

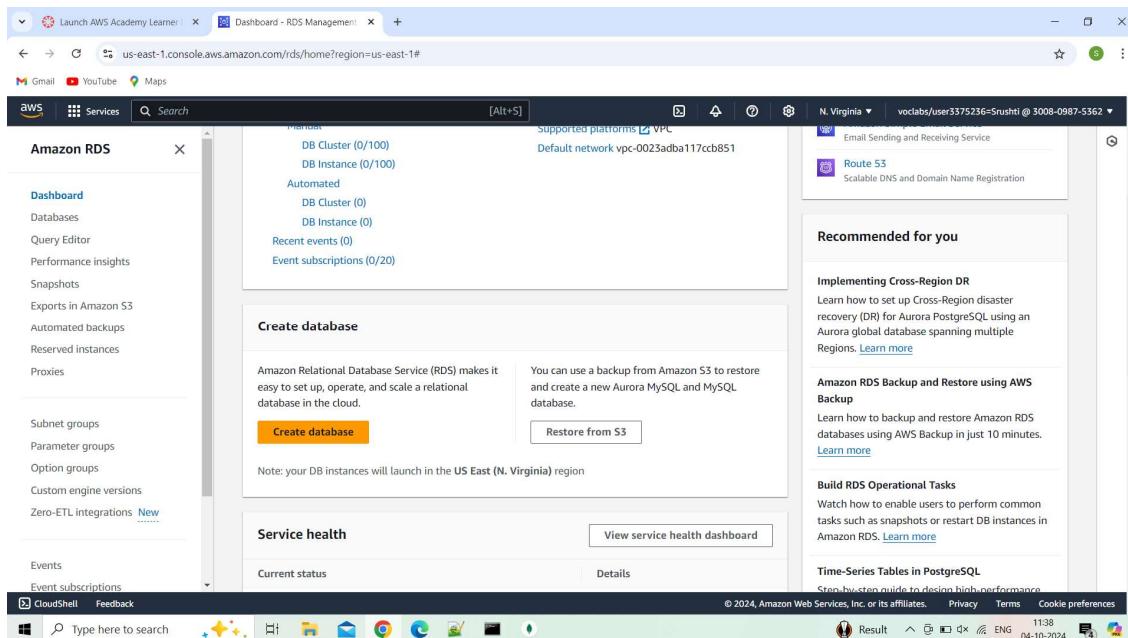
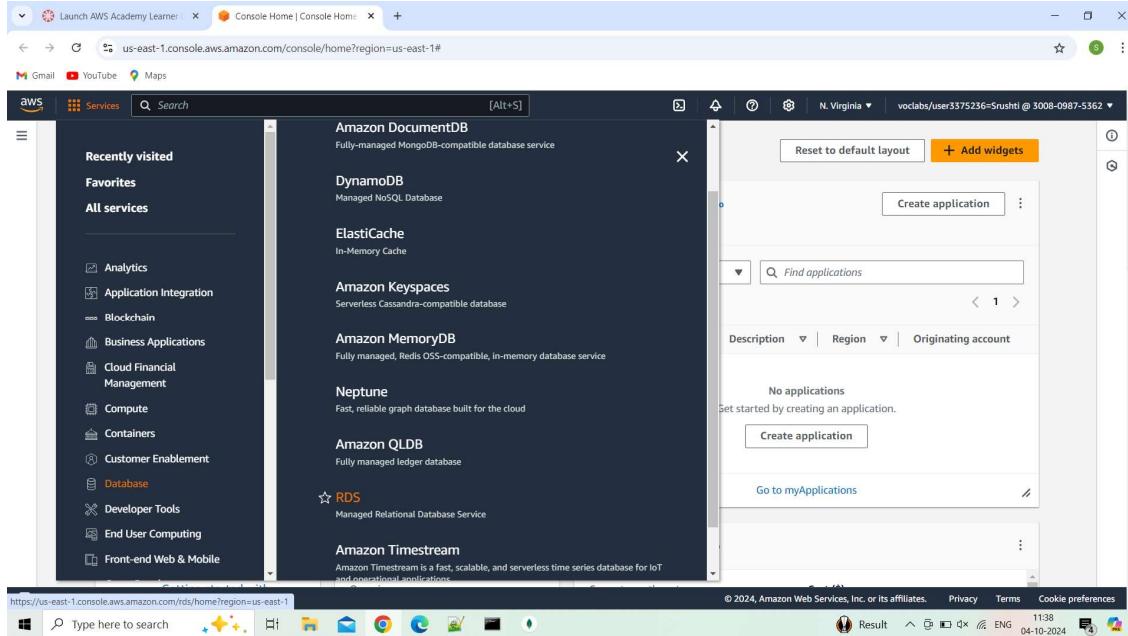
Assignment 12

Name : Srushti Dattatray Pawar

Class: Msc CS Part 2

Q.)Launch RDS Instance(AWS) and connect

Step 1:Login in to your AWS account and search for RDS under Services and go to dashboard of RDS and click->Create database



Step 2: Choose database creation method as Standard create and engine as MySQL

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Management console with the title "Create database - RDS Manager". In the "Engine type" section, the "MySQL" option is selected, indicated by a blue circle. Other options shown include Aurora (MySQL Compatible), Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, and IBM Db2. To the right of the MySQL selection, a tooltip provides information about MySQL, stating it is the most popular open source database and listing several features: supports database sizes up to 64 TiB, general purpose, memory optimized, and burstable performance instance classes; automated backup and point-in-time recovery; and up to 15 read replicas per instance. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various icons and the date/time as 04-10-2024.

Step 3: Choose Template as Free Tier

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' step in the AWS RDS console. In the 'Templates' section, the 'Free tier' option is selected, highlighted with a blue border. A tooltip for 'Free tier' states: 'Use RDS Free Tier to develop new applications, test existing applications, or gain hands-on experience with Amazon RDS.' To the right, a detailed description of MySQL is provided, along with a bulleted list of its features.

MySQL

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

Availability and durability

Deployment options

- Multi-AZ DB Cluster
- Multi-AZ DB instance (not supported for Multi-AZ DB cluster snapshot)
- Single DB instance (not supported for Multi-AZ DB cluster snapshot)

Create database

Choose a database creation method

- Standard create
- Easy create

Engine options

Engine type

- Aurora (MySQL Compatible)
- Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)
- MySQL
- MariaDB

Step 4: Give DB instance identifier as rds-mysql-10minTutorial

Step 5: Give Master Username->masterUsername, also give password and Self managed credentials management

Launch AWS Academy Learner | Create database - RDS Manager

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

Gmail YouTube Maps

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

CloudShell Feedback

Type here to search

CloudShell Feedback

Type here to search

CloudShell Feedback

Type here to search

N. Virginia v vocabs/user3375236=Srushti @ 3008-0987-5362

MySQL

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 60 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.

I 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.

Self managed
Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.

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

Master password [Info](#)

MySQL

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CloudShell Feedback

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MySQL

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.

Self managed
Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.

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

Master password [Info](#)

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

Confirm master password [Info](#)

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

Show instance classes that support Amazon RDS Optimized Writes [Info](#)
Amazon RDS Optimized Writes improves write throughput by up to 2x at no additional cost.

MySQL

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CloudShell Feedback

Type here to search

CloudShell Feedback

Type here to search

CloudShell Feedback

Type here to search

N. Virginia v vocabs/user3375236=Srushti @ 3008-0987-5362

MySQL

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Step 6: Set Storage type gp2 and storage 20GiB and in connectivity select VPC as Default VPC

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS MySQL creation wizard. The current step is "Storage".

Storage type: General Purpose SSD (gp2) (selected)

Allocated storage: 20 GiB

MySQL Information Panel:

- MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world.
- MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.
- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

Storage autoscaling:

Storage autoscaling Info: Provides dynamic scaling support for your database's storage based on your application's needs.

Enable storage autoscaling: Enabling this feature will allow the storage to increase after the specified threshold is exceeded.

Maximum storage threshold: 1000 GiB

VPC Connectivity:

DB subnet group: default

Public access: Yes (selected)

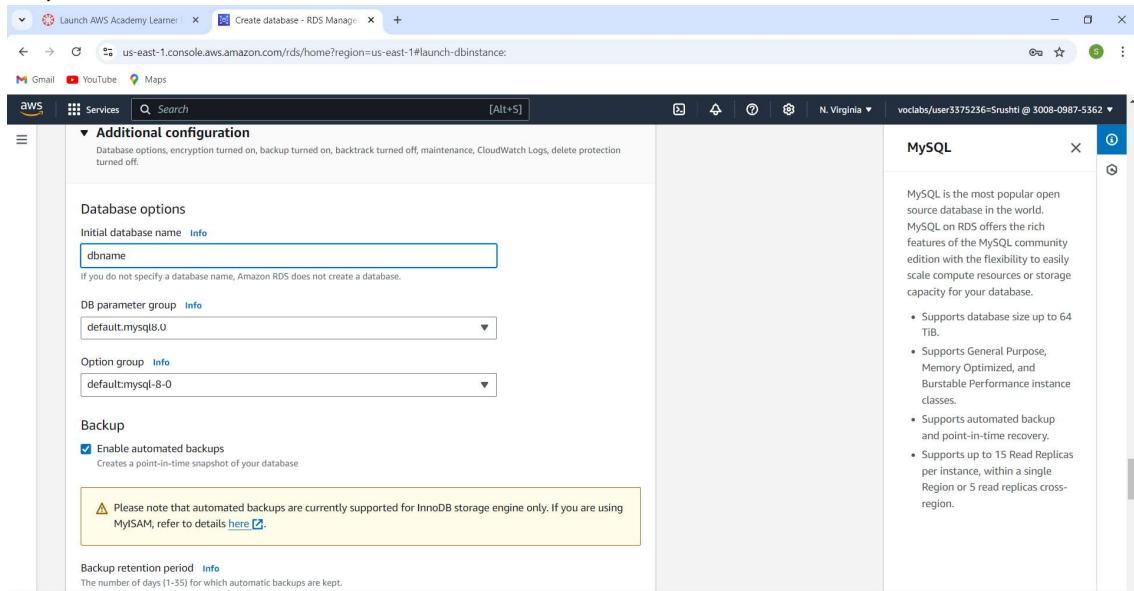
VPC security group (firewall): Choose one or more VPC security groups to allow access to your database. Create new VPC security group (selected).

New VPC security group name: Enter new VPC security group name

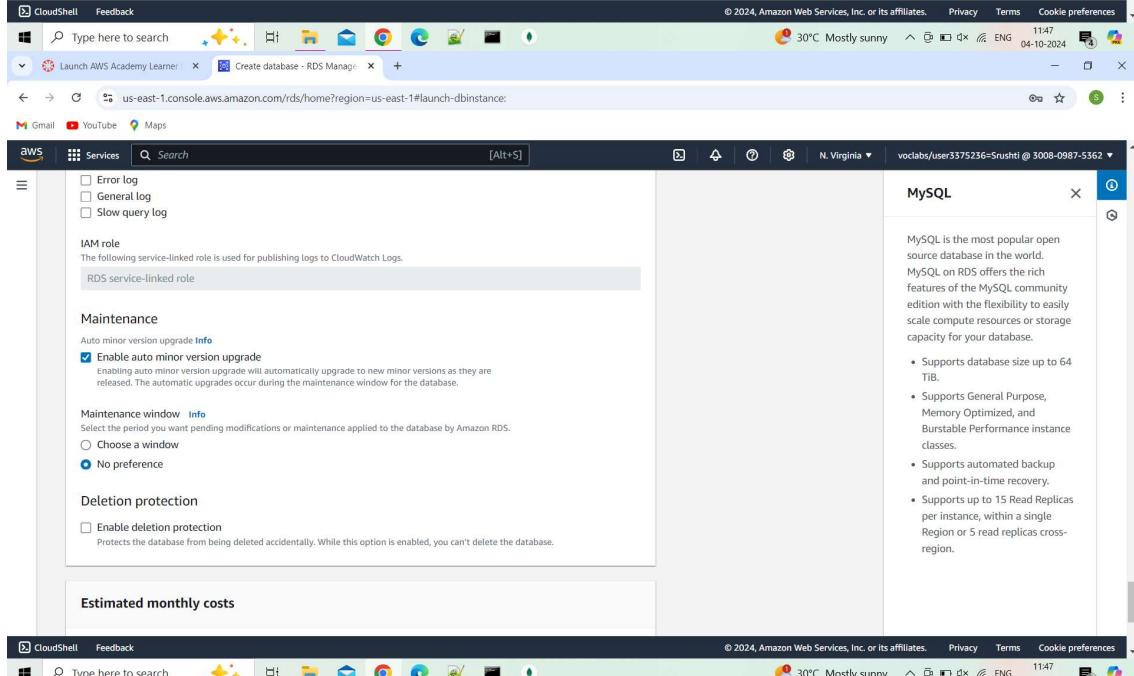
Availability Zone: No preference

RDS Proxy:

Step 7: Give initial database name and click on create database



The screenshot shows the 'Create database - RDS Manager' page. In the 'Database options' section, the 'Initial database name' field contains 'dbname'. A tooltip indicates: 'If you do not specify a database name, Amazon RDS does not create a database.' Below it, the 'DB parameter group' is set to 'default.mysql8.0' and the 'Option group' is set to 'default:mysql-8-0'. Under the 'Backup' section, the 'Enable automated backups' checkbox is checked, with a note: 'Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database.' A warning message states: '⚠ Please note that automated backups are currently supported for InnoDB storage engine only. If you are using MyISAM, refer to details here [2].' The 'Backup retention period' is set to 1 day.



The screenshot shows the 'Create database - RDS Manager' page. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Estimated monthly costs' which displays the estimated cost for the database instance based on the selected options.

Step 8: Under connectivity and security copy endpoint. And Paste it on MySQL

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Management console. On the left, a sidebar lists various RDS services like Dashboard, Databases, and Query Editor. The main area is titled 'Creating database database-1' and displays a table for 'Databases (1)'. The table shows one entry: 'database-1' (Status: Creating, Instance: MySQL Co..., Size: db.t4g.mi...). A modal window titled 'Consider creating a Blue/Green Deployment to minimize downtime during upgrades' is open, explaining its benefits. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with icons for CloudShell, Feedback, and various applications.

Step 9: Go to EC2 Service and launch the instance

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 service page. The search bar at the top contains 'ec2'. The sidebar on the left lists 'Amazon RDS' and 'Services' (with 'EC2' highlighted). The main content area shows a search result for 'ec2' with options like 'EC2' (Virtual Servers in the Cloud), 'EC2 Image Builder' (A managed service to automate build, customize and deploy OS images), 'Recycle Bin' (Protect resources from accidental deletion), and 'Amazon Inspector' (Continual vulnerability management at scale). The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with icons for CloudShell, Feedback, and various applications.

Screenshot of the AWS Cloud Console showing the EC2 service dashboard.

The dashboard displays the following statistics:

| Dedicated Hosts | 0 | Elastic IPs | 0 | Instances | 0 |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|------------------|---|
| Key pairs | 1 | Load balancers | 0 | Placement groups | 0 |
| Security groups | 1 | Snapshots | 0 | Volumes | 0 |

Launch instance section:

To get started, launch an Amazon EC2 instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud.

Buttons: **Launch instance**, **Migrate a server**.

Note: Your instances will launch in the US East (N. Virginia) Region.

Service health section:

AWS Health Dashboard

Region: US East (N. Virginia)
Status: **OK** This service is operating normally.

Zones table:

| Zone name | Zone ID |
|------------|----------|
| us-east-1a | use1-az2 |
| us-east-1b | use1-az4 |
| us-east-1c | use1-az6 |

Explore AWS sidebar:

- Enable Best Price-Performance with AWS Graviton2
- Save up to 90% on EC2 with Spot Instances
- Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection

Bottom navigation bar:

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Screenshot of the AWS Cloud Console showing the "Create key pair" dialog.

Create key pair dialog fields:

- Key pair name:** AWSRDS
- Key pair type:** RSA (selected)
- Private key file format:** .pem (selected)

Warning message: **⚠️ When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance.**

Buttons: **Cancel**, **Create key pair**.

Bottom navigation bar:

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Launch AWS Academy Learner | Launch an instance | EC2 | us-east-1

Name and tags info

Name: RDS

Number of instances: 1

Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.5.2... read more

Virtual server type (instance type): t2.micro

New security group

Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which you launch)

Launch instance

CloudShell Feedback

Type here to search

Launch AWS Academy Learner | Launch an instance | EC2 | us-east-1

Name and tags info

No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP info

Enable

Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance

Firewall (security groups) info

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called 'Launch-wizard-1' with the following rules:

Allow SSH traffic from Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0

Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

Allow HTTP traffic from the internet To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

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

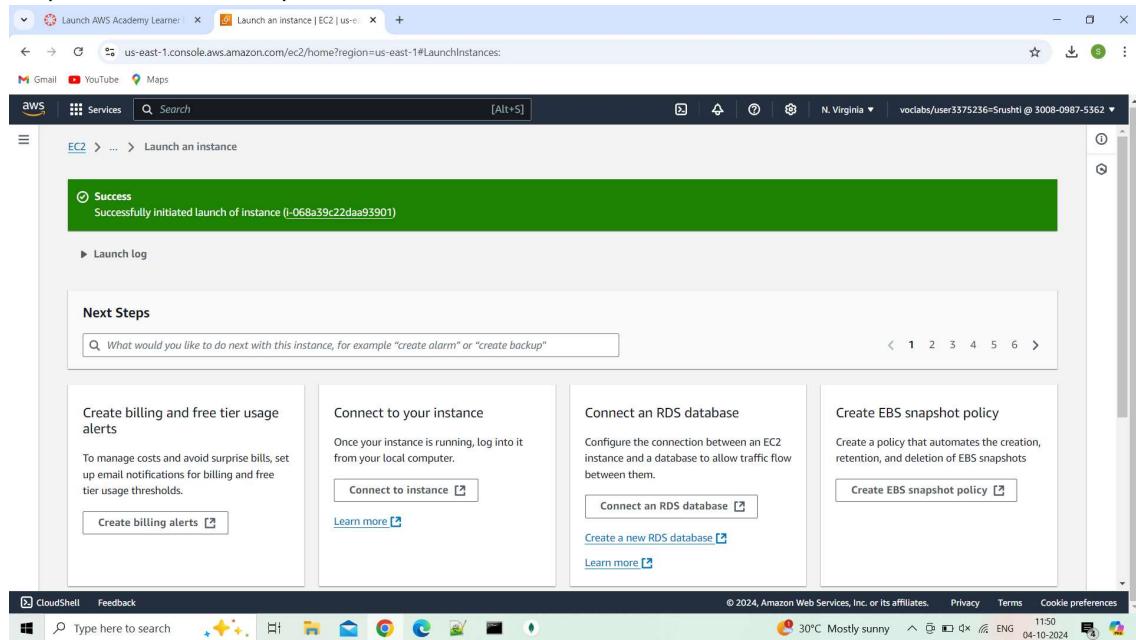
Configure storage info

Advanced

CloudShell Feedback

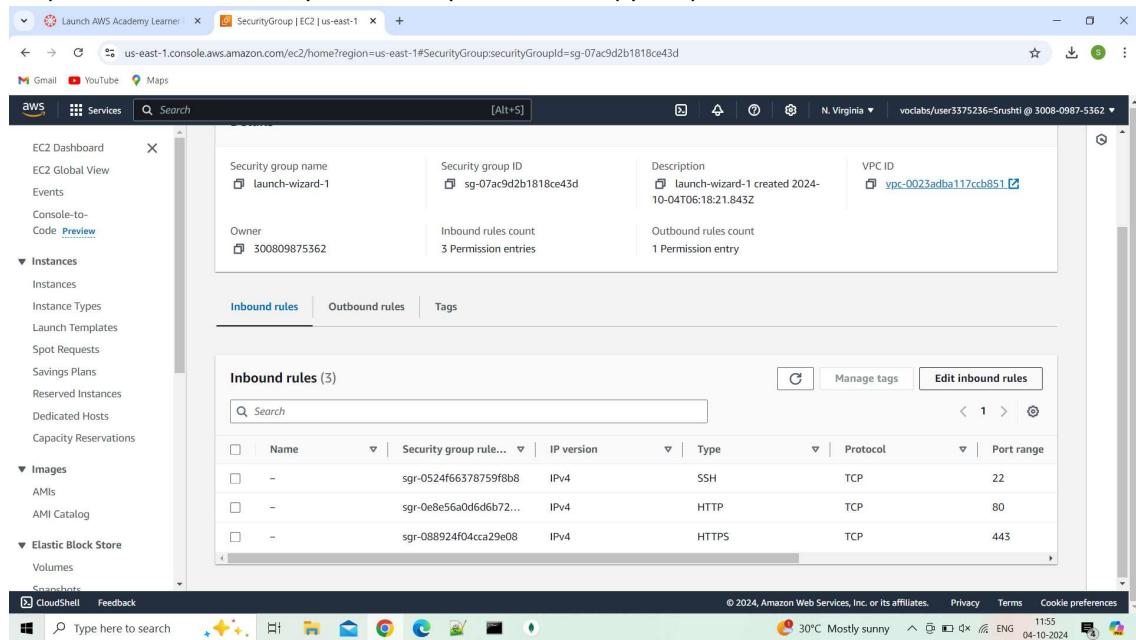
Type here to search

Step 10: After 2/2 check pass, click-> connect



Step 11: Keep connection type->connect using EC2 Instance Connect and select

Step 12: Under connectivity and security tab of RDS copy endpoint



Screenshot of the AWS CloudShell interface showing the modification of an inbound security group rule.

The screenshot displays two windows side-by-side:

Top Window (ModifyInboundSecurityGroup):

- Inbound rules Info:** A table listing security group rule details.
- Rule Details:**
 - Security group rule ID:** sgr-0524f66378759f8b8
 - Type:** SSH
 - Protocol:** TCP
 - Port range:** 22
 - Source:** Custom
 - Description - optional:** Info
 - Source IP:** 0.0.0.0/0
- Other Rules:**
 - sgr-0e8e56a0d6db7219 (HTTP, TCP, 80, Custom, 0.0.0.0/0)
 - sgr-088924f04cca29e08 (HTTPS, TCP, 443, Custom, 0.0.0.0/0)
 - (MySQL/Aurora, TCP, 3306, Anyw..., 0.0.0.0/0)
- Add rule:** A button to add new inbound rules.

Bottom Window (SecurityGroup | EC2 | us-east-1):

- Details:** Confirmation message: "Inbound security group rules successfully modified on security group (sg-07ac9d2b1818ce43d | launch-wizard-1)"
- Security Group Summary:**
 - Security group name:** sg-07ac9d2b1818ce43d - launch-wizard-1
 - Owner:** 300809875362
 - Inbound rules count:** 4 Permission entries
 - Outbound rules count:** 1 Permission entry
 - VPC ID:** vpc-0023adba117ccb851
- Inbound Rules:** A table showing 4 permission entries.

The screenshot displays two separate browser windows side-by-side.

Top Window: This window shows the AWS Management Console search results for 'rds'. The search bar at the top contains 'rds'. The left sidebar lists various AWS services like EC2 Dashboard, RDS, Database Migration Service, Kinesis, and Amazon OpenSearch Service. The main pane shows the 'Services' section with 'RDS' highlighted. A modal window on the right is titled 'Actions' and displays the 'VPC ID' as 'vpc-0023adba117ccb851'. Below the VPC ID are 'Manage tags' and 'Edit inbound rules' buttons.

Bottom Window: This window shows the 'Set up EC2 connection' step in the RDS Management Console. The URL is 'us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/rds/home?region=us-east-1#setup-ec2-connection:id=database-1'. The page title is 'Set up EC2 connection'. It has two steps: 'Step 1: Set up EC2 connection' and 'Step 2: Review and confirm'. The 'Step 1' section is active, titled 'Select EC2 instance'. It shows a database named 'database-1' and a dropdown menu labeled 'Choose an EC2 instance'. There is also a 'Create EC2 instance' button. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Continue' buttons.

Screenshot of the AWS RDS Management Console showing the setup of an EC2 connection rule for an RDS database.

Diagram:

```
graph LR; RDS[Security group: rds-ec2-1 (connection rule)] --> EC2[Security group: ec2-rds-1 (connection rule)]; RDS -- "database-1 Port: 3306" --> EC2
```

Changes to RDS database: database-1

| Attribute | Current value | New value |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Security group | default | default, rds-ec2-1 |

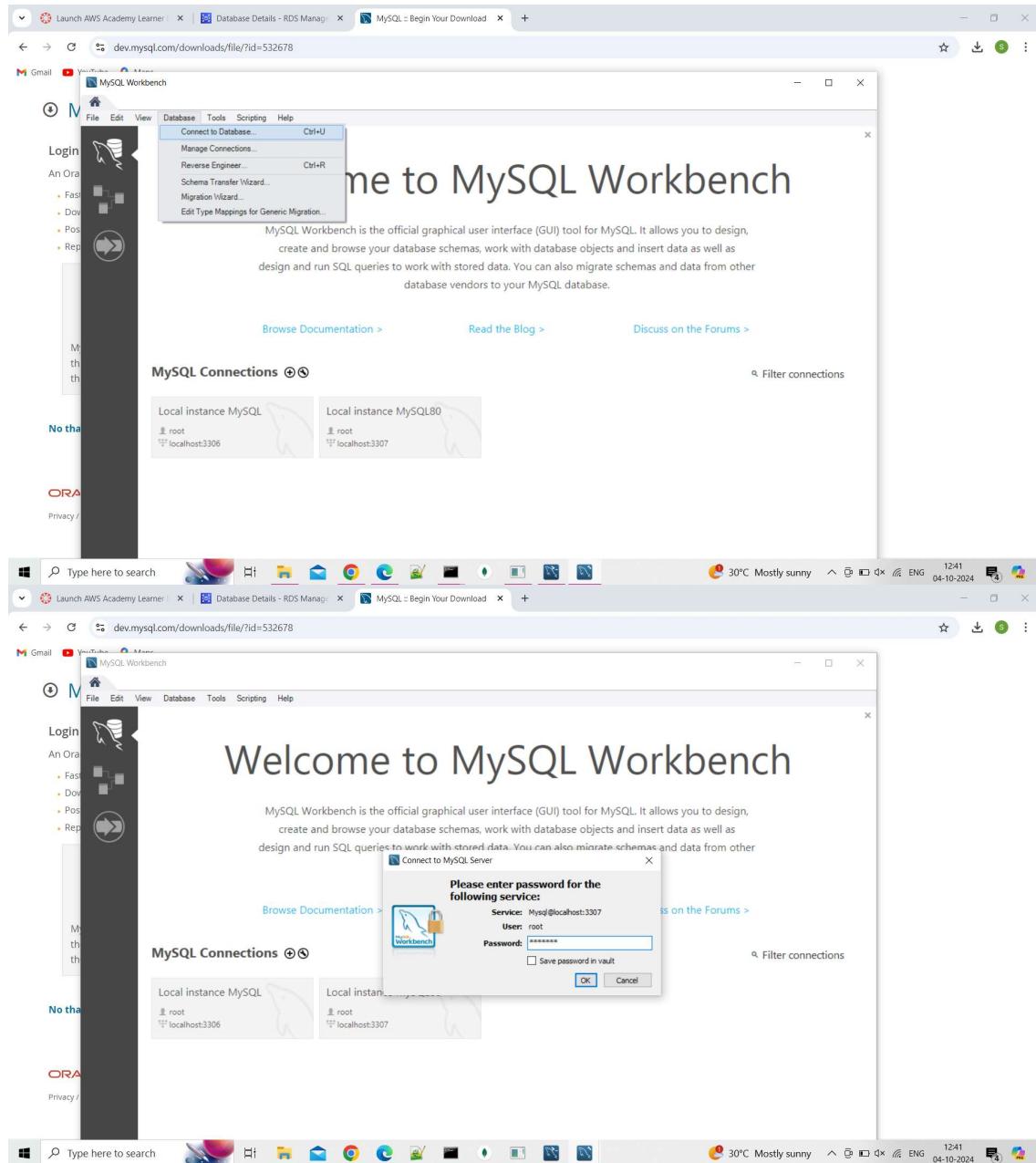
Changes to EC2 instance: i-068a39c22daa93901

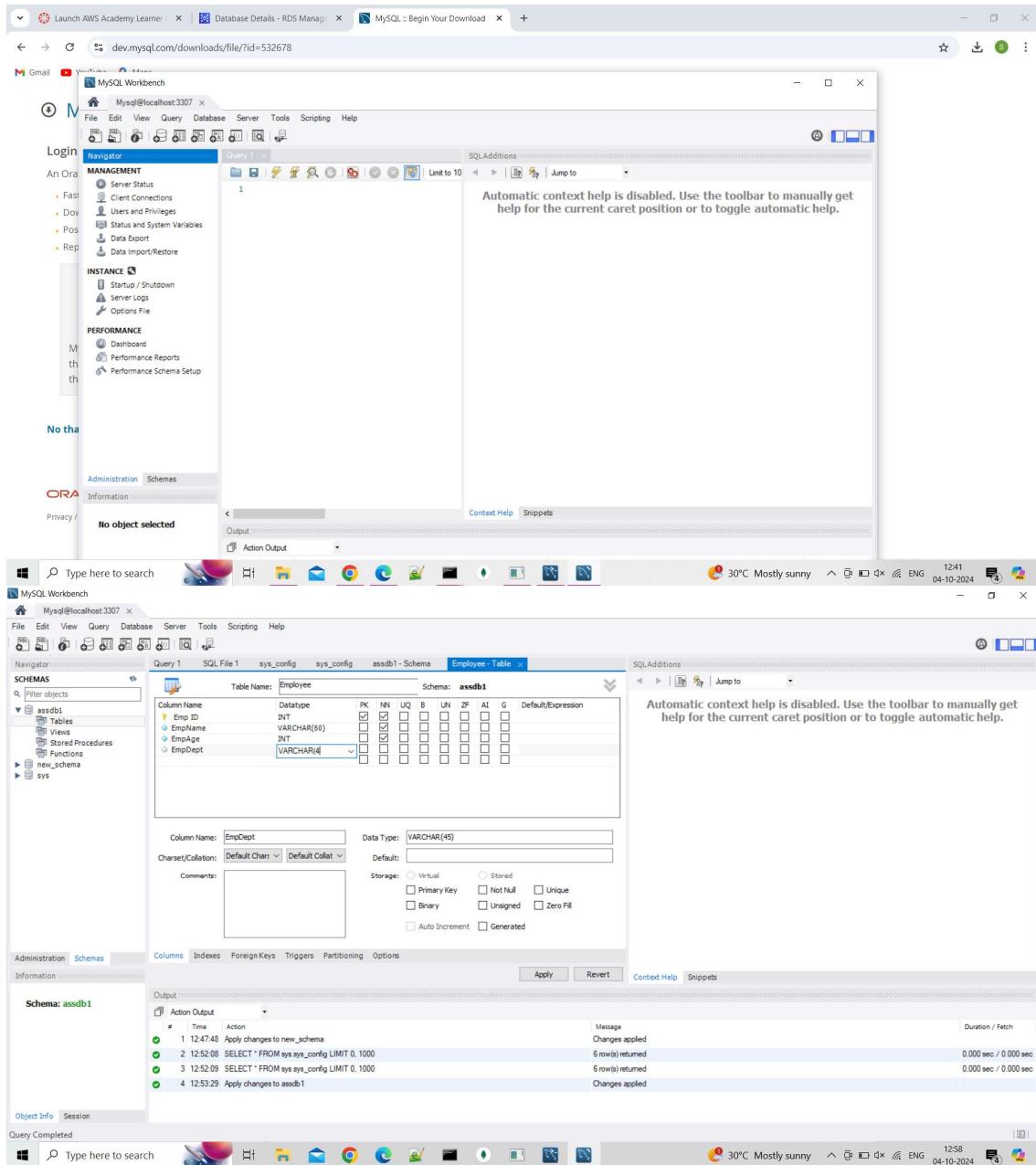
| Attribute | Current value | New value |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Security group | launch-wizard-1 | launch-wizard-1, ec2-rds-1 |

Connection setup successfully for RDS database database-1 and EC2 instance i-068a39c22daa93901

Databases (1)

| DB identifier | Status | Role | Engine | Region ... | Size | Recommendations |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| database-1 | Available | Instance | MySQL Co... | us-east-1c | db.t4g.mi... | |





MySQL Workbench

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: Schemas Tables Stored Procedures Functions new_schema sys

Query 1 SQL File 1

Apply SQL Script to Database

Review the SQL Script to be Applied on the Database

Online DDL Algorithm: Default Lock Type: Default

```

1 CREATE TABLE `assdb1`.`employee` (
2   `Emp ID` INT NOT NULL,
3   `EmpName` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
4   `EmpAge` INT NOT NULL,
5   `EmpDept` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
6   PRIMARY KEY (`Emp ID`));
7

```

Action Output

| # | Time | Action | Message | Duration / Fetch |
|---|----------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 12:47:48 | Apply changes | Changes applied | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |
| 2 | 12:52:08 | SELECT * FROM sys.sys_config LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |
| 3 | 12:52:09 | SELECT * FROM sys.sys_config LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |
| 4 | 12:53:29 | Apply changes to assdb1 | Changes applied | |
| 5 | 12:58:25 | Apply changes to Employee | Changes applied | |
| 6 | 12:59:01 | SELECT * FROM assdb1.employee LIMIT 0, 1000 | 0 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

Back Apply Cancel

Output:

Query Completed

Type here to search

MySQL Workbench

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: Schemas Tables Stored Procedures Functions new_schema sys

Query 1 SQL File 1 sys_config sys_config assdb1_Schema employee - Table employee

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Limit to 1000 rows | Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Contents: | SQLAdditions: | Jump to: |

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Limit to 1000 rows | Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Contents: | SQLAdditions: | Jump to: |

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Limit to 1000 rows | Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Contents: | SQLAdditions: | Jump to: |

Form Editor | Field Types: |

Action Output

| # | Time | Action | Message | Duration / Fetch |
|---|----------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 12:47:48 | Apply changes to new_schema | Changes applied | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |
| 2 | 12:52:08 | SELECT * FROM sys.sys_config LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |
| 3 | 12:52:09 | SELECT * FROM sys.sys_config LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |
| 4 | 12:53:29 | Apply changes to assdb1 | Changes applied | |
| 5 | 12:58:25 | Apply changes to Employee | Changes applied | |
| 6 | 12:59:01 | SELECT * FROM assdb1.employee LIMIT 0, 1000 | 0 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

Object Info Session

Query Completed

Type here to search

MySQL Workbench

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: MySQL@localhost:3307

Schemas: assdb1

Tables: employee

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

new_schema

sys

Query 1 SQL File 1

Apply SQL Script to Database

Review SQL Script to be Applied on the Database

```
1 INSERT INTO `assdb1`.`employee` ('Emp ID', 'EmpName', 'EmpAge', 'EmpDej') VALUES ('1', 'Tom', '25', '2024-04-10')
2 INSERT INTO `assdb1`.`employee` ('Emp ID', 'EmpName', 'EmpAge', 'EmpDej') VALUES ('2', 'Emma', '22', '2024-04-10')
3 INSERT INTO `assdb1`.`employee` ('Emp ID', 'EmpName', 'EmpAge', 'EmpDej') VALUES ('3', 'Brad', '27', '2024-04-10')
```

Result Grid

| Emp ID | EmpName | EmpAge |
|--------|---------|--------|
| 1 | Tom | 25 |
| 2 | Emma | 22 |
| 3 | Brad | 27 |

Administration Schemas

Information

Schema: assdb1

Action Output

| Time | Action | Duration / Fetch |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 12:47:48 | Apply changes | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |
| 2 12:52:08 | SELECT ... | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |
| 3 12:52:09 | SELECT * FROM sys.ose_config LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned |
| 4 12:53:29 | Apply changes to assdb1 | Changes applied |
| 5 12:58:25 | Apply changes to Employee | Changes applied |
| 6 12:59:01 | SELECT * FROM assdb1.employee LIMIT 0, 1000 | 0 row(s) returned |

Object Info Session

Query Completed

Type here to search

Launch AWS Academy Learner Instances | EC2 | us-east-1 MySQL: Begin Your Download

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#instances:instanceState=running

Gmail YouTube Maps

AWS Services Search [Alt+S]

EC2 Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Console-to-Code Preview

Instances

Instances Types

Launch Templates

Spot Requests

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

Capacity Reservations

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

Volumes

Snapshots

CloudShell Feedback

Instances (1/1) Info

Last updated 22 minutes ago

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states

Instance state = running

Clear filters

| Name | Instance ID | Instance state | Instance type | Status check | Alarm status | Availability Zone | Public IP |
|------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| RDS | i-068a39c22daa93901 | Running | t2.micro | 2/2 checks passed | View alarms + | us-east-1c | ec2-98-138-236.compute-1.amazonaws.com |

i-068a39c22daa93901 (RDS)

Details Status and alarms Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

Instance summary

Instance ID: i-068a39c22daa93901 (RDS)

IPv6 address:

Hostname type:

Public IPv4 address: 98.83.138.236 | open address

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only):

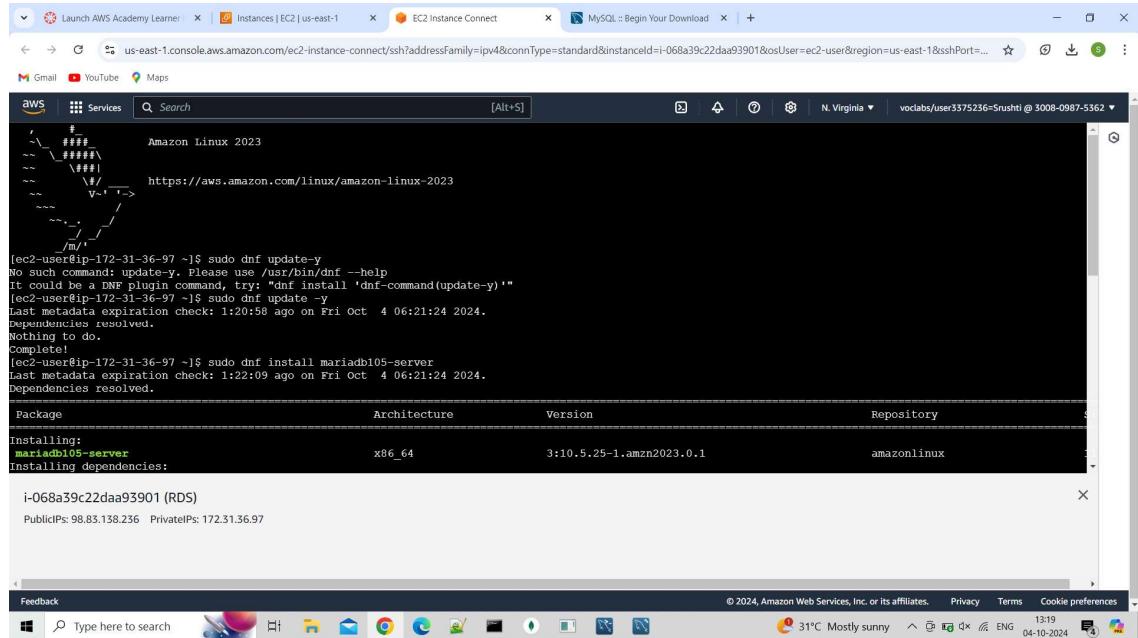
Private IPv4 addresses: 172.31.36.97

Public IPv4 DNS: ec2-98-83-138-236.compute-1.amazonaws.com | open address

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30°C Mostly sunny 13:01 04-10-2024

Step 13: In the cloudshell type commands :- sudo dnf update -y sudo dnf install mariadb105-server



```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-36-97 ~]$ sudo dnf update -y
No such command: update-y. Please use /usr/bin/dnf --help
It could be a DNF plugin command, try: "dnf install 'dnf-command(update-y)'"
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-36-97 ~]$ sudo dnf update -y
Last metadata expiration check: 1:20:58 ago on Fri Oct 4 06:21:24 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-36-97 ~]$ sudo dnf install mariadb105-server
Last metadata expiration check: 1:22:09 ago on Fri Oct 4 06:21:24 2024.
Dependencies resolved.

Transaction Summary
=====================================================================
Install 1 Package

Total download size: 0 B
Installed file size: 0 B
Satisfied dependencies: mariadb105-server 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1

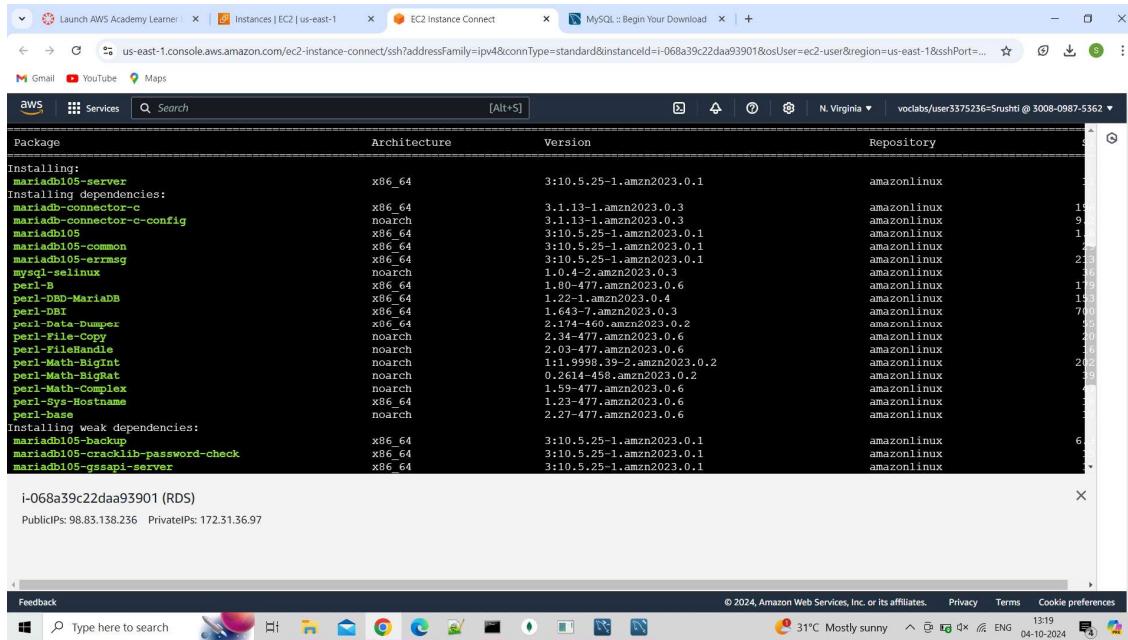
```

i-068a39c22daa93901 (RDS)
PublicIPs: 98.83.138.236 PrivateIPs: 172.31.36.97

Step 14:paste endpoint and give username

,password in command mysql -h endpoint -u

username -p Then fire query show databases .

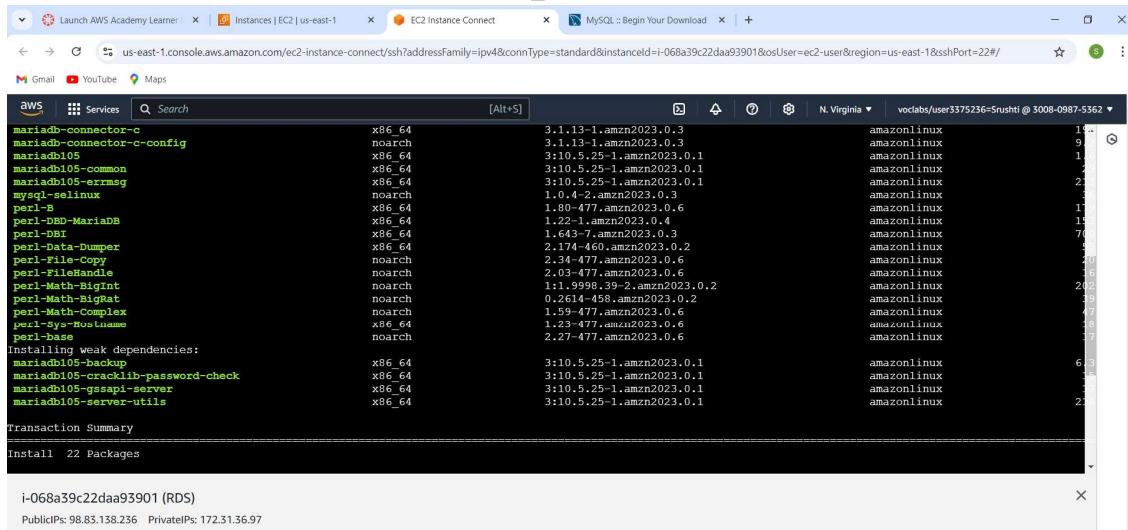


| Package | Architecture | Version | Repository |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| mariadb105-server | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| Installing dependencies: | | | |
| mariadb-connector-c | x86_64 | 3:1.13-1.amzn2023.0.3 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb-connector-c-config | noarch | 3:1.13-1.amzn2023.0.3 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105 | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-common | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-errmsg | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mysql-selinux | noarch | 1.0.4-2.amzn2023.0.3 | amazonlinux |
| perl-B | x86_64 | 1.80-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-DBD-MariaDB | x86_64 | 1.22-1.amzn2023.0.4 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Data-Dumper | x86_64 | 2.174-460.amzn2023.0.3 | amazonlinux |
| perl-File-Copy | noarch | 2.34-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-FileHandle | noarch | 2.03-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Math-BigInt | noarch | 1.10.9998.39-2.amzn2023.0.2 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Math-BigRat | noarch | 0.2614-458.amzn2023.0.2 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Math-Complex | noarch | 1.59-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Sys-Hostname | x86_64 | 1.23-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-base | noarch | 2.27-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| Installing weak dependencies: | | | |
| mariadb105-backup | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-cracklib-password-check | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-gssapi-server | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |

i-068a39c22daa93901 (RDS)

PublicIPs: 98.83.138.236 PrivateIPs: 172.31.36.97

You can see database is created with name aws_db;



| Package | Architecture | Version | Repository |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| mariadb-connector-c | x86_64 | 3:1.13-1.amzn2023.0.3 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb-connector-c-config | noarch | 3:1.13-1.amzn2023.0.3 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105 | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-common | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-errmsg | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mysql-selinux | noarch | 1.0.4-2.amzn2023.0.3 | amazonlinux |
| perl-B | x86_64 | 1.80-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-DBD-MariaDB | x86_64 | 1.22-1.amzn2023.0.4 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Data-Dumper | x86_64 | 2.174-460.amzn2023.0.3 | amazonlinux |
| perl-File-Copy | noarch | 2.34-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-FileHandle | noarch | 2.03-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Math-BigInt | noarch | 1.10.9998.39-2.amzn2023.0.2 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Math-BigRat | noarch | 0.2614-458.amzn2023.0.2 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Math-Complex | noarch | 1.59-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-Sys-Hostname | x86_64 | 1.23-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| perl-base | noarch | 2.27-477.amzn2023.0.6 | amazonlinux |
| Installing weak dependencies: | | | |
| mariadb105-backup | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-cracklib-password-check | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-gssapi-server | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |
| mariadb105-server-utils | x86_64 | 3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1 | amazonlinux |

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