

Databases

RDS - Relational Database Service

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AWS RDS

Managed Database Service

- RDS (Relational Database Server) is Amazon's SQL offering
- Of course, you can always run your own database server, on an instance anywhere...
 - <https://www.mysql.com/>
- But why go to all that trouble?

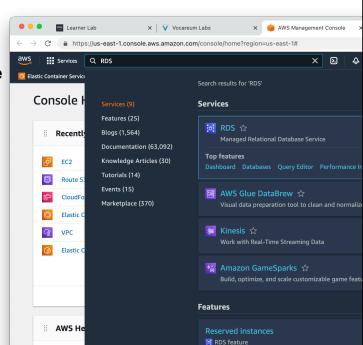
2

AWS RDS

Managed Database Service

- Search for RDS in the top search bar.
- Click on RDS in the Services results.

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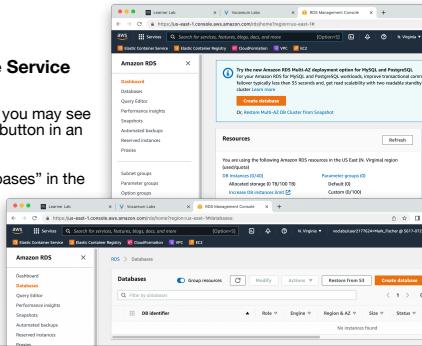
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Managed Database Service

From the dashboard, you may see a “Create Database” button in an announcement.

If not, click on “Databases” in the left sidebar.

Click “Create Database”



AWS RDS

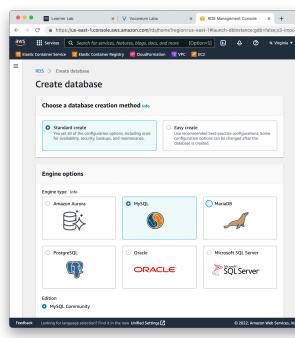
Managed Database Service

Select “Standard Create.” We have to turn off some features which aren’t allowed in AWS Academy.

Select MySQL

Leave the Edition and version as default.

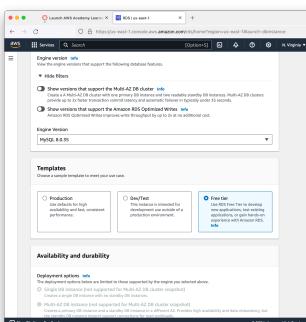
- MySQL Community
- Version 8.0.x



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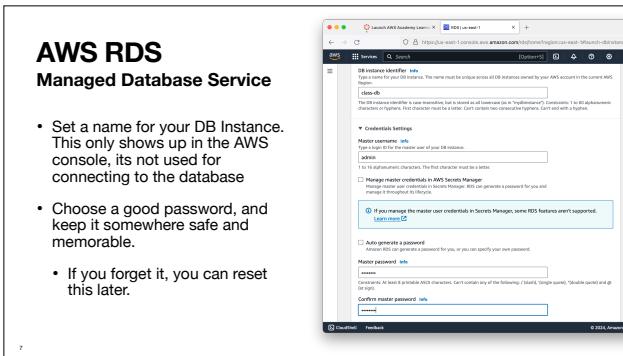
Make sure to select “Free tier”



AWS RDS

Managed Database Service

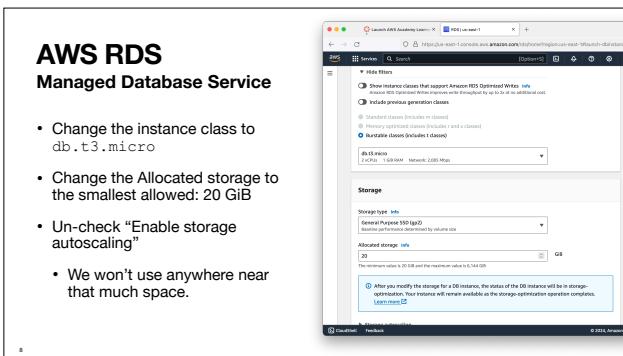
- Set a name for your DB Instance. This only shows up in the AWS console, its not used for connecting to the database
 - Choose a good password, and keep it somewhere safe and memorable.
 - If you forget it, you can reset this later.



AWS RDS

Managed Database Service

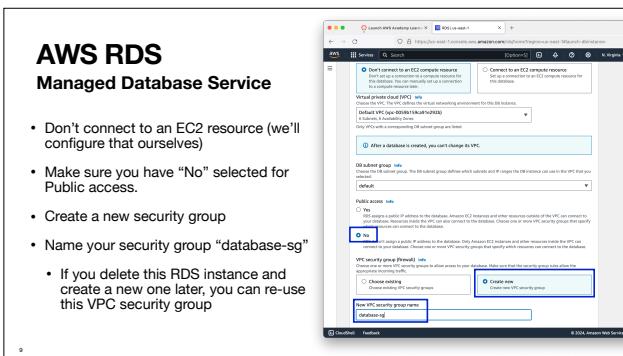
- Change the instance class to db.t3.micro
 - Change the Allocated storage to the smallest allowed: 20 GiB
 - Un-check “Enable storage autoscaling”
 - We won’t use anywhere near that much space.

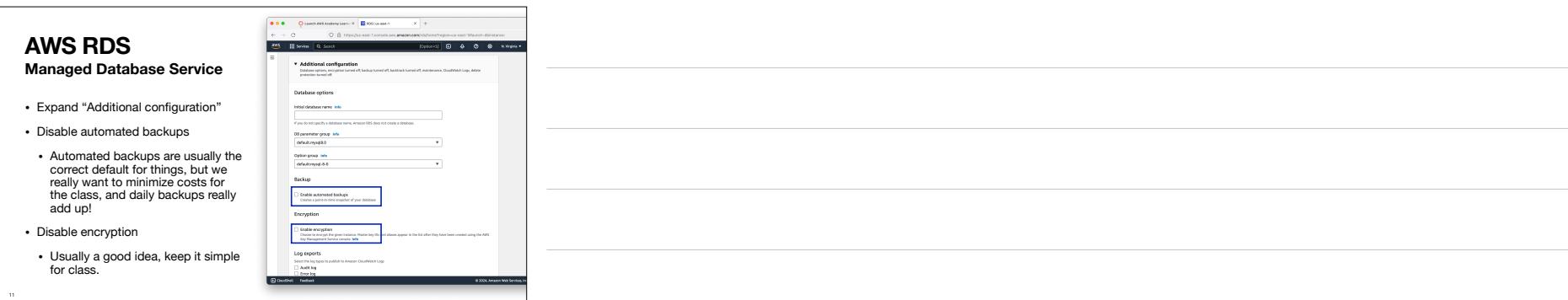
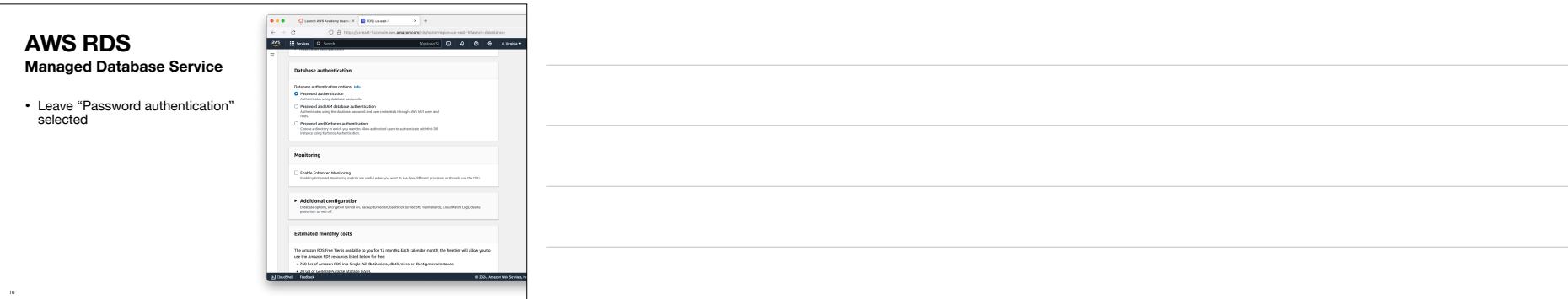


AWS RDS

Managed Database Service

- Don't connect to an EC2 resource (we'll configure that ourselves)
 - Make sure you have "No" selected for Public access.
 - Create a new security group
 - Name your security group "database-sg"
 - If you delete this RDS instance and create a new one later, you can re-use this VPC security group

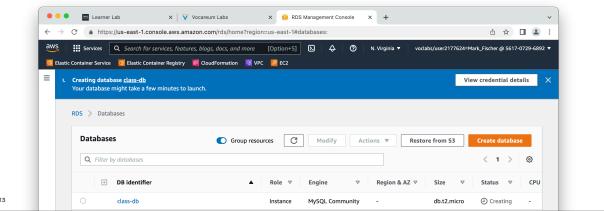




AWS RDS

Managed Database Service

- Your database may take several minutes to be ready for use. The cloud is not instant 😊

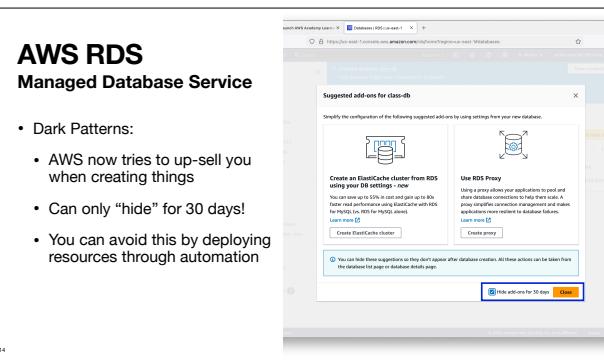


The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Management Console. A modal window titled "Creating database class-db" is open, displaying a progress bar with the message "Your database might take a few minutes to launch." Below the progress bar, there's a table titled "Databases" with one row: "class-db" (DB identifier), "MySQL Community" (Instance), "db.t2.micro" (Size), and "Creating" (Status). At the top right of the main interface, there's a button labeled "Create database".

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Managed Database Service

- Dark Patterns:
 - AWS now tries to up-sell you when creating things
 - Can only “hide” for 30 days!
 - You can avoid this by deploying resources through automation

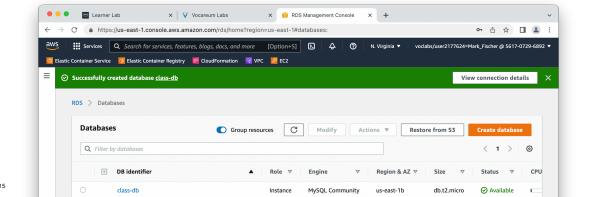


The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Management Console. A modal window titled "Suggested add-ons for class-db" is open, displaying two options: "Create an ElastiCache cluster from RDS" and "Use RDS Proxy". Both options include descriptions and "Create" buttons. At the bottom of the modal, there's a note: "You can hide these suggestions so they don't appear after database creation. All these actions can be taken from the database tab page or database details page." There are also "Hide add-ons for 30 days" and "Close" buttons.

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Managed Database Service

- Eventually your RDS instance will complete. This may take 5 minutes or more.
- Click on your database name to get details on it.



The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Management Console. A modal window titled "Successfully created database class-db" is open, indicating the completion of the database creation process. Below the modal, the "Databases" table shows the newly created database "class-db" with the status "Available".

AWS RDS

- You will need to copy down the Endpoint domain name. This is how you will connect to your database from a server.

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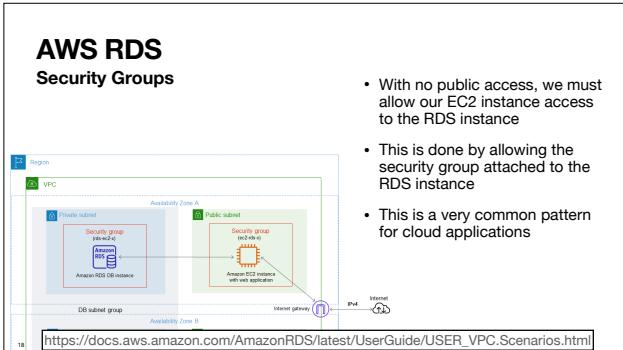
AWS RDS Security Groups

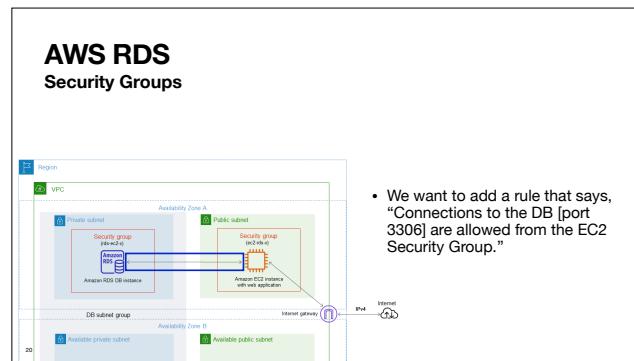
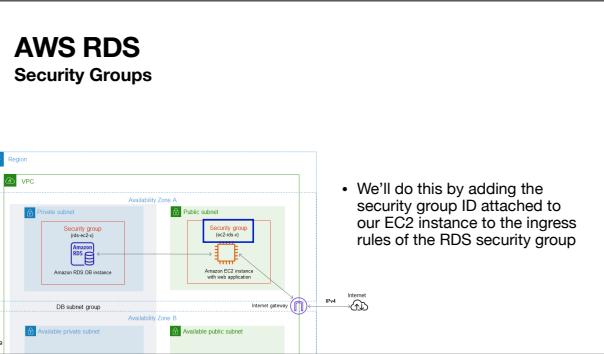
- Our new RDS instance does NOT have a public IP address
 - Because RDS is a fully managed service, you cannot ssh into it
 - With no Public IP you cannot connect to it directly from your laptop
- Our new RDS instance has a private IP address, and is listening on port 3306
 - We need to give our EC2 instance access

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AWS RDS Security Groups

- With no public access, we must allow our EC2 instance access to the RDS instance
- This is done by allowing the security group attached to the RDS instance
- This is a very common pattern for cloud applications





AWS RDS Security Groups

- In the EC2 console, select "Security Groups" from the left sidebar
- the launch-wizard-1 SG is the one attached to our EC2 instance
- The database-sg SG is attached to our database

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AWS RDS Security Groups

- We need to update the database security group, so select that one
- Then click "Edit inbound rules"

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Security Groups interface. In the left sidebar, 'Instances' is selected. Under 'Security Groups', there are three entries: 'default' (selected), 'database-rg' (with ID sg-0215e1605160def1), and 'launch-wizard-1' (with ID sg-0298a25d5b97af). The main area shows the 'Inbound rules' tab for 'database-rg'. It lists one rule: 'sg-0215e1605160def1 - database-rg' (Protocol: MySQL/Aurora, Port range: 3306, Source: 67.114.77.72/32). There are tabs for 'Details', 'Inbound rules' (selected), 'Dashboard rules', and 'Tags'.

AWS RDS Security Groups

- Add a new rule
- Select MySQL/Aurora for the rule type
- For the source, click in the input field, and scroll down until you find the "launch-wizard-1" security group
- Click "Save rules"

The screenshot shows the 'Edit inbound rules' page for the 'database-rg' security group. It displays two MySQL/Aurora rules. The first rule has a source of '67.114.77.72/32'. A dropdown menu is open over the second rule's source field, showing a list of security groups: 'default', 'database-rg' (selected), and 'launch-wizard-1' (with ID sg-0298a25d5b97af). The bottom of the screen shows the 'Headback' button and the AWS footer.

ECS → RDS
Connecting at last

- Connect to your EC2 instance using your method of choice
- We need the mysql client software
- Docker!
- Use the hostname for your RDS instance, and the password you wrote down for the admin user (you did write down the password, right?)

```
sudo docker run -it --rm mysql:latest mysql -h class-db.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p
```

ECS ➔ RD
Connecting at

- Docker lets us run programs without installing them permanently

```
$ mysql-docker.sh
$ mysql-docker.sh
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 sudo docker run \
4 -it \
5 -v $(pwd)/mysql:/var/lib/mysql \
6 mysql:latest \
7 mysql -h class-db.cb2k68ew0n3c.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p
8

PORTS SERIAL MONITOR DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PROBLEMS ... ! bash +v x
... x

○ ec2-user [SSH: csc346ec2] ec2-user [SSH: csc346ec2]
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-21-172 ~]$ sudo docker run -it --rm mysql:latest mysql -h class-db.cb2k68ew0n3c.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-21-172 ~]$
```

ECS → RE
Connecting at

- Docker lets us run programs without installing them permanently

```
$ mysql-docker.sh
$ mysql-docker.sh
  1 #!/bin/bash
  2
  3   sudo docker run \
  4     -it \
  5     --name \
  6     mysql-slave-test \
  7     mysql -h class-db.czkd8ew0n3c.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p
PORTS SERIAL MONITOR DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PROBLEMS ... sudo +v I
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 38
Server version: 8.0.35 Source distribution

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owners.

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

mysql> !
```

ECS → RDS

Connecting from python

```
sudo yum install mariadb105-devel gcc python3.11-devel python3.11-pip  
sudo pip3.11 install mysqlclient
```

- Now we can use the `MySQLdb` module within python on our EC2 instance.

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ECS → RDS

Connecting from python

```

28 [ec2-user@ip-172-31-84-94 ~]$ cat mysql.py
import MySQLdb

hostname = "class-db-1.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
username = "admin"
password = "A-w4k!~*w@qzI**"

db = MySQLdb.connect(host=hostname, user=username, passwd=password)

cursor = db.cursor()
cursor.execute("select * from sys.version")
print(cursor.fetchone())
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-84-94 ~]$ python3 mysql.py
2.1.1, $0.2k
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-84-94 ~]$ 
```

AWS RDS

Cleaning Up

- RDS instances are NOT automatically stopped when your AWS Academy lab session ends
- You will keep getting charged as long as it is active
- You can temporarily stop an RDS instance though

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AWS RDS

Cleaning Up

- Can stop an RDS instance for up to 7 days
- After that it will automatically restart so AWS can keep it patched
- Still have to pay for the storage
- If you are done with an RDS instance, terminate it instead

Stop DB instance temporarily

You are stopping the DB instance for up to 7 days. You can restart the DB instance manually at any time. To stop the DB instance permanently, save it in a snapshot and delete it later. [Learn more](#)

Acknowledgment

I acknowledge that the DB instance will restart automatically after 7 days, on October 12, 2022, 19:25 UTC-07:00.

Snapshot - optional

Save the DB instance in a snapshot

The snapshot enables you to restore the DB instance to its last state before it was stopped.

Cancel Stop temporarily