

Before you start

[Provision an Azure Database for MySQL resource](#)

Explore Azure Database for MySQL

In this exercise you'll provision an Azure Database for MySQL resource in your Azure subscription.

This lab will take approximately **5** minutes to complete.

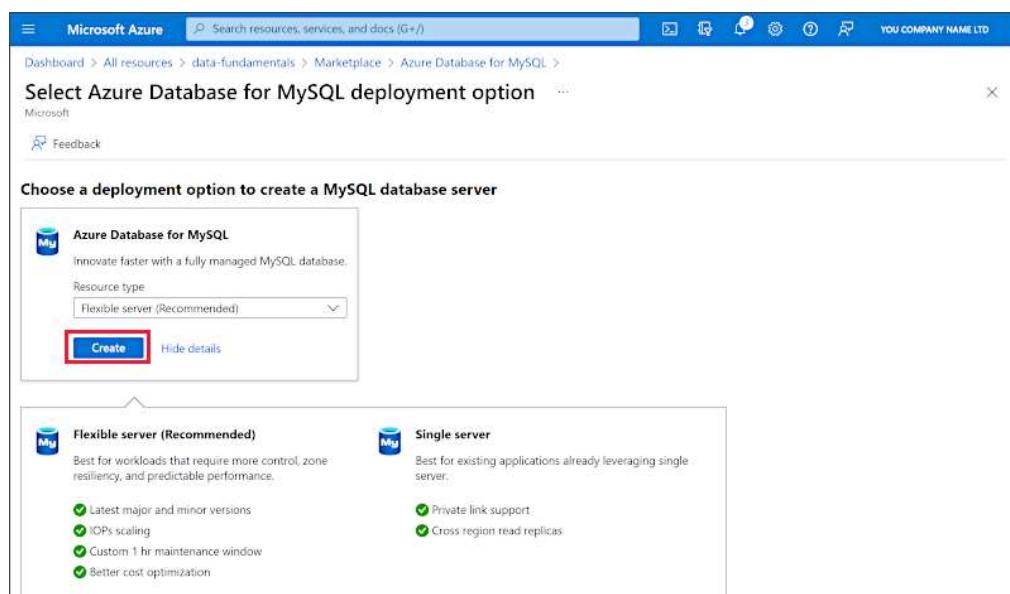
Before you start

You'll need an [Azure subscription](#) in which you have administrative-level access.

Provision an Azure Database for MySQL resource

In this exercise, you'll provision an Azure Database for MySQL resource.

1. In the Azure portal, select + **Create a resource** from the upper left-hand corner and search for *Azure Database for MySQL*. Then in the resulting **Azure Database for MySQL** page, select **Create**.
2. Review the Azure Database for MySQL options that are available. Then for **Resource type**, select **Flexible Server** and select **Create**.



3. Enter the following values on the **Create SQL Database** page:

- **Subscription:** Select your Azure subscription.
- **Resource group:** Create a new resource group with a name of your choice.
- **Server name:** Enter a unique name.
- **Region:** Any available location near you.
- **MySQL Version:** Leave unchanged.
- **Workload type:** For development or hobby projects.
- **Compute + storage:** Leave unchanged.
- **Availability zone:** Leave unchanged.
- **Enable high availability:** Leave unchanged.
- **Admin username:** Your name
- **Password and Confirm password:** A suitably complex password

4. Select **Next: Networking**.

5. Under **Firewall rules**, select + **Add current client IP address**.

6. Select **Review + Create**, and then select **Create** to create your Azure MySQL database.

7. Wait for deployment to complete. Then go to the resource that was deployed, which should look like this:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The URL in the address bar is <https://portal.azure.com/#@learn.docs.microsoft.com/resource/subscriptions/00eb43f9-857f-4...>. The top navigation bar includes the Microsoft Azure logo, a search bar, and various icons for account management. The main content area is titled 'gmalc-mysql' and describes it as an 'Azure Database for MySQL server'. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings (with sub-links: Connection security, Connection strings, Server parameters, Replication, Active Directory admin, Pricing tier, Properties, Locks, Security, and Microsoft Defender for Cloud), and Resource utilization (gmalc-mysql). The main pane displays essential information about the server, including its resource group ('learn-e50097a-8759-4218-b385-7a4e7018fe45'), server name ('gmalc-mysql.mysql.database.azure.com'), status ('Available'), location ('East US'), subscription ('Concierge Subscription'), MySQL version ('5.7'), and performance configuration ('General Purpose, 4 vCore(s), 100 GB'). It also shows the SSL enforce status ('ENABLED') and provides a link to add tags ('Click here to add tags'). At the bottom, there's a chart for 'Resource utilization (gmalc-mysql)' showing usage over the last hour, 24 hours, or 7 days, with an aggregation type set to 'Avg'. A note at the top right of the main pane states: 'The MySQL 8.0.27 client is incompatible with Azure Database for MySQL - Single Server. All connections from the MySQL 8.0.27 client created either via mysql.exe or workbench will fail. As a workaround, consider using an earlier version of the client (prior to MySQL 8.0.27) or creating an instance of Azure Database for MySQL - Flexible Server instead.'

8. Review the options for managing your Azure Database for MySQL resource.

Tip: If you've finished exploring Azure Database for MySQL, you can delete the resource group that you created in this exercise.