# Laboratorio de desafio

Crear un servidor de base de datos e interactuar con ella

Sony Etcheverry, Fernanda Urman, Michelle Devera, Gonzalo Rondeau, Luz Basso, Esteban Camejo

### Objetivos

- Crear una instancia de RDS
- Utilizar Amazon RDS Query Editor para consultar datos.

## Lanzar una instancia de base de datos de Amazon RDS mediante:

Use defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.

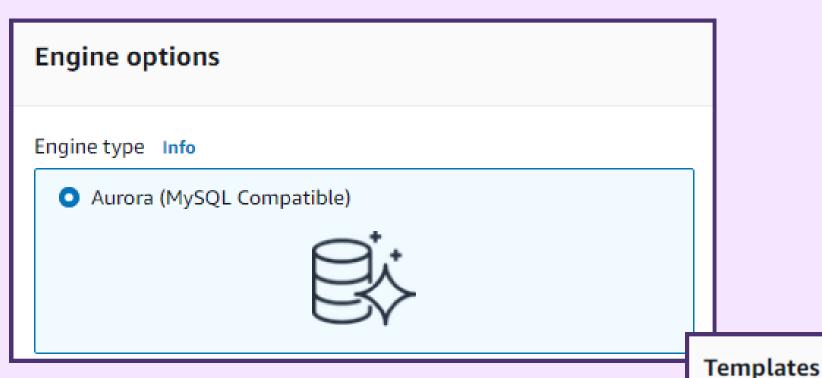
This instance is intended for development use outside of a production

Production

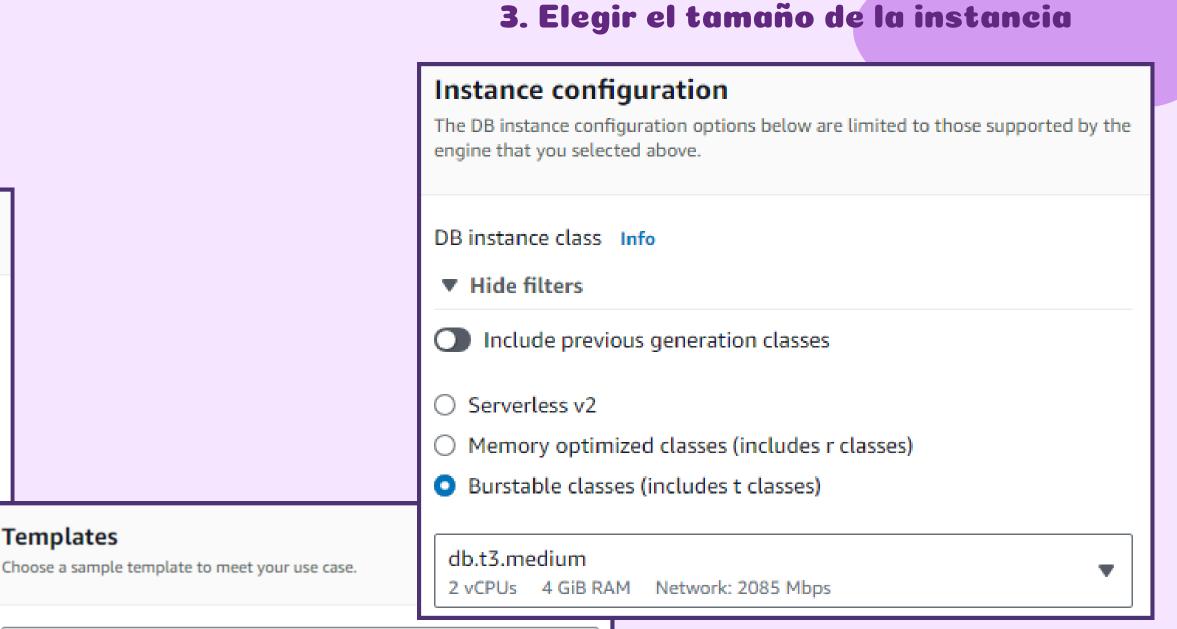
Dev/Test

environment.

1. Motor de base de datos de una base de datos aprovisionada de Amazon Aurora o MySQL



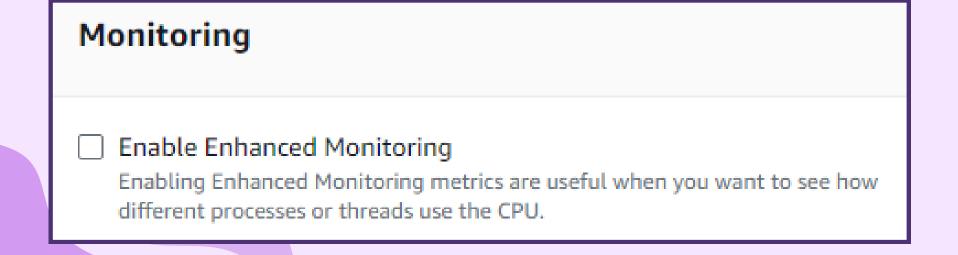
2. Elegir una plantilla : Dev\Test
(Desarrollo\pruebas) o Free Tier (Nivel
gratuito)



#### 4. En este caso usaremos la UPC del laboratorio

# Virtual private cloud (VPC) Info Choose the VPC. The VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB cluster. Lab VPC (vpc-042c8f223475c6d51) 4 Subnets, 2 Availability Zones Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

#### 6.Deshabilitamos la opcion de "Monitoreo mejorado"



## 5. Establecemos el grupo de seguridad que permita que LinuxServer se conecte a la instancia de RDS

Existing VPC security groups
Choose one or more options
Web Security Group X
Availability Zone Info
No preference ▼
Certificate authority - optional Info  Using a server certificate provides an extra layer of security by validating that the connection is being made to an Amazon database. It does so by checking the server certificate that is automatically installed on all databases that you provision.
rds-ca-rsa2048-g1 (default) Expiry: May 24, 2061
If you don't select a certificate authority, RDS chooses one for you.

# Espere unos minutos a que se conecte

-musica de ascensor-

#### 7. Nos conectamos mediante Linux e instalamos el MySQL

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-145 ~]$ sudo yum install mariadb -y
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
amzn2-core | 3.6 kB 00:00
Package 1:mariadb-5.5.68-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Nothing to do
```

#### 8. Creamos una tabla con el nombre RESTART con las siguientes columnas

```
MySQL [(none)]> create database MIRDS;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

MySQL [(none)]> use MIRDS

Database changed

MySQL [MIRDS]> create table RESTART (Student_ID INT PRIMARY KEY, Student_Name VARCHAR(30), Restart_City VARCHAR(30),

Graduation_Date DATETIME);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)

MySQL [MIRDS]> [
```

#### 9. Insertamos 5 filas

```
MySQL [MIRDS]> insert into RESTART (Student_ID, Student_Name, Restart_City, Graduation_Date) Values (1, 'Sony', 'Mont
evideo', '2024-07-06 12:00:00'),(2, 'Fernanda', 'Montevideo', '2024-07-06 12:00:00'),(3, 'Esteban', 'Montevideo', '20
24-07-06 12:00:00'),(4, 'Gonzalo', 'Flores', '2024-07-06 12:00:00'),(5, 'Armando', 'Montevideo', '2024-07-06 12:00:00
');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

#### 10. Seleccionamos las todas las filas de dicha tabla

```
MySQL [MIRDS]> Select * from RESTART;
 Student ID | Student Name | Restart City | Graduation Date
                            Montevideo
                                           2024-07-06 12:00:00
          1 | Sony
          2 | Fernanda
                                         | 2024-07-06 12:00:00
                           | Montevideo
          3 | Esteban
                           | Montevideo
                                         | 2024-07-06 12:00:00
                          Flores
          4 | Gonzalo
                                         2024-07-06 12:00:00
          5 | Armando
                           | Montevideo
                                         2024-07-06 12:00:00
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 11. Aquí creamos otra tabla llamada CLOUD\_PRACTITIONER con las siguientes columnas

MySQL [MIRDS]> create table CLOUD\_PRACTICIONER (c\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, Student\_ID INT, FOREIGN KEY(Student\_ID) Referen Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)

#### 12. Insertamos 5 filas de muestra en esta tabla

#### 13. Realizamos una unión interna entre las dos tablas creadas anteriormente y mostramos student ID, Student Name, Certification Date

# chas grock