



Experiment 9

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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.

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.

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 cloud-based database management.

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.

AWS | RDS | Account ID: 5407-13 strugmac-2224

Aurora and RDS Services Show more

- Dashboard
- Databases
- Performance
- Snapshots
- Exports in Amazon S3
- Automated backups
- Reserved instances
- Proxies

Aurora and RDS Managed Relational Database Service

Top features Dashboard Databases Query Editor Performance Insights Snapshots

Database Migration Service Managed Database Migration Service

Kinesis Work with Real-Time Streaming Data

AWS | Search | Account ID: 5407-1396-0939 strugmac-2224

Aurora and RDS > Dashboard

Aurora and RDS Resources Refresh

You are using the following Amazon RDS resources in the Europe (Stockholm) region (used/quota)

DB Instances (0/40)	Parameter groups (0)
Allocated storage (0 TB/100 TB)	Default (0)
Instances and storage include Neptune and DocumentDB. Increase DB instances limit ↗	Custom (0/100)
DB Clusters (0/40)	Option groups (0)
Reserved instances (0/40)	Default (0)
Snapshots (0)	Custom (0/20)
Manual	Subnet groups (0/50)
DB Cluster (0/100)	Supported platforms ↗ VPC
DB Instance (0/100)	Default network vpc-081fe9fe127bb8e79
Automated	
DB Cluster (0)	
DB Instance (0)	
Recent events (0)	
Event subscriptions (0/20)	

Create a database

Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud.

Create a database Restore from S3

Note: your DB instances will launch in the Europe (Stockholm) region

AWS | Search [Alt+S] | Europe (Stockholm) | Account ID: 5407-1396-0939 | strugmac-2224

Aurora and RDS > Databases > Create database

Create database Info

ⓘ Free plan has access to limited features and resources The free plan limits the features and resources that are available for RDS and Aurora databases. Upgrade your account plan to remove all limitations. [Learn more](#) ⓘ

ⓘ [Upgrade plan](#)

Choose a database creation method

Standard create You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.

Easy create Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

Configuration

Engine type Info

Aurora (MySQL Compatible)

PostgreSQL

Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)

MariaDB

MySQL

Oracle

Microsoft SQL Server

DB instance size

Production
db.r7g.xlarge
4 vCPUs
32 GiB RAM
400 GiB
1.946 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)

Group resources



[Modify](#)

[Actions ▾](#)

[Create database](#)

Filter by databases

< 1 >



DB identifier

▲

Status

▼

Role

▼

Engine

▼

strugmac-db

Creating

Instance

MySQL Co...



[Console Home](#)[makeapplications](#)[All services](#)

All services

Services by category

Compute

- EC2
- IntelliT
- Livefulg
- Balids
- Eneral Benestalk
- ARY Slight Application Repository
- ARB Durlenos
- BDV Chdel Deliter
- AP3 Tuamization
- ARA Sabtcaroe Measer
- Vinural Jrintigating Service
- Amkational View

Machine Learning

- Amazon Supplition AI
- Amazon Dsizigation AI
- Amazon ConFecn
- Amazon Services Vievw
- Amazon DevelopDiver
- Amazon Manizeh
- Amazon Cnual Detector
- Amazon Fletildz
- Amazon Foncervities
- Amazon Engly
- Amazon Transigation
- Amazon Transide
- Amazon Transpiree
- Amazon Translors

Containers



EC2

[Dashboard](#)[AMB abunut View](#)[Events](#)

Instances

[Instancce](#)[Instance Types](#)[Launch Templates](#)[Sych Resouree](#)[Savings State](#)[Black laft Instances](#)[Drellanine Ixurlo.](#)[Cretting Reservations](#)

Images

Benefits and features

EC2 offers ultimate scalability and control

Fully available comminceo pectly to support virtually any workload. This service in never alt the eltt

- Highest level of control of the entire technology stack, allowing full infouzition in Jeafeditthe:nsomes
- Vvluual with nunth of confrmrations.
- Vidiate coicolutent of up:rating systems to choose from including Unoer, Dovine ..:i ard marcto
- Global availability

[Find out more about EC2](#)

Launch a virtual server

[Launch Instance](#)[View dashboard](#)[dew stearch
ruimrisutation](#)[Get started ratorial](#)

Additional actions

[View existing startings](#)[Migrate a server](#)[EC1 > Instances](#)

EC2

[Dashboard](#)[AMB adunut View](#)[Events](#)

Instances

[Connect](#)[Instance state](#)[Actions](#)[Launch instance](#) Thei travauree by attribute of mgl leantn sensioding[All defaus](#)

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

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

An AMI contains operating systems, application servers, and applications that for your instance. If you we're still, unit g or instance more.

Search our full catalog /helpair/ehcluding 1000s of applications and OS images

Search more

Amazon



Ubuntu

ubuntu

Windows



Red Hat



Debian



Key pair (login) info

You can use a key pair to secure with to your instance. If that 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/eh72teb7hs

Subnet [Info](#)

No preference: (Default subnet in availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)

Enable

Firewall (security groups) [Info](#)

Countless security groups have been created that control traffic from the instances. You can add or remove security groups to allow specific traffic to reach instances.

Create security group

Select existing security group

Common security groups [Info](#)

Select security groups

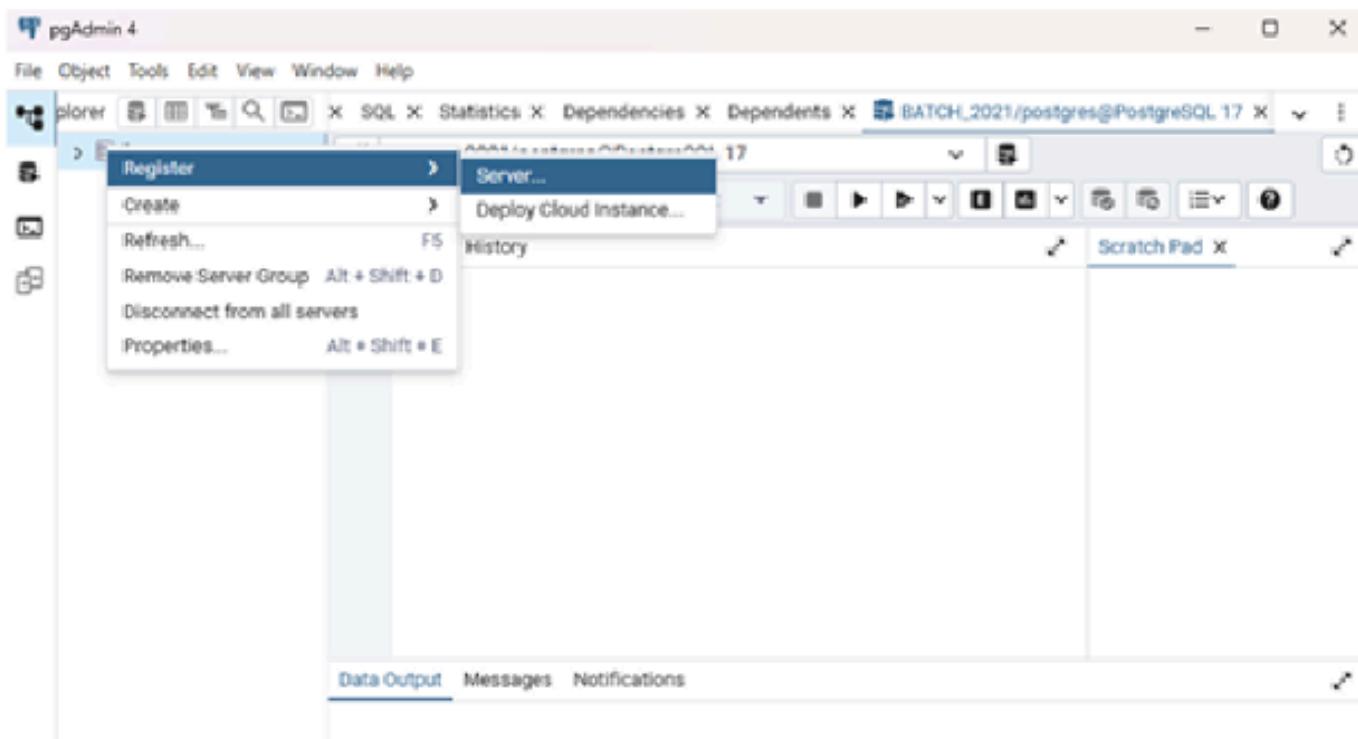
default - sg 067le7tb482425 X

default

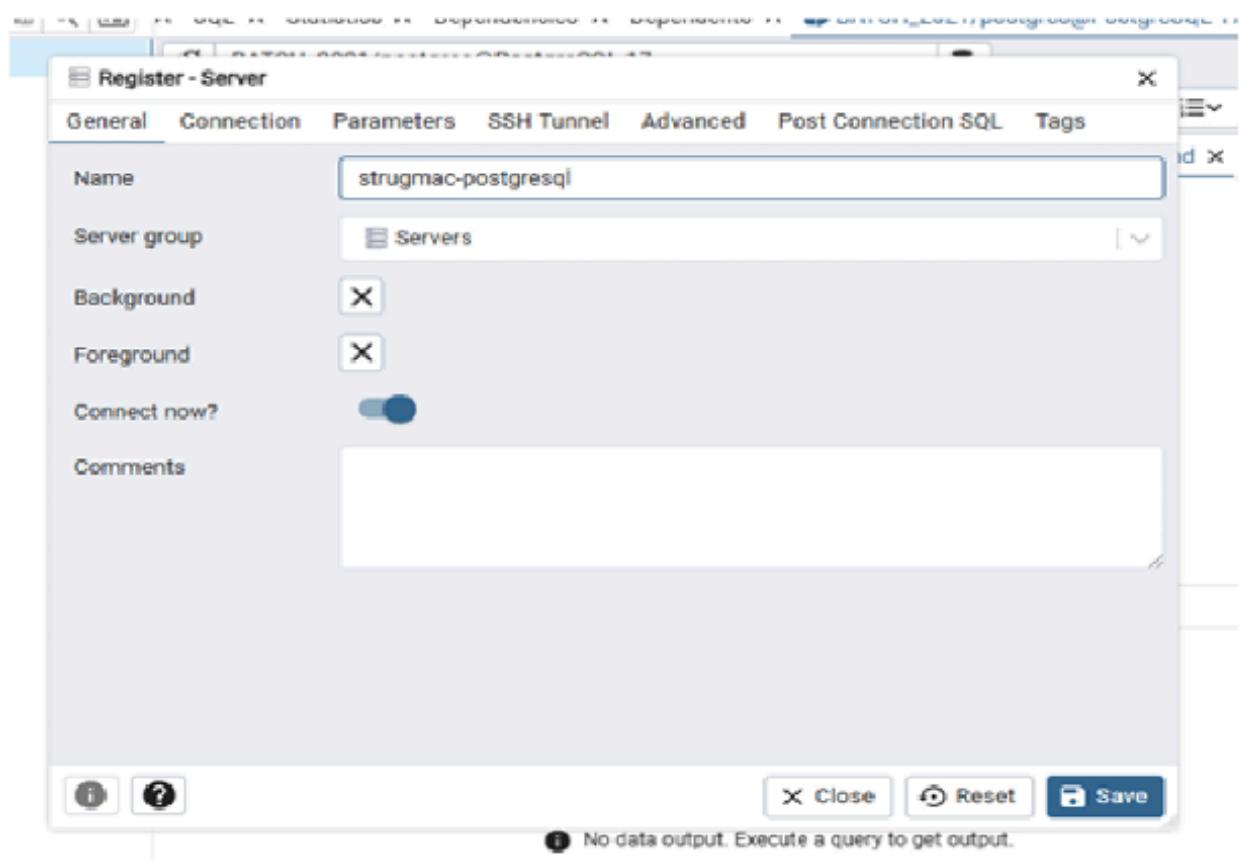
Security groups that you add or remove from will be applied to all your network interfaces.

▼ Summary

Number of instances: 1

[Cancel](#)[Launch instance](#)

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



Register - Server

General Connection Parameters SSH Tunnel Advanced Post Connection SQL Tags

Host name/address strugmac-postgresql.czqk2qqwqtc0.eu-north-1.rds.am

Port 5432

Maintenance database postgres

Username postgres

Kerberos authentication?

Password
In edit mode the password field is enabled only if Save Password is set to

Save password?

Role

! ? Close Reset Save

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

register - Server

Host name/address	strugmac-postgresql.czqk2qgwqtc0.eu-north-1.rds
Port	5432
Maintenance database	postgres

Connectivity & security

Endpoint & port	Networking	Security
Endpoint strugmacan-postgresql C.sa62qgwetcq.eu.north-1.tds.amazonaws.com	Availability Zone eu-north-1c	VPC security groups default-tsy Ce987b74haff34225;
Port 5432	VPC vpc-081fefef127Dbhe879	Publicly accessible No
	Subnet group default-vpc-081fefef127bb@e78	Certificate authority Info
	Subnets subnet 00b10747db8495492 subnet 0ao1f0688o7d8cecc subnet 0f9ca2b6ab9688f28	Certificate authority date May 25, 2061, 03:20 (UTC-03:30)

Edit inbound rules

Inbound rules report the trapping traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

Inbound rule Tab	Range	Port-range	Source - optional	Description - optional
ing_08ff5010110783ae0	All traffic	All	All	
-	PostgreSQL	5432	53	Raw 236.51.100.173:57

Add rule

Cancel | Previous changes | See table

Learning Outcome:

- 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.