

Enterprise Standards and Best Practices for IT Infrastructure

Lab Report

Lab 03 - Creating an Amazon RDS Database

Thilanga W.P.R

IT12086894

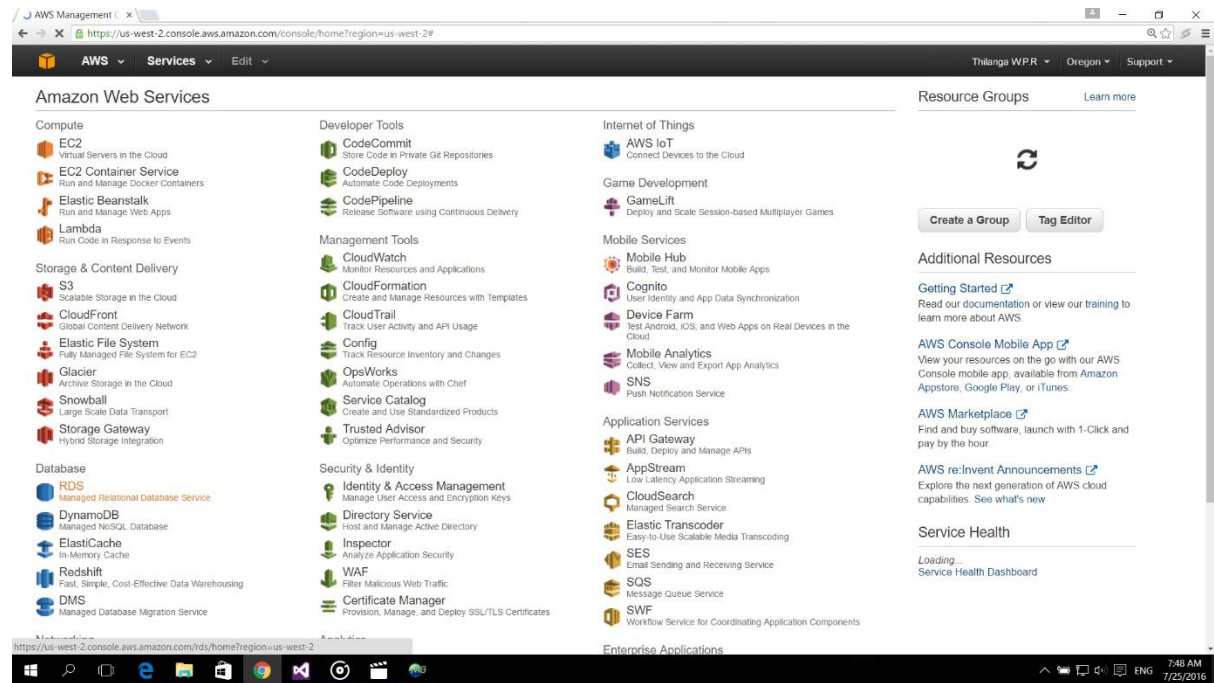
Weekend Batch

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

B.Sc. Special (Honors) Degree in Information Technology
Specialized in Information Technology

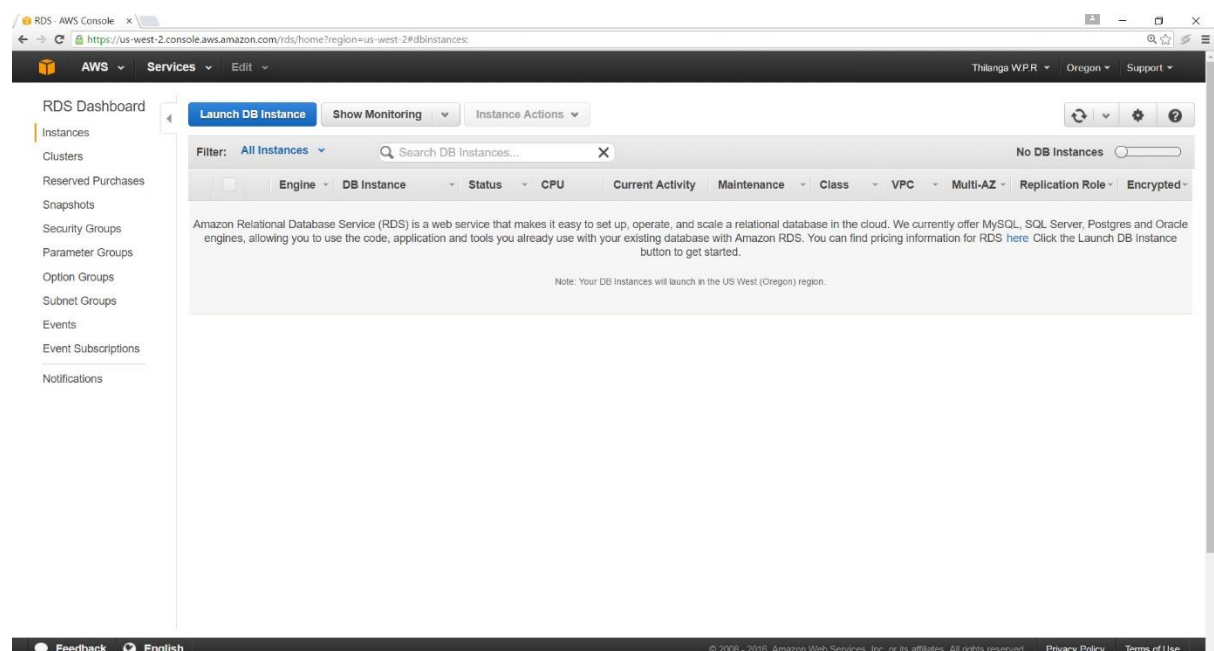
Creating an Amazon RDS Database

Step 01: Select RDS from Amazon Web Services. (Services -> RDS)

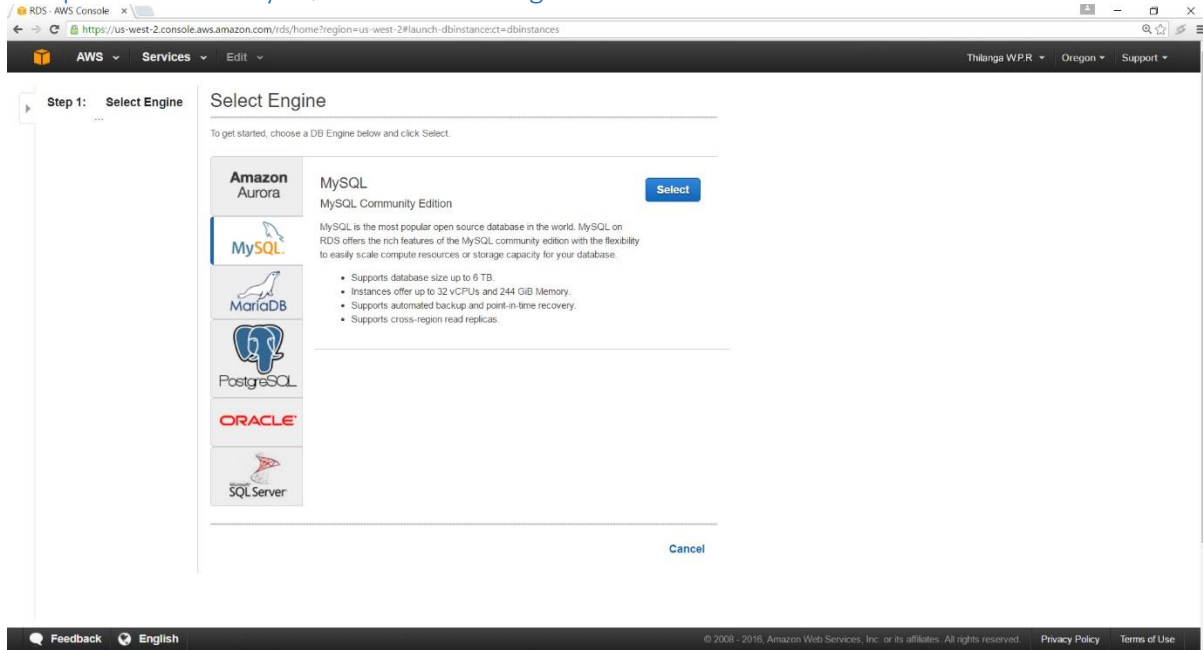


Step 02: Choose Instances from RDS Dashboard.

Select Launch DB Instance.

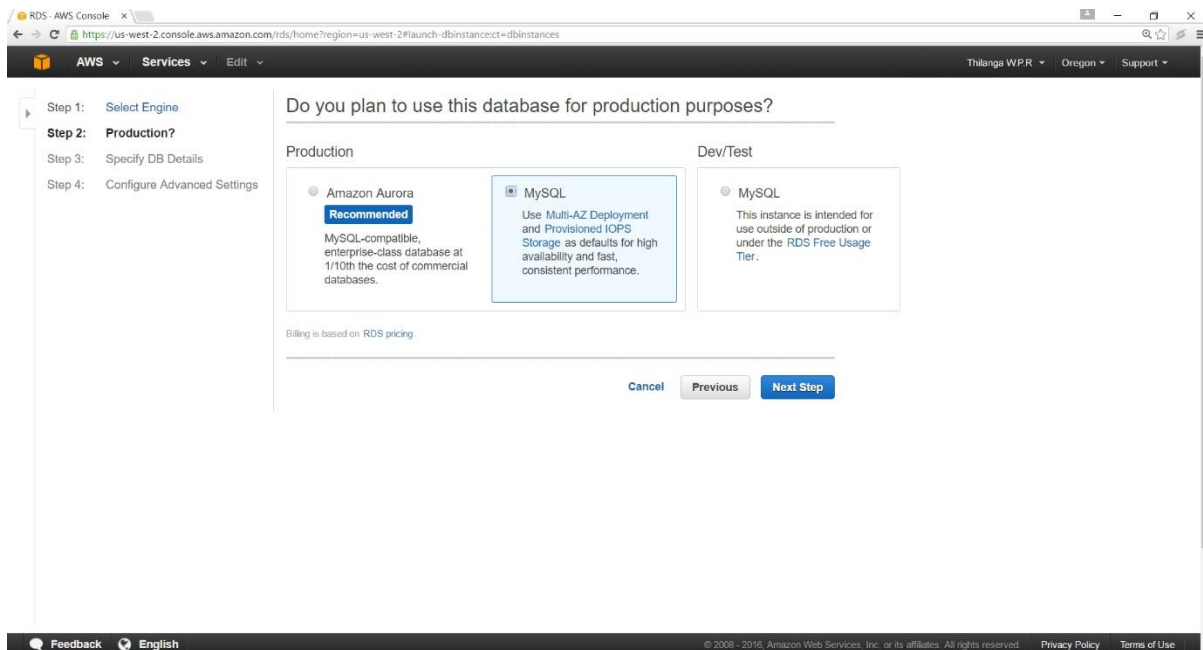


Step 03: Choose MySQL from 'Select Engine' tab.



Step 04: Select MySQL under 'Production' category.

Then proceed to next step.



Step 05: Specify the DB details. (Instance Specifications and Settings)

License Model: general-public-license

DB Engine Version: 5.6.19a

DB Instance Class: db.t2.micro – 1 vCPU, 1 GiB RAM

Multi-AZ Deployment: No

Storage Type: General Purpose (SSD)

Allocated Storage: 15 GB

Provide a DB instance identifier, a master username and a master password.

The screenshot shows the 'Specify DB Details' step in the AWS RDS console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Specify DB Details'. The main content area is divided into 'Instance Specifications' and 'Settings'.

Instance Specifications:

- DB Engine: mysql
- License Model: general-public-license
- DB Engine Version: 5.6.19a
- DB Instance Class: db.t2.micro — 1 vCPU, 1 GiB RAM
- Multi-AZ Deployment: No
- Storage Type: General Purpose (SSD)
- Allocated Storage*: 15 GB

A warning message states: "Provisioning less than 100 GB of General Purpose (SSD) storage for high throughput workloads could result in higher latencies upon exhaustion of the initial General Purpose (SSD) IO credit balance. Click here for more details."

Settings:

- DB Instance Identifier*: firstinstance
- Master Username*: firstinstance
- Master Password*: [masked]

A note on the right says: "Retype the value you specified for Master Password."

Step 06: Give a database name in 'Configure Advanced Settings' tab. (Database Options)

Choose 'No' in Enable Enhanced Monitoring. (Monitoring)

Click 'Launch DB Instance'.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure Advanced Settings' step in the AWS RDS console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Configure Advanced Settings'. The main content area is divided into 'Network & Security' and 'Database Options'.

Network & Security:

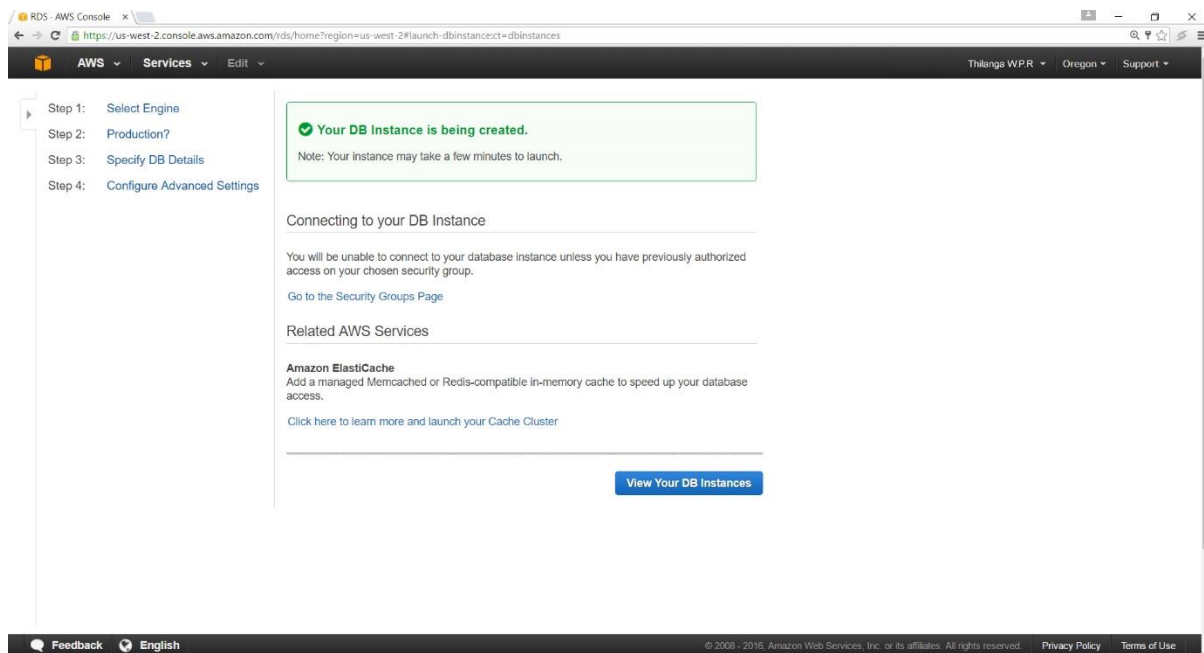
- VPC*: Default VPC (vpc-031b6067)
- Subnet Group: default
- Publicly Accessible: Yes
- Availability Zone: No Preference
- VPC Security Group(s): Create new Security Group, default (VPC), launch-wizard-1 (VPC), launch-wizard-2 (VPC)

Database Options:

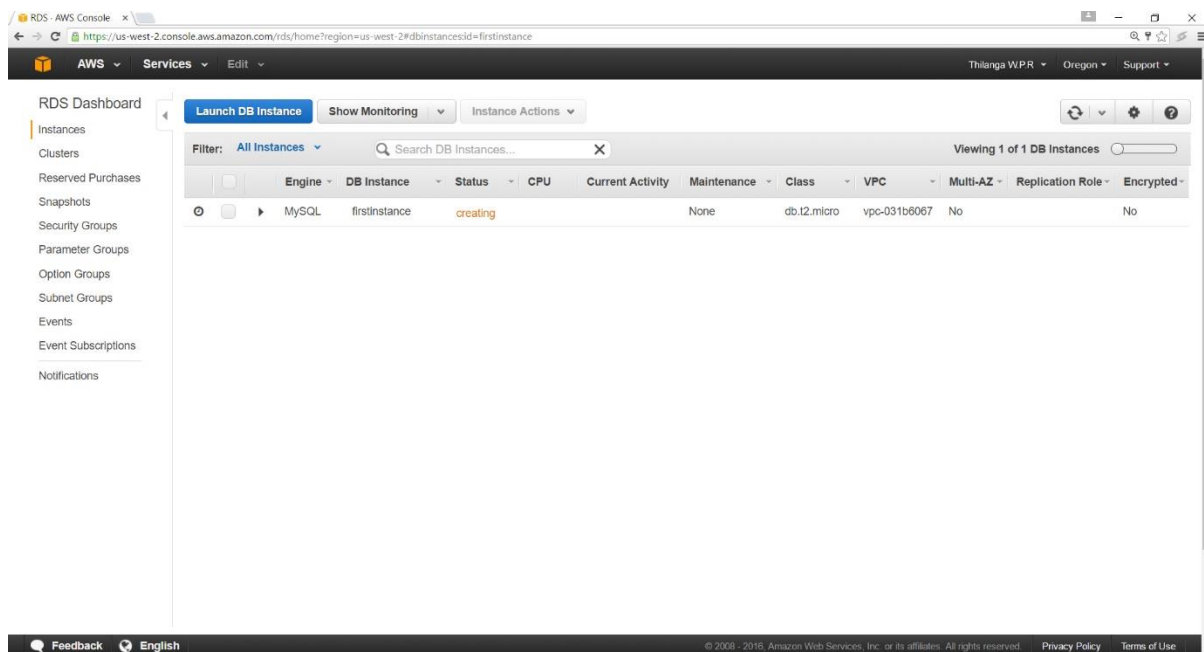
- Database Name: firstDB
- Database Port: 3306
- DB Parameter Group: default.mysql5.6
- Option Group: default.mysql5-6
- Copy Tags To Snapshots: [unchecked]
- Enable Encryption: No

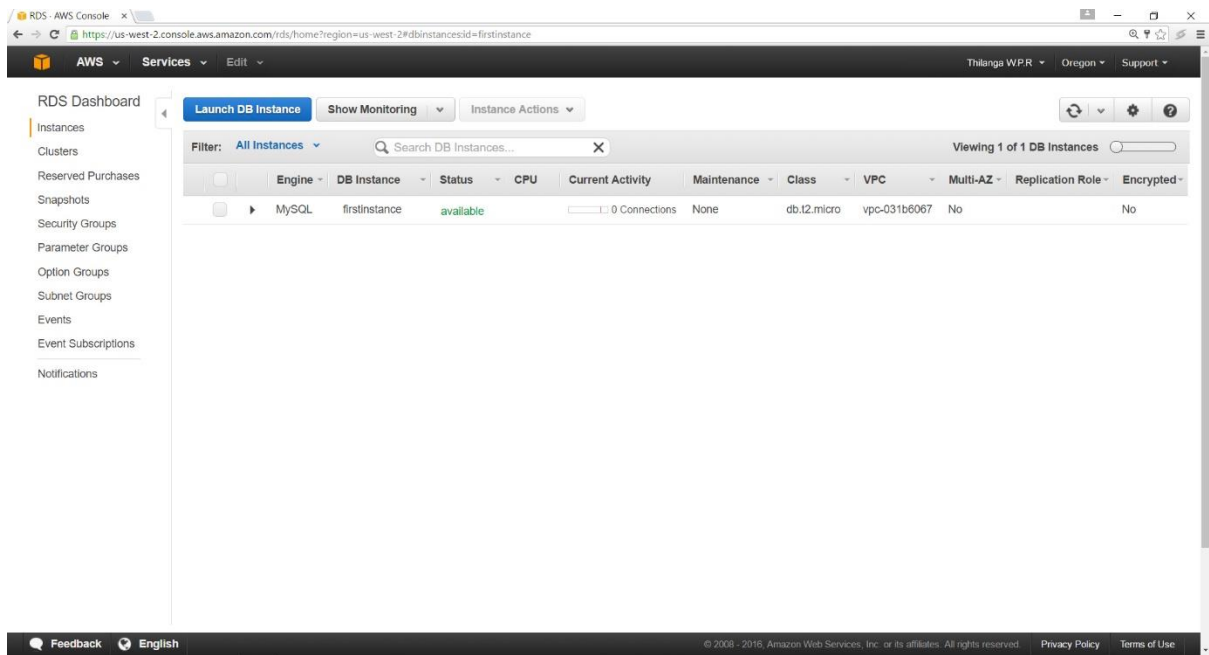
A note on the right says: "Specify a string of up to 64 alpha-numeric characters that define the name given to a database that Amazon RDS creates when it creates the DB instance, as in 'mydb'. If you do not specify a database name, Amazon RDS does not create a database when it creates the DB instance."

Step 07: Click 'View Your DB Instances' from next window.

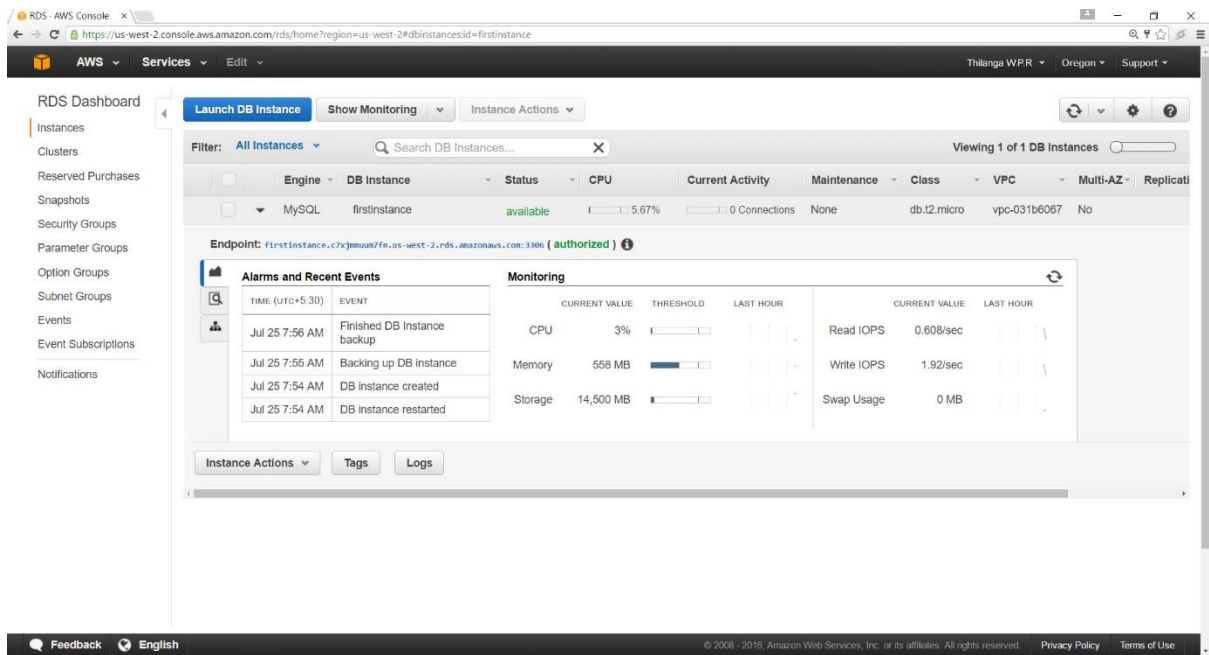


Step 08: Wait until the instance status change to 'available' from 'creating'.

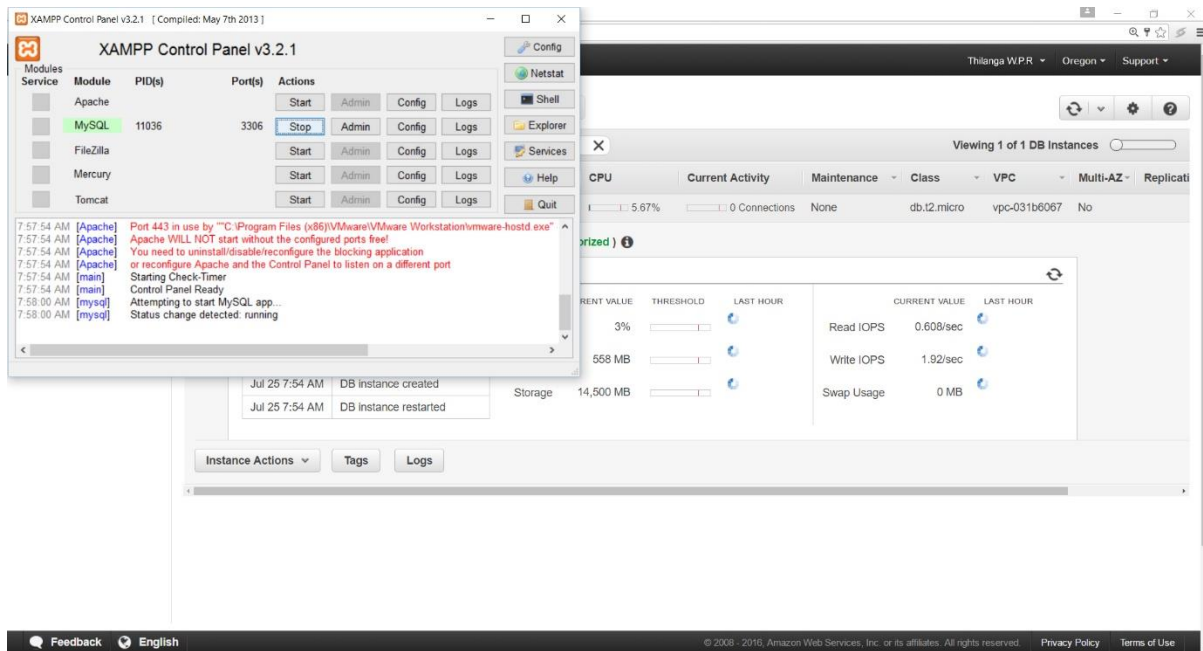




Step 09: Expand the instance to view Endpoint.
Copy the Endpoint without the port number.



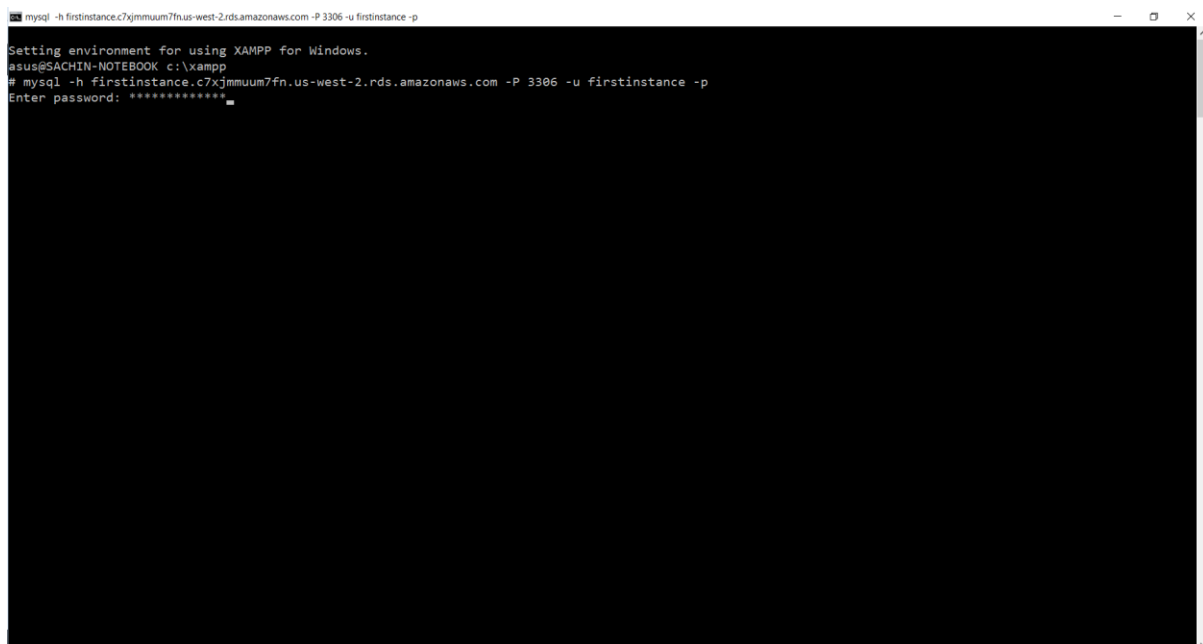
Step 10: Open XAMPP Control Panel.
Start MySQL.



Step 11: Go to the Shell in XAMPP Control Panel.

Type the command. (mysql -h <endpoint> -P <portnumber> -u <instancename> -p)

Enter master password.



Step 12: Delete the created DB instance. Choose 'No' in Create final Snapshot. Confirm delete by clicking 'Delete'.

