Import BACPAC using Azure service

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How To: Import BACPAC from Storage Account using Azure Import/Export service (Powershell)

When you need to export a database for archiving or for moving to another platform, you can export the database schema and data to a BACPAC file. A BACPAC file is a ZIP file with an extension of BACPAC containing the metadata and data from a SQL Server database. A BACPAC file can be stored in Azure Blob storage or in local storage in an on-premises location and later imported back into Azure SQL Database or into a SQL Server on-premises installation.

The below examples shows how to Import the previously exported database from a Storage Account, into a new SQL Database.

```
# Subscription parameters
$tenant = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx"
$subscription = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx"
$resource_group_sql = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"
$resource_group_storage = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"

# Server/Database
$server_name = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"
$database_name = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"

# Credentials
$user_name = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"
$secure_password = ConvertTo-SecureString -String "xxxxxxxxxxxx" -AsPlainText -Force

# Parameters for DB to be created
$db_edition = "xxxxxxxxxxxx" # Examples : None, Premium, Basic, Standard, DataWarehouse, Stretch, Free, Premiu
$db_service_objective = "xxxxxxxxxxxx" # Examples : S1, P1, BC_Gen5_2, HS_Gen5_2
$db_max_size_bytes = "5368709120" # Examples : Get-AzSqlServerServiceObjective -Location "northeurope"

# Storage details
$date = Get-Date -Format "yyyyMMdd_HHmmss"
$storage_account = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"
$storage_container = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"
$file_name = $($database_name + "_" + $date + ".bacpac")
$storage_uri = $("https://" + $storage_account + ".blob.core.windows.net/" + $storage_container + "/" + $file_
$storage_key = $(Get-AzStorageAccountKey -ResourceGroupName $resource_group_storage -StorageAccountName $stora



# Connect to Azure, and set the subscription to use. Can be commented if there's only one subscription
Connect-AzAccount -Tenant $tenant
Set-AzContext -Subscription $subscription

# Make the request for the Import
$import_request = New-AzSqlDatabaseImport `
    -ResourceGroupName $resource_group_sql `
    -ServerName $server_name `
    -DatabaseName $database_name `
    -AdministratorLogin $user_name `
    -AdministratorLoginPassword $secure_password `
    -StorageKeyType "StorageAccessKey" `
    -StorageKey $storage_key `
    -StorageUri $storage_uri `
    -Edition $db_edition `
    -ServiceObjectiveName $db_service_objective `
    -DatabaseMaxSizeBytes $db_max_size_bytes

# The cmdlet below can then be used to get details about the operation
Get-AzSqlDatabaseImportExportStatus -OperationStatusLink $import_request.OperationStatusLink
```

Notes

- The machines processing import/export requests submitted through portal or PowerShell need to store the bacpac file as well as temporary files generated by Data-Tier Application Framework (DacFX). The disk space required varies significantly among DBs with same size and can take up to three times of the database size. Machines running the import/export request only have 450GB local disk space. As result, some requests may fail with "There is not enough space on the disk" error. In this case, the workaround is to run SqlPackage on a machine with enough local disk space. When importing/exporting databases larger than 150GB, use SqlPackage to avoid this issue.

External Links

[Import a .bacpac file to a database in Azure SQL Database]

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