

[Cloud SQL](https://cloud.google.com/sql/) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/>)

[Documentation](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/>)

[MySQL](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/>) [Guides](#)

Creating instances

MySQL | [PostgreSQL](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/create-instance) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/create-instance>) | [SQL Server](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/sqlserver/create-instance) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/sqlserver/create-instance>)

This page describes how to create a Cloud SQL for MySQL instance (either First Generation or Second Generation).

For detailed information about all instance settings, see [Instance Settings](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings>).

Creating a Second Generation instance

To create a Second Generation instance:

CONSOLE (2ND GEN)

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1. Go to the Cloud SQL Instances page in the Google Cloud Console.

[GO TO THE CLOUD SQL INSTANCES PAGE \(HTTPS://CONSOLE.CLOUD.GOOGLE.COM/SQL/INSTANCES\)](https://console.cloud.google.com/sql/instances)

2. Click **Create instance**.
3. Select **MySQL** and click **Next**.
4. Enter a name.

Do not include sensitive or personally identifiable information in your instance name; it is externally visible.

You do not need to include the project ID in the instance name. This is done automatically where appropriate (for example, in the log files).

Note: You cannot reuse an instance name for up to a week after you have deleted the instance.

5. Enter the password for the 'root'@'%' user.
6. Set the region for your instance.
Place your instance in the same region as the resources that access it. In most cases, you don't need to specify a zone.

7. Under **Configuration options**, update any other settings you need for your instance:

Setting	Notes
Database version	
Database version	MySQL 5.7 (default) or 5.6.
Connectivity	
Private IP	Configures private IP connectivity for your instance. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/configure-private-ip).
Public IP	Adds a public IPv4 address for your instance. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/configure-ip).
Machine type and storage	
Machine type	The machine type (sometimes also called "tier") determines the number of CPUs and the amount of memory your instance has. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#machine-type-2ndgen)
Storage type	Determines whether your instance uses SSD or HDD storage. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#storage-type-2ndgen)
Storage capacity	The amount of storage provisioned for the instance. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#storage-capacity-2ndgen)
Automatic storage increase	Determines whether Cloud SQL automatically provides more storage for your instance when free space runs low. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#automatic-storage-increase-2ndgen)
High availability	If you need your instance to be configured for high availability, you must select the High availability (regional) checkbox. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/high-availability).

Setting	Notes
Automatic backups	The window of time when you would like backups to start. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#backups-and-binary-logging-2ndgen)
Binary logging	Binary logging enables replication and point-in-time recovery. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#backups-and-binary-logging-2ndgen)
Authorize networks	
Add database flags	
Database flags	You can use database flags to control settings and parameters for your instance. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/flags).
Maintenance schedule	
Maintenance window	Determines a one-hour window when Cloud SQL can perform disruptive maintenance on your instance. If you do not set the window, then disruptive maintenance can be done at any time. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#maintenance-window-2ndgen)
Maintenance timing	Your preferred timing for instance updates, relative to other instances in the same project. Learn more (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#maintenance-timing-2ndgen)

8. Click **Create**.

To see how the [underlying REST API request](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/admin-api/rest/v1beta4/instances/post)

(<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/admin-api/rest/v1beta4/instances/post>) is constructed for this task, see the [APIs Explorer on the instances:post page](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/admin-api/rest/v1beta4/instances/post)

(<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/admin-api/rest/v1beta4/instances/post>).

Creating a First Generation instance

Note: Second Generation is replacing First Generation; support for First Generation instances ends January 30, 2020. To upgrade a First Generation instance to Second Generation, see [Upgrading a First Generation Instance to Second Generation](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/upgrade-2nd-gen) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/upgrade-2nd-gen>).

To create a First Generation instance:

CONSOLE (1ST GEN)

MORE ▾

1. Go to the Cloud SQL Instances page in the Google Cloud Console.

GO TO THE CLOUD SQL INSTANCES PAGE ([HTTPS://CONSOLE.CLOUD.GOOGLE.COM/SQL/INSTANCES](https://console.cloud.google.com/sql/instances))

2. Click **Create instance**.
3. Click the link "For First Generation MySQL instances, click here."
4. Enter a name.
Do not include sensitive or personally identifiable information in your instance name; it is externally visible.
You do not need to include the project ID in the instance name. This is done automatically where appropriate (for example, in the log files).
5. Choose a tier for the instance.
For information about tiers, their capabilities, and their effect on pricing, see the [Pricing page](https://cloud.google.com/sql/pricing#1st-gen-pricing) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/pricing#1st-gen-pricing>).
6. If needed, set any of the optional instance settings.
For information about the optional settings, see [Instance Settings](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#settings-1stgen) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings#settings-1stgen>).
7. Click **Create**.
8. After the instance finishes initializing, select the instance to open it.
9. Select the **Users** tab.
10. Click **Create user account** and create a user with name `root` and specify a password.
This creates the MySQL user 'root'@'%'. For more information about MySQL users, see [MySQL Users](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/users) (<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/users>).

What's next

- [Configure access to the instance](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-access-control)
(<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-access-control>).
- [Connect to the instance with a MySQL client](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/connect-admin-ip)
(<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/connect-admin-ip>).
- [Create a MySQL database on the instance](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/create-manage-databases)
(<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/create-manage-databases>).
- [Import data into the instance](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/import-export/importing)
(<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/import-export/importing>).
- [Create MySQL users on the instance](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/create-manage-users)
(<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/create-manage-users>).
- [Learn more about instance settings](https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings)
(<https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/instance-settings>).

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Last updated January 17, 2020.