

The **Move-IPAMDatabase** cmdlet migrates the IP Address Management (IPAM) database to a Microsoft SQL Server database. You can migrate from Windows Internal Database (WID) or from a SQL Server database. The cmdlet creates a new IPAM schema and copies all data from the existing IPAM database. After the cmdlet completes copying data, it changes IPAM configuration settings to refer to the new database as the IPAM database. If you migrate from WID, the cmdlet renames the existing data and log files by appending a time stamp to the file names.

If the cmdlet cannot complete the migration for any reason, it returns an error and does not change the current database settings.

Verify that you can reach the database server from the IPAM server. Specify whether to connect to the destination server by using the account for the computer that hosts the IPAM server or by using a SQL Server database account. If you specify the IPAM server account, verify that the account has permissions necessary to write to the destination database. If the migration requires a new database, verify that the account has permissions to create and write to the database.

Use the [Get-IPAMDatabase](#) cmdlet to view database configuration settings.

We recommend that you isolate the IPAM server and shut down all IPAM clients before you migrate a database.