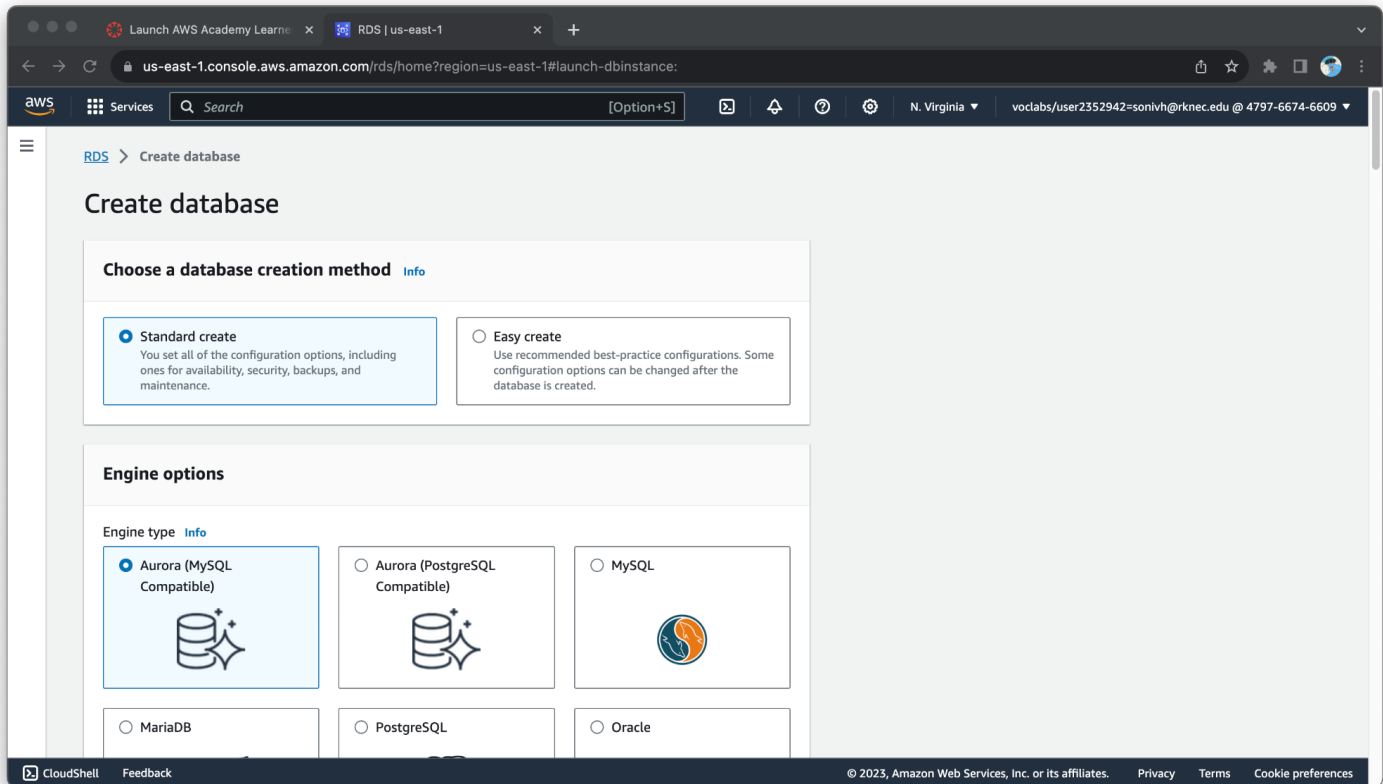


## CLOUD COMPUTING LAB 5

**Aim :** Demonstrate the working of Database

Create the RDB instance using MySQL



**Settings**

**DB cluster identifier** [Info](#)  
Enter a name for your DB cluster. The name must be unique across all DB clusters owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.  
  
The DB cluster identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbcluster"). 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 cluster.  
  
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.

**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.

CloudShell Feedback © 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**Amazon RDS**

Dashboard  
**Databases**  
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  
Event subscriptions

**RDS > Databases**

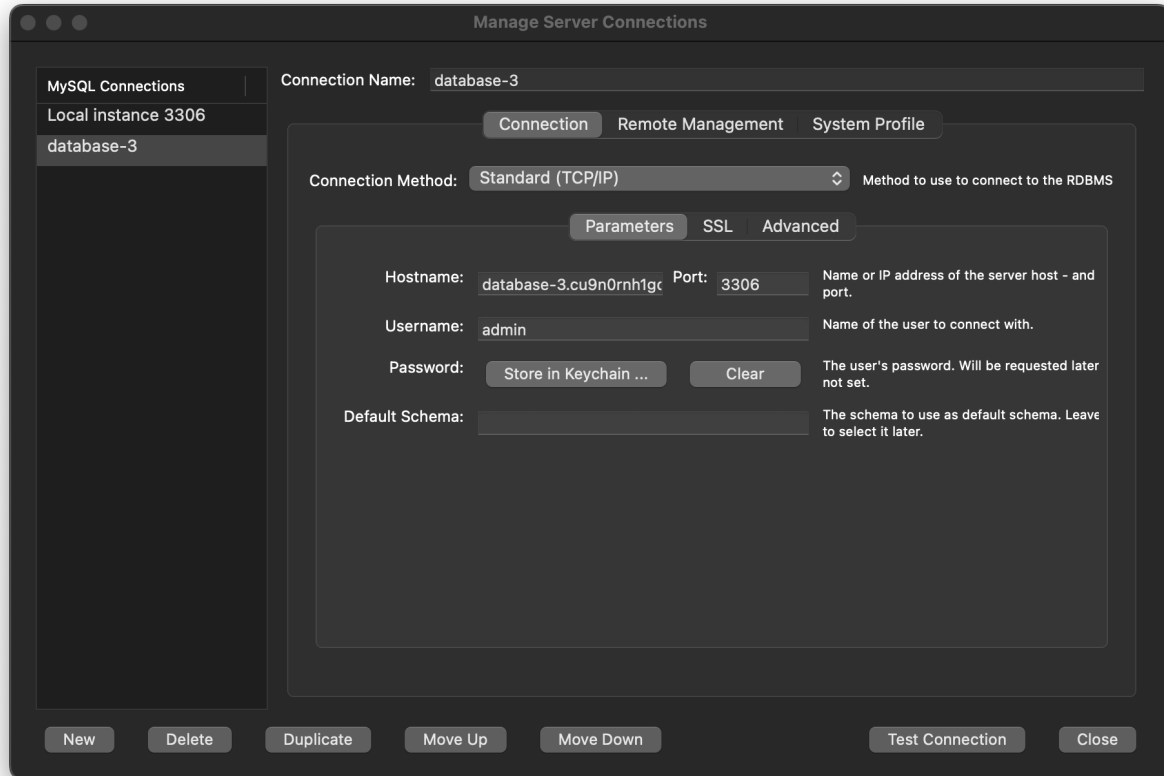
**Consider creating a Blue/Green Deployment to minimize downtime during upgrades**  
You may want to consider using Amazon RDS Blue/Green Deployments and minimize your downtime during upgrades. A Blue/Green Deployment provides a staging environment for changes to production databases. [RDS User Guide](#) [Aurora User Guide](#)

**Databases (3)** ☒ Group resources [Refresh](#) [Modify](#) [Actions](#) [Restore from S3](#) [Create database](#)

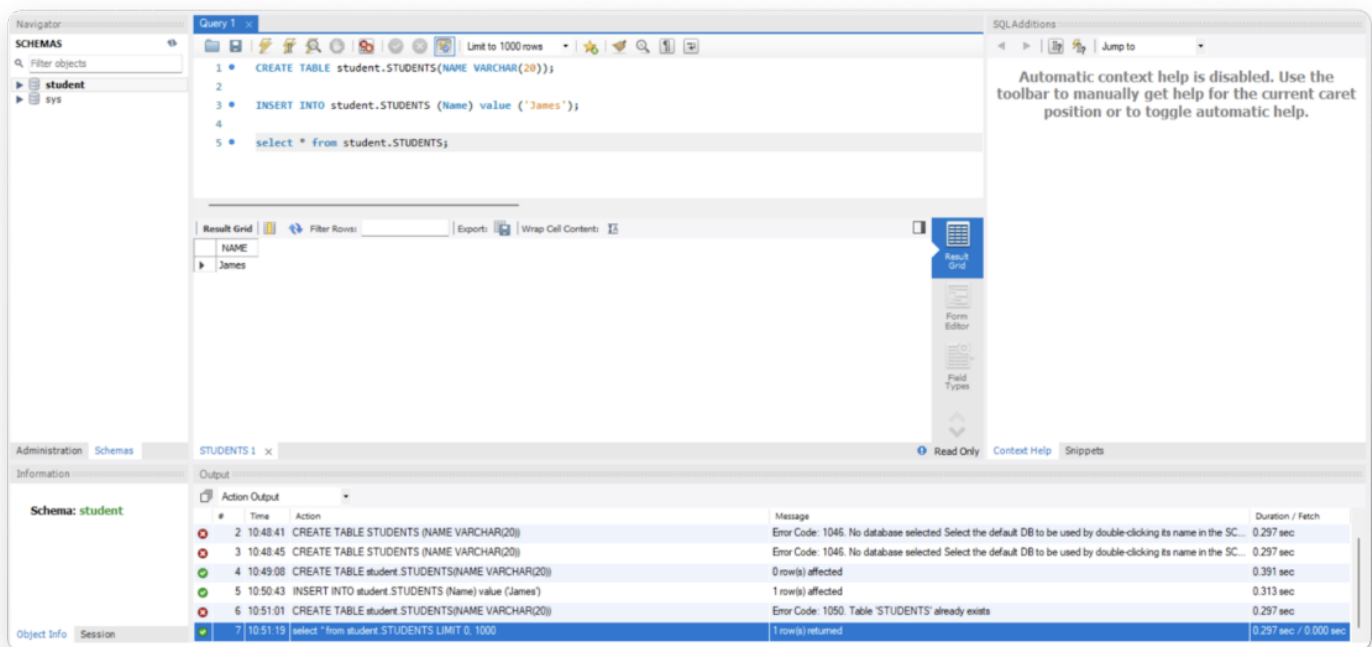
	DB identifier ▲	Status ▼	Role ▼	Engine ▼	Region & AZ ▼	Size ▼	Actions ▼	CPU ▼
<input type="radio"/>	<a href="#">database-1</a>	Available	Instance	MySQL Community	us-east-1a	db.t3.micro	<a href="#">2 Actions</a>	2.56%
<input type="radio"/>	<a href="#">database-2</a>	Available	Instance	MySQL Community	us-east-1c	db.t3.micro	<a href="#">2 Actions</a>	2.85%
<input type="radio"/>	<a href="#">database-3</a>	Available	Instance	MySQL Community	us-east-1c	db.t3.micro	-	-

CloudShell Feedback © 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

## Create the connection on MySQL Workbench



## Fire the basic queries and create the table



A table having at least five rows must be visible

The screenshot displays a database management interface. On the left, the 'Navigator' pane shows a tree structure with 'student' and 'sys' schemas. The main query editor shows a query: `select * from student.STUDENTS;`. Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' shows a table with one column, 'NAME', and five rows: James, Mark, John, Tony, and Thor. The bottom pane shows the 'Action Output' for the query execution, listing the actions and their results.

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
7	10:51:19	select * from student.STUDENTS LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.297 sec / 0.000 sec
8	10:52:31	INSERT INTO student.STUDENTS (Name) value ('Mark')	1 row(s) affected	0.297 sec
9	10:52:31	INSERT INTO student.STUDENTS (Name) value ('John')	1 row(s) affected	0.312 sec
10	10:52:31	INSERT INTO student.STUDENTS (Name) value ('Tony')	1 row(s) affected	0.297 sec
11	10:52:32	INSERT INTO student.STUDENTS (Name) value ('Thor')	1 row(s) affected	0.296 sec
12	10:52:46	select * from student.STUDENTS LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.297 sec / 0.000 sec