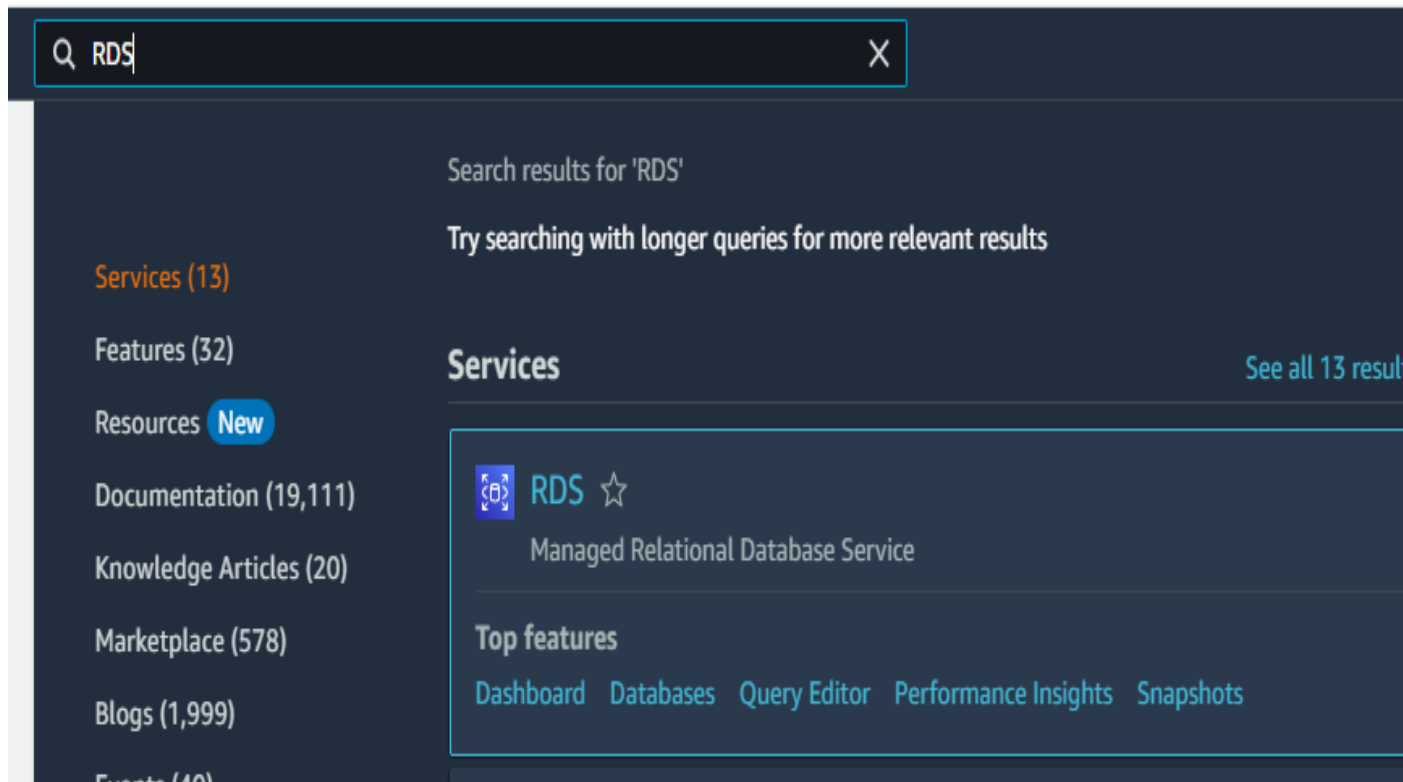
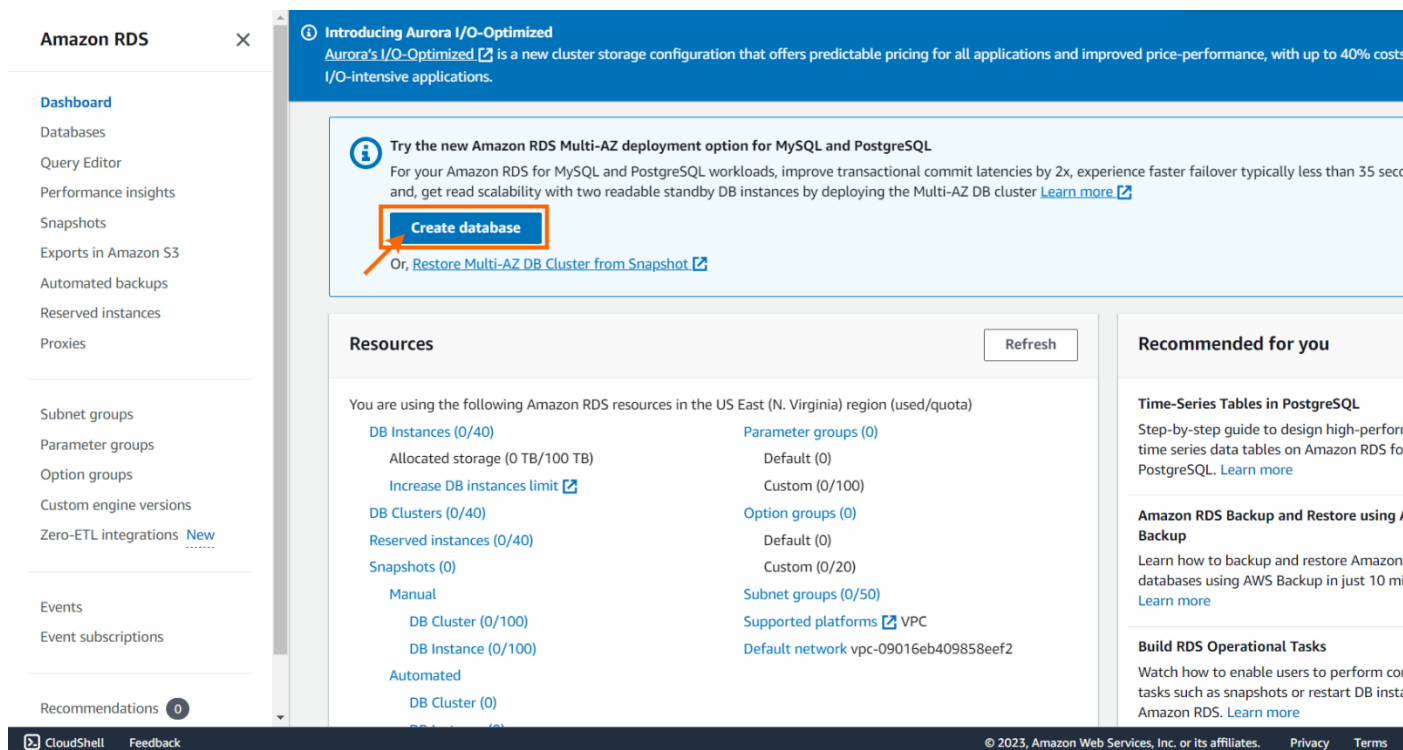


## Create a MySQL database using Amazon RDS

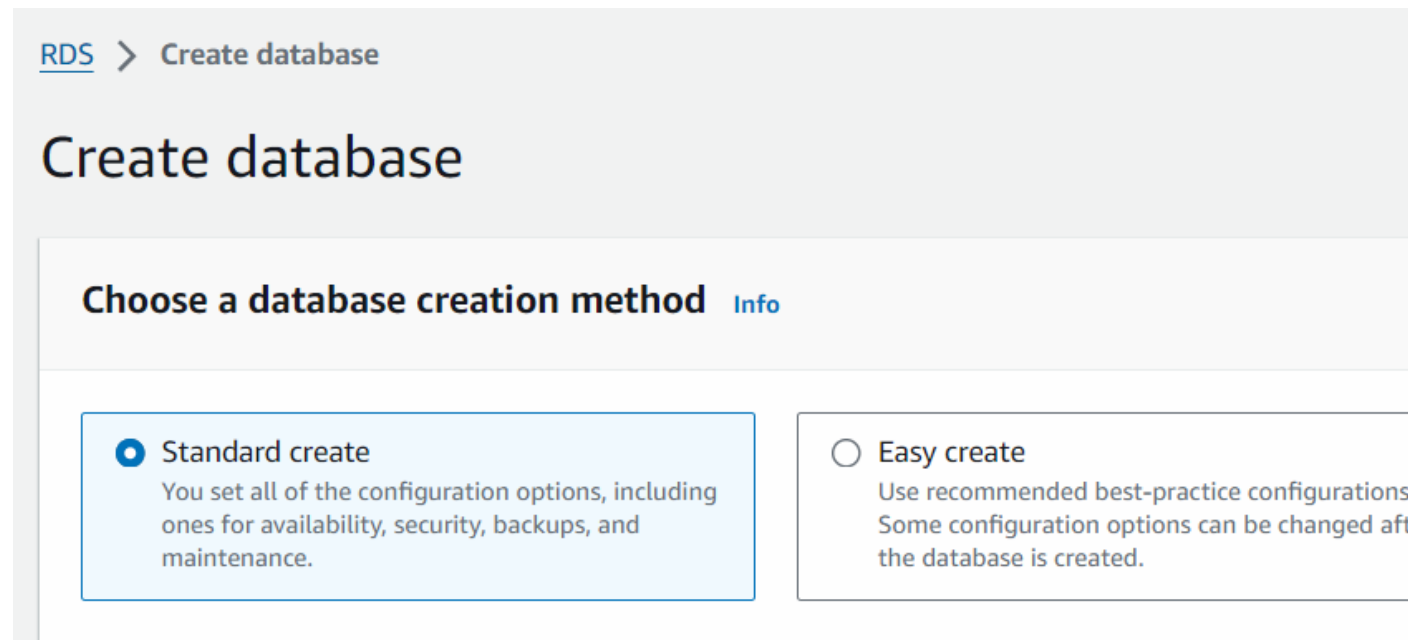
1. In the AWS Management Console, search for “RDS” using the search bar and select the RDS result under Services.



2. Click on the “Create database” button. You will be prompted to configure your database.



3. Choose Database Creation Method. In the “Create database” page, ensure that “Standard Create” is chosen.



The screenshot shows the AWS RDS console's 'Create database' page. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail 'RDS > Create database'. Below this is the main heading 'Create database'. A section titled 'Choose a database creation method' with an 'Info' link is present. This section contains two radio button options: 'Standard create' (which is selected) and 'Easy create'. The 'Standard create' option includes a description: 'You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.' The 'Easy create' option includes a description: 'Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.'

RDS > Create database

## 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.

4. Choose Database Engine: In the “Engine options” section, choose either “MySQL” as your database engine.

# 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. So configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

## Engine options

### Engine type [Info](#)

- ☐ Aurora (MySQL Compatible)



- ☐ Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)



- ☒ **MySQL**



- ☐ MariaDB



- ☐ PostgreSQL



- ☐ Oracle

**ORACLE®**

- ☐ Microsoft SQL Server

5. Choose DB Instance Size: In the “Templates” section, choose “Free tier”. This will automatically select the “db.t2.micro” or “db.t3.micro” instance type.

## 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](#)

## 6. Configure DB Instance:

- **DB instance identifier:** Give your DB instance a unique name.
- **Master username & password:** Set the master username and password for your database.

## 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 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.

### ▼ 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.

☐ **Manage master credentials in AWS Secrets Manager**

Manage master user credentials in Secrets Manager. RDS can generate a password for you and manage it throughout its lifecycle.

 If you manage the master user credentials in Secrets Manager, some RDS features aren't supported.

[Learn more](#) 

☐ **Auto generate a password**

Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

#### Master password [Info](#)

Constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following: / (slash), '(single quote), "(double quote), @ (at sign).

#### Confirm master password [Info](#)



7. Set the Allocated storage to 20 GiB only.

# Storage

Storage type [Info](#)

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

8. Under Connectivity, enable the Public Access option.

### Connectivity [Info](#)

**Compute resource**

Choose whether to set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. Setting up a connection will automatically configure 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.

vpc-00b2c6458d3933e44  
3 Subnets, 3 Availability Zones

Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

**i** After a database is created, you can't change its VPC.

**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 selected.

default-vpc-00b2c6458d3933e44  
3 Subnets, 3 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.



9. Under Connectivity, choose the created security group.



10. Expand the other sections, and take a moment to review the available configurations. It is not necessary to make any changes to the remaining configurations. You can leave them as they are set by default.

11. Click on the “Create database” button at the bottom of the page to create your MySQL database.

12. After clicking the ‘Create database’ button, a confirmation will appear to let you know that the process has started and the database has been created.

