Create an RDS Subnet Group

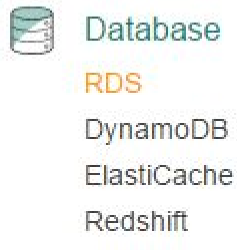
Amazon Relational Database Service (**Amazon RDS**) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Before launching actual RDS instances, you need to configure a **DB Subnet Group**.

Subnets are segments of a VPC's IP address range that allow you to group your resources based on security and operational needs. A **DB Subnet Group** is a collection of subnets (typically private) that you create in a VPC and designate for your DB instances. Each DB subnet group should have subnets in at least two Availability Zones in a given region. Note that SQL Server Mirroring with a SQL Server DB instance requires at least 3 subnets in distinct Availability Zones.

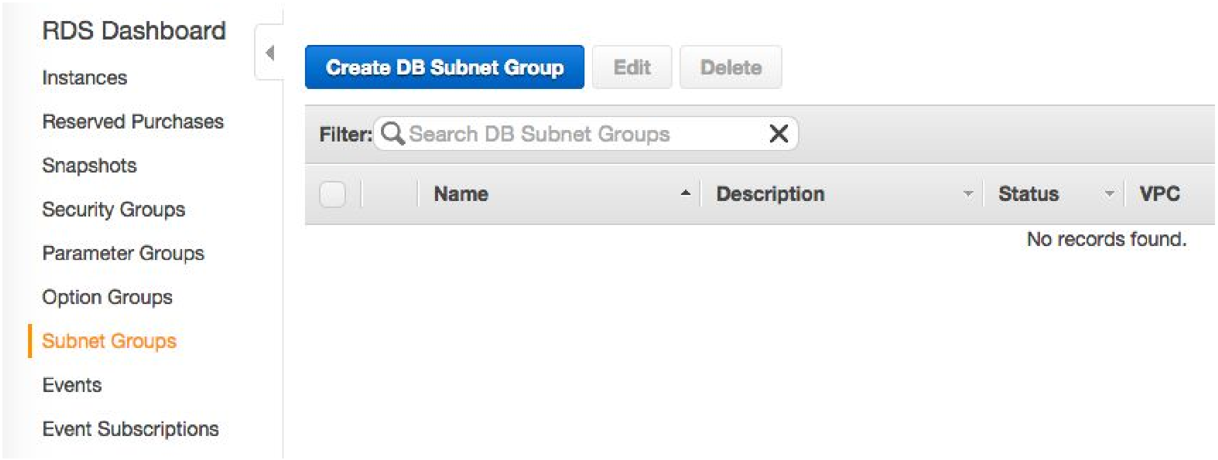
When creating a DB instance in a VPC, you must select a DB subnet group. Amazon RDS uses that DB subnet group and your preferred Availability Zone to select a subnet and an IP address within that subnet to associate with your DB instance. When Amazon RDS creates a DB instance in a VPC, it assigns a network interface to your DB instance by using an IP address selected from your DB Subnet Group. If the primary DB instance of a Multi-AZ deployment fails, Amazon RDS can promote the corresponding standby and subsequently create a new standby using an IP address from an assigned subnet in one of the other Availability Zones.

You can create an RDS Subnet Group using the RDS launch wizard.

Select the RDS service from the Management Console dashboard:



From the RDS dashboard, click **Subnet Groups** from the left-hand menu.



□	Name	Description	Status	VPC

No records found.

Click **Create DB Subnet Group** to open the creation wizard.

You must fill the form using the following data:

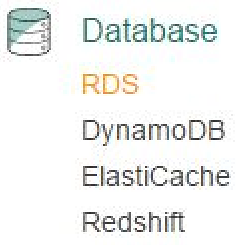
- **Name:** `cloudrds`
- **Description:** `rds lab`
- **VPC ID:** `select the available one`

Create a database cluster using RDS

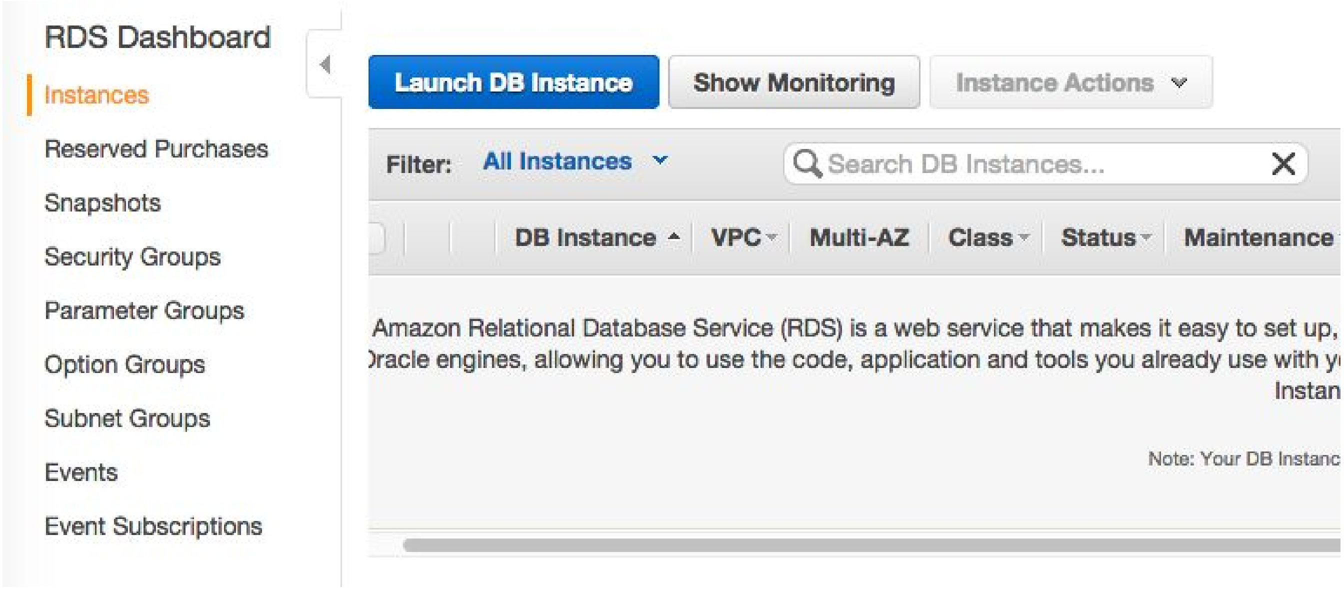
Amazon Relational Database Service (**Amazon RDS**) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Amazon RDS is designed for developers or businesses who require the full features and capabilities of a relational database or who wish to migrate existing applications and tools that utilize a relational database. It gives you access to the capabilities of a **MySQL**, **Oracle**, **Microsoft SQL Server**, **MariaDB**, **Amazon Aurora**, or **PostgreSQL** database engine.

The RDS service is fully managed by Amazon. RDS will make sure that the database software stays up-to-date with the latest patches and any faulty compute instance powering your database deployment will be automatically replaced in the event of a hardware failure. You can automatically or manually create database snapshots and easily scale your infrastructure up or down using the AWS Management Console.

You can launch an RDS instance using the RDS launch wizard. Select the RDS service from the Management Console dashboard:



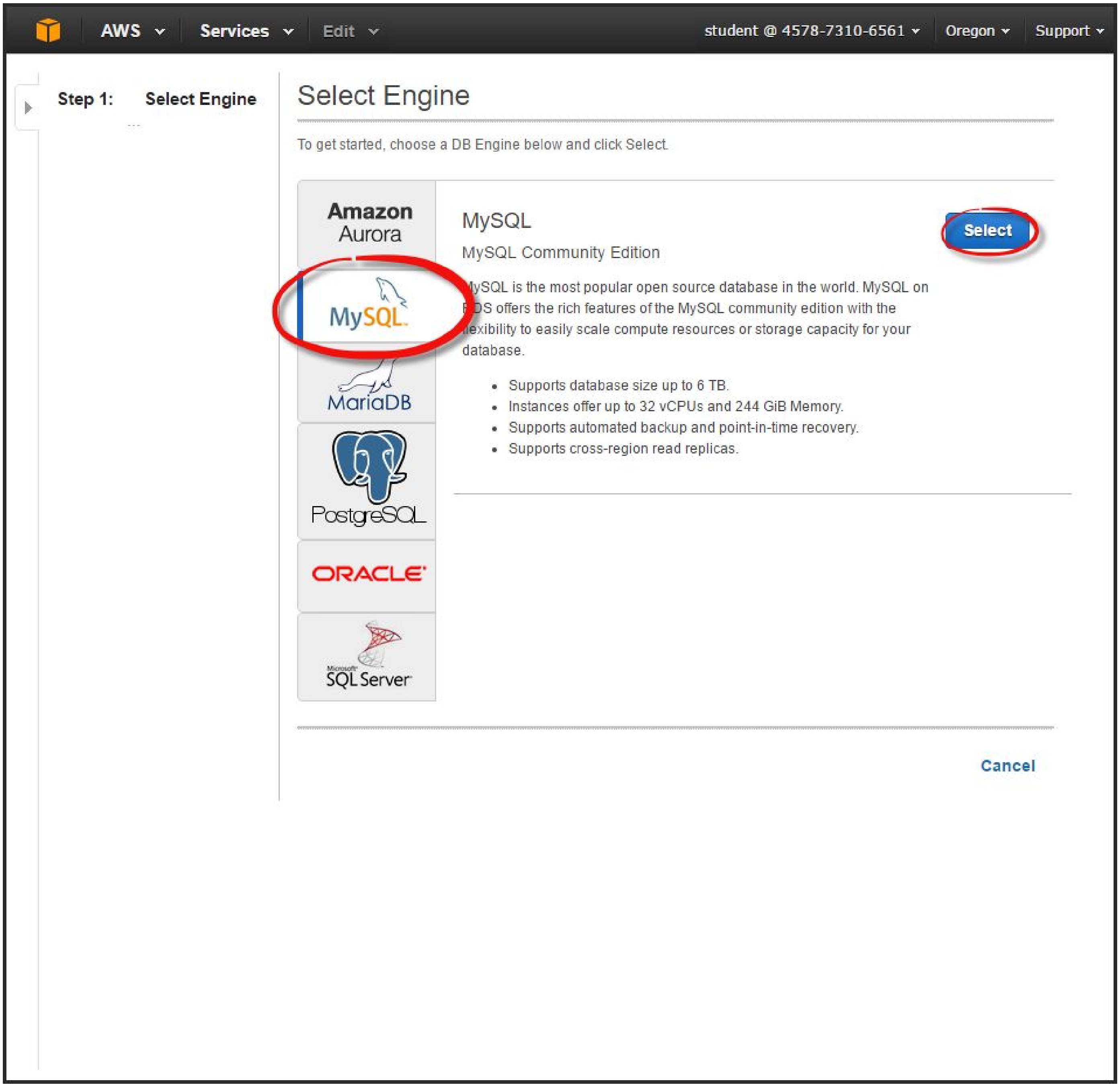
Select **Instances** from the left menu and click **Launch DB Instance.**



Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) is a web service that makes it easy to set up,
)racle engines, allowing you to use the code, application and tools you already use with y
Instan

Note: Your DB Instanc

The **Launch DB Instance Wizard** appears and you must select the database engine. Choose the **MySQL** database engine and click the **Select** button.



Select Engine

To get started, choose a DB Engine below and click Select.

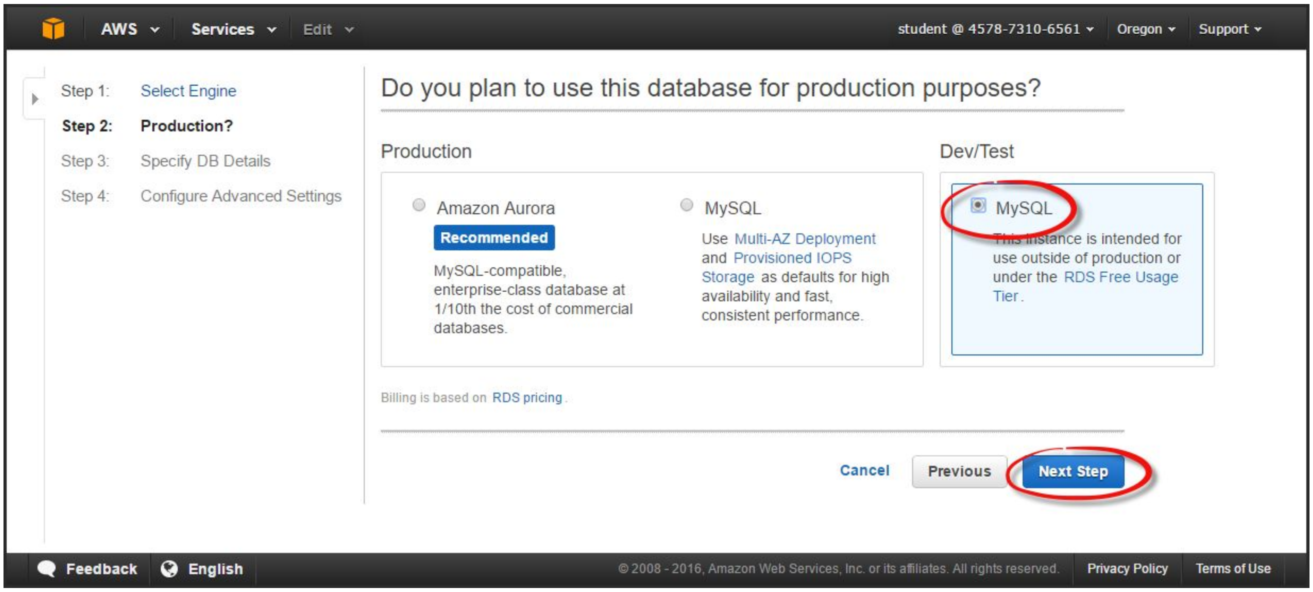
MySQL

MySQL Community Edition

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 6 TB.
- Instances offer up to 32 vCPUs and 244 GiB Memory.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports cross-region read replicas.

The next step asks if you are planning to use the DB instance you are creating for production purposes. By selecting Yes, the failover option, Multi-AZ and the Provisioned IOPS storage option will be preselected in the following step. For this exercise, please select **Dev/Test MySQL**. Then click **Next Step**.



Step 1: Select Engine

Step 2: Production?

Step 3: Specify DB Details

Step 4: Configure Advanced Settings

Do you plan to use this database for production purposes?

Production

○ Amazon Aurora

Recommended

MySQL-compatible, enterprise-class database at 1/10th the cost of commercial databases.

○ MySQL

Use Multi-AZ Deployment and Provisioned IOPS Storage as defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.

Dev/Test

● MySQL

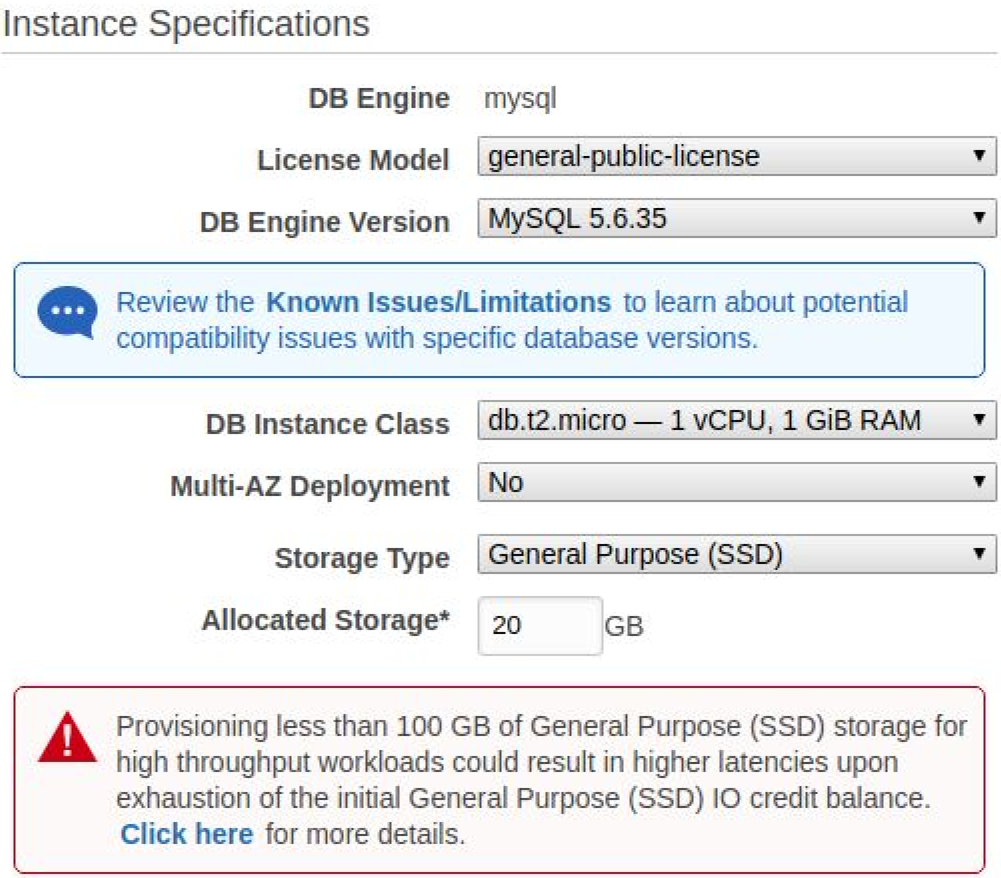
This instance is intended for use outside of production or under the RDS Free Usage Tier.

Billing is based on RDS pricing.

Cancel | Previous | Next Step

On the **Specify DB Details** page, you should select the following options:

- **License Model:** `general-public-license`
- **DB Engine Version:** `select the latest one`
- **DB Instance Class**: `db.t2.micro`
- **Multi-AZ Deployment**: `No`
- **Storage Type:** `General Purpose (SSD)`
- **Allocated Storage**: `20GB`



Instance Specifications

DB Engine	mysql
License Model	general-public-license ▾
DB Engine Version	MySQL 5.6.35 ▾

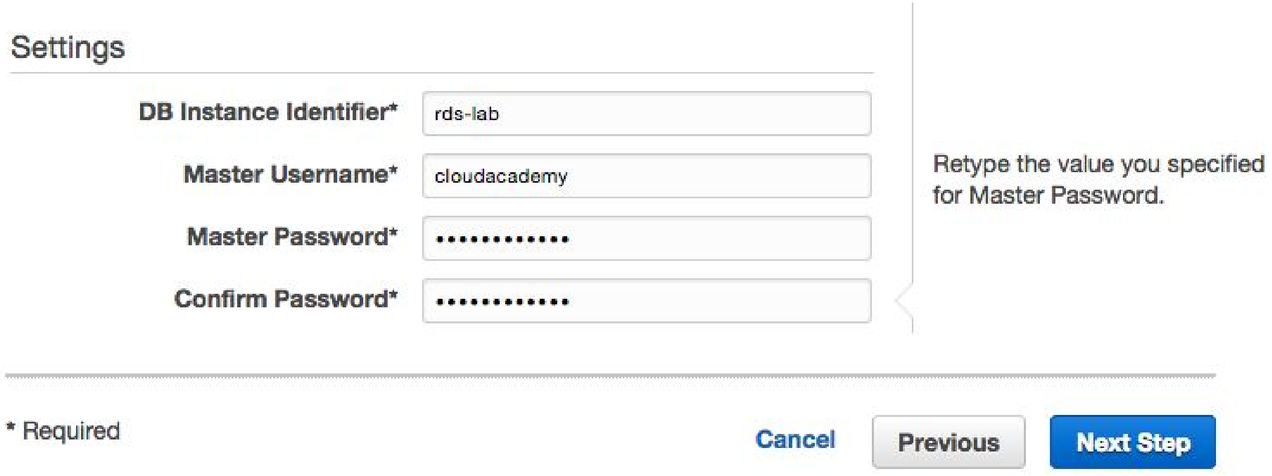
Review the **Known Issues/Limitations** to learn about potential compatibility issues with specific database versions.

DB Instance Class	db.t2.micro — 1 vCPU, 1 GiB RAM ▾
Multi-AZ Deployment	No ▾
Storage Type	General Purpose (SSD) ▾
Allocated Storage*	20 GB

Provisioning less than 100 GB of General Purpose (SSD) storage for high throughput workloads could result in higher latencies upon exhaustion of the initial General Purpose (SSD) IO credit balance. **Click here** for more details.

Scroll down the page and continue configuring your RDS Instance by filling-in the following fields:

- **DB Instance Identifier**: `rds-lab`
- **Master Username**: `clouduser`
- **Master Password**: `myStrongRDSpwd!`



Settings

DB Instance Identifier*	rds-lab
Master Username*	cloudacademy
Master Password*	•••••••••••••
Confirm Password*	•••••••••••••

Retype the value you specified for Master Password.

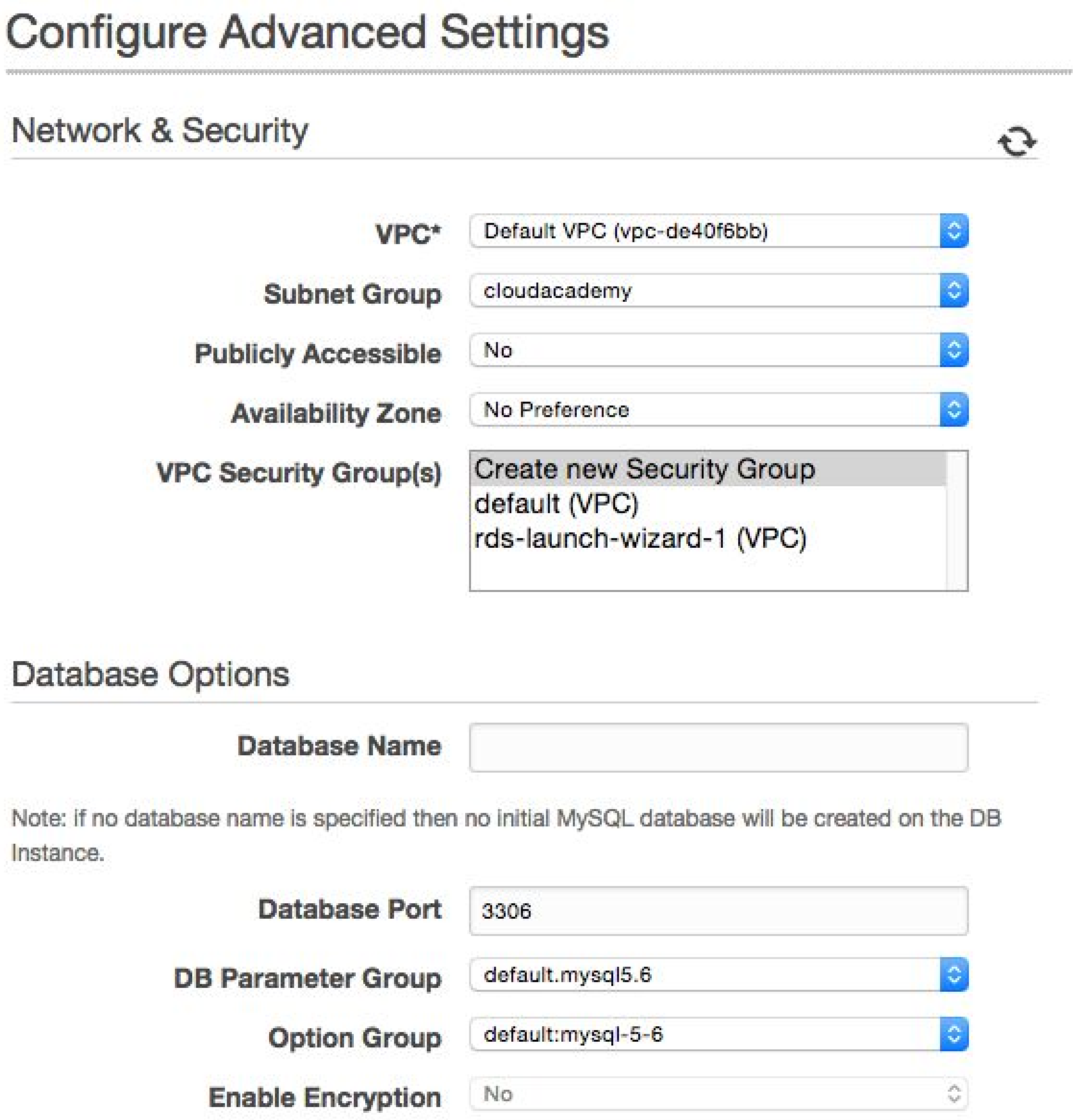
* Required

Click **Next Step,** and start configuring the Advanced Settings.

On the **Configure Advanced Settings** page, provide additional information that RDS needs to launch the MySQL DB instance.

You need to select the following options:

- **VPC**: `select the available one`
- **Subnet Group**: `cloudrds`
- **Publicly Accessible**: `No`
- **Availability Zone**: `us-west-2a`
- **VPC Security Group(s)**: `Create new Security Group`
- **Database Name**: `rdsappdb`
- **Database Port**: `3306`
- **DB Parameter Group**: `default`
- **Option Group**: `default`
- **Enable Encryption**: `No`



Configure Advanced Settings

Network & Security

VPC*	Default VPC (vpc-de40f6bb)
Subnet Group	cloudacademy
Publicly Accessible	No
Availability Zone	No Preference
VPC Security Group(s)	Create new Security Group default (VPC) rds-launch-wizard-1 (VPC)

Database Options

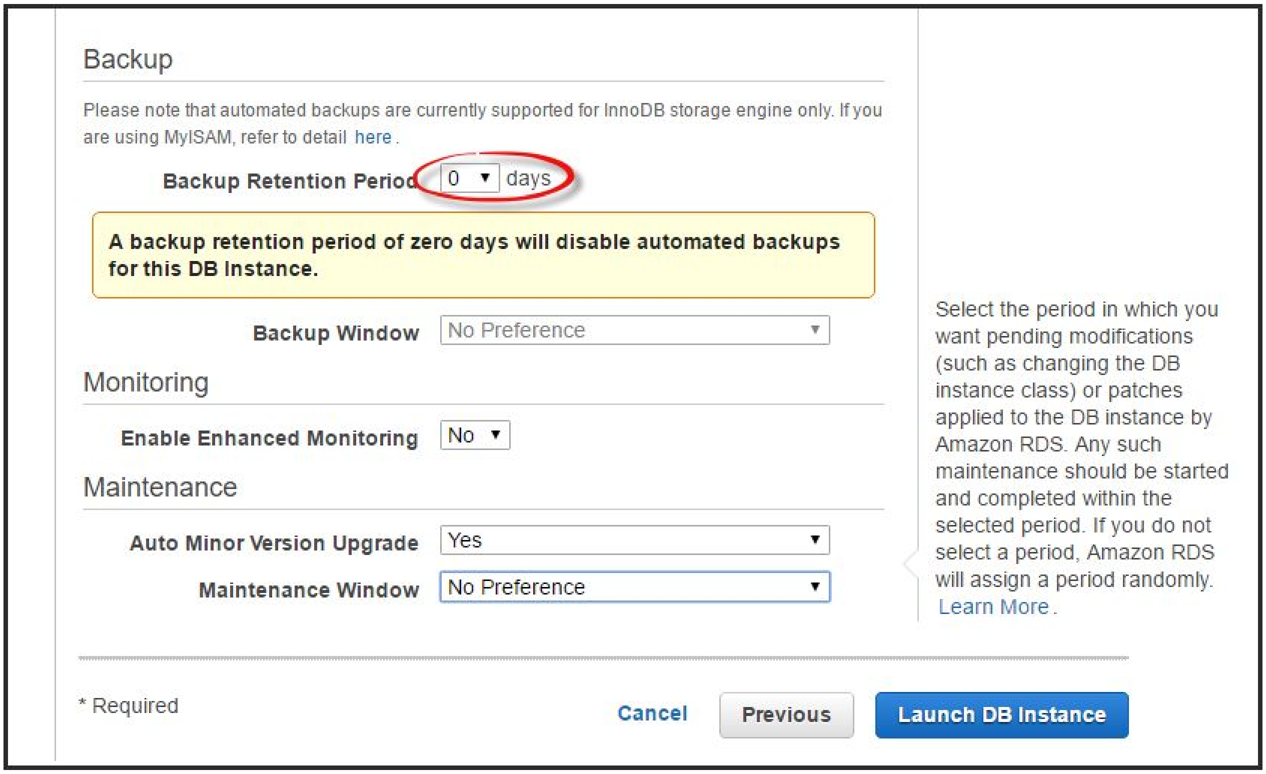
Database Name	

Note: if no database name is specified then no initial MySQL database will be created on the DB Instance.

Database Port	3306
DB Parameter Group	default.mysql5.6
Option Group	default:mysql-5-6
Enable Encryption	No

Continue specifying the following settings for the **Backup** and **Maintenance** options:

- **Backup Retention Period**: `0 days`
- **Backup Window**: `No preference`
- **Auto Minor Version Upgrade**: `Yes`
- **Mainteniance Window**: `No preference`



Backup

Please note that automated backups are currently supported for InnoDB storage engine only. If you are using MyISAM, refer to detail here.

Backup Retention Period: 0 days

A backup retention period of zero days will disable automated backups for this DB Instance.

Backup Window: No Preference

Monitoring

Enable Enhanced Monitoring: No

Maintenance

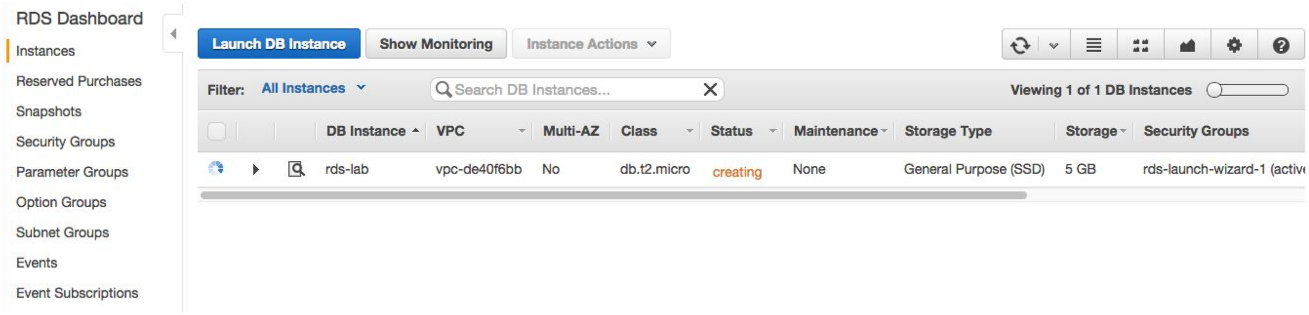
Auto Minor Version Upgrade: Yes

Maintenance Window: No Preference

Select the period in which you want pending modifications (such as changing the DB instance class) or patches applied to the DB instance by Amazon RDS. Any such maintenance should be started and completed within the selected period. If you do not select a period, Amazon RDS will assign a period randomly. Learn More.

* Required

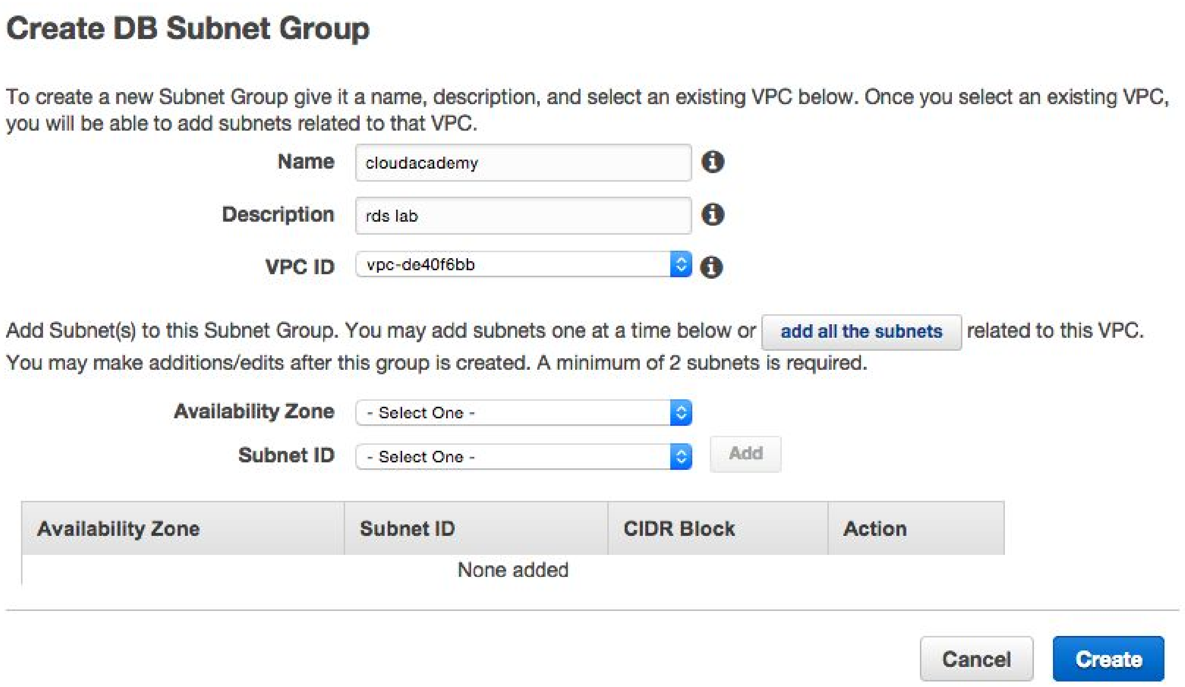
Click **Launch DB Instance,** and then click **View Your DB Instances**.



Filter: All Instances | Search DB Instances... | Viewing 1 of 1 DB Instances

DB Instance	VPC	Multi-AZ	Class	Status	Maintenance	Storage Type	Storage	Security Groups
rds-lab	vpc-de40f6bb	No	db.t2.micro	creating	None	General Purpose (SSD)	5 GB	rds-launch-wizard-1 (activ

N.B., RDS instance creation requires **up to 10 minutes** for completion. Wait until its status becomes *available*.



Create DB Subnet Group

To create a new Subnet Group give it a name, description, and select an existing VPC below. Once you select an existing VPC, you will be able to add subnets related to that VPC.

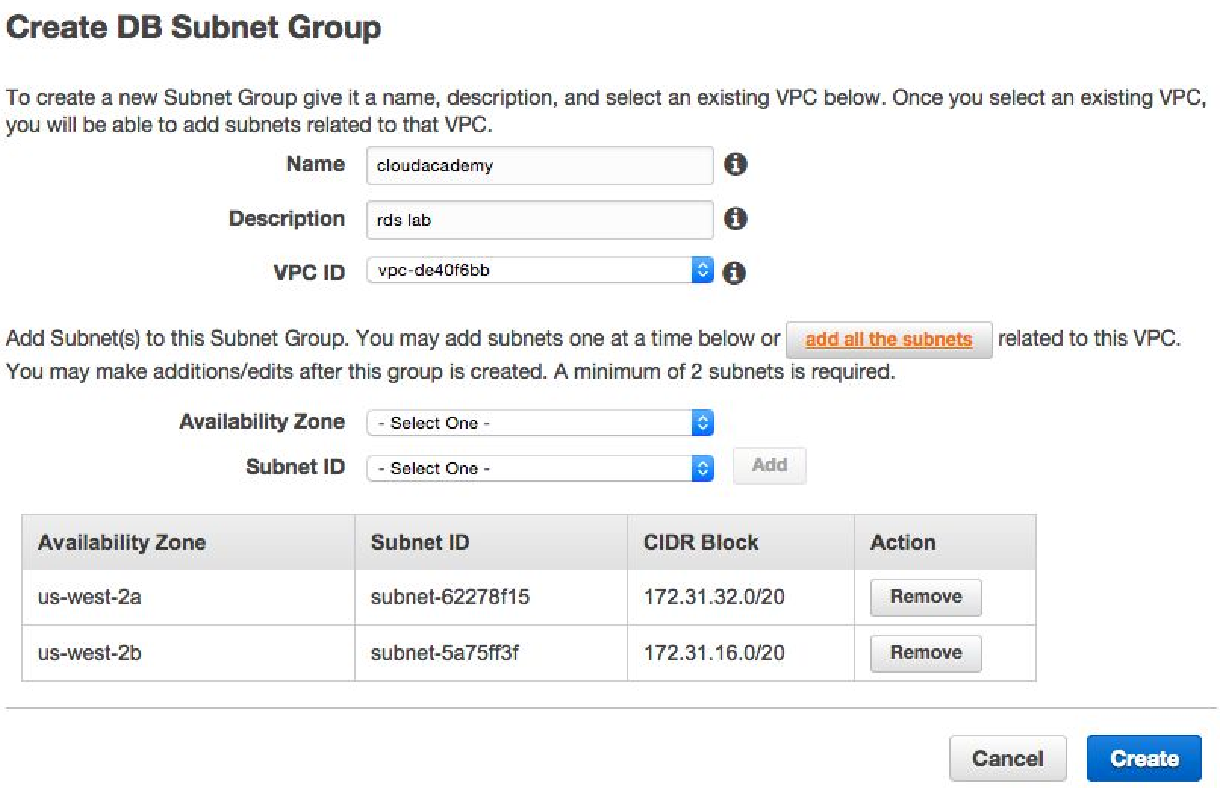
Name	cloudacademy
Description	rds lab
VPC ID	vpc-de40f6bb

Add Subnet(s) to this Subnet Group. You may add subnets one at a time below or add all the subnets related to this VPC. You may make additions/edits after this group is created. A minimum of 2 subnets is required.

Availability Zone	- Select One -
Subnet ID	- Select One -

Availability Zone	Subnet ID	CIDR Block	Action
	None added		

You must add the available subnets of the selected VPC. Click **add all the subnets** button for filling the subnet list and then click **Create**.



Create DB Subnet Group

To create a new Subnet Group give it a name, description, and select an existing VPC below. Once you select an existing VPC, you will be able to add subnets related to that VPC.

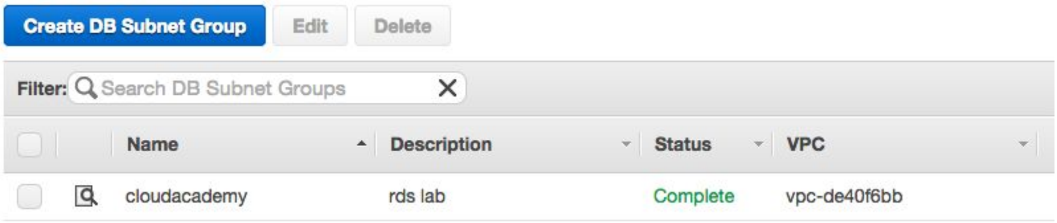
Name	cloudacademy
Description	rds lab
VPC ID	vpc-de40f6bb

Add Subnet(s) to this Subnet Group. You may add subnets one at a time below or add all the subnets related to this VPC. You may make additions/edits after this group is created. A minimum of 2 subnets is required.

Availability Zone	- Select One -
Subnet ID	- Select One -

Availability Zone	Subnet ID	CIDR Block	Action
us-west-2a	subnet-62278f15	172.31.32.0/20	Remove
us-west-2b	subnet-5a75ff3f	172.31.16.0/20	Remove

After a few seconds, your DB Subnet Group will be available and ready for use.



Name	Description	Status	VPC
cloudacademy	rds lab	Complete	vpc-de40f6bb

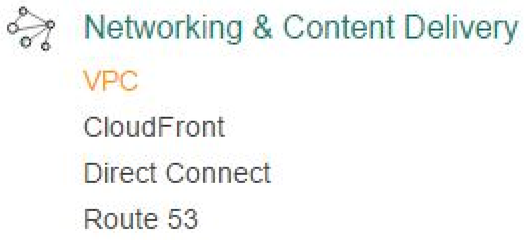
Setup security group rules for connecting to the RDS instance

In order to use the previously created RDS instance inside the VPC, you need to **add an inbound rule to the VPC Security Group** created during the RDS instance creation.

The rules of a **Security Group** control the inbound traffic that's allowed to reach the instances that are associated with the security group and the outbound traffic that's allowed to leave them. By default, security groups allow all outbound traffic and deny all inbound traffic.

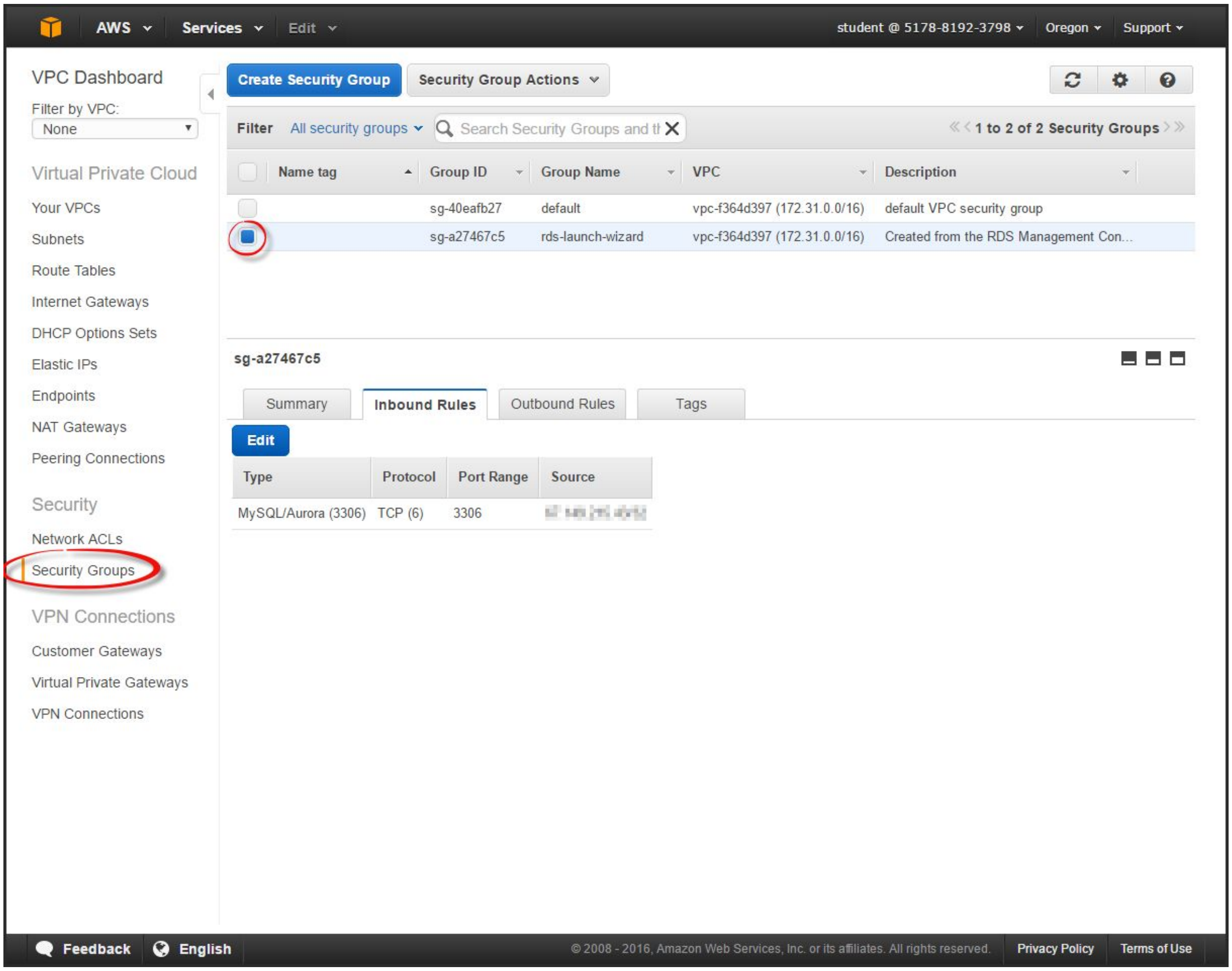
You can add new rules to a **VPC Security Group** using the AWS Management Console.

Select the VPC service from the Management Console dashboard:



Note: You've been working in the RDS console. Make sure you go back to the main console and select the **VPC** console.

In the navigation pane, click **Security Groups.** Locate and click the **rds-launch-wizard** security group.



	Name tag	Group ID	Group Name	VPC	Description
□		sg-40eafb27	default	vpc-f364d397 (172.31.0.0/16)	default VPC security group
☑		sg-a27467c5	rds-launch-wizard	vpc-f364d397 (172.31.0.0/16)	Created from the RDS Management Con...

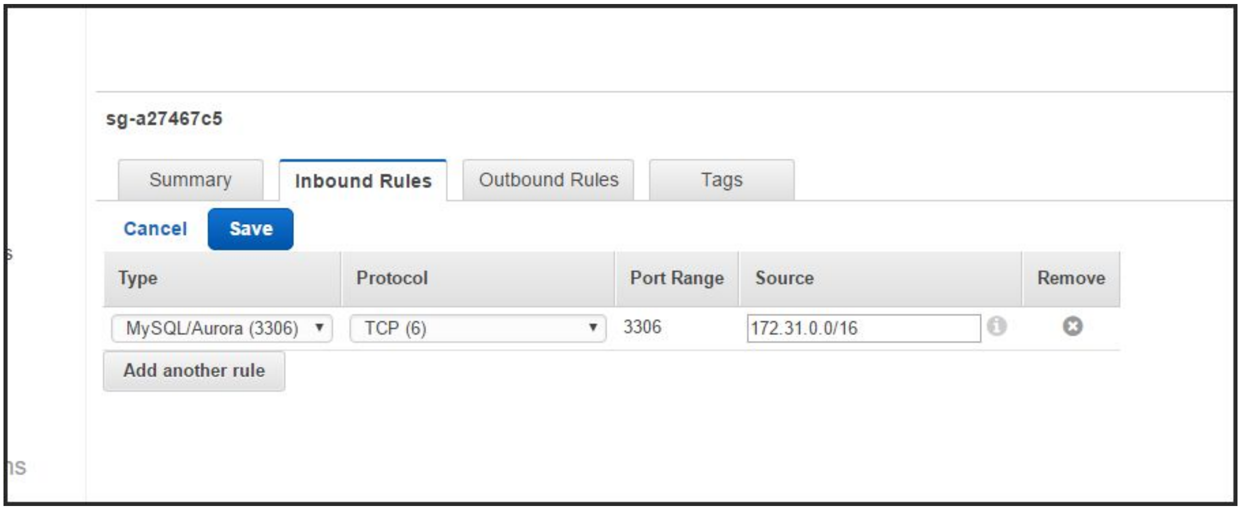
sg-a27467c5

Summary | Inbound Rules | Outbound Rules | Tags

Edit

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
MySQL/Aurora (3306)	TCP (6)	3306	[redacted]

On the **Inbound Rules** tab, click **Edit**.



sg-a27467c5

Summary | Inbound Rules | Outbound Rules | Tags

Cancel | Save

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Remove
MySQL/Aurora (3306)	TCP (6)	3306	172.31.0.0/16	⊗

Add another rule

Ensure that the rule is completed using the following information:

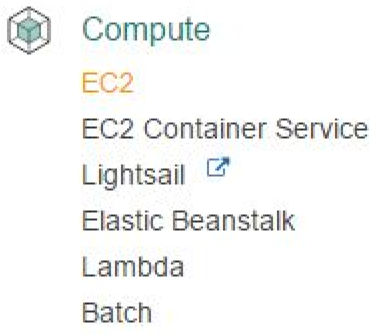
- **Type**: MYSQL
- **Protocol**: TCP
- **Port**: 3306
- **Source**: 172.31.0.0/16

Click **Save**, and you will be ready to connect to your RDS instance inside the VPC.

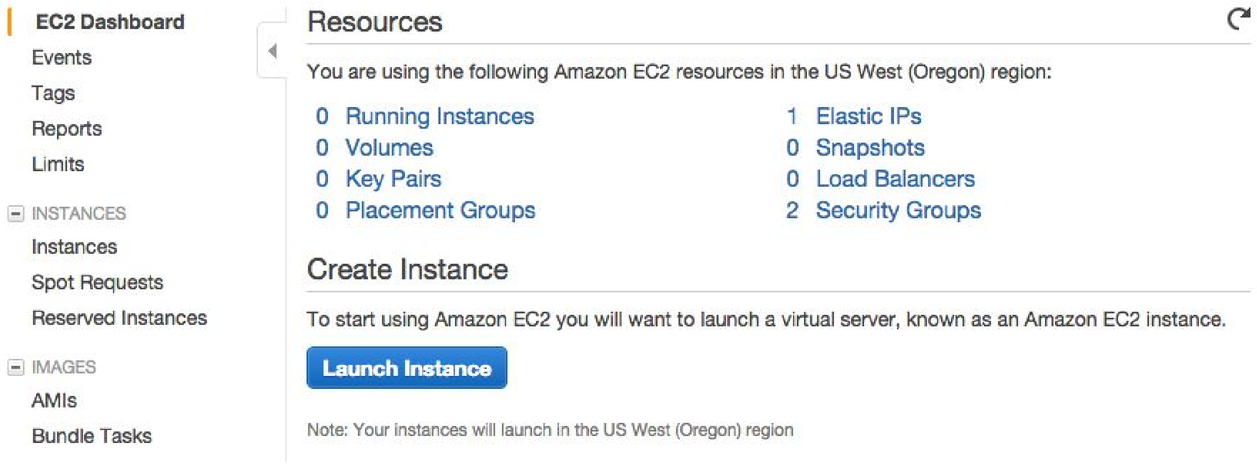
Create an EC2 instance with a key pair

You can launch an EC2 instance using the EC2 launch wizard.

Select the EC2 service from the Management Console dashboard:



From the EC2 dashboard, click **Launch Instance**.

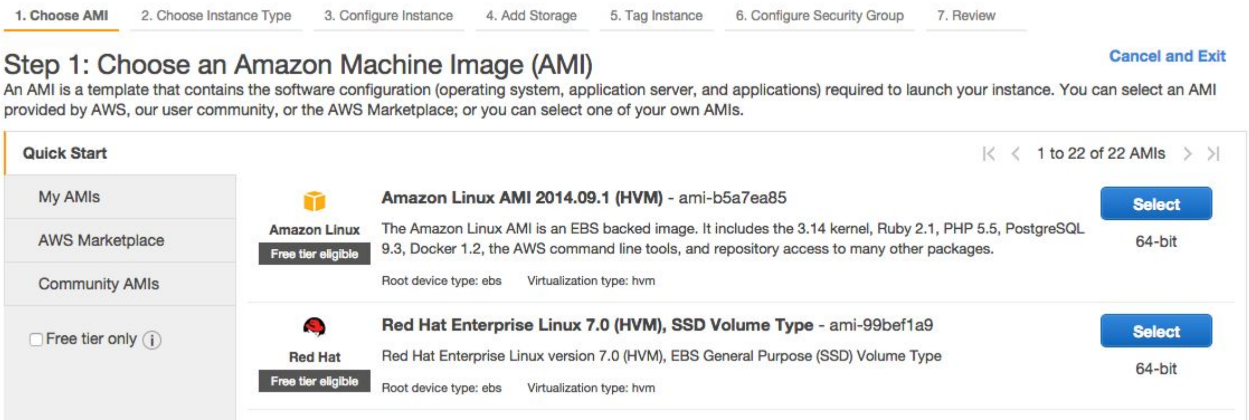


You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the US West (Oregon) region:

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.

Note: Your instances will launch in the US West (Oregon) region

The **Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)** page displays a list of basic configurations called **Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)** that serve as templates for your instance. Click **Select** for the first listed 64-bit `Amazon Linux AMI:`



Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Amazon Linux — Free tier eligible

Amazon Linux AMI 2014.09.1 (HVM) - ami-b5a7ea85

The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS backed image. It includes the 3.14 kernel, Ruby 2.1, PHP 5.5, PostgreSQL 9.3, Docker 1.2, the AWS command line tools, and repository access to many other packages.

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select — 64-bit

Red Hat — Free tier eligible

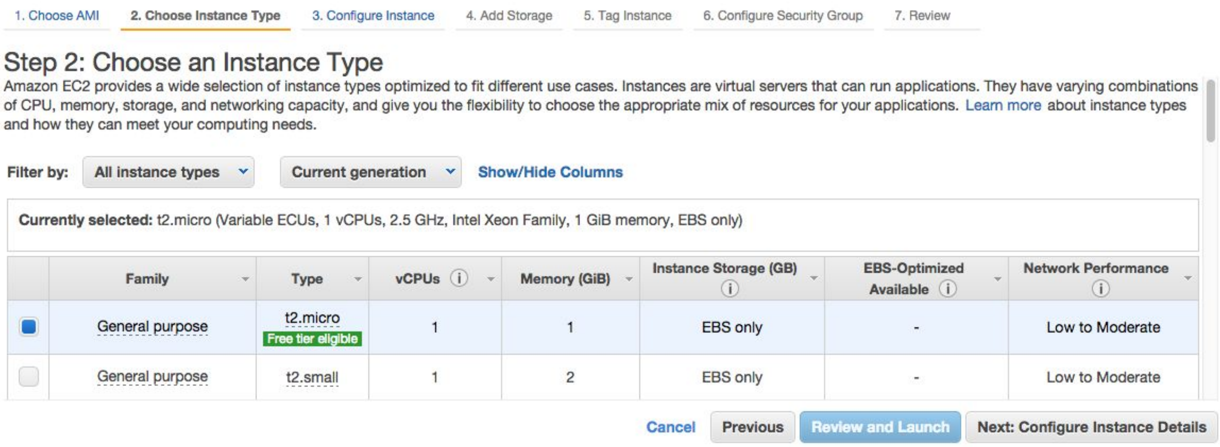
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.0 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-99bef1a9

Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 7.0 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select — 64-bit

On the **Choose an Instance Type** page, you should **not** change any options**.** Simply make sure the default **t2.micro** is selected:



Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

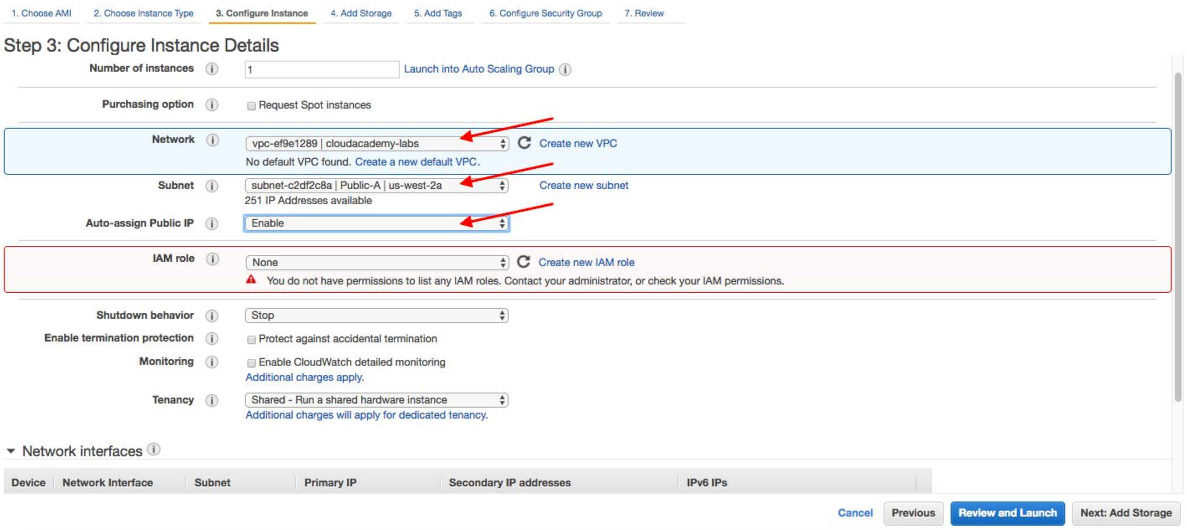
Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. Learn more about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types | Current generation | Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
☑	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
□	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

Click the **Next: Configure Instance Details** button. On this step of the wizard, make sure the following is configured:



Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Number of instances	1 Launch into Auto Scaling Group
Purchasing option	□ Request Spot instances
Network	vpc-ef9e1289 | cloudacademy-labs Create new VPC No default VPC found. Create a new default VPC.
Subnet	subnet-c2df2c8a | Public-A | us-west-2a Create new subnet 251 IP Addresses available
Auto-assign Public IP	Enable
IAM role	None Create new IAM role You do not have permissions to list any IAM roles. Contact your administrator, or check your IAM permissions.
Shutdown behavior	Stop
Enable termination protection	□ Protect against accidental termination
Monitoring	□ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring Additional charges apply.
Tenancy	Shared - Run a shared hardware instance Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

Network interfaces

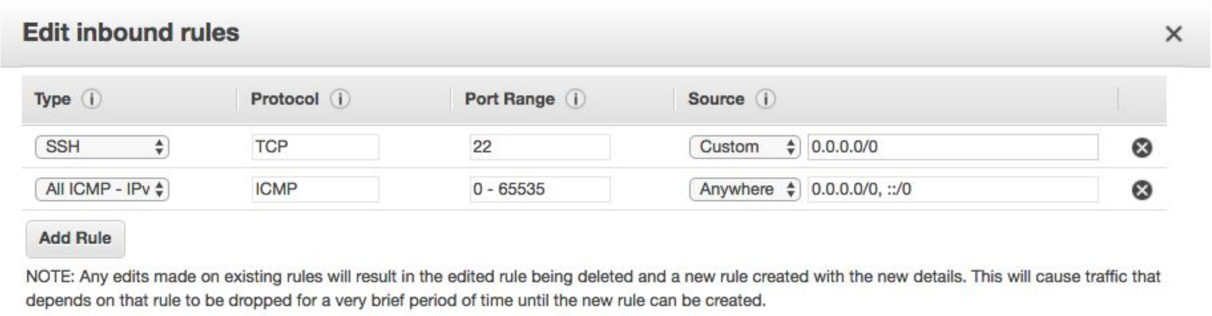
Device	Network Interface	Subnet	Primary IP	Secondary IP addresses	IPv6 IPs

- **Network**: Make sure the cloudacademy-labs is selected for the VPC. (It is ok if no default VPC is found.)
- **Subnet**: Select Public-A | US-west-2a
- **Auto-assign Public IP**: Select Enable
- **IAM role**: Notice that you do not have permissions to list IAM roles. That message is expected and ok. The student account has restricted privileges but the Lab will work fine without listing IAM roles.

Click **Next: Add Storage** when ready to proceed.

No changes are needed for storage so click **Next: Add Tags** to advance the wizard again.

No changes are needed for tags, so click **Next: Configure Security Group** to advance the wizard again. By default, an SSH rule is added for you. However, you may want to add one rule in order to enable a ping test. Click **Add Rule** and add the following ICMP rule so you can run a simple ping test later. (*Note*: In many production environments, allowing ping/ICMP communications is not even permitted. However, it is often allowed during initial setup and testing.) Your security group rules should look similar to the following:



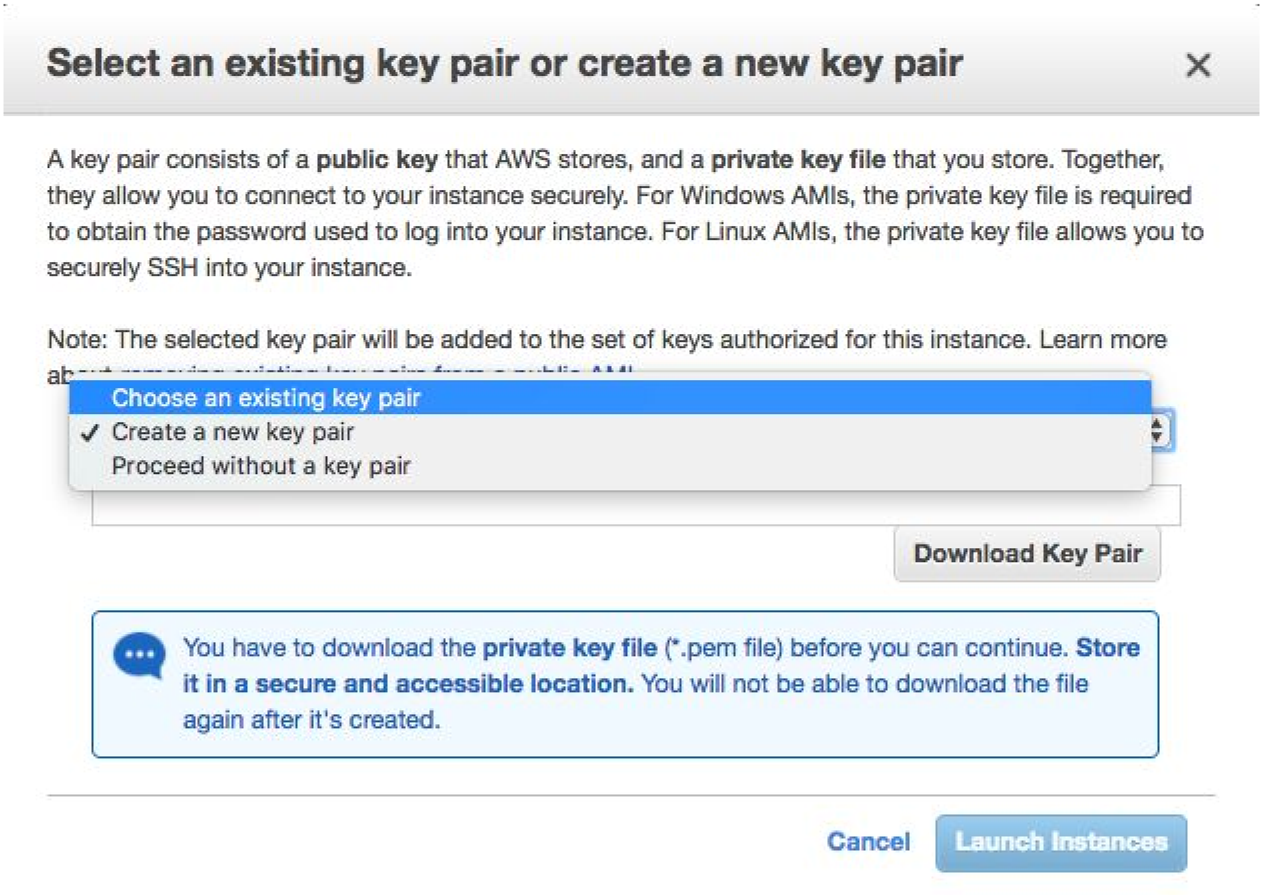
Edit inbound rules

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	
SSH	TCP	22	Custom	0.0.0.0/0
All ICMP - IPv	ICMP	0 - 65535	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0

NOTE: Any edits made on existing rules will result in the edited rule being deleted and a new rule created with the new details. This will cause traffic that depends on that rule to be dropped for a very brief period of time until the new rule can be created.

Click **Review and Launch**, and then finally **Launch** when ready to proceed.

In the **Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair** dialog box, the drop-down menu has three options:



Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI.

You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

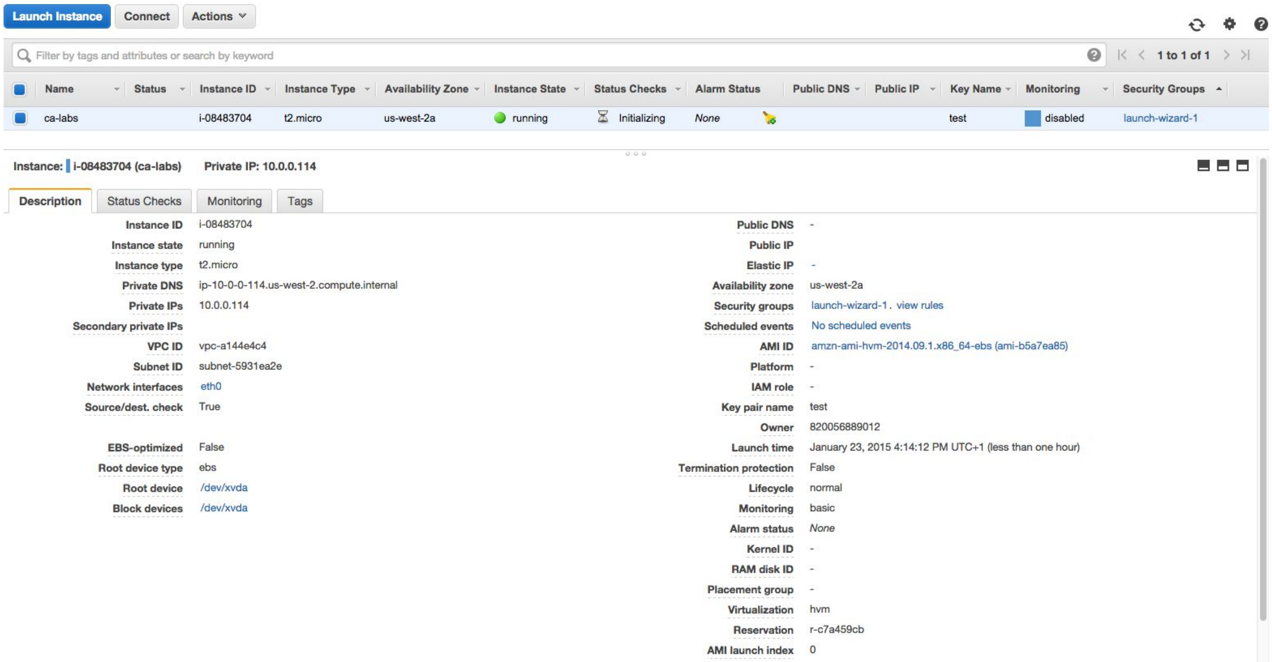
Depending on the Lab, you will choose a different option. The three options are primarily for the following purposes:

1. **Choose an existing key pair**: Works best for Labs that use the PEM/PPK key pairs generated for you by Cloud Academy (under the **YOUR LAB DATA** section of the Lab home page)
2. **Create a new key pair**: AWS will create a key pair for you to download and use
3. **Proceed without a key pair**: Only use this option when you know you will *not* need to SSH into the instance. This option also requires you to acknowledge you won't be able to connect to the instance.

For this Lab, select **Create a new key pair**. Name it something descriptive and memorable, then download it to your local file system. (In a later Lab Step you will use the keys to SSH into the instance.)

A confirmation page will let you know that your instance is launching. Click **View Instances** to close the confirmation page and return to the console.

On the Instances Screen, you can view the status of your instance. It will take a short time for your instance to be launched. When you launch an instance, its initial state defaults to *pending*. After the instance starts, its Instance State changes to *running*.



	Name	Status	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS	Public IP	Key Name	Monitoring	Security Groups
■	ca-labs		i-08483704	t2.micro	us-west-2a	● running	Initializing	None			test	disabled	launch-wizard-1

Instance: i-08483704 (ca-labs) **Private IP:** 10.0.0.114

Instance ID	i-08483704
Instance state	running
Instance type	t2.micro
Private DNS	ip-10-0-0-114.us-west-2.compute.internal
Private IPs	10.0.0.114
Secondary private IPs	
VPC ID	vpc-a144e4c4
Subnet ID	subnet-5931ea2e
Network interfaces	eth0
Source/dest. check	True
EBS-optimized	False
Root device type	ebs
Root device	/dev/xvda
Block devices	/dev/xvda

Public DNS	-
Public IP	
Elastic IP	-
Availability zone	us-west-2a
Security groups	launch-wizard-1 . view rules
Scheduled events	No scheduled events
AMI ID	amzn-ami-hvm-2014.09.1.x86_64-ebs (ami-b5a7ea85)
Platform	-
IAM role	-
Key pair name	test
Owner	820056889012
Launch time	January 23, 2015 4:14:12 PM UTC+1 (less than one hour)
Termination protection	False
Lifecycle	normal
Monitoring	basic
Alarm status	None
Kernel ID	-
RAM disk ID	-
Placement group	-
Virtualization	hvm
Reservation	r-c7a459cb
AMI launch index	0

Once your instance is running, as a quick communications test from a terminal window, enter the following test:

```
$ ping <PublicIPAddress>
```

```
PING 34.214.70.142 (34.214.70.142): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 34.214.70.142: icmp_seq=0 ttl=235 time=63.077 ms
64 bytes from 34.214.70.142: icmp_seq=1 ttl=235 time=47.070 ms
64 bytes from 34.214.70.142: icmp_seq=2 ttl=235 time=46.933 ms
```

Hint: The public IP address is listed on the **Description** tab of your running instance. Use Control-C or Command-C to stop the ping test.

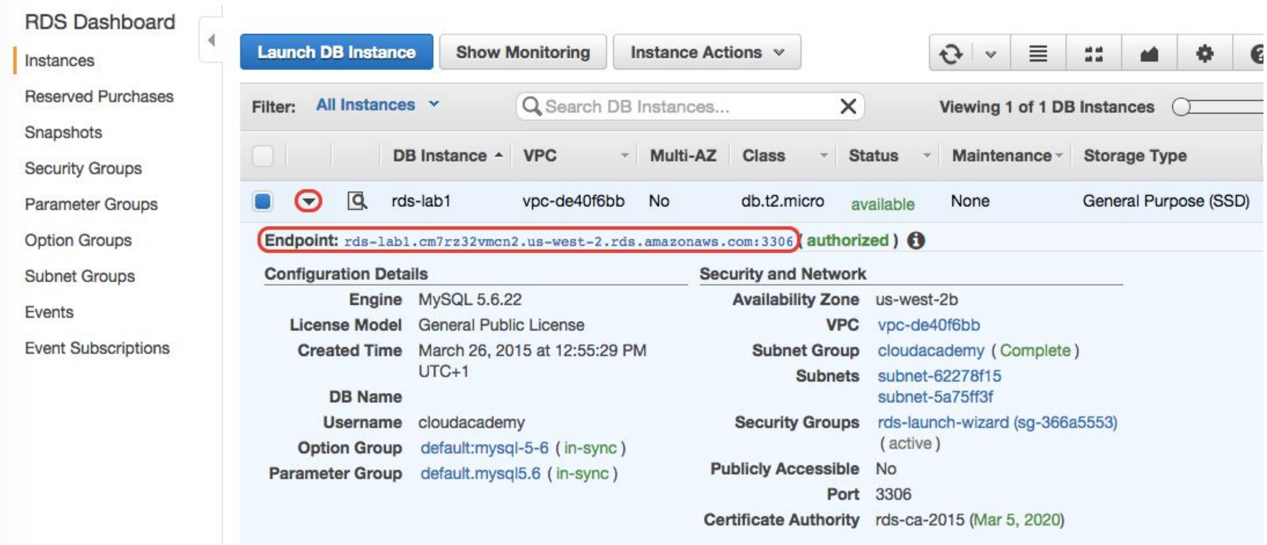
Connect to RDS and create a database table

Your RDS instance is ready and accessible from any EC2 instance created within the same VPC, so you can connect to the previously created EC2 instance and use the database.

The MySQL client software isn't usually installed in the Linux Amazon AMI, but you can download and install it using the YUM package manager.

Execute the following command: `sudo yum -y install mysql`

You are ready to connect to your RDS instance using the **RDS Endpoint URL**. It's automatically generated during the RDS instance creation and you can find it in the RDS instance details box.



DB Instance	VPC	Multi-AZ	Class	Status	Maintenance	Storage Type
rds-lab1	vpc-de40f6bb	No	db.t2.micro	available	None	General Purpose (SSD)

Endpoint: rds-lab1.cm7rz32vmcn2.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com:3306 (authorized)

Configuration Details

Engine	MySQL 5.6.22
License Model	General Public License
Created Time	March 26, 2015 at 12:55:29 PM UTC+1
DB Name	
Username	cloudacademy
Option Group	default:mysql-5-6 (in-sync)
Parameter Group	default.mysql5.6 (in-sync)

Security and Network

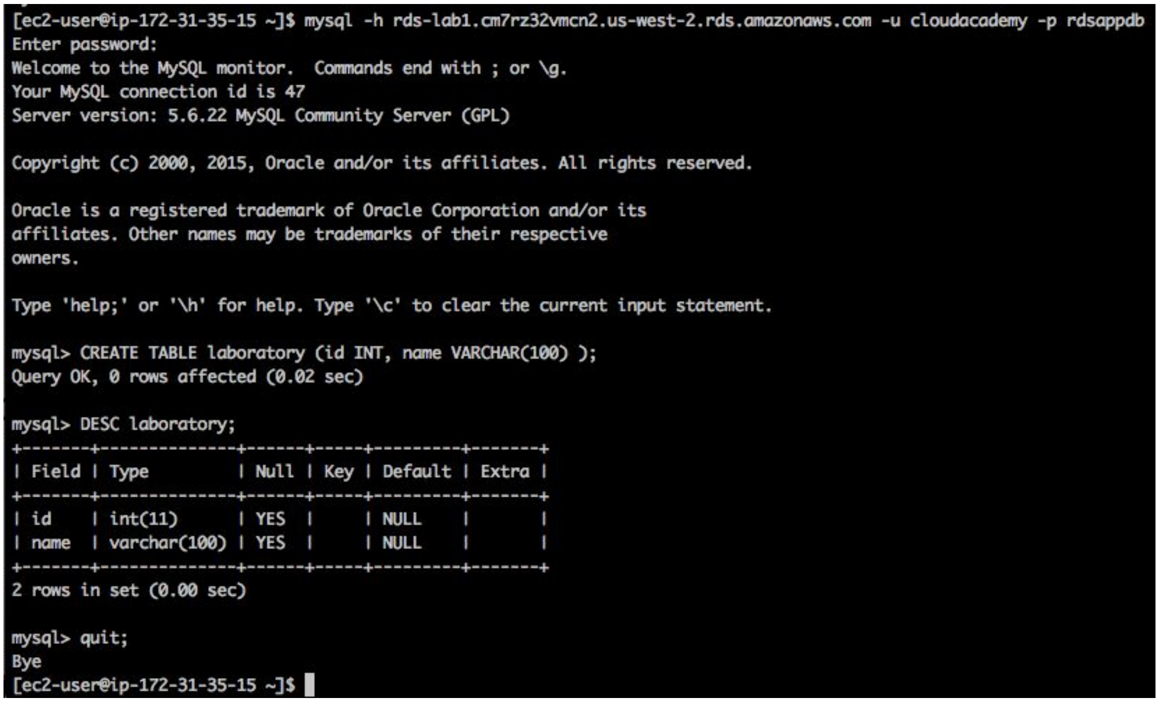
Availability Zone	us-west-2b
VPC	vpc-de40f6bb
Subnet Group	cloudacademy (Complete)
Subnets	subnet-62278f15 subnet-5a75ff3f
Security Groups	rds-launch-wizard (sg-366a5553) (active)
Publicly Accessible	No
Port	3306
Certificate Authority	rds-ca-2015 (Mar 5, 2020)

In order to complete this lab step, you must connect to your instance, using the RDS Endpoint URL, and create a table named "laboratory" in the database "rdsappdb".

Connect to your RDS instance by using the mysql client and replace *your.endpoint.aws.com* with your real endpoint URL (w/o including the host port): `mysql -h your.endpoint.aws.com -u cloudacademy -p rdsappdb`

Insert the DB Master Password (`myStrongRDSpwd!`) and the MySQL console will be ready to accept SQL queries.

Note: remember **NOT** to include the port number of your endpoint URL (e.g. ":3306") or you will not be able to connect to the remote host.



```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-35-15 ~]$ mysql -h rds-lab1.cm7rz32vmcn2.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com -u cloudacademy -p rdsappdb
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 47
Server version: 5.6.22 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> CREATE TABLE laboratory (id INT, name VARCHAR(100) );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> DESC laboratory;
+-------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field | Type         | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| id    | int(11)      | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| name  | varchar(100) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> quit;
Bye
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-35-15 ~]$
```

Create a new table in the "rdsappdb" database writing `CREATE TABLE laboratory ( id INT, name VARCHAR(100) );` and then press ENTER.

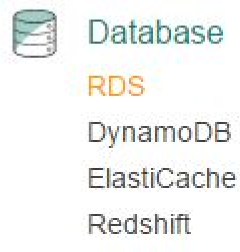
You can check if the table was successfully created using the SQL command: `DESC laboratory;`

Close your database connection writing the command: `quit;`

Destroy an RDS instance

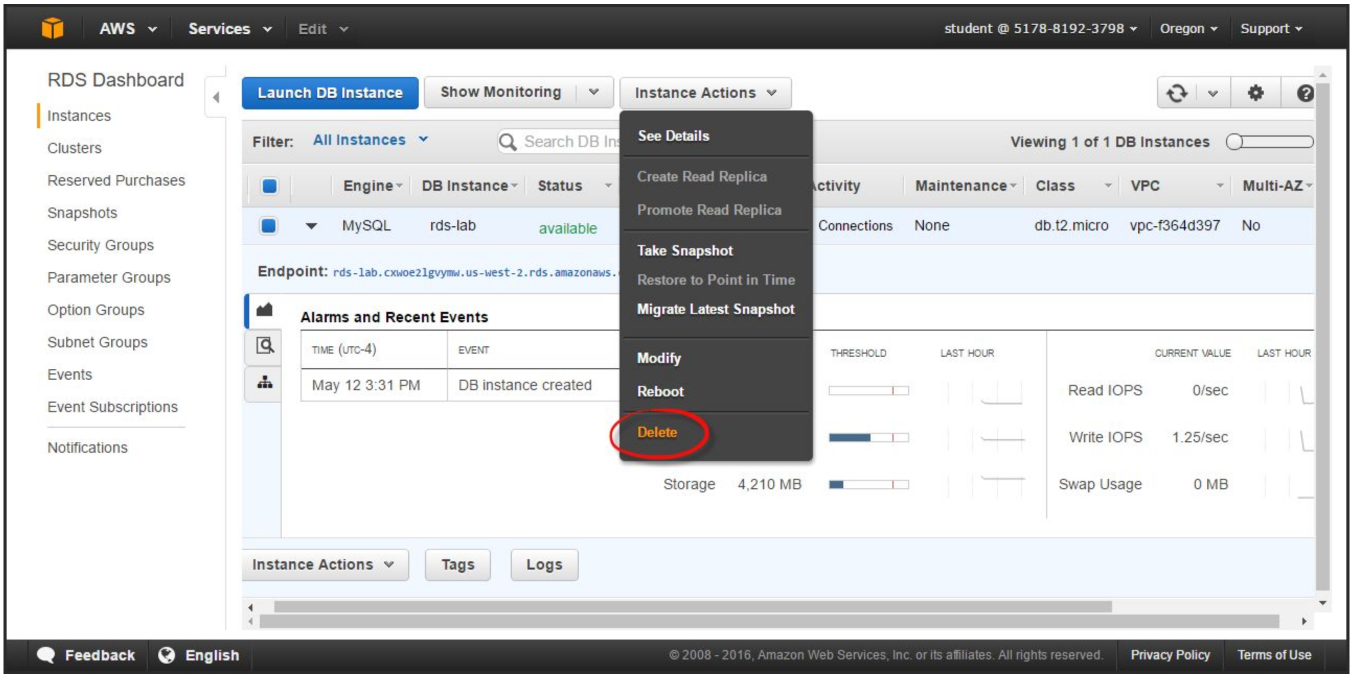
You can delete an RDS Instance using the AWS Management Console.

Select the RDS service from the Management Console dashboard:



From the RDS dashboard, click **Instances** from the left menu.

Select `rds-lab` from the RDS Instances list. Click on the **Instance Actions** button, then select **Delete**.



Filter: All Instances — Search DB Ins — Viewing 1 of 1 DB Instances

Engine	DB Instance	Status	Activity	Maintenance	Class	VPC	Multi-AZ
MySQL	rds-lab	available	Connections	None	db.t2.micro	vpc-f364d397	No

Endpoint: rds-lab.cxwoe2lgvymw.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.

Alarms and Recent Events

TIME (UTC-4)	EVENT
May 12 3:31 PM	DB instance created

Storage 4,210 MB — THRESHOLD — LAST HOUR

	CURRENT VALUE	LAST HOUR
Read IOPS	0/sec	
Write IOPS	1.25/sec	
Swap Usage	0 MB	

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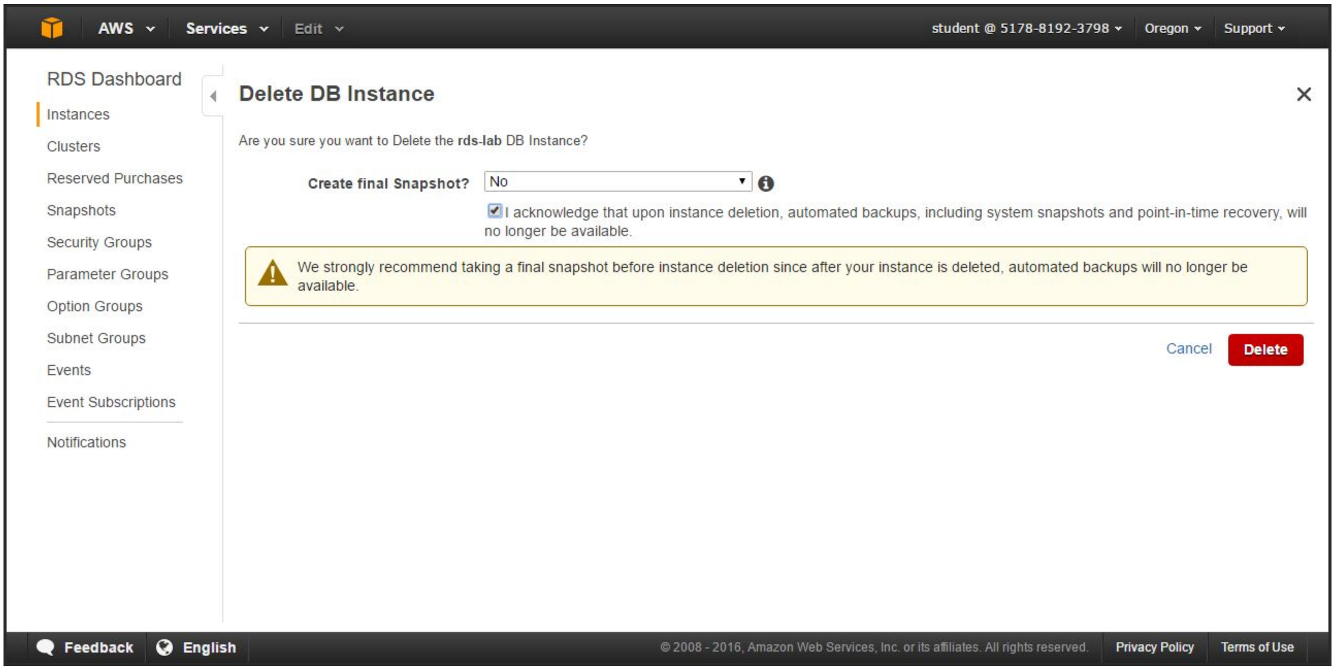
On the Delete DB Instance page, answer **No** to the *Create final Snaphot?* query. Check the acknowledgement checkbox, and click **Delete**.



Delete DB Instance

Are you sure you want to Delete the **rds-lab** DB Instance?

Create final Snapshot? No

☑ I acknowledge that upon instance deletion, automated backups, including system snapshots and point-in-time recovery, will no longer be available.

We strongly recommend taking a final snapshot before instance deletion since after your instance is deleted, automated backups will no longer be available.

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Your RDS instance is now in the **deleting** status, which will take a few minutes to complete.