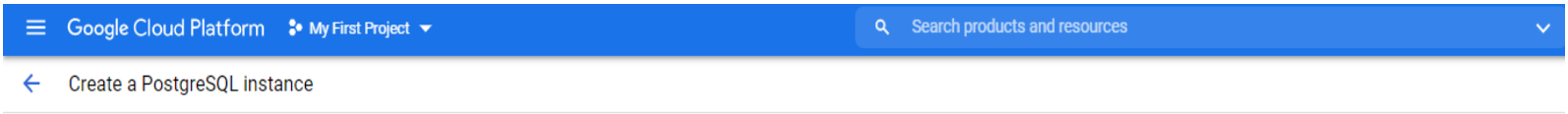


Create a PostgreSQL instance

Instance info

Instance ID *
testdb

Use lowercase letters, numbers and hyphens. Start with a letter.

Password *
••••••
GENERATE

Set a password for the default admin user postgres. Learn more

Database version *
PostgreSQL 13

Choose region and zonal availability

For better performance, keep your data close to the services that need it. Region is permanent, while zone can be changed any time.

Region
us-central1 (Iowa)

- ○ Single zone
  In case of outage, no failover. Not recommended for production.
- ◉ Multiple zones (highly available)
  Automatic failover to another zone within your selected region. Recommended for production instances. Increases cost.

Primary zone	Secondary zone
Any	Any (different from prim...

HIDE ZONES

Summary

Region	us-central1 (Iowa)
DB version	PostgreSQL 13
vCPUs	4 vCPU
Memory	26 GB
Storage	100 GB
Network throughput (MB/s)	1,000 of 2,000
Disk throughput (MB/s)	Read: 48.0 of 240.0 Write: 48.0 of 240.0
IOPS	Read: 3,000 of 15,000 Write: 3,000 of 15,000
Connections	Public IP
Backup	Automated
Availability	Multiple zones (highly available)
Point-in-time recovery	Enabled

Customise your instance

You can also customise instance configurations later

Machine type

Machine type

Choose a preset or customise your own. For better performance, choose a machine type with enough memory to hold your largest table.

High memory

- (•) 4 vCPU, 26 GB
- ( ) 8 vCPU, 52 GB
- ( ) 16 vCPU, 104 GB
- ( ) Custom

Storage

Storage type

Choice is permanent. Storage type affects performance.

- (•) SSD (Recommended)
  Most popular choice. Lower latency than HDD with higher QPS and data throughput.
- ( ) HDD
  Lower performance than SSD with lower storage rates.

Storage capacity

10 - 30,720 GB. Higher capacity improves performance up to the limits set by the machine type. Capacity can't be decreased later.

- ( ) 10 GB
- ( ) 20 GB
- (•) 100 GB
- ( ) 200 GB
- ( ) Custom

- [x] Enable automatic storage increases
  If enabled, whenever you are nearing capacity, storage will be incrementally (and permanently) increased. Learn more

Connections

Choose a network path for connecting to this instance. For extra security, consider using the Cloud SQL proxy.Learn more

Private IP
Requires additional APIs and permissions, which may require your system admin. Can't be disabled once enabled.Learn more

Public IP
Authorise a network or use Cloud SQL Proxy to connect to this instance. Learn more

Authorised networks

You have not authorised any external networks to connect to your Cloud SQL instance. External applications can still connect to the instance through the Cloud SQL proxy.Learn more

ADD NETWORK

Backups

Automated backups and point-in-time recovery help protect your data from loss at a minimal cost.Learn more

Automate backups
Choose a window of time for your data to be automatically backed up, which may continue outside the window until complete. Time is your local time zone (UTC+5:30).

13:30 – 17:30

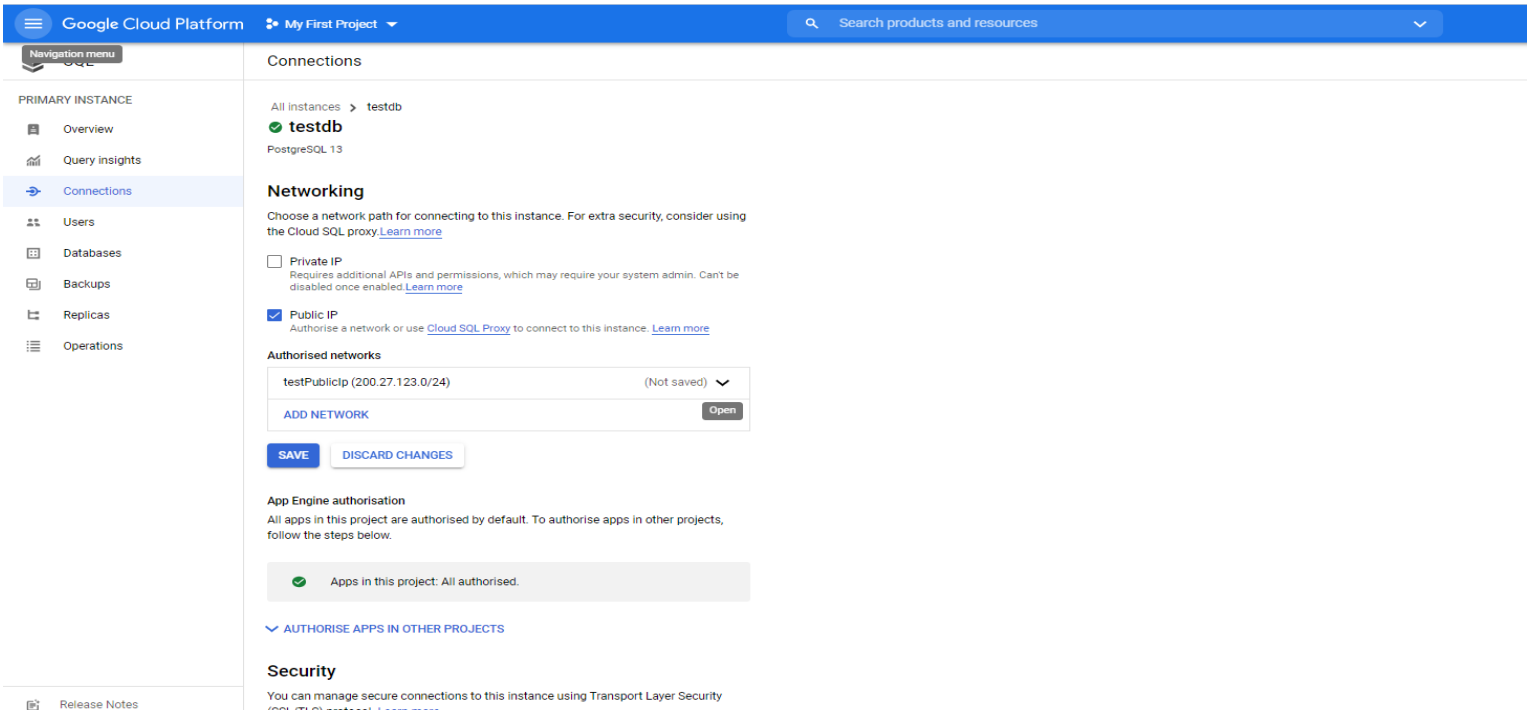
ADVANCED OPTIONS

Enable point-in-time recovery
Allows you to recover data from a specific point in time, down to a fraction of a second, via write-ahead log archiving. Make sure that your storage can support the days of logs that you're retaining.

Choose how many days of logs to retain

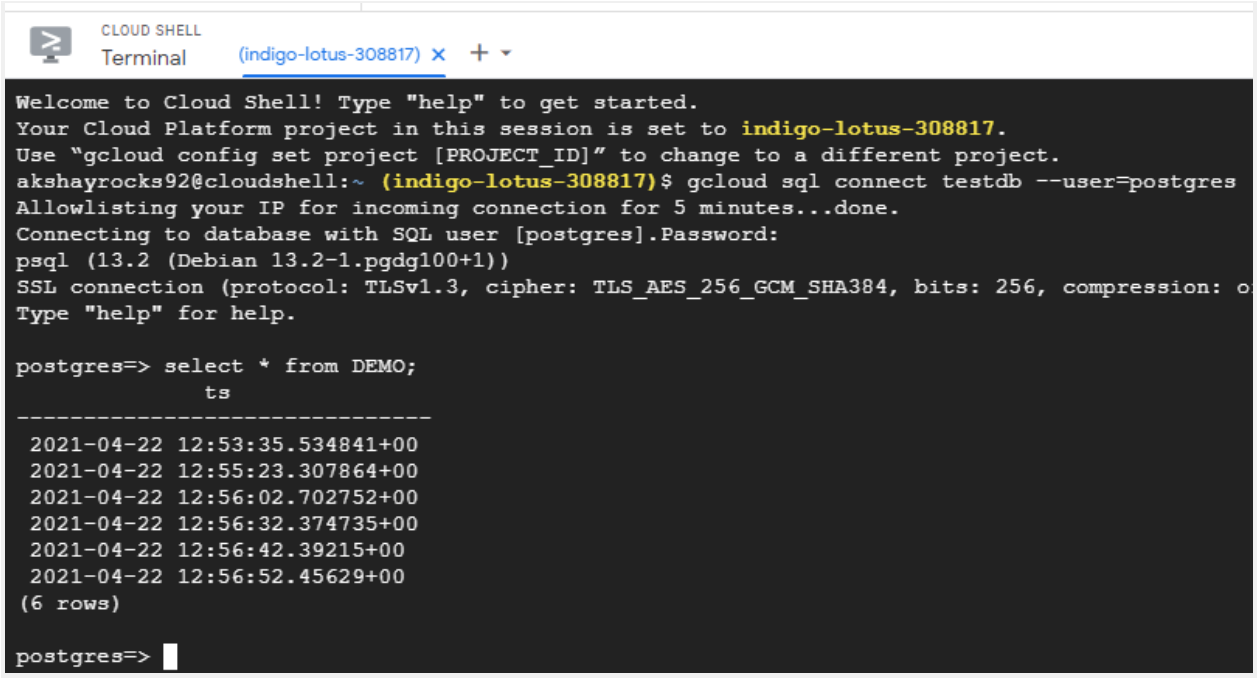
You can set a retention policy that determines how many days of transaction logs are stored at a time. Learn more

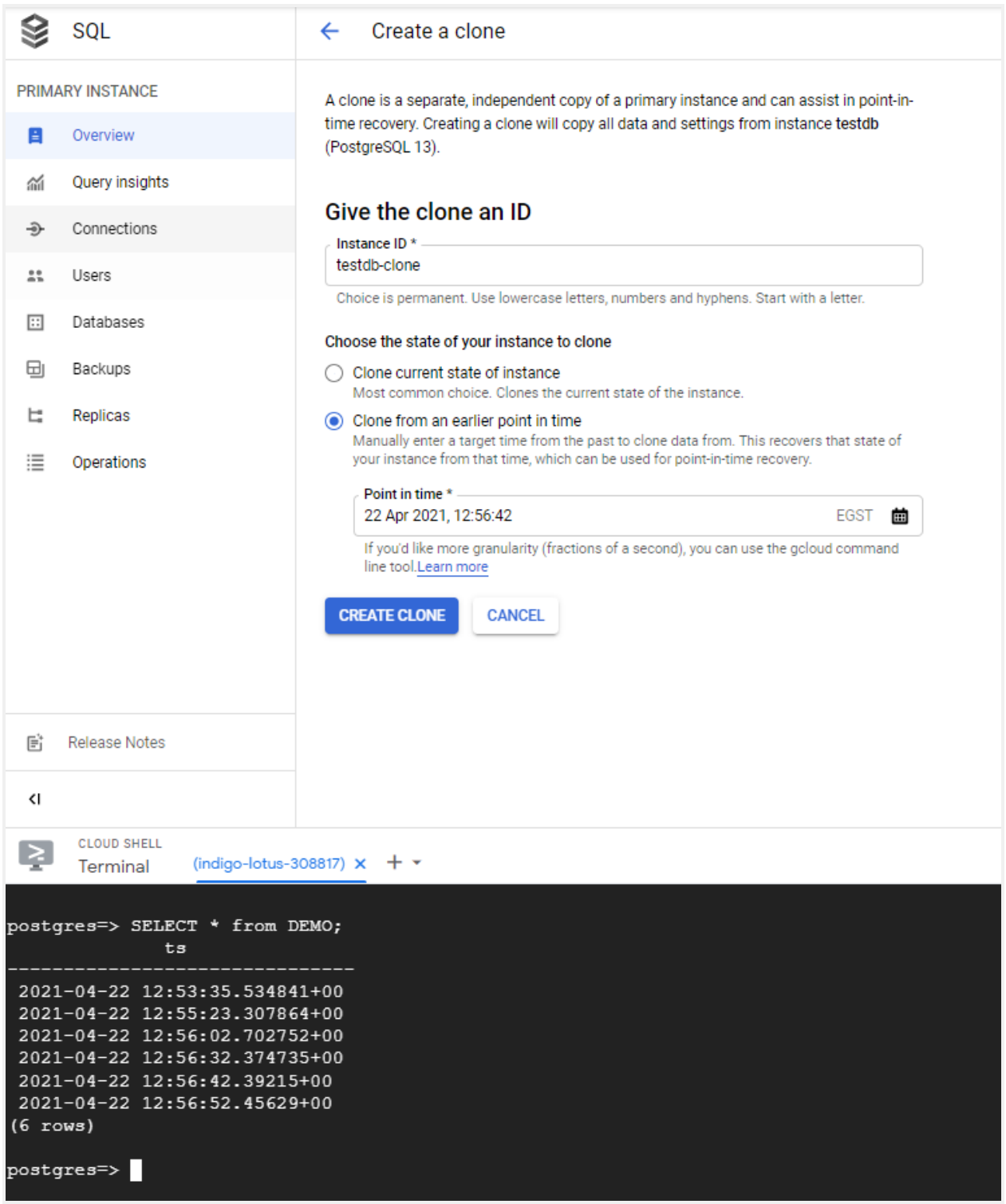
Days of logs *
7

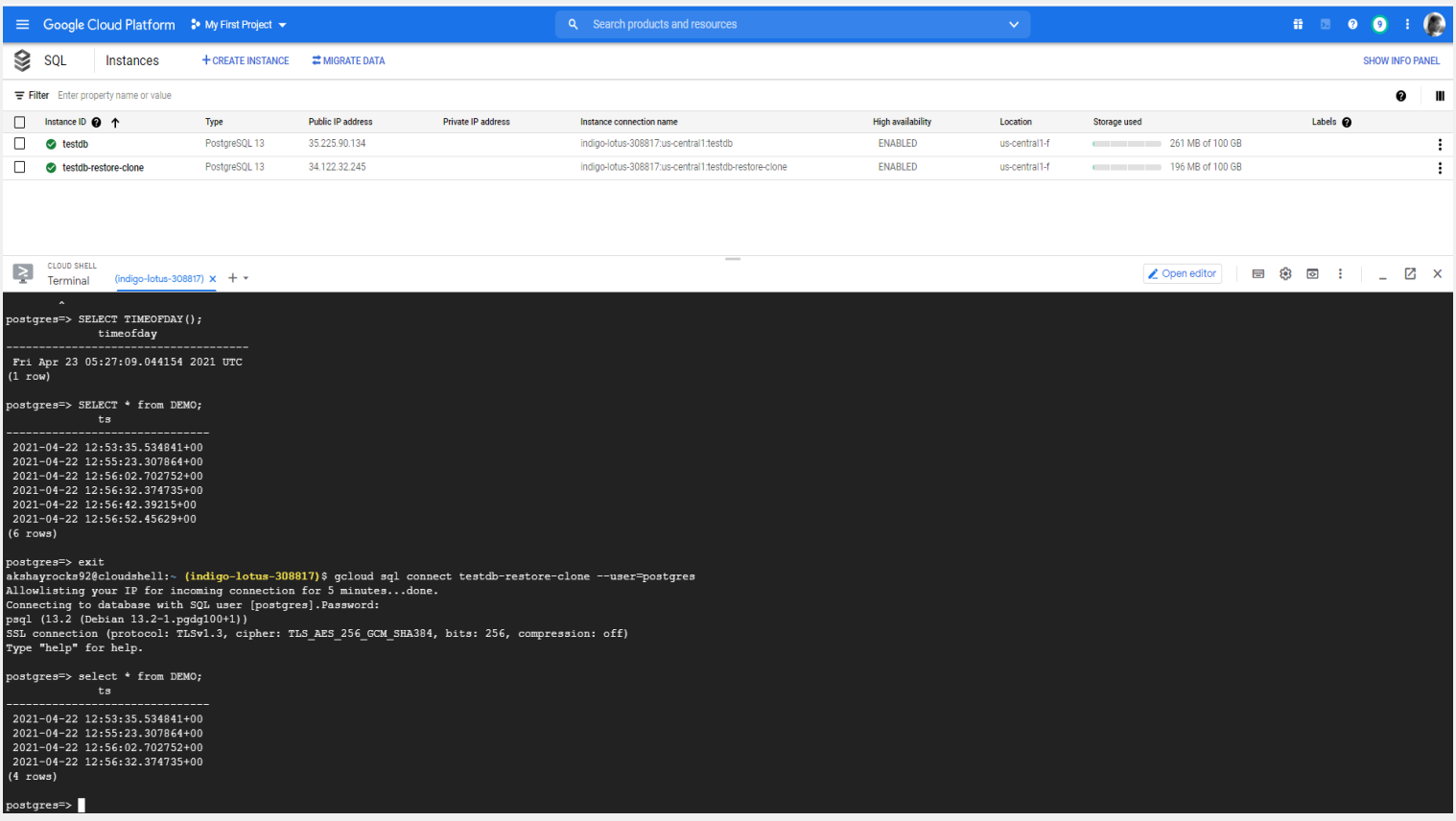



```
create table DEMO as select current_timestamp ts;
```

```
insert into DEMO select current_timestamp;
```




SQL
PRIMARY INSTANCE
Overview
Query insights
Connections
Users
Databases
Backups
Replicas
Operations
Release Notes
Create a clone
A clone is a separate, independent copy of a primary instance and can assist in point-in-time recovery. Creating a clone will copy all data and settings from instance testdb (PostgreSQL 13).
Give the clone an ID
Instance ID *
testdb-clone
Choice is permanent. Use lowercase letters, numbers and hyphens. Start with a letter.
Choose the state of your instance to clone
Clone current state of instance
Most common choice. Clones the current state of the instance.
Clone from an earlier point in time
Manually enter a target time from the past to clone data from. This recovers that state of your instance from that time, which can be used for point-in-time recovery.
Point in time *
22 Apr 2021, 12:56:42
EGST
If you'd like more granularity (fractions of a second), you can use the gcloud command line tool.Learn more
CREATE CLONE
CANCEL
CLOUD SHELL
Terminal
(indigo-lotus-308817)
postgres=> SELECT * from DEMO;
ts
2021-04-22 12:53:35.534841+00
2021-04-22 12:55:23.307864+00
2021-04-22 12:56:02.702752+00
2021-04-22 12:56:32.374735+00
2021-04-22 12:56:42.39215+00
2021-04-22 12:56:52.45629+00
(6 rows)
postgres=>


Google Cloud Platform
My First Project
Search products and resources
SQL
Instances
+ CREATE INSTANCE
MIGRATE DATA
SHOW INFO PANEL
Filter Enter property name or value
Instance ID
Type
Public IP address
Private IP address
Instance connection name
High availability
Location
Storage used
Labels
testdb
PostgreSQL 13
35.225.90.134
indigo-lotus-308817:us-central1:testdb
ENABLED
us-central1-f
261 MB of 100 GB
testdb-restore-clone
PostgreSQL 13
34.122.32.245
indigo-lotus-308817:us-central1:testdb-restore-clone
ENABLED
us-central1-f
196 MB of 100 GB
CLOUD SHELL
Terminal
(indigo-lotus-308817)
Open editor
^
postgres=> SELECT TIMEOFDAY();
timeofday
Fri Apr 23 05:27:09.044154 2021 UTC
(1 row)
postgres=> SELECT * from DEMO;
ts
2021-04-22 12:53:35.534841+00
2021-04-22 12:55:23.307864+00
2021-04-22 12:56:02.702752+00
2021-04-22 12:56:32.374735+00
2021-04-22 12:56:42.39215+00
2021-04-22 12:56:52.45629+00
(6 rows)
postgres=> exit
akshayrocks92@cloudshell:~ (indigo-lotus-308817)$ gcloud sql connect testdb-restore-clone --user=postgres
Allowlisting your IP for incoming connection for 5 minutes...done.
Connecting to database with SQL user [postgres].Password:
psql (13.2 (Debian 13.2-1.pgdg100+1))
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.3, cipher: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, bits: 256, compression: off)
Type "help" for help.
postgres=> select * from DEMO;
ts
2021-04-22 12:53:35.534841+00
2021-04-22 12:55:23.307864+00
2021-04-22 12:56:02.702752+00
2021-04-22 12:56:32.374735+00
(4 rows)
postgres=>