

Experiment - 9

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1. Aim:

To understand and implement the creation and management of a relational database instance using **AWS RDS**, including setting up database connectivity (via pgAdmin or MySQL client), configuring security groups, and comparing RDS with EC2 database setups in terms of scalability, performance, and manageability.

2. Objective:

- To study the concept and features of **Amazon Web Services (AWS) Relational Database Service (RDS)**.
- To understand the **advantages of using RDS** over EC2 and on-premise database setups.
- To learn how to **create a database instance** on AWS RDS.
- To configure and manage **security groups** for secure database access.
- To learn how to **connect AWS RDS to local pgAdmin or MySQL client**.
- To explore various **RDS features** such as automated backups, monitoring, and scaling.
- To understand **Multi-AZ deployment, read replicas, and cross-region replication** for high availability.
- To gain hands-on experience in **launching and managing cloud-based databases** using AWS.

3. Theory:

Amazon Web Services (AWS) Relational Database Service (RDS) is a **managed cloud database service** that simplifies the setup, operation, and scaling of relational databases. It automates key administrative tasks such as provisioning, patching, backups, and monitoring, allowing developers to focus on application logic rather than infrastructure management.

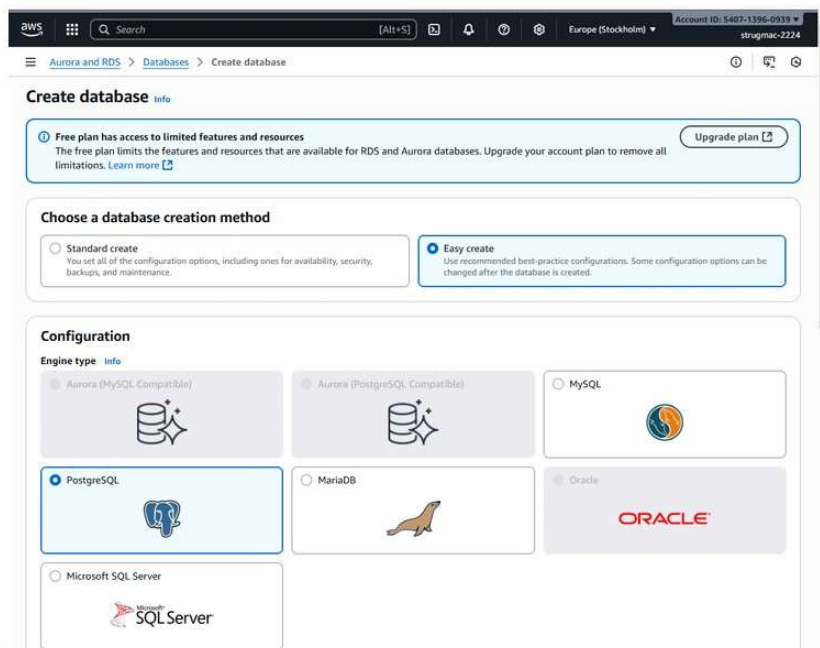
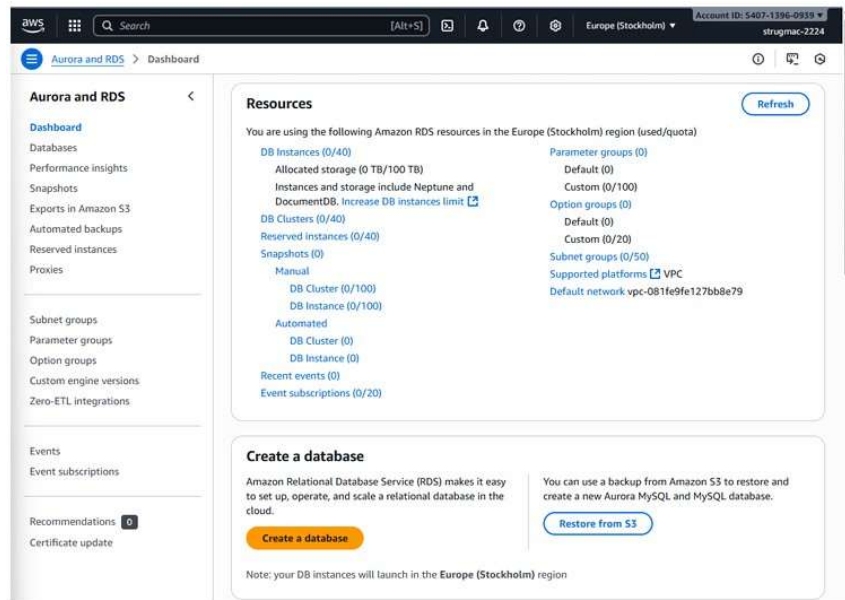
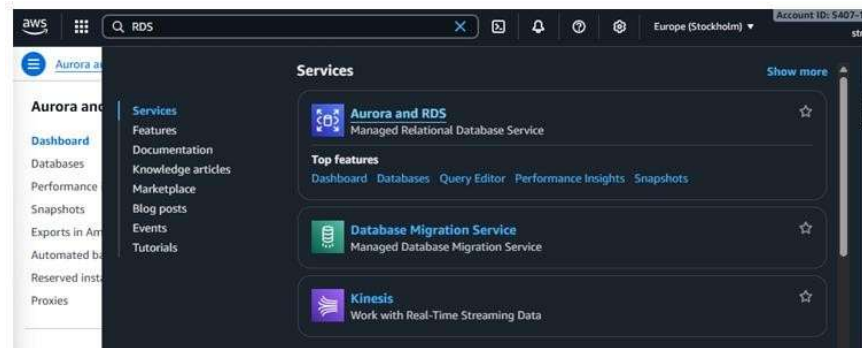
AWS RDS supports multiple database engines, including **MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Oracle, and SQL Server**, and provides features like **automated backups, multi-AZ deployment**, and **read replicas** to ensure high availability and reliability. Security is managed through **IAM, KMS encryption**, and **VPC security groups**, which protect databases from unauthorized access.

Additionally, AWS RDS integrates with **CloudWatch** for performance monitoring and offers **storage auto-scaling** to handle growing data needs efficiently. Compared to running databases on EC2 instances, RDS provides greater scalability, reduced administrative overhead, and enhanced performance, making it a cost-effective and reliable choice for cloudbased database management.

4. Procedure:

- Log in to the AWS Management Console using your credentials.
- Search for and open the **RDS** service from the AWS dashboard.
- Click on **Create Database** to start a new RDS instance setup.
- Choose the **Standard Create** option for manual configuration.
- Select the required **database engine** (MySQL or PostgreSQL).
- Enter the **DB instance name**, **master username**, and **password**.
- Choose the **instance class** and configure **storage settings**.
- Enable **storage auto-scaling** if needed.
- Configure **VPC** and **security groups** for database connectivity.
- Set the database to be **publicly accessible** (if connecting locally).
- Enable **automated backups** and optional **Multi-AZ deployment**.
- Review all settings and click **Create Database**.
- Wait for the instance status to become **Available** in the RDS dashboard.
- Copy the **endpoint** (host name) of the created database.
- Open **pgAdmin** or **MySQL Workbench** on your local machine.
- Create a new connection using the endpoint, username, and password.
- If connection fails, modify **inbound rules** in the security group to allow your local IP. ○ Test the connection and perform basic SQL operations to verify setup.

5. Output:



DB instance size



Production
db.r7g.xlarge
4 vCPUs
32 GiB RAM
400 GiB
1.346 USD/hour



Dev/Test
db.r7g.large
2 vCPUs
16 GiB RAM
200 GiB
0.278 USD/hour



Free tier
db.t4g.micro
2 vCPUs
1 GiB RAM
20 GiB
0.019 USD/hour

DB instance identifier

Type a name for your DB instance. The name must be unique across all DB instances owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

strugmac-DB

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). Constraints: 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Can't contain two consecutive hyphens. Can't end with a hyphen.

Master username

[Info](#)

Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

admin

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a letter.

Credentials management

You can use AWS Secrets Manager or manage your master user credentials.



Managed in AWS Secrets Manager - most secure

RDS generates a password for you and manages it throughout its lifecycle using AWS Secrets Manager.



Self managed

Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.

Auto generate password

Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

Master password

[Info](#)

Password strength

Very strong

Minimum constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following symbols: / * @

Confirm master password

[Info](#)

View default settings for Easy create

Easy create sets the following configurations to their default values, some of which can be changed later. If you want to change any of these settings now, use Standard create.

Configuration	Value	Editable after database is created
Encryption	Enabled	No
VPC	Default VPC (vpc-081fe9fe127bb8e79)	No
Multi-AZ	No	Yes
Option group	default:mysql-8-0	Yes
Subnet group	Create new DB Subnet Group	Yes
Automatic backups	Enabled	Yes
VPC security group	default	Yes
Publicly accessible	No	Yes
Database port	3306	Yes
DB instance identifier	strugmac-DB	Yes
DB engine version	8.0.42	Yes
DB parameter group	default.mysql8.0	Yes
Monitoring type	Database Insights - Standard	Yes
Performance insights	Not enabled	Yes
Monitoring	Enabled	Yes
Maintenance	Auto minor version upgrade enabled	Yes

Aurora and RDS > Databases

Aurora and RDS

Dashboard

Databases

Performance insights

Snapshots

Exports in Amazon S3

Automated backups

Reserved instances

Proxies

Subnet groups

Creating database strugmac-db

Your database might take a few minutes to launch. You can use settings from strugmac-db to simplify configuration of suggested database add-ons while we finish creating your DB for you.

[View connection details](#)

Databases (1)



Modify

Actions

Create database

Filter by databases

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine
strugmac-db	Creating	Instance	MySQL Co...

Console Home

makeplications

All services

All services

Services by category

Compute

EC2

Intermlal

Llvefulg

Builds

Eneral Benestalk

ARY Slight Application Repository

ARB Durlenos

BDV Chdel Deliter

API Ttuainization

ARA Sabtcaroe Menser

Vinural Jrinugating Service

Amkational View

Containers

Machine Learning

Amazon Supplltion AI

Amazon Dssigizaton AI

Amazon Confiqcön

Amazon Services View

Amazon DevelopDiver

Amazon Mfanizeh

Amazon Cnuat Detector

Amazon Fletillöy

Amazon Foncervitities

Amazon Engly

Amazon Transigaton

Amazon Transide

Amazon Transpiree

Amazon Translors

EC2

Dashboard

AMB abunut View

Events

Instances

Instance

Instance Types

Launch Templates

Sych Resource

Savings State

Black laft Instances

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Creeting Reservations

Images

Benefits and features

EC2 offers ultimate scalability and control

Fully available comminceo plectly to support virtually any workload. This service/m bever ait the eltt

- Highest level of control of the entire technology stack, allowing full inforzation in Jexie:dithe:nsornes
- Vuulual with nunth of confrmations.
- Vidiute coicolutent of upprating systems to choose from including Unoeer, Dovine ...:ard marcto
- Global avalability

Find out more about EC2

Launch a virtual server

Launch Instance

View das:hboard

deu stearch ruinmrtsutaton

Get started ratorial

Additional actions

View execting stairjings

Migrate a server

EC1

Instances

EC2

Dashboard

AMB adunut View

Events

Instances rate

Connect

Instance state

Actions

Launch instance

Thet travsuare by attribute of mql learrt sensodng

All defaus

Name of	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check
No Instances				

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

An AMI contains operating systems, application servers, and applications that run on your instance. If you're still unsure, visit [AWS documentation](#) for more information.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of applications and OS images



Key pair (login) [info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. If you don't have access to the selected key pair you launch the instance.

Key pair recommended

Proceed without a key pair (Not recommended)

Default value ▾

▼ Network settings [info](#)

Edit

Network [info](#)

vpc-65f01/eh72eb7h9

Subnet [info](#)

No preference: (Default subnet in availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP [info](#)

Enable

Firewall (security groups) [info](#)

Amazon's security groups have been created that control traffic to and from the instances. You can also create a security group to control traffic to reach instances.

☐ Create security group

☒ Select existing security group

Common security groups [info](#)

Select security groups ▼

default - sg-0671ettb482425 ✕
default

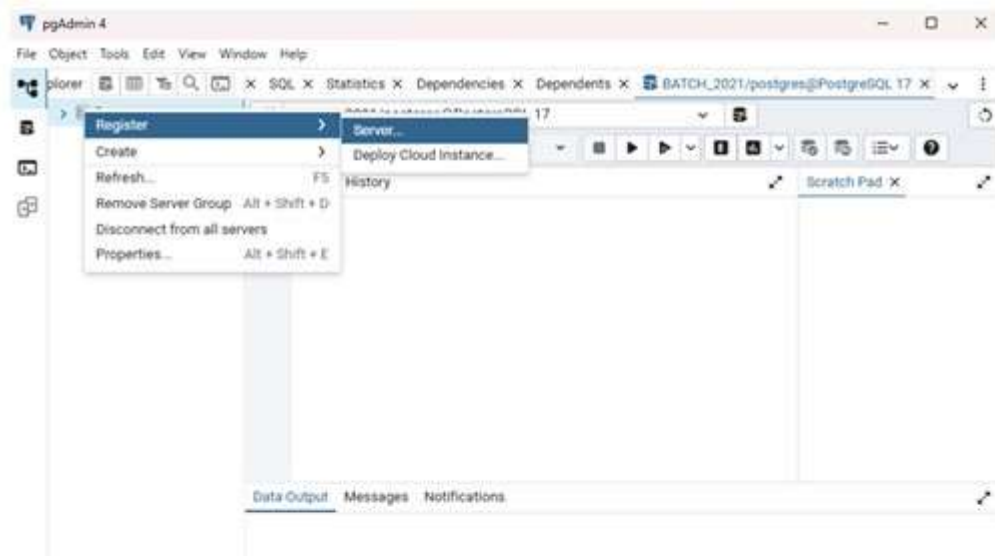
Security groups that you add or remove from will be added or removed from all your network interfaces.

▼ Summary

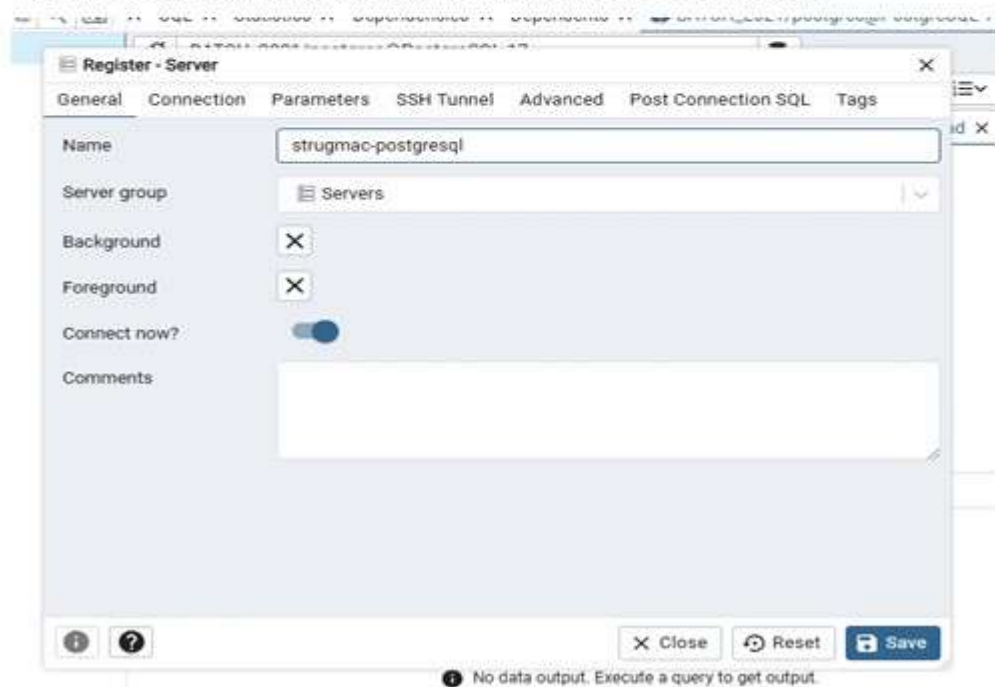
Number of instances: 1

Cancel

Launch instance



Copy the API Endpoints from the dashboard of AWS RDS Database instance.



✕

register - Server

Host name/address

strugmac-postgresql.czqk2qgwtc0.eu-north-1.rds

Port

5432

Maintenance database

postgres

!

?

✕ Close

↺ Reset

↻ Save

OK

ⓘ No data output. Execute a query to get output.

Connectivity & security	
Endpoint & port	Networking
Endpoint struginacan-postgresql Csa62qgwetcq.eu.north-1.tds.amazonaws.com	Availability Zone eu-north-1c
Port 5432	VPC vpc-081fefe127Dbbe879
	Subnet group default-vpc-081fefeg127bb8e78
	Subnets subnet-00b10747db8495492 subnet-0ao1f0689o7d8cecc subnet-0f9ea2b6ab9688f28
	Security VPC security groups default-tsg Ce987b74baff34225)
	Publicly accessible No
	Certificate authority Info ca:rs-rsa-2048-g1
	Certificate authority date May 25, 2061, 03.20 (UTC-03.30)

Edit inbound rules info

Just a hint: what report the trapping tactic, but rats allowed to reach the instance.

Inbound rule ID	Range	Port-range	Source - optional	Description - optional
sg-0BF5010110783ae0	All traffic	All		
	PodgreSQL+0	3462	Raw	236.51.100.173/57

[Add rule](#)

6. Learning Outcomes:

- Understood the concept and functionality of **Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service)**.
- Learned how to **create and configure a database instance** on AWS RDS.
- Gained practical knowledge of **connecting AWS RDS with local pgAdmin/MySQL Workbench**.
- Understood how to **set up and modify VPC security groups** to manage inbound and outbound traffic.
- Learned to **edit inbound rules** to allow database access from specific IP addresses securely.
- Understood the importance of **network configuration and security** in cloud database management.
- Learned to **troubleshoot common connectivity errors** like “connection timeout expired.”
- Gained experience in **launching and configuring EC2 instances** for database connectivity.
- Understood **differences between databases on EC2 and AWS RDS** in terms of scalability and maintenance.
- Developed the ability to **deploy, manage, and secure cloud-based relational databases** effectively.