NAT Gateway

Best Practices

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Contents

1 Enabling Private Networks to Access the Internet Using Cloud Connect and SNAT

Scenarios

When customers require high-speed Internet access from their on-premises data centers to locations outside the Chinese mainland, they can use VPN, Cloud Connect, NAT Gateway (SNAT rules), and EIP.

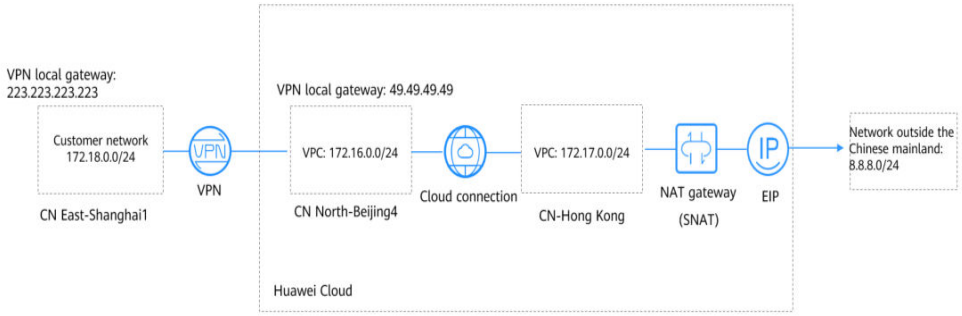
For example, these services can enable fast access to services in Africa, Europe, or America.

Use Cases

1. Using VPN to connect a customer's on-premises data center to a VPC in CN North-Beijing4
2. Using Cloud Connect to connect the VPC in CN North-Beijing4 to a VPC in CN-Hong Kong for network acceleration
3. Purchasing NAT gateway in CN-Hong Kong, and adding an SNAT rule to enable on-premises servers to share the EIP to access the Internet outside the Chinese mainland

Figure 1-1 shows the networking topology.

Figure 1-1 Networking



NOTE

- In this solution, the network in CN East-Shanghai1 represents the on-premises data center.
- The CIDR block of the Internet outside the Chinese mainland is 8.8.8.0/24, and 8.8.8.8 is the only IP address used for testing.

Advantages

In addition to cross-border connectivity, network access is accelerated to provide better user experience.

Constraints and Limitations

The user account needs cross-border permissions. Otherwise, the user needs to authorize the current VPCs to an account with the cross-border permissions to create a cloud connection.

Resource Planning

Table 1-1 Resources required

Resource	Resource Name	Description	Quantity
VPC	VPC-Test01	Region: CN East-Shanghai1 CIDR block: 172.18.0.0/24 172.18.0.0/24 represents the on-premises network.	1
	VPC-Test02	Region: CN North-Beijing4 CIDR block: 172.16.0.0/24	1
	VPC-Test03	Region: CN-Hong Kong CIDR block: 172.17.0.0/24	1
EIP	EIP-Test	Region: CN-Hong Kong	1
NAT gateway	NAT-Test	You need to purchase it in **VPC-Test03** and use EIP **EIP-Test**.	1
VPN gateway	VPN-GW-Test01	Region: CN North-Beijing4 Local gateway: 49.49.49.49	1
	VPN-GW-Test02	Region: CN East-Shanghai1 Local gateway: 223.223.223.223	1
VPN connection	VPN-Test01	It is created to connect to **VPN-GW-Test01**.	1
	VPN-Test02	It is created to connect to **VPN-GW-Test02**.	1

Resource	Resource Name	Description	Quantity
Cloud connection	CC-Test	It enables cross-region access between CN North-Beijing4 and CN-Hong Kong and accelerates network access.	1
ECS	ECS-Test01	Region: CN East-Shanghai1 Private IP address: 172.18.0.3	1
	ECS-Test02	Region: CN East-Beijing4 Private IP address: 172.16.0.3	1
	ECS-Test03	Region: CN-Hong Kong region Private IP address: 172.17.0.3	1

Process

1. **Create VPCs**.
2. **Create two VPN connections**.
3. **Configure a cloud connection**.
4. **Buy three ECSs**.
5. **Buy an EIP and a NAT gateway**.

Procedure

Step 1 Create VPCs.

For details, see **Creating a VPC**.

Ensure that the VPC CIDR blocks do not conflict with each other.

- VPC in CN East-Shanghai1 (**VPC-Test01**): 172.18.0.0/24
- VPC in CN North-Beijing4 (**VPC-Test02**): 172.16.0.0/24
- VPC in the CN-Hong Kong (**VPC-Test03**): 172.17.0.0/24

Step 2 Create two VPN connections.

Buy **VPN-GW-Test01** in CN North-Beijing4 and buy **VPN-Test01**.

Create **VPN-GW-Test02** in CN East-Shanghai1 and buy **VPN-Test02**.

For details, see **Buying a VPN Gateway** and **Buying a VPN Connection**.

- In CN North-Beijing4:
  - Local subnets: 172.16.0.0/24, 172.17.0.0/24, and 8.8.8.0/24
  - Remote gateway: 223.223.223.223
  - Remote subnet: 172.18.0.0/24
- In CN East-Shanghai1:

- Local subnet: 172.18.0.0/24
- Remote gateway: 49.49.49.49
- Remote subnets: 172.16.0.0/24, 172.17.0.0/24, and 8.8.8.0/24

NOTE

When configuring the VPN connection between CN North-Beijing4 and CN East-Shanghai1, you need to ensure that local CIDR blocks in CN North-Beijing4 and remote subnets in CN East-Shanghai1 are included (8.8.8.0/24) so that these subnets can access the Internet outside of the Chinese mainland.

Step 3 Configure a cloud connection.

1. Create a cloud connection (**CC-Test**).

   For details, see **Creating a Cloud Connection**.
2. Load the three VPCs to the created cloud connection.

   For details, see **Loading a Network Instance**.
3. Add custom CIDR blocks.

   For details, see **Adding a Custom CIDR block**.
   - When you load the VPC in CN North-Beijing4, you need to add CIDR blocks 172.18.0.0/24 and 172.16.0.0/24.
   - When you load the VPC in CN-Hong Kong, you need to add CIDR blocks 172.17.0.0/24 and 8.8.8.0/24.

   NOTE

   To enable communications among all nodes, you need to add all local subnets.
4. Buy a bandwidth package.

   By default, the system allocates 10 kbit/s of bandwidth for testing network connectivity across regions. You need to buy a bandwidth package to ensure normal network communications across regions.

   For details, see **Buying a Bandwidth Package**.
5. Assign inter-region bandwidths.

   For details, see **Assigning an Inter-Region Bandwidth**.

Step 4 Buy three ECSs.

Buy one ECS in each of the following regions: CN East-Shanghai1, CN North-Beijing4, and CN-Hong Kong.

For details, see **Purchasing an ECS**.

- Private IP address of the ECS (**ECS-Test01**) in CN North-Beijing4 : 172.18.0.3
- Private IP address of the ECS (**ECS-Test02**) in CN North-Beijing4: 172.16.0.3
- Private IP address of the ECS (**ECS-Test03**) in CN-Hong Kong: 172.17.0.3

Step 5 Buy an EIP and a NAT gateway.

Buy an EIP (**EIP-Test**) in the CN-Hong Kong region, buy a public NAT gateway (**NAT-Test**), and add an SNAT rule for each of the following CIDR blocks:

For details, see **Assigning an EIP and Binding It to an ECS** and **Adding an SNAT Rule**.

- VPC CIDR block: 172.17.0.0/24
- Direct connection/Cloud connection CIDR blocks: 172.18.0.0/24 and 172.16.0.0/24

NOTE

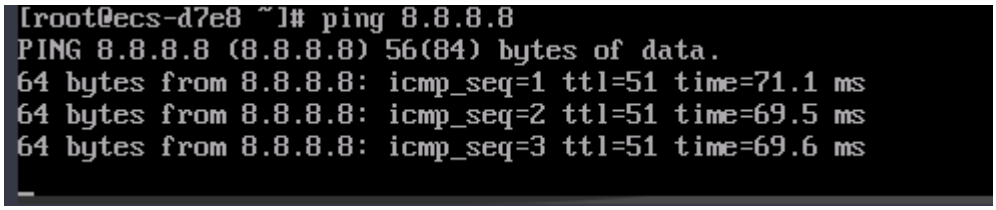
SNAT rules allow servers in private networks to access the Internet outside the Chinese mainland (8.8.8.0/24).

----End

Verification

Test the network connectivity.

Ping the gateway (8.8.8.8) from the ECS in CN East-Shanghai1.



2 Using a Public NAT Gateway and Direct Connect to Accelerate Internet Access

Scenarios

You need to connect your on-premises data center to Huawei Cloud using Direct Connect and then add SNAT rules to enable your on-premises servers to access the Internet through a public NAT gateway in a secure, reliable, and high-speed way, or add DNAT rules to enable your on-premises servers to provide services accessible from the Internet. This practice can be used in similar scenarios like Internet, gaming, e-commerce, and finance.

Solution Advantages

With Direct Connect, you can access a VPC on Huawei Cloud over high-performance, low-latency, and secure networks. A Direct Connect connection supports up to 10 Gbit/s bandwidth, meeting your service requirements.

With SNAT and DNAT of the public NAT gateway, your servers can share an EIP for Internet access, saving costs on EIPs. You can change the public NAT gateway types and EIPs bound to it at any time. The configuration is simple and will take effect immediately.

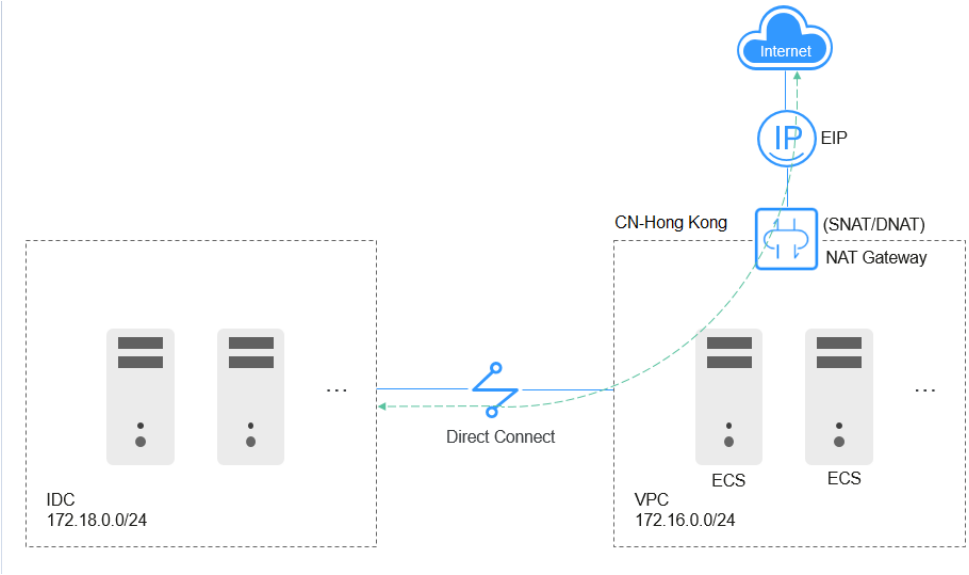
Typical Topology

The CIDR block of your on-premises data center is 172.18.0.0/24, which will access the VPC deployed in . The CIDR block of the accessed VPC is 172.16.0.0/24.

Implementation methods:

1. A Direct Connect connection is used to connect your on-premises data center to the VPC.
2. A public NAT gateway is created in the VPC, enabling Internet connectivity for your on-premises servers.

Figure 2-1 Network topology



Prerequisites

- The default route of your on-premises data center is available for configuring Direct Connect.
- The CIDR block of your on-premises data center does not overlap with the subnet CIDR block of the VPC. Otherwise, the communications between your on-premises data center and the VPC will fail.

Procedure

Step 1 Create a VPC.

For detailed operations, see **Creating a VPC**.

Step 2 Configure a Direct Connect connection.

Create a Direct Connect connection between your on-premises data center and the transit VPC (in the CN-Hong Kong region). For details, see **Overview**.

NOTE

After the Direct Connect connection is created, configure routes in your on-premises data center as follows:

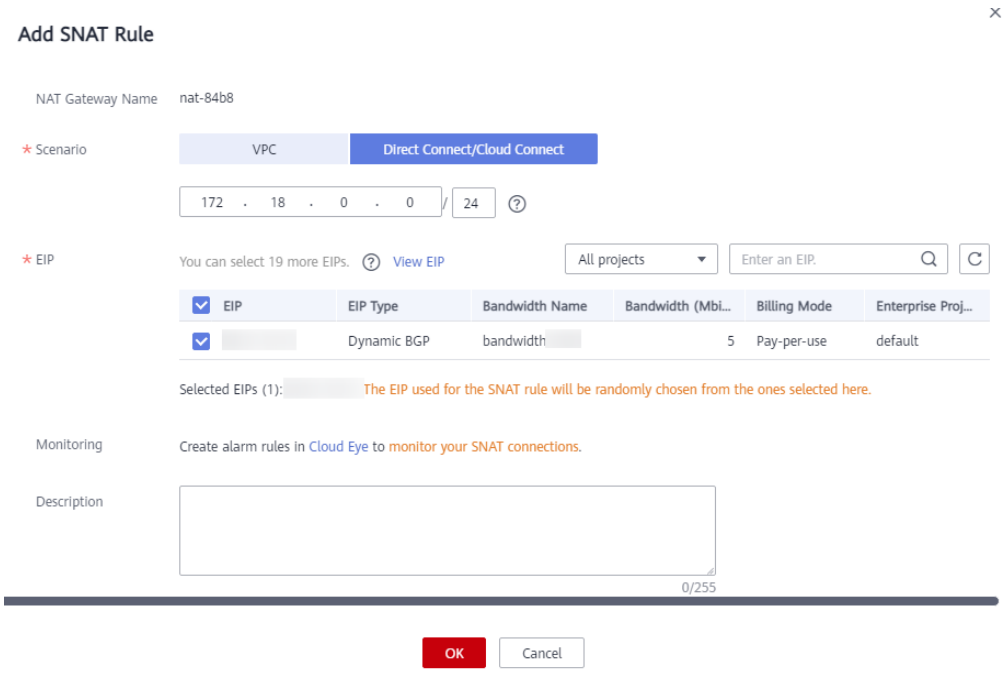
- **Static**: Add the default route with 0.0.0.0/0 as the destination and set the next hop to the Direct Connect connection.
- **BGP**: The on-premises network can learn the default route using BGP.

Step 3 Buy an EIP and configure a public NAT gateway.

1. Buy an EIP in the CN-Hong Kong region. For details, see **Assigning an EIP**.
2. Buy a public NAT gateway. For details, see **Buying a Public NAT Gateway**.
3. Add an SNAT rule by setting the CIDR block to that of the Direct Connect connection. For more details, see **Adding an SNAT Rule**.

   Set **CIDR Block** to **172.18.0.0/24** and select the EIP assigned in **1**.

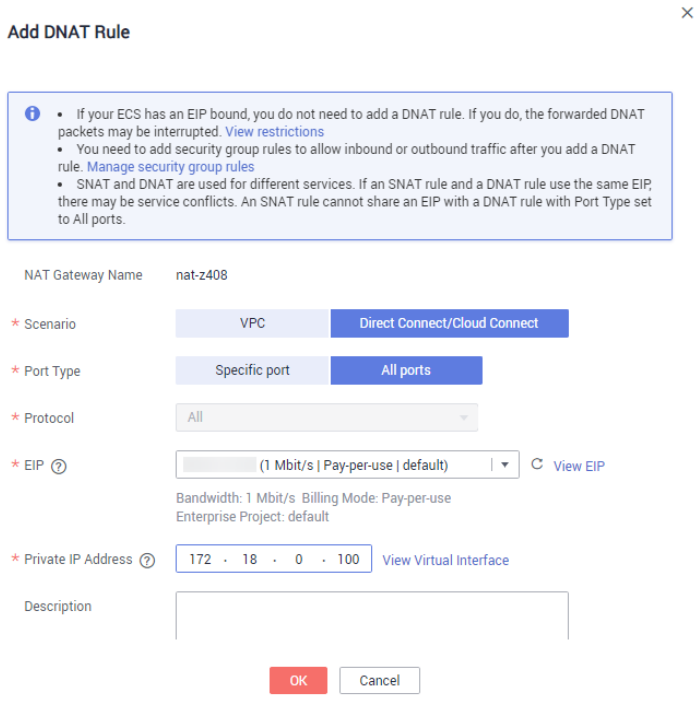
Figure 2-2 Adding an SNAT rule



4. Add a DNAT rule. For details, see **Adding a DNAT Rule**.

   Configure the protocol and port type. **All ports** is used as an example. Set **Private IP Address** to **172.18.0.100** and select an EIP.

Figure 2-3 Add DNAT Rule



NOTE

SNAT and DNAT are used for different services. If an SNAT rule and a DNAT rule use the same EIP, there may be service conflicts. An SNAT rule cannot share an EIP with a DNAT rule with **Port Type** set to **All ports**.

----End

Verification

After the configuration is complete, test the network connectivity.

Ping an external IP address, for example, 114.114.114.114, from a server in your on-premises data center.

3 Using a Private NAT Gateway and Direct Connect to Enable Communications Between a VPC and an On-premises Data Center

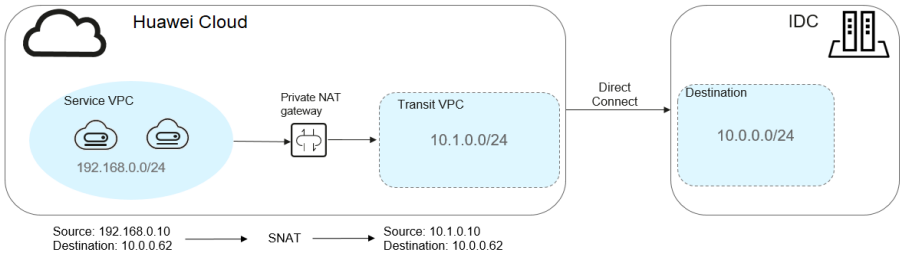
Scenarios

When an ECS in a VPC needs to communicate with an on-premises data center through a Direct Connect connection, the private IP address of the ECS needs to be translated into a private IP address trusted by the on-premises data center.

Solution Architecture

1. A Direct Connect connection is used to connect the on-premises data center to the transit VPC.
2. A private NAT gateway is configured to translate the private IP address of the ECS in the service VPC into a transit IP address (private IP address trusted by the on-premises data center) in the transit VPC.

Figure 3-1 Networking diagram



Solution Advantages

In a hybrid cloud scenario, the private IP addresses of ECSs in the VPC need to be mapped to those trusted by the on-premises data center to meet security compliance requirements.

Constraints and Limitations

- The CIDR block of your on-premises data center cannot overlap with the subnet CIDR block of the transit VPC and the CIDR block of the service VPC, or your on-premises data center will be unable to communicate with the service VPC.
- You need to define a CIDR block in the transit VPC that you can map private IP addresses in the service VPC to. Generally, you either use a private CIDR block or use private IP address trusted by your on-premises data center.

Resource and Cost Planning

Table 3-1 Resource and cost planning

Resource	Resource Name	Description	Quantity
VPC	VPC-Test01	The service VPC: **192.168.0.0/24**	1
	VPC-Test02	The transit VPC: **10.1.0.0/24**	1
NAT gateway	NAT-Private-Test	A private NAT gateway purchased and deployed in **VPC-Test01**	1
	NAT-Ext-Sub-IP-Test	The transit IP address. The transit VPC is **VPC-Test02**, and transit IP address is **10.1.0.10**	1
Direct Connect connection	DC-Test	A Direct Connect connection linking the on-premises data center to the transit VPC	1
ECS	ECS-Test	An ECS purchased and deployed in **VPC-Test01**. Private IP address: **192.168.0.10**	1
On-premises data center	IDC-Test	CIDR block: **10.0.0.0/24**; private IP address of the server: **10.0.0.62**	1

NOTE

- The private IP address (**192.168.0.10**) of the ECS is mapped to the private IP address (**10.1.0.10**) trusted by the on-premises data center through the private NAT gateway.
- The VPC, NAT gateway, Direct Connect connection, and ECS must be in the same region.

Tasks

1. **Create a service VPC and a transit VPC.**
2. **Configure a Direct Connect connection.**
3. **Buy a private NAT gateway.**

Procedure

Step 1 Create a service VPC and a transit VPC.

For detailed operations, see **Creating a VPC**.

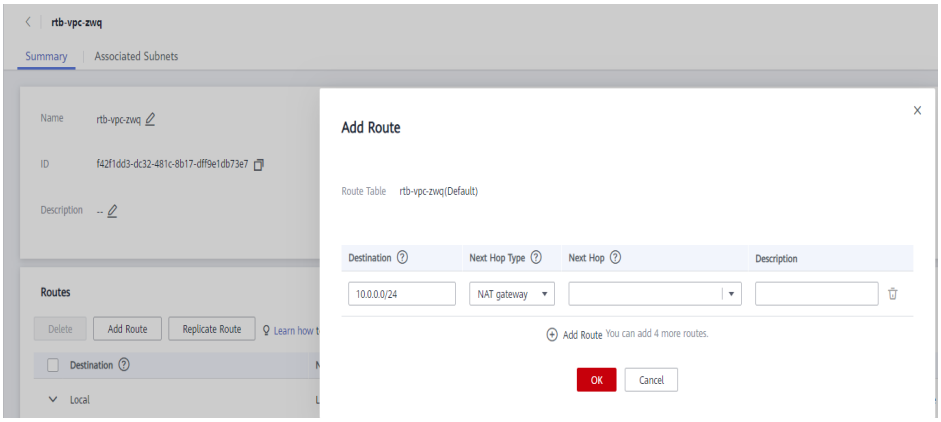
Step 2 Configure a Direct Connect connection.

Create a Direct Connect connection between the on-premises data center and the transit VPC. For details, see **Overview**.

Step 3 Buy a private NAT gateway.

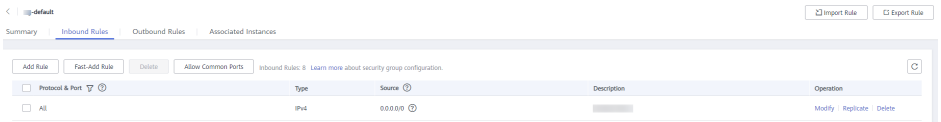
1. Buy a private NAT gateway in the specified region and select a service VPC.
2. Assign a transit IP address. Set **Transit VPC** to **VPC-Test02**. Select **Manual** for **Transit IP Address**, and set **IP address** to **10.1.0.10**.
3. On the **SNAT Rules** tab of the purchased private NAT gateway, click **Add SNAT Rule** and set **Subnet** to **192.168.0.0/24**, the service subnet with the IP addresses that need to be mapped to those of the on-premises data center. Set **Transit IP Address** to the address configured in the previous step.
4. Add a route pointing to the private NAT gateway in the service VPC. Set **Destination** to **10.0.0.0/24**.

Figure 3-2 Adding a route



5. Add an inbound security group rule for the **on-premises server (private IP address: 10.0.0.62)**.

Figure 3-3 Adding an inbound security group rule

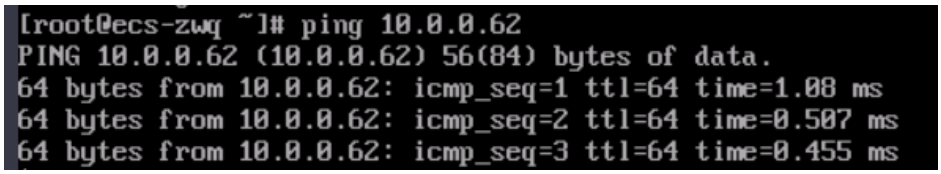


----End

Verification

After the configuration is complete, test the network connectivity.

Log in to ECS (**ECS-Test**) in the service VPC and ping the private IP address (**10.0.0.62**) of the on-premises data center to confirm the configuration was successful.



4 Using a Public NAT Gateway and VPC Peering to Enable Communications Between VPCs and the Internet

Scenarios

VPC A and VPC B are in the same region. A public NAT gateway is configured for subnet A in VPC A and you can add SNAT and DNAT rules for Internet connectivity. Subnet B connects to subnet A through a VPC peering connection and uses the public NAT gateway of subnet A to communicate with the Internet.

Solution Advantages

Only one public NAT gateway needs to be configured. Servers in the two VPCs can share the same public NAT gateway to communicate with the Internet, saving gateway resources.

Typical Topology

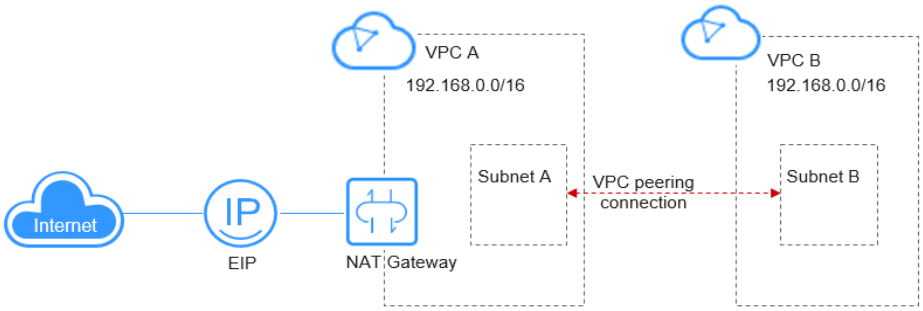
The CIDR block of VPC A is 192.168.0.0/16 and that of subnet A is 192.168.1.0/24.

The CIDR block of VPC B is 192.168.0.0/16 and that of subnet B is 192.168.2.0/24.

Implementation methods:

1. A VPC peering connection is used to connect subnet A in VPC A to subnet B in VPC B.
2. A public NAT gateway is created in VPC A, and subnet B can use the public NAT gateway to communicate the Internet.

Figure 4-1 Network topology



Prerequisites

- If VPCs connected by a VPC peering connection have overlapping CIDR blocks, the connection can only enable communications between specific (non-overlapping) subnets in the VPCs.
- All subnets of the two VPCs do not overlap with each other. For details, see **Unsupported VPC Peering Configurations**.

Procedure

Step 1 Create VPC A, VPC B, subnet A, and subnet B.

For detailed operations, see **Creating a VPC**.

Step 2 Create a VPC peering connection.

Create a VPC peering connection between subnet A and subnet B. For detailed operations, see **Creating a VPC Peering Connection with Another VPC in Your Account**.

NOTE

The local VPC is VPC A, and the peer VPC is VPC B.

Add a route in the route table of VPC B. Set **Destination** to **0.0.0.0/0** and **Next Hop** to the created VPC peering connection between VPC A and VPC B.

Step 3 Buy a public NAT gateway.

Buy a public NAT gateway with **VPC** set to VPC A. For details about how to configure other parameters, see **Buying a Public NAT Gateway**.

Step 4 Add an SNAT rule.

1. Select **VPC** for **Scenario** and subnet A for **Subnet**. For more details, see **Adding an SNAT Rule**.
2. Add an SNAT rule for subnet B. Set **Scenario** to **Direct Connect/Cloud Connect** and enter the CIDR block of subnet B.

Step 5 Add a DNAT rule.

1. Add a DNAT rule for subnet A. Select **VPC** for **Scenario** and enter an IP address of a server in subnet A for **Private IP Address**. For more details, see **Adding a DNAT Rule**.

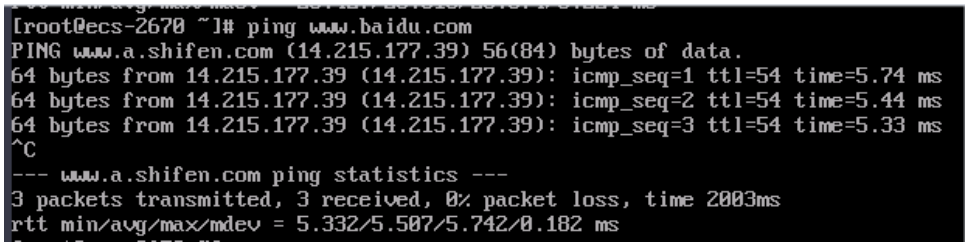
2. Add a DNAT rule for subnet B. Set **Scenario** to **Direct Connect/Cloud Connect** and enter an IP address of a server in subnet B for **Private IP Address**.

----End

Verification

After the configuration is complete, test the network connectivity.

Log in to a server in subnet B and ping a public IP address.



Log in to a server that can access the Internet and is not deployed in VPC A or VPC B. Use **curl** to check whether the server can communicate with subnet B via the EIP associated with the DNAT rule configured for subnet B.


```
[root@ecs-cf5f ~]# curl
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN"><html>
<title>Directory listing for /</title>
<body>
<h2>Directory listing for /</h2>
<hr>
<ul>
<li><a href=".bash_history">.bash_history</a>
<li><a href=".bash_logout">.bash_logout</a>
<li><a href=".bash_profile">.bash_profile</a>
<li><a href=".bashrc">.bashrc</a>
<li><a href=".cshrc">.cshrc</a>
<li><a href=".history">.history</a>
<li><a href=".pki/">.pki/</a>
<li><a href=".ssh/">.ssh/</a>
<li><a href=".tcshrc">.tcshrc</a>
</ul>
<hr>
</body>
</html>
[root@ecs-cf5f ~]# curl
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN"><html>
<title>Directory listing for /</title>
<body>
<h2>Directory listing for /</h2>
<hr>
<ul>
<li><a href=".bash_history">.bash_history</a>
<li><a href=".bash_logout">.bash_logout</a>
<li><a href=".bash_profile">.bash_profile</a>
<li><a href=".bashrc">.bashrc</a>
<li><a href=".cshrc">.cshrc</a>
<li><a href=".history">.history</a>
<li><a href=".pki/">.pki/</a>
<li><a href=".ssh/">.ssh/</a>
<li><a href=".tcshrc">.tcshrc</a>
</ul>
<hr>
</body>
</html>
[root@ecs-cf5f ~]#
```


5 Preserving Your Network with NAT Gateways During Cloud Migration

5.1 Overview

Scenarios

The existing network architecture of the on-premises data center needs to be migrated to the cloud without any changes.

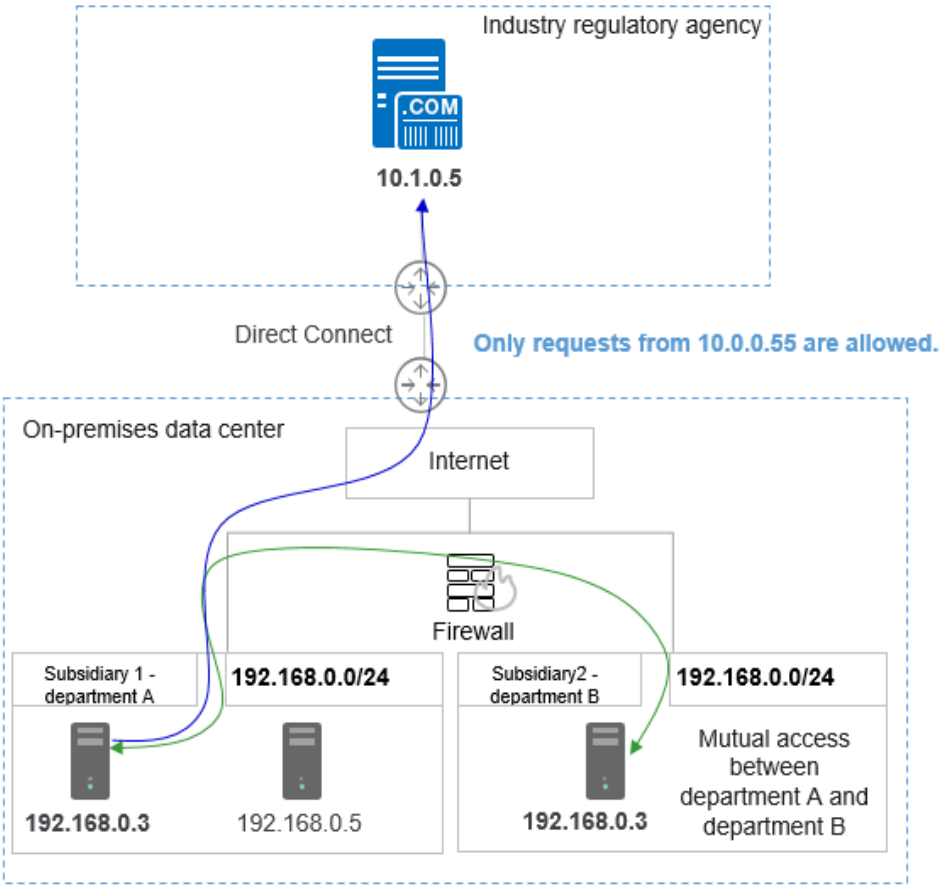
- **Servers in two overlapping CIDR blocks in the on-premises data center need to access each other.**
- **Servers need to access external resources with a specified IP address.**

For example:

A company with multiple branches had overlapping subnets for different branch offices. In **Figure 5-1**, department A and department B are assigned the same CIDR blocks 192.168.0.0/24, and servers on the two CIDR blocks can communicate with each other. In addition, department A needs to periodically use a specified IP address to access archived data of hosts in the industry supervision agency.

Workloads in the on-premises data center were huge and complex. Re-planning and reconstructing CIDR blocks would impact existing workloads. **The customer wanted to migrate the existing network to the cloud without any modifications, and required that servers in the overlapping subnets could still access each other after the migration. In addition, servers in department A can still access serves in the industry supervision agency using the specified IP address.**

Figure 5-1 Overlapping subnets of departments from different subsidiaries



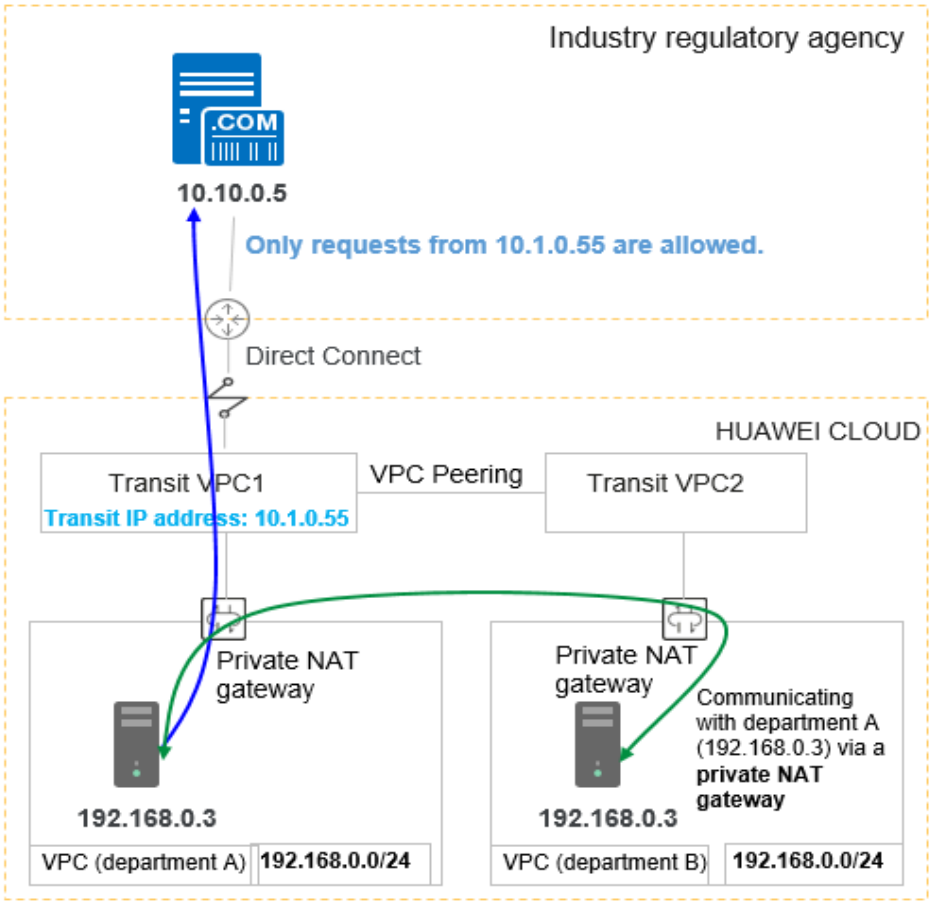
Solution Architecture

Private NAT gateways of Huawei Cloud provide network address translation (NAT) for servers in a VPC to enable **mutual access between servers in overlapping subnets of VPCs** and **private address mapping of servers**. This resolves the issue **that VPC peering connections created between VPCs that have overlapping subnet CIDR blocks may not take effect**.

See **Figure 5-2**.

- The CIDR block 192.168.0.0/24 of department A and that of department B were migrated to the VPC, and two private NAT gateways were used to enable mutual access between servers from the two departments.
- SNAT rules were configured to map the private IP addresses of servers in department A to 10.1.0.55 to access external servers.

Figure 5-2 Huawei Cloud private NAT gateways



Solution Advantages

- Customers can directly migrate off-cloud on-premises data center services to the cloud without reconstructing the existing network architecture, reducing network reconstruction costs.
- Servers with overlapping private IP addresses can communicate with each other.
- Servers in a private network can access external resources using a specified IP address to meet security requirements.

Constraints and Limitations

Pay attention to the following points when using a private NAT gateway:

- Manually add routes in the VPC to connect it to the remote private network through a VPC peering connection, Direct Connect, or VPN connection.
- Only one SNAT rule can be added for each VPC subnet.
- SNAT and DNAT rules cannot share a transit IP address.
- A DNAT rule with **Port Type** set to **All ports** cannot share a transit IP address with a DNAT rule with **Port Type** set to **Specific port**.

- The total number of DNAT and SNAT rules that can be added to a private NAT gateway varies with the private NAT gateway specifications.
  - Small: 20 or less
  - Medium: 50 or less
  - Large: 200 or less
  - Extra-large: 500 or less

NOTE

- Private NAT gateways are free for a limited time in the following regions: CN East-Shanghai2, CN-Hong Kong, LA-Sao Paulo1, AF-Johannesburg, and LA-Mexico City2.
- Private NAT gateways are billed in the following regions: CN South-Guangzhou, CN East-Shanghai1, CN North-Beijing4, AP-Bangkok, AP-Singapore, and CN Southwest-Guiyang1.

5.2 Enabling Mutual Access Between Servers in Overlapping Subnets on the Cloud

Scenarios

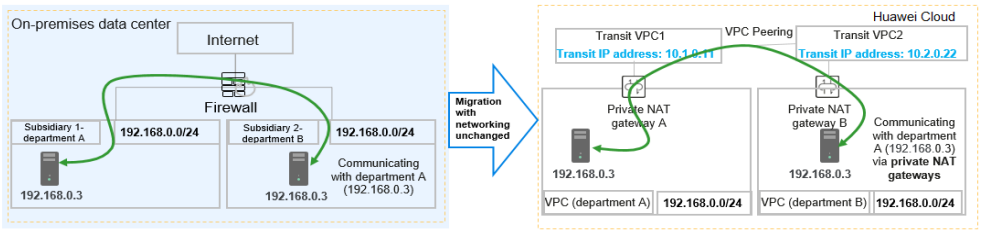
The existing network architecture of the on-premises data center needs to be migrated to the cloud without any changes. **In addition, servers in two overlapping CIDR blocks in the on-premises data center can access each other.**

Department A and department B in the same on-premises data center have an overlapping subnet. Workloads of the two departments need to be migrated to a cloud without changing CIDR blocks of their subnets. In addition, the overlapping subnets of the two departments should be able to communicate with each other after the migration.

Solution Architecture

- Department A and department B of two subsidiaries use the same CIDR block (192.168. 0.0/24), so two VPCs with the same CIDR block are created on the cloud.
- The department A and B servers both used 192.168.0.3, so they were respectively assigned 10.1.0.11 and 10.2.0.22, as transit addresses. These transit addresses enabled the two servers to communicate with each other.

Figure 5-3 Logical topology



NOTE

Manually configure the following routes to ensure traffic forwarding:

- VPC (department A) to the private NAT gateway A
- Transit VPC1 to the VPC peering connection
- Transit VPC2 to the VPC peering connection
- VPC (department B) to the private NAT gateway B

Solution Advantages

CIDR blocks of department A and department B are kept unchanged after on-premises workloads are migrated to the cloud.

Resource and Cost Planning

Table 5-1 Resource and cost planning

Resource	Parameter	CIDR Block/IP Address	Subnet Name	Description
VPC (CN-Hong Kong)	vpc-departmentA	192.168.0.0/24	subnet-A	VPC that workloads of department A are migrated to
	vpc-departmentB	192.168.0.0/24	subnet-B	VPC that workloads of department B are migrated to
	vpc-transit1	10.1.0.0/24	ext_sub_T1	Transit VPC required by the private NAT gateway of department A
	vpc-transit2	10.2.0.0/24	ext_sub_T2	Transit VPC required by the private NAT gateway of department B
Transit IP address (vpc-transit)	transit IP-DepartmentA	10.1.0.11	N/A	IP address used by department A to provide services accessible from other departments. Department B can use this IP address to access servers in department A.
	Transit IP address - DepartmentB	10.2.0.22	N/A	IP address used by department B to provide services accessible from other departments. Department A can use this IP address to access servers in department B.
ECS (CN-Hong Kong)	ecs-departmentA	192.168.0.3	N/A	Server of department A, which can communicate with the server of department B

Resource	Parameter	CIDR Block/IP Address	Subnet Name	Description
	ecs-departmentB	192.168.0.3	N/A	Server of department B, which can communicate with the server of department A
Private NAT gateways	private-nat-A	N/A	N/A	Private NAT gateway configured in **vpc-departmentA**
	private-nat-B	N/A	N/A	Private NAT gateway configured in **vpc-departmentB**

Prerequisites

- You have registered a Huawei Cloud account.
- Your Huawei Cloud account is not in arrears and the account balance is sufficient to pay for the resources involved in this best practice.
- A private NAT gateway is available.

  NOTE

  - Private NAT gateways are free for a limited time in the following regions: CN East-Shanghai2, CN-Hong Kong, LA-Sao Paulo1, AF-Johannesburg, and LA-Mexico City2.
  - Private NAT gateways are billed in the following regions: CN South-Guangzhou, CN East-Shanghai1, CN North-Beijing4, AP-Bangkok, AP-Singapore, and CN Southwest-Guiyang1.

Procedures

1. **Creating VPCs**
2. **Creating ECSs**
3. **Buying Private NAT Gateways**
4. **Configuring Routes and Peering Connections**
5. **Verifying Communication Between the Server in Departments A and that in Department B**

Creating VPCs

Step 1 Log in to the Huawei Cloud management console and select the **CN-Hong Kong** region.

Step 2 Under **Networking**, select **Virtual Private Cloud**. On the **Virtual Private Cloud** page displayed, click **Create VPC**.

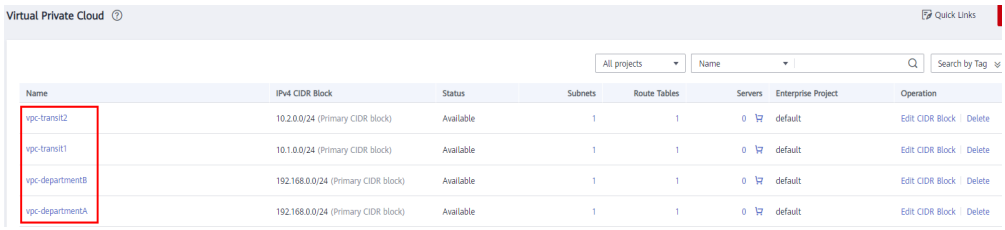
Step 3 Configure a VPC for department A based on **Table 5-1** and click **Create Now**.

- **Region**: CN-Hong Kong
- **Name**: Set it to **vpc-departmentA**.

- **IPv4 CIDR Block**: Set it to **192.168. 0.0/24**.
- **Name**: Set it to **subnet-A**.
- **IPv4 CIDR Block**: Retain the default value.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 4 Repeat **Step 2** and **Step 3** to create all required VPCs.

Figure 5-4 Creating a VPC



----End

Creating ECSs

Step 1 Under **Compute**, select **Elastic Cloud Server**. On the **Elastic Cloud Server** page displayed, click **Buy ECS**.

Step 2 Based on **Table 5-1**, configure basic information about the ECS of department A and click **Next: Configure Network**.

- **Billing Mode**: Select **Pay-per-use**.
- **Region**: Select **CN North-Beijing4**.
- **Specifications**: You can select ECS specifications based on your project requirements. This example uses **c6.large.2** as an example.
- **Image**: Select **Public image**. This example uses a CentOS 8.0 image.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 3 Configure the network information of the ECS of department A and click **Next: Configure Advanced Settings**.

- **Network**: Select VPC **vpc-departmentA**, select **Manually specify IP address**, and set the IP address to **192.168. 0.3** planned in **Table 5-1**.
- **Security Group**: Select **Sys-FullAccess**. In this example, we will select a security group that allows all inbound and outbound traffic as the test security group, but you can select a different security group based on service requirements if needed.
- **EIP**: Select **Not required**.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 4 Set the ECS name and password, and click **Next: Confirm**.

- **ECS Name**: Set it to **ecs-departmentA**.
- **Login Mode**: Select **Password** and enter a password.

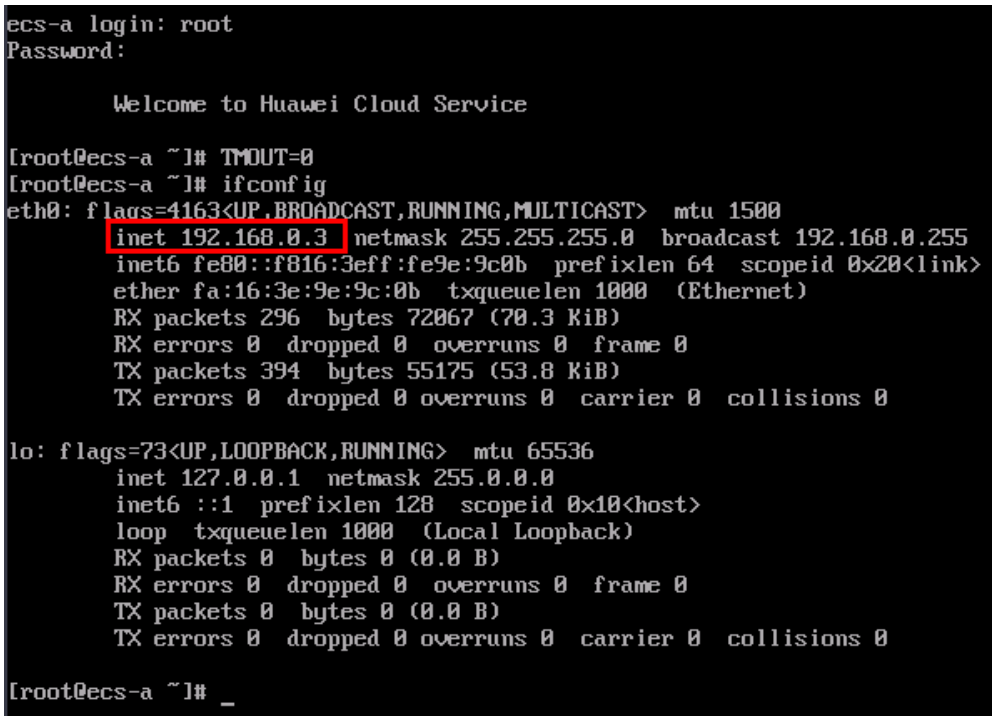
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 5 Confirm the ECS information, read the agreement and select the **Agreement** option, and click **Submit** to finish the ECS creation for department A.

Step 6 In the ECS list, locate the row that contains the ECS for department A, and click **Remote Login** in the **Operation** column. In the displayed dialog box, click **Log In** under **Other Login Modes**.

Step 7 Log in to the ECS as user **root** and check whether the private IP address of the ECS is the one you planned:

```
ifconfig
```



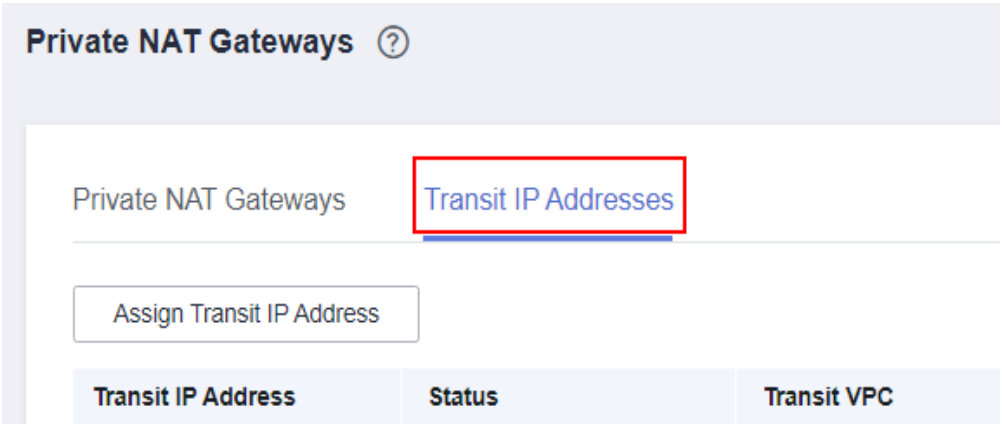
Step 8 Repeat **Step 1** through **Step 7** to create additional ECSs as needed.

----End

Buying Private NAT Gateways

Assigning a transit IP address

Step 1 On the management console, under **Networking**, select **NAT Gateway**. In the left navigation pane, choose **Private NAT Gateways**, and click the **Transit IP Addresses** tab.



Step 2 Click **Assign Transit IP Address** and configure the parameters as follows:

- **Transit VPC**: Select **vpc-transit1**.
- **Transit Subnet**: Select **ext_sub_T1**.
- **Transit IP Address**: Select **Manual**.
- **IP Address**: Enter **10.1.0.11**.

Step 3 Click **OK**.

Step 4 Repeat 1 through **Step 3** to assign a transit IP address (10.2.0.22) for department B.

- **Transit VPC**: Select **vpc-transit2**.
- **Transit Subnet**: Select **ext_sub_T2**.
- **Transit IP Address**: Select **Manual**.
- **IP Address**: Enter **10.2.0.22**.

Buying a private NAT gateway and adding DNAT rules

Step 5 Go back to the **Private NAT Gateways** page and click **Buy Private NAT Gateway** in the upper right corner.

Step 6 Configure parameters to create a private NAT gateway for department A. Click **Buy Now**.

- **Region**: Select **CN-Hong Kong**.
- **Name**: Set it to **private-nat-A**.
- **VPC**: Select **vpc-departmentA**.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 7 In the **Private NAT gateway created** dialog box that is displayed, click **Add Rule**, switch to the **DNAT Rules** tab page, and click **Add DNAT Rule**.

Step 8 Configure the DNAT rule parameters and click **OK**.

- **Port Type**: Select **All ports**.
- **Transit Subnet**: Select **ext_sub_T1**.
- **Transit IP Address**: Enter **10.1.0.11**.
- **Instance Type**: Select **Server** and the ECS of department A.

Step 9 Go back to the **Private NAT Gateway** page and click **Buy Private NAT Gateway** in the upper right corner.

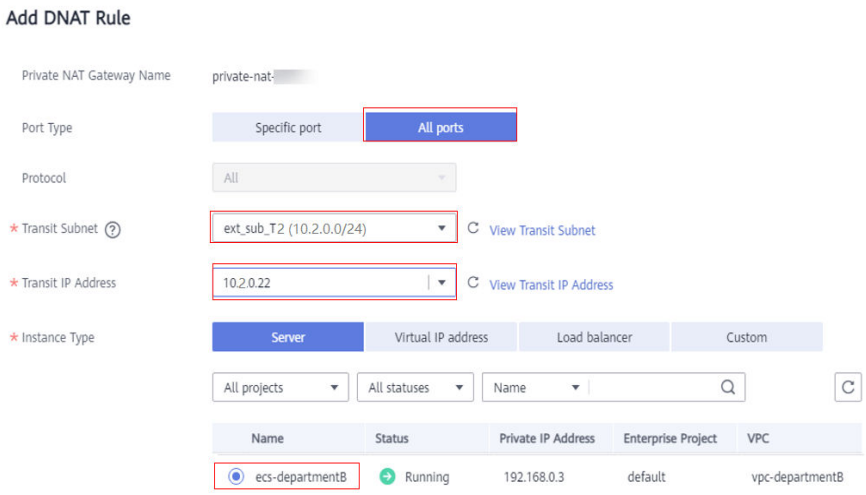
Step 10 Configure parameters to create a private NAT gateway for department B. Click **Buy Now**.

- **Region**: Select **CN-Hong Kong**.
- **Name**: Set it to **private-nat-B**.
- **VPC**: Select **vpc-departmentB**.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 11 In the **Private NAT gateway created** dialog box that is displayed, click **Add Rule**, switch to the **DNAT Rules** tab page, and click **Add DNAT Rule**.

Step 12 Configure the DNAT rule parameters and click **OK**.

- **Port Type**: Select **All ports**.
- **Transit Subnet**: Select **ext_sub_T2**.
- **Transit IP Address**: Select **10.2.0.22**.
- **Instance Type**: Select **Server** and the ECS of department B.



----End

Configuring Routes and Peering Connections

To configure a route from a server to the private NAT gateway

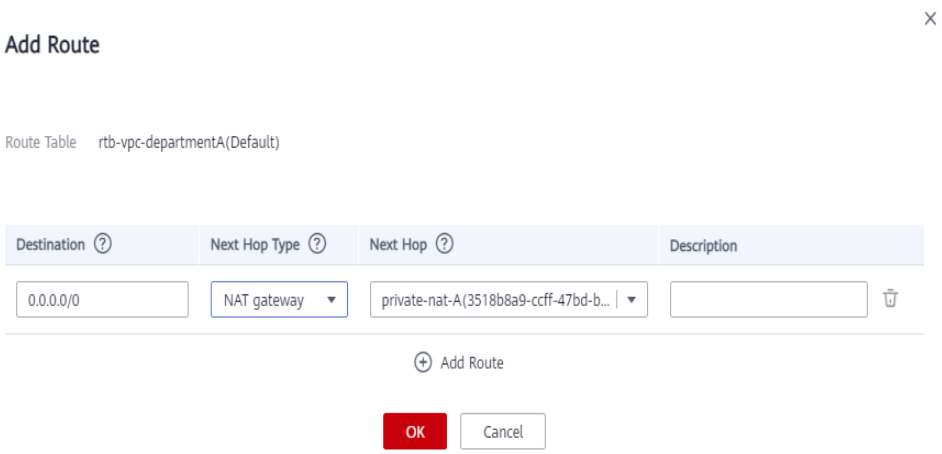
Step 1 Choose **Networking** > **NAT Gateway**. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Route Tables**.

Step 2 Click **rtb-vpc-departmentA**. On the **Summary** page, click **Add Route**.

Step 3 Configure a route for the server in department A to access the private NAT gateway of department A and click **OK**.

- **Destination**: Enter **0.0.0.0/0**. (In actual operations, configure this parameter based on service requirements.)

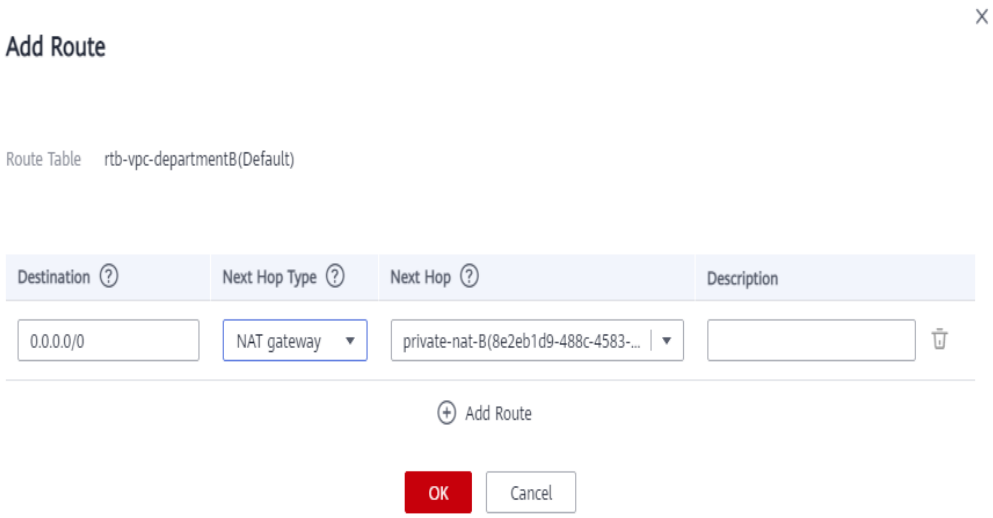
- **Next Hop Type**: Select **NAT gateway**.
- **Next Hop**: The system automatically displays the private NAT gateway of department A.



Step 4 Go back to the **Route Tables** page, click **rtb-vpc-departmentB**, and click **Add Route**.

Step 5 Configure a route for the server in department B to access the private NAT gateway of department B and click **OK**.

- **Destination**: Set it to **0.0.0.0/0**.
- **Next Hop Type**: Select **NAT gateway**.
- **Next Hop**: The system automatically displays the private NAT gateway of department B.

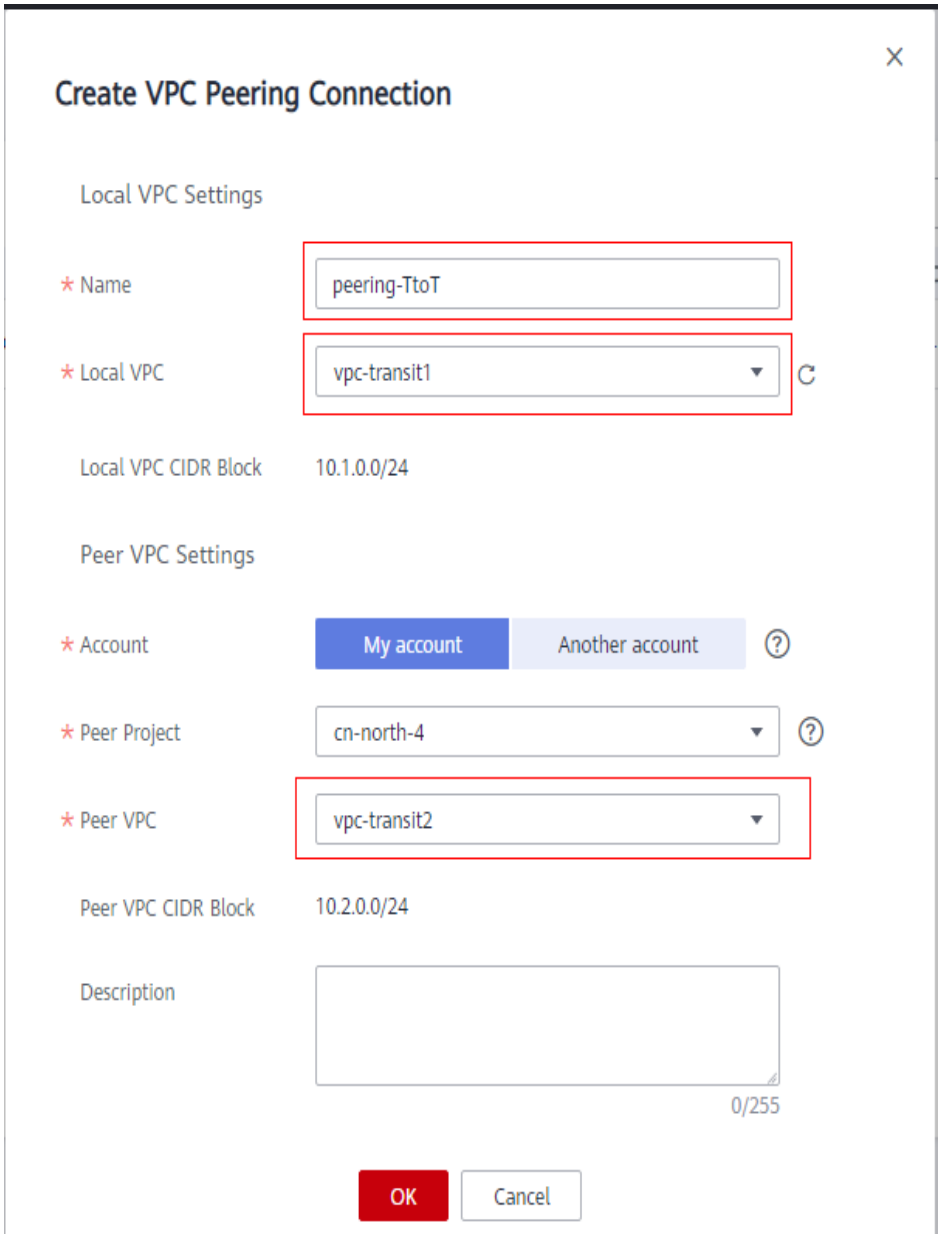


Configuring a VPC Peering Connection Between vpc-transit1 and vpc-transit2

Step 6 In the navigation pane on the left of the **Network Console** page, choose **VPC Peering**, and click **Create VPC Peering Connection**.

Step 7 Configure transit VPC1 as the local VPC and transit VPC2 as the peer VPC. Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

- **Name**: Set it to **peering-TtoT**.
- **Local VPC**: Select **vpc-transit1**.
- **Peer VPC**: Select **vpc-transit2**.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.



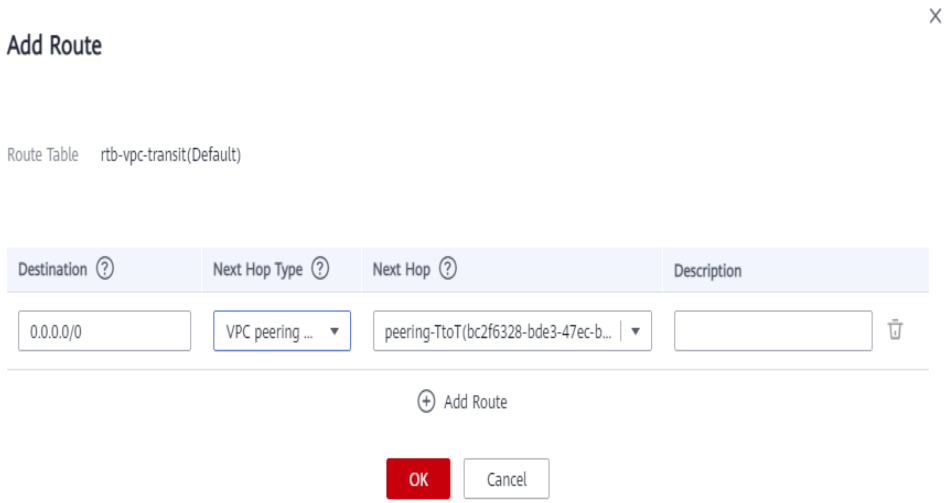
Step 8 Go back to the **Network Console** page and choose **Route Tables** in the navigation pane on the left.

Step 9 Click **rtb-vpc-transit1**. On the **Summary** page, click **Add Route**.

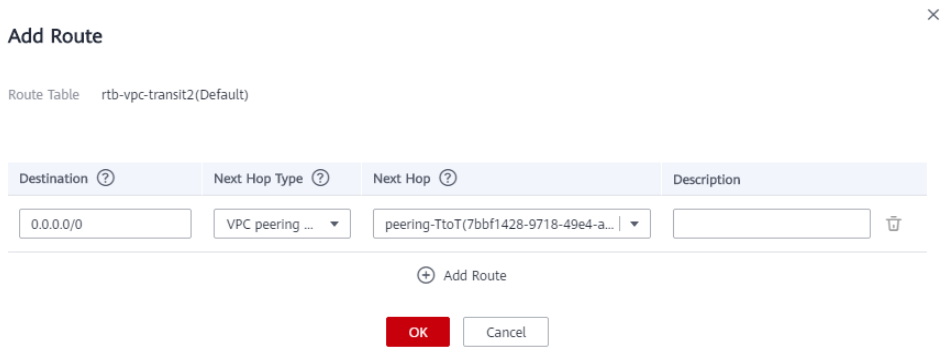
Step 10 Configure a route from **vpc-transit1** to the VPC peering connection, and click **OK**.

- **Destination**: Set it to **0.0.0.0/0**.

- **Next Hop Type**: Select **VPC peering connection**.
- **Next Hop**: The system automatically displays the VPC peering connection.



Step 11 Repeat **Step 9** and **Step 10**, select **rtb-vpc-transit2**, configure the route from **vpc-transit2** to the VPC peering connection, and click **OK**.



----End

Verifying Communication Between the Server in Departments A and that in Department B

Step 1 Under **Compute**, select **Elastic Cloud Server**. Log in to **ecs-departmentA** and **ecs-departmentB** using VNC, respectively.

Step 2 On **ecs-departmentA**, verify that it can access the server in department B:

```
ping 10.2.0.22
```



```
[root@ecs-a ~]# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.0.3  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.0.255
        inet6 fe80::f816:3eff:feaa:ff9  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether fa:16:3e:aa:0f:f9  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 1317  bytes 436261 (426.0 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 1439  bytes 325449 (317.8 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

[root@ecs-a ~]# ping 10.2.0.22
PING 10.2.0.22 (10.2.0.22) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.2.0.22: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.894 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.0.22: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.600 ms
^C
--- 10.2.0.22 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 7ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.600/0.747/0.894/0.147 ms
```

Step 3 On **ecs-departmentB**, verify that it can access the server in department A:

```
ping 10.1.0.11
```

```
[root@ecs-b ~]# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.0.3  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.0.255
        inet6 fe80::f816:3eff:febf:8dcc  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether fa:16:3e:bf:8d:cc  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 1320  bytes 435434 (425.2 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 1440  bytes 325139 (317.5 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

[root@ecs-b ~]# ping 10.1.0.11
PING 10.1.0.11 (10.1.0.11) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.1.0.11: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.913 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.0.11: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.642 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.0.11: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.704 ms
^C
--- 10.1.0.11 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 52ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.642/0.753/0.913/0.115 ms
```

The servers in the overlapping subnets can now communicate with each other through the private NAT gateway.

----End

5.3 Using a Specified IP Address to Access Hosts Outside a VPC

Scenarios

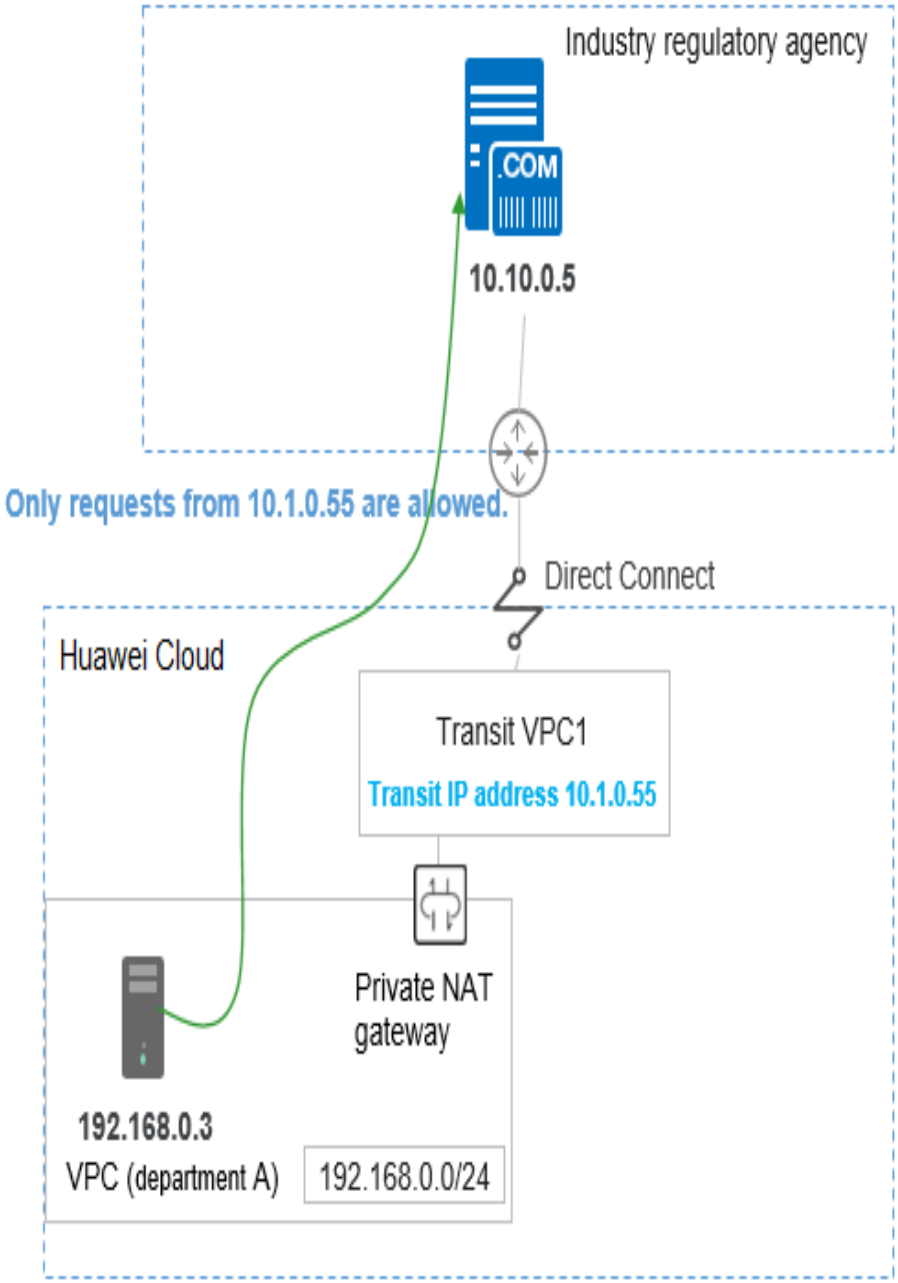
The existing network architecture of the on-premises data center needs to be migrated to the cloud without any changes. **In addition, servers can access external resources with a specified IP address.**

In this best practice, department A needs to use a specified IP address (10.1.0.55) to access servers in a regulatory agency to upload required data after migrating its workloads to the cloud.

Solution Architecture

- The regulatory agency allows requests only from specified IP address (10.1.0.55).
- The server (192.168.0.3) in department A uses a private NAT gateway to translate 192.168.0.3 to the specified IP address (10.1.0.55) to periodically access the industry regulatory agency (10.10.0.5).

Figure 5-5 Logical topology



Solution Advantages

You can flexibly assign a transit IP address. All servers in the VPC can then use the transit IP address to access hosts outside the VPC.

Resource and Cost Planning

Table 5-2 Resource and cost planning

Resource	Parameter	CIDR Block/IP Address	Subnet Name	Description
VPC (CN-Hong Kong)	vpc-departmentA	192.168.0.0/24	subnet-A	VPC that workloads of department A are migrated to
	vpc-transit1	10.1.0.0/24	ext_sub_T1	Transit VPC required by private NAT gateways
	vpc-regulation	10.10.0.0/24	subnet-W	Simulated VPC of the regulatory agency
ECS (CN-Hong Kong)	ecs-departmentA	192.168.0.3	N/A	Server in department A, which can access servers in the industry regulatory agency
	ecs-regulation	10.10.0.5	N/A	Simulated host of the regulatory agency
Transit IP address (vpc-transit1)	Transit IP address of department A	10.1.0.55	N/A	IP address assigned by the regulatory agency. Servers in department A use this IP address to access the regulatory agency.

Prerequisites

- You have registered a Huawei Cloud account.
- Your Huawei Cloud account is not in arrears and the account balance is sufficient to pay for the resources involved in this best practice.
- A private NAT gateway is available.

  NOTE

  - Private NAT gateways are free for a limited time in the following regions: CN East-Shanghai2, CN-Hong Kong, LA-Sao Paulo1, AF-Johannesburg, and LA-Mexico City2.
  - Private NAT gateways are billed in the following regions: CN South-Guangzhou, CN East-Shanghai1, CN North-Beijing4, AP-Bangkok, AP-Singapore, and CN Southwest-Guiyang1.
- You have performed operations in **Enabling Mutual Access Between Servers in Overlapping Subnets on the Cloud**.

Procedures

1. **Creating a VPC**
2. **Creating a Security Group**
3. **Creating an ECS**
4. **Configuring Private NAT Gateways**
5. **Configuring a VPC Peering Connection**
6. **Configuring Routes**
7. **Verifying that Department A Can Access the Regulatory Agency**

Creating a VPC

Step 1 Log in to the Huawei Cloud management console and select the **CN-Hong Kong** region.

Step 2 Under **Networking**, select **Virtual Private Cloud**. On the **Virtual Private Cloud** page displayed, click **Create VPC**.

Step 3 Configure a VPC for the regulatory agency based on **Table 5-2** and click **Create Now**.

- **Region**: **CN-Hong Kong**
- **Name**: Set it to **vpc-regulation**.
- **IPv4 CIDR Block**: Set it to **10.10.0.0/24**.
- **AZ**: Select **AZ1**.
- **Name**: Set it to **subnet-W**.
- **IPv4 CIDR Block**: Retain the default value.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

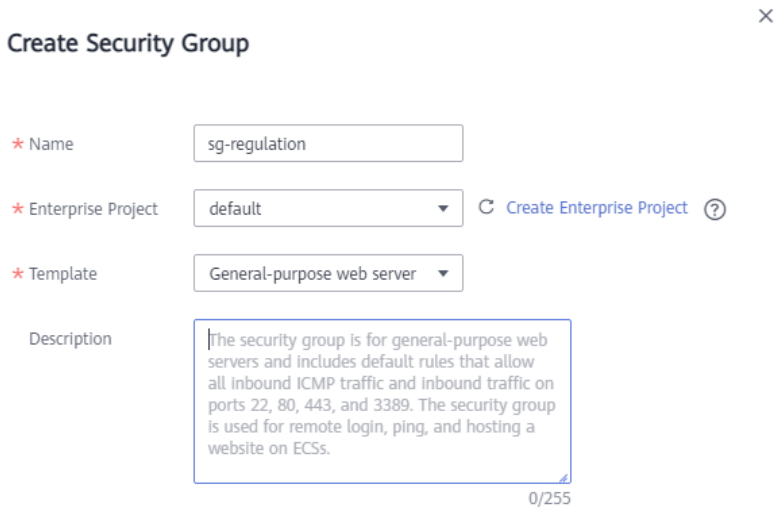
----End

Creating a Security Group

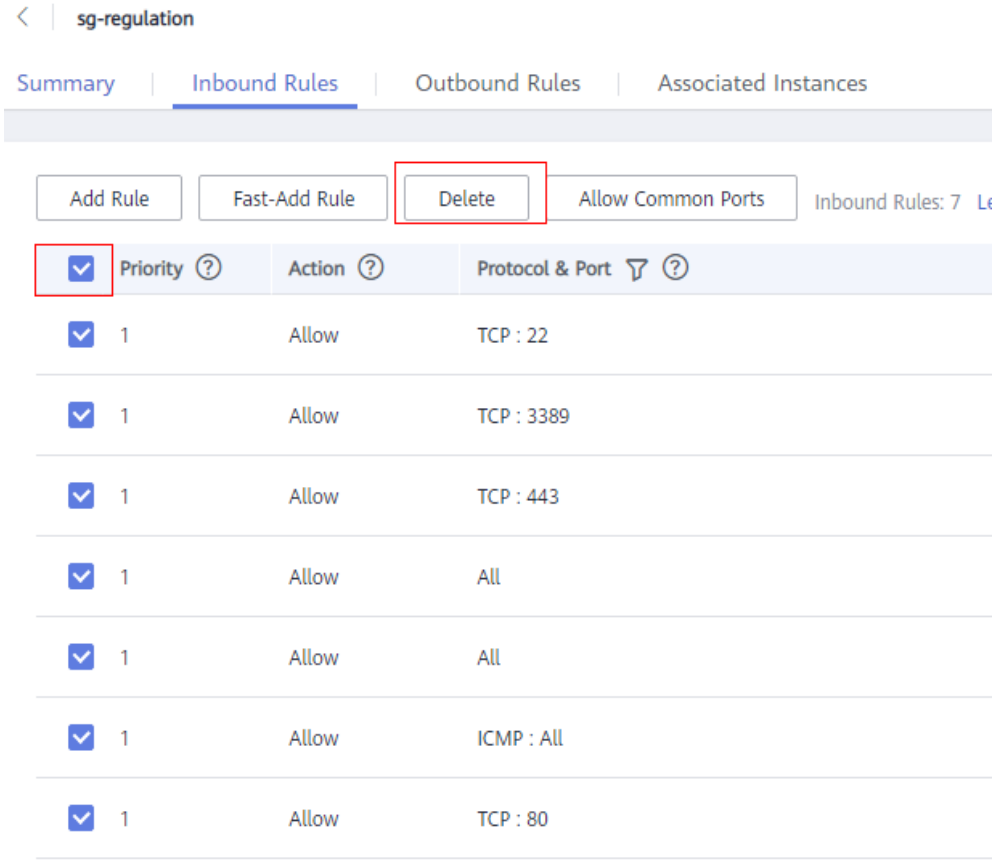
Step 1 Under **Networking**, select **Virtual Private Cloud**. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Access Control** > **Security Groups**, and click **Create Security Group** in the upper right corner.

Step 2 Configure the security group parameters and click **OK**.

- **Name**: Set it to **sg-regulation**.
- **Template**: Select **General-purpose web server**.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.



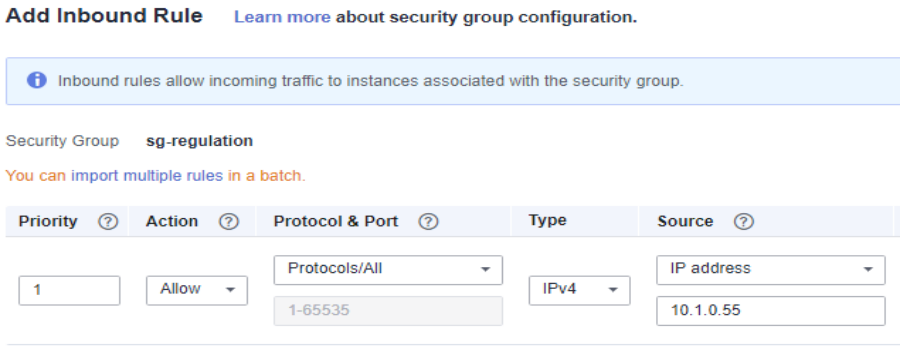
Step 3 Locate the row that contains **sg-regulation**, and click **Manage Rule** in the **Operation** column. On the **sg-regulation** details page, click the **Inbound Rules** tab, and delete all rules displayed.



Step 4 Click **Add Rule** to allow only the IP address 10.1.0.55 to access the regulatory agency. Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

- **Priority**: Set it to **1**.
- **Action**: Select **Allow**.
- **Protocol & Port**: Select **All**.

- **Type**: Select **IPv4**.
- **Source**: Enter **10.1.0.55**.



----End

Creating an ECS

Step 1 Under **Compute**, select **Elastic Cloud Server**. On the **Elastic Cloud Server** page displayed, click **Buy ECS**.

Step 2 Based on **Table 5-2**, configure basic information about the ECS of the regulatory agency and click **Next: Configure Network**.

- **Billing Mode**: Select **Pay-per-use**.
- **Region**: **CN-Hong Kong**
- **Specifications**: You can select ECS specifications based on your project requirements. This example uses **c6.large.2** as an example.
- **Image**: Select **Public image**. This example uses a CentOS 8.0 image as an example.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 3 Configure the ECS network information and click **Next: Configure Advanced Settings**.

- **Network**: Select VPC **vpc-regulation**, select **Manually specify IP address**, and set the IP address to **10.10.0.5** planned in **Table 5-2**.
- **Security Group**: Select **sg-regulation**, in which
- **EIP**: Select **Not required**.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 4 Set the ECS name and password, and click **Next: Confirm**.

- **ECS Name**: Set it to **ecs-regulation**.
- **Login Mode**: Select **Password** and enter a password.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.

Step 5 Confirm the ECS information, read the agreement and select the **Agreement** option, and click **Submit** to finish the ECS creation for the regulatory agency.

Step 6 In the ECS list, locate the row that contains the ECS for the regulatory agency, and click **Remote Login** in the **Operation** column. In the displayed dialog box, click **Log In** under **Other Login Modes**.

Step 7 Log in to the ECS as user **root** and check whether the private IP address of the ECS is the one you planned:

ifconfig

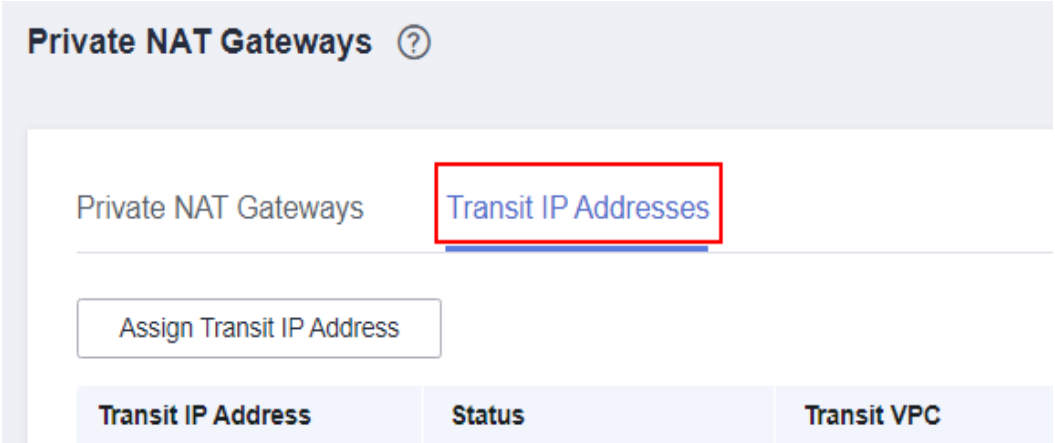
```
ecs login: root
Password:

        Welcome to Huawei Cloud Service

[root@ecs ~]# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 10.10.0.5  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 10.10.0.255
        inet6 fe80::f816:3eff:fefd:d4f5  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether fa:16:3e:fd:d4:f5  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 150  bytes 29171 (28.4 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 238  bytes 25575 (24.9 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

----End

Configuring Private NAT Gateways

To assign a transit IP address

Step 1 On the management console, under **Networking**, select **NAT Gateway**. In the left navigation pane, choose **Private NAT Gateways**, and click the **Transit IP Addresses** tab.



Step 2 Click **Assign Transit IP Address** and configure the parameters as follows:

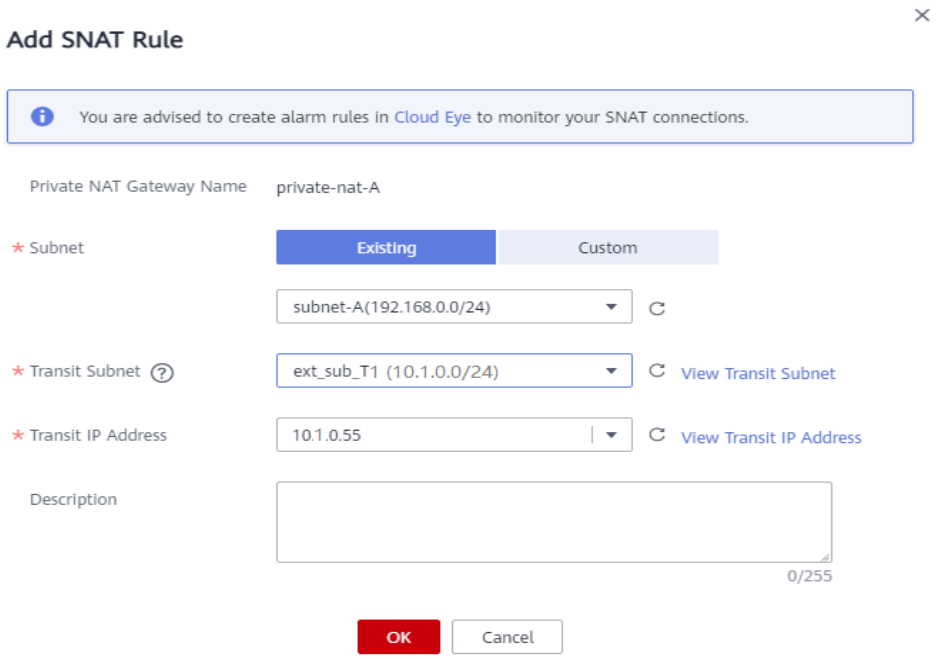
- **Transit VPC**: Select **vpc-transit1**.

- **Transit Subnet**: Select **ext_sub_T1**.
- **Transit IP Address**: Select **Manual**.
- **IP Address**: Enter **10.1.0.55**.

Step 3 Click the **Private NAT Gateways** tab and click **private-nat-A**.

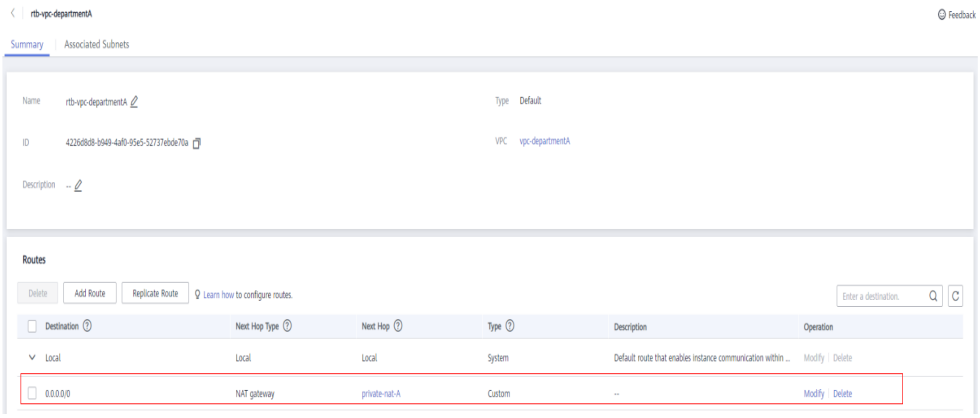
Step 4 On the **SNAT Rules** tab page, click **Add SNAT Rule**.

- **Subnet**: Select **Existing**. The system automatically displays the subnet of department A.
- **Transit Subnet**: Select **ext_sub_T1**.
- **Transit IP Address**: Enter **10.1.0.55**.



Step 5 After the SNAT rule parameters are configured, click **OK**.

Step 6 Go back to **Network Console**. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Route Tables** and click **rtb-vpc-departmentA**. Confirm that the route from department A to private NAT gateway **private-nat A** has been added.



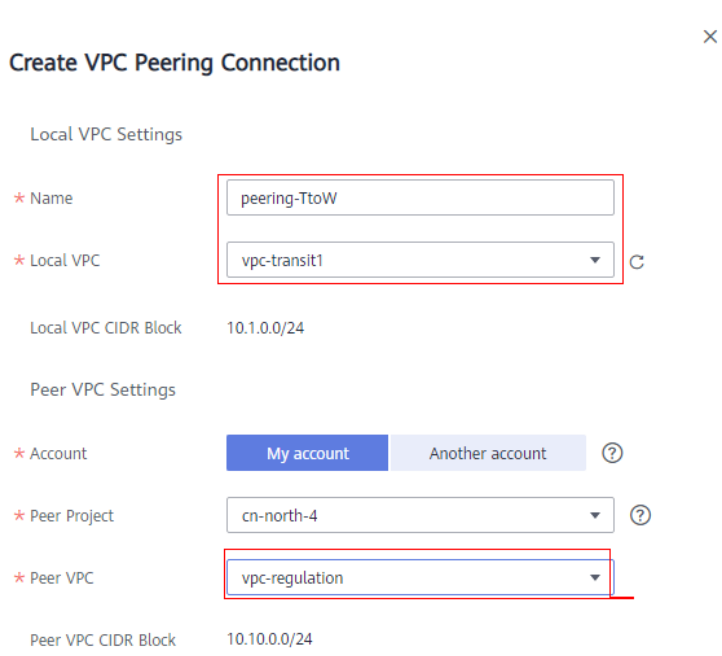
----End

Configuring a VPC Peering Connection

Step 1 Under **Networking**, select **Virtual Private Cloud**. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **VPC Peering**.

Step 2 Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

- **Name**: Set it to **peering-TtoW**.
- **Local VPC**: Select **vpc-transit1**.
- **Peer VPC**: Select **vpc-regulation**.
- For parameters not mentioned, retain their default values or configure them as prompted.



----End

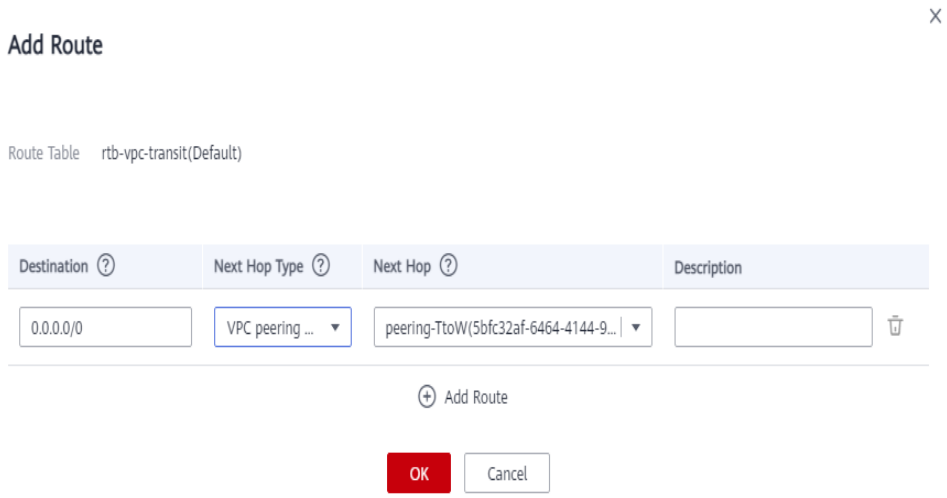
Configuring Routes

Step 1 Choose **Networking** > **Virtual Private Cloud**. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Route Tables**.

Step 2 Click **rtb-vpc-transit1** to delete the existing 0.0.0.0/0 routing rule.

Step 3 Click **Add Route**, configure required parameters and click **OK**.

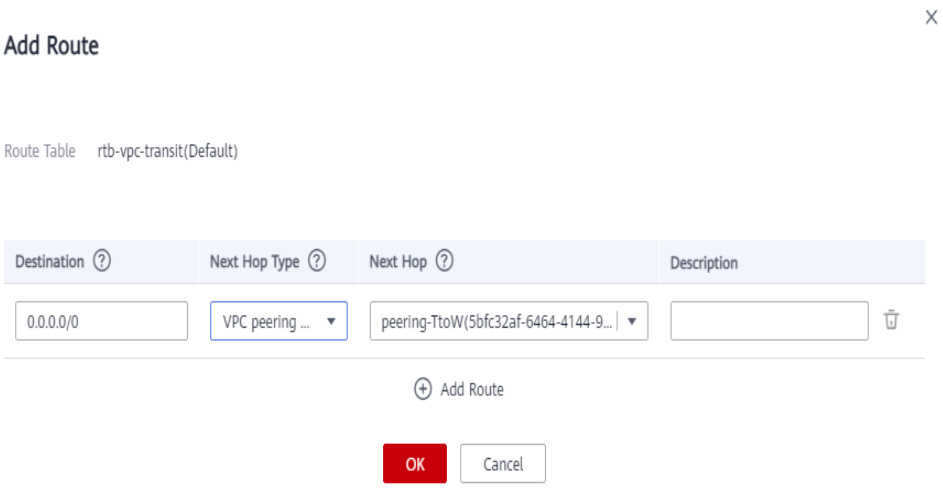
- **Destination**: Set it to **0.0.0.0/0**.
- **Next Hop Type**: Select **VPC peering connection**.
- **Next Hop**: The system automatically displays the VPC peering connection.



Step 4 Go back to the **Route Tables** page, click **rtb-vpc-regulation**, and click **Add Route**.

Step 5 Configure route information and click **OK**.

- **Destination**: Set it to **0.0.0.0/0**.
- **Next Hop Type**: Select **VPC peering connection**.
- **Next Hop**: The system automatically displays the VPC peering connection.



----End

Verifying that Department A Can Access the Regulatory Agency

Step 1 Under **Computing**, select **Elastic Cloud Server** and use VNC to log in to **ecs-departmentA**.

Step 2 On **ecs-departmentA**, verify that it can access the regulatory agency.

ping 10.10.0.5

```
[root@ecs-a ~]# ping 10.10.0.5
PING 10.10.0.5 (10.10.0.5) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.10.0.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.862 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.0.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.513 ms
^C
--- 10.10.0.5 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 26ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.513/0.687/0.862/0.176 ms
[root@ecs-a ~]# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.0.3  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.0.255
        inet6 fe80::f816:3eff:feaa:ff9  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether fa:16:3e:aa:0f:f9  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 3684  bytes 1256203 (1.1 MiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 4717  bytes 1032822 (1008.6 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

----End