Windows PowerShell Get-Help on Cmdlet 'Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup'

PS:\>Get-HELP Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup -Full

NAME

Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup

SYNOPSIS

Starts a failover of an availability group to a secondary replica.

SYNTAX

Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup [-InputObject] <AvailabilityGroup[]> [-AccessToken <PSObject>] [-AllowDataLoss] [-Encrypt {Mandatory | Optional | Strict}] [-Force]

[-HostNameInCertificate <String>] [-ProgressAction <ActionPreference>] [-Script] [-TrustServerCertificate] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup [[-Path] <String[]>] [-AccessToken <PSObject>] [-AllowDataLoss] [-Encrypt {Mandatory | Optional | Strict}] [-Force]

[-HostNameInCertificate <String>] [-ProgressAction <ActionPreference>] [-Script] [-TrustServerCertificate] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

DESCRIPTION

The Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup cmdlet starts a failover of an availability group to a specified secondary replica. Run this cmdlet on the target secondary replica.

After the failover, the secondary replica becomes the primary replica.

PARAMETERS

-AccessToken <PSObject>

The access token used to authenticate to SQL Server, as an alternative to user/password or Windows Authentication.

This can be used, for example, to connect to `SQL Azure DB` and `SQL Azure Managed Instance` using a `Service Principal` or a `Managed Identity`.

The parameter to use can be either a string representing the token or a `PSAccessToken` object as returned by running `Get-AzAccessToken -ResourceUrl

https://database.windows.net`.

> This parameter is new in v22 of the module.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-AllowDataLoss [<SwitchParameter>]

Indicates that this cmdlet starts a forced failover to the target secondary replica. Data loss is possible. Unless you specify the Force or Script parameter, the

cmdlet prompts you for confirmation.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Encrypt <String>

The encryption type to use when connecting to SQL Server.

This value maps to the `Encrypt` property `SqlConnectionEncryptOption` on the SqlConnection object of the Microsoft.Data.SqlClient driver.

In v22 of the module, the default is `Optional` (for compatibility with v21). In v23+ of the module, the default value will be 'Mandatory', which may create a

breaking change for existing scripts.

> This parameter is new in v22 of the module.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Force [<SwitchParameter>]

Forces the command to run without asking for user confirmation. This cmdlet prompts you for confirmation only if you specify the AllowDataLoss parameter.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-HostNameInCertificate <String>

The host name to be used in validating the SQL Server TLS/SSL certificate. You must pass this parameter if your SQL Server instance is enabled for Force

Encryption and you want to connect to an instance using hostname/shortname. If this parameter is omitted then passing the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) to

-ServerInstance is necessary to connect to a SQL Server instance enabled for Force Encryption.

> This parameter is new in v22 of the module.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-InputObject <AvailabilityGroup[]>

Specifies availability group that this cmdlet fails over.

Required? true

Position? 1

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? True (ByValue)

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Path <String[]>

Specifies the path of the availability group that this cmdlet fails over. If you do not specify this parameter, this cmdlet uses current working location.

Required? false

Position? 1

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-ProgressAction <ActionPreference>

Determines how PowerShell responds to progress updates generated by a script, cmdlet, or provider, such as the

progress bars generated by the Write-Progress

cmdlet. The Write-Progress cmdlet creates progress bars that show a command's status.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Script [<SwitchParameter>]

Indicates that this cmdlet returns a Transact-SQL script that performs the task that this cmdlet performs.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-TrustServerCertificate [<SwitchParameter>]

Indicates whether the channel will be encrypted while bypassing walking the certificate chain to validate trust.

In v22 of the module, the default is `$true` (for compatibility with v21). In v23+ of the module, the default value will be '$false', which may create a breaking

change for existing scripts.

> This parameter is new in v22 of the module.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Confirm [<SwitchParameter>]

Prompts you for confirmation before running the cmdlet.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-WhatIf [<SwitchParameter>]

Shows what would happen if the cmdlet runs. The cmdlet is not run.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

<CommonParameters>

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: Verbose, Debug,

ErrorAction, ErrorVariable, WarningAction, WarningVariable,

OutBuffer, PipelineVariable, and OutVariable. For more information, see

about_CommonParameters (https:/go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=113216).

INPUTS

Microsoft.SqlServer.Management.Smo.AvailabilityGroup[]

You can pass an availability group to this cmdlet.

OUTPUTS

NOTES

---------- Example 1: Fail over an availability group ----------

PS C:\> Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup -Path "SQLSERVER:\Sql\SecondaryServer\InstanceName\AvailabilityGroups\MainAG"

This command performs a manual failover of the availability group `MainAG` to the server instance named `SecondaryServer\InstanceName`. This command does not allow

data loss. Run this command on the server instance that hosts the secondary replica to which to fail over.

----- Example 2: Force an availability group to fail over -----

PS C:\> Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup -Path "SQLSERVER:\Sql\SecondaryServer\InstanceName\AvailabilityGroups\MainAG" -AllowDataLoss

This command performs a manual failover of the availability group `MainAG` to the server instance named `SecondaryServer\InstanceName`. The command specifies the

AllowDataLoss parameter. Therefore, the failover has the potential of data loss, and the command prompts you for confirmation. Specify the Force parameter to skip the

confirmation.

Example 3: Create a script to fail over an availability group

PS C:\> Switch-SqlAvailabilityGroup -Path "SQLSERVER:\Sql\SecondaryServer\InstanceName\AvailabilityGroups\MainAG" -Script

This command creates a Transact-SQL script that performs a manual failover of the availability group `MainAG` to the server instance named

`SecondaryServer\InstanceName`. The script does not allow data loss. The command does not cause failover.

RELATED LINKS

Online Version: https://learn.microsoft.com/powershell/module/sqlserver/switch-sqlavailabilitygroup

Join-SqlAvailabilityGroup

New-SqlAvailabilityGroup

Remove-SqlAvailabilityGroup

Set-SqlAvailabilityGroup

Test-SqlAvailabilityGroup