

# Cloud Technology (AWS)

**Create an RDS MySQL Database and Connect from EC2 Launch an RDS MySQL instance inside your VPC. Modify the security group to allow connections from your EC2 instance. Connect to the database from your EC2 instance using MySQL CLI.**

## Setting Up RDS MySQL and Connecting from EC2

This guide will walk you through launching an **RDS MySQL instance** inside your **VPC**, configuring security settings, and connecting to it from an **EC2 instance**.

### Step 1: Launch an RDS MySQL Instance

1. **Go to AWS Console** → **RDS** → Click **Create Database**.
2. Select **Standard Create**.
3. **Choose Engine**:
  - a. **Engine type**: MySQL
  - b. **Version**: Select the latest stable version.
4. **Choose Deployment Option**: Single DB instance.
5. **Settings**:
  - a. **DB Instance Identifier** : databasemysql
  - b. **Master Username**: databasemysql
  - c. **Master Password**: databasemysql
6. **Instance Size**: Select db.t3.micro (free tier eligible).
7. **Storage**: 20GB (default).
8. **VPC and Security Settings**:
  - a. **VPC**: Choose your existing VPC or create a new one.
  - b. **Subnet Group**: Choose default.
  - c. **Public Access**: No (Recommended for security).
  - d. **Security Group**: Create a new one or select an existing one.
9. **Database Authentication**: Use **Password authentication**.
10. **Click Create Database** and wait for it to become "**Available**".

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for an Amazon RDS MySQL instance named 'databasemysql' in the us-east-1 region. The console displays the instance's status as 'Available' and shows various configuration details under the 'Connectivity & security' tab.

**Summary:**

- DB Identifier:** databasemysql
- Status:** Available
- Role:** Instance
- Engine:** MySQL Community
- Recommendations:** (Link to recommendations)
- CPU:** 4.10%
- Class:** db.t4g.micro
- Current activity:** 1 Connections
- Region & AZ:** us-east-1a

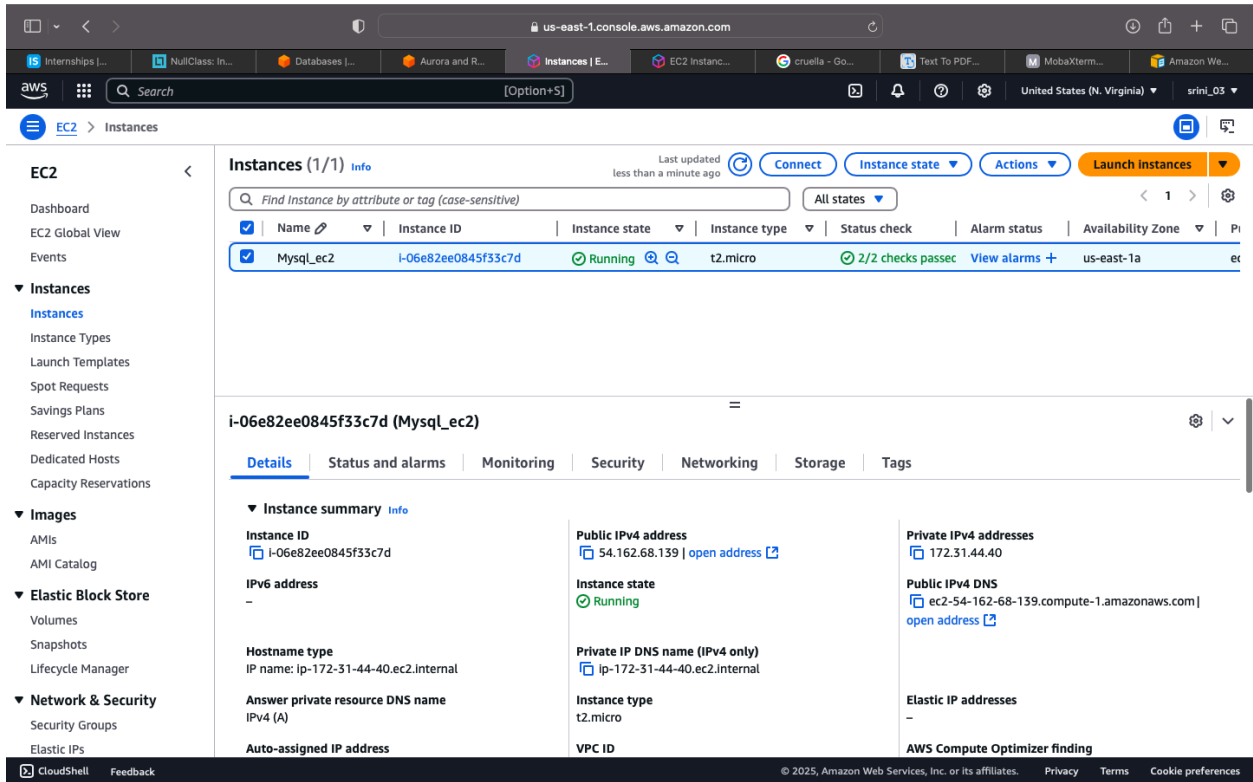
**Connectivity & security:**

- Endpoint & port:**
  - Endpoint:** databasemysql.c27yy0cgo3a2.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
  - Port:** 3306
- Networking:**
  - Availability Zone:** us-east-1a
  - VPC:** GG (vpc-063d6e754740580bd)
  - Subnet group:** rds-ec2-db-subnet-group-1
  - Subnets:**
    - subnet-082b7a3c673b62558
    - subnet-044ab9bc8f8022f99
    - subnet-0343b7d66e4c9f5f8
    - subnet-003c4e4c43ff6e71c
    - subnet-049fe1d35861ff109
- Security:**
  - VPC security groups:** rds-ec2-1 (sg-068317da70bab437e) - Active
  - Publicly accessible:** No
  - Certificate authority:** rds-ca-rsa2048-g1
  - Certificate authority date:** May 26, 2061, 05:04 (UTC+05:30)
  - DB instance certificate expiration date:** March 14, 2026, 13:47 (UTC+05:30)

## Step 2: Modify Security Group to Allow EC2 Connections

1. Go to EC2 Dashboard → Security Groups.
2. Find the security group attached to your RDS instance.
3. Click **Inbound Rules** → **Edit Inbound Rules**.
4. Add a new rule:
  - a. **Type:** MySQL/Aurora
  - b. **Protocol:** TCP
  - c. **Port Range:** 3306
  - d. **Source:** Select "Custom" and enter your **EC2 Security Group ID**.
5. **Save Rules.**

Now, your EC2 instance can connect to RDS MySQL.



## Step 3: Install MySQL Client on EC2

1. **Connect to your EC2 instance** via SSH: `basht`

```
ssh -i "MYSQL.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-162-68-139.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

2. **Install MySQL client** (if not already installed): `bash`

```
sudo yum install -y mysql
```

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Internships | Jobs | ...', 'NullClass: Internsh...', 'Databases | Aurora...', 'Aurora and RDS | us...', 'Connect to Instanc...', 'EC2 Instance Conn...', 'cruella - Google Se...', and 'Task 1 | #86cy97nyq'. The main area displays a CloudShell terminal window with the following output:

```
quick FALSE
raw FALSE
reconnect TRUE
safe-updates FALSE
i-am-a-dummy FALSE
sandbox FALSE
secure-auth FALSE
select-limit 1000
show-warnings FALSE
sigint-ignore FALSE
socket (No default value)
ssl FALSE
ssl-ca (No default value)
ssl-capath (No default value)
ssl-cert (No default value)
ssl-cipher (No default value)
ssl-key (No default value)
ssl-crl (No default value)
ssl-crlpath (No default value)
tls-version (No default value)
ssl-verify-server-cert FALSE
table FALSE
unbuffered FALSE
user (No default value)
vertical FALSE
xml FALSE
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-40 ~]$ sudo yum install -y mariadb105
Last metadata expiration check: 0:56:20 ago on Fri Mar 14 08:48:59 2025.
Package mariadb105-3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-40 ~]$ mysql --version
mysql Ver 15.1 Distrib 10.5.25-MariaDB, for Linux (x86_64) using EditLine wrapper
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-40 ~]$
```

Below the terminal, the instance ID 'i-06e82ee0845f33c7d (MySQL\_ec2)' is displayed, along with its PublicIPs: 54.162.68.139 and PrivateIPs: 172.31.44.40.

## Step 4: Connect to RDS MySQL from EC2

### 1. Find your **RDS Endpoint**:

a. **Go to RDS Dashboard** → Click your database.

b. Copy the "**Endpoint**"

databasemysql.c27yy0cgo3a2.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com

### 2. **Run the MySQL command**: bash

```
$ mysql -h databasemysql.c27yy0cgo3a2.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u databasemysql -p
```

### 3. **Enter your database password** when prompted.

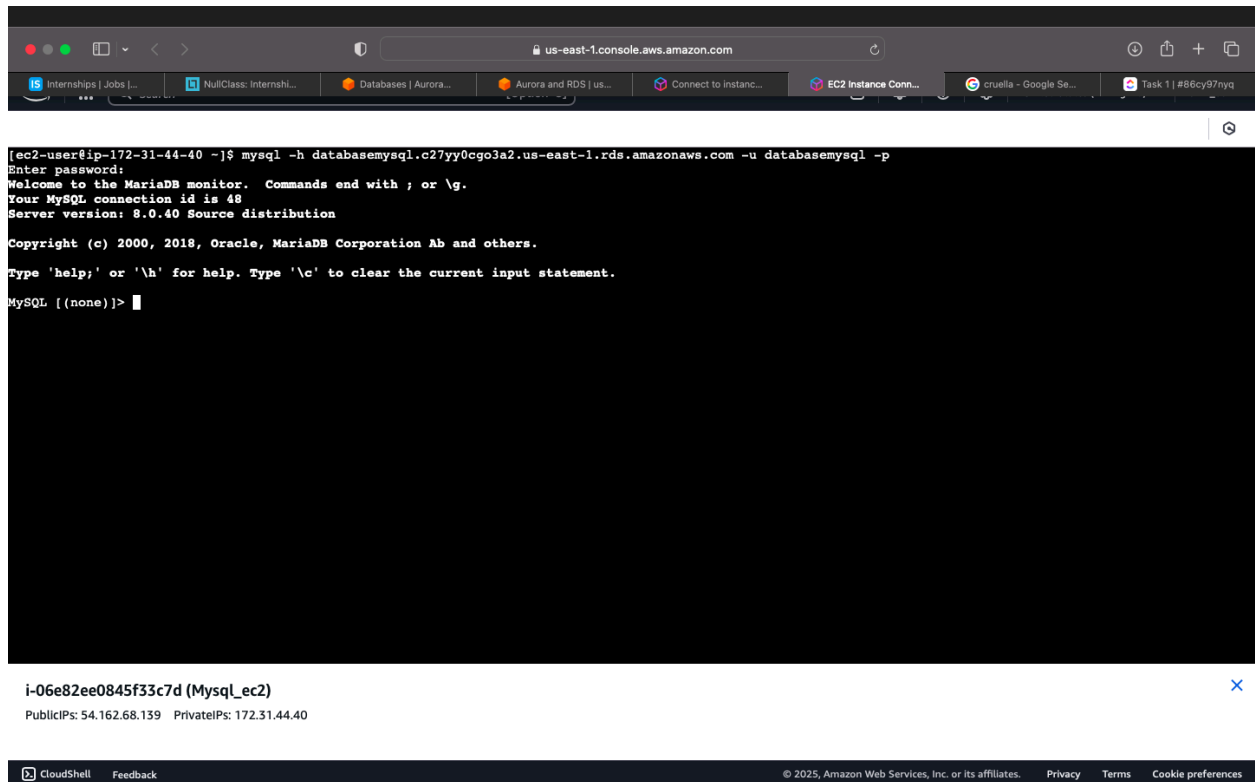
Password Won't be Visible:

Password: databasemysql

If successful, you'll see the MySQL prompt:

Shell

mysql>



```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-40 ~]$ mysql -h databasemysql.c27yy0cgo3a2.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u databasemysql -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 48
Server version: 8.0.40 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MySQL [(none)]>
```

i-06e82ee0845f33c7d (MySQL\_ec2)

PublicIPs: 54.162.68.139 PrivateIPs: 172.31.44.40

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## Step 5: Create a Database and Table

Once inside MySQL, create a sample database and table:

MYSQL

### 1. Verify Connection

Once connected, check if your database exists:

SHOW DATABASES;

### 2. Create Table

```
CREATE TABLE users ( id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, name
VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL, created_at
TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP );
```

### 3: Verify the Table

3. Check if the table was created successfully:

```
SHOW TABLES;
```

### 4. Insert Data

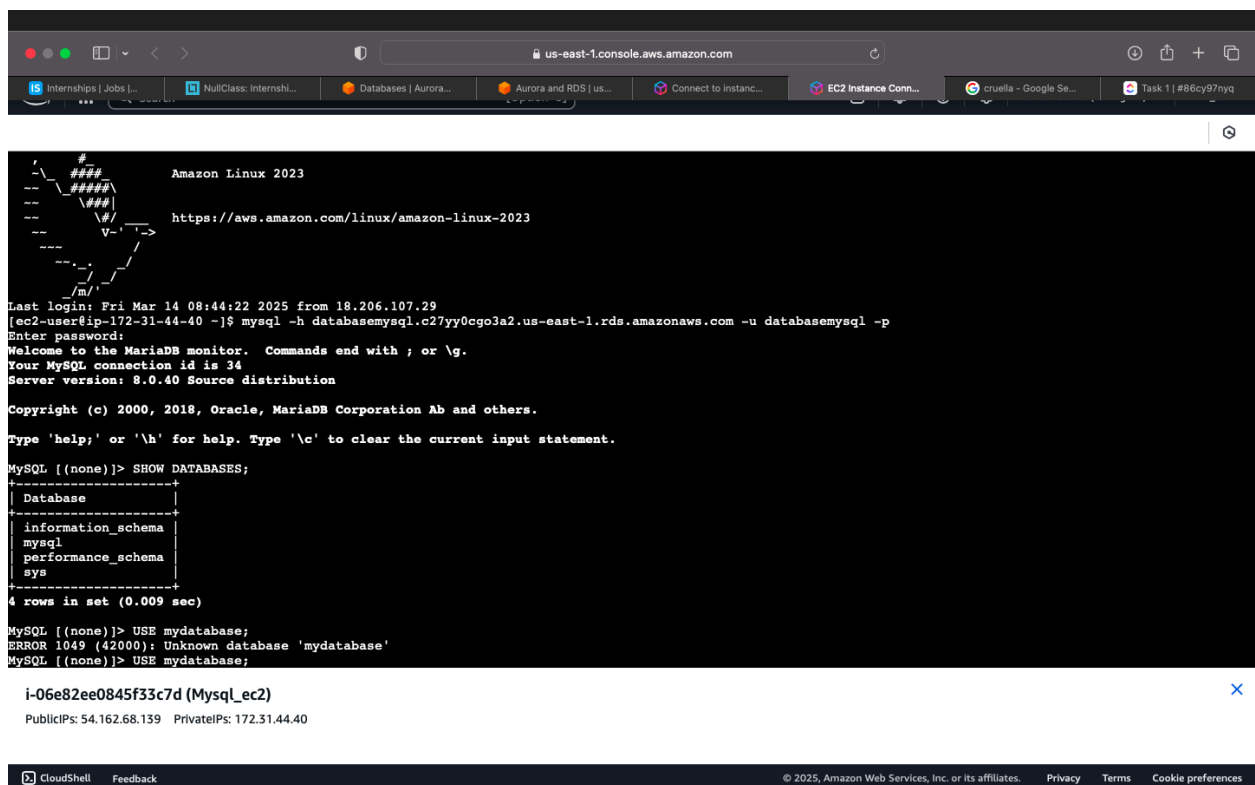
```
INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Alice', 'alice@example.com');
```

```
INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Bob', 'bob@example.com');
```

### 5. Retrieve Data

Check if the data is stored correctly:

```
SELECT * FROM users;
```



The screenshot shows an Amazon CloudShell terminal window with the following content:

```
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

Last login: Fri Mar 14 08:44:22 2025 from 18.206.107.29
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-40 ~]$ mysql -h databasemysql.c27yy0cgo3a2.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u databasemysql -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 34
Server version: 8.0.40 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MySQL [(none)]> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.009 sec)

MySQL [(none)]> USE mydatabase;
ERROR 1049 (42000): Unknown database 'mydatabase'
MySQL [(none)]> USE mydatabase;
```

Below the terminal output, the instance ID `i-06e82ee0845f33c7d (Mysql_ec2)` and public/private IP addresses are displayed. At the bottom, there is a footer with "CloudShell Feedback", copyright information, and links for "Privacy", "Terms", and "Cookie preferences".

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com

Search [Option+S]

United States (N. Virginia) srini\_03

MySQL [mydatabase]> SHOW TABLES;

Tables_in_mydatabase
----------------------

users

1 row in set (0.002 sec)

MySQL [mydatabase]> DESC users;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
email	varchar(100)	NO	UNI	NULL	
created_at	timestamp	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT_GENERATED

4 rows in set (0.008 sec)

MySQL [mydatabase]> INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Alice', 'alice@example.com');

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.007 sec)

MySQL [mydatabase]> INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Bob', 'bob@example.com');

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.005 sec)

MySQL [mydatabase]> SELECT \* FROM users;

id	name	email	created_at
1	Alice	alice@example.com	2025-03-14 09:05:49
2	Bob	bob@example.com	2025-03-14 09:05:49

2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MySQL [mydatabase]>

i-06e82ee0845f33c7d (Mysql\_ec2)

PublicIPs: 54.162.68.139 PrivateIPs: 172.31.44.40

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