

Screenshot #1: Show the completed RDS configuration page before clicking "Create"

This screenshot shows the RDS configuration page where all the database settings are defined, such as DB instance identifier, username, and storage size.

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](#)

Password strength [Info](#) **Very strong**
Minimum constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following symbols: / ' * @

Confirm master password [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 #2: Show the successful database creation and endpoint from the Connectivity & Security section

This screenshot shows the successful creation of the RDS instance, with the endpoint displayed under the "Connectivity & Security" section.

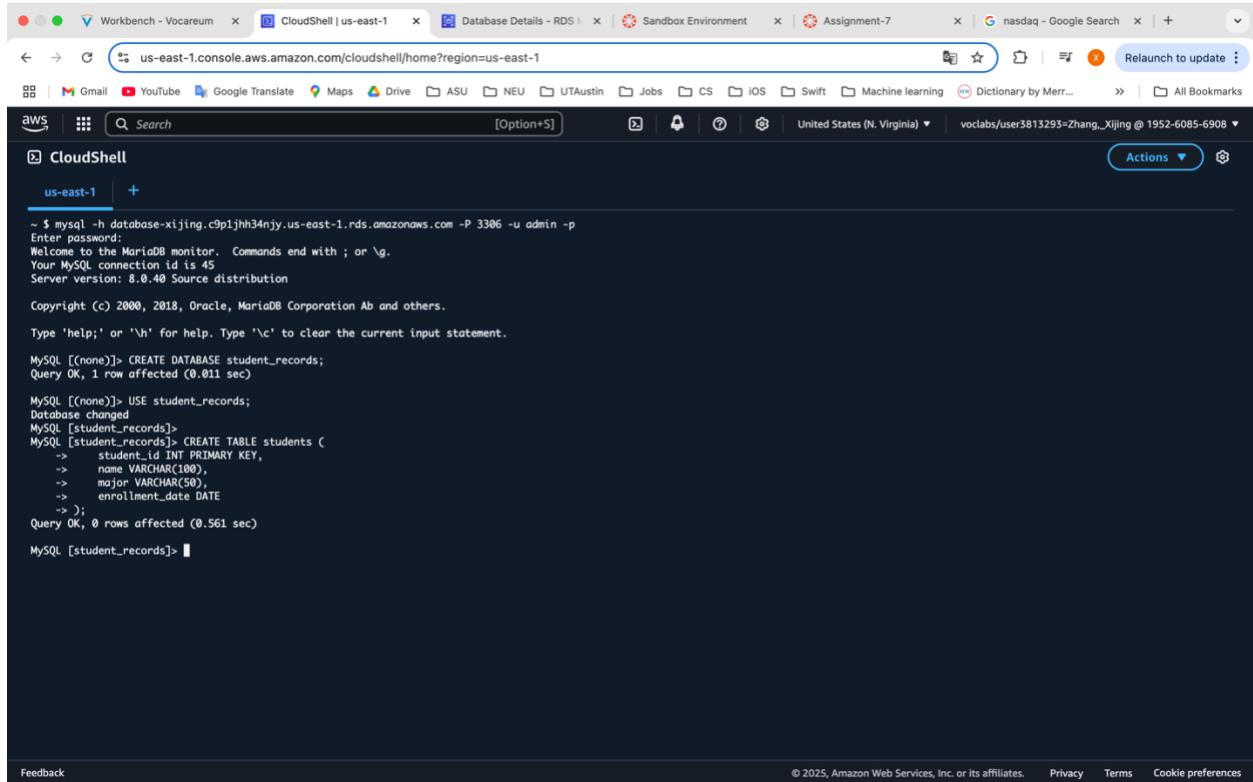
The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for an Amazon RDS instance. The browser address bar shows the URL: `us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/rds/home?region=us-east-1#database:id=database-xijing;is-cluster=false`. The console navigation pane on the left shows the 'Amazon RDS' section with various options like Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, etc. The main content area is titled 'Connectivity & security' and is divided into three columns: 'Endpoint & port', 'Networking', and 'Security'.

Endpoint & port	Networking	Security
Endpoint database-xijing.c9p1jhh34njy.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	Availability Zone us-east-1c	VPC security groups default (sg-0B280fd3f8ca9a75e) Active
Port 3306	VPC vpc-0879167149e0f4c29	Publicly accessible Yes
	Subnet group default-vpc-0879167149e0f4c29	Certificate authority Info rds-ca-rsa2048-g1
	Subnets subnet-0a8e56d9024f10a99 subnet-0fe7bd4e825a2ebce subnet-01c2993883235c0e2 subnet-037891106f6d7ae80 subnet-0777f8fc9b5320cf9 subnet-0adf6e2ada675ff42	Certificate authority date May 25, 2061, 16:34 (UTC-07:00)
	Network type IPv4	DB instance certificate expiration date March 24, 2026, 13:14 (UTC-07:00)

At the bottom of the console, there is a section for 'Connected compute resources (0)' with an 'Actions' button.

Screenshot #3: Show the successful table creation in the CloudShell terminal

This screenshot shows the successful creation of the "students" table within the "student_records" database.



The screenshot displays the AWS CloudShell interface. The terminal window shows the following sequence of commands and output:

```
~ $ mysql -h database-xijing.c9pljhh34njl.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -P 3306 -u admin -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 45
Server version: 8.0.40 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MySQL [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE student_records;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.011 sec)

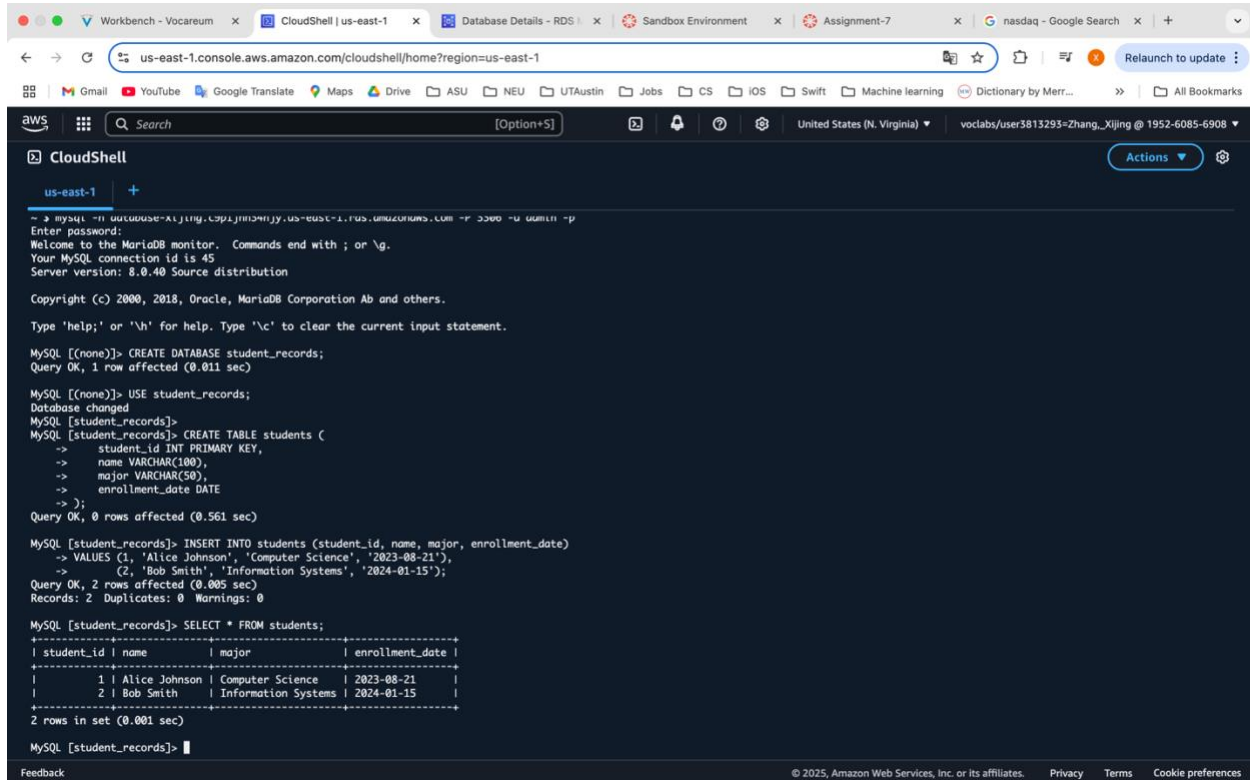
MySQL [(none)]> USE student_records;
Database changed
MySQL [student_records]> CREATE TABLE students (
->   student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->   name VARCHAR(100),
->   major VARCHAR(50),
->   enrollment_date DATE
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.561 sec)

MySQL [student_records]> |
```

The interface includes a top navigation bar with various AWS services and a bottom footer with copyright information and links to Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

Screenshot #4: Show the query results in the CloudShell terminal

This screenshot shows the results of querying the "students" table to retrieve all the records.



The screenshot shows an AWS CloudShell terminal window with the following content:

```
us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudshell/home?region=us-east-1

CloudShell

us-east-1

~$ mysql -h database-xijing.cp3j1m04n3jy.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -P 3306 -u admin -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 45
Server version: 8.0.40 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MySQL [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE student_records;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.011 sec)

MySQL [(none)]> USE student_records;
Database changed
MySQL [student_records]> CREATE TABLE students (
->   student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->   name VARCHAR(100),
->   major VARCHAR(50),
->   enrollment_date DATE
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.561 sec)

MySQL [student_records]> INSERT INTO students (student_id, name, major, enrollment_date)
-> VALUES (1, 'Alice Johnson', 'Computer Science', '2023-08-21'),
->         (2, 'Bob Smith', 'Information Systems', '2024-01-15');
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.005 sec)
Records: 2  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

MySQL [student_records]> SELECT * FROM students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | name          | major          | enrollment_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Alice Johnson | Computer Science | 2023-08-21      |
| 2 | Bob Smith    | Information Systems | 2024-01-15      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MySQL [student_records]>
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a footer with the following text:

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Screenshot #5: Show the successful deletion of the RDS database

This screenshot shows the deletion confirmation page or the status of the RDS instance being deleted.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for Amazon RDS. The left-hand navigation pane shows various RDS-related options, with 'Databases' selected. The main content area is titled 'Deleting DB instance database-xijing' and shows a table of databases. The table has columns for DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region, Size, and Recommendations. Two databases are listed: 'database-xijing' with a status of 'Deleting' and 'database-zhang' with a status of 'Available'.

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
- Events
- Event subscriptions
- Recommendations **0**
- Certificate update

Deleting DB instance database-xijing

Databases (2)

Filter by databases

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region ...	Size	Recommendati
database-xijing	Deleting	Instance	MySQL Co...	us-east-1c	db.t3.micro	
database-zhang	Available	Instance	MySQL Co...	us-east-1a	db.t3.micro	

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