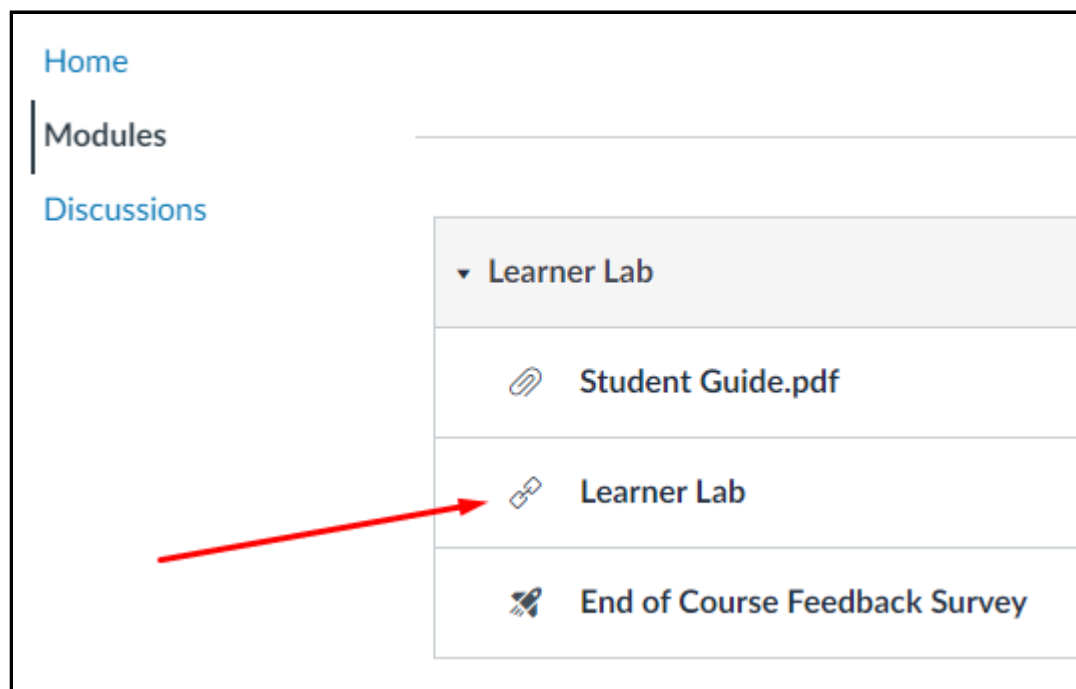
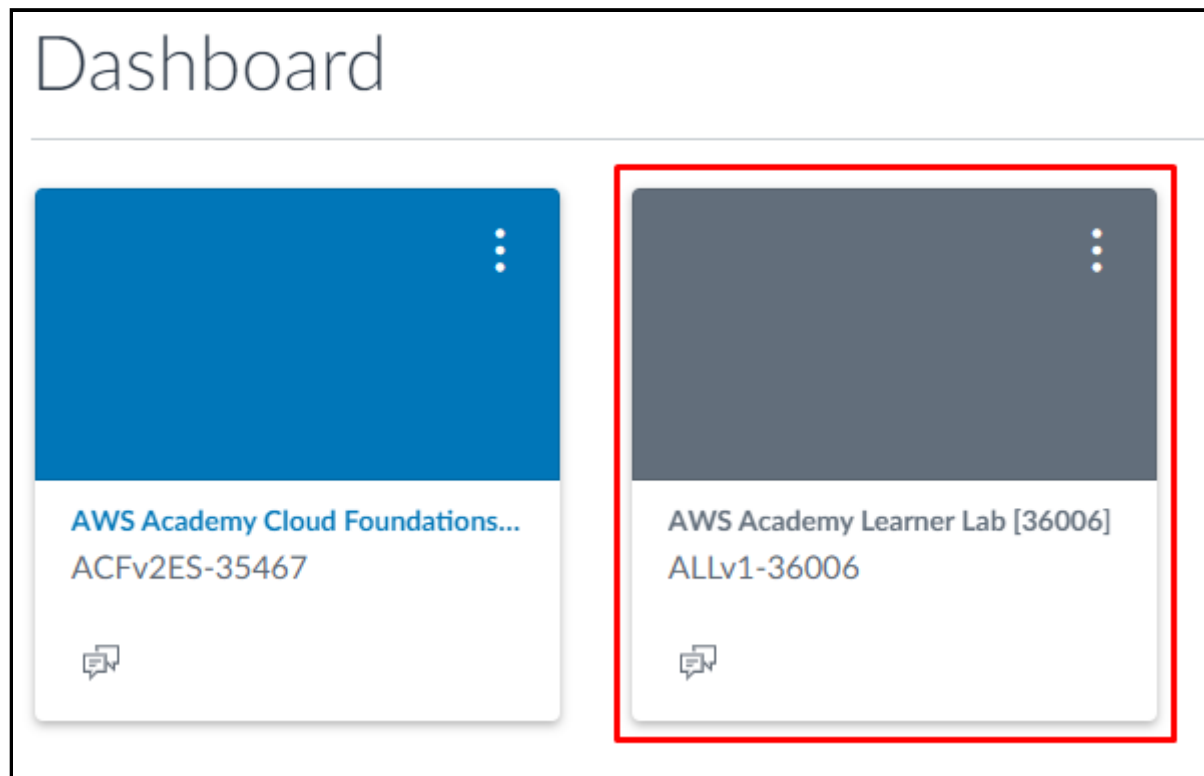


# SQL SERVER EN AWS

CHRISTIAN MILLÁN SORIA

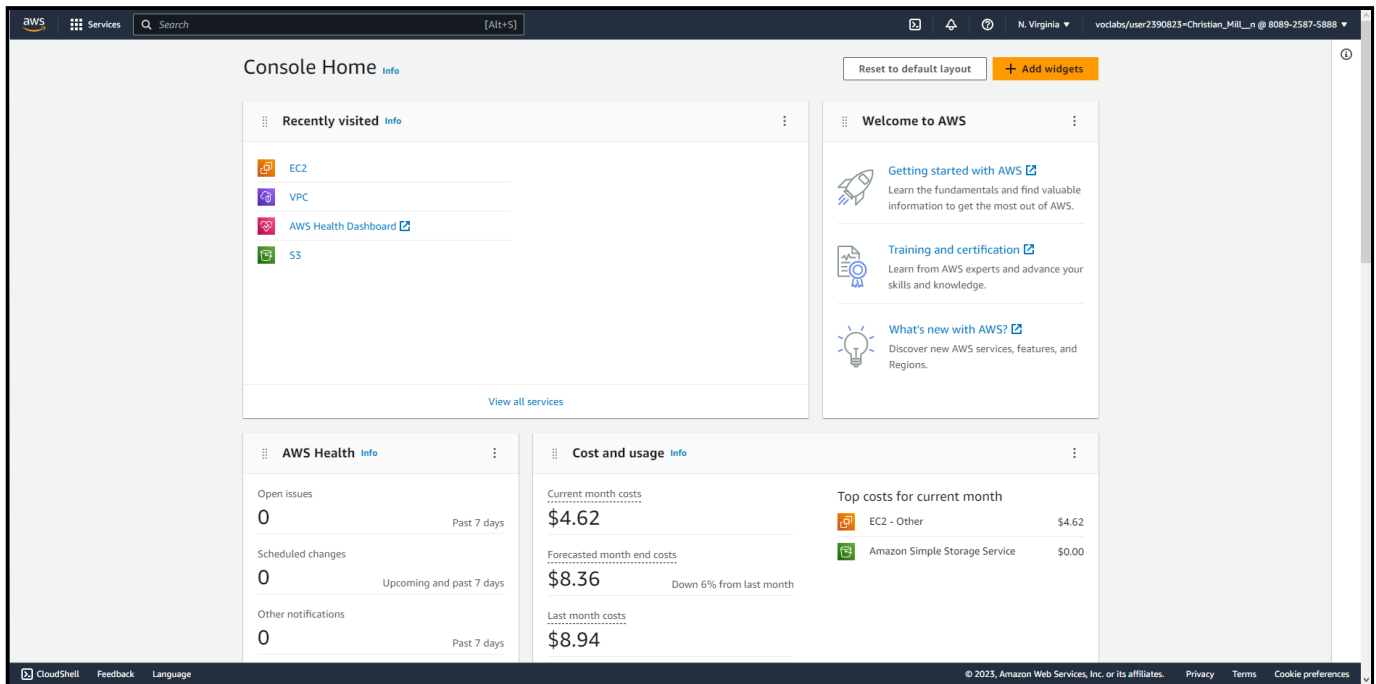
Accedemos primero a nuestra cuenta de AWS. Entramos en el "laboratorio" de AWS.



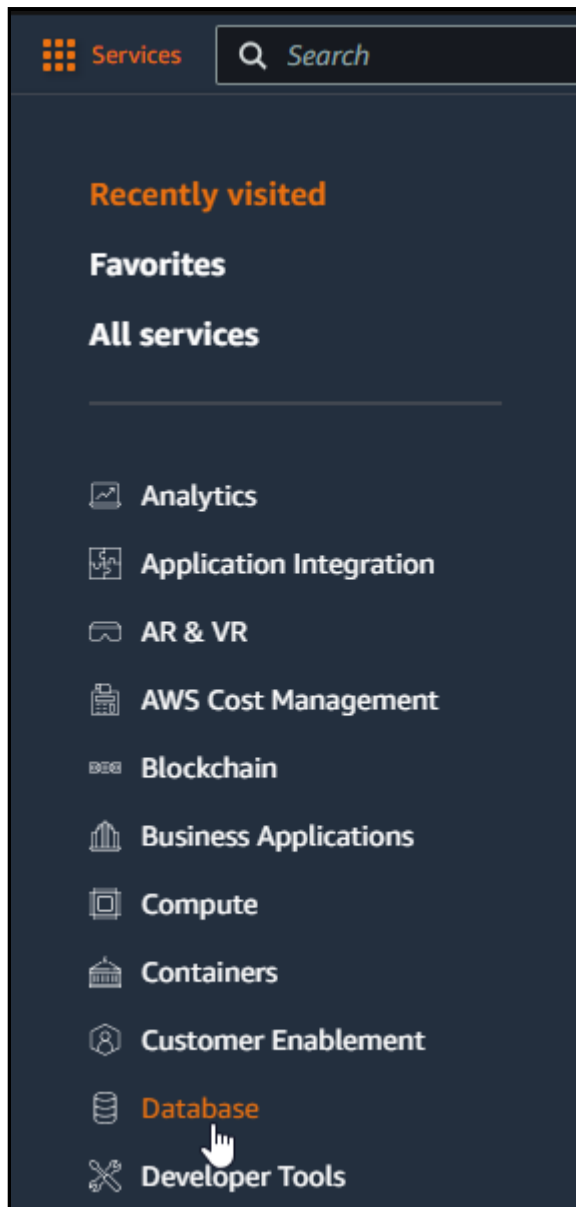
Encendemos el entorno de trabajo.



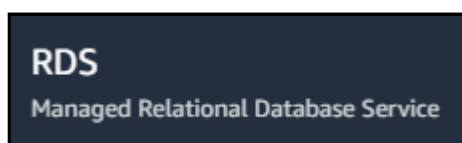
Accedemos al panel de control.



En el apartado de "Servicios", hacemos clic en la opción "Base de datos".



Dentro de esta opción, entramos en la de "RDS".



Nos encontramos con otro panel de control:

The screenshot shows the Amazon RDS console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and a user profile. A left-hand sidebar contains a menu with options like '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', 'Events', 'Event subscriptions', 'Recommendations', and 'Certificate update'. The main content area features a top banner with a message about the new Multi-AZ deployment option for MySQL and PostgreSQL, including a 'Create database' button. Below this is a 'Resources' section listing various RDS resources like DB Instances, Clusters, Reserved instances, Snapshots, Manual DB Clusters, Automated DB Clusters, Recent events, and Event subscriptions. To the right of the Resources section is a 'Recommended for you' section with links to 'Test Your DR Strategy in Minutes', 'Migrate SSRS to RDS for SQL Server', 'Build RDS Operational Tasks', and 'Time-Series Tables in PostgreSQL'. At the bottom of the main content area is a 'Create database' section with a brief description of Amazon RDS and two buttons: 'Restore from S3' and 'Create database'. The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', 'Language', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc.

Hacemos clic en la opción "Crear base de datos".



De esta forma, entramos a la configuración de la nueva base de datos a crear.

[RDS](#) > [Create database](#)

## Create database


**Choose a database creation method** [Info](#)


☒ **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  


☐ MariaDB  


☐ PostgreSQL  


☐ Oracle  


☐ Microsoft SQL Server  


Para empezar, dejamos el método de creación de la base de datos en tipo "Estándar".

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

Seleccionamos el tipo de servidor que vamos a crear:



Dejamos el Amazon RDS por defecto.

**Database management type** [Info](#)

☒ **Amazon RDS**  
RDS fully manages your database, including automatic patching. Choose this option if you don't need to customize your environment.

☐ **Amazon RDS Custom**  
RDS manages your database and gives you privileged access to the OS. Use this option if you want to customize the database, OS, and infrastructure.

Hacemos lo mismo con la edición a instalar.

**Edition**

☒ **SQL Server Express Edition**  
Affordable database management system that supports database sizes up to 10 GB.

☐ **SQL Server Web Edition**  
In accordance with Microsoft's licensing policies, it can only be used to support public and Internet-accessible webpages, websites, web applications, and web services.

☐ **SQL Server Standard Edition**  
Core data management and business intelligence capabilities for mission-critical applications and mixed workloads.

☐ **SQL Server Enterprise Edition**  
Comprehensive high-end capabilities for mission-critical applications with demanding database workloads and business intelligence requirements.

De igual manera, la versión del motor será la que viene por defecto (la más actualizada).

**Engine Version**

SQL Server 2019 15.00.4236.7.v1

Establecemos un nombre para la base de datos.

database-1

Elegimos un nombre para el usuario administrador de la base de datos.

**Master username** [Info](#)

Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.