

Assessment Title
Report and Proof of Concepts
(Network Security Expert using Fortinet)

CCC603 | Assessment-6

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Part A: Written Report

1. Executive Summary

In modern organisations, cloud adoption provides flexibility and scalability, but it also introduces new challenges in terms of security, licensing, and system management. In this project, the organisation is moving towards a hybrid cloud model using AWS, where maintaining security and business continuity is very important.

The main goal of this solution was not only to deploy cloud resources but to design a secure and manageable architecture that can be used in a real-world environment. To achieve this, I created a custom VPC with multiple subnets and deployed a FortiGate firewall as the central security component.

One important design decision was to make sure internal resources are not directly exposed to the internet. Instead, all traffic is routed through the FortiGate firewall, which allows inspection and enforcement of security rules. This way, the attack surface is reduced, and the network is easier to control overall.

In addition to security, I also focused on cost and operational efficiency. AWS Lambda was used to automate the start and stop of the FortiGate instance during working hours. This reduces unnecessary usage and helps keep costs under control.

Another important consideration in this design is scalability. As organisations grow, the network should be able to handle more services and users without major redesign. By using a custom VPC and subnet-based architecture, it becomes easier to expand the environment when needed.

Overall, this solution demonstrates how security, automation, and cost management can be balanced in a cloud environment, while also allowing future improvements such as high availability and advanced monitoring.

2. Cloud Security Architecture

The architecture is designed using a custom VPC with a CIDR block 10.160.0.0/16. This provides enough IP range and allows better control over network segmentation.

I created one public subnet and multiple private subnets across different Availability Zones. The public subnet is used to host the FortiGate firewall, while private subnets are used for internal resources. This separation is important because it prevents internal systems from being directly exposed to the internet.

FortiGate plays a central role in this design. Instead of allowing direct communication between subnets or external access, all traffic is routed through the firewall. This allows inspection, filtering, and enforcement of security policies.

Routing is configured using route tables:

- Public subnet → Internet Gateway
- Private subnets → FortiGate interface

This means internal traffic is checked and controlled before it goes outside the network.

Another key design decision is network segmentation. By placing resources in separate subnets, I reduced the risk of lateral movement. Even if one subnet is compromised, it does not automatically impact the entire system.

In real-world environments, this segmentation can be extended further by separating workloads into multiple layers, such as web, application, and database tiers. This provides better control and improves security by limiting access between different parts of the system.

Security is enforced using both AWS Security Groups and FortiGate firewall rules. Instead of allowing open access (like 0.0.0.0/0), access is restricted based on required ports and trusted IP addresses. This follows best practices for cloud security.

Additionally, monitoring network traffic is also important. While FortiGate handles inspection, integrating services like VPC Flow Logs and CloudWatch can provide deeper visibility into traffic patterns and help detect unusual activity earlier.

Another aspect that is important in cloud architecture is scalability. As more services are added, the network should be able to support them without major redesign. By using a structured VPC and subnet layout, it becomes easier to introduce new subnets for additional applications or services when needed.

It is also important to consider traffic flow within the network. Keeping traffic within the same Availability Zone, where possible, helps reduce latency and avoid unnecessary data transfer costs. This is something that becomes more important in larger environments.

In real-world scenarios, load balancing and redundancy are also considered as part of the architecture. Although not fully implemented in this setup, these can be added later to improve performance and reliability.

3. License Management Procedures

For this implementation, I selected the PAYG (Pay-As-You-Go) model for FortiGate. The main reason for this choice is simplicity and ease of deployment.

With PAYG, the license is automatically attached when the instance is launched from AWS Marketplace. This avoids manual setup and makes it less likely for configuration mistakes to happen. It is also suitable for environments where instances may be frequently started and stopped.

However, PAYG may not always be the best option in long-term enterprise environments. For example, organisations with stable workloads may benefit from BYOL (Bring Your Own License), which can reduce costs over time.

Another factor to consider is cost predictability. PAYG can be more flexible, but costs can vary depending on usage. In contrast, BYOL may provide better cost control if the organisation already owns licenses.

License management in this setup is handled using AWS billing and monitoring tools. These tools help track usage and ensure that resources are active only when needed. It is also important to regularly review usage to avoid unnecessary costs or expired services.

From a compliance perspective, maintaining proper documentation of license usage is important. This helps during audits and ensures that all services are used correctly.

Another consideration in license management is flexibility. In cloud environments, resources may be scaled up or down depending on demand, so licensing models should support this behaviour. PAYG works well in this case because it allows organisations to only pay for what they use, which is useful for testing or short-term workloads.

However, organisations must also be careful about cost management. Without proper monitoring, PAYG usage can increase quickly, especially if resources are left running unintentionally. This is why combining licensing with automation, such as scheduled start and stop, is important to maintain control over expenses.

In addition, proper documentation of licensing decisions is useful for future planning. It helps organisations understand which model works best for their workloads and supports better decision-making when scaling systems further.

4. Compliance and Governance

In this implementation, I considered common industry frameworks such as ISO 27001, NIST Cybersecurity Framework, and CIS Benchmarks. These frameworks provide guidelines for securing cloud environments and managing risks.

FortiGate supports compliance by providing logging and monitoring features. All traffic passing through the firewall can be recorded, which helps in identifying suspicious activity and maintaining accountability.

AWS also provides monitoring tools such as CloudWatch, which can be integrated with firewall logs. This improves visibility and allows quicker detection of issues.

Policy management is handled through firewall rules and AWS configurations. Any changes made to rules should be properly documented. This is important because it helps track changes and ensures accountability in real-world environments.

Another important governance aspect is access control. Following the principle of least privilege ensures that users and services only have the permissions they actually need. This reduces the risk of misuse or accidental changes.

Regular audits and reviews are also important to maintain compliance over time. Even a secure system can become vulnerable if configurations are not reviewed regularly.

Overall, governance is maintained through a combination of controlled access, monitoring, and proper documentation.

In addition to technical controls, organisational policies also play a role in maintaining security. Employees and administrators should follow clear guidelines when making changes to the system. Without proper procedures, even a well-designed system can become vulnerable over time.

Another important factor is logging and audit trails. Keeping records of user actions and configuration changes helps identify issues and supports investigation if a security incident occurs. This also helps organisations meet compliance requirements more effectively.

Regular reviews of policies and configurations should be carried out to ensure they are still valid. As systems evolve, security controls must also be updated to match new risks and requirements.

5. Automation and Continuity Plan

Automation is an important part of this project. I used AWS Lambda to automatically start and stop the FortiGate instance during working hours (9 AM to 5 PM NZT). This helps keep costs down since the resources are not running all the time.

While this is a basic level of automation, more advanced automation can be implemented in real environments. For example, Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tools such as AWS CloudFormation or Terraform can be used to automate the entire deployment process. This ensures consistency and reduces manual errors.

Automation can also be extended to monitoring and alerting. For example, alerts can be triggered when unusual traffic patterns are detected, allowing faster response to potential threats.

For high availability, the recommended approach is to deploy FortiGate in an Active-Passive configuration across multiple Availability Zones. In this setup, one instance handles traffic while the other remains on standby. If the active instance fails, the standby instance automatically takes over.

For business continuity, two important metrics are considered:

- RTO (Recovery Time Objective) – how quickly the system can recover
- RPO (Recovery Point Objective) – how much data loss is acceptable

In this setup, recovery time is expected to be short because instances can be restarted quickly and configurations can be restored from backups.

Automation can also help improve system reliability. For example, automated health checks can be used to monitor the status of instances and trigger actions if something goes wrong. This reduces the need for manual intervention and improves response time.

In larger environments, automation is often combined with monitoring and alerting systems to create a more responsive infrastructure. This allows teams to detect and resolve issues faster, reducing downtime.

From a continuity perspective, regular backups are also important. Configuration backups ensure that systems can be restored quickly if something fails, which supports both RTO and RPO objectives.

6. Risk Assessment and Mitigation

During this setup, several risks were identified. At first, understanding the routing flow was a bit confusing, but testing it step by step made it clearer.

One major risk is misconfiguration, especially in route tables or firewall rules. Even a small mistake here can either expose resources or stop traffic from working properly. This risk can be reduced by regularly reviewing configurations and applying best practices.

Another risk is overly permissive security groups. Allowing access from 0.0.0.0/0 increases exposure to attacks. This can be mitigated by restricting access to specific IP addresses and required ports.

License-related risks can also occur. If a license becomes inactive, the firewall may stop functioning correctly. Monitoring tools should be used to track license status and avoid this issue.

Downtime is another concern, especially if the FortiGate instance fails. This risk can be reduced by implementing high availability and backup strategies.

Another possible risk is a lack of monitoring and alerting. Without proper alerts, issues may not be detected early. This can be improved by using CloudWatch alerts and logging tools.

Human error is also a common issue in cloud environments. Misconfigurations can happen easily, especially in complex setups. Using automation and predefined templates can help reduce this risk.

Overall, risks can be managed by using monitoring tools, following best practices, and regularly reviewing the system.

Another risk to consider is dependency on a single cloud provider. While AWS provides strong reliability, relying entirely on one platform can create limitations. Some organisations consider multi-cloud strategies to reduce this risk, although it also increases complexity.

Security threats are also constantly evolving. What is considered secure today may not be enough in the future. Because of this, systems should be regularly updated and reviewed to ensure they are protected against new vulnerabilities.

Overall, risk management is an ongoing process rather than a one-time task. Continuous monitoring and improvement are required to maintain a secure and reliable environment.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

This project helped me understand how to design a secure cloud network using AWS and FortiGate. Instead of focusing only on setup, I learned the importance of security, management, and long-term reliability.

The architecture ensures that all traffic is controlled through a central firewall, which reduces exposure and improves security. Automation also plays an important role in managing resources efficiently.

If I were to improve this setup further, I would:

- Implement full high availability across multiple Availability Zones
- Use Infrastructure as Code for faster and more consistent deployment
- Improve monitoring with alerts and dashboards (e.g., CloudWatch)

One key takeaway from this project is that cloud security is not just about using the right tools, but also about designing the system correctly from the beginning. Small decisions, such as subnet design or routing configuration, can have a significant impact on the overall security and performance of the system.

I also realised that automation and monitoring play an important role in maintaining a stable environment. Even a well-configured system can become inefficient or insecure if it is not actively monitored and maintained over time.

This project also highlighted the importance of planning for future growth. A system that works well for a small setup may not be suitable as the organisation expands, so scalability should always be considered during the design phase.

Another important aspect of this solution is that it provides a foundation that can be improved over time. Features such as high availability, advanced monitoring, and automation can be added as requirements grow, making the system more robust and production-ready.

These improvements would make the system more reliable and closer to a real enterprise-level solution.

8. References

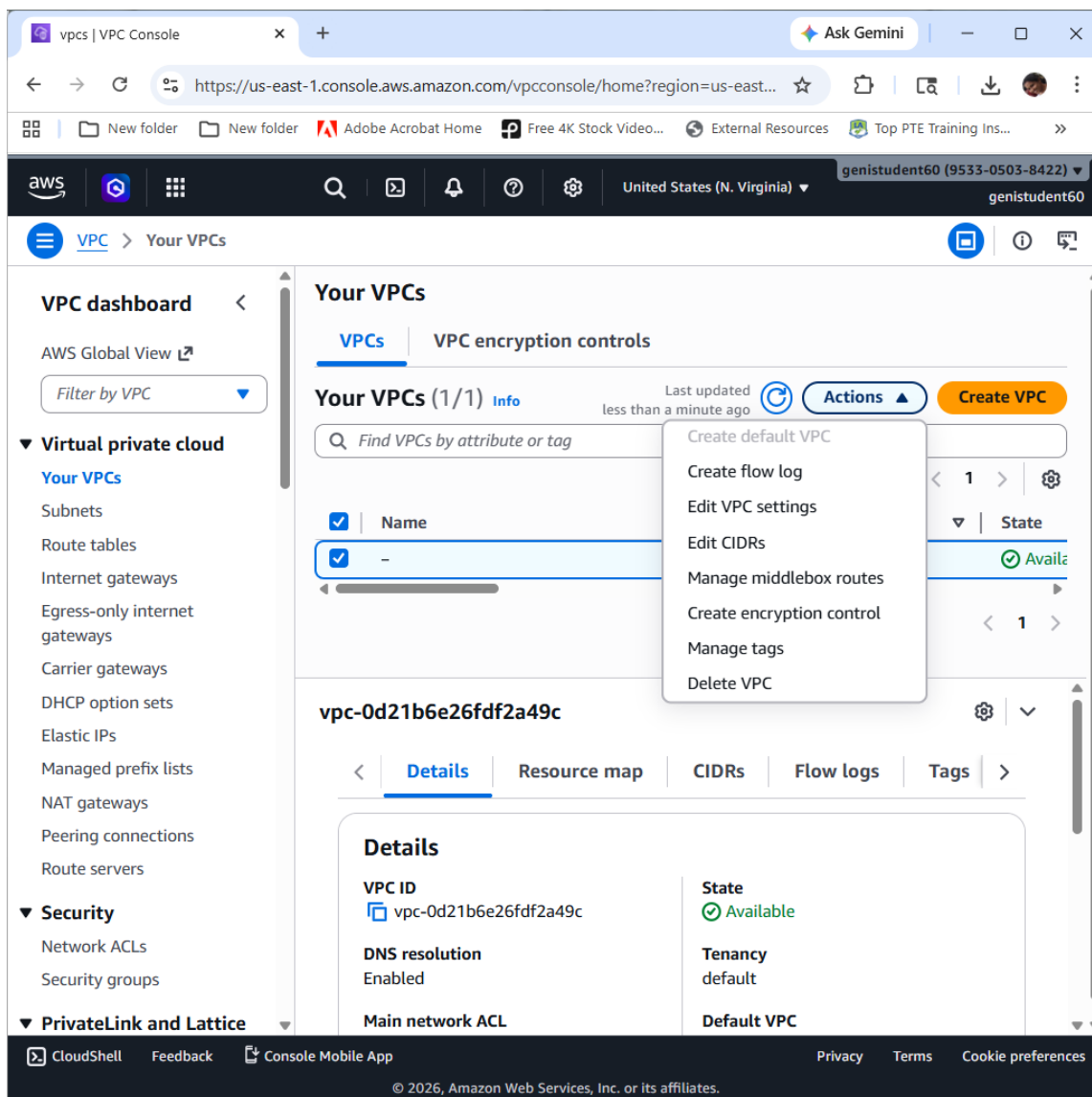
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Part B: Proof of Concepts

Practical Demonstration

Task 1: VPC Setup and Configuration

Created a custom VPC (10.160.0.0/16) after deleting the default VPC to have full control over network design and security. I selected the /16 CIDR range to allow enough IP space for future scalability and subnet segmentation.



The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with categories like 'Virtual private cloud', 'Security', and 'PrivateLink and Lattice'. The main content area displays a 'Delete VPC' modal dialog. The dialog contains the following information:

- Will be deleted:** This VPC will be deleted permanently and cannot be recovered later.
 - Name:** -
 - VPC ID:** vpc-0d21b6e26fdf2a49c
 - State:** Available
- Will also be deleted:** The following 7 resources will also be deleted permanently and cannot be recovered later.
 - A search bar with the text 'Find entries'.
 - A table listing resources:

Name	Resource ID
-	igw-0fa02a1a93f82fe91
-	subnet-0713fac85f5452498
-	subnet-0c1dbd171e8ca4bd8
-	subnet-0449f948d483488d8
-	subnet-0ce51d49995999786

At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'Delete' buttons. The footer of the console shows '© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.'

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a VPC in the ap-southeast-2 region. The main content area displays the details for VPC **vpc-018a10d7a35601052 / G1-VPC**. A green notification banner at the top states: "You successfully created vpc-018a10d7a35601052 / G1-VPC".

VPC dashboard

- Virtual private cloud
 - Your VPCs
 - Subnets
 - Route tables
 - Internet gateways
 - Egress-only internet gateways
 - DHCP option sets
 - Elastic IPs
 - Managed prefix lists
 - NAT gateways
 - Peering connections
 - Route servers
- Security
 - Network ACLs
 - Security groups
- PrivateLink and Lattice
 - Getting started

vpc-018a10d7a35601052 / G1-VPC

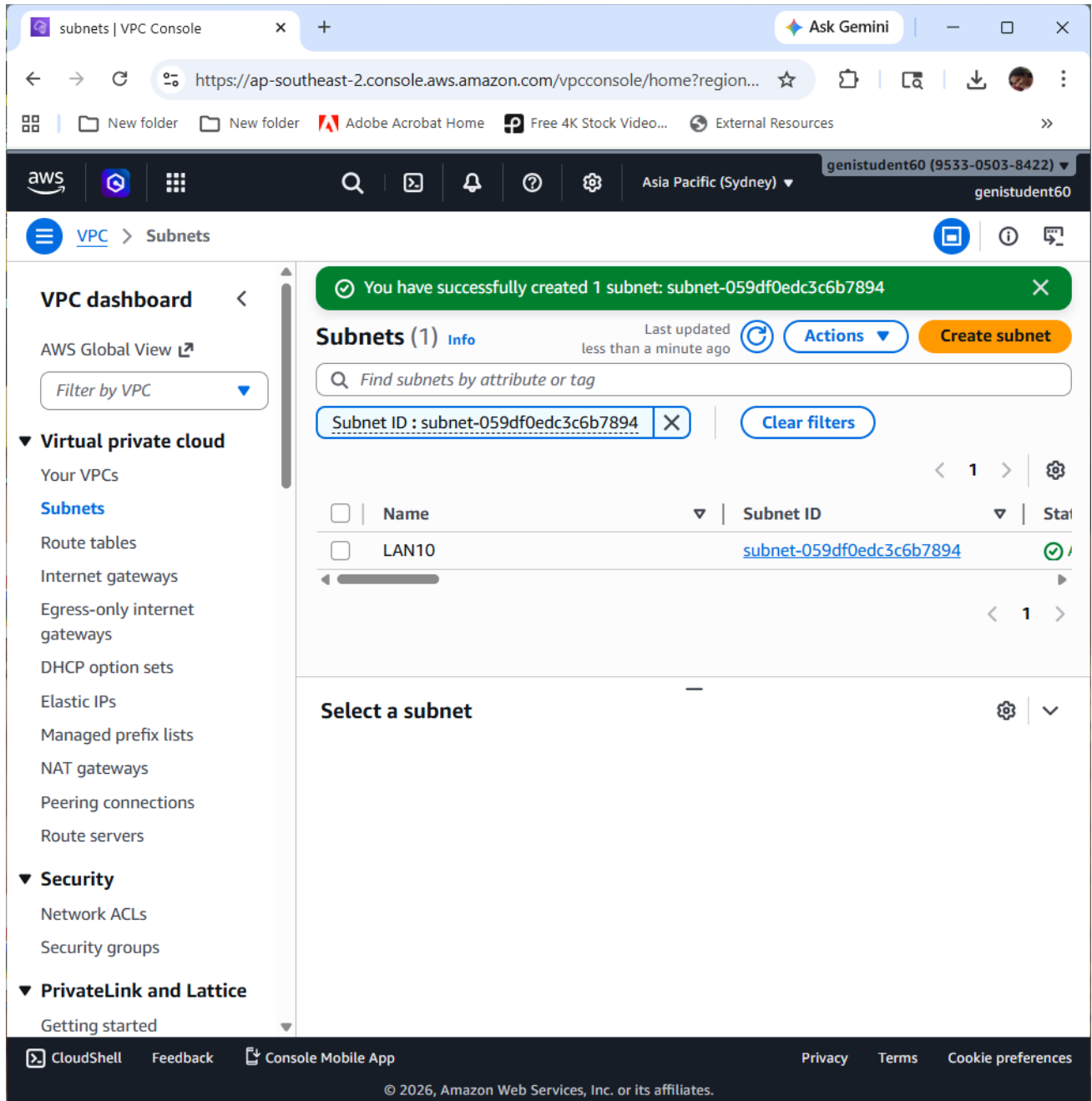
Details [Info](#)

VPC ID vpc-018a10d7a35601052	State Available
DNS resolution Enabled	Tenancy default
Main network ACL acl-045b6c0891c907aae	Default VPC No
IPv6 CIDR (Network border group) -	Network Address Usage metrics Disabled
Encryption control ID -	Encryption control mode -
Block Public Access Off	DNS hostnames Disabled
DHCP option set dopt-043c622f2cb494c23	Main route table rtb-0047b82bb1bd8f481
IPv4 CIDR 10.160.0.0/16	IPv6 pool -
Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups -	Owner ID 953305038422

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Task 2: Subnet Creation

Created public and private subnets across multiple AZs to ensure network segmentation and high availability. Public and private subnets were separated to follow security best practices and reduce direct exposure of internal resources.



The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. At the top, a green notification banner states: "You have successfully created 1 subnet: subnet-059df0edc3c6b7894". Below this, the "Subnets (1) Info" section is visible, including a search bar and a table of subnets. The table contains one entry:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Subnet ID	State
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAN10	subnet-059df0edc3c6b7894	Available

Below the table is a "Select a subnet" section. The left sidebar shows navigation options for VPC, Virtual private cloud, Security, and PrivateLink and Lattice. The footer includes "CloudShell", "Feedback", "Console Mobile App", "Privacy", "Terms", "Cookie preferences", and "© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates."

The screenshot displays the AWS VPC console interface. At the top, a green notification banner indicates the successful creation of five subnets. Below this, the 'Subnets (5)' section is active, showing a search bar and filter tags for Subnet IDs. A table lists the subnets, with 'Lan10' selected, showing its Subnet ID as 'subnet-068a744a7ebe493ce' and its state as 'Available'. The left sidebar contains navigation options for VPC dashboard, Virtual private cloud, Security, and PrivateLink and Lattice. The bottom of the page includes footer information such as '© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.' and links for CloudShell, Feedback, and Console Mobile App.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for editing subnet settings. The browser address bar shows the URL: `https://ap-southeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=ap-southeast-2#Ed...`. The console navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and the region 'Asia Pacific (Sydney)'. The breadcrumb trail is: `VPC > Subnets > subnet-068a744a7ebe493ce > Edit subnet settings`.

Edit subnet settings [Info](#)

Subnet

Subnet ID	Name
subnet-068a744a7ebe493ce	Lan10

Auto-assign IP settings [Info](#)

Enable AWS to automatically assign a public IPv4 or IPv6 address to a new primary network interface for an instance in this subnet.

- Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address [Info](#)
- Enable auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address [Info](#)
Option disabled because no customer owned pools found.

Resource-based name (RBN) settings [Info](#)

Specify the hostname type for EC2 instances in this subnet and optional RBN DNS query settings.

- Enable resource name DNS A record on launch [Info](#)
- Enable resource name DNS AAAA record on launch [Info](#)

Hostname type [Info](#)

- Resource name
- IP name

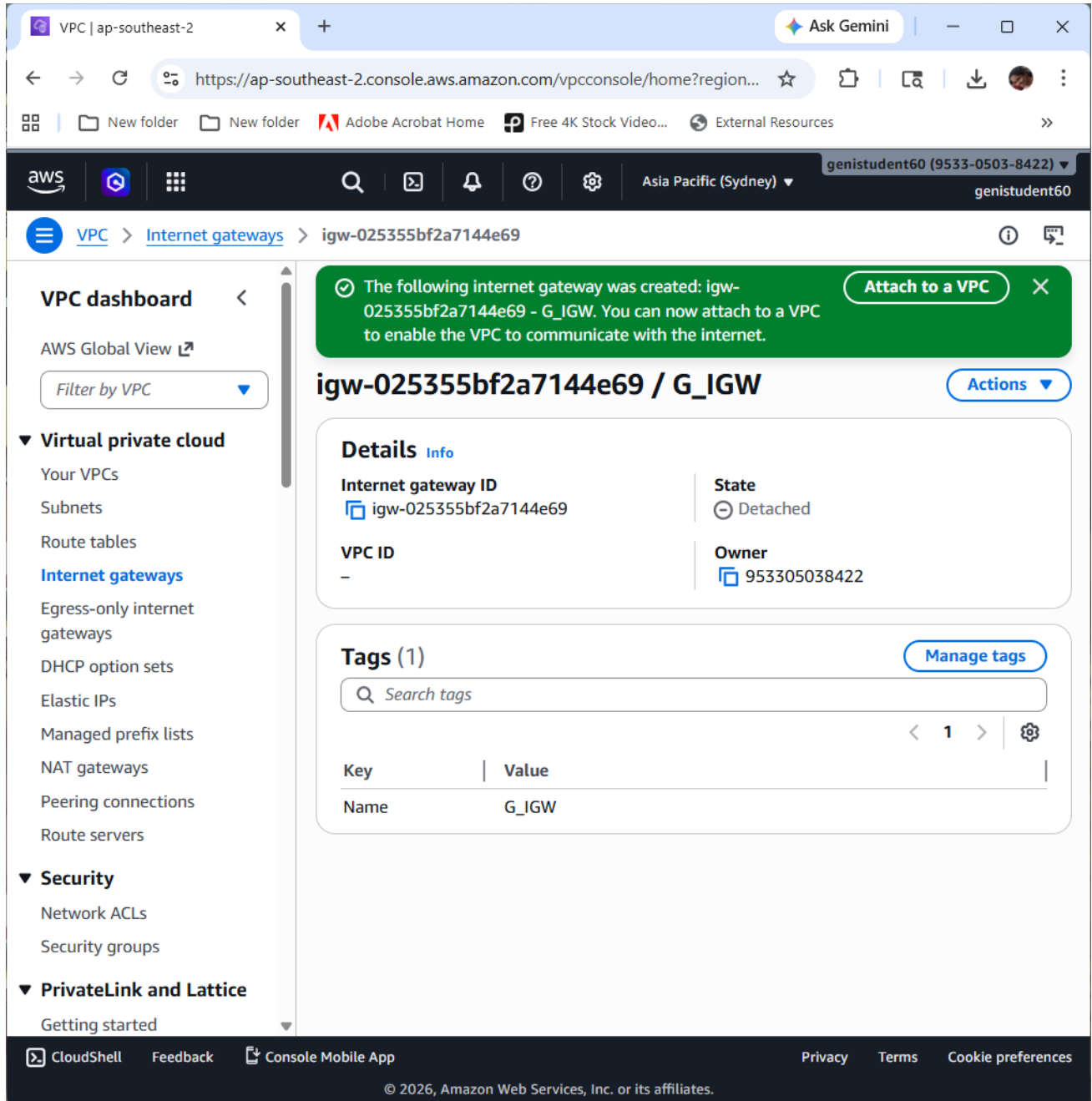
DNS64 settings

Enable DNS64 to allow IPv6 only services in Amazon VPC to communicate with IPv4 only services and networks.

Footer: CloudShell, Feedback, Console Mobile App, Privacy, Terms, Cookie preferences. © 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

Task 3: Internet Gateway Setup

Attached an Internet Gateway to allow internet access for resources in the public subnet. The Internet Gateway was attached only to the public subnet to ensure controlled external access.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the 'ap-southeast-2' region. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: VPC > Internet gateways > Attach to VPC (igw-025355bf2a7144e69). A green success message at the top states: 'The following internet gateway was created: igw-025355bf2a7144e69 - G_IGW. You can now attach to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet.' Below this, the main heading is 'Attach to VPC (igw-025355bf2a7144e69)'. The 'VPC' section explains: 'Attach an internet gateway to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet. Specify the VPC to attach below.' Under 'Available VPCs', it says 'Attach the internet gateway to this VPC.' A search bar contains 'Select a VPC', and a dropdown menu shows 'vpc-018a10d7a35601052 - G1-VPC' as the selected option. At the bottom right of the form, there are 'Cancel' and 'Attach internet gateway' buttons. The footer includes links for CloudShell, Feedback, Console Mobile App, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences, along with the copyright notice '© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.'

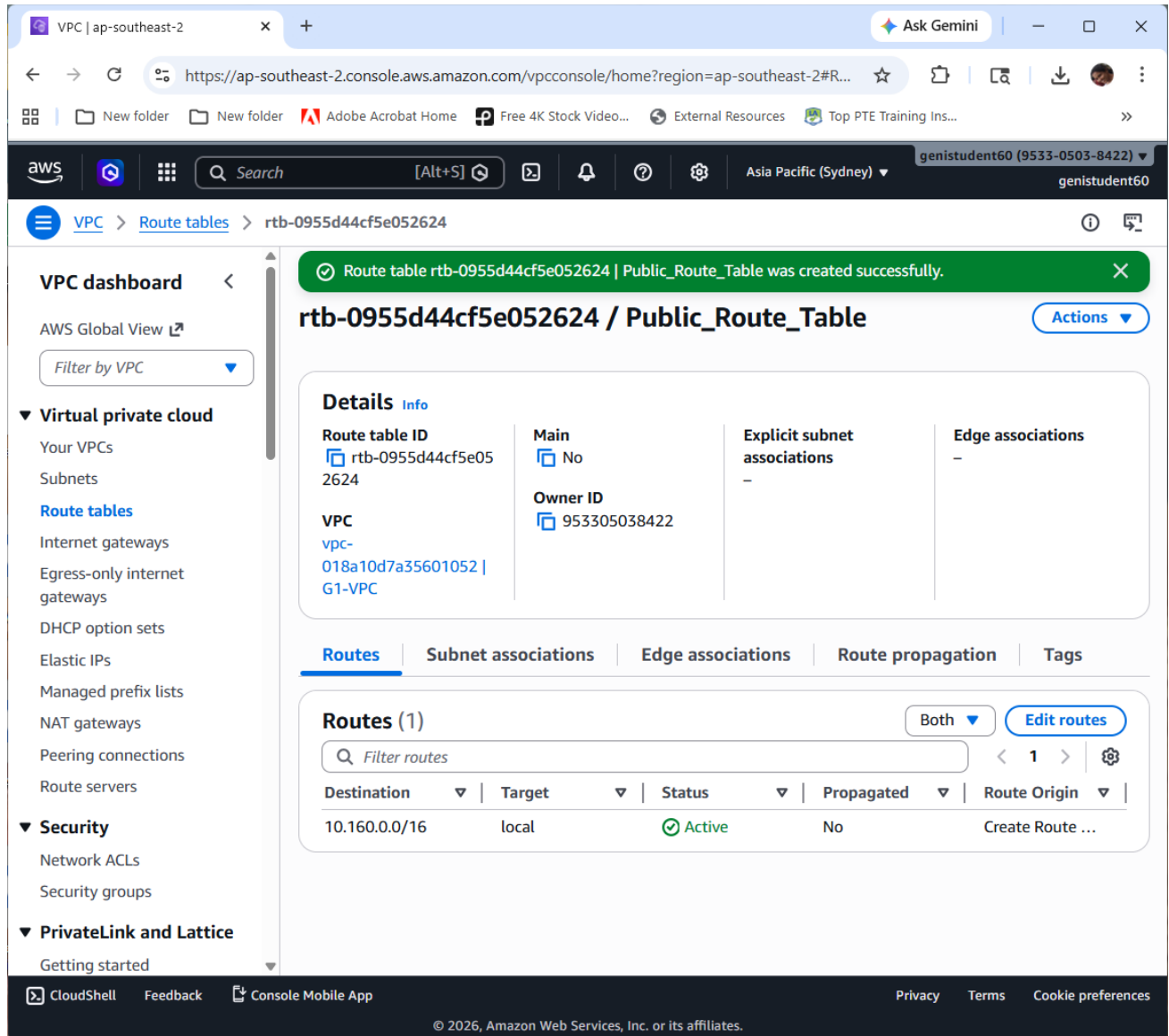
The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for the 'ap-southeast-2' region. The main content area shows the details for an Internet Gateway (IGW) with ID 'igw-025355bf2a7144e69'. A green notification banner at the top indicates that the IGW has been successfully attached to the VPC 'vpc-018a10d7a35601052'. The details section shows the following information:

- Internet gateway ID:** igw-025355bf2a7144e69
- State:** Attached
- VPC ID:** vpc-018a10d7a35601052 | G1-VPC
- Owner:** 953305038422

The 'Tags' section shows one tag with the key 'Name' and the value 'G_IGW'. The left sidebar provides navigation options for VPC resources, including Virtual private cloud, Security, and PrivateLink and Lattice.

Task 4: Route Tables Configuration

Configured public routes via IGW and private routes via FortiGate to control and secure traffic flow. Routing private subnet traffic through FortiGate ensures that all traffic is inspected before reaching external networks.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for editing routes in a VPC. The browser address bar indicates the URL: `https://ap-southeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=ap-southeast-2#Ed...`. The user is logged in as `genistudent60 (9533-0503-8422)`.

The breadcrumb navigation is: `VPC > Route tables > rtb-0955d44cf5e052624 > Edit routes`.

Edit routes

Route 1

Destination	Target	Status
10.160.0.0/16	local	Active

Propagated: No
Route Origin: CreateRouteTable

Route 2

Destination	Target	Status
0.0.0.0/0	Internet Gateway	-

Propagated: No
Route Origin: CreateRoute

Buttons: `Add route`, `Remove`, `Cancel`, `Preview`, `Save changes`

Footer: `CloudShell`, `Feedback`, `Console Mobile App`, `Privacy`, `Terms`, `Cookie preferences`, `© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.`

VPC | ap-southeast-2

https://ap-southeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=ap-southeast-2#Ed...

aws Search [Alt+S] Asia Pacific (Sydney) genistudent60 (9533-0503-8422) genistudent60

VPC > Route tables > rtb-0955d44cf5e052624 > Edit subnet associations

Edit subnet associations

Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (1/5)

Filter subnet associations

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lan10	subnet-068a744a7ebe4...	10.160.10.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0047b82)
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAN30	subnet-08b75357b5b6...	10.160.30.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0047b82)
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAN20	subnet-009adc088ab24...	10.160.20.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0047b82)
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAN50	subnet-0ada3367fc544...	10.160.50.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0047b82)
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAN40	subnet-0645102d9f3f6...	10.160.40.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0047b82)

Selected subnets

subnet-068a744a7ebe493ce / Lan10 X

Cancel Save associations

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

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Edit subnet associations
Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (4/5)

Filter subnet associations

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lan10	subnet-068a744a7ebe4...	10.160.10.0/24	-	rtb-0955d44cf5e0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAN30	subnet-08b75357b5b6...	10.160.30.0/24	-	rtb-093dd2b45a80
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAN20	subnet-009adc088ab24...	10.160.20.0/24	-	rtb-093dd2b45a80
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAN50	subnet-0ada3367fc544...	10.160.50.0/24	-	rtb-093dd2b45a80
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAN40	subnet-0645102d9f3f6...	10.160.40.0/24	-	rtb-093dd2b45a80

Selected subnets

[Cancel](#)
[Save associations](#)

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The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for VPC Route Tables. A modal dialog titled "Set main route table" is open, displaying the following text:

Set main route table

Main route table controls the routing for all subnets that are not explicitly associated with any other route table. Are you sure you want to set this route table as the main route table?

- rtb-093dd2b45a8062435 / Private_Route_Table

To confirm setting, type **set** in the field.

The input field contains the text "set". There are "Cancel" and "OK" buttons at the bottom of the dialog.

The background shows the "Route tables (1/3)" page with a table listing route tables:

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associ...
-	rtb-0047b82bb1bd8f481	-
Public_Route_Table	rtb-0955d44cf5e052624	subnet-068a744a7ebe49...
Private_Route_Table	rtb-093dd2b45a8062435	subnet-068a744a7ebe49...

The "Details" section for the selected route table (rtb-093dd2b45a8062435) shows:

- Route table ID: rtb-093dd2b45a8062435
- Main: No
- Explicit subnet associations: 4 subnets
- Edge associations: -
- Owner ID: 953305038422
- VPC: vpc-

Notification: You successfully set the route table `rtb-093dd2b45a8062435 / Private_Route_Table` as main.

Route tables (1/3) Info Last updated less than a minute ago Actions Create route table

Find route tables by attribute or tag

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associ...
-	rtb-0047b82bb1bd8f481	-
Public_Route_Table	rtb-0955d44cf5e052624	subnet-068a744a7ebe49...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private_Route_Table	rtb-093dd2b45a8062435	4 subnets

rtb-093dd2b45a8062435 / Private_Route_Table

Details | Routes | Subnet associations | Edge associations | Route pr

Details

Route table ID <code>rtb-093dd2b45a8062435</code>	Main <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Explicit subnet associations 4 subnets	Edge associations -
VPC vpc-	Owner ID <code>953305038422</code>		

RouteTables | VPC Console

https://ap-southeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=ap-southeast-2#R...

Search [Alt+S]

Asia Pacific (Sydney)

genistudent60 (9533-0503-8422)

VPC > Route tables

VPC dashboard

AWS Global View

Filter by VPC

Virtual private cloud

- Your VPCs
- Subnets
- Route tables**
- Internet gateways
- Egress-only internet gateways
- DHCP option sets
- Elastic IPs
- Managed prefix lists
- NAT gateways
- Peering connections
- Route servers

Security

- Network ACLs
- Security groups

PrivateLink and Lattice

- Getting started

Route tables (2) Info

Last updated less than a minute ago

Actions Create route table

Find route tables by attribute or tag

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public_Route_Table	rtb-0955d44cf5e052624	subnet-068a744a7ebe49...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private_Route_Table	rtb-093dd2b45a8062435	4 subnets

Drag or select to resize

rtb-0047b82bb1bd8f481

Details Routes Subnet associations Edge associations Route pr

Details

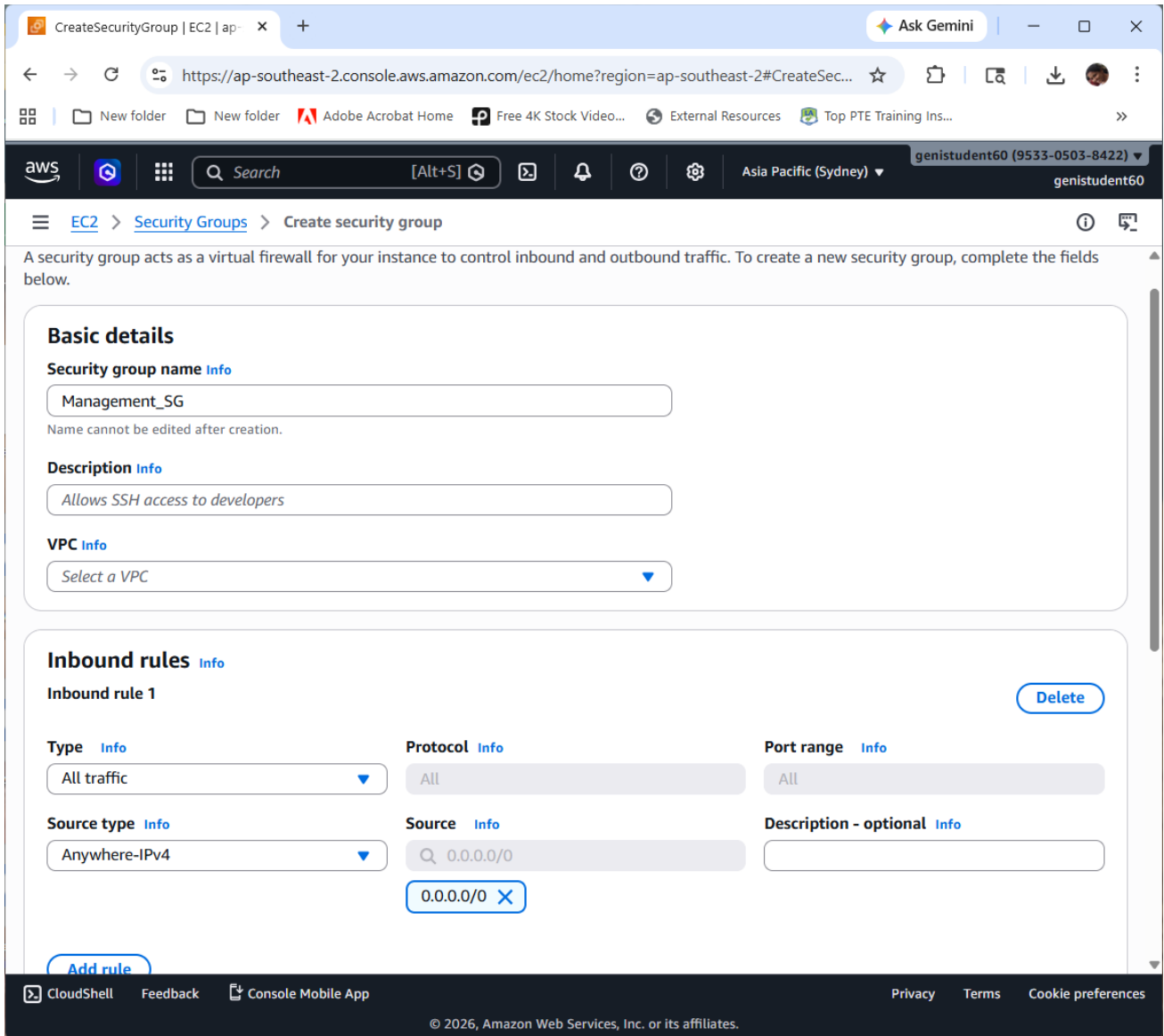
Route table ID rtb-0047b82bb1bd8f481	Main No	Explicit subnet associations -	Edge associations -
VPC vpc-	Owner ID 953305038422		

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

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Task 5: Security Group Configuration

Created a security group allowing inbound access for setup; this will be restricted later, following best practices. Access rules were restricted to required ports only to minimise security risks instead of allowing open access.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a security group. At the top, a green notification banner states: "Security group (sg-0488ee632cafc2e43 | Management_SG) was created successfully". Below this, the main heading is "sg-0488ee632cafc2e43 - Management_SG".

The "Details" section contains the following information:

- Security group name:** Management_SG
- Security group ID:** sg-0488ee632cafc2e43
- Description:** Allow all traffic for test
- VPC ID:** vpc-018a10d7a35601052
- Owner:** 953305038422
- Inbound rules count:** 1 Permission entry
- Outbound rules count:** 1 Permission entry

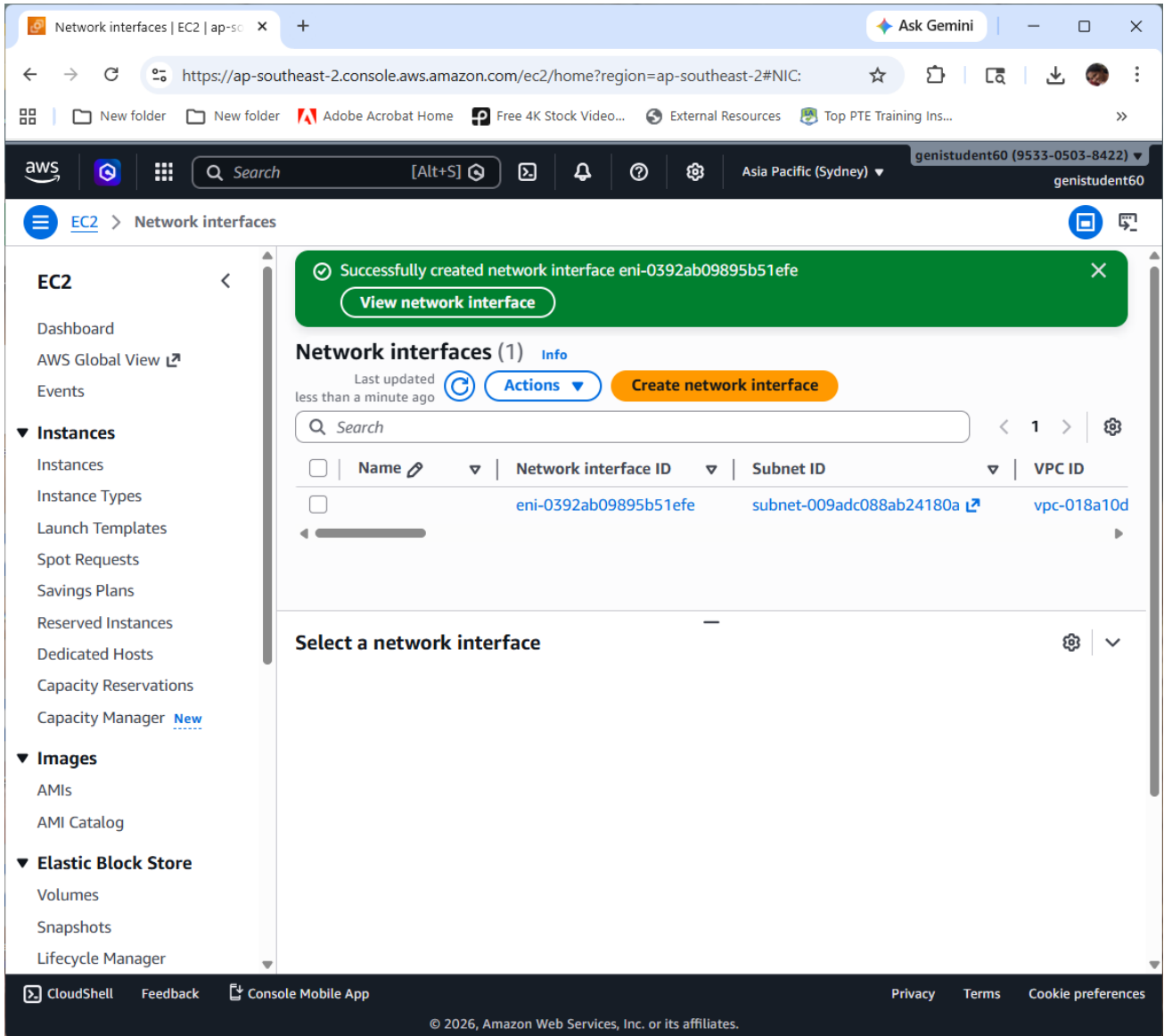
Below the details, there are tabs for "Inbound rules", "Outbound rules", "Sharing", "VPC associations", and "Related resources". The "Inbound rules" tab is active, showing a table with one rule:

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type
-	sgr-0e8ee2333dcf246ea	IPv4	All traffic

The left sidebar contains navigation options such as "Instance types", "Launch Templates", "Spot Requests", "Savings Plans", "Reserved Instances", "Dedicated Hosts", "Capacity Reservations", "Capacity Manager", "Images", "Elastic Block Store", "Network & Security", and "Load Balancing".

Task 6: ENI Configuration

Created ENIs for each subnet and disabled source/destination check to allow FortiGate to route traffic. ENIs were used to manage network interfaces more effectively and support proper traffic routing through the firewall.



Network interfaces | EC2 | ap-southeast-2

https://ap-southeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-southeast-2#NIC:

Successfully created network interface eni-053ea35c4761460b6

View network interface

Network interfaces (2) Info

Last updated less than a minute ago

Actions Create network interface

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Network interface ID	Subnet ID	VPC ID
<input type="checkbox"/>		eni-0392ab09895b51efe	subnet-009adc088ab24180a	vpc-018a10d
<input type="checkbox"/>		eni-053ea35c4761460b6	subnet-08b75357b5b65bf09	vpc-018a10d

Select a network interface

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

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The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the 'ap-southeast-2' region. The main content area is titled 'Network interfaces (2)' and contains a table with the following data:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Network interface ID	Subnet ID	VPC ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN20	eni-0392ab09895b51efe	subnet-009adc088ab24180a	vpc-018a10d
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN30	eni-053ea35c4761460b6	subnet-08b75357b5b65bf09	vpc-018a10d

Below the table, there is a section titled 'Select a network interface' which is currently empty. The left-hand navigation pane shows the 'EC2' menu with various options like Dashboard, Instances, Images, and Elastic Block Store. The top of the console shows the user's profile as 'genistudent60' and the region 'Asia Pacific (Sydney)'.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for Network interfaces in the ap-southeast-2 region. A green notification banner at the top indicates the successful creation of a new network interface with ID `eni-057ffa2fbedd938b9`. Below the notification, the 'Network interfaces (3)' section shows a table of existing interfaces. The table has columns for Name, Network interface ID, Subnet ID, and VPC ID. The newly created interface is listed at the bottom of the table.

Name	Network interface ID	Subnet ID	VPC ID
ENI-LAN20	eni-0392ab09895b51efe	subnet-009adc088ab24180a	vpc-018a10d
ENI-LAN30	eni-053ea35c4761460b6	subnet-08b75357b5b65bf09	vpc-018a10d
	eni-057ffa2fbedd938b9	subnet-0645102d9f3f63e92	vpc-018a10d

The console sidebar on the left provides navigation for various AWS services, including EC2, Instances, Images, and Elastic Block Store. The top navigation bar shows the user is logged in as 'genistudent60' in the 'Asia Pacific (Sydney)' region.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for 'Network interfaces' in the 'ap-southeast-2' region. A notification at the top indicates a successful creation of a network interface. The main content area shows a table of network interfaces with the following data:

Name	Network interface ID	Subnet ID	VPC ID
ENI-LAN20	eni-0392ab09895b51efe	subnet-009adc088ab24180a	vpc-018a10d

The 'Change source/destination check' modal dialog is open, showing the following configuration:

- Network interface: eni-0392ab09895b51efe
- Source/destination check: Enable

The details section for the selected network interface shows:

- Network interface ID: eni-0392ab09895b51efe
- Name: ENI-LAN20
- Description: ENI-LAN20
- Network interface status: Available
- Interface type: Elastic network interface
- Security groups: sg-0488ee632cafc2e43 (Management_SG)
- VPC ID: vpc-018a10d7a35601052
- Subnet ID: subnet-009adc088ab24180a
- Availability Zone: ap-southeast-2a

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for the EC2 region. A green notification banner at the top states: "Successfully updated the source/destination check for eni-057ffa2fbedd938b9". Below this, the "Network interfaces (4)" section is visible, featuring a search bar and a table of interfaces. The table has columns for Name, Network interface ID, Subnet ID, and VPC ID. The interfaces listed are ENI-LAN20, ENI-LAN30, ENI-LAN50, and ENI-LAN40. Below the table, there is a section titled "Select a network interface".

Name	Network interface ID	Subnet ID	VPC ID
ENI-LAN20	eni-0392ab09895b51efe	subnet-009adc088ab24180a	vpc-018a10d
ENI-LAN30	eni-053ea35c4761460b6	subnet-08b75357b5b65bf09	vpc-018a10d
ENI-LAN50	eni-01d22baf0c7b4f046	subnet-0ada3367fc544ef99	vpc-018a10d
ENI-LAN40	eni-057ffa2fbedd938b9	subnet-0645102d9f3f63e92	vpc-018a10d

Network interfaces | EC2 | ap-southeast-2

Successfully updated the source/destination check for eni-057ffa2fbedd938b9

Notifications 0 0 5 0 0

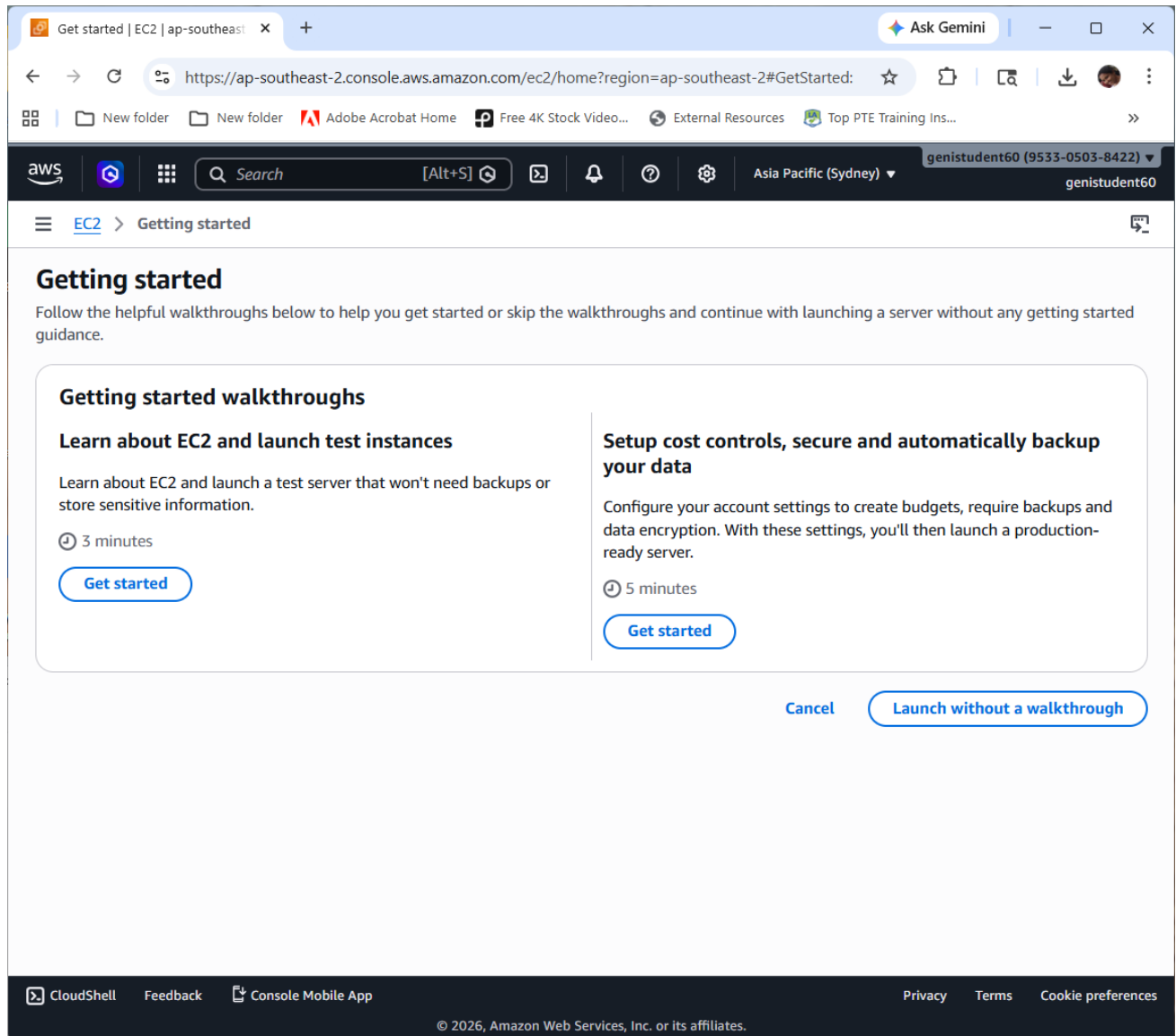
Network interfaces (4) info Last updated 3 minutes ago Actions Create network interface

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Network interface ID	Subnet ID	VPC ID	Availability Zone	Security
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN20	eni-0392ab09895b51efe	subnet-009adc088ab24180a	vpc-018a10d7a35601052	ap-southeast-2a	Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN30	eni-053ea35c4761460b6	subnet-08b75357b5b65bf09	vpc-018a10d7a35601052	ap-southeast-2a	Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN50	eni-01d22baf0c7b4f046	subnet-0ada3367fc544ef99	vpc-018a10d7a35601052	ap-southeast-2c	Manager
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN40	eni-057ffa2fbedd938b9	subnet-0645102d9f3f63e92	vpc-018a10d7a35601052	ap-southeast-2b	Manager

Select a network interface

Task 7: FortiGate Deployment and Configure Routing

Deployed FortiGate with multiple ENIs and assigned an Elastic IP to provide a static public access point, while configuring private subnet traffic to pass through the firewall for inspection instead of direct internet access. FortiGate was used as a central firewall to control and monitor traffic between subnets and external networks.



The screenshot shows the AWS Marketplace console interface. At the top, the browser address bar displays the URL: `https://ap-southeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-southeast-2#LaunchInst...`. The console header includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and the user's account information: `genistudent60 (9533-0503-8422)`.

The main navigation bar shows the path: `EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance > AMIs`. A search bar at the top left contains the text `FortiGate`. Below the search bar, the results are categorized as `AWS Marketplace AMIs (20)` and `Comm Publi`.

The left sidebar features a `Refine results` section with the following categories and counts:

- Infrastructure Software (20)
- DevOps (8)
- Machine Learning (2)
- IoT (1)
- Cloud Operations (1)

Additional filter options include: `Publisher`, `Pricing model`, `Operating system`, `Free trial`, `Deployed on AWS`, `Contract type`, `Average rating`, and `Architecture`.

The main content area displays the product details for **Fortinet FortiGate Next-Generation Firewall**. The product is sold by `Fortinet Inc.` and includes tags for `Deployed on AWS` and `Free Trial`. The description states: "Fortinet FortiGate allows mitigation of blind spots to improve policy compliance by implementing critical security controls...". The product has a rating of `4.2` stars based on `286` reviews.

A prominent orange button labeled `Subscribe and launch` is visible. Below the product details, there are tabs for `Overview`, `Pricing`, `Legal`, `Usage`, and `Reso`.

The `Overview` section includes a video thumbnail titled `FortiGate-VM on AWS Overview` and a `Highlights` section with the following bullet point:

- FortiGate offers protection from a

The footer of the console contains links for `CloudShell`, `Feedback`, and `Console Mobile App`, along with `Privacy`, `Terms`, and `Cookie preferences`. The copyright notice reads: `© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.`

Success
Successfully initiated launch of instance (i-00712f5c3293fdbf5)

► Launch log

Next Steps

What would you like to do next with this instance, for example "create alarm" or "create b...

Create billing usage alerts
To manage costs and avoid surprise bills, set up email notifications for billing usage thresholds.
[Create billing alerts](#)

Connect to your instance
Once your instance is running, log into it from your local computer.
[Connect to instance](#)
[Learn more](#)

Connect an RDS database
Configure the connection between an EC2 instance and a database to allow traffic flow between them.
[Connect an RDS database](#)
[Create a new RDS database](#)
[Learn more](#)

Create EBS snapshot policy
Create a policy that automates the

Manage detailed monitoring
Enable or disable detailed monitoring for

Create Load Balancer
Create an application, network gateway or

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

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The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the 'Instances' page in the 'ap-southeast-2' region. A green notification banner at the top states: 'Successfully attached network interface eni-0392ab09895b51efe to instance i-00712f5c3293fdbf5.' Below this, the 'Instances (1/1)' section shows a table with one instance: 'FortiGate' (Instance ID: i-00712f5c3293fdbf5) in a 'Running' state, using a 't3.medium' instance type. The 'Details' tab for this instance is active, showing the following information:

- Instance ID:** i-00712f5c3293fdbf5
- Public IPv4 address:** 3.106.217.65 | [open address](#)
- Private IPv4 addresses:** 10.160.10.4, 10.160.20.10
- Instance state:** Running
- Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only):** ip-10-160-10-4.ap-southeast-2.compute.internal
- Public DNS:** -
- Hostname type:** IP name: ip-10-160-10-4.ap-southeast-2.compute.internal
- Instance type:** t3.medium
- Answer private resource DNS name:** -
- Elastic IP addresses:** -

The left-hand navigation menu includes sections for EC2, Images, and Elastic Block Store. The bottom of the console shows the footer with '© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.' and links for CloudShell, Feedback, Console Mobile App, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the EC2 Instances page. At the top, a green notification banner states: "Successfully attached network interface eni-053ea35c4761460b6 to instance i-00712f5c3293fdbf5." Below this, the "Instances (1/1)" section shows a table with one instance: "FortiGate" (ID: i-00712f5c3293fdbf5) in a "Running" state, using the "t3.medium" instance type. The "Details" tab is selected, showing the "Instance summary" with the following information:

- Instance ID:** i-00712f5c3293fdbf5
- Public IPv4 address:** 3.106.217.65 | [open address](#)
- Private IPv4 addresses:** 10.160.10.4, 10.160.20.10, 10.160.30.10
- Instance state:** Running
- Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only):** ip-10-160-10-4.ap-southeast-2.compute.internal
- IPv6 address:** -
- Hostname type:** IP name: ip-10-160-10-4.ap-southeast-2.compute.internal
- Answer private resource DNS name:** -
- Instance type:** t3.medium
- Public DNS:** -
- Elastic IP addresses:** -

The left sidebar contains navigation options for EC2, including Dashboard, AWS Global View, Events, and various instance management tools. The bottom of the console shows the footer with "© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates." and links for CloudShell, Feedback, Console Mobile App, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the 'Network interfaces' page in the 'ap-southeast-2' region. The page title is 'Network interfaces (5)'. A search bar is present above a table listing five network interfaces. The table columns are Name, Network interface ID, Subnet ID, and VPC ID. Below the table is a section titled 'Select a network interface'.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Network interface ID	Subnet ID	VPC ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN40	eni-057ffa2fbedd938b9	subnet-0645102d9f3f63e92	vpc-018a10d7
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN30	eni-053ea35c4761460b6	subnet-08b75357b5b65bf09	vpc-018a10d7
<input type="checkbox"/>		eni-0dbec846b8fc2a088	subnet-068a744a7ebe493ce	vpc-018a10d7
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN20	eni-0392ab09895b51efe	subnet-009adc088ab24180a	vpc-018a10d7
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENI-LAN50	eni-01d22baf0c7b4f046	subnet-0ada3367fc544ef99	vpc-018a10d7

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for Elastic IP addresses in the ap-southeast-2 region. A prominent green notification banner at the top indicates that an Elastic IP address has been successfully allocated with the address 54.79.213.63. Below the notification, the 'Elastic IP addresses (1)' section shows a single entry in a table:

Name	Allocated IPv4 address	Type
-	54.79.213.63	Public IP

Below the table, there is a section titled 'Select an elastic IP address' which includes a link to view IP address usage and recommendations to release unused IPs with Public IP insights.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for Elastic IP addresses. At the top, a green notification banner indicates that an Elastic IP address (54.79.213.63) has been successfully associated with a network interface (eni-0dbec846b8fc2a088). Below the notification, the 'Elastic IP addresses (1)' section is active, showing a search bar and a filter for 'Public IPv4 address : 54.79.213.63'. A table lists the associated IP address and its type (Public IP). At the bottom of the console, a 'Select an elastic IP address' section includes a link to 'View IP address usage and recommendations to release unused IPs with Public IP insights'.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for Elastic IP addresses. At the top, a green notification banner indicates that an Elastic IP address (54.79.213.63) has been successfully associated with a network interface (eni-0dbec846b8fc2a088). Below the notification, the 'Elastic IP addresses (1)' section shows a table with one entry:

Name	Allocated IPv4 address	Type
-	54.79.213.63	Public IP

Below the table, there is a 'Select an elastic IP address' section with a link to 'View IP address usage and recommendations to release unused IPs with Public IP insights'.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a VPC in the ap-southeast-2 region. The main content area displays the details for a Private Route Table with ID `rtb-093dd2b45a8062435`. A green notification banner at the top indicates that routes were updated successfully. The details section shows the route table ID, main status (Yes), owner ID (953305038422), and VPC ID (vpc-018a10d7a35601052). Below this, there are tabs for Routes, Subnet associations, Edge associations, Route propagation, and Tags. The Routes tab is active, showing a table with 2 routes. The table has columns for Destination, Target, Status, Propagated, and Route Origin. The first route has destination `0.0.0.0/0` and target `eni-0dbec846b...`. The second route has destination `10.160.0.0/16` and target `local`. Both routes are in an Active state.

Updated routes for rtb-093dd2b45a8062435 / Private_Route_Table successfully

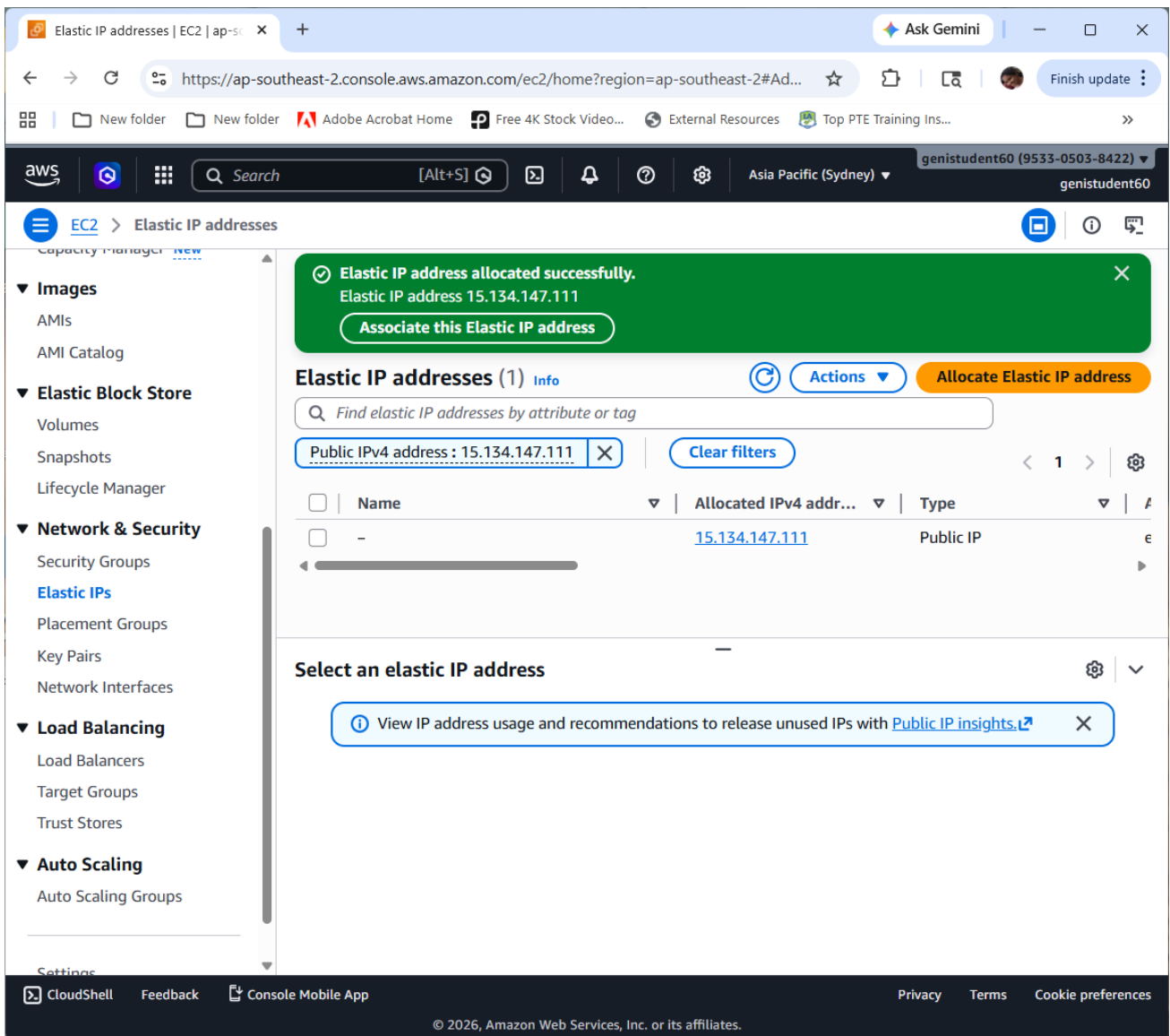
rtb-093dd2b45a8062435 / Private_Route_Table

Details

Route table ID rtb-093dd2b45a8062435	Main Yes	Explicit subnet associations 4 subnets	Edge associations -
VPC vpc-018a10d7a35601052 G1-VPC	Owner ID 953305038422		

Routes (2)

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	Route Origin
0.0.0.0/0	eni-0dbec846b...	Active	No	Create Route
10.160.0.0/16	local	Active	No	Create Route T...



Elastic IP address associated successfully.
Elastic IP address 15.134.147.111 has been associated with network interface eni-0d8ec846b8fc2a088

15.134.147.111 Actions Associate Elastic IP address

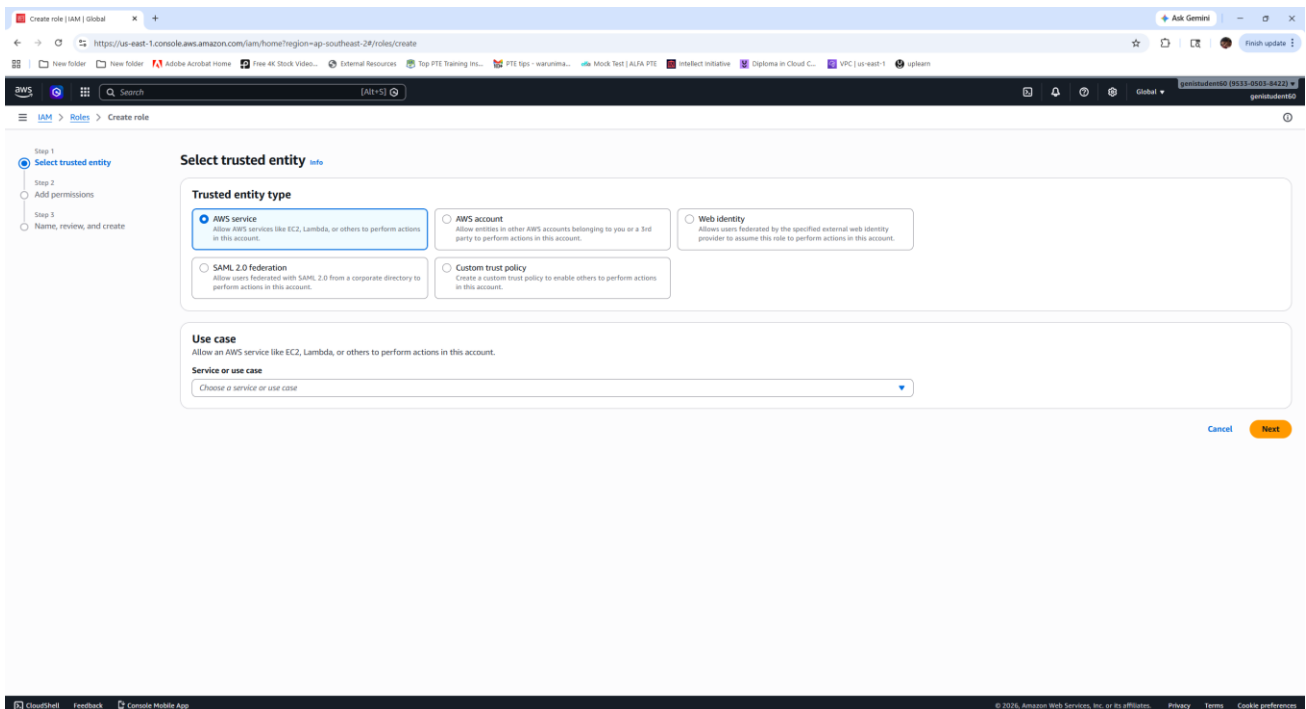
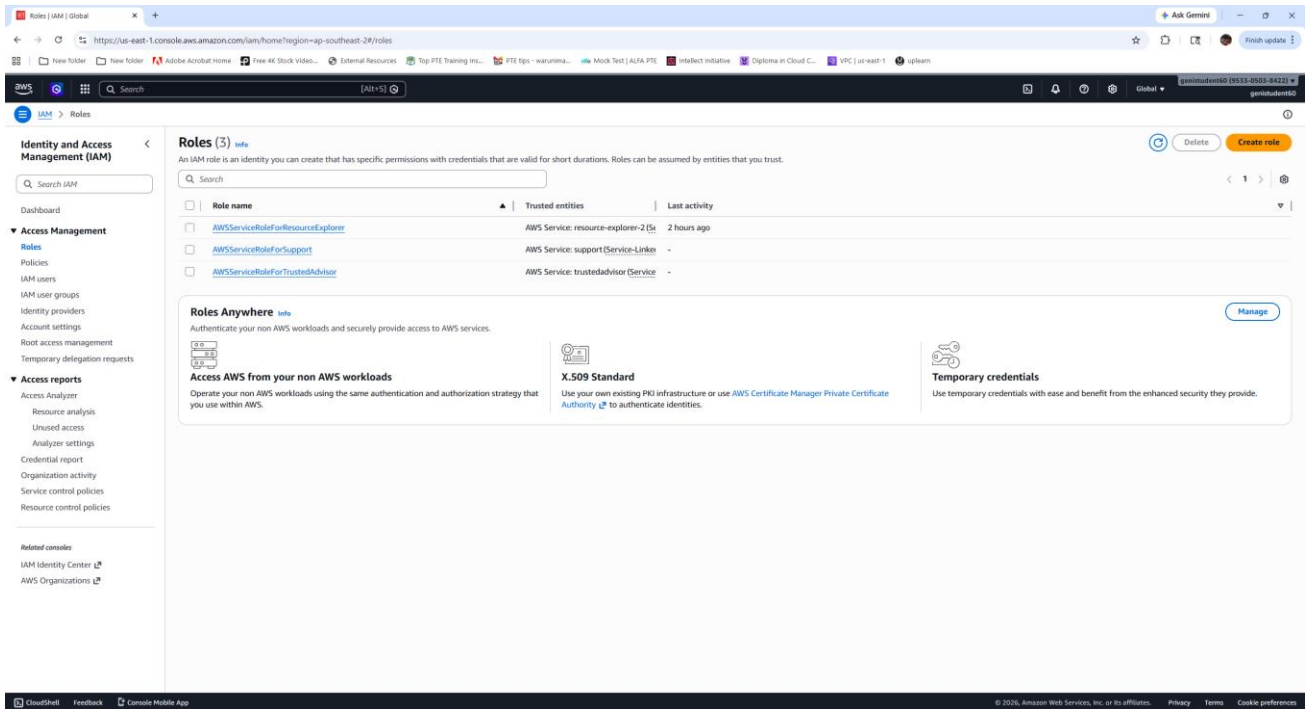
Summary			
Allocated IPv4 address 15.134.147.111	Type Public IP	Allocation ID eipalloc-0ab7d198031caed60	Reverse DNS record -
Association ID eipassoc-056cf5a481ba7fc68	Scope VPC	Associated instance ID i-00712f5c3293f8bf5	Private IP address 10.160.10.4
Network interface ID eni-0d8ec846b8fc2a088	Network interface owner account ID 953305018422	Public DNS -	NAT Gateway ID -
Address pool Amazon	Network border group ap-southeast-2	Service managed -	

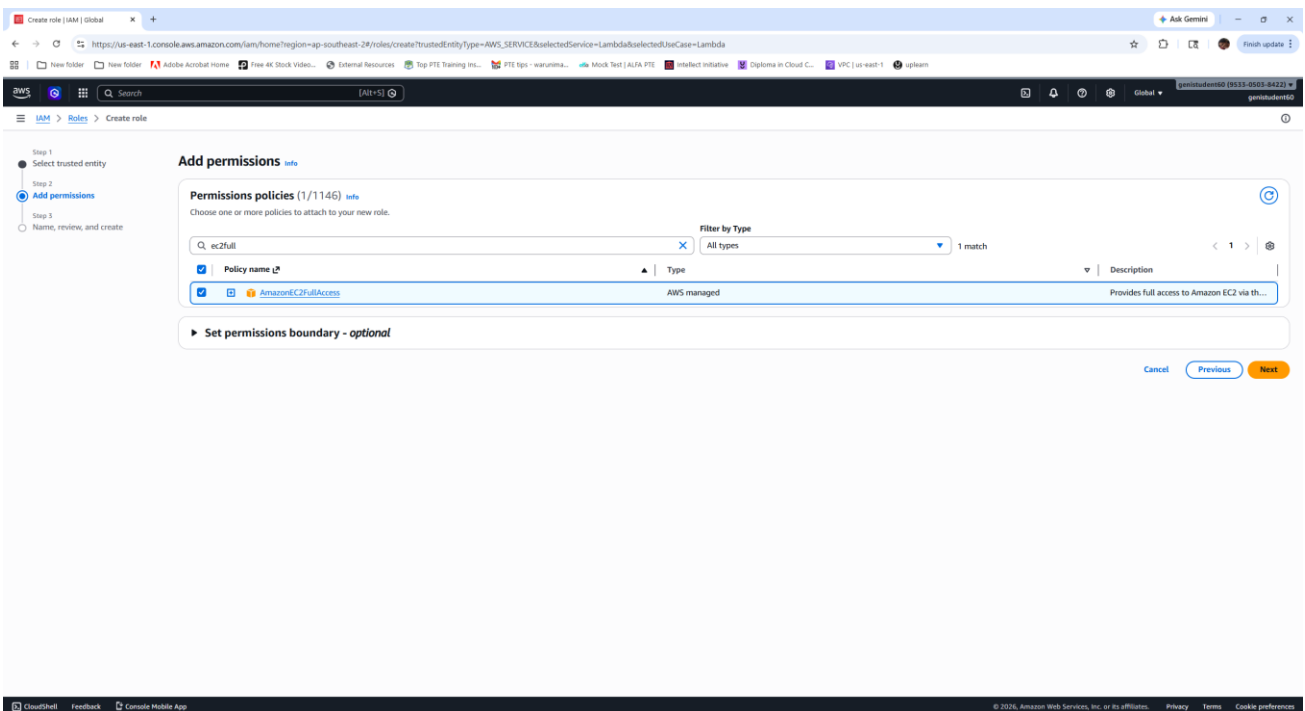
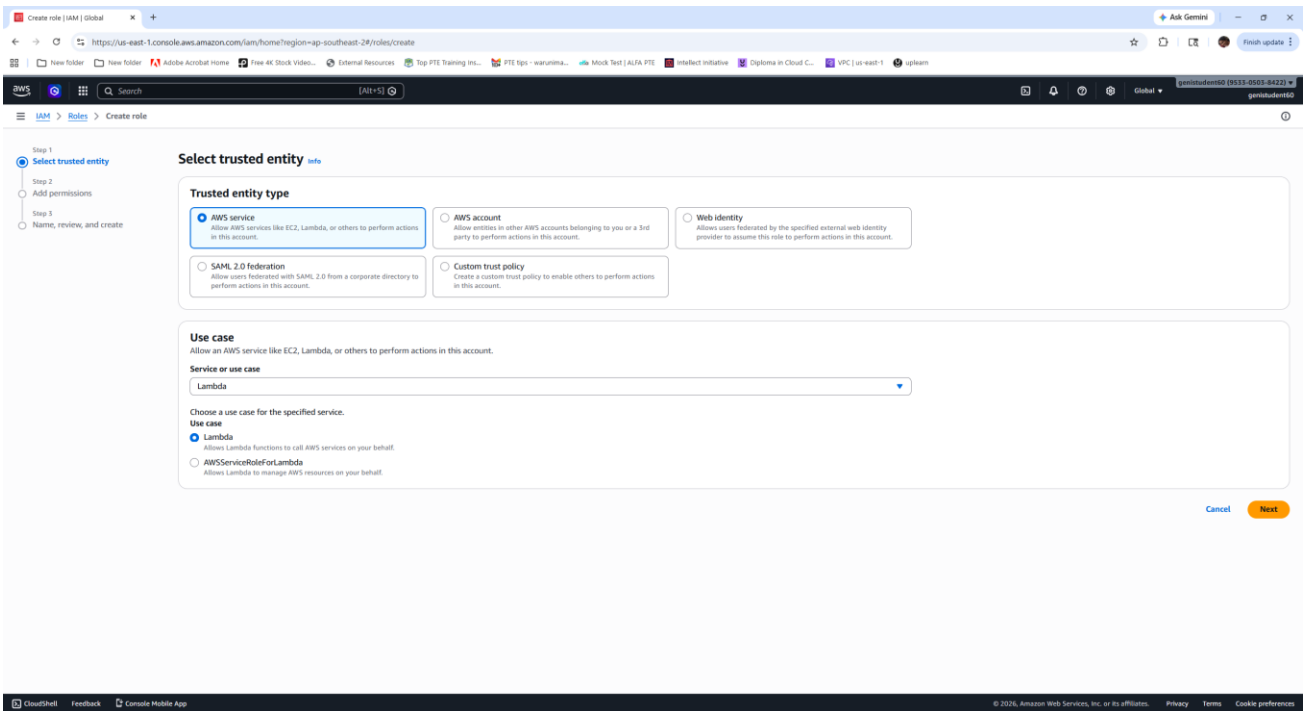
Tags(0) Manage tags

No tags associated with this resource
Click the Manage tags button to add your first tag Manage tags

Task 8: AWS Lambda Automation

Used Lambda to automatically start and stop the FortiGate instance based on a scheduled time. This automation helps reduce operational costs by ensuring the firewall runs only during required hours.





Create role (IAM) | global

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-southeast-2#/roles/create?trustedEntityType=AWS_SERVICE&selectedService=Lambda&selectedUseCase=Lambda&policy=arn:aws:iam::31466333:policy%2FAmazonEC2FullAccess

Step 3: Name, review, and create

Role details

Role name
Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.
LambdaEC2Role
Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '-', '@', '_', characters.

Description
Add a short explanation for this role.
Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.
Maximum 1000 characters. Use letters (A-Z and a-z), numbers (0-9), tabs, new lines, or any of the following characters: '*,_@-./(){}%&^*~:;'. Do not use spaces or the following characters: '$^{}[]$'. Do not use the characters '$^{}[]$'.

Step 1: Select trusted entities

Trust policy

```

1 - {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statements": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Action": [
7         "sts:AssumeRole"
8       ],
9       "Principal": {
10        "Service": [
11          "lambda.amazonaws.com"
12        ]
13      }
14    }
15  ]
16 }

```

Step 2: Add permissions

Permissions policy summary

Policy name	Type	Attached as
AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy

Step 3: Add tags

Roles | IAM | global

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-southeast-2#/roles

Role LambdaEC2Role created.

Roles (4)

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
AWSServiceRoleForResourceExplorer	AWS Service: resource-explorer-2 (S)	2 hours ago
AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Link)	-
AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service)	-
LambdaEC2Role	AWS Service: lambda	-

Roles Anywhere

Authenticate your non AWS workloads and securely provide access to AWS services.

Access AWS from your non AWS workloads
Operate your non AWS workloads using the same authentication and authorization strategy that you use within AWS.

X.509 Standard
Use your own existing PKI infrastructure or use [AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority](#) to authenticate identities.

Temporary credentials
Use temporary credentials with ease and benefit from the enhanced security they provide.

LambdaEC2Role info

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Summary

Creation date: April 25, 2026, 13:07 (UTC+12:00)

ARN: arn:aws:iam::953305058422:role/LambdaEC2Role

Maximum session duration: 1 hour

Trust relationships

Entities that can assume this role under specified conditions.

```

1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "allow",
6       "Principal": {
7         "Service": [
8           "scheduler.amazonaws.com",
9           "lambda.amazonaws.com"
10        ]
11      },
12      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
13    }
14  ]
15 }

```

AWS Lambda

Run code without managing servers.

Focus on your application, not your infrastructure. Lambda automatically provisions, scales, and monitors while you build.

Get started

Bring your own code, or choose a ready-to-deploy example.

[Create a function](#)

How it works

.NET Java **Node.js** Python Ruby Custom runtime

```

1 * exports.handler = async (event) => {
2   console.log(event);
3   return 'Hello from Lambda!';
4 };
5

```

Just write the code

Above is a simple Lambda function. Click "Run" to see function output before going to the next step.

Create function info

Choose one of the following options to create your function.

- Author from scratch**
Start with a simple Hello World example.
- Use a blueprint**
Build a Lambda application from sample code and configuration presets for common use cases.
- Container image**
Select a container image to deploy for your function.

Basic information

Function name
Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.
myFunctionName
Function name must be 1 to 64 characters, must be unique to the Region, and can't include spaces. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).

Runtime info
Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.
Node.js 24.x

Permissions
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. To use a different role, choose **Custom execution role** under **More settings**.

Custom settings info

Durable execution - new Build resilient, stateful applications with automatic failure recovery.

EC2 capacity provider - new Run Lambda on your preferred EC2 instance types instead of Lambda's serverless compute (default).

Additional settings
Customize your function architecture, execution role, HTTPS endpoints, tenant isolation mode, VPC, code signing, KMS key, and tags.

Cannot add or remove after creation

Cancel **Create function**

Updating the function "Start-FortGate"

Code Test Monitor Configuration Aliases Versions

Code source info

Open in Visual Studio Code Upload from

```

1 import boto3
2
3 def lambda_handler(event, context):
4     ec2 = boto3.client('ec2')
5     ec2.start_instances(
6         InstanceIds=['i-098fad0ef69189c1']
7     )
8     return "Started EC2"

```

DEPLOY Understood
Deploy (Ctrl+Shift+L)
Test (Ctrl+Shift+I)

TEST EVENTS (NONE SELECTED)
+ Create new test event

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES
Undeployed Changes Amazon Q

Code properties info
Package size SHA256 hash Last modified

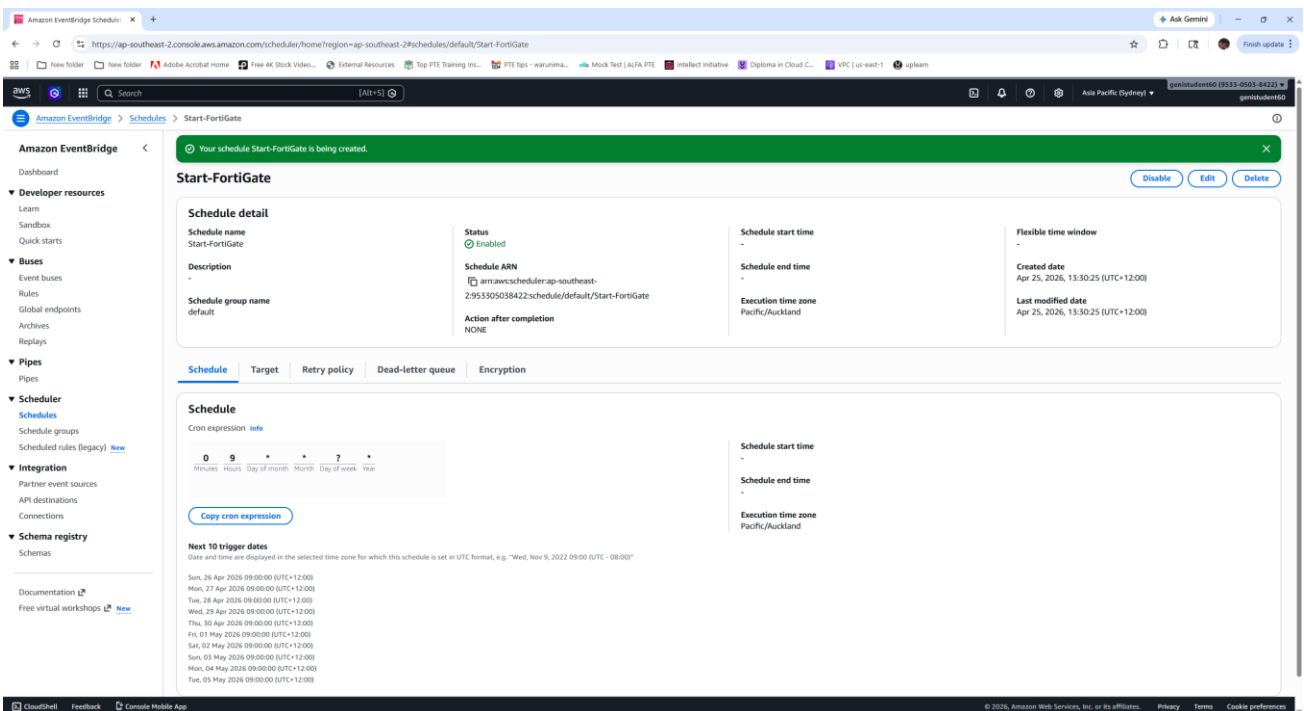
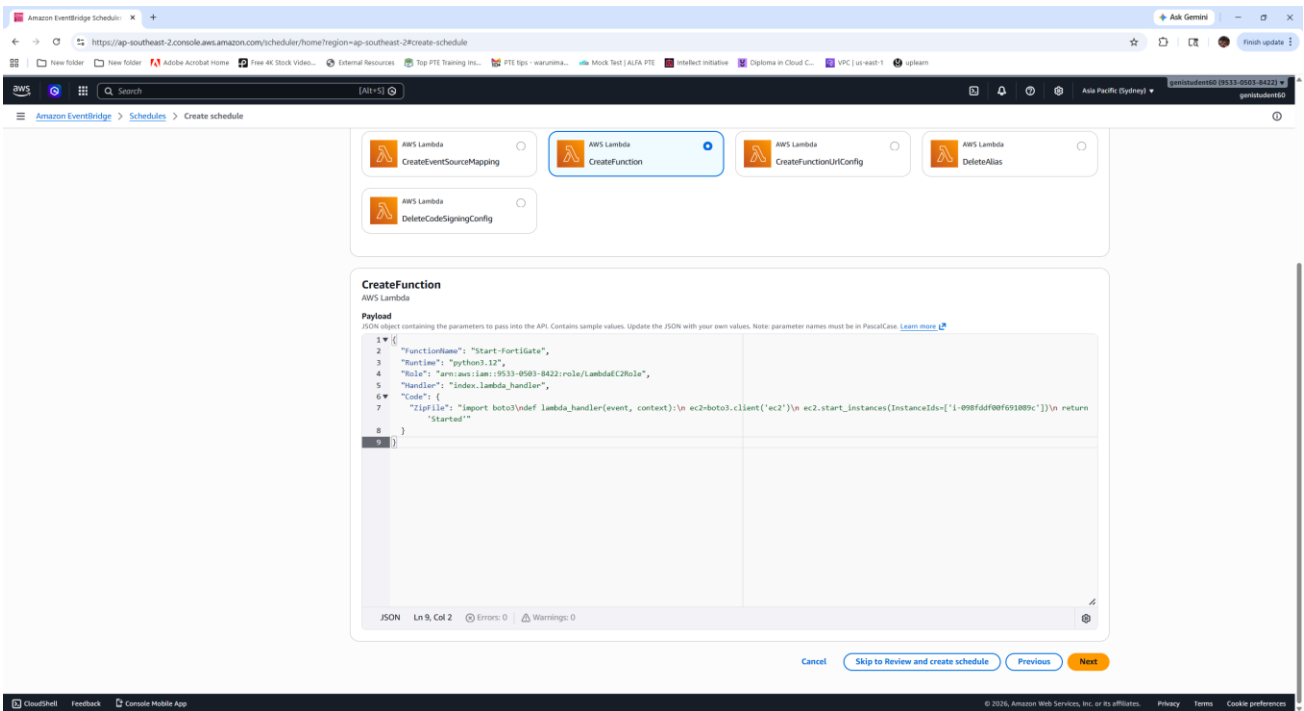
Deploying code

The image displays two screenshots of the AWS Lambda console interface. The top screenshot shows the 'Create function' wizard. The 'Author from scratch' option is selected. The function name is 'Stop-FortiGate' and the runtime is 'Python 3.14'. The 'Durable execution' and 'EC2 capacity provider' options are turned on. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Stop-FortiGate' function details. The function overview shows a diagram with one layer. The code source is displayed as follows:

```

1 import boto3
2
3 def lambda_handler(event, context):
4     ec2 = boto3.client('ec2')
5     ec2.stop_instances(
6         InstanceIds=['i-098f6d00f69189c1']
7     )
8     return "Stopped EC2"

```

Your schedule Stop-FortGate is being created.

Schedule name and description

Schedule name
Stop-FortGate

Description - optional
Enter description

Schedule group
default

Schedule pattern

Occurrence
Recurring schedule

Time zone
UTC-12:00 Pacific/Auckland

Schedule type
Cron-based schedule

Cron expression
cron 0 21 * * ? *

Next 10 trigger dates
Date and time are displayed in your current time zone in UTC format, e.g. "Wed, Nov 9, 2022 09:00 UTC - 08:00" for Pacific time.

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CreateFunction
AWS Lambda

```

Input
JSON object containing the parameters to pass into the API. Contains sample values. Update the JSON with your own values. Note: parameter names must be in PascalCase. Learn more
1 {
2   "FunctionName": "Stop-FortGate",
3   "Runtime": "python3.12",
4   "Role": "arn:aws:iam::9533-0503-0422:role/lambda-cfn-role",
5   "Handler": "index.lambda_handler",
6   "Code": {
7     "ZipFile": "import boto3\n\ndef lambda_handler(event, context):\n    ec2=boto3.client('ec2')\n    ec2.start_instances(InstanceIds=['i-098f6d00f691889c'])\n    return 'Stopped'\n    }
8 }
9 }

```

Stop-FortGate

Your schedule Stop-FortGate is being created.

Schedule detail

- Schedule name:** Stop-FortGate
- Description:** -
- Schedule ARN:** arn:aws:scheduler:ap-southeast-2:953305038422:schedule/default/Stop-FortGate
- Action after completion:** NONE
- Status:** Enabled
- Schedule start time:** -
- Schedule end time:** -
- Execution time zone:** Pacific/Auckland
- Flexible time window:** -
- Created date:** Apr 25, 2026, 13:33:25 (UTC+12:00)
- Last modified date:** Apr 25, 2026, 13:33:25 (UTC+12:00)

Schedule

Cron expression: `0 21 * * ? *`

Next 10 trigger dates

Date and time are displayed in the selected time zone for which this schedule is set in UTC format, e.g. "Wed, Nov 9, 2022 09:00 (UTC - 08:00)"

- Sat, 25 Apr 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Sun, 26 Apr 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Mon, 27 Apr 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Tue, 28 Apr 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Wed, 29 Apr 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Thu, 30 Apr 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Fri, 01 May 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Sat, 02 May 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Sun, 03 May 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)
- Mon, 04 May 2026 21:00:00 (UTC+12:00)

Schedules (2)

Schedule name	Schedule group	Status	Target	Target type	Last modified
Stop-FortGate	default	Enabled	-	LAMBDA_CreateFunction	Apr 25, 2026, 01:33:25 (UTC+00:00)
Start-FortGate	default	Enabled	-	LAMBDA_CreateFunction	Apr 25, 2026, 01:30:25 (UTC+00:00)

Task 9: FortiGate Access and Configuration

Accessed FortiGate using the Elastic IP and changed the default password for security. Secure access ensures that only authorised users can configure and manage the firewall.



☰



Change Password

⚠ You are required to change the default password.

New password must include:

- ⊙ Minimum Length



FortiGate Login Form

Username

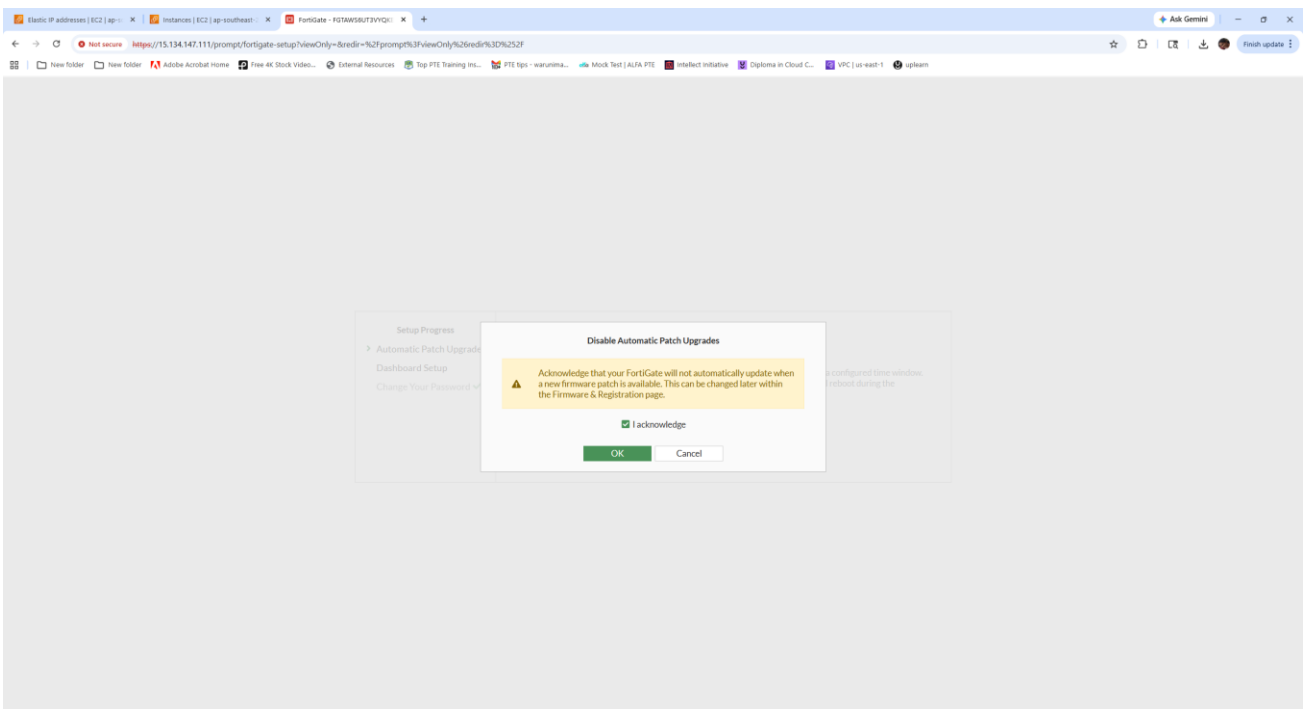
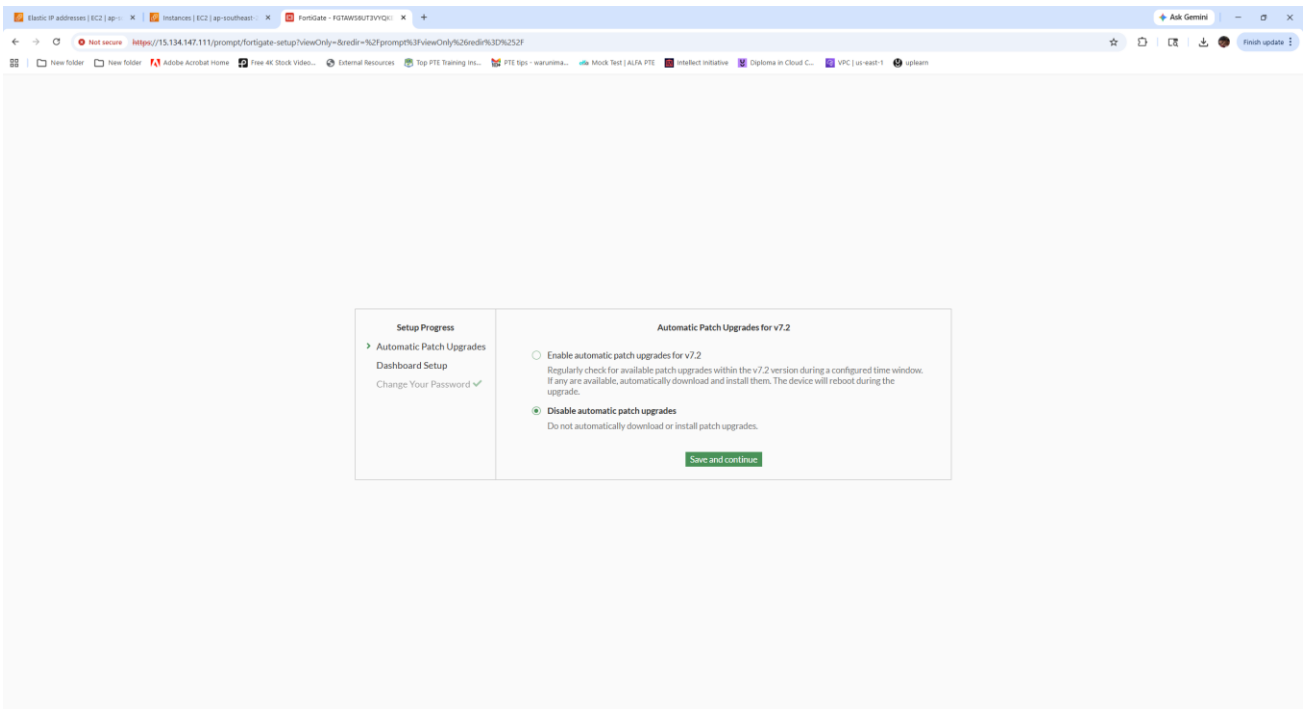
Password

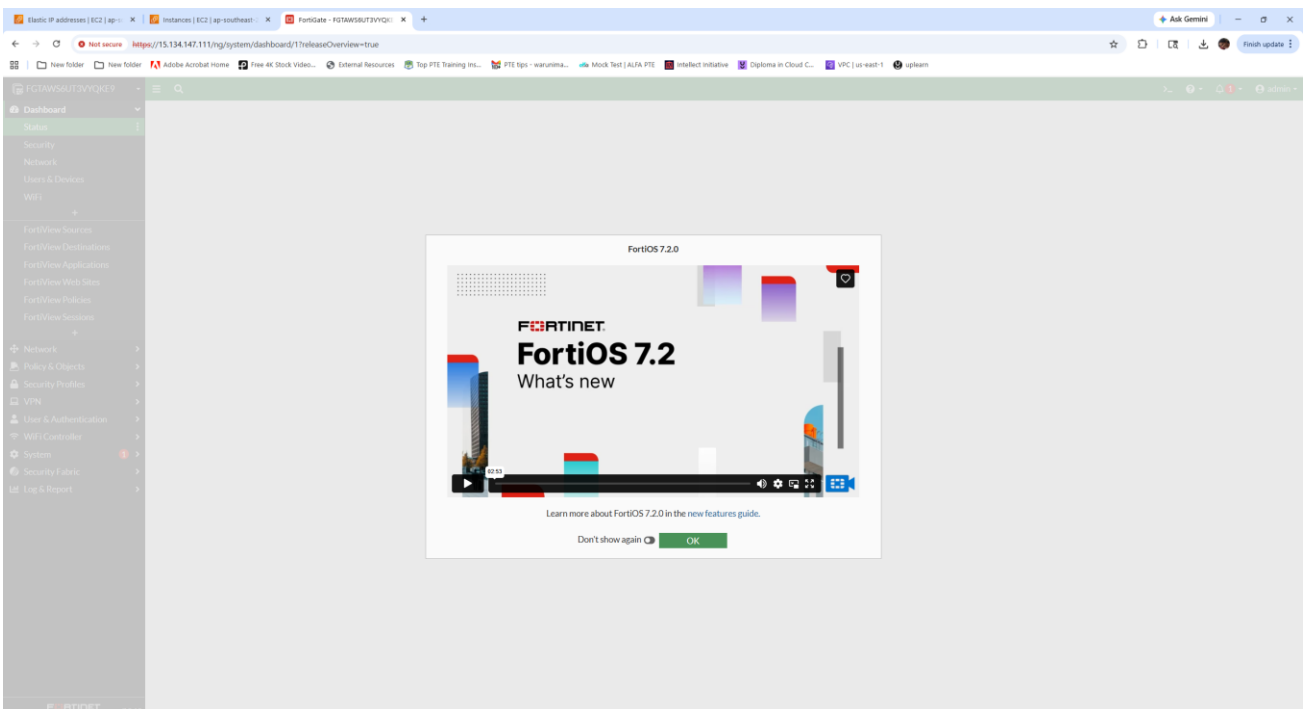
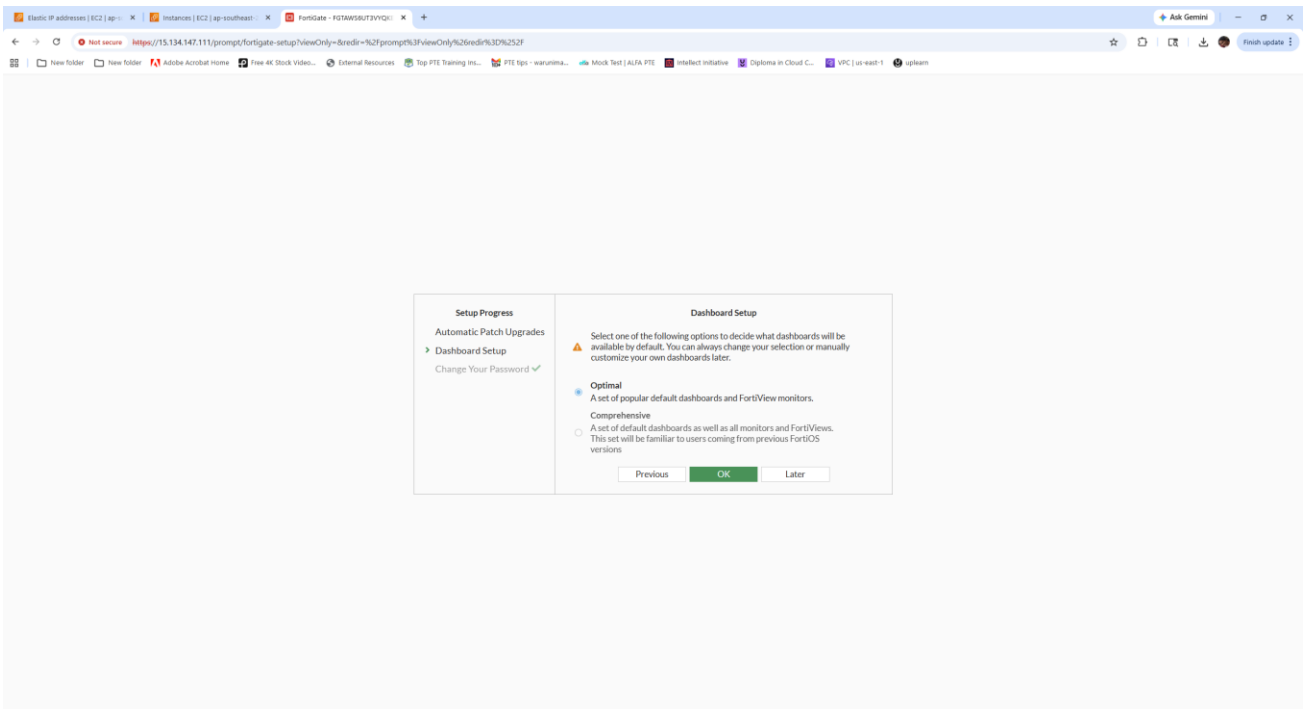


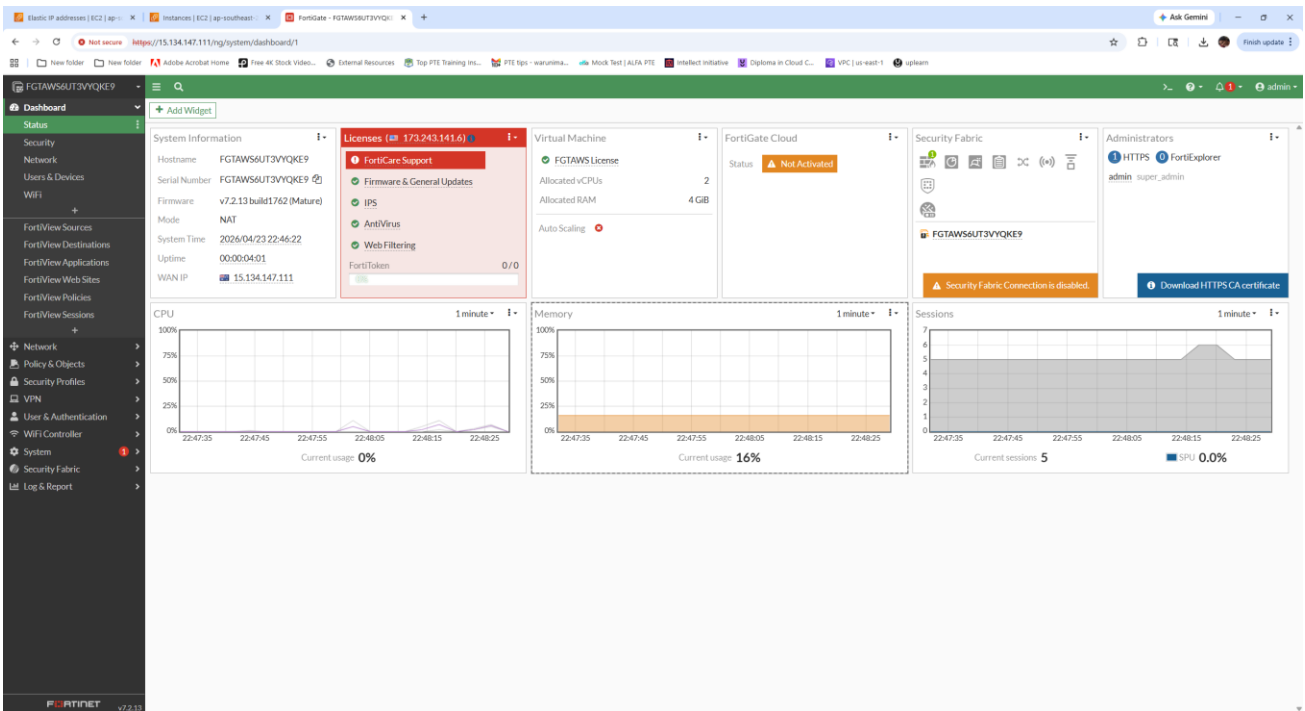
FortiGate Setup

Perform the following steps to complete the setup of this FortiGate.

- Automatic Patch Upgrades
- Dashboard Setup
- Change Your Password: ✓

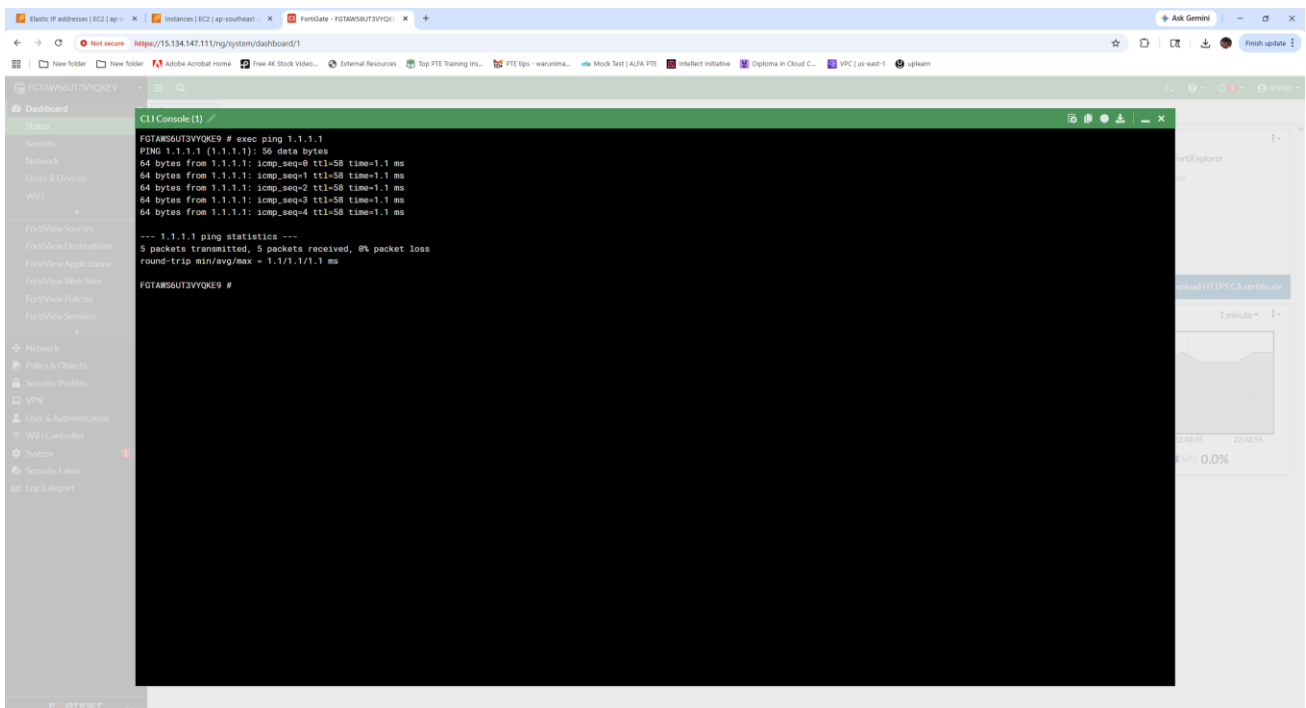
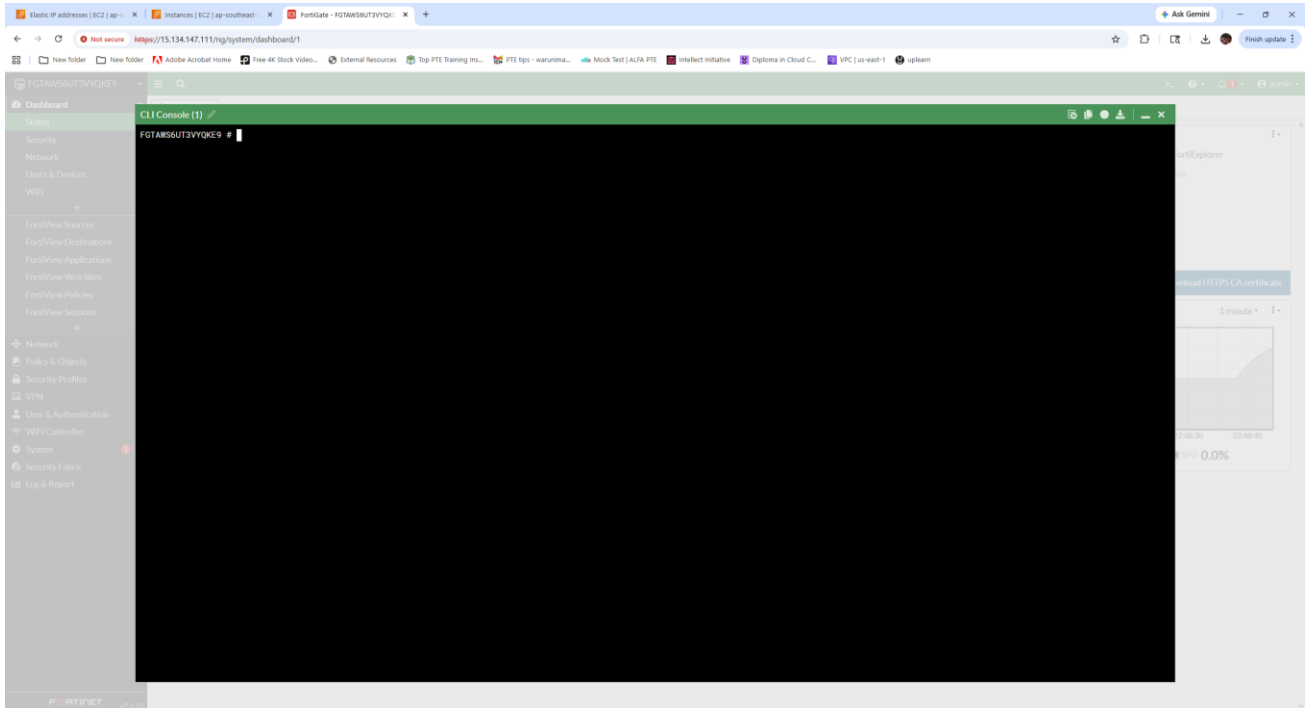




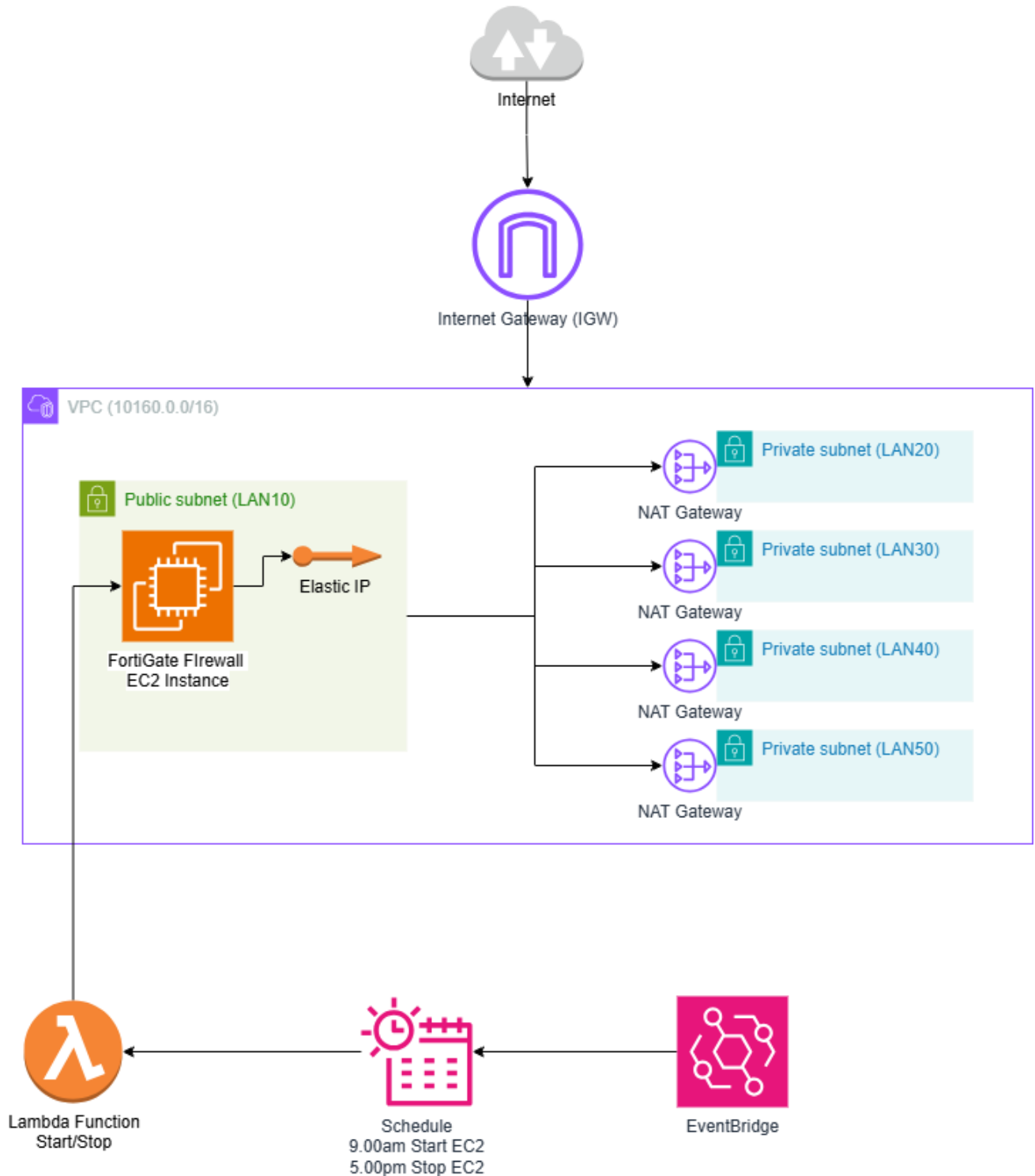


Task 10: Firewall Verification (Ping Test)

Performed a ping test from FortiGate CLI to confirm internet connectivity and correct configuration. Successful communication confirms that routing and firewall configurations are working as expected.



Task 11: Architectural Diagram



Task 12: Reflection Questions

Q1: Why can LAN40 and LAN50 not attach to the same FortiGate instance

LAN40 and LAN50 are placed in different Availability Zones, while a FortiGate instance can only be deployed within a single AZ. Also, network interfaces (ENIs) are tied to the same AZ as the instance, so they cannot connect across zones.

Because of this, a single FortiGate instance cannot directly handle traffic from both LAN40 and LAN50 if they are in different AZs. Each subnet needs to be associated with a firewall within its own zone.

This helped me understand that AWS networking is designed with AZ isolation, so resources are not meant to depend on a single instance across zones.

Q2: Best practice for multi-AZ workloads

For multi-AZ workloads, the main best practice is to distribute resources across different Availability Zones to improve availability and fault tolerance.

Instead of relying on one FortiGate instance, it is better to deploy firewalls in each AZ, usually in an Active-Passive setup. This ensures that if one AZ fails, the other can continue handling traffic.

Another important point is to keep traffic within the same AZ as much as possible to reduce latency and avoid unnecessary cross-zone dependency.

Overall, this approach improves reliability and reduces the risk of downtime.