

Open RDS

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Databases page. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Amazon RDS: Dashboard, Databases (selected), 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, and Event subscriptions. The main content area is titled "Databases (0)" and includes a search bar, filter options (DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region, Size), and a message "No instances found". The top right corner shows the user "KONNE AKASH" and the region "United States (N. Virginia)". The bottom right corner includes copyright information and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

Create 2 Databases

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Create database page. It starts with a section titled "Choose a database creation method" with two options: "Standard create" (selected) and "Easy create". Below this is the "Engine options" section where "MySQL" is selected. To the right, there is a detailed "MySQL" section with a description: "MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database." It also lists several bullet points about MySQL support. At the bottom, there are links for CloudShell and Feedback, and the standard footer links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

Screenshot of the AWS RDS Create Database wizard - Step 1: Set engine and tier.

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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Single DB instance (not supported for Multi-AZ DB cluster snapshot)**
Creates a single DB instance with no standby DB instances.

Settings

DB instance identifier [Info](#)

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Screenshot of the AWS RDS Create Database wizard - Step 2: Configure database settings.

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 63 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.

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](#)

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Screenshot of the AWS RDS Create database configuration page for MySQL.

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.

Master password: Info
.....
Password strength: **Very weak**
Minimum constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following symbols: / \ * @

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
 Show instance classes that support Amazon RDS Optimized Writes [Info](#)

MySQL: MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

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Screenshot of the AWS RDS Create database configuration page for MySQL.

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
us-east-1a

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](#).

MySQL: MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

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The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard for MySQL. It includes sections for 'Additional configuration' (with a note about enhanced monitoring), 'Estimated monthly costs' (mentioning the free tier), and a summary note about responsibility for third-party services. On the right, there's a 'MySQL' section with a brief description and a bulleted list of features. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Create database' buttons.

Additional configuration

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

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.](#)

MySQL

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

Create database

Created

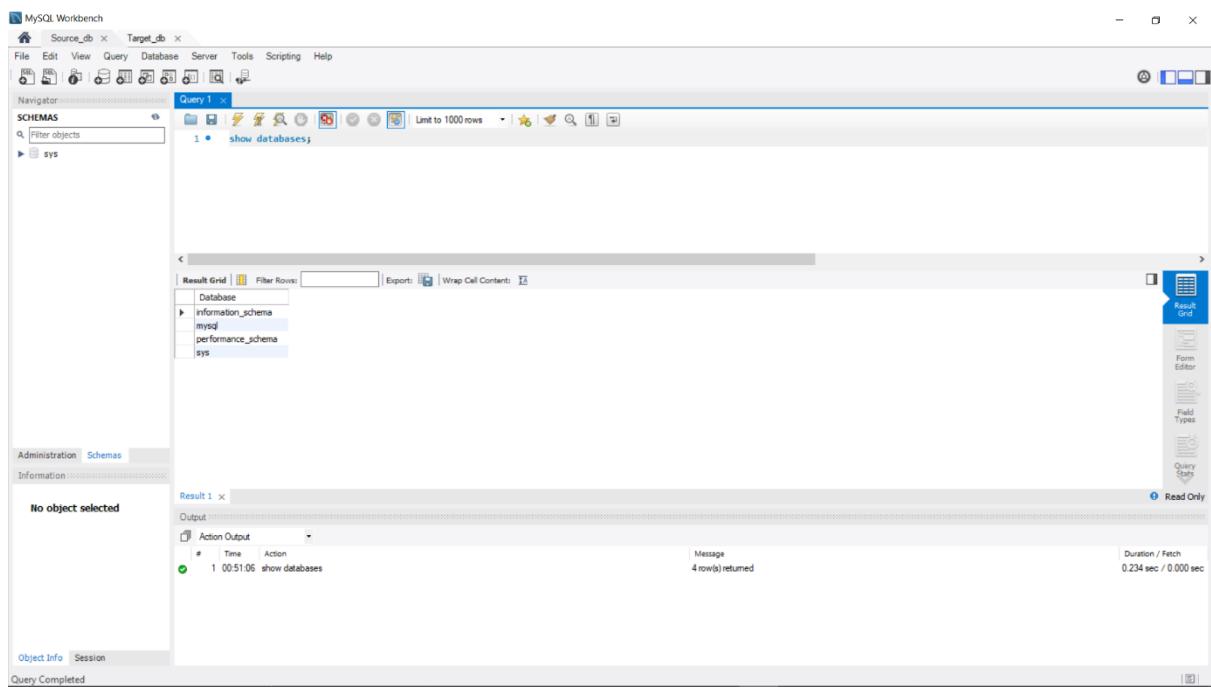
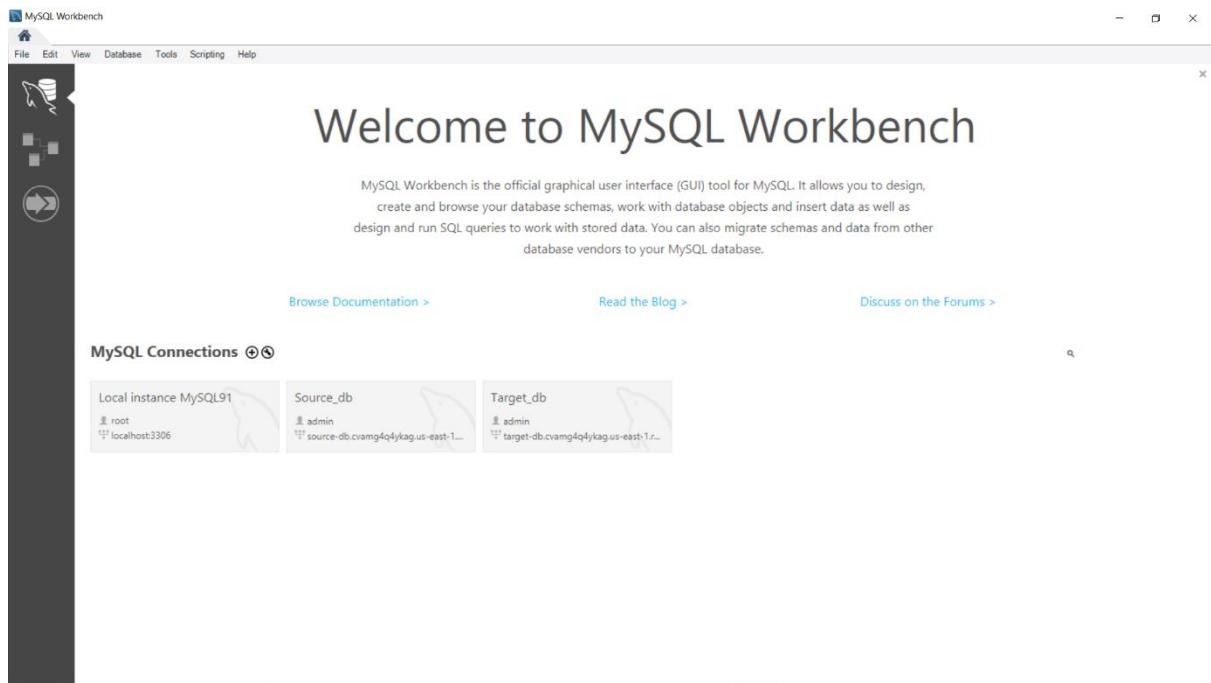
The screenshot shows the 'Databases' management page. The left sidebar has links for 'Dashboard', 'Databases' (which is selected), 'Query Editor', 'Performance insights', 'Snapshots', 'Exports in Amazon S3', 'Automated backups', 'Reserved instances', 'Proxies', 'Subnet groups', 'Parameter groups', 'Option groups', 'Custom engine versions', 'Zero-ETL integrations', 'Events', and 'Event subscriptions'. The main area displays a table of databases:

DB Identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region ...	Size
source-db	Available	Instance	MySQL Co...	us-east-1a	db.t4g.micro
target-db	Available	Instance	MySQL Co...	us-east-1a	db.t4g.micro

Databases (2)

[Create database](#)

Open MySQL Workbench and Connect it Locally



Create one DB (aws) in Source-db

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The top navigation bar has tabs for 'Source_db' and 'Target_db'. The 'Source_db' tab is active. The 'Navigator' pane on the left shows the 'SCHEMAS' section with 'aws' selected. The 'Query' pane contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • show databases;
2 • create database aws;
```

The 'Output' pane below shows the execution results:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	00:51:06	show databases	4 row(s) returned	0.234 sec / 0.000 sec
2	00:51:53	create database aws	1 row(s) affected	0.250 sec

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query Completed'.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The top navigation bar has tabs for 'Source_db' and 'Target_db'. The 'Source_db' tab is active. The 'Navigator' pane on the left shows the 'SCHEMAS' section with 'aws' expanded, revealing 'Tables', 'Views', 'Stored Procedures', and 'Functions'. The 'Query' pane contains the following SQL code:

```
10 • insert into emp (id, name, salary)
11   values (1, 'abc', 1000),
12         (2, 'pqr', 2000),
13         (3, 'xyz', 3000);
14
15 • select * from emp;
```

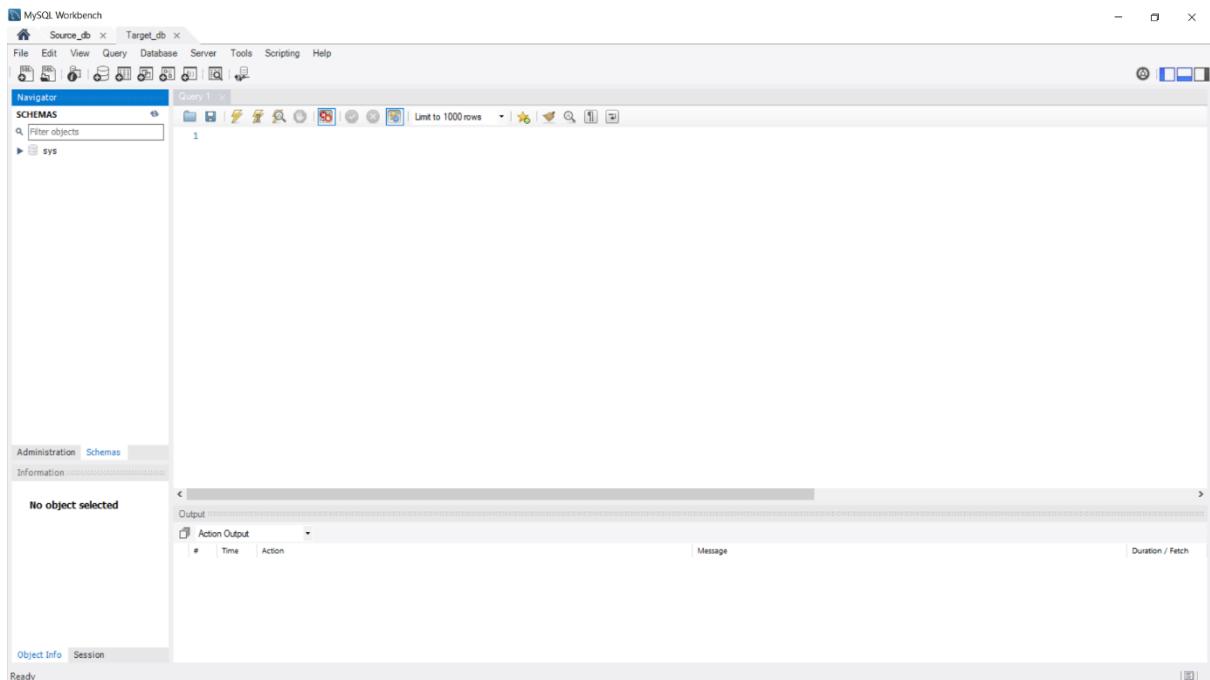
The 'Result Grid' pane shows the data inserted into the 'emp' table:

id	name	salary
1	abc	1000
2	pqr	2000
3	xyz	3000

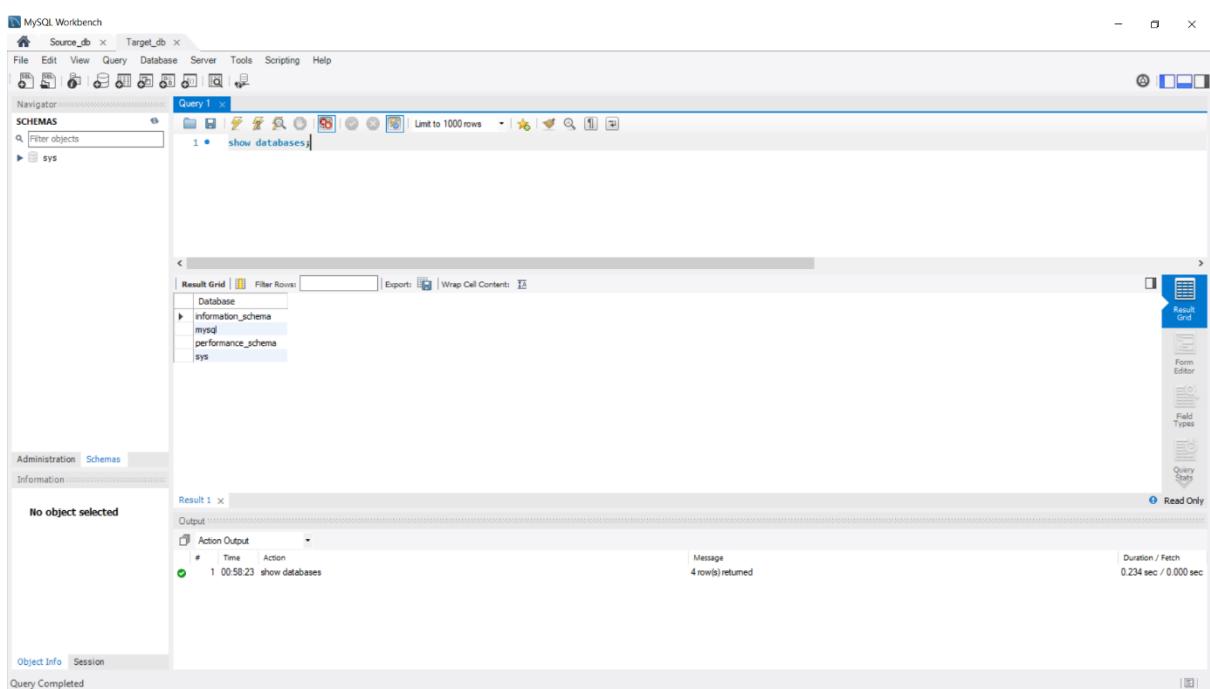
The 'Output' pane below shows the execution results:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	00:54:50	use aws	0 row(s) affected	0.265 sec
2	00:55:00	create table emp (id int, name varchar(20), salary int)	0 row(s) affected	0.281 sec
3	00:57:22	insert into emp (id, name, salary) values (1, 'abc', 1000), (2, 'pqr', 2000), (3, 'xyz', 3000)	3 row(s) affected Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.250 sec
4	00:57:41	select * from emp LIMIT 0, 1000	3 row(s) returned	0.235 sec / 0.000 sec

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query Completed'.



Check Databases in Target-db (aws DB is not there)



Open DMS (Database Migration Service)

The screenshot shows the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) console home page. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections like Discover, Assess, Convert and migrate, Migrate data, and Monitor. The main content area features a large banner for 'AWS Database Migration Service' with the tagline 'Migrate your databases to AWS with minimal downtime'. Below the banner, there's a brief description of what AWS DMS is and a video thumbnail titled 'AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) - What is DMS?'. To the right, there are two callout boxes: 'Getting started' (with a 'Get started' button) and 'Troubleshooting' (with links to diagnostic support scripts, AMI, and migration tasks). The bottom right corner includes standard AWS footer links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

Create Replication Instance

The screenshot shows the 'Replication instances' page within the AWS DMS console. The left sidebar remains the same as the home page. The main area displays a table titled 'Replication instances (0)' with a single row indicating 'No replication instances'. A message states 'You don't have any replication instances in US East (N. Virginia.)'. At the top right of the table, there is a prominent yellow 'Create replication instance' button. The bottom right corner includes standard AWS footer links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

Screenshot of the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) "Create replication instance" page.

Settings

Name: dms

Description - optional: (empty)

Descriptive Amazon Resource Name (ARN) - optional: (empty)

Instance configuration

Instance class: dms.t3.medium (2 vCPUs, 4 GiB Memory)

Include previous-generation instance classes

Configuration best practices

Review topics below which describe configuration best practices.

How was your experience using configuration best practices?

Topics (7)

Instance configuration - Instance sizing

Replication slowness is commonly due to inadequate amount of resources allocated to the replication instance. Factors such as CPU, memory and network play a crucial role in how your migration performs. For more information about determining the size of your replication instance, see guide [?].

Instance configuration - Choosing the right DMS engine Version

There are different replication instance versions which are available through DMS. Learn more [?] about the new features and bug fixes in each DMS version.

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Screenshot of the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) "Create replication instance" page.

Instance configuration

Instance class: dms.t3.medium (2 vCPUs, 4 GiB Memory)

Include previous-generation instance classes

Engine version: 3.5.3

Include Beta DMS versions

High Availability

The Multi-AZ option deploys a primary replication instance in one Availability Zone (AZ) and a standby in another AZ. The Single-AZ option deploys a single replication instance in one AZ. Billing is based on DMS pricing.

Dev or test workload (Single-AZ)

Storage

Allocated storage (GiB): 50

Configuration best practices

Review topics below which describe configuration best practices.

How was your experience using configuration best practices?

Topics (7)

Instance configuration - Instance sizing

Replication slowness is commonly due to inadequate amount of resources allocated to the replication instance. Factors such as CPU, memory and network play a crucial role in how your migration performs. For more information about determining the size of your replication instance, see guide [?].

Instance configuration - Choosing the right DMS engine Version

There are different replication instance versions which are available through DMS. Learn more [?] about the new features and bug fixes in each DMS version.

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Screenshot of the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) "Create replication instance" wizard.

The wizard is step 3 of 4, titled "Create replication instance".

Configuration settings:

- VPC: default-vpc-0883ead9f6f4c8b08
- Public accessible: If you choose this option, AWS DMS will assign a public IP address to your replication instance, and you'll be able to connect to databases outside of your VPC.

Advanced settings and Maintenance sections are collapsed.

Kerberos authentication - optional: Choose Kerberos authentication to provide secure access to your database endpoints. You can use this authentication mechanism for DMS version 3.5.3 and higher and supported database engines. [Learn more](#)

Tags - optional: Add tags to organize your DMS resources. You can use tags to manage your IAM roles and policies, and track your DMS costs.

Buttons: Cancel, Create replication instance.

Right panel: Configuration best practices, Topics (7), Instance configuration - Instance sizing, Instance configuration - Choosing the right DMS engine Version, and Instance configuration - High availability.

Screenshot of the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) "Replication instances" page.

The page shows a single replication instance named "dms" in status "Creating".

Table: Replication instances (1)

Name	Status	VPC	Class	Engine ...	Availab...	Networ...	Public	Put
dms	Creating	vpc-0883...	dms.t3.m...	3.5.3	us-east-1a	IPv4	Yes	

Left sidebar: AWS DMS navigation menu with sections like Discover, Assess, Convert and migrate, Migrate data, and Monitor.

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Create Two Endpoints Source and Target

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with the 'Endpoints' section selected. The left sidebar has categories like Discover, Assess, Convert and migrate, Migrate data, and Monitor. The main area shows a table titled 'Endpoints (0)' with columns for Name, Type, Status, Engine, Server name, Port, Migration Hub Mapping, ARN, and Certificate A. A message says 'Empty endpoint table' and 'You don't have any endpoints.' A prominent blue button at the bottom right says 'Create endpoint'.

The screenshot shows the 'Create endpoint' configuration page. Under 'Endpoint type', 'Source endpoint' is selected. There's an option to 'Select RDS DB instance' which is unchecked. In the 'Endpoint configuration' section, 'Endpoint identifier' is set to 'source-endpoint'. There's a field for 'Descriptive Amazon Resource Name (ARN) - optional' containing 'Friendly-ARN-name'. Under 'Source engine', it says 'The type of database engine this endpoint is connected to.' A 'Learn more' link is shown. On the right, there's a 'Configuration best practices' sidebar with topics like 'Endpoint configuration - Supported versions', 'Endpoint configuration - AWS Secrets Manager', and 'KMS Key'.

Screenshot of the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) console showing the 'Create endpoint' wizard.

Source engine: MySQL

Access to endpoint database: Provide access information manually

Server name: source-db.cvamg4q4ykg.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com

Port: 3306

User name: admin

Secure Socket Layer (SSL) mode: none

Topics (4):

- Endpoint configuration - Supported versions
- Endpoint configuration - AWS Secrets Manager
- Endpoint settings - Additional configuration
- KMS Key

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Screenshot of the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) console showing the 'Create endpoint' wizard with expanded sections.

User name: admin

Secure Socket Layer (SSL) mode: none

Endpoint settings:

KMS key:

Tags:

Test endpoint connection - optional:

Choose the replication instance to test the network and database connectivity for migration.

Create endpoint button highlighted.

Topics (4):

- Endpoint configuration - Supported versions
- Endpoint configuration - AWS Secrets Manager
- Endpoint settings - Additional configuration
- KMS Key

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Endpoints are Created

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with the 'Endpoints' page selected. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections like Discover, Assess, Convert and migrate, Migrate data, and Monitor. The main content area displays a table titled 'Endpoints (2)' with two entries:

Name	Type	Status	Engine	Server name	Port	Migration
source-endpoint	Source	Active	MySQL	source-db.cvamg4q4ykag.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	3306	
target-endpoint	Target	Active	MySQL	target-db.cvamg4q4ykag.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	3306	

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with the 'Replication instances' page selected. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections like Discover, Assess, Convert and migrate, Migrate data, and Monitor. The main content area displays a table titled 'Replication instances (1)' with one entry:

Name	Status	VPC	Class	Engine ...	Availab...	Networ...	Public	Put
dms	Available	vpc-0883...	dms.t3.m...	3.5.3	us-east-1a	IPv4	Yes	44.

Make a Test Connection for both source-db and target-db

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/v2/home?region=us-east-1#endpointDetails/source-endpoint>. The left sidebar is collapsed, and the main content area is titled "source-endpoint". The "Connections" tab is selected. A message bar at the top says "How was your experience using endpoints?" with a "Provide feedback" button. Below the tabs, there is a table header for "Connections" with columns: Endpoint identifier, Replication instance, Status, and Message. A button labeled "Test connections" is located in the top right corner of the table area. The table body displays the message "No records found". At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links to CloudShell, Feedback, and copyright information.

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/v2/home?region=us-east-1#testEndpointConnection?arn=arn:aws:dms:us-east-1:043309332266:endpoint:COPCRDUJB5ADDLLB3JHDUFOPIA/source-endpoint>. The left sidebar is collapsed, and the main content area is titled "Test endpoint connection". The "Replication instance" section shows a dropdown menu with the entry "dms" and details: Version: 3.5.3, VPC: vpc-0883ead9f6f4c8b08, Public accessible: Yes. A "Run test" button is located below this section. Below the replication instance section is a table with columns: Endpoint identifier, Replication instance, Status, and Message. The table body displays the message "No records found". At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links to CloudShell, Feedback, and copyright information.

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/v2/home?region=us-east-1#testEndpointConnection/arn:aws:dms:us-east-1:043309332266:endpoint:COPCRDUIB5ADDLJB3JHDFUOPIA/source-endpoint>. The page title is "Test endpoint connection". The left sidebar shows the navigation menu for AWS DMS, including "Discover", "Assess", "Convert and migrate", "Migrate data", and "Monitor". The main content area displays a "Replication instance" section with details: "dms", "Version: 3.5.3", "VPC: vpc-0883ead9f6f4c8b08", and "Public accessible: Yes". Below this is a "Run test" button and a table showing the results of the test:

Endpoint identifier	Replication instance	Status	Message
source-endpoint	dms	successful	

At the bottom right, there are links for "Privacy", "Terms", and "Cookie preferences".

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/v2/home?region=us-east-1#testEndpointConnection/arn:aws:dms:us-east-1:043309332266:endpoint:G3T4QOOIJUBZNGVZVRAS6IJMI/target-endpoint>. The page title is "Test endpoint connection". The left sidebar shows the navigation menu for AWS DMS, including "Discover", "Assess", "Convert and migrate", "Migrate data", and "Monitor". The main content area displays a "Replication instance" section with details: "dms", "Version: 3.5.3", "VPC: vpc-0883ead9f6f4c8b08", and "Public accessible: Yes". Below this is a "Run test" button and a table showing the results of the test:

Endpoint identifier	Replication instance	Status	Message
target-endpoint	dms	successful	

At the bottom right, there are links for "Privacy", "Terms", and "Cookie preferences".

Create Database Migration Task

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with the 'Database migration tasks' page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with sections like 'Discover', 'Assess', 'Convert and migrate', 'Migrate data', and 'Monitor'. The main area displays a table titled 'Database migration tasks (0)' with columns for Identifier, Status, Migration progress, Type, Premigration assessment, Source, Target, and Replication. A prominent button at the bottom right says 'Create database migration task'. A new feature announcement box is visible at the top right.

This screenshot shows the 'Create database migration task' configuration page. It includes fields for 'Task identifier' (migration-test), 'Descriptive Amazon Resource Name (ARN) - optional' (Friendly-ARN-name), 'Replication instance' (dms-vpc-0883ead9f6f4c8b08), 'Source database endpoint' (source-endpoint), and 'Target database endpoint' (target-endpoint). To the right, there are several informational panels: 'Task configuration - Permissions' (about granting required permissions to the AWS DMS user), 'Task configuration - Query timeout' (about setting the ExecuteTimeout endpoint for MySQL source endpoints), 'Task settings - Optimizing full load for a table' (about improving performance for large tables), 'Task settings - Optimizing a DMS task' (about ensuring optimal performance for the migration), and 'Task settings - Selecting the optimal Large Binary Object' (about selecting the best LBO type).

Screenshot of the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) console showing the 'Create database migration task' page.

The left sidebar shows navigation: DMS > Database migration tasks > Create database migration task.

Table mappings (Info)

Editing mode

- Wizard**
You can enter only a subset of the available table mappings.
- JSON editor**
You can enter all available table mappings directly in JSON format.

Specify at least one selection rule with an include action. After you do this, you can add one or more transformation rules.

Selection rules

Choose the schema and/or tables you want to include with, or exclude from, your migration task. [Add new selection rule](#)

Premigration assessment (Info)

A premigration assessment warns you of potential migration issues before starting your migration task. Premigration assessments generally have minimal impact on your databases and take minimal time to run.

Premigration assessment is on by default
Note that DMS enables premigration assessments by default when you create a migration task. Premigration assessments allow you to identify potential issues with the migration before starting the migration. You can still turn off the premigration assessments if you don't want to use them. [Learn more](#)

Turn on premigration assessment

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#)

Right panel (Task configuration - Permissions): Make sure that you grant all the required permissions to the AWS DMS user on your source and target databases. For more information about supported source endpoints, see [guide](#). For more information about supported target endpoints, see [guide](#).

Task configuration - Query timeout: When migrating a large number of databases objects, the query DMS uses to identify all source objects may time out if it takes more than 60s. For AWS DMS versions 3.4.7 and higher, use the ExecuteTimeout endpoint setting to set the client statement timeout for a MySQL source endpoint to avoid such errors. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Optimizing full load for a table: To improve the performance of loading large tables, consider using the parallel load or the filter option with a separate task. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Optimizing a DMS task: To ensure optimal performance of your migration, ensure that you have allocated sufficient resources to all components of your migration including source and target databases, replication instances, and network. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Selecting the optimal Large Binary Object

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Screenshot of the AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) console showing the 'Create database migration task' page.

The left sidebar shows navigation: DMS > Database migration tasks > Create database migration task.

Selection rules

Choose the schema and/or tables you want to include with, or exclude from, your migration task. [Add new selection rule](#)

where schema name is like 'aws' and Source table name is like '%', include

Schema
Enter a schema

Source name
Use the % character as a wildcard
aws

Source table name
Use the % character as a wildcard
%

Action
Choose "Include" to migrate your selected objects, or "Exclude" to ignore them during the migration.
Include

Source filters (Info) [Add column filter](#)

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#)

Right panel (Task configuration - Permissions): Make sure that you grant all the required permissions to the AWS DMS user on your source and target databases. For more information about supported source endpoints, see [guide](#). For more information about supported target endpoints, see [guide](#).

Task configuration - Query timeout: When migrating a large number of databases objects, the query DMS uses to identify all source objects may time out if it takes more than 60s. For AWS DMS versions 3.4.7 and higher, use the ExecuteTimeout endpoint setting to set the client statement timeout for a MySQL source endpoint to avoid such errors. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Optimizing full load for a table: To improve the performance of loading large tables, consider using the parallel load or the filter option with a separate task. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Optimizing a DMS task: To ensure optimal performance of your migration, ensure that you have allocated sufficient resources to all components of your migration including source and target databases, replication instances, and network. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Selecting the optimal Large Binary Object

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The screenshot shows the 'Create database migration task' wizard in the AWS DMS console. The left sidebar lists navigation options like 'Console Home', 'Databases', 'Database Migration Service', and 'Database migration tasks'. The main content area has a header 'Create database migration task' with a progress bar showing '1 step completed'.

Migration task startup configuration

Start migration task

- Automatically on create
- Manually later

Choose this setting if you want AWS DMS to identify potential issues with the migration before starting the migration. Available only if replication instance, source, and target database are specified. After the current migration task is created, you can go to the Premigration assessments tab in the migration task details page to view assessment results or create a new assessment run with different settings.

Tags

Add tags to your DMS resources to organize and track your DMS costs.

Task configuration - Permissions

Make sure that you grant all the required permissions to the AWS DMS user on your source and target databases.

For more information about supported source endpoints, see [guide](#).

For more information about supported target endpoints, see [guide](#).

Task configuration - Query timeout

When migrating a large number of databases objects, the query DMS uses to identify all source objects may time out if it takes more than 60s. For AWS DMS versions 3.4.7 and higher, use the `ExecuteTimeout` endpoint setting to set the client statement timeout for a MySQL source endpoint to avoid such errors. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Optimizing full load for a table

To improve the performance of loading large tables, consider using the parallel load or the filter option with a separate task. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Optimizing a DMS task

To ensure optimal performance of your migration, ensure that you have allocated sufficient resources to all components of your migration including source and target databases, replication instances, and network. [Learn more](#)

Task settings - Selecting the optimal Large Binary Object

Cancel **Create database migration task**

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The screenshot shows the 'Database migration tasks' page in the AWS DMS console. The left sidebar includes 'Discover', 'Assess', 'Convert and migrate', 'Migrate data', and 'Monitor' sections. The main content area displays a table of migration tasks:

Identifier	Status	Migration progress	Type	Premigration assessment	Source	Target
migration-test	Running	0%	Full load	Not assessed	source-endpoint	target-endpoint

New feature announcements

Consider the following new features to simplify and accelerate your migrations:

- Fleet Advisor recommendations - Generate right-sizing recommendations for migrating to Amazon Aurora or Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS). [Learn more](#)
- DMS schema conversion - Automatically convert source database schemas to a format that is compatible with the target database. [Learn more](#)
- Homogenous data migrations - Leverage built-in native database tooling in DMS for easy and performant like-to-like migrations. [Learn more](#)

Database migration tasks (1) [Info](#) [Actions](#) [Quick view and compare](#) [Create database migration task](#)

Find database migration tasks

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The screenshot shows the AWS DMS console with a migration task named 'migration-test'. The task status is 'Running' and the migration progress is at 100%. A warning message states: 'Premigration assessment is not created. We recommend you consider creating and running a premigration assessment for this migration task to identify potential issues before you start the migration. Choose Create premigration assessment from the Actions menu, then you can view assessment results from the Premigration assessment tab.' Below the summary, there are tabs for Overview details, Table statistics, Monitoring, Mapping rules, Premigration assessments, and Tags.

Now open the Target-db in workbench check the Databases (aws DB is there)

The screenshot shows MySQL Workbench connected to a database named 'Target_db'. The results of a query on the 'emp' table are displayed in a grid:

ID	Name	Salary
1	abc	1000
2	pqr	2000
3	xyz	3000