



**Department of Computer Science & Engineering  
Premier University.**

CSE 482: Contemporary Course of Computer Science  
Laboratory.

**Build Your DB Server and Interact  
With Your DB Using an App**

**Submitted By:**

Name	Sajjad Hosen Emon
ID	0222310005101105
Section	C
Semester	7 <sup>th</sup>
Submission Date	2/28/2026

**Remarks**

# Lab Report

## Lab 5: Build Your DB Server and Interact With Your DB Using an App

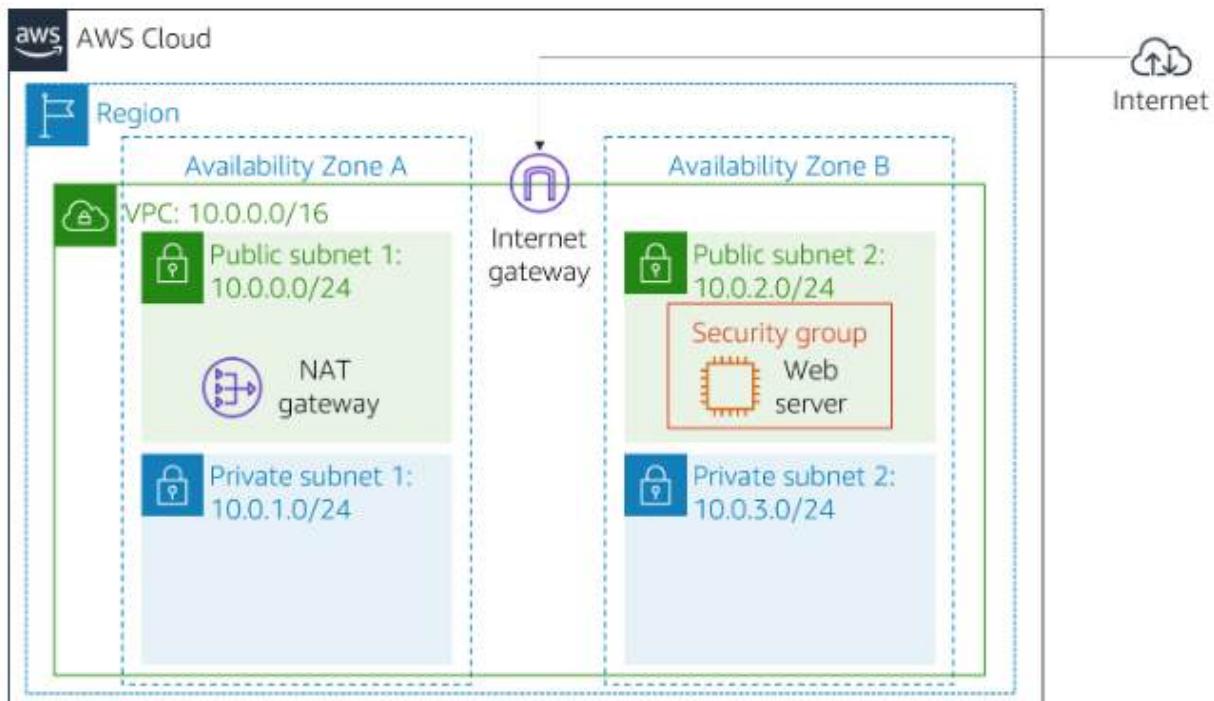
### 1. Objective

The objective of this lab is to understand how to deploy and manage a relational database in the cloud using Amazon Web Services (AWS). In this lab, a highly available database instance is launched using Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), and secure communication between a web server and database server is established. The lab demonstrates how to configure security groups, subnet groups, and Multi-AZ deployment to ensure high availability and data durability. It also provides practical experience in connecting a web application running on Amazon EC2 to an RDS database and performing database operations through an application interface.

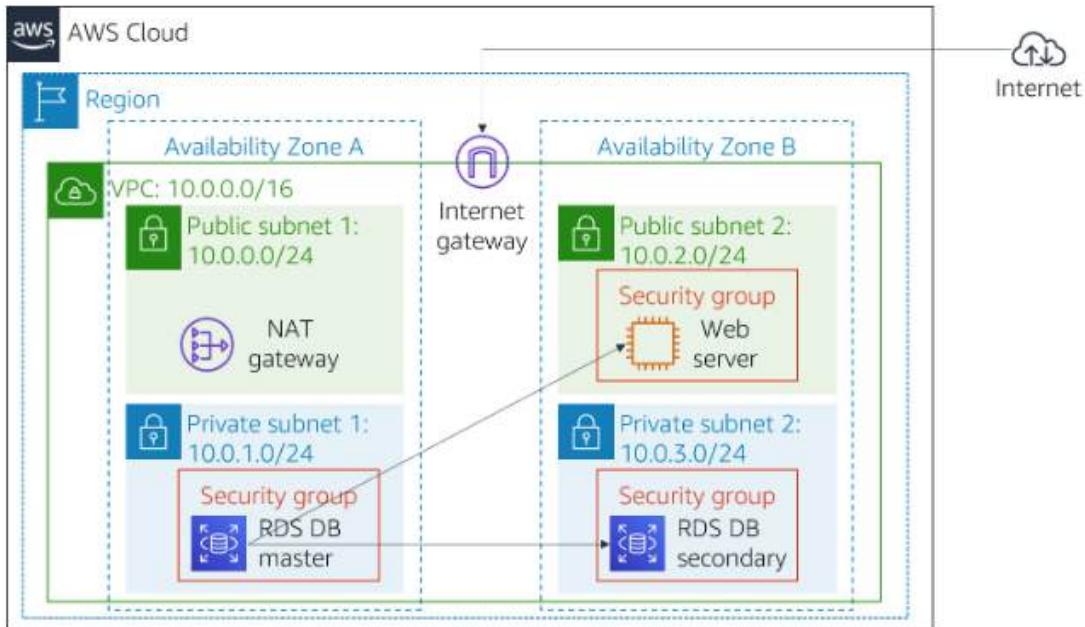
### 2. Scenario

At the beginning of the lab, a Lab VPC and a web server instance were already provided, but no database was available for storing application data. The task was to create a secure and highly available relational database inside the same VPC and connect it with the web application. To achieve this, a database security group was created to allow controlled access from the web server. A DB subnet group was configured across multiple Availability Zones to support Multi-AZ deployment. Then, a MySQL database instance was launched using Amazon RDS. Finally, the web application was configured with the database endpoint and credentials to perform CRUD operations, verifying successful integration between the application and the database.

When you start the lab, the following infrastructure is provided:



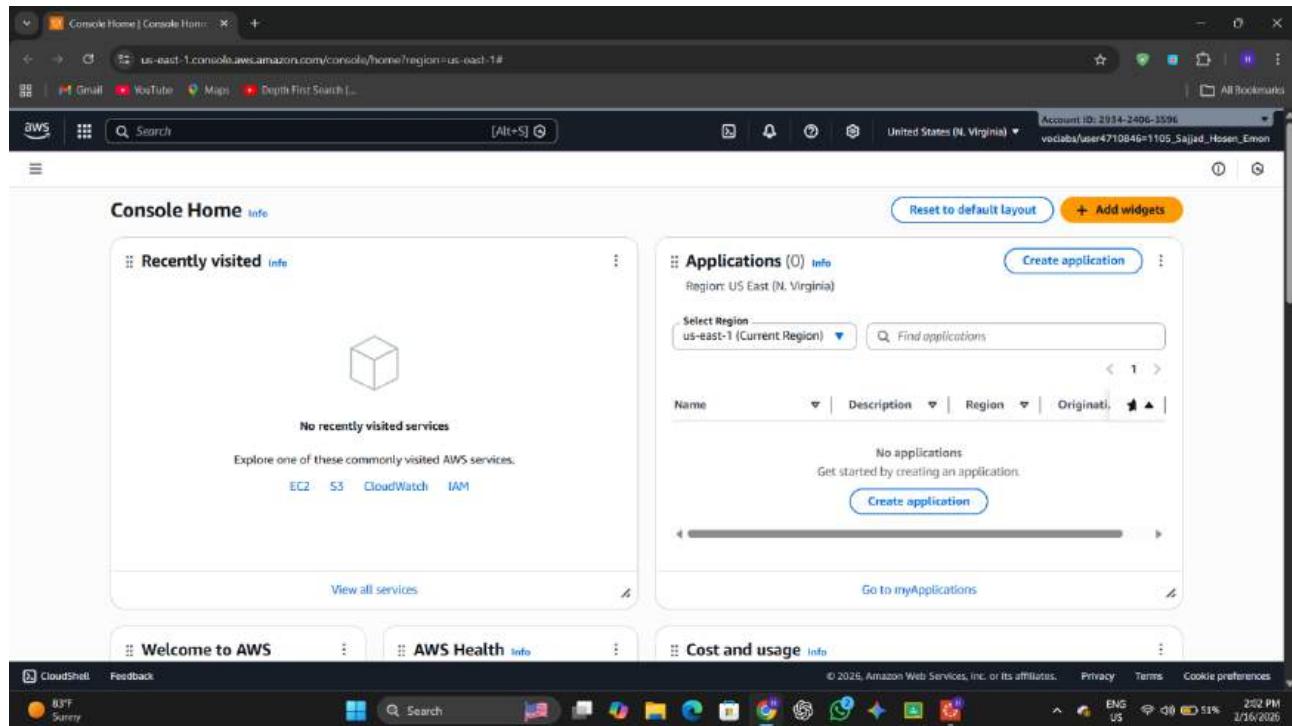
By the end of the lab, you will have this infrastructure:



### 3. Working Procedure

#### *Task 1: Create Security Group*

1. Open AWS Console and go to VPC service.



2. Click Security Groups and choose Create Security Group.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=us-east-1#SecurityGroups>. The left sidebar is collapsed. The main area displays a table titled "Security Groups (5) Info" with columns: Name, Security group ID, Security group name, VPC ID, and Description. The table lists the following:

Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description
-	sg-06d118a5f5b33ed8c	default	vpc-015241c1a00b897bf	default VPC security
-	sg-0e8209c5e5eb5b12d	Web Security Group	vpc-015638af0cca6b3bd	Enable HTTP access
-	sg-0fd1xf18e7c91bda8e	default	vpc-015638af0cca6b3bd	default VPC security
-	sg-075c558750e7d7979	WorkEc2SecurityGroup	vpc-015241c1a00b897bf	VPC Security Group
-	sg-0e52a08d27c23ecc6	default	vpc-047da3a2efcc9b91c	default VPC security

Below the table, a modal window titled "Select a security group" is open, listing the same five security groups.

3. Enter DB Security Group as name and select Lab VPC.

The screenshot shows the "Create security group" wizard with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=us-east-1#CreateSecurityGroup>. The left sidebar is collapsed. The main area has three tabs: "Basic details", "Inbound rules", and "Outbound rules".

**Basic details**

- Security group name**: DB Security Group
- Description**: Permit access from Web Security Group
- VPC info**: vpc-015638af0cca6b3bd (Lab VPC)

**Inbound rules**

This security group has no inbound rules.

**Add rule**

**Outbound rules**

4. Add inbound rule for MySQL/Aurora (Port 3306).

5. Select Web Security Group as the source.

6. Click Create Security Group.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Security Groups creation interface. In the 'Inbound rules' section, a rule is defined for MySQL/Aurora traffic on port 3306 from a specific security group (sg-0e8289c5e5e85b12d). In the 'Outbound rules' section, a general rule allows all traffic. A note at the bottom cautions against using 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 as destination addresses.

**Inbound rules**

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Custom (sg-0e8289c5e5e85b12d)	

**Outbound rules**

Type	Protocol	Port range	Destination	Description - optional
All traffic	All	All	Custom (0.0.0.0/0)	

**sg-0d5ad73f36afb3b64 - DB Security Group**

**Details**

Security group name	Security group ID	Description	VPC ID
DB Security Group	sg-0d5ad73f36afb3b64	Permit access from Web Security Group	vpc-015638af0cca6b3bd
Owner	Z93424063596	Inbound rules count	1 Permission entry

**Inbound rules (1)**

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
sgr-0aeef71a8eca8fe290	-	-	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306

## Task 2: Create DB Subnet Group

1. Open RDS service from AWS Console.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Dashboard for the US East (N. Virginia) region. The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, Databases, Query editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, and Event subscriptions. The main content area displays 'Resources' with sections for DB Instances (0/40), DB Clusters (0/40), Reserved instances (0/40), Snapshots (0), and Recent events (0). A 'Create a database' section is present, along with a 'Explore Aurora & RDS' box containing a 'Start tutorial' button and a 'Recommended for you' section with links to 'Test Your DR Strategy in Minutes' and 'Implementing Cross-Region DR'. The bottom navigation bar includes CloudShell, Feedback, a search bar, and system status indicators.

2. Click Subnet Groups and choose Create DB Subnet Group.

The screenshot shows the 'Subnet groups' page within the AWS RDS interface. The left sidebar lists Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, and Events. The main content area shows a table titled 'Subnet groups (0)' with columns for Name, Description, Status, and VPC. A message indicates 'No db subnet groups' and 'You don't have any db subnet groups.' A prominent blue 'Create DB subnet group' button is located at the bottom right of the table area. The bottom navigation bar includes CloudShell, Feedback, a search bar, and system status indicators.

3. Enter DB-Subnet-Group as name and select Lab VPC.

**Create DB subnet group**

To create a new subnet group, give it a name and a description, and choose an existing VPC. You will then be able to add subnets related to that VPC.

**Subnet group details**

**Name**  
You won't be able to modify the name after your subnet group has been created.  
DB-Subnet-Group

Must contain from 1 to 255 characters. Alphanumeric characters, spaces, hyphens, underscores, and periods are allowed.

**Description**  
DB Subnet Group

**VPC**  
Choose a VPC identifier that corresponds to the subnets you want to use for your DB subnet group. You won't be able to choose a different VPC identifier after your subnet group has been created.  
Lab VPC (vpc-015638af0cc6b3bd)  
4 Subnets, 2 Availability Zones

**Add subnets**

**Availability Zones**  
Choose the Availability Zones that include the subnets you want to add.  
Choose an availability zone

83°F Sunny

#### 4. Select Availability Zones us-east-1a and us-east-1b.

**Description**  
DB Subnet Group

us-east-1a  
 us-east-1b  
 us-east-1c  
 us-east-1d  
 us-east-1e  
 us-east-1f

Choose an availability zone

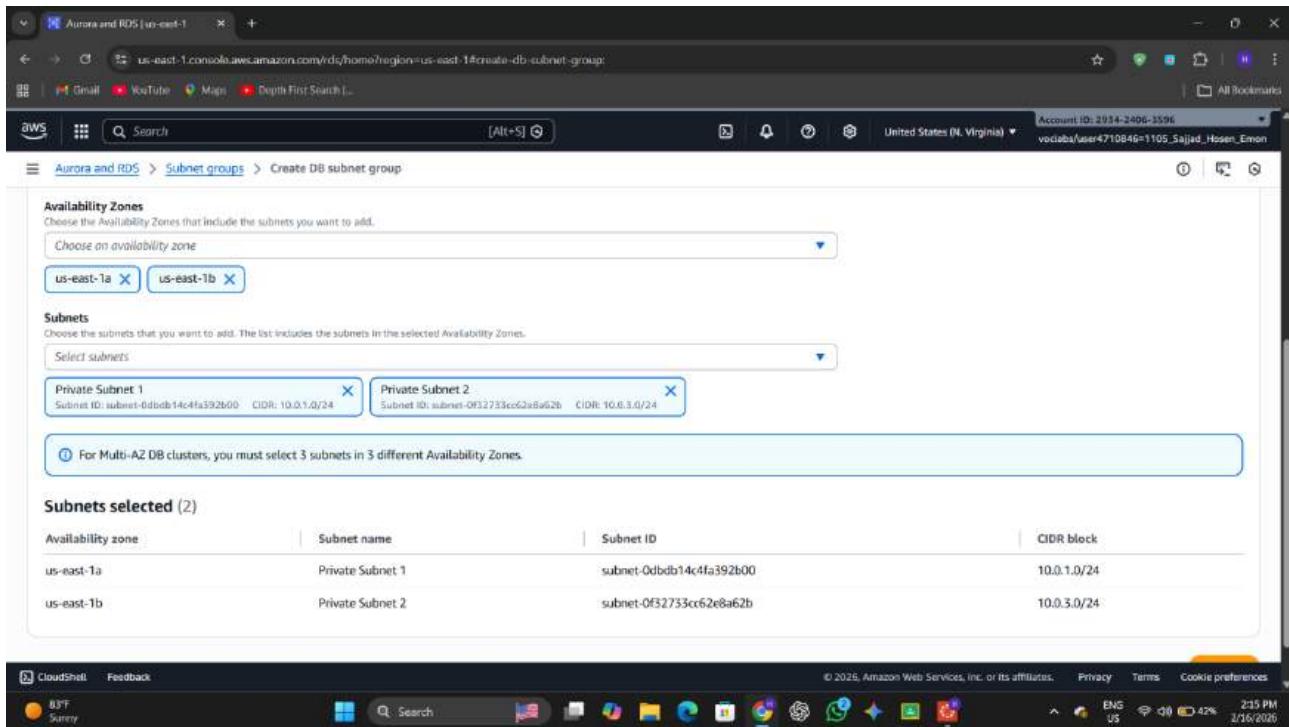
us-east-1a X us-east-1b X

**Subnets**  
Choose the subnets that you want to add. The list includes the subnets in the selected Availability Zones.  
Select subnets

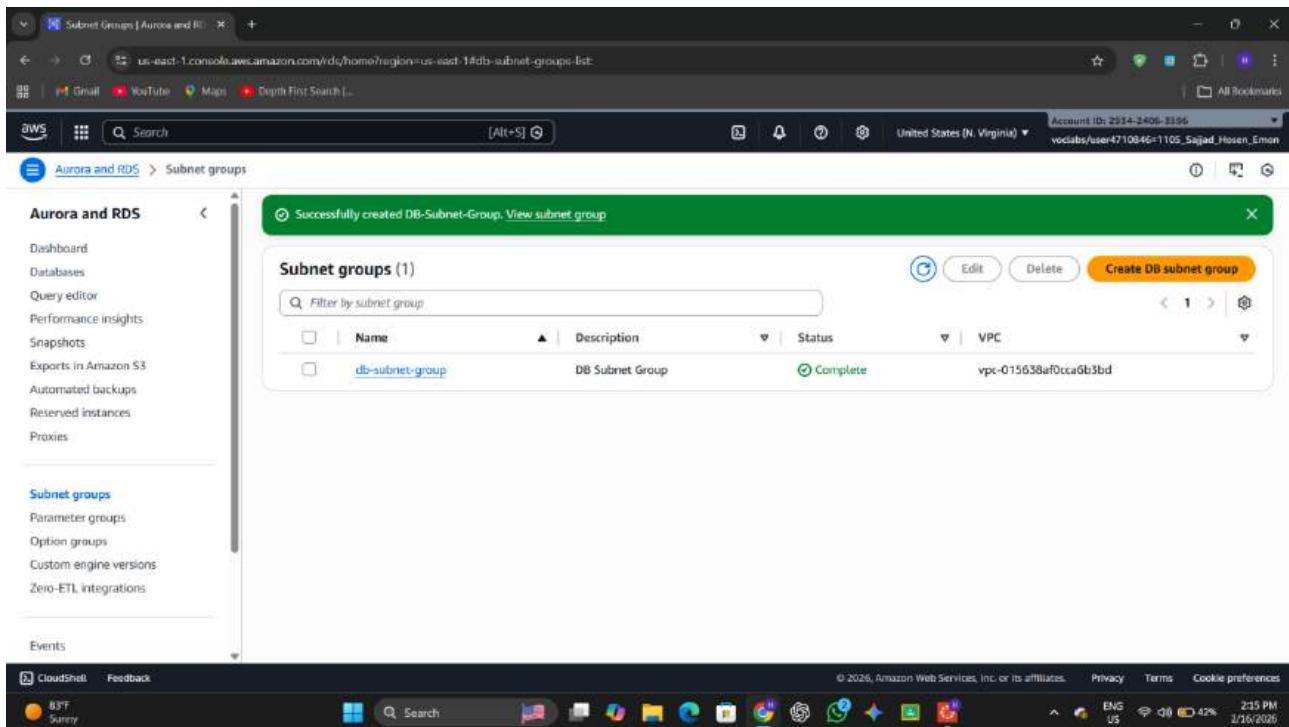
For Multi-AZ DB clusters, you must select 3 subnets in 3 different Availability Zones.

83°F Sunny

#### 5. Add subnets 10.0.1.0/24 and 10.0.3.0/24.



## 6. Click Create.



## Task 3: Create RDS DB Instance

1. Go to Databases in RDS and click Create Database.

Databases (Aurora and RDS) +

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/rds/home?region=us-east-1#databases

Gmail YouTube Maps Depth First Search...

AWS Search [Alt+S] Account ID: 2954-2406-3396 United States (N. Virginia) vodabas/user4710846=1105\_Sajjad\_Hosen\_Emon

Aurora and RDS > Databases

Aurora and RDS

Dashboard

Databases

Query editor

Performance insights

Snapshots

Exports in Amazon S3

Automated backups

Reserved instances

Proxies

Subnet groups

Parameter groups

Option groups

Custom engine versions

Zero-ETL integrations

Events

DB identifier Status Role Engine Upgrade rollout order Region ... Size

No resources

No resources to display

Create database

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BFF Survey

2. Select MySQL engine and choose Dev/Test template.

Create database | Aurora and RDS +

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/rds/home?region=us-east-1#launch-dbinstance

Gmail YouTube Maps Depth First Search...

AWS Search [Alt+S] Account ID: 2954-2406-3396 United States (N. Virginia) vodabas/user4710846=1105\_Sajjad\_Hosen\_Emon

Aurora and RDS > Databases > Create database

Create database Info

Choose a database creation method

Full configuration  
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.

Engine options

Engine type Info

Aurora (MySQL Compatible)

Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)

MySQL

PostgreSQL

MariaDB

Oracle

Microsoft SQL Server

IBM Db2

IBM Db2

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BFF Survey

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard in the AWS RDS console. The 'Engine version' dropdown is set to 'MySQL 8.4.7'. There is a checkbox for 'Enable RDS Extended Support' which is unchecked. Below the engine version, there are three template options: 'Production', 'Dev/Test' (which is selected), and 'Free tier'. Under 'Availability and durability', the 'Multi-AZ deployment' checkbox is checked. The status bar at the bottom indicates the date and time as 1/16/2026, 2:30 PM.

3. Enable Multi-AZ deployment option.

4. Set DB identifier as lab-db.

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard. The 'DB instance identifier' field contains 'lab-db'. The 'Master username' field is set to 'main'. Under 'Credentials management', the 'Self managed' option is selected. The status bar at the bottom indicates the date and time as 1/16/2026, 2:22 PM.

5. Enter username main and password lab-password.

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard on the AWS RDS console. The current step is 'Credentials Settings'. It includes fields for 'Master username' (set to 'main'), 'Master password' (left empty), and 'Confirm master password' (left empty). There are also sections for 'Additional credentials settings' and 'Database authentication options'. The 'Self managed' option is selected for password management.

6. Choose db.t3.micro instance class.

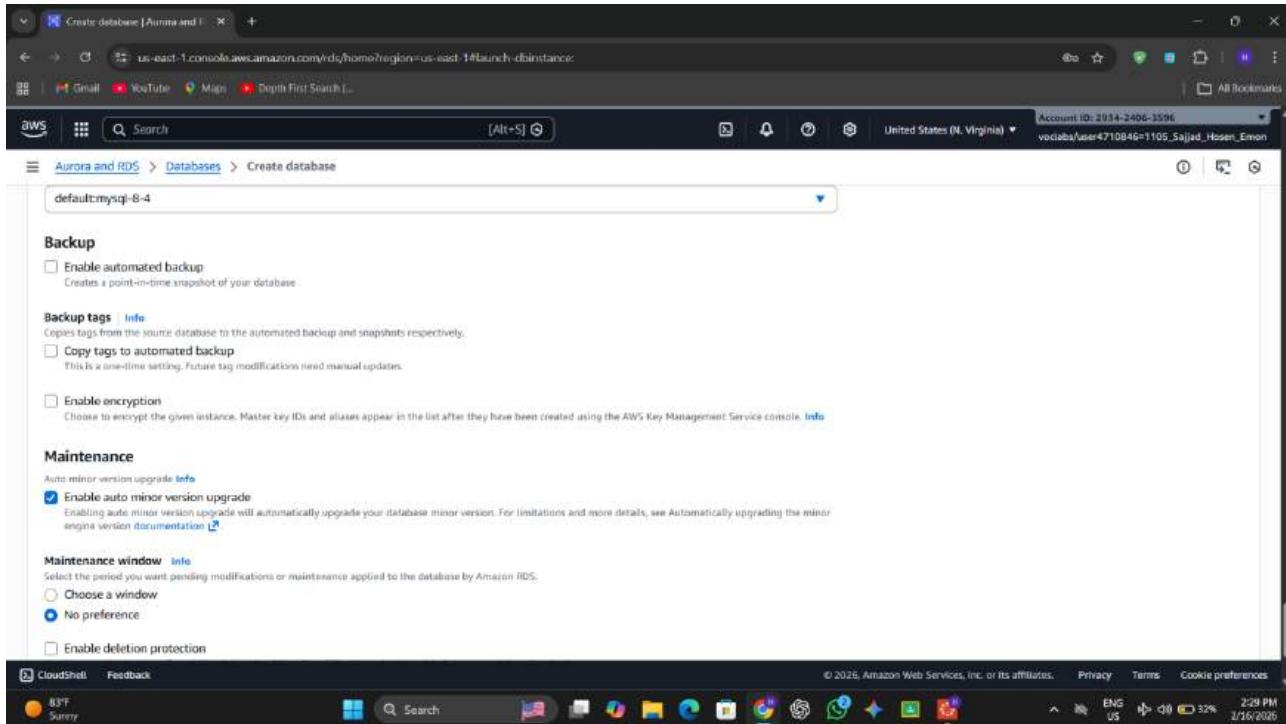
7. Set storage type as General Purpose SSD (20 GB).

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard on the AWS RDS console, specifically the 'Storage' configuration step. It includes fields for 'Allocated storage' (set to 20 GiB) and 'Provisioned IOPS' (set to 3000). There are also sections for 'Storage throughput' (set to 125 MiBps) and 'General Purpose SSD (gp3)' as the storage type. The 'db.t3.micro' instance type is already selected from the previous step.

8. Select Lab VPC and attach DB Security Group.

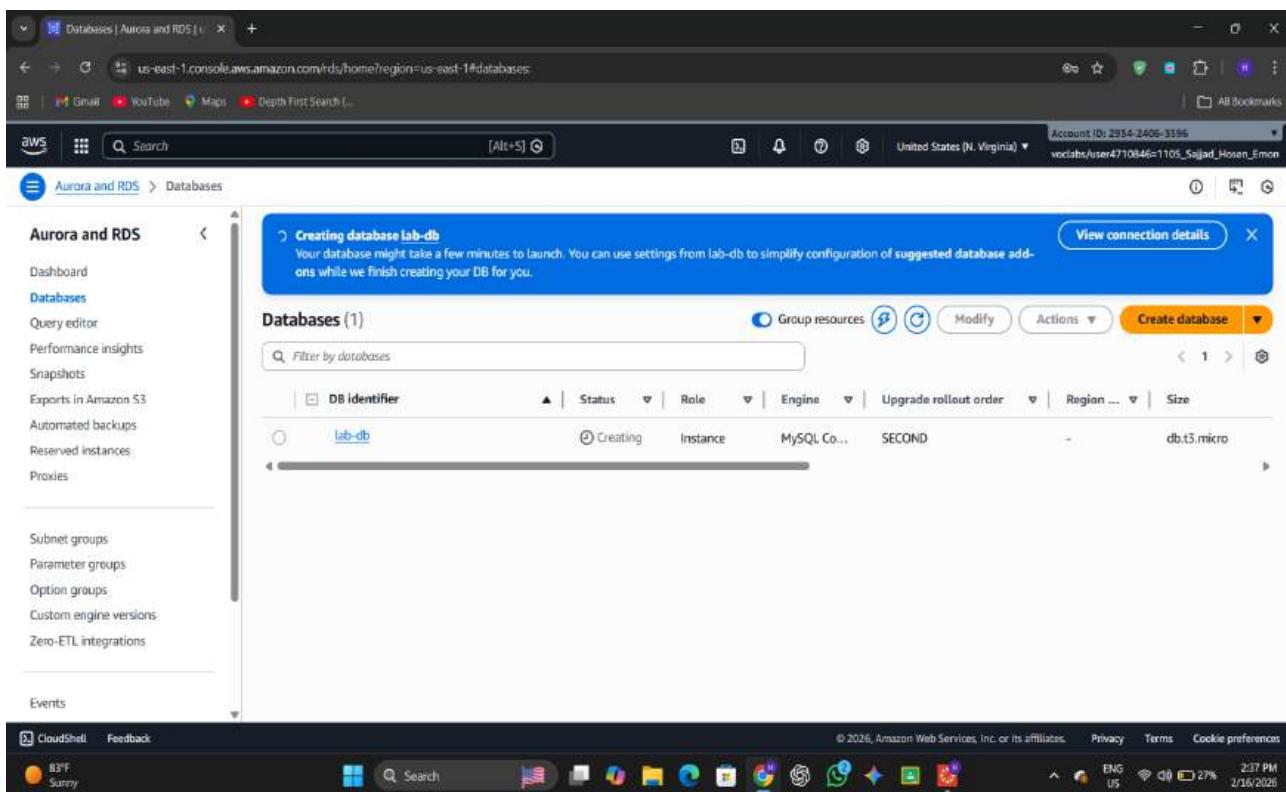
9. Enter initial database name as lab.

10. Disable automatic backups, encryption, and enhanced monitoring.



The screenshot shows the 'Create database' configuration page for an Aurora MySQL 8.4 instance. In the 'Backup' section, the 'Enable automated backup' checkbox is unchecked. In the 'Maintenance' section, the 'Enable auto minor version upgrade' checkbox is checked. Under 'Maintenance window', the 'No preference' radio button is selected. Other options like 'Choose a window' and 'Enable deletion protection' are also present but not selected.

11. Click Create Database and wait until status becomes Available.



The screenshot shows the 'Databases' page in the AWS RDS console. A modal window titled 'Creating database lab-db' is open, stating that the database might take a few minutes to launch. The main table lists one database entry: 'lab-db' with a status of 'Creating'. The left sidebar shows navigation links for Aurora and RDS, including 'Dashboard', 'Databases', 'Query editor', etc. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

Successfully created database **lab-db**

You can use settings from **lab-db** to simplify configuration of suggested database add-ons while we finish creating your DB for you.

**lab-db**

**Summary**

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Recommendations
lab-db	Modifying	Instance	MySQL Community	
CPU	30.13%	Class	db.t3.micro	Region & AZ
		Current activity	0 Connections	us-east-1b

Logs & events Configuration Zero-ETL integrations Maintenance & backups Data migrations Tags Recommendations

Connect using | Info

**Code snippets**  
Use when connecting through SDK, APIs, or third-party tools including agents.

**CloudShell**  
Use for a quick access to AWS CLI that launches directly from the AWS Management Console.

**Endpoints**  
Use when connecting through any IDE interface.

Internet access gateway IAM Authentication

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## 12. Copy the Endpoint from Connectivity & Security section.

Welcome to AWS Technical Es...

lab-db - Database Details | Aurora | 54.84.141.133

Logs & events Configuration Zero-ETL integrations Maintenance & backups Data migrations Tags Recommendations

Connect using | Info

**Code snippets**  
Use when connecting through SDK, APIs, or third-party tools including agents.

**CloudShell**  
Use for a quick access to AWS CLI that launches directly from the AWS Management Console.

**Endpoints**  
Use when connecting through any IDE interface.

Internet access gateway IAM Authentication

Programming language MySQL (macOS) Endpoint type Instance endpoint

Connection steps

Follow the steps below to paste the code of each step in your tool and run the commands. The snippets dynamically reflect the authentication configuration.

1. mysql -h lab-db.crik4iek6w04.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -P 3306 -u main -p<Enter\_DB\_Password> --ssl-ca=/certs/global-bundle.pem lab

Connected compute resources (0)

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## Task 4: Connect Web Application to Database

1. Copy Web Server Public IP from AWS Details.

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Workbench - Vocareum". The main content area displays instructions for testing a web application. It includes a message about the Address Book application using an RDS database and a note that data is being replicated to a second Availability Zone. Below this, a section titled "Submitting your work" instructs users to choose "Submit" and "Yes" when prompted. A tip is provided: "Tip: You can submit your work multiple times. After you change your work, choose Submit again. Your last submission is recorded for this lab." To the right of the main content is a "Cloud Access" panel. It shows session details: "Remaining session time: 00:48:30(49 minutes)", "Session started at: 2026-02-15T23:57:57-0800", and "Session to end at: 2026-02-16T01:27:57-0800". It also lists accumulated lab time: "00:41:00 (41 minutes)". The panel includes buttons for "SSH key", "Show", "Download PEM", "Download PPK", "AWS SSO", and "Download URL". A warning message in a box states: "We're detecting a poor network connection, which can prevent some features from working. Please try refreshing the page." The system tray at the bottom shows the date and time as 3:05 PM on 2/16/2026.

## 2. Open the IP address in a web browser.

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "lab-db - Database Details | AWS". The address bar shows the URL "https://54.84.141.133". The main content area displays "Database Details" for an RDS instance. It shows "Meta-Data" with "InstanceId" as "i-00623481d8f73482d" and "Availability Zone" as "us-east-1b". Below this, it says "Current CPU Load: 4%". The system tray at the bottom shows the date and time as 3:05 PM on 2/16/2026.

3. Click the RDS link on the application page.
4. Enter the RDS Endpoint in Endpoint field.
5. Enter database name lab.
6. Enter username main and password lab-password.



7. Click Submit to connect the database.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `Not secure 54.84.141.133/rds.php`. The page title is "lab-db - Database Details | AWS". It contains a form for connecting to an Amazon RDS database:

Endpoint	lab-db.crv4lek0w04q.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
Database	lab
Username	main
Password	.....

A "Submit" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

8. Add, edit, and delete contacts to test database interaction.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `Not secure 3.85.4.95/rds.php?mode=add`. The page title is "Address Book". A message "Entry has been removed" is displayed above a table of contacts:

Last name	First name	Phone	Email	Admin
Doe	Jane	010-110-1101	janed@someotheraddress.org	Add Contact Edit Remove
Johnson	Roberto	123-456-7890	robertoj@someaddress.com	Edit Remove

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `Not secure 3.85.4.95/rds.php?mode=add`. The page title is "Address Book". A "Add Contact" form is displayed:

Last Name:	sajjad
First Name:	hosen
Phone:	01824010990
Email:	lijahosseini55@gmail.com

A "Submit" button is located at the bottom left of the form. Below the form is a table of contacts:

Last name	First name	Phone	Email	Admin
Doe	Jane	010-110-1101	janed@someotheraddress.org	Add Contact Edit Remove
Johnson	Roberto	123-456-7890	robertoj@someaddress.com	Edit Remove

Not secure 3.85.4.95/rds.php

Gmail YouTube Maps Depth First Search ... All Bookmarks

aws Load Test RDS

## Address Book

Last name	First name	Phone	Email	Admin
Doe	Jane	010-110-1101	janed@someotheraddress.org	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Remove</a>
Johnson	Roberto	123-456-7890	roberto@someaddress.com	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Remove</a>
sajjad	hosen	01824010930	sajjadhosseini868@gmail.com	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Remove</a>

When load Current CPU Load 100%

Gmail YouTube Maps Depth First Search ...

aws Load Test RDS

Meta-Data	Value
InstanceId	i-01d660d5fb2d6ee91
Availability Zone	us-east-1b

Current CPU Load: 100%

## 9. Total Score

Total score	20/20
Task 1 - Security Group created	5/5
Task 2 - DB subnet group	5/5
Task 3 - DB created	5/5
Task 4 - App connected to DB	5/5

## 10. Report Submission:

orkbench - Vocareum

Submission Report

[Executed at: Mon Feb 16 7:46:48 PST 2026]

```
gradeFile = /mnt/vocwork5/qrader/ece_0_2653339/asn4967437_7/asn4967438_1/tmp/temp_nf_021f2026/.47pGmf8apo3lcmq7SB
reportFile =/mnt/vocwork5/qrader/ece_0_2653339/asn4967437_7/asn4967438_1/tmp/temp_nf_021f2026/.6r9ql1lfraidaUlc8Sj
/mnt/vocwork5/qrader/ece_0_2653339/asn4967437_7/asn4967438_1/tmp/temp_nf_021f2026/.47pGmf8apo3lcmq7SB
Started: 2026-02-16 07:46:39
Region: us-west-1
profile: default

Evaluating Task 1 - Security Group created
Web Security Group ID (for comparison): sg-02dd784e9b7f0290d
DB Security Group found
DB Security Group ID: sg-021994dd3d4dbfb92
inbound_rule: 3306
source_inbound_rule_id: sg-02d784e9b7f0290d
Task 1 - Success! The DB security group was created and was properly configured.

Evaluating Task 2 - DB Subnet Group
subnet_1_0_id: subnet-0434b06a9bc94ef7d

  + Uncheck Enable encryption
  • This will turn off backups, which is not normally recommended, but will make the database deploy faster for this lab.

  36 Create Create Subnet
```

The screenshot shows a browser window for 'Workbench - Vocareum' at the URL <https://labs.vocareum.com>. The page displays a 'Submission Report' for Task 2, which involved creating a DB Subnet Group. The report details the creation of three subnets: subnet-0434b86a3bc97af7d, subnet-0f5b436b2a677ae03, and subnet-0f5b436b2a677ae03, all within a Lab VPC ID: vpc-06edc95d6f935372. It also mentions the creation of a database endpoint and a database subnet group. Task 3 involved creating a database, and Task 4 involved connecting a web application to it. The report concludes with a note about enabling automatic backups and encryption, and a final step to choose 'Create database'. A sidebar on the right shows a progress bar with 20/20 completed.

## 4. Conclusion

In this lab, a secure and highly available MySQL database was successfully deployed using Amazon RDS. Proper networking and security configurations were implemented to allow controlled communication between the EC2 web server and the database. The Multi-AZ deployment ensured high availability and data replication across Availability Zones. Finally, the web application was connected to the database, and CRUD operations were performed successfully, demonstrating real-world cloud-based application and database integration.