Overview of restoring an instance

MySQL (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/mysql/backup-recovery/restore) | PostgreSQL (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/backup-recovery/restore) | **SQL Server**

Beta

This feature is in a pre-release state and might change or have limited support. For more information, see the product launch stages (https://cloud.google.com/products/#product-launch-stages).

This page provides information you should know before restoring an instance from a backup.

For step-by-step instructions for performing a restore, see Restoring an instance (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/sqlserver/backup-recovery/restoring).

General tips about performing a restore

When you restore an instance from a backup, whether to the same instance or to a different instance, keep in mind the following items:

- The restore operation overwrites all data on the target instance.

- The target instance is unavailable for connections during the restore operation; existing connections are lost.

- If you are restoring to an instance with read replicas, you must delete all replicas and recreate them after the restore operation completes.

Tips and requirements for restoring to a different instance

When you are restoring a backup to a different instance, keep in mind the following restrictions and best practices:

- The target instance should have the same database version and edition as the instance from which the backup was taken.

- The storage capacity of the target instance must be at least as large as the *capacity* of the instance being backed up. The amount of storage being used does not matter.

- The target instance must be in the `RUNNABLE` state.

- The target instance can have a different number of cores or amount of memory than the instance from which the backup was taken.

What's next

- Perform a restore from a backup (https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/sqlserver/backup-recovery/restoring#restorebackups).