

Student Name: Milan Kumar

Branch: CSE

Semester: 5th

Subject Name: ADBMS

Worksheet 9

UID: 23BCS14208

Section/Group: KRG 3-A

Date of Performance: 30/10/2025

Subject Code: 23CSP-333

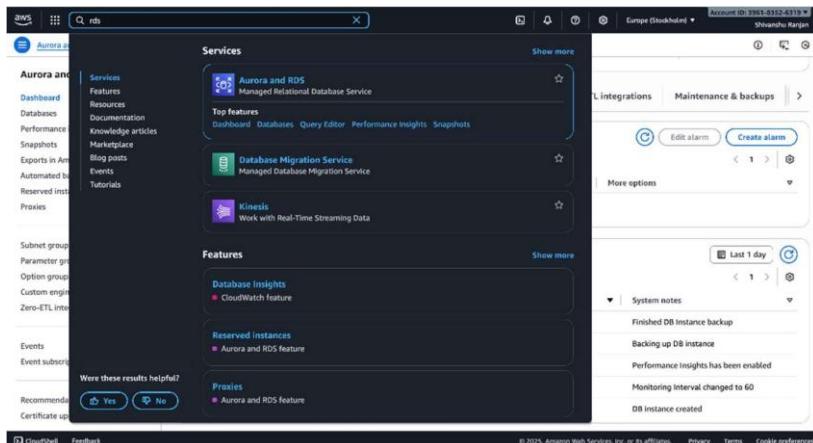
1. Aim: To understand and implement the setup of Amazon Relational Database Service (AWS RDS) by creating a database instance, configuring security groups, and establishing a secure connection between the local pgAdmin tool and the RDS instance hosted on the AWS Cloud.

2. Objective:

- To learn the basic concepts and features of Amazon Relational Database Service (AWS RDS).
- To create and configure a new RDS database instance on the AWS Management Console.
- To understand the role and configuration of security groups for controlling database access.
- To connect a local pgAdmin client to the AWS RDS instance securely using proper credentials and endpoint details.
- To verify successful database connectivity and perform basic operations through pgAdmin.

3. Code & Output:

1. Sign-in





DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

2. Navigating to RDS Service

The screenshot shows the AWS Aurora and RDS service dashboard. The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, Databases, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations (0), and Certificate update. The main area displays a message: "No resources" and "No resources to display". A large blue button labeled "Create database" is visible. The top right corner shows account information: Account ID: 3961-8352-6319, Europe (Stockholm), and Shivanshu Ranjan.

3. Amazon RDS Dashboard Overview

The screenshot shows the Amazon RDS Dashboard. The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, Databases, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations (0), and Certificate update. The main area is divided into sections: "Resources" (listing DB Instances (0/40), DB Clusters (0/40), and Snapshots (0)), "Explore RDS" (status: Not started, complete by April 30, 2026, reward value USD 20.00, estimated duration 2-5 minutes, and a "Start tutorial" button), and "Recommended services" (no recommendations yet). A "Create a database" button is located at the bottom left. The top right corner shows account information: Account ID: 3961-8352-6319, Europe (Stockholm), and Shivanshu Ranjan.



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

4. Creating a New Database Instance

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' page in the AWS RDS console. At the top, there's a message about a free plan having limited features. Below it, two creation methods are shown: 'Standard create' (which is unselected) and 'Easy create' (which is selected). Under 'Configuration', the 'Engine type' is set to 'PostgreSQL'. Other options like Aurora (MySQL Compatible), Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible), MySQL, MariaDB, and Oracle are also listed. At the bottom, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and copyright information.

5. Selecting PostgreSQL as Database Engine

This screenshot continues from the previous one, showing the 'Create database' page. It highlights the 'PostgreSQL' engine selection. On the left, there are two sets of configuration options for different DB instances: one with 4 vCPUs and 32 GiB RAM, and another with 16 vCPUs and 200 GiB. The second set is selected. Below these, the 'DB instance identifier' is set to 'shivanshu-Db', and the 'Master username' is 'postgres'. Under 'Credentials management', 'Self managed' is selected, and a password '*****' is entered. A note says 'RDS generates a password for you and manages it throughout its lifecycle using AWS Secrets Manager.' There are also options for 'Managed in AWS Secrets Manager - most secure' and 'Auto generate password'. At the bottom, there are fields for 'Master password' and 'Confirm master password', both containing '*****'. The footer includes links for CloudShell, Feedback, and copyright information.



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

6. Choosing Deployment Option and Template

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' step in the AWS RDS wizard. The configuration details are as follows:

Setting	Value	Status
VPC security group	default	Yes
Publicly accessible	No	Yes
Database port	5432	Yes
DB instance identifier	shivanshu-DB	Yes
DB engine version	17.4	Yes
DB parameter group	default.postgres17	Yes
Monitoring type	Database Insights - Standard	Yes
Performance insights	Enabled	Yes
Monitoring	Enabled	Yes
Maintenance	Auto minor version upgrade enabled	Yes
Delete protection	Not enabled	Yes

A note at the bottom states: "ⓘ 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."

Buttons at the bottom right include 'Cancel' and 'Create database'.

7. Configuring Database Settings (Name, Username, Password)

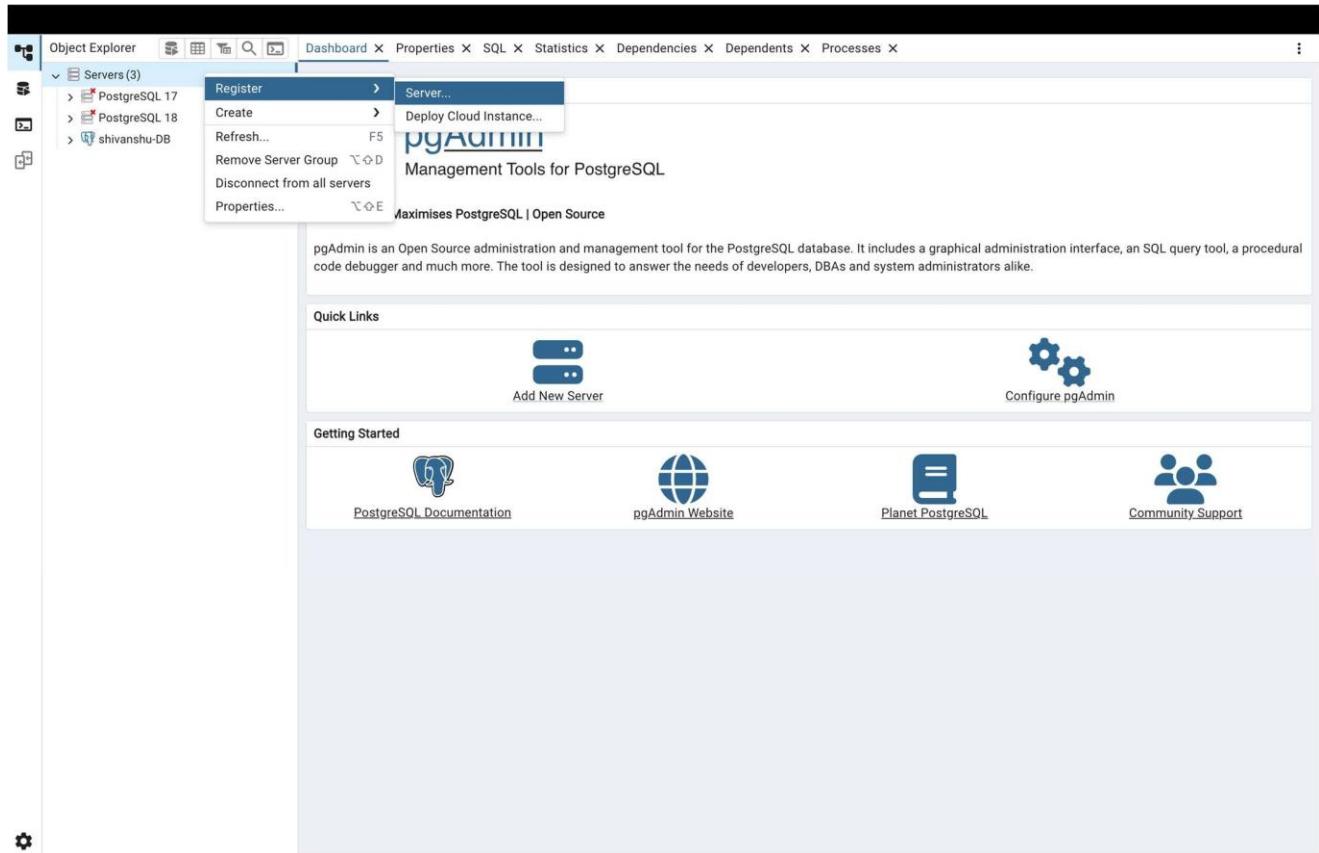
The screenshot shows the 'Creating database shivanshu-db' status page. A message indicates: "Your database might take a few minutes to launch. You can use settings from shivanshu-db to simplify configuration of suggested database add-ons while we finish creating your DB for you." The database list shows one entry:

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region	Size
shivanshu-db	Creating	Instance	PostgreSQL	-	db.t4g.micro

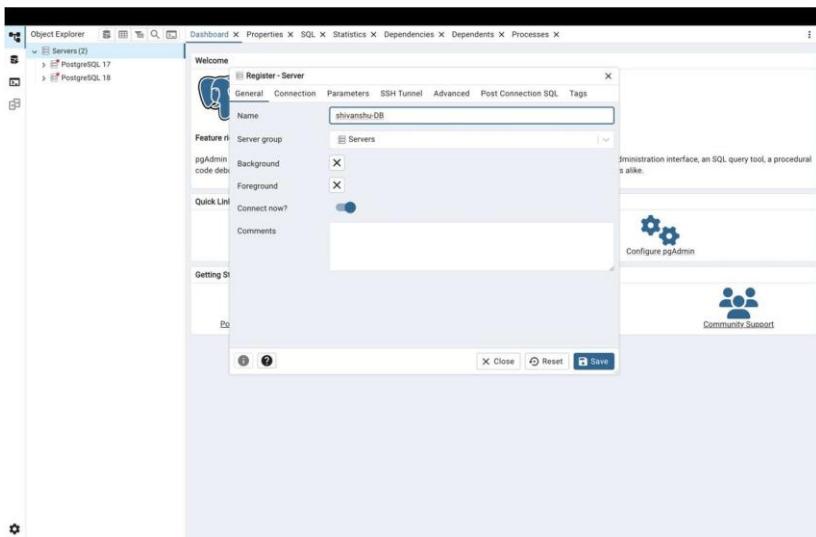
Other sections visible on the left include: Dashboard, Databases, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations (0), and Certificate update.

At the bottom, there are links for CloudShell and Feedback, and a footer with copyright information: "© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences".

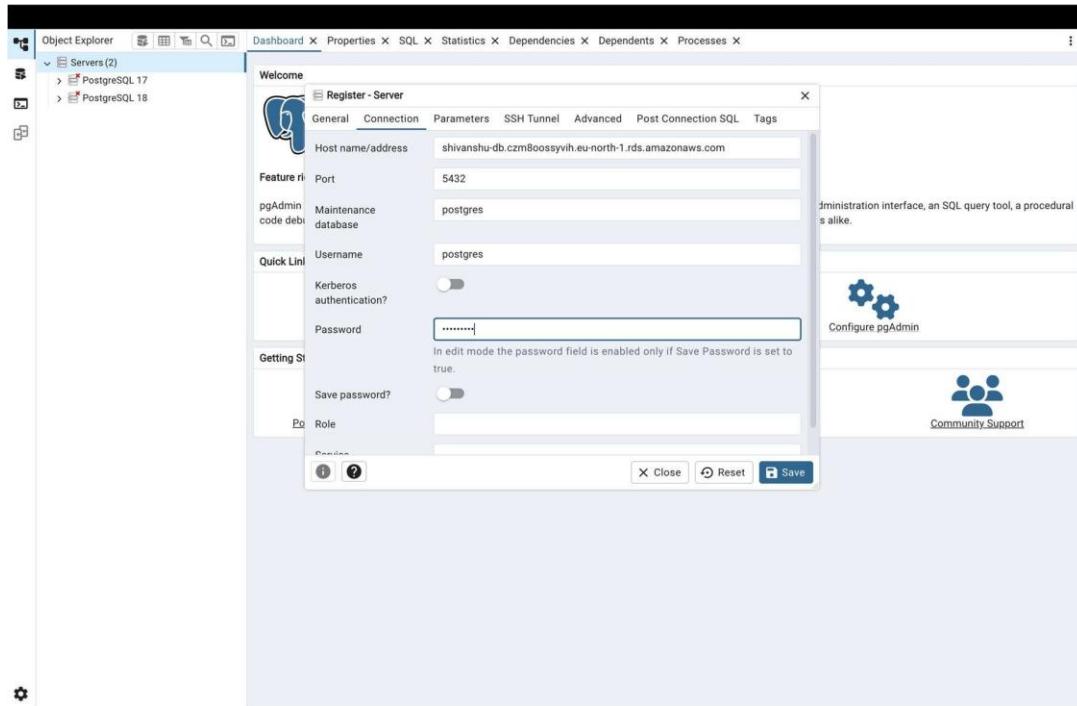
8. Setting Up Instance Size and Storage



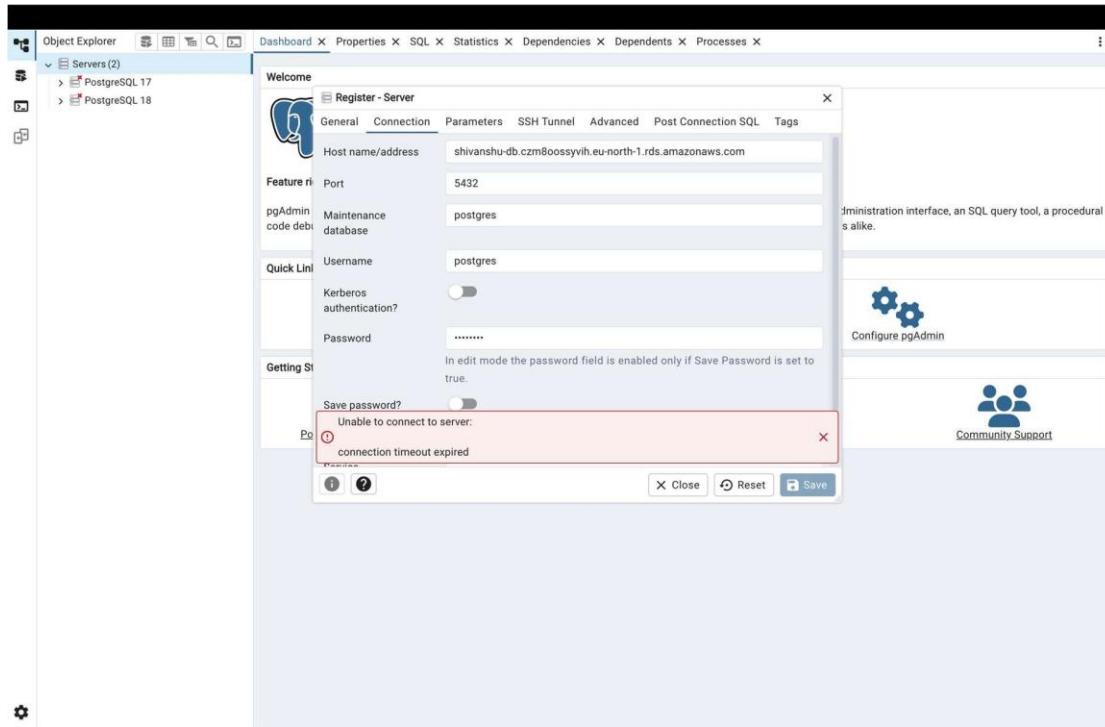
9. Configuring Connectivity and VPC Settings



10. Gr Setting Up Security Groups for RDS Access



11. Additional Database Configuration Options





DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

12. Reviewing and Creating the Database Instance

The screenshot shows the AWS Aurora and RDS console. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like Dashboard, Databases, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations, and Certificate update. The main area displays the 'Summary' of the 'shivanshu-db' database instance. It includes fields for DB identifier (shivanshu-db), Status (Available), Role (Instance), Engine (PostgreSQL), and Region & AZ (eu-north-1a). Below the summary, there are tabs for Connectivity & security, Monitoring, Logs & events, Configuration, Zero-ETL integrations, Maintenance & backups, and more. The Connectivity & security tab is selected, showing details under Endpoint & port, Networking, and Security.

13. RDS Instance Creation in Progress

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Security Groups console. The path is EC2 > Security Groups > sg-0b4c8dc4647072099 - default > Edit inbound rules. The title is 'Edit inbound rules' with a 'Info' link. A note says 'Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.' Below this, there's a table for 'Inbound rules' with columns for Security group rule ID, Type, Protocol, Port range, Source, and Description - optional. There are two rows: one for 'All traffic' (Protocol: All, Port range: All, Source: Custom) and another for PostgreSQL (Protocol: TCP, Port range: 5432, Source: My IP). At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Add rule', 'Cancel', 'Preview changes', and 'Save rules'.

Discover. Learn. Empower.



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

14. Viewing Database Instance Details

▼ Additional configuration

Public access

Publicly accessible
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.

Not publicly accessible
No IP address is assigned to the DB instance. EC2 instances and devices outside the VPC can't connect.

Database port
Specify the TCP/IP port that the DB instance will use for application connections. The application connection string must specify the port number. The DB security group and your firewall must allow connections to the port. [Learn more](#)

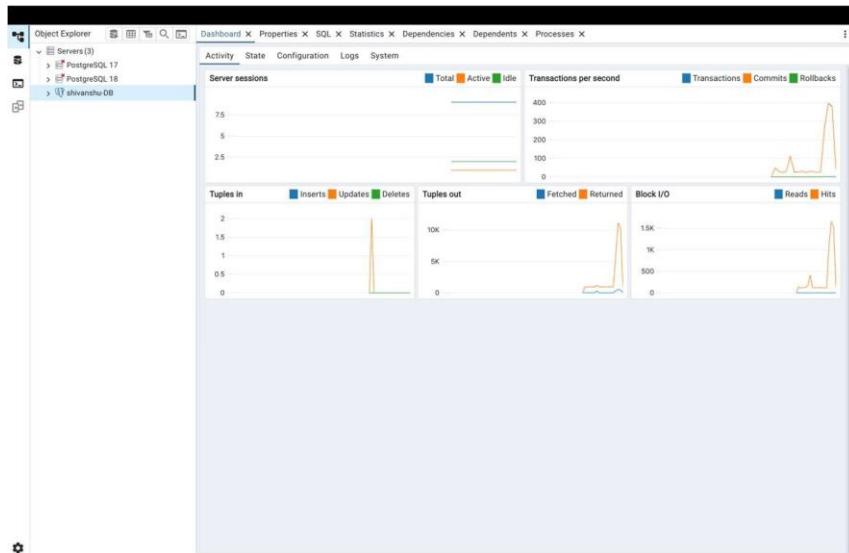
5432

15. Copying the RDS Endpoint for Connection

Connectivity & security

Endpoint & port	Networking	Security
Endpoint shivanshu-db.czm8oossyvih.eu-north-1.rds.amazonaws.com	Availability Zone eu-north-1a	VPC security groups default (sg-0b4c8dc4647072099) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active
Port 5432	VPC vpc-086507ee77883ae1b	Publicly accessible Yes
	Subnet group default-vpc-086507ee77883ae1b	Certificate authority Info rds-ca-rsa2048-g1
	Subnets subnet-0db6b45e321b7000a subnet-087377db566f545dc subnet-0bac42bdab1e990c5	Certificate authority date May 25, 2061, 03:29 (UTC+05:30)
	Network type IPv4	DB instance certificate expiration date October 30, 2026, 23:59 (UTC+05:30)

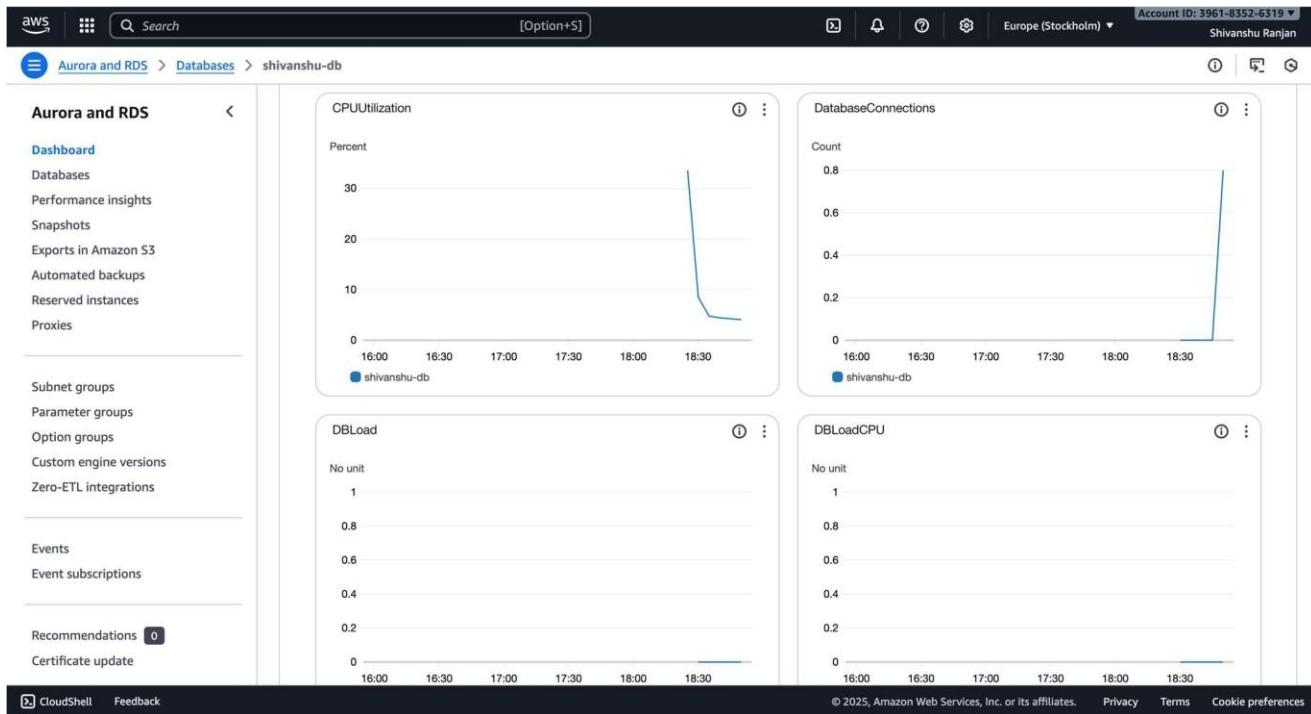
16. Launching pgAdmin on Local Machine



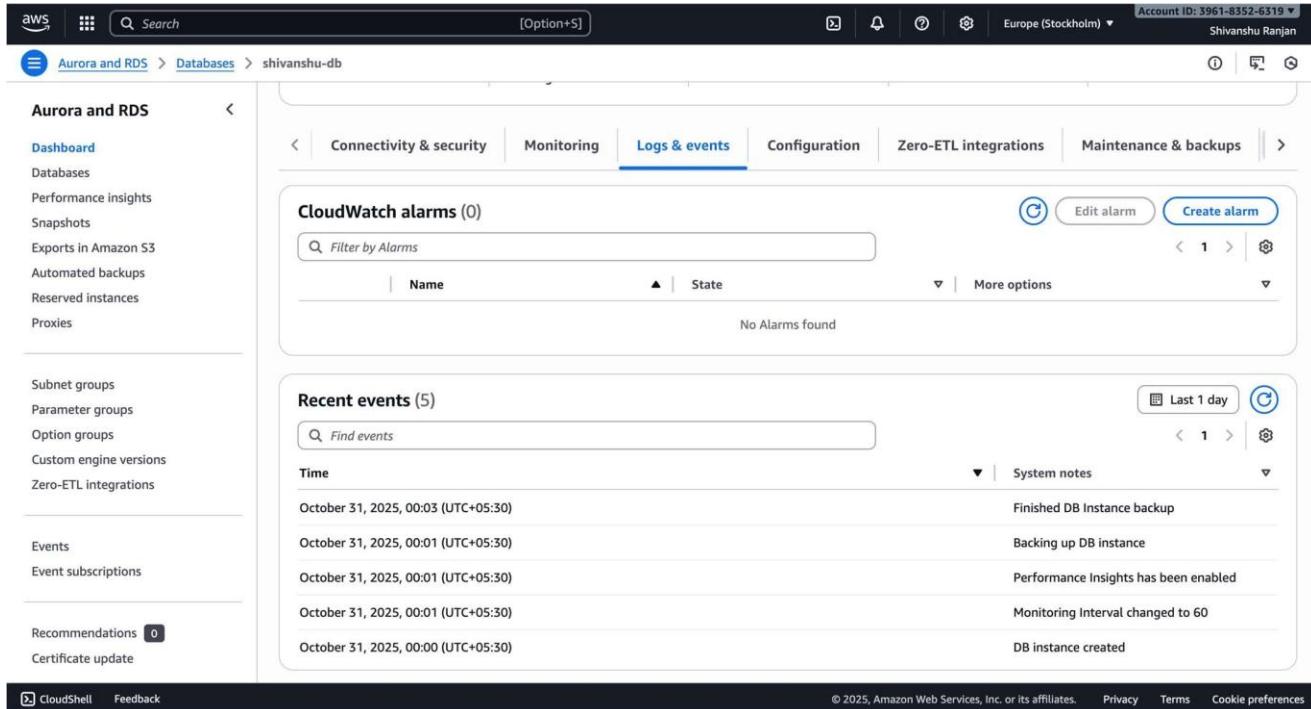


DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

17. Adding a New Server in pgAdmin



18. Entering Connection Details (Endpoint, Username, Password)



Discover. Learn. Empower.



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

19. Successful Connection to AWS RDS Database via pgAdmin

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS (Aurora and RDS) console. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like Dashboard, Databases, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations (0), and Certificate update. The main area is titled 'Deleting DB instance shivanshu-db' and shows a table of databases. The table has columns for DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region ..., and Size. One row is selected, showing 'shivanshu-db' with a status of 'Deleting', 'Instance' type, PostgreSQL engine, eu-north-1a region, and db.t4g.micro size. At the top right of the main area, there are buttons for Group resources, Modify, Actions (with a dropdown menu), Create database, and other options.

4. Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the fundamental concepts and benefits of using Amazon RDS for relational database management in the cloud.
- Gain practical knowledge of creating and configuring an RDS database instance on AWS.
- Learn how to manage and secure database access using AWS security groups.
- Develop skills to connect a local pgAdmin client to a cloud-hosted RDS instance.
- Be able to monitor, manage, and test database connectivity and performance in a cloud environment.