

Cycle 08 AWS Homework

GUI (AWS Console) Steps:

1. Go to **S3** → Click **Create Bucket**.
2. Enter bucket name (e.g., `awschetalpractice1`), choose region, uncheck *Block all public access* if needed.
3. Upload a file → Select object → Make public (if static hosting).
4. Enable **Versioning** under bucket properties.
5. Set **Lifecycle Rule** for archival/deletion after specific days.

CLI Commands:

```
bash
CopyEdit
# List all buckets
aws s3 ls

# Create bucket
aws s3 mb s3://awschetalpractice1 --region ap-south-1

# Upload file
aws s3 cp file1.txt s3://awschetalpractice1/

# Download file
aws s3 cp s3://awschetalpractice1/file1.txt ./downloaded.txt

# Enable versioning
aws s3api put-bucket-versioning --bucket awschetalpractice1 --versioning-configuration Status=Enabled

# Sync local folder to S3
```

```
aws s3 sync ./local_folder s3://awschetalpractice1/
```

Boto3 (Python SDK) Example:

```
python
CopyEdit
import boto3

s3 = boto3.client('s3')

# Create bucket
s3.create_bucket(Bucket='awschetalpractice1', CreateBucketConfiguration=
{'LocationConstraint': 'ap-south-1'})

# Upload file
s3.upload_file('file1.txt', 'awschetalpractice1', 'file1.txt')

# Enable versioning
s3.put_bucket_versioning(
    Bucket='awschetalpractice1',
    VersioningConfiguration={'Status': 'Enabled'}
)
```

2. RDS Deployment & Connectivity

MariaDB & PostgreSQL Setup in AWS RDS:

1. Create MariaDB Instance:

- Engine: MariaDB
- Version: Free Tier eligible
- Public Access: Yes (for testing)

- Port: **3306**
- Security Group: Allow inbound TCP from your IP on port 3306.

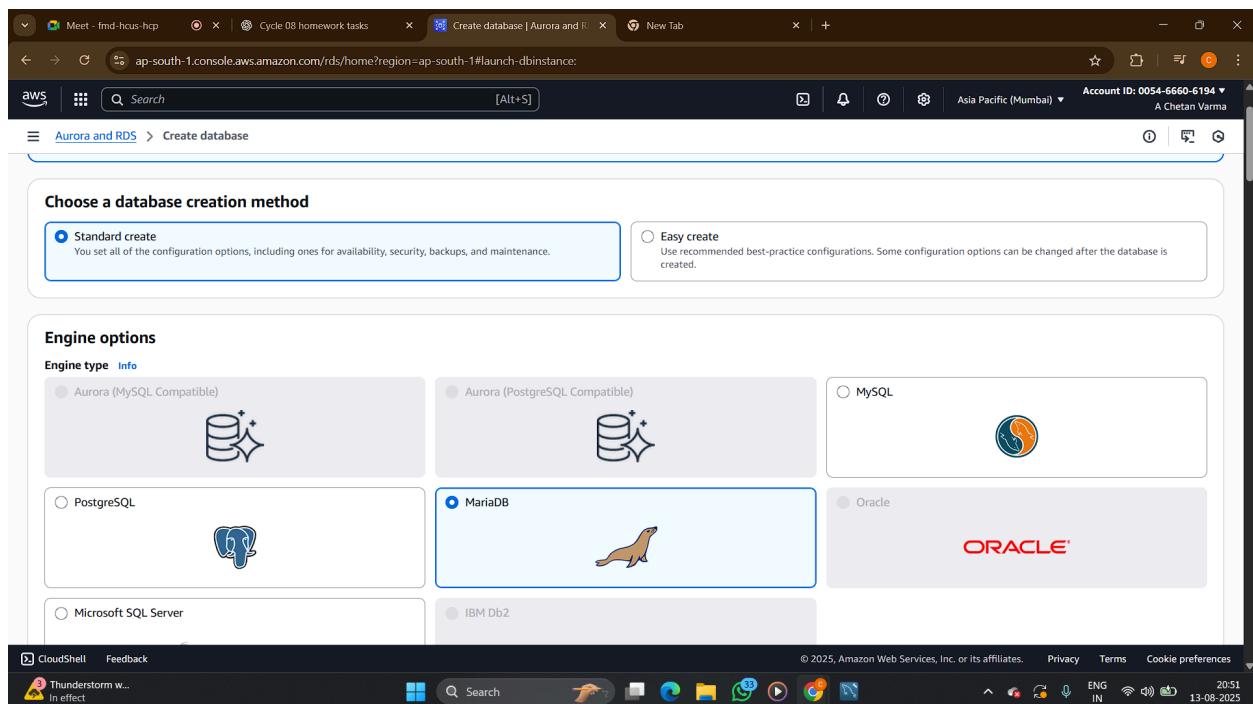
2. Create PostgreSQL Instance:

- Engine: PostgreSQL
- Port: **5432**
- Public Access: Yes
- Security Group: Allow inbound TCP from your IP on port 5432.

Client Tool Connection:

• MariaDB (MySQL Workbench):

- Hostname: <RDS-endpoint>
- Port: 3306
- Username: Master username from RDS
- Password: Master password



The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard in the AWS RDS console. The current step is 'Settings'. The 'DB instance identifier' is set to 'chetan2410'. Under 'Credentials Settings', 'Master username' is 'chetan2410' and 'Self managed' is selected. A note says 'After a database is created, you can't change its VPC.' The 'Master password' field contains '*****'. The bottom status bar shows 'Thunderstorm w... In effect'.

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard in the AWS RDS console. The current step is 'Virtual private cloud (VPC)'. 'Default VPC (vpc-023c2a298566fed5)' is selected. Under 'DB subnet group', 'default' is chosen. Under 'Public access', 'Yes' is selected. Under 'VPC security group (firewall)', 'Choose existing' is selected. The bottom status bar shows 'Rain warning In effect'.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit inbound rules' section of the AWS EC2 Security Groups interface. It lists three existing rules:

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
sgr-0f825d1c7efcd7357	All traffic	All	All	Custom	sg-08c08c219a3c677ac
-	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Anywh...	0.0.0.0/0
-	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Anywh...	::/0

A button for 'Add rule' is visible at the bottom left. A warning message at the bottom states: '⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.' Buttons for 'Cancel', 'Preview changes', and 'Save rules' are at the bottom right.

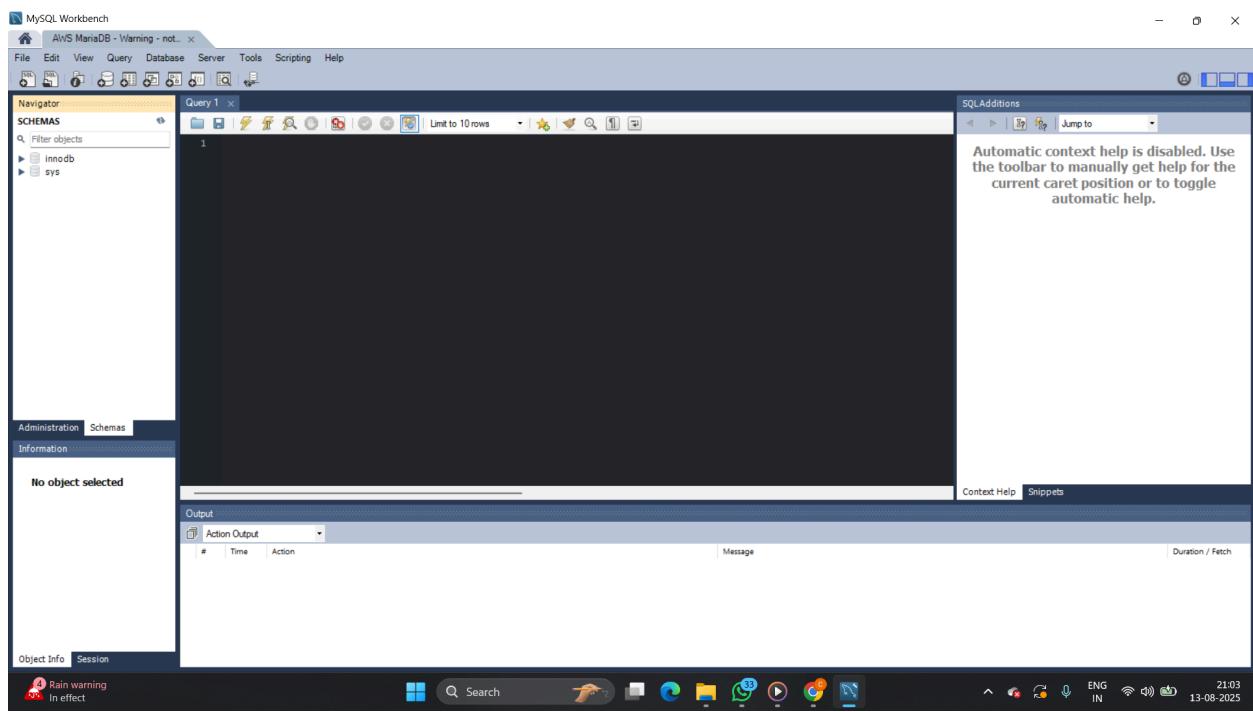
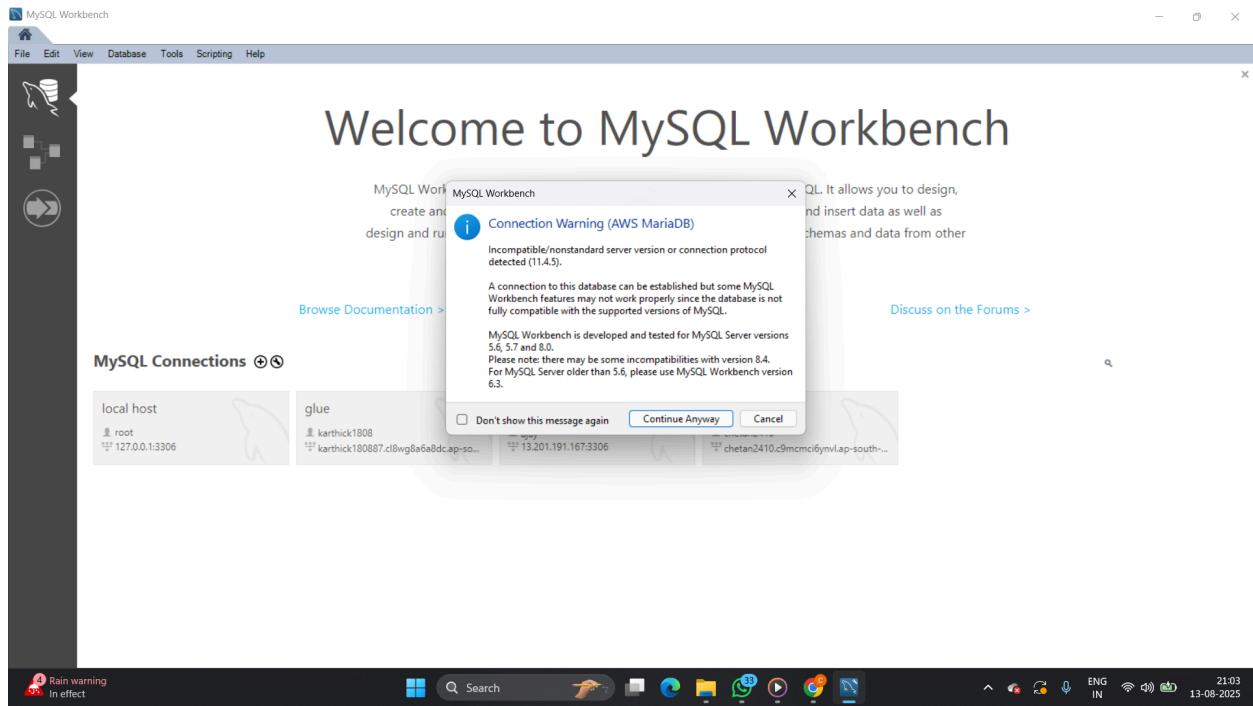
The screenshot shows the 'Databases' section of the AWS Aurora and RDS interface. A blue notification bar at the top right suggests creating a blue/green deployment. The main table displays one database entry:

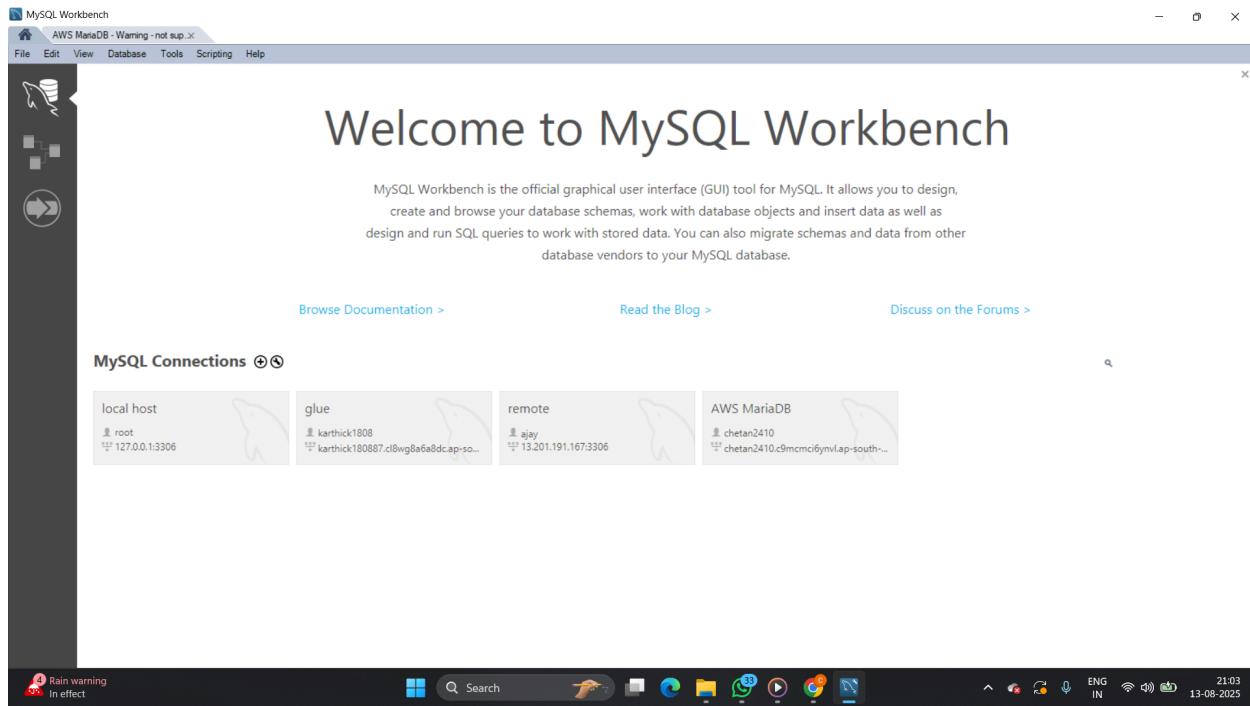
DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region ...	Size
chetan2410	Available	Instance	MariaDB	ap-south-1c	db.t4g.micro

The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, Databases, 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 screenshot shows the AWS RDS Database Details page for a database named 'chetan2410'. The main navigation bar includes tabs for Aurora and RDS, Databases, and chetan2410. On the left, a sidebar lists various RDS management options like Dashboard, Databases, Performance insights, and Snapshots. The main content area is titled 'Connectivity & security' and displays endpoint information (Endpoint copied: chetan2410.c9mcmc6gymv.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com), port (3306), networking details (Availability Zone: ap-south-1c, VPC: vpc-023c2a298566fed5, Subnet group: default-vpc-023c2a298566fed5, Subnets: subnet-01a488a142b8f6269, subnet-0d5d8f0a85de164f0, subnet-047712ef248d68208), and security settings (VPC security groups: default (sg-08c08c219a5c677ac) - Active, Publicly accessible: Yes, Certificate authority: rds-ca-rsa2048-g1, Certificate authority date: May 20, 2061, 00:10 (UTC+05:30), DB instance certificate expiration date: August 13, 2026, 20:53 (UTC+05:30)).

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The main window displays a 'Welcome to MySQL Workbench' message. On the left, there's a sidebar for 'MySQL Connections' with entries for 'local host' and 'glue'. A central dialog box is open, titled 'Setup New Connection', with the following fields: Connection Name: 'AWS MariaDB', Connection Method: 'Standard (TCP/IP)', Hostname: 'no6yv1.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com', Port: '3306', Username: 'chetan2410', Password: 'Store in Vault...', Default Schema: 'chetan2410'. The dialog has 'SSL' and 'Advanced' tabs, and buttons for 'Test Connection', 'Cancel', and 'OK'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Rain warning In effect'.





- **PostgreSQL (PGAdmin 4):**
 - Host: <RDS-endpoint>
 - Port: 5432
 - Username: Master username
 - Password: Master password

Create database | Aurora and RDS

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.

Engine options

Engine type: [Info](#)

- Aurora (MySQL Compatible) 
- Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible) 
- MySQL 
- PostgreSQL 
- MariaDB 
- Oracle 
- Microsoft SQL Server
- IBM Db2

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Create database | Aurora and RDS

Enable RDS Extended Support [Info](#)
Amazon RDS Extended Support is a [paid offering](#). By selecting this option, you consent to being charged for this offering if you are running your database major version past the RDS end of standard support date for that version. Check the end of standard support date for your major version in the [RDS for PostgreSQL documentation](#).

Templates
Choose a sample template to meet your use case.

- Production Use defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.
- Dev/Test This instance is intended for development use outside of a production environment.
- Free tier Use RDS Free Tier to develop new applications, test existing applications, or gain hands-on experience with Amazon RDS.

Availability and durability

Deployment options: [Info](#)
Choose the deployment option that provides the availability and durability needed for your use case. AWS is committed to a certain level of uptime depending on the deployment option you choose. Learn more in the [Amazon RDS service level agreement \(SLA\)](#).

- Multi-AZ DB cluster deployment (3 instances)
Creates a primary DB instance with two readable standbys in separate Availability Zones. This setup provides:
 - 99.95% uptime
 - Redundancy across Availability Zones
 - Increased read capacity
 - Reduced write latency
- Write/read endpoint AZ 1  Reader endpoints AZ 2 
- Multi-AZ DB instance deployment (2 instances)
Creates a primary DB instance with a non-readable standby instance in a separate Availability Zone. This setup provides:
 - 99.95% uptime
 - Redundancy across Availability Zones
- Write/read endpoint AZ 1  Standby (no endpoint) AZ 2 
- Single-AZ DB instance deployment (1 instance)
Creates a single DB instance without standby instances. This setup provides:
 - 99.5% uptime
 - No data redundancy
- Write/read endpoint AZ 1 

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Settings

DB instance identifier [Info](#)
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.

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.

Credentials Settings

Master username [Info](#)
Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

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.

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

Master password [Info](#)

Password strength Neutral

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

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Aurora and RDS > Create database

Instance configuration
The DB instance configuration options below are limited to those supported by the engine that you selected above.

DB instance class [Info](#)
Hide filters

Include previous generation classes

Standard classes (includes m classes)

Memory optimized classes (includes r and x classes)

Burstable classes (includes t classes)

Storage

Storage type [Info](#)
Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) storage volumes are now available.

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Edit inbound rules Info

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
sgr-0f825d1c7efcd7357	All traffic	All	All	Custom	sg-08c08c219a3c677ac
-	PostgreSQL	TCP	5432	Anywh...	0.0.0.0/0
-	PostgreSQL	TCP	5432	Anywh...	::/0

[Add rule](#)

⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

[Cancel](#) [Preview changes](#) [Save rules](#)

Aurora and RDS

Databases (1)

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region ...	Size
postgreschetal01	Creating	Instance	PostgreSQL	ap-south-1c	db.t4g.micro

[Create database](#)

Consider creating a blue/green deployment to minimize downtime during upgrades
You may want to consider using Amazon RDS Blue/Green Deployments and minimize your downtime during upgrades. A Blue/Green Deployment provides a staging environment for changes to production databases. [RDS User Guide](#) [Aurora User Guide](#)

[Notifications](#)

[Group resources](#) [Modify](#) [Actions](#) [Create database](#)

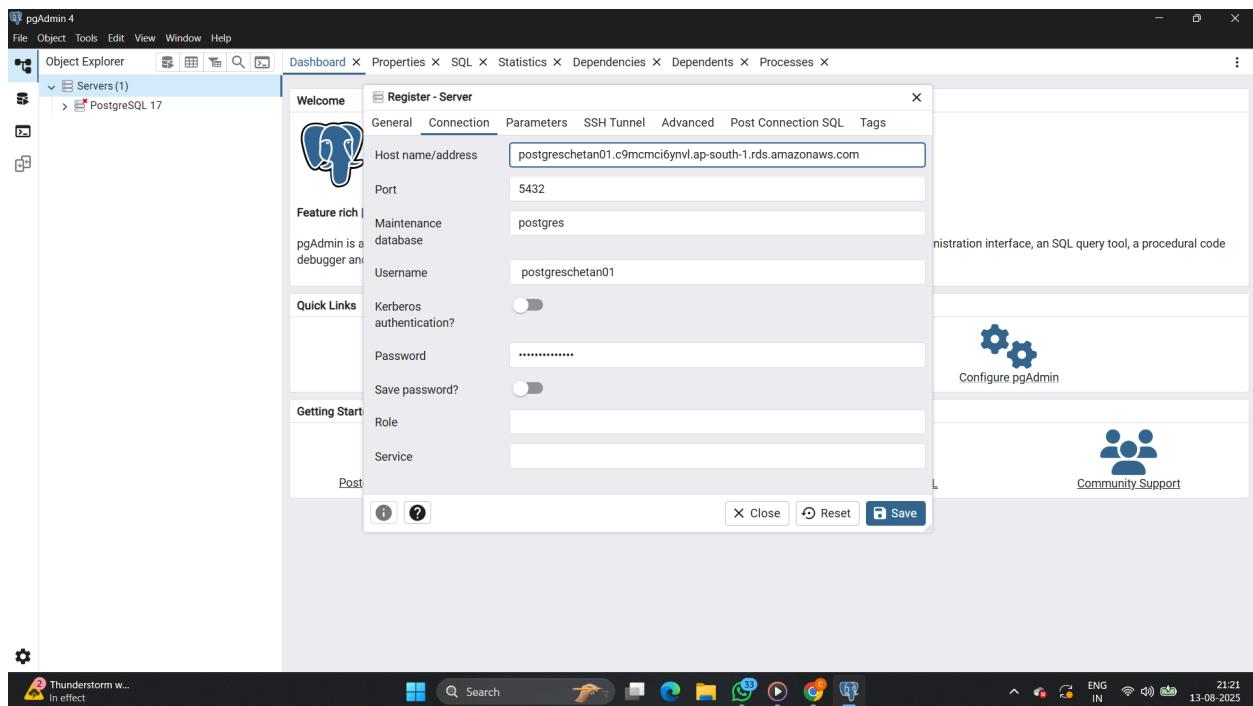
[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#)

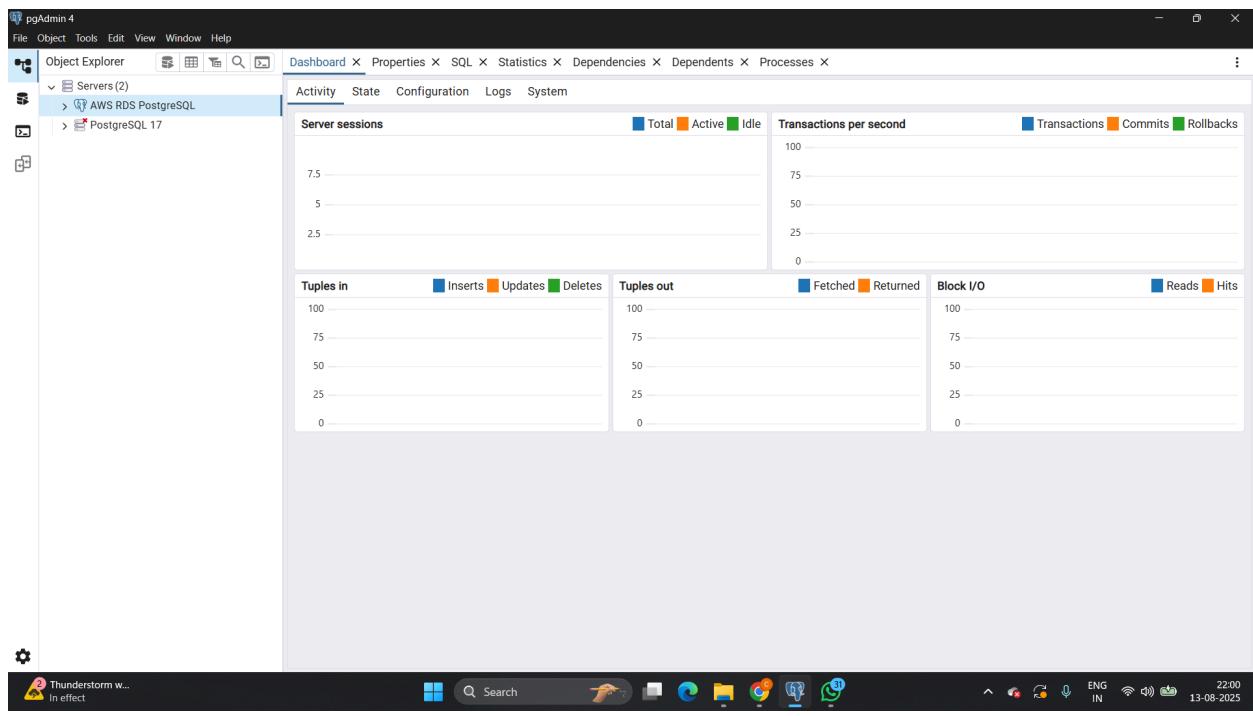
The screenshot shows the AWS RDS console for a PostgreSQL instance named 'postgreschetan01'. The 'Connectivity & security' tab is selected. Key details shown include:

- Endpoint & port:** postgreschetan01.c9mcncl6ynvl.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com, Port 5432
- Networking:** Availability Zone: ap-south-1c, VPC: vpc-023c2a2985666fed5, Subnet group: default-vpc-023c2a2985666fed5, Subnets: subnet-01a488a142b8f6269, subnet-0d5d8f0a85de164f0, subnet-047712ef248d68208
- Security:** VPC security groups: default (sg-08c08c219a3c677ac) (Active), Publicly accessible: No, Certificate authority: rds-ca-rsa2048-g1, Certificate authority date: May 20, 2061, 00:10 (UTC+05:30), DB instance certificate expiration date: August 13, 2026, 21:14 (UTC+05:30)

A tooltip 'Endpoint copied' is visible near the endpoint information.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with the 'Object Explorer' sidebar open, displaying a single server entry: 'PostgreSQL 17'. A 'Welcome' dialog is overlaid on the main window, titled 'Register - Server'. The 'General' tab is selected, showing fields for 'Name' (set to 'AWS RDS PostgreSQL') and 'Server group' (set to 'Servers'). Other tabs include 'Connection', 'Parameters', 'SSH Tunnel', 'Advanced', 'Post Connection SQL', and 'Tags'. Buttons at the bottom right of the dialog include 'Close', 'Reset', and 'Save'.





3. Database Best Practices

- **Security Groups:**
 - Limit access to **your IP only** (`x.x.x.x/32`).
 - Avoid `0.0.0.0/0` unless absolutely required for temporary testing.
- **IAM:** Use IAM authentication for RDS where possible.
- **Backups:** Enable automated backups.

4. DynamoDB Preparation

SQL vs NoSQL:

- **SQL:** Structured schema, relational tables, joins, strong consistency.
- **NoSQL:** Flexible schema, key-value or document store, highly scalable.

DynamoDB Use Cases:

1. Real-time game score tracking.
2. Shopping cart management in e-commerce.

3. IoT device telemetry data.
-

5. RDS Advanced Configurations

- **Read Replica:**
 - Go to RDS → Select instance → Actions → Create Read Replica.
 - Use for distributing read traffic.
 - **Multi-AZ Deployment:**
 - When creating or modifying an instance, enable *Multi-AZ*.
 - AWS will automatically failover to standby in another AZ if needed.
-

6. Automation & Scripting (Boto3)

```
python
CopyEdit
import boto3

rds = boto3.client('rds', region_name='ap-south-1')

# Create MySQL RDS instance
rds.create_db_instance(
    DBName='testdb',
    DBInstanceIdentifier='mydbinstance',
    AllocatedStorage=20,
    DBInstanceClass='db.t3.micro',
    Engine='mysql',
    MasterUsername='admin',
    MasterUserPassword='YourPassword123',
    PubliclyAccessible=True
)

# Take manual snapshot
rds.create_db_snapshot(
```

```
    DBSnapshotIdentifier='mydbsnapshot',  
    DBInstanceIdentifier='mydbinstance'  
)
```