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## **EXPERIMENT - 9**

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**Branch:** BE-CSE

**Semester:** 5th

**Subject Name:** ADBMS

**UID:** 23BCS13184

**Section/Group:** KRG\_3B

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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 Management Console interface. The user has searched for 'rds'. The search results page displays three main service cards: 'Aurora and RDS' (Managed Relational Database Service), 'Database Migration Service' (Managed Database Migration Service), and 'Kinesis' (Work with Real-Time Streaming Data). To the left, a sidebar provides navigation links for various AWS services and features. On the right, there's a 'Create application' section with a search bar and a button to start creating a new 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)	Allocated storage (0 TB/100 TB)	Parameter groups (1)
	Instances and storage include Neptune and DocumentDB.	Default (1)
	Increase DB instances limit ↗	Custom (0/100)
DB Clusters (0/40)	Option groups (1)	
Reserved instances (0/40)	Default (1)	
Snapshots (0)	Custom (0/20)	
Manual	Subnet groups (1/50)	
DB Cluster (0/100)	Supported platforms ↗	
DB Instance (0/100)	Default network vpc-096f0ebec7736a72a	

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

**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

**Service health**

Current status | Details

View service health dashboard

Amazon Relational Database Service (N. Virginia) | Service is operating normally

**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

Aurora (MySQL Compatible)

Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)

MySQL

PostgreSQL

MariaDB

Oracle

**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 GB RAM, 400 GB, 1.915 USD/hour), 'Dev/Test' (db.r7g.large, 2 vCPUs, 16 GB RAM, 200 GB, 0.271 USD/hour), and 'Free tier' (db.t4g.micro, 2 vCPUs, 1 GB RAM, 20 GB, 0.019 USD/hour). The 'Free tier' option is selected. The 'DB instance identifier' field contains 'database-1'. The 'Master username' field contains 'postgres'. Under 'Credentials management', 'Self managed' is selected. The 'Master password' field is empty and has a red border, with a validation message: 'The Master password field is required. Minimum constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following symbols: / \ ^ @'. The 'Confirm master password' field is also empty. A note at the bottom left says 'Set up EC2 connection - optional'. The bottom right corner shows copyright information: '© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.' and links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

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



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SQLEditor - Register - Server

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 X

i ? Close Reset Save

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