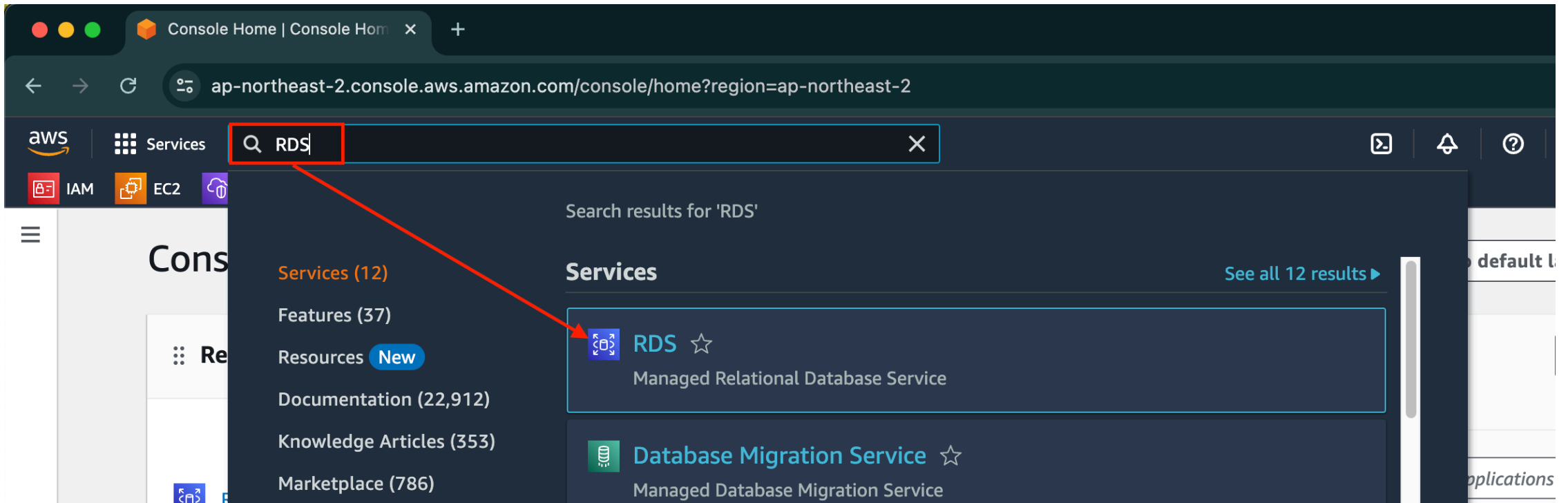


AWS MySQL 생성

단계1: RDS 접속



단계2: Databases > Create Database

Amazon RDS X

RDS > Databases

Databases (0) ☒ Group resources

DB identifier ▲	Status ▼	Role ▼	Engine ▼	Region & AZ ▼	Size ▼	Recommendations ▼	CPU ▼	Current ac
No instances found								

단계3: Choose a database creation method

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.

단계4: Engine Options > Engine type

Engine options

Engine type [Info](#)

☐ Aurora (MySQL Compatible)



☐ Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)



☒ MySQL



☐ MariaDB



단계5: Engine Options > Engine Version

Edition

☒ MySQL Community

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.

☐ Show versions that support the Amazon RDS Optimized Writes [Info](#)

Amazon RDS Optimized Writes improves write throughput by up to 2x at no additional cost.

Engine Version

MySQL 8.0.35 ▼

☐ Enable RDS Extended Support [Info](#)

Amazon RDS Extended Support is a [paid offering](#). By selecting this option, you consent to being charged for this offering if you are running your database major version past the RDS end of standard support date for that version. Check the end of standard support date for your major version in the [RDS for MySQL documentation](#).

단계6: Template

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](#)

단계7: Settings > DB instance identifier

- **DB 인스턴스 식별자** : 선택한 리전의 계정에 대해 고유한 DB 인스턴스 이름을 입력합니다. 본 자습서에서는 이름을 `rds-mysql-10minTutorial`로 지정합니다.

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.

단계8: Settings > Credentials Settings

- **마스터 사용자 이름** : DB 인스턴스에 로그인할 때 사용할 사용자 이름을 입력합니다.
- **마스터 암호** : 마스터 사용자 암호에 8~41개의 인쇄용 ASCII 문자(/, " 및 @ 제외)가 포함된 암호를 입력합니다.
- **암호 확인** : 암호를 다시 입력합니다.

▼ Credentials Settings

Master username [Info](#)

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

1 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](#)

Password strength Weak



Minimum constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following symbols: / ' " @

Confirm master password [Info](#)

단계9: Instance configuration

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.

☐ 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



단계10: Storage

Storage

Storage type [Info](#)
Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) storage volumes are now available.

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

ⓘ 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.

단계11: Connectivity > VPC

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.

Virtual private cloud (VPC) [Info](#)

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

Default VPC (vpc-0e092393ffbd671b9)

4 Subnets, 4 Availability Zones



Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

단계12: Connectivity > Public access

- 퍼블릭 액세스 기능 : 예를 선택합니다. 이렇게 하면 데이터베이스 인스턴스에 대한 IP 주소가 할당되므로 사용자 디바이스에서 데이터베이스에 직접 연결할 수 있습니다.

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-0e092393ffbd671b9

4 Subnets, 4 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.

단계13: Connectivity > Create Security Group

- VPC 보안 그룹 : 새 VPC 보안 그룹 생성을 선택합니다. 이렇게 하면 현재 사용하고 있는 디바이스의 IP 주소에서, 생성된 데이터베이스로 연결할 수 있는 보안 그룹이 생성됩니다.

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

New VPC security group name

mysql-sg

Availability Zone [Info](#)

No preference ▼

단계14: Connectivity > RDS Proxy

- **RDS 프록시** : Amazon RDS 프록시를 사용하면 애플리케이션이 데이터베이스 연결을 풀링하고 공유하도록 허용하여 확장 능력을 개선할 수 있습니다. RDS 프록시는 선택하지 않은 상태로 둡니다.

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 21, 2061



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

▶ Additional configuration

단계15: Database authentication

- Amazon RDS는 데이터베이스 사용자를 인증하는 여러 가지 방법을 지원합니다. 옵션 목록에서 암호 인증을 선택합니다.

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.

단계16: Monitoring

- **모니터링 강화** : 프리 티어 범위 내에서 사용하려면 고급 모니터링 활성화를 선택하지 않은 상태로 둡니다. 향상된 모니터링 기능을 활성화하면 DB 인스턴스가 실행되는 운영 체제(OS)에 대한 지표가 실시간으로 제공됩니다.

Monitoring

☐ Enable Enhanced Monitoring

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

단계17: Additional configuration > Database options

- Initial database name 설정

▼ Additional configuration

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

Database options

Initial database name [Info](#)

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

DB parameter group [Info](#)

Option group [Info](#)

단계18: Additional configuration > Backup

Backup

- ☐ Enable automated backups
Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database

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](#)

Log exports

Select the log types to publish to Amazon CloudWatch Logs

- ☐ Audit log
☐ Error log
☐ General log
☐ Slow query log

단계19: Additional configuration > Deletion protection

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.

단계20: Create database

[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**

단계21: 생성 완료 > Available

Amazon RDS

Dashboard

Databases

Query Editor

Performance insights

Snapshots

Exports in Amazon S3

Automated backups

Reserved instances

Proxies

RDS > Databases

Consider creating a Blue/Green Deployment to minimize downtime during upgrades

You may want to consider using Amazon RDS Blue/Green Deployments and minimize your downtime during upgrades. A Blue/Green Deployment provides a staging environment for changes to production databases. [RDS User Guide](#) [Aurora User Guide](#)

Databases (1)

Group resources

Modify

Actions

Restore from S3

Create database

Filter by databases

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region & AZ	Size	Recommendations
my-database	Available	Instance	MySQL Community	ap-northeast-2d	db.t3.micro	

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