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## EXPERIMENT - 9

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**Semester:** 5th  
**Subject Name:** ADBMS

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### **Question 1: AWS Relational Database Service.**

1. GO TO AWS HOMEPAGE -> CLICK ON SIGN IN-> ENTER USER NAME WITH EMAIL ADDRESS
2. AFTER SIGN-IN -> GO TO SEARCH BAR -> SEARCH FOR RDS -> HIT ENTER

The screenshot shows the AWS console homepage with a search bar at the top containing 'rds'. The main content area displays the 'Services' section, which includes three items: 'Aurora and RDS' (Managed Relational Database Service), 'Database Migration Service' (Managed Database Migration Service), and 'Kinesis' (Work with Real-Time Streaming Data). Below this is the 'Features' section, which includes 'Database Insights' (CloudWatch feature) and 'Reserved instances'. To the right, there is a 'Create application' button and a message stating 'No applications' with a note to 'Get started by creating an application.'

3. To create database go to RDS Dashboard.



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

Aurora and RDS > Dashboard

**Resources**

You are using the following Amazon RDS resources in the US East (N. Virginia) region (used/quota)

DB Instances (0/40)	Parameter groups (1)
Allocated storage (0 TB/100 TB)	Default (1)
Instances and storage include Neptune and DocumentDB.	Custom (0/100)
Increase DB instances limit ↗	Option groups (1)
DB Clusters (0/40)	Subnet groups (1/50)
Reserved instances (0/40)	Supported platforms ↗ VPC
Snapshots (0)	Default network vpc-096f0ebec7736a72a
Manual	
DB Cluster (0/100)	
DB Instance (0/100)	
Automated	
DB Cluster (0)	
DB Instance (0)	
Recent events (0)	
Event subscriptions (0/20)	

**Create a database**

Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud.

[Create a database](#)    [Restore from S3](#)

Note: your DB instances will launch in the US East (N. Virginia) region

**Explore Aurora & RDS**

In this activity, you will learn how to create a database. To begin, choose [Start tutorial](#).

**Estimated duration**  
2-5 minutes

[Start tutorial](#)

**Recommended services ↗**

Customers like you also use these services.

- [AWS User Notifications](#)  
Configure and view notifications from AWS services
- [AWS App Mesh](#)  
Easily monitor and control microservices
- [AWS Data Exchange](#)  
Easily find, subscribe to, and use third-party data
- [Amazon AppFlow](#)  
Amazon AppFlow integrates apps and automates data flows without code.
- [Cloud9](#)  
A Cloud IDE for Writing, Running, and Debugging Code

**Additional information**

Getting started with RDS ↗  
Overview and features ↗  
Documentation ↗  
Articles and tutorials ↗  
Data import guide for MySQL ↗  
Data import guide for Oracle ↗  
Data import guide for SQL Server ↗

4.

## 5. CLICK ON CREATE DATABASE

Aurora and RDS > Databases > Create database

**Create database** [Info](#)

**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](#)

<input type="radio"/> Aurora (MySQL Compatible) 	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible) 	<input type="radio"/> MySQL 
<input type="radio"/> PostgreSQL 	<input type="radio"/> MariaDB 	<input type="radio"/> Oracle 
<input type="radio"/> Microsoft SQL Server 	<input type="radio"/> IBM Db2 	

**Engine version** [Info](#)  
View the engine versions that support the following database features.

Hide filters

Show only versions that support the Babelfish for PostgreSQL feature  
Makes possible faster, cheaper, and lower-risk migrations from Microsoft SQL Server to Aurora PostgreSQL.

Show only versions that support Aurora Limitless Database

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IN THE STANDALONE CREATE, WE CAN SET EVERYTHING FOR OUR DATABASE, THE INCOMING TRAFFIC, IP ADDRESSES TO BE USED, BACKUP ETC.

## 6. Select PostgreSQL and add configurations.

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' step in the AWS RDS console. The 'DB instance size' section is expanded, showing three options: 'Production' (db.r7g.xlarge, 4 vCPUs, 32 GiB RAM, 400 GiB, 1.915 USD/hour), 'Dev/Test' (db.r7g.large, 2 vCPUs, 16 GiB RAM, 200 GiB, 0.271 USD/hour), and 'Free tier' (db.t4g.micro, 2 vCPUs, 1 GiB RAM, 20 GiB, 0.019 USD/hour). The 'Free tier' option is selected and highlighted with a blue border. The 'DB instance identifier' field contains 'database-1'. The 'Master username' field contains 'postgres'. Under 'Credentials management', 'Self managed' is selected, and a note says 'Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.' Below this, 'Auto generate password' is unchecked. The 'Master password' and 'Confirm master password' fields are present, with validation messages: 'The Master password field is required.' and 'The passwords don't match.'. At the bottom, a note about setting up an EC2 connection is shown, with a link to the database list page.

DB instance size

- Production db.r7g.xlarge 4 vCPUs 32 GiB RAM 400 GiB 1.915 USD/hour
- Dev/Test db.r7g.large 2 vCPUs 16 GiB RAM 200 GiB 0.271 USD/hour
- Free tier** db.t4g.micro 2 vCPUs 1 GiB RAM 20 GiB 0.019 USD/hour

DB instance identifier

database-1

Master username

postgres

Credentials management

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

Master password | Info

The Master password field is required.

Confirm master password | Info

The passwords don't match.

► Set up EC2 connection - optional

You can also set up a connection to an EC2 instance after creating the database. Go to the database list page or the database details page, choose Actions, and then choose Set up to EC2 connection.

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## 7. GET CONNECTIONS URL AND CONNECT LOCAL PG ADMIN WITH CLOUD DB USING URL AND PASSWORD.



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Register - Server

General Connection Parameters SSH Tunnel Advanced Post Connection SQL Tags

Host name/address: strugmac-postgresql.czqk2qqwqtc0.eu-north-1.rds.amazonaws.com

Port: 5432

Maintenance database: postgres

Username: postgres

Kerberos authentication?:

Password: .....

In edit mode the password field is enabled only if Save Password is set to true.

Save password?

Unable to connect to server:

! connection timeout expired ×

i ? x Close ↻ Reset Save

i No data output. Execute a query to get output.