## **Databases as Cloud Service**

- Cloud database services allow you to set-up and operate relational or non-relational databases in the cloud.
- Relational Databases
  - Popular relational databases provided by various cloud service providers include MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, etc.
- Non-relational Databases
  - The non-relational (No-SQL) databases provided by cloud service providers are mostly proprietary solutions.
- Scalability
  - Cloud database services allow provisioning as much compute and storage resources as required to meet the application workload levels. Provisioned capacity can be scaled-up or down. For read-heavy workloads, read-replicas can be created.
- Reliability
  - Cloud database services are reliable and provide automated backup and snapshot options.
- Performance
  - Cloud database services provide guaranteed performance with options such as guaranteed input/output operations per second (IOPS) which can be provisioned upfront.
- Security
  - Cloud database services provide several security features to restrict the access to the database instances and stored data, such as network firewalls and authentication mechanisms.

# Database Services – Amazon RDS

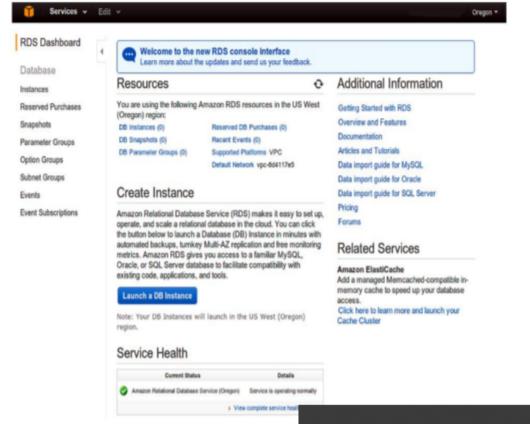
 Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) is a web service that makes it easy to setup, operate and scale a relational database in the cloud.

## Launching DB Instances

 The console provides an instance launch wizard that allows you to select the type of database to create (MySQL, Oracle or SQL Server) database instance size, allocated storage, DB instance identifier, DB username and password. The status of the launched DB instances can be viewed from the console.

## Connecting to a DB Instance

• Once the instance is available, you can note the instance end point from the instance properties tab. This end point can then be used for securely connecting to the instance.



## DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB is the non-relational (No-SQL) database service from Amazon.

#### Data Model

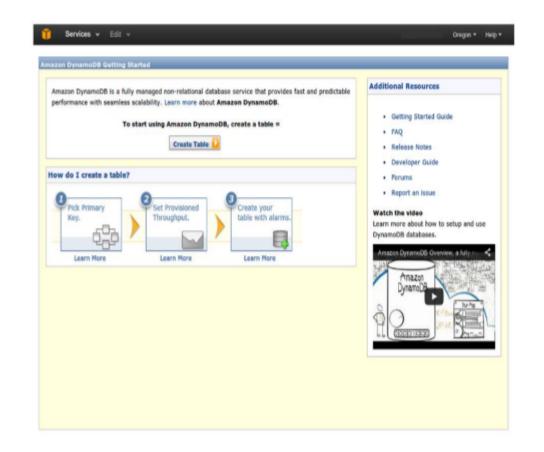
- The DynamoDB data model includes include tables, items and attributes.
- A table is a collection of items and each item is a collection of attributes.
- To store data in DynamoDB you have to create a one or more tables and specify how much throughput capacity you want to provision and reserve for reads and writes.

## Fully Managed Service

 DynamoDB is a fully managed service that automatically spreads the data and traffic for the stored tables over a number of servers to meet the throughput requirements specified by the users.

## Replication

 All stored data is automatically replicated across multiple availability zones to provide data durability.



EC2

CloudWatch

Route 53

Find a service by name or feature (for example, EC2, S3 or VM, storage).

Group

A-Z

×

**(2)** 



Storage

S3

**EFS** 

FSx

S3 Glacier

Storage Gateway

AWS Backup



**Management & Governance** 

**AWS Organizations** 

CloudWatch

**AWS Auto Scaling** 

CloudFormation

CloudTrail

Config

OpsWorks

Service Catalog

Systems Manager

AWS AppConfig

Trusted Advisor

Control Tower

AWS License Manager

AWS Well-Architected Tool

Personal Health Dashboard 7

**AWS Chatbot** 

Launch Wizard

**AWS Compute Optimizer** 

**AWS Lake Formation** 

MSK

IOT I-CIICK

IoT Analytics

IoT Device Defender

IoT Device Management

IoT Events

IoT Greengrass

IoT SiteWise

IoT Things Graph



**Database** 

**RDS** 

DynamoDB ElastiCache

Neptune

Amazon Redshift

Amazon QLDB

Amazon DocumentDB

Managed Cassandra Service

IAM

Resource Access Manager

Security, Identity, & Compliance

Cognito

Secrets Manager

GuardDuty

Inspector

Amazon Macie 7

AWS Single Sign-On

Certificate Manager

Key Management Service

CloudHSM

Directory Service

WAF & Shield

AWS Firewall Manager

Artifact

Security Hub

Detective

**Game Development** 

Amazon GameLift



Containers

**Elastic Container Registry** Elastic Container Service

Elastic Kubernetes Service



Migration & Transfer

**AWS Migration Hub** 

#### **Amazon RDS**

X

#### **Dashboard**

Databases

Performance Insights

Snapshots

Automated backups

Reserved instances

Subnet groups

Parameter groups

Option groups

**Events** 

**Event subscriptions** 

Recommendations

Certificate update



#### **Amazon Aurora**



Amazon Aurora is a MySQL- and PostgreSQL-compatible enterprise-class database, starting at <\$1/day. Aurora supports up to 64TB of auto-scaling storage capacity, 6-way replication across three availability zones, and 15 low-latency read replicas. Learn more

Create database

Or, Restore Aurora DB cluster from S3

#### Resources

Refresh

You are using the following Amazon RDS resources in the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) region (used/quota)

DB Instances (0/20)

Allocated storage (0 TB/100 TB)

Click here to increase DB instances limit

DB Clusters (0/40)

Reserved instances (0/20)

Snapshots (0)

Manual (0/100)

Automated (0)

Recent events (0)

Event subscriptions (0/20)

Parameter groups (0)

Default (0)

Custom (0/40)

Option groups (0)

Default (0)

Custom (0/20)

Subnet groups (0/20)

Supported platforms VPC

Default network vpc-cdac89a5

#### Additional information

Getting started with RDS

Overview and features

Documentation

Articles and tutorials

Data import guide for MySQL

Data import guide for Oracle

Data import guide for SQL Server

New RDS feature announcements

Pricing

Forums

Create database

**Database Preview Environment** 

#### Select engine

Step 2

Choose use case

Step 3

Specify DB details

Step 4
Configure advanced settings

RDS > Create database

## Select engine

#### **Engine options**

Amazon Aurora

Amazon Aurora



O MariaDB



PostgreSQL



Oracle



Microsoft SQL Server



#### MySQL

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports Coparal Purpose, Mamory Optimized, and Purstable Performance instance classes

Step 1

Select engine

Step 2

Choose use case

Step 3
Specify DB details

Step 4
Configure advanced
settings

RDS > Create database

### Choose use case

#### Use case

Do you plan to use this database for production purposes?

#### Use case

- Production Amazon Aurora Recommended
  - MySQL-compatible, enterprise-class database at 1/10th the cost of commercial databases.
- Production MySQL
   Use Multi-AZ Deployment and Provisioned IOPS Storage as defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.
- Dev/Test MySQL
   This instance is intended for use outside of production or under the RDS Free Usage Tier.

Billing is based on RDS pricing .

Cancel

Previous

Next



### **DB** instance size

#### DB instance class Info

Choose a DB instance class that meets your processing power and memory requirements. The DB instance class options below are limited to those supported by the engine you selected above.

- Standard classes (includes m classes)
- Memory Optimized classes (includes r and x classes)
- Burstable classes (includes t classes)



1 vCPUs 1 GiB RAM Not EBS Optimized

Maximum storage threshold Info

Include previous generation classes

## Storage Storage type Info General Purpose (SSD) Allocated storage GiB 20 (Minimum: 20 GiB, Maximum: 16384 GiB) Higher allocated storage may improve IOPS performance. Storage autoscaling Info Provides dynamic scaling support for your database's storage based on your application's needs. Enable storage autoscaling Enabling this feature will allow the storage to increase once the specified threshold is exceeded.

=

Total 197.23 USD

Billing estimate is based on on-demand usage as described in Amazon RDS Pricing . Estimate does not include costs for backup storage, IOs (if applicable), or data transfer.

Estimate your monthly costs for the DB Instance using the AWS Simple Monthly Calculator [2]

Settings	
DB instance identifier Info Specify a name that is unique for all DB instances	owned by your AWS account in the current region.
mydbinstance	
characters or hyphens (1 to 15 for SQL Server). Fit consecutive hyphens.  Master username Info	ed as all lower-case, as in "mydbinstance". Must contain from 1 to 63 alphanumeric rst character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two
Specify an alphanumeric string that defines the lo	ogin ID for the master user.
Master Username must start with a letter. Must co	ontain 1 to 16 alphanumeric characters.
Master password Info	Confirm password Info
Master Password must be at least eight characters "mypassword". Can be any printable ASCII charact """, or "@".	9.

Cancel

**Previous** 

Next

Step 2

Choose use case

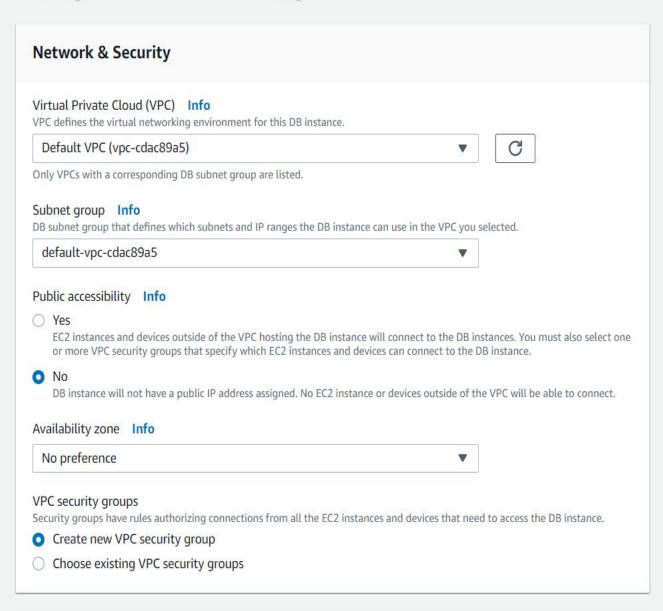
Step 3

Specify DB details

Step 4

Configure advanced settings

## Configure advanced settings



Switch to the new database creation flow.

Share your feedback

RDS > Create database



Your DB instance is being created.

Note: Your instance may take a few minutes to launch.

#### Connecting to your DB instance

Once Amazon RDS finishes provisioning your DB instance, you can use a SQL client application or utility to connect to the instance.

Learn about connecting to your DB instance

#### Usage charges

The following selections disqualify the instance from being eligible for the free tier:

DB instance class

You will be charged normal RDS Prices. Learn More 🔀

Estimate your monthly costs for the DB Instance using the AWS Simple Monthly Calculator 🔀

X

EC2 Dashboard New

Events New

Tags

Reports

Limits

#### **▼ INSTANCES**

Instances

**Instance Types** 

Launch Templates

**Spot Requests** 

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts New

Capacity Reservations

#### **▼ IMAGES**

**AMIs** 

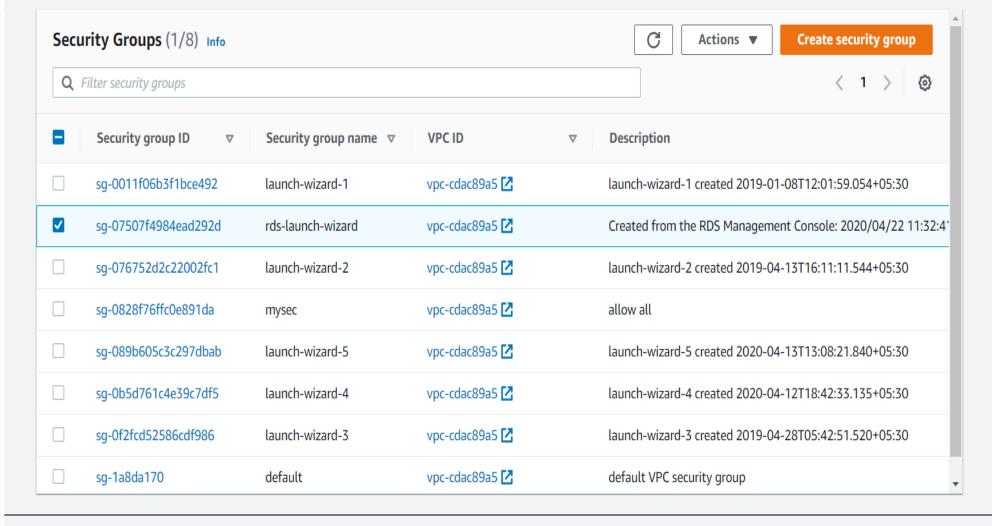
**Bundle Tasks** 

## ▼ ELASTIC BLOCK STORE

Volumes

- - ▶ Details

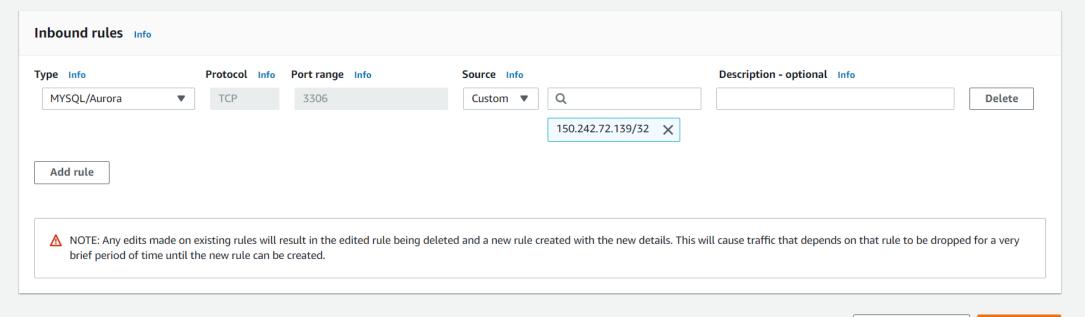
EC2 > Security Groups





#### Edit inbound rules Info

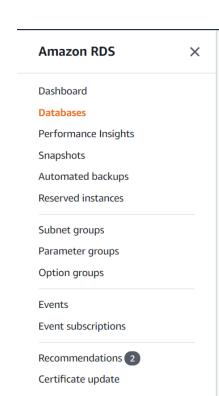
Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

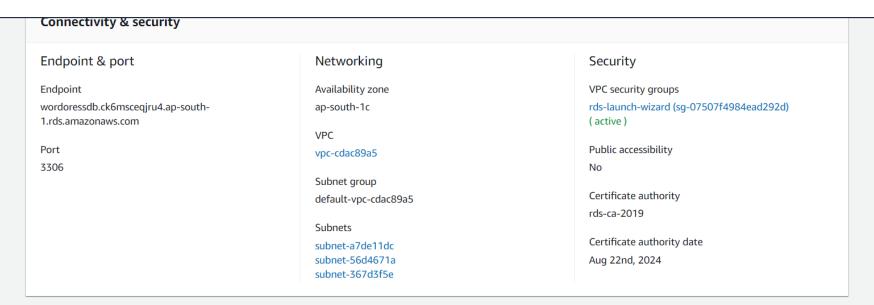


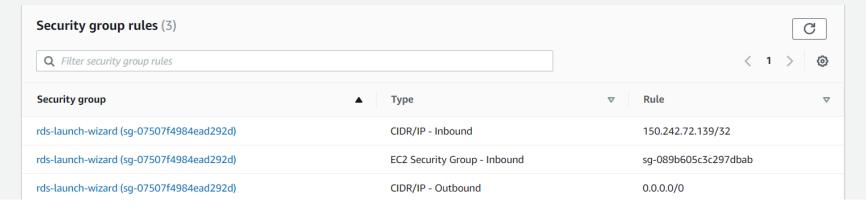
Establish connection between RDS and EC2 instance

Cancel Preview changes

Save rules

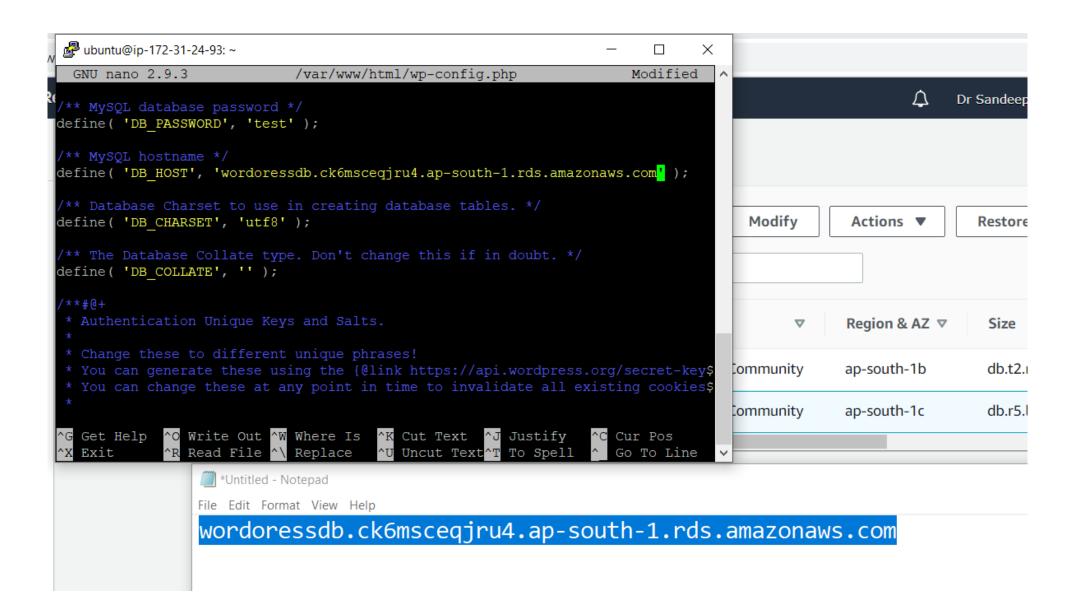


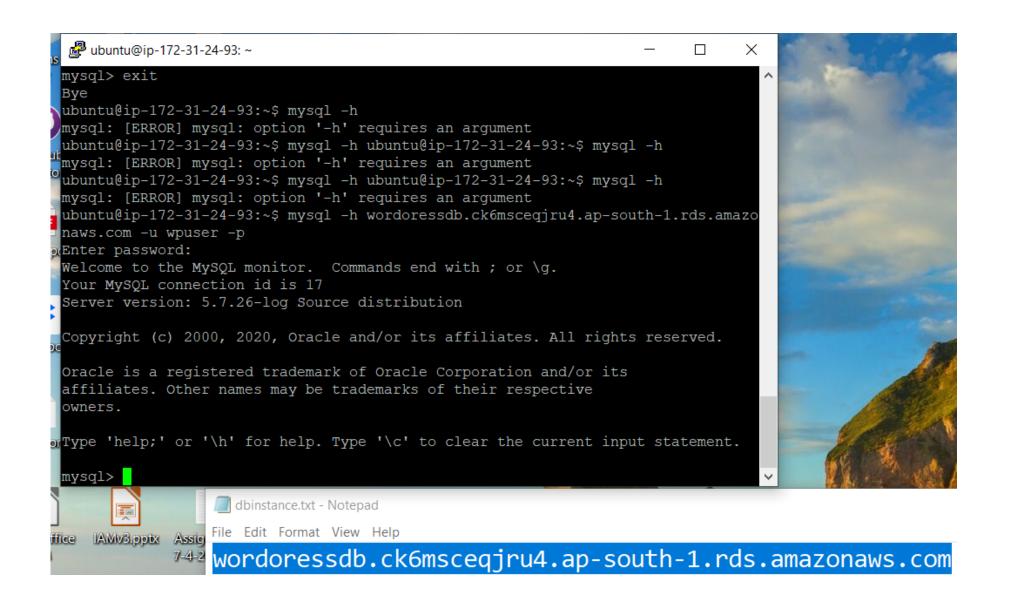




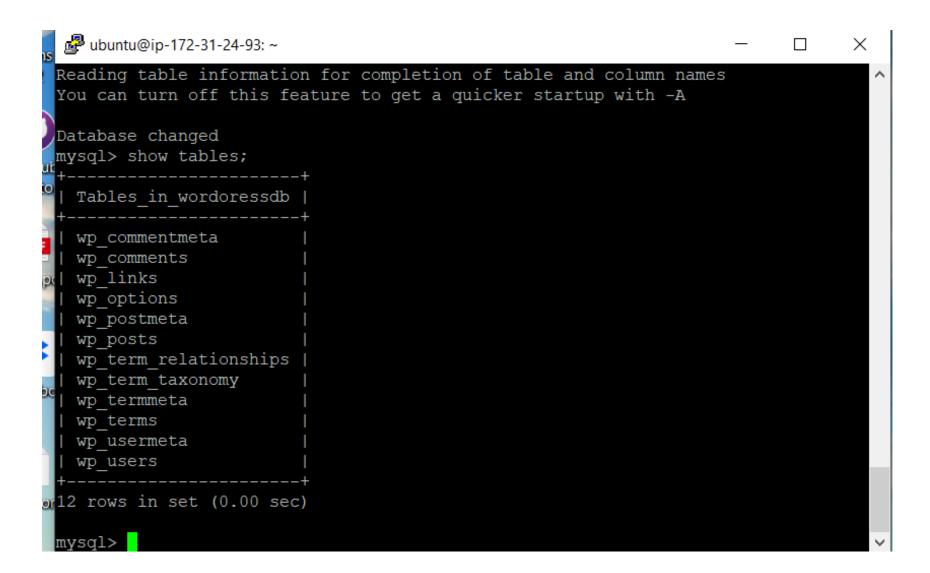
```
Last login: Tue Apr 21 15:59:20 2020 from 103.240.194.140
abuntu@ip-172-31-24-93:~$ mysqldump -u wpuser -p wordoressdb > sksbackup.sql
Enter password:
abuntu@ip-172-31-24-93:~$ ls
latest.tar.gz mysqlbackup.sql wordpress
mysql-apt-config_0.8.9-1_all.deb sksbackup.sql
abuntu@ip-172-31-24-93:~$ mysql -u wpuser --database=wordoressdb --host=wordore
ssdb.ck6msceqjru4.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com <sksbackup.sql
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'wpuser'@'172.31.24.93' (using password: NO)
abuntu@ip-172-31-24-93:~$ mysql -u wpuser -p --database=wordoressdb --host=word
bressdb.ck6msceqjru4.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com <sksbackup.sql
Enter password:
abuntu@ip-172-31-24-93:~$ mysql -u wpuser -p --database=wordoressdb --host=word
bressdb.ck6msceqjru4.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com <sksbackup.sql
Enter password:
abuntu@ip-172-31-24-93:~$
```

Upload and Test database dump to RDS database server





```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-24-93: ~
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
 information schema
  innodb
 mysql
 performance schema
 sys
 wordoressdb
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> use wordoressdb;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
```



Use Case Outcome- Wordpress still running on EC2 but using MySQL database hosted on RDS managed DB instance.