic.

The following table shows the same example of a custom network ACL for a VPC that has an associated IPv6 CIDR block. This network ACL includes rules for all IPv6 HTTP and HTTPS traffic. In this case, new rules were inserted between the existing rules for IPv4 traffic. You can also add the rules as higher number rules after the IPv4 rules. IPv4 and IPv6 traffic are separate, and therefore none of the rules for the IPv4 traffic apply to the IPv6 traffic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTP traffic from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTP traffic from any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>110</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTPS traffic from any IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound HTTPS traffic from any IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>192.0.2.0/24</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH traffic from your home network's public IPv4 address range (over the internet gateway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>RDP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>192.0.2.0/24</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allows inbound RDP traffic to the web servers from your home network's public IPv4 address range (over the internet gateway).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 140 | Custom TCP | TCP | 32768-65535 | 0.0.0.0/0 | ALLOW |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Allows inbound return IPv4 traffic from the internet (that is, for requests that originate in the subnet). This range is an example only. For more information about how to select the appropriate ephemeral port range, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192). |
### Custom network ACL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Custom TCP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound return IPv6 traffic from the internet (that is, for requests that originate in the subnet). This range is an example only. For more information about how to select the appropriate ephemeral port range, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound IPv4 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all inbound IPv6 traffic not already handled by a preceding rule (not modifiable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outbound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound IPv4 HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port Number</td>
<td>IP Range</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound IPv6 HTTP traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound IPv4 HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound IPv6 HTTPS traffic from the subnet to the internet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32768-65535</td>
<td>Custom TCP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound IPv4 responses to clients on the internet (for example, serving webpages to people visiting the web servers in the subnet). This range is an example only. For more information about how to select the appropriate ephemeral port range, see Ephemeral ports (p. 192).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Custom network ACLs and other AWS services

If you create a custom network ACL, be aware of how it might affect resources that you create using other AWS services.

For more examples, see Recommended rules for VPC wizard scenarios (p. 199).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All traffic</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>::/0</th>
<th>DENY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more examples, see Recommended rules for VPC wizard scenarios (p. 199).
With Elastic Load Balancing, if the subnet for your backend instances has a network ACL in which you've added a *deny* rule for all traffic with a source of either 0.0.0.0/0 or the subnet's CIDR, your load balancer can't carry out health checks on the instances. For more information about the recommended network ACL rules for your load balancers and backend instances, see Network ACLs for Load Balancers in a VPC in the User Guide for Classic Load Balancers.

**Ephemeral ports**

The example network ACL in the preceding section uses an ephemeral port range of 32768-65535. However, you might want to use a different range for your network ACLs depending on the type of client that you're using or with which you're communicating.

The client that initiates the request chooses the ephemeral port range. The range varies depending on the client's operating system.

- Many Linux kernels (including the Amazon Linux kernel) use ports 32768-61000.
- Requests originating from Elastic Load Balancing use ports 1024-65535.
- Windows operating systems through Windows Server 2003 use ports 1025-5000.
- A NAT gateway uses ports 1024-65535.
- AWS Lambda functions use ports 1024-65535.

For example, if a request comes into a web server in your VPC from a Windows 10 client on the internet, your network ACL must have an outbound rule to enable traffic destined for ports 49152-65535.

If an instance in your VPC is the client initiating a request, your network ACL must have an inbound rule to enable traffic destined for the ephemeral ports specific to the type of instance (Amazon Linux, Windows Server 2008, and so on).

In practice, to cover the different types of clients that might initiate traffic to public-facing instances in your VPC, you can open ephemeral ports 1024-65535. However, you can also add rules to the ACL to deny traffic on any malicious ports within that range. Ensure that you place the *deny* rules earlier in the table than the *allow* rules that open the wide range of ephemeral ports.

**Path MTU Discovery**

Path MTU Discovery is used to determine the path MTU between two devices. The path MTU is the maximum packet size that's supported on the path between the originating host and the receiving host.

For IPv4, when a host sends a packet that's larger than the MTU of the receiving host or that's larger than the MTU of a device along the path, the receiving host or device drops the packet, and then returns the following ICMP message: *Destination Unreachable: Fragmentation Needed and Don’t Fragment was Set* (Type 3, Code 4). This instructs the transmitting host to split the payload into multiple smaller packets, and then retransmit them.

The IPv6 protocol does not support fragmentation in the network. When a host sends a packet that's larger than the MTU of the receiving host or that's larger than the MTU of a device along the path, the receiving host or device drops the packet, and then returns the following ICMP message: *ICMPv6 Packet Too Big (PTB)* (Type 2). This instructs the transmitting host to split the payload into multiple smaller packets, and then retransmit them.

If the maximum transmission unit (MTU) between hosts in your subnets is different, or your instances communicate with peers over the internet, you must add the following network ACL rule, both inbound
Working with network ACLs

The following tasks show you how to work with network ACLs using the Amazon VPC console.

Tasks
- Determining network ACL associations (p. 193)
- Creating a network ACL (p. 193)
- Adding and deleting rules (p. 194)
- Associating a subnet with a network ACL (p. 195)
- Disassociating a network ACL from a subnet (p. 195)
- Changing a subnet's network ACL (p. 195)
- Deleting a network ACL (p. 195)
- API and command overview (p. 196)

Determining network ACL associations

You can use the Amazon VPC console to determine the network ACL that's associated with a subnet. Network ACLs can be associated with more than one subnet, so you can also determine which subnets are associated with a network ACL.

To determine which network ACL is associated with a subnet

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets, and then select the subnet.

   The network ACL associated with the subnet is included in the Network ACL tab, along with the network ACL's rules.

To determine which subnets are associated with a network ACL

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network ACLs. The Associated With column indicates the number of associated subnets for each network ACL.
3. Select a network ACL.
4. In the details pane, choose Subnet Associations to display the subnets that are associated with the network ACL.

Creating a network ACL

You can create a custom network ACL for your VPC. By default, a network ACL that you create blocks all inbound and outbound traffic until you add rules, and is not associated with a subnet until you explicitly associate it with one.
To create a network ACL

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network ACLs.
3. Choose Create Network ACL.
4. In the Create Network ACL dialog box, optionally name your network ACL, and select the ID of your VPC from the VPC list. Then choose Yes, Create.

Adding and deleting rules

When you add or delete a rule from an ACL, any subnets that are associated with the ACL are subject to the change. You don't have to terminate and relaunch the instances in the subnet. The changes take effect after a short period.

If you're using the Amazon EC2 API or a command line tool, you can't modify rules. You can only add and delete rules. If you're using the Amazon VPC console, you can modify the entries for existing rules. The console removes the existing rule and adds a new rule for you. If you need to change the order of a rule in the ACL, you must add a new rule with the new rule number, and then delete the original rule.

To add rules to a network ACL

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network ACLs.
3. In the details pane, choose either the Inbound Rules or Outbound Rules tab, depending on the type of rule that you need to add, and then choose Edit.
4. In Rule #, enter a rule number (for example, 100). The rule number must not already be in use in the network ACL. We process the rules in order, starting with the lowest number.

   We recommend that you leave gaps between the rule numbers (such as 100, 200, 300), rather than using sequential numbers (101, 102, 103). This makes it easier add a new rule without having to renumber the existing rules.

5. Select a rule from the Type list. For example, to add a rule for HTTP, choose HTTP. To add a rule to allow all TCP traffic, choose All TCP. For some of these options (for example, HTTP), we fill in the port for you. To use a protocol that's not listed, choose Custom Protocol Rule.
6. (Optional) If you're creating a custom protocol rule, select the protocol's number and name from the Protocol list. For more information, see IANA List of Protocol Numbers.
7. (Optional) If the protocol you selected requires a port number, enter the port number or port range separated by a hyphen (for example, 49152-65535).
8. In the Source or Destination field (depending on whether this is an inbound or outbound rule), enter the CIDR range that the rule applies to.
9. From the Allow/Deny list, select ALLOW to allow the specified traffic or DENY to deny the specified traffic.
10. (Optional) To add another rule, choose Add another rule, and repeat steps 4 to 9 as required.
11. When you are done, choose Save.

To delete a rule from a network ACL

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network ACLs, and then select the network ACL.
3. In the details pane, select either the Inbound Rules or Outbound Rules tab, and then choose Edit. Choose Remove for the rule you want to delete, and then choose Save.
Associating a subnet with a network ACL

To apply the rules of a network ACL to a particular subnet, you must associate the subnet with the network ACL. You can associate a network ACL with multiple subnets. However, a subnet can be associated with only one network ACL. Any subnet that is not associated with a particular ACL is associated with the default network ACL by default.

**To associate a subnet with a network ACL**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network ACLs, and then select the network ACL.
3. In the details pane, on the Subnet Associations tab, choose Edit. Select the Associate check box for the subnet to associate with the network ACL, and then choose Save.

Disassociating a subnet from a network ACL

You can disassociate a custom network ACL from a subnet. When the subnet has been disassociated from the custom network ACL, it is then automatically associated with the default network ACL.

**To disassociate a subnet from a network ACL**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network ACLs, and then select the network ACL.
3. In the details pane, choose the Subnet Associations tab.
4. Choose Edit, and then deselect the Associate check box for the subnet. Choose Save.

Changing a subnet's network ACL

You can change the network ACL that's associated with a subnet. For example, when you create a subnet, it is initially associated with the default network ACL. You might want to instead associate it with a custom network ACL that you've created.

After changing a subnet's network ACL, you don't have to terminate and relaunch the instances in the subnet. The changes take effect after a short period.

**To change a subnet's network ACL association**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets, and then select the subnet.
3. Choose the Network ACL tab, and then choose Edit.
4. From the Change to list, select the network ACL to associate the subnet with, and then choose Save.

Deleting a network ACL

You can delete a network ACL only if there are no subnets associated with it. You can't delete the default network ACL.

**To delete a network ACL**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network ACLs.
3. Select the network ACL, and then choose **Delete**.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, choose **Yes, Delete**.

**API and command overview**

You can perform the tasks described on this page using the command line or an API. For more information about the command line interfaces and a list of available APIs, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

**Create a network ACL for your VPC**

- `create-network-acl` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2NetworkAcl` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Describe one or more of your network ACLs**

- `describe-network-acls` (AWS CLI)
- `Get-EC2NetworkAcl` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Add a rule to a network ACL**

- `create-network-acl-entry` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2NetworkAclEntry` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Delete a rule from a network ACL**

- `delete-network-acl-entry` (AWS CLI)
- `Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Replace an existing rule in a network ACL**

- `replace-network-acl-entry` (AWS CLI)
- `Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Replace a network ACL association**

- `replace-network-acl-association` (AWS CLI)
- `Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Delete a network ACL**

- `delete-network-acl` (AWS CLI)
- `Remove-EC2NetworkAcl` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Example: Controlling access to instances in a subnet**

In this example, instances in your subnet can communicate with each other, and are accessible from a trusted remote computer. The remote computer might be a computer in your local network or an instance in a different subnet or VPC. You use it to connect to your instances to perform administrative
Example: Controlling access to instances in a subnet

tasks. Your security group rules and network ACL rules allow access from the IP address of your remote computer (172.31.1.2/32). All other traffic from the internet or other networks is denied.

All instances use the same security group (sg-1a2b3c4d), with the following rules.

### Inbound rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>sg-1a2b3c4d</td>
<td>Enables instances that are associated with the same security group to communicate with each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>172.31.1.2/32</td>
<td>Allows inbound SSH access from the remote computer. If the instance is a Windows computer, this rule must use the RDP protocol for port 3389 instead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outbound rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>sg-1a2b3c4d</td>
<td>Enables instances that are associated with the same security group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
security group to communicate with each other. Security groups are stateful. Therefore you don’t need a rule that allows response traffic for inbound requests.

The subnet is associated with a network ACL that has the following rules.

### Inbound rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>172.31.1.2/32</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows inbound traffic from the remote computer. If the instance is a Windows computer, this rule must use the RDP protocol for port 3389 instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>All traffic</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>DENY</td>
<td>Denies all other inbound traffic that does not match the previous rule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outbound rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Allow/Deny</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Custom TCP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1024-65535</td>
<td>172.31.1.2/32</td>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Allows outbound responses to the remote computer. Network ACLs are stateless. Therefore this rule is required to allow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Recommended rules for VPC wizard scenarios

You can use the VPC wizard in the Amazon VPC console to implement common scenarios for Amazon VPC. If you implement these scenarios as described in the documentation, you use the default network access control list (ACL), which allows all inbound and outbound traffic. If you need an additional layer of security, you can create a network ACL and add rules. For more information, see one of the following:

- the section called “Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with a single public subnet” (p. 25)
- the section called “Recommended network ACL rules for a VPC with public and private subnets (NAT)” (p. 39)
Security best practices for your VPC

The following best practices are general guidelines and don’t represent a complete security solution. Because these best practices might not be appropriate or sufficient for your environment, treat them as helpful considerations rather than prescriptions.

The following are general best practices:

- Use multiple Availability Zone deployments so you have high availability.
- Use security groups and network ACLs. For more information, see Security groups for your VPC (p. 172) and Network ACLs (p. 181).
- Use IAM policies to control access.
- Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor your VPC components and VPN connections.
- Use flow logs to capture information about IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC. For more information, see VPC Flow Logs (p. 294).

Additional resources

- Manage access to AWS resources and APIs using identity federation, IAM users, and IAM roles. Establish credential management policies and procedures for creating, distributing, rotating, and revoking AWS access credentials. For more information, see IAM best practices in the IAM User Guide.
- For answers to frequently asked questions for VPC security, see Amazon VPC FAQs.
VPC networking components

You can use the following components to configure networking in your VPC.

Components
- Internet gateways (p. 201)
- Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207)
- Carrier gateways (p. 210)
- NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216)
- DHCP options sets (p. 243)
- Using DNS with your VPC (p. 248)
- Prefix lists (p. 253)

Internet gateways

An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet.

An internet gateway serves two purposes: to provide a target in your VPC route tables for internet-routable traffic, and to perform network address translation (NAT) for instances that have been assigned public IPv4 addresses. For more information, see Enabling internet access (p. 201).

An internet gateway supports IPv4 and IPv6 traffic. It does not cause availability risks or bandwidth constraints on your network traffic. There's no additional charge for having an internet gateway in your account.

Enabling internet access

To enable access to or from the internet for instances in a subnet in a VPC, you must do the following.

- Create an internet gateway and attach it to your VPC.
- Add a route to your subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the internet gateway.
- Ensure that instances in your subnet have a globally unique IP address (public IPv4 address, Elastic IP address, or IPv6 address).
- Ensure that your network access control lists and security group rules allow the relevant traffic to flow to and from your instance.

Public and private subnets

If a subnet is associated with a route table that has a route to an internet gateway, it's known as a public subnet. If a subnet is associated with a route table that does not have a route to an internet gateway, it's known as a private subnet.

In your public subnet's route table, you can specify a route for the internet gateway to all destinations not explicitly known to the route table (0.0.0.0/0 for IPv4 or ::/0 for IPv6). Alternatively, you can
scope the route to a narrower range of IP addresses; for example, the public IPv4 addresses of your company's public endpoints outside of AWS, or the Elastic IP addresses of other Amazon EC2 instances outside your VPC.

**IP addresses and NAT**

To enable communication over the internet for IPv4, your instance must have a public IPv4 address or an Elastic IP address that's associated with a private IPv4 address on your instance. Your instance is only aware of the private (internal) IP address space defined within the VPC and subnet. The internet gateway logically provides the one-to-one NAT on behalf of your instance, so that when traffic leaves your VPC subnet and goes to the internet, the reply address field is set to the public IPv4 address or Elastic IP address of your instance, and not its private IP address. Conversely, traffic that's destined for the public IPv4 address or Elastic IP address of your instance has its destination address translated into the instance's private IPv4 address before the traffic is delivered to the VPC.

To enable communication over the internet for IPv6, your VPC and subnet must have an associated IPv6 CIDR block, and your instance must be assigned an IPv6 address from the range of the subnet. IPv6 addresses are globally unique, and therefore public by default.

In the following diagram, Subnet 1 in the VPC is a public subnet. It's associated with a custom route table that points all internet-bound IPv4 traffic to an internet gateway. The instance has an Elastic IP address, which enables communication with the internet.

To provide your instances with internet access without assigning them public IP addresses, you can use a NAT device instead. A NAT device enables instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet, but prevents hosts on the internet from initiating connections with the instances. For more information, see NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216).

**Internet access for default and nondefault VPCs**

The following table provides an overview of whether your VPC automatically comes with the components required for internet access over IPv4 or IPv6.
## Adding an internet gateway to your VPC

The following describes how to manually create a public subnet and attach an internet gateway to your VPC to support internet access.

### Tasks
- Creating a subnet (p. 204)
- Creating and attaching an internet gateway (p. 204)
- Creating a custom route table (p. 204)
- Creating a security group for internet access (p. 205)
- Adding Elastic IP addresses (p. 205)
- Detaching an internet gateway from your VPC (p. 206)
- Deleting an internet gateway (p. 206)

---

### Component | Default VPC | Nondefault VPC
--- | --- | ---
Internet gateway | Yes | Yes, if you created the VPC using the first or second option in the VPC wizard. Otherwise, you must manually create and attach the internet gateway.
Route table with route to internet gateway for IPv4 traffic (0.0.0.0/0) | Yes | Yes, if you created the VPC using the first or second option in the VPC wizard. Otherwise, you must manually create the route table and add the route.
Route table with route to internet gateway for IPv6 traffic (::/0) | No | Yes, if you created the VPC using the first or second option in the VPC wizard, and if you specified the option to associate an IPv6 CIDR block with the VPC. Otherwise, you must manually create the route table and add the route.
Public IPv4 address automatically assigned to instance launched into subnet | Yes (default subnet) | No (nondefault subnet)
IPv6 address automatically assigned to instance launched into subnet | No (default subnet) | No (nondefault subnet)

For more information about default VPCs, see Default VPC and default subnets (p. 144). For more information about using the VPC wizard to create a VPC with an internet gateway, see VPC with a single public subnet (p. 19) or VPC with public and private subnets (NAT) (p. 30).

For more information about IP addressing in your VPC, and controlling how instances are assigned public IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).

When you add a new subnet to your VPC, you must set up the routing and security that you want for the subnet.
Creating a subnet

To add a subnet to your VPC

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets, Create subnet.
3. Specify the subnet details as needed:
   - **Name tag**: Optionally provide a name for your subnet. Doing so creates a tag with a key of Name and the value that you specify.
   - **VPC**: Choose the VPC for which you're creating the subnet.
   - **Availability Zone**: Optionally choose an Availability Zone or Local Zone in which your subnet will reside, or leave the default No Preference to let AWS choose an Availability Zone for you.
     For information about the Regions that support Local Zones, see Available Regions in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
   - **IPv4 CIDR block**: Specify an IPv4 CIDR block for your subnet, for example, 10.0.1.0/24. For more information, see VPC and subnet sizing for IPv4 (p. 100).
   - **IPv6 CIDR block**: (Optional) If you've associated an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC, choose Specify a custom IPv6 CIDR. Specify the hexadecimal pair value for the subnet, or leave the default value.
4. Choose Create.

For more information about subnets, see VPCs and subnets (p. 97).

Creating and attaching an internet gateway

After you create an internet gateway, attach it to your VPC.

To create an internet gateway and attach it to your VPC

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Internet Gateways, and then choose Create internet gateway.
3. Optionally name your internet gateway.
4. Optionally add or remove a tag.
   [Add a tag] Choose Add tag and do the following:
   - For Key, enter the key name.
   - For Value, enter the key value.
   [Remove a tag] Choose Remove to the right of the tag's Key and Value.
5. Choose Create internet gateway.
6. Select the internet gateway that you just created, and then choose Actions, Attach to VPC.
7. Select your VPC from the list, and then choose Attach internet gateway.

Creating a custom route table

When you create a subnet, we automatically associate it with the main route table for the VPC. By default, the main route table doesn't contain a route to an internet gateway. The following procedure
Adding an internet gateway to your VPC

creates a custom route table with a route that sends traffic destined outside the VPC to the internet gateway, and then associates it with your subnet.

**To create a custom route table**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables, and then choose Create Route Table.
3. In the Create Route Table dialog box, optionally name your route table, then select your VPC, and then choose Yes, Create.
4. Select the custom route table that you just created. The details pane displays tabs for working with its routes, associations, and route propagation.
5. On the Routes tab, choose Edit, Add another route, and add the following routes as necessary. Choose Save when you're done.
   - For IPv4 traffic, specify 0.0.0.0/0 in the Destination box, and select the internet gateway ID in the Target list.
   - For IPv6 traffic, specify ::/0 in the Destination box, and select the internet gateway ID in the Target list.
6. On the Subnet Associations tab, choose Edit, select the Associate check box for the subnet, and then choose Save.

For more information, see Route tables for your VPC (p. 269).

**Creating a security group for internet access**

By default, a VPC security group allows all outbound traffic. You can create a new security group and add rules that allow inbound traffic from the internet. You can then associate the security group with instances in the public subnet.

**To create a new security group and associate it with your instances**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups, and then choose Create Security Group.
3. In the Create Security Group dialog box, specify a name for the security group and a description. Select the ID of your VPC from the VPC list, and then choose Yes, Create.
4. Select the security group. The details pane displays the details for the security group, plus tabs for working with its inbound rules and outbound rules.
5. On the Inbound Rules tab, choose Edit. Choose Add Rule, and complete the required information. For example, select HTTP or HTTPS from the Type list, and enter the Source as 0.0.0.0/0 for IPv4 traffic, or ::/0 for IPv6 traffic. Choose Save when you're done.
6. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
7. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
8. Select the instance, choose Actions, then Networking, and then select Change Security Groups.
9. In the Change Security Groups dialog box, clear the check box for the currently selected security group, and select the new one. Choose Assign Security Groups.

For more information, see Security groups for your VPC (p. 172).

**Adding Elastic IP addresses**

After you've launched an instance into the subnet, you must assign it an Elastic IP address if you want it to be reachable from the internet over IPv4.
Note
If you assigned a public IPv4 address to your instance during launch, then your instance is
reachable from the internet, and you do not need to assign it an Elastic IP address. For more
information about IP addressing for your instance, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).

To allocate an Elastic IP address and assign it to an instance using the console
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs.
3. Choose Allocate new address.
4. Choose Allocate.

Note
If your account supports EC2-Classic, first choose VPC.
5. Select the Elastic IP address from the list, choose Actions, and then choose Associate address.
6. Choose Instance or Network interface, and then select either the instance or network interface
ID. Select the private IP address with which to associate the Elastic IP address, and then choose
Associate.

For more information, see Elastic IP addresses (p. 263).

Detaching an internet gateway from your VPC
If you no longer need internet access for instances that you launch into a nondefault VPC, you can
detach an internet gateway from a VPC. You can't detach an internet gateway if the VPC has resources
with associated public IP addresses or Elastic IP addresses.

To detach an internet gateway
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs and select the Elastic IP address.
3. Choose Actions, Disassociate address. Choose Disassociate address.
4. In the navigation pane, choose Internet Gateways.
5. Select the internet gateway and choose Actions, Detach from VPC.
6. In the Detach from VPC dialog box, choose Detach internet gateway.

Deleting an internet gateway
If you no longer need an internet gateway, you can delete it. You can't delete an internet gateway if it's
still attached to a VPC.

To delete an internet gateway
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Internet Gateways.
3. Select the internet gateway and choose Actions, Delete internet gateway.
4. In the Delete internet gateway dialog box, enter delete, and choose Delete internet gateway.

API and command overview
You can perform the tasks described on this page using the command line or an API. For more
information about the command line interfaces and a list of available API actions, see Accessing Amazon
VPC (p. 1).
Egress-only internet gateways

An egress-only internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows outbound communication over IPv6 from instances in your VPC to the internet, and prevents the internet from initiating an IPv6 connection with your instances.

**Note**
An egress-only internet gateway is for use with IPv6 traffic only. To enable outbound-only internet communication over IPv4, use a NAT gateway instead. For more information, see NAT gateways (p. 217).

Contents
- Egress-only internet gateway basics (p. 207)
- Working with egress-only internet gateways (p. 208)
- API and CLI overview (p. 210)

Egress-only internet gateway basics

An instance in your public subnet can connect to the internet through the internet gateway if it has a public IPv4 address or an IPv6 address. Similarly, resources on the internet can initiate a connection to your instance using its public IPv4 address or its IPv6 address; for example, when you connect to your instance using your local computer.

IPv6 addresses are globally unique, and are therefore public by default. If you want your instance to be able to access the internet, but you want to prevent resources on the internet from initiating
communication with your instance, you can use an egress-only internet gateway. To do this, create an egress-only internet gateway in your VPC, and then add a route to your route table that points all IPv6 traffic (::/0) or a specific range of IPv6 address to the egress-only internet gateway. IPv6 traffic in the subnet that’s associated with the route table is routed to the egress-only internet gateway.

An egress-only internet gateway is stateful: it forwards traffic from the instances in the subnet to the internet or other AWS services, and then sends the response back to the instances.

An egress-only internet gateway has the following characteristics:

- You cannot associate a security group with an egress-only internet gateway. You can use security groups for your instances in the private subnet to control the traffic to and from those instances.
- You can use a network ACL to control the traffic to and from the subnet for which the egress-only internet gateway routes traffic.

In the following diagram, a VPC has an IPv6 CIDR block, and a subnet in the VPC has an IPv6 CIDR block. A custom route table is associated with Subnet 1 and points all internet-bound IPv6 traffic (::/0) to an egress-only internet gateway in the VPC.

**Working with egress-only internet gateways**

The following sections describe how to create an egress-only (outbound) internet gateway for your private subnet, and to configure routing for the subnet.

**Creating an egress-only internet gateway**

You can create an egress-only internet gateway for your VPC using the Amazon VPC console.

**To create an egress-only internet gateway**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Egress Only Internet Gateways**.
3. Choose **Create Egress Only Internet Gateway**.

4. (Optional) Add or remove a tag.

   **[Add a tag]** Choose **Add new tag** and do the following:
   - For **Key**, enter the key name.
   - For **Value**, enter the key value.

   **[Remove a tag]** Choose **Remove** to the right of the tag’s Key and Value.

5. Select the VPC in which to create the egress-only internet gateway.

6. Choose **Create**.

### Viewing your egress-only internet gateway

You can view information about your egress-only internet gateway in the Amazon VPC console.

**To view information about an egress-only internet gateway**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Egress Only Internet Gateways**.
3. Select the egress-only internet gateway to view its information in the details pane.

### Creating a custom route table

To send traffic destined outside the VPC to the egress-only internet gateway, you must create a custom route table, add a route that sends traffic to the gateway, and then associate it with your subnet.

**To create a custom route table and add a route to the egress-only internet gateway**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Route Tables**, then select **Create Route Table**.
3. In the **Create Route Table** dialog box, optionally name your route table, then select your VPC and choose **Yes, Create**.
4. Select the custom route table that you just created. The details pane displays tabs for working with its routes, associations, and route propagation.
5. On the **Routes** tab, choose **Edit**, specify `::/0` in the **Destination** box, select the egress-only internet gateway ID in the **Target** list, and then choose **Save**.
6. On the **Subnet Associations** tab, choose **Edit**, and select the **Associate** check box for the subnet. Choose **Save**.

Alternatively, you can add a route to an existing route table that is associated with your subnet. Select your existing route table, and follow steps 5 and 6 above to add a route for the egress-only internet gateway.

For more information about route tables, see [Route tables for your VPC (p. 269)](https://aws.amazon.com/)

### Deleting an egress-only internet gateway

If you no longer need an egress-only internet gateway, you can delete it. Any route in a route table that points to the deleted egress-only internet gateway remains in a **blackhole** status until you manually delete or update the route.
To delete an egress-only internet gateway

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Egress Only Internet Gateways, and select the egress-only internet gateway.
3. Choose Delete.
4. Choose Delete Egress Only Internet Gateway in the confirmation dialog box.

API and CLI overview

You can perform the tasks described on this page using the command line or an API. For more information about the command line interfaces and a list of available API actions, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

Create an egress-only internet gateway

- create-egress-only-internet-gateway (AWS CLI)
- New-EC2EgressOnlyInternetGateway (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Describe an egress-only internet gateway

- describe-egress-only-internet-gateways (AWS CLI)
- Get-EC2EgressOnlyInternetGatewayList (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Delete an egress-only internet gateway

- delete-egress-only-internet-gateway (AWS CLI)
- Remove-EC2EgressOnlyInternetGateway (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Carrier gateways

A carrier gateway serves two purposes. It allows inbound traffic from a carrier network in a specific location, and it allows outbound traffic to the carrier network and the internet. There is no inbound connection configuration from the internet to a Wavelength Zone through the carrier gateway.

A carrier gateway supports IPv4 traffic.

Carrier gateways are only available for VPCs that contain subnets in a Wavelength Zone. The carrier gateway provides connectivity between your Wavelength Zone and the telecommunication carrier, and devices on the telecommunication carrier network. The carrier gateway performs NAT of the Wavelength instances' IP addresses to the Carrier IP addresses from a pool that is assigned to the network border group. The carrier gateway NAT function is similar to how an internet gateway functions in a Region.

Enabling access to the telecommunication carrier network

To enable access to or from the telecommunication carrier network for instances in a Wavelength subnet, you must do the following:

- Create a VPC.
Working with carrier gateways

The following sections describe how to manually create a carrier gateway for your VPC to support inbound traffic from the carrier network (for example, mobile phones), and to support outbound traffic to the carrier network and the internet.

Tasks

- Create a VPC (p. 211)
- Create a carrier gateway (p. 212)
- Create a security group to access the telecommunication carrier network (p. 213)
- Allocate and associate a Carrier IP address with the instance in the Wavelength Zone subnet (p. 214)
- View the carrier gateway details (p. 214)
- Manage carrier gateway tags (p. 215)
- Delete a carrier gateway (p. 215)

Create a VPC

You can create an empty Wavelength VPC using the Amazon VPC console, or the AWS CLI.

Amazon VPC console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs, Create VPC.
3. Specify the following VPC details as necessary and then choose Create.

- Name tag: Optionally provide a name for your VPC. Doing so creates a tag with a key of Name and the value that you specify.
- IPv4 CIDR block: Specify an IPv4 CIDR block for the VPC. We recommend that you specify a CIDR block from the private (non-publicly routable) IP address ranges as specified in RFC 1918; for example, 10.0.0.0/16, or 192.168.0.0/16.

Note

You can specify a range of publicly routable IPv4 addresses. However, we currently do not support direct access to the internet from publicly routable CIDR blocks in a VPC. Windows instances cannot boot correctly if launched into a VPC with ranges from 224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255 (Class D and Class E IP address ranges).
AWS CLI

To create a VPC

- Use `create-vpc`. For more information, see `create-vpc` in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

Create a carrier gateway

After you create a VPC, create a carrier gateway and then select the subnets that route traffic to the carrier gateway.

If you have not opted in to a Wavelength Zone, the Amazon VPC Console prompts you to opt in. For more information, see the section called “Manage Zones” (p. 216).

When you choose to automatically route traffic from subnets to the carrier gateway, we create the following resources:

- A carrier gateway
- A subnet. You can optionally assign all carrier gateway tags that do not have a Key value of `Name` to the subnet.
- A network ACL with the following resources:
  - A subnet associated with the subnet in the Wavelength Zone
  - Default inbound and outbound rules for all of your traffic.
- A route table with the following resources:
  - A route for all local traffic
  - A route that routes all non-local traffic to the carrier gateway
  - An association with the subnet

Amazon VPC console

To create a carrier gateway

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Carrier Gateways, and then choose Create carrier gateway.
3. Optional: For Name, enter a name for the carrier gateway.
4. For VPC, choose the VPC.
5. Choose Route subnet traffic to carrier gateway, and under Subnets to route do the following.
   a. Under Existing subnets in Wavelength Zone, select the box for each subnet to route to the carrier gateway.
   b. To create a subnet in the Wavelength Zone, choose Add new subnet, specify the following information, and then choose Add new subnet:
      - Name tag: Optionally provide a name for your subnet. Doing so creates a tag with a key of Name and the value that you specify.
      - VPC: Choose the VPC.
      - Availability Zone: Choose the Wavelength Zone.
      - IPv4 CIDR block: Specify an IPv4 CIDR block for your subnet, for example, 10.0.1.0/24.
      - To apply the carrier gateway tags to the subnet, select Apply same tags from this carrier gateway.
6. (Optional) To add a tag to the carrier gateway, choose Add tag, and then do the following:
   - For Key, enter the key name.
• For Value, enter the key value.

7. Choose Create carrier gateway.

AWS CLI

To create a carrier gateway

• Use create-carrier-gateway. For more information, see create-carrier-gateway in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

After you create the carrier gateway, add a VPC route table with the following resources:

• A route for all VPC local traffic
• A route that routes all non-local traffic to the carrier gateway
• An association with the subnets in the Wavelength Zone

For more information, see the section called “Routing to A Wavelength Zone carrier gateway” (p. 278) and the section called “Working with route tables” (p. 285).

Create a security group to access the telecommunication carrier network

By default, a VPC security group allows all outbound traffic. You can create a new security group and add rules that allow inbound traffic from the telecommunication carrier. Then, you associate the security group with instances in the subnet.

Amazon VPC console

To create a new security group and associate it with your instances

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups, and then choose Create Security Group.
3. To create a security group, choose Create security group, specify the following information, and then choose create:

• Security group name: Enter a name for the subnet.
• Description: Enter the security group description.
• VPC: Choose the VPC.
4. Select the security group. The details pane displays the details for the security group, plus tabs for working with its inbound rules and outbound rules.
5. On the Inbound Rules tab, choose Edit. Choose Add Rule, and complete the required information. For example, select HTTP or HTTPS from the Type list, and enter the Source as 0.0.0.0/0 for IPv4 traffic, or ::/0 for IPv6 traffic. Choose Save.
6. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
7. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
8. Select the instance, choose Actions, Networking, and then select Change Security Groups.
9. Clear the check box for the currently selected security group, and then select the new one. Choose Assign Security Groups.
AWS CLI

To create a security group

- Use `create-security-group`. For more information, see `create-security-group` in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

Allocate and associate a Carrier IP address with the instance in the Wavelength Zone subnet

If you used the Amazon EC2 console to launch the instance, or you did not use the `associate-carrier-ip-address` option in the AWS CLI, then you must allocate a Carrier IP address and assign it to the instance:

To allocate and associate a Carrier IP address

1. Use `allocate-address` to allocate a Carrier IP address. For more information, see `allocate-address` in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

   Example

   ```
   aws ec2 allocate-address --region us-east-1 --domain vpc --network-border-group us-east-1-w1l-bos-wlz-1
   ```

   Output

   ```
   {
   "AllocationId": "eipalloc-05807b62acEXAMPLE",
   "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
   "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-east-1-w1l-bos-wlz-1",
   "Domain": "vpc",
   "CarrierIp": "155.146.10.111"
   }
   ```

2. Use `associate-address` to associate the Carrier IP address with the EC2 instance. For more information, see `associate-address` in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

   Example

   ```
   aws ec2 associate-address --allocation-id eipalloc-05807b62acEXAMPLE --network-interface-id eni-1a2b3c4d
   ```

   Output

   ```
   {
   "AssociationId": "eipassoc-02463d08ceEXAMPLE",
   }
   ```

View the carrier gateway details

You can view information about your carrier gateway, including the state and the tags.
Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide
Working with carrier gateways

Amazon VPC console

To view the carrier gateway details
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Carrier Gateways.
3. Select the carrier gateway and choose Actions, View details.

AWS CLI

To view the carrier gateway details
• Use describe-carrier-gateways. For more information, see describe-carrier-gateways in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

Manage carrier gateway tags

Tags help you to identify your carrier gateways. You can add or remove tags.

Amazon VPC console

To manage the carrier gateway tags
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Carrier Gateways.
3. Select the carrier gateway and choose Actions, Manage tags.
4. To add a tag, choose Add tag, and then do the following:
   • For Key, enter the key name.
   • For Value, enter the key value.
5. To remove a tag, choose Remove to the right of the tag's Key and Value.
6. Choose Save.

AWS CLI

To manage the carrier gateway tags
• To create a tag, use create-tag. For more information, see create-tag in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

To delete tags, use delete-tags. For more information, see delete-tags in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

Delete a carrier gateway

If you no longer need a carrier gateway, you can delete it.

Important
If you do not delete the route that has the carrier gateway as the Target, the route is a blackhole route.
Manage Zones

To delete a carrier gateway

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Carrier Gateways.
3. Select the carrier gateway and choose Actions, Delete carrier gateway.
4. In the Delete carrier gateway dialog box, enter Delete, and then choose Delete.

AWS CLI

To delete a carrier gateway

- Use delete-carrier-gateway. For more information, see delete-carrier-gateway in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

NAT devices for your VPC

You can use a NAT device to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet (for example, for software updates) or other AWS services, but prevent the internet from initiating connections with the instances. A NAT device forwards traffic from the instances in the private subnet to the internet or other AWS services, and then sends the response back to the instances. When traffic goes to the internet, the source IPv4 address is replaced with the NAT device’s address and similarly, when the response traffic goes to those instances, the NAT device translates the address back to those instances’ private IPv4 addresses.

NAT devices are not supported for IPv6 traffic—use an egress-only internet gateway instead. For more information, see Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207).

Note

We use the term NAT in this documentation to follow common IT practice, though the actual role of a NAT device is both address translation and port address translation (PAT).

You can use either a managed NAT device offered by AWS, called a NAT gateway, or you can create your own NAT device in an EC2 instance, called a NAT instance. We recommend NAT gateways, because they provide better availability and bandwidth over NAT instances. The NAT gateway service is also a managed service that does not require your administration efforts.

Contents

- NAT gateways (p. 217)
- NAT instances (p. 235)
- Comparing NAT gateways and NAT instances (p. 242)
NAT AMI (end of support)

NAT AMI is built on the last version of Amazon Linux, 2018.03 which reached the end of standard support on December 31, 2020. For more information, see the following blog post: Amazon Linux AMI end of life. This feature will only receive critical security updates (there will be no regular updates).

If you use an existing NAT AMI, AWS recommends that you migrate to a NAT gateway or create your own NAT AMI on Amazon Linux 2 as soon as possible. For information about how to migrate your instance, see the section called “Migrating from a NAT instance” (p. 219).

NAT gateways

You can use a network address translation (NAT) gateway to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevent the internet from initiating a connection with those instances. For more information about NAT, see NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216).

You are charged for creating and using a NAT gateway in your account. NAT gateway hourly usage and data processing rates apply. Amazon EC2 charges for data transfer also apply. For more information, see Amazon VPC Pricing.

NAT gateways are not supported for IPv6 traffic—use an outbound-only (egress-only) internet gateway instead. For more information, see Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207).

Contents

- NAT gateway basics (p. 217)
- Working with NAT gateways (p. 219)
- Controlling the use of NAT gateways (p. 223)
- Tagging a NAT gateway (p. 223)
- API and CLI overview (p. 223)
- Monitoring NAT gateways using Amazon CloudWatch (p. 224)
- Troubleshooting NAT gateways (p. 228)

NAT gateway basics

To create a NAT gateway, you must specify the public subnet in which the NAT gateway should reside. For more information about public and private subnets, see Subnet routing (p. 105). You must also specify an Elastic IP address (p. 263) to associate with the NAT gateway when you create it. The Elastic IP address cannot be changed after you associate it with the NAT Gateway. After you've created a NAT gateway, you must update the route table associated with one or more of your private subnets to point internet-bound traffic to the NAT gateway. This enables instances in your private subnets to communicate with the internet.

Each NAT gateway is created in a specific Availability Zone and implemented with redundancy in that zone. You have a quota on the number of NAT gateways you can create in an Availability Zone. For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).

Note

If you have resources in multiple Availability Zones and they share one NAT gateway, and if the NAT gateway’s Availability Zone is down, resources in the other Availability Zones lose internet access. To create an Availability Zone-independent architecture, create a NAT gateway in each Availability Zone and configure your routing to ensure that resources use the NAT gateway in the same Availability Zone.
If you no longer need a NAT gateway, you can delete it. Deleting a NAT gateway disassociates its Elastic IP address, but does not release the address from your account.

The following diagram illustrates the architecture of a VPC with a NAT gateway. The main route table sends internet traffic from the instances in the private subnet to the NAT gateway. The NAT gateway sends the traffic to the internet gateway using the NAT gateway's Elastic IP address as the source IP address.

**NAT gateway rules and limitations**

A NAT gateway has the following characteristics and limitations:

- A NAT gateway supports 5 Gbps of bandwidth and automatically scales up to 45 Gbps. If you require more, you can distribute the workload by splitting your resources into multiple subnets, and creating a NAT gateway in each subnet.

- You can associate exactly one Elastic IP address with a NAT gateway. You cannot disassociate an Elastic IP address from a NAT gateway after it's created. To use a different Elastic IP address for your NAT gateway, you must create a new NAT gateway with the required address, update your route tables, and then delete the existing NAT gateway if it's no longer required.

- A NAT gateway supports the following protocols: TCP, UDP, and ICMP.

- You cannot associate a security group with a NAT gateway. You can use security groups for your instances in the private subnets to control the traffic to and from those instances.

- You can use a network ACL to control the traffic to and from the subnet in which the NAT gateway is located. The network ACL applies to the NAT gateway's traffic. A NAT gateway uses ports 1024–65535. For more information, see Network ACLs (p. 181).
NAT gateways

• When a NAT gateway is created, it receives a network interface that's automatically assigned a private IP address from the IP address range of your subnet. You can view the NAT gateway's network interface in the Amazon EC2 console. For more information, see Viewing details about a network interface. You cannot modify the attributes of this network interface.

• A NAT gateway cannot be accessed by a ClassicLink connection that is associated with your VPC.

• You cannot route traffic to a NAT gateway through a VPC peering connection, a Site-to-Site VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect. A NAT gateway cannot be used by resources on the other side of these connections.

• A NAT gateway can support up to 55,000 simultaneous connections to each unique destination. This limit also applies if you create approximately 900 connections per second to a single destination (about 55,000 connections per minute). If the destination IP address, the destination port, or the protocol (TCP/UDP/ICMP) changes, you can create an additional 55,000 connections. For more than 55,000 connections, there is an increased chance of connection errors due to port allocation errors. These errors can be monitored by viewing the ErrorPortAllocation CloudWatch metric for your NAT gateway. For more information, see Monitoring NAT gateways using Amazon CloudWatch (p. 224).

Migrating from a NAT instance

If you're already using a NAT instance, you can replace it with a NAT gateway. To do this, you can create a NAT gateway in the same subnet as your NAT instance, and then replace the existing route in your route table that points to the NAT instance with a route that points to the NAT gateway. To use the same Elastic IP address for the NAT gateway that you currently use for your NAT instance, you must first also disassociate the Elastic IP address from your NAT instance and then associate it with your NAT gateway when you create the gateway.

Note
If you change your routing from a NAT instance to a NAT gateway, or if you disassociate the Elastic IP address from your NAT instance, any current connections are dropped and have to be re-established. Ensure that you do not have any critical tasks (or any other tasks that operate through the NAT instance) running.

Best practice when sending traffic to Amazon S3 or DynamoDB in the same Region

To avoid data processing charges for NAT gateways when accessing Amazon S3 and DynamoDB that are in the same Region, set up a gateway endpoint and route the traffic through the gateway endpoint instead of the NAT gateway. There are no charges for using a gateway endpoint. For more information, see Gateway VPC endpoints.

Working with NAT gateways

You can use the Amazon VPC console to create, view, and delete a NAT gateway. You can also use the Amazon VPC wizard to create a VPC with a public subnet, a private subnet, and a NAT gateway. For more information, see VPC with public and private subnets (NAT) (p. 30).

Tasks
• Creating a NAT gateway (p. 220)
• Updating your route table (p. 220)
• Deleting a NAT gateway (p. 221)
• Testing a NAT gateway (p. 221)
Creating a NAT gateway

To create a NAT gateway, you must specify a subnet and an Elastic IP address. Ensure that the Elastic IP address is currently not associated with an instance or a network interface. If you are migrating from a NAT instance to a NAT gateway and you want to reuse the NAT instance's Elastic IP address, you must first disassociate the address from your NAT instance.

To create a NAT gateway

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **NAT Gateways**, Create NAT Gateway.
3. Specify the subnet in which to create the NAT gateway, and select the allocation ID of an Elastic IP address to associate with the NAT gateway.
4. (Optional) Add or remove a tag.
   - [Add a tag] Choose Add tag and do the following:
     - For **Key**, enter the key name.
     - For **Value**, enter the key value.
   - [Remove a tag] Choose the delete button ("x") to the right of the tag's Key and Value.
5. Choose Create a NAT Gateway.
6. The NAT gateway displays in the console. After a few moments, its status changes to Available, after which it's ready for you to use.

If the NAT gateway goes to a status of Failed, there was an error during creation. For more information, see NAT gateway creation fails (p. 229).

Updating your route table

After you've created your NAT gateway, you must update your route tables for your private subnets to point internet traffic to the NAT gateway. We use the most specific route that matches the traffic to determine how to route the traffic (longest prefix match). For more information, see Route priority (p. 275).

To create a route for a NAT gateway

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Route Tables**.
3. Select the route table associated with your private subnet and choose Routes, Edit.
4. Choose Add another route. For **Destination**, enter 0.0.0.0/0. For **Target**, select the ID of your NAT gateway.
   - **Note**
     - If you're migrating from using a NAT instance, you can replace the current route that points to the NAT instance with a route to the NAT gateway.
5. Choose Save.

To ensure that your NAT gateway can access the internet, the route table associated with the subnet in which your NAT gateway resides must include a route that points internet traffic to an internet gateway. For more information, see Creating a custom route table (p. 204). If you delete a NAT gateway, the NAT gateway routes remain in a **blackhole** status until you delete or update the routes. For more information, see Adding and removing routes from a route table (p. 287).
Deleting a NAT gateway

You can delete a NAT gateway using the Amazon VPC console. After you delete a NAT gateway, its entry remains visible in the Amazon VPC console for a short time period (usually an hour), after which it's automatically removed. You cannot remove this entry yourself.

To delete a NAT gateway

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose NAT Gateways.
3. Select the NAT gateway, and choose Actions, Delete NAT Gateway.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, choose Delete NAT Gateway.
5. If you no longer need the Elastic IP address that was associated with the NAT gateway, we recommend that you release it. For more information, see Releasing an Elastic IP address (p. 267).

Testing a NAT gateway

After you've created your NAT gateway and updated your route tables, you can ping a few remote addresses on the internet from an instance in your private subnet to test that it can connect to the internet. For an example of how to do this, see Testing the internet connection (p. 221).

If you're able to connect to the internet, you can also perform the following tests to determine if the internet traffic is being routed through the NAT gateway:

- You can trace the route of traffic from an instance in your private subnet. To do this, run the `traceroute` command from a Linux instance in your private subnet. In the output, you should see the private IP address of the NAT gateway in one of the hops (it's usually the first hop).
- Use a third-party website or tool that displays the source IP address when you connect to it from an instance in your private subnet. The source IP address should be the Elastic IP address of your NAT gateway. You can get the Elastic IP address and private IP address of your NAT gateway by viewing its information on the NAT Gateways page in the Amazon VPC console.

If the preceding tests fail, see Troubleshooting NAT gateways (p. 228).

Testing the internet connection

The following example demonstrates how to test whether your instance in a private subnet can connect to the internet.

1. Launch an instance in your public subnet (you use this as a bastion host). For more information, see Launching an instance into your subnet (p. 110). In the launch wizard, ensure that you select an Amazon Linux AMI, and assign a public IP address to your instance. Ensure that your security group rules allow inbound SSH traffic from the range of IP addresses for your local network, and outbound SSH traffic to the IP address range of your private subnet (you can also use 0.0.0.0/0 for both inbound and outbound SSH traffic for this test).
2. Launch an instance in your private subnet. In the launch wizard, ensure that you select an Amazon Linux AMI. Do not assign a public IP address to your instance. Ensure that your security group rules allow inbound SSH traffic from the private IP address of your instance that you launched in the public subnet, and all outbound ICMP traffic. You must choose the same key pair that you used to launch your instance in the public subnet.
3. Configure SSH agent forwarding on your local computer, and connect to your bastion host in the public subnet. For more information, see To configure SSH agent forwarding for Linux or macOS (p. 222) or To configure SSH agent forwarding for Windows (PuTTY) (p. 222).
4. From your bastion host, connect to your instance in the private subnet, and then test the internet connection from your instance in the private subnet. For more information, see To test the internet connection (p. 222).

To configure SSH agent forwarding for Linux or macOS

1. From your local machine, add your private key to the authentication agent.

   For Linux, use the following command.

   ```bash
   ssh-add -c mykeypair.pem
   ```

   For macOS, use the following command.

   ```bash
   ssh-add -K mykeypair.pem
   ```

2. Connect to your instance in the public subnet using the -A option to enable SSH agent forwarding, and use the instance's public address, as shown in the following example.

   ```bash
   ssh -A ec2-user@54.0.0.123
   ```

To configure SSH agent forwarding for Windows (PuTTY)

1. Download and install Pageant from the PuTTY download page, if not already installed.

2. Convert your private key to .ppk format. For more information, see Converting your private key using PuTTYgen in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

3. Start Pageant, right-click the Pageant icon on the taskbar (it may be hidden), and choose Add Key. Select the .ppk file that you created, enter the passphrase if necessary, and choose Open.

4. Start a PuTTY session and connect to your instance in the public subnet using its public IP address. For more information, see Connecting to your Linux instance. In the Auth category, ensure that you select the Allow agent forwarding option, and leave the Private key file for authentication box blank.

To test the internet connection

1. From your instance in the public subnet, connect to your instance in your private subnet by using its private IP address as shown in the following example.

   ```bash
   ssh ec2-user@10.0.1.123
   ```

2. From your private instance, test that you can connect to the internet by running the ping command for a website that has ICMP enabled.

   ```bash
   ping ietf.org
   ```

   PING ietf.org (4.31.198.44) 56(84) bytes of data.
   64 bytes from mail.ietf.org (4.31.198.44): icmp_seq=1 ttl=47 time=86.0 ms
   64 bytes from mail.ietf.org (4.31.198.44): icmp_seq=2 ttl=47 time=75.6 ms
   ...

   Press Ctrl+C on your keyboard to cancel the ping command. If the ping command fails, see Instances cannot access the internet (p. 232).
3. (Optional) If you no longer require your instances, terminate them. For more information, see Terminate your instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

**Controlling the use of NAT gateways**

By default, IAM users do not have permission to work with NAT gateways. You can create an IAM user policy that grants users permissions to create, describe, and delete NAT gateways. We currently do not support resource-level permissions for any of the `ec2:*NatGateway` API operations. For more information about IAM policies for Amazon VPC, see Identity and access management for Amazon VPC (p. 155).

**Tagging a NAT gateway**

You can tag your NAT gateway to help you identify it or categorize it according to your organization’s needs. For information about working with tags, see Tagging your Amazon EC2 resources in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Cost allocation tags are supported for NAT gateways. Therefore, you can also use tags to organize your AWS bill and reflect your own cost structure. For more information, see Using cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide. For more information about setting up a cost allocation report with tags, see Monthly cost allocation report in About AWS Account Billing.

**API and CLI overview**

You can perform the tasks described on this page using the command line or API. For more information about the command line interfaces and a list of available API operations, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

**Create a NAT gateway**

- `create-nat-gateway` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2NatGateway` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
- `CreateNatGateway` (Amazon EC2 Query API)

**Tag a NAT gateway**

- `create-tags` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2Tag` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
- `CreateTags` (Amazon EC2 Query API)

**Describe a NAT gateway**

- `describe-nat-gateways` (AWS CLI)
- `Get-EC2NatGateway` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
- `DescribeNatGateways` (Amazon EC2 Query API)

**Delete a NAT gateway**

- `delete-nat-gateway` (AWS CLI)
- `Remove-EC2NatGateway` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
- `DeleteNatGateway` (Amazon EC2 Query API)
Monitoring NAT gateways using Amazon CloudWatch

You can monitor your NAT gateway using CloudWatch, which collects information from your NAT gateway and creates readable, near real-time metrics. You can use this information to monitor and troubleshoot your NAT gateway. NAT gateway metric data is provided at 1-minute intervals, and statistics are recorded for a period of 15 months.

For more information about Amazon CloudWatch, see the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide. For more information about pricing, see Amazon CloudWatch Pricing.

NAT gateway metrics and dimensions

The following metrics are available for your NAT gateways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ActiveConnectionCount</strong></td>
<td>The total number of concurrent active TCP connections through the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value of zero indicates that there are no active connections through the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units: Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BytesInFromDestination</strong></td>
<td>The number of bytes received by the NAT gateway from the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the value for BytesOutToSource is less than the value for BytesInFromDestination, there may be data loss during NAT gateway processing, or traffic being actively blocked by the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units: Bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is Sum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BytesInFromSource</strong></td>
<td>The number of bytes received by the NAT gateway from clients in your VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the value for BytesOutToDestination is less than the value for BytesInFromSource, there may be data loss during NAT gateway processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units: Bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is Sum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BytesOutToDestination</strong></td>
<td>The number of bytes sent out through the NAT gateway to the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value greater than zero indicates that there is traffic going to the internet from clients that are behind the NAT gateway. If the value for BytesOutToDestination is less than the value for BytesInFromSource, there may be data loss during NAT gateway processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BytesOutToSource</strong></td>
<td>The number of bytes sent through the NAT gateway to the clients in your VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value greater than zero indicates that there is traffic coming from the internet to clients that are behind the NAT gateway. If the value for BytesOutToSource is less than the value for BytesInFromDestination, there may be data loss during NAT gateway processing, or traffic being actively blocked by the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Units:</strong> Bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Statistics:</strong> The most useful statistic is <strong>Sum</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ConnectionAttemptCount</strong></td>
<td>The number of connection attempts made through the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the value for ConnectionEstablishedCount is less than the value for ConnectionAttemptCount, this indicates that clients behind the NAT gateway attempted to establish new connections for which there was no response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Unit:</strong> Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ConnectionEstablishedCount</strong></td>
<td>The number of connections established through the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the value for ConnectionEstablishedCount is less than the value for ConnectionAttemptCount, this indicates that clients behind the NAT gateway attempted to establish new connections for which there was no response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Unit:</strong> Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ErrorPortAllocation</strong></td>
<td>The number of times the NAT gateway could not allocate a source port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value greater than zero indicates that too many concurrent connections are open through the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Units:</strong> Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Statistics:</strong> The most useful statistic is <strong>Sum</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IdleTimeoutCount</strong></td>
<td>The number of connections that transitioned from the active state to the idle state. An active connection transitions to idle if it was not closed gracefully and there was no activity for the last 350 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value greater than zero indicates that there are connections that have been moved to an idle state. If the value for <code>IdleTimeoutCount</code> increases, it may indicate that clients behind the NAT gateway are re-using stale connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit: Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is <code>Sum</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PacketsDropCount</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets dropped by the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value greater than zero may indicate an ongoing transient issue with the NAT gateway. If this value is high, see the <a href="https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?region=us-east-1#metricstabularview:put:/AWS/VPCEndpointService/ReturnCount">AWS service health dashboard</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units: Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is <code>Sum</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PacketsInFromDestination</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets received by the NAT gateway from the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the value for <code>PacketsOutToSource</code> is less than the value for <code>PacketsInFromDestination</code>, there may be data loss during NAT gateway processing, or traffic being actively blocked by the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit: Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is <code>Sum</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PacketsInFromSource</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets received by the NAT gateway from clients in your VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the value for <code>PacketsOutToDestination</code> is less than the value for <code>PacketsInFromSource</code>, there may be data loss during NAT gateway processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit: Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is <code>Sum</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Metric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PacketsOutToDestination</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets sent out through the NAT gateway to the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value greater than zero indicates that there is traffic going to the internet from clients that are behind the NAT gateway. If the value for <code>PacketsOutToDestination</code> is less than the value for <code>PacketsInFromSource</code>, there may be data loss during NAT gateway processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit: Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is <code>Sum</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PacketsOutToSource</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets sent through the NAT gateway to the clients in your VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value greater than zero indicates that there is traffic coming from the internet to clients that are behind the NAT gateway. If the value for <code>PacketsOutToSource</code> is less than the value for <code>PacketsInFromDestination</code>, there may be data loss during NAT gateway processing, or traffic being actively blocked by the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit: Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics: The most useful statistic is <code>Sum</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To filter the metric data, use the following dimension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NatGatewayId</td>
<td>Filter the metric data by the NAT gateway ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Viewing NAT gateway CloudWatch metrics

NAT gateway metrics are sent to CloudWatch at 1-minute intervals. You can view the metrics for your NAT gateways as follows.

**To view metrics using the CloudWatch console**

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Metrics**.
3. Under **All metrics**, choose the **NAT gateway** metric namespace.
4. To view the metrics, select the metric dimension.
At a command prompt, use the following command to list the metrics that are available for the NAT gateway service.

```
aws cloudwatch list-metrics --namespace "AWS/NATGateway"
```

**Creating CloudWatch alarms to monitor a NAT gateway**

You can create a CloudWatch alarm that sends an Amazon SNS message when the alarm changes state. An alarm watches a single metric over a time period that you specify. It sends a notification to an Amazon SNS topic based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods.

For example, you can create an alarm that monitors the amount of traffic coming in or leaving the NAT gateway. The following alarm monitors the amount of outbound traffic from clients in your VPC through the NAT gateway to the internet. It sends a notification when the number of bytes reaches a threshold of 5,000,000 during a 15-minute period.

**To create an alarm for outbound traffic through the NAT gateway**

2. In the navigation pane, choose Alarms, Create Alarm.
3. Choose NAT gateway.
4. Select the NAT gateway and the BytesOutToDestination metric and choose Next.
5. Configure the alarm as follows, and choose Create Alarm when you are done:
   - Under Alarm Threshold, enter a name and description for your alarm. For Whenever, choose >= and enter 5000000. Enter 1 for the consecutive periods.
   - Under Actions, select an existing notification list or choose New list to create a new one.
   - Under Alarm Preview, select a period of 15 minutes and specify a statistic of Sum.

You can create an alarm that monitors the ErrorPortAllocation metric and sends a notification when the value is greater than zero (0) for three consecutive 5-minute periods.

**To create an alarm to monitor port allocation errors**

2. In the navigation pane, choose Alarms, Create Alarm.
3. Choose NAT Gateway.
4. Select the NAT gateway and the ErrorPortAllocation metric and choose Next.
5. Configure the alarm as follows, and choose Create Alarm when you are done:
   - Under Alarm Threshold, enter a name and description for your alarm. For Whenever, choose > and enter 0. Enter 3 for the consecutive periods.
   - Under Actions, select an existing notification list or choose New list to create a new one.
   - Under Alarm Preview, select a period of 5 minutes and specify a statistic of Maximum.

For more examples of creating alarms, see Creating Amazon CloudWatch Alarms in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

**Troubleshooting NAT gateways**

The following topics help you to troubleshoot common issues that you might encounter when creating or using a NAT gateway.
Issues

- NAT gateway creation fails (p. 229)
- Elastic IP address and NAT gateway quotas (p. 230)
- Availability Zone is unsupported (p. 231)
- NAT gateway is no longer visible (p. 231)
- NAT gateway doesn’t respond to a ping command (p. 231)
- Instances cannot access the internet (p. 232)
- TCP connection to a destination fails (p. 232)
- Traceroute output does not display NAT gateway private IP address (p. 233)
- Internet connection drops after 350 seconds (p. 234)
- IPsec connection cannot be established (p. 234)
- Cannot initiate more connections (p. 234)

NAT gateway creation fails

Problem

You create a NAT gateway and it goes to a state of Failed.

Cause

There was an error when the NAT gateway was created. The returned state message provides the reason for the error.

Solution

To view the error message, go to the Amazon VPC console, and then choose NAT Gateways. Select your NAT gateway, and then view the error message in the Status message field in the details pane.

The following table lists the possible causes of the failure as indicated in the Amazon VPC console. After you've applied any of the remedial steps indicated, you can try to create a NAT gateway again.

Note

A failed NAT gateway is automatically deleted after a short period (usually about an hour).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Displayed error</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subnet has insufficient free addresses to create this NAT gateway</td>
<td>The subnet that you specified does not have any free private IP addresses. The NAT gateway requires a network interface with a private IP address allocated from the subnet's range.</td>
<td>Check how many IP addresses are available in your subnet by going to the Subnets page in the Amazon VPC console. You can view the Available IPs in the details pane for your subnet. To create free IP addresses in your subnet, you can delete unused network interfaces, or terminate instances that you do not require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network vpc-xxxxxxxxx has no internet gateway attached</td>
<td>A NAT gateway must be created in a VPC with an internet gateway.</td>
<td>Create and attach an internet gateway to your VPC. For more information, see Creating and attaching an internet gateway (p. 204).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displayed error</td>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic IP address <code>eipalloc-xxxxxxxx</code> could not be associated with this NAT gateway</td>
<td>The Elastic IP address that you specified does not exist or could not be found.</td>
<td>Check the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to ensure that you entered it correctly. Ensure that you have specified an Elastic IP address that’s in the same AWS Region in which you’re creating the NAT gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic IP address <code>eipalloc-xxxxxxxx</code> is already associated</td>
<td>The Elastic IP address that you specified is already associated with another resource, and cannot be associated with the NAT gateway.</td>
<td>Check which resource is associated with the Elastic IP address. Go to the Elastic IPs page in the Amazon VPC console, and view the values specified for the instance ID or network interface ID. If you do not require the Elastic IP address for that resource, you can disassociate it. Alternatively, allocate a new Elastic IP address to your account. For more information, see Working with Elastic IP addresses (p. 264).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network interface <code>eni-xxxxxxxx</code>, created and used internally by this NAT gateway is in an invalid state. Please try again.</td>
<td>There was a problem creating or using the network interface for the NAT gateway.</td>
<td>You cannot resolve this error. Try creating a NAT gateway again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Elastic IP address and NAT gateway quotas

#### Problem

When you try to allocate an Elastic IP address, you get the following error.

The maximum number of addresses has been reached.

When you try to create a NAT gateway, you get the following error.

Performing this operation would exceed the limit of 5 NAT gateways

#### Cause

There are 2 possible causes:

- You've reached the quota for the number of Elastic IP addresses for your account for that Region.
- You've reached the quota for the number of NAT gateways for your account for that Availability Zone.

#### Solution

If you've reached your Elastic IP address quota, you can disassociate an Elastic IP address from another resource. Alternatively, you can request a quota increase using the Amazon VPC Limits form.

If you've reached your NAT gateway quota, you can do one of the following:
• Request a quota increase using the Amazon VPC Limits form. The NAT gateway quota is enforced per Availability Zone.

• Check the status of your NAT gateway. A status of Pending, Available, or Deleting counts against your quota. If you've recently deleted a NAT gateway, wait a few minutes for the status to go from Deleting to Deleted. Then try creating a new NAT gateway.

• If you do not need your NAT gateway in a specific Availability Zone, try creating a NAT gateway in an Availability Zone where you haven't reached your quota.

For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).

### Availability Zone is unsupported

**Problem**

When you try to create a NAT gateway, you get the following error: NotAvailableInZone.

**Cause**

You might be trying to create the NAT gateway in a constrained Availability Zone — a zone in which our ability to expand is constrained.

**Solution**

We cannot support NAT gateways in these Availability Zones. You can create a NAT gateway in another Availability Zone and use it for private subnets in the constrained zone. You can also move your resources to an unconstrained Availability Zone so that your resources and your NAT gateway are in the same zone.

### NAT gateway Is no longer visible

**Problem**

You created a NAT gateway but it's no longer visible in the Amazon VPC console.

**Cause**

There may have been an error when your NAT gateway was being created, and it failed. A NAT gateway with a status of Failed is visible in the Amazon VPC console for a short time (usually an hour). After an hour, it's automatically deleted.

**Solution**

Review the information in NAT gateway creation fails (p. 229), and try creating a new NAT gateway.

### NAT gateway doesn't respond to a ping command

**Problem**

When you try to ping a NAT gateway's Elastic IP address or private IP address from the internet (for example, from your home computer) or from an instance in your VPC, you do not get a response.

**Cause**

A NAT gateway only passes traffic from an instance in a private subnet to the internet.

**Solution**

To test that your NAT gateway is working, see Testing a NAT gateway (p. 221).
Instances cannot access the internet

Problem

You created a NAT gateway and followed the steps to test it, but the ping command fails, or your instances in the private subnet cannot access the internet.

Causes

The cause of this problem might be one of the following:

- The NAT gateway is not ready to serve traffic.
- Your route tables are not configured correctly.
- Your security groups or network ACLs are blocking inbound or outbound traffic.
- You're using an unsupported protocol.

Solution

Check the following information:

- Check that the NAT gateway is in the Available state. In the Amazon VPC console, go to the NAT Gateways page and view the status information in the details pane. If the NAT gateway is in a failed state, there may have been an error when it was created. For more information, see NAT gateway creation fails (p. 229).
- Check that you've configured your route tables correctly:
  - The NAT gateway must be in a public subnet with a route table that routes internet traffic to an internet gateway. For more information, see Creating a custom route table (p. 204).
  - Your instance must be in a private subnet with a route table that routes internet traffic to the NAT gateway. For more information, see Updating your route table (p. 220).
  - Check that there are no other route table entries that route all or part of the internet traffic to another device instead of the NAT gateway.
- Ensure that your security group rules for your private instance allow outbound internet traffic. For the ping command to work, the rules must also allow outbound ICMP traffic.
  
  **Note**
  The NAT gateway itself allows all outbound traffic and traffic received in response to an outbound request (it is therefore stateful).
- Ensure that the network ACLs that are associated with the private subnet and public subnets do not have rules that block inbound or outbound internet traffic. For the ping command to work, the rules must also allow inbound and outbound ICMP traffic.
  
  **Note**
  You can enable flow logs to help you diagnose dropped connections because of network ACL or security group rules. For more information, see VPC Flow Logs (p. 294).
- If you are using the ping command, ensure that you are pinging a host that has ICMP enabled. If ICMP is not enabled, you will not receive reply packets. To test this, perform the same ping command from the command line terminal on your own computer.
- Check that your instance is able to ping other resources, for example, other instances in the private subnet (assuming that security group rules allow this).
- Ensure that your connection is using a TCP, UDP, or ICMP protocol only.

TCP connection to a destination fails

Problem
Some of your TCP connections from instances in a private subnet to a specific destination through a NAT gateway are successful, but some are failing or timing out.

**Causes**

The cause of this problem might be one of the following:

- The destination endpoint is responding with fragmented TCP packets. A NAT gateway currently does not support IP fragmentation for TCP or ICMP. For more information, see Comparing NAT gateways and NAT instances (p. 242).
- The tcp_tw_recycle option is enabled on the remote server, which is known to cause issues when there are multiple connections from behind a NAT device.

**Solutions**

Verify whether the endpoint to which you're trying to connect is responding with fragmented TCP packets by doing the following:

1. Use an instance in a public subnet with a public IP address to trigger a response large enough to cause fragmentation from the specific endpoint.
2. Use the `tcpdump` utility to verify that the endpoint is sending fragmented packets.

   **Important**
   
   You must use an instance in a public subnet to perform these checks. You cannot use the instance from which the original connection was failing, or an instance in a private subnet behind a NAT gateway or a NAT instance.

   **Note**
   
   Diagnostic tools that send or receive large ICMP packets will report packet loss. For example, the command `ping -s 10000 example.com` does not work behind a NAT gateway.

3. If the endpoint is sending fragmented TCP packets, you can use a NAT instance instead of a NAT gateway.

If you have access to the remote server, you can verify whether the tcp_tw_recycle option is enabled by doing the following:

1. From the server, run the following command.

   ```bash
   cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/tcp_tw_recycle
   ```

   If the output is 1, then the tcp_tw_recycle option is enabled.

2. If tcp_tw_recycle is enabled, we recommend disabling it. If you need to reuse connections, tcp_tw_reuse is a safer option.

If you don't have access to the remote server, you can test by temporarily disabling the tcp_timestamps option on an instance in the private subnet. Then connect to the remote server again. If the connection is successful, the cause of the previous failure is likely because tcp_tw_recycle is enabled on the remote server. If possible, contact the owner of the remote server to verify if this option is enabled and request for it to be disabled.

**Traceroute output does not display NAT gateway private IP address**

**Problem**

Your instance can access the internet, but when you perform the traceroute command, the output does not display the private IP address of the NAT gateway.
Cause
Your instance is accessing the internet using a different gateway, such as an internet gateway.

Solution
In the route table of the subnet in which your instance is located, check the following information:

- Ensure that there is a route that sends internet traffic to the NAT gateway.
- Ensure that there isn't a more specific route that’s sending internet traffic to other devices, such as a virtual private gateway or an internet gateway.

Internet connection drops after 350 seconds

Problem
Your instances can access the internet, but the connection drops after 350 seconds.

Cause
If a connection that's using a NAT gateway is idle for 350 seconds or more, the connection times out. When a connection times out, a NAT gateway returns an RST packet to any resources behind the NAT gateway that attempt to continue the connection (it does not send a FIN packet).

Solution
To prevent the connection from being dropped, you can initiate more traffic over the connection. Alternatively, you can enable TCP keepalive on the instance with a value less than 350 seconds.

IPsec connection cannot be established

Problem
You cannot establish an IPsec connection to a destination.

Cause
NAT gateways currently do not support the IPsec protocol.

Solution
You can use NAT-Traversal (NAT-T) to encapsulate IPsec traffic in UDP, which is a supported protocol for NAT gateways. Ensure that you test your NAT-T and IPsec configuration to verify that your IPsec traffic is not dropped.

Cannot initiate more connections

Problem
You have existing connections to a destination through a NAT gateway, but cannot establish more connections.

Cause
You might have reached the limit for simultaneous connections for a single NAT gateway. For more information, see NAT gateway rules and limitations (p. 218). If your instances in the private subnet create a large number of connections, you might reach this limit.

Solution
Do one of the following:
• Create a NAT gateway per Availability Zone and spread your clients across those zones.
• Create additional NAT gateways in the public subnet and split your clients into multiple private subnets, each with a route to a different NAT gateway.
• Limit the number of connections your clients can create to the destination.
• Use the `IdleTimeoutCount` (p. 224) metric in CloudWatch to monitor for increases in idle connections. Close idle connections to release capacity.

### NAT instances

**Important**
NAT AMI is built on the last version of Amazon Linux, 2018.03 which reached the end of standard support on December 31, 2020. For more information, see the following blog post: Amazon Linux AMI end of life. This feature will only receive critical security updates (there will be no regular updates).

If you use an existing NAT AMI, AWS recommends that you migrate to a NAT gateway or create your own NAT AMI on Amazon Linux 2 as soon as possible. For information about how to migrate your instance, see the section called “Migrating from a NAT instance” (p. 219).

You can create your own network address translation AMI and run it on an EC2 instance as NAT instance in a public subnet in your VPC to enable instances in the private subnet to initiate outbound IPv4 traffic to the internet or other AWS services, but prevent the instances from receiving inbound traffic initiated by someone on the internet.

For more information about public and private subnets, see Subnet routing (p. 105). For more information about NAT, see NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216).

NAT is not supported for IPv6 traffic—use an egress-only internet gateway instead. For more information, see Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207).

Your NAT instance quota depends on your instance quota for the region. For more information, see the EC2 FAQs.

**Note**
You can also use a NAT gateway, which is a managed NAT service that provides better availability, higher bandwidth, and requires less administrative effort. For common use cases, we recommend that you use a NAT gateway rather than a NAT instance. For more information, see NAT gateways (p. 217) and Comparing NAT gateways and NAT instances (p. 242).

**Contents**

- NAT instance basics (p. 235)
- NAT instance AMI (p. 236)
- Setting up the NAT instance (p. 237)
- Creating the NATSG security group (p. 238)
- Disabling source/destination checks (p. 239)
- Updating the main route table (p. 240)
- Testing your NAT instance configuration (p. 240)

### NAT instance basics

The following figure illustrates the NAT instance basics. The main route table is associated with the private subnet and sends the traffic from the instances in the private subnet to the NAT instance in the public subnet. The NAT instance then sends the traffic to the internet gateway for the VPC. The traffic is attributed to the Elastic IP address of the NAT instance. The NAT instance specifies a high port number.
NAT instance AMI

Even though Amazon provides Amazon Linux AMIs that are configured to run as NAT instances, they are built on last version of Amazon Linux, 2018.03 which reached the end of standard support on December 31, 2020 and will only receive critical security updates (there will be no regular updates). If you use an existing NAT AMI (these AMIs include the string amzn-ami-vpc-nat in their names), AWS recommends that you migrate to a NAT gateway or create your own NAT AMI on Amazon Linux 2 as soon as possible.

Creating your NAT AMI

You can start with an existing Amazon AMI and make appropriate customizations to create your own AMI to run as a NAT instance. You can use this AMI the next time that you need to launch a NAT instance. We recommend that you use the latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI to build your own NAT AMI. For information about how to create the AMI, see Creating Amazon EBS-backed AMIs in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
Updating your existing NAT instance

If you already use a NAT AMI, we recommend you migrate to NAT Gateway or create your own NAT AMI on Amazon Linux 2.

Setting up the NAT instance

Before you begin, create an AMI that’s configured to run as a NAT instance. For more information, see the section called “Creating your NAT AMI” (p. 236). This AMI is displayed in the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Console navigation pane, under Images when you filter to Owned by me.

To set up the VPC and NAT instance using the console, follow these steps:

1. Create a VPC with two subnets.
   a. Create a VPC (see Creating a VPC (p. 106))
   b. Create two subnets (see Creating a subnet (p. 204))
   c. Attach an internet gateway to the VPC (see Creating and attaching an internet gateway (p. 204))
   d. Create a custom route table that sends traffic destined outside the VPC to the internet gateway, and then associate it with one subnet, making it a public subnet (see Creating a custom route table (p. 204))

2. Create the NATSG security group (see Creating the NATSG security group (p. 238)). You’ll specify this security group when you launch the NAT instance.

3. Launch an instance into your public subnet from an AMI that’s been configured to run as a NAT instance.
   a. Open the Amazon EC2 console.
   b. On the dashboard, choose the Launch Instance button, and complete the wizard as follows:
      i. On the Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) page, set the filter to Owned by me, and then select your AMI.
      ii. On the Choose an Instance Type page, select the instance type, then choose Next: Configure Instance Details.
      iii. On the Configure Instance Details page, select the VPC you created from the Network list, and select your public subnet from the Subnet list.
      iv. (Optional) Select the Public IP check box to request that your NAT instance receives a public IP address. If you choose not to assign a public IP address now, you can allocate an Elastic IP address and assign it to your instance after it's launched. For more information about assigning a public IP at launch, see Assigning a public IPv4 address during instance launch (p. 118). Choose Next: Add Storage.
      v. You can choose to add storage to your instance, and on the next page, you can add tags. Choose Next: Configure Security Group when you are done.
      vi. On the Configure Security Group page, select the Select an existing security group option, and select the NATSG security group that you created. Choose Review and Launch.
      vii. Review the settings that you’ve chosen. Make any changes that you need, and then choose Launch to choose a key pair and launch your instance.

4. Disable the SrcDestCheck attribute for the NAT instance (see Disabling source/destination checks (p. 239))

5. If you did not assign a public IP address to your NAT instance during launch (step 3), you need to associate an Elastic IP address with it.
   a. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
   b. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs, and then choose Allocate new address.
c. Choose Allocate.
d. Select the Elastic IP address from the list, and then choose Actions, Associate address.
e. Select the network interface resource, then select the network interface for the NAT instance. Select the address to associate the Elastic IP with from the Private IP list, and then choose Associate.

6. Update the main route table to send traffic to the NAT instance. For more information, see Updating the main route table (p. 240).

Launching a NAT instance using the command line

To launch a NAT instance into your subnet, use one of the following commands. For more information, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1). You can use the AMI ID of the AMI that you configured to run as a NAT instance. For information about how to create an AMI on Amazon Linux 2, see Creating Amazon EBS-backed AMIs in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

- run-instances (AWS CLI)
- New-EC2Instance (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Creating the NATSG security group

Define the NATSG security group as described in the following table to enable your NAT instance to receive internet-bound traffic from instances in a private subnet, as well as SSH traffic from your network. The NAT instance can also send traffic to the internet, which enables the instances in the private subnet to get software updates.

NATSG: recommended rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.0.1.0/24</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTP traffic from servers in the private subnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.0.1.0/24</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow inbound HTTPS traffic from servers in the private subnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public IP address range of your home network</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Allow inbound SSH access to the NAT instance from your home network (over the internet gateway)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTP access to the internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allow outbound HTTPS access to the internet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To create the NATSG security group

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups, and then choose Create Security Group.
3. In the Create Security Group dialog box, specify NATSG as the name of the security group, and provide a description. Select the ID of your VPC from the VPC list, and then choose Yes, Create.
4. Select the NATSG security group that you just created. The details pane displays the details for the security group, plus tabs for working with its inbound and outbound rules.
5. Add rules for inbound traffic using the Inbound Rules tab as follows:
   a. Choose Edit.
   b. Choose Add another rule, and select HTTP from the Type list. In the Source field, specify the IP address range of your private subnet.
   c. Choose Add another rule, and select HTTPS from the Type list. In the Source field, specify the IP address range of your private subnet.
   d. Choose Add another rule, and select SSH from the Type list. In the Source field, specify the public IP address range of your network.
   e. Choose Save.
6. Add rules for outbound traffic using the Outbound Rules tab as follows:
   a. Choose Edit.
   b. Choose Add another rule, and select HTTP from the Type list. In the Destination field, specify 0.0.0.0/0.
   c. Choose Add another rule, and select HTTPS from the Type list. In the Destination field, specify 0.0.0.0/0.
   d. Choose Save.

For more information, see Security groups for your VPC (p. 172).

Disabling source/destination checks

Each EC2 instance performs source/destination checks by default. This means that the instance must be the source or destination of any traffic it sends or receives. However, a NAT instance must be able to send and receive traffic when the source or destination is not itself. Therefore, you must disable source/destination checks on the NAT instance.

You can disable the SrcDestCheck attribute for a NAT instance that's either running or stopped using the console or the command line.

To disable source/destination checking using the console

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
3. Select the NAT instance, choose Actions, Networking, Change source/destination check.
4. Verify that source/destination checking is stopped. Otherwise, choose Stop.
5. Choose Save.
6. If the NAT instance has a secondary network interface, choose it from Network interfaces on the Networking tab. Choose the interface ID to go to the network interfaces page. Choose Actions, Change source/dest. check, clear Enable, and choose Save.

To disable source/destination checking using the command line

You can use one of the following commands. For more information, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).
Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide
NAT instances

- modify-instance-attribute (AWS CLI)
- Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Updating the main route table

The private subnet in your VPC is not associated with a custom route table, therefore it uses the main route table. By default, the main route table enables the instances in your VPC to communicate with each other. You must add a route that sends all other subnet traffic to the NAT instance.

To update the main route table

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables.
3. Select the main route table for your VPC (the Main column displays Yes). The details pane displays tabs for working with its routes, associations, and route propagation.
4. On the Routes tab, choose Edit, specify 0.0.0.0/0 in the Destination box, select the instance ID of the NAT instance from the Target list, and then choose Save.
5. On the Subnet Associations tab, choose Edit, and then select the Associate check box for the private subnet. Choose Save.

For more information, see Route tables for your VPC (p. 269).

Testing your NAT instance configuration

After you have launched a NAT instance and completed the configuration steps above, you can perform a test to check if an instance in your private subnet can access the internet through the NAT instance by using the NAT instance as a bastion server. To do this, update your NAT instance's security group rules to allow inbound and outbound ICMP traffic and allow outbound SSH traffic, launch an instance into your private subnet, configure SSH agent forwarding to access instances in your private subnet, connect to your instance, and then test the internet connectivity.

To update your NAT instance's security group

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups.
3. Select the checkbox for the security group associated with your NAT instance.
5. Choose Add rule. Choose All ICMP - IPv4 for Type. Choose Custom for Source and enter the IP address range of your private subnet (for example, 10.0.0.0/24). Choose Save rules.
7. Choose Add rule. Choose SSH for Type. Choose Custom for Destination and enter the IP address range of your private subnet (for example, 10.0.0.0/24).
8. Choose Add rule. Choose All ICMP - IPv4 for Type. Choose Custom for Destination and enter 0.0.0.0/0. Choose Save rules.

To launch an instance into your private subnet

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
3. Launch an instance into your private subnet. For more information, see Launching an instance into your subnet (p. 110). Ensure that you configure the following options in the launch wizard, and then choose Launch:
• On the Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) page, select an Amazon Linux AMI from the Quick Start category.

• On the Configure Instance Details page, select your private subnet from the Subnet list, and do not assign a public IP address to your instance.

• On the Configure Security Group page, ensure that your security group includes an inbound rule that allows SSH access from your NAT instance's private IP address, or from the IP address range of your public subnet, and ensure that you have an outbound rule that allows outbound ICMP traffic.

• In the Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair dialog box, select the same key pair you used to launch the NAT instance.

To configure SSH agent forwarding for Linux or OS X

1. From your local machine, add your private key to the authentication agent.

   For Linux, use the following command:

   ```
   ssh-add -c mykeypair.pem
   ```

   For OS X, use the following command:

   ```
   ssh-add -K mykeypair.pem
   ```

2. Connect to your NAT instance using the -A option to enable SSH agent forwarding, for example:

   ```
   ssh -A ec2-user@54.0.0.123
   ```

To configure SSH agent forwarding for Windows (PuTTY)

1. Download and install Pageant from the PuTTY download page, if not already installed.

2. Convert your private key to .ppk format. For more information, see Converting your private key using PuTTYgen.

3. Start Pageant, right-click the Pageant icon on the taskbar (it may be hidden), and choose Add Key. Select the .ppk file you created, enter the passphrase if required, and choose Open.

4. Start a PuTTY session to connect to your NAT instance. In the Auth category, ensure that you select the Allow agent forwarding option, and leave the Private key file for authentication field blank.

To test the internet connection

1. Test that your NAT instance can communicate with the internet by running the ping command for a website that has ICMP enabled; for example:

   ```
   ping ietf.org
   ```

   
PING ietf.org (4.31.198.44) 56(84) bytes of data.
   64 bytes from mail.ietf.org (4.31.198.44): icmp_seq=1 ttl=48 time=74.9 ms
   64 bytes from mail.ietf.org (4.31.198.44): icmp_seq=2 ttl=48 time=75.1 ms
   ... 

   Press Ctrl+C on your keyboard to cancel the ping command.
2. From your NAT instance, connect to your instance in your private subnet by using its private IP address, for example:

```
ssh ec2-user@10.0.1.123
```

3. From your private instance, test that you can connect to the internet by running the `ping` command:

```
ping ietf.org
```

```
PING ietf.org (4.31.198.44) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from mail.ietf.org (4.31.198.44): icmp_seq=1 ttl=47 time=86.0 ms
64 bytes from mail.ietf.org (4.31.198.44): icmp_seq=2 ttl=47 time=75.6 ms
...
```

Press Ctrl+C on your keyboard to cancel the `ping` command.

If the `ping` command fails, check the following information:

- Check that your NAT instance's security group rules allow inbound ICMP traffic from your private subnet. If not, your NAT instance cannot receive the `ping` command from your private instance.
- Check that you've configured your route tables correctly. For more information, see Updating the main route table (p. 240).
- Ensure that you've disabled source/destination checking for your NAT instance. For more information, see Disabling source/destination checks (p. 239).
- Ensure that you are pinging a website that has ICMP enabled. If not, you will not receive reply packets. To test this, perform the same `ping` command from the command line terminal on your own computer.

4. (Optional) Terminate your private instance if you no longer require it. For more information, see Terminate your instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

## Comparing NAT gateways and NAT instances

The following is a high-level summary of the differences between NAT instances and NAT gateways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>NAT gateway</th>
<th>NAT instance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Highly available. NAT gateways in each Availability Zone are implemented with redundancy. Create a NAT gateway in each Availability Zone to ensure zone-independent architecture.</td>
<td>Use a script to manage failover between instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>Can scale up to 45 Gbps.</td>
<td>Depends on the bandwidth of the instance type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Managed by AWS. You do not need to perform any maintenance.</td>
<td>Managed by you, for example, by installing software updates or operating system patches on the instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>Software is optimized for handling NAT traffic.</td>
<td>A generic Amazon Linux AMI that's configured to perform NAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Charged depending on the number of NAT gateways you use, duration of usage, and</td>
<td>Charged depending on the number of NAT instances that you use, duration of usage, and instance type and size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>NAT gateway</td>
<td>NAT instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount of data</td>
<td>amount of data that you send through the NAT gateways.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type and size</td>
<td>Uniform offering; you don’t need to decide on the type or size.</td>
<td>Choose a suitable instance type and size, according to your predicted workload.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public IP addresses</td>
<td>Choose the Elastic IP address to associate with a NAT gateway at creation.</td>
<td>Use an Elastic IP address or a public IP address with a NAT instance. You can change the public IP address at any time by associating a new Elastic IP address with the instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private IP addresses</td>
<td>Automatically selected from the subnet's IP address range when you create the gateway.</td>
<td>Assign a specific private IP address from the subnet's IP address range when you launch the instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security groups</td>
<td>Cannot be associated with a NAT gateway.</td>
<td>Associate with your NAT instance and the resources behind your NAT instance to control inbound and outbound traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network ACLs</td>
<td>Use a network ACL to control the traffic to and from the subnet in which your NAT gateway resides.</td>
<td>Use a network ACL to control the traffic to and from the subnet in which your NAT instance resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow logs</td>
<td>Use flow logs to capture the traffic.</td>
<td>Use flow logs to capture the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port forwarding</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
<td>Manually customize the configuration to support port forwarding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastion servers</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
<td>Use as a bastion server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic metrics</td>
<td>View CloudWatch metrics for the NAT gateway (p. 224).</td>
<td>View CloudWatch metrics for the instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeout behavior</td>
<td>When a connection times out, a NAT gateway returns an RST packet to any resources behind the NAT gateway that attempt to continue the connection (it does not send a FIN packet).</td>
<td>When a connection times out, a NAT instance sends a FIN packet to resources behind the NAT instance to close the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP fragmentation</td>
<td>Supports forwarding of IP fragmented packets for the UDP protocol.</td>
<td>Supports reassembly of IP fragmented packets for the UDP, TCP, and ICMP protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Does not support fragmentation for the TCP and ICMP protocols. Fragmented packets for these protocols will get dropped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DHCP options sets**

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) provides a standard for passing configuration information to hosts on a TCP/IP network. The options field of a DHCP message contains configuration parameters, including the domain name, domain name server, and the netbios-node-type.
When you create a VPC, we automatically create a set of DHCP options and associate them with the VPC. You can configure your own DHCP options set for your VPC.

Contents
- Overview of DHCP options sets (p. 244)
- Amazon DNS server (p. 245)
- Changing DHCP options (p. 245)
- Working with DHCP options sets (p. 246)
- API and command overview (p. 248)

Overview of DHCP options sets

By default, all instances in a nondefault VPC receive an unresolvable host name that AWS assigns (for example, ip-10-0-0-202). You can assign your own domain name to your instances, and use up to four of your own DNS servers. To do that, you must create a custom set of DHCP options to use with the VPC.

The following are the supported options for a DHCP options set, and the value that is provided in the default DHCP options set for your VPC. You can specify only the options that you need in your DHCP options set. For more information about the options, see RFC 2132.

**domain-name-servers**

The IP addresses of up to four domain name servers, or AmazonProvidedDNS (p. 245). If specifying more than one domain name server, separate them with commas. Although you can specify up to four domain name servers, some operating systems may impose lower limits.

To use this option, set it to either AmazonProvidedDNS, or to custom domain name servers. If you set this option to both, the result might cause unexpected behavior.

Default DHCP options set: AmazonProvidedDNS

**domain-name**

The domain name for your instances. You can specify a custom domain name (for example, example.com). This value is used to complete unqualified DNS hostnames. For more information about DNS hostnames and DNS support in your VPC, see Using DNS with your VPC (p. 248). If you specify a custom domain name, you must set domain-name-servers to a custom DNS server.

*Important*

Some Linux operating systems accept multiple domain names separated by spaces. However, other Linux operating systems and Windows treat the value as a single domain, which results in unexpected behavior. If your DHCP options set is associated with a VPC that has instances with multiple operating systems, specify only one domain name.

Default DHCP options set: For us-east-1, the value is ec2.internal. For other Regions, the value is region.compute.internal (for example, ap-northeast-1.compute.internal). To use the default values, set domain-name-servers to AmazonProvidedDNS.

**ntp-servers**

The IP addresses of up to four Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers. For more information, see section 8.3 of RFC 2132. You can specify the Amazon Time Sync Service at 169.254.169.123. For more information, see Setting the time in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Default DHCP options set: None

**netbios-name-servers**

The IP addresses of up to four NetBIOS name servers.

Default DHCP options set: None
**netbios-node-type**

The NetBIOS node type (1, 2, 4, or 8). We recommend that you specify 2 (point-to-point, or P-node). Broadcast and multicast are not currently supported. For more information about these node types, see section 8.7 of RFC 2132 and section 10 of RFC1001.

Default DHCP options set: None

**Amazon DNS server**

The default DHCP options set for your VPC includes two options: domain-name-servers=AmazonProvidedDNS, and domain-name=domain-name-for-your-region. AmazonProvidedDNS is an Amazon Route 53 Resolver server, and this option enables DNS for instances that need to communicate over the VPC's internet gateway. The string AmazonProvidedDNS maps to a DNS server running on a reserved IP address at the base of the VPC IPv4 network range, plus two. For example, the DNS Server on a 10.0.0.0/16 network is located at 10.0.0.2. For VPCs with multiple IPv4 CIDR blocks, the DNS server IP address is located in the primary CIDR block. The DNS server does not reside within a specific subnet or Availability Zone in a VPC.

When you launch an instance into a VPC, we provide the instance with a private DNS hostname, and a public DNS hostname if the instance receives a public IPv4 address. If domain-name-servers in your DHCP options is set to AmazonProvidedDNS, the public DNS hostname takes the form ec2-public-ipv4-address.compute-1.amazonaws.com for the us-east-1 Region, and ec2-public-ipv4-address.region.compute.amazonaws.com for other Regions. The private hostname takes the form ip-private-ipv4-address.ec2.internal for the us-east-1 Region, and ip-private-ipv4-address.region.compute.internal for other Regions. To change these to custom DNS hostnames, you must set domain-name-servers to a custom DNS server.

The Amazon DNS server in your VPC is used to resolve the DNS domain names that you specify in a private hosted zone in Route 53. For more information about private hosted zones, see Working with private hosted zones in the Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide.

**Rules and considerations**

When using the Amazon DNS server, the following rules and considerations apply.

- You cannot filter traffic to or from the Amazon DNS server using network ACLs or security groups.
- Services that use the Hadoop framework, such as Amazon EMR, require instances to resolve their own fully qualified domain names (FQDN). In such cases, DNS resolution can fail if the domain-name-servers option is set to a custom value. To ensure proper DNS resolution, consider adding a conditional forwarder on your DNS server to forward queries for the domain region-name.compute.internal to the Amazon DNS server. For more information, see Setting up a VPC to host clusters in the Amazon EMR Management Guide.
- You can use the Amazon DNS server IP address 169.254.169.253, though some servers don't allow its use. Windows Server 2008, for example, disallows the use of a DNS server located in the 169.254.x.x network range.

**Changing DHCP options**

After you create a set of DHCP options, you can't modify them. If you want your VPC to use a different set of DHCP options, you must create a new set and associate them with your VPC. You can also set up your VPC to use no DHCP options at all.

You can have multiple sets of DHCP options, but you can associate only one set of DHCP options with a VPC at a time. If you delete a VPC, the DHCP options set that is associated with the VPC is disassociated from the VPC.
After you associate a new set of DHCP options with a VPC, any existing instances and all new instances that you launch in the VPC use the new options. You don't need to restart or relaunch the instances. They automatically pick up the changes within a few hours, depending on how frequently the instance renews its DHCP lease. If you want, you can explicitly renew the lease using the operating system on the instance.

**Working with DHCP options sets**

This section shows you how to work with DHCP options sets.

**Tasks**
- Creating a DHCP options set (p. 246)
- Changing the set of DHCP options that a VPC uses (p. 247)
- Changing a VPC to use no DHCP options (p. 247)
- Modifying the tags of a DHCP options set (p. 247)
- Deleting a DHCP options set (p. 248)

**Creating a DHCP options set**

You can create as many additional DHCP options sets as you want. However, you can only associate a VPC with one set of DHCP options at a time. After you create a set of DHCP options, you must configure your VPC to use it. For more information, see Changing the set of DHCP options that a VPC uses (p. 247).

**To create a DHCP options set**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose DHCP Options Sets.
3. In the dialog box, enter values for the options that you want to use.
   - **Important**
     - If your VPC has an internet gateway, make sure to specify your own DNS server or Amazon's DNS server (AmazonProvidedDNS) for the Domain name servers value. Otherwise, the instances that need to communicate with the internet won't have access to DNS.
4. Optionally add or remove a tag.
   - [Add a tag] Choose Add new tag and do the following:
     - For Key, enter the key name.
     - For Value, enter the key value.
   - [Remove a tag] Choose Remove to the right of the tag's Key and Value.
5. Choose Create DHCP options set.
   - The new set of DHCP options appears in your list of DHCP options.
6. Make a note of the ID of the new set of DHCP options (dopt-xxxxxxxx). You will need this ID to associate the new set of options with your VPC.

Now that you've created a set of DHCP options, you must associate it with your VPC for the options to take effect. You can create multiple sets of DHCP options, but you can associate only one set of DHCP options with your VPC at a time.
Changing the set of DHCP options that a VPC uses

You can change which set of DHCP options your VPC uses. If you want the VPC settings to not use DHCP options, see Changing a VPC to use no DHCP options (p. 247).

Note
The following procedure assumes that you've already created the DHCP options set that you want to change to. If you haven't, create the options set now. For more information, see Creating a DHCP options set (p. 246).

To change the DHCP options set associated with a VPC

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs.
3. Select the VPC, and select Actions, Edit DHCP options set.
4. In the DHCP options set list, select a set of options from the list, and then choose Save.

After you associate a new set of DHCP options with the VPC, any existing instances and all new instances that you launch in that VPC use the new options. You don't need to restart or relaunch the instances. They automatically pick up the changes within a few hours, depending on how frequently the instance renews its DHCP lease. If you want, you can explicitly renew the lease using the operating system on the instance.

Changing a VPC to use no DHCP options

You can set up your VPC so that it does not use a set of DHCP options.

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs.
3. Select the VPC, and select Actions, Edit DHCP options set.
4. In the DHCP options set list, select No DHCP options set from the list, and then choose Save.

You don't need to restart or relaunch the instances. They automatically pick up the changes within a few hours, depending on how frequently the instance renews its DHCP lease. If you want, you can explicitly renew the lease using the operating system on the instance.

Modifying the tags of a DHCP options set

You can add tags to easily identify your options set. Add a tag to the DHCP options set, or remove a tag from the DHCP options set.

To modify the tags of a DHCP options set

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose DHCP options sets.
3. Select the DHCP options set, and then select Actions, Manage tags.
4. Add or remove a tag.
   [Add a tag] Choose Add new tag, and then do the following:
   • For Key, enter the key name.
   • For Value, enter the key value.
   [Remove a tag] Next to the tag, choose Remove.
5. Choose Save.
Deleting a DHCP options set

When you no longer need a DHCP options set, use the following procedure to delete it. Make sure that you change the VPCs that use these options to another option set, or no options. For more information, see the section called “Changing the set of DHCP options that a VPC uses” (p. 247) and the section called “Changing a VPC to use no DHCP options” (p. 247).

To delete a DHCP options set

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose DHCP Options Sets.
3. Select the DHCP options set to delete, and then choose Actions, Delete DHCP options set.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, enter delete, and then choose Delete DHCP options set.

API and command overview

You can perform the tasks described in this topic using the command line or an API. For more information about the command line interfaces and a list of available APIs, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

Create a set of DHCP options for your VPC

- create-dhcp-options (AWS CLI)
- New-EC2DhcpOption (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Associate a set of DHCP options with the specified VPC, or no DHCP options

- associate-dhcp-options (AWS CLI)
- Register-EC2DhcpOption (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Describe one or more sets of DHCP options

- describe-dhcp-options (AWS CLI)
- Get-EC2DhcpOption (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Delete a set of DHCP options

- delete-dhcp-options (AWS CLI)
- Remove-EC2DhcpOption (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Using DNS with your VPC

Domain Name System (DNS) is a standard by which names used on the Internet are resolved to their corresponding IP addresses. A DNS hostname is a name that uniquely and absolutely names a computer; it's composed of a host name and a domain name. DNS servers resolve DNS hostnames to their corresponding IP addresses.

Public IPv4 addresses enable communication over the Internet, while private IPv4 addresses enable communication within the network of the instance (either EC2-Classic or a VPC). For more information, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).
We provide a DNS server (the Amazon Route 53 Resolver (p. 245)) for your VPC. To use your own DNS server, create a new set of DHCP options for your VPC. For more information, see DHCP options sets (p. 243).

Contents

- DNS hostnames (p. 249)
- DNS support in your VPC (p. 249)
- DNS quotas (p. 250)
- Viewing DNS hostnames for your EC2 instance (p. 251)
- Viewing and updating DNS support for your VPC (p. 252)
- Using private hosted zones (p. 252)

DNS hostnames

We provide your instance in a VPC with public and private DNS hostnames that correspond to the public IPv4 and private IPv4 addresses for the instance. We do not provide DNS hostnames for IPv6 addresses.

Private DNS hostnames

A private (internal) DNS hostname resolves to the private IPv4 address of the instance. The private DNS hostname takes the form ip-private-ipv4-address.ec2.internal for the us-east-1 Region, and ip-private-ipv4-address.region.compute.internal for other Regions (where private-ipv4-address is the reverse lookup IP address). You can use the private DNS hostname for communication between instances in the same network, but we can't resolve the DNS hostname outside the network that the instance is in.

When you launch an instance into a VPC, it always receives a private DNS hostname.

Public DNS hostnames

A public (external) DNS hostname takes the form ec2-public-ipv4-address.compute-1.amazonaws.com for the us-east-1 Region, and ec2-public-ipv4-address.region.compute.amazonaws.com for other Regions. The Amazon DNS server resolves a public DNS hostname to the public IPv4 address of the instance outside the network of the instance, and to the private IPv4 address of the instance from within the network of the instance. For more information, see Public IPv4 addresses and external DNS hostnames in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

When you launch an instance into a VPC, it receives a public DNS hostname if it has a public IPv4 address, and if both the DNS hostnames and DNS support attributes for your VPC are set to true. For more information, see DNS support in your VPC (p. 249).

DNS support in your VPC

Your VPC has attributes that determine whether instances launched in the VPC receive public DNS hostnames that correspond to their public IP addresses, and whether DNS resolution through the Amazon DNS server is supported for the VPC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enableDnsHostnames</td>
<td>Indicates whether instances with public IP addresses get corresponding public DNS hostnames.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Attribute Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enableDnsSupport</td>
<td>If this attribute is false, the Amazon Route 53 Resolver server that resolves public DNS hostnames to IP addresses is not enabled. If this attribute is true, queries to the Amazon provided DNS server at the 169.254.169.253 IP address, or the reserved IP address at the base of the VPC IPv4 network range plus two will succeed. For more information, see Amazon DNS server (p. 245).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following rules apply:

- If both attributes are set to true, the following occurs:
  - Instances with a public IP address receive corresponding public DNS hostnames.
  - The Amazon Route 53 Resolver server can resolve Amazon-provided private DNS hostnames.

- If either or both of the attributes is set to false, the following occurs:
  - Instances with a public IP address do not receive corresponding public DNS hostnames.
  - The Amazon Route 53 Resolver cannot resolve Amazon-provided private DNS hostnames.
  - Instances receive custom private DNS hostnames if there is a custom domain name in the DHCP options set (p. 243). If you are not using the Amazon Route 53 Resolver server, your custom domain name servers must resolve the hostname as appropriate.

- If you use custom DNS domain names defined in a private hosted zone in Amazon Route 53, or use private DNS with interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink), you must set both the enableDnsHostnames and enableDnsSupport attributes to true.

- The Amazon Route 53 Resolver can resolve private DNS hostnames to private IPv4 addresses for all address spaces, including where the IPv4 address range of your VPC falls outside of the private IPv4 addresses ranges specified by RFC 1918. However, if you created your VPC before October 2016, the Amazon Route 53 Resolver does not resolve private DNS hostnames if your VPC's IPv4 address range falls outside of these ranges. To enable support for this, contact AWS Support.

By default, both attributes are set to true in a default VPC or a VPC created by the VPC wizard. By default, only the enableDnsSupport attribute is set to true in a VPC created any other way. To check if your VPC is enabled for these attributes, see Viewing and updating DNS support for your VPC (p. 252).

### DNS quotas

Each EC2 instance limits the number of packets that can be sent to the Amazon Route 53 Resolver (specifically the .2 address, such as 10.0.0.2) to a maximum of 1024 packets per second per network interface. This quota cannot be increased. The number of DNS queries per second supported by the Amazon Route 53 Resolver varies by the type of query, the size of response, and the protocol in use.
For more information and recommendations for a scalable DNS architecture, see the Hybrid Cloud DNS Solutions for Amazon VPC whitepaper.

If you reach the quota, the Amazon Route 53 Resolver rejects traffic. Some of the causes for reaching the quota might be a DNS throttling issue, or instance metadata queries that use the Amazon Route 53 Resolver network interface. For information about how to solve VPC DNS throttling issues, see How can I determine whether my DNS queries to the Amazon provided DNS server are failing due to VPC DNS throttling. For instructions on instance metadata retrieval, see Retrieve instance metadata in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

**Viewing DNS hostnames for your EC2 instance**

You can view the DNS hostnames for a running instance or a network interface using the Amazon EC2 console or the command line.

The Public DNS (IPv4) and Private DNS fields are available when the DNS options are enabled for the VPC that is associated with the instance. For more information, see the section called “DNS support in your VPC” (p. 249).

**Instance**

**To view DNS hostnames for an instance using the console**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.
3. Select your instance from the list.
4. In the details pane, the Public DNS (IPv4) and Private DNS fields display the DNS hostnames, if applicable.

**To view DNS hostnames for an instance using the command line**

You can use one of the following commands. For more information about these command line interfaces, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

- describe-instances (AWS CLI)
- Get-EC2Instance (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Network interface**

**To view the private DNS hostname for a network interface using the console**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Network Interfaces**.
3. Select the network interface from the list.
4. In the details pane, the Private DNS (IPv4) field displays the private DNS hostname.

**To view DNS hostnames for a network interface using the command line**

You can use one of the following commands. For more information about these command line interfaces, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

- describe-network-interfaces (AWS CLI)
- Get-EC2NetworkInterface (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
Viewing and updating DNS support for your VPC

You can view and update the DNS support attributes for your VPC using the Amazon VPC console.

To describe and update DNS support for a VPC using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs.
3. Select the VPC from the list.
4. Review the information in the Description tab. In this example, both settings are enabled.
   - DNS resolution: Enabled
   - DNS hostnames: Enabled
5. To update these settings, choose Actions and either Edit DNS Resolution or Edit DNS Hostnames. In the dialog box that opens, select or clear the check box to turn on or off the feature, and then choose Save changes.

To describe DNS support for a VPC using the command line

You can use one of the following commands. For more information about these command line interfaces, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

- `describe-vpc-attribute` (AWS CLI)
- `Get-EC2VpcAttribute` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

To update DNS support for a VPC using the command line

You can use one of the following commands. For more information about these command line interfaces, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

- `modify-vpc-attribute` (AWS CLI)
- `Edit-EC2VpcAttribute` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Using private hosted zones

If you want to access the resources in your VPC using custom DNS domain names, such as example.com, instead of using private IPv4 addresses or AWS-provided private DNS hostnames, you can create a private hosted zone in Route 53. A private hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic for a domain and its subdomains within one or more VPCs without exposing your resources to the Internet. You can then create Route 53 resource record sets, which determine how Route 53 responds to queries for your domain and subdomains. For example, if you want browser requests for example.com to be routed to a web server in your VPC, you'll create an A record in your private hosted zone and specify the IP address of that web server. For more information about creating a private hosted zone, see Working with private hosted zones in the Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide.

To access resources using custom DNS domain names, you must be connected to an instance within your VPC. From your instance, you can test that your resource in your private hosted zone is accessible from its custom DNS name by using the ping command; for example, `ping mywebserver.example.com` (You must ensure that your instance's security group rules allow inbound ICMP traffic for the ping command to work.)

You can access a private hosted zone from an EC2-Classic instance that is linked to your VPC using ClassicLink, provided your VPC is enabled for ClassicLink DNS support. For more information, see
Enabling ClassicLink DNS support in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. Otherwise, private hosted zones do not support transitive relationships outside of the VPC; for example, you cannot access your resources using their custom private DNS names from the other side of a VPN connection. For more information, see ClassicLink limitations in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Important
If you use custom DNS domain names defined in a private hosted zone in Amazon Route 53, the enableDnsHostnames and enableDnsSupport attributes must be set to true.

Prefix lists

A prefix list is a set of one or more CIDR blocks. There are two types of prefix lists:

- **AWS-managed prefix list** — Represents the IP address ranges for an AWS service. You can reference an AWS-managed prefix list in your VPC security group rules and in subnet route table entries. For example, you can reference an AWS-managed prefix list in an outbound VPC security group rule when connecting to an AWS service through a gateway VPC endpoint. You cannot create, modify, share, or delete an AWS-managed prefix list.

- **Customer-managed prefix list** — A set of IPv4 or IPv6 CIDR blocks that you define and manage. You can reference the prefix list in your VPC security group rules, subnet route table entries, and transit gateway route table entries. This enables you to manage the IP addresses that you frequently use for these resources in a single group, instead of repeatedly referencing the same IP addresses in each resource. You can share your prefix list with other AWS accounts, enabling those accounts to reference the prefix list in their own resources.

The following topics describe how to create and work with customer-managed prefix lists.

**Topics**
- Prefix lists concepts and rules (p. 253)
- Working with prefix lists (p. 254)
- Identity and access management for prefix lists (p. 258)
- Working with shared prefix lists (p. 258)

**Prefix lists concepts and rules**

A prefix list consists of *entries*. Each entry consists of a CIDR block and, optionally, a description for the CIDR block.

The following rules apply to customer-managed prefix lists:

- When you create a prefix list, you must specify the maximum number of entries that the prefix list can support. You cannot modify the maximum number of entries later.
- When you reference a prefix list in a resource, the maximum number of entries for the prefix lists counts as the same number of rules or entries for the resource. For example, if you create a prefix list with a maximum of 20 entries and you reference that prefix list in a security group rule, this counts as 20 rules for the security group.
- You can modify a prefix list by adding or removing entries, or by changing its name.
- A prefix list supports a single type of IP addressing only (IPv4 or IPv6). You cannot combine IPv4 and IPv6 CIDR blocks in a single prefix list.
- There are quotas related to prefix lists. For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).
- When you reference a prefix list in a route table, route priority rules apply. For more information, see Route priority for prefix lists (p. 276).
A prefix list only applies to the Region where you created it. For example, if you create a list in us-east-1, it is not available in eu-west-1.

You cannot reference the prefix list in your EC2 Classic security group rules.

The following rules apply to AWS-managed prefix lists:

- You cannot create, modify, share, or delete an AWS-managed prefix list.
- When you reference an AWS-managed prefix list in a resource, it counts as a single rule or entry for the resource.
- You cannot view the version number of an AWS-managed prefix list.

Before you work with prefix lists, review the section called "Customer-managed prefix lists" (p. 328) quotas.

**Prefix list versions**

A prefix list can have multiple versions. Each time you add or remove entries for a prefix list, we create a new version of the prefix list. The resources that reference the prefix always use the current (latest) version. You can restore the entries from a previous version of prefix list to a new version.

**Working with prefix lists**

The following topics describe how to create and work with customer-managed prefix lists. You can work with prefix lists using the Amazon VPC console or the AWS CLI.

**Topics**

- Creating a prefix list (p. 254)
- Viewing prefix lists (p. 255)
- Viewing the entries for a prefix list (p. 255)
- Viewing associations (references) for your prefix list (p. 255)
- Modifying a prefix list (adding and removing entries) (p. 256)
- Restoring a previous version of a prefix list (p. 256)
- Deleting a prefix list (p. 256)
- Referencing prefix lists in your AWS resources (p. 257)

**Creating a prefix list**

When you create a new prefix list, you must specify the maximum number of entries that the prefix list can support. Ensure that you specify a maximum number of entries that will meet your needs, because you cannot change this number later.

**To create a prefix list using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Managed Prefix Lists**.
3. Choose **Create prefix list**.
4. For **Prefix list name**, enter a name for the prefix list.
5. For **Max entries**, enter the maximum number of entries for the prefix list.
6. For **Address family**, choose whether the prefix list supports IPv4 or IPv6 entries.
7. For **Prefix list entries**, choose **Add new entry**, and enter the CIDR block and a description for the entry. Repeat this step for each entry.
8. (Optional) For **Tags**, add tags to the prefix list to help you identify it later.
9. Choose **Create prefix list**.

**To create a prefix list using the AWS CLI**

Use the **create-managed-prefix-list** command.

**Viewing prefix lists**

You can view your prefix lists, prefix lists that are shared with you, and AWS-managed prefix lists using the Amazon VPC console or the AWS CLI.

**To view prefix lists using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Managed Prefix Lists**.
3. The **Owner ID** column shows the AWS account ID of the prefix list owner. For AWS-managed prefix lists, the **Owner ID** is **AWS**.

**To view prefix lists using the AWS CLI**

Use the **describe-managed-prefix-lists** command.

**Viewing the entries for a prefix list**

You can view the entries for a prefix list using the Amazon VPC console or the AWS CLI.

**To view the entries for a prefix list using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Managed Prefix Lists**.
3. Select the prefix list.
4. In the lower pane, choose **Entries** to view the entries for the prefix list.

**To view the entries for a prefix list using the AWS CLI**

Use the **get-managed-prefix-list-entries** command.

**Viewing associations (references) for your prefix list**

You can view the IDs and owners of the resources that are associated with your prefix list. Associated resources are resources that reference your prefix list in their entries or rules.

You cannot view associated resources for an AWS-managed prefix list.

**To view prefix list associations using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Managed Prefix Lists**.
3. Select the prefix list.
4. In the lower pane, choose **Associations** to view the resources that are referencing the prefix list.
To view prefix list associations using the AWS CLI

Use the `get-managed-prefix-list-associations` command.

Modifying a prefix list (adding and removing entries)

You can modify the name of your prefix list, and you can add or remove entries.

You cannot modify an AWS-managed prefix list.

To modify a prefix list using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Managed Prefix Lists.
3. Select the prefix list, and choose Actions, Modify prefix list.
4. For Prefix list name, enter a new name for the prefix list.
5. For Prefix list entries, choose Remove to remove an existing entry. To add a new entry, choose Add new entry and enter the CIDR block and a description for the entry.
6. Choose Save prefix list.

To modify a prefix list using the AWS CLI

Use the `modify-managed-prefix-list` command.

Restoring a previous version of a prefix list

You can restore the entries from a previous version of your prefix list to a new version.

To restore a previous version of a prefix list using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Managed Prefix Lists.
3. Select the prefix list, and choose Actions, Restore prefix list.
4. In the drop-down list, choose the prefix list version.
5. Choose Restore prefix list.

To restore a previous version of a prefix list using the AWS CLI

Use the `restore-managed-prefix-list-version` command.

Deleting a prefix list

To delete a prefix list, you must first remove any references to it in your resources (such as in your route tables). If you've shared the prefix list using AWS RAM, any references in consumer-owned resources must first be removed. To view the references to your prefix list, see Viewing associations (references) for your prefix list (p. 255).

You cannot delete an AWS-managed prefix list.

To delete a prefix list using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Managed Prefix Lists.
3. Select the prefix list, and choose **Actions, Delete prefix list**.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, enter **delete**, and choose **Delete**.

**To delete a prefix list using the AWS CLI**

Use the **delete-managed-prefix-list** command.

**Referencing prefix lists in your AWS resources**

You can reference a prefix list in the following AWS resources.

**Subnet route tables**

You can specify a prefix list as the destination for route table entry. You cannot reference a prefix list in a gateway route table. For more information about route tables, see Route tables for your VPC (p. 269).

**To reference a prefix list in a route table using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Route Tables**, and select the route table.
3. Choose **Actions, Edit routes**.
4. To add a route, choose **Add route**. For **Destination** enter the ID of a prefix list.
5. For **Target**, choose a target.
6. Choose **Save routes**.

**To reference a prefix list in a route table using the AWS CLI**

Use the **create-route** (AWS CLI) command. Use the **--destination-prefix-list-id** parameter to specify the ID of a prefix list.

**VPC security groups**

You can specify a prefix list as the source for an inbound rule, or as the destination for an outbound rule. For more information about security groups, see Security groups for your VPC (p. 172).

**To reference a prefix list in a security group rule using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Security Groups**.
3. Select the security group to update.
4. Choose **Actions, Edit inbound rules** or **Actions, Edit outbound rules**.
5. Choose **Add rule**. For **Type**, select the traffic type. For **Source** (inbound rules) or **Destination** (outbound rules), choose the ID of the prefix list.
6. Choose **Save rules**.

**To reference a prefix list in a security group rule using the AWS CLI**

Use the **authorize-security-group-ingress** and **authorize-security-group-egress** commands. For the **--ip-permissions** parameter, specify the ID of the prefix list using **PrefixListIds**.

**Transit gateway route tables**

You can specify a prefix list as the destination for a route. For more information, see Prefix list references in Amazon VPC Transit Gateways.
Identity and access management for prefix lists

By default, IAM users do not have permission to create, view, modify, or delete prefix lists. You can create an IAM policy that allows users to work with prefix lists.

To see a list of Amazon VPC actions and the resources and condition keys that you can use in an IAM policy, see Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for Amazon EC2 in the IAM User Guide.

The following example policy allows users to view and work with prefix list pl-123456abcdef123456 only. Users cannot create or delete prefix lists.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "ec2:DescribeManagedPrefixLists",
            "ec2:ModifyManagedPrefixList",
            "ec2:GetManagedPrefixListEntries",
            "ec2:RestoreManagedPrefixListVersion",
            "ec2:GetManagedPrefixListAssociations"
         ],
      }
   ]
}
```

For more information about working with IAM in Amazon VPC, see Identity and access management for Amazon VPC (p. 155).

Working with shared prefix lists

Customer-managed prefix lists integrate with AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). With AWS RAM, you share resources that you own across AWS accounts by creating a resource share. It specifies the resources to share, and the consumers with whom to share them. Consumers can be individual AWS accounts, or organizational units or an entire organization in AWS Organizations.

For more information about AWS RAM, see the AWS RAM User Guide.

The owner of a prefix list can share a prefix list with the following:

- Specific AWS accounts inside or outside of its organization in AWS Organizations
- An organizational unit inside its organization in AWS Organizations
- Its entire organization in AWS Organizations

Consumers with whom a prefix list has been shared can view the prefix list and its entries, and they can reference the prefix list in their AWS resources.

Contents

- Prerequisites for sharing prefix lists (p. 259)
- Sharing a prefix list (p. 259)
- Identifying a shared prefix list (p. 259)
- Identifying references to a shared prefix list (p. 260)
- Unsharing a shared prefix list (p. 260)
- Shared prefix list permissions (p. 260)
- Billing and metering (p. 261)
Prerequisites for sharing prefix lists

- To share a prefix list, you must own it in your AWS account. You cannot share a prefix list that has been shared with you. You cannot share an AWS-managed prefix list.
- To share a prefix list with your organization or an organizational unit in AWS Organizations, you must enable sharing with AWS Organizations. For more information, see Enable sharing with AWS Organizations in the AWS RAM User Guide.

Sharing a prefix list

To share a prefix list, you must add it to a resource share. If you do not have a resource share, you must first create one using the AWS RAM console.

If you are part of an organization in AWS Organizations, and sharing within your organization is enabled, consumers in your organization are automatically granted access to the shared prefix list. Otherwise, consumers receive an invitation to join the resource share and are granted access to the shared prefix list after accepting the invitation.

You can create a resource share and share a prefix list that you own using the AWS RAM console, or the AWS CLI.

To create a resource share and share a prefix list using the AWS RAM console

Follow the steps in Create a resource share in the AWS RAM User Guide. For Select resource type, choose Prefix Lists, and then select the check box for your prefix list.

To add a prefix list to an existing resource share using the AWS RAM console

To add a managed prefix that you own to an existing resource share, follow the steps in Updating a resource share in the AWS RAM User Guide. For Select resource type, choose Prefix Lists, and then select the check box for your prefix list.

To share a prefix list that you own using the AWS CLI

Use the following commands to create and update a resource share:

- create-resource-share
- associate-resource-share
- update-resource-share

Identifying a shared prefix list

Owners and consumers can identify shared prefix lists using the Amazon VPC console and AWS CLI.

To identify a shared prefix list using the Amazon VPC console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Managed Prefix Lists.
3. The page displays the prefix lists that you own and the prefix lists that are shared with you. The Owner ID column shows the AWS account ID of the prefix list owner.
4. To view the resource share information for a prefix list, select the prefix list and choose Sharing in the lower pane.
To identify a shared prefix list using the AWS CLI

Use the `describe-managed-prefix-lists` command. The command returns the prefix lists that you own and the prefix lists that are shared with you. `OwnerId` shows the AWS account ID of the prefix list owner.

Identifying references to a shared prefix list

Owners can identify the consumer-owned resources that are referencing a shared prefix list by using the Amazon VPC console and AWS CLI.

To identify references to a shared prefix list using the Amazon VPC console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Managed Prefix Lists.
3. Select the prefix list and choose Associations in the lower pane.
4. The IDs of the resources that are referencing the prefix list are listed in the Resource ID column. The owners of the resources are listed in the Resource Owner column.

To identify references to a shared prefix list using the AWS CLI

Use the `get-managed-prefix-list-associations` command.

Unsharing a shared prefix list

When you unshare a prefix list, consumers can no longer view the prefix list or its entries in their account, and they cannot reference the prefix list in their resources. If the prefix list is already referenced in the consumer's resources, those references continue to function as normal, and you can continue to view those references (p. 260). If you update the prefix list to a new version, the references use the latest version.

To unshare a shared prefix list that you own, you must remove it from the resource share. You can do this using the AWS RAM console, or the AWS CLI.

To unshare a shared prefix list that you own using the AWS RAM console

See Updating a resource share in the AWS RAM User Guide.

To unshare a shared prefix list that you own using the AWS CLI

Use the `disassociate-resource-share` command.

Shared prefix list permissions

Permissions for owners

Owners are responsible for managing a shared prefix list and its entries. Owners can view the IDs of the AWS resources that reference the prefix list. However, they cannot add or remove references to a prefix list in AWS resources that are owned by consumers.

Owners cannot delete a prefix list if the prefix list is referenced in a resource that's owned by a consumer.

Permissions for consumers

Consumers can view the entries in a shared prefix list, and they can reference a shared prefix list in their AWS resources. However, consumers can't modify, restore, or delete a shared prefix list.
Billing and metering

There are no additional charges for sharing prefix lists.

Quotas

For more information about quotas (limits) related to AWS RAM, see Service limits in the AWS RAM User Guide.
Amazon EC2 networking components

You can use the following Amazon EC2 networking components to configure networking in your VPC.

Components
- Elastic network interfaces (p. 262)
- Elastic IP addresses (p. 263)
- ClassicLink (p. 267)

Elastic network interfaces

An elastic network interface (referred to as a network interface in this documentation) is a logical networking component in a VPC that represents a virtual network card. It can include the following attributes:

- Primary private IPv4 address
- Secondary private IPv4 addresses
- One Elastic IP address per private IPv4 address
- One public IPv4 address, which can be auto-assigned to the network interface for eth0 when you launch an instance
- One or more IPv6 addresses
- One or more security groups
- MAC address
- Source/destination check flag
- Description

You can create a network interface, attach it to an instance, detach it from an instance, and attach it to another instance. A network interface's attributes follow it as it is attached or detached from an instance and reattached to another instance. When you move a network interface from one instance to another, network traffic is redirected to the new instance.

Each instance in your VPC has a default network interface (the primary network interface) that is assigned a private IPv4 address from the IPv4 address range of your VPC. You cannot detach a primary network interface from an instance. You can create and attach an additional network interface to any instance in your VPC. The number of network interfaces you can attach varies by instance type. For more information, see IP addresses per network interface per instance type in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Attaching multiple network interfaces to an instance is useful when you want to:

- Create a management network.
- Use network and security appliances in your VPC.
- Create dual-homed instances with workloads/roles on distinct subnets.
• Create a low-budget, high-availability solution.

For more information about network interfaces and instructions for working with them using the Amazon EC2 console, see Elastic network interfaces in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Elastic IP addresses

An Elastic IP address is a static, public IPv4 address designed for dynamic cloud computing. You can associate an Elastic IP address with any instance or network interface in any VPC in your account. With an Elastic IP address, you can mask the failure of an instance by rapidly remapping the address to another instance in your VPC.

Elastic IP address concepts and rules

To use an Elastic IP address, you first allocate it for use in your account. Then, you can associate it with an instance or network interface in your VPC. Your Elastic IP address remains allocated to your AWS account until you explicitly release it.

An Elastic IP address is a property of a network interface. You can associate an Elastic IP address with an instance by updating the network interface attached to the instance. The advantage of associating the Elastic IP address with the network interface instead of directly with the instance is that you can move all the attributes of the network interface from one instance to another in a single step. For more information, see Elastic network interfaces in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

The following rules apply:

• An Elastic IP address can be associated with a single instance or network interface at a time.
• You can move an Elastic IP address from one instance or network interface to another.
• If you associate an Elastic IP address with the eth0 network interface of your instance, its current public IPv4 address (if it had one) is released to the EC2-VPC public IP address pool. If you disassociate the Elastic IP address, the eth0 network interface is automatically assigned a new public IPv4 address within a few minutes. This doesn't apply if you've attached a second network interface to your instance.
• To ensure efficient use of Elastic IP addresses, we impose a small hourly charge when they aren't associated with a running instance, or when they are associated with a stopped instance or an unattached network interface. While your instance is running, you aren't charged for one Elastic IP address associated with the instance, but you are charged for any additional Elastic IP addresses associated with the instance. For more information, see Amazon EC2 Pricing.
• You're limited to five Elastic IP addresses. To help conserve them, you can use a NAT device. For more information, see NAT devices for your VPC (p. 216).
• Elastic IP addresses for IPv6 are not supported.
• You can tag an Elastic IP address that's allocated for use in a VPC, however, cost allocation tags are not supported. If you recover an Elastic IP address, tags are not recovered.
• You can access an Elastic IP address from the internet when the security group and network ACL allow traffic from the source IP address. The reply traffic from within the VPC back to the internet requires an internet gateway. For more information, see the section called “Security groups” (p. 172) and the section called “Network ACLs” (p. 181).
• You can use any of the following options for the Elastic IP addresses:
  • Have Amazon provide the Elastic IP addresses. When you select this option, you can associate the Elastic IP addresses with a network border group. This is the location from which we advertise the CIDR block. Setting the network border group limits the CIDR block to this group.
• Use your own IP addresses. For information about bringing your own IP addresses, see Bring your own IP addresses (BYOIP) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

There are differences between an Elastic IP address that you use in a VPC and one that you use in EC2-Classic. For more information, see Differences between EC2-Classic and VPC in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*. You can move an Elastic IP address that you’ve allocated for use in the EC2-Classic platform to the VPC platform. For more information, see Migrating an Elastic IP address from EC2-Classic.

Elastic IP addresses are regional. For more information about using Global Accelerator to provision global IP addresses, see Using global static IP addresses instead of regional static IP addresses in the *AWS Global Accelerator Developer Guide*.

## Working with Elastic IP addresses

The following sections describe how you can work with Elastic IP addresses.

### Tasks

- Allocating an Elastic IP address (p. 264)
- Associating an Elastic IP address (p. 265)
- Viewing your Elastic IP addresses (p. 265)
- Tagging an Elastic IP address (p. 266)
- Disassociating an Elastic IP address (p. 266)
- Releasing an Elastic IP address (p. 267)
- Recovering an Elastic IP address (p. 267)

### Allocating an Elastic IP address

Before you use an Elastic IP, you must allocate one for use in your VPC.

**Console**

1. **To allocate an Elastic IP address for use in a VPC**
   1. Open the Amazon VPC console at `https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/`.
   2. In the navigation pane, choose **Elastic IPs**.
   3. Choose **Allocate Elastic IP address**.
   4. For **Public IPv4 address pool** choose one of the following:
      - **Amazon's pool of IP addresses**—If you want an IPv4 address to be allocated from Amazon's pool of IP addresses.
      - **My pool of public IPv4 addresses**—If you want to allocate an IPv4 address from an IP address pool that you have brought to your AWS account. This option is disabled if you do not have any IP address pools.
      - **Customer owned pool of IPv4 addresses**—If you want to allocate an IPv4 address from a pool created from your on-premises network for use with an AWS Outpost. This option is disabled if you do not have an AWS Outpost.
   5. (Optional) Add or remove a tag.

   [Add a tag] Choose **Add new tag** and do the following:
• For **Key**, enter the key name.
• For **Value**, enter the key value.

[Remove a tag] Choose **Remove** to the right of the tag’s Key and Value.

6. Choose **Allocate**.

**Note**
If your account supports EC2-Classic, first choose **VPC**.

---

**CLI and API**

**To allocate an Elastic IP address**

- `allocate-address` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2Address` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Associating an Elastic IP address**

You can associate an Elastic IP with a running instance or network interface in your VPC.

After you associate the Elastic IP address with your instance, the instance receives a public DNS hostname if DNS hostnames are enabled. For more information, see Using DNS with your VPC (p. 248).

**Console**

**To associate an Elastic IP address with an instance or network interface in a VPC**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at `https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/`.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Elastic IPs**.
3. Select an Elastic IP address that’s allocated for use with a VPC (the **Scope** column has a value of `vpc`), and then choose **Actions, Associate Elastic IP address**.
4. Choose **Instance** or **Network interface**, and then select either the instance or network interface ID. Select the private IP address with which to associate the Elastic IP address. Choose **Associate**.

**CLI and API**

**To associate an Elastic IP address with an instance or network interface**

- `associate-address` (AWS CLI)
- `Register-EC2Address` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Viewing your Elastic IP addresses**

You can view the Elastic IP addresses that are allocated to your account.

**Console**

**To view your Elastic IP addresses**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at `https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/`.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Elastic IPs**.
3. To filter the displayed list, start typing part of the Elastic IP address or one of its attributes in the search box.

**CLI and API**

**To view one or more Elastic IP addresses**
- `describe-addresses` (AWS CLI)
- `Get-EC2Address` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Tagging an Elastic IP address**

You can apply tags to your Elastic IP address to help you identify it or categorize it according to your organization's needs.

**Console**

**To tag an Elastic IP address**
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs.
3. Select the Elastic IP address and choose Tags.
4. Choose Manage tags, enter the tag keys and values as required, and choose Save.

**CLI and API**

**To tag an Elastic IP address**
- `create-tags` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2Tag` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Disassociating an Elastic IP address**

To change the resource that the Elastic IP address is associated with, you must first disassociate it from the currently associated resource.

**Console**

**To disassociate an Elastic IP address**
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs.
3. Select the Elastic IP address, and then choose Actions, Disassociate Elastic IP address.
4. When prompted, choose Disassociate.

**CLI and API**

**To disassociate an Elastic IP address**
- `disassociate-address` (AWS CLI)
- `Unregister-EC2Address` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
Releasing an Elastic IP address

If you no longer need an Elastic IP address, we recommend that you release it. You incur charges for any Elastic IP address that's allocated for use with a VPC but not associated with an instance. The Elastic IP address must not be associated with an instance or network interface.

Console

**To release an Elastic IP address**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose Elastic IPs.
3. Select the Elastic IP address, and then choose Actions, Release Elastic IP addresses.

CLI and API

**To release an Elastic IP address**

- release-address (AWS CLI)
- Remove-EC2Address (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Recovering an Elastic IP address

If you release your Elastic IP address, you might be able to recover it. You cannot recover the Elastic IP address if it has been allocated to another AWS account, or if it results in you exceeding your Elastic IP address quota.

You can recover an Elastic IP address using the Amazon EC2 API or a command line tool.

**To recover an Elastic IP address using the AWS CLI**

Use the allocate-address command and specify the IP address using the --address parameter.

```bash
aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --address 203.0.113.3
```

ClassicLink

ClassicLink allows you to link an EC2-Classic instance to a VPC in your account, within the same region. This allows you to associate the VPC security groups with the EC2-Classic instance, enabling communication between your EC2-Classic instance and instances in your VPC using private IPv4 addresses. ClassicLink removes the need to make use of public IPv4 addresses or Elastic IP addresses to enable communication between instances in these platforms. For more information about private and public IPv4 addresses, see IP Addressing in your VPC (p. 114).

ClassicLink is available to all users with accounts that support the EC2-Classic platform, and can be used with any EC2-Classic instance.

There is no additional charge for using ClassicLink. Standard charges for data transfer and instance hour usage apply.

For more information about ClassicLink and how to use it, see the following topics in the Amazon EC2 User Guide:
• ClassicLink basics
• ClassicLink limitations
• Working with ClassicLink
• ClassicLink API and CLI overview
Route tables for your VPC

A route table contains a set of rules, called routes, that are used to determine where network traffic from your subnet or gateway is directed.

Contents
- Route table concepts (p. 269)
- How route tables work (p. 269)
- Route priority (p. 275)
- Example routing options (p. 277)
- Working with route tables (p. 285)

Route table concepts

The following are the key concepts for route tables.

- **Main route table**—The route table that automatically comes with your VPC. It controls the routing for all subnets that are not explicitly associated with any other route table.
- **Custom route table**—A route table that you create for your VPC.
- **Edge association**—A route table that you use to route inbound VPC traffic to an appliance. You associate a route table with the internet gateway or virtual private gateway, and specify the network interface of your appliance as the target for VPC traffic.
- **Route table association**—The association between a route table and a subnet, internet gateway, or virtual private gateway.
- **Subnet route table**—A route table that is associated with a subnet.
- **Gateway route table**—A route table that is associated with an internet gateway or virtual private gateway.
- **Local gateway route table**—A route table that is associated with an Outposts local gateway. For information about local gateways, see Local Gateways in the AWS Outposts User Guide.
- **Destination**—The range of IP addresses where you want traffic to go (destination CIDR). For example, an external corporate network with a 172.16.0.0/12 CIDR.
- **Propagation**—Route propagation allows a virtual private gateway to automatically propagate routes to the route tables. This means that you don’t need to manually enter VPN routes to your route tables. For more information about VPN routing options, see Site-to-Site VPN routing options in the Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.
- **Target**—The gateway, network interface, or connection through which to send the destination traffic; for example, an internet gateway.
- **Local route**—A default route for communication within the VPC.

For example routing options, see the section called “Example routing options” (p. 277).

How route tables work

Your VPC has an implicit router, and you use route tables to control where network traffic is directed. Each subnet in your VPC must be associated with a route table, which controls the routing for the subnet
(subnet route table). You can explicitly associate a subnet with a particular route table. Otherwise, the subnet is implicitly associated with the main route table. A subnet can only be associated with one route table at a time, but you can associate multiple subnets with the same subnet route table.

You can optionally associate a route table with an internet gateway or a virtual private gateway (gateway route table). This enables you to specify routing rules for inbound traffic that enters your VPC through the gateway. For more information, see Gateway route tables (p. 274).

There is a quota on the number of route tables that you can create per VPC. There is also a quota on the number of routes that you can add per route table. For more information, see Amazon VPC quotas (p. 327).

Contents

• Routes (p. 270)
• Main route table (p. 271)
• Custom route tables (p. 271)
• Subnet route table association (p. 272)
• Gateway route tables (p. 274)

Routes

Each route in a table specifies a destination and a target. For example, to enable your subnet to access the internet through an internet gateway, add the following route to your subnet route table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>igw-12345678901234567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The destination for the route is 0.0.0.0/0, which represents all IPv4 addresses. The target is the internet gateway that's attached to your VPC.

CIDR blocks for IPv4 and IPv6 are treated separately. For example, a route with a destination CIDR of 0.0.0.0/0 does not automatically include all IPv6 addresses. You must create a route with a destination CIDR of ::/0 for all IPv6 addresses.

Every route table contains a local route for communication within the VPC. This route is added by default to all route tables. If your VPC has more than one IPv4 CIDR block, your route tables contain a local route for each IPv4 CIDR block. If you've associated an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC, your route tables contain a local route for the IPv6 CIDR block. You cannot modify or delete these routes in a subnet route table or in the main route table.

For more information about routes and local routes in a gateway route table, see Gateway route tables (p. 274).

If your route table has multiple routes, we use the most specific route that matches the traffic (longest prefix match) to determine how to route the traffic.

In the following example, an IPv6 CIDR block is associated with your VPC. In your route table:

- IPv6 traffic destined to remain within the VPC (2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56) is covered by the Local route, and is routed within the VPC.
- IPv4 and IPv6 traffic are treated separately; therefore, all IPv6 traffic (except for traffic within the VPC) is routed to the egress-only internet gateway.
• There is a route for 172.31.0.0/16 IPv4 traffic that points to a peering connection.
• There is a route for all IPv4 traffic (0.0.0.0/0) that points to an internet gateway.
• There is a route for all IPv6 traffic (::/0) that points to an egress-only internet gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>pcx-11223344556677889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>igw-12345678901234567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>eigw-aabbccddeee1122334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you frequently reference the same set of CIDR blocks across your AWS resources, you can create a customer-managed prefix list (p. 253) to group them together. You can then specify the prefix list as the destination in your route table entry.

**Main route table**

When you create a VPC, it automatically has a main route table. The main route table controls the routing for all subnets that are not explicitly associated with any other route table. On the Route Tables page in the Amazon VPC console, you can view the main route table for a VPC by looking for Yes in the Main column.

By default, when you create a nondefault VPC, the main route table contains only a local route. When you use the VPC wizard in the console to create a nondefault VPC with a NAT gateway or virtual private gateway, the wizard automatically adds routes to the main route table for those gateways.

The following rules apply to the main route table:

• You cannot delete the main route table.
• You cannot set a gateway route table as the main route table.
• You can replace the main route table with a custom subnet route table.
• You can add, remove, and modify routes in the main route table.
• You cannot create a route that is more specific than the local route.
• You can explicitly associate a subnet with the main route table, even if it’s already implicitly associated.

You might want to do that if you change which table is the main route table. When you change which table is the main route table, it also changes the default for additional new subnets, or for any subnets that are not explicitly associated with any other route table. For more information, see Replacing the main route table (p. 290).

**Custom route tables**

By default, a custom route table is empty and you add routes as needed. When you use the VPC wizard in the console to create a VPC with an internet gateway, the wizard creates a custom route table and adds a route to the internet gateway. One way to protect your VPC is to leave the main route table in its original default state. Then, explicitly associate each new subnet that you create with one of the custom route tables you’ve created. This ensures that you explicitly control how each subnet routes traffic.
You can add, remove, and modify routes in a custom route table. You can delete a custom route table only if it has no associations.

**Subnet route table association**

Each subnet in your VPC must be associated with a route table. A subnet can be explicitly associated with a custom route table, or implicitly or explicitly associated with the main route table. For more information about viewing your subnet and route table associations, see Determining which subnets and or gateways are explicitly associated with a table (p. 286).

Subnets that are in VPCs associated with Outposts can have an additional target type of a local gateway. This is the only routing difference from non-Outposts subnets.

You cannot associate a subnet with a route table if any of the following applies:

- The route table contains an existing route that's more specific than the default local route.
- The target of the default local route has been replaced.

**Example 1: Implicit and explicit subnet association**

The following diagram shows the routing for a VPC with an internet gateway, a virtual private gateway, a public subnet, and a VPN-only subnet. The main route table has a route to the virtual private gateway. A custom route table is explicitly associated with the public subnet. The custom route table has a route to the internet (0.0.0.0/0) through the internet gateway.

If you create a new subnet in this VPC, it's automatically implicitly associated with the main route table, which routes traffic to the virtual private gateway. If you set up the reverse configuration (where the
Subnet route table association

A main route table has the route to the internet gateway, and the custom route table has the route to the virtual private gateway, then a new subnet automatically has a route to the internet gateway.

**Example 2: Replacing the main route table**

You might want to make changes to the main route table. To avoid any disruption to your traffic, we recommend that you first test the route changes using a custom route table. After you're satisfied with the testing, you can replace the main route table with the new custom table.

The following diagram shows a VPC with two subnets that are implicitly associated with the main route table (Route Table A), and a custom route table (Route Table B) that isn't associated with any subnets.

You can create an explicit association between Subnet 2 and Route Table B.

After you've tested Route Table B, you can make it the main route table. Note that Subnet 2 still has an explicit association with Route Table B, and Subnet 1 has an implicit association with Route Table B because it is the new main route table. Route Table A is no longer in use.
If you disassociate Subnet 2 from Route Table B, there's still an implicit association between Subnet 2 and Route Table B. If you no longer need Route Table A, you can delete it.

Gateway route tables

You can associate a route table with an internet gateway or a virtual private gateway. When a route table is associated with a gateway, it's referred to as a gateway route table. You can create a gateway route table for fine-grain control over the routing path of traffic entering your VPC. For example, you can intercept the traffic that enters your VPC through an internet gateway by redirecting that traffic to a middlebox appliance (such as a security appliance) in your VPC.

A gateway route table supports routes where the target is local (the default local route), a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint, or an elastic network interface (network interface) in your VPC that's attached to your middlebox appliance. When the target is a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint or a network interface, the following destinations are allowed:

- The entire IPv4 or IPv6 CIDR block of your VPC. In this case, you replace the target of the default local route.
- The entire IPv4 or IPv6 CIDR block of a subnet in your VPC. This is a more specific route than the default local route.

If you change the target of the local route in a gateway route table to a network interface in your VPC, you can later restore it to the default local target. For more information, see Replacing and restoring the target for a local route (p. 291).

In the following gateway route table, traffic destined for a subnet with the 172.31.0.0/20 CIDR block is routed to a specific network interface. Traffic destined for all other subnets in the VPC uses the local route.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/20</td>
<td>eni-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following gateway route table, the target for the local route is replaced with a network interface ID. Traffic destined for all subnets within the VPC is routed to the network interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>eni-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Rules and considerations

You cannot associate a route table with a gateway if any of the following applies:

- The route table contains existing routes with targets other than a network interface, Gateway Load Balancer endpoint, or the default local route.
- The route table contains existing routes to CIDR blocks outside of the ranges in your VPC.
- Route propagation is enabled for the route table.

In addition, the following rules and considerations apply:

- You cannot add routes to any CIDR blocks outside of the ranges in your VPC, including ranges larger than the individual VPC CIDR blocks.
- You can only specify local, a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint, or a network interface as a target. You cannot specify any other types of targets, including individual host IP addresses.
- You cannot route traffic from a virtual private gateway to a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint. If you associate your route table with a virtual private gateway and you add a route with a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint as the target, traffic that's destined for the endpoint is dropped.
- You cannot specify a prefix list as a destination.
- You cannot use a gateway route table to control or intercept traffic outside of your VPC, for example, traffic through an attached transit gateway. You can intercept traffic that enters your VPC and redirect it to another target in the same VPC only.
- To ensure that traffic reaches your middlebox appliance, the target network interface must be attached to a running instance. For a traffic that flows through an internet gateway, the target network interface must also have a public IP address.
- When configuring your middlebox appliance, take note of the appliance considerations (p. 282).
- When you route traffic through a middlebox appliance, the return traffic from the destination subnet must be routed through the same appliance. Asymmetric routing is not supported.

For an example of routing for a security appliance, see Routing for a middlebox appliance in your VPC (p. 282).

Route priority

We use the most specific route in your route table that matches the traffic to determine how to route the traffic (longest prefix match).

Routes to IPv4 and IPv6 addresses or CIDR blocks are independent of each other. We use the most specific route that matches either IPv4 traffic or IPv6 traffic to determine how to route the traffic.

For example, the following subnet route table has a route for IPv4 internet traffic (0.0.0.0/0) that points to an internet gateway, and a route for 172.31.0.0/16 IPv4 traffic that points to a peering connection (pex-1122344556677889). Any traffic from the subnet that's destined for the 172.31.0.0/16 IP address range uses the peering connection, because this route is more specific than the route for internet gateway. Any traffic destined for a target within the VPC (10.0.0.0/16) is covered by the Local route, and therefore is routed within the VPC. All other traffic from the subnet uses the internet gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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If you've attached a virtual private gateway to your VPC and enabled route propagation on your subnet route table, routes representing your Site-to-Site VPN connection automatically appear as propagated routes in your route table. If the propagated routes overlap with static routes and longest prefix match cannot be applied, the static routes take priority over the propagated routes. For more information, see Route tables and VPN route priority in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.

In this example, your route table has a static route to an internet gateway (which you added manually), and a propagated route to a virtual private gateway. Both routes have a destination of 172.31.0.0/24. In this case, all traffic destined for 172.31.0.0/24 is routed to the internet gateway — it is a static route and therefore takes priority over the propagated route.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>pcx-11223344556677889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>igw-12345678901234567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same rule applies if your route table contains a static route to any of the following:

- NAT gateway
- Network interface
- Instance ID
- Gateway VPC endpoint
- Transit gateway
- VPC peering connection
- Gateway Load Balancer endpoint

If the destinations for the static and propagated routes are the same, the static route takes priority.

## Route priority for prefix lists

If your route table references a prefix list, the following rules apply:

- If your route table contains a static route that overlaps with another route that references a prefix list, the static route with the destination CIDR block takes priority.
- If your route table contains a propagated route that overlaps with a route that references a prefix list, the route that references the prefix list takes priority.
- If your route table references multiple prefix lists that have overlapping CIDR blocks to different targets, we randomly choose which route takes priority. Thereafter, the same route always takes priority.
- If the CIDR block in a prefix list entry is not valid for the route table, that CIDR block is ignored. For example, in a subnet route table, if the prefix list contains an entry with a more specific CIDR than the VPC CIDR, that entry is ignored.
Example routing options

The following topics describe routing for specific gateways or connections in your VPC.

Options

- Routing to an internet gateway (p. 277)
- Routing to a NAT device (p. 277)
- Routing to a virtual private gateway (p. 278)
- Routing to an AWS Outposts local gateway (p. 278)
- Routing to a Wavelength Zone carrier gateway (p. 278)
- Routing to a VPC peering connection (p. 279)
- Routing for ClassicLink (p. 280)
- Routing to a gateway VPC endpoint (p. 281)
- Routing to an egress-only internet gateway (p. 281)
- Routing for a transit gateway (p. 281)
- Routing for a middlebox appliance in your VPC (p. 282)
- Routing using a prefix list (p. 284)
- Routing to a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint (p. 284)

Routing to an internet gateway

You can make a subnet a public subnet by adding a route in your subnet route table to an internet gateway. To do this, create and attach an internet gateway to your VPC, and then add a route with a destination of 0.0.0.0/0 for IPv4 traffic or ::/0 for IPv6 traffic, and a target of the internet gateway ID (igw-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, see Internet gateways (p. 201).

Routing to a NAT device

To enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet, you can create a NAT gateway or launch a NAT instance in a public subnet. Then add a route for the private subnet’s route table that routes IPv4 internet traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to the NAT device.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>nat-gateway-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also create more specific routes to other targets to avoid unnecessary data processing charges for using a NAT gateway, or to route certain traffic privately. In the following example, Amazon S3
Routing to a virtual private gateway

You can use an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to enable instances in your VPC to communicate with your own network. To do this, create and attach a virtual private gateway to your VPC. Then add a route in your subnet route table with the destination of your network and a target of the virtual private gateway (vgw-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx). You can then create and configure your Site-to-Site VPN connection. For more information, see What is AWS Site-to-Site VPN? and Route tables and VPN route priority in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.

A Site-to-Site VPN connection on a virtual private gateway does not support IPv6 traffic. However, we support IPv6 traffic routed through a virtual private gateway to an AWS Direct Connect connection. For more information, see the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.

Routing to an AWS Outposts local gateway

Subnets that are in VPCs associated with AWS Outposts can have an additional target type of a local gateway. Consider the case where you want to have the local gateway route traffic with a destination address of 192.168.10.0/24 to the customer network. To do this, add the following route with the destination network and a target of the local gateway (lgw-xxxx).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.10.0/24</td>
<td>lgw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Routing to A Wavelength Zone carrier gateway

Subnets that are in Wavelength Zones can have an additional target type of a carrier gateway. Consider the case where you want to have the carrier gateway route traffic to route all non-VPC traffic to the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.10.0/24</td>
<td>lgw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
carrier network. To do this, create and attach a carrier gateway to your VPC, and then add the following routes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>cagw-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>cagw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Routing to a VPC peering connection

A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that allows you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are part of the same network.

To enable the routing of traffic between VPCs in a VPC peering connection, you must add a route to one or more of your subnet route tables that points to the VPC peering connection. This allows you to access all or part of the CIDR block of the other VPC in the peering connection. Similarly, the owner of the other VPC must add a route to their subnet route table to route traffic back to your VPC.

For example, you have a VPC peering connection (pcx-11223344556677889) between two VPCs, with the following information:

- VPC A: CIDR block is 10.0.0.0/16
- VPC B: CIDR block is 172.31.0.0/16

To enable traffic between the VPCs and allow access to the entire IPv4 CIDR block of either VPC, the VPC A route table is configured as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>pcx-11223344556677889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VPC B route table is configured as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>pcx-11223344556677889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your VPC peering connection can also support IPv6 communication between instances in the VPCs, if the VPCs and instances are enabled for IPv6 communication. For more information, see VPCs and subnets (p. 97). To enable the routing of IPv6 traffic between VPCs, you must add a route to your route table that points to the VPC peering connection to access all or part of the IPv6 CIDR block of the peer VPC.

For example, using the same VPC peering connection (pcx-11223344556677889) above, assume the VPCs have the following information:
• VPC A: IPv6 CIDR block is 2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56
• VPC B: IPv6 CIDR block is 2001:db8:5678:2b00::/56

To enable IPv6 communication over the VPC peering connection, add the following route to the subnet route table for VPC A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>pcx-11223344556677889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:5678:2b00::/56</td>
<td>pcx-11223344556677889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add the following route to the route table for VPC B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>pcx-11223344556677889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>pcx-11223344556677889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about VPC peering connections, see the Amazon VPC Peering Guide.

Routing for ClassicLink

ClassicLink is a feature that enables you to link an EC2-Classic instance to a VPC, allowing communication between the EC2-Classic instance and instances in the VPC using private IPv4 addresses. For more information about ClassicLink, see ClassicLink (p. 267).

When you enable a VPC for ClassicLink, a route is added to all of the subnet route tables with a destination of 10.0.0.0/8 and a target of local. This allows communication between instances in the VPC and any EC2-Classic instances that are then linked to the VPC. If you add another route table to a ClassicLink-enabled VPC, it automatically receives a route with a destination of 10.0.0.0/8 and a target of local. If you disable ClassicLink for a VPC, this route is automatically deleted in all the subnet route tables.

If any of your subnet route tables have existing routes for address ranges within the 10.0.0.0/8 CIDR, you cannot enable your VPC for ClassicLink. This does not include local routes for VPCs with 10.0.0.0/16 and 10.1.0.0/16 IP address ranges.

If you've already enabled a VPC for ClassicLink, you may not be able to add any more specific routes to your route tables for the 10.0.0.0/8 IP address range.

If you modify a VPC peering connection to enable communication between instances in your VPC and an EC2-Classic instance that's linked to the peer VPC, a static route is automatically added to your route tables with a destination of 10.0.0.0/8 and a target of local. If you modify a VPC peering connection to enable communication between a local EC2-Classic instance linked to your VPC and instances in a peer VPC, you must manually add a route to your main route table with a destination of the peer VPC CIDR block, and a target of the VPC peering connection. The EC2-Classic instance relies on the main route table for routing to the peer VPC. For more information, see Configurations With ClassicLink in the Amazon VPC Peering Guide.
Routing to a gateway VPC endpoint

A gateway VPC endpoint enables you to create a private connection between your VPC and another AWS service. When you create a gateway endpoint, you specify the subnet route tables in your VPC that are used by the gateway endpoint. A route is automatically added to each of the route tables with a destination that specifies the prefix list ID of the service (pl-xxxxxxxx), and a target with the endpoint ID (vpce-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx). You cannot explicitly delete or modify the endpoint route, but you can change the route tables that are used by the endpoint.

For more information about routing for endpoints, and the implications for routes to AWS services, see Routing for gateway endpoints.

Routing to an egress-only internet gateway

You can create an egress-only internet gateway for your VPC to enable instances in a private subnet to initiate outbound communication to the internet, but prevent the internet from initiating connections with the instances. An egress-only internet gateway is used for IPv6 traffic only. To configure routing for an egress-only internet gateway, add a route in the private subnet's route table that routes IPv6 internet traffic (: /0) to the egress-only internet gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>::/0</td>
<td>eigw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, see Egress-only internet gateways (p. 207).

Routing for a transit gateway

When you attach a VPC to a transit gateway, you need to add a route to your subnet route table for traffic to route through the transit gateway.

Consider the following scenario where you have three VPCs that are attached to a transit gateway. In this scenario, all attachments are associated with the transit gateway route table and propagate to the transit gateway route table. Therefore, all attachments can route packets to each other, with the transit gateway serving as a simple layer 3 IP hub.

For example, you have two VPCs, with the following information:

- VPC A: 10.1.0.0/16, attachment ID tgw-attach-11111111111111111
- VPC B: 10.2.0.0/16, attachment ID tgw-attach-22222222222222222

To enable traffic between the VPCs and allow access to the transit gateway, the VPC A route table is configured as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1.0.0/16</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/8</td>
<td>tgw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is an example of the transit gateway route table entries for the VPC attachments.
Routing for a middlebox appliance in your VPC

You can intercept traffic that enters your VPC through an internet gateway or a virtual private gateway by directing it to a middlebox appliance in your VPC. You can configure the appliance to suit your needs. For example, you can configure a security appliance that screens all traffic, or a WAN acceleration appliance. The appliance is deployed as an Amazon EC2 instance in a subnet in your VPC, and is represented by an elastic network interface (network interface) in your subnet.

To route inbound VPC traffic to an appliance, you associate a route table with the internet gateway or virtual private gateway, and specify the network interface of your appliance as the target for VPC traffic. For more information, see Gateway route tables (p. 274). You can also route outbound traffic from your subnet to a middlebox appliance in another subnet.

Note
If you’ve enabled route propagation for the destination subnet route table, be aware of route priority. We prioritize the most specific route, and if the routes match, we prioritize static routes over propagated routes. Review your routes to ensure that traffic is routed correctly and that there are no unintended consequences if you enable or disable route propagation (for example, route propagation is required for an AWS Direct Connect connection that supports jumbo frames).

Appliance considerations

You can choose a third-party appliance from AWS Marketplace, or you can configure your own appliance. When you create or configure an appliance, take note of the following:

- The appliance must be configured in a separate subnet to the source or destination traffic.
- You must disable source/destination checking on the appliance. For more information, see Changing the Source or Destination Checking in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
- Service chaining is not supported.
- You cannot route traffic between hosts in the same subnet through an appliance.
- You cannot route traffic between subnets through an appliance.
- The appliance does not have to perform network address translation (NAT).
- To intercept IPv6 traffic, ensure that you configure your VPC, subnet, and appliance for IPv6. For more information, see Working with VPCs and subnets (p. 106). Virtual private gateways do not support IPv6 traffic.

Appliance routing configuration

To route inbound traffic to an appliance, create a route table and add a route that points the traffic destined for a subnet to the appliance's network interface. This route is more specific than the local route for the route table. Associate this route table with your internet gateway or virtual private gateway. The following route table routes IPv4 traffic destined for a subnet to the appliance's network interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1.0.0/16</td>
<td>tgw-attach-11111111111111111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2.0.0/16</td>
<td>tgw-attach-22222222222222222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about transit gateway route tables, see Routing in Amazon VPC Transit Gateways.

Appliance routing configuration

To route inbound traffic to an appliance, create a route table and add a route that points the traffic destined for a subnet to the appliance's network interface. This route is more specific than the local route for the route table. Associate this route table with your internet gateway or virtual private gateway. The following route table routes IPv4 traffic destined for a subnet to the appliance's network interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1.0.0/16</td>
<td>tgw-attach-11111111111111111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2.0.0/16</td>
<td>tgw-attach-22222222222222222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Routing for a middlebox appliance in your VPC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0.1.0/24</td>
<td>eni-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternatively, you can replace the target for the local route with the appliance's network interface. You might do this to ensure that all traffic is automatically routed to the appliance, including traffic destined for subnets that you add to your VPC later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>eni-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To route traffic from your subnet to an appliance in another subnet, add a route to your subnet route table that routes traffic to the appliance's network interface. The destination must be less specific than the destination for the local route. For example, for traffic destined for the internet, specify 0.0.0.0/0 (all IPv4 addresses) for the destination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>eni-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Then, in the route table associated with the appliance's subnet, add a route that routes the traffic back to the internet gateway or virtual private gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>igw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can apply the same routing configuration for IPv6 traffic. For example, in your gateway route table, you can replace the target for both the IPv4 and IPv6 local routes with the appliance's network interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
<td>eni-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:db8:1234:1a00::/56</td>
<td>eni-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following diagram, a firewall appliance is installed and configured on an Amazon EC2 instance in subnet A in your VPC. The appliance inspects all traffic that enters and leaves the VPC through the internet gateway. Route table A is associated with the internet gateway. Traffic destined for subnet B that enters the VPC through the internet gateway is routed to the appliance's network interface (eni-111223344556677889). All traffic that leaves subnet B is also routed to the appliance's network interface.
Routing using a prefix list

If you frequently reference the same set of CIDR blocks across your AWS resources, you can create a customer-managed prefix list (p. 253) to group them together. You can then specify the prefix list as the destination in your route table entry. You can later add or remove entries for the prefix list without needing to update your route tables.

For example, you have a transit gateway with multiple VPC attachments. The VPCs must be able to communicate with two specific VPC attachments that have the following CIDR blocks:

- 10.0.0.0/16
- 10.2.0.0/16

You create a prefix list with both entries. In your subnet route tables, you create a route and specify the prefix list as the destination, and the transit gateway as the target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.31.0.0/16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl-123abc123abc123ab</td>
<td>tgw-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum number of entries for the prefix lists equals the same number of entries in the route table.

Routing to a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint

A Gateway Load Balancer enables you to distribute traffic to a fleet of virtual appliances, such as firewalls. You can configure the load balancer as a service by creating a VPC endpoint service configuration. You then create a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint in your VPC to connect your VPC to the service.

To route your traffic to the Gateway Load Balancer (for example, for security inspection), specify the Gateway Load Balancer endpoint as a target in your route tables.

In the following example, a fleet of security appliances is configured behind a Gateway Load Balancer in the security VPC. An endpoint service is configured for the Gateway Load Balancer. The owner of the service consumer VPC creates a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint in subnet 2 in their VPC (represented by an endpoint network interface). All traffic entering the VPC through the internet gateway is first routed to the Gateway Load Balancer endpoint for inspection in the security VPC before it's routed to the destination subnet. Similarly, all traffic leaving the EC2 instance in subnet 1 is first routed to Gateway Load Balancer endpoint for inspection in the security VPC before it's routed to the internet.

You configure the following route tables for the service consumer VPC.

Create a gateway route table and associate it with the internet gateway. Add a route that points traffic destined for subnet 1 to the Gateway Load Balancer endpoint. To specify the Gateway Load Balancer endpoint in the route table, use the ID of the VPC endpoint.
Working with route tables

The following tasks show you how to work with route tables.

**Note**
When you use the VPC wizard in the console to create a VPC with a gateway, the wizard automatically updates the route tables to use the gateway. If you're using the command line tools or API to set up your VPC, you must update the route tables yourself.

**Tasks**
- Determining which route table a subnet is associated with (p. 286)
- Determining which subnets and or gateways are explicitly associated with a table (p. 286)
- Creating a custom route table (p. 287)
- Adding and removing routes from a route table (p. 287)
- Enabling and disabling route propagation (p. 288)
- Associating a subnet with a route table (p. 289)
- Changing a subnet route table (p. 289)
- Disassociating a subnet from a route table (p. 290)
- Replacing the main route table (p. 290)
Determining which route table a subnet is associated with

You can determine which route table a subnet is associated with by looking at the subnet details in the Amazon VPC console.

To determine which route table a subnet is associated with

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets.
3. Choose the Route Table tab to view the route table ID and its routes. If it's the main route table, the console doesn't indicate whether the association is implicit or explicit. To determine if the association to the main route table is explicit, see Determining which subnets and or gateways are explicitly associated with a table (p. 286).

Determining which subnets and or gateways are explicitly associated with a table

You can determine how many and which subnets or gateways are explicitly associated with a route table.

The main route table can have explicit and implicit subnet associations. Custom route tables have only explicit associations.

Subnets that aren't explicitly associated with any route table have an implicit association with the main route table. You can explicitly associate a subnet with the main route table. For an example of why you might do that, see Replacing the main route table (p. 290).

To determine which subnets are explicitly associated using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables.
3. View the Explicit subnet association column to determine the explicitly associated subnets.
4. Select the required route table.
5. Choose the Subnet Associations tab in the details pane. The subnets explicitly associated with the table are listed on the tab. Any subnets not associated with any route table (and thus implicitly associated with the main route table) are also listed.

To determine which gateways are explicitly associated using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables.
3. View the Edge associations column to determine the associated gateways.
4. Select the required route table.
5. Choose the **Edge Associations** tab in the details pane. The gateways that are associated with the route table are listed.

**To describe one or more route tables and view its associations using the command line**

- `describe-route-tables` (AWS CLI)
- `Get-EC2RouteTable` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

---

**Creating a custom route table**

You can create a custom route table for your VPC using the Amazon VPC console.

**To create a custom route table using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Route Tables**.
3. Choose **Create route table**.
4. (Optional) For **Name tag**, enter a name for your route table.
5. For **VPC**, choose your VPC.
6. (Optional) Add or remove a tag.

   [Add a tag] Choose **Add tag** and do the following:
   - For **Key**, enter the key name.
   - For **Value**, enter the key value.

   [Remove a tag] Choose the Delete button ("X") to the right of the tag’s Key and Value.
7. Choose **Create**.

**To create a custom route table using the command line**

- `create-route-table` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2RouteTable` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

---

**Adding and removing routes from a route table**

You can add, delete, and modify routes in your route tables. You can only modify routes that you've added.

For more information about working with static routes for a Site-to-Site VPN connection, see *Editing Static Routes for a Site-to-Site VPN Connection* in the *AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide*.

**To modify or add a route to a route table using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Route Tables**, and select the route table.
3. Choose **Actions**, **Edit routes**.
4. To add a route, choose **Add route**. For **Destination** enter the destination CIDR block, a single IP address, or the ID of a prefix list.
5. To modify an existing route, for **Destination**, replace the destination CIDR block or single IP address. For **Target**, choose a target.
6. Choose **Save routes**.

**To add a route to a route table using the command line**

- `create-route` (AWS CLI)
- `New-EC2Route` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**Note**
If you add a route using a command line tool or the API, the destination CIDR block is automatically modified to its canonical form. For example, if you specify `100.68.0.18/18` for the CIDR block, we create a route with a destination CIDR block of `100.68.0.0/18`.

**To replace an existing route in a route table using the command line**

- `replace-route` (AWS CLI)
- `Set-EC2Route` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

**To delete a route from a route table using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at `https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/`.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Route Tables**, and select the route table.
3. Choose **Actions**, **Edit routes**.
4. Choose the delete button (x) to the right of the route that you want to delete.
5. Choose **Save routes** when you are done.

**To delete a route from a route table using the command line**

- `delete-route` (AWS CLI)
- `Remove-EC2Route` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

### Enabling and disabling route propagation

Route propagation allows a virtual private gateway to automatically propagate routes to the route tables. This means that you don't need to manually enter VPN routes to your route tables. You can enable or disable route propagation.

For more information about VPN routing options, see **Site-to-Site VPN routing options** in the **Site-to-Site VPN User Guide**.

**To enable route propagation using the console**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at `https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/`.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Route Tables**, and then select the route table.
3. Choose **Actions**, **Edit route propagation**.
4. Select the **Propagate** check box next to the virtual private gateway, and then choose **Save**.

**To enable route propagation using the command line**

- `enable-vgw-route-propagation` (AWS CLI)
To disable route propagation using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables, and then select the route table.
3. Choose Actions, Edit route propagation.
4. Clear the Propagate check box, and then choose Save.

To disable route propagation using the command line

- disable-vgw-route-propagation (AWS CLI)
- Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Associating a subnet with a route table

To apply route table routes to a particular subnet, you must associate the route table with the subnet. A route table can be associated with multiple subnets. However, a subnet can only be associated with one route table at a time. Any subnet not explicitly associated with a table is implicitly associated with the main route table by default.

To associate a route table with a subnet using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables, and then select the route table.
3. On the Subnet Associations tab, choose Edit subnet associations.
4. Select the Associate check box for the subnet to associate with the route table, and then choose Save.

To associate a subnet with a route table using the command line

- associate-route-table (AWS CLI)
- Register-EC2RouteTable (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Changing a subnet route table

You can change which route table a subnet is associated with.

When you change the route table, your existing connections in the subnet are dropped unless the new route table contains a route for the same traffic to the same target.

To change a subnet route table association using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets, and then select the subnet.
3. In the Route Table tab, choose Edit route table association.
4. From the Route Table ID list, select the new route table with which to associate the subnet, and then choose Save.
To change the route table associated with a subnet using the command line

- replace-route-table-association (AWS CLI)
- Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Disassociating a subnet from a route table

You can disassociate a subnet from a route table. Until you associate the subnet with another route table, it’s implicitly associated with the main route table.

To disassociate a subnet from a route table using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables, and then select the route table.
3. In the Subnet Associations tab, choose Edit subnet associations.
4. Clear the Associate check box for the subnet, and then choose Save.

To disassociate a subnet from a route table using the command line

- disassociate-route-table (AWS CLI)
- Unregister-EC2RouteTable (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Replacing the main route table

You can change which route table is the main route table in your VPC.

To replace the main route table using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables.
3. Select the subnet route table that should be the new main route table, and then choose Actions, Set Main Route Table.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, choose Ok.

To replace the main route table using the command line

- replace-route-table-association (AWS CLI)
- Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

The following procedure describes how to remove an explicit association between a subnet and the main route table. The result is an implicit association between the subnet and the main route table. The process is the same as disassociating any subnet from any route table.

To remove an explicit association with the main route table

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables, and then select the route table.
3. In the Subnet Associations tab, choose Edit subnet associations.
4. Clear the check box for the subnet, and then choose Save.
Associating a gateway with a route table

You can associate an internet gateway or a virtual private gateway with a route table. For more information, see Gateway route tables (p. 274).

To associate a gateway with a route table using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables, and then select the route table.
3. Choose Actions, Edit edge associations.
4. Choose Internet gateways or Virtual private gateways to display the list of gateways.
5. Choose the gateway, and then choose Save.

To associate a gateway with a route table using the AWS CLI

Use the `associate-route-table` command. The following example associates internet gateway `igw-11aa22bb33cc44dd1` with route table `rtb-01234567890123456`.

```
aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id rtb-01234567890123456 --gateway-id igw-11aa22bb33cc44dd1
```

Disassociating a gateway from a route table

You can disassociate an internet gateway or a virtual private gateway from a route table.

To associate a gateway with a route table using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables, and then select the route table.
3. Choose Actions, Edit edge associations.
4. For Associated gateways, choose the delete button (x) for the gateway you want to disassociate.
5. Choose Save.

To disassociate a gateway from a route table using the command line

- `disassociate-route-table` (AWS CLI)
- `Unregister-EC2RouteTable` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Replacing and restoring the target for a local route

You can change the target of the default local route in a gateway route table (p. 274) and specify a network interface or instance in the same VPC as the target instead. If you replace the target of a local route, you can later restore it to the default local target. If your VPC has multiple CIDR blocks (p. 101), your route tables have multiple local routes—one per CIDR block. You can replace or restore the target of each of the local routes as needed.

You cannot replace the target for a local route in a subnet route table.

To replace the target for a local route using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
Deleting a route table

You can delete a route table only if there are no subnets associated with it. You can't delete the main route table.

To delete a route table using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Route Tables.
3. Select the route table, and then choose Actions, Delete Route Table.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, choose Delete Route Table.

To delete a route table using the command line

- delete-route-table (AWS CLI)
- Remove-EC2RouteTable (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
VPC peering

A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, with a VPC in another AWS account, or with a VPC in a different AWS Region.

AWS uses the existing infrastructure of a VPC to create a VPC peering connection; it is neither a gateway nor an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection, and does not rely on a separate piece of physical hardware. There is no single point of failure for communication or a bandwidth bottleneck.

For more information about working with VPC peering connections, and examples of scenarios in which you can use a VPC peering connection, see the Amazon VPC Peering Guide.
VPC Flow Logs

VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables you to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC. Flow log data can be published to Amazon CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3. After you've created a flow log, you can retrieve and view its data in the chosen destination.

Flow logs can help you with a number of tasks, such as:

- Diagnosing overly restrictive security group rules
- Monitoring the traffic that is reaching your instance
- Determining the direction of the traffic to and from the network interfaces

Flow log data is collected outside of the path of your network traffic, and therefore does not affect network throughput or latency. You can create or delete flow logs without any risk of impact to network performance.

Contents

- Flow logs basics (p. 294)
- Flow log records (p. 296)
- Flow log record examples (p. 299)
- Flow log limitations (p. 304)
- Flow logs pricing (p. 305)
- Publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs (p. 305)
- Publishing flow logs to Amazon S3 (p. 309)
- Working with flow logs (p. 314)
- Querying flow logs using Amazon Athena (p. 318)
- Troubleshooting VPC Flow Logs (p. 321)

Flow logs basics

You can create a flow log for a VPC, a subnet, or a network interface. If you create a flow log for a subnet or VPC, each network interface in that subnet or VPC is monitored.

Flow log data for a monitored network interface is recorded as flow log records, which are log events consisting of fields that describe the traffic flow. For more information, see Flow log records (p. 296).

To create a flow log, you specify:

- The resource for which to create the flow log
- The type of traffic to capture (accepted traffic, rejected traffic, or all traffic)
- The destinations to which you want to publish the flow log data

In the following example, you create a flow log (fl-aaa) that captures accepted traffic for the network interface for instance A1 and publishes the flow log records to an Amazon S3 bucket. You create a second flow log that captures all traffic for subnet B and publishes the flow log records to Amazon
CloudWatch Logs. The flow log (fl-bbb) captures traffic for all network interfaces in subnet B. There are no flow logs that capture traffic for instance A2's network interface.

After you've created a flow log, it can take several minutes to begin collecting and publishing data to the chosen destinations. Flow logs do not capture real-time log streams for your network interfaces. For more information, see Creating a flow log (p. 315).

If you launch more instances into your subnet after you've created a flow log for your subnet or VPC, a new log stream (for CloudWatch Logs) or log file object (for Amazon S3) is created for each new network interface. This occurs as soon as any network traffic is recorded for that network interface.

You can create flow logs for network interfaces that are created by other AWS services, such as:

- Elastic Load Balancing
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon ElastiCache
- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon WorkSpaces
- NAT gateways
- Transit gateways

Regardless of the type of network interface, you must use the Amazon EC2 console or the Amazon EC2 API to create a flow log for a network interface.

You can apply tags to your flow logs. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value, both of which you define. Tags can help you organize your flow logs, for example by purpose or owner.

If you no longer require a flow log, you can delete it. Deleting a flow log disables the flow log service for the resource, and no new flow log records are created or published to CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3. Deleting the flow log does not delete any existing flow log records or log streams (for CloudWatch Logs) or log file objects (for Amazon S3) for a network interface. To delete an existing log stream, use the CloudWatch Logs console. To delete existing log file objects, use the Amazon S3 console. After you've deleted a flow log, it can take several minutes to stop collecting data. For more information, see Deleting a flow log (p. 317).
Flow log records

A flow log record represents a network flow in your VPC. By default, each record captures a network internet protocol (IP) traffic flow (characterized by a 5-tuple on a per network interface basis) that occurs within an aggregation interval, also referred to as a capture window.

Each record is a string with fields separated by spaces. A record includes values for the different components of the IP flow, for example, the source, destination, and protocol.

When you create a flow log, you can use the default format for the flow log record, or you can specify a custom format.

Contents
- Aggregation interval (p. 296)
- Default format (p. 296)
- Custom format (p. 296)
- Available fields (p. 296)

Aggregation interval

The aggregation interval is the period of time during which a particular flow is captured and aggregated into a flow log record. By default, the maximum aggregation interval is 10 minutes. When you create a flow log, you can optionally specify a maximum aggregation interval of 1 minute. Flow logs with a maximum aggregation interval of 1 minute produce a higher volume of flow log records than flow logs with a maximum aggregation interval of 10 minutes.

When a network interface is attached to a Nitro-based instance, the aggregation interval is always 1 minute or less, regardless of the specified maximum aggregation interval.

After data is captured within an aggregation interval, it takes additional time to process and publish the data to CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3. This additional time could be around 5 minutes to publish to CloudWatch Logs, and around 10 minutes to publish to Amazon S3. The flow logs service delivers within this additional time in a best effort manner. In some cases, your logs might be delayed beyond the 5 to 10 minutes additional time mentioned previously.

Default format

With the default format, the flow log records include the version 2 fields, in the order shown in the available fields (p. 296) table. You cannot customize or change the default format. To capture additional fields or a different subset of fields, specify a custom format instead.

Custom format

With a custom format, you specify which fields are included in the flow log records and in which order. This enables you to create flow logs that are specific to your needs and to omit fields that are not relevant. Using a custom format can reduce the need for separate processes to extract specific information from the published flow logs. You can specify any number of the available flow log fields, but you must specify at least one.

Available fields

The following table describes all of the available fields for a flow log record. The Version column indicates the VPC Flow Logs version in which the field was introduced. The default format includes all version 2 fields, in same the order that they appear in the table.
If a field is not applicable or could not be computed for a specific record, the record displays a '-' symbol for that entry. Metadata fields that do not come directly from the packet header are best effort approximations, and their values might be missing or inaccurate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>The VPC Flow Logs version. If you use the default format, the version is 2. If you use a custom format, the version is the highest version among the specified fields. For example, if you specify only fields from version 2, the version is 2. If you specify a mixture of fields from versions 2, 3, and 4, the version is 4.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account-id</td>
<td>The AWS account ID of the owner of the source network interface for which traffic is recorded. If the network interface is created by an AWS service, for example when creating a VPC endpoint or Network Load Balancer, the record may display unknown for this field.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface-id</td>
<td>The ID of the network interface for which the traffic is recorded.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srcaddr</td>
<td>The source address for incoming traffic, or the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the network interface for outgoing traffic on the network interface. The IPv4 address of the network interface is always its private IPv4 address. See also pkt-srcaddr.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dstaddr</td>
<td>The destination address for outgoing traffic, or the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the network interface for incoming traffic on the network interface. The IPv4 address of the network interface is always its private IPv4 address. See also pkt-dstaddr.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srcport</td>
<td>The source port of the traffic.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dstport</td>
<td>The destination port of the traffic.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol</td>
<td>The IANA protocol number of the traffic. For more information, see Assigned Internet Protocol Numbers.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packets</td>
<td>The number of packets transferred during the flow.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytes</td>
<td>The number of bytes transferred during the flow.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>The time, in Unix seconds, when the first packet of the flow was received within the aggregation interval. This might be up to 60 seconds after the packet was transmitted or received on the network interface.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>The time, in Unix seconds, when the last packet of the flow was received within the aggregation interval. This might be up to 60 seconds after the packet was transmitted or received on the network interface.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>The action that is associated with the traffic:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ACCEPT — The recorded traffic was permitted by the security groups and network ACLs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• REJECT — The recorded traffic was not permitted by the security groups or network ACLs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log-status</td>
<td>The logging status of the flow log:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OK — Data is logging normally to the chosen destinations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Available fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Version</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpc-id</td>
<td>The ID of the VPC that contains the network interface for which the traffic is recorded.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subnet-id</td>
<td>The ID of the subnet that contains the network interface for which the traffic is recorded.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance-id</td>
<td>The ID of the instance that's associated with network interface for which the traffic is recorded, if the instance is owned by you. Returns a `-' symbol for a requester-managed network interface; for example, the network interface for a NAT gateway.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp-flags</td>
<td>The bitmask value for the following TCP flags:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYN — 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYN-ACK — 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIN — 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RST — 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACK is reported only when it's accompanied with SYN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TCP flags can be OR-ed during the aggregation interval. For short connections, the flags might be set on the same line in the flow log record, for example, 19 for SYN-ACK and FIN, and 3 for SYN and FIN. For an example, see TCP flag sequence (p. 301).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of traffic. The possible values are: IPv4, IPv6, and EFA. For more information about the Elastic Fabric Adapter (EFA), see Elastic Fabric Adapter.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkt-srcaddr</td>
<td>The packet-level (original) source IP address of the traffic. Use this field with the srcaddr field to distinguish between the IP address of an intermediate layer through which traffic flows, and the original source IP address of the traffic. For example, when traffic flows through a network interface for a NAT gateway (p. 302), or where the IP address of a pod in Amazon EKS is different from the IP address of the network interface of the instance node on which the pod is running (for communication within a VPC).</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkt-dstaddr</td>
<td>The packet-level (original) destination IP address for the traffic. Use this field with the dstaddr field to distinguish between the IP address of an intermediate layer through which traffic flows, and the final destination IP address of the traffic. For example, when traffic flows through a network interface for a NAT gateway (p. 302), or where the IP address of a pod in Amazon EKS is different from the IP address of the network interface of the instance node on which the pod is running (for communication within a VPC).</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region</td>
<td>The Region that contains the network interface for which traffic is recorded.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Flow log record examples

The following are examples of flow log records that capture specific traffic flows.

For information about flow log record format, see Flow log records (p. 296). For information about how to create flow logs, see Working with flow logs (p. 314).

#### Contents

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Accepted and rejected traffic

The following are examples of default flow log records.

In this example, SSH traffic (destination port 22, TCP protocol) to network interface eni-1235b8ca123456789 in account 123456789010 was allowed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Local IP</th>
<th>Remote IP</th>
<th>Bytes In</th>
<th>Bytes Out</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Exit Port</th>
<th>Entry Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1418530010</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>eni-1235b8ca123456789</td>
<td>172.31.16.139</td>
<td>172.31.16.21</td>
<td>20641</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4249</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ACCEPT</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, RDP traffic (destination port 3389, TCP protocol) to network interface eni-1235b8ca123456789 in account 123456789010 was rejected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Local IP</th>
<th>Remote IP</th>
<th>Bytes In</th>
<th>Bytes Out</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Exit Port</th>
<th>Entry Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1418530010</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>eni-1235b8ca123456789</td>
<td>172.31.9.69</td>
<td>172.31.9.12</td>
<td>49761</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4249</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>REJECT</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No data and skipped records

The following are examples of default flow log records.

In this example, no data was recorded during the aggregation interval.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Local IP</th>
<th>Remote IP</th>
<th>Bytes In</th>
<th>Bytes Out</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Exit Port</th>
<th>Entry Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1431280876</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>eni-1235b8ca123456789</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NODATA</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, records were skipped during the aggregation interval.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Local IP</th>
<th>Remote IP</th>
<th>Bytes In</th>
<th>Bytes Out</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Exit Port</th>
<th>Entry Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1431280876</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>eni-1235b8ca123456789</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SKIPDATA</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Security group and network ACL rules

If you’re using flow logs to diagnose overly restrictive or permissive security group rules or network ACL rules, be aware of the statefulness of these resources. Security groups are stateful — this means that responses to allowed traffic are also allowed, even if the rules in your security group do not permit it. Conversely, network ACLs are stateless, therefore responses to allowed traffic are subject to network ACL rules.

For example, you use the ping command from your home computer (IP address is 203.0.113.12) to your instance (the network interface's private IP address is 172.31.16.139). Your security group's inbound rules allow ICMP traffic but the outbound rules do not allow ICMP traffic. Because security groups are stateful, the response ping from your instance is allowed. Your network ACL permits inbound ICMP traffic but does not permit outbound ICMP traffic. Because network ACLs are stateless, the response ping is
IPv6 traffic

The following is an example of a default flow log record. In the example, SSH traffic (port 22) from IPv6 address 2001:db8:1234:a100:8d6e:3477:df66:f105 to network interface eni-1235b8ca123456789 in account 123456789010 was allowed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Network Interface</th>
<th>Source IPv6 Address</th>
<th>Destination IPv6 Address</th>
<th>Source Port</th>
<th>Destination Port</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Meta</th>
<th>Log Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>eni-1235b8ca123456789</td>
<td>10.0.0.62</td>
<td>52.213.180.42</td>
<td>5001</td>
<td>43416</td>
<td>ACCEPT 18</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TCP flag sequence

The following is an example of a custom flow log that captures the following fields in the following order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>VPC ID</th>
<th>Subnet ID</th>
<th>Instance ID</th>
<th>Interface ID</th>
<th>Account ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Source IPv4 Address</th>
<th>Destination IPv4 Address</th>
<th>Source Port</th>
<th>Destination Port</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Tcp Flags</th>
<th>Log Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vpc-abcd</td>
<td>fab0123</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>i-01234567890123456</td>
<td>eni-1235b8ca123456789</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>IPv4</td>
<td>52.213.180.42</td>
<td>10.0.0.62</td>
<td>43416</td>
<td>5001</td>
<td>43416</td>
<td>10.0.0.62</td>
<td>6 568 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vpc-abcd</td>
<td>fab0123</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>i-01234567890123456</td>
<td>eni-1235b8ca123456789</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>IPv4</td>
<td>52.213.180.42</td>
<td>10.0.0.62</td>
<td>43416</td>
<td>5001</td>
<td>43416</td>
<td>10.0.0.62</td>
<td>6 376 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vpc-abcd</td>
<td>fab0123</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>i-01234567890123456</td>
<td>eni-1235b8ca123456789</td>
<td>123456789010</td>
<td>IPv4</td>
<td>52.213.180.42</td>
<td>10.0.0.62</td>
<td>43416</td>
<td>5001</td>
<td>43416</td>
<td>10.0.0.62</td>
<td>6 100701 70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tcp-flags field can help you identify the direction of the traffic, for example, which server initiated the connection. In the following records (starting at 7:47:55 PM and ending at 7:48:53 PM), two connections were started by a client to a server running on port 5001. Two SYN flags (2) were received by server from the client from different source ports on the client (43416 and 43418). For each SYN, a SYN-ACK was sent from the server to the client (18) on the corresponding port.
Traffic through a NAT gateway

In the second aggregation interval, one of the connections that was established during the previous flow is now closed. The client sent a FIN flag (1) to the server for the connection on port 43418. The server sent a FIN to the client on port 43418.

For short connections (for example, a few seconds) that are opened and closed within a single aggregation interval, the flags might be set on the same line in the flow log record for traffic flow in the same direction. In the following example, the connection is established and finished within the same aggregation interval. In the first line, the TCP flag value is 3, which indicates that there was a SYN and a FIN message sent from the client to the server. In the second line, the TCP flag value is 19, which indicates that there was SYN-ACK and a FIN message sent from the server to the client.

Traffic through a NAT gateway

In this example, an instance in a private subnet accesses the internet through a NAT gateway that's in a public subnet.

The following custom flow log for the NAT gateway network interface captures the following fields in the following order.

```
instance-id interface-id srcaddr dstaddr pkt-srcaddr pkt-dstaddr
```

The flow log shows the flow of traffic from the instance IP address (10.0.1.5) through the NAT gateway network interface to a host on the internet (203.0.113.5). The NAT gateway network interface is a requester-managed network interface, therefore the flow log record displays a '-' symbol for the instance-id field. The following line shows traffic from the source instance to the NAT gateway network interface. The values for the dstaddr and pkt-dstaddr fields are different. The dstaddr field displays the private IP address of the NAT gateway network interface, and the pkt-dstaddr field displays the final destination IP address of the host on the internet.

```
- eni-1235b8ca123456789 10.0.1.5 10.0.0.220 10.0.1.5 203.0.113.5
```

The next two lines show the traffic from the NAT gateway network interface to the target host on the internet, and the response traffic from the host to the NAT gateway network interface.

```
- eni-1235b8ca123456789 10.0.0.220 203.0.113.5 10.0.0.220 203.0.113.5
- eni-1235b8ca123456789 203.0.113.5 10.0.0.220 203.0.113.5 10.0.0.220
```

The following line shows the response traffic from the NAT gateway network interface to the source instance. The values for the srcaddr and pkt-srcaddr fields are different. The srcaddr field displays the private IP address of the NAT gateway network interface, and the pkt-srcaddr field displays the IP address of the host on the internet.

```
- eni-1235b8ca123456789 10.0.0.220 203.0.113.5 10.0.0.220 203.0.113.5
```
Traffic through a transit gateway

In this example, a client in VPC A connects to a web server in VPC B through a transit gateway. The client and server are in different Availability Zones. Therefore, traffic arrives at the server in VPC B using eni-1111aaaaaaa2222bbbbb3 and leaves VPC B using eni-22222222222222222.

You create a custom flow log for VPC B with the following format.

```
version interface-id account-id vpc-id subnet-id instance-id srcaddr dstaddr srcport
dstport protocol tcp-flags type pkt-srcaddr pkt-dstaddr action log-status
```

The following lines from the flow log records demonstrate the flow of traffic on the network interface for the web server. The first line is the request traffic from the client, and the last line is the response traffic from the web server.

```
3 eni-33333333333333333 123456789010 vpc-abcdefab012345678 subnet-22222222bbbbb333
i-01234567890123456 10.20.33.164 10.40.2.236 39812 80 6 3 IPv4 10.20.33.164 10.40.2.236
ACCEPT OK
```

The following line is the request traffic on eni-1111aaaaa2222bbbbb3, a requester-managed network interface for the transit gateway in subnet subnet-1111aaaa2222bbbbb3. The flow log record therefore displays a '-' symbol for the instance-id field. The srcaddr field displays the private IP address of the transit gateway network interface, and the pkt-srcaddr field displays the source IP address of the client in VPC A.

```
3 eni-1111aaaaa2222bbbbb3 123456789010 vpc-abcdefab012345678 subnet-1111aaaaa2222bbbbb3
i-01234567890123456 10.20.33.164 10.40.2.236 39812 80 6 3 IPv4 10.20.33.164 10.40.2.236
ACCEPT OK
```

The following line is the response traffic on eni-22222222222222222, a requester-managed network interface for the transit gateway in subnet subnet-22222222222222222. The dstaddr field displays the private IP address of the transit gateway network interface, and the pkt-dstaddr field displays the IP address of the client in VPC A.

```
3 eni-22222222222222222 123456789010 vpc-abcdefab012345678 subnet-22222222222222222
i-01234567890123456 10.20.33.164 10.40.2.236 39812 80 6 3 IPv4 10.20.33.164 10.40.2.236
ACCEPT OK
```
Service name, traffic path, and flow direction

The following is an example of the fields for a custom flow log record.

```
version srcaddr dstaddr srport dstport protocol start end type packets bytes account-id vpc-id subnet-id instance-id interface-id region az-id sublocation-type sublocation-id action tcp-flags pkt-srcaddr pkt-dstaddr pkt-src-aws-service pkt-dst-aws-service traffic-path flow-direction log-status
```

In the following example, the version is 5 because the records include version 5 fields. An EC2 instance calls the Amazon S3 service. Flow logs are captured on the network interface for the instance. The first record has a flow direction of ingress and the second record has a flow direction of egress. For the egress record, traffic-path is 8, indicating that the traffic goes through an internet gateway. The traffic-path field is not supported for ingress traffic. When pkt-srcaddr or pkt-dstaddr is a public IP address, the service name is shown.

```
5 52.95.128.179 10.0.0.71 80 34210 6 1616729292 1616729349 IPv4 14 15044 123456789012 vpc-abcdefab012345678 subnet-aaaaaaa012345678 1-0c50d5961bcbb2d47b eni-1235b8ca123456789 ap-southeast-2 apse2-az3 -- ACCEPT 19 52.95.128.179 10.0.0.71 S3 -- ingress OK
5 10.0.0.71 52.95.128.179 34210 80 6 1616729292 1616729349 IPv4 7 471 123456789012 vpc-abcdefab012345678 subnet-aaaaaaa012345678 1-0c50d5961bcbb2d47b eni-1235b8ca123456789 ap-southeast-2 apse2-az3 -- ACCEPT 3 10.0.0.71 52.95.128.179 -- S3 8 egress OK
```

Flow log limitations

To use flow logs, you need to be aware of the following limitations:

- You cannot enable flow logs for network interfaces that are in the EC2-Classic platform. This includes EC2-Classic instances that have been linked to a VPC through ClassicLink.
- You can't enable flow logs for VPCs that are peered with your VPC unless the peer VPC is in your account.
- After you've created a flow log, you cannot change its configuration or the flow log record format. For example, you can't associate a different IAM role with the flow log, or add or remove fields in the flow log record. Instead, you can delete the flow log and create a new one with the required configuration.
- If your network interface has multiple IPv4 addresses and traffic is sent to a secondary private IPv4 address, the flow log displays the primary private IPv4 address in the dstaddr field. To capture the original destination IP address, create a flow log with the pkt-dstaddr field.
- If traffic is sent to a network interface and the destination is not any of the network interface's IP addresses, the flow log displays the primary private IPv4 address in the dstaddr field. To capture the original destination IP address, create a flow log with the pkt-dstaddr field.
- If traffic is sent from a network interface and the source is not any of the network interface's IP addresses, the flow log displays the primary private IPv4 address in the srcaddr field. To capture the original source IP address, create a flow log with the pkt-srcaddr field.
- If traffic is sent to or sent by a network interface, the srcaddr and dstaddr fields in the flow log always display the primary private IPv4 address, regardless of the packet source or destination. To capture the packet source or destination, create a flow log with the pkt-srcaddr and pkt-dstaddr fields.
- When your network interface is attached to a Nitro-based instance, the aggregation interval is always 1 minute or less, regardless of the specified maximum aggregation interval.

Flow logs do not capture all IP traffic. The following types of traffic are not logged:
• Traffic generated by instances when they contact the Amazon DNS server. If you use your own DNS server, then all traffic to that DNS server is logged.
• Traffic generated by a Windows instance for Amazon Windows license activation.
• Traffic to and from 169.254.169.254 for instance metadata.
• Traffic to and from 169.254.169.123 for the Amazon Time Sync Service.
• DHCP traffic.
• Traffic to the reserved IP address for the default VPC router.
• Traffic between an endpoint network interface and a Network Load Balancer network interface.

Flow logs pricing

Data ingestion and archival charges for vended logs apply when you publish flow logs to CloudWatch Logs or to Amazon S3. For more information and examples, see Amazon CloudWatch Pricing.

To track charges from publishing flow logs to your Amazon S3 buckets, you can apply cost allocation tags to your flow log subscriptions. To track charges from publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs, you can apply cost allocation tags to your destination CloudWatch Logs log group. Thereafter, your AWS cost allocation report will include usage and costs aggregated by these tags. You can apply tags that represent business categories (such as cost centers, application names, or owners) to organize your costs. For more information, see Using Cost Allocation Tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide.

Publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs

Flow logs can publish flow log data directly to Amazon CloudWatch.

When publishing to CloudWatch Logs, flow log data is published to a log group, and each network interface has a unique log stream in the log group. Log streams contain flow log records. You can create multiple flow logs that publish data to the same log group. If the same network interface is present in one or more flow logs in the same log group, it has one combined log stream. If you've specified that one flow log should capture rejected traffic, and the other flow log should capture accepted traffic, then the combined log stream captures all traffic. For more information, see Flow log records (p. 296).

In CloudWatch Logs, the timestamp field corresponds to the start time that's captured in the flow log record. The ingestionTime field indicates the date and time when the flow log record was received by CloudWatch Logs. This timestamp is later than the end time that's captured in the flow log record.

Contents
• IAM roles for publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs (p. 305)
• Permissions for IAM users to pass a role (p. 307)
• Creating a flow log that publishes to CloudWatch Logs (p. 307)
• Processing flow log records in CloudWatch Logs (p. 308)

IAM roles for publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs

The IAM role that's associated with your flow log must have sufficient permissions to publish flow logs to the specified log group in CloudWatch Logs. The IAM role must belong to your AWS account.
The IAM policy that's attached to your IAM role must include at least the following permissions.

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Action": [
            "logs:CreateLogGroup",
            "logs:CreateLogStream",
            "logs:PutLogEvents",
            "logs:DescribeLogGroups",
            "logs:DescribeLogStreams"
         ],
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Resource": "*"
      }
   ]
}
```

Also ensure that your role has a trust relationship that allows the flow logs service to assume the role.

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "Service": "vpc-flow-logs.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
      }
   ]
}
```

You can update an existing role or use the following procedure to create a new role for use with flow logs.

**Creating a flow logs role**

**To create an IAM role for flow logs**

1. Open the IAM console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Roles, Create role.
3. Choose EC2 as the service to use this role. For Use case, choose EC2. Choose Next: Permissions.
5. Enter a name for your role (for example, Flow-Logs-Role) and optionally provide a description. Choose Create role.
6. Select the name of your role. For Permissions, choose Add inline policy, JSON.
7. Copy the first policy from IAM roles for publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs (p. 305) and paste it in the window. Choose Review policy.
8. Enter a name for your policy, and choose Create policy.
9. Select the name of your role. For Trust relationships, choose Edit trust relationship. In the existing policy document, change the service from ec2.amazonaws.com to vpc-flow-logs.amazonaws.com. Choose Update Trust Policy.
10. On the Summary page, note the ARN for your role. You need this ARN when you create your flow log.

Permissions for IAM users to pass a role

Users must also have permissions to use the `iam:PassRole` action for the IAM role that's associated with the flow log.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": ["iam:PassRole"],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/flow-log-role-name"
        }
    ]
}
```

Creating a flow log that publishes to CloudWatch Logs

You can create flow logs for your VPCs, subnets, or network interfaces. If you perform these steps as an IAM user, ensure that you have permissions to use the `iam:PassRole` action. For more information, see Permissions for IAM users to pass a role (p. 307).

Prerequisite

Create the destination log group. Open the Log groups page in the CloudWatch console and choose Create log group. Enter a name for the log group and choose Create.

To create a flow log for a network interface using the console

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network Interfaces.
3. Select the checkboxes for one or more network interfaces and choose Actions, Create flow log.
4. For Filter, specify the type of traffic to log. Choose All to log accepted and rejected traffic, Reject to log only rejected traffic, or Accept to log only accepted traffic.
5. For Maximum aggregation interval, choose the maximum period of time during which a flow is captured and aggregated into one flow log record.
6. For Destination, choose Send to CloudWatch Logs.
7. For Destination log group, chose the name of the destination log group that you created.
8. For IAM role, specify the name of the role that has permissions to publish logs to CloudWatch Logs.
9. For Log record format, select the format for the flow log record.
   - To use the default format, choose AWS default format.
   - To use a custom format, choose Custom format and then select fields from Log format.
   - To create a custom flow log that includes the default fields, choose AWS default format, copy the fields in Format preview, then choose Custom format and paste the fields in the text box.
10. (Optional) Choose Add new tag to apply tags to the flow log.
11. Choose Create flow log.
To create a flow log for a VPC or a subnet using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs or choose Subnets.
3. Select the checkbox for one or more VPCs or subnets and then choose Actions, Create flow log.
4. For Filter, specify the type of traffic to log. Choose All to log accepted and rejected traffic, Reject to log only rejected traffic, or Accept to log only accepted traffic.
5. For Maximum aggregation interval, choose the maximum period of time during which a flow is captured and aggregated into one flow log record.
6. For Destination, choose Send to CloudWatch Logs.
7. For Destination log group, chose the name of the destination log group that you created.
8. For IAM role, specify the name of the role that has permissions to publish logs to CloudWatch Logs.
9. For Log record format, select the format for the flow log record.
   - To use the default format, choose AWS default format.
   - To use a custom format, choose Custom format and then select fields from Log format.
   - To create a custom flow log that includes the default fields, choose AWS default format, copy the fields in Format preview, then choose Custom format and paste the fields in the text box.
10. (Optional) Choose Add new tag to apply tags to the flow log.
11. Choose Create flow log.

To create a flow log using the command line

Use one of the following commands.

- create-flow-logs (AWS CLI)
- CreateFlowLogs (Amazon EC2 Query API)

The following AWS CLI example creates a flow log that captures all accepted traffic for subnet subnet-1a2b3c4d. The flow logs are delivered to a log group in CloudWatch Logs called my-flow-logs, in account 123456789101, using the IAM role publishFlowLogs.

```bash
aws ec2 create-flow-logs --resource-type Subnet --resource-ids subnet-1a2b3c4d --traffic-type ACCEPT --log-group-name my-flow-logs --deliver-logs-permission-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/publishFlowLogs
```

Processing flow log records in CloudWatch Logs

You can work with flow log records as you would with any other log events collected by CloudWatch Logs. For more information about monitoring log data and metric filters, see Searching and Filtering Log Data in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

Example: Creating a CloudWatch metric filter and alarm for a flow log

In this example, you have a flow log for eni-1a2b3c4d. You want to create an alarm that alerts you if there have been 10 or more rejected attempts to connect to your instance over TCP port 22 (SSH) within a 1-hour time period. First, you must create a metric filter that matches the pattern of the traffic for which to create the alarm. Then, you can create an alarm for the metric filter.
To create a metric filter for rejected SSH traffic and create an alarm for the filter

2. In the navigation pane, choose Logs.
3. Choose the associated Metric Filters value for the log group for your flow log, and then choose Add Metric Filter.
4. For Filter Pattern, enter the following.
   
   ```
   [version, account, eni, source, destination, srcport, destport="22", protocol="6", packets, bytes, windowstart, windowend, action="REJECT", flowlogstatus]
   ```

5. For Select Log Data to Test, select the log stream for your network interface. (Optional) To view the lines of log data that match the filter pattern, choose Test Pattern. When you’re ready, choose Assign Metric.
6. Provide a metric namespace and name, and ensure that the metric value is set to 1. When you’re done, choose Create Filter.
7. In the navigation pane, choose Alarms, Create Alarm.
8. In the Custom Metrics section, choose the namespace for the metric filter that you created.
   
   It can take a few minutes for a new metric to display in the console.
9. Select the metric name that you created, and choose Next.
10. Enter a name and description for the alarm. For the is fields, choose >= and enter 10. For the for field, leave the default 1 for the consecutive periods.
11. For Period, choose 1 Hour. For Statistic, choose Sum. The Sum statistic ensures that you are capturing the total number of data points for the specified time period.
12. In the Actions section, you can choose to send a notification to an existing list. Or, you can create a new list and enter the email addresses that should receive a notification when the alarm is triggered. When you are done, choose Create Alarm.

Publishing flow logs to Amazon S3

Flow logs can publish flow log data to Amazon S3.

When publishing to Amazon S3, flow log data is published to an existing Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. Flow log records for all of the monitored network interfaces are published to a series of log file objects that are stored in the bucket. If the flow log captures data for a VPC, the flow log publishes flow log records for all of the network interfaces in the selected VPC. For more information, see Flow log records (p. 296).

To create an Amazon S3 bucket for use with flow logs, see Create a Bucket in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Getting Started Guide.

Contents

- Flow log files (p. 310)
- IAM policy for IAM principals that publish flow logs to Amazon S3 (p. 310)
- Amazon S3 bucket permissions for flow logs (p. 311)
- Required CMK key policy for use with SSE-KMS (p. 312)
- Amazon S3 log file permissions (p. 312)
- Creating a flow log that publishes to Amazon S3 (p. 312)
- Processing flow log records in Amazon S3 (p. 314)
Flow log files

Flow logs collect flow log records, consolidate them into log files, and then publish the log files to the Amazon S3 bucket at 5-minute intervals. Each log file contains flow log records for the IP traffic recorded in the previous five minutes.

The maximum file size for a log file is 75 MB. If the log file reaches the file size limit within the 5-minute period, the flow log stops adding flow log records to it. Then it publishes the flow log to the Amazon S3 bucket, and creates a new log file.

Log files are saved to the specified Amazon S3 bucket using a folder structure that is determined by the flow log's ID, Region, and the date on which they are created. The bucket folder structure uses the following format.

```
bucket_ARN/optional_folder/AWSLogs/aws_account_id/vpcflowlogs/region/year/month/day/log_file_name.log.gz
```

Similarly, the log file's file name is determined by the flow log's ID, Region, and the date and time that it was created by the flow logs service. File names use the following format. The timestamp uses the YYYYMMDDTHHmmZ format.

```
aws_account_id_vpcflowlogs_region_flow_log_id_timestamp_hash.log.gz
```

For example, the following shows the folder structure and file name of a log file for a flow log created by AWS account 123456789012, for a resource in the us-east-1 Region, on June 20, 2018 at 16:20 UTC. It includes flow log records for 16:15:00 to 16:19:59.

```
```

In Amazon S3, the Last modified field for the flow log file indicates the date and time at which the file was uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket. This is later than the timestamp in the file name, and differs by the amount of time taken to upload the file to the Amazon S3 bucket.

IAM policy for IAM principals that publish flow logs to Amazon S3

An IAM principal in your account, such as an IAM user, must have sufficient permissions to publish flow logs to the Amazon S3 bucket. This includes permissions to work with specific logs: actions to create and publish the flow logs. The IAM policy must include the following permissions.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:CreateLogDelivery",
        "logs:DeleteLogDelivery"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```
Amazon S3 bucket permissions for flow logs

By default, Amazon S3 buckets and the objects they contain are private. Only the bucket owner can access the bucket and the objects stored in it. However, the bucket owner can grant access to other resources and users by writing an access policy.

The following bucket policy gives the flow log permission to publish logs to it. If the bucket already has a policy with the following permissions, the policy is kept as is. We recommend that you grant these permissions to the log delivery service principal instead of individual AWS account ARNs.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AWSLogDeliveryWrite",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"Service": "delivery.logs.amazonaws.com"},
            "Action": "s3:PutObject",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::bucket_name/optional_folder/AWSLogs/account_id/*",
            "Condition": {"StringEquals": {"s3:x-amz-acl": "bucket-owner-full-control"}}
        },
        {
            "Sid": "AWSLogDeliveryAclCheck",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"Service": "delivery.logs.amazonaws.com"},
            "Action": "s3:GetBucketAcl",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::bucket_name"
        }
    ]
}
```

If the user creating the flow log owns the bucket, has `PutBucketPolicy` permissions for the bucket, and the bucket does not have a policy with sufficient log delivery permissions, we automatically attach the preceding policy to the bucket. This policy overwrites any existing policy attached to the bucket.

If the user creating the flow log does not own the bucket, or does not have the `GetBucketPolicy` and `PutBucketPolicy` permissions for the bucket, the flow log creation fails. In this case, the bucket owner must manually add the above policy to the bucket and specify the flow log creator's AWS account ID. For more information, see How Do I Add an S3 Bucket Policy? in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Console User Guide. If the bucket receives flow logs from multiple accounts, add a `Resource` element entry to the `AWSLogDeliveryWrite` policy statement for each account. For example, the following bucket policy allows AWS accounts 123123123123 and 456456456456 to publish flow logs to a folder named `flow-logs` in a bucket named `log-bucket`.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AWSLogDeliveryWrite",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"Service": "delivery.logs.amazonaws.com"},
            "Action": "s3:PutObject",
            "Condition": {"StringEquals": {"s3:x-amz-acl": "bucket-owner-full-control"}}
        },
        {
            "Sid": "AWSLogDeliveryAclCheck",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"Service": "delivery.logs.amazonaws.com"},
            "Action": "s3:GetBucketAcl",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::log-bucket"
        }
    ]
}
```
Required CMK key policy for use with SSE-KMS

You can protect the data in your Amazon S3 bucket by enabling either Server-Side Encryption with Amazon S3-Managed Keys (SSE-S3) or Server-Side Encryption with Customer Master Keys (CMKs) Stored in AWS Key Management Service (SSE-KMS). For more information, see Protecting data using server-side encryption in the Amazon S3 User Guide.

With SSE-KMS, you can use either an AWS managed CMK or a customer managed CMK. With an AWS managed CMK, you can’t use cross-account delivery. Flow logs are delivered from the log delivery account, so you must grant access for cross-account delivery. To grant cross-account access to your S3 bucket, use a customer managed CMK and specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the customer managed CMK when you enable bucket encryption. For more information, see Specifying server-side encryption with AWS KMS in the Amazon S3 User Guide.

When you use SSE-KMS with a customer managed CMK, you must add the following to the key policy for your CMK (not the bucket policy for your S3 bucket), so that VPC Flow Logs can write to your S3 bucket.

```json
"Sid": "Allow VPC Flow Logs to use the key",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {
  "Service": [
    "delivery.logs.amazonaws.com"
  ]
},
"Action": [
  "kms:Encrypt",
  "kms:Decrypt",
  "kms:ReEncrypt*",
  "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
  "kms:DescribeKey"
],
"Resource": "*"
}
```

Amazon S3 log file permissions

In addition to the required bucket policies, Amazon S3 uses access control lists (ACLs) to manage access to the log files created by a flow log. By default, the bucket owner has FULL_CONTROL permissions on each log file. The log delivery owner, if different from the bucket owner, has no permissions. The log delivery account has READ and WRITE permissions. For more information, see Access Control List (ACL) Overview in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide.

Creating a flow log that publishes to Amazon S3

After you have created and configured your Amazon S3 bucket, you can create flow logs for your VPCs, subnets, or network interfaces.

**To create a flow log for a network interface using the console**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Network Interfaces**.
3. Select one or more network interfaces and choose **Actions, Create flow log**.
4. For **Filter**, specify the type of IP traffic data to log. Choose **All** to log accepted and rejected traffic, **Rejected** to record only rejected traffic, or **Accepted** to record only accepted traffic.
5. For **Maximum aggregation interval**, choose the maximum period of time during which a flow is captured and aggregated into one flow log record.
6. For **Destination**, choose **Send to an Amazon S3 bucket**.
7. For **S3 bucket ARN**, specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an existing Amazon S3 bucket. You can include a subfolder in the bucket ARN. The bucket cannot use **AWSLogs** as a subfolder name, as this is a reserved term.

   For example, to specify a subfolder named *my-logs* in a bucket named *my-bucket*, use the following ARN:

   `arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/my-logs/`

   If you own the bucket, we automatically create a resource policy and attach it to the bucket. For more information, see Amazon S3 bucket permissions for flow logs (p. 311).
8. For **Format**, specify the format for the flow log record.
   - To use the default flow log record format, choose **AWS default format**.
   - To create a custom format, choose **Custom format**. For **Log format**, choose the fields to include in the flow log record.

   **Tip**
   To create a custom flow log that includes the default format fields, first choose **AWS default format**, copy the fields in **Format preview**, then choose **Custom format** and paste the fields in the text box.

9. (Optional) Choose **Add Tag** to apply tags to the flow log.
10. Choose **Create**.

### To create a flow log for a VPC or a subnet using the console

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Your VPCs** or **Subnets**.
3. Select one or more VPCs or subnets and then choose **Actions, Create flow log**.
4. For **Filter**, specify the type of IP traffic data to log. Choose **All** to log accepted and rejected traffic, **Rejected** to record only rejected traffic, or **Accepted** to record only accepted traffic.
5. For **Maximum aggregation interval**, choose the maximum period of time during which a flow is captured and aggregated into one flow log record.
6. For **Destination**, choose **Send to an Amazon S3 bucket**.
7. For **S3 bucket ARN**, specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an existing Amazon S3 bucket. You can include a subfolder in the bucket ARN. The bucket cannot use **AWSLogs** as a subfolder name, as this is a reserved term.

   For example, to specify a subfolder named *my-logs* in a bucket named *my-bucket*, use the following ARN:

   `arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/my-logs/`

   If you own the bucket, we automatically create a resource policy and attach it to the bucket. For more information, see Amazon S3 bucket permissions for flow logs (p. 311).
8. For **Format**, specify the format for the flow log record.
To use the default flow log record format, choose **AWS default format**.

To create a custom format, choose **Custom format**. For **Log format**, choose each of the fields to include in the flow log record.

9. (Optional) Choose **Add Tag** to apply tags to the flow log.

10. Choose **Create**.

**To create a flow log that publishes to Amazon S3 using a command line tool**

Use one of the following commands.

- `create-flow-logs` (AWS CLI)
- `CreateFlowLogs` (Amazon EC2 Query API)

The following AWS CLI example creates a flow log that captures all traffic for VPC `vpc-0011223344556677` and delivers the flow logs to an Amazon S3 bucket called `flow-log-bucket`. The `--log-format` parameter specifies a custom format for the flow log records.

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs --resource-type VPC --resource-ids vpc-0011223344556677 --traffic-type ALL --log-destination-type s3 --log-destination arn:aws:s3:::flow-log-bucket/my-custom-flow-logs/ --log-format '${version} ${vpc-id} ${subnet-id} ${instance-id} ${srcaddr} ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport} ${protocol} ${tcp-flags} ${type} ${pkt-srcaddr} ${pkt-dstaddr}'
```

**Processing flow log records in Amazon S3**

The log files are compressed. If you open the log files using the Amazon S3 console, they are decompressed and the flow log records are displayed. If you download the files, you must decompress them to view the flow log records.

You can also query the flow log records in the log files using Amazon Athena. Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that makes it easier to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. For more information, see **Querying Amazon VPC Flow Logs** in the **Amazon Athena User Guide**.

**Working with flow logs**

You can work with flow logs using the Amazon EC2, Amazon VPC, CloudWatch, and Amazon S3 consoles.

**Tasks**

- Controlling the use of flow logs (p. 315)
- Creating a flow log (p. 315)
- Viewing flow logs (p. 315)
- Adding or removing tags for flow logs (p. 316)
- Viewing flow log records (p. 316)
- Searching flow log records (p. 316)
- Deleting a flow log (p. 317)
- API and CLI overview (p. 318)
Controlling the use of flow logs

By default, IAM users do not have permission to work with flow logs. You can create an IAM user policy that grants users the permissions to create, describe, and delete flow logs. For more information, see Granting IAM Users Required Permissions for Amazon EC2 Resources in the Amazon EC2 API Reference.

The following is an example policy that grants users full permissions to create, describe, and delete flow logs.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DeleteFlowLogs",
        "ec2:CreateFlowLogs",
        "ec2:DescribeFlowLogs"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Some additional IAM role and permission configuration is required, depending on whether you're publishing to CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3. For more information, see Publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs (p. 305) and Publishing flow logs to Amazon S3 (p. 309).

Creating a flow log

You can create flow logs for your VPCs, subnets, or network interfaces. Flow logs can publish data to CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3.

For more information, see Creating a flow log that publishes to CloudWatch Logs (p. 307) and Creating a flow log that publishes to Amazon S3 (p. 312).

Viewing flow logs

You can view information about your flow logs in the Amazon EC2 and Amazon VPC consoles by viewing the Flow Logs tab for a specific resource. When you select the resource, all the flow logs for that resource are listed. The information displayed includes the ID of the flow log, the flow log configuration, and information about the status of the flow log.

To view information about flow logs for your network interfaces

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network Interfaces.
3. Select a network interface, and choose Flow Logs. Information about the flow logs is displayed on the tab. The Destination type column indicates the destination to which the flow logs are published.

To view information about flow logs for your VPCs or subnets

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs or Subnets.
3. Select your VPC or subnet, and choose Flow Logs. Information about the flow logs is displayed on the tab. The Destination type column indicates the destination to which the flow logs are published.

Adding or removing tags for flow logs

You can add or remove tags for a flow log in the Amazon EC2 and Amazon VPC consoles.

To add or remove tags for a flow log for a network interface
1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network Interfaces.
4. Choose Manage tags for the required flow log.
5. To add a new tag, choose Create Tag. To remove a tag, choose the delete button (x).
6. Choose Save.

To add or remove tags for a flow log for a VPC or subnet
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs or Subnets.
3. Select your VPC or subnet, and choose Flow Logs.
4. Select the flow log, and choose Actions, Add/Edit Tags.
5. To add a new tag, choose Create Tag. To remove a tag, choose the delete button (x).
6. Choose Save.

Viewing flow log records

You can view your flow log records using the CloudWatch Logs console or Amazon S3 console, depending on the chosen destination type. It may take a few minutes after you’ve created your flow log for it to be visible in the console.

To view flow log records published to CloudWatch Logs
2. In the navigation pane, choose Logs, and select the log group that contains your flow log. A list of log streams for each network interface is displayed.
3. Select the log stream that contains the ID of the network interface for which to view the flow log records. For more information, see Flow log records (p. 296).

To view flow log records published to Amazon S3
1. Open the Amazon S3 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/.
2. For Bucket name, select the bucket to which the flow logs are published.
3. For Name, select the check box next to the log file. On the object overview panel, choose Download.

Searching flow log records

You can search your flow log records that are published to CloudWatch Logs by using the CloudWatch Logs console. You can use metric filters to filter flow log records. Flow log records are space delimited.
To search flow log records using the CloudWatch Logs console

2. In the navigation pane, choose Log groups, and select the log group that contains your flow log. A list of log streams for each network interface is displayed.
3. Select the individual log stream if you know the network interface that you are searching for. Alternatively, choose Search Log Group to search the entire log group. This might take some time if there are many network interfaces in your log group, or depending on the time range that you select.
4. For Filter events, enter the following string. This assumes that the flow log record uses the default format (p. 296).

   ```
   [version, accountid, interfaceid, srcaddr, dstaddr, srcport, dstport, protocol, packets, bytes, start, end, action, logstatus]
   ```

5. Modify the filter as needed by specifying values for the fields. The following examples filter by specific source IP addresses.

   ```
   [version, accountid, interfaceid, srcaddr = 10.0.0.1, dstaddr, srcport, dstport, protocol, packets, bytes, start, end, action, logstatus]
   ```

   ```
   [version, accountid, interfaceid, srcaddr = 10.0.2.*, dstaddr, srcport, dstport, protocol, packets, bytes, start, end, action, logstatus]
   ```

   The following examples filter by destination port, the number of bytes, and whether the traffic was rejected.

   ```
   [version, accountid, interfaceid, srcaddr, dstaddr, srcport, dstport = 80 || dstport = 8080, protocol, packets, bytes, start, end, action, logstatus]
   ```

   ```
   [version, accountid, interfaceid, srcaddr, dstaddr, srcport, dstport = 80 || dstport = 8080, protocol, packets, bytes >= 400, start, end, action = REJECT, logstatus]
   ```

Deleting a flow log

You can delete a flow log using the Amazon EC2 and Amazon VPC consoles.

These procedures disable the flow log service for a resource. Deleting a flow log does not delete the existing log streams from CloudWatch Logs and log files from Amazon S3. Existing flow log data must be deleted using the respective service's console. In addition, deleting a flow log that publishes to Amazon S3 does not remove the bucket policies and log file access control lists (ACLs).

To delete a flow log for a network interface

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Network Interfaces and select the network interface.
3. Choose Flow Logs, and then choose the delete button (a cross) for the flow log to delete.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, choose Yes, Delete.

To delete a flow log for a VPC or subnet

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs or Subnets, and then select the resource.
3. Choose Flow Logs, and then choose the delete button (a cross) for the flow log to delete.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, choose Yes, Delete.

**API and CLI overview**

You can perform the tasks described on this page using the command line or API. For more information about the command line interfaces and a list of available API actions, see Accessing Amazon VPC (p. 1).

**Create a flow log**
- `create-flow-logs` (AWS CLI)
- `CreateFlowLogs` (Amazon EC2 Query API)

**Describe your flow logs**
- `describe-flow-logs` (AWS CLI)
- `DescribeFlowLogs` (Amazon EC2 Query API)

**View your flow log records (log events)**
- `get-log-events` (AWS CLI)
- `Get-CWLLLogEvent` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
- `GetLogEvents` (CloudWatch API)

**Delete a flow log**
- `delete-flow-logs` (AWS CLI)
- `Remove-EC2FlowLog` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)
- `DeleteFlowLogs` (Amazon EC2 Query API)

**Querying flow logs using Amazon Athena**

Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that enables you to analyze data in Amazon S3, such as your flow logs, using standard SQL. You can use Athena with VPC Flow Logs to quickly get actionable insights about the traffic flowing through your VPC. For example, you can identify which resources in your virtual private clouds (VPCs) are the top talkers or identify the IP addresses with the most rejected TCP connections.

You can streamline and automate the integration of your VPC flow logs with Athena by generating a CloudFormation template that creates the required AWS resources and predefined queries that you can run to obtain insights about the traffic flowing through your VPC.

The CloudFormation template creates the following resources:
- An Athena database. The database name is `vpcflowlogsathenadatabase<flow-logs-subscription-id>`.
- An Athena workgroup. The workgroup name is `<flow-log-subscription-id><partition-load-frequency><start-date><end-date>workgroup`
- A partitioned Athena table that corresponds to your flow log records. The table name is `<flow-log-subscription-id><partition-load-frequency><start-date><end-date>`. 


• A set of Athena named queries. For more information, see Predefined queries (p. 320).
• A Lambda function that loads new partitions to the table on the specified schedule (daily, weekly, or monthly).
• An IAM role that grants permission to run the Lambda functions.

Requirements
• You must select a Region that supports AWS Lambda and Amazon Athena.
• The Amazon S3 buckets must be in the selected Region.

Pricing
You incur standard Amazon Athena charges for running queries. You incur standard AWS Lambda charges for the Lambda function that loads new partitions on a recurring schedule (when you specify a partition load frequency but do not specify a start and end date.)

Tasks
• Generating the CloudFormation template using the console (p. 319)
• Generating the CloudFormation template using the AWS CLI (p. 320)
• Running a predefined query (p. 320)

Generating the CloudFormation template using the console

After the first flow logs are delivered to your S3 bucket, you can integrate with Athena by generating a CloudFormation template and using the template to create a stack.

To generate the template using the console
1. Do one of the following:
   • Open the Amazon VPC console. In the navigation pane, choose Your VPCs and then select your VPC.
   • Open the Amazon VPC console. In the navigation pane, choose Subnets and then select your subnet.
   • Open the Amazon EC2 console. In the navigation pane, choose Network Interfaces and then select your network interface.
2. On the Flow logs tab, select a flow log that publishes to Amazon S3 and then choose Actions, Generate Athena integration.
3. Specify the partition load frequency. If you choose None, you must specify the partition start and end date, using dates that are in the past. If you choose Daily, Weekly, or Monthly, the partition start and end dates are optional. If you do not specify start and end dates, the CloudFormation template creates a Lambda function that loads new partitions on a recurring schedule.
4. Select or create an S3 bucket for the generated template, and an S3 bucket for the query results.
5. Choose Generate Athena integration.
6. (Optional) In the success message, choose the link to navigate to the bucket that you specified for the CloudFormation template, and customize the template.
7. In the success message, choose Create CloudFormation stack to open the Create Stack wizard in the AWS CloudFormation console. The URL for the generated CloudFormation template is specified in the Template section. Complete the wizard to create the resources that are specified in the template.
Generating the CloudFormation template using the AWS CLI

After the first flow logs are delivered to your S3 bucket, you can generate and use a CloudFormation template to integrate with Athena.

Use the following `get-flow-logs-integration-template` command to generate the CloudFormation template.

```bash
aws ec2 get-flow-logs-integration-template --cli-input-json file://config.json
```

The following is an example of the `config.json` file.

```json
{
  "FlowLogId": "fl-12345678901234567",
  "ConfigDeliveryS3DestinationArn": "arn:aws:s3:::my-flow-logs-athena-integration/templates/",
  "IntegrateServices": {
    "AthenaIntegrations": [
      "IntegrationResultS3DestinationArn": "arn:aws:s3:::my-flow-logs-analysis/athena-query-results/",
      "PartitionLoadFrequency": "monthly",
      "PartitionStartDate": "2021-01-01T00:00:00",
      "PartitionEndDate": "2021-12-31T00:00:00"
    ]
  }
}
```

Use the following `create-stack` command to create a stack using the generated CloudFormation template.

```bash
aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name my-vpc-flow-logs --template-body file://my-cloudformation-template.json
```

Running a predefined query

The generated CloudFormation template provides a set of predefined queries that you can run to quickly get meaningful insights about the traffic in your AWS network. After you create the stack and verify that all resources were created correctly, you can run one of the predefined queries.

To run a predefined query using the console

1. Open the Athena console. In the Workgroups panel, select the workgroup created by the CloudFormation template.
2. Select one of the predefined queries (p. 320), modify the parameters as needed, and then run the query.
3. Open the Amazon S3 console. Navigate to the bucket that you specified for the query results, and view the results of the query.

Predefined queries

The following are the Athena named queries provided by the generated CloudFormation template:
- **VpcFlowLogsAcceptedTraffic** – The TCP connections that were allowed based on your security groups and network ACLs.
- **VpcFlowLogsAdminPortTraffic** – The traffic recorded on administrative web app ports.
- **VpcFlowLogsIPv4Traffic** – The total bytes of IPv4 traffic recorded.
- **VpcFlowLogsIPv6Traffic** – The total bytes of IPv6 traffic recorded.
- **VpcFlowLogsRejectedTCPTraffic** – The TCP connections that were rejected based on your security groups or network ACLs.
- **VpcFlowLogsRejectedTraffic** – The traffic that was rejected based on your security groups or network ACLs.
- **VpcFlowLogsSshRdpTraffic** – The SSH and RDP traffic.
- **VpcFlowLogsTopTalkers** – The 50 IP addresses with the most traffic recorded.
- **VpcFlowLogsTopTalkersPacketLevel** – The 50 packet-level IP addresses with the most traffic recorded.
- **VpcFlowLogsTopTalkingInstances** – The IDs of the 50 instances with the most traffic recorded.
- **VpcFlowLogsTopTalkingSubnets** – The IDs of the 50 subnets with the most traffic recorded.
- **VpcFlowLogsTopTCPTraffic** – All TCP traffic recorded for a source IP address.
- **VpcFlowLogsTotalBytesTransferred** – The 50 pairs of source and destination IP addresses with the most bytes recorded.
- **VpcFlowLogsTotalBytesTransferredPacketLevel** – The 50 pairs of packet-level source and destination IP addresses with the most bytes recorded.
- **VpcFlowLogsTrafficFrmSrcAddr** – The traffic recorded for a specific source IP address.
- **VpcFlowLogsTrafficToDstAddr** – The traffic recorded for a specific destination IP address.

### Troubleshooting VPC Flow Logs

The following are possible issues you might have when working with flow logs.

**Issues**
- Incomplete flow log records (p. 321)
- Flow log is active, but no flow log records or log group (p. 322)
- ‘LogDestinationNotFoundException’ or ‘Access Denied for LogDestination’ error (p. 322)
- Exceeding the Amazon S3 bucket policy limit (p. 323)

#### Incomplete flow log records

**Problem**

Your flow log records are incomplete, or are no longer being published.

**Cause**

There may be a problem delivering the flow logs to the CloudWatch Logs log group.

**Solution**

In either the Amazon EC2 console or the Amazon VPC console, choose the Flow Logs tab for the relevant resource. For more information, see Viewing flow logs (p. 315). The flow logs table displays any errors in the Status column. Alternatively, use the describe-flow-logs command, and check the value that’s returned in the DeliverLogsErrorMessage field. One of the following errors may be displayed:
• Rate limited: This error can occur if CloudWatch Logs throttling has been applied — when the number of flow log records for a network interface is higher than the maximum number of records that can be published within a specific timeframe. This error can also occur if you've reached the quota for the number of CloudWatch Logs log groups that you can create. For more information, see CloudWatch Service Quotas in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

• Access error: This error can occur for one of the following reasons:
  • The IAM role for your flow log does not have sufficient permissions to publish flow log records to the CloudWatch log group
  • The IAM role does not have a trust relationship with the flow logs service
  • The trust relationship does not specify the flow logs service as the principal

  For more information, see IAM roles for publishing flow logs to CloudWatch Logs (p. 305).

• Unknown error: An internal error has occurred in the flow logs service.

Flow log is active, but no flow log records or log group

Problem

You've created a flow log, and the Amazon VPC or Amazon EC2 console displays the flow log as Active. However, you cannot see any log streams in CloudWatch Logs or log files in your Amazon S3 bucket.

Cause

The cause may be one of the following:

• The flow log is still in the process of being created. In some cases, it can take ten minutes or more after you've created the flow log for the log group to be created, and for data to be displayed.
• There has been no traffic recorded for your network interfaces yet. The log group in CloudWatch Logs is only created when traffic is recorded.

Solution

Wait a few minutes for the log group to be created, or for traffic to be recorded.

'LogDestinationNotFoundException' or 'Access Denied for LogDestination' error

Problem

You get an Access Denied for LogDestination or LogDestinationNotFoundException error when you try to create a flow log.

Cause

You might get these errors when creating a flow log that publishes data to an Amazon S3 bucket. This error indicates that the specified S3 bucket could not be found or that there is an issue with the bucket policy.

Solution

Do one of the following:
Exceeding the Amazon S3 bucket policy limit

Problem
You get the following error when you try to create a flow log:
LogDestinationPermissionIssueException.

Cause
Amazon S3 bucket policies are limited to 20 KB in size.

Each time that you create a flow log that publishes to an Amazon S3 bucket, we automatically add the specified bucket ARN, which includes the folder path, to the Resource element in the bucket's policy.

Creating multiple flow logs that publish to the same bucket could cause you to exceed the bucket policy limit.

Solution
Do one of the following:

- Clean up the bucket's policy by removing the flow log entries that are no longer needed.
- Grant permissions to the entire bucket by replacing the individual flow log entries with the following.

```
arn:aws:s3:::bucket_name/*
```

If you grant permissions to the entire bucket, new flow log subscriptions do not add new permissions to the bucket policy.
## VPN connections

You can connect your Amazon VPC to remote networks and users using the following VPN connectivity options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VPN connectivity option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWS Site-to-Site VPN</td>
<td>You can create an IPsec VPN connection between your VPC and your remote network. On the AWS side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection, a virtual private gateway or transit gateway provides two VPN endpoints (tunnels) for automatic failover. You configure your customer gateway device on the remote side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection. For more information, see the <a href="#">AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Client VPN</td>
<td>AWS Client VPN is a managed client-based VPN service that enables you to securely access your AWS resources or your on-premises network. With AWS Client VPN, you configure an endpoint to which your users can connect to establish a secure TLS VPN session. This enables clients to access resources in AWS or an on-premises from any location using an OpenVPN-based VPN client. For more information, see the <a href="#">AWS Client VPN Administrator Guide</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS VPN CloudHub</td>
<td>If you have more than one remote network (for example, multiple branch offices), you can create multiple AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections via your virtual private gateway to enable communication between these networks. For more information, see <a href="#">Providing secure communication between sites using VPN CloudHub</a> in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party software VPN appliance</td>
<td>You can create a VPN connection to your remote network by using an Amazon EC2 instance in your VPC that's running a third party software VPN appliance. AWS does not provide or maintain third party software VPN appliances; however, you can choose from a range of products provided by partners and open source communities. Find third party software VPN appliances on the AWS Marketplace.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also use AWS Direct Connect to create a dedicated private connection from a remote network to your VPC. You can combine this connection with an AWS Site-to-Site VPN to create an IPsec-encrypted connection. For more information, see [What is AWS Direct Connect?](#) in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide.
AWS PrivateLink and VPC endpoints

AWS PrivateLink establishes private connectivity between virtual private clouds (VPC) and services hosted on AWS or on-premises, without exposing data to the internet.

A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by AWS PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.

For more information, see the User Guide for AWS PrivateLink.
AWS Network Firewall

You can filter network traffic at the perimeter of your VPC using AWS Network Firewall. Network Firewall is a stateful, managed, network firewall and intrusion detection and prevention service. For more information, see the AWS Network Firewall Developer Guide.

You implement Network Firewall with the following AWS resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Firewall resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firewall</td>
<td>A firewall connects a firewall policy's network traffic filtering behavior to the VPC that you want to protect. The firewall configuration includes specifications for the Availability Zones and subnets where the firewall endpoints are placed. It also defines high-level settings like the firewall logging configuration and tagging on the AWS firewall resource. For more information, see Firewalls in AWS Network Firewall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall policy</td>
<td>A firewall policy defines the monitoring and protection behavior for a firewall. The details of the behavior are defined in the rule groups that you add to your policy, and in some policy default settings. To use a firewall policy, you associate it with one or more firewalls. For more information, see Firewall policies in AWS Network Firewall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule group</td>
<td>A rule group is a reusable set of criteria for inspecting and handling network traffic. You add one or more rule groups to a firewall policy as part of your policy configuration. You can define stateless rule groups to inspect each network packet in isolation. Stateless rule groups are similar in behavior and use to Amazon VPC network access control lists (ACLs). You can also define stateful rule groups to inspect packets in the context of their traffic flow. Stateful rule groups are similar in behavior and use to Amazon VPC security groups. For more information, see Rule groups in AWS Network Firewall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also use AWS Firewall Manager to centrally configure and manage Network Firewall resources across your accounts and applications in AWS Organizations. You can manage firewalls for multiple accounts using a single account in Firewall Manager. For more information, see AWS Firewall Manager in the AWS WAF, AWS Firewall Manager, and AWS Shield Advanced Developer Guide.
Amazon VPC quotas

The following tables list the quotas, formerly referred to as limits, for Amazon VPC resources per Region for your AWS account. Unless indicated otherwise, you can request an increase for these quotas. For some of these quotas, you can view your current quota using the Limits page of the Amazon EC2 console.

If you request a quota increase that applies per resource, we increase the quota for all resources in the Region.

VPC and subnets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPCs per Region</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The quota for internet gateways per Region is directly correlated to this one. Increasing this quota increases the quota on internet gateways per Region by the same amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can have 100s of VPCs per Region for your needs even though the default quota is 5 VPCs per Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnets per VPC</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 CIDR blocks per VPC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>This primary CIDR block and all secondary CIDR blocks count toward this quota. This quota can be increased up to a maximum of 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 CIDR blocks per VPC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This quota cannot be increased.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DNS

Each EC2 instance limits the number of packets that can be sent to the Amazon Route 53 Resolver (specifically the .2 address, such as 10.0.0.2) to a maximum of 1024 packets per second per network interface. This quota cannot be increased. The number of DNS queries per second supported by the Amazon Route 53 Resolver varies by the type of query, the size of response, and the protocol in use. For more information and recommendations for a scalable DNS architecture, see the Hybrid Cloud DNS Solutions for Amazon VPC whitepaper.

Elastic IP addresses (IPv4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elastic IP addresses per Region</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>This is the quota for the number of Elastic IP addresses for use in EC2-VPC. For Elastic IP addresses for use in EC2-Classic, see Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Endpoints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Gateways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer gateways per Region</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>For more information, see Site-to-Site VPN Quotas in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress-only internet gateways per Region</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>This quota is directly correlated with the quota on VPCs per Region. To increase this quota, increase the quota on VPCs per Region. You can attach only one egress-only internet gateway to a VPC at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet gateways per Region</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>This quota is directly correlated with the quota on VPCs per Region. To increase this quota, increase the quota on VPCs per Region. Only one internet gateway can be attached to a VPC at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT gateways per Availability Zone</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A NAT gateway in the pending, active, or deleting state counts against your quota.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual private gateways per Region</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>For more information, see Site-to-Site VPN Quotas in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier gateways per VPC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Customer-managed prefix lists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefix lists per Region</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versions per prefix list</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of entries per prefix list</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to a prefix list per resource type</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>This quota applies per resource type that can reference a prefix list. For example, you can have 5,000 references to a prefix list across all of your security groups plus 5,000 references to a prefix list across all of your subnet route tables. If you share a prefix list with other AWS accounts, the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Network ACLs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network ACLs per VPC</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>You can associate one network ACL to one or more subnets in a VPC. This</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>quota is not the same as the number of rules per network ACL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules per network ACL</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>This is the one-way quota for a single network ACL. This quota is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>enforced separately for IPv4 rules and IPv6 rules; for example, you can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>have 20 ingress rules for IPv4 traffic and 20 ingress rules for IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>traffic. This quota includes the default deny rules (rule number 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for IPv4 and 32768 for IPv6, or an asterisk * in the Amazon VPC console).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This quota can be increased up to a maximum of 40; however, network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>performance might be impacted due to the increased workload to process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the additional rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Network interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network interfaces per instance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>This quota varies by instance type. For more information, see IP Addresses Per ENI Per Instance Type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network interfaces per Region</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>This quota applies to individual AWS account VPCs and shared VPCs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Route tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Route tables per VPC</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>The main route table counts toward this quota.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes per route table (non-propagated routes)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>You can increase this quota up to a maximum of 1,000; however, network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Security groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC security groups per Region</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>This quota applies to individual AWS account VPCs and shared VPCs. If you increase this quota to more than 5000 security groups in a Region, we recommend that you paginate calls to describe your security groups for better performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound or outbound rules per security group</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>You can have 60 inbound and 60 outbound rules per security group (making a total of 120 rules). This quota is enforced separately for IPv4 rules and IPv6 rules; for example, a security group can have 60 inbound rules for IPv4 traffic and 60 inbound rules for IPv6 traffic. A rule that references a security group or AWS-managed prefix list ID counts as one rule for IPv4 and one rule for IPv6. A quota change applies to both inbound and outbound rules. This quota multiplied by the quota for security groups per network interface cannot exceed 1000. For example, if you increase this quota to 100, we decrease the quota for your number of security groups per network interface to 10. If you reference a customer-managed prefix list in a security group rule, the maximum number of entries for the prefix lists equals the same number of security group rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security groups per network interface</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The maximum is 16. This quota is enforced separately for IPv4 rules and IPv6 rules. The quota for security groups per network interface multiplied by the quota for rules per security group cannot exceed 1000. For example, if you increase this quota to 10, we decrease the quota for your number of rules per security group to 100.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VPC peering connections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active VPC peering connections per VPC</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>The maximum quota is 125 peering connections per VPC. The number of entries per route table should be increased accordingly; however, network performance might be impacted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding VPC peering connection requests</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>This is the quota for the number of outstanding VPC peering connection requests that you've requested from your account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiry time for an unaccepted VPC peering connection request</td>
<td>1 week (168 hours)</td>
<td>This quota cannot be increased.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VPC endpoints**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gateway VPC endpoints per Region</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>You cannot have more than 255 gateway endpoints per VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface and Gateway Load Balancer endpoints per VPC</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>This is the combined quota for the maximum number of interface endpoints and Gateway Load Balancer endpoints in a VPC. To increase this quota, contact AWS Support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC endpoint policy size</td>
<td>20,480 characters (including white space)</td>
<td>This quota cannot be increased.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following maximum transmission unit (MTU) rules apply to traffic that passes through a VPC endpoint.
• The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of a network connection is the size, in bytes, of the largest permissible packet that can be passed through the VPC endpoint. The larger the MTU, the more data that can be passed in a single packet. A VPC endpoint supports an MTU of 8500 bytes.
• Packets with a size larger than 8500 bytes that arrive at the VPC endpoint are dropped.
• The VPC endpoint does not generate the FRAG_NEEDEDICMP packet, so Path MTU Discovery (PMTUD) is not supported.
• The VPC endpoint enforces Maximum Segment Size (MSS) clamping for all packets. For more information, see RFC879.

AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections

For more information, see Site-to-Site VPN Quotas in the AWS Site-to-Site VPN User Guide.

VPC sharing

All standard VPC quotas apply to a shared VPC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant accounts per VPC</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>This is the quota for the number of distinct participant accounts that subnets in a VPC can be shared with. This is a per VPC quota and applies across all the subnets shared in a VPC. To increase this quota, contact AWS Support. VPC owners can view the network interfaces and security groups that are attached to the participant resources. Therefore, AWS recommends that you paginate your DescribeSecurityGroups and DescribeNetworkInterfaces API calls before requesting an increase for this quota.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnets that can be shared with an account</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>This is the quota for maximum number of subnets that can be shared with an AWS account. To increase this quota contact AWS Support. AWS recommends that you paginate your DescribeSecurityGroups and DescribeSubnets API calls before requesting an increase for this quota.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amazon EC2 API throttling

For information about Amazon EC2 throttling, see API Request Throttling in the Amazon EC2 API Reference.
Document history

The following table describes the important changes in each release of the *Amazon VPC User Guide* and *Amazon VPC Peering Guide*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>update-history-change</th>
<th>update-history-description</th>
<th>update-history-date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon S3 interface endpoints</td>
<td>You can create an Amazon S3 interface endpoint.</td>
<td>February 2, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway Load Balancer endpoints</td>
<td>You can create a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint in your VPC to route traffic to a VPC endpoint service that you've configured using a Gateway Load Balancer.</td>
<td>November 10, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier gateways</td>
<td>Create carrier gateways to allow inbound traffic from a carrier network in a specific location, and to allow outbound traffic to the carrier network and internet.</td>
<td>August 6, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag on create (p. 333)</td>
<td>You can add tags when you create a VPC peering connection and route table.</td>
<td>July 20, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag on create (p. 333)</td>
<td>You can add tags when you create a VPC, DHCP options, internet gateway, egress-only gateway, network ACL, and security group.</td>
<td>June 30, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed prefix lists</td>
<td>You can create and manage a set of CIDR blocks in prefix list.</td>
<td>June 29, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow logs enhancements</td>
<td>New flow log fields are available, and you can specify a custom format for flow logs that publish to CloudWatch Logs.</td>
<td>May 4, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagging support for flow logs</td>
<td>You can add tags to your flow logs.</td>
<td>March 16, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag on NAT gateway creation</td>
<td>You can add a tag when you create a NAT gateway.</td>
<td>March 9, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition keys for VPC endpoints and endpoint services</td>
<td>You can use EC2 condition keys to control access to VPC endpoint and endpoint services.</td>
<td>March 6, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag on VPC endpoint and VPC endpoint service creation</td>
<td>You can add a tag when you create a VPC endpoint or a VPC endpoint service.</td>
<td>February 5, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum aggregation interval for flow logs</td>
<td>You can specify the maximum period of time during which a</td>
<td>February 4, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network border group configuration</td>
<td>You can configure network border groups for your VPCs from the Amazon VPC Console.</td>
<td>January 22, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private DNS name</td>
<td>You can now access AWS PrivateLink based services privately from within your VPC using Private DNS names.</td>
<td>January 6, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway route tables</td>
<td>You can associate a route table with a gateway and route inbound VPC traffic to a specific network interface in your VPC.</td>
<td>December 3, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow logs enhancements</td>
<td>You can specify a custom format for your flow log and choose which fields to return in the flow log records.</td>
<td>September 11, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-region peering</td>
<td>DNS hostname resolution is supported for inter-region VPC peering connections in the Asia Pacific (Hong Kong) Region.</td>
<td>August 26, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS Site-to-Site VPN</td>
<td>AWS Managed VPN is now known as AWS Site-to-Site VPN.</td>
<td>December 18, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC Sharing</td>
<td>You can share subnets that are in the same VPC with multiple accounts in the same AWS organization.</td>
<td>November 27, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-region peering</td>
<td>You can create a VPC peering connection between VPCs in different AWS Regions.</td>
<td>November 29, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC endpoint services</td>
<td>You can create your own AWS PrivateLink service in a VPC and enable other AWS accounts and users to connect to your service through an interface VPC endpoint.</td>
<td>November 28, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create default subnet</td>
<td>You can create a default subnet in an Availability Zone that does not have one.</td>
<td>November 9, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface VPC endpoints for AWS services</td>
<td>You can create an interface endpoint to privately connect to some AWS services. An interface endpoint is a network interface with a private IP address that serves as an entry point for traffic to the service.</td>
<td>November 8, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagging support for NAT gateways</td>
<td>You can tag your NAT gateway.</td>
<td>September 7, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon CloudWatch metrics for NAT gateways</td>
<td>You can view CloudWatch metrics for your NAT gateway.</td>
<td>September 7, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security group rule descriptions</td>
<td>You can add descriptions to your security group rules.</td>
<td>August 31, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary IPv4 CIDR blocks for your VPC</td>
<td>You can add multiple IPv4 CIDR blocks to your VPC.</td>
<td>August 29, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC endpoints for DynamoDB</td>
<td>You can access Amazon DynamoDB from your VPC using VPC endpoints.</td>
<td>August 16, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recover Elastic IP addresses</td>
<td>If you release an Elastic IP address, you might be able to recover it.</td>
<td>August 11, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create default VPC</td>
<td>You can create a new default VPC if you delete your existing default VPC.</td>
<td>July 27, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 support</td>
<td>You can associate an IPv6 CIDR block with your VPC and assign IPv6 addresses to resources in your VPC.</td>
<td>December 1, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS resolution support for non-RFC 1918 IP address ranges (p. 333)</td>
<td>The Amazon DNS server can now resolve private DNS hostnames to private IP addresses for all address spaces.</td>
<td>October 24, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS resolution support for VPC peering</td>
<td>You can enable a local VPC to resolve public DNS hostnames to private IP addresses when queried from instances in the peer VPC.</td>
<td>July 28, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stale security group rules</td>
<td>You can identify if your security group is being referenced in the rules of a security group in a peer VPC, and you can identify stale security group rules.</td>
<td>May 12, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using ClassicLink over a VPC peering connection</td>
<td>You can modify your VPC peering connection to enable local linked EC2-Classic instances to communicate with instances in a peer VPC, or vice versa.</td>
<td>April 26, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT gateways</td>
<td>You can create a NAT gateway in a public subnet and enable instances in a private subnet to initiate outbound traffic to the internet or other AWS services.</td>
<td>December 17, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC flow logs</td>
<td>You can create a flow log to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC.</td>
<td>June 10, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC endpoints</td>
<td>An endpoint enables you to create a private connection between your VPC and another AWS service without requiring access over the internet, through a VPN connection, through a NAT instance, or through AWS Direct Connect.</td>
<td>May 11, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClassicLink</td>
<td>ClassicLink allows you to link your EC2-Classic instance to a VPC in your account. You can associate VPC security groups with the EC2-Classic instance, enabling communication between your EC2-Classic instance and instances in your VPC using private IP addresses.</td>
<td>January 7, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use private hosted zones</td>
<td>You can access resources in your VPC using custom DNS domain names that you define in a private hosted zone in Route 53.</td>
<td>November 5, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify a subnet's public IP addressing attribute</td>
<td>You can modify the public IP addressing attribute of your subnet to indicate whether instances launched into that subnet should receive a public IP address.</td>
<td>June 21, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC peering</td>
<td>You can create a VPC peering connection between two VPCs, which allows instances in either VPC to communicate with each other using private IP addresses.</td>
<td>March 24, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assigning a public IP address</td>
<td>You can assign a public IP address to an instance during launch.</td>
<td>August 20, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling DNS hostnames and disabling DNS resolution</td>
<td>You can modify VPC defaults and disable DNS resolution and enable DNS hostnames.</td>
<td>March 11, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC Everywhere (p. 333)</td>
<td>Added support for VPC in five AWS Regions, VPCs in multiple Availability Zones, multiple VPCs per AWS account, and multiple VPN connections per VPC.</td>
<td>August 3, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Instances (p. 333)</td>
<td>Dedicated Instances are Amazon EC2 instances launched within your VPC that run hardware dedicated to a single customer.</td>
<td>March 27, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>