



CHAPTER 5

Using the DMM GUI for Data Migration

This chapter describes how to use the DMM GUI to configure and monitor data migrations. This chapter includes the following sections:

- [About the DMM GUI, page 5-1](#)
- [Guidelines for Using the DMM GUI, page 5-3](#)
- [Selecting Ports for Server-Based Jobs, page 5-3](#)
- [Configuring a Server-Based Migration Job, page 5-3](#)
- [Configuring a Storage-Based Migration Job, page 5-21](#)
- [Optional Configuration Steps, page 5-39](#)
- [Displaying the Data Migration Status, page 5-43](#)
- [Using the Data Migration Status, page 5-43](#)
- [Post-Migration Activities, page 5-48](#)

About the DMM GUI

The DMM GUI is integrated into the Fabric Manager and provides wizards to configure server-based and storage-based data migrations. The DMM GUI also provides a status window to monitor and control data migration jobs and sessions.

The following sections provide additional information about the DMM GUI:

- [DMM Data Migration Wizards, page 5-1](#)
- [DMM Job Migration Status, page 5-3](#)

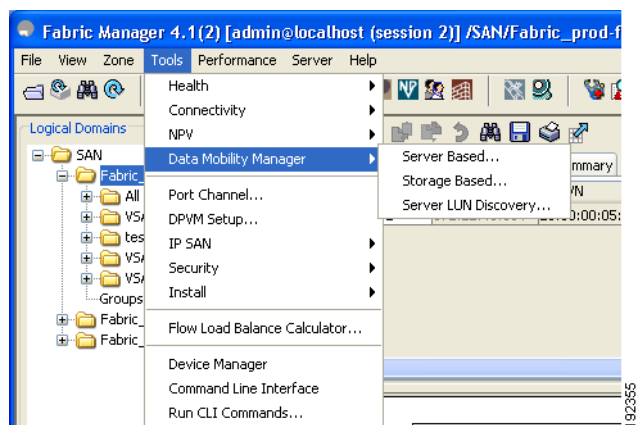
DMM Data Migration Wizards

The DMM GUI provides wizards to configure and perform data migration jobs. You can launch the DMM wizards from Fabric Manager by choosing the Data Mobility Manager option from the Tools menu (see [Figure 5-1](#)). There are separate options to launch server-based data migration jobs and storage-based data migration jobs.

You can also launch the DMM wizards from the job status display. On the Data Migration Status toolbar, the Config Server-based Mode tool launches the wizard for a server-based job and the Config Storage-based Mode tool launches the wizard for a storage-based job (see [Figure 5-36](#).)

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Figure 5-1 Launching the Wizard



The DMM wizard guides users through the configuration steps. At the end of each step, the wizard communicates with the SSMs or MSMs as required (to create the job, to obtain configuration information, or to create the sessions).

The DMM GUI uses the configuration information from the SSM or MSM to automate parts of the data migration configuration. For example, when you choose a server enclosure, the GUI displays the storage devices (and a list of storage device ports) that are exposed to the server enclosure (based on VSAN and zone information).

The DMM feature performs LUN discovery to select the LUNs available for migration and automates the session creation by matching the LUNs in the existing and new storage. The wizard allows you to adjust the session configuration prior to sending it to the SSMs or MSM.

Server-Based Data Migration Overview

The major steps in a server-based data migration are as follows:

- Create the job and select the server and storage ports.
- Select the SSMs or MSMs to run the data migration job.
- (Optional) Select the migration path.
- (Optional) Correlate the LUN maps (existing storage).
- (Optional) Correlate the LUN maps (new storage).
- Configure the data migration sessions.

Storage-Based Data Migration Overview

The major steps in a storage-based data migration are as follows:

- Create the job and select the storage ports.
- Select the SSMs or MSMs to run the data migration job.
- (Optional) Select the migration path manually.
- Configure the virtual initiators (VI) in the storage arrays.
- Verify the zones to be activated.

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- (Optional) Correlate the LUN map (existing storage).
- (Optional) Correlate the LUN map (new storage).
- Configure the data migration sessions.

DMM Job Migration Status

In the Fabric Manager window, the Data Migration Status area displays a list of jobs and information about each job. The Data Migration Status area also contains a toolbar of commands that operate on the selected job or jobs. The commands are context sensitive and depending on the status of the selected job or jobs, only certain commands are activated.

The information displayed in the Data Migration Status area is updated periodically, based on polling the SSMs or MSMs. Set the polling interval using the Poll Interval drop-down list.

You can view the sessions associated with a job by clicking the maximize button (+) next to a job. The display expands to show information about all the sessions associated with the job (see [Figure 5-36](#)).

Guidelines for Using the DMM GUI

When using the DMM GUI, note the following guidelines:

- For a storage-based migration, all servers that use the selected storage enclosure must use the same operating system (for example, all AIX or all Solaris).
- If the MDS switch (hosting the storage or the server) performs a restart after the migration but before the job is destroyed, you must restart the data migration from the beginning.
- You can use the DMM GUI simultaneously on multiple Fabric Manager client sessions. However, we recommend that you limit DMM GUI usage to one client session at a time. If an SSM or MSM receives conflicting commands from two different client sessions, the SSM or MSM may reject the commands.

For the DMM GUI to operate correctly, fabrics must be opened in Fabric Manager using SNMPv3. SSMs or MSMs on fabrics opened with SNMPv2 are not available for data migration.

Selecting Ports for Server-Based Jobs

When creating a server-based migration job, you must include all active paths from the host to the LUNs being migrated. This is because all writes to a migrated LUN need to be mirrored or logged until the job is destroyed, so that no data writes are lost.

For additional information about selecting ports for server-based jobs, refer to the [“Ports in a Server-Based Job” section on page 3-11](#).

Configuring a Server-Based Migration Job

The DMM GUI wizard guides users through the steps required for configuring a server-based job. The wizard uses information from the SSMs or MSM to preconfigure much of the required information.

The wizard allows the users to create a server-based job using three different methods, which are described in the following sections:

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- [Configuring a Server-Based Migration Job Using Method 1 and Method 2, page 5-4](#)
- [Configuring a Server-Based Migration Job Using Method 3, page 5-11](#)

Configuring a Server-Based Migration Job Using Method 1 and Method 2

This section assumes a dual-fabric topology with multipath ports defined in the server and in the storage devices.

The wizard creates and configures the job in three steps, which are described in the following sections:

- [Creating a Migration Job, page 5-4](#)
- [Selecting SSMs for the Migration, page 5-7](#)
- [Configuring Migration Sessions, page 5-9](#)

Creating a Migration Job

To create a server-based data migration job using Method 1 and Method 2, launch Fabric Manager and follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** In the Tools menu, choose **Data Mobility Manager> Server based**.
You see the Create Job window, as shown in [Figure 5-2](#).

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Figure 5-2 Create Job Window

Data Migration Wizard: Server-based

Step 1: Create Job

Select a Server and its associated Existing and New storage enclosures.

Job Name:

Host

Enclosure:	Ports: (Name, VSAN, Fabric, Switch Interface)
HOST	Qlogic 21:00:00:e0:8b:08:5e:3e, 9, Fabric_prod-fab1
TEST	Qlogic 21:01:00:e0:8b:28:5e:3e, 100, Fabric_prod-fab1

Existing Storage

Enclosure:	Ports: (Name, VSAN, Fabric, Switch Interface)
ES-Enclosure	44:50:00:06:2b:01:00:00, 9, Fabric_prod-fab2, prod-fab2
HDS11356-es	44:f0:00:06:2b:03:00:00, 100, Fabric_prod-fab1, prod-fab1
HDS11356-ns	

New Storage

Enclosure:	Ports: (Name, VSAN, Fabric, Switch Interface)
ES-Enclosure	HDS11356-CL6A, 9, Fabric_prod-fab2, prod-fab2
HDS11356-es	HDS11356-CL6E, 100, Fabric_prod-fab1, prod-fab1
HDS11356-ns	

Migration Type: ☒ Online ☐ Offline

Rate: ☒ Best Effort ☐ Fast ☐ Medium ☐ Slow

Schedule: ☒ Manual ☐ Now ☐ Specify...

Method: ☒ Method 1 ☐ Method 2 ☐ Method 3

Show Selection...

Next Cancel

The Create Job window displays the server and storage enclosures available for data migration.

When you select a host enclosure, the wizard lists all existing storage that the selected host port can access (based on Zone and VSAN information). For the new storage, DMM includes zoned and unzoned devices (because the new device may not be zoned yet).

- Step 2** From the Enclosure field of the Host pane, choose the server to include in this job. You may need to scroll down to see all of the enclosures.

When you select a server enclosure, you see the available ports in the Ports field of the Host pane. The wizard selects the correct host enclosure ports, so do not change the selection. For additional information about ports to include in the data migration, see the [“Ports in a Server-Based Job”](#) section on page 3-11.

- Step 3** From the Enclosure field of the Existing Storage pane, choose the existing storage enclosure for this job.

When you select an existing storage enclosure, you see the available ports in the Ports field. The wizard selects all of the ports to include in the job.

- Step 4** If the storage is an active-passive array, select only the active ports. For additional information about ports to include for an active-passive array, see section [“Single LUN Set, Active-Passive Array”](#) section on page 3-14.

- Step 5** From the Enclosure field of the New Storage pane, choose the new storage enclosure for this job.

When you choose a new storage enclosure, you see the available ports in the Ports field. The wizard selects all of the ports to include in the job.

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- Step 6** If the storage is an active-passive array, select only the active ports. For additional information about ports to include for an active-passive array, see section “[Single LUN Set, Active-Passive Array](#)” section on page 3-14.
- Step 7** (Optional) In the Job Name field, enter a name for the job. The default value is “admin_” concatenated with today’s date and the current time.
- Step 8** (Optional) To configure the job as offline, click the **Offline** Migration Type radio button. The default migration type is online.
- Step 9** (Optional) To configure the migration rate, click the appropriate **Rate** radio button. The default rate is best effort, which means that the SSMs or MSM migrates the data as fast as resources allow. Slow, medium, and fast are configurable migration rates. Their default values are 25, 50, and 100 MB/s, respectively. To change these values, see the “[Configuring Migration Rate](#)” section on page 2-6.
- Step 10** (Optional) To configure a schedule for the job, click the appropriate **Schedule** radio button. The default is Manual, which means that the job is created but will not be started. Schedule means that the job is scheduled at a later stage.
- Click the **Now** radio button for the job to start right after the configuration is complete.
 - Click the **Specify** radio button to configure a scheduled start time for the job. Additional fields are displayed, so that you can enter a start date and time (see [Figure 5-3](#)).

Figure 5-3 *Scheduling the Job*



Note You cannot schedule the job to start before the existing time. If you enter values before the current time, the job starts at the present time.

- Step 11** Select a method:
- **Method 1**
For the existing storage LUN whose data is already migrated to a new storage LUN, any new SCSI write I/Os from the server is written to both the existing and new storage LUN before sending a response back to the server. Method 1 is typically used in local data migration.
 - **Method 2**
SCSI write I/Os from the server to any existing storage LUN are written only to the existing storage LUN. The write I/O changes to the existing storage LUN are marked in the Modified Region Log (MRL) before sending a response back to the server. These changes are then migrated to the new storage LUN on subsequent iterations. Method 2 is used in remote data center migration.
- Step 12** Click **Next**.
- If the job configuration is OK, you see the Select SSM window. See [Figure 5-4](#) for more details.
- If the job configuration contains errors, you see a pop-up window with one of the following error messages:
- No host enclosures are defined.

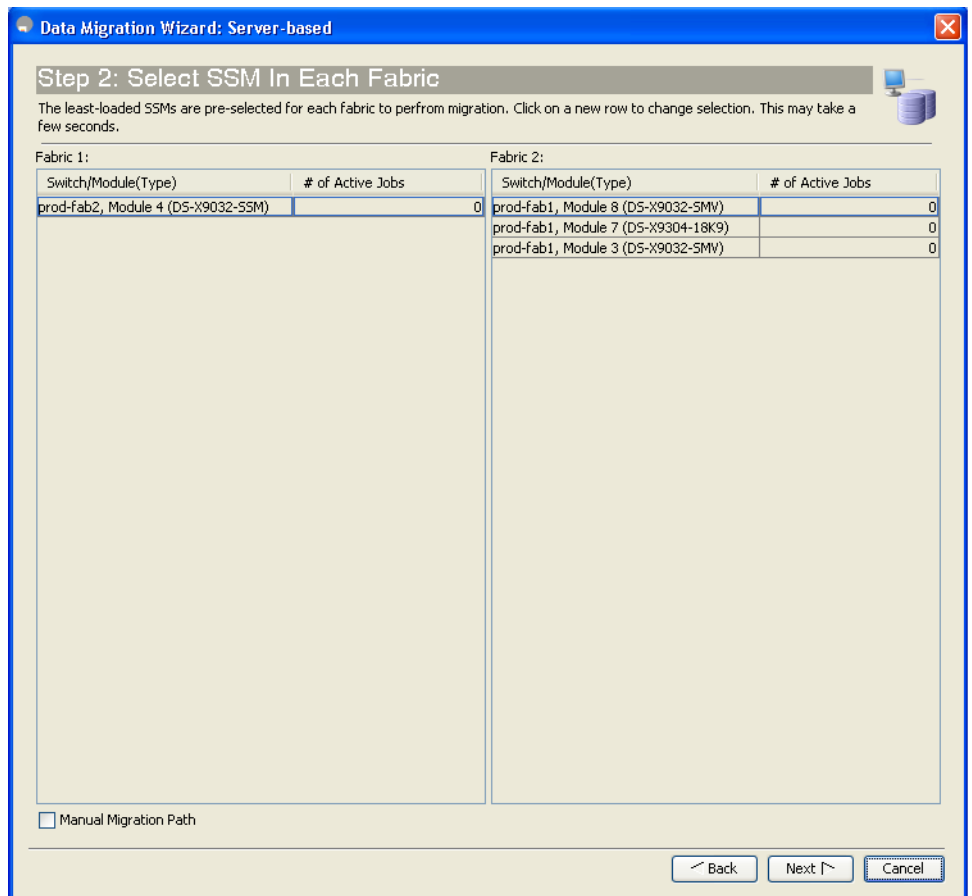
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- You cannot select a host enclosure with ports that connect to more than two fabrics.
- There are no paths from the selected host port to any storage ports.
- You must select at least one host port, existing storage port and new storage port.
- If the existing and new storage are in the same enclosure, you cannot select the same storage port for the existing and new storage.
- The matching host port and storage ports (existing and new) must connect across the same fabric.
- The matching host port and storage ports (existing and new) must be members of the same VSAN.

Selecting SSMs for the Migration

Figure 5-4 shows the Select SSM window, which displays the DMM-enabled SSMs available to run the migration job.

Figure 5-4 **Select SSM Window**



The wizard preselects the least-loaded SSM in each fabric and automatically selects the path for each source and destination port pair.

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If the selections are acceptable, you can click **Next** to proceed to the next configuration task. The wizard sends the job configuration information to both SSMs and the SSMs create the data migration job. The SSMs return information (such as LUN maps) that is required to configure sessions. You see the Create Session window. See [Figure 5-6](#).

To manually select SSMs or migration paths for the data migration, follow these steps:

- Step 1** (Optional) Click a new row to select an SSM. Hold down the **Control** key and click to deselect a row. The number of active jobs in each SSM is displayed in the # of Active Jobs field.
- Step 2** (Optional) Check the **Manual Migration Path** check box to view and manually select source and destination paths. This action causes a pop-up window to open after you perform Step 3. For information about selecting paths see the [“Selecting Paths to Existing and New Storage”](#) section on page 5-40.



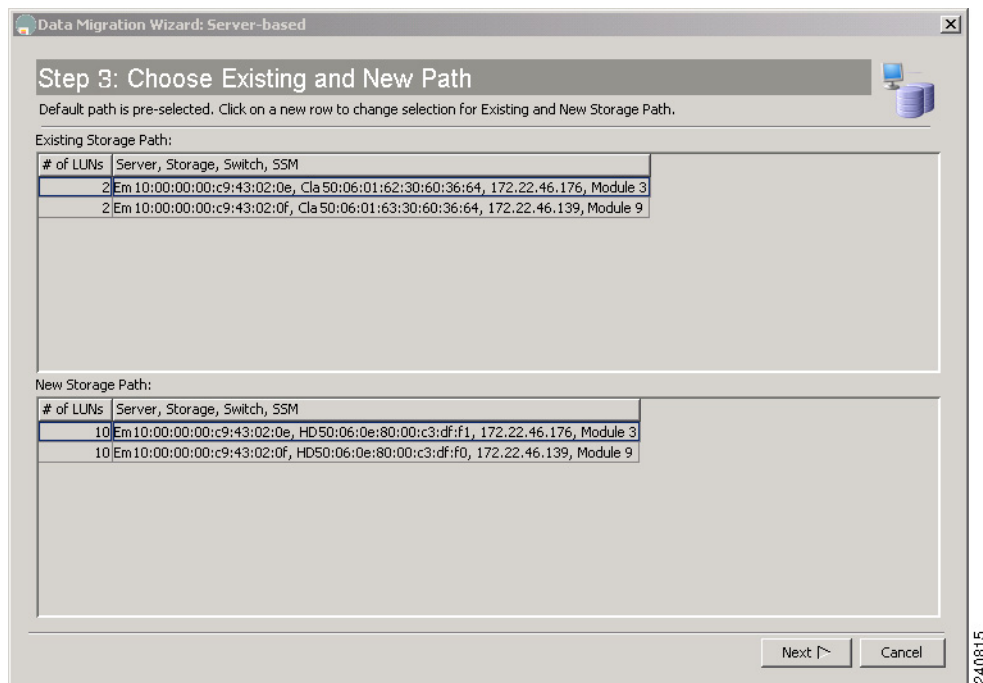
Note

All available MSM and SSM modules may not be listed in the table. For example, a configured but unlicensed module may not be listed in the table.

- Step 3** Click **Next**.

If you had checked the Manual Migration Path check box, you see the Choose Existing and New Path window, as shown in [Figure 5-5](#).

Figure 5-5 Choose Migration Path



- Step 4** (Optional) To select a migration path, Click a row to select a path.
- Step 5** When you have chosen an existing and new path, click **Next**.

The wizard sends the job configuration information to both SSMs, and the SSMs create the data migration job. The SSMs return information (such as LUN maps) that is required to configure sessions.

If the job configuration is OK, you see the Create Session window. See [Figure 5-6](#).

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If the job configuration contains errors, you see a pop-up window with the following error message:

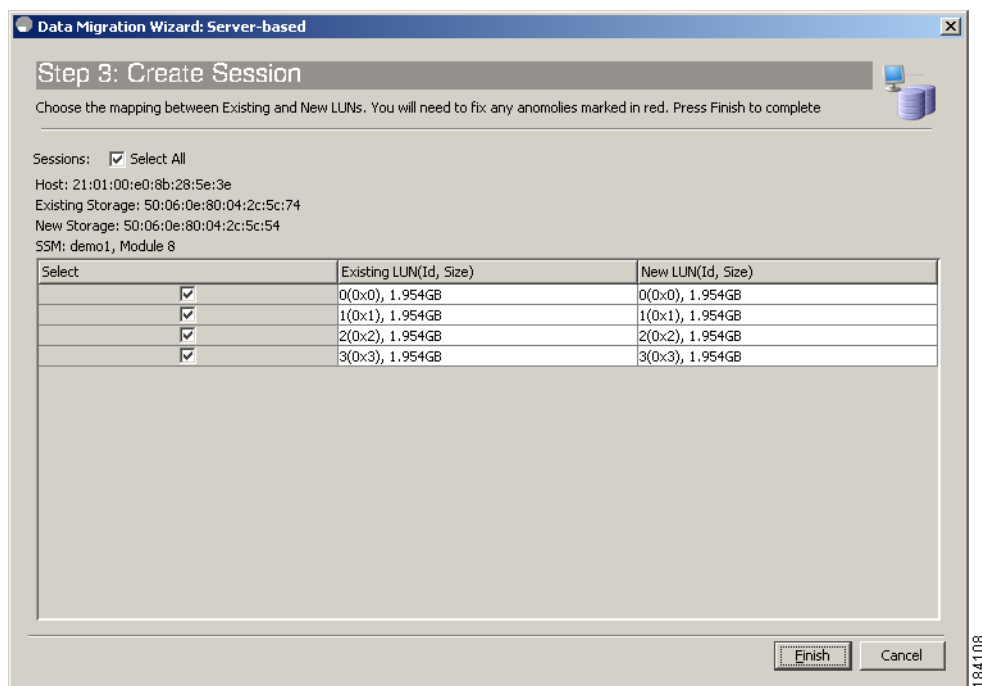
- Mismatched number of LUNs.

If the number of LUNs on the existing and new storage does not match, the wizard generates an error message and stops. You need to correct the LUN configurations on the storage devices.

Configuring Migration Sessions

Figure 5-6 shows the Create Session window, which displays the sessions available for migration.

Figure 5-6 Create Session Window



The wizard preconfigures the sessions by matching existing and new LUN pairs, based on information provided by the SSM. Click **Finish** to accept the sessions as configured.

To manually configure sessions for the data migration, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Check or uncheck the **Select** check boxes to select (or deselect) sessions for this data migration job. Each session is a source and destination LUN pair.
- Step 2** (Optional) Correct any anomalies, which are highlighted in red.
- Step 3** Click **Finish**.

The session configuration is sent to the SSMs.

DMM refreshes the Data Migration Status area to display the new data migration job.

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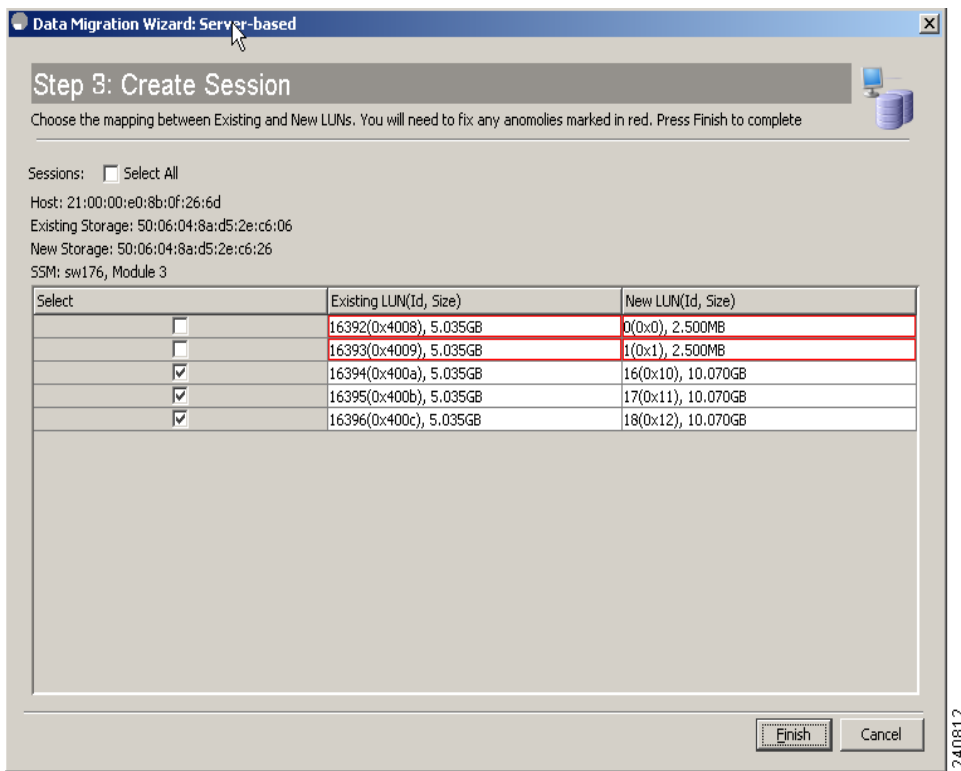
Note

LUN is the logical unit number as reported by the SCSI REPORT LUNS command (SCSI Opcode 0xA0. See SPC-3 SCSI Standard for more details). The LUN identifier, displayed by DMM, is used in the session configuration. Use this definition when you map devices seen by the server to the drives exported by the storage port.

Correcting Session Anomalies

If the GUI detects a problem with a session, the GUI highlights the LUN fields in red. [Figure 5-7](#) shows an example in which LUN 0 in the new storage is smaller than the matching LUN in the existing storage.

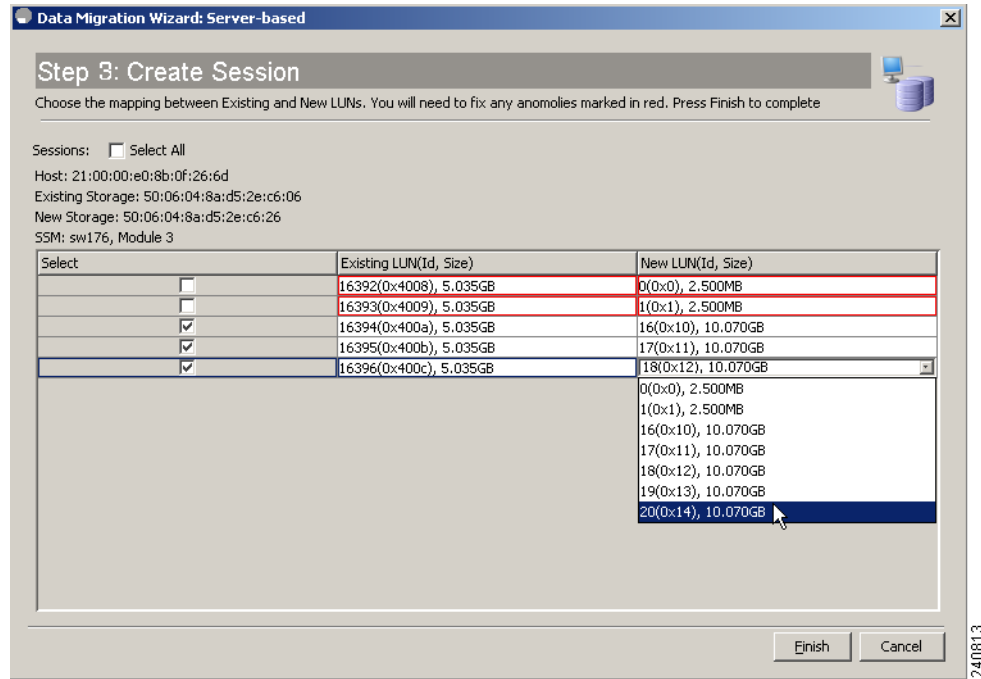
Figure 5-7 LUN Size Mismatch



To manually override the preselected LUN match, click the Existing LUN (Id, Size) or New LUN (Id, Size) field. The field expands to show the available LUN choices (see [Figure 5-8](#)). Select the existing and new LUNs that you want to match up.

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Figure 5-8 **Selecting a LUN**



Note

The LUN for the new storage must have the same or greater capacity than the existing storage.

Configuring a Server-Based Migration Job Using Method 3

When you configure a server-based job using Method 3, these three possible configurations are available:

- Three-fabric— Two production fabrics and one migration fabric
- Two-fabric— One production fabric and one migration fabric
- Single-fabric, multi-VSAN— One or two production VSANs and one migration VSAN

For more information about Method 3 topologies, refer to the [“Supported Topologies in Method 3” section on page 3-6](#).

The Cisco DMM wizard creates and configures the job in six steps, which are described in the following sections:

- [Creating a Migration Job, page 5-12](#)
- [Selecting the Server SSM or MSM in Production Fabrics, page 5-15](#)
- [Selecting the Data Mover SSM or MSM, page 5-16](#)
- [Selecting the DPP Virtual Initiator, page 5-17](#)
- [Verifying the New Zone, page 5-18](#)
- [Configuring Migration Sessions, page 5-19](#)

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Creating a Migration Job

To create a server-based data migration job using Method 3, launch Fabric Manager and follow these steps:

Step 1 In the Tools menu, choose **Data Mobility Manager> Server based**.

You see the Create Job window, as shown in Figure 5-9.

Figure 5-9 Create Job Window

Data Migration Wizard: Server-based

Step 1: Create Job

Select a Server and its associated Existing and New storage enclosures.

Job Name: admin_2008/12/01-08:19

Host

Enclosure:	Ports: (Name, VSAN, Fabric, Switch Interface)
20:01 Qlogic 28:8c:3c-H	HOST, 9, Fabric_prod-fab2, prod-fab2 fc1/11
HOST	Qlogic 21:01:00:e0:8b:28:5e:3e, 100, Fabric_prod-
TEST	

Existing Storage

Enclosure:	Ports: (Name, VSAN, Fabric, Switch Interface)
ES-Enclosure	44:51:00:06:2b:02:00:00, 3, Fabric_migr-fab, migr-
HD511356-2	44:50:00:06:2b:01:00:00, 9, Fabric_prod-fab2, pro
	44:f0:00:06:2b:03:00:00, 100, Fabric_prod-fab1, p

New Storage

Enclosure:	Ports: (Name, VSAN, Fabric, Switch Interface)
ES-Enclosure	44:f1:00:06:2b:04:00:00, 3, Fabric_migr-fab, migr-
HD511356	
HD511356-2	
NS-Enclosure	

Migration Type: ☒ Online ☐ Offline

Rate: ☒ Best Effort ☐ Fast ☐ Medium ☐ Slow

Schedule: ☒ Manual ☐ Now ☐ Specify...

Method: ☐ Method 1 ☐ Method 2 ☒ Method 3

Show Selection...

Next Cancel

The Create Job window displays the server and storage enclosures available for data migration.

When you select a host enclosure, the wizard lists all existing storage that the selected host port can access (based on zone and VSAN information). For the new storage, DMM includes zoned and unzoned devices (because the new device may not be zoned yet). When you select the new storage port, Fabric Manager identifies the fabric containing the new storage as the migration fabric and the other two fabrics are identified as production fabrics.



Note

The available ports for existing storage are filtered based on the selected host ports. The available ports for new storage are not filtered; in Method 3, the new storage is not visible to the host.

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Step 2 From the Enclosure field of the Host pane, choose the server to include in this job. You may need to scroll down to see all of the enclosures.

When you select a server enclosure, you see the available ports in the Ports field of the Host pane. The wizard selects the correct host enclosure ports, so do not change the selection. For additional information about ports to include in the data migration, see section [“Ports in a Server-Based Job”](#) section on page 3-11.

Step 3 From the Enclosure field of the Existing Storage pane, choose the existing storage enclosure for this job.

When you select an existing storage enclosure, you see the available ports in the Ports field. The wizard selects all of the ports to include in the job. If the storage is an active-passive array, select only the active ports. For additional information about ports to include for an active-passive array, see section [“Single LUN Set, Active-Passive Array”](#) section on page 3-14.

Step 4 From the Enclosure field of the New Storage pane, choose the new storage enclosure for this job.

When you choose a new storage enclosure, you see the available ports in the Ports field. The wizard selects all of the ports to include in the job. If the storage is an active-passive array, select only the active ports. For additional information about ports to include for an active-passive array, see section [“Single LUN Set, Active-Passive Array”](#) section on page 3-14.



Note

After the storage ports for the existing storage and new storage are chosen, the Fabric Manager automatically selects the fabric, to which the new storage port belongs to, as the migration fabric and the remaining fabrics as the production fabric.

Step 5 (Optional) In the Job Name field, enter a name for the job. The default value is “admin_” concatenated with today’s date and the current time.

Step 6 (Optional) To configure the job as offline, click the **Offline Migration Type** radio button. The default migration type is online.

Step 7 (Optional) To configure the migration rate, click the appropriate **Rate** radio button. The default rate is best effort, which means that the SSMs or MSM migrates the data as fast as resources allow. Slow, medium, and fast are configurable migration rates. Their default values are 25, 50, and 100 MB/s, respectively. To change these values, see the [“Configuring Migration Rate”](#) section on page 2-6.

Step 8 (Optional) To configure a schedule for the job, click the appropriate **Schedule** radio button. The default is **Manual**, which means that the job is created but will not be started. Schedule the job at a later stage.

- Click the **Now** radio button for the job to start right after configuration is complete.
- Click the **Specify** radio button to configure a scheduled start time for the job. Additional fields are displayed, so that you can enter a start date and time (see [Figure 5-10](#)).

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Figure 5-10 Scheduling the Job

Migration Type: ☒ Online ☐ Offline Show Selection...

Rate: ☒ Best Effort ☐ Fast ☐ Medium ☐ Slow

Schedule: ☒ Manual ☐ Now ☐ Specify...

Method: ☒ Method 1 ☐ Method 2 ☐ Method 3

Next Cancel

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Note

You cannot schedule the job to start before the existing time. If you enter values before the current time, the job starts at the present time.

Step 9 Choose Method 3.

Step 10 Click **Next**.

Before proceeding to the next step, the Cisco DMM wizard ensures that the following conditions are met:

- The existing storage and the new storage are not zoned to common hosts, even if the host is not selected for the migration job.
- The existing storage does not belong to more than three fabrics.
- The new storage does not belong to more than one fabric.
- The existing storage and the new storage have at least one common fabric or VSAN that can be the migration fabric or VSAN.

For server migration jobs, Cisco DMM wizard ensures the following conditions are also met:

- The host that is connected to the existing storage does not belong to more than two fabrics.
- The host and the existing storage ports are in the same fabric or VSAN.

For jobs that are single-fabric with multiple VSANs separating the production and migration VSANs, Cisco DMM wizard ensures the following conditions are also met:

- The host and the new storage are not in the same zone.
- Only one existing storage port and one new storage port are selected from the migration fabric.

If the job configuration contains errors, a pop-up window displays with one of the following error messages:

- No host enclosures are defined.
- You cannot select a host enclosure with ports that connect to more than two fabrics.
- There are no paths from the selected host port to any storage ports.
- You must select at least one host port, existing storage port, and new storage port.
- If the existing and new storage are in the same enclosure, you cannot select the same storage port for the existing and new storage.
- There must be no new storage port included in the production fabric.
- There must be no server port included in the migration fabric.

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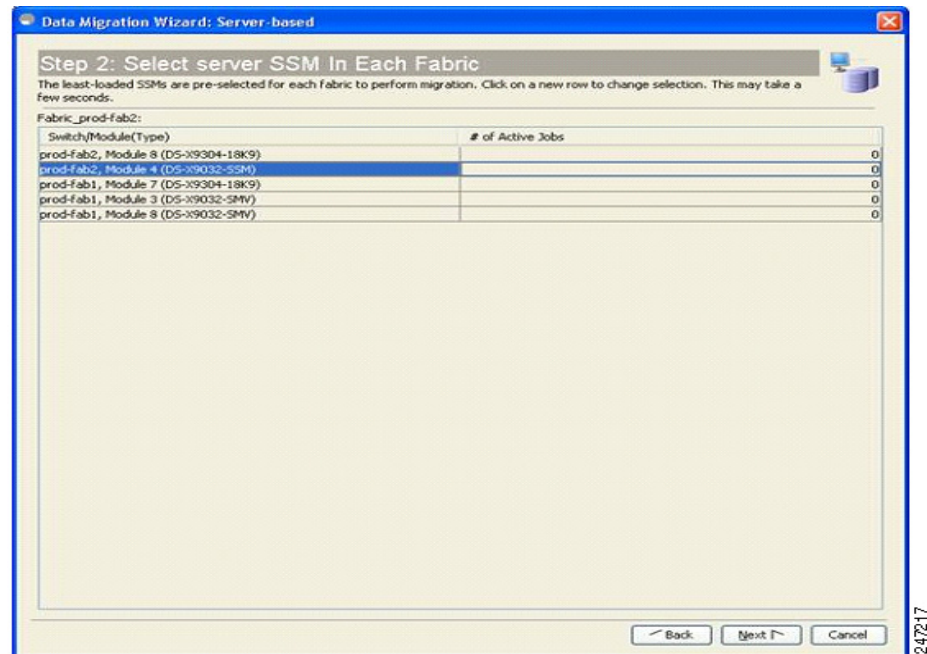
Selecting the Server SSM or MSM in Production Fabrics

The Select server SSM window displays the DMM-enabled modules in the production fabrics. All available DMM-enabled modules may not be listed in the table. For example, a configured but unlicensed module may not be listed in the table.

The Cisco DMM wizard preselects the least-loaded SSM or MSM in each production fabric. If the selections are acceptable, click **Next** to proceed to the next configuration task.

For a single-fabric and two-fabric topologies with one production fabric, only one fabric is displayed in the Select server SSM in Each Fabric window as shown in [Figure 5-11](#).

Figure 5-11 Select Server SSM Window for Single Production Fabric



To manually select an SSM or MSM for single production fabric, follow these steps:

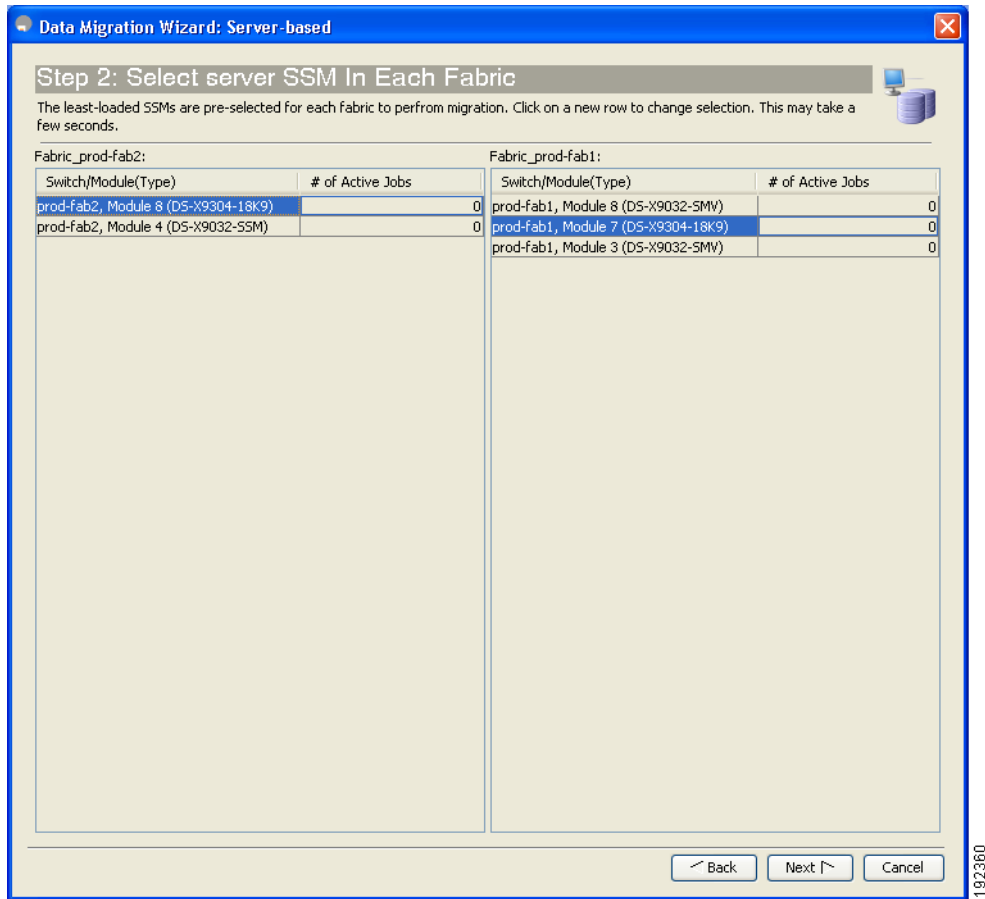
- Step 1** Click a new row to select an SSM or MSM. Hold down the **Control** key and click to deselect a row. The number of active jobs in each SSM or MSM is displayed in the # of Active Jobs field.
- Step 2** Click **Next**.

You can choose either one or two SSM/MSMs from the table and proceed to the next configuration. If two SSM or MSMs are chosen, then after clicking **Next**, the DMM wizard checks to ensure the two SSM or MSMs belong to different VSANs.

For a three-fabric topology with two production fabrics, two fabrics will be displayed on the Select server SSM window as shown in [Figure 5-12](#). You can choose only one SSM or MSM from each of the tables.

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Figure 5-12 Select Server SSM Window



To manually select SSM or MSM for two production fabrics, follow these steps:

Step 1 Click a new row to select an SSM or MSM for production fabric 1. Hold down the **Ctrl** key and click to deselect a row. The number of active jobs in each SSM or MSM is displayed in the # of Active Jobs field.

Step 2 Select a corresponding SSM or MSM for production fabric 2.



Note

You must select a combination of two SSMs or two MSMs, one in each production fabric. A combination of one SSM and one MSM is not allowed.

Step 3 Click **Next**. The wizard sends the job configuration information to both production fabrics.

Selecting the Data Mover SSM or MSM



Note

If you have selected server SSM in the production fabric, select a data mover SSM. If you have selected server MSM in the production fabric, then select a data mover MSM.

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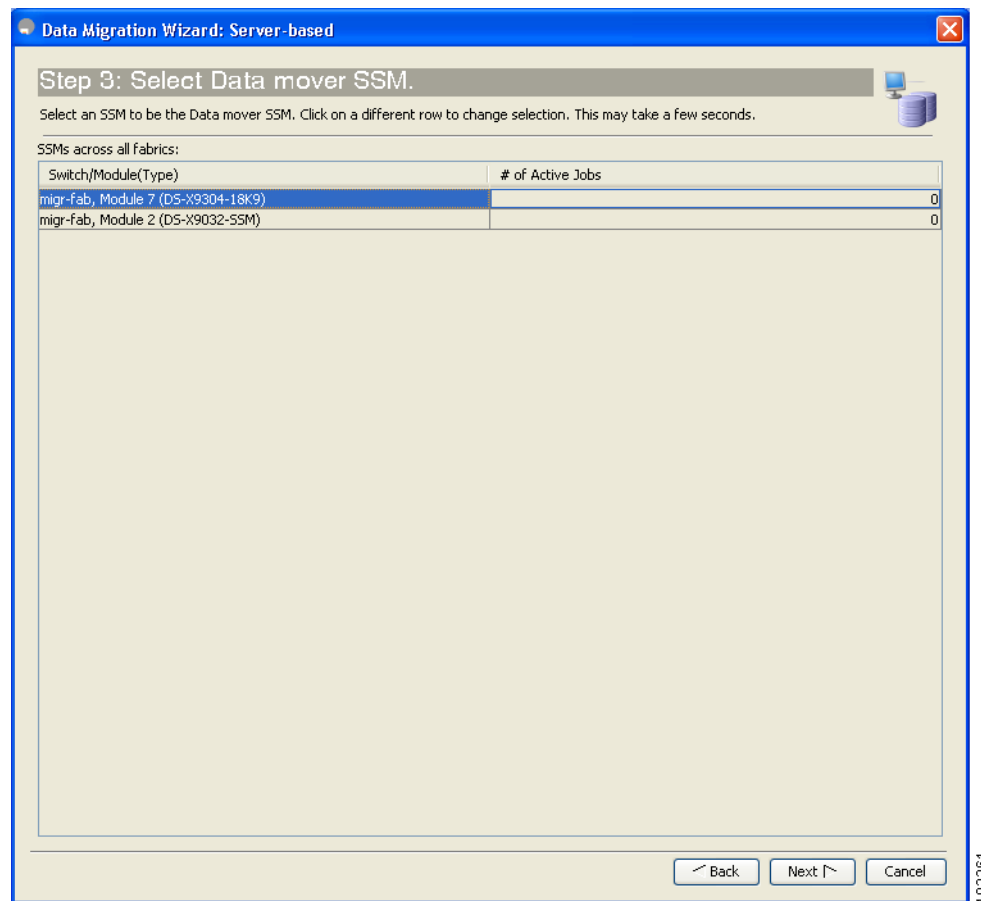
Figure 5-13 shows the Select Data Mover SSM window, which displays the DMM-enabled SSM or MSM 18/4 modules in the migration fabric.

The wizard preselects the least-loaded SSM or MSM in the migration fabric. If the selections are acceptable, click **Next** to proceed to the next configuration task.

To manually select SSM or MSM in production fabrics, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Click a new row to select an SSM or MSM. Hold down the **Ctrl** key and click to deselect a row. The number of active jobs in each SSM or MSM is displayed in the # of Active Jobs field.
- Step 2** Click **Next**. The wizard sends the job configuration information to the migration fabric.
-

Figure 5-13 Select Data Mover SSM Window

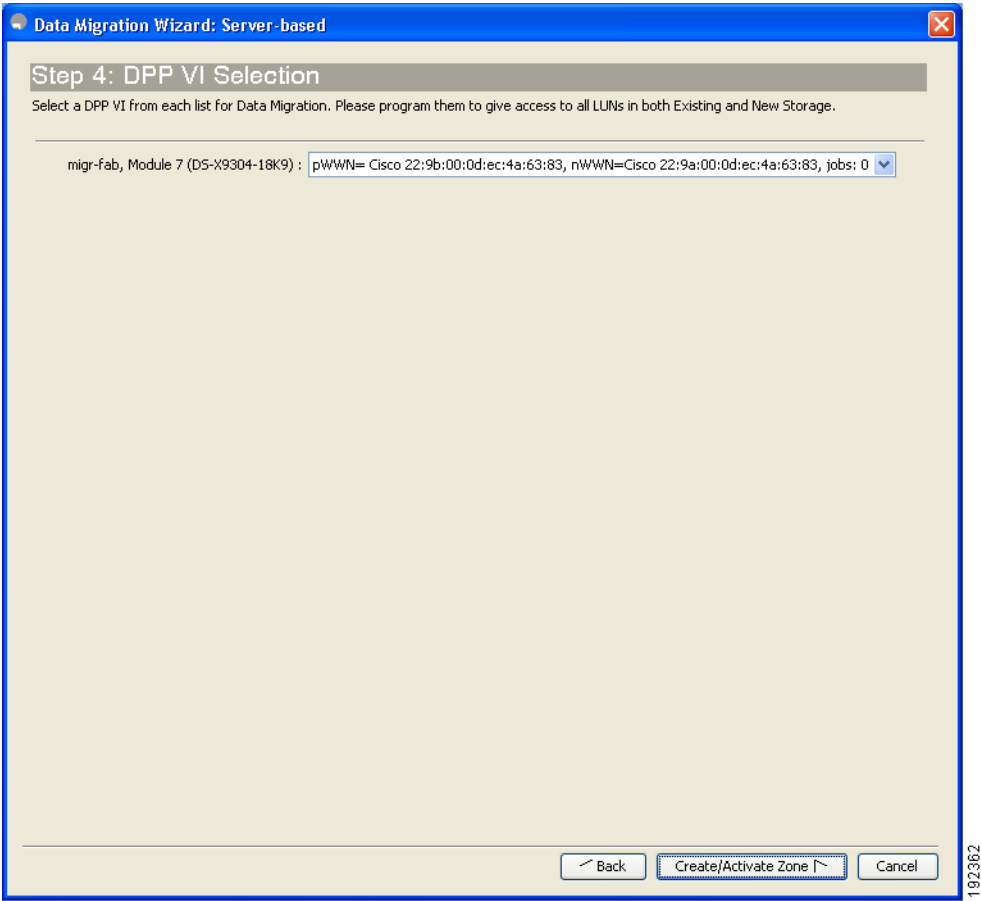


Selecting the DPP Virtual Initiator

In a server-based job using method 3, the DMM uses a VI. The VI is created in the same VSAN as the existing and new storage ports in the migration fabric. Depending on the SSM/MSM selected the VI information is displayed in the DPP VI Selection window, as shown in Figure 5-14.

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Figure 5-14 Select DPP VI Window



To configure the VIs, follow these steps:

- Step 1** From the drop-down list, choose a VI for each SSM.
- Step 2** Configure the chosen VIs in the migration fabric to allow access to the LUNs being migrated.
- Step 3** Click **Create/Activate zone**.

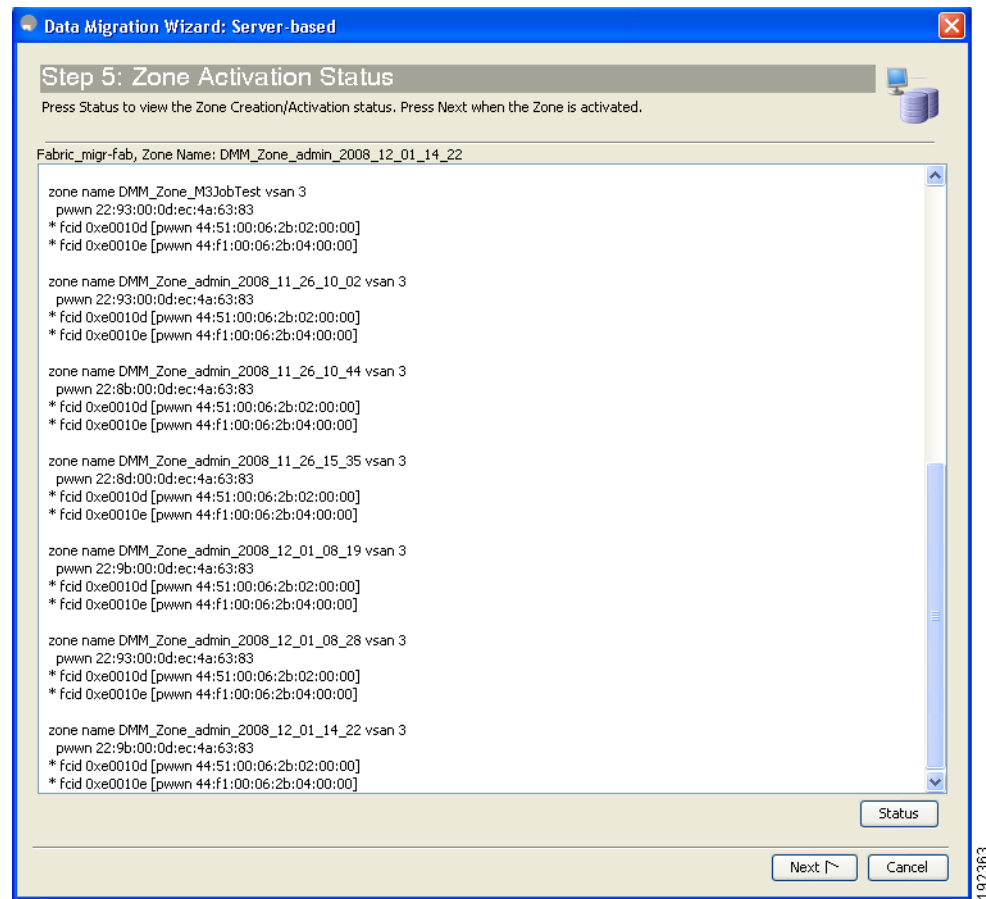
You will see the zone creation and activation status window as shown in [Figure 5-15](#).

Verifying the New Zone

In a server-based job using Method 3, the DMM feature creates a new zone using the job name as the zone name. As shown in [Figure 5-15](#), the Zone Activation Status window displays information about all zones in each of the three fabrics.

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Figure 5-15 Zone Activation Status Window



To verify the new zones, follow these steps:

Step 1 For each fabric, scroll to the end of the list. The newly created zone is at the end of the list. Verify that the activated zones are OK.

Step 2 Click **Next**.

You see the Create Session window, as shown in [Figure 5-16](#).



Note

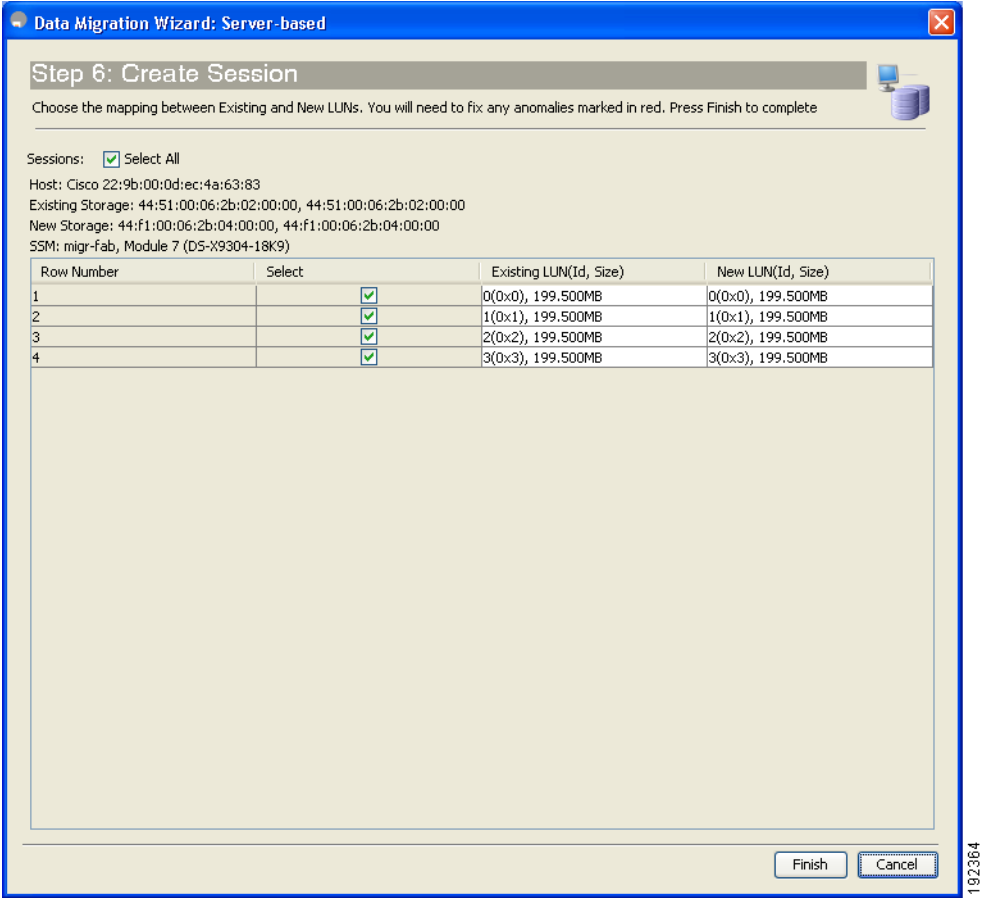
The zone created in Step1 for each fabric should be removed after the job is deleted. The zone removal process might involve removing the zone from the zone database of all the MDS switches in the SAN (including the switches without the SSM or MSM module). After you delete the job always remove the VIs from all zones in which they were configured.

Configuring Migration Sessions

The Create Session window displays the LUNs available for migration, as shown in [Figure 5-16](#).

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Figure 5-16 Create Sessions Window



To create sessions for the data migration job, follow these steps:

The wizard preselects default matches of existing and new LUN pairs.

- Step 1** Check or uncheck the **Select** check boxes to select or deselect sessions for this data migration job. Each session is a source and destination LUN pair.
- Step 2** (Optional) Correct any anomalies, which are highlighted in red. See the [“Correcting Session Anomalies” section on page 5-10](#) for details.
- Step 3** Click **Finish**.

This sends the data migration session configurations to the SSMs or MSM. DMM updates the Data Migration Status area in the Fabric Manager window to display the new data migration job.



Note

LUN is the logical unit number as reported by the SCSI REPORT LUNS command (SCSI Opcode 0xA0. See the SPC-3 SCSI Standard for more details). The LUN Identifier, displayed by DMM, is used in the session configuration. Use this definition when you map devices seen by the server to the drives exported by the storage port.

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Configuring a Storage-Based Migration Job

The DMM GUI wizard guides you through the steps required to configure a storage-based job. The wizard uses information from the SSMs or MSMs to preconfigure much of the required information.

The wizard allows you to create a storage-based job using three different approaches, which are described in the following sections:

- [Configuring a Storage-Based Migration Job Using Method 1 and Method 2, page 5-21](#)
- [Configuring a Storage-Based Migration Job Using Method 3, page 5-29](#)

Configuring a Storage-Based Migration Job Using Method 1 and Method 2

The topology for this example is dual-fabric with multipath ports defined in the server and in the storage devices.

The wizard creates and configures the job in five steps, which are described in the following sections:

- [Creating a Job and Selecting Storage Enclosures, page 5-21](#)
- [Selecting SSMs for the Migration, page 5-25](#)
- [Configuring the Virtual Initiators in the Storage Arrays, page 5-26](#)
- [Verifying the New Zone, page 5-27](#)
- [Configuring Migration Sessions, page 5-28](#)

Creating a Job and Selecting Storage Enclosures

To create a storage-based data migration job, launch Fabric Manager and follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** In the Tools menu, choose **Data Mobility Manager > Storage based**.
You see the Create Job window, as shown in [Figure 5-17](#).

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Figure 5-17 Create Job Window (Storage-Based)

Data Migration Wizard: Storage-based

Step 1: Create Job

Select an Existing and New storage enclosure.

Job Name:

Existing Storage

Enclosure:	Ports: (Name, VSAN, Fabric, Switch Interface)
ES-Enclosure	44:50:00:06:2b:01:00:00, 9, Fabric_prod-fab2, prod-fab2 fc
HDS11356-es	44:f0:00:06:2b:03:00:00, 100, Fabric_prod-fab1, prod-fab1 fc
HDS11356-ns	

New Storage

Enclosure:	Ports: (Name, VSAN, Fabric, Switch Interface)
ES-Enclosure	HDS11356-CL6A, 9, Fabric_prod-fab2, prod-fab2 fc
HDS11356-es	HDS11356-CL6E, 100, Fabric_prod-fab1, prod-fab1 fc
HDS11356-ns	

Migration Type: ☒ Online ☐ Offline

Rate: ☒ Best Effort ☐ Fast ☐ Medium ☐ Slow

Schedule: ☒ Manual ☐ Now ☐ Specify...

Method: ☒ Method 1 ☐ Method 2 ☐ Method 3

- Step 2** From the Enclosure field of the Existing Storage pane, choose the existing storage enclosure. The wizard selects all of the ports to include in the job.
- Step 3** If the storage is an active-passive array, select only the active ports. For additional information about ports to include for an active-passive array, see the [“Single LUN Set, Active-Passive Array”](#) section on page 3-14.
- Step 4** From the Enclosure field of the New Storage pane, choose the new storage enclosure. The wizard selects all of the ports to include in the job.
- Step 5** If the storage is an active-passive array, select only the active ports. For additional information about ports to include for an active-passive array, see the [“Single LUN Set, Active-Passive Array”](#) section on page 3-14.
- Step 6** (Optional) In the Job Name field, enter a name for the job. The default value is “admin_” concatenated with today’s date and the current time.
- Step 7** (Optional) To configure the job as offline, click the **Offline Migration Type** radio button. The default migration type is online.
- Step 8** (Optional) To configure the migration rate, click the appropriate **Rate** radio button. The default rate is best effort, which means that the SSMs or MSM migrates the data as fast as resources allow. Slow, medium, and fast are configurable migration rates. Their default values are 25, 50, and 100 MB/s, respectively. To change these values, see the [“Configuring Migration Rate”](#) section on page 2-6.

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- Step 9** (Optional) To configure a schedule for the job, click the appropriate **Schedule** radio button. The default is Manual, which means that the job is created but will not be started. Schedule the job at a later stage.
- Click the **Now** radio button for the job to start right after configuration is complete.
 - Click the **Specify** radio button to configure a scheduled start time for the job. Additional fields are displayed, so that you can enter a start date and time (see [Figure 5-18](#)).

Figure 5-18 Scheduling the Job



Note

You cannot schedule the job to start before the existing time. If you enter values before the current time, the job starts at the present time.

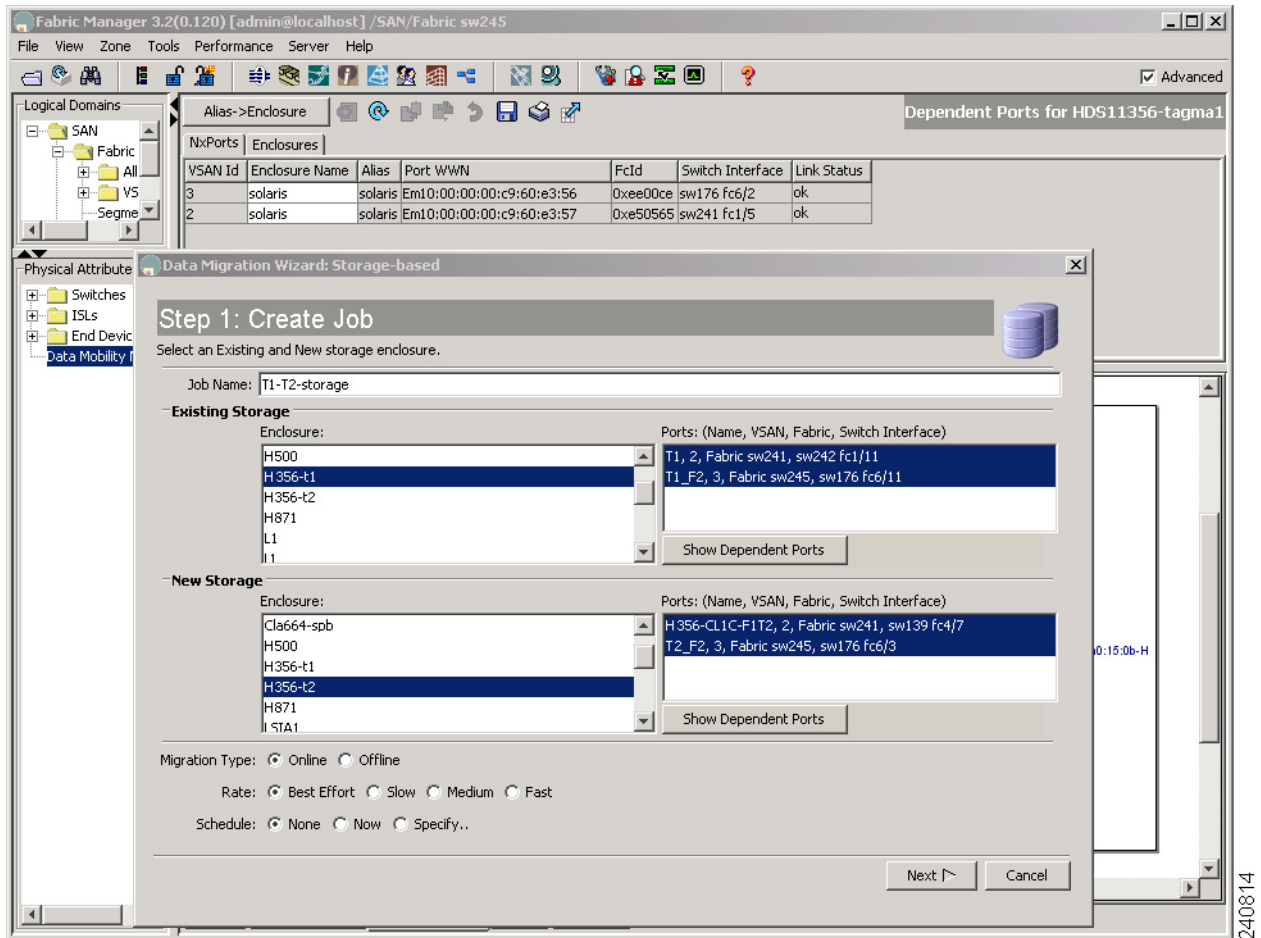
- Step 10** Select a method:

- **Method 1**
For an existing storage LUN whose data is already migrated to a new storage LUN, any new SCSI Write I/Os from the server is written to both the existing and new storage LUN before sending a response back to the server. Method 1 is typically used in local data migration.
- **Method 2**
SCSI Write I/Os from the server to any existing storage LUN are written only to the existing storage LUN. The Write I/O changes to the existing storage LUN are marked in the Modified Region Log (MRL) before sending a response back to the server. These changes are then migrated to the new storage LUN on subsequent iterations. Method 2 is used in remote data center migration.

- Step 11** (Optional) Click the **Show Dependent Ports** button to display all host ports zoned by the selected storage. The host ports are displayed in the Hosts area of the Fabric Manager window. See [Figure 5-19](#). If the new storage is not zoned, the Hosts area displays all hosts connected to the new storage.

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Figure 5-19 Dependent Ports for a Storage-Based Migration



Step 12 Click Next.

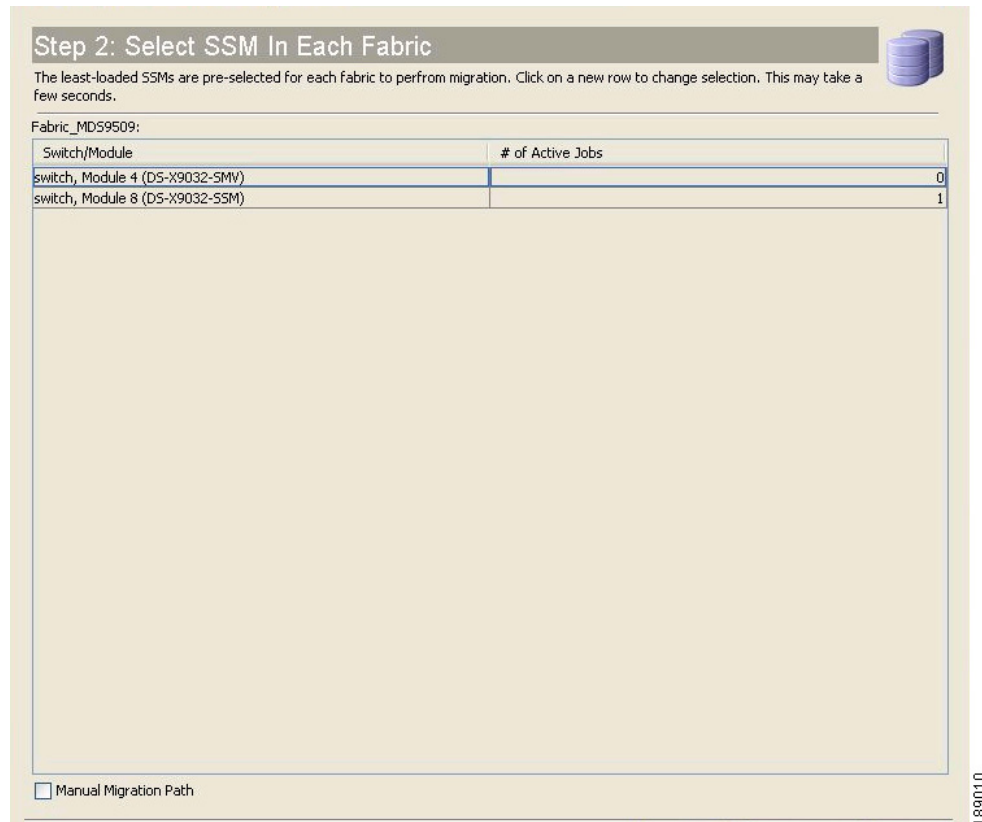
You see the Select SSM window. See [Figure 5-20](#).

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Selecting SSMs for the Migration

Figure 5-20 shows the Select SSM window, which displays the available SSMs to run the migration job.

Figure 5-20 Select SSMs for Storage-Based Job



The wizard preselects the least-loaded SSM in each fabric and automatically selects the path for each source and destination port pair.

If the selections are acceptable, you can click **Next** to proceed to the next configuration task. The wizard sends the job configuration information to both SSMs, and the SSMs create the data migration job. The SSMs return information (such as LUN maps) that is required to configure sessions. You see the DPP VI Selection window. See Figure 5-21.

To manually select SSMs or migration paths for the data migration, follow these steps:

- Step 1** (Optional) Click a new row to select an SSM. Hold down the **Control** key and click to deselect a row. The number of active jobs in each SSM is displayed in the # of Active Jobs field.
- Step 2** (Optional) Check the **Manual Migration Path** check box to view and manually select source and destination paths. This action causes a pop-up window to open after you perform Step 3. For information about selecting paths see the “[Selecting Paths to Existing and New Storage](#)” section on page 5-40.
- Step 3** Click **Next**.

If you had checked the **Manual Migration Path** check box, you see the Choose Existing and New Path window. See Figure 5-5.

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Step 4 (Optional) To select a migration path, click a row to select a path.

Step 5 When you have chosen an existing and new path, click **Next**.

The wizard sends the job configuration information to both SSMs and the SSMs create the data migration job. The SSMs return information (such as LUN maps) that is required to configure sessions.

If the job configuration is OK, you see the DPP VI Selection window, as shown in [Figure 5-21](#).

If the job configuration contains errors, you see a pop-up window with the following error message:

- Mismatched number of LUNs.

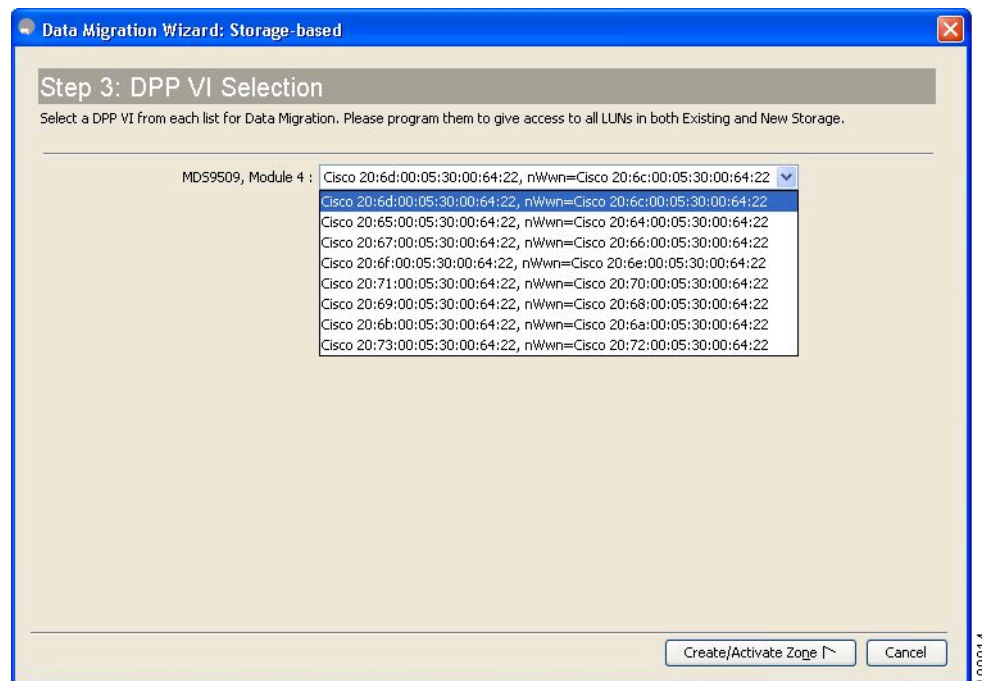
If the number of LUNs on the existing and new storage do not match, the wizard generates an error message and stops. You need to correct the LUN configurations on the storage devices.

Configuring the Virtual Initiators in the Storage Arrays

In a storage-based job, the DMM feature creates a virtual initiator (VI) for each SSM that was selected for the current job. The VI is created in the same VSAN as the storage ports (existing and new). If the job contains multiple storage ports, DMM creates the VI in one of the VSANs.

For the data migration to work correctly, you must configure the storage arrays (existing and new) to allow the VIs access to all LUNs that are being migrated. The VI information is displayed in the DPP VI Selection window, as shown in [Figure 5-21](#).

Figure 5-21 DPP VI Selection



To configure the VIs, follow these steps:

Step 1 From the drop-down list, choose a VI for each SSM.

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- Step 2** Configure the chosen VIs in the existing and new storage devices to allow access to the LUNs being migrated. The exact configuration steps to follow are manufacturer-specific.
- Step 3** Click **Create/Activate zone**. You will see the zone creation and activation status window as shown in [Figure 5-22](#).



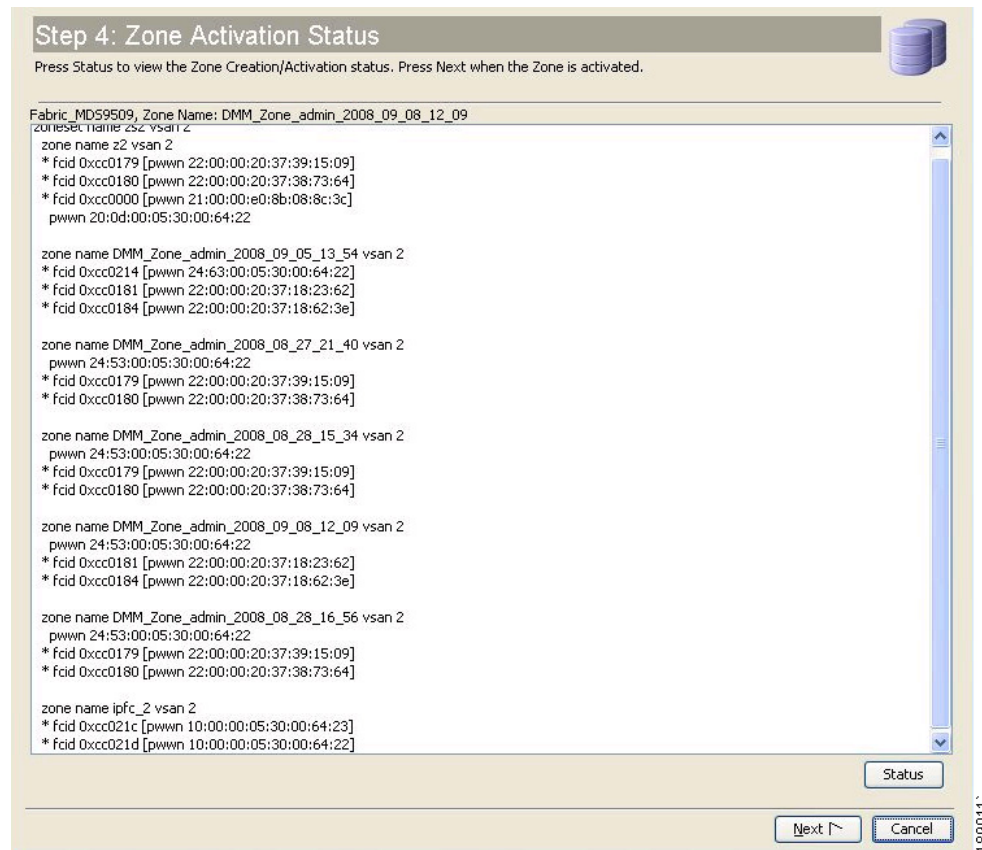
Note

If your storage array provides a host group configuration (for example, some EMC arrays), ensure that the VIs are added to the same host group as the servers that access the array. This must be done for both existing and new storage.

Verifying the New Zone

In a storage-based job, the DMM feature creates a new zone using the job name as the zone name. As shown in [Figure 5-22](#), the Zone Creation and Activation Status window displays information about all zones in each of the two fabrics.

Figure 5-22 Zone Creation Window



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To verify the new zones, follow these steps:

- Step 1** For each fabric, scroll to the end of the list. The newly created zone is at the end of the list. Verify that the activated zones are OK.
- Step 2** Click **Next**.
You see the Create Session window, as shown in [Figure 5-23](#).



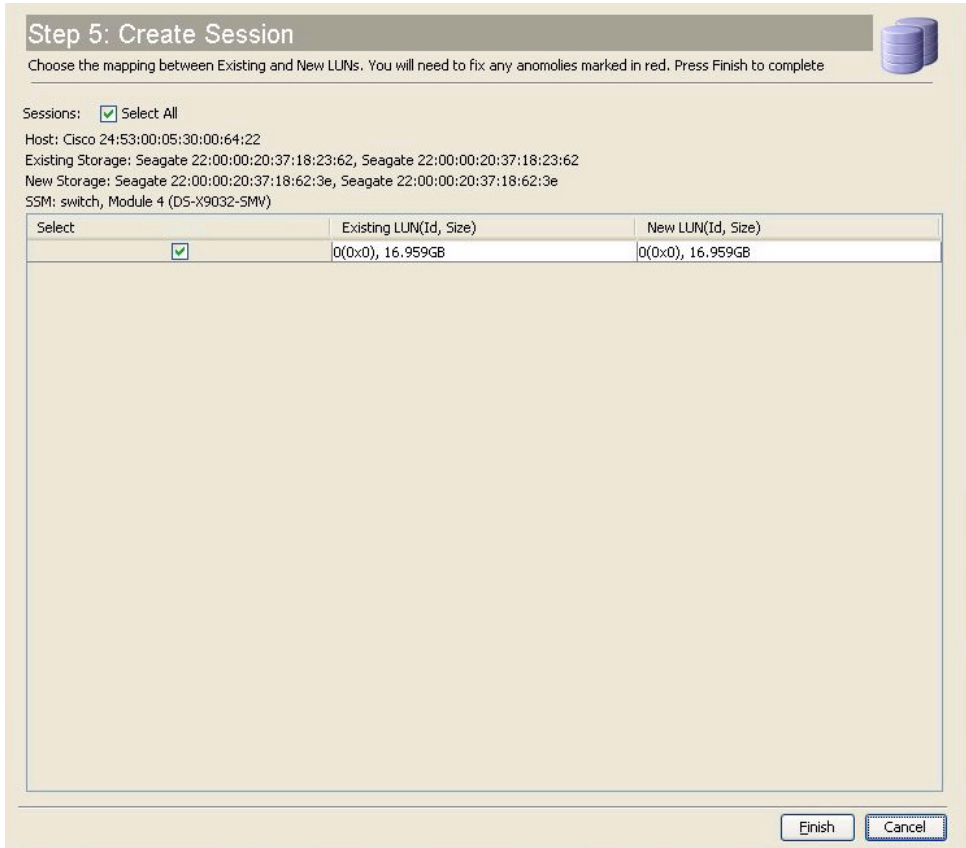
Note

The zone created in Step1 for each fabric should be removed after the job is deleted. The zone removal process might involve removing the zone from the zone database of all the MDS switches in the SAN (including the switches without the SSM or MSM module). Always remove the VIs from all zones from where it is configured after the job is deleted.

Configuring Migration Sessions

The Create Session window displays the LUNs available for migration, as shown in [Figure 5-23](#).

Figure 5-23 *Create Sessions Window*



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To create sessions for the data migration job, follow these steps:

The wizard preselects default matches of existing and new LUN pairs.

-
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Step 1 | Check or uncheck the Select check boxes to select or deselect sessions for this data migration job. Each session is a source and destination LUN pair. |
| Step 2 | (Optional) Check the Load Balance check box to balance the sessions between SSMs. |
| Step 3 | (Optional) Correct any anomalies, which are highlighted in red. See the “Correcting Session Anomalies” section on page 5-10 for details. |
| Step 4 | Click Finish . |
-

This sends the data migration session configurations to the SSMs or MSM. DMM updates the Data Migration Status area in the Fabric Manager window to display the new data migration job.



Note

LUN is the logical unit number as reported by the SCSI REPORT LUNS command (SCSI Opcode 0xA0. See the SPC-3 SCSI standard for more details). The LUN Identifier displayed by DMM, is used in the session configuration. Use this definition when you map devices seen by the server to the drives exported by the storage port.

Configuring a Storage-Based Migration Job Using Method 3

Configuring a storage-based job using Method 3 allows three possible configurations listed as follows:

- Three-fabric: Two production fabrics and one migration fabric.
- Two-fabric: One production fabric and one migration fabric.
- Single-fabric, multi-VSAN: Single fabric, SSMs belong to different VSANs.

For more information about Method 3 topologies, refer to the [“Supported Topologies in Method 3” section on page 3-6](#).

The Cisco DMM wizard creates and configures the job in six steps, which are described in the following sections:

- [Creating a Job and Selecting Storage Enclosures, page 5-30](#)
- [Selecting the Server SSM or MSM in Production Fabrics, page 5-15](#)
- [Selecting the Data Mover SSM or MSM, page 5-16](#)
- [Selecting the DPP Virtual Initiator, page 5-17](#)
- [Verifying the New Zone, page 5-18](#)
- [Configuring Migration Sessions, page 5-19](#)
- [Viewing Migration Jobs in Fabric Manager \(-- need updated screenshot\), page 5-39](#)

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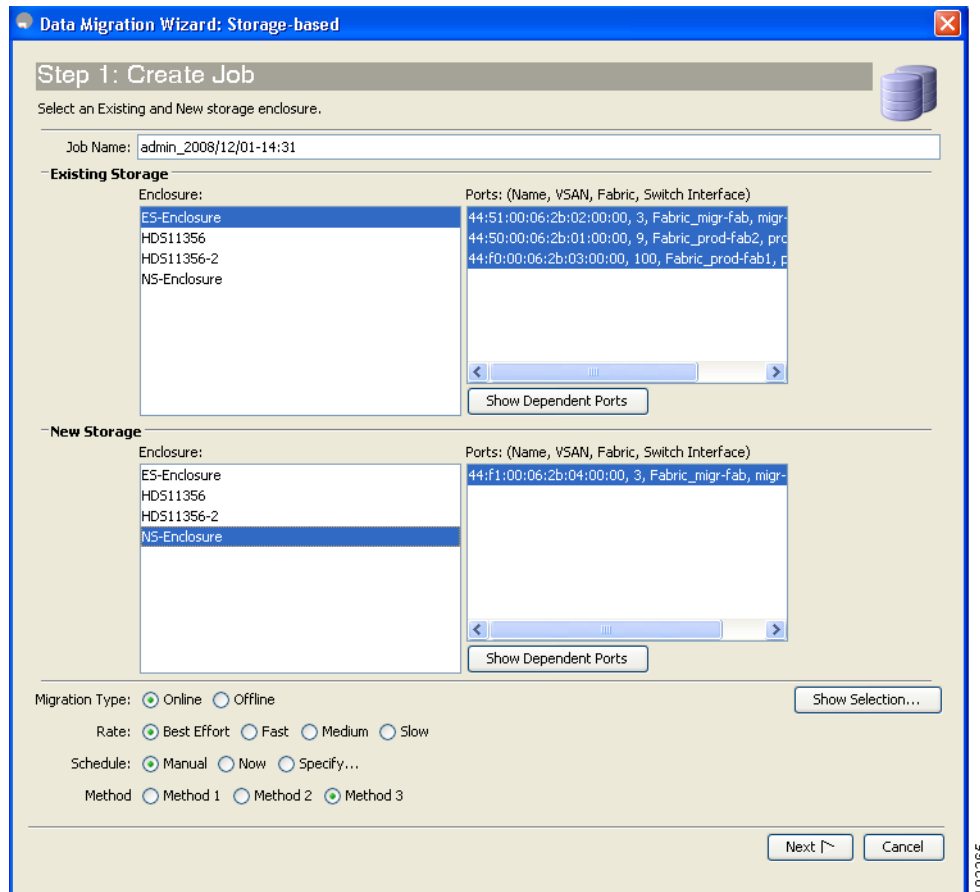
Creating a Job and Selecting Storage Enclosures

To create a storage-based data migration job, launch Fabric Manager and follow these steps:

Step 1 In the Tools menu, choose **Data Mobility Manager > Storage based**.

You see the Create Job window, as shown in [Figure 5-24](#).

Figure 5-24 Create Job Window (Storage-Based)



Step 2 From the Enclosure field of the Existing Storage pane, choose the existing storage enclosure.

Step 3 The wizard selects all of the ports to include in the job. If the storage is an active-passive array, select only the active ports. For additional information about ports to include for an active-passive array, see the “Single LUN Set, Active-Passive Array” section on page 3-14.

Step 4 From the Enclosure field of the New Storage pane, choose the new storage enclosure.

Step 5 The wizard selects all of the ports to include in the job. If the storage is an active-passive array, select only the active ports. For additional information about ports to include for an active-passive array, see the “Single LUN Set, Active-Passive Array” section on page 3-14.

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**Note**

After the storage ports for the existing storage and new storage are selected, the Fabric Manager automatically selects the fabric that the new storage port belongs to as the migration fabric and the remaining fabrics as the production fabric.

- Step 6** (Optional) In the Job Name field, enter a name for the job. The default value is “admin_” concatenated with today’s date and the current time.
- Step 7** (Optional) To configure the job as offline, click the **Offline** Migration Type radio button. The default migration type is online.
- Step 8** (Optional) To configure the migration rate, click the appropriate **Rate** radio button. The default rate is best effort, which means that the SSMs or MSM migrates the data as fast as resources allow. Slow, medium, and fast are configurable migration rates. Their default values are 25, 50, and 100 MB/s, respectively. To change these values, see the “[Configuring Migration Rate](#)” section on page 2-6.
- Step 9** (Optional) To configure a schedule for the job, click the appropriate **Schedule** radio button. The default is **Manual**, which means that the job is created but will not be started. **Schedule** the job at a later stage.
- Click the **Now** radio button for the job to start right after configuration is complete.
 - Click the **Specify** radio button to configure a scheduled start time for the job. Additional fields are displayed, so that you can enter a start date and time (see [Figure 5-3](#)).

Figure 5-25 Scheduling the Job

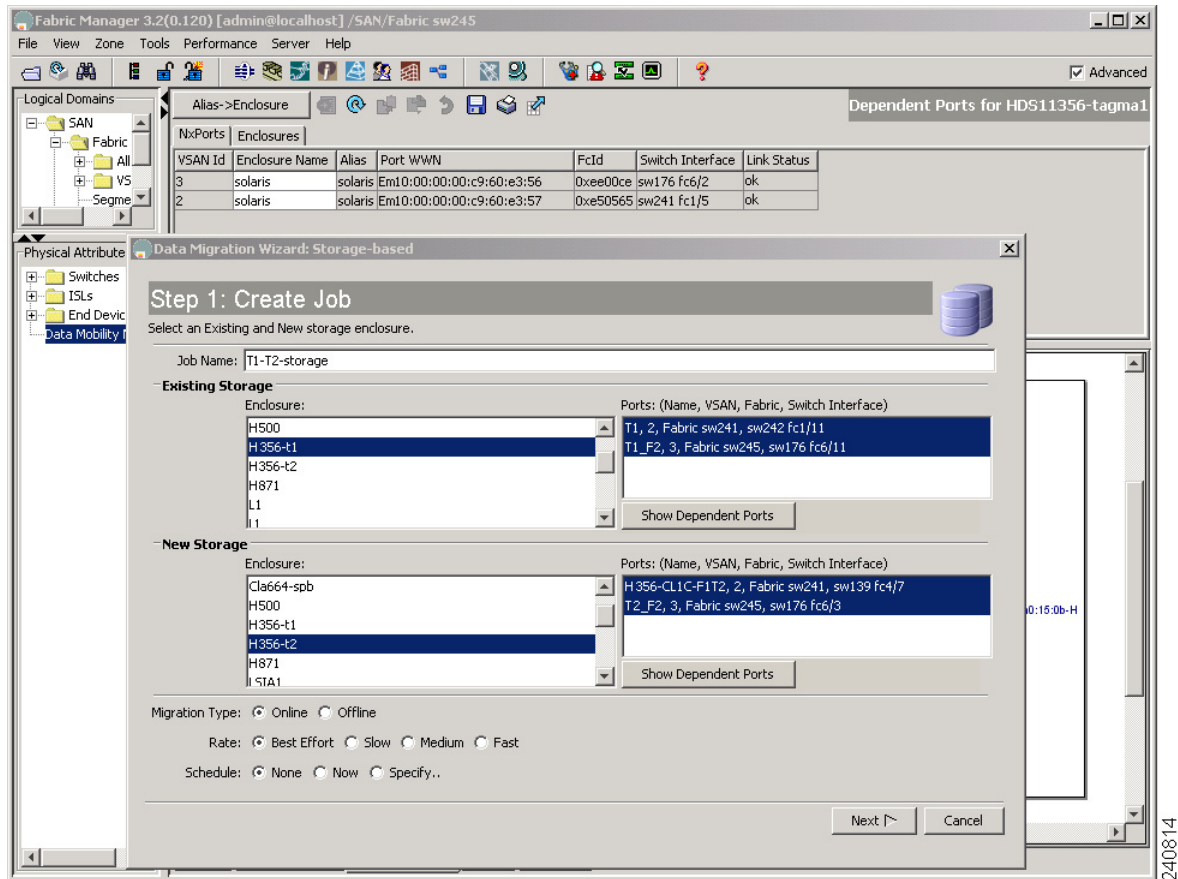
**Note**

You cannot schedule the job to start before the existing time. If you enter values before the current time, the job starts at the present time.

- Step 10** Choose Method 3.
- Step 11** (Optional) Click the **Show Dependent Ports** button to display all host ports zoned by the selected storage. The host ports are displayed in the Hosts area of the Fabric Manager window. See [Figure 5-26](#). If the new storage is not zoned, the Hosts area displays all hosts connected to the new storage.

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Figure 5-26 Dependent Ports for a Storage-Based Migration



Step 12 Click **Next**.

Before proceeding to the next step, the Cisco DMM wizard ensures that the following conditions are met:

- The existing storage and the new storage are not zoned to common hosts, even if the host is not selected for the migration job.
- The existing storage does not belong to more than three fabrics.
- The new storage does not belong to more than one fabric.
- The existing storage and the new storage have at least one common fabric or VSAN that can be the migration fabric or VSAN.

For server migration jobs, Cisco DMM wizard ensures that the following conditions are also met:

- The host, that is connected to the existing storage, does not belong to more than two fabrics.
- The host and the existing storage ports are in the same fabric or VSAN.

For jobs that are single-fabric with multiple VSANs separating the production and migration VSANs, Cisco DMM wizard ensures that the following conditions are also met:

- The host and the new storage are not in the same zone.
- Only one existing storage port and one new storage port are selected from the migration fabric.

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If the job configuration contains errors, a pop-up window displays with one of the following error messages:

- No host enclosures are defined.
 - You cannot select a host enclosure with ports that connect to more than two fabrics.
 - There are no paths from the selected host port to any storage ports.
 - You must select at least one host port, existing storage port, and new storage port.
 - If the existing and new storage are in the same enclosure, you cannot select the same storage port for the existing and new storage.
 - There must be no new storage ports included in the production fabric.
 - There must be no server ports included in the migration fabric.
-

Selecting the Server SSM/MSM in Production Fabrics

The Select server SSM window displays the DMM-enabled modules in the production fabrics.

All available DMM-enabled modules may not be listed in the table. For example, a configured but unlicensed module may not be listed in the table.

For a single-fabric and two-fabric topologies with one production fabric, only one fabric is displayed in the Select server SSM in Each Fabric window.

The Cisco DMM wizard preselects the least-loaded SSM in each fabric and automatically selects the path for each source and destination port pair.

If the selections are acceptable, click **Setup Job** to proceed to the next configuration task.

To manually select SSM/MSM for single production fabric, follow these steps:

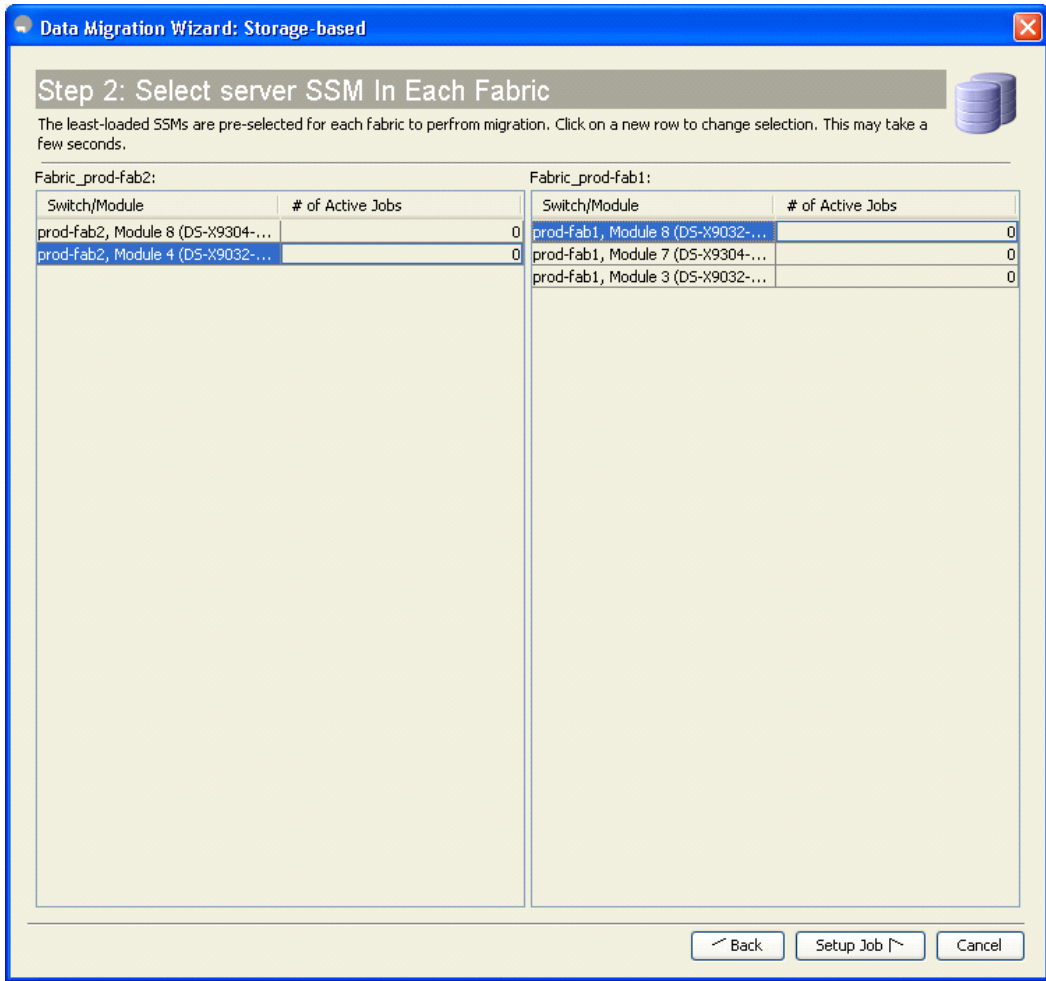
-
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Step 1 | Click a new row to select an SSM/MSM. Hold down the Control key and click to deselect a row. The number of active jobs in each SSM/MSM is displayed in the # of Active Jobs field. |
| Step 2 | Click Setup Job . |
-

You can choose either one or two SSM/MSMs from the table and proceed to the next configuration. If two SSM/MSMs are chosen, then after clicking **Setup Job**, the DMM wizard checks to ensure the two SSM/MSMs belong to different VSANs.

For a three-fabric topology with two production fabrics, two fabrics will be displayed on the Select server SSM window as shown in [Figure 5-27](#). You can choose only one SSM/MSM from each tables.

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Figure 5-27 Select Server SSM Window For Two Production Fabric (Storage-based)



To manually select SSM/MSM for two production fabrics, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Click a new row to select an SSM/MSM for production fabric 1. Hold down the **Ctrl** key and click to deselect a row. The number of active jobs in each SSM/MSM 18/4 is displayed in the # of Active Jobs field.
- Step 2** Select a corresponding SSM/MSM for production fabric 2.



Note

You must select a combination of two SSMs or two MSMs, one in each production fabric. A combination of one SSM and one MSM is not allowed.

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Selecting the Data Mover SSM/MSM



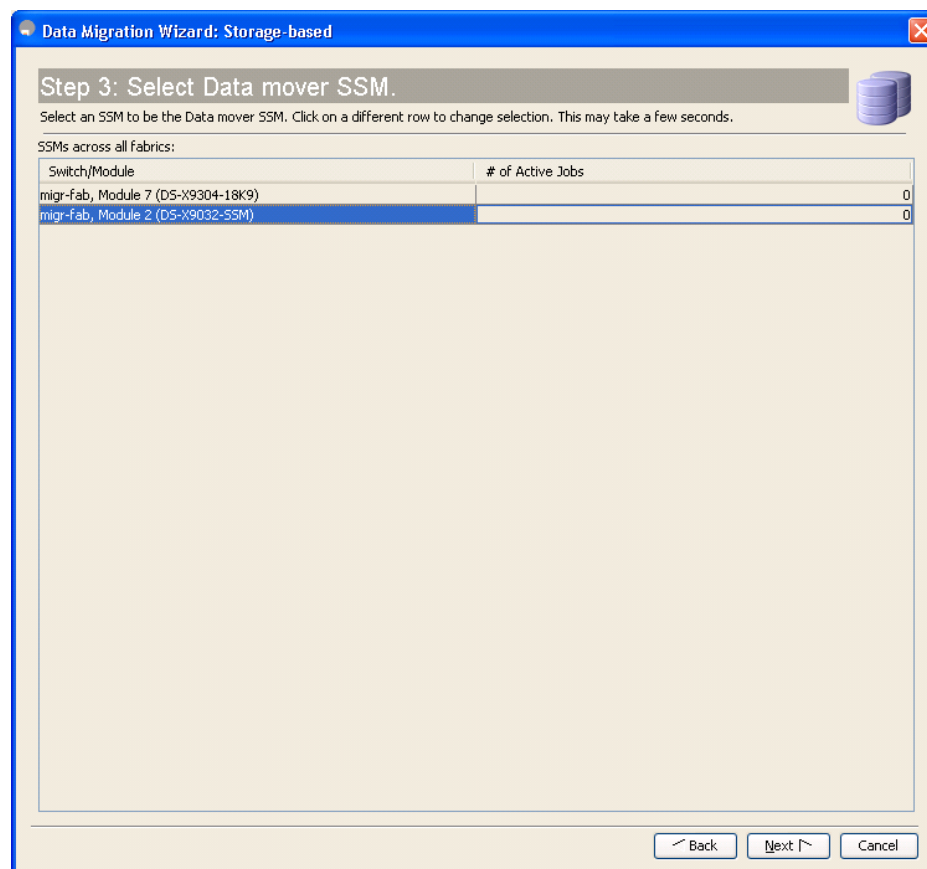
Note

If you have selected server SSM in the production fabric, select a data mover SSM. If you have selected server MSM in the production fabric, then select a data mover MSM.

Figure 5-28 shows the Select Data Mover SSM window, which displays all the valid DMM-enabled modules in the migration fabric.

The wizard preselects the least-loaded SSM in the migration fabric. If the selections are acceptable, click **Next** to proceed to the next configuration task.

Figure 5-28 **Select Data Mover SSM Window**



To manually select SSM/MSM in production fabrics, follow these steps:

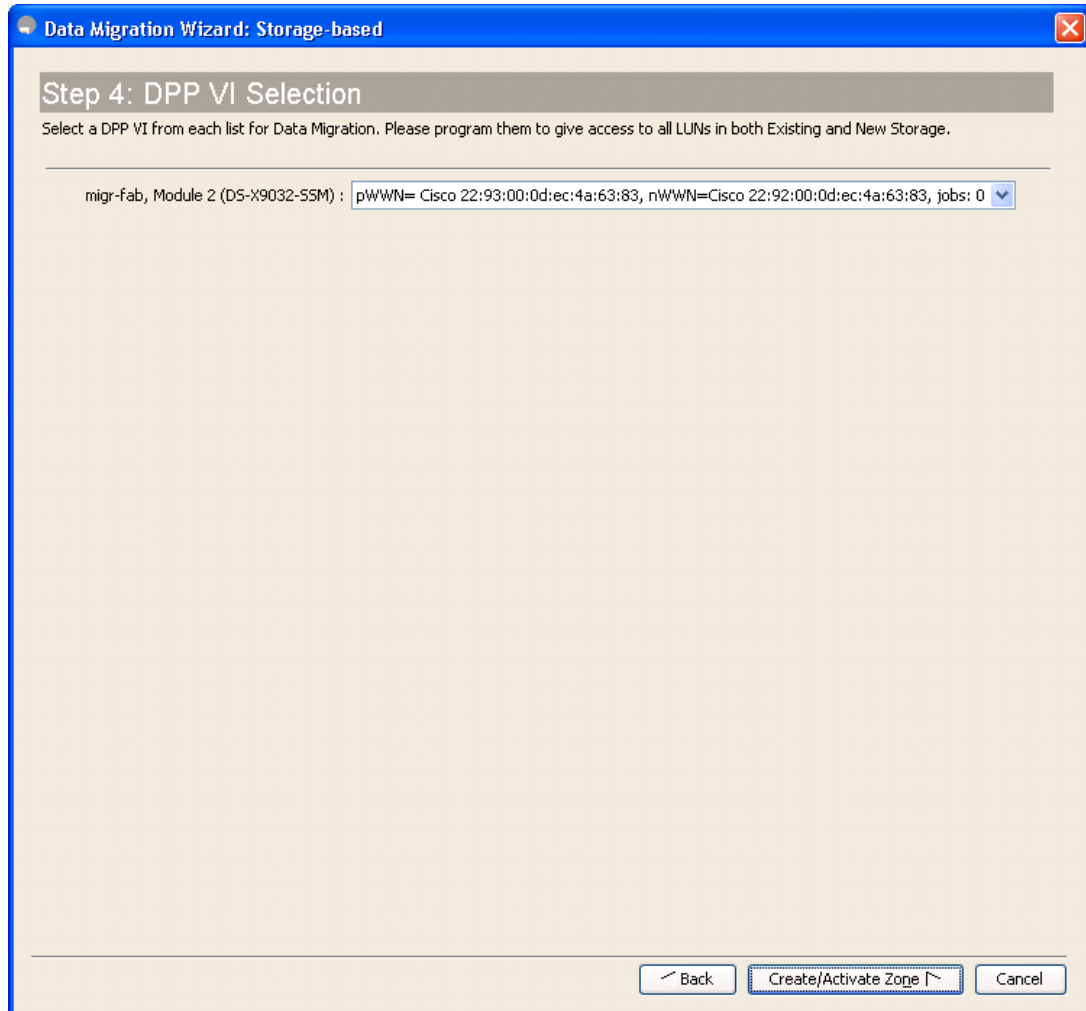
- Step 1** Click a row to select one data mover SSM/MSM from this fabric. Hold down the **Ctrl** key and click to deselect a row. The number of active jobs in each SSM/MSM is displayed in the # of Active Jobs field.
- Step 2** Click **Next**. The wizard sends the job configuration information to the migration fabric.

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Selecting the DPP Virtual Initiator

In a storage-based job using method 3, Cisco DMM uses a VI. The VI is created in the same VSAN as the existing and new storage ports in the migration fabric. Depending on the data mover SSM selected, the DPP VI information is displayed in the DPP VI Selection window, as shown in [Figure 5-29](#).

Figure 5-29 **Select DPP VI Window**



To configure the VIs, follow these steps:

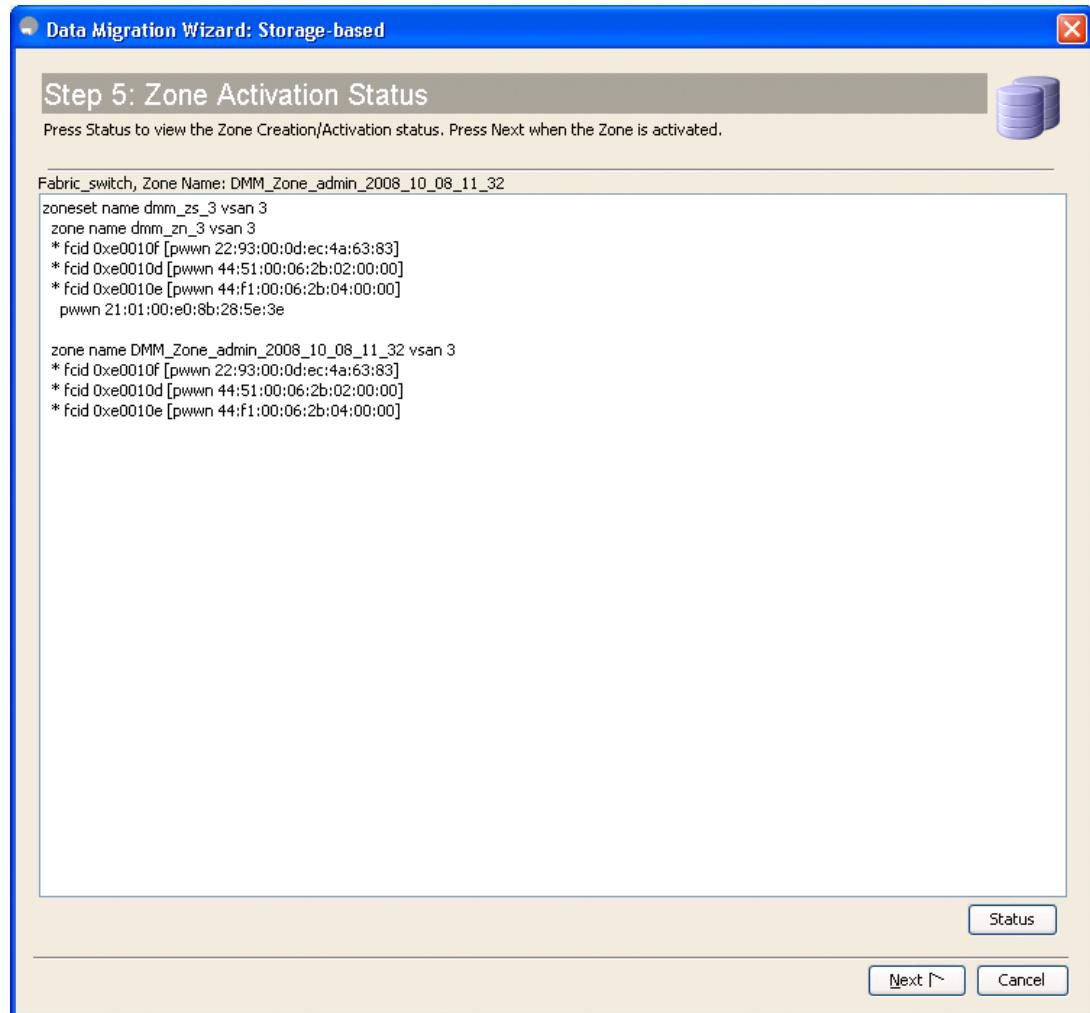
-
- Step 1** From the drop-down list, choose a VI for each SSM.
 - Step 2** Configure the chosen VIs in the migration fabric to allow access to the LUNs being migrated.
 - Step 3** Click **Create/Activate zone** to proceed to the next step.
-

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Verifying the New Zone

Figure 5-30 shows the Zone Activation Status window which displays information about all zones in each of the two fabrics. There is no zone created for new storage and host for DMM method 3 but zones are created for existing storage and VI.

Figure 5-30 Zone Activation Status Window



To verify the new zones, follow these steps:

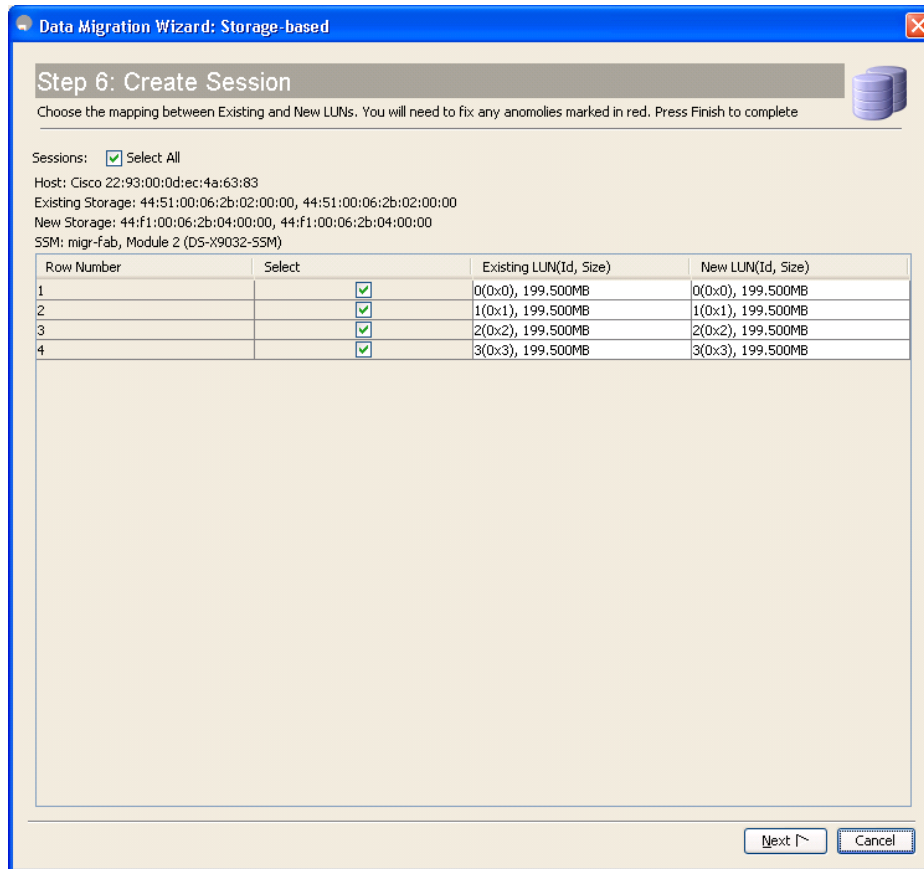
-
- Step 1** For each fabric, scroll to the end of the list. The newly created zone is at the end of the list. Verify that the activated zones are correct.
- Step 2** Click **Next**.
-

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Configuring Migration Sessions

The Create Session window displays the LUNs that are available for migration, as shown in Figure 5-31. The migration sessions are created in the data mover SSM module.

Figure 5-31 Create Sessions Window



The wizard preselects default matches of existing and new LUN pairs.

To create sessions for the data migration job, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Check or uncheck the **Select** check boxes to select or deselect sessions for this data migration job. Each session is a source and destination LUN pair. To select all the sessions, check **Select All** checkbox.
- Step 2** Click **Next**.



Note

LUN is the logical unit number as reported by the SCSI REPORT LUNS command (SCSI Opcode 0xA0. See the SPC-3 SCSI Standard for more details). The LUN Identifier, displayed by DMM, is used in the session configuration. Use this definition when you map devices seen by the server to the drives exported by the storage port.

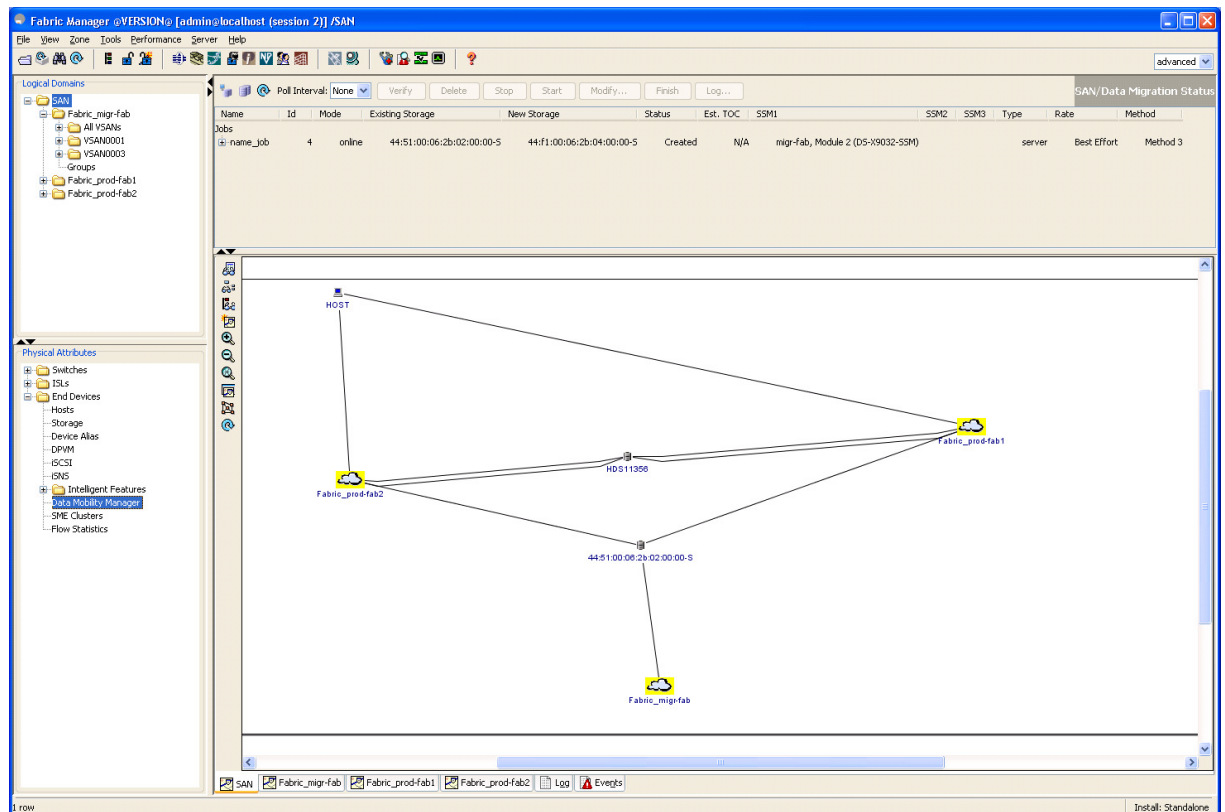
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Viewing Migration Jobs in Fabric Manager (-- need updated screenshot)

After the sessions are created for the migration job, the data migration session configurations are sent to the SSM/MSMs.

In the Fabric Manager GUI, the Jobs panel displays the created migration job and the Data Migration Status area is updated to display the new data migration job as shown in Figure 5-32. In Method 3, all the three SSMs are listed in the Jobs panel. SSM1 and SSM2 are the server SSMs and SSM3 is the data mover SSM.

Figure 5-32 Migration Job Displayed in FM GUI



Optional Configuration Steps

The DMM GUI wizard provides two optional configuration steps that apply to both types of data migration jobs (server-based and storage-based).

If the DMM feature cannot automatically correlate the LUN maps across multiple paths for the existing storage or the new storage, the wizard displays the configuration steps to manually correlate the LUNs.

The following sections provide a description of the additional configuration steps:

- [Selecting Paths to Existing and New Storage, page 5-40](#)
- [Correlating LUN Maps \(Existing Storage\), page 5-40](#)
- [Correlating LUN Maps \(New Storage\), page 5-42](#)

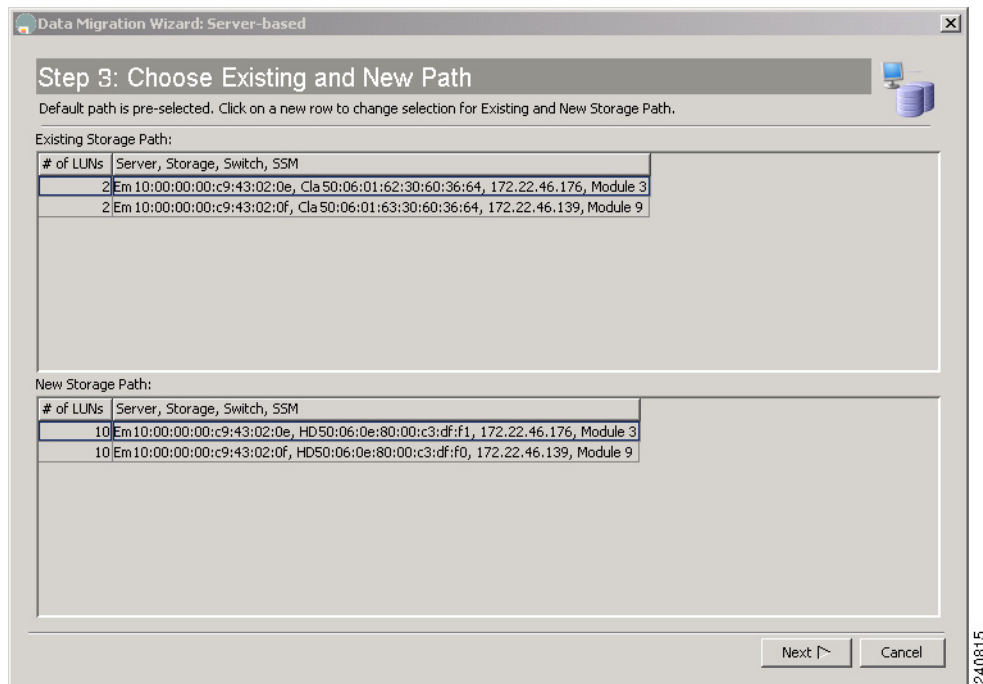
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Selecting Paths to Existing and New Storage

The data migration wizard automatically selects a path through the SAN for each source and destination port pair. To manually select the source and destination path,

If you checked the Manual Migration Path check box in the Select SSM window, you see the Choose Existing and New Path window, as shown in [Figure 5-33](#). This window shows all the available paths, with the selected paths highlighted.

Figure 5-33 **Select Paths**



To select a migration path, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Click a path to select or deselect the path.
 - Step 2** When you have selected an existing and new storage path, click **Next**.
-



Note

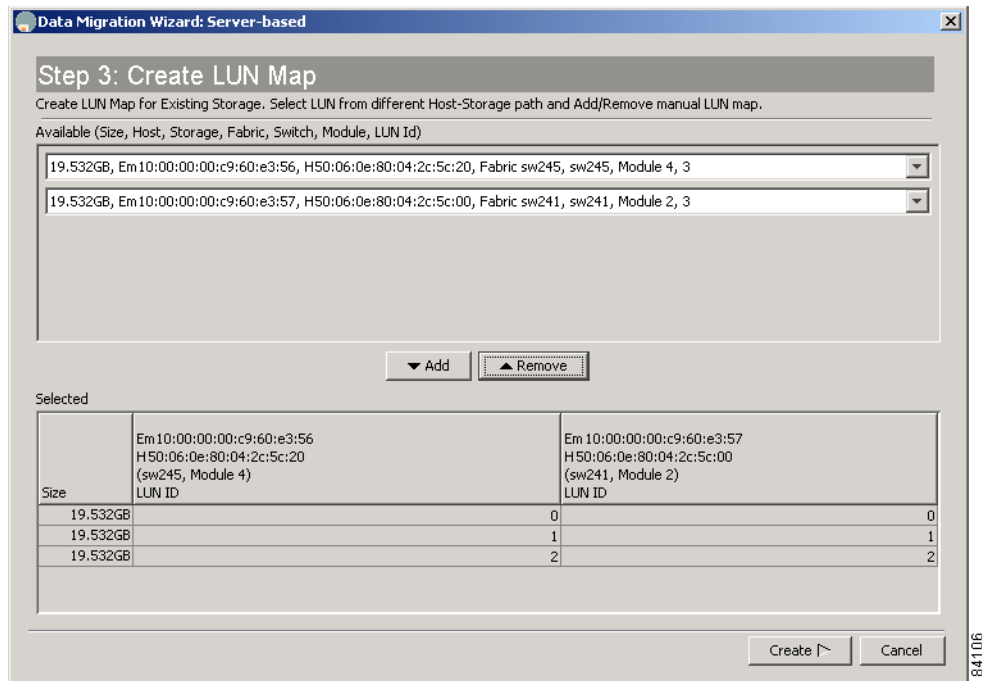
You must select one existing storage path and one new storage path.

Correlating LUN Maps (Existing Storage)

After you click **Next** in the Select SSM window, DMM automatically correlates the LUN maps. If DMM is unable to correlate the LUN maps for paths to the existing storage, you see the Create LUN Map window, as shown in [Figure 5-34](#).

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Figure 5-34 Correlate LUN Map (Existing Storage)



To correlate the LUN maps for the existing storage, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Use the pull-down lists to select a matching set of LUNs on the existing storage paths.
- Step 2** Click the **add** button to add the LUN set to the selected list.
- Step 3** Repeat Step 1 and Step 2 for each of the LUN sets.
- Step 4** Click **Create**.

This opens the Create LUN Map window (for the new storage).



Note

For a storage migration job, the path from the VIs are also displayed and also require correlation.



Note

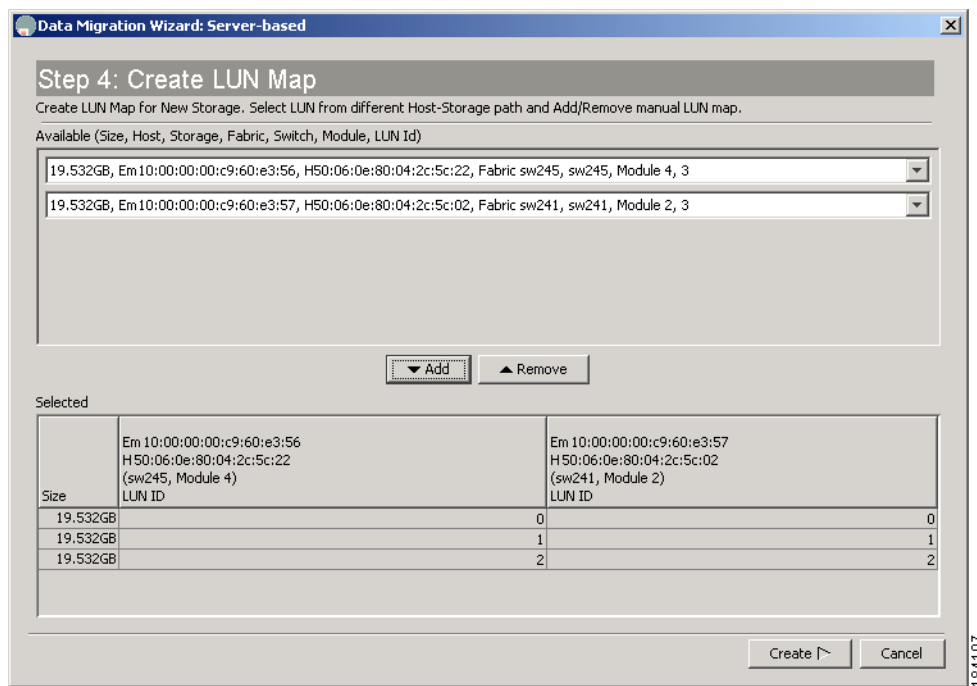
You must correlate an existing LUN to only one new LUN.

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Correlating LUN Maps (New Storage)

After you click Next in the Select SSM window, DMM automatically correlates the LUN maps. If DMM is unable to correlate the LUN maps for paths to the new storage, you see the Create LUN Map window, as shown in [Figure 5-35](#).

Figure 5-35 Correlate LUN Map (New Storage)



To manually correlate the LUNs for the new storage, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Use the pull-down lists to select a matching set of LUNs on the new storage.
- Step 2** Click the **add** button to add the LUN set to the Selected list.
- Step 3** Repeat Step 1 and Step 2 for each of the LUN sets.
- Step 4** Click **Create**.

This opens the Configure Session window, which displays the available migration sessions.



Note

For a storage migration job, the path from the VIs are also displayed and also require correlation.

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Displaying the Data Migration Status

To display the Data Migration Status, follow this step:

Step 1 Click **Data Mobility Manager** in the physical attributes panel.

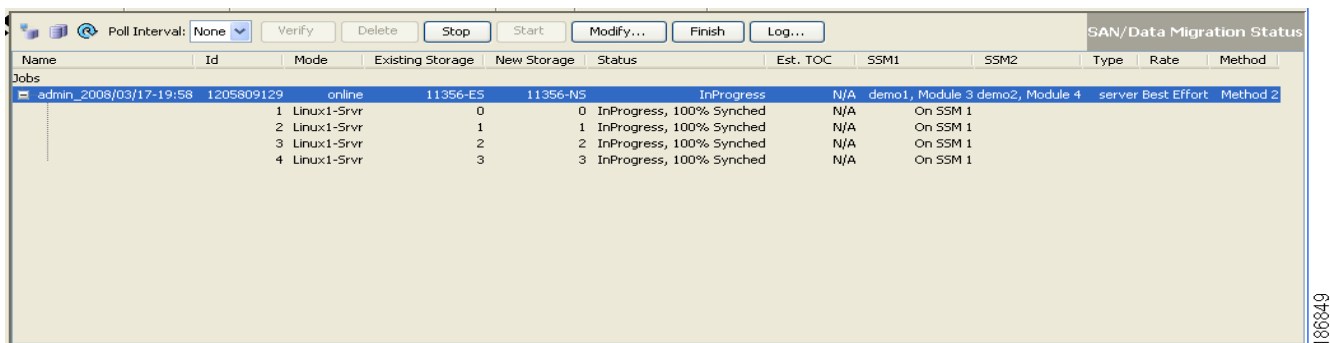
The Job Status area appears in the upper-right quarter of the display. The area is labeled Data Migration Status.

Using the Data Migration Status

To display Data Migration Status in the Information pane, expand **End Devices** and then select **Data Mobility Manager** in **Physical Attributes**.

The Data Migration Status displays the status of data migration jobs and their sessions (see [Figure 5-36](#)). The Data Migration Status also provides a toolbar containing tools to create new jobs and perform operations on existing jobs.

Figure 5-36 Data Migration Status



Name	Id	Mode	Existing Storage	New Storage	Status	Est. TOC	SSM1	SSM2	Type	Rate	Method
Jobs											
admin_2008/03/17-19:58	1205809129	online	11356-ES	11356-NS	InProgress	N/A	demo1, Module 3	demo2, Module 4	server Best Effort		Method 2
	1	Linux1-Srvr	0	0	InProgress, 100% Synched	N/A	On SSM 1				
	2	Linux1-Srvr	1	1	InProgress, 100% Synched	N/A	On SSM 1				
	3	Linux1-Srvr	2	2	InProgress, 100% Synched	N/A	On SSM 1				
	4	Linux1-Srvr	3	3	InProgress, 100% Synched	N/A	On SSM 1				



Note

If the DMM job consists of more than ten sessions, at any given instance a maximum of ten sessions are executed simultaneously.

This section describes the data migration status:

- [Job Status Display Fields, page 5-43](#)
- [Job Status Display Commands, page 5-45](#)

Job Status Display Fields

The job status display is arranged as a table. Each row of the table displays information about one job. You can expand the job to display a table row for each session in the job. If the DMM job consists of more than 10 sessions at any given instance, a maximum of 10 sessions are executed simultaneously. [Table 5-1](#) describes the information that is displayed in the fields for jobs and sessions.

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Table 5-1 **Field Definitions in the Job Status Display**

Field	Description for a Job Row	Description for a Session Row
Name	The name of the job	This field is blank.
Id	System-assigned unique identifier for the job.	The session number within the job.
Mode	Server mode or storage mode.	This field is blank.
Existing Storage	Alias name of the port on the existing storage.	LUN number on the existing storage.
New Storage	Alias name of the port on the new storage.	LUN number on the new storage.
Status	Status of the job: a created or scheduled job has not yet started. An in-progress job is currently performing the migration. A completed or verified job has finished successfully. A stopped, failed or reset job has finished unsuccessfully.	Status of the session.
Est.TOC	An estimation of time to complete the migration for the entire job.	An estimation of time to complete the migration for the given session of a job.
SSM1	Switch number and slot of the SSM executing the migration job.	Displays On SSM 1 if the session is executing on SSM 1.
SSM2	Switch number and slot of the SSM executing the migration job.	Displays On SSM 2 if the session is executing on SSM 2.
Type	Online or offline migration.	This field is blank.
Rate	Best effort, slow, medium, or fast. You set the rate when you configure the migration job. See the “Creating a Migration Job” section on page 5-4.	This field is blank.
Method	The method chosen for the Data Migration Job.	The method chosen for the Data Migration Job.

Table 5-2 shows the job status values and provides their descriptions.

Table 5-2 **Job Status Values**

Job Status Value	Description
Created	The job has been created, but has not been scheduled.
Scheduled	The job has been configured with a scheduled start time. It will automatically start at that time.
InProgress	The job is currently running.

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Table 5-2 **Job Status Values (continued)**

Job Status Value	Description
Finishing InProgress	Method 2 is currently in the final pass of migration.
Completed	The job is completed successfully.
Verifying	The completed job is being verified.
Verify stopped	The verification of the job is stopped.
Verify failed	The verification of the job has failed.
Verify Completed	The completed job is verified.
Stopped	The job is stopped manually by the user.
Failed	The job is stopped because of failures related to storage I/O.
Reset	The job is reinitialized because of failures related to the SAN or IP network. Failure examples include port flaps, connection loss between peer SSMs or MSM, or SSM or MSM reloads.

Table 5-3 shows the session status values and provides their descriptions.

Table 5-3 **Session Status Values**

Session State Value	Description
Created	The session has been created, but the data migration has not started running.
InProgress ¹	The data migration for this session is in progress.
Verify InProgress	The verification of the session is in progress.
Verify Complete	The verification of the session is complete.
Complete	The session has completed successfully.
Failed	The session has failed because of an internal problem.
Suspended	The user has suspended execution of the session.
I/O Failure	The session has failed because of an I/O problem.
Internal Failure	The session has failed because of internal processing errors.

1. 1-%Synched specifies the percentage migrated.

Job Status Display Commands

You can invoke commands on DMM jobs by clicking on the command buttons displayed above the list of jobs. The command buttons are context sensitive. Commands are valid or not valid depending on the job status of the selected job or jobs. Command buttons are grayed out for commands that are not valid for any of the selected jobs. For example, the Stop button is available only when one or more data migration session is in progress.

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Table 5-4 shows the data migration commands and provides their descriptions.

Table 5-4 Command Valid States

Command	Description	Valid Job Status Values
Verify	Performs offline verification of the selected job. User is prompted to confirm the verification command.	Completed, InProgress.
Delete	Deletes the selected job (or jobs) and retrieves the job execution log from the SSM or MSM. User is prompted to confirm the delete command.	Stopped, Failed, Completed, Reset.
Stop	Stops the selected job.	InProgress, Finishing, Verify InProgress.
Start	Starts the selected job.	Created, Reset.
Modify	Allows you to modify the job attributes or configure a start time for the selected job.	Created, Scheduled, Reset, Stopped.
Finish	Blocks the server access to the existing storage and begins the final pass of migration (only applicable for Method 2).	InProgress.
Log	Opens the DMM log for the selected job.	All job status values.

The following sections contain additional information about the commands:

- [Verifying Jobs, page 5-46](#)
- [Deleting Jobs, page 5-47](#)
- [Starting and Stopping Jobs, page 5-47](#)
- [Modifying Jobs, page 5-47](#)
- [Finishing Jobs, page 5-48](#)
- [Displaying Job Logs, page 5-48](#)

Verifying Jobs

When a job is in completed state, the Verify button is activated in the DMM session status display.



Note

Verification is performed in offline mode. Any application using the existing storage needs to be quiesced before you start verification.

The SSM or MSM reads each migration region from the existing and new storage and then performs a comparison of the data.

You can verify multiple jobs simultaneously. However, the verification uses shared hardware resources in the SSM or MSM. If you try to verify a job for which the resource is already in use (verifying another job), the command fails.

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To verify a job, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Select the job to be verified from the list in the Data Migration Status pane.
 - Step 2** Click the **Verify** button in the Data Migration Status tool bar.
You see a confirmation pop-up window.
 - Step 3** Click **OK**.
-

Deleting Jobs

Click the **Delete** button to permanently delete the selected job (or jobs). You are prompted to confirm the delete operation.

When you delete a job, DMM retrieves the job execution log from the SSM or MSM to a location on the FM server. You can find the job activity log in the following directory for more details: C:\Documents and Settings\<user>\.cisco_mds9000\tftp\dmm.

You can select multiple jobs for deletion at the same time. This capability is useful when migrating active-passive arrays, which require at least two simultaneous jobs to perform the migration.

Starting and Stopping Jobs

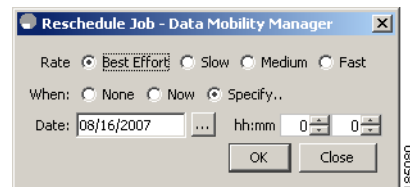
Click the **Stop** button to stop a job that is in progress. Restart the job by clicking the **Start** button.

Modifying Jobs

To change the schedule, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Select the job to be verified from the list in the Data Migration Status pane.
 - Step 2** Click the **Modify** button in the Data Migration Status tool bar.
You see the Reschedule Job pop-up window, as shown in [Figure 5-37](#).

Figure 5-37 **Modify Schedule**



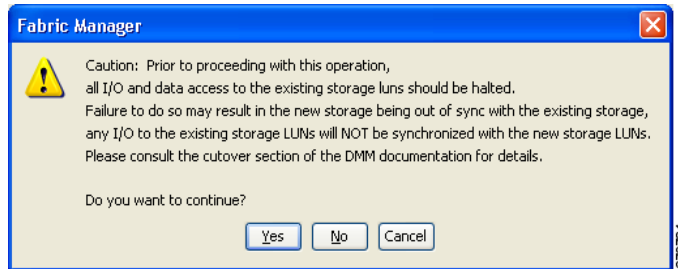
- Step 3** Modify the migration rate and schedule as required.
 - Step 4** Click **OK**.
-

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Finishing Jobs

For a Method 2 Data Migration Job, the **finish** operation needs to be performed. Until the **finish** operation is performed, the job continues to remain in the InProgress state. On clicking **finish**, server access to the existing storage LUNs are blocked. Cisco MDS DMM then performs the process of migrating the final list of changed blocks from the existing storage LUNs to new storage LUNs for the last time. A Method 2 DMM job can be deleted only in the completed state.

Figure 5-38 **Finish Job**



Displaying Job Logs

Click the **Log** button to display the Job Log for the selected job.

The job log from both SSM or MSMs for dual fabric job includes the following information:

- Created time
- Scheduled time
- Start time
- Finish-request time
- Completed time
- Failed time
- Stopped time
- Verify start time
- Verify completed time
- Verify failed time

Post-Migration Activities

After the data migration job has completed successfully, you need to reconfigure the server to use the new storage. The exact post-migration configuration steps vary depending on the operating system of the server.

Reconfiguration includes the following steps:

- Perform a graceful shut down of all server applications that use the migrated LUNs, to ensure that there are no pending I/O operations on the existing storage.
- On each selected host, unmount all volumes to the existing storage.

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**Note**

It is important to unmount all volumes to the existing storage array, including the volumes that are not migrated. This prevents brief path interruption to those LUNs that use the same storage ports as the ports that are migrated.

- To remove host access to the existing storage, follow either of the following procedures:
 - Configure zoning to remove host access to the existing storage. After this the migration job will go into Reset state. This is not an error.
 - Use an appropriate array tool to remove the masking or mapping access. Choose this option if an application, that is being migrated, requires access to the existing storage after the first migration is completed.
- For Method 1—Use the DMM GUI to delete the data migration job. The SSM or MSM removes the FC-Redirect entries, so that server and storage traffic no longer flows through the SSM or MSM.
For Method 2—Use the DMM GUI to finish the data migration job. When the job moves to the Completed state, delete the data migration job. See the [“Finishing Jobs” section on page 5-48](#) for more details.
- Configure zoning to add host access to the new storage.
- From the server, scan for the new storage.
- Mount the file system for the new storage.
- From the server, restart the server applications to access data from the new storage.
- (Optional) Remove the existing storage:
 - Reconfigure the server to remove the existing storage LUNs.
 - Remove the existing storage from the SAN.

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