

SDSU Computer Science

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AWS RDS PostgreSQL

AWS – Services (partial list)



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Database

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AWS – RDS

Amazon RDS X

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
- Zero-ETL integrations New

- Events
- Event subscriptions

Recommendations 0

Certificate update

Resources Refresh

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

DB Instances (0/40)
Allocated storage (0 TB/100 TB)
[Increase DB instances limit](#)

DB Clusters (0/40)
Reserved instances (0/40)
Snapshots (0)
Manual
DB Cluster (0/100)
DB Instance (0/100)
Automated
DB Cluster (0)
DB Instance (0)

Parameter groups (0)
Default (0)
Custom (0/100)

Option groups (0)
Default (0)
Custom (0/20)

Subnet groups (0/50)
Supported platforms VPC
Default network vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0

Create database

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

[Restore from S3](#) Create database

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

AWS – RDS

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, **Databases**, Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, and Proxies. The main area is titled "RDS > Databases" and displays a table header for "Databases (0)". The table has columns for DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, and Region. A search bar at the top says "Filter by databases". Below the table, it says "No instances found". To the right of the main content, there's a vertical dropdown menu listing AWS Regions:

US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2
US West (N. California)	us-west-1
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1
Asia Pacific (Osaka)	ap-northeast-3
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2

AWS – RDS

The screenshot shows the Amazon RDS interface. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various options: Dashboard, **Databases** (which is selected and highlighted with a blue border), Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, and Proxies. The main content area is titled "RDS > Databases". It displays a table header for "Databases (0)" with columns: DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region & AZ, Size, and Recommendations. A search bar at the top says "Filter by databases". Below the table, the message "No instances found" is displayed. At the top right of the main area, there are buttons for "Group resources" (with a circular icon), "Modify", "Actions", "Restore from S3", and a prominent orange "Create database" button.

AWS – PostgreSQL

Engine options

Engine type [Info](#)

Aurora (MySQL Compatible)



Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)



MySQL



MariaDB



PostgreSQL



Oracle

ORACLE®

Microsoft SQL Server



IBM Db2

IBM Db2

Engine version [Info](#)

View the engine versions that support the following database features.

[▼ Hide filters](#)

Show versions that support the Multi-AZ DB cluster [Info](#)

Create a Multi-AZ DB cluster with one primary DB instance and two readable standby DB instances. Multi-AZ DB clusters provide up to 2x faster transaction commit latency and automatic failover in typically under 35 seconds.

Engine Version

PostgreSQL 15.5-R2

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.
[Info](#)

Availability and durability

Deployment options [Info](#)

The deployment options below are limited to those supported by the engine you selected above.

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

Creates a single DB instance with no standby DB instances.

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

Creates a primary DB instance and a standby DB instance in a different AZ. Provides high availability and data redundancy, but the standby DB instance doesn't support connections for read workloads.

Multi-AZ DB Cluster

Creates a DB cluster with a primary DB instance and two readable standby DB instances, with each DB instance in a different Availability Zone (AZ). Provides high availability, data redundancy and increases capacity to serve read workloads.

AWS – PostgreSQL

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.

database-1

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.

postgres_admin

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a letter.

Manage master credentials in AWS Secrets Manager

Manage master user credentials in Secrets Manager. RDS can generate a password for you and manage it throughout its lifecycle.

i If you manage the master user credentials in Secrets Manager, some RDS features aren't supported.

[Learn more](#)

Auto generate a password

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

Master password [Info](#)

Constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following: / (slash), '(single quote)', "(double quote)" and @ (at sign).

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

Include previous generation classes

Standard classes (includes m classes)

Memory optimized classes (includes r and x classes)

Burstable classes (includes t classes)

db.t3.micro

2 vCPUs 1 GiB RAM Network: 2,085 Mbps

Storage

Storage type [Info](#)

General Purpose SSD (gp2)

Baseline performance determined by volume size

Allocated storage [Info](#)

20

GiB

The minimum value is 20 GiB and the maximum value is 6,144 GiB

i After you modify the storage for a DB instance, the status of the DB instance will be in storage-optimization. Your instance will remain available as the storage-optimization operation completes.

[Learn more](#)

▼ 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.

AWS – PostgreSQL

Connectivity Info

Compute resource

Choose whether to set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. Setting up a connection will automatically change connectivity settings so that the compute resource can connect to this database.

- Don't connect to an EC2 compute resource
Don't set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. You can manually set up a connection to a compute resource later.

- Connect to an EC2 compute resource
Set up a connection to an EC2 compute resource for this database.

Network type Info

To use dual-stack mode, make sure that you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a subnet in the VPC you specify.

- IPv4
Your resources can communicate only over the IPv4 addressing protocol.

- Dual-stack mode
Your resources can communicate over IPv4, IPv6, or both.

Virtual private cloud (VPC) Info

Choose the VPC. The VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.

Default VPC (vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0)
6 Subnets, 6 Availability Zones

Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

i After a database is created, you can't change its VPC.

DB subnet group Info

Choose the DB subnet group. The DB subnet group defines which subnets and IP ranges the DB instance can use in the VPC that you selected.

default-vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0
6 Subnets, 6 Availability Zones

Public access Info

- Yes
RDS assigns a public IP address to the database. Amazon EC2 instances and other resources outside of the VPC can connect to your database. Resources inside the VPC can also connect to the database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

- No
RDS doesn't assign a public IP address to the database. Only Amazon EC2 instances and other resources inside the VPC can connect to your database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

VPC security group (firewall) Info

Choose one or more VPC security groups to allow access to your database. Make sure that the security group rules allow the appropriate incoming traffic.

- Choose existing
Choose existing VPC security groups

- Create new
Create new VPC security group

Existing VPC security groups

Choose one or more options

default X

Availability Zone Info

No preference

RDS Proxy

RDS Proxy is a fully managed, highly available database proxy that improves application scalability, resiliency, and security.

- Create an RDS Proxy Info

RDS automatically creates an IAM role and a Secrets Manager secret for the proxy. RDS Proxy has additional costs. For more information, see [Amazon RDS Proxy pricing](#).

Certificate authority - optional Info

Using a server certificate provides an extra layer of security by validating that the connection is being made to an Amazon database. It does so by checking the server certificate that is automatically installed on all databases that you provision.

rds-ca-rsa2048-g1 (default)

Expiry: May 25, 2061

If you don't select a certificate authority, RDS chooses one for you.

Additional configuration

Database port Info

TCP/IP port that the database will use for application connections.

5432

AWS – PostgreSQL

Database authentication

Database authentication options [Info](#)

Password authentication

Authenticates using database passwords.

Password and IAM database authentication

Authenticates using the database password and user credentials through AWS IAM users and roles.

Password and Kerberos authentication

Choose a directory in which you want to allow authorized users to authenticate with this DB instance using Kerberos Authentication.

Monitoring

Turn on Performance Insights

Retention period for Performance Insights [Info](#)

7 days (free tier)

AWS KMS key [Info](#)

(default) aws/rds

Account

KMS key ID

⚠ You can't change the KMS key after enabling Performance Insights.

Turn on DevOps Guru [Info](#)

DevOps Guru for RDS automatically detects performance anomalies for DB instances and provides recommendations.

▼ Additional configuration

Enhanced Monitoring

Enable Enhanced Monitoring

Enabling Enhanced Monitoring metrics are useful when you want to see how different processes or threads use the CPU.

AWS – PostgreSQL

▼ Additional configuration

Database options, encryption turned on, backup turned on, backtrack turned off, maintenance, CloudWatch Logs, delete protection turned off.

Database options

Initial database name [Info](#)

university

If you do not specify a database name, Amazon RDS does not create a database.

DB parameter group [Info](#)

default.postgres15

Option group [Info](#)

default:postgres-15

Backup

Enable automated backups

Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database

Backup retention period [Info](#)

The number of days (1-35) for which automatic backups are kept.

1

▼

day

Backup window [Info](#)

The daily time range (in UTC) during which RDS takes automated backups.

Choose a window

No preference

Copy tags to snapshots

Backup replication [Info](#)

Enable replication in another AWS Region

Enabling replication automatically creates backups of your DB instance in the selected Region, for disaster recovery, in addition to the current Region.

Encryption

Enable encryption

Choose to encrypt the given instance. Master key IDs and aliases appear in the list after they have been created using the AWS Key Management Service console. [Info](#)

AWS KMS key [Info](#)

(default) aws/rds

Account

KMS key ID

Log exports

Select the log types to publish to Amazon CloudWatch Logs

PostgreSQL log

Upgrade log

IAM role

The following service-linked role is used for publishing logs to CloudWatch Logs.

RDS service-linked role

Maintenance

Auto minor version upgrade [Info](#)

Enable auto minor version upgrade

Enabling auto minor version upgrade will automatically upgrade to new minor versions as they are released. The automatic upgrades occur during the maintenance window for the database.

Maintenance window [Info](#)

Select the period you want pending modifications or maintenance applied to the database by Amazon RDS.

Choose a window

No preference

Deletion protection

Enable deletion protection

Protects the database from being deleted accidentally. While this option is enabled, you can't delete the database.

AWS – PostgreSQL

Estimated Monthly costs

DB instance	13.14 USD
Storage	2.30 USD
Total	15.44 USD

This billing estimate is based on on-demand usage as described in [Amazon RDS Pricing](#). Estimate does not include costs for backup storage, IOs (if applicable), or data transfer.

Estimate your monthly costs for the DB Instance using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#).

Estimated monthly costs

The Amazon RDS Free Tier is available to you for 12 months. Each calendar month, the free tier will allow you to use the Amazon RDS resources listed below for free:

- 750 hrs of Amazon RDS in a Single-AZ db.t2.micro, db.t3.micro or db.t4g.micro Instance.
- 20 GB of General Purpose Storage (SSD).
- 20 GB for automated backup storage and any user-initiated DB Snapshots.

[Learn more about AWS Free Tier.](#)

When your free usage expires or if your application use exceeds the free usage tiers, you simply pay standard, pay-as-you-go service rates as described in the [Amazon RDS Pricing page](#).

 You are responsible for ensuring that you have all of the necessary rights for any third-party products or services that you use with AWS services.

Cancel

Create database

Suggested add-ons for database-1



Simplify the configuration of the following suggested add-ons by using settings from your new database.



Create an ElastiCache cluster from RDS using your DB settings - new

You can save costs and improve read performance by using ElastiCache with RDS versus running on RDS alone.

**For example: you can save up to 55% in cost and gain up to 80x faster read performance using ElastiCache with RDS for MySQL (vs. RDS for MySQL alone).*

[Learn more](#)

[Create ElastiCache cluster](#)



Use RDS Proxy

Using a proxy allows your applications to pool and share database connections to help them scale. A proxy simplifies connection management and makes applications more resilient to database failures.

[Learn more](#)

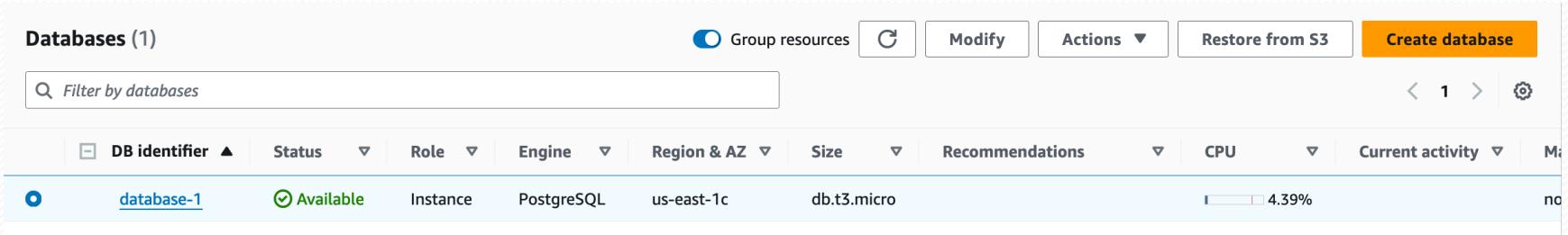
[Create proxy](#)

 You can hide these suggestions so they don't appear after database creation. All these actions can be taken from the database list page or database details page.

Hide add-ons for 30 days

Close

AWS – PostgreSQL



The screenshot shows the AWS PostgreSQL service console. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Databases, Instances, and more. Below the navigation bar, the main heading is "Databases (1)". To the right of the heading are several buttons: "Group resources" (with a toggle switch), "Modify", "Actions", "Restore from S3", and a prominent orange "Create database" button. Below these buttons is a search bar with the placeholder "Filter by databases". Further down are pagination controls (less than, page 1, greater than) and a refresh icon. The main content area displays a table with one row of data. The columns are: DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region & AZ, Size, Recommendations, CPU, Current activity, and Metrics. The first row shows a database named "database-1" with the status "Available", engine "PostgreSQL", region "us-east-1c", size "db.t3.micro", and current activity at 4.39%.

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region & AZ	Size	Recommendations	CPU	Current activity	Metrics
database-1	Available	Instance	PostgreSQL	us-east-1c	db.t3.micro		<div style="width: 4.39%;">4.39%</div>	no activity	

AWS – PostgreSQL

Summary

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Recommendations
database-1	Available	Instance	PostgreSQL	
CPU	Class db.t3.micro	Current activity 0.00 sessions	Region & AZ us-east-1c	

[Connectivity & security](#) | [Monitoring](#) | [Logs & events](#) | [Configuration](#) | [Maintenance & backups](#) | [Tags](#) | [Recommendations](#)

Connectivity & security

Endpoint & port	Networking	Security
Endpoint database-1.cnvv0qs8vlps.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	Availability Zone us-east-1c	VPC security groups default (sg-053e28f557f7add6c) Active
Port 5432	VPC vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0	Publicly accessible Yes
	Subnet group default-vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0	Certificate authority Info rds-ca-rsa2048-g1
	Subnets subnet-0655fd2cdea74a942 subnet-03c9acf51f930f45 subnet-0455643e652d81af7 subnet-0b423d779b19d2764 subnet-0c6d4b228d19546e8 subnet-0d2370ec3066c7243	Certificate authority date May 25, 2061, 18:34 (UTC-05:00)
	Network type IPv4	DB instance certificate expiration date February 14, 2025, 12:58 (UTC-06:00)

AWS – Security Groups

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard with the 'Security Groups' section selected. The main pane displays a table titled 'Security Groups (1)'. The table has columns for Name, Security group ID, Security group name, VPC ID, and Description. One row is visible, representing the 'default' security group with ID 'sg-053e28f557f7add6c', associated with VPC 'vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0', and description 'default VP'.

Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description
-	sg-053e28f557f7add6c	default	vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0	default VP

AWS – Security Groups

[EC2](#) > [Security Groups](#) > sg-053e28f557f7add6c - default

sg-053e28f557f7add6c - default

Actions ▾

Details

Security group name
 default

Security group ID
 sg-053e28f557f7add6c

Description
 default VPC security group

VPC ID
 vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0 ↗

Owner
 328985710395

Inbound rules count
1 Permission entry

Outbound rules count
1 Permission entry

[Inbound rules](#)

[Outbound rules](#)

[Tags](#)

Inbound rules (1)



Manage tags

Edit inbound rules

< 1 > ⚙

Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security group rule...	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-0f3f864585ea126ef	-	All traffic	All	All

AWS – Security Groups

Edit inbound rules Info

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

Inbound rules <small>Info</small>					
Security group rule ID	Type <small>Info</small>	Protocol <small>Info</small>	Port range <small>Info</small>	Source <small>Info</small>	Description - optional <small>Info</small>
sgr-0f3f864585ea126ef	All traffic ▾	All	All	Custom ▾	<input type="text"/> sg-053e28f557f7add6c X
-	PostgreSQL ▾	TCP	5432	Anyw... ▾	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0/0 X
-	PostgreSQL ▾	TCP	5432	Anyw... ▾	<input type="text"/> ::/0 X

[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. X

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

AWS – Security Groups

sg-053e28f557f7add6c - default

Actions ▾

Details

Security group name
 default

Security group ID
 sg-053e28f557f7add6c

Description
 default VPC security group

VPC ID
 [vpc-0ce75cbc906a477b0](#) ↗

Owner
 328985710395

Inbound rules count
3 Permission entries

Outbound rules count
1 Permission entry

[Inbound rules](#)

[Outbound rules](#)

[Tags](#)

Inbound rules (3)



Manage tags

Edit inbound rules

Search

< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security group rule...	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-06e822d1d22354...	IPv6	PostgreSQL	TCP	5432
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-040b5bf9901aa5ce8	IPv4	PostgreSQL	TCP	5432
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-0f3f864585ea126ef	-	All traffic	All	All

Docker – pgAdmin4

```
version: '3.9'
services:
  pgadmin:
    container_name: pgadmin
    image: dpage/pgadmin4
    ports:
      - '5050:80'
    environment:
      PGADMIN_DEFAULT_EMAIL: admin@admin.com
      PGADMIN_DEFAULT_PASSWORD: root
    volumes:
      - pgadmin-data:/var/lib/pgadmin
    restart: unless-stopped

volumes:
  pgadmin-data:
```

Docker – pgAdmin4

AWS – PostgreSQL

Register - Server

General Connection Parameters SSH Tunnel Advanced

Name	AWS PostgreSQL
Server group	Servers
Background	X
Foreground	X
Connect now?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Shared?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shared Username	
Comments	

Either Host name or Service must be specified.

[i](#) [?](#) [Close](#) [Reset](#) [Save](#)

Register - Server

General Connection Parameters SSH Tunnel Advanced

Host name/address	database-1.cnvv0qs8vlps.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
Port	5432
Maintenance database	postgres
Username	postgres_admin
Kerberos authentication?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Password
Save password?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Role	
Service	

[i](#) [?](#) [Close](#) [Reset](#) [Save](#)

Docker – pgAdmin4

AWS – PostgreSQL

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin4 interface connected to a PostgreSQL database on AWS. The left sidebar displays the Object Explorer with the 'university' schema expanded, showing various database objects like Casts, Catalogs, Event Triggers, Extensions, Foreign Data Wrappers, Languages, Publications, and Schemas (1). The 'Tables (11)' section is also visible. The main area shows a query editor with the following SQL code:

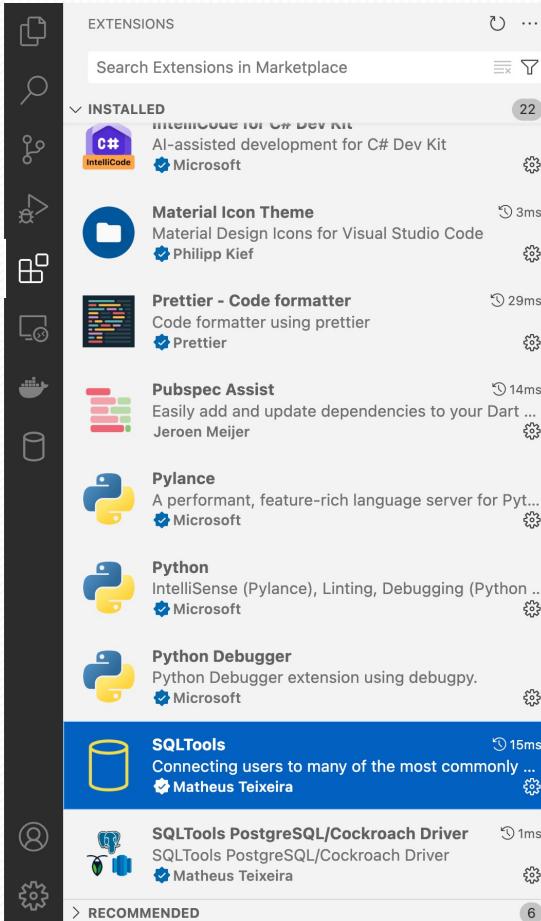
```
1 select distinct S.ID, name
2 from student as S, takes as T
3 where S.ID = T.ID
4 and T.year = '2017';
```

The 'Data Output' tab shows the results of the query, which are:

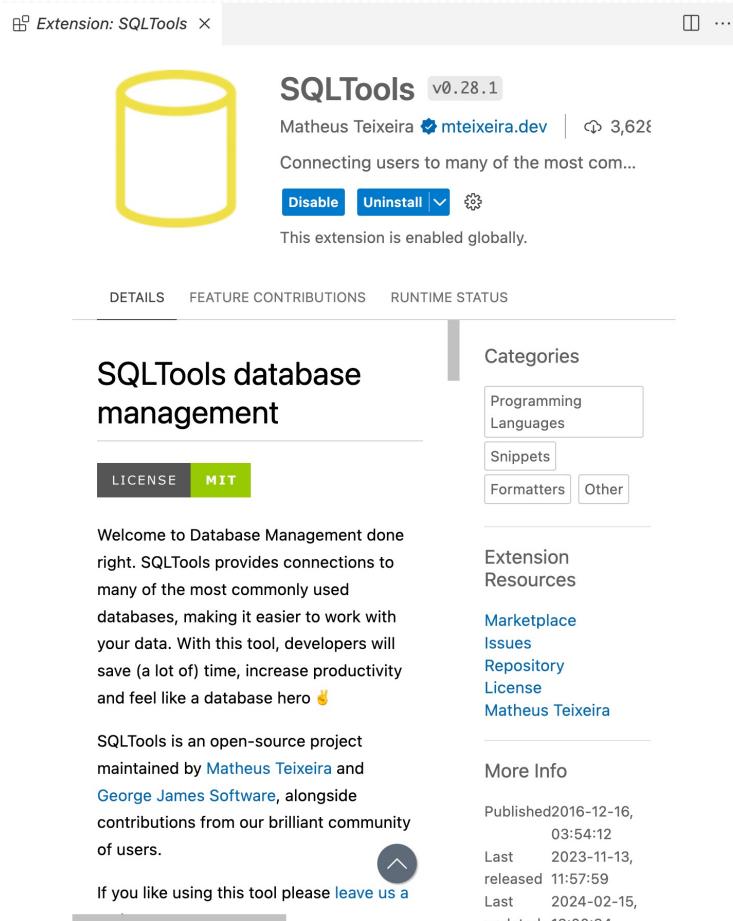
	id	name
1	00128	Zhang
2	12345	Shankar
3	44553	Peltier
4	45678	Levy
5	54321	Williams
6	76543	Brown
7	76653	Aoi
8	98765	Bourikas
9	98988	Tanaka

The 'Messages' tab at the bottom indicates that the query was successfully run with a total runtime of 268 msec and 9 rows affected.

VS Code – SQL Tools



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the Extensions sidebar open. The sidebar lists several installed extensions, including IntelliCode for C# Dev Kit, Material Icon Theme, Prettier - Code formatter, Pubspec Assist, PyLance, Python, Python Debugger, and SQLTools. The SQLTools extension is highlighted with a blue background and a yellow cylinder icon. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a 'RECOMMENDED' section.



The screenshot shows the details page for the SQLTools extension on the Visual Studio Marketplace. The extension is version v0.28.1 and was published by Matheus Teixeira (@mteixeira.dev). It has 3,628 installs. The description states: "Connecting users to many of the most commonly used databases, making it easier to work with your data. With this tool, developers will save (a lot of) time, increase productivity and feel like a database hero 🍀". The page includes tabs for DETAILS, FEATURE CONTRIBUTIONS, and RUNTIME STATUS. On the right, there are categories like Programming Languages, Snippets, Formatters, and Other. Below the main content, there are links for Extension Resources, Marketplace Issues, Repository, License, and Matheus Teixeira. At the bottom, there is a 'More Info' section with publication and update details.

VS Code – SQL Tools

The screenshot shows the VS Code Marketplace interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons for extensions like Git, GitHub, and others. The main area displays a list of extensions under the heading "EXTENSIONS: MARKETPLACE". A search bar at the top of the list shows the query "@tag:sqltools-driver". The list includes:

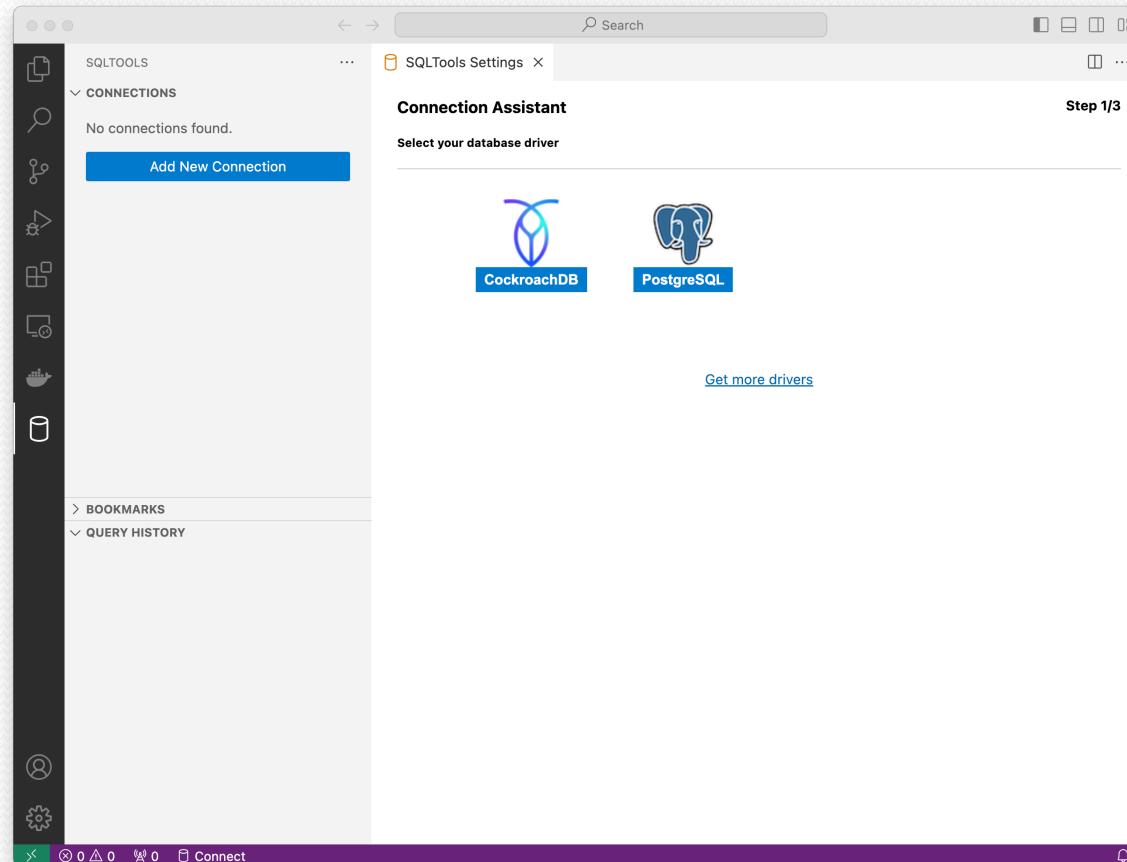
- SQLTools MySQL/MariaDB/TiDB** by Matheus Teixeira (888K installs)
- SQLTools PostgreSQL/Cockroach Driver** by Matheus Teixeira (1ms installs)
- SQLTools SQLite** by Matheus Teixeira (388K installs)
- SQLTools Microsoft SQL Server/Azure** by Matheus Teixeira (225K installs)
- Snowflake Driver for SQLTools** by Peter Kosztolanyi (51K installs)
- SAP HANA Driver for SQLTools** by SAP OSS (29K installs)
- Redshift Driver (Dedicated ver)** by kj (25K installs)
- SQLTools ClickHouse Driver** by ultram4rine (23K installs)
- SQLTools InterSystems IRIS** by InterSystems Developer Community (23K installs)
- Databricks Driver for SQLTools** (19K installs)

On the right, a detailed view of the **SQLTools PostgreSQL/Cockroach Driver** extension is shown. The page header says "Extension: SQLTools PostgreSQL/Cockroach Driver". The extension icon features a blue Qmark-like symbol. The developer is listed as Matheus Teixeira (@mteixeira.dev) with 542,721 stars. The status bar indicates it is enabled globally. Below the header are three tabs: DETAILS, DEPENDENCIES, and RUNTIME STATUS. The DETAILS tab contains the following information:

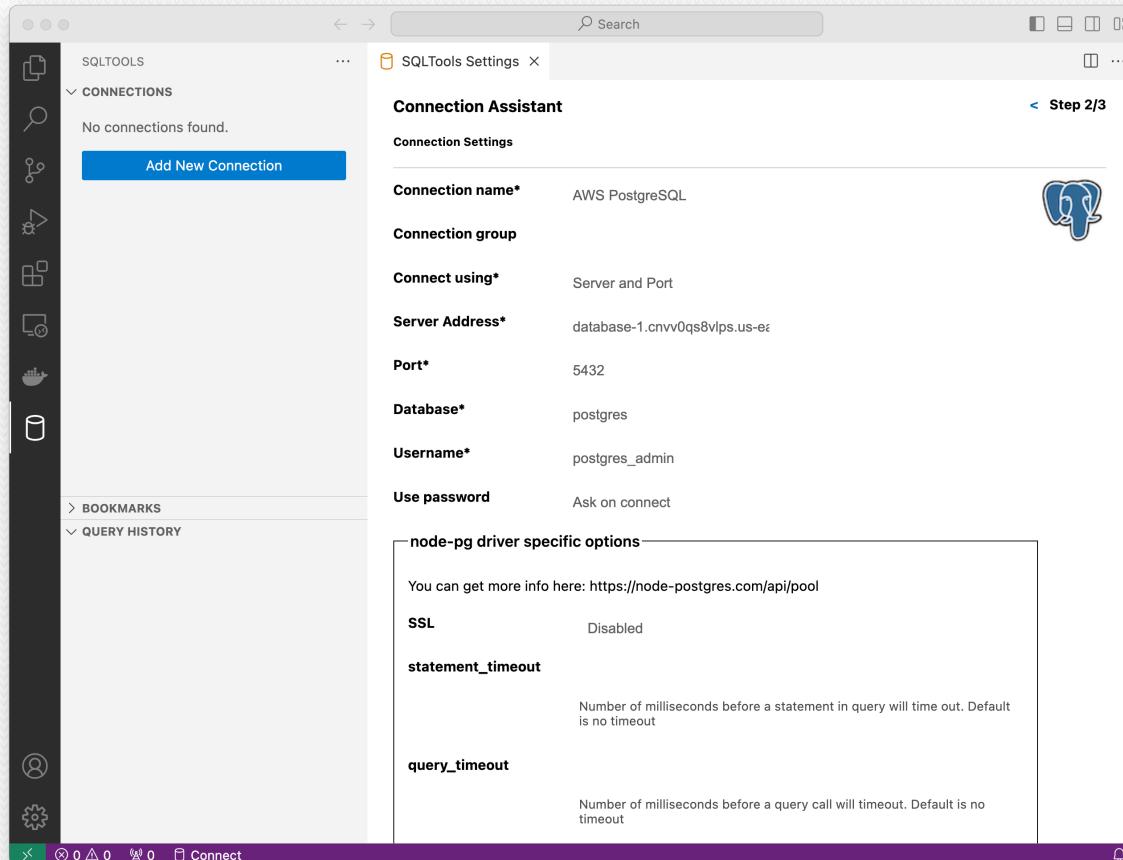
- SQLTools PostgreSQL/Cockroach Driver**
- Matheus Teixeira (@mteixeira.dev) | 542,721 stars
- SQLTools PostgreSQL/Cockroach Driver
- Disable | Uninstall | ⚙️
- This extension is enabled globally.

On the right side of the details page, there are sections for Categories (Programming Languages, Snippets, Formatters, Other), Extension Resources (Marketplace, Issues, Repository, Matheus Teixeira), and More Info (Published, Last updated, Released, Last released). The More Info section also includes a note about identifier mapping conflicts.

VS Code – SQL Tools



VS Code – SQL Tools



VS Code – SQL Tools

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the SQL Tools extension installed. On the left, the sidebar displays the connection details for "AWS PostgreSQL postgres_admin...". Under the "Tables" section, several tables are listed: advisor, classroom, course, department, instructor, prereq, section, student, takes, teaches, and time_slot. Below this, there are sections for "BOOKMARKS" and "QUERY HISTORY", both of which show a single entry for "AWS PostgreSQL".

In the main area, there are two tabs: "AWS PostgreSQL.session.sql" and "AWS PostgreSQL: select distinct ...". The "session.sql" tab contains the following SQL code:

```
1 select distinct S.ID, name
2 from student as S, takes as T
3 where S.ID = T.ID
4 and T.year = '2017';
```

The "select distinct ..." tab displays the results of the query as a table:

id	name
00128	Zhang
12345	Shankar
44553	Peltier
45678	Levy
54321	Williams
76543	Brown
76653	Aoi
98765	Bourikas
98988	Tanaka

At the bottom, the status bar shows the following information: Line 4, Column 21, Spaces: 4, UTF-8, LF, SQL, Prettier, and a file icon.

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

The screenshot shows the Amazon RDS console interface. The left sidebar lists various services: Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, **Parameter groups** (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Option groups, Custom engine versions, and Zero-ETL integrations (New). The main content area is titled "Parameter groups" with a "Custom" tab selected. It displays a table header for "Custom parameter groups (0)" with columns: Name, Family, Type, Description, and ARN. A search bar at the top of the table says "Filter by custom parameter groups". Below the table, a message says "No parameter group found". At the top right of the main content area, there are buttons for "Actions" and "Create parameter group".

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

RDS > [Parameter groups](#) > Create parameter group

Create parameter group

Parameter group details

Parameter group family
DB family that this DB parameter group will apply to

Type
Type for the DB parameter group

Group Name
Identifier for the DB parameter group

Description
Description for the DB parameter group

[Cancel](#) [Create](#)

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

The screenshot shows the Amazon RDS console interface. The left sidebar has a navigation menu with items like Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, etc., and a 'Parameter groups' section which is currently selected. The main content area is titled 'Parameter groups' and shows a table of 'Custom parameter groups'. There is one entry in the table:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Family	Type	Description	ARN
<input type="checkbox"/>	postgres15-pg	postgres15	DB instance parameter group	postgres15-pg	arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:32898571

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

[RDS](#) > [Parameter groups](#) > [postgres15-pg](#)

postgres15-pg

[Edit](#)

[Delete](#)

Details

Parameter Group Type
Custom

Resource Type
DB instance

Parameter group family
postgres15

Description
postgres15-pg

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

RDS > Parameter groups > Modify parameter group: postgres15-pg

Modifiable parameters (345)

Set to default value Cancel Save Changes

1 match < 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Value	Apply type	Data type	Source
<input type="checkbox"/>	rds.force_ssl	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Dynamic	Boolean	System default

RDS > Parameter groups > Modify parameter group: postgres15-pg

Modifiable parameters (345)

Set to default value Cancel Save Changes

1 match < 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Value	Apply type	Data type	Source
<input type="checkbox"/>	rds.force_ssl	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Dynamic	Boolean	System default

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Databases page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'RDS > Databases'. Below this, a heading says 'Databases (1)'. There are several buttons: 'Group resources' (with a circular icon), 'Modify' (with a 'C' icon), 'Actions' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Restore from S3', and a prominent orange 'Create database' button. A search bar with the placeholder 'Filter by databases' is followed by a page number '1' and a gear icon. The main table has columns: DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region & AZ, Size, and Recommender. One row is visible, showing 'database-1' as the DB identifier, 'Available' as the status, 'Instance' as the role, 'PostgreSQL' as the engine, 'us-east-1c' as the region, and 'db.t3.micro' as the size.

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region & AZ	Size	Recommender
database-1	Available	Instance	PostgreSQL	us-east-1c	db.t3.micro	

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

RDS > Databases > database-1

database-1

Actions ▾

Summary				
DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Recommendations
database-1	✓ Available	Instance	PostgreSQL	
CPU	Class	Current activity	Region & AZ	
 3.50%	db.t3.micro	 0.00 sessions	us-east-1c	

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

Database options

DB parameter group [Info](#)

postgres15-pg

default.postgres15

postgres15-pg

Enable automated backups

Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database

Backup retention period [Info](#)

The number of days (1-35) for which automatic backups are kept.

1



day

Backup window [Info](#)

The daily time range (in UTC) during which RDS takes automated backups.

Choose a window

No preference

Start time

08



:

35



UTC

Duration

0.5



hours

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

[RDS](#) > [Databases](#) > Modify DB instance: database-1

Modify DB instance: database-1

Summary of modifications

You are about to submit the following modifications. Only values that will change are displayed. Carefully verify your changes and click Modify DB Instance.

Attribute	Current value	New value
DB parameter group	default.postgres15	postgres15-pg

Schedule modifications

When to apply modifications

- Apply during the next scheduled maintenance window

Current maintenance window: February 17, 2024 03:33 - 04:03 (UTC-06:00)

- Apply immediately

The modifications in this request and any pending modifications will be asynchronously applied as soon as possible, regardless of the maintenance window setting for this database instance.

Cancel

Back

Modify DB instance

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

⌚ Successfully modified database-1.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Databases console. A context menu is open over the database named "database-1". The menu includes options like "Actions", "Restore from S3", "Create database", and a long list of other actions. The "Reboot" option is highlighted with a blue selection bar.

Databases (1)

Group resources [C](#) [Modify](#)

[Filter by databases](#)

DB identifier ▲ Status ▼

DB identifier	Status	AZ	Size	Recommendations
database-1	Available	us-west-1c	db.t3.micro	

Actions ▲ [Restore from S3](#) [Create database](#)

Quick Actions - New

- [Convert to Multi-AZ deployment](#)
- [Stop temporarily](#)
- [Reboot](#)
- [Delete](#)
- [Set up EC2 connection](#)
- [Set up Lambda connection](#)
- [Create read replica](#)
- [Create Aurora read replica](#)
- [Create Blue/Green Deployment - new](#)
- [Promote](#)
- [Take snapshot](#)
- [Restore to point in time](#)
- [Migrate snapshot](#)
- [Create RDS Proxy](#)
- [Create ElastiCache cluster - new](#)

RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host

⌚ Successfully modified **database-1**. X

[RDS](#) > [Databases](#) > Reboot

Reboot DB Instance

DB Instances

Are you sure you want to reboot these DB Instance(s)?

- database-1

[Cancel](#) [Confirm](#)

Acknowledgements

- Amazon Web Service (AWS)
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/>
- Create and Connect to a PostgreSQL Database with Amazon RDS
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/hands-on/create-connect-postgresql-db/>
- RDS connection error: no pg_hba.conf entry for host
 - <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76899023/rds-while-connection-error-no-pg-hba-conf-entry-for-host>