



Architecture Diagrams

Dual Stack and IPv6-only Amazon Amazon VPC Reference Architectures



Dual Stack and IPv6-only Amazon Amazon VPC Reference Architectures: Architecture Diagrams

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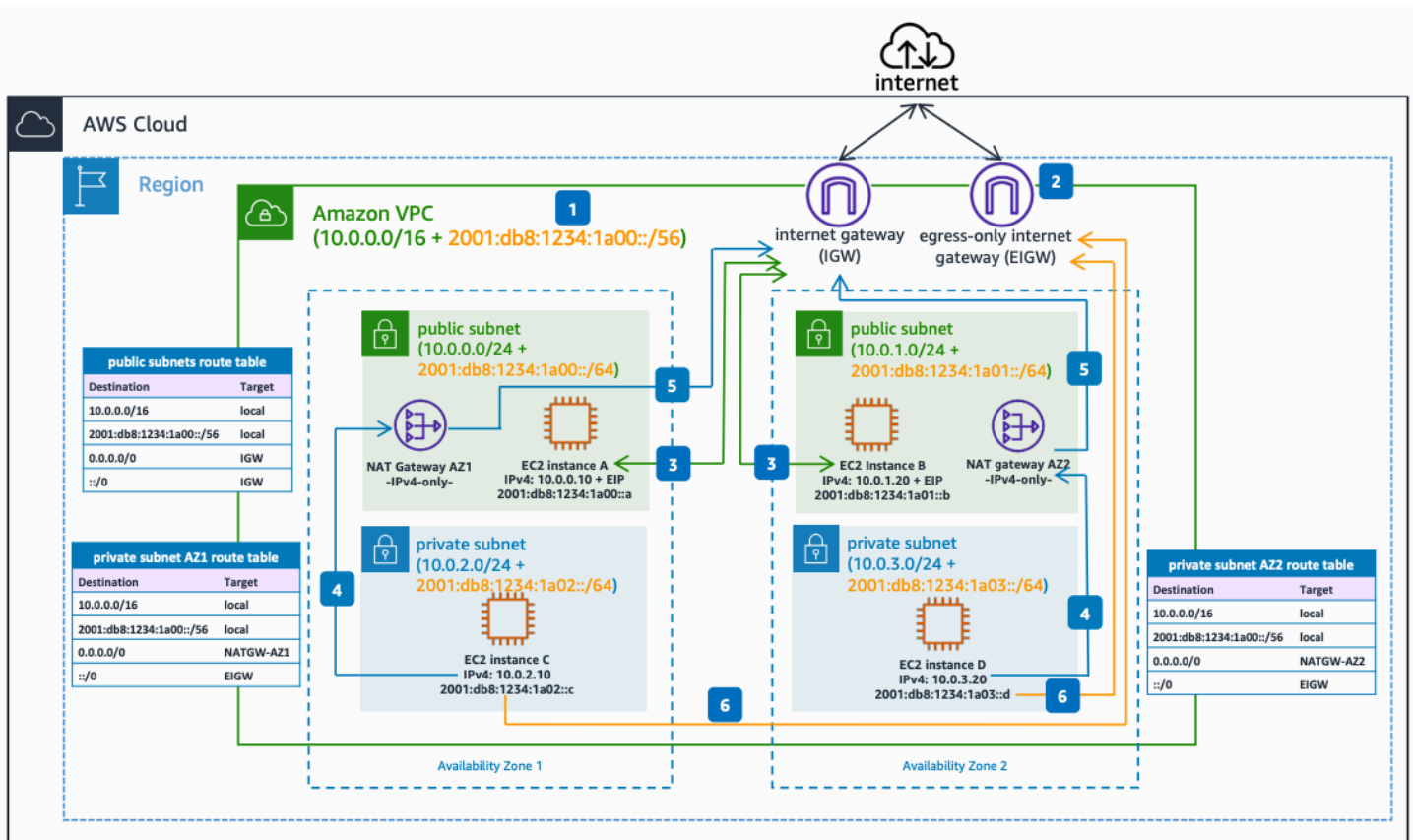
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Dual Stack Amazon Amazon VPC Internet Connectivity

Publication date: **June 23, 2022** ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to enable IPv4 and IPv6 internet connectivity for your [Amazon Amazon VPC](#). It demonstrates how to configure public and private subnets with dual stack addressing, using an internet gateway for public connectivity and an egress-only internet gateway for private IPv6 outbound access.

Dual stack Amazon Amazon VPC internet connectivity architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. Associate an IPv6 Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) block to your Amazon Amazon VPC. This can be an AWS-assigned CIDR, or part of a Bring Your Own IPv6 Addresses (BYOIPv6) pool.
2. Associate an egress-only internet gateway (EIGW) to the Amazon VPC. This is the target for the IPv6 default route of private dual stack subnets.

3. Compute resources in public dual stack subnets use the internet gateway for dual-stack IPv4 and IPv6 internet connectivity. They can directly initiate outbound internet connections and accept inbound internet connections, to and from IPv4 and IPv6 hosts in the internet, using their associated Elastic IPv4 address or IPv6 addresses from the subnet CIDR. Note that security groups must allow both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.
4. Resources in private dual stack subnets use the public NAT gateway in each Availability Zone for outbound IPv4 internet connectivity. The NAT gateway allows only outbound IPv4 connections to be opened from private Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instances to internet IPv4 destinations, and the associated return traffic.
5. The NAT gateways send the translated IPv4 packets to the internet gateway, which sends the traffic out to the internet, to the respective IPv4 destinations.
6. Resources in private dual stack subnets use the egress-only internet gateway for outbound IPv6 internet connectivity. The egress-only internet gateway allows only outbound IPv6 connections to be opened from private Amazon EC2 instances to internet IPv6 destinations, and the associated return traffic.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

Diagram history

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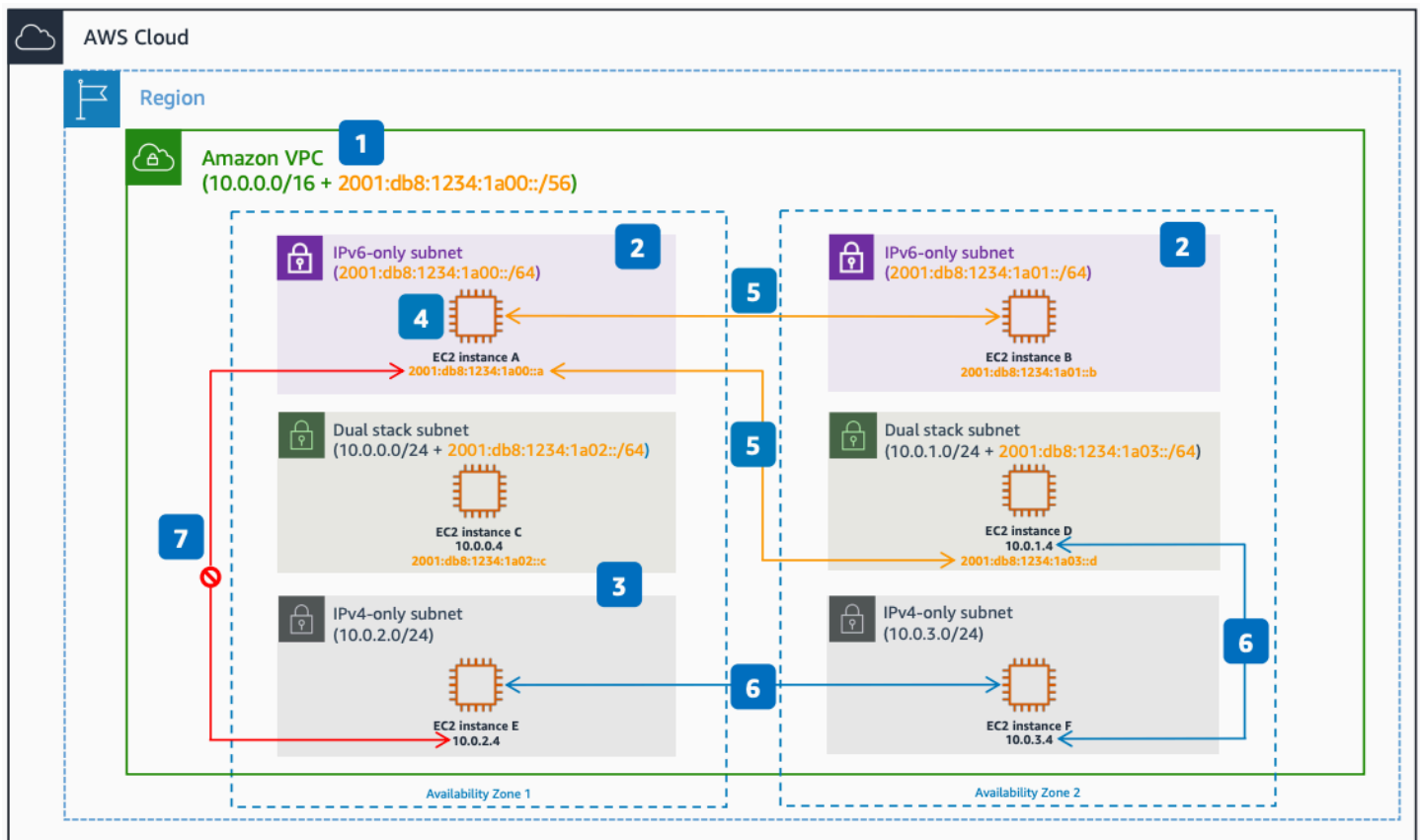
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IPv6-only Subnets in a Dual Stack Amazon Amazon VPC

Publication date: **June 23, 2022** ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to integrate IPv6-only subnets in your dual stack Amazon VPC. IPv6-only subnets can coexist with IPv4-only and dual stack subnets in the same Amazon VPC.

IPv6-only subnets in a dual stack Amazon Amazon VPC architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. To create IPv6-only subnets, you start with a dual stack Amazon VPC. The Amazon VPC needs to have a secondary IPv6 CIDR associated with it.
2. IPv6-only subnets only have an IPv6 CIDR associated with them, and do not need associated IPv4 CIDRs. IPv6-only subnets are bound to an Availability Zone the same as dual stack or IPv4-only subnets.

3. IPv6-only subnets can coexist in the same Amazon VPC as IPv4-only subnets and dual stack subnets. You can also choose to have dual stack VPCs with IPv6-only subnets, but keep in mind that the primary Amazon VPC CIDR is an IPv4 CIDR.
4. When you create an Amazon EC2 instance in the IPv6-only subnet, the IPv6 address is either automatically assigned from the subnet CIDR through DHCPv6, or you can manually configure it.
5. IPv6-only resources in IPv6-only subnets can communicate natively over IPv6 with other IPv6-only resources or dual stack resources in other subnets in the Amazon VPC.
6. IPv4-only resources in the IPv4-only subnets can communicate natively over IPv4 with other IPv4-only resources or dual stack resources in other subnets in the Amazon VPC.

Note

IPv6-only resources in the IPv6-only subnets cannot communicate with IPv4-only resources in other subnets in the Amazon VPC.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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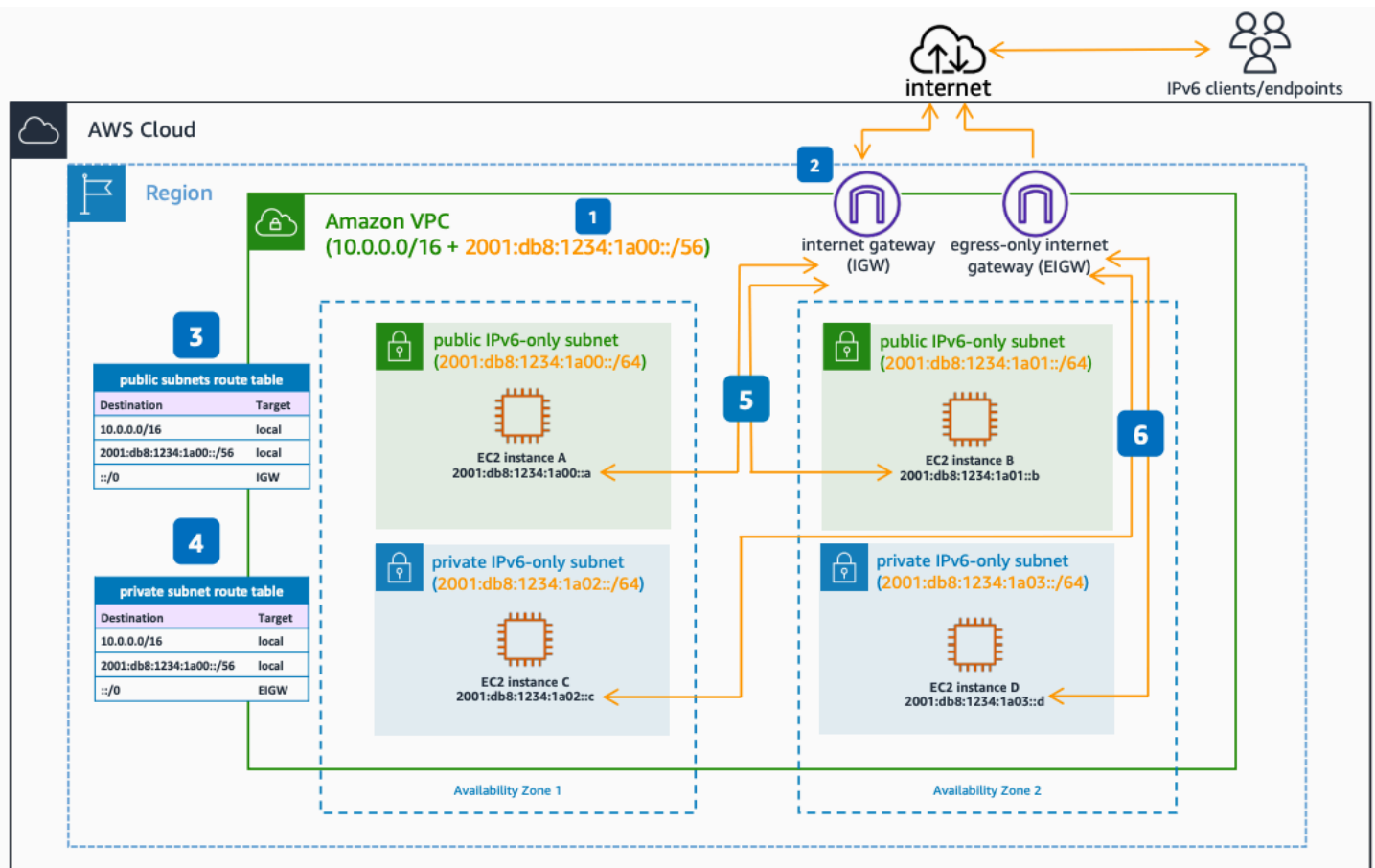
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Internet Connectivity for IPv6-only Subnets in a Dual Stack Amazon VPC

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to enable IPv6 internet connectivity for your IPv6-only subnets in your Amazon VPC, using an internet gateway for public subnets and an egress-only internet gateway for private subnets.

Internet connectivity for IPv6-only subnets architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. Starting from your dual stack [Amazon Amazon VPC](#), the primary CIDR is an IPv4 one, and the secondary IPv6 CIDR is used to create the IPv6-only subnets.

2. The internet gateway (IGW) and the egress-only internet gateway (EIGW) are attached to the dual stack Amazon VPC. Although the IPv6 addresses are Global Unicast Addresses (GUA), you can still create public and private subnets, controlling the IGW and EIGW routing and security group configuration.
3. The public IPv6-only subnets route tables have the default IPv6 route, `::/0`, with the internet gateway as the target.
4. The private IPv6-only subnets route tables have the default IPv6 route, `::/0`, with the EIGW as target.
5. Compute resources in public IPv6-only subnets use the internet gateway for IPv6 internet connectivity. They can directly initiate outbound internet connections and accept inbound internet connections from IPv6 endpoints in the internet, using their IPv6 addresses from the subnet CIDR. Note that security groups must allow IPv6 traffic.
6. Resources in private IPv6-only subnets use the EIGW for outbound IPv6 internet connectivity. The egress-only internet gateway allows only outbound IPv6 connections to be opened from private Amazon EC2 instances to internet IPv6 destinations, and the associated return traffic.

Further reading

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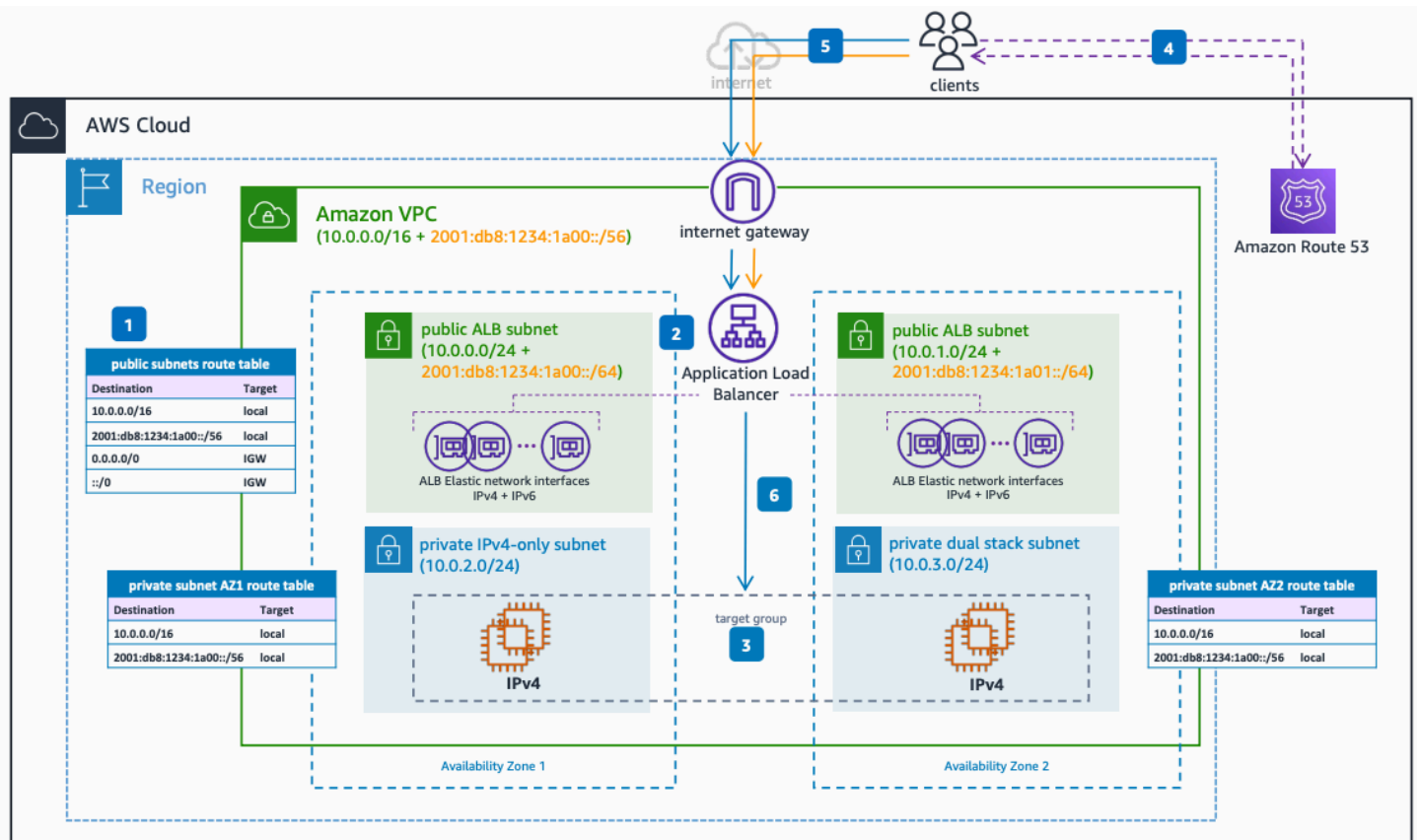
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IPv4 Targets for Dual Stack Internet-facing Application Load Balancer

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to enable IPv4 and IPv6 internet connectivity to your application using [Application Load Balancers](#) (ALBs). The ALB and target group instances continue using IPv4 for communication while supporting dual stack clients.

IPv4 Targets for Dual Stack Internet-facing Application Load Balancer architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. Configure your [Amazon VPC](#) ALB subnets for dual stack internet connectivity by adding the default routes for IPv4 and IPv6.

2. Deploy your dual stack internet-facing ALB, and select the dual stack ALB subnets in the Amazon VPC.
3. Your application stack remains unchanged with the dual stack added functionality for the application endpoints with ALB. The ALB and target group instances continue using IPv4 for communication.
4. The application clients query for the application name and receive the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the endpoint, based on their capabilities. For single stack customers, their stack determines the protocol to be used. For dual stack enabled clients, the operating system configuration determines the use of IPv4 or IPv6 for communication.
5. The clients open connections to the application endpoint, using either IPv4 or IPv6.
6. The ALB distributes traffic to the healthy targets in the target groups using IPv4 connections.

Further reading

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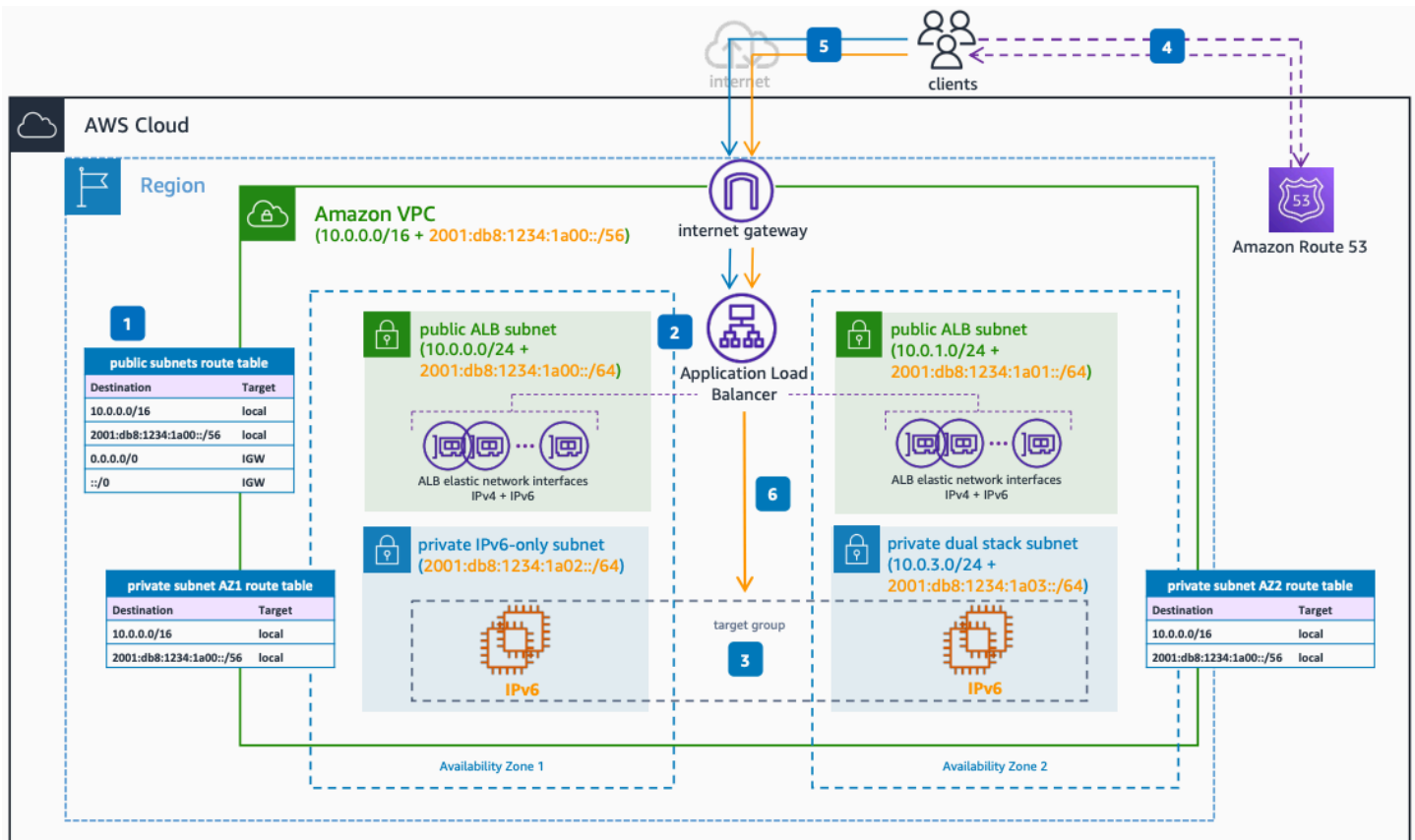
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IPv6 Targets for Dual Stack Internet-facing Application Load Balancer

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to enable IPv4 and IPv6 internet connectivity to your application using ALBs with IPv6 targets. Your application stack can run natively on IPv6, as the [ALB](#) supports IPv6 targets. IPv6 target groups only support IP type targets.

IPv6 Targets for Dual Stack Internet-facing Application Load Balancer architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. Configure your [Amazon VPC](#) ALB subnets for dual stack internet connectivity by adding the default routes for IPv4 and IPv6.

2. Deploy your dual stack internet-facing ALB, and select the dual stack ALB subnets in the Amazon VPC.
3. Your application stack can run natively on IPv6, as the ALB supports IPv6 targets. IPv6 target groups only support IP type targets.
4. The application clients query for the application name and receive the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the endpoint, based on their capabilities. For single stack customers, their stack determines the protocol to be used. For dual stack enabled clients, the operating system configuration determines the use of IPv4 or IPv6 for communication.
5. The clients open connections to the application endpoint, using either IPv4 or IPv6.
6. The ALB distributes traffic to the healthy targets in the target groups using IPv6 connections.

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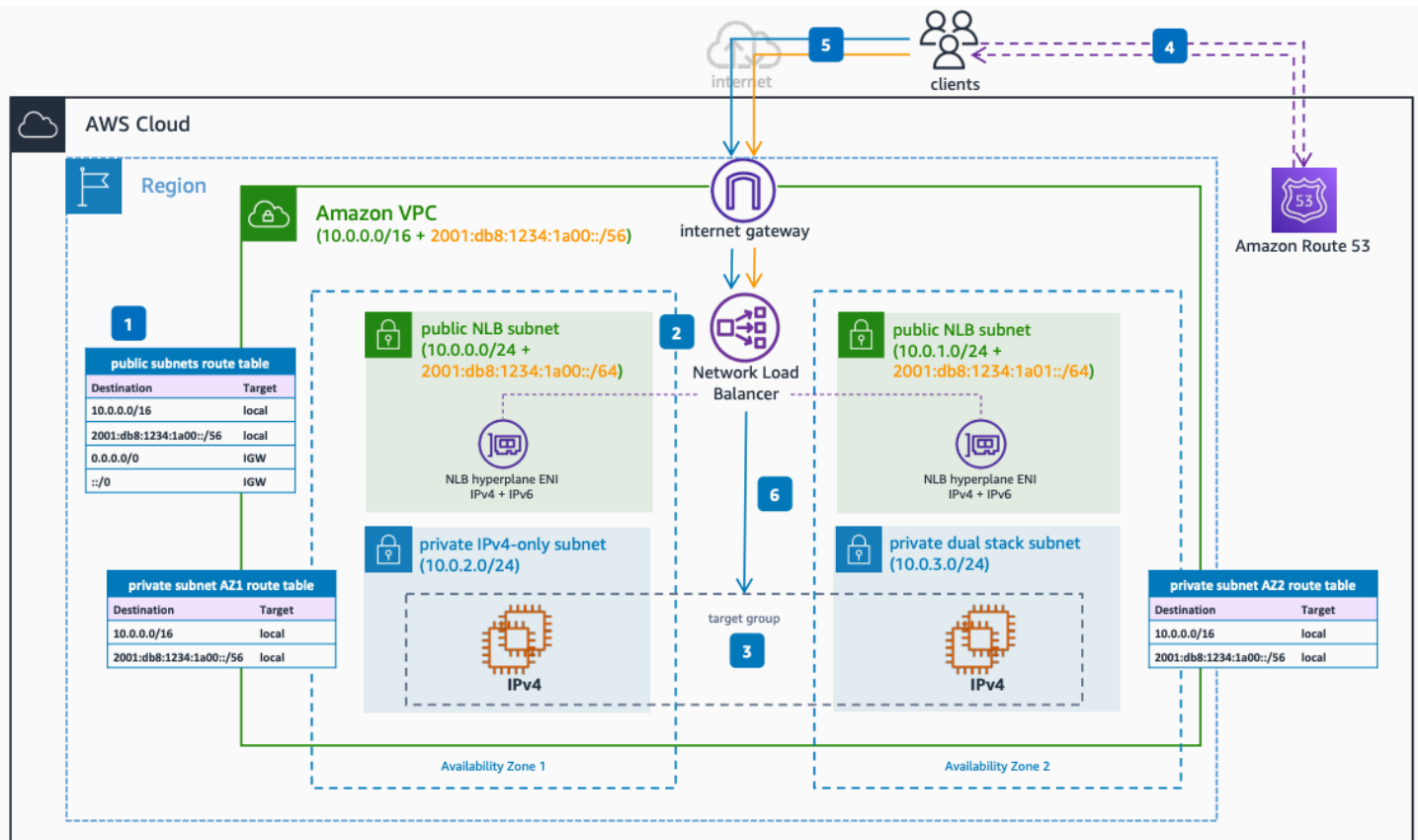
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IPv4 Targets for Dual Stack Internet-facing Network Load Balancer

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to enable IPv4 and IPv6 internet connectivity to your application using [NLBs](#). The NLB and target group instances continue using IPv4 for communication while supporting dual stack clients.

IPv4 Targets for Dual Stack Internet-facing Network Load Balancer architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. Configure your [Amazon VPC](#) NLB subnets for dual stack internet connectivity by adding the default routes for IPv4 and IPv6.

2. Deploy your dual stack internet-facing NLB, and select the dual stack NLB subnets in the Amazon VPC.
3. Your application stack remains unchanged with the dual stack added functionality for your application endpoints with NLB. The NLB and target group instances continue using IPv4 for communication.
4. The application clients query for the application name and receive the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the endpoint, based on their capabilities. For single stack customers, their stack determines the protocol to be used. For dual stack enabled clients, the operating system configuration determines the use of IPv4 or IPv6 for communication.
5. The clients open connections to the application endpoint, using either IPv4 or IPv6.
6. The NLB distributes traffic to the healthy targets in the target groups using IPv4 connections.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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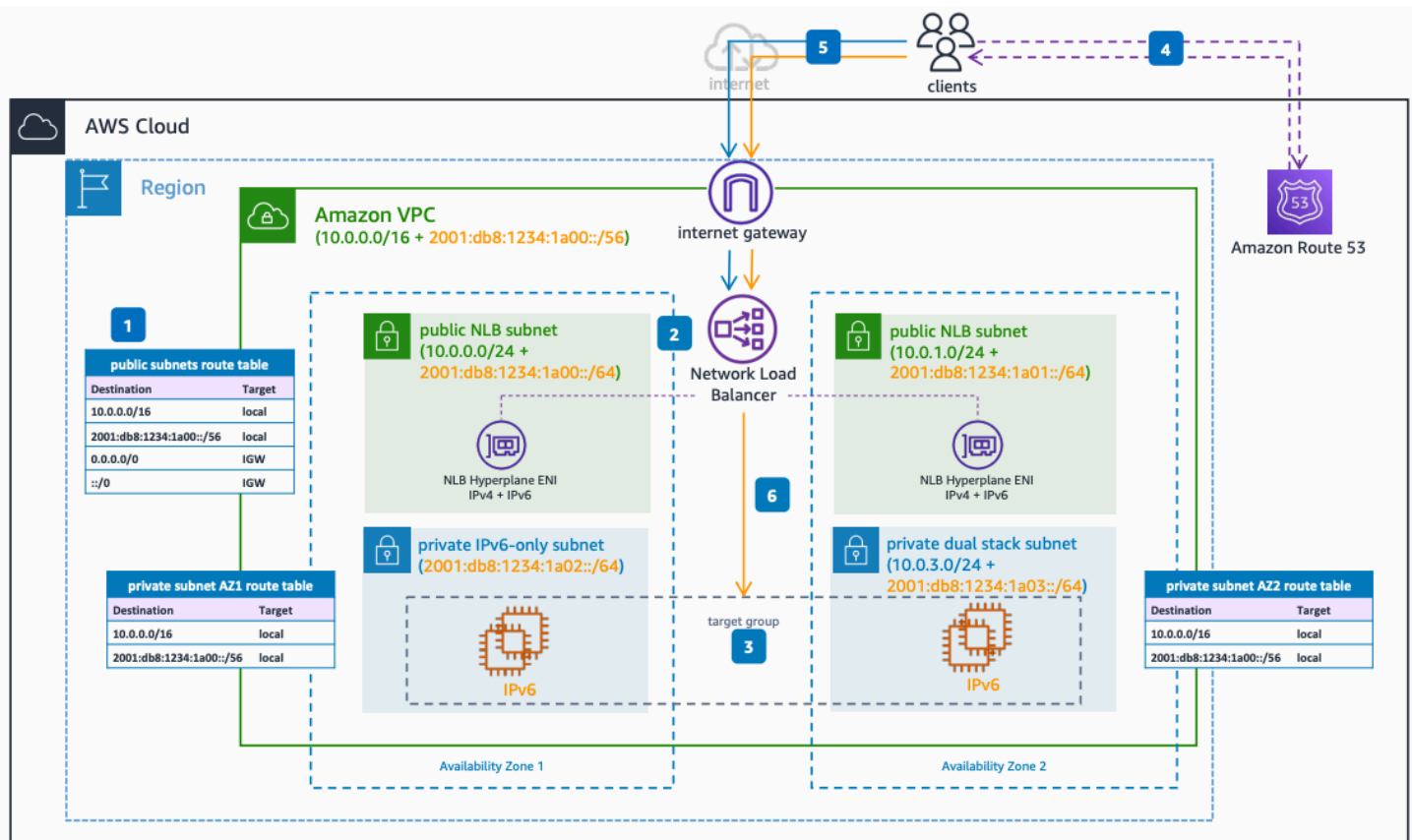
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IPv6 Targets for Dual Stack Internet-facing Network Load Balancer

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to enable IPv4 and IPv6 internet connectivity to your application using [NLBs](#) with IPv6 targets. Your application stack can run natively on IPv6, as the NLB supports IPv6 targets. IPv6 target groups only support IP type targets.

IPv6 Targets for Dual Stack Internet-facing Network Load Balancer architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. Configure your [Amazon VPC](#) NLB subnets for dual stack internet connectivity by adding the default routes for IPv4 and IPv6.

2. Deploy your dual stack internet-facing NLB, and select the dual stack NLB subnets in the Amazon VPC.
3. Your application stack can run natively on IPv6, as the NLB supports IPv6 targets. IPv6 target groups only support IP type targets.
4. The application clients query for the application name and receive the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the endpoint, based on their capabilities. For single stack customers, their stack determines the protocol to be used. For dual stack enabled clients, the operating system configuration determines the use of IPv4 or IPv6 for communication.
5. The clients open connections to the application endpoint, using either IPv4 or IPv6.
6. The NLB distributes traffic to the healthy targets in the target groups using IPv6 connections.

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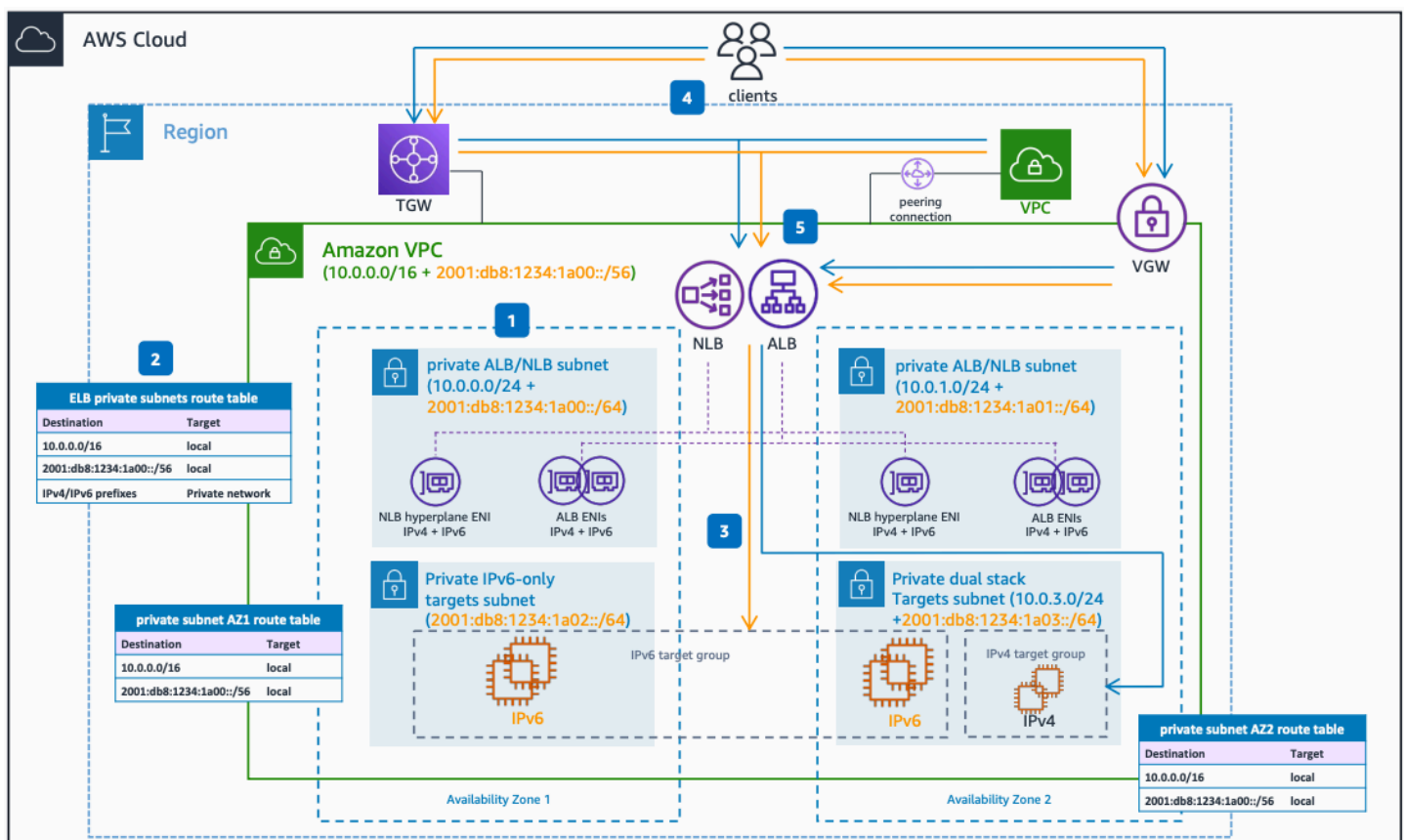
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Dual Stack Internal Application and Network Load Balancers

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to enable IPv4 and IPv6 private connectivity to your application using internal Application and Network Load Balancers with dual stack support.

Dual Stack Internal Application and Network Load Balancers architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. Configure your [Amazon VPC](#) NLB or Application Load Balancer (ALB) subnets as dual stack, to accommodate for the internal [Elastic Load Balancing](#) (ELB) instances.
2. Depending on the private connectivity method you have in place for your Amazon VPC (such as Amazon VPC peering, AWS Transit Gateway, Virtual Private Gateway, VPN, or [AWS Direct](#)

[Connect](#)), the ALB/NLB private subnets must be configured with the appropriate routes, for both IPv4 and IPv6 stacks.

3. Target groups for both ALBs and NLBs can contain either only IPv6 targets or only IPv4 targets. You cannot register an IPv4 target with an IPv6 target group.
4. Clients reaching out to the private ELB endpoints can be both IPv4 and IPv6 and can have connectivity over any private connectivity method supported by the Amazon Amazon VPC, such as Amazon VPC peering, AWS Transit Gateway, Virtual Private Gateway, VPN, or AWS Direct Connect.
5. For internal ALBs and NLBs, the attribute flag `ipv6.deny-all-igw-traffic` blocks internet gateway (IGW) access to the load balancer, preventing unintended access to your internal load balancer through an internet gateway. It is set to false for internet-facing load balancers and true for internal load balancers.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

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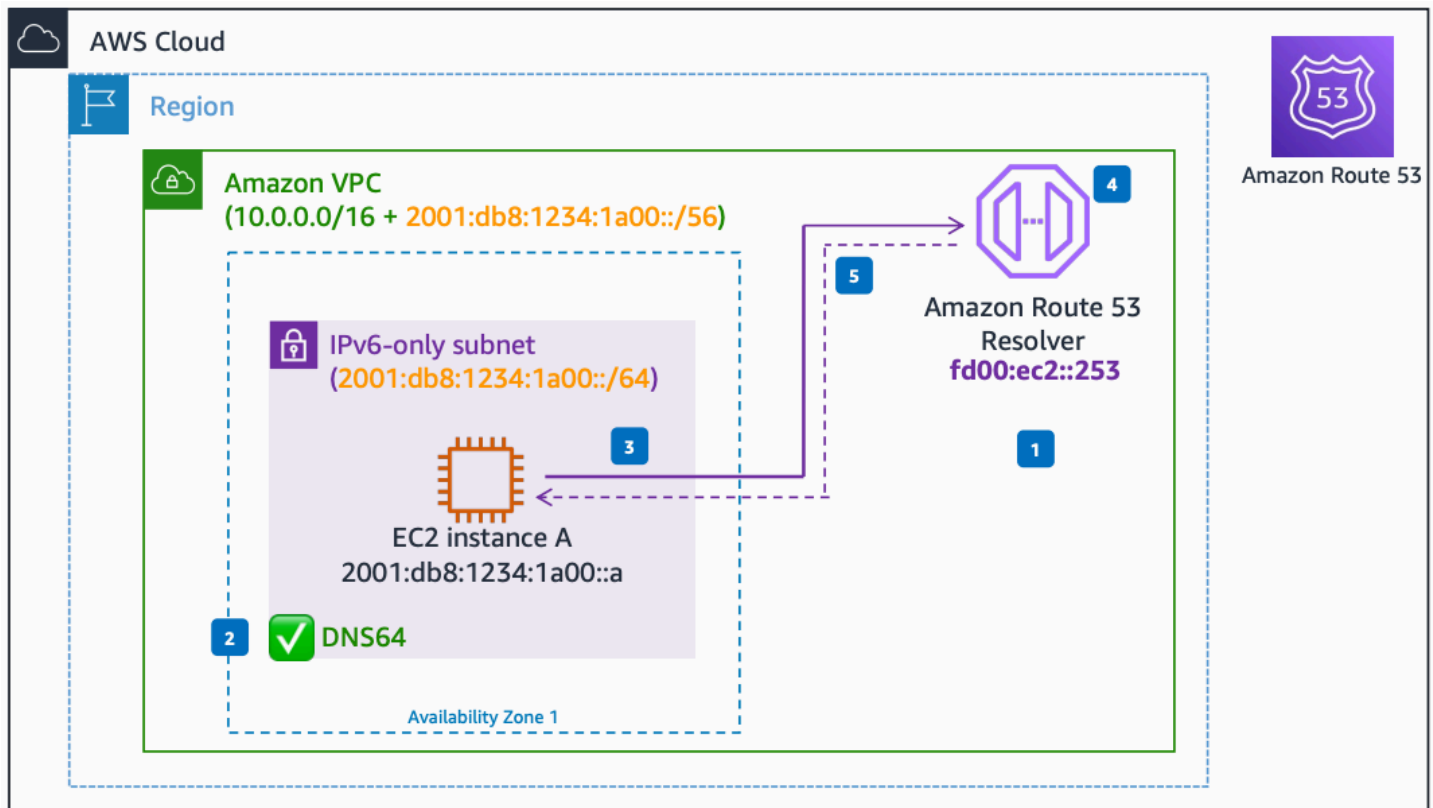
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DNS64

Publication date: **June 23, 2022** ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how DNS64 enables DNS resolution for queries from IPv6-only resources to IPv4-only names by synthesizing IPv6 addresses from IPv4 addresses using the well-known **64:ff9b::/96** prefix.

DNS64 architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. When you create a [Amazon VPC](#), the Amazon Route 53 Resolver that is created by default maps to a DNS server that runs on a reserved IPv4 address for the Amazon VPC network range, plus 2. For the IPv6 stack, the Route 53 Resolver can be reached at the local address fd00:ec2::253.
2. Without DNS64, a DNS query for an IPv4-only service will yield an IPv4 destination address in response and your IPv6-only service cannot communicate with it. To bridge this communication gap, you can enable DNS64 for a subnet and it applies to all the AWS resources within that subnet.

3. The IPv6-only instance sends a DNS query for an IPv4-only endpoint to the Route 53 Resolver.
4. With DNS64, the Route 53 Resolver looks up the DNS record for the service you queried for. If the record contains an IPv6 address, it returns the original record and the connection is established without any translation over IPv6. If there is no IPv6 address associated with the destination in the DNS record, the Route 53 Resolver synthesizes one by prepending the well-known /96 prefix, defined in RFC6052 (**64:ff9b::/96**), to the IPv4 address in the record.
5. The Amazon Route 53 Resolver replies with a synthesized IPv6 address made of the well-known **64:ff9b::/96** prefix and the IPv4 address.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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Note

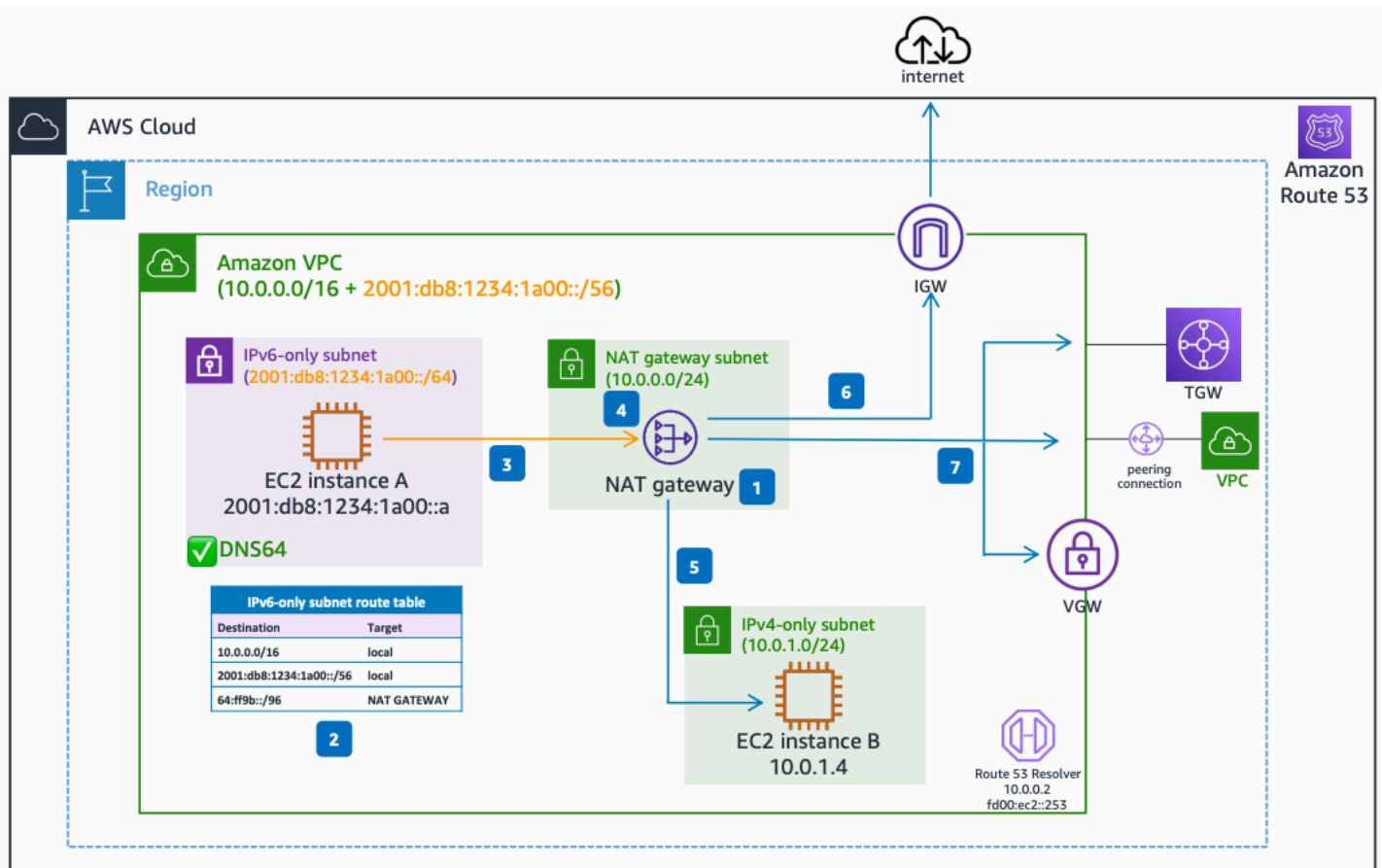
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NAT64

Publication date: **June 23, 2022** ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how NAT64 enables communication between IPv6-only resources and IPv4-only endpoints. NAT64 is automatically available on your existing NAT gateways or on any new NAT gateways you create.

NAT64 architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. NAT64 is automatically available on your existing NAT gateways or on any new NAT gateways you create. It is not a feature you enable or disable.
2. You need to route traffic for the well-known **64:ff9b::/96** prefix through the NAT gateway, which performs the necessary translation on the traffic to allow IPv6 services to access IPv4 services outside that subnet.

3. The IPv6 packet from the IPv6-only instance is sent to the NAT64 gateway. The source IP is the instance IPv6 address, and the destination IP is the DNS64 synthesized IPv6 address returned by the [Amazon Route 53](#) Resolver.
4. From the **64:ff9b::/96** prefix, the NAT gateway recognizes that the original destination is IPv4 and translates the IPv6 packets to IPv4 by replacing the source IPv6 with its own private IPv4 address, and the destination IPv6 to IPv4 by truncating the **64:ff9b::/96** prefix.
5. Traffic can go to IPv4-only resources in the same [Amazon VPC](#).
6. Traffic can go to IPv4-only endpoints on the internet, if the NAT gateway is public and has an elastic IP associated.
7. Traffic can go to IPv4-only resources in the private network, over VPN, [AWS Direct Connect](#), Amazon VPC peering, or Transit Gateway.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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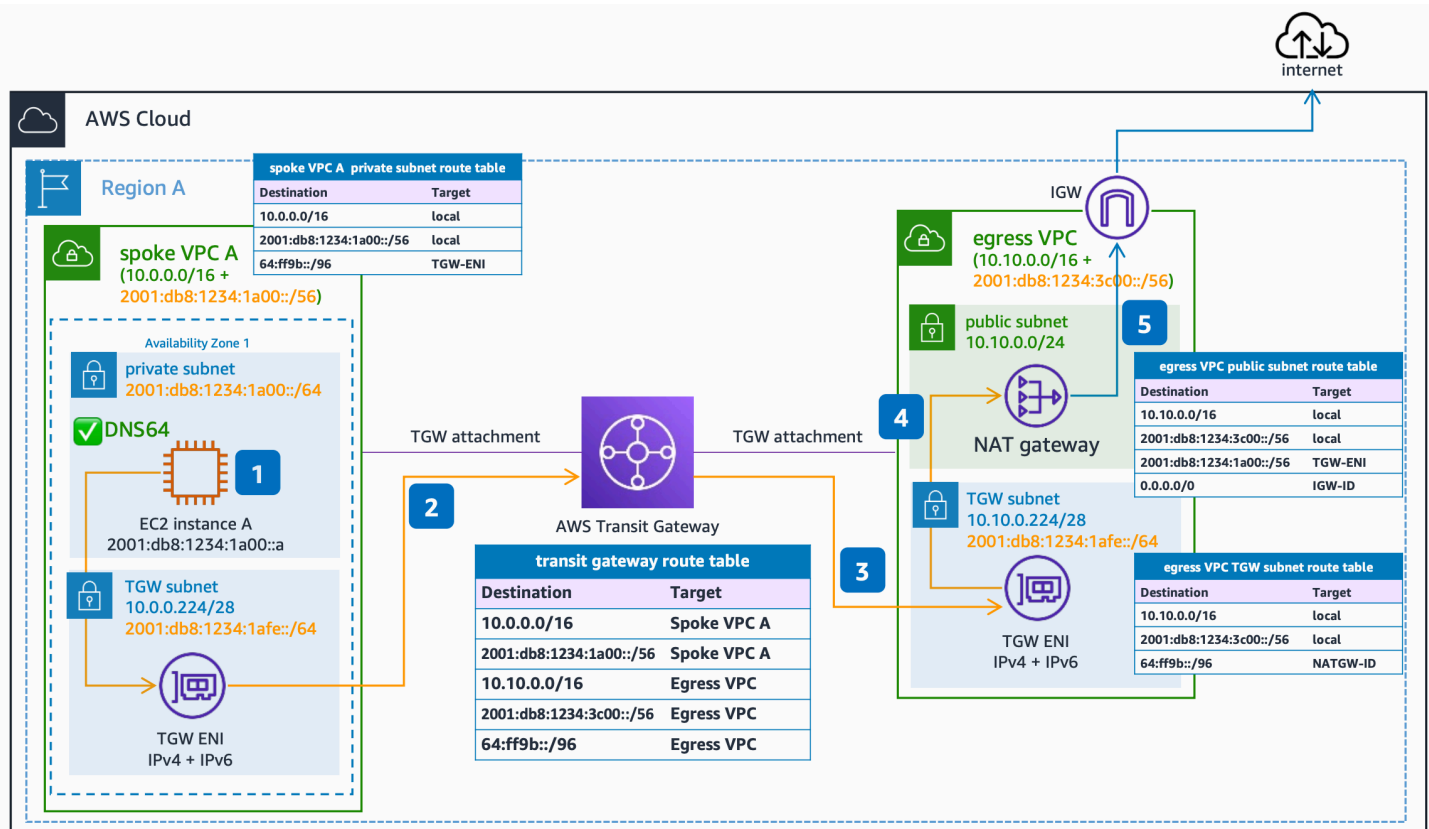
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Centralized Egress Traffic with NAT64

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to centralize egress traffic to IPv4-only endpoints on the internet by forwarding all traffic to the well-known **64:ff9b::/96** prefix from all your spoke VPCs to a central egress Amazon VPC with a public NAT gateway through AWS Transit Gateway.

Centralized Egress Traffic with NAT64 architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. You need to enable DNS64 in all the subnets where you want your IPv6-only workloads to communicate with IPv4-only destinations. The [Amazon Route 53](#) Resolver looks up the DNS record for the service queried. If there is no IPv6 address associated with the destination, it synthesizes one by prepending the well-known **64:ff9b::/96** prefix to the IPv4 address in the record.

2. You need to route traffic for the well-known **64:ff9b::/96** prefix through the NAT gateway located in the egress Amazon VPC. As per the spoke Amazon VPC A private subnet route table, all the traffic to the **64:ff9b::/96** prefix is routed first to the TGW ENI.
3. In the AWS Transit Gateway route table associated to the spoke Amazon VPC attachments, you need to add a static route sending all the traffic to the **64:ff9b::/96** prefix through the egress Amazon VPC attachment.
4. As per the egress Amazon VPC TGW subnet route table, all the traffic to the **64:ff9b::/96** prefix is routed to the NAT gateway.
5. The NAT gateway recognizes that the original destination is IPv4 and translates the IPv6 packets to IPv4 by replacing the source IPv6 with its own public EIP IPv4 address, and the destination IPv6 to IPv4 by truncating the **64:ff9b::/96** prefix.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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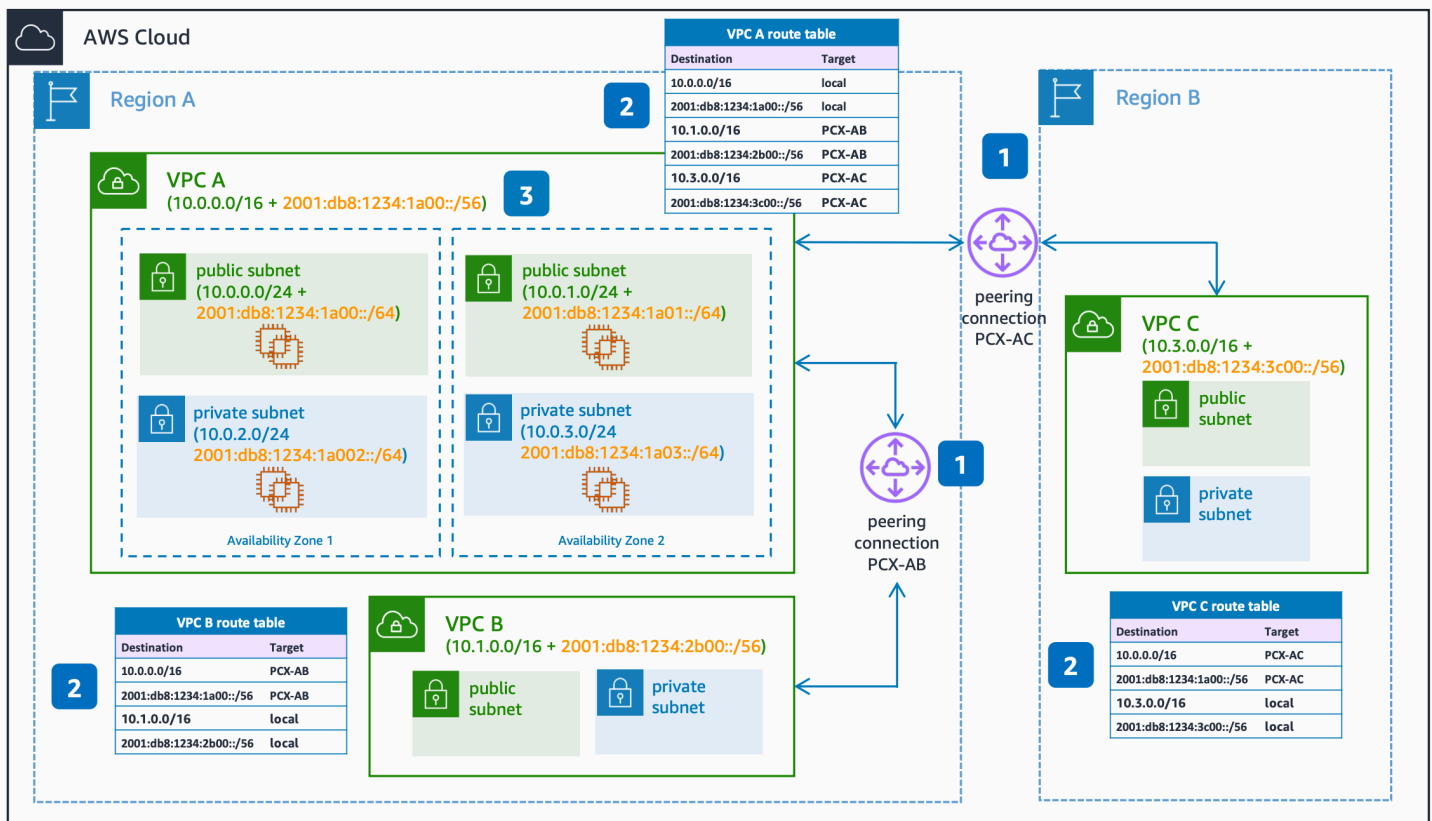
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Dual Stack Peering Connectivity for the Amazon Amazon VPC

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to configure IPv4 and IPv6 Amazon VPC peering connectivity. [Amazon Amazon VPC](#) peering natively supports routing for both IP stacks, and you can create both intra-Region and cross-Region Amazon VPC peering connections.

Dual Stack Peering Connectivity for the Amazon Amazon VPC architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. Amazon Amazon VPC peering natively supports routing for both IP stacks, and you can create both intra-Region and cross-Region Amazon VPC peering connections.

2. Update the route tables of VPCs with both the IPv4 and IPv6 CIDR blocks of the peered VPCs, with the respective peering connection ID as a target.
3. With Amazon VPC peering, IPv4 and IPv6 CIDR blocks of peered VPCs cannot overlap.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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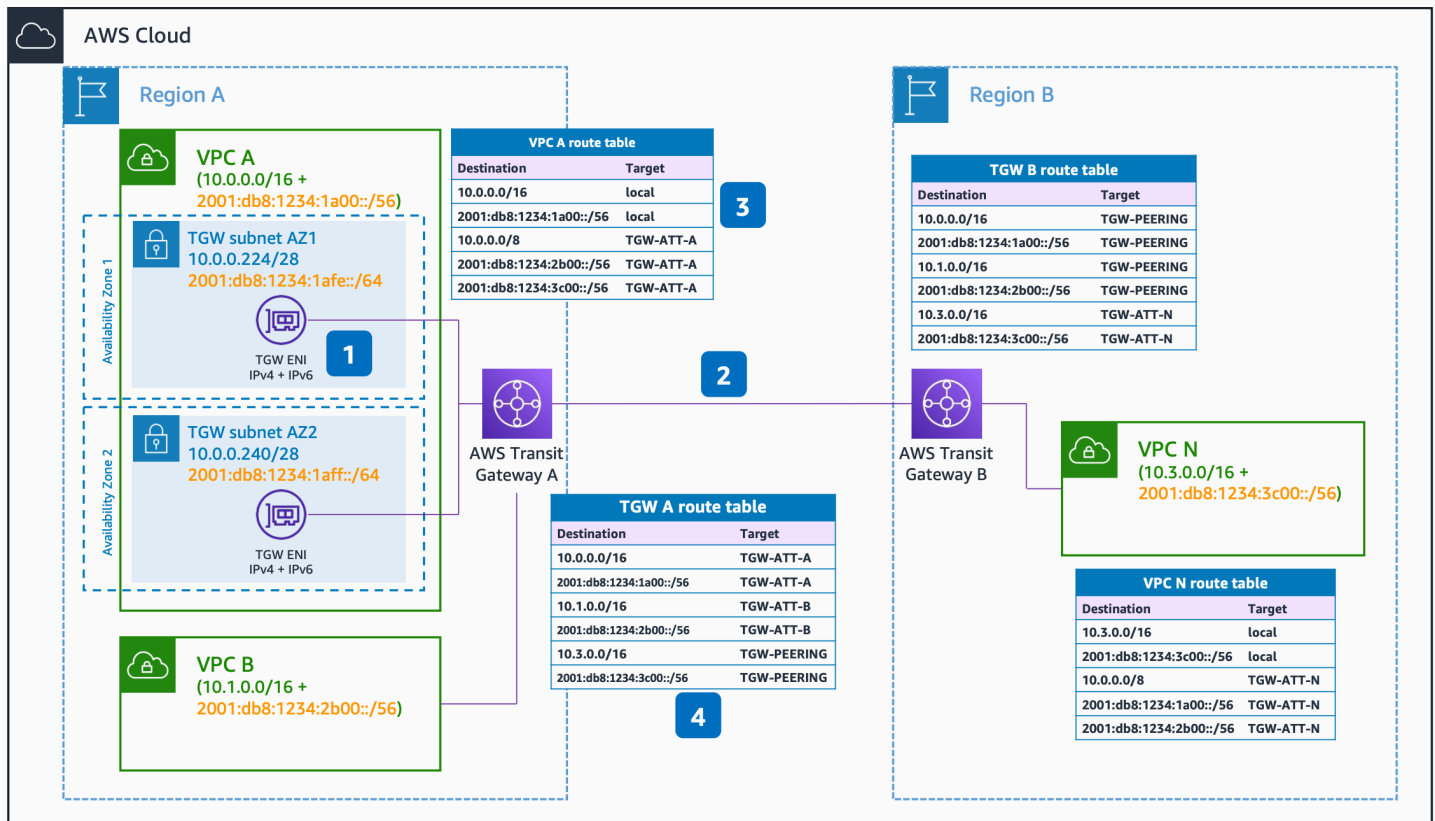
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Dual Stack Amazon VPC Connectivity with AWS Transit Gateway

Publication date: **June 23, 2022** ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to build global dual stack Amazon VPC connectivity with [AWS Transit Gateway](#), including cross-Region peering with dual stack support.

Dual Stack Amazon VPC Connectivity with AWS Transit Gateway architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. When you attach a [Amazon VPC](#) to an AWS Transit Gateway, you must specify one subnet from each Availability Zone to be used by the Transit Gateway to route traffic. For dual stack support, the Transit Gateway attachment subnets must have IPv6 CIDR blocks associated, and the attachment must be enabled for IPv6 routing.

2. Transit Gateway peering connections natively support dual stack routing.
3. Update the Amazon VPC route tables with the necessary IPv4 and IPv6 routes.
4. If propagation is enabled for the Amazon VPC attachments to the transit gateway, the Transit Gateway route tables will be populated with both IPv4 and IPv6 Amazon VPC CIDR blocks.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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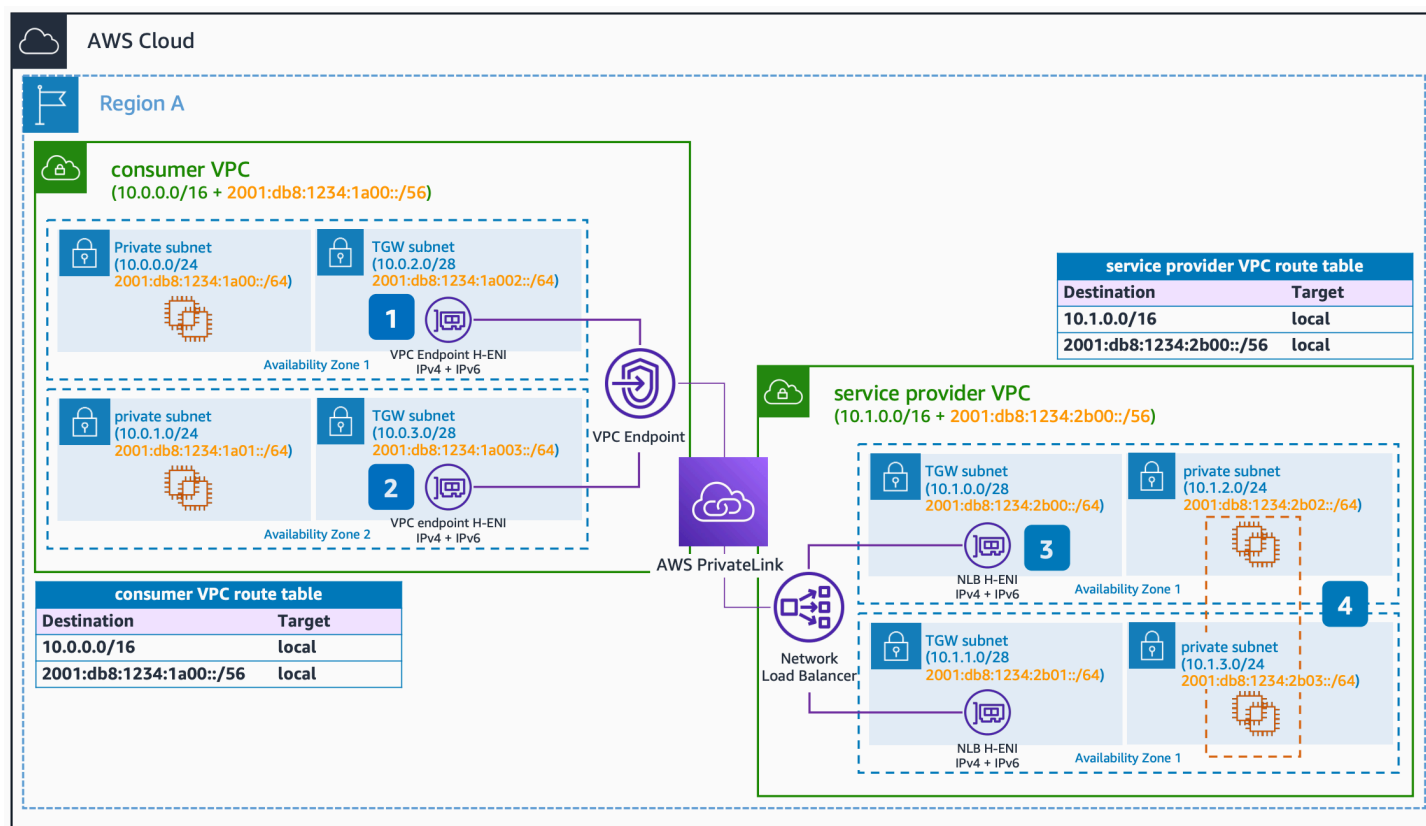
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Dual Stack Amazon VPC Connectivity with AWS PrivateLink

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows IPv6 support for AWS PrivateLink services and endpoints, allowing service providers to implement dual stack at the network border. Service consumers and providers alike can adopt IPv6 at their own pace.

Dual Stack Amazon VPC Connectivity with AWS PrivateLink architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. When you create AWS PrivateLink endpoints in the Consumer [Amazon VPC](#), you need to specify the subnets to place them. For high availability, select at least two subnets in different Availability Zones. Those subnets can be IPv4-only, IPv6-only, or dual stack, and you can edit existing endpoints with IPv4 addresses to be dual stack.

2. PrivateLink endpoint ENIs with IPv6 addresses always have `denyAllIGWTraffic` set on creation, making them unable to receive traffic from IGW regardless of routing tables, and therefore private.
3. When you create the Network Load Balancer in the service provider Amazon VPC, its ENIs should be placed in dual stack subnets to enable the NLB to receive both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. You should also create the PrivateLink endpoint service and share it with the consumers.
4. When placing your backend targets in the service provider Amazon VPC, you can use IPv4-only, IPv6-only, or dual stack subnets. If you want to use IPv6 targets, the target type of the NLB target group can only be IP.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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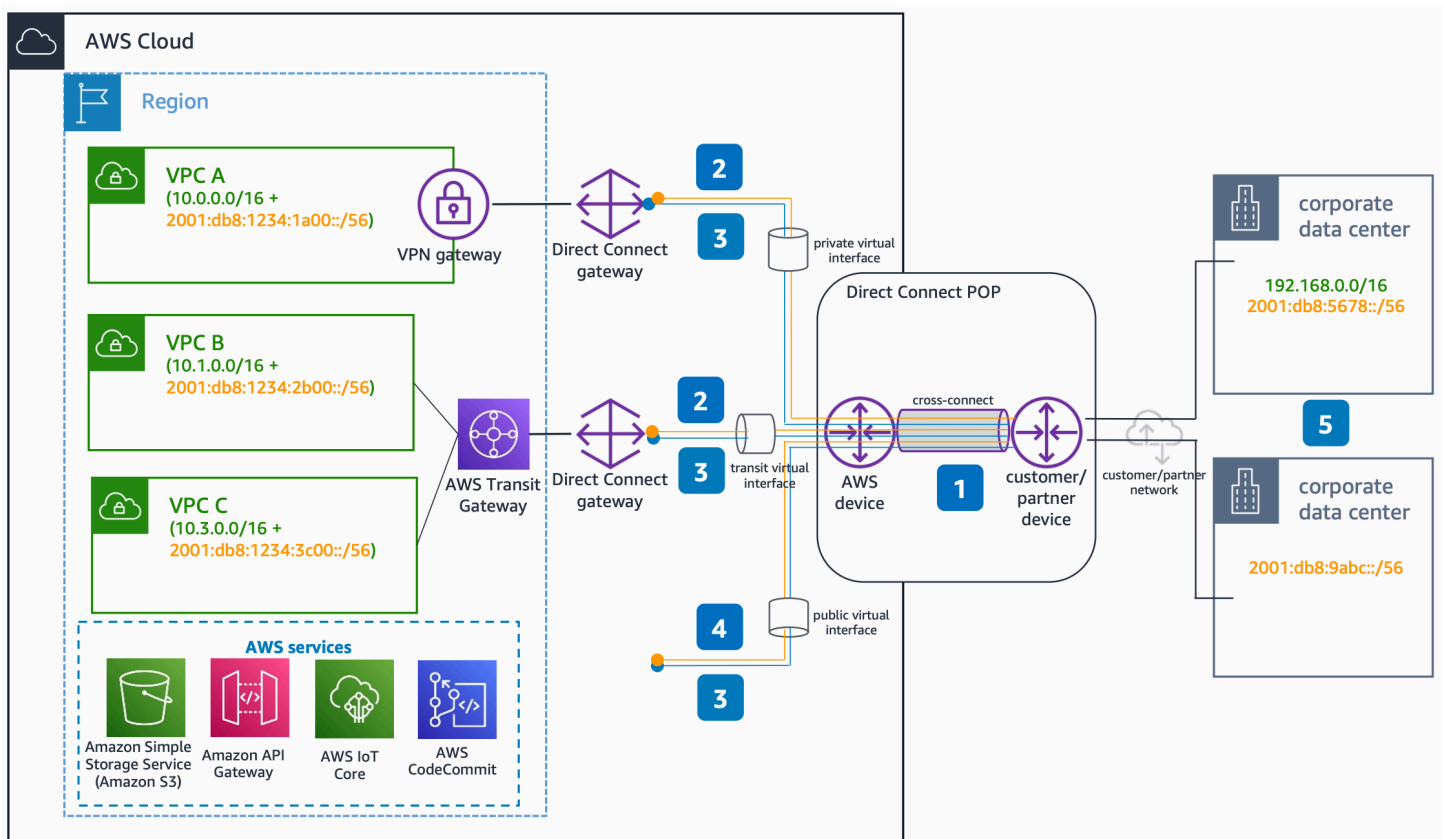
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Dual Stack Hybrid Connectivity with AWS Direct Connect

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to build hybrid dual stack connectivity with AWS Direct Connect public, private, and transit virtual interfaces. AWS Direct Connect VIFs support both IPv4 and IPv6 BGP sessions for dual stack operation.

Dual Stack Hybrid Connectivity with AWS Direct Connect architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. AWS Direct Connect virtual interfaces (VIFs) support both IPv4 and IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) sessions for dual stack operation.
2. For all types of VIFs IPv6 BGP peering, Amazon assigns a /125 CIDR which is not configurable.

3. Private and transit VIFs IPv4 configuration make use of either Amazon-generated private IPv4 addresses, or addresses that you configure. If you specify your own, ensure that you specify private CIDRs for your router interface and the AWS Direct Connect interface only.
4. For public VIFs IPv4 BGP peering, you must specify unique public **/31** IPv4 CIDR that you own, or submit a request to have a CIDR block assigned.
5. You can maintain both IPv6-only and dual stack on-premises environments and use AWS Direct Connect for dedicated and private connectivity to your dual stack or IPv6-only workload footprint in AWS.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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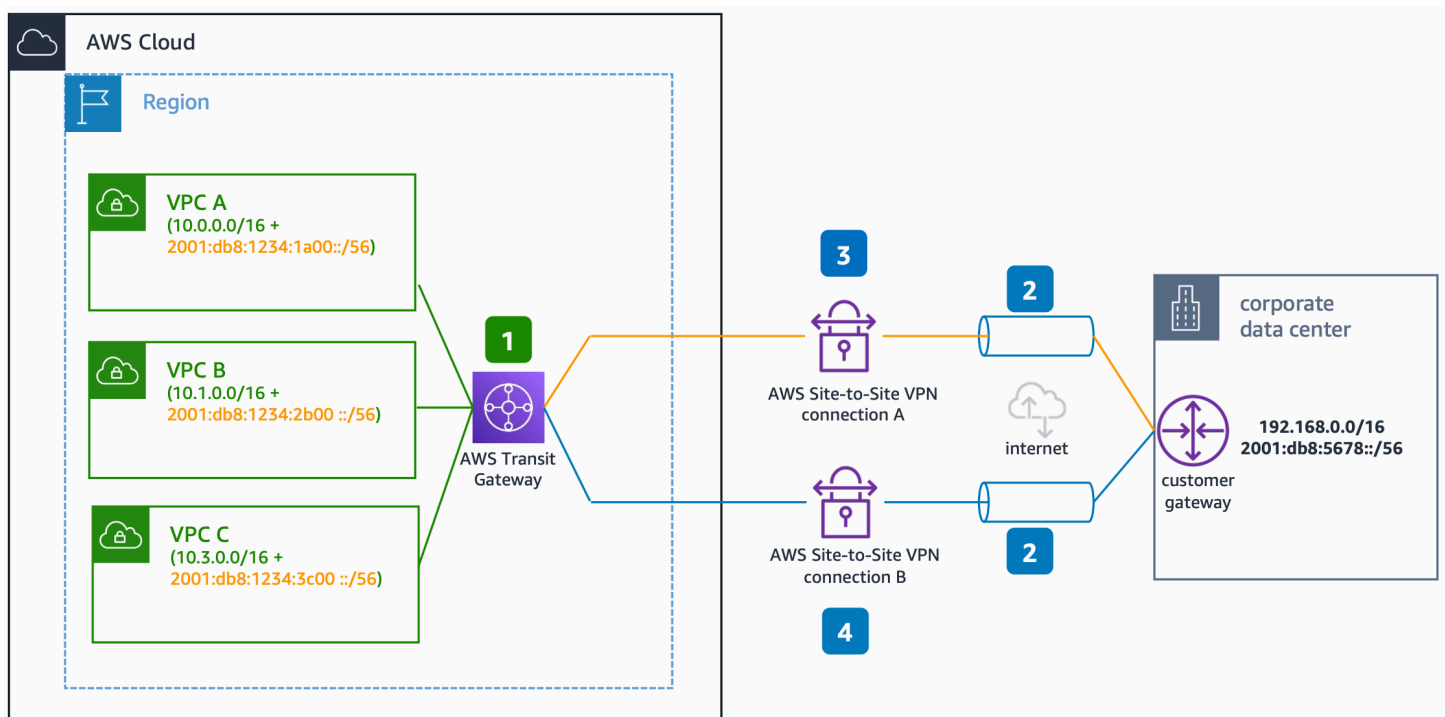
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Dual Stack VPN Connectivity with AWS Transit Gateway

Publication date: **June 23, 2022** ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to build hybrid dual stack VPN connectivity with AWS Transit Gateway. The outer IP addresses of the VPN connections are public IPv4 addresses, while inner tunnel addresses can be configured for either IPv4 or IPv6 traffic.

Dual Stack VPN Connectivity with AWS Transit Gateway architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. To configure dual stack support for VPN, create two transit gateway VPN attachments, one for each IP stack.
2. The outer IP addresses of the VPN connections are public IPv4 addresses.
3. One of the VPN tunnels is configured with inner IPv6 addresses, and routes IPv6 traffic. This enables you to maintain IPv6-only in on-premises environments, and configure IPv6-only connectivity with AWS environments, as long as you keep the outer VPN tunnel IPv4 public addresses.

4. The other VPN tunnel is configured with inner IPv4 addresses, and routes IPv4 traffic, when you require both IPv4 and IPv6 connectivity between your AWS environments and your on-premises workloads.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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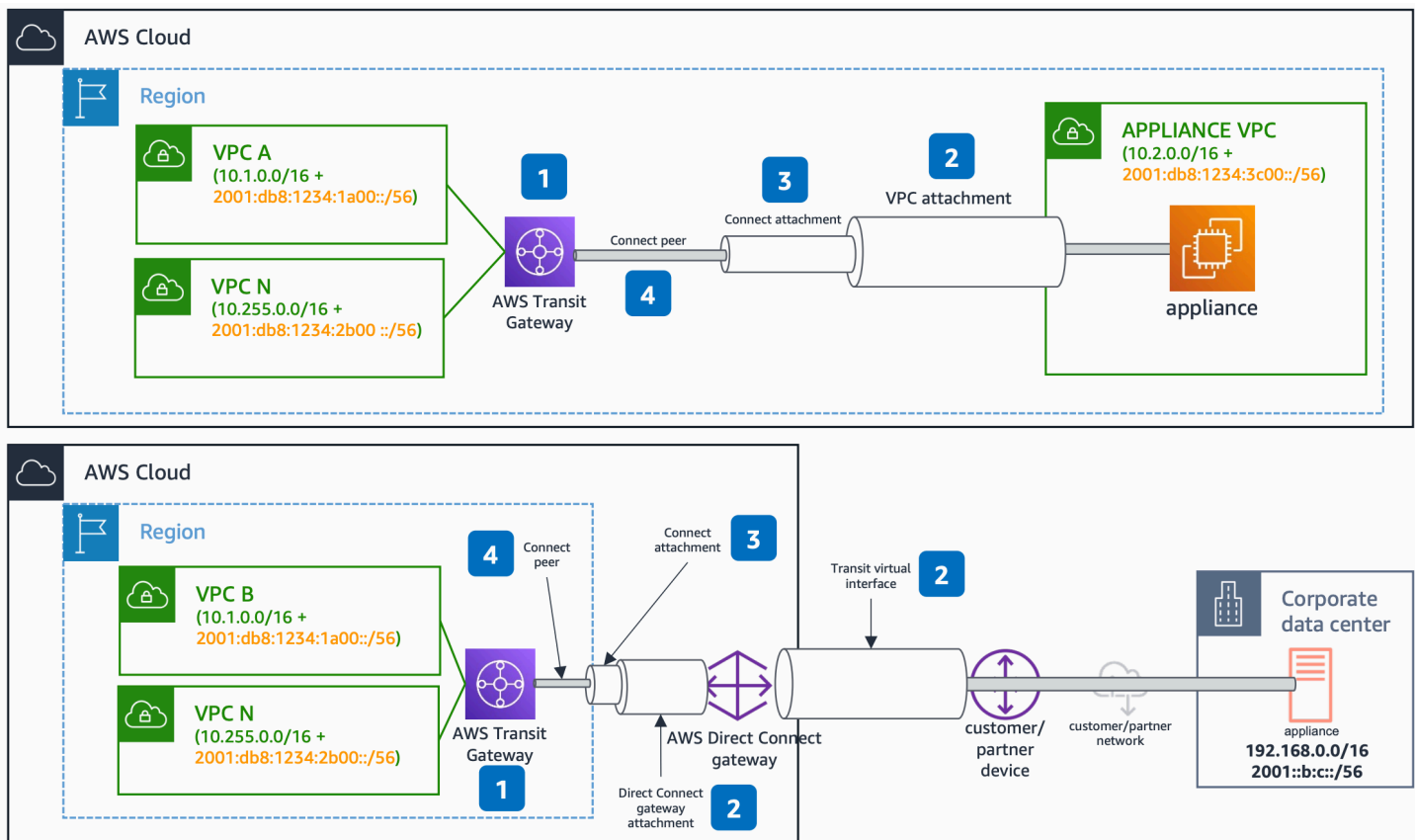
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Dual Stack AWS Transit Gateway Connect

Publication date: June 23, 2022 ([Diagram history](#))

This architecture shows how to build dual stack appliance integration with AWS Transit Gateway Connect. Transit Gateway Connect peers can be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 BGP inside CIDR blocks.

Dual Stack AWS Transit Gateway Connect architecture



The following numbered items describe the key components in this architecture:

1. For Transit Gateway Connect configuration, configure the transit gateway CIDR block. You can specify a size **/24** CIDR block or larger for IPv4, or a size **/64** CIDR block or larger for IPv6.
2. The [Amazon VPC](#) attachment to the Transit Gateway is dual stack enabled. The Transit virtual interface (VIF) can be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 BGP peers.
3. The Transit Gateway Connect attachment uses the Amazon VPC or [AWS Direct Connect](#) Gateway attachment as transport.

4. When you create the Connect peers, you must specify the peer Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) address, which can be IPv4 or IPv6. The BGP inside CIDR blocks can be configured for both IPv4 and IPv6. For IPv4 you must specify a **/29** CIDR, and for IPv6, a **/125** CIDR.

Further reading

For additional information, see the following resources:

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- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

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