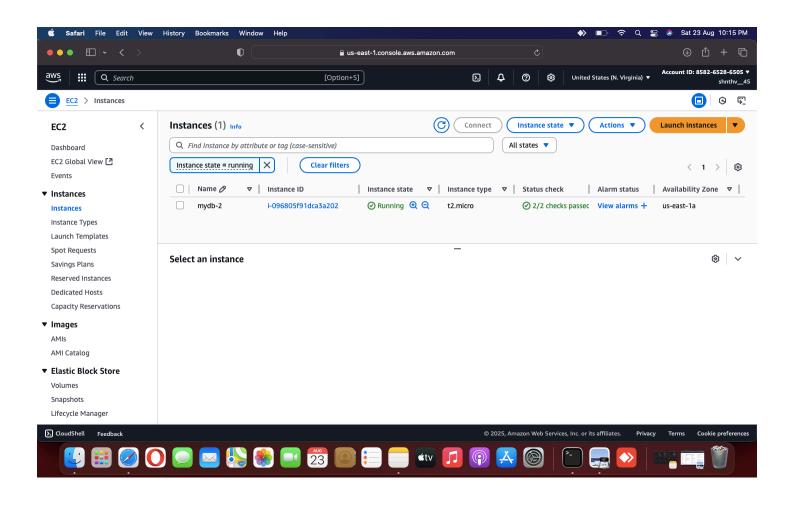
NullClass Cloud Technology (AWS)

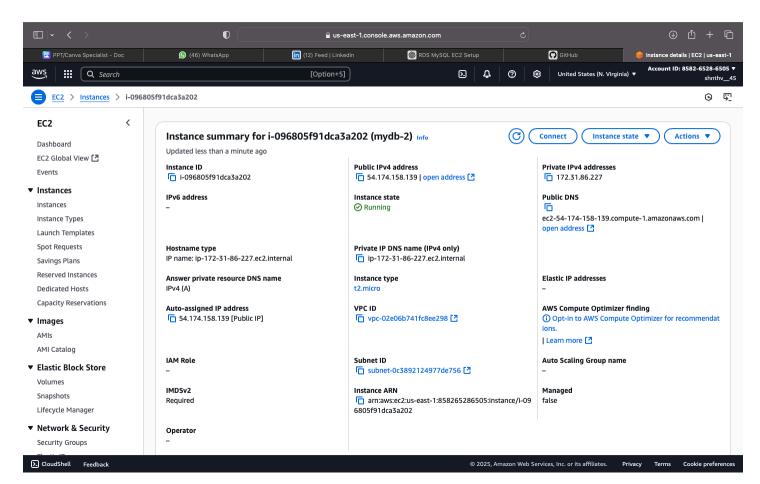
1.Create an RDS MySQL Database and Connect from EC2 Launch an RDS MySQL instance inside your VPC. Modify the security group to allow connections from your EC2 instance. Connect to the database from your EC2 instance using MySQL CLI.

This guide explains how to set up an **Amazon RDS MySQL database** and connect to it from an **EC2 instance**. We will launch an EC2 server, create an RDS MySQL database in the same VPC, configure security groups to allow communication, install the MySQL client on EC2, and then connect to the database. Finally, we will create a table, insert sample records, and verify the connection.

1. Launch an EC2 Instance

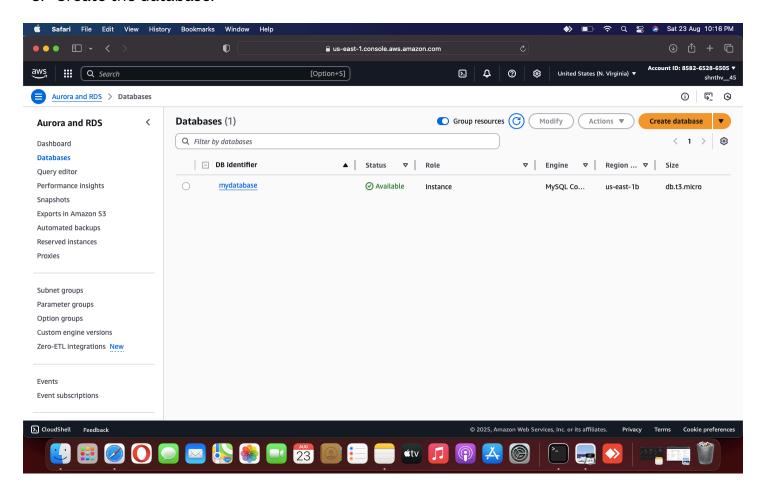
- 1. Log in to the AWS Management Console.
- 2. Navigate to **EC2 > Instances > Launch Instance**.
- 3. Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI):
 - o Select Amazon Linux 2023 (or Amazon Linux 2).
- 4. Choose instance type:
 - Example: **t2.micro** (Free Tier eligible).
- 5. **Key Pair**: Create or select an existing key pair (e.g., sonu-3.pem).
- 6. Network settings:
 - Attach to your default VPC.
 - o Enable a public IP.
- 7. **Launch** the instance.

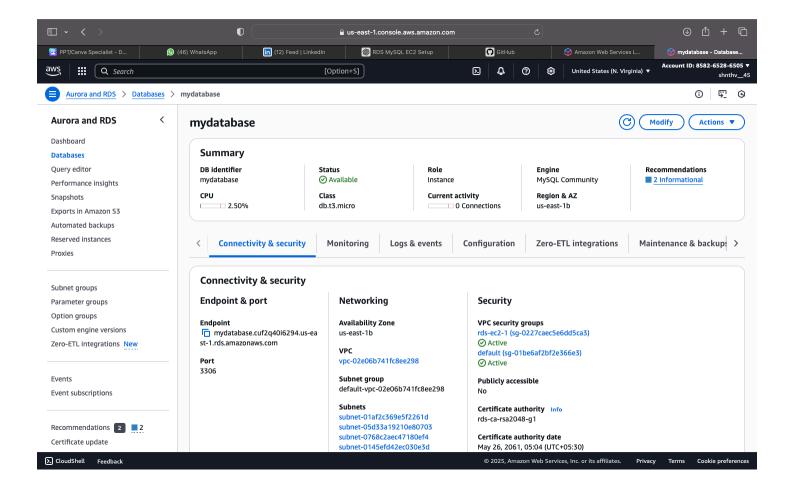




2. Launch an RDS MySQL Database

- 1. Go to RDS > Databases > Create Database.
- 2. Choose Standard Create → MySQL.
- 3. Select version: Example MySQL 8.0.
- 4. Choose Free Tier template.
- 5. DB instance identifier:
 - o Example: mydatabase.
- 6. Set username & password:
 - Username: databasemysql.
 - o Enter a secure password.
- 7. Connectivity:
 - o VPC: Select the same VPC as your EC2 instance.
 - Subnet group: Default.
 - o Public access: **No** (private DB).
 - o Security group: Select or create one (we'll configure it next).
- 8. Create the database.





3. Configure Security Groups

For EC2 to connect to RDS, security rules must allow traffic:

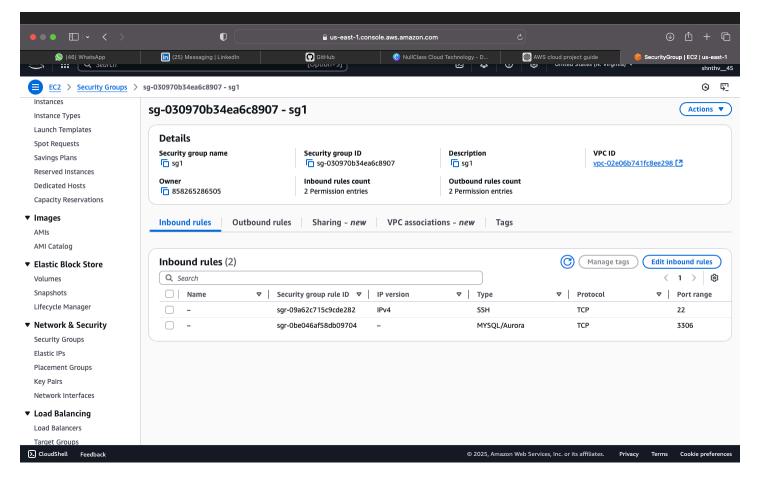
• On RDS Security Group:

- 1. Go to **EC2 > Security Groups**.
- 2. Find the RDS security group (e.g., rds-ec2-1).
- Edit inbound rules → Add rule:
 - Type: MySQL/Aurora
 - **Protocol**: TCP
 - **Port**: 3306
 - **Source**: Custom → Select your EC2's Security Group

On EC2 Security Group:

- 1. Add inbound rule:
 - Type: SSH
 - Protocol: TCP
 - **Port**: 22
 - **Source**: 0.0.0.0/0 (for testing; later restrict to your IP).

Now EC2 can reach RDS on port 3306.



4. Connect to Your EC2 Instance via SSH

- 1. Open a terminal (Linux/Mac) or PowerShell (Windows).
- 2. Locate your key file: sonu-3.pem.
- 3. Set permissions so it's not publicly visible:
- 4. chmod 400 sonu-3.pem
- 5. Connect using EC2's Public DNS:
- 6. ssh -i "sonu-3.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-174-158-139.compute-1.amazonaws.com
- Once connected, you'll be inside your EC2 shell.

5. Install MySQL Client on EC2

On Amazon Linux 2023, run:

sudo dnf update -y

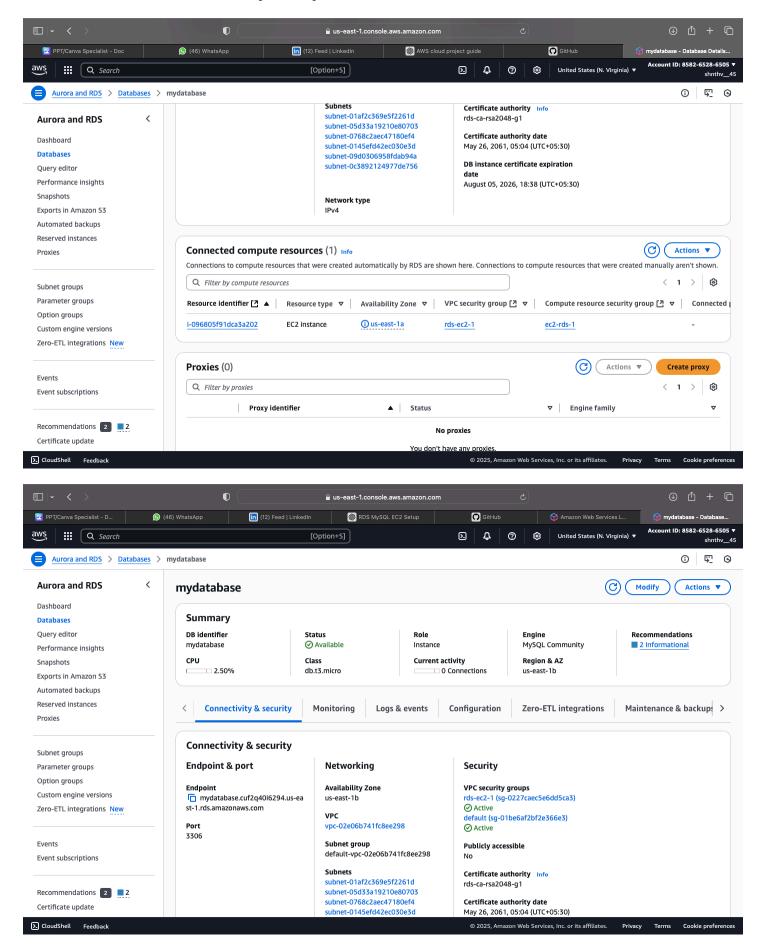
sudo dnf install -y mariadb105

This installs the MySQL/MariaDB client, which lets you connect to RDS.

6. Connect from EC2 to RDS

- 1. Go to RDS > Databases > your database (mydatabase).
- 2. Copy the endpoint (e.g., mydatabase.cuf2q40i6294.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
- From your EC2 terminal, connect:
- 4. mysql-h mydatabase.cuf2q40i6294.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u databasemysql-p
- 5. Enter your DB password when prompted.

6. You are now connected to your MySQL RDS database



7. Create a Database and Table

```
Inside the MySQL shell, run:
CREATE DATABASE company;
USE company;
CREATE TABLE users (
  id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(50),
  email VARCHAR(100)
);
8. Insert and Verify Data
Insert some sample records:
INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Alice', 'alice@example.com');
INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Bob', 'bob@example.com');
INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Charlie', 'charlie@example.com');
INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Diana', 'diana@example.com');
Check the data:
SELECT * FROM users;
```

